## THE HIGH COURT - COURT 29

COMMERCIAL

# Case No. 2016/4809P <br> THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSIONER PLAINTIFF and 

FACEBOOK IRELAND LTD.
AND
DEFENDANTS
MAXIMILLIAN SCHREMS

HEARING HEARD BEFORE BY MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO ON WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH 2017 - DAY 21

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THE HEARING RESUMED AS FOLLOWS ON WEDNESDAY, 15TH MARCH 2017

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Good morning.
REGISTRAR: Data Protection Commissioner -v- Facebook 11:05 Ireland Ltd. and another.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, Mr. Murray.

SUBMISSION BY MR. MURRAY:

MR. MURRAY: Judge, I was just about to move on to Article 4 when the court rose yesterday. But there is just one point in relation to the national security issue I want to observe before I leave that and it relates to the case of the European Parliament $-\mathbf{v}$ - 11:05 Council. This was the case involving the passenger registration details, you may recall it. I don't propose to open the case but just perhaps to note this, and in fact I think the $\underline{z z}$ case, which $I$ had concluded with yesterday, is a good way of making the point.

You will recall in $\underline{Z Z}$ the Charter, and in particular Article 47 as it happens, is functioning in an area in which the EU has competence, namely the provisions of the Directive governing rights of entry and rights of 11:06 residence in Britain and therefore the charter operates. And the effect of the decision in that case is that the introduction of national security as a justification for the matters that gave rise to the
complaint, the manner in which the hearing was conducted, the information that was disclosed in the course of it, did not pull down the shutters, as it were. The court was still entitled to and required to interrogate the application of Article 47.

So the distinction, as it were, is between the introduction into an area in which the eu has competence of national security, which is something that the court proceeds as in $\underline{Z Z}$ to interrogate, or the 11:07 question as to whether the EU has legislative competence, which it doesn't, over the national security of the Member States.

In the former situation the court looks at the national security issues that are presented, in the latter it does not. And the European Parliament case demonstrates that distinction to be noted. It's a pre-Charter case, but there the court held that there was no competence to introduce a legislative measure which had as its sole objective, as it was found, the protection of public safety.

So, Judge, it, I think, underscores the point which I made on friday to you that the national security issue is one which arises where one is concerned with legislative competence, national security is not something which is taken out of the court's enquiry where a matter is actually within the Union's
competence. That is why the comments in the FRA Report which I opened to you yesterday, that is why - sorry, on Friday - that is why those observations were made in the course of the FRA Report which I opened to you on Friday. And the Charter, just to be clear, operates whenever a matter falls within the scope of EU law and that, as it were, is the test.

Here, and again I won't burden the court with opening provisions which have been opened to you already, the transfer of data outside the Union is clearly covered by the provisions of the Directive. That is the trigger, as it were, and it's not a trigger which is pulled by issues of national security, it's a commercial issue.

I think that distinction, Judge, emerges well from a case that Mr. Gallagher referred to, and which I think he accepted did, certain7y arguably change the analysis which he was urging in relation to the Parliament -VCouncil case and that's the case of Ireland -v-

Parliament and Council. This is in Tab 30, I just want to draw your attention to this again.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: 30 did you say?
MR. MURRAY: Yes, it's Tab 30. Judge, this case
concerned the Data Retention Directive which was subsequently annulled in the Digital Rights case. Ireland's objection to this Directive, or I think, more particularly, the former Minister McDowell's objection
to the Directive, was that it was felt emphatically that the EU had no competence in the area of criminal law, that was the position adopted by Ireland, the EU had no competence in the area of criminal law. The objection was taken that the Data Retention Directive was in truth a criminal law measure because of course the reason that provisions were being introduced to require commercial entities to retain information was for the very purpose of allowing law enforcement authorities obtain access to them in the event that they became relevant to a criminal investigation and it was held that was outside the competence of the Union. That argument was rejected by the court and the analysis I think reflects the position which we're adopting in relation to national security. If you can 11:11 turn to Tab 30 and in particular to paragraph 76.

I should just, well sorry, paragraph 77:
"It is the task of the Court to ensure that acts which, 11:11 according to one party, fall within the scope of Title VI of the Treaty which, by their nature, are capable of having legal effects, do not encroach upon the powers conferred by the Treaty on the Community.
78. In so far as the amendment of Directive 2002 effected by Directive 2006/24 comes within the scope of Community powers, Directive 2006/24 could not be based on a provision of the EU Treaty
without infringing Article 47 thereof.
79. In order to determine whether the legislature has chosen a suitable legal basis for the adoption of Directive 2006/24, it is also appropriate, as follows from paragraph 60 of this judgment, to examine - and this is the key thing - the substantive contention of its provisions.
80. In that connection - in paragraph 80 - the provisions of the Directive are essentially limited to the activities of the service providers and do not govern access to data or the use thereof by the police or judicial authorities of the Member States."

Although clearly that was a key purpose. Although a key purpose, the provisions were limited to the activities of service providers:
"81. More specifically, the provisions of the
Directive are designed to harmonise national laws on the obligation to retain data", and that's explained by reference to the Directive.
"82. By contrast, the measures introduced provided for 11:13 by Directive 2006 do not, in themselves, involve intervention by the police or law enforcement authorities in the Member States. Thus, as is clear in particular from Article 3 of the directive, it is
provided that service providers will retain only data that are generated or processed in the course of the provision of the relevant communications services. Those data are solely those which are closely linked to the exercise of the commercial activity of the service 11:13 providers.
83. Directive 2006 thus regulates operations which are independent of the implementation of any police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. It harmonises neither the issue of access to data by the competent nationa 1 enforcement authorities nor that relating to the use and exchange of those data between those authorities."

And then 84: "It follows that the substantive content of the Directive is directed essentially at the activities of service providers in the relevant sector of the market to the exclusion of state activities coming under title vi.

Therefore it relates primarily to the functioning of the internal market. Then they record Ireland's arguments over the following paragraphs and say at 89:
"Since the agreement which was the subject of Directive 2004 related in the same way as Decision 2004/535, to data-processing which was excluded from the scope of Directive 95/46, the Court held that that decision
could not have been validly adopted."

And that's its reference to and explanation of the decision in Parliament -v- Council to which I have just referred:
"90. Such a line of argument cannot be transposed to Directive 2006/24.
91. Un7ike the Decision 2004/496 - that was the one in 11:14 the Parliament case - which concerned a transfer of personal data within a framework instituted by public authorities to ensure public security, Directive 2006/24 covers the activities of service providers in the interna 1 market and it does not contain any rules governing the activities of public authorities for law enforcement purposes."

And therefore the jurisdictional argument, for the want of a better term, based on the parliament case was rejected. And, similarly here, the Union has competence in relation to data protection, as I outlined yesterday, this Directive governs the transfer of data to third party countries and national security issues in another state, which may in consequence arise, are properly cognisable along the same theory.

But, as I said on Friday, I don't know that you even
have to get that far because, putting it at its very highest, this is a referable issue having regard to the approach adopted in and underpinning the schrems case, Judge. So that's what we want to say about national security.

I want to move on to the Article 4 argument. This is, and again I'm obviously going to deal with it, but it's not an argument that Facebook presage in their pleadings or submissions. It is an argument which Mr. Schrems has been making, it wasn't an argument observed in the opening. The first time we knew Facebook were making this argument was in the course of Mr. Gallagher's closing. I'm going to come back to some of the changes in the Facebook case at a later stage. Obviously the court is here to deal with the issues.

The contention that Article 4 is some sort of a safety valve that means that it can be never be invalid, and that's effectively the end point of the argument that's being advanced because really the Commissioner just has to pull down the curtains and exercise the power to prevent data flows to any jurisdiction which she concludes does not provide adequate protection. It 11:16 seems to us there is four difficulties with that proposition, Judge.

The first, albeit obvious, is of course that the
draftsman has presented Article 4 as a provision which is permissive, not mandatory. It confers a power, not an obligation. Now, I'm going to talk about Article 4 as it was in force at the time the decision was made, it seems to be the appropriate analysis, but obviously we have to come back to Article 28(3).
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, I was just going to say. I mean as the matter comes before me do I not have to consider, you might call it modern Article 4 rather than old Article 4?
MR. MURRAY: Yes. Well I have to say I think that's right. I suppose it's more that we started off with Article --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: All your hard work may well be up in smoke.
MR. MURRAY: I don't know that it makes any difference, Judge, because the same principle applies. Article 4 is effectively now Article 28(3).
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MR. MURRAY: In either event it is permissive.
I think, well I submit, Judge, and I think this is a correct analysis, that if the argument advanced by Mr. Schrems and now Facebook was well placed, it would in fact be a mandatory provision. The effect of their argument is that the Commissioner has to do this invalidity, therefore you have to do it. That of course fits not at all with the permissive nature of the power. That's not an accident of expression, the
fact that it's a power.

If you look, Judge, to recital 11 of the 2010 SCC, which is in Tab 10.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, what am I looking at again, recital 10?

MR. MURRAY: Recital 11, Tab 10.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: 11, thank you. Yes?
MR. MURRAY: This power is described in terms that are significant: "Supervisory authorities of the Member 11:19 States play a key role in this contractual mechanism in ensuring that personal data are adequate7y protected after the transfer. In exceptional - and I would underline that -- in exceptional cases where data exporters refuse or are unable to instruct the data importer proper7y, with an imminent risk of grave harm to the data subjects, the standard contractual clauses should allow the supervisory authorities to audit data importers and sub-processors and, where appropriate, take decisions which are binding on data importers and sub-processors. The supervisory authorities should have the power - and again just perhaps to emphasise that - to prohibit or suspend a data transfer or a set of transfers based on the standard contractual clauses in those exceptional cases where it is estab7ished that 11:20 a transfer on contractual basis is likely to have a substantial adverse effect on the warranties and obligations providing adequate protection for the data subject."

So, Judge, that sentiment, as it were, in recital 11 is then reflected in the provisions of Article 4, in the decision itself, which in turn is now reflected in the 2016 amendment which you find at Tab 14 and which at Article 2 simply relates the jurisdiction back to Article 28(3).

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. MURRAY: But the first point is that this is permissive. And I would, Judge, suggest that had it been intended that the powers of the relevant authority, the Data Protection Commissioner in this jurisdiction, to stop data flows wherever there was an inadequacy had been intended to be the safety valve, which has been suggested in submissions by Mr. Schrems and now by Facebook, then this would be a mandatory 11:21 obligation, but it isn't. And that leads to the second point.

If this is a power, and it clearly is and is clearly intended to be a power, then what are the factors which 11:21 have to be taken into account by the Commissioner in exercising the discretion which she has been given? And it hardly needs to be said, in the context of a power vested in a national authority by an instrument of European law, that in making her decision she has to 11:22 have regard to considerations such as those of proportionality and non-discrimination and indeed has to take account of the impact on the businesses and commercial affairs of those who would be the subject of
such a decision if it was made.

Now here the fact is that the Commissioner considered that the concerns she had raised in relation to us law revealed a problem that was structural in nature and her view was that any solution to those inadequacies likewise had to be directed to the underlining structural problem, the fact that a legal remedy compatible with Article 47 was not available in the US to EU citizens whose data was transferred.

If the Commissioner were to accept or to have accepted or were it to be the case that she was required, because Mr. Schrems had made a complaint against Facebook to stop Facebook's data transfers, then that 11:23 would, to say the very least, present issues of Facebook's data being, the transfer of it being stopped but not that of other undertakings in Ireland and of course would present the prospect of different approaches being adopted in different jurisdictions to the question.

In our respectful submission it would be most surprising had the legislature intended that such a significant step would be taken in a manner that is essentially ad hoc in the sense that it's the product of the complaint and the investigation. So -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is that not built into the Directive and the decisions where you have, for
instance, Member States are empowered to make adequacy decisions in relation to other third countries.
MR. MURRAY: Absolutely.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So you might have, I don't know, Uruguay was one state that has an adequacy decision, it 11:25 might be that Italy decided that Uruguay was adequate and then the Czech Republic mightn't follow it, but that happens to be a commission decision obviously. MR. MURRAY: Well, that's right. But I think there's a difference between that and what is being urged here. we are concerned --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, I'm not saying they are the same, but I am saying that there is this possibility of actions by different --
MR. MURRAY: No, no, absolutely, yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- Member States, be it through the Member States or I presume their data protection advices.
MR. MURRAY: That is not disputed. But the question is, as you come to interpret Article 4, this power, is it a legitimate construction of the provision of Article 28(3) that in fact it was intended to be used to resolve structural problems of that kind through the conferral of a discretion which effectively would have involved in this case, as contended for by Mr. Schrems, 11:25 the imposition of this constraint on Facebook, which would have been imposed on nobody else. And whatever, if that's right, if that is the construction, well so be it. But the question you have to resolve by
reference to these considerations is, is that the proper construction? Is that actually what was intended by the introduction of this provision?

And in our respectful submission, when the court bears 11:26 consideration such that in mind, and those were the factors, as I have said, that animated the Commissioner's approach to the Article, then it is very difficult to see that it was intended that this discretionary stopgap to be used in exceptional
circumstances according to the recital was actually the method by which a problem of the kind which has presented itself here where it is drawn to the attention of the data protection authority in a Member State is how ultimately the SCC gets salvaged from any 11:27 validity which would otherwise have attended. It is, in my respectful submission, to say the very least a far-fetched interpretation of the - it's a far-fetched interpretation of the provision.

Just to remind you, Judge, first of a11, that Article 16 of the Charter protects the freedom to carry on business, one of the interests which is engaged by the suggestion that this power would be used in the manner suggested. But also that, under the domestic legislation, under section 11 of the 1988 Act, you'11 find that at Tab 17, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, section 11.
MR. MURRAY: And if you go to subsection 7.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MURRAY: Page 50, you see how the power is conditioned here and the consideration which, under the legislation, the Commissioner is required to take into account. Certainly, as interpreted by the national legislature, not powers or not considerations that are immediately reconcilable with the type of provision which, on Mr. Schrems' argument, Article 4 is intended to be.

Subsection 7: "The Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of this section, prohibit the transfer of personal data from the State to a place outside the State unless such transfer is required or authorised by or under any enactment or required by any convention or 11:29 other instrument imposing an international obligation on the State.
8. In determining whether to prohibit a transfer of personal data under the section, the Commissioner shal7 11:29 also consider whether the transfer would be likely to cause damage or distress to any person and have regard to the desirability of facilitating international transfers of data."

And then, over the page, a prohibition under subsection 7: "Shall be effected by the service of a notice (a prohibition notice) on the person proposing to transfer the data concerned. The prohibition notice
then will prohibit the transferred concerned either absolutely or until the person aforesaid has taken such steps as are specified in the notice, specify the time it is to take effect, specify the grounds of the prohibition and it may make provision for the court, 11:29 for an appeal to the court."

And then there's various provisions to deal with circumstances of urgency and the like.

Thirdly, Judge, the manner in which recital 11 is framed appears to us to suggest that the power envisaged is, as it says, exceptional, one off, directed in fact to specific parties, not to a structural problem in a particular jurisdiction of the 11:30 kind suggested.

On Mr. Schrems' argument these orders or directions should be issued in respect of all persons sending all data to the United States. That again is the logical conclusion of what he is saying. And, as $I$ have said already, that aside from the fact that the Article, and indeed Article 28(3), which I'm going to ask you to take a look at now, the Article is intended to have that dramatic effect is in my respectful submission a surprising one having regard to its terms.

The Directive as you --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I have it.

MR. MURRAY: And the relevant provision appears on page 47: "Each authority shal1 - it says - be endowed with investigative powers, powers of access to data forming the subject matter of processing operations and powers to collect all the information necessary for the 11:31 performance of its supervisory duties; effective powers of intervention, such as, for example, that of delivering opinions before processing operations are carried out, in accordance with Article 20, and ensuring appropriate publication of such opinions, of organised the blocking, erasure or destruction of data, of imposing a temporary or definitive ban on processing, of warning of admonishing the controller, or that of referring the matter to national parliaments or other political institutions; and the power."

Just to note the last indent: "The power to engage in legal proceedings where the national provisions adopted pursuant to the Directive have been violated or to bring these violations to the attention of the judicial authorities."

And then there's provisions made for applications to court.

Judge, that is now in the new Article 4, the power, and that is the power which it is being contended, one of a very large number of component powers rolled into Article 28(3), that is the power buried in there which
it is being said national authorities are required to use in any circumstance where, under the SCCs, where the SCCs are operative, they reach a conclusion of inadequacy. And in my respectful submission that is to put a very, very significant weight indeed on a provision which in no sense, as one reads it, could be said to be intended to bear it.

One further, and it's the fourth point, Judge, problem that the interpretation of Article 4 that's been urged suggests is this: Actually Article 4 doesn't provide any remedy of any kind. It doesn't provide any remedy for unlawful or inappropriate processing that has already been carried out. It simply draws a line in the sand ensuring that no further data can be advanced. 11:33 It's not a remedy, it is simply an in futuro measure. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But it would not be equivalent to an injunction?
MR. MURRAY: Well, that is the effect, yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Often a very useful remedy.
MR. MURRAY: But again we are here, Judge, trying to understand and the court is concerned to get a complete picture of how, whether the SCCs in their entirety, including Article 4, operate to provide a remedy which is, we say, missing within the United States. And I simply observe, that insofar as reference, and I can understand that it's being invoked for a different purpose, but I would just perhaps emphasise that aspect of it.

It means that, perhaps to put it this way: It means that Facebook's customers, users, their data no longer gets transferred to the United States. Everybody else's continues to be transferred to the United States without there being any remedy generated in consequence 11:35 until such time as circumstances present themselves in which an arresting order is made for other undertakings.

Effectively, Judge, and maybe this is an
overgeneralised way of looking at it but perhaps you will find it helpful: This argument effectively turns the Commissioner into something in the nature of a law maker. I mean it's not making individualised decisions in particular circumstances on particular facts, it actually has her issuing something, taken to its logical conclusion, in the nature of a legal injunction, as you have rightly described it, applicable to all persons who are transferring data in the United States. Maybe she should have that power, maybe if she were to have that power that would be in some sense an answer to the issue that's raised, but the critical question with which you are concerned is whether Article 4, Article 28 (3) properly construed confer that power.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: This question may well be revealing my very significant ignorance in relation to things technological, but would it be possible to make an order directing that Mr . Schrems' data not be
transferred?
MR. MURRAY: I don't see why not, Judge. I haven't considered that question, but certain7y as I - as you look at the language of the relevant provisions I don't see why not. But that...

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, it still begs the question. She has raised the flag, I am worried about this whole bigger picture.

MR. MURRAY: Yes. We11 that's the exactly the point, that's exactly the point. So the argument in my respectful submission is misconceived. And I do just remind you that it's an argument which Facebook have never suggested before until after the evidence had closed when it became one of a number of parts of their case which they decided to ignite when the evidence had 11:37 closed.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: We11, despite the temptation, it's not really inter partes litigation in that sense.

MR. MURRAY: Ah, no, no.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And it was a point that was
always raised by Mr. Schrems.
MR. MURRAY: Judge, absolutely. And as I hope --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I know the default mechanism is easy to slip into, Mr. Murray.
MR. MURRAY: Yes, it is, Judge, for a number of

MR. MURRAY: I raised an issue at the start of the case, I was slapped down in the first outburst of

Mr. Gallagher's fury that we saw in the course of the case and it was said that this was all terribly telling, that $I$ was making this objection. The point I was making of course was not that something wasn't pleaded but that I didn't really see how we were suppose to address in our opening matters that we hadn't been put on notice were issues in the case. That's going to become an issue I'11 come back to when I discuss Mr. Gallagher's interjection of yesterday. But we're dealing with every argument and, you are absolutely right, this is not a case that can be confined by issues of pleading.

So I want to discuss Mr. Schrems' issues very briefly, and I do think, Judge, we address them in our legal 11:38 submission. I don't know, in fairness, that Mr. Schrems has, well he said one thing which perhaps is of significance, but, no disrespect to Mr. McCullough, insofar as this part of his case is concerned he reflects what he said at the outset and we 11:38 have addressed it in our submissions.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MR. MURRAY: But just to say something about some of the points he makes.

The claim that he wasn't challenging the SCCs, well Mr. McCullough said on Thursday that if Mr. Schrems is wrong about Article 4 he is challenging the SCCs, though I think...

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Well I think his first point was that we're on a moot because he says that Facebook isn't actually complying with the sCCs, so that's a factual matter, yes.
MR. MURRAY: Well, I'm going to come back to that, I'm 11:39 going to come back to that issue, but just to deal with the --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: The reverse order?
MR. MURRAY: -- point that you're not within paragraph 65 of the judgment because I didn't make any objection. 11:39 Well, it now seems to be the case from what Mr . McCullough said that he is challenging the SCCs in a contingent way, it's in fairness his fallback position. His first position is that Article 4 resolves any difficulty with the SCCs, but, if he is wrong on that, Mr. McCullough said, and I hope I'm not misquoting him, if he is wrong on that, Mr. McCullough said, he is challenging the SCCs.

So if he is right in that then one might think the issue doesn't arise, but he is wrong in it for the reasons that $I$ have just outlined and he is challenging the SCCs and therefore the court has jurisdiction under the formulation of the Court of Justice, even in its own terms. But, aside from that, and this comes back to the first point I discussed with the court on Friday afternoon, even if he isn't challenging the SCCs -sorry, just to remind you, it's page 11 of his, Tab 17 page 11 , I'm not going to open it, which is where the
quotation, it's been opened to you before from his reformulated complaint, which is what had led us to believe he was challenging the sccs. The court will read it itself, I don't think it was an unreasonable construction for us to place on what he had said.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I am just wondering, in relation to that, I know I am interrupting you, but I read the whole of the reformulated complaint.
MR. MURRAY: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSteLLO: Obviously the whole of the complaint has to be assessed --
MR. MURRAY: Absolutely.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- and responded to. So I mean is it a case of parsing it quite as narrowly as that?
MR. MURRAY: Well, I hope it wasn't parsed too
narrowly. I think -- maybe just to take a look at that, it's Tab 17 page 11 of Book 1 .

And it is, I think, just above No. 2, "exception to decision 2010".
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, I should explain to you but you are sort of trying to respond to a question in the dark. when I was reading it, he was putting in his complaints and then he was saying 'I don't really know what Facebook's justification is going to be,
I anticipate what Facebook's justification is going to be and this is what I say about it'.
MR. MURRAY: Exactly.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is that fair, Mr. Doherty? [No
audible response].
MR. MURRAY: I think that is a fair summary, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, Mr. MCCullough.
MR. MURRAY: But what he said in any event on page 11, just above No. 2: "Facebook has not proven, the alternative agreement was authorised by DPC, such an authorisation would be invalid and void in the light of the judgments."

And then he says: "Even if the current and all previous arguments between Facebook and Facebook Ire7and and Facebook Inc. would not suffer from the countless forma 1 insufficiencies above and would be binding for DPC - which it is not - Facebook Ireland could still not rely on them in the given situation of factual mass surveillance and applicable us laws that violate Articles 7, 8 and 47 of the CFR, as the CJEU has held and the Irish Constitution."

Now he then of course proceeds to make the observation that he makes in relation to Article 4, but we do not accept that construction of Article 4. And we're taken the Commissioner I suppose in a curious sort of way is taken to the position that Mr. McCullough was in last Thursday when he said 'we11 if I am wrong about Article 4, and we believe that Mr. Schrems is wrong about Article 4, then there is a challenge'. So in truth there is a challenge.

But I would also, Judge, just say this: Even if we're wrong about that, what cannot be seriously contested is that the complaint raised the issue of the compliance of US law, with the provisions of the Charter to which Mr. Schrems has just identified in that paragraph of the reformulated complaint. And, for much the same reason, Judge, as you in our submission are clearly and indisputably entitled to refer issues of your own motion, then it's very difficult to see how the Commissioner herself is not entitled to bring to the court a concern she has developed in the course of $a$ consideration of a complaint where she believes that there are well-founded concerns herself as to the validity of the SCCs. That must be the case, that must fall within her power as a national authority.

So --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is she in any way by analogy obliged to if she can resolve matters on grounds or narrow grounds.
MR. MURRAY: I am just about to come to that issue.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Very good.
MR. MURRAY: I mean I hope I'm not being unduly dismissive when $I$ say that that is really an argument now about the ordering of how the Commissioner goes about her job. She has the complaint before her, she has a number of different grounds which are agitated, she is obviously the statutory decision maker, she is obviously the authority constituted under European law
to determine complaints of this kind. It is and it must be the case that in relation to her, as with any statutory decision maker, that once the complaint is made it is a matter for her to determine the order in which and manner in which she will proceed to decide the issues which have been agitated before her. That's an inherent part of the function of any decision-making body from this court down.

And, as always, one can look at how decision makers decide to order their decision making, the priority they give to issues above others, the decision to have a trial of a preliminary issue or a modular hearing or to address one question before looking at the others, but for the court to say, no, you don't have that power, you have to do something rather like in constitutional law in our system of reach the constitutional issues last and only address the other issues - sorry, and only address those if all of the other issues are being resolved in a way that leaves that issue intact, I think the proposition that that rule is to be implied into the decision-making processes of the Commissioner is a very ambitious one and indeed, I would say with respect, fanciful.

The Commissioner, as you will have seen from the various provisions that have been opened to you, including, incidentally, the one I observed in the last paragraph of Article 28 (3) relating her function in
litigating and bringing matters to the attention of the court. Now in fairness, just to emphasise, that was a power directed to national legislation, but it reflects a spirit of her function. And to say that, and this is in fact the logical terminus of his argument as advanced by Mr. McCullough, that actually there is to be implied into the discharge of her functions an obligation not, an obligation not to examine what is perhaps the most fundamental issue raised in this complaint and a consequent obligation and in fact disability upon bringing the matter to court until those issues have been addressed, would be a significant impairment of the independence of her functions, of her judgment and the exercise of her discretion in or about the investigative process. And, 11:48 in my respectful submission, there is no warrant, neither the Schrems judgment, any of the legislation, domestic or European governing the Commissioner which would justify the imposition of such a constraint, we would say, and it is a fundamental issue.

Judge, I want to move on to address two questions that were raised in the course of --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, have you addressed the question of the moot tying in with necessity, have you finished with that point?
MR. MURRAY: I think it's the same.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Because the Court of Justice says obviously we won't deal with moots. In theory,
let's say the first point were resolved on the basis that, whatever about the order in which she examines things.
MR. MURRAY: Mm hmm.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Let's say that Facebook hasn't 11:48 in fact been transferring data pursuant to the SCCs, now nobody can answer that question as things stand at the moment.
MR. MURRAY: Oh, no, no, Judge, there's no dispute about that issue, just to be absolutely clear. That is 11:49 absolutely accepted.
MR. GALLAGHER: That is so, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Right. Because I understood that Mr. McCullough was saying that that hadn't been enquired into, so it's not fully accepted. Am I wrong 11:49 with that.

MR. MCCULLOUGH: No, you are correct, Judge, it isn't. That's Mr. Schrems' complaint.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So Facebook and the Data Protection Commissioner say the data is transferred pursuant to the SCCs, Mr. Schrems says it is not?
MR. MCCULLOUGH: I think it's just a difference of terminology, Judge. Certainly it is accepted that the transfer is pursuant to the SCCs, or at least purportedly pursuant to the SCCs. We say that while that is purportedly so, in fact the agreement doesn't comply with the SCCs.

MR. MURRAY: Yes, I am sorry. No, no, we are all in the same...

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, I was being incoherent.
MR. MURRAY: I mean there is no dispute that they are transferred on foot of the SCCs. I mean, Judge, I am sorry, perhaps I should have related what I was saying to that very proposition. It is in my respectful submission the same point as the one $I$ have just been addressing to the extent that to say well actually it's not necessary for you, for the court to refer because the Commissioner could go about this another way such as would resolve the issue without the European or the question of validity arising is actually to say in fact you are under an obligation to order your investigation so as to determine the other issues first, even though in your view as the designated national authority, this is an issue which requires to be determined. And that, 11:50 Judge, it is the same issue and please excuse me for not perhaps making that as clear as I should.

I want to move on, Judge, to the two interjections that were made by counse1 for Facebook yesterday and the first is Mr. Gallagher's. I'm going to hand up a copy of the transcript of what he said yesterday because I don't mean any disrespect to Mr. Gallagher when I say that we were genuinely confused as to the proposition that was being advanced and it's for that reason on7y that I'm going to ask you to look to the transcript.

And I should say, and again this is not by way of complaint as much as by way of explanation. Because of
the fact that Facebook has never made this argument in its written submissions or its pleadings, there's no document telling us what its case is insofar as the operation of the Privacy shield is concerned.

Just to perhaps recap on the scenario because it was the point at which I objected when Mr. Gallagher was opening the case when he said 'well there's an adequacy decision there and that adequacy decision binds the court and it binds the commissioner and the adequacy decision is in the form of the Privacy Shield'. That was said for the first time in the opening. We adopted the view, and I believe this is correct, that it's not our function when we're opening the case to predict arguments that might be made but haven't been made and to negate them before they are made. So the Privacy Shield was of course referred to by Mr. Collins in opening but not by way of addressing its effect or binding effect as an adequacy decision. But the case is now made, and in fairness this case was made in Mr. Gallagher's opening, that actually in some sense the adequacy decision binds.

So that's the context in which I, not for the first time yesterday, let me say, for the first time on point, explained, as is, in our submission, clearly the case that the adequacy decision is an adequacy decision of the Privacy Shield applicable only to data
transferred pursuant to the Privacy Shield. And then Mr. Gallagher stands up yesterday and says the following:
"It does appear as if the DPC is raising a new issue now that was never canvassed in opening." Now just to stop there. well, we didn't canvass it in the opening because we did not know and had not been told that Facebook were making a case that there was a binding adequacy decision there and why would we in
circumstances where it was not evidently, as we read it, an adequacy decision which bound anybody because it was referable only to transfers under the Privacy shield.
"Mr. Murray - Mr. Gallagher says - lays a lot of emphasis on the fact that the Commission decision refers to the Privacy Shield and adequacy in that context, implying that the findings with regard to national security law and the redress provisions, including the ombudsman person, are not findings as to adequacy in relation to that sphere and that the adequacy decision is solely conditioned on signing up to the Privacy Shield. That was never made as part of their case."

We11, I won't the repeat the comment I have just made:
"If I have misunderstood the case he was now making

I will sit down, but that is of some importance, Judge, because you will remember the Privacy shield documents and assessments are divided into two. The first relates to what $I$ call the private sphere."

Now in fairness Mr. Gallagher did draw this distinction on Day 15 page 138 , but not with a view to positing the conclusion which he, as the party who is in pleading the adequacy decision, is now alluding to here:
"The first relates to what $I$ call the private sphere where you sign up to the principles and the second, beginning on page 13, relates to the public sphere. Both are assessed separately. No issue has ever been made by the DPC about the adequacy of the SCCs clauses in relation to the private sphere."

I just want to stop there, Judge, because that sentence, and I fully accept the infelicity of unscripted oral submission, but $I$ just don't understand 11:55 what the point being made there is: "No issue has ever been made by the DPC about the adequacy of the SCC clauses in relation to the private sphere.

So the on7y part of the Privacy Shield decision that's relevant to the issue before you is that that relates to the pub7ic sphere, the finding of strictly necessary, and the finding of adequacy of remedies, including the Ombudsperson. And if the DPC is now
contending, which I said was never contended in the submissions."

And this is, I think, the third if not fourth time so this is being designed to in some sense load responsibility and fault on to us for the manner in which we opened the case, that Mr. Gallagher is presented with this sudden dilemma where he has to address something he never heard before: "Never contended for in Mr. Collins' opening, that the Privacy 11:55 shield adequacy finding is on7y binding on this court and is on7y relevant to this court where someone is transferring under the Privacy Shield, they are not entitled to make that case now."

Now, Judge, one really has to suspend one's disbelief that that proposition was advanced to you yesterday. If Mr. Gallagher wanted to make an argument before the court that there was a separate adequacy decision and that that is what he was deploying, never pleaded, never in submissions, he was perfectly entitled to do that and the court would have allowed him to do so. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Hmm.
MR. MURRAY: But here his complaint is shock horror, Mr. Murray is saying that the Privacy Shield decision says what it says on its face, that it's an adequacy decision in relation to the Privacy Shield, but actually he seems to be saying it's a number of separate adequacy decisions which are binding. And one
really, really wonders why, if that is the case that was being made, it wasn't made before now and why my Friends feel the need to relate back the interjection and the attempt to now introduce this argument to our failure to address something which they never raised. 11:57

But, as they say on the shopping channel, "there's more". Because if you look, Judge, at the submissions that have been delivered, that were delivered by Facebook and see what it is we were told their case was 11:57 and what they said about the Privacy Shield.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, just a moment.
MR. MURRAY: It's Book 12, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes. Thank you.
MR. MURRAY: Paragraph 82 page 21.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Tab 3, is it? No?
MR. MURRAY: It is Tab 2, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Tab 2. Sorry, what paragraph again?
MR. MURRAY: 82.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: 82, thank you. "Furthermore in Ju7y 2016".
MR. MURRAY: "The Commission reviewed the remedies available under us law and found that data transferred to the US under the Privacy Shield régime", now what is 11:58 it that is being said here in passing:
"Data transferred to the US under the Privacy Shield régime enjoyed an adequate level of protection for the
purposes of Article 25. The Commission recorded - in the next paragraph - this finding in its Privacy Shield decision which replaced the earlier Safe Harbour Decision which had been invalidated in Schrems, the Commission having carefully analysed US 7aw and practice and concluded that the US ensures an adequate 7evel of protection for pub7ic law transfers", for national security transfers, for some special necessity test? No:
"For personal data transferred under the EU-US Privacy Shield to the US. The Commission specifically considered whether sufficient remedies are provided under US 7aw and concluded: The US ensures effective legal protection against interferences by its intelligence authorities with the fundamental rights of persons." Full stop? No: "whose data are transferred from the Union to the United States under the EU-US Privacy shield."

So it appears from the interjection yesterday that Mr. Gallagher wants to reply to my submissions and maybe those words "wants to rep7y to my submissions" because I or Mr. Collins or both of us failed egregiously by following the description of the adequacy aspect of the Privacy Shield decision used by Facebook in its own submissions and now he wants to come back and make a new case which is that actually this can all be separated out into parts and that you
are bound by the part 1 or Part 2 or part 3, I'm not quite sure which.

Now it is an argument which evidently lacks any merit. If you are bound by anything, it is by a decision and - 11:59 I see the stenographer is there.

So, Judge, if there is anything binding - and you have not received any submissions from Facebook as to the legal theory on which something is binding; reference was made to, $I$ think, perhaps Section 11(1) in the opening very briefly - but if anything is binding, it is a decision. And the decision is clearly and plainly about the Privacy Shield in its entirety. And we know of no legal authority which justifies the creation of what I suppose in domestic law would be something like a res judicata from part of a decision, which is on7y part and which is in fact one aspect of a composite whole which is expressed clearly in the paragraphs which I opened to you yesterday.

So, Judge, I have tried and I hope I have succeeded in not saying anything that is not either in our submissions or in Mr. Collins' opening or tendered to the court by way of response to something one of my colleagues has said in the course of the, I think I said seven speeches that we heard in the course of the last number of days. Mr. Gallagher is determined to get a response of some kind. And whatever
justification he proffers for it, the one he suggested yesterday, in my respectful submission, is not one on the basis of which he should be permitted to re-open his case.

If a new case is now to be made because Mr. Gallagher and his colleagues thought of it over the weekend, well - and they say that - the court will have to decide whether it permits them so to do. That is going to complicate the logistics of the case. I am certainly not going to meet a new argument now, presented after my reply, without taking appropriate instructions and considering whatever is said. But certainly I've said what I have to say about the Privacy shield.

In relation to Ms. Hyland's interjection, I want to address what she said. And in fairness, the point she interjected at yesterday was one that did feature in her oral submissions to you - and I didn't say that and which I did not address and I just want very quickly to look at it and to record my understanding of what's being said and what my response to it is. And it relates to the SCC decision.

So Ms. Hyland's interjection yesterday was directed to Clause 5. I had made the point to you, and I think it was at this point that she intervened, I had made the point to you that clause 4(a) was not a provision which was made justiciable at the suit of the data subject -
and that's obvious from the third party beneficiary clause in Clause 3(1). But Ms. Hyland makes the point in her interjection and, in fairness, in her submissions that, well, you can't overlook clauses 5(a) to (c). So if you --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is it a (c) or an (e)? (C) is it?

MR. MURRAY: No, I'm sorry, it is actually an (e), excuse me. And I think that she was making the following, or emphasising the following: Clause 5(a), 12:04 which is the subject of the third party beneficiary clause, the data importer agrees and warrants to process the personal data on7y on behalf of the exporter and in compliance with its instructions, and that includes the instruction to process in accordance with the applicable data protection law. And if it cannot provide such compliance for whatever reasons, it agrees to inform promptly the data exporter of its inability to comply - so this is an obligation, I should've emphasised on the data importer - in which case the data exporter is entitled to suspend the transfer of data and/or terminate the contract.

Now, that does not seem to us to provide any remedy to the data subject, because it does not impose any obligation on the data exporter. The data exporter is given the power, I suppose, to terminate, but does not have to do so.

Then Clause 5(b); the importer agrees and warrants that it has no reason to believe that the legislation applicable to it prevents it from fulfilling the instructions received from the data exporter and its obligations under the contract and that in the event of 12:06 a change in this legislation which is likely to have a substantial effect -- sorry, a substantial adverse effect on the warranties and obligations provided for by the clauses, it will promptly notify the change to the data exporter as soon as it is aware, in which case 12:06 the data exporter is entitled to suspend transfer of the data. And again it doesn't appear to us to result in any right or remedy in favour of the data subject the data subject is not even notified. And we struggle to see how that confers any remedy per se that would address the issues to which I've referred. And indeed, suspension is not a remedy, as I've said before, for these or any purposes.

You'11 also note that under clause 5(d) (1) that there's 12:07 an obligation to notify the exporter about a legally binding request for disclosure of the personal data by a law enforcement authority unless otherwise prohibited. And you've seen already and heard evidence in relation to the gag orders and you'11 recall that from the Microsoft case.

Before I conclude, Judge, there was correspondence exchanged between the parties in relation to the issue
of the United States Government providing comments in relation to witnesses. I don't propose to say anything further about that issue, Judge. I should've asked Mr. Gallagher if he wanted the court to see all of the correspondence or what his position is, but we're happy 12:07 to furnish that correspondence, it perhaps would be useful. I mean, I'm not sure even if all of Mason Hayes and Curran's correspondence has gone up to the court yet. That correspondence is available to the court, Judge, but I don't propose to say anything further on the issue.

Ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: we11, it could be put on the tablet in due course if there's --
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes, Judge. You have the book, but there are three additional letters. And I have no objection, in fact $I$ would like you to see them. MR. MURRAY: Well, I thought Mr. Gallagher would want you to see them, which is why we --
mS. barrington: I think that includes, or may include a letter from my solicitors also, Judge.
MR. GALLAGHER: It does, yeah.
MR. MURRAY: But I simply just want to close off the record on that issue, as it were, and I thought Mr. Gallagher would want to have that material, Judge (Same Handed).
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. MURRAY: So, subject to the court, Judge, those are my submissions.
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Well --

MR. GALLAGHER: Judge, I do have one or two things, despite being described as making an outburst, which I reject that calmly. But --
MR. MURRAY: It was a reference to a plural, Judge, not
to a...

## SUBMISSION BY MR. GALLAGHER:

MR. GALLAGHER: Judge, firstly there is the matter that arose yesterday which Mr. Murray has now, I say, misrepresented the position - not deliberately, of course, but misstated it is a better word. And there were one or two other issues that did arise for the first time in his submissions, there were some cases opened that hadn't previously been opened. And my objection yesterday is not trying to ultimately shut something out that you consider relevant, but to have something said in a closing which $I$ haven't had an opportunity of addressing. And I would ask the court for ten minutes to deal with those matters.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: We11, just before you go into that, Mr. Gallagher, I did, as I promised, I re-read Mr. Collins' opening in that regard and it seemed to be largely opening the, large portions of the document. And Mr. Murray has showed me your submissions. I must 12:09 admit I didn't check the pleadings, but I'm not going to be bound by the pleadings.

MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But in your submissions, as he
opened them to me today, it would appear that there wasn't this argument that there was a freestanding adequacy decision. Now, I didn't re-read your opening in response to Mr. Collins', so I haven't re-read that. MR. GALLAGHER: Yeah.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But...
MR. GALLAGHER: We11, could ideal with that? Because it's of some importance. And I did deal with it in the opening response to Mr. Collins, which hasn't been referred to.

Firstly, let me say I'm not criticising Mr. Collins; he had a huge amount to open to the court, and there's no difficulty in relation to that. But a distinction being drawn in closing that hadn't previously been drawn is something that I do object to. And, judge -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: You see, that's the point. The first thing is it's your point, not theirs. So I mean, in the sense that Mr. Collins was opening, as I understand it, based on what your submissions were, your written submissions.
MR. GALLAGHER: We11 --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Obviously you're entitled to reply to him.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But it then became a matter for reply for Mr. Murray. What I don't understand is how there could be -- the Data Commissioner's legal team were meant to deal with your point before it was
raised. And as I understand Mr. Murray's argument, this particular point wasn't raised until you were making your submissions.
MR. GALLAGHER: We11, firstly, Judge, I don't agree that that is the correct interpretation of the submissions. Secondly, I did raise this point explicitly in my opening submission.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But that's after the opening.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes. But it's now suggested that we're making a new case in respect of that. We're not.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, no, but he has to reply, he on7y gets to reply to it in reply once you've opened.

MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: There wasn't a reply to your opening.
MR. GALLAGHER: Well, in effect it really is. I -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, no, but what I mean is when back in - what was it - the second week --

MR. GALLAGHER: Day seven.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- the second week, Mr. Collins
or Mr. Murray didn't then stand up and reply to your opening, we went into evidence.
MR. GALLAGHER: We11, you see, the difficulty, Judge, is Mr. Collins didn't deal with this issue. He did refer to the Privacy Shield...
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. GALLAGHER: ... in general terms and he referred to the Ombudsperson. But he did not analyse the Privacy Shield in any way, and no suggestion was made that
there was any challenge to the Privacy Shield. I then dealt with the Privacy shield in substance in day seven. It's not something that the DPC could ignore this issue that $I$ had to raise it or it's a matter of defence - it's there. They acknow7edged it in their own pleadings that they would have regard to it for its full force and effect. But they didn't actually deal with the substance of the Privacy shield in the opening. I --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: There were days, there was pages 12:12 read out. I've read the --
MR. GALLAGHER: No, but they didn't deal with this point. They read it out, but they didn't analyse it. And nobody ever suggested, Judge, that this was not an adequacy finding in relation to us law in the national security sphere. And I drew attention to the fact in my opening that there were two aspects of the Privacy shield; there was the bit in relation to the principles which I described in pages 50, 54 --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: This is day seven, is it?
MR. GALLAGHER: Day seven. 50, 54, 56 and 60 , as being a determination as to adequacy in the private sphere. And I went on to say there's then a determination as to adequacy in the public sphere.

The idea, Judge, that Article 1(1) is now being interpreted without regard to the recitals and the clear statement by the commission that in the sphere of national security, us law, when you take account of the

Ombudsperson, is adequate, that is something that was never raised -- sorry, just one second. That was never raised, Judge, at a71. The adequacy --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, I'm not faulting them for -I'm against you on that, Mr. Gallagher. I don't think 12:14 they were obliged to raise it. I think you were entitled to raise it.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And I have no problem with that so far. It may have been more advisable if things had been dealt with in writing rather than, so that they could've been dealt with in the opening, but I'm not taking any issue with that. But Mr. Murray then has to reply. When on earth were they meant to reply, other than when he did so over the last three days? Because we went into evidence --
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- and then it was all the other witnesses and all the other counsel were --
MR. GALLAGHER: But, Judge, even taking that, he has
replied to it. I'm surely entitled to respond to what he now says.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: We11, it's your case and he's replied.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Isn't that the way defences work?

MR. GALLAGHER: We11, it is, Judge. But normally -well, Judge, as you have identified, this case is not
the normal adversarial type. The case was opened without any distinction being drawn of the type that has now been drawn by the DPC. I dealt with --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, no, no, it was your case, you drew it. You told me you drew it on pages 50, 54 and 60 of day seven.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And then that was in your what I called your opening. And then when you will have what we would classically call your reply, it was over three 12:15 days between yourself and Ms. Hyland from recollection --

MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- we won't fall out on what that may or may not may have been; you were free to elaborate on that as much as you wished.

MR. GALLAGHER: Mm hmm.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Now, I don't know where that distinction was made, but I'm truly open to correction on that, because 1 do not remember all 20 days of transcripts.

MR. GALLAGHER: No.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But by all means show where that was, that distinction was raised in your submission. MR. GALLAGHER: Yes, I'11 do that.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Because you're saying that's your case.
MR. GALLAGHER: But firstly, Judge, can I just go back to the submissions? we said that data trans --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, whose submissions, so I follow you?
MR. GALLAGHER: Sorry?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Whose submissions, so I follow you, yours or Mr. Murray's?
MR. GALLAGHER: Wel1, no, sorry, Judge, our written submissions.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Your written submissions, yes.
MR. GALLAGHER: which were said not to make the point.
The written summations made a simple point that data transferred under the Privacy Shield, there was a finding of adequacy in respect of US law. That obviously --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: We11, no, that's not what the wording said.
MR. GALLAGHER: Well, sorry, if you look at it, Judge, it says - paragraph 83.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Just let me get it out.
MR. GALLAGHER: Page 22. Sorry, it's book 12, Judge, divide two, paragraph 83 and page 22.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. GALLAGHER: It says the Commission recorded its finding in its Privacy Shield Decision, which replaced the earlier Safe Harbour decision which had been invalidated in schrems. That's, firstly, a finding of

MR. GALLAGHER: The Safe Harbour decision dealt with the adequacy under Article 25(2), which is what is the
basis of the DPC's decision here. And we go on to say the Commission, having carefully analysed us law and practice, concluded the us law ensures an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred under the EU and US Privacy shield.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm, yes, under the --
MR. GALLAGHER: There are two components, Judge, to the Privacy Shield. All we were ever concerned with was the national surveillance. There is a finding in the recitals of the Commission decision that national surveillance law is adequate. That is a finding within the Privacy shield. As I pointed out --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: That may well be the case, but where is that in this written submission? Because as I read the written submission - now, I'm just saying as I 12:17 read it - I couldn't see that this was being taken as a subset of data transferred from the Union to the United States under the Privacy Shield decision.
MR. GALLAGHER: But, Judge, nobody has ever explained, never explained, because there has been no issue, as I 12:17 said - and I made that clear yesterday and it's something Mr. Murray said he didn't understand - there has never been an issue with regard to the protection given by the sccs in the private sphere. The only issue was it says it didn't cover the public sphere. And in respect of the public sphere, we were told us law is inadequate.

Now, that is in the teeth of what is found in the EU-US

Privacy Shield Decision, where there is an express finding of the adequacy of us law in the public sphere. It has never been suggested that that finding is of no relevance to this case -- sorry, that that is not a finding, I should say, of adequacy. It couldn't be suggested. There is a clear finding that data transferred --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Now, you're arguing the merits here. I just want to get this right.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And I'm not trying to be splitting hairs, but it seems to me that -- that's your written submission. I've no criticism of the written submissions, obviously that's not the function of this at all. But it doesn't appear to me on that written submission that there was an onus on the Data
Commissioner in opening to sort of say, argue the point that Mr. Murray made on reply. So that's my first position.

So then in relation to, you had your opening and you made the distinction and then you had your three and a bit days, whatever it was, to make your argument. Now, I've no problem with making the argument and we have allowed elaboration and this is a case where there has to be elaboration. What I'm dealing with now is whether or not you're entitled to reply, having had the opportunity to expand on the argument you wished to make during the three days.

MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Now, as I understand it, you're saying you're taken by surprise by the stance Mr. Murray is making in his reply to your case.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is that a fair summary of where we are?

MR. GALLAGHER: That is a fair summary, Judge, yeah. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But his was a reply.
MR. GALLAGHER: It was, Judge. But the criticism --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: To your argument.
MR. GALLAGHER: Sorry, I was interrupting you.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, no. His is a reply to your argument. So it's really a question as to whether or not it is fair to allow you to reply to his reply. Because I don't think that it could be criticised -I'm taking the view, whether I'm right or wrong, that I don't think he can be criticised for how he approached responding to your case. I will use it in that sense rather than the technical sense.
MR. GALLAGHER: Can I move away from the question of criticism? I think it's important that an issue which I think is of some importance is adequately ventilated. We were told that this was not an adversarial case. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. GALLAGHER: The DPC is bound by Commission decisions. The Commission decision was there. It was never suggested that it didn't contain an adequacy finding with regard to the public law. It does clearly
on its face, it contains such a finding. If the DPC was saying -- and it's not a matter of defence, Judge; this is something that's binding, it had to be put before the court. And if the issue that is now being made, that somehow you're to pars and analyse the decision, you're to ignore that the decision does make an adequacy finding and you're to do that by reference to Article 1(1), that was never made, Mr. Murray has elaborated on that now for the first time and I do believe it is something that $I$ should have an opportunity to respond to, because it is obviously of some considerable significance.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I just want to hear what Mr. Murray has to say. Mr. Murray, it may be of assistance to me in how $I$ construe the matters if I hear a response from Mr . Gallagher in relation to that matter.

## SUBMISSION BY MR. MURRAY:

MR. MURRAY: Certainly, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Particularly given the fact that I think the first thing Mr. Collins said, it's probably on page two of the transcript, was that the Data Commissioner wanted to get it right.
MR. MURRAY: Yes, and we all do. It's just unfortunate, Judge, that Mr. Gallagher, in a manner which was clearly misconceived, started off trying to justify his asserted right --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: We11, I think we'11 try to park the animosities.

MR. MURRAY: We11, absolutely. We11, no, but I just do want to make this observation, Judge --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, I understand the point you 12:22 are making that --
MR. MURRAY: -- and I will finish with this.
Mr. Gallagher assumed from the get-go when I started my reply that he would have the right to get up and say whatever he wanted to say. That was his assumption. what he has just said. Because he is staggered that anybody is even questioning his entitlement to respond.
MR. GALLAGHER: We11 --
MR. MURRAY: That is absolutely the case, Judge. Now, 12:22 Judge, I'm in the court's hands --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Do I have any say in the matter?
MR. MURRAY: We11, Judge, you have the only say in the matter that matters. If the court feels it's appropriate to hear Mr. Gallagher, I would ask the court to request him to be short, because he's already made this point, according to himself, and I will reply in a manner which I hope will be equally brief. I'm assuming that this is the only issue on which the court is going to be addressed.

## SUBMISSION BY MR. GALLAGHER:

MR. GALLAGHER: Judge, firstly - I don't want to extend
an unnecessary argument - I want to assure the court that there is no basis for the suggestion that $I$ assumed I was going to make a reply. This is an issue, as I say, that has arisen, leaving aside the rights and wrongs of it, it is an issue that has arisen and needs to be addressed. I didn't draw your attention, and I should have, to paragraph 107 of our submissions, paragraph 27, where we say in the last sentence -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Paragraph 27 of your submissions?

MR. GALLAGHER: No, 107, page 27.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I beg your pardon.
MR. GALLAGHER: Where we say in the last sentence:
"The Commission has now clearly stated that since
Schrems, US 7aw does ensure an adequate level of protection."

Now, that is unambiguous, Judge. And if I can draw your brief attention, and thank you for the --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So, certainly, if you address the issue as to where you say Privacy Shield is an adequacy -- is a decision by the Commissioner on the adequacy of US law --
MR. GALLAGHER: Exactly.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- as opposed to, as Mr. Murray was arguing in reply, an adequacy decision in the confines --
MR. GALLAGHER: Exactly.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- of transfers of data under the Privacy shield mechanism itself.
MR. GALLAGHER: Okay. Can I do it as I believe I did it on day seven - and I'11 just get the transcript reference in a moment? I went through the two parts, Judge, of the Privacy Shield and what I have colloquially called the private sphere and signing up to the principles. And on page 50 of that transcript I said that's the equivalent of the SCCs, that deals with the privacy sphere.

I then said, if you go on you will see that the Commission then deals with the public sphere. And it does it from page 13 onwards. It analyses all the issues that you've been asked to analyse on us law the substantive, the practice, taking into account the commitments, because that's relevant under Article 25(2), commitments are part of what you look at in terms of adequacy - and it concludes at paragraph 140 of the decision that in the public sphere, us law is adequate on what I said was the strictly necessary test, I use that as a shorthand.

It then goes on in Article 1(1) of the decision to say that data transferred under the Privacy shield is -obviously relates back to the recitals - it's well established that you must interpret a European document by reference to the recitals. The recitals contain two
parts. We're not interested in the private sphere, because there was no suggestion, as I said yesterday, that there was any inadequacy of the SCCs in the private sphere. So the adequacy conclusion in Article 1(1) has two limbs; adequate in the private sphere, adequate in the public sphere. In circumstances where there's no issue about adequacy in the private sphere, the conclusion of adequacy in the public sphere still applies.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Can I just, I would like to get 12:26 straight in my head, obviously we have all these recitals and they're not in there just for the sake of filling paper.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But on the other hand, the
recitals themselves are given effect to by the decision, is that correct?
MR. GALLAGHER: That's correct, Judge -- well, it's a bit more; it's not so much the recitals are given effect to by a decision --
mS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: we11, they're the reasoning for the decision.

MR. GALLAGHER: They're the reasoning for the -exactly. They're the reasoning that underpins and they become something that is relevant to the interpretation 12:26

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Interpretation of the decision.
MR. GALLAGHER: Exactly, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But it's the decision as
enshrined in the articles which is, if you like, the law.

MR. GALLAGHER: Yes, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is that right?
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So then take me to the decision and --

MR. GALLAGHER: Yeah. And Article 1(1), as I said, that for the purposes of Article 25(2), the United States ensures an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the Union to organisations under the Privacy Shield.

For the private sphere, you don't need to use the Privacy shield if you're entitled to rely on the SCCs. The public sphere is separate - it's separate from the principles in the Privacy Shield, it's a separate part of it, it's dealing with the public sphere. So it's saying 'Your protection is adequate on two accounts: You get protection in the private sphere by signing up to the principles; you have adequate protection in the public sphere, because we have examined US law and concluded it gives adequate protection'.

Now, Judge, remember, all of the DPC's test is a test of adequacy that derives from Article 25. This is an examination of Article 25 adequacy - that's what it clearly is - in the Privacy Shield Decision. It is -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But it's not a simpliciter
decision, sure it isn't? It doesn't just say 'This is a decision that the US law is adequate'. As with Safe Harbour, it's in a particular context.
MR. GALLAGHER: But, Judge, what is the dif --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Like, looking at the Israeli decision I was handed up by, oh, I can't recall who. MR. GALLAGHER: Yeah, but, Judge, what is the difference in the context? The public sphere cannot provide adequate protection in the context of the Privacy shield and not provide adequate protection in any other context.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: okay, so you're...
MR. GALLAGHER: So Article 1(1) has to be read in terms of the recitals. There are two limbs that they keep separate. They are saying the public sphere provides adequate protection. What you're concerned about is the public sphere. And the contention that you can ignore that finding that the public sphere is adequate which underpins Article 1(1), it says it's adequate there are two limbs - and that you can ignore it for the purposes of precisely the same test which the DPC has now invoked. The DPC says the law is not adequate. And that is just inconsistent with this decision, Judge.

It's not a literal interpretation. Could it possibly be said that the public security law is adequate when data is transferred under the Privacy Shield but is inadequate generally if it's transferred under sCCs?

Because the adequacy decision was based on precisely the issues that are before this court in terms of the substantive law, the practice, the remedies, the Ombudsperson, which I agree is an integral part of it. And of course, it does take account of commitments. But any assessment of adequacy under Article 25(2) must take account of commitments.

So if somebody is saying that it can be adequate for one purpose but not for another, that is certainly, I say, a novel proposition. But apart from its novelty, it is an incorrect proposition. It could not be so. And it would be asking this court to ignore the Commission decision, something which it's not entitled to do, in circumstances where Mr. Murray - and
Mr. Collins - on a number of occasions yesterday, Mr. Murray repeated they do not challenge the privacy decision.

But you can't just say 'well, I'm going to look at Article 1(1) and it applies to data transferred'. It does, but there were two dangers in respect of data transferred: There was the dangers in the private sphere where it was perceived you didn't have remedies, which are dealt with, the principles and all of that; 12:31 and there was the danger in the public sphere. But you can't then ignore a clear and unambiguous finding with regard to the public sphere and say 'That's grand in the context of the Privacy Shield but it is irrelevant
in the context of the SCCs where they provide the necessary protection'.

Judge, this is a formal process under Article 28 and it's done on that basis and -- sorry, Judge, I said 28, 12:31 it's 25(6); the on7y basis on which you make a finding of adequacy is through 25(6). But that does incorporate article --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: 31, is it?
MR. GALLAGHER: 31, you're absolutely correct, not 28. 12:32 And, Judge, yesterday there was an announcement from the working Party, of which the DPC is a member -MR. MURRAY: Ah, now, I mean really.
MR. GALLAGHER: Sorry, excuse me --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Okay, we11, we'11 hear it. Good 12:32
Lord --
MR. GALLAGHER: Sorry, excuse me --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- it's a fast moving court this courtroom. I should've made sure this case finished earlier.

MR. MURRAY: I mean, this is extraordinary, Judge.
MR. GALLAGHER: Sorry, Judge, it's -- I'm not criticising him for not bringing it to your attention, he may not have known about it. But it is extraordinary, Judge, that the DPC, who is a member of the Working Party, the Working Party have issued a document that you shouldn't be aware of, that's all I say.
MR. MURRAY: No.

MR. GALLAGHER: Sorry, excuse me. That is something that you clearly should be aware of and I would assume that all parties knowing of it would put it before you. I'm going to hand it in in a moment.

So, Judge, that is the point. And it is a point that was made on day seven by me, firstly in article -- or in paragraph 50 of the transcript. I wonder if we could get out the transcript, Judge?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Have you worked how to do receiving or broadcasting, or am I asking too much? MR. GALLAGHER: Yes, Judge. Well, if you hit -- sorry, Im on "Viewing" at the moment because I was going to move it. If you put it receiving first, hit the "Receiving", as you know, and it just takes a moment for it to come up, because I've just announced it. But it's day seven and it's page 50, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Just a moment, it's...
MR. GALLAGHER: And I've lost it now, having -- I'11 go back to "Receiving". It's page 50.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: For some reason, mine will only do "View" or "Log out". For the last five weeks I've been able to do broadcasting and now it says "View" or "Log out", so I think --
MR. GALLAGHER: Oh, yes, I had that. I think they're
handing you up -- that just happens at some stage, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I think I've magnets in my
fingers. Thank you, I've been handed one that is
receiving. Yes, thank you. Page 50?
MR. GALLAGHER: Page 50 , Judge. So we say:
"That's dealing with the private authorities", you see on line nine, "it's dealing with the companies that was 12:34 companies that have subscribed to the Privacy Shield. And what I will say now - I won't have time to elaborate - the sort of protections and procedures and commitments are the equivalent of those in the SCC decisions; the arbitration process, the system of redress, the commitment to doing it in accordance with the app7icab7e Member State law. And you don't have to satisfy yourself of that, but you will be satisfied. But what's significant is it's not even examined by the DPC when assessing the SCC decisions."

## Then I go on:

"They deal separate7y with the pub7ic authorities. And 12:34 this is important, because -- 64" - that's recital 64 "on page 13", sets that out.

And I'm just skipping over, Judge, but if you go to 54

- I can't move it myself - I think 54 is the next one.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, thank you.
MR. GALLAGHER: Having gone through it, Judge, I say at the bottom of page 22 :
"Now, if you just stop there, Judge, for a moment and compare that with what the DPC did. First7y" --

Sorry, can I take the earlier, Judge?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. GALLAGHER: At 122 in divide seven. It says:
"'Overall, this mechanism' - it has gone through and examined it - 'ensures that individual complaints will be thorough7y investigated'."

That's the Ombudsperson. And at 123:
"On the basis of all of the above, the Commission concludes the United States ensures effective legal protection."

Now, that's a conclusion of the Commission in the public sphere. And I know of no principle of EU law that would allow you interpret Article 1(1), ignore a finding of adequacy made under 25(6), where the Commission can determine whether there is adequate protection.

And I go on at line 22:
"Now, if you just stop there, Judge, for a moment and compare that with what the DPC did. First7y, it divided the protections in the private sphere, then it
looked in the public sphere. In the public sphere it didn't go straight to remedies and say 'oh, there are standing prob7ems' and '... on7y provide redress in certain circumstances'... '... the oversight bodies aren't relevant'; they look at those."

Go to just 55:
"But they look at [them]. Because in its assessment of the public sphere, the national security sphere, a different standard app7ied."

So I can then go to 56, I think, Judge. And, Judge, so you will see at 1 at the top:
"So national security does have that exclusionary element, but it also imposes a different basis of assessment", I say.

Then at line nine:
"The adequate protection then, the final recitals are at 136 to 140 on page 12. The periodic review is identified in 145. And then the formal decision for the purposes of Article 25(2) - this is on page 35 Article 1(1): '... the United States ensures an adequate level of protection.'

So that's a formal decision. And the significance of
that formal decision can be appreciated if you'd be kind enough to get out [the books of materials]."

And I refer you to Article 31 . And I think 59 and 60 then I think I want to refer to, Judge, if my references I've noted are correct. 59 first obviously. Thanks. And, Judge, at 18:
"The Adequacy Decision, which takes account of the Privacy shield. And the sort of protections that app7y 12:39 there in respect of the private actors are mirrored in the SCCs. So you have, if the test is adequacy of protection - which we say it's not - that is met by the protections provided for under the contract, the SCCs and provided in the context of us law.

And even in respect of the US law, you can see that in terms of the analysis, Judge, leaving aside the principles that apply in the Privacy Shield and all that, in terms of the pub7ic" - that should be -- well, 12:39 "actor" I think I may have said - "and the law that governs the public actor, the Adequacy Decision says that that law complies with what it's required to comply with, namely that these are provisions that allow national security to process data, that they meet 12:40 the requirement of being strictly necessary for the particular objective. The fact that you don't have notification, the fact that you don't have access doesn't undermine their adequacy.

So when you're looking at [this]... I'71 call it the public law [sector]... the Adequacy Decision in and of itself finds that that meets the requirements."

So the point is made very clearly there with regard to that. It's not something new that's been introduced, it's very, very clear. And it cannot but be anything else, Judge, in the light of the principles which you must apply. But what took me aback is an implication yesterday that seemed to be said - Mr. Murray said he said it on Friday, I'm not going to enter into that dispute - but that you would somehow proceed on the basis that where there is no issue with regard to the protections in the private sphere, where the Commission looks separately at the public sphere, found it to be adequate, that you can ignore the binding nature that have decision because Article 1(1) talks about transfer of data under the Privacy shield, that, I say you can't do.

We did make that clear in our submissions on day seven, I think it is clear and that passage that I drew your attention to on paragraph 107 in the submissions, and one has to accept that perhaps everything wasn't as clear as it ought to be as the case developed.

So the concern was that that was being made in those circumstances. Maybe I shouldn't have raised it in
that way because of what you have --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I'm not concerned with a criticism in relation to how --
MR. GALLAGHER: Yeah, of what you put to me.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: It's the merit of the argument. 12:39
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes, it's the merits of the argument.
This is something that cannot be ignored and has to be dealt with. I'm either right or wrong. It's there in the decision. And it's not a change of case. And in any event, even if it was raised for the first or second time, if there was some clarification, I think it's important that I provide the clarification. But that is the response and that is what I believe I said yesterday, but obviously I didn't have an opportunity of elaborating because there was an objection and Mr. Murray said 'He can deal with that at the end, but he cannot interrupt my submission'.

So that is very important. There were one or two other matters, as I say -- oh, can I hand up the working Party document, Judge, the 29 (Same Handed).

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. GALLAGHER: These are the working Party under Article 29, of which the DPC is a member, setting out the procedures for the ombudsman and referring to that procedure in the second paragraph. And there just is no basis, Judge, for making any criticism of the Privacy shield. As I said, they are not calling it into question, they can't segregate out a part of it
and seek to question it and certainly in the Working Party they don't raise any issue in relation to it, they set out the procedures for availing of it.

Judge, there are one or two other matters, but maybe
it's better if I give Mr. Murray an opportunity of responding to that in the first instance before then just briefly identifying --
MR. MURRAY: We11, sorry --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: what other matters are we
talking about? $I$ thought we were just dealing with this matter.

MR. GALLAGHER: We11, I did say there were one -- he opened the Denuit case yesterday, which had never previously ben opened.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Oh, the new cases that hadn't been opened?
MR. GALLAGHER: Yeah.
MR. MURRAY: It's in our written submissions, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: It's because I am not treating this as inter partes litigation that $I$ will allow it, in the sense that we classically deal with it, because it's meant to help me and that's the basis. So if you do deal with it and then Mr. Murray can respond in one go. If we have ping pong, I'11 get dizzy.
MR. GALLAGHER: May it please you, Judge. It's just the Denuit case was opened, Judge, and it was suggested that it was relevant to the Article 47, the Article 47 protection in respect of what was an independent
tribunal. That had never been opened. It is a case that deals with the entitlement to make a reference under what was then, I think, 234, I think is now 267, as to whether it was a tribunal for the purpose of making a reference. It doesn't deal with Article $47 . \quad$ 12:42

And you have to take account in looking at the redress mechanism of the ombudsperson - it doesn't address that issue at all - the independence recited in the provisions of the Privacy shield relating to the Ombudsperson, that it's independent of the Intelligence Community. It is set up by law, because these commitments obviously have a legally binding nature at an international level. And finally, Judge, it is subject to review not only by the commission, but by the interaction of the DPCs, who are able to interact with it and assess how it operates.

And the relevant passage that was quoted in Denuit related solely and exclusively to whether something was 12:43 a tribunal for the purposes of a reference and identified factors that were relevant without saying that any of them were exhaustive or exclusive. So insofar as that was relied upon - and it was relied upon - for suggesting that the ombudsperson was not an 12:43 independent tribunal for the purposes of article 47, I say that's incorrect and that is my response to it.

Thank you, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Was there another matter? You said "a number". We might as well get them all over with.
MR. GALLAGHER: There was the -- I didn't want to prey on your patience, Judge, when you'd allowed me, but -- 12:44 MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: It's really not a question of patience, it's a question of help.
MR. GALLAGHER: Well, then, Judge, the issue that was raised in relation to Article 4 of the SCCs today -sorry, I shouldn't have added "today" in a sense that sounded as if I was making a criticism; but the issue that was raised, I want to respond briefly to that if I may?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Well, yes, okay. I'm so far over the line at this stage, we'11 carry on.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yeah. It was suggested, Judge, that Article 4 was not a solution to the case and four points were made.

First, it was said that it gives a power, not an
obligation. And that's true. Because of course, in deciding whether or not to exercise the Article 4 power, you need to make the assessment required by subarticle 1 and you need to take into account, as Section 11 of the Act shows, the potential effect. So 12:45 it's not mandatory, but it's there. And remember, Article 4 was raised to support the argument that the test in respect of the SCCs was not the adequacy of the law, but that to achieve an outcome, you had a
protection provided by Article 4 . And in that sense it's irrelevant whether it's mandatory or discretionary.

But in any event, even if it's discretionary, if the conditions are met - and they were never examined then it would be incumbent in an appropriate case on the DPC to exercise the power. And that doesn't matter whether you look at Article 4 of the 2010 or the latest version, it all goes back to Article 28, which gives that -- which provides that protection which is said to be regarded as being very important.

It is said that it's not there to deal with structural problems - there is no indication in any way of that and it was suggested that this would be the DPC, on her own, making a judgment in respect of a structural matter. We11, of course, the whole procedure provided for in Article 28 involving the DPCs allows for consultation with other DPCs. And in any event, there's nothing to suggest that it cannot be used in an appropriate case, there's no differentiation between structural or other reasons. In fact, it inevitably deals with structural matters, because it says you must look at whether the protection meets the strictly necessary requirement. That's what it says. So it does involve --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is that Article 4(1)?
MR. GALLAGHER: Article 4...

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: You see, don't forget Article 4(1) has been replaced by a new Article 4 which just says 'Go back to 28(3)'. And I don't know that 28(3) refers to those matters. But I can be very wrong at this stage.
MR. GALLAGHER: No, no. And can I just take you -ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Unless I have the documents in front of me.
MR. GALLAGHER: Can I just take you to 10 first? I mean, we're looking at it -- initially I agree that you 12:47 must look at it now. But a proposition was put forward that it couldn't relate to a structural matter. And at the time, the criticism is this wasn't considered at the time she made the decision. And I say at the time she made the decision, it did --
mS. JUSTICE COSteLLO: Yes, but just as I have allowed you to respond on the basis that I'm not regarding this as an inter partes true, I'm not regarding this also as a judicial review; we're not reassessing her procedures and going to quash a decision because she hasn't followed the correct procedures. I'm looking at the issues that are before me.
MR. GALLAGHER: No, I do appreciate that. But I'm merely saying it is said that it could never have related to structural issues. And if you just look at 12:48 it, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I don't think he said "could never", I think he said it wouldn't be appropriate. MR. GALLAGHER: Well, he says it doesn't extend to
structural issues. But it deals precisely with that. It says:
"May exercise their existing powers" - those are the Article 28 - "to prohibit... to a third country in order to protect individuals with regard to the processing where it is estab7ished that the law which the data importer is subject to imposes requirements which derogate."

So it goes to the structure, it goes to the law and there's nothing in the new version of it which alters that, merely the new version is intended to extend the powers.

It's said that the recital appears to suggest, recital 11 appears to suggest the power is exceptional. We11, it is, it's to deal with that situation. I don't see anything in particular in relation to that.

And it was said that it doesn't provide a remedy. We11, it does - it stops the data being transferred. And of course, Judge, you'11 remember that Clause 5 of the SCC terms requires an importer to inform the exporter if they are required to comply with something 12:49 which goes beyond the mandatory -- or a mandatory law which goes beyond the requirements. So if the -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Except if they're subject to a gagging order.

MR. GALLAGHER: Oh, no, no, all you would say -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: That's 5(b).
MR. GALLAGHER: You couldn't tell about a particular request. But what you have to inform is that the law there goes beyond what is necessary to protect --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So let's say there's a PPD-29 is brought into play.
MR. GALLAGHER: Exactly. or what they say is the particular law that is unacceptable. And what it says is that it has no reason to believe that the legislation applicable to it prevents it from fulfilling its instructions received from the exporter. So if there are requests, you don't disclose the request. But if the DPC said this law goes beyond what is strictly necessary then clearly a claim could be made that the importer should've informed the exporter that the law was excessive, to use shorthand, and if it didn't, there was a claim. So it is that there's no redress in that sphere is just wrong.

Those really, Judge, I don't want to get into a series of points, but that was something formulated in that way that I thought it just appropriate to reply to. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.

SUBMISSION BY MR. MURRAY:

MR. MURRAY: Judge, Mr. Gallagher, when he was dealing with the Privacy Shield issue, used two terms
interchangeab7y. One was "bound by" and the other was "ignore", "have regard to", "take account of", depending on what -- and I'm sure the transcript is going to prove he didn't use one of those. But generally he drew a distinction between that by which you were bound and that to which you should have regard.

Now, the critical question is what are you bound by? And what you are bound by is the decision - what
Mr. Gallagher, in the transcript that he read out to you of his own comments at the opening, described as the formal decision. That was his language. And he's right. And the formal decision in the Privacy shield is Article 1(1). And that is what you are bound by. And the formal decision is that there's an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the Union to organisations in the United States under the Privacy shield.

The recitals - and that is what they are - are not generally, in Community instruments, binding, and more particularly, cannot be relied upon as a ground for derogating from the actual provisions of the Act. And that's European law, it's established in the Nielsen case.

So what it is that Mr. Gallagher seeks to extract from the recitals is properly no more than something which
is not disputed, which is that this is a conclusion that the Commission reached, as it was entitled to do. No one, I don't believe, Judge, ever suggested at any stage that you should not have regard to it. That's why Mr. Collins opened it, even though we're not challenging it. But the point is that we say the Commission was wrong. And that is not something that hasn't occurred before in this context. And the appropriate vehicle for the ascertainment of whether it was right or whether it was wrong is the court.

Judge, I do think it's important just very quickly to look at the structure of the Privacy Shield Decision. You have an introduction which runs over 13 recitals. That is then followed by "EU-US Privacy Shield" so described. The distinction public/private may be a helpful shorthand for Mr. Gallagher's purposes for describing what it is dealing with - that is his term, not the Commission's. It then proceeds from the Privacy shield to a heading of "Access and Use of Personal Data Transferred Under" - under - "The EU-US Privacy shield", and moves from that heading onward, Judge, to deal with what it clearly regards as a separate matter under heading number four, which starts at page 32, "Adequate Level of Protection Under the EU Privacy Shield".

So it moves from its introduction to its Privacy Shield to its consideration of the specific question of what

Mr. Gallagher describes as the public aspect, but then proceeds to join them together in the final recitals that ultimately to what Mr. Gallagher correctly describes as the formal and what I describe as the binding decision.

So I opened these paragraphs to you yesterday, I won't open them to you again, paragraphs 136 and following, all of which are directed and on7y directed to the transfer of data under the Privacy shield. It proceeds 12:55 then, "Action of Data Protection Authorities", number five; "Periodic Review", number six; "Suspension", number seven; and then the final decision.

So in my respectful submission, it appears that we are in fact in agreement that what is, if you wish to use the term "binding" is the decision. The decision is about the transfer of data under the shield. Findings or determinations made by the Commission in its recitals are not grounds for derogating from the finding, no one has ever said the court can't have regard to them, it's just that we say that they are wrong.

But it actually goes a little bit further insofar as you're concerned, Judge. Because this very debate is to actually obscure the issue with which you're concerned, which is that we are only looking at transfers under the SCCs, and this on7y intrudes into
that insofar as the ombudsman is there. And
Mr. Gallagher is absolutely right and I don't believe and I hope we didn't seek to suggest that the Commission had done anything other than determine that in its view the Ombudsman effectively compensated for the remedial difficulties in US law - in fact that is the very point that I made to you yesterday. But it's just that we say it doesn't do to so in a manner that's Article 47 compliant. And if we're right on that then it doesn't resolve the difficulties with the SCCs, and that's the only question you're concerned with.

If that has an effect by way of side wind, was, I think, the phrase used by Mr. Gallagher in the course of his submissions, on the Privacy Shield Decision, we11, that's for somebody else to determine. But that only arises if the Court of Justice agrees with us.

Very briefly, insofar as reference has been made to the Denuit case, that is, absolutely, not an Article 47 case. I don't think it requires authority to say that the courts, in determining Article 47, are of course going to have regard to the constituents of a tribunal as defined in Article 234 cases. But more fundamentally, you don't have to go anywhere beyond the 12:57 language of Article 47 itself: "Independent". And Mr. Gallagher uses the phrase, as in fairness the Commission does, of "independent of the intelligence authorities or intelligence"...

MR. GALLAGHER: Community.
MR. MURRAY: Community. But that is not independent. A body which is part of the executive is, on no version of the law under Article 47 or any other instrument which directs itself to an independent tribunal for an adjudicative purpose, with no power of judicial review, it simply, in our respectful submission does not pass that test. But whether it does or whether it doesn't, it cannot be seriously said that there is an issue around that. And bear in mind, Judge, by way of conclusion, again one doesn't have to go beyond the text of Article 47 to see that it has to be established by 1 aw.

Judge, that is my response to Mr. Gallagher's
submissions. Unless the court has any questions, I'd just like to thank you, Judge, for your time - we've gone significantly over the budgeted allocation. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Ms. Barrington has heard how I've learned that lesson.
MR. GALLAGHER: Yes, thank you, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Well, no, thank you a11. And please thank your colleagues who are not here. This case would be immensely much more difficult but for the help that you've all given me in this matter, possibly to the chagrin of some of you present. But I am reserving my decision.
MR. GALLAGHER: Thank you.
MR. MURRAY: May it please the court.

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