

## Summery in English

This paper describes the Danish rules on the processing of personal data, as implemented in the light of The European commission's Directive on Data Protection which went into effect in 1998.

The Directives Principles are based on the human right to privacy and must ensure that private data is not being abused. Such use of data can lead to integrity violations, exploitation through marketing, and worst-case scenario, identity theft.

The parties consist of a data controller, a data processor and the registered person. While it is the registered person you want to protect, there are a number of requirements for the data controller and data processor. The general rule commits the data controller, that personal data is processed fairly and lawfully.

If a data controller resident inside the European Union wants to transfer, and thus treat the data in a country outside the European Union, the main rules in the directive is, that this can only happen if the country in which the data is transferred, is to ensure an adequate level of safety.

This adequate level of safety is not obtained by the US. Therefore, in order to break down the trade barrier that occurs as a result of this, the EU and the US created a so-called “Safe Harbor Framework”, that would allow personal data to be transferred from the EU to the US.

This study addresses the legal issues arising from the transfer of personal data to U.S. companies that have joined the Safe Harbor framework, and highlights the effect this agreement has to the European citizens’ rights, particular compared to data processing through online social networking.

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