

Self-regulation model for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

(SMEs) in Mexico

Background



Technological development have deeply inserted electronic and computing tools into social and commercial lifestyle around the world. These tools allow private agents to easily reach a large amount of personal data from the general public. If this matter is unregulated, personal data could be used for illegal or improper purposes, such as:

- *Marketing*
- *Advertising*
- *Organized crime (extortion, identity thief, etc.)*

Regulatory mechanisms can be fixed and supervised for large corporations

The great challenge for governments relies on the execution of regulation for small & medium-sized firms (SMEs), due to its atomization



A need to protect liberties and civil rights for privacy and personal data protection, without infringing the legal framework for public data access



Personal data regulatory evolution in Mexico

June 1st, 2009

Article 16 of the Mexican Constitution is amended to establish the civil right to protect personal information: **Access, Rectification, Cancellation and Opposition**

July 5th, 2010

It is issued the *Federal Law of Protection of Personal Information held by Private Agents* to regulate the legitimate use a personal information held by private firms. It aims to guarantee the privacy and informational self-determination of people

December 21st, 2011

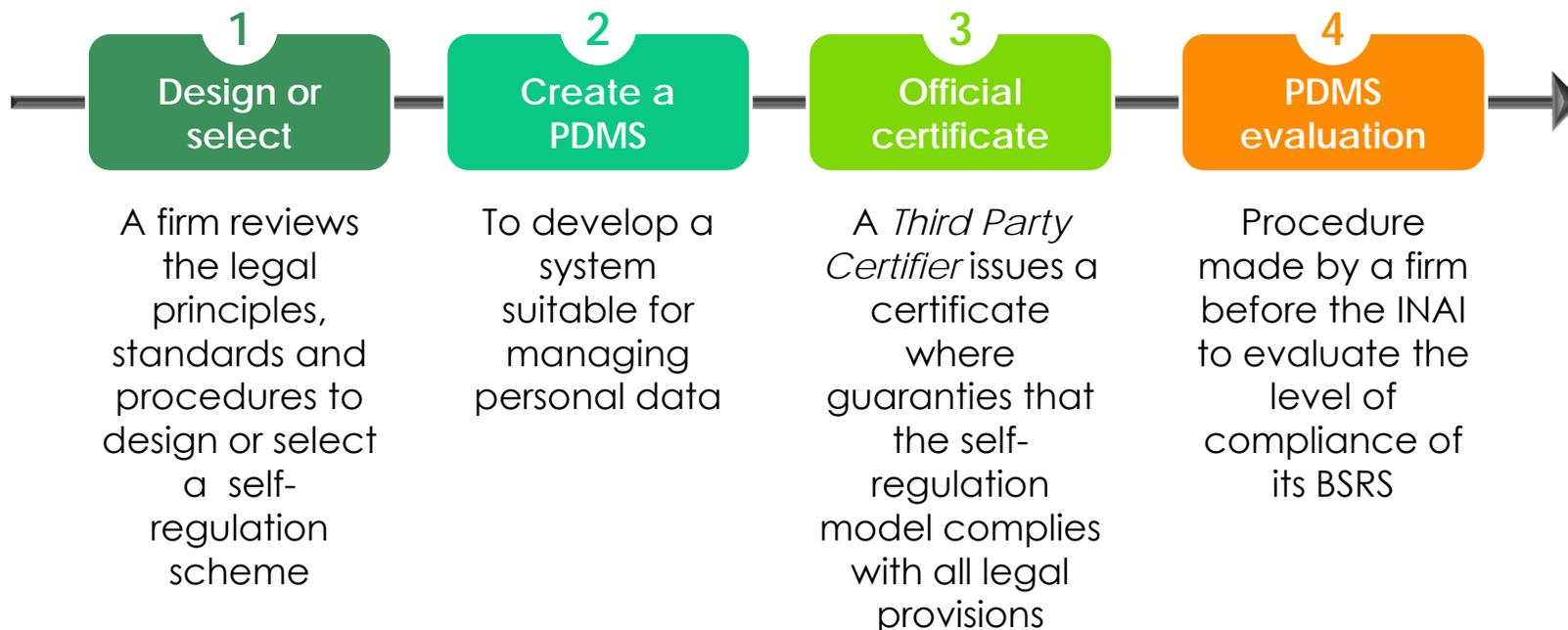
It is issued the **Law's regulation** to lay down specific rules and mechanisms for personal information protection

May 29th, 2014

The Ministry of Economy issued the *Autoregulation Parameters for Protection of Personal Information*, setting forth standard rules, criteria and procedures to:

- Create and empower the necessary legal entities to authorize, supervise, and register **Binding Self-Regulatory Schemes** (BSRS or EAV's in Spanish)
- Create Authorized Third Parties for Private-Government supervision
- Allow regulated agents to create, implement and spread BSRS

Stages of Mexican Binding Self-Regulatory Schemes



Each BSRS shall include at least:

- Personal Data Management System
- Data Management Policy
- Data Management System Responsible
- Data inventory mechanism
- Risk Analysis
- Personal Capacitation Program
- Supervision and Auditory Plan
- Preventive and corrective actions for security risks
- Sanctions
- Review mechanism for Improvement

Objective & benefits of BSRS for SMEs

SMEs in the Mexican context

- 99.8% of firms are SMEs
- Generate 52% of the GDP
- Employ 72% of the Mexican workforce

“The SMEs play a essential role in the Mexican economy”

Objective



To increase the number of SMEs with BSRS in personal data protection

Benefits of BSRS

- Co-responsibility on the rulemaking and application processes
- Better understanding of personal data treatment
- Lower penalties for SMEs
- Legal certainty for consumers
- Complements existing laws and regulations
- Address the rights of access, rectification, cancellation and opposition (ARCO, in Spanish)

Challenges and solutions

To increase the number of SMEs with BSRS



- Conduct public consultations in order to identify the main issues to design, create, certificate and implement the BSRS
- To identify and implement simplification measures among the formalities to design, create, certificate and evaluate SMEs' BSRS
- To issue guidelines to promote and facilitate BSRS use among SMEs
- To promote and disseminate certificated BSRS for specific industries
- Improve economical incentives for SMEs that create or adopt a BSRS

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