Legal keys to kingdom

Stibbe

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Cloud Sovereignty: A Legal Perspective

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1. How to decide where to store or host data?

Quality of solution

Features, tools, innovation, ...

Quality of provider

Reputation, service levels, ...

Nature of own activities

Sensitive or critical sector vs. other

Legal considerations

Regulatory, compliance, foreign law, ...

Security

Encryption, organisational measures, ...

Other



2. Sovereign Cloud: a commercial solution to a regulatory risk?

What is sovereign cloud?



Sovereign cloud is a cloud solution for the secure storage of sensitive or confidential data subject to strict regulations. The sovereign cloud guarantees that all data, including metadata and personal data, remain within the European Union and cannot be accessed from abroad.

What Is a Sovereign Cloud?



A sovereign cloud is a cloud environment that helps an organization meet its digital sovereignty requirements. Under most sovereignty frameworks, organizations look to protect personal information about individuals. However, sometimes the scope is broader, encompassing intellectual property, software, business methods, financial data, information about IT infrastructure, and even metadata that describes how big a data set is and how quickly it's growing. A sovereign cloud may be housed at a facility owned by a cloud computing provider and accessed by an organization's user and non-cloud IT systems over the internet or via dedicated communications links that aren't connected to the internet.

easi

At Easi, we refer to the "Sovereign Cloud" as a cloud computing environment where data is stored, managed, and processed within a specific country's borders, adhering to its legal and regulatory frameworks.

In the Belgian context, this means that all your data is stored and managed within Belgium - specifically on Belgian soil and in Belgian data centers.

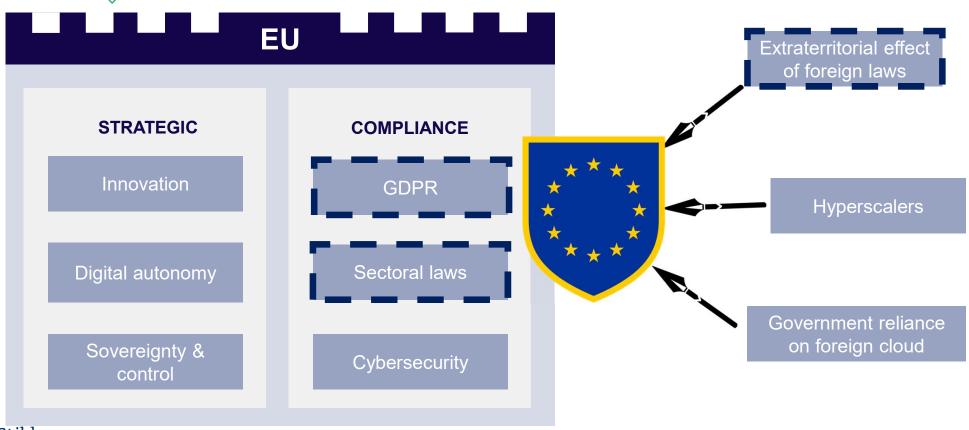
What is a Sovereign Cloud?

orange

There is no single, legal definition of the sovereign cloud but the concept is simple - a sovereign cloud is a cloud which ensures all data and related metadata stays on sovereign soil. Sovereign clouds are therefore architected and built to deliver security and data access that meets strict requirements of regulated industries and local jurisdiction laws on data privacy, access and control. They protect and unlock the value of critical data for both private and public sector organizations.

Sovereign cloud

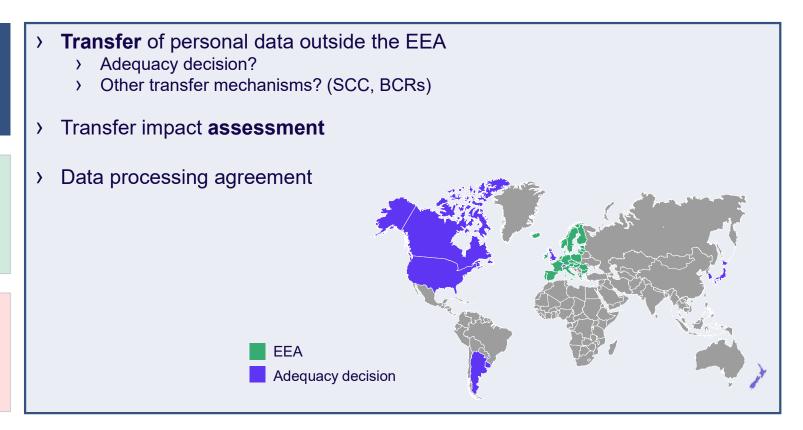
Data sovereignty



GDPR

Sectoral laws

Extraterritorial effect of foreign laws



GDPR

Sectoral laws

extraterritorial effect of foreign laws



- VTC issues negative opinion on use of AWS (8/9/2020)
- Council of State ignores opinion VTC, but recognizes risk of transfer outside EEA + necessity to take adequate measures (19/8/21)
- SCCs considered valid transfer mechanism since DPF not yet in effect



- EDPS finds European Commission in **violation of EU GDPR** due to use of M365 (8/3/2024):
 - Lack of <u>transparency</u> on international transfers
 - Lack of appropriate <u>safeguards</u> and supplementary measures for transfer to US
 - Lack of sufficient transfer <u>impact</u> <u>assessments</u>

GDPR

Sectoral regulation

extraterritorial effect of foreign laws



Telecommunications

Subscriber data must be stored within EU.



Employment

Employer must store social documents re. employees on site in Belgium



Financial entities

Obligation to list data storage locations



Tax

The books must be stored in the office, branch or professional/private location of the taxpayer.



Hospitals

Medical file to be stored by (before: in) the hospital



Other

National security laws, export control laws, ...

GDPR

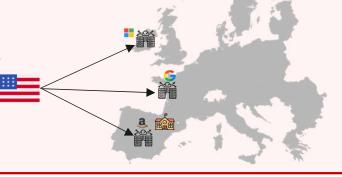
Sectoral laws

Extraterritorial effect of foreign laws

US CLOUD Act

- > Allows US federal government to access information outside the US
- > Scope:
 - Material: communication service providers, regarding the content and subscriber information
 - > Territorial: within their *possession, custody or control*, regardless of location of that information
 - > US entities
 - > EU branches of US entities
 - **>** ..
- > Limited objection grounds, only for US company
- Gag orders

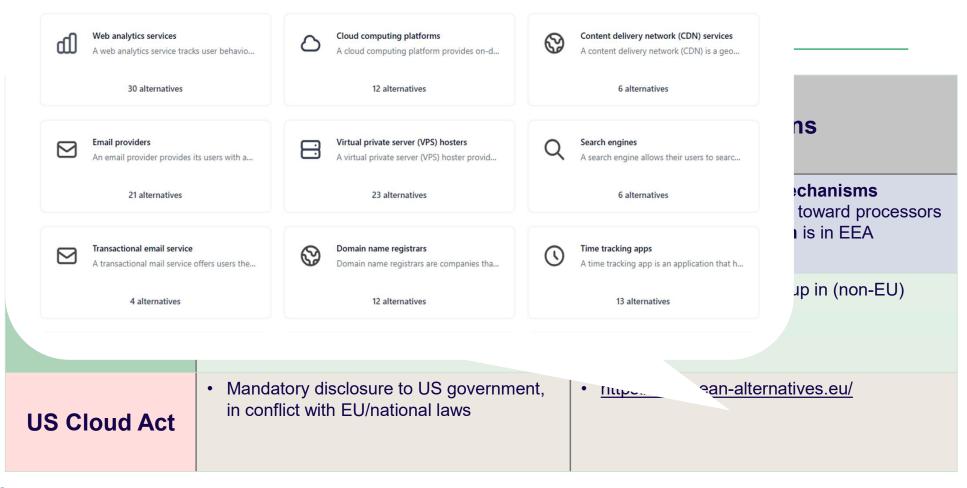
Other (US) foreign laws (FISA, EO12.333, ...)



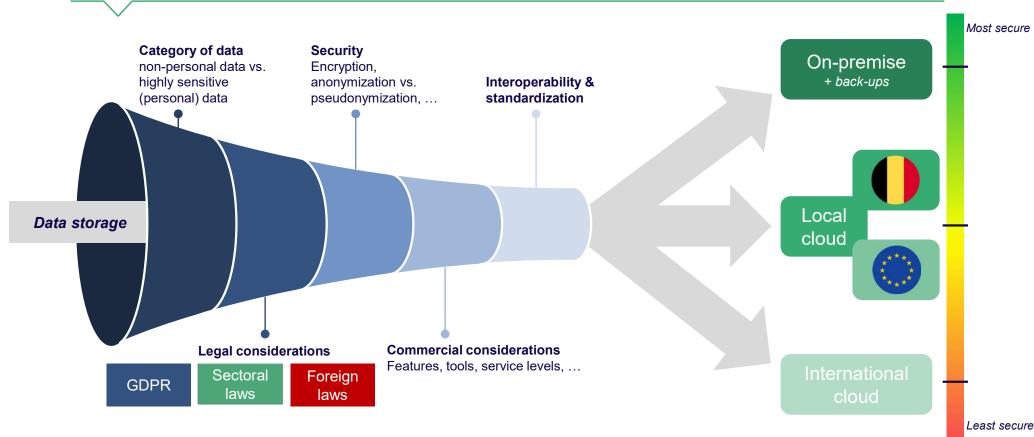
4. Risks and solutions for companies

	Risks	Solutions
GDPR	 Responsibility of data controller Illicit transfer = violation of GDPR Sanctions, up to 20M or 4% yearly turnover 	 Comply with transfer mechanisms Contractual assurances toward processors Ensure hosting location is in EEA Encryption
Sectoral laws	Exposure to sanctions under applicable laws	Local storage with back-up in (non-EU) cloud (in compliance with GDPR)
US Cloud Act	Mandatory disclosure to US government, in conflict with EU/national laws	https://european-alternatives.eu/

Service categories



5. Conclusion: a multi-factor risk assessment





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