## THE HIGH COURT - COURT 29

COMMERCIAL

# Case No. 2016/4809P <br> THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSIONER <br> PLAINTIFF <br> and <br> FACEBOOK IRELAND LTD. <br> AND <br> DEFENDANTS <br> MAXIMILLIAN SCHREMS 

HEARING HEARD BEFORE BY MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO ON THURSDAY, 2nd MARCH 2017 - DAY 14

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THE HEARING RESUMED AS FOLLOWS ON THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH 2017

REGISTRAR: Matter at hearing, Data Protection Commissioner -v- Facebook Ireland Ltd.
MR. GALLAGHER: Judge, before Mr. Cush begins his submissions, I do want to mention, you remember there was an issue about Mr. Robertson's evidence. we have identified the paragraphs, we haven't got formal confirmation yet that there is no dispute with regard to those paragraphs, but I just want to mention that now. I'm sure it will be resolved before you, but I want to mention it before Mr. Cush makes his submissions.
MR. MURRAY: Yes. Certain1y, Judge. We received them 11:20 on Monday night, we haven't had a chance to review them yet, but I expect that we will do it today or tonight and be able to advise Mr. Gallagher tomorrow.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.

SUBMISSION BY MR. CUSH:

MR. CUSH: May it please you, Judge.
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. CUSH: Judge, I am very grateful for this morning's 11:20 accommodation. Judge, I appear with Ms. Nessa Cahill instructed by A\&L Goodbody for Digital Europe.

As I think you know Digital Europe is the principal
representative body of members of the digital technology industry in Europe, some 61 corporate members including some of the world's largest IT companies, telecoms and consumer electronic firms and, in addition, 37 national trade associations across Europe.

Digital Europe and its members are extremely concerned about the uncertainty and the risks created by these proceedings in relation to the efficacy of SCCs as a means of effecting essential data transfers beyond the borders of the EEA, including in particular, and I do emphasise this, to countries other than the United States.

The key legal issue from the perspective of Digital Europe is the interaction between Articles 25 and 26 of the Directive. The Commissioner's doubts regarding the validity of the SCC decisions are predicated upon her interpretation of the interaction of those two Articles 11:21 and we, with respect, suggest that she is in error.

Judge, I think the key or the core difference between us is this, and I'm going to try and track this in a little bit more detail in a moment but to try and summarise the core difference, we think it is this: The Commissioner's essential argument is that the object of Article 26 is to achieve the same adequate level of protection as is required by Article 25 . That
reasoning led her to conclude, having first concluded the United States didn't provide an adequate level of protection because of the absence of effective remedy, that the sCCs did not address, as she put it, that inadequacy because they didn't bind the United States. 11:22 Now, I'11 come back to that when we track that in the dramatic decision in a little bit more detail in a moment, but that's the reasoning that led her to that conclusion.

Now Digital Europe, on the other hand, says the Directive is not to be interpreted as requiring Article 26, Article 26(2) in particular, to provide the same adequate level of protection required by Article 25. Article 26 as a whole envisages something 11:22 different, we say, and Article 26(2) in particular envisages something different to compensate for the absence of an adequate level of protection. And, as you know, that absence of an adequate level of protection is a given, it's a prerequisite to the operation of Article 26.

So, Judge, I'm not proposing to open or refer to at all the respective written submissions of the parties, save to say this: You will find the Commissioner's
submissions on this topic, the interaction between Articles 25 and 26 , in paragraphs 37 to 67 of their submissions and for us you' 11 find it in paragraphs 7 to 23 .

So what I want to do, if you'11 permit, Judge, is to follow the argument as it is developed before the court orally. I'm going to ask you, therefore, to look firstly to the Directive and then to three transcripts, 1 , 2 and 6, if you have those. And I'm just going to 11:24 identify what we say is clearly the Commissioner's reasoning, identify where we, with respect, say it's in error and identify how that reasoning, although it's articulated after the Draft Decision obviously, but that same reasoning led her to the error that we say is 11:24 inherent in the Draft Decision. So that's what I am proposing to do for the submission, Judge.

So if I could ask you firstly to look to the Directive which is in Tab 1, I'm sure you have looked at it so many times, sorry Tab 4 of Book 1 and internal page 45, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I have actually got it on the tablet, I'11 try it for once to see if this works.
MR. CUSH: Yes. We are regrettably going to start here 11:25 and move backwards and come back to them, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: That's okay.
MR. CUSH: If you have Article 25.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. CUSH: Just for the moment, 25(1):
"The Member States shall provide the transfer to a third country of personal data which are undergoing processing or intended for processing after transfer
may take place on7y if, without prejudice to compliance with the national provisions adopted pursuant to the other provisions of this Directive, the third country in question ensures an adequate level of protection."

And there's that reference to the contract, so only if that.

Then 26(1) says: "By way of derogation from Article 25 and save where otherwise provided by domestic law governing particular cases Member States shall provide that a transfer or a set of transfers of personal data to a third country which does not ensure an adequate level of protection within the meaning of 25(2) may take place on condition that". And there are six conditions, the first being consent, and again I'11 come back to that but just to identify it for the moment.

In Article 26(2) is something different: "without prejudice to paragraph 1, a Member State may authorise a transfer or set of transfers of personal data to a third country which does not ensure an adequate level of protection within the meaning of article 25(2), where the controller adduces adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of the privacy and fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and as regards the exercise of the corresponding rights; such safeguards may in particular result from contractual
c7auses."

Al1 that you have seen. I just want to go back now to some of the recitals and to identify those which signal these Articles, if I may.

If you turn backwards then to recital 56.
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. CUSH: It's on page 36. It says: "Whereas cross-border flows of personal data are necessary to the expansion of international trade; whereas the protection of individuals guaranteed in the Community by this Directive does not stand in the way of transfers of personal data to third countries which ensure an adequate level of protection; whereas the adequacy of the level of protection afforded by a third country must be assessed in the light of all the circumstances surrounding the transfer operation or set of transfer operations."

And then 57: "Whereas, on the other hand, the transfer of persona1 data to a third country which does not ensure an adequate level of protection must be prohibited."

Now those two recitals, 56 and 57, are clearly signalling Article 25.

And then there's 58, Judge:
"Whereas provisions should be made for exemptions from this prohibition in certain circumstances where the data subject has given his consent" and it goes on. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MR. CUSH: And what you find there is reference to what 11:27 are the other six conditions that we saw in 26(1). So 58 signals Article 26(1).

And then 59: "Whereas particular measures may be taken to compensate for the lack of protection in a third 11:28 country in cases where the controller offers appropriate safeguards; whereas, moreover, provision must be made for procedures for negotiations between the Community and such third countries."

And that, Judge, is clearly referencing Article 26(2) in particular, although, as you see also 26(4), that reference to the Community. And it's that phraseology of "compensate for the lack of protection" that I just want to identify, Judge.

I want to suggest that there's nothing inherent in the idea of compensation that the same thing is provided for that which is being compensated for. And if I could just try and identify that with a few examples, 11:29 if I may.

In the law of contract we often say that the purpose of the damage is to put the person back in the position
they would have been but for the breach, and in many examples that's exactly what happens. So the simple example perhaps of a bank overcharging a customer interest. That's a breach of contract, the customer is at a loss of money and the court awards damages and that's compensation which is providing the same thing as the customer has lost.

But that actually, Judge, is rather unusual in compensation generally. Much more likely is that the compensation is the provision of something different to that which has been lost, an injury, loss of a limb, any form of injury, the compensation is money. Something different is provided to compensate for what has been lost.

In the parlance of the Commissioner, you may recall or we'11 certainly see, the Commissioner spoke of "filling the gap". Well, the gap is the loss of a limb, the filling it is the provision of money in the ordinary
scheme of compensation and it's the same for damage to reputation, damage to property, all sorts of schemes of compensation involve the provision of something different to which has been lost or that which has been compensated for. That's a concept that's familiar to the national law of every Member State, there is nothing unusual in that, that compensation is not providing the same thing that's been lost, not necessarily, Judge.

That's important in my respectful submission when one looks at what Article 26(2) is actually about, and it's part of the error of reasoning of the Commissioner in our respectful submission and I'11 just detail that a little further, if I may.

So if I could ask you now, Judge, if you wouldn't mind, to look to the transcript of Day 1 and pages 34 to 37 .
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Did you say 34 ?
MR. CUSH: Page 34, Judge, and just on line 13 the Commissioner was taking up recital 56.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. CUSH: And it's there read and a number of observations are made about it and, as you go down through 35, there's further reference to the other part 11:31 of 56 and, at the very bottom of page 35 , you' 11 see then a reference to 57. And 57, as we read it again: "Whereas, on the other hand, the transfer of personal data to a third country which does not ensure an adequate level of protection must be prohibited."

And then the Commissioner said: "And so if you come to the view that, despite whatever arrangements are put in place such as the standard contractual clauses or whatever, that doesn't give an adequate level of protection to your data once it gets to the third country such as the US, well then you have to prohibit that transfer of data."

And that, with respect, and I'11 just say this in passing in a moment because it features again later, that, with respect, is an error; 57 is only speaking of the inadequacy in the third country.

But further down the page at line 19, the Commissioner comes to recital 59 and it is quoted. Then at line 24 the following is said:
"So I pause there. The controller is the person who is 11:32 in control of data, in this instance, for example, Facebook who have the data of EU citizens. If that controller can offer appropriate safeguards so he can say I know 'well maybe the law in the foreign country doesn't have the necessary adequate protection but I'm 11:32 going to put in place certain safeguards as the controller of the data and you can rest assured that by virtue of those safeguards you're going to get the same equivalent level of protection you would get', well this Directive is making allowance for that possibility 11:32 and lay down procedures for that to happen.

That compensates for the lack of protection in a third country. So whatever these safeguards, as I say in this case the standard contractual clauses, the SCCs, 11:33 they must be such as to compensate for the lack of protection. They are supposed to make up for the lack of protection and bring you to the position that they would be if there was the same level of protection or
an equivalent level of protection, so it fills the gap, if $I$ can use a colloquial term."

So there you see the beginning of this idea that what Article 26(2) envisages is the provision of the same, subsequently slightly translated to "filling the gap".

And then, Judge, if I could ask you to go to page 52 -I am so sorry, Judge, page 47.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. CUSH: And at 47 then the Commissioner at the foot of the page, line 20 , comes then to address the relevant Articles and begins, line 23, with referring to Article 25. It is there quoted and over the following pages, through to 52, Article 25 is opened to 11:34 you, Judge, and a number of observations are made in relation to it. I have no particular issue with what is said about Article 25.

But then, Judge, if you come to 52, line 10, "so that's 11:34 Article 25 " the Commissioner says. Then Article 26 is headed "Derogations" and "this says" and it is opened there. Line 21:
"Then there are six conditions set out, alternative 11:35 conditions."

And then this submission is made, Judge: "Now before I come to the conditions, Judge, the first thing to
notice is Article 25 lays down the essential principle; if it's not adequate protection in the third country, you can't make the transfers. But you can make the transfers if you enter into some agreement or the domestic law of the third country is such that it does 11:35 afford the necessary level of protection."

So that's other aspects of Article 25, those sentences are referring to, Judge. And then it is said:
"If that doesn't happen, here's an alternative way in which you can make the transfers. And what it then does is sets out these six conditions."

Now reference is being made to Article 26(1): "But the 11:35 wording just before it is important; if you are in a situation where the third country does not ensure an adequate level of protection within the meaning of Article 25(2). So the object at all times in Article 26."

And that's 26 as a whole it is being said.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. CUSH: "Just as much as in Article 25, is to get to the level of adequate protection that is provided for 11:36 in Article 25. It's the Article 25 adequate level of protection is the gold standard that you have to meet. And you can meet it either by the sort of international agreement or change in domestic law referred to in

Article 25 or you can meet it if you come within one of these six conditions that are now referred to in Article 26. But it must at all times get you to home base in terms of get you to the level of protection, the adequate 7 leve 1 of protection that is provided for within the meaning of Article 25(2)."

Now, with respect, Judge, that's entirely in error. If one looks to the six conditions in Article 26(1), not a single one of them has anything to do with providing an adequate level of protection. If you would just look to them again, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Oh I think we are chopping and changing between the two I better get the hard copy out.

MR. CUSH: I am so sorry.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, no, not at a11, between transcripts. which book is it again?
MR. CUSH: Book 1 Tab 4 (short pause) and internal page 46.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I have it, thank you.
MR. CUSH: So the six conditions: "The data subject has given his consent unambiguous7y to the proposed transfer."

Now consent does not provide an adequate level of protection, it's just something entirely different;
(b): "The transfer is necessary for the performance of a contract between a data subject and the controller or
the implementation of pre-contractual measures taken in response to data subject's request." Nothing to do with providing adequate level of protection envisaged by 25 :
"Transfer is necessary for the conclusion of performance of a contract, including the interests of the data subject between a controller and third party."

And it is true, Judge, if each one of the six conditions, they are truly exceptions or exemptions from Article 25 and it is significantly in error, I suggest, to advance the idea that they are there to meet the same level of protection as Article 25 . They are just not.

And I think in fairness to the Commissioner the error of that proposition was probably quickly realised. So if you can come back to the transcript, Judge.
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. CUSH: Line 22, you see that a number of conditions are set out:
"Consent; it's necessary for the performance of a contract between the data subject and the controller; or, in the next one, between a controller and the third party; it's necessary and important on pub7ic interest grounds; or it's necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject; or the transfer is made
from a register according to laws and regulations that is intended to provide information to the public."

And so on. And those are specific exceptions that are set out there. But then the one, we're not concerned with any of those, Judge, none of those apply to the present case. But in paragraph 2 it says and then that's quoted. And then at line 20 :
"So you have got in 26.1 perhaps a different type of


#### Abstract

exception, the ones that are specifically there - for


 examp7e, somebody could give their consent to a transfer even though the third country doesn't achieve the adequate level of protection, but because he's consented to it, it's permitted. So there's a number of exceptions under 26(1). But 26(2) has a slightly different criteria, it's not just a question of an exception. 26(2) is the one that has to achieve what I've referred to as the gold standard of the adequate protection under article 25(2). And so you mightn't achieve that under Article 26(1), for examp7e, by way of some of the specific exceptions that are there."So fairly quickly the Commissioner moved from saying 26 in its entirety and meeting these conditions in 26(1)
is designed to achieve the adequate level of protection envisaged by Article 25 to saying 'well that mightn't be true of 26(1) but it's now true of Article 26(2)'. But the error in my respectful submission, Judge, it's
quite an important one in the context of the idea that somehow a harmonious interpretation of these Articles leads you to the conclusion that 26 in its entirety is designed to achieve what 25 sets out as the core principle. Quite clearly Article 26(1) has nothing to do with achieving the level of protection envisaged by 25.

Then, Judge, if I could just ask you to follow on. At line 26 on page 54: "But 26(2) has a s7ightly different criteria, it's not just a question of an exception."
oh sorry, I have read that, I beg your pardon.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I think you had gone to page 55. 11:41 MR. CUSH: I had, and I am terribly sorry, Judge. At line 5, at the end of that line: "And that's an apparent just from its construction and its own wording". In other words, Article 26(2) has to achieve the leve 1 of protection envisaged by 25 . "That's apparent from its construction and its wording" and then that's developed in the following passage.
"If you look at it; first of all, by definition you're talking about transfers to a third country which does not ensure an adequate level of protection within the meaning of Article 25(2). And then, when can you make the transfer? where the controller adduces adequate and that's emphasised -- safeguards." so there you
have that word again, the adequate safeguards, which obviously means the same as adequate as used four or five words earlier in the same sentence.

Judge, can I just ask you to look again at the Directive and 26(2) and the emphasis that's here being placed:
"Without prejudice to paragraph 1, a Member State may authorize a transfer or a set of transfers of personal 11:42 data to a third country which does not ensure an adequate leve 1 of protection within the meaning of 25(2)."

Adequate level of protection is the phraseology of 25: 11:43 "where the controller adduces adequate safeguards" and the submission being made to you, Judge, is that use of the word adequate twice, one picking up what's said in 25 and then, second7y, here referring to the adequate safeguards envisaged by Article 26(2), that that use of 11:43 the word is something to which you should attach significance.

Looking at the transcript again, line 15: "which obviously means the same as "adequate" as used four or 11:43 five words earlier in the same sentence - adequate level of protection within the meaning of article 25(2). That's not there, but the controller adduces adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of
the privacy and fundamental rights and freedoms of the individuals and as regards the exercise of the corresponding rights.

So it identifies the very specific rights that this Directive is all about and it refers to the, in a sense, the failure to -- "failure" is perhaps the wrong word, but the difference in the level of protection afforded in the third country, it's not adequate within the meaning of article 25(2), but the controller puts in place some safeguards that are adequate for that purpose. So you have to get back to the gold standard of Article 25 adequacy of protection by means of these mechanisms under article 26(2)."

And, Judge, could I just say to you that when you look at the other language versions of the Directive, you'11 see in the French, German, Spanish, and indeed others, but just those three, and I will have them for you at the end, Judge, that that word --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I have no fluency in those at that level, certainly not Spanish, whatever about German and French.
MR. CUSH: Actually Spanish is perhaps one of the easiest because you can just see it. The point being, 11:44 a very simple one: The same word is not used, so what's being emphasised to you is adequate is used twice. What is used in the other languages is adequate when referring to the level of protection, which is the

25 concept, but, in terms of the protections or guarantees that are spoken of, it's sufficient, and you can see that. It's a different word used.

So this is an instrument of Community law, you just can't attach significance to a one language similarity, the use of an identical word in different lines when that same identical word is not repeated in other languages. You just can't do that as a matter of interpretation and that is a misplaced emphasis on the 11:45 part of the Commissioner. So I'11 just identify the factual basis of that for you, Judge, at the end, I have the book and you will actually be able to see it quite clearly.

Then, Judge, if you just look to 56.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Page 56?
MR. CUSH: Page 56, I am sorry, Judge, and line 19. Subparagraph 4 of 26 has been opened.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MR. CUSH: "So the Commission can decide in particular here are certain standard contractual clauses which will form part of an agreement between the controller who's transmitting the data from the EU - Facebook Ireland in this case - to the person who is receiving the data in the United States - Facebook Inc. in this particular case - and if that relationship is regulated by these particular set of contractual clauses, well, then -- and the Commission then decides that that is
adequate safeguards within the meaning of adequacy of protection under Article 25."

And, Judge, that's not what $26(4)$ says, if you would just look at it again.
mS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. CUSH: 26(4) is referencing the sufficient safeguards as required by paragraph 2, that's 26(2). It is not a reference back to adequate level of protection in 25.

Judge, if you go to 58, line 13: "So I respectfully submit that on any ordinary construction, therefore, of Article 26(2), what you have to look at is to see whether or not these safeguards in the present case in the form of the standard contractual clauses amount to providing an adequate level of protection within the meaning of Article 25(2). And as you'11 see from the case law, that concept of an adequate level of protection has been interpreted to mean a very high level of protection."

So it's baldly asserted that any ordinary construction of 26(2) points you back to 25(2), the same thing. And in our respectful submission no ordinary principle of construction does anything of the sort.

And 59, Judge, line 4: "And we say no, the reference to the controller adducing adequate safeguards in 26(2)
can on7y, on any ordinary principle of Community 7aw interpretation of the article, must mean the concept of adequate leve 1 of protection within the meaning of Article 25(2), and that it would be almost inconceivable that, having expressly referred to an adequate leve 1 of protection within the meaning of Article 25(2), when the very next phrase refers to the controller adducing adequate safeguards, that the Commission was talking about something different and some other concept of adequacy to the very concept of adequacy that it's just identified, that within the meaning of Article 25(2)."

So this adequacy, the double use of the word adequate in the English language version is core to the Commissioner's suggestion of what are ordinary principles of construction.

Then, Judge, if I could pass from that and just go to Day 2 , if you would permit me one extract.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: what page?
MR. CUSH: Page 9, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. CUSH: At line 22:
"You will recall the distinction I drew between 26(1) and 26(2) yesterday. 26(1) contains certain exceptions such as somebody consenting where you may not necessarily meet the adequacy standard of article 25 ,
but Article 26(2) does refer to the adequacy standards of Article 25 and I say that therefore, whatever the procedure allowed for under Article 26(2) such as the sCCs, must in substance amount to the same adequacy standard as Article 25."

Now just two observations about that, Judge. A distinction is being drawn between 26(1) and 26(2), clearly.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
$11: 50$
MR. CUSH: Not originally but now acknowledged. And it is said Article 26(2) does refer to the adequacy standards of Article 25. But, Judge, Article 26(1) makes exactly the same reference to the adequacy standards of Article 25, if you wouldn't mind just 11:50 looking at it again.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MR. CUSH: Article 26(1) in the fourth line or third line says:
"Member States shall provide that a transfer or set of transfers of personal data to a third country which does not ensure an adequate level of protection."

In other words, it's the same prerequisite to this arising all, these exceptions. That's the reference, "it does not ensure an adequate level of protection".

If you go to Article 26(2), third line: "Data to a
third country which does not ensure an adequate leve7 of protection". They make the identical reference to 25 , and yet now it is being suggested in this passage that because Article 26(2), as it is said on line 26 , does refer to the adequacy stands of Article 25, well it says but only to indicate that it's a prerequisite to this arising at all and subject to Article 26(1), but now it says that, therefore, it follows that it has to be the same. The same. And again that reference to the same.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And is that the same, is he referring there to the adequate safeguards, adequate as opposed to adequate level of protection, referring back to Article 25(2)?
MR. CUSH: If you look at the very last line: "Must in 11:52 substance amount to the same adequacy standard as in Article 25". It's the same point again, Judge, forgive me for saying "same", it's a repeat of the point that it has to be the same as Article 25.

And then, Judge, lastly on the transcripts, if I could ask you to go to Day 6. What the Commissioner is actually doing here is bringing the court to its own written submissions. I'm not going to go there, but there are in the course of that some observations. So page 78, Judge, I am so sorry. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. CUSH: Line 9, just to identify where it begins. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.

MR. CUSH: And we see there, the Commissioner is turning to Article 25 and 26. And then, moving down to 79, you see that extracts from their own submissions are being referred to. And then Article 26 is referred to on page 80, the terms, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. CUSH: And on page 81 , it is said, line 1 :
"Rather, where a data transfer is made pursuant to the SCCs decisions, it's made on the premise that the SCCs provide sufficient safeguards within the meaning of 26(4)."

That's absolutely right, that's a reference to 26: "The safeguards provided by the SCCs must be, in turn, be such as to enable the controller to adduce adequate safeguards within the meaning the Article 26(1)."

Now I think that just might be a slip because there's no reference to adequate safeguards in 26(1), but leaving that to one side. Then it continues:
"So if adequate protection cannot be provided by the third country, it will have to be supplied by the controller, including by way of adherence to the SCCs. The underlying premise is, therefore, unequivocal; if the third country does not provide adequate protection, the SCC has to match -- sorry, remedy the inadequacy."
slight change: "Just to stop there. And that's why, in the Commissioner's submission, you had to begin by identifying what the inadequacy is, because it's only when you have done that that you can proceed to consider the extent to which it is addressed by the SCC 11:54 --"

And you intervene, Judge, picking up language from some days before, "if there is a gap and it says 'plug the gap'" and they said: "Exactly. Otherwise you're looking at the SCC divorced from its actual purpose and intention."

And that phraseology in line 19 "consider the extent to which it is addressed by the SCC" is in fact picking up 11:55 the language of the Draft Decision, and I'11 come to that in a moment.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MR. CUSH: And if you turn then, Judge, to page 86, 1ine 18:
"Now just perhaps to stop there, Judge. I mean, there will, of course, be inadequacies that are or that may present themselves in third countries that can be resolved by appropriate provision in an SCC - the making available of claims and perhaps compensation is one of them - which may not be available within the State, or other deficiencies in entitlements to notification or rectification. You can perhaps
envisage circumstances in which they would occur.

But here the prob7em which was identified by the Commission - namely, the inadequacy defined by the us law's failure to provide the essentials of a legal remedy under Article 47 - is not something that could be remedied by the SCC; it is a deficiency in the remedial system in the United States itself."

And there you have this analysis that says we have to analyse in detail the law of the foreign state to see does it provide an adequate level of protection, we have to identify with precision the inadequacy and then we look to the SCCs to see does it fill that inadequacy so that you can get back to the same, as it was put.

That's the whole purpose of 26(2) according to the Commission. And it's pursuit of the same that in our respectful submission is so much in error and has led to an analysis which is completely misplaced, this incredibly detailed analysis of the foreign law, firstly done by the Commissioner, now the court has engaged in it. what's to happen when the next complaint concern the transfer to India, China, Korea, Russia. One of the disappointed amici applicants was an Indian representative body, who came too late perhaps, but expressing huge concern about the data transfers to India and the importance of sCCs; is the Commissioner on every occasion to endeavour to analyse
the intricacies of the foreign law in detail to identify precisely the inadequacy and then look to the sCCs and say 'do you fill that particular gap'. Now that's unworkable, it's not what's envisaged.

And if I could just ask you at this point, Judge, to look to the actual Draft Decision. You'11 find it in trial Book 1 at Tab 18.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Have we finished with the transcripts?
MR. CUSH: Yes, Judge. Judge, if you have that, at internal page 15, the Commission identified for herself two questions:
"Whether by reference to the adequacy criteria identified the Article 25(2) of the Directive, the us ensures adequate protection for the data protection rights of EU citizens; and (b) and if and to the extent that the US does not ensure adequate protection, whether it is open to FB-I to rely on one or more of the derogations, provided for at article 26 of the Directive to legitimise the transfer of subscribers' personal data to the US, if indeed, if indeed such transfers continue to take place."

And that's a perfectly appropriate set of questions, if you like. Where we would part company, Judge, is of course for 26(2) to arise at all it is a prerequisite that there isn't an adequate level of protection, so
that has to be at least identified as a matter of fact. where we part company is the extraordinary detailed analysis engaged upon, we say that's wholly unnecessary, to identify precisely these inadequacies.

Then, Judge, if you looked at page 17, two questions again, middle of the page: "Does the US ensure adequate protection of the data protection rights of the EU citizens; if not, do the SCC decision in fact offer adequate safeguards with respect to the privacy and fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals as regards the exercise of their corresponding rights."

And those are two perfectly appropriate questions.

On page 18 then, Judge, at paragraph 39 the Commissioner considers the first of the questions about the US, and that analysis runs all the way to page 29. And at paragraph 60 the Commissioner says:
"For all the reasons outlined above, therefore, I have formed the view, subject to considerations of submissions that may be submitted in due course by the complainant and Facebook Ireland, that, at least on the question of redress, the objections raised by the CJEU in its judgment in Schrems have not yet been answered."

So that's the analysis that leads to the conclusion that those particular deficiencies still arise in us
law. And then in one paragraph the 26(2) analysis is dealt with. And the Commissioner says:
"It is also my view that the safeguards purportedly constituted by the standard contract clauses set out in 12:01 the annexes to the sCCs decision do not address the CJEU's objections concerning the absence of defective remedy compatible with the requirement of article 47 of the chapter as outlined in Schrems, nor could they."

And of course this is logically correct. But it's not addressing the right question. It says: "On their terms the standard contract clause in question do no more than establish a right in contract in favour of data subjects to a remedy against either or both of the 12:02 data exporter and importer. Importantly for current purposes there is no question but that the SCC decisions are not binding on any uS government agency or other US public body, nor do they purport to be so binding."

Well of course they are not. How could they possibly be: "It follows that they make no provision whatsoever for a right in favour of a data subject to access to an effective remedy in the event that their data is or may 12:02 be the subject of interference by a us pub7ic authority."

And that must be read as meaning as against the uS.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MR. CUSH: So there you have it, that whole emphasis on sameness has led to this. Because the contract can't provide exactly what the foreign country does not provide, it follows that $26(2)$ is no good and the contracts are no good, and everything is predicated on the idea that 26 (2) has to provide the same and that's not what compensation is about. There is different language in 26(2). It follows Article 26(1), which we know has nothing to do with providing the same level of protection, and it is designed to provide something by way of compensation but it can be something different and it has to be analysed to see if it meets the prerequisites of 26(2) itself, but there is no analysis by the Commissioner. She has simply said what is logically correct, it doesn't bind the United States and therefore cannot fill the gap of providing an effective remedy against the United States and therefore it's no good.

But it has never analysed in its own terms to see, if by providing something different, it has provided sufficient safeguards. And that in our respectful submission is the key error in the reasoning. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And you get the wording of sufficient safeguards again from which?

MR. CUSH: 26(2).
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: 26(2). Is that based on the --
MR. CUSH: Actually, sorry, to be absolutely accurate,

Article 26(2) refers to adequate safeguards.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: That's what I was just thinking and you are using "sufficient" from the other translations, is that it?
MR. CUSH: Yes. But actually 26(4) refers to, from 12:04 recollection, does refer to sufficiency.
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, I have that.
MR. CUSH: Or sufficient protection, I can't remember. ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: It says: "sufficient safeguards as required by paragraph 2".
MR. CUSH: Yes. So adequacy and sufficiency are there equated and in the other translations it is
sufficiency. And in fact they speak of not protections or safeguards but they sometimes speak of guarantees.
But the whole emphasis on adequacy and the idea of the 12:04 sameness, that's misplaced in our respectful submission.

So if this were the only issue in the case, Judge, and I can readily see that it is not, this analysis of the Commissioner, this suggestion that there is doubts sufficient for you to refer the issue, Judge, if that were the only debate in the case, in our respectful submission that would not warrant a reference, the commissioner is in error and clearly so.

But of course you have, and I'm not going to dwell on this, but you have, somewhat strangely perhaps, the main protagonists, Mr. Schrems and Facebook, being of
the same view, albeit for different reasons, that there shouldn't be a reference. Mr. Schrems is saying that in fact his complaint is really centred upon non-compliance with the SCCs, and that's what he would like to have resolved by the commissioner and he says there's no need for a reference to resolve that.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I think he actually says that I should, that the Commissioner should be prohibiting the data flows on the basis of the information she has to date.
MR. CUSH: Exactly, yes. And then Facebook for a variety of reasons, including perhaps I think support for the one I have just advanced, I'm not sure that that's so but I think it is so, but for other reasons also the absence of any consideration of the Privacy shield, for example. But there are a whole series of reasons being advanced to you why you shouldn't refer. And we are confining ourselves to this one and saying if this is the only thing in the case but it's not then in our respectful submission the Commissioner is
clearly in error for the reasons outlined.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you very much.
MR. CUSH: Thank you, Judge.
MS. BARRINGTON: I'm going to perhaps going to allow Mr. Cush to get out, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Oh, is Mr. Maurice Collins obviously?
MS. BARRINGTON: Oh we have switched order, I am afraid, Judge. I am sorry, I should have told you
that.
Ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Not at all. (Short pause)

SUBMISSION BY MS. BARRINGTON:

MS. BARRINGTON: Thank you, Judge. I think I indicated to the court, I appear with Ms. Suzanne Kingston instructed by McCann FitzGerald solicitors. Judge, I propose at the outset making, if I may, some general observations before outlining to the court the matters 12:07 that I don't propose addressing and then setting out the structure of the matters that I do propose addressing.

I want to make two sets of general observations, if 12:07 I may, Judge: First, to discuss the unusual nature of these proceedings; and, second, to suggest to the court that these proceedings have been entirely overtaken by events by reason of the adoption of the Privacy Shield. And ultimately I'11 be saying to the court for a number 12:07 of reasons that this court should not refer any question to the Court of Justice.

Judge, the court will know that a number of amici or proposed amici applied to be joined to the proceedings. 12:07 I think the United States were the first out of the traps and they outlined to the court that they were looking to join the proceedings because it's in the unusual position of being the sovereign state whose
laws are at the heart of this case and yet paradoxically it's perhaps confined to, for procedural reasons, a peripheral role as amicus and it's in an unusual position.

I think it's also true to say that the United States has rarely, if ever, applied to be joined as an amicus in a foreign court. It has done that because it views these proceedings views as being of critical significance. They are unique and unprecedented, I would suggest to the court, involving a court of a Member State reviewing or being asked to review in this level of detail the laws of a third country to assess their adequacy, it is contended, from the perspective of EU 7aw. And of course the United States is not just 12:08 any third country, it's a third country that now benefits from an Adequacy Decision decided upon after two and a half years of negotiation with the European Commission.

The court may know, I think it's mentioned in the submissions, that there are a total of only eleven adequacy decisions that the Commission has adopted. And the court will see in due course that the Adequacy Decision relating to America is significantly greater, 12:09 more complex and more detailed than any of the other adequacy decisions.

The United States has achieved that Adequacy Decision
by extensive negotiations with the Commission, as I have indicated some two and a half years, and in those circumstances, because that Adequacy Decision was in train, because of its critical interest in the proceedings, and because of the potential ramifications 12:10 of what this court is being asked to do, both from a legal and a commercial perspective, the United States asked to be joined to these proceedings. And I think the court knows from the interest of all the other amici that the commercial implications of these proceedings cannot be exaggerated.

The United States was also conscious of the fact that in Schrems 1, both the High court decision and indeed the decision of the court of Justice proceeded without any comprehensive evidential basis with the result that, by the time the Court of Justice came to decide the matter, it had an incomplete, in our submission, picture of the United States régime, and the United States was extremely anxious to ensure that that did not happen again. And that, in the event of a reference, the full picture, the full panoply of protections afforded by us law in this situation is comprehensively outlined to the Court of Justice, if there were to be a reference.

And I said not only any third country, Judge, because of the Adequacy Decision, but also because of the constitutional tradition of the United States. And,

Judge, I'm just going to allow the stenographer to change.

The United States has, of course, the court will know, its constitutional principles of the separation of powers and, in this context, a sophisticated balance of national security and privacy interests and a sophisticated regime of checks and balances to ensure that the correct equilibrium is achieved and maintained between those perhaps divergent interests.

Its privacy protection principles in part predate the EU data protection regime, which is perhaps one of the problems, because one can see in the Adequacy Decisions and in perhaps the criticisms of the Data Protection Commissioner that if the United States had a regime that perfectly mirrored the Data Protection Directive, certain of the issues that have cropped up might not be articulated. And notwithstanding the antiquity of certain of the protections provided, of course post-Snowden then there were a number of very significant systemic and remedial reforms, which of course weren't considered and, in fairness, not all of which were in place at the time of the Schrems 1 decision.

Al1 of which means that when this court is being asked to consider the adequacy of US law, if it has to get that far - and for various reasons, we'11 say that it
doesn't - it must look in a holistic way at the totality of the protections afforded by us law to respond to privacy concerns.

The court will have noted in its very many readings of ACLU -V- Clapper that the Second Circuit said in that case that reconciling the clash between privacy and security interests required productive contribution from all three branches of government. And that is fundamentally our position, Judge, and something which we contend that the Data Protection Commissioner, in error, has not had regard to, by looking exclusively through a very narrow perspective of judicial remedies on1y. And it's for that reason that the United States considers that the draft decision is, unfortunately, fatally flawed, because it fails to appreciate the contribution from all of the three branches, which contribution is all the more significant because we're talking about national security. And the European Court of Human Rights, the Commission, the Fundamental Rights Agency all acknowledge that in that particular area, judicial remedies must be considered in a contextual manner. And accordingly, by failing to do that, the Data Protection Commissioner has entirely erred in her approach.

Judge, I think it's perhaps also perhaps unnecessary, but useful to observe that it's inevitable that any national legal system in this area will have its
critics. But these proceedings cannot be and are not to be, according to Schrems, about whether the American system could be improved or whether there should be reforms. And certainly we've heard from some very legitimate perspectives and strongly held views, and the United States welcomes the fact that those views have been aired, but they certainly don't, Judge, fall into the court's consideration of the question of adequacy. Because that is not what European law suggests the test should be.

I think the court also, fundamentally, must not lose sight of the fact that the only expert to opine both on American and us law, Prof. Swire, has given uncontroverted evidence that the overall
intelligence-related safeguards for personal data held in the US are greater than the safeguards available in the individual Member States. And he says that at paragraph seven of his report. He hasn't been challenged on that, Judge. That is simply a given.
And he cites Prof. Brown, in his 2015 oxford study, who says that the legal framework for foreign intelligence collection in the us - as enhanced, admittedly, by PPD-28 - contains much clearer rules on the authorisation and limits on the collection, use,
sharing and oversight of data relating to foreign nationals than the equivalent laws of almost all EU Member States, such that the US now serves - and I think we heard this line from Prof. Swire - as a
baseline for foreign intelligence standards. And again there's no challenge, Judge, to that position. And it is an extremely relevant factor when considering the question of adequacy and when considering as part of that question what is the appropriate comparator. Mr. 12:18 Gallagher, in making his opening observations, did touch upon that question, Judge; by reference to what is the system in the United States to be compared?

We'11 also, Judge, at the end of my submissions, be asking the court to consider what the from a report, which Mr. Gallagher also alluded to, which is a report conducted by the Fundamental Rights Agency, established by a decision of EU law, has to say in its study of the totality of the complex regimes provided for in the individual member States.

Judge, if I could move on then to saying why we believe that these proceedings are entirely overtaken by events. They're overtaken by events because of the adoption of the Privacy shield. I'm just going to perhaps take the court through, if I may, the chronology of events, much of which will already be clear to the court, and I'11 do so briefly.

Obviously Mr. Schrems, back in the summer of 2013, brought his original complaint. That complaint has been described by the Data Protection Commissioner in her draft decision, I think it's at paragraph 19, as a
full frontal challenge to the Safe Harbour decision. And the Court of Justice, in October 2015, of course, invalidated the Safe Harbour decision on the basis, the procedural basis that the Commission hadn't indicated
in the context of its decision whether it had determined that the united States provided an adequate level of protection.

The matter then was remitted by Hogan J. to the Data Protection Commissioner for fresh consideration and

12:19 Mr. Schrems was afforded an opportunity to make what is referred to as the reformulated complaint. And he submitted his reformulated complaint in December 2015. And in effect, his complaint is that once transfers are effected to the United States, Facebook Inc. in the United States may be obliged to make his data available to the US Government. It is important, Judge, I think, to recall the basis of the complaint, because certainly we've heard a number of issues addressed by EPIC yesterday, for example, which simply don't seem to fall 12:20 within the parameters of the complaint and of these proceedings, Judge, as a result.

Mr. Schrems, in his letter, says a number of things that we contend, Judge, are entirely inaccurate in relation to the US, what is referred to as the SIGINT, signals intelligence. what he says in relation to us SIGINT is incorrect in a number of respects, Judge, but I don't propose wearying the court with going through
that.

In February of 2016 the draft Privacy Shield decision was published by the Commission. And in that month the United States, aware of the fact that Hogan J. had remitted the matter back to the Data Protection Commissioner for fresh consideration, but unaware of Mr. Schrems' precise complaint, which it didn't see until it became involved in these proceedings, wrote to the Data Protection Commissioner, indicating that it wished to make a submission and indicating that it wished to provide information in relation to the draft Privacy Shield. And these facts are deposed to by Ms. Chapin in the affidavit grounding the application to join the proceedings.

We know then that in April of 2016 the Article 29 working Party published its opinion on the Privacy Shield and expressed certain concerns and asked for certain clarifications. In the interim, of course, there was significant interaction between not only the United States and the Commission, but the United States and the Article 29 Committee itself - the Commerce Secretary met directly with the Chair of the Article 29 Committee in April.

In May, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on transatlantic data flows. And on 16th May, the United States submitted material relating to the Privacy

Shield framework to the Data Protection Commissioner and outlining its desire to make submissions.

The Data Protection Commissioner, the court will have seen, notes at paragraph 42 of her decision that she received unsolicited submissions from the United States. And it's apparent that while we received an acknowledgment, this material in relation to the Privacy Shield wasn't considered and the Data Protection Commissioner proceeded to make her decision, 12:23 or her draft decision without ever seeking or being provided with any submission by the United States in relation to the consideration of its laws or the question of the adequacy of its laws, or indeed even the approach that might be taken to the question of $\quad$ 12:24 adequacy. And, Judge, it is, I think, surprising that the Data Protection Commissioner, having regard to the significance of the draft decision, proceeded as she did, with the input, it would appear, exclusively from Mr. Serwin without seeking to consult with or hear from 12:24 the United States.

In the meantime, the Privacy shield negotiations were proceeding, Judge. The court will see from the Bob Litt letters that I'm going to ask the court to look at 12:24 that additional information was provided by the United States by way of assurances and reassurance to the European Commission. Mr. Litt, the court will have seen, was the General Counsel to the office of the

Director of National Intelligence.

On 1st July the Working Party issued the statement that was handed in to the court by Mr. Collins welcoming the improvements brought about in the Privacy Shield and commending the Commission and the United States for having taken the Working Party's prior concerns into account and requests for clarifications. I think there was one criticism that continued to be expressed in the statement that was handed in, indicating that it regretted the lack of concrete assurances that mass and indiscriminate collection of personal data didn't take place. In fact the court will see that that assurance is provided in Mr. Litt's second letter.

Then on 8th July, Judge, the committee composed of representatives of the Member States, the Article 31 Committee, adopted the Privacy Shield Decision. And it's a matter of public record, I think, Judge, that that decision was adopted on the basis of there having been no votes against it. And in that regard, Judge, I can hand in to the court a minute from the House of Commons Select Committee. The Commission statement that was handed in to the court indicated that the vast majority, $I$ think was the wording, of the Member States 12:26 voted in favour of it (Same Handed). The court will see that the House of Commons Select Committee wrote to the Minister to inquire specifically in relation to the outcome of the vote and if the court looks at
two-thirds of the way down the page, the Minister's 1etter of 26th October 2016 records:
"The Minister responds to the questions we asked in our report as follows. The text was adopted by the Commission on 12th July. This followed approval by the Article 31 Committee at its meeting on 8th Ju7y. A formal vote was taken by Member States, through their representatives, with 24 members in favour, including the UK, none against and four abstentions."

At that stage, Judge, the DPC, notwithstanding her involvement in this process as a member of the Article 29 working Party and in clear knowledge of the developments in relation to the Privacy Shield, had proceeded to adopt the decision on 24 th -- or her draft decision - I'm sorry, I keep referring to it as a decision. And no indication, Judge, is given in the draft decision as to why she decided to push ahead with her draft, which, of course, she describes as being
something that in respect of which further submissions might be received and considered by her. And it is, in our submission, unusual that she chose this precipitated route, in circumstances where she knew the significance of what was happening in the European paralle1 process.

The draft decision is stated to be subject to further submissions, but the court will know that these
proceedings issued within a week of the adoption of the draft decision. And Mr. Collins, on day one, indicated that the Commissioner's concern was simply to get it right and suggested that these weren't usual proceedings - and that's certainly true - and the Commissioner wasn't advocating any particular result. But I think the court will have noted that the proceedings have certainly taken on all the hallmarks of adversarial proceedings. And accordingly, there hasn't been any consultation or further submission, as was seemingly envisaged by the Data Protection Commissioner, who got her proceedings out within a week. And she got her proceedings out in circumstances where, on the same day, she had got the revised memorandum of Mr. Serwin, although he clarified in his 12:29 evidence that he had provided the same report, absent a brief consideration of Spokeo, two weeks earlier.

Mr. Serwin, of course, doesn't practice in the area of national surveillance, which he clarified during the course of his evidence. And I don't propose going through, Judge, what Mr. Serwin says in his report and the court will have heard all of his evidence in Ms. Hyland's cross-examination. But no indication is given in the decision as to why it was exclusively draft decision, or perhaps more importantly, why was it that Mr. Serwin was on7y asked about remedies? Because that is the significant problem here, as I think I've
probably said already a number of times, Judge.

Mr. Serwin is asked for his view on remedies and the DPC says because he has indicated that the remedies are perhaps sectoral and that the remedies are attached by 12:31 a degree of unsurprising conditionality in respect of some of them, that she didn't need to go any further, because it was apparent that the remedies were deficient. well, one wonders how she knew that in advance of receipt of mr. Serwin's advice, because it's 12:31 not apparent that she asked for any additional input in relation to the descriptions of the us regime that are now before this court.

So, Judge, we immediately applied to be joined to these ${ }^{12: 31}$ proceedings and we indicated not only our concerns about the proceedings and their ramifications, their implications, but also advised the court of the developments in relation to the Privacy Shield. And the court will note that in the reply delivered by the 12:32 Data Protection Commissioner on 30th September - I'm not asking the court to look at the pleadings now, but simply to note that at paragraph 6.1 the Data Protection Commissioner says the draft decision needs to be read in the light of the Privacy shield and that ${ }_{12: 32}$ the Commissioner will refer to the Privacy Shield Decision at the hearing of the action for its true meaning and effect. And the use of that standard formula in this context doesn't avoid the prompting,

Judge, of the question: what true meaning and effect will the Data Protection Commissioner say that the binding EU measure has on these proceedings?

It's equally striking, Judge, that when one considers the Data Protection Commissioner's submissions detailed submissions - they make, I think, a glancing reference to the Privacy shield at page 37, paragraph 110, where the issue as to whether the Ombudsperson is a judicial officer is addressed. And when the proceedings opened by Mr. Collins, it wasn't until day three that any reference was made to the Privacy shield. And I'11 come on, Judge, to a consideration of what he said on day three in relation to the Privacy shield.

One can perhaps readily understand that the Data Protection Commissioner is in an unusual position, having issued her proceedings so quickly; notwithstanding the European law developments, she now 12:33 has a binding measure of eU law to deal with and its impact on the proceedings. But in our submission, the issue simply hasn't been addressed in a satisfactory way. And accordingly, Judge, we support the position that no reference to the court of Justice is required, because the proceedings have been overtaken by events.

And even if they weren't overtaken by events, Judge, fundamentally - and our written submissions focus on
the assumption that the court is to engage in the question of adequacy; but if the court does engage in the question of adequacy and does so properly, taking account of a holistic assessment, the court can only conclude that us law is adequate and shouldn't, accordingly, make a reference. And for completeness, I add --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: when you say "adequate" in that sense, are you using it in the sense of the decision adopting Privacy shield or the way it was being explored by Mr. Cush earlier this morning?
MS. BARRINGTON: Well, yes, I'm in fact using it in the Privacy Shield way. Because I'm not going to address, Judge, the question of Article $25 / 26$ in any detail. So I'm making a number of procedural assumptions before we 12:35 get to this submission, Judge. But it is a fundamental one that, measured and assessed properly, as the Commission has done, and taking the approach taken by the Commission, the court can't but conclude that us law provides adequate protection.

If the court were nonetheless minded ultimately to make a reference - and this is a very caveated submission, Judge - we do consider it absolutely vital that this court should do the difficult task of providing the Court of Justice with an extensive overview of American law, and that it would be quite wrong to provide the court with an analysis that dealt exclusively with the question of remedies, because it would presuppose that
an examination of remedies only was the appropriate way to proceed in respect of the question of adequacy. And that, we will submit, is not the appropriate way to proceed. And - fear of endless repetition - the united States is most concerned that the court of Justice should have a complete picture, unlike the situation that arose in Schrems 1.

Judge, if I could then outline what I'm not going to address. I'm not going to address, Judge, the national security exemption and leave that essentially to the parties, although we support Facebook's position in that regard. And similarly, the question of the interpretation of Article 25 and 26 of the Directive; we entirely support what Mr. Cush has said and I think it's what Mr. Collins, for the BSA, will be saying also. We believe, Judge, that there's a fundamental error of interpretation insofar as the analysis of Article 25 and 26 is concerned and that Facebook and the amicis' interpretation of Article 26 is compelling and consistent with both the teleological interpretation which applies in the European law context, with the literal interpretation and with a consideration of the other linguistic versions of the Directive, to which it's not apparent that in making their submissions the Data Protection Commissioner had any particular regard - no reference is made to anything other English. And the court knows that all of the languages have equally binding force.

The issue then that I will then turn to, Judge, is the approach to adequacy. And I'm going to ask the court to look in the first instance at the schrems test, I'm going to ask the court to look at the draft decision, the Privacy Shield and then to deal with adequacy in a little more detail. So if I could turn first to Schrems, because it, of course, provides the essential framework to any consideration of this -- to be carried out by this court. That's in the European books, Judge, the core books, tab three of five -- I'm sorry, book three of five, at tab 36. And I'11 hope to through Schrems as quick7y as I can, Judge, emphasising the aspects that we consider to be of significance insofar as the consideration of adequacy is concerned.

The judgment of the court is behind tab 36. And if I could ask the court, in the first instance, to turn to paragraph 31. And the court there makes reference to the High Court - if the court has that?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: Makes reference to the High Court and, just in the last line, reference to indiscriminate surveillance and, at paragraph 33, reference to the mass and undifferentiated accessing of personal data
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Just where is that again?
MS. BARRINGTON: That's just at the first line of paragraph 33, Judge. And the court will know by now that the US does not agree that that is the correct
characterisation of its signals intelligence activities, which, for the reasons the court has already heard, and I am going to ask the court to look at the PCLOB report, is inaccurate, because what takes place is, in our submission, and as I think the PCLOB report shows, targeted surveillance. And yet this was the factual predicate of the Schrems determination.

Paragraph 35, Judge. The Court of Justice notes that the High Court had observed that in his action, Mr. Schrems, in reality, raises the legality of the Safe Harbour regime. And I think the court will recall that Hogan J. had indicated that the issues that were raised before him were not in fact full-on challenging the legality of the Safe Harbour regime, but it was an inevitable corollary of the consideration of whether the European measure was fully binding or not. That's how it's understood by the Court of Justice, that's how it's understood by the Data Protection Commissioner - a full frontal challenge to the Safe Harbour regime.

Judge, if the court then turns on to paragraph 52, just the last three lines of the page there, Judge, the court emphasises that which this court is well aware of, that:
"Measures of the EU institutions are in principle presumed to be 7awful and according7y produce legal effects until such time as they are withdrawn, annulled
in an action for annulment or declared invalid following a reference for a preliminary ruling."

So the Privacy Shield Decision is legally binding and produces those effects, Judge, unless somebody is going 12:43 to be asked to declare it invalid and does so. And it's in this regard, Judge, that the position taken by the Data Protection Commissioner is somewhat puzzling. And I'm going to ask the court to look at some of the transcript references of what Mr. Collins said in relation to the Privacy Shield. I have a little book of transcript references I've excerpted --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MS. BARRINGTON: -- it may be a bit quicker than using the tablet (Same Handed). And if the court looks behind tab one - this is day three, Mr. Collins' opening - page 89. And at this stage he refers in the second paragraph, he's turned on to the Privacy shield and he says:
"So that's, of course, acknow7edging the point decided in schrems - Commission decisions are binding."

And over the page at page 90 , he discusses that what this court is being asked to do and he says from line five:
"... secondly, this is then a factor that one takes into account and one says, you conceivably could say
'Actually, in 7ight of all of this, I'm completely satisfied that there's no doubt whatsoever that there's adequate compliance and I'm not going to make a reference to the European Court'. And you could do that, that's the argument Mr. Gallagher will be urging upon you, and some of the amici" - including, of course, my client.
"But equally you have to look at it from the viewpoint that even within the Privacy Shield decision itself, the Commission has express7y adverted to the fact that notwithstanding that Commission decisions are binding in what they've said, there is stil7 this ob7igation to, if the complaint is made, to bring it before the court and for the court to refer it to the European Court of Justice if it still considers there are concerns."

And of course, that's the Schrems test, Judge. So Mr. Collins is correctly articulating the Privacy
Shield Decision is binding, the Schrems test is still there, if a complaint is made. But this complaint, Judge, was made wel1 ahead of the adoption of the Privacy Shield agreement. And the court asked Mr. Gallagher, when he made his statement, 'What's the 12:45 difference between Schrems 1 and now?' We11, the difference is in Schrems 1 Mr . Schrems is mounting what the Data Protection Commissioner characterises as a full frontal challenge. And that's not the case here,

Judge. And binding measures of EU law can't be challenged or questioned as to their validity on the basis of a side wind, and yet that's precisely what the Data Protection Commissioner is asking this court to do, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Can you just elaborate on that point? Because you might be making an argument in relation to some complaint, a complaint about $x$, but in order to make a decision about $x$, it might necessarily involve attacking an underlying or a justifying provision $Y$. So in order to decide on the question X , you necessarily have to decide on the question $Y$. In other words, if Privacy Shield is binding on the court and binding on the Commission and we can't look any further in the context of Mr. Schrems' existing complaint, that involves deciding his complaint against him in that sense, doesn't it?

MS. BARRINGTON: Well --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: what I'm saying is do you not have to look at it, or why are you saying you can't look at it?

MS. BARRINGTON: We11, you can't look at it unless somebody is, in accordance with the Schrems logic, raising concerns in relation to the validity of the Privacy Shield, that the Data Protection Commissioner believes those concerns to be well founded, brings those concerns to this court and this court shares those well founded concerns. The difficulty -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So then I've a second question
-- sorry, I understand what you're saying there. Let's say we run with your pieces and argument that it's not directly raised by Mr. Schrems in his complaint.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But in her examination of it, is 12:47 she not allowed to sort of say 'well, in my independent assessment, I think this necessarily involves deciding issue $Y^{\prime}$ ?

MS. BARRINGTON: But she hasn't said that, Judge.
She's said in her decision that she's not examining the 12:47 Privacy shield.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Okay.
MS. BARRINGTON: And that's the difficulty; she hasn't articulated in the decision that's brought before this court as the transcript of the well founded concerns, the Privacy shield isn't in there. And so what the Data Protection Commissioner has to say to the court is what they have said in day three of the opening of the case is somehow such as transmogrify the Commissioner's decision into an articulation of well founded concerns in relation to the Privacy shield. And if the court doesn't share the concerns, even assuming the court could consider that a complaint that predated the Privacy Shield was somehow a complaint about it, if the court doesn't share the concerns, it certainly shouldn't be making a reference, Judge.

So there are a number of significant difficulties attaching to what the Data Protection Commissioner is
asking this court to do. And Mr. Collins, with all due respect to him and to his agility, skirts around it, Judge, and he says at page 90 , just reading from the bottom of the page:
"So one way perhaps to look at it, Judge, is to consider, leaving aside the point that I rely upon that this postdates the Commissioner's decision and the analysis in terms of the Standard Contractual Clauses, one way to look at it is to say supposing you were satisfied, absent the Privacy Shield, that there wasn't in fact, or there's certainly a question that deserved to be referred to the European Court about adequacy, does this Ombudsperson mechanism remedy the concerns and satisfy all those concerns or is there still a concern that's worthy of reference?"

And, Judge, that, we contend, is an erroneous presentation of the matter, because it fails to take account that this court is bound by the Privacy Shield decision unless the schrems test is met. And it hasn't been, on the basis of what's occurred

Then he comes back to it at page 105, Judge. And at this point he's outlined the Ombudsperson mechanism. And he says in the middle of the page, if the court has that, page 105:
"The issue in present circumstances, Judge, is, when
one is looking at the question of adequacy and in terms of analysing whether the legal rules that are referred to and the mechanisms of compliance with those legal rules as contemplated... whether this has any significant impact on that analysis.
we respectfully say, Judge, that first of a11, the Privacy Shield mechanism is not a matter of law within the United States."

And that, with respect, is an odd observation. Because the issue is: Is it a matter of binding law on this court? which, of course, it is. And he says it's a series of commitments. Well, they are solemn commitments, Judge, from the United States that have been given to the European Commission, which the European Commission have said that they rely upon, but reserve the right to repeal, which he seems to consider is of some significance. And:
"... if it looks as if those policies are not being implemented... significant reliance is, of course, placed on... PPD-28 and the way... the US Government is going to approach it... and matters of that sort.

So I respectfully say that while undoubtedly it would be wrong to proceed without knowledge of the Privacy Shield mechanism that is there, the essential question remains as I've outlined to you at the start of these
proceedings."

And the court only has to consider, well, what well founded concerns in relation to the Privacy shield did the Data Protection Commissioner outline at the start of the proceedings? And the answer is none.
so, Judge, just coming back to Schrems. The mechanism for protection is outlined having regard to the possibility of making a complaint. The test in that 12:52 regard is at paragraph 65. The issue is whether Mr. Schrems has advanced objections that the Data Protection Commissioner believes to be well founded and then whether the court, if the Data Protection Commissioner comes to court, if the court shares its doubts.

Now, it's been suggested at some point that if the court has any doubts, that that's sufficient, that deference should be afforded to the Data Protection Commissioner. And certainly there, I've no doubt, are areas in which the Data Protection Commissioner is entitled to deference, but not this, Judge, where the Data Protection Commissioner has acted exclusive7y, it seems, on Mr. Serwin's advice - because she, of course, 12:53 can't be expert in American law. So without wishing to sound in any way pejorative, she's not entitled to deference in respect of this decision. And it's not a question of sharing any doubt, it's a question of this
court sharing the well founded doubts in relation to the objections advanced by Mr. Schrems.

The court then considers, at paragraph 70, the matters to which account has to be taken in Article 25(2). And 12:53 the court will recall perhaps just from Mr. Cush's dealing with it that $25(2)$ states, addresses the question of adequacy in the third party country, which is to be assessed in the light of all of the circumstances surrounding a data transfer operation and 12:54 lists, on a non-exhaustive basis, the circumstances to which consideration must be given when carrying out such an assessment. And the court will recall that the non-exhaustive list includes the circumstances in the Member State of origin and the circumstances in the third party country.

So we say two things flow from this, Judge: First, you're certainly entitled to take account of the Member States of the European Union and their regimes; and second, $25(2)$ requires an understanding of the totality of the circumstances which, even insofar as the Directive is concerned, Schrems has confirmed is non-exhaustive, Judge.

At paragraph 73 the court puts in place the essential equivalence test. And again, Judge, the wording of the Court of Justice is significant in this regard. Because perhaps an impression has crept in that what

Schrems requires is an identical regime between the EU and the us, and of course, that's not what's envisaged. At paragraph 73 the court says that - and I'm reading from the first sentence, Judge:
"The word 'adequate' in Article 25(6) of [the Directive] admittedly signifies that a third country cannot be required to ensure a level of protection identical to that guaranteed in the EU legal order."

And at paragraph 74, Judge, reference is made - and I'm just looking at the second sentence:
"Even though the means... that third country has recourse... for the purpose of ensuring such a level of protection may differ from those employed within the European Union."

But they are nonetheless, the court goes on to say, to be sufficient to provide effective protection. But the 12:56 court, understandably, considers that to be considered as essentially equivalent, that is not the same as requiring absolutely identical protections to those provided within the European Union or within the Member States of the European Union.

Judge, at paragraph 75 then the court goes on to say:
"... when examining the leve7 of protection afforded by
a third country, the Commission is obliged to assess the content of the applicable rules in that country resulting from its domestic law or international commitments and the practice designed to ensure compliance with those rules, since it must, under Article 25(2)... take account of all the circumstances surrounding a transfer of personal data to a third country."

Yet again, Judge, an emphasis of the global nature of ${ }_{\text {12:57 }}$ the assessment to be conducted, which we contend hasn't been conducted, Judge.

Then the court goes on to deal with the national security exemption provided for at paragraph -- this is ${ }_{12: 57}$ at paragraph 86, that was put in place by the safe Harbour regime. And there there was just, I think it's fair to say, a fairly bald derogation for national security. And at paragraph 87 then is one of the critical paragraphs in the judgment, because it's 12:57 seemingly one of the significant bases of the Data Protection Commissioner's decision. And Mr. Collins made repeated reference to paragraph 87. Judge, I see the type, I wonder if perhaps it's...
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Well, I did indicate I would sit 12:58 a little longer.
MS. BARRINGTON: Oh, yes, I'm very happy, Judge, to do that and then I might conclude Schrems. So at paragraph 87 , the court says that - and I'm reading
from four lines down:
"To establish the existence of an interference with the fundamental right to respect for private life, it does not matter whether the information in question relating to private life is sensitive or whether the persons concerned have suffered any adverse consequences on account of that interference."

And reference is made to Digital Rights Ireland.
mr . Collins repeatedly said that the standing rules in the United States meant that paragraph 87 wasn't met. And one could be forgiven for thinking that Schrems had abolished domestic standing rules and that this paragraph was designed somehow to deal with the question of standing or procedural rules. In fact the DPC's submissions, Judge, you'11 recall, suggest at one point that European law has established a standing test and the standing test is whether you have a feeling that you've been under surveillance. And as we'11 see, 12:59 Judge, that's completely wrong. Paragraph 87 is dealing with the question of the interference with the right. It may then be a justified interference, having regard to the proportionality analysis that's then envisaged by the court to follow.

And the court then does precisely that; paragraph 88, the first step of a proportionality analysis is set out. So you may have an interference, but do you have
a justification for that? Is this a measure that pursues a legitimate objective such as national security? That's dealt with at 88 , the first step.

The court goes on then to consider the question of minimum safeguards at paragraph 91 and, at paragraphs 92 and 93, continues with the building blocks of a proportionality analysis, Judge. And at paragraph 93 the court says legislation isn't limited to what is strictly necessary - of course, that's an ingredient of a proportionality analysis - where it authorises, on a generalised basis, storage of all of the persons -- of the data of the persons whose data has been transferred from the EU.

That reference to "generalised basis" is something that seems to subtend the court's analysis. And this court will, of course, well know that this isn't a data retention case in the way that Digital Rights is dealing with, there isn't a generalised retention of a11 data, although that may have been a misapprehension that the court harboured.

At paragraph 94, Judge:
"In particular, legislation permitting the pub7ic authorities to have access on a generalised basis to the content of electronic communications must be regarded as compromising the essence of the fundamental
right to respect for private 7ife."

So insofar as reference is made at paragraph 93 and 94 to a generalised basis, we submit to the court, Judge, that that's certainly not what's happening in this case.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Can you just explain to me about Upstream?

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Because in order to effect -- 13:02 the first step in giving effect to your upstream searches - I'm not quite sure whether they're searches or seizures, but we'11 leave that particular nuance to one side for a moment; as I understand, some of the evidence is that you have to somehow assess - I'11 use 13:02 a neutral sense - everything that goes through the backbone for upstream and then you apply your filters. MS. BARRINGTON: Hmm.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And Upstream, as far as I can recollect, is authorised by 702, so it's authorised by

MS. BARRINGTON: It's authorised by 702, Judge.
ms. Justice costello: -- by legislation.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So how does that fit into what 13:02 you're submitting here in relation to, was it paragraph 94?

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. well, i'11 come back to that, Judge. I'11 address that question now, but I will come
back to it also, because I'm going to ask the court to look in due course at the PCLOB report --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Well, if you want to deal with it then, that's fine, just carry on with Schrems if you wish.

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. But I can say, I suppose, this very briefly: First, the definitions of the FISA act kick in prior to any surveillance under upstream. So you have the circumscription of is it foreign intelligence, is it a foreign person, all of those
definitions that the court has gone through --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But necessarily, didn't they have to sort of scan - well, you'11 tell me when you come to PCLOB - in order to ascertain whether or not to, if you like - de-Americanisate it or whatever they were doing when they were weeding out the us citizens? MS. barrington: I don't like to use the word "scan", Judge, because I think the evidence has established that that isn't, or can't be said to be -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Oh, no, I accept that "scan" is not the word we should use. But assess in some way. MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. But perhaps one filters from a mass. The mass is not retained, Judge. So there isn't generalised retention. What is retained is the product of the filtration process. And that's retained in, as we'11 see, a manner that's highly regulated. But nothing is retained that doesn't -- isn't thrown up by the filtering process.

So there can be no question that there's generalised storage or generalised retention in the way that an across-the-board data retention requirement, such as exists in the Member States --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But is paragraph 94 concerned with retention? It says: "In particular, legislation permitting the pub7ic authorities to have access" -MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- "on a generalised basis to the content".

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. But there is no access on a generalised basis to the content, Judge, having regard to the fact that something must be done to extract the filtered data.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I was thinking of the "about"
communications. It was submitted that you can't filter your "about" communications un1ess you access the content.

MS. BARRINGTON: We11, in the filtration process you can't filter out initial -- what's thrown up by the process, Judge, includes "about" communications, if you're talking about Upstream, which is less than $10 \%$ of the method of collection. And undoubtedly, a computer does the exercise of reviewing, however it happens, the data to extract the "to", the "from" or done by any analyst or any human. And the stream of information - which somebody described it as the data in the pipe - is not being retained or being accessed
for the purposes of any review by any government authority.

So I think what the court is looking at in the first instance is generalised accessing, generalised storage. 13:06 And that is not what's happening, Judge, in this regime. Paragraph 93 is dealing with storage, paragraph 94 is dealing with generalised access to the content. And while I appreciate that the argument may have been made that the retrieval process involves reviewing a mass of data, that's something quite different, in my submission, to what the court is looking to address at paragraph 94.

Then critically, Judge, paragraph 95 is the paragraph 13:07 that addresses remedies and is the paragraph that encompasses the EU law position on standing. So paragraph 95 provides:
"Likewise, legislation not providing for any possibility for an individual to pursue legal remedies in order to have access to personal data relating to him, or to obtain the rectification or erasure of such data, does not respect the essence of the fundamental right to effective... protection, as enshrined in Article 47 of the Charter."

And I'm skipping on to the next sentence:
"The very existence of effective judicial review designed to ensure compliance with provisions of EU law is inherent in the existence of the rule of law."

And various authorities are cited, Judge, that are well established, including Johnston. Now, Judge, in our submission, when it comes on to looking at the Data Protection Commissioner's decision, she's misunderstood the position on standing both as a matter of European law and as a matter of American law. Because as a matter of European law, the standing rules are encompassed by the reference at paragraph 95 to Article 47 of the Charter. It's well established as a matter of European law that standing rules are to be determined by the Member States, or remedies to be determined by the Member States, subject - subject, of course - to what are generally referred to as the twin principles of equivalence and effectiveness; you must provide the same remedy for somebody seeking to invoke an EU right as a domestic law right and your remedy must be effective, in that there is -- you're not left without any possibility to pursue a legal remedy.

And if one applies that test then to the Data Protection Commissioner's decision, it's clear that she 13:09 has misunderstood that, Judge. And in that regard, I'm going to ask the court at this stage to come on to the data protection draft decision, and when I've done that, 1 'll open briefly two authorities in relation to
standing, Digital Rights Ireland, which helpfully summarises the law in relation to standing in McKechnie J's judgment, including the paragraph on Unibet, and a decision that isn't in the books that I'm going to hand in to the court, which is a decision
called Inuit. And those two decisions make it quite clear that you're not required to have a remedy for every situation, which is what the Data Protection Commissioner, in error, seems to believe.

Judge, if I could ask you now to turn to the draft decision. It's in book one of the pleadings, tab 18. And perhaps I could just outline, before plunging into it, what we say at a very broad level is notable from the decision. It's notable for what it doesn't refer to. It doesn't refer to the systemic protections provided by American law and focuses only on ex post remedies.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: By "systemic remedies"? MS. BARRINGTON: So a panoply of them: Ex ante protections such as those provided by the FISC court; protections provided by the foreseeability and clarity of its legislative regime and the procedures adopted under the legislative regime; protections afforded by the oversight mechanisms existing within American law, including Congressional oversight, including oversight from PCLOB, including institutional oversight within the various bodies charged with carrying out intelligence activities, including the Inspectors

Genera1. I'm sure I'm missing quite a number of them, Judge, but they're all set out in Mr. Litt's letters and I'm going to ask the court to look at them.

Those are al1 factors that are absent from the Data Protection Commissioner's decision and which we say should've been taken into account. And no consideration was given to the national security context, no consideration was given to Article 47 case law - on what basis exactly does the Data Protection Commissioner think that Article 47 has been breached? No consideration is given to a proportionality analysis. And Mr. Murray said 'Well, we don't need to do a proportionality analysis, because we know already from just looking at remedies, we know that the essence 13:12 of the right is impaired and, accordingly, we're not required to do any balancing exercise'. And that, Judge, is equally, we say, an error of reasoning, in that the national security context was absolutely to be taken into account and considered. If you consider the 13:12 structure of the schrems analysis, is there an interference? Is there a justification for the interference? Does it pursue a legitimate end? Is it necessary? Is it proportionate with, at the end result, the protection of the core of a right? But you don't get to a consideration of the core of the right until you've carefully calibrated those various factors.

And Mr. Murray says 'No, no, no, we don't have to do
that exercise at all. We start at the end and we conclude, looking only at remedies, that the core of the right, the essence has been interfered with, without ever putting into the equation or into the balance the significant factors, contextual factors', which in this case are, of course, national security.

Judge, she starts her analysis insofar as the relevant issues are concerned at paragraph 43. She says at paragraph 43 that her investigation's ongoing, but she 13:13 expresses her concern that even now - and I'm just reading from the last lines -- I'm sorry, the court may not have that yet.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I have it, yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: Oh, I beg your pardon.
"It remains the case that, even now, a legal remedy compatible with Article 47 of the Charter is not available in the US to EU citizens whose data is transferred... where it may be at risk of being accessed and processed by US State agencies."

So that's her analysis of the issue - accessing and processing by us state agencies. And she says at paragraph 44, critically:
"It is important to note that EU citizens are not completely without redress in the us... a number of remedial mechanisms are available under us law."

So that's the starting point, we have a number of remedial mechanisms. But she says there's specific and general deficiencies in those mechanisms. First, from a specific perspective - it's not quite clear what that 13:15 means - from a specific perspective, the remedies are fragmented and subject to limitations that impact on their effectiveness to a material extent. We11, Judge, insofar as fragmentation is concerned, certainly if one had a data protection regime such as one has in this jurisdiction, you'd have one statute that deals with data protection. Of course, that statute would exempt national security, as the Directive does.

So it's difficult to understand the criticism that the protections are fragmented. what perspective is it that the Data Protection Commissioner is looking through? That that is a matter of concern. They are fragmented; Prof. Vladeck said there's no one meta remedy. And that's true. But there are a number of remedies, as she has outlined. And --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: we might take it up at two o'clock.

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. Thank you, Judge.
MS. CAHILL: Judge, I wonder before the court rises, there was a small book of documents prepared containing different language versions of --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Oh, yes, I was going to ask you about my linguistic homework.


MS. CAHILL: My solicitor is just handing that up. (Same handed).

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.


THE HEARING RESUMED AFTER THE LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT AS FOLLOWS

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Good afternoon.
REGISTRAR: Matter of Data Protection Commissioner -v- 14:03 Facebook Ireland Ltd. and another.
MS. BARRINGTON: Thank you, Judge. Judge, if I may, if the court forgives me momentarily, go backwards and just say something that I perhaps should have said in relation to schrems, and the court needn't take it out 14:04 but paragraphs 93 and 94.

On looking at them again, Judge, I think it's clear that paragraphs 93 and 94 are quoting from the Digital Rights case and the Digital Rights case of course related to a data retention régime, a régime whereby the Directive imposed on companies a requirement to retain data. So I think those paragraphs are clearly addressing a scenario where there has been a retention and then accessing a storage of retained data.

And I should perhaps also have said, Judge, there is no such equivalent provision in American law, there isn't a generalised data retention obligation imposed on companies such as was to be found in the Data Retention 14:04 Directive.

Now, Judge, if I may take up where I was in the Draft Decision, I think I was looking at paragraph 45 page 20
and the Data Protection Commissioner's concerns set out there that the remedies were fragmented and didn't apply in every situation. And I was emphasising in the first instance, Judge, the fact that many of the American remedies that we're concerned with predate the 14:05 European data protection régime. We know that we have the FISA Act, it's 1978; the Privacy Act is '74; the Wiretap Act is '68; and ECPA '86, I think Prof. Richards described as a far-sighted measure then.

So it can come as no surprise that the sectoral protections afforded by American law don't perfectly mirror the postdated European data protection régime.

Judge, she then goes on to address what she describes as the limitations of the remedies she acknowledges do exist and they are set out, Judge, at paragraph 47.

I don't propose going through them at any great, in any great detail. The court will have seen from Mr. Serwin's evidence the issues that arise here, but to say perhaps briefly this: 47(1) deals with 18 USC 2712. The limitation identified there by the Data Protection Commissioner was the wilfulness requirement. The court will recall that Prof. Richards acknowledged that this is a common thread throughout civil remedies envisaged where action is being taken against a government. And of course, if you think back to this jurisdiction, it doesn't come as any huge surprise
either, the threshold seems to be lower than the Glencar threshold that would apply here for breach of statutory duty, it's not a mala fides requirement.
Ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And what's the EU threshold?
MS. BARRINGTON: Well, there isn't an EU threshold.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Oh because you are saying standing is determined by the national states? MS. BARRINGTON: well, I am saying standing is determined by the national states subject to effectiveness.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: But these are particular member State remedies.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: So there isn't a counter part --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: -- in the national security context in European law. Because of course the Directive, as we know, excludes national security and doesn't provide for a code of remedies.

So wilfulness is the problem she identifies there, again seemingly coming at it from the perspective that there must be an access to the court without these kind of remedial requirements which would apply in this jurisdiction.

At 47(2) she addresses USC 2712. At 47(3) she comes back to or rather she addresses 50 USC 1810, that's the
protection provided in the FISA Act, and there she makes this statement that "the utility of pursuing individual officers might be questionab7e", something which, as Ms. Hyland explored with Mr. Serwin, wasn't in his report and something which Prof. Vladeck dealt with in his evidence and in his report where he indicated that the US government would almost certainly offer an indemnity to an officer defendant. But recoverability isn't necessarily the issue, that's a question of is your defendant a mark, and she seems to have strayed in that territory, that you must have a damages action and you must have a damages action where your defendant is a mark.

At 47 (4) she addresses the notice requirement and the facility to bring a motion to suppress on foot of a notice in criminal proceedings provided for in the FISA Act, 50 USC 1806, and she says of that well that's just a defensive protection for the individual in administrative and judicial proceedings. But, as we have seen, Judge, from the extensive array of case law opened to the court, such motions have given rise to consideration of constitutional issues. Prof. vladeck says so in his report at paragraph 86 and he cites a number of examples, the case of United States -v-
Mohamud that was opened to the court but also
Hasbajrami and Muhtorov, cases where motions to suppress were brought and where the underlying constitutionality of 702 was considered which allowed

Prof. V7adeck to say that these motions permitted access to a merits or substantive review.

But equally, Judge, in our submission we make the point that they equally provide an important deterrent effect, as do the criminal sanctions put in place, and they are part of, if they are to be considered by the Data Protection Commissioner, one wonders why she cuts off at that point in the consideration of perhaps slightly more peripheral issues. There are others equally that she should have had regard to.

At paragraph 51, Judge, she makes a reference to, and that's over the page, page 23 , she makes a reference to Executive order 12333. She says that the available remedies don't deal with certain legal bases such as Executive Order 12333. Now again, Judge, that's something of a puzzle. Because the court will recall that on Day 2 Mr . Collins said, and if you look at my book of excerpts from the transcripts, I think it's at Tab 2, if the court has that, Tab 2 line 19. не is dealing with Section 702 and he says, it goes on then to say:
"I think as a broad principle one can say that actual intelligence activities that take place outside the United States I think are conducted pursuant to Executive Order 12333, with which we're not really concerned, because we're on7y concerned with what
happens to data when it goes to the US and how is it processed or accessed within the US. So we're not actually concerned that much with Executive Order 12333."

And I agree entirely with Mr. Collins, save to say the DPC is not concerned at all with Executive order 12333.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Does that cover the transit data?

MS. BARRINGTON: Well, then the experts obviously
addressed and Prof. Swire addressed this question of the Transit Authority and I think it is important to consider what was said about that. It's in the joint expert report at page 12 , point 12 . And this, I think, was a point that was raised by Ms. Gorski taking issue 14:13 with Prof. Swire's statement that 12333 didn't apply to collection within the us. "And the experts then agreed", if the court has that.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: Looking at the ultimate right-hand column:
"The experts agree the Transit Authority under Executive Order 12333 is an exception to the genera 1 rule that 12333 app7ies to collection on7y outside the 14:14 US. The expert's understanding is that Transit Authority would app7y, for instance, to an e-mail that went from a foreign origin across the telecommunications network within the US without having
a US destination and then went to a foreign destination. Transit Authority would 7ike7y not app7y to the e-mail if its destination was a corporate server within the US that forwarded the e-mail to a destination outside the US."

And then it goes on to deal with radio, and I think we all know at least we're not dealing with radio communications. But neither, Judge, are we dealing with Transit Authority because this is a case where, the court will recall Mr. Schrems is complaining about the transfer of his information to Facebook Inc. and to servers in the United States. The experts are agreed that Transit Authority is foreign-to-foreign transit and not stopping in the United States as Mr. Schrems' data is.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Just to make sure I have got this straight.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So if he is using his Facebook account, which is through Facebook Ireland, to, let's say, communicate with a friend in Germany; it may be that it's transferred by Facebook Ireland to Facebook Inc. and because it's arriving in Facebook Inc. in the United States you are saying it's therefore outside the 14:15 remit of 12333 ?

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Okay. I just want to make sure I got your argument straight.

MS. BARRINGTON: I am saying when it's in the United States it's governed exclusively by 702, and Transit Authority has crept in to this case as a refinement by Ms. Gorski of the statement that: "For collection in the US any other authority such as Executive Order 12333 does not app7y".

And it's a refinement Prof. Swire agreed to of that statement but it doesn't in fact deal with the situation that this court is concerned with which is Mr. Schrems' data lands in Facebook Inc. and what does the US government do with it then is his concern. And, accordingly, 12333 in our respectful submission, and the Data Protection Commissioner and Mr. Collins seems to agree, is simply irrelevant. If that's so, one wonders why it's in the Data Protection Commissioner's decision because she certainly doesn't deal with Transit Authority and doesn't suggest any basis upon which it might be contended that this executive order is of relevance, not a matter that Mr. Serwin I think dealt with in his report.

So, Judge, the overarching issue she then goes on to address at paragraphs 52 and 53 is one of standing. And at paragraph 54, having set out the American particular disagreement with the articulation, so far, of her understanding of the three prongs of the standing rules. And then she says at paragraph 54:
"On their terms, I consider that these requirements appear to be incompatib7e with EU law in circumstances, where as a matter of EU law, it is not necessary to demonstrate an adverse consequence as a result of an interference with Article 7 and 8 of the Charter."

And she brings that back to paragraph 87 of the judgment in Schrems.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: So that's her first major conclusion and, as we have seen, Judge, here, in our submission, she is comparing oranges and apples because she is comparing the American standing rules with the Court of Justice's articulation of the first step in identifying a breach which is an interference, without necessity to 14:18 show an adverse consequence, but standing is not being defined by paragraph 87.

And then she goes on, Judge, at paragraph 55 to deal with her understanding of the standing requirements applicable under US law and she says they would operate to: "Limit an individual's capacity to access a remedy."

And she gives us an example, Clapper -v- Amnesty, the Supreme Court Clapper, and at the end of the paragraph she says:
"I consider is that such an approach is not
reconcilable with that outlined in Schrems where the Court of Justice made it clear that a claimant cannot be required to demonstrate that harm has in fact been suffered as a result of the interference alleged."

So again a suggestion that she understands that standing rules, domestic standing rules, if that's her understanding, well either, that European law has fixed standing rules or that domestic standing rules have been altered by schrems in a manner such as to mandate the bringing, the permissibility of claims such as clapper - v - Amnesty. So does that mean, because we know that the Supreme Court in Clapper - $v$ - Amnesty identified five degrees of speculation, is it being said by the Data Protection Commissioner that European law requires that the Member States permit of speculative claims, because that surely can't be what she is saying. And yet, when one studies that paragraph, it's the Clapper -v- Amnesty Supreme Court speculative claim, the second prong of the
injury-in-fact and not the first prong, that seems to be of concern to the Data Protection Commissioner.

And she concludes on this issue at paragraph 56. ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: By the second prong you mean actual or imminent?
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. Sorry, I should have said the second part of the first prong. At paragraph 56 she concludes on this point, saying the Federal Rules of

Procedure Rule 11 also pose the requirements that they pose and she says:
"Taken with the analysis by the court in clapper in connection with the making of 'speculative' claims regarding alleged violations of privacy rights, the Federal Rules of Procedure would appear to preclude the bringing of precisely the kind of complaint now before me."

So it certainly suggests that she believes that European law requires a complaint such as Mr. Schrems' complaint to be considered to be one that must be heard, irrespective of a degree of speculation.

Rule 11, Judge --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Just to get, I want to make sure I'm not getting confused here, so my apologies if I'm slowing you down.
MS. BARRINGTON: No, please.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: She is dealing with a complaint made by a data subject in the eu.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Now there's no question of standing in relation to a complaint to her, is there?
MS. BARRINGTON: No.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So were you saying that, I thought you were saying there was something about a complaint made to her had a standing point vis-à-vis
the standing in the United States?
MS. BARRINGTON: No.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I think I misunderstood you there.

MS. BARRINGTON: I beg your pardon, Judge. what she says at the end of paragraph 56 is that American rules would appear to preclude the bringing of the kind of complaint before her. So...
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But American rules that she's been discussing there are standing for going to court; 14:22 isn't that right?
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And you say she is saying there that, she is comparing American standing rules for access to court with bringing an application before her --

MS. BARRINGTON: No.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- as a data commissioner?
MS. BARRINGTON: I think what the is saying is a complaint such as Mr. Schrems' mightn't be permitted to 14:23 $^{2}$ getting into court in the United States.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: If that's so, that's a breach of European law, presumably because European law mandates, makes mandatory the requirement that claims such as 14:23 this should be able to get into court.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Get into court, not just get to her?
MS. BARRINGTON: No, no, get to court. And what does
that mean? Does that mean European law in her view sets the parameters of standing rules, because it doesn't, or that European law has adjusted domestic standing rules such that they must allow of claims that are speculative in nature. But none of that is spelled out, Judge, in her decision but that seems to flow from her emphasis on Amnesty -v- Clapper, second part of first limb of the standing test. And she marries that with Rule 11 and says 'well this keeps you out of court'. And again, like the reference to 12333, one can only wonder, especially having regard to the evidence that the court has heard, where the concern in relation to Rule 11 in practice arises from because we know Mr. Serwin doesn't practice in the area and those who do practice in the area have said, including Prof. vladeck, that it's never, he has never known of the filing of a Rule 11 application for sanctions in a surveillance action. That's consistent with my instructions, that the government hasn't ever filed for such sanctions. And certainly, insofar as the chilling effect is concerned, Mr. Serwin with all due respect to him can't be chilled, because he doesn't do it anyway, but he did acknowledge that this was, I think in response to Ms. Hyland, a vibrant and active space having regard to the litigation in the area in the last 14:25 five years. Equally Ms. Gorski wasn't chilled by Rule 11.

So it does appear to be a completely academic and
concern unrelated to practice in this area at all and yet that is cited with Supreme Court Clapper as being one of the reasons to consider that the remedial landscape in the United States doesn't comply with the charter.

And, Judge, if I could just, having done that, what is admittedly, I think, a whistle-stop tour of the decision, turn to the question of standing and I'm going to ask the court to look briefly at Digital
Rights Ireland - sorry, I mean by that the Irish decision - and it's in Book 2 of the core books at Tab 19, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I'm taking it that that's Book 2 of the EU authorities?
MS. BARRINGTON: Book 2 of the EU authorities, thank you, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And the tab again, sorry?
MS. BARRINGTON: And it's Tab 19, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MS. BARRINGTON: Judge, I'm not going to take the court through the whole background to the case, but it was the genesis of the challenge to the Data Retention Directive brought by Digital Rights Ireland and one of the main features of the judgment of McKechnie J was the consideration of the issue of whether Digital Rights Ireland had standing.

It should of course be noted in this regard that in

Schrems 1 the Data Protection Commissioner also took a standing point against Mr. Schrems which was determined by Hogan J .
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: In his favour, presumably?
MS. BARRINGTON: In his favour.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Or we wouldn't have gone anywhere.
MS. BARRINGTON: In his favour, but it wasn't suggested by the Data Protection Commissioner that there was any breach of the charter on his part at the time.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I know it's a corporation but I also understand it's a different person involved. MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. The standing issue, Judge, is addressed at paragraph 30 page 266 . Of course the starting point was a consideration of cahill -v- Sutton and it is perhaps useful to take a step back and to consider the standing rules in this jurisdiction in Cahill -v- Sutton where a person is required to show that his interests have been: "Adversely affected or stand in real or imminent danger of being adversely affected by the operation of a statute."

Language which is certainly not a million miles from the second part of the first limb of the American standing rules.

Then, Judge, the court goes on to consider at paragraph 44 onwards the question of whether European law affects the standing rules. And at page 275,
paragraph 44 of the judgment of McKechnie J, he refers to the decision in Johnston, which the court will remember is referred to at paragraph 95 of schrems, and is one of the key European standing basic principle cases. McKechnie J quotes from that, and I'm reading from the quotation in paragraph 44 --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: -- in the Court of Justice: "while it is, in principle, for national law to determine an individual's standing and legal interest in bringing proceedings, Community law nevertheless requires that national legislation does not undermine the right to effective judicial protection and the application of national legislation cannot render virtually impossible the exercise of the rights conferred by Community 7aw." 14:30

So that's a matter for domestic law subject to the oversight of the principle of effectiveness.

And more recently the significant decision in Unibet is then referred to. And I look down at paragraph 38, Judge:
"Under the principle of cooperation laid down in Article 10 - that's of the Treaty - it is for the Member States to ensure judicial protection of an individual's right under Community law."

And at paragraph 41: "It would be otherwise on7y if it
were apparent from the overall scheme of the national legal system in question that no to legal remedy existed which made it possible to ensure, even indirectly, respect for an individual's rights under Community 7aw.
42. Thus, while it is, in principle, for national law to determine an individual's standing and legal interest in bringing proceedings, Community law nevertheless requires that the national legislation does not undermine the right to effective legal protection."
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Judicial?
MS. BARRINGTON: I beg your pardon, "effective judicial protection". Then at paragraph 45 McKechnie J says:
"In summary, the court held that the principle of effective judicial protection is a general principle of community law, which flowed from the common traditions of the member states, and the member states must ensure 14:31 judicial protection of an individual's rights under community 7aw. National procedural rules must therefore not undermine this right to effective judicial protection."

So a number of things are very clear, Judge, from Unibet. It's a question of whether there is no legal remedy existing which makes it possible to ensure, even indirectly, a respect for an individual's rights and
that's then subject to the overarching supervision of the principle of effectiveness.

Judge, the Inuit decision I'm going to hand into the court (SAME hANDED to the COURT). That's a grand Chamber decision. That, Judge, was an appeal to the Court of Justice from the General Court. What had happened was that an application had been brought by a number of applicants, a number of them, all involved in the trade in seal products. They were looking, Judge, 14:33 to challenge the validity of an EU legislative measure before the General court and the question was whether they met the EU standing rules as provided for in Article 263 of the Treaty of European Union which required that they satisfy the requirement of direct and individual concern. And the General Court had held that, notwithstanding the fact that they were involved in trade in seal products, they didn't have the standing to challenge the European measure which prohibited sale in seal products, broadly, save in certain limited circumstances.

And they brought an appeal against that decision and the court will see at paragraph 23 what they said was that, or rather what the General Court had said at paragraph 23 that:
"while the four appellants involved are active in placing on the market seal products supplied by the

Inuit and non-Inuit hunters and trappers. They are in that capacity concerned by the contested regulation in the same way as any other trader who places seal products on the market. Even if those appellants are covered not on7y by the general prohibition but also by 14:35 the exception in relation to the products of Inuit origin that's not sufficient to distinguish them individually in the same way as the addressee of a decision and according7y the action was inadmissib7e."

So even though they had an interest, they were active in the area or covered by the EU measure, the question was were they sufficiently directly affected and the General Court said no. The grounds of appeal are set out at paragraph 30 at the top of the next page, including the third ground referred to there that the General Court had disregarded Article 47 of the Charter and the provisions of the Convention which guarantee an effective remedy. I am just reading, Judge...
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, which page was that?
MS. BARRINGTON: I beg your pardon, from the top of page 9 of 22.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: First part of the first ground of appeal.
MS. BARRINGTON: First paragraph. It's paragraph 30, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: 30, thank you.
MS. BARRINGTON: Two lines down "the third ground of appea7" and that's the only ground of appea1, Judge,
that I think this court needs to consider, and the judgment of the court then dealing with this issue starts at page 19 paragraph 97. And there the court addresses the impact --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, my pages are different to 14:36 yours.
MS. BARRINGTON: I beg your pardon, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Paragraph 97?
MS. BARRINGTON: Paragraph 97. I think I'm the only one working from a different version.

At paragraph 97 the court says: "Having regard to the protection conferred by article 47 of the Charter, it must be observed that that article is not intended to change the system of judicial review laid down by the Treaties, and particularly the rules relating to the admissibility of direct actions brought before the Courts of the European Union, as is apparent from the Explanation to Article 47 of the Charter."

The court then goes on to express the standard principle that, at paragraph 100, it's a matter for the Member States: "To establish a system of lega1 remedies and procedures which ensure respect for the fundamental right to effective judicial protection."

Paragraph 102: "In the absence of European rules governing the matter, it is for the domestic legal system of each Member State to designate, with due
observance to the requirements of the principles of effectiveness and equivalence, the courts and tribunals with jurisdiction and to lay down the detailed procedural rules governing actions brought to safeguard rights which individuals derive from European law."

Then at paragraph 103 the court says that "the Treaty is not", and I'm just looking at line 3, Judge: "Intended to create new remedies before the national courts to ensure the observance of European Union law other than those already laid down by national law."

Citing Unibet: "104. The position would be otherwise on7y if the structure of the domestic legal system concerned were such that there was no remedy making it possible, even indirectly, to ensure respect for the rights which individuals derive from European Union law, or again if the sole means of access to the court was available to parties who were compelled to act
unlawful7y."

And, accordingly, insofar as it was contended that there was a remedial gap which had to be filled in by Article 47 of the Charter, the Court of Justice said no, upheld the General Court and declared the applicants' case to be inadmissible.

And, Judge, those are fundamental principles of European law. How they interact with the Data

Protection Commissioner's decision is a matter that is simply not apparent from her decision. Because, as Mr. Collins put it on a number of occasions, it was certainly suggested that the American standing rules didn't comply with Article 87. And yet we know that as 14:39 a matter of European law standing rules are a question for domestic law, subject only to the effectiveness. And effectiveness is something that kicks in only when there's no remedy, not even an indirect remedy, that's available, and the Charter isn't designed to fill gaps in the remedial landscape.

## But we also know from the Data Protection

 Commissioner's own decision, if nothing else, that the American remedial landscape is not one that provides for no remedies. On the contrary, she says herself there are remedies but she views them as problematic because there are limitations. And that, Judge, simply, on the basis of the case law, doesn't meet the threshold for getting the oversight of the principle of 14:40 effectiveness. We assume, Judge, that that was her view, that somehow the remedial landscape was such that Article 47 was engaged and breached because the principle of effective judicial protection was called into play because there was no remedy. That can be the 14:40 only valid European law logic, but that's not what she says. She says there isn't a remedy in every case. And if you match Unibet and Inuit to her statement that there must be a remedy in every case, the two don'tfit. So from a European law perspective, Judge, we submit there's a problem in her analysis.

And then of course, Judge, you have to consider well is she right insofar as what she is saying that American law imposes requirements that mandate a demonstration of an adverse consequence. It's not a standing issue, it's an interference with the right issue. If she is saying well the two are interlinked, American law requires you to show something that European law says you don't have to show, and therefore you are unlawfully precluded, if that's the logic, equally there, Judge, we say she is mistaken in her understanding. And one can only try to work out what her reasoning is because it is certainly not spelled out in these terms. But, if that's the complaint, the evidence falls far short in our submission of establishing that the us standing rules are deficient in the manner contended for.

And I will say something very briefly about the standing rules, and I don't propose going into the detail, Judge, of the evidence or the case law because so much has been said already. I think, Judge, it can be fairly be said first that it is accepted by the of the Constitution. The application of the injury-in-fact leg of the standing requirement may be fact dependent, the outcome may be difficult to
predict, but the DPC's own experts - I suppose this is the second point - acknowledge that legal challenges to surveillance over the past five years have been a vibrant active space. That's what Mr. Serwin says at Day 9 question 303, it's in our book of extracts, but I don't propose asking the court to open it.

Third, in order to satisfy the injury-in-fact requirement it's not inevitably necessary to demonstrate an additional harm or adverse consequence beyond the interference itself. And that's readily apparent, Judge, from the decision in ACLU -v- Clapper, Second Circuit Clapper. There we know that the Court of Appeals had no difficulty in acknowledging the plaintiffs' standing where the US government had purported to rely on FISA to collect data and the court held that the injury flowed from the very collection of their data.

Now Mr. Murray said 'oh but they were making a constitutional claim in that case', but the court has heard Prof. Vladeck's response to that, that one must view this issue from the prism of standing and not from ultimately the merits point and the court considered as a matter of standing that the injury-in-fact requirement was met by the collection of the data. The fact that the European plaintiffs in similar situations might not be in a position to invoke the Fourth Amendment doesn't impact on the standing analysis.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Would that not come to another parts of the standing analysis, and I fully confess I may have got this wrong so definitely correct me, where you have to have a redressable injury and if you are suing for a constitutional right that you don't have is it redressable?
MS. BARRINGTON: Well, that's a second...
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I know we have move on from the four bits of injury.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. I think the Data Protection
Commissioner's issue, if this is a correct analysis, is that paragraph 87 of schrems says you don't have to show an adverse consequence. The Data Protection Commissioner appears to be contending that as a matter of US law, to satisfy the injury-in-fact limb 1 part 1, 14:45 you do have to show an adverse consequence and accordingly there's a mismatch between the two and therefore a breach of the charter.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And are you saying I have to confine myself to the issues she arises in her Draft
Decision or can I look at the issues that have been canvassed throughout the hearing?
MS. BARRINGTON: We11, the court, and I think
Mr. Murray touched upon this, that the court does look at the decision because that's where you find the well founded concerns.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: What I am saying is, if there are other well founded concerns in my opinion that have been raised during the course of this hearing but which
are not spelled out in the Draft Decision, where does that leave me?

MS. BARRINGTON: Well, I think the Data Protection Commissioner under the Schrems test is the person who has the obligation to bring the well founded concerns to the court and the court must consider those concerns.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: And is circumscribed, Judge, by those concerns. Those are...

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So you are saying, if there are concerns, hypothetical, if there are concerns that have been thrown up in the light of the exchanges that have been taken place during the course of this hearing which are not actually identified in her Draft Decision, I can't use those concerns as a valid grounds for considering whether or not to make a reference? MS. BARRINGTON: Well, if you look back at paragraph, and I'm not asking the court to open it up, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: If you look back at paragraph 67 of Schrems - 65 of Schrems.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, I understand that Schrems says that, the national authority first raises the concerns and brings them to the court.

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: It's a different point which they haven't expressly addressed.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. I think that's probably correct.

What Schrems envisages is that the court share the doubts --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: -- as to the validity of the decision.
So I think...
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So is the obligation of the court to confine its question of doubts to what's put before it by the national authority or if the court of its own motion has doubts from the hearing.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Because obviously in references to the Court of Justice, the court can do them of its own motion as well as on application of the parties. MS. BARRINGTON: The court can do it of its own motion, refer of its own motion, undoubtedly, Judge. The court 14:48 must share doubts as to the validity of the decision. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: So the court must have doubts, but the sharing of the doubts, Judge, would suggest that the court must consider the doubts that have been brought to it --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: -- and decide whether it shares those particular doubts, that's what the wording of paragraph 65 certainly suggests; although of course the court in 14:48 general in reference scenarios could decide whether it wished to refer because a reference is necessary for its decision, which is a different test. So the court may consider in the normal course that it wishes to
refer, notwithstanding the fact that the parties haven't asked it because it decides it has an issue of concern.

Here I suppose the unusual, it's an unusual jurisdiction that's defined by Schrems and defined, it would seem, in a way that requires the court to consider the concerns that have been brought to it and to consider whether it shares those concerns.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: But, coming back to standing, Judge, if I may.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: Insofar as the concern on her part was, first, the requirement to demonstrate something over and above the interference, the court will of course carefully consider all of the evidence that has been heard, but will recall that the Plaintiffs had standing in ACLU -v- Clapper, will recall that Prof. Richards in his own evidence indicated that, in the statutory context, he accepted that proof of an interference in and of itself was sufficient to meet the injury-in-fact leg without any requirement to demonstrate additional harm. We've put the extracts from his evidence on Day 8, Judge, into the - I think it's Tab 5 of the book. I'm not going to go through it now, Judge, but the court will note in particular what he says at page 125 and in particular at page 132, question 408, in relation to 1810 where he acknowledged
that a standing issue didn't arise in relation to the statutory context that this court is principally concerned with because the wrongful use of the data met the injury-in-fact requirement.

And Prof. V7adeck, Judge, didn't demur from his view, which is to be found at paragraph 95 of his report, that where EU citizens can marshal plausible grounds to say that the us government has collected, will collect or is maintaining records relating to them in a government database they will likely have standing to sue. And he said, and people have articulated this in different ways and it is, I think, difficult, but he also said at Day 12 page 54 that acquisition and dissemination by government was a harm.

So if the concern is you have to show an adverse, something beyond the interference itself, and that that's not compatible with European law, the evidence doesn't seem to support that proposition in the context 14:52 that this court has to deal with.

Now, Spokeo, Judge. I must say my clients were surprised at the significance that spokeo took on in this court, and it's not referred to in the Data Protection Commissioner's decision. I think it must be assumed, on the basis of the fact that Mr. Serwin had already provided his memo two weeks earlier, that the Data Protection Commissioner, who issued her decision
the day of the second memorandum, proposed to issue it in any event.

Spokeo has nothing to do with surveillance. It's not an action brought against the government, Prof. V7adeck 14:53 said that was a significant matter. Prof. vladeck said at Day 12 page 48 it's a very "narrow" decision, doesn't change the standing test. We know from Lujan what the standing test was. In any event Spokeo held that a bare violation of a procedural right granted by statute can be sufficient to constitute injury-in-fact once it's concrete and particularised. And of course the ultimate outcome of Spokeo was that the matter was remitted for further consideration as to whether or not what had occurred did meet the concrete and particularised test.

The decision restates in our submission the pre-existing requirements that the injury be concrete and particularised. And one can only echo the views that the court cannot but have noted of Judge Donato in the Gullen -v- Facebook case that Mr. Murray introduced where she, I think she, said Spokeo impressed her for its utter lack of novelty. And, Judge, while there may be an argument that in other contexts Spokeo has caused 14:54 some recalibration where there is a statutory cause of action and you might assume, based on the statutory provision, that you meet the standing requirements, that doesn't, on the evidence, seem to be a factor in
this context: The height seem to be Prof. Swire saying that there was a colourable argument, that in privacy cases you had to show more than the statutorily, if that's a word, prohibited act. But that was an argument he didn't agree with himself and he said that 14:55 at Day 11 page 125 .

So it can't be said, Judge, in our submission that the evidence has demonstrated that the American rules in standing impair the essence of a charter right.
Because they don't in fact, in this context, seem to go beyond paragraph 87 of schrems, even assuming that that's the appropriate comparator and it only can be once you get through the paragraph 95 standing issue in the first place.

Insofar as Amnesty - $\mathbf{v}$ - Clapper is concerned, and Rule 11, Judge, I'm not going to detain the court further on that, simply to say that Rule 11 simply doesn't arise as an issue on the evidence; and Amnesty - v - Clapper is dealing with the other leg, the second part of the first limb of the standing test and it surely can't be being suggested that EU law requires claims that involve five degrees of speculation to be mandatory in the Member States.

So --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: we11 just to tease that one out. I mean the Court of Justice didn't seem to have any
difficulty with Mr. Schrems, I'm just imagining Mr. Schrems was the plaintiff in what we have been calling Supreme Court Clapper.

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Now he clearly didn't have any problem with standing in the Court of Justice and I know it was a reference.

MS. BARRINGTON: He doesn't have an issue, yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, he does have standing. He was accepted here in Ireland.

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: The issue of [inaudible] was accepted and the Court of Justice didn't raise any point that this was speculative or shouldn't be considered.

MS. BARRINGTON: But that's not a matter --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: They weren't considering it.
But if he was trying to make the sort of complaint that was agitated in this court in America would he lack standing?
MS. BARRINGTON: Well, if he was -- there are many, many hoops one would have to go through in answering that question, Judge. Because one would have to -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: 'My data may be subject to surveillance in the US', as I understand the basic premise of his complaint and he doesn't want it to be subject, because he doesn't have remedies.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. well, with all due respect to Mr. Schrems, that is an assertion that certainly
involves degrees of speculation, and one can start listing them out, Judge. We know that in 2015 there are 95,000 targets.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: We know that he has to meet the definition of foreign intelligence, we know that he has to come within the definition of foreign power, we know that the exercise of SIGINT activities can't be used, perhaps we don't know this yet, but I'11 come to it, to burden criticism or dissent. It's not at all apparent 14:58 how Mr. Schrems could claim to come within any of the definitions, within all of the definitions such as to mount a case meeting the second part of the injury-in-fact. It's difficult to see how he could meet the requirement of showing the, if it's formulated 14:58 as Mr. Murray likes, certainly impending harm.

But those are all issues for the Irish courts. Also, if Mr. Schrems were to bring a case here, having regard to the evidence that we now know, and not what was known at the time when the matter was before Hogan J without really any evidence, how would he fare on a standing analysis? Because it certainly cannot be assumed, Judge, that from an Irish perspective equally that he would be entitled to bring a claim.

So he may very well not meet the US standing requirements, but that's not a breach of the charter. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.

MS. BARRINGTON: The difficulty is to understand why the Data Protection Commissioner believes that a claim such as his must be permitted to be brought because, in conjunction with Rule 11, there is a breach of the Charter.

So, Judge, that's what we have to say about those standing issues.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yesterday there was perhaps an additional gloss put on matters, well perhaps a gloss is the wrong word. Mr. O'Dwyer sought to advance a completely different case which was to the effect that, in considering the question of remedies, consideration should be given to the possibility of attacking in the United States lawful action.

Now that's something, Judge, that doesn't feature in the Data Protection Commissioner's decision. So again we say, Judge, that is not what this case is about, but, equally, it can't be what an adequacy analysis conducted in this court is about. This court can't be asked to consider whether the US Constitution should be opened up to non-US citizens. One only has to reflect for a moment on the constitutions of the Member States, 15:01 indeed our own fundamental rights provisions articulated in terms of protections to citizens and which our Supreme Court has said in the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act are not co-extensive for
aliens with the rights of citizens; is it seriously to be suggested that the Constitution of the US is to be amended in some way? And in fact the Data Protection Commissioner, when the point was made by the United States in their submissions that the standing requirements flowed from Article III of the US Constitution, the Data Protection Commissioner's response was that was a presumptuous assertion on the part of the United States and that if the standing rules flowing from its Constitution didn't meet what the Data Protection Commissioner contends to be the Charter obligations, then implicitly the constitution should be amended.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Obviously, it's no function of any national court of a Member State to comment on the laws of a third party country's laws, obviously, but what the court is concerned with is transfers of data from the $E U$ where the data subjects have the benefit of certain legal régimes for good or ill. Imagine, for example, that this was being transferred to, let's say, 15:02 Nazi Germany or Soviet union, somewhere where we would have a high degree of speculation that there would have been all sorts of interference with privacy going on. So I'm deliberately taking it outside any particular current existing third country; would it not, therefore, then be relevant to consider what might wel1 be lawful in those countries? For instance, it might been, in Nazi Germany we might have been tracking them to see whether there were Jews involved for example, or
whatever it might be in the Soviet union, you know what I am saying?
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. And the way that is done, Judge, is by the mechanisms provided for by Union law back at base camp. So you have the protection afforded by your 15:03 Adequacy Decision or your protection afforded by your SCCs because those are the protections that have regard to assess the totality of the legal régime. And there the mechanism, assuming that one is correctly in the sphere of national security at all --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: -- as a Treaty function, and that's a major question, but the manner in which the contours of lawful action are addressed is through the protection afforded by the Directive. But it can't be contended that, in circumstances where that protection has been exercised in this case through the Adequacy Decision, for example, that litigants are nonetheless entitled to come in to an Irish court complaining that an American court might not afford them the benefit of its Constitution and that that is a remedial disappointment that places a question mark over the adequacy of American law.

That exercise is conducted in viewing the acceptability 15:04 of the broad range of the legislative and judicial landscape in the area through the adequacy régime, and that's the only way it could operate, Judge. So Mr. O'Dwyer's point, with respect to him, is not an
issue in this case and cannot be an issue in this case. Judge.

That brings me on, Judge, to the Privacy Shield itself. The Privacy Shield is at Book 1 of 5 Tab 13. I think 15:05 it is useful, Judge, when considering the Privacy Shield to know of the format of other adequacy decisions. The court will note that the Adequacy Decision in this case runs to in excess of 100 pages. I'm going to hand into the court the Israeli Adequacy Decision, that's I think the second last of the adequacy decisions in time, I think New Zealand might be since then.
(SAME HANDED TO THE COURT) The court will see, I think it's three pages long, and paragraph 6 the Commission's statement in relation to --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: which one are we on now?
MS. BARRINGTON: I beg your pardon, Judge. This is the

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- Israeli one.
MS. BARRINGTON: The Israeli one, recital 6.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: "The legal standards for the protection of personal data in the state of Israel are 7argely based on the standards set out in the Directive and are laid down in the Privacy Protection Act 5741-1981, 7ast7y amended in 2007, in order to estab7ish new processing requirements for personal data
and the detailed organisation of the supervisory authority."

And at recital 8: "Data protection provisions are also contained in a number of legal instruments regulating different sectors."

If one looks at the underlying Israeli law that's referred to, and I'11 hand in a copy of that also, I think the court may have that already. The court will see straight away that there's an exception at section 19 for actions taken by security authorities, including the Israeli police, the intelligence branch of the general staff of the Israeli defence forces etc.

So it does indeed follow the model of the Directive, the Israeli legislation, and it follows it to the point that, as Irish legislation does, it carves out an exception for national security.

By contrast, Judge, the American Privacy Shield decision provides significant detail in relation to its landscape generally in the national security area. It's the result of two and a half years of work and, insofar as national security is concerned, the letters from Bob Litt are of some significance, and I'm going to ask the court to look at them. But before I do, Judge, I would just ask the court in the first instance, if it has the Privacy Shield decision.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: Tab 13, to look at recital 13.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: "The Commission has carefully ana7ysed US 7aw and practice, including these official
representations and commitments. Based on the findings in the recitals, the Commission concludes that US law provides an adequate 7 level of protection."

And what the decision then does, Judge, is to set out at Part 3.1 and that's at page 13 onwards, Judge, the limitations in relation to national security.

And the court has seen a number, I think perhaps both Mr . McCullough and Mr. Gallagher have taken the court through those limitations. They include reference to PPD-28 and provide some detail of the manner in which SIGINT is conducted, all of which I think, Judge, is in fact --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: SIGINT is what?
MS. BARRINGTON: I beg your pardon, signals
intelligence, which is how it's referred to in the from a report and what we're dealing with.

So the approach taken in that part of the decision, Judge, reflects the assurances given by Mr. Litt. And at page 20 onwards the court deals with effective legal or, I beg your pardon, the Commission deals with effective legal protection and deals in the first
instance with, if the court has that paragraph. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: Paragraph 92 onwards, "Oversight", just going through the headings, Judge, because I know the court has been through it already. And then at paragraph or at page 26 paragraph 111 starts to deal with individual redress.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: what is significant, Judge, in all of that is that the Commission is taking an approach to adequacy that's entirely at odds with the approach taken by the Data Protection Commissioner. Because what the Commission does do is assess oversight generally, including the various matters that I alluded to earlier on when the court asked what did I mean by oversight; the legislative framework, the foreseeability of the laws, the procedures put in place to give effect to the laws, the role of the FISA court and the other oversight bodies, all of which the Data Protection Commissioner believes to be irrelevant. They were all taken into account in conducting the exercise that the Commission conducted.

Then individual redress is dealt with, Judge, from paragraph 111 onwards and in particular, page 29, paragraph 125, "Access and use by US pub7ic authorities for law enforcement and public interest purposes". And again the court will see that this part of the Privacy shield is based in large part on the assurances
given by Mr. Litt.

I'm going to ask the court to turn to the letters that he sent that are annex 6 to the decision, they are at page 91, and I don't think anybody has opened these letters to the court yet.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: They have been a bit because I've got quite a lot of highlighting on them. MS. BARRINGTON: Oh, have you. Well then I don't need to take the court through them in any detail save to note that the first, Judge, is February 22, 2016. He sets out that there have been two and a half years of negotiations already and the purpose of his letter, and I'm just reading from the first paragraph, Judge. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry just a moment, Ms. Barrington, I think the stenographers need to change.
MS. BARRINGTON: Oh, I beg your pardon. Mr. Litt says that the document summarises the information that has been provided. Mr. Litt, we know, is the General Counsel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. The court queried the role of the Director of National Intelligence. It's one of the matters that is now addressed in the amended version of Executive Order 12333 that was handed in to the court. The court will see the definition of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, an office created after 9/11 to provide general oversight in relation to intelligence matters and a co-ordination role between
the various, I think they're referred to as elements of the Intelligence Community, reporting directly to the President and to the National Security Council.

So Mr. Litt is in a very authoritative position to set out what he does address in his letters. And, Judge, again I'11 just ask the court to note the approach that he takes in the letters by looking at the headings if the -- this has been opened already. He addresses PPD-28 and the conduct of us signals intelligence activity, provides an overview of PPD-28. He sets out, over the page, the collection limitations and in particular the requirement that signals intelligence activity be as tailored as feasible. He deals at page 95 with retention and dissemination limitations, and we'11 see that specific procedures have been adopted to address concerns in relation to EU citizens. And at (d) he deals with compliance and oversight.

And I think, Judge, in response to your question, 'What's the oversight?', this is a very comprehensive list of the oversight mechanisms that we believe should be taken into account: In the first instance, the hundreds of oversight personne1, 300 employed within the NSA to address compliance; second, each element of the Intelligence Community has its own office of the Inspector General - and the court has heard about the role of Inspectors General; third, the Civil Liberties and Privacy office within the Director of National

Intelligence Unit; then reference is made to PCLOB and the FISC court and Congress. And in addition, he sets out that apart from these formal oversight mechanisms, the Intelligence Community has in place numerous mechanisms to ensure that the Intelligence Community is 15:17 complying with the limitations on collection described above.

And in summary, at the end of the letter, Judge, he says this: "The United States process for collecting"

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: what page are you on now?
MS. BARRINGTON: I'm sorry, Judge, page 97.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Oh, it's just over the page. Thank you.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes, under the heading "Summary":
"The United States process for collecting, retaining and disseminating foreign intelligence provide important privacy protections for the personal information of all persons, regardless of nationality. In particular, these processes ensure that our Intelligence Community focuses on its national security mission as authorised by applicab7e 7aws, Executive Orders and Presidential Directives, safeguards information from unauthorised access, use and disclosure and conducts its activities under multiple 7ayers of review and oversight, including Congressional Oversight Committees. PPD-28 and the procedures
implementing it represent our efforts to extend certain minimisation and other substantial data protection principles to the personal information of all persons, regardless of nationality. Personal information obtained through US signals intelligence is subject to 15:18 the principles and requirements of us law and presidential direction, including the protections in PPD-28. These principles and requirements ensure that all persons are treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their nationality or wherever they might reside and recognise that all persons have legitimate privacy interests in the handling of their personal information."

And then he sets out in some detail, Judge, the operation of Section 702. That's at page 98. He details at page 110 -- I beg your pardon, 100, Judge, the reforms introduced by the Freedom Act. He, at page 101, deals with transparency and the various mechanisms to ensure transparency, including the reference to the website IC On The Record, which is Intelligence Community On the Record, which sets out a number of procedures applicable to the various agencies and declassified information, Judge. And at page 102 he sets out the extensive transparency that exists about US intelligence activities, and I don't think any issue could be taken but that since the reforms introduced, there has been extensive transparency provided for. And they are listed there, Judge, I don't propose
taking the court through them.

Finally, he deals with redress and in his conclusion, Judge, at page 103, he says - and I'm reading from the second sentence, Judge:
"The United States only uses signals intelligence to advance its national security and foreign policy interests and to protect its citizens and the citizens of its allies and partners from harm. In short, the Intelligence Community does not engage in indiscriminate surveillance of anyone, including ordinary European citizens."

That's, Judge, when I was referring to the Article 29 Committee seeking --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, I think I missed where you were getting that quote from, I'm sorry, Ms. Barrington.
MS. BARRINGTON: I'm sorry, Judge. Page 103 --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes. And I couldn't find the sentence.
MS. BARRINGTON: -- the very bottom of the page under the heading "Conclusions".
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: oh, sorry, I was looking up at the top.
MS. BARRINGTON: I'm sorry, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And you said the second sentence under "Conclusions"?

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I'm with you now.
MS. BARRINGTON: And he recites why the US uses signals intelligence and says: "In short, the Intelligence Community" - or IC - "does not engage in indiscriminate 15:21 surveillance of anyone, including ordinary citizens."

And he goes on over the page to talk about Section 702 and the Freedom Act innovations and the improvements in transparency with a view to enhancing the privacy and civil 1iberties of all individuals, regardless of their nationality.

Judge, we know from the chronology then that the Article 29 Committee came back with further queries and 15:22 sought further clarifications and Mr. Litt wrote another letter, which is also annexed to the decision, and that's eight June 21st letter. And in that letter, Judge, he addresses broadly the role of PCLOB and Inspectors General, and I don't propose taking the court through that.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: what, if any, regard am I to have to the fact that the PCLOB now is inquorate?

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes, wel1 --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And has been for some time, as I 15:22 understand it.

MS. BARRINGTON: -- the last PCLOB report issued in August 2016, Judge. My instructions are that there is no reason to believe that new members won't be
appointed in the normal way, although that may take some time. Obviously the role of PCLOB, which is set out in that, in particular in the second letter, but also referred to in the first letter, is significant from the Commission's perspective. So one can certainly envisage that when the review takes place in this summer, the annual review, that in the event that PCLOB were not to be fully functioning, the commission might raise that as an issue of concern.

Equally, Judge, Section 702, as the court has heard, has what's referred to as a sunset clause in it, with the result - this has previously happened insofar as Section 702 is concerned - it lapses and an Act of Congress will be required if 702 is to be extended. And that will happen by the end of the year, Judge. But it did previously happen in 2012 and the Act was extended.

So as I think that certain of the witnesses indicated,
it is inevitable that there will be a significant debate when it comes to considering whether Section 702 is to be extended by a further Act of Congress that appropriate checks and balances be put in place. So there are two significant opportunities in the foreseeable future for ensuring that PCLOB, if not act -- will be active, or if not, there will be, I think, some concerns raised in a number of quarters. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I'm assuming PCLOB would have a
role in relation to the sunset clause and the 702 replacement?

MS. BARRINGTON: I don't believe that that is formally true, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is that not inherent in what you 15:24 were submitting there, no?
MS. BARRINGTON: No. The legislation will lapse --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, I understand it'11 1apse and then Congress will obviously have to consider it. But will it do so without the benefit of PCLOB or are you saying that PCLOB will be in place to assist Congress?
MS. BARRINGTON: No, I think formally the two processes are divorced from each other, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Totally separate. Okay.
MS. BARRINGTON: But I think the evidence was - and we agree with this - that if 702 is to be continued, there'11 be some quid pro quo required, which wil1 include a debate in relation to ensuring that adequate oversight and protection is also in place. That was the evidence that was given and my instructions are that that would certainly be a factor in any debate and, equally, a factor as a matter of consideration for the Commission.

So I don't think this court can be asked to speculate into the future, as it has been, that the court should consider that PCLOB will not be able to exercise its function. It has been exercising its functions. It
has been a very important form of oversight. The court will know that in addition to the 702 report there was a 215 report in relation to the meta-data programme that was very critical of the meta-data programme. And its criticisms in relation to, as we'11 see, the 702 report, have been taken on board. So it is important, but we certainly take issue with the suggestion as a matter of speculation that the court should consider that in the future, PCLOB might not provide the oversight that it has been providing to date. The Commission -- the Privacy shield Decision says that it has regard to the assurances provided by the united States and in particular the assurances provided by Mr. Litt, which in turn refer to PCLOB.

Judge, just one or two matters, if I may, in relation to the ombudsperson mechanism itself. The court has seen that the mechanism, which starts at page 72 , applies equally to the SCCs, and that's evident from paragraph four of annex A. And the way it works is that the request is submitted by the -- at the national handling body, it then goes up to a coordinating European organisation and it'11 be transferred from that organisation to the US Ombudsperson.

And there was some debate, Judge, in relation to the manner in which the US Ombudsperson considered a complaint, and I'11 ask the court to look in that regard at page 74 , subparagraph (e).

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: And that provides, Judge, that once a request has been completed, the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will provide, in a timely manner, an
appropriate response to the submitting EU individual
$15: 28$ complaint handling body. I should just clarify, Judge, one and perhaps minor matter that crept into the evidence; the response goes back from the United States Ombudsperson to the member -- to the coordinating, European coordinating body - it would probably be the Article 29 working Committee - and then back to the Member State.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Two stages?
MS. BARRINGTON: Two stages. The Privacy Shield, in general, provides for its publication in the Federal Register, but there isn't any express provision, Judge, for the publication of the individual decisions of the Ombudsperson. I think that may have been said at some point during the course of the evidence.

So, Judge, the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson is to provide a response to the submitting EU individual complaint handling body confirming that a complaint has been properly investigated and, two, that the US laws, statutes etc. providing the limitations and safeguards have been complied with, or in the event of noncompliance, such noncompliance has been remedied. Now, Judge, the suggestion was made, I think, by Ms. Gorski during the course of her evidence that this
permitted of the possibility of an identification of noncompliance which wasn't remedied. And, Judge, I don't believe that that follows from the wording, but my instructions are to reject that proposition in the most categorical terms, that there's any possibility that a compliance issue would be identified and left unaddressed, as seemed to be suggested.

And one only has to consider the vast array of compliance mechanisms outlined by Mr. Litt in his letter to understand that the agencies involved are under an independent obligation to report incidents of noncompliance. And all compliance incidents are to be reported to the FISC, to appropriate oversight bodies in the executive branch and Congress, with a view to appropriate remedies being applied. So there's simply, in our submission, Judge, no basis for the speculation, either from the wording or as a matter of procedures, that a situation of noncompliance would be left without being remedied.

The answer that is to be given, Judge, is one that, as Prof. Swire indicated, takes account of the hostile actor scenario, which is a significant feature. And the ombudsman mechanism is one that, for this reason, is envisaged in a number of Member States as an appropriate mechanism to deal with -- to get around standing issues and to deal with complaints and to provide reassurance without there necessarily being
judicial ex post interrogation of or consideration of complaints, for that very hostile actor scenario. And the court will see from the from a report that similar complaints handling or ombudsperson mechanisms which are non-judicial in nature are to be found in a number of the Member States.

And insofar as it is now suggested by the DPC in their submissions since the case started that this Ombudsperson mechanism doesn't address any pre-existing 15:32 concerns in relation to remedies because it is non-judicial in nature, the court will note what the Commission says about the utility of the ombudsperson mechanism that's addressed at recitals 116 onwards I'm afraid I'm asking the court to go backwards. That's at page 27, Judge, where the Commission sets out - if the court has that, page 27 ?

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: Recital 116, the bottom of the page, the US's proposal to create the ombudsperson mechanism and sets out how it would operate its schema within the administration; at paragraph 120, the uS Government commitment to ensure that, in carrying out its functions, the Privacy shield ombudsperson would be able to rely on the co-operation from other oversight and compliance review mechanisms existing in US law; paragraph 121, the fact that the Privacy Shield ombudsperson - or, sorry, I should've said recital will be independent from and thus free from
instructions by the US Intelligence Community and that this was a matter of significant importance to the Commission; overal1, at recital 122, the mechanism ensures that individual complaints will be thoroughly investigated and resolved and that at least in the field of surveillance, this will involve independent oversight bodies with the necessary expertise and investigatory powers and an ombudsperson that will be able to carry out its functions free from improper and, in particular, political influence.
"Moreover, individuals will be able to bring complaints without having to demonstrate or to provide indications that they have been the object of surveillance. In the light of these features, the Commission is satisfied that there are adequate and effective guarantees against abuse."

And the Commission concludes at paragraph 124 that this is, in addition to the remedies existing, concludes I'm just looking at the last sentence, Judge - the Ombudsperson mechanism provides for an independent oversight with investigatory powers and the effectiveness of the mechanism is to be reassessed in any review.

So the Commission, Judge, has considered - and I've gone through those recitals quickly, Judge comprehensively considered the structure of the

Ombudsperson, how it works and its role within the national security context and has considered that this type of mechanism does provide for the requisite degree of independence to provide, in a national security context, additional reassurance.

The Data Protection Commissioner says only - only 'well, it's not judicial in nature'. And it's not clear where the requirement that, in the national security context, a judicial ex post intervention is mandatory, where that contention comes from, Judge. It certainly isn't consistent with the case law of the European Convention, which of course does have jurisdiction to deal with national security issues; there's no carve-out from the Convention as there is with the Treaty. So the European Convention case law is something to which regard can and should be had in this context. And the court will see when it considers in detail the various recitals to the ombudsperson decision that the Commission has had regard to the Convention case law in the area.

So it's a structure that is found in the Member States, is considered by the Commission to be significant and is, in our submission, compatible with the Convention jurisprudence. Judge --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And do you say the Convention jurisprudence governed Charter -- Article 47?
mS. BARRINGTON: Well, the Convention jurisprudence is
certainly a significant source of, a significant consideration in Charter jurisprudence. In considering proportionality also, Judge, under Article 52 - I was struggling to remember the article - the Convention jurisprudence is equally, in our submission, of significance, as it reviews Member State action, applying the Convention's margin of appreciation. But what is perhaps most significant in respect of the Convention jurisprudence is that the court of Human Rights has a long history of dealing with national security issues, un7ike the Court of Justice, for obvious reasons.

So yes, the Convention jurisprudence is an important source for Charter case law, although I think the Court 15:38 of Justice does indicate that it's entitled to go further than the Convention in certain respects. And that's undoubtedly a statement that is to be found. Ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Like, there's no equivalent to Article 8, as far as I -- from recollection, in the Convention.

MS. BARRINGTON: There is no precise equivalent of Article 8, that's true. The Convention jurisprudence addresses issues of data privacy in the context of Article 8 of the Convention, which confers the right to $15: 39$ privacy.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: which is more -- yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: Judge, when the Privacy shield was being discussed, the suggestion was also made and it
was a suggestion -- sorry, I should be more accurate; the suggestion was made by Ms. Gorski and, I think, by counsel for EPIC that the Privacy Shield laid considerable emphasis on PPD-28 and PPD-28 was not a legislative measure and that it could perhaps be secretly revoked and nobody in the us administration might tell the European Commission. And there was a possible concern in that regard.

Insofar as this suggestion has been made that the us
$15: 40$ would somehow pull the wool over the eyes of the EU and surreptitiously replace PPD-28, I'm asked to say, Judge, that that is simply inconceivable for a number of reasons. First, the principles of international comity and respect with which the US engages with its partners in the EU absolutely preclude such a suggestion. And second, it's inconceivable, Judge, that a fundamental document, which, the evidence was, codifies existing practice, which has been made publicly available - it's not published as a legislative measure, but it's publicly available, it's available on various websites - it governs the activities of numerous operators within the Intelligence Community and the idea that it would simply disappear or be surreptitiously revoked and that 15:41 no one would let on is one that is inconceivable, Judge.

PPD-28 has permeated the Intelligence Community,
because it is reflected in procedures adopted within the various Intelligence Community elements to ensure that it is given effect to. And that includes, Judge, specialised procedures to apply PPD-28 to non-US citizens. And I don't think the court has seen those procedures and I want to draw them to the court's attention. They're in the US books of materials, they are in book three, Judge, of the us materials at tab 43. I'm sorry, 43 is PPD-28 itself. 44 is PPD-28 Section 4 Procedures. The court will see if it does look, in the first instance, at PPD-28, Section 4 - if the court has that?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MS. BARRINGTON: It's page six of 13.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: Provides for policies and procedures:
"The Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall ensure that all elements of the Intelligence Community establish
policies and procedures that apply the following principles for the safeguarding of personal information collected from signals intelligence activities."

And those procedures then - there are, I understand, various sets of procedures, but behind tab 44, the court has the NSA procedures of January 2015. And these are procedures, if the court looks at page, it's three pages in, where you have the signature from the

Signals Intelligence Director
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MS. BARRINGTON: These are procedures that relate to the personal information of non-us persons. And they're stated in the first paragraph, Judge, to be procedures to implement PPD-28. And if the court turns on to page three, under "Purpose", paragraph 1.1, the procedures prescribe policies and procedures and - I'm not going to read out that number - assigns:
"Responsibilities to ensure that the missions and functions of the US SIGINT system are conducted in a manner that safeguards the constitutional rights of us persons. These supplemental procedures implement the privacy and civil liberties protections afforded to non-US persons by PPD-28."

And they deal, Judge, at page five with policy generally and provide at 3.2 that:
"Privacy and civil liberties shall be integral considerations in the planning of US SIGINT activities. The US shall not collect SIGINT for the purpose of suppressing or burdening criticism or dissent or disadvantaging persons based on their ethnicity, race, 15:45 colour, gender, sexual orientation or religion."

And the policy of the United States is stated at 3.3, which is to target or collect only foreign
communications for foreign intelligence purposes to support national and departmental missions and so on and so forth. And at paragraph 3.5 the same provision as is to be found in PPD is set out; SIGINT activities shall be as tailored as feasible. And, Judge, at page eight the court has provisions in relation to the retention of communications. And, in effect, the timeframe set out at 6.1 mirrors the timeframes referred to in 12333.

I think the point was made by Mr. Schrems' counsel yesterday that 12333 only referred back to protections afforded to us citizens --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
mS. barrington: -- but he didn't address these procedures, which extend the same protections to non-us citizens.

And finally, Judge, paragraph 7.3:
"If personal information of a non-US person is improperly disseminated, the incident must be reported to the SIGINT directorate's information sharing services group and oversight and compliance organisation within 24 hours upon recognition of the error for remediation and follow-up reporting to the DNI in accordance with the provisions of PPD-28."

So those, Judge, are significant procedures put in
place and illustrate the permeation of PPD-28 throughout the elements of the Intelligence Community.

Judge, in considering the question then of adequacy and I'11 go through this quickly, because I think I've 15:47 probably said some of this already - the DPC, in our submission, has strikingly failed to consider a number of very pertinent factors. And it's perhaps helpful to list out what the DPC considers in its decision or in its submissions to be irrelevant.

First, it's acknowledged that EU citizens are not completely without remedies in the us - that's at paragraph 44 of the decision; that a number of remedial mechanisms are available, but it's contended, seemingly, that these remedial mechanisms are to be disregarded - they include, of course, the principal civil remedies in the national security area.

Equally, remedies not identified in the DPC decision are contended to be, seemingly, irrelevant; the Administrative Procedure Act, which provided the basis for the relief in ACLU -v- Clapper is seemingly irrelevant. Further deterrent protections, such as criminal sanctions, provided for in Section 1809, or the exclusionary rules provided for in 1806, they are, it would seem, factors that are not material in the consideration of adequacy. The possibility of actions by or against those to whom the FISA directives are
addressed, the companies - and they have also been, we've seen, active in this area - that possibility, an indirect one, but we know from Unibet and Inuit that indirect remedies are of significance, that's to be disregarded. The institutional checks provided for by the executive, Congressional oversight to ensure that breaches don't occur, those are to be disregarded. The role of the FISA court in approving certification, that's insignificant it seems. The fact that the standing rules stem from Article III of the Constitution is equally an irrelevant factor and it was a presumptuous assertion on the part of the US Government to point out the constitutional underlay of the standing rules. The national security context is irrelevant, it doesn't fall to be -- wasn't considered by the DPC, doesn't fall to be considered as part of any proportionality analysis. The practice in Member States is irrelevant, even in the standing domain it would seem, and notwithstanding the fact that it's acknowledged that in this area US law is equal to or better than the Member State law insofar as protections are afforded. The fact that $E U$ citizens are materially in an analogous position to us citizens since the reforms introduced in 2014 - that was Mr. Serwin's view in his memorandum - that's irrelevant. The positive aspects of the US litigation system when compared to common law systems, which are, of course, vital to questions of access to the court, such as the costs rule - costs don't follow the event in the United

States; very important in terms of bringing on proceedings or chilling effects, the availability of class actions facilitating access to justice, those are not matters seemingly to be taken into account. The totality of the circumstances envisaged at Article 25(2) of the Directive, including law in practice, those aren't taken into account. The calibrated approach taken by the Court of Human Rights to cases involving data in the national security context, that's stated not to be the determining consideration.

And what's left, Judge, after that, when you've excluded all of those matters, you have a core of supposed relevance, which we contend is divorced from the reality and practice of the law within the United States and focusing only on a subset of legal remedies has resulted in a skewed analysis.

So the court has to consider at this stage what is the valid comparator? And for the reasons we've already given, Judge, we say that the practice in the Member States must be taken into account, because that's provided for in Article 25(2) of the Directive. Second, the practice in the Member States feeds into any proportionality analysis, which we say should be conducted, because Article 52(4) lists the constitutional traditions of the Member States as a relevant factor. Thirdly - and this is a point we make, Judge, at paragraph 74 of our submissions - where

American law provides the same or greater privacy protections, if the SCCs were to be invalidated, this would place the EU and EU Member States at risk of breaching the wTO nondiscrimination and most favoured nation principles. And that is a significant factor, 15:54 Judge, because as a matter of EU law, EU provisions must be interpreted insofar as possible with international agreements.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: That's, as far as I know, a totally new point. And so you might need to elaborate 15:54 on that if I'm going to understand it.
MS. BARRINGTON: Well, Judge, perhaps the easiest thing to do is when I'm going through the submissions very briefly, I'11 point that out. It's something that we say in our submissions, because it is a factor we believe that should be taken into account. But I'll come back to it, Judge, it might be speedier if I do it that way.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, I should apologise, I thought Mr. Maurice collins was going to be going before you. I read his in anticipation of this morning rather than yours.
MS. BARRINGTON: Oh, I mean sorry, Judge, I should've told the court that we had swapped.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, it doesn't matter. I'm just 15:55 saying...
MR. MAURICE COLLINS: It was a more exciting read anyway, Judge.
MR. GALLAGHER: We won't ask you how illuminating they
were.
MR. MURRAY: Well, hopefully you won't have to hear from him so, Judge.

MR. MAURICE COLLINS: Ha ha ha.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I hope the stenographer managed to get that.
MS. BARRINGTON: Judge, I'm not going to go through the Convention jurisprudence, because I know that Facebook will, but I'd simply draw the court's attention to the fact that we do refer to a number of the Convention cases in the area in our submissions, in particular the decision in Kennedy, in Zabo and in Zakharov. And what those cases show is that in the national security context you have to look at the totality of the regime, you have to look at standing as against the totality of the regime and you have to look at the question of breaches and justification of breaches as against the totality of the regime.

None of the Convention cases confine themselves to an analysis such as that conducted by the DPC of remedies on1y. And the cases do support the proposition that while judicial oversight is certainly the preferred course, it isn't mandatory. Because of course, the Convention jurisprudence affords a margin of appreciation to the Member States. The United States, of course, does have judicial oversight, but oversight in the form provided for by Section 702, oversight of Section 702 certification and oversight in that it
deals with challenges brought by the persons to whom the directives are addressed and oversight in that it allows for the amici to come in and to argue significant points.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So that's ante?
MS. BARRINGTON: That's ante. That's ante. But the Convention jurisprudence accepts that there may be a number of ways in which the oversight can legitimately be provided. And that case law, Judge, is case law that is of importance and we say is case law that provides an appropriate comparator in the manner in which it approaches review of the action within Member States. And it's on the basis of that Convention jurisprudence that we have structured our submissions, addressing, in the first instance, requirements such as 15:57 the foreseeability of mechanisms providing for formalised published legal mechanisms and other forms of procedures and oversight. So that jurisprudence is an important source of precedent in a way as to the correct approach to take in considering national security contexts.

Judge, I haven't quite finished. I'm afraid I did wish -- I am behind schedule, I know. I think I would be perhaps another 15 or 20 minutes. I'm sorry for having taken longer than I said.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I would normally stay, but I have a meeting at quarter past four. So if we go for another ten minutes and see where we go. But I --

MS. BARRINGTON: Yes, Judge. Judge, one document to which reference has been extensively made but which the court hasn't seen, I think, yet is the PCLOB report. And I was going to ask the court to quickly look at that report so that it can see what's in it. And it is 15:59 of use, Judge, in providing again an important insight into the manner in which FISA and Section 702 in particular operate.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Do you know which book it's in?
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes, it's in book five, tab 56.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MS. BARRINGTON: I think, Judge, there was unanimity amongst the witnesses that PCLOB was an important source because PCLOB had access to classified information and because it is an independent body that has produced, as I think I've indicated, a number of reports. There's, equally, a report on the Section 215 meta-data programme, but this is the report on Section 702.

Judge, just before $I$ go into it, there was, equally, a suggestion during the course of the proceedings that programmes within the United States - and when I say "programmes", I'm told that that word is inaccurate, but it's a word that everybody, I think, has been using 16:01 - that programmes within the United States for data collection might be out there and we wouldn't know about it. And, Judge, first, the position is that Section 702 provides the basis for signals intelligence
within the United States and both the Privacy shield and PCLOB show that collection under 702 is carried out either through PRISM collection or Upstream collection. And that is, Judge, a complete and accurate description. It would be incorrect to suggest that there's any other means of acquisition under Section 702. And in the event that there were to be a new form of collection - and that's what they are, PRISM and Upstream, forms of collection - they would all fall within the parameters of the strictures provided for by section 702.

So my instructions are that there's no basis for contending that there are forms of collection of data within the United States outside Section 702 and that the PCLOB report, in describing PRISM and Upstream, is an entirely accurate description. Judge --
MR. MURRAY: Ms. Barrington is now starting to give evidence, Judge, as will be quite obvious to everyone. MS. BARRINGTON: The PCLOB report, Judge, states at page two that section 702 - I see PCLOB refer to it as a programme as well - the Section 702 programme - I'm looking at the middle of the page, Judge - is extremely complex. And if the court has that?
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I do.
MS. BARRINGTON: Involving multiple agencies collecting multiple types of information for multiple purposes. And PCLOB state at the end of that paragraph that operation of the Section 702 programme has been subject
to judicial oversight and extensive internal supervision and the board has found no evidence of intentional abuse.

And in the following paragraph the board offers a series of policy recommendations to strengthen privacy safeguards and to address these concerns, which I think the evidence was that those recommendations had all been accepted and I think Prof. Swire said they were being implemented or were in the course of being implemented.

Judge, page 20 provides for, I think, a very succinct description of Section 702. And the court already knows all of these phases. The statutory scope of

General and the Director of National Intelligence to authorise:
"(1) targeting of persons who are not United States persons, (2) who are reasonably believed to be located outside the United States, (3) with the compelled assistance of an electronic communication service provider, (4) in order to acquire foreign intelligence information. Each of these terms is, to various degrees, further defined and limited by other aspects of FISA. Congress also imposed a series of limitations on any surveillance conducted under Section 702. The statute further specifies how the Attorney General and

Director of Nationa1 Inte11igence may authorise such surveillance, as well as the role of the FISC in reviewing these authorisations."

And, Judge, the report goes on at page 24 to deal with 16:05 certifications, how you apply to the FISC for a certificate. I'm not going to open these, Judge, but simply so the court knows where a very fulsome description of the regime that everybody agrees is a good and valuable description is to be found. Page 26 deals with the FISC review. Page 29 sets out at the bottom of the page - and I'm just looking at the last sentence - the requirement that the FISC be informed of incidents of noncompliance. Page 32 deals with, at D, directives and the possibility that directives be challenged by the entities to which they are addressed. And then it goes on to deal with targeting of persons by tasking selectors.

And the court will note that the report records that:
"Section 702 certifications permit non-US persons to be targeted only through the 'tasking' of what are called 'selectors'. A selector must be a specific communications facility that is assessed to be used by the target, such as the target's e-mail address or telephone number. Thus, in the terminology of Section 702, people... are targeted; selectors... are tasked."

Then over the page, PCLOB confirm that it's not permissible to use key words such as "bomb" or "attack" or the names of targeted individuals. And --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Though obviously, as Mr. o'Dwyer pointed out, frequently - it may be coincidentally so - 16:07 but frequently the e-mail addresses will contain the names. And so that --
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. And I think, Judge, that's a fair observation. The report addresses, gives examples of how precisely, at the top of page 34, that it's done 16:08 and under PRISM. So the target, the example given there, is John Target and the e-mail address may very well be johntarget@usa-ISP.com and it may incorporate the name, but the targeting by a person's name or by a key word is insufficient, it's the communication identifier, whether it's the telephone number or the e-mail address, that's the relevant issue.

How the tasking is done is set out at page 34 in , I think, a useful example, Judge. And then at page 35 the report deals with the Upstream collection. And at the top of page 36 , Judge, the court will see the various steps carried out in relation to Upstream collection, which begins with the NSA's tasking of a selector. And at the end of the paragraph there, Judge, the court will see:
"Upstream telephony collection therefore does not acquire communications that are merely 'about' the
tasked telephone number."

And the manner of collection of internet transactions is addressed, Judge, and perhaps just looking at the bottom of page 37 -- or 36 , Judge, one paragraph may be 16:09 of interest in view of the questions the court was asking earlier:
"Once tasked, selectors used for the acquisition of upstream Internet transactions are sent to a United States electronic communication service provider to acquire communications that are transiting through circuits that are used to facilitate Internet Communications, what is referred to as the 'Internet backbone'. The provider is compelled to assist the government in acquiring communications across these circuits. To identify and acquire Internet transactions associated with the Section 702 tasked selectors on the Internet backbone, Internet transactions are first filtered to eliminate potential domestic transactions, and then are screened to capture on7y transactions containing a tasked selector. Un7ess transactions pass both these screens, they are not ingested into government databases."

So they don't get retained, Judge, at all in the Digital Rights way. And the various forms of -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: The word used in Schrems was "access".

MS. BARRINGTON: Access -- accessing data. But what Digital Rights/Schrems was referring back to, accessing retained data. So the reference there was to accessing

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I know that's the argument you're making in relation to Schrems... Well, I suppose I'11 go and re-read it again.
MS. BARRINGTON: The point, I suppose, being, in relation to Upstream, that nothing gets retained bar that which is filtered.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Would you --
MS. BARRINGTON: Comes through the filter.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: would you regard filtering or screening as accessing?
MS. BARRINGTON: No. Judge, I don't propose going through the balance of the report, because it would take too long, but it does deal extensively with internal agency oversight and management, it deals with the annual reviews to be sent to the Congressional Committees - that's at page 69 onwards - deals with external oversight, with minimisation reviews, with incident investigations, Inspector Generals' reports. Page 98, Judge, I will ask the court to look at, considers the treatment of non US persons --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I don't mean to be rude,
Ms. Barrington, but I'm just conscious of the fact that I've got three minutes to get to a meeting.
MS. BARRINGTON: Yes. We11, I'11 come on to and conclude the PCLOB report with the consideration of

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non-US persons tomorrow. Thank you, Judge.

## MR. GALLAGHER: Thank you, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you very much.
MR. MURRAY: Thank you, Judge.

THE HEARING WAS THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL FRIDAY, 3RD MARCH
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