

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS: Joseph J. Simons, Chairman
Noah Joshua Phillips
Rohit Chopra
Rebecca Kelly Slaughter
Christine S. Wilson

In the Matter of)
)
TDARX, Inc.,) DOCKET NO.
A corporation.)
)
_____)

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”), having reason to believe that TDARX, Inc., a corporation, has violated the Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTC Act”), and it appearing to the Commission that this proceeding is in the public interest, alleges:

1. Respondent TDARX, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal office or place of business at 4000 Brownsboro Rd, Winston Salem, North Carolina 27106.
2. Respondent provides IT management and security services through the websites <https://www.tdarx.com> and <http://www.nocdoc.com>.
3. The acts and practices of Respondent as alleged in this complaint have been in or affecting commerce, as “commerce” is defined in Section 4 of the FTC Act.
4. Respondent had set forth on its website, http://www.nocdoc.com/pdf/privacy_policy.pdf, privacy policies and statements about its practices, including statements related to its participation in the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield framework agreed upon by the U.S. government and the European Commission.

Privacy Shield

5. The EU-U.S. Privacy Shield framework (“Privacy Shield”) was designed by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the European Commission to provide a

Data Protection Regulation, passed in May 2016 and enforced since May 2018 (replacing the 1995 EU Data Protection Directive), sets forth EU requirements for privacy and the protection of personal data. Among other things, it requires EU Member States to implement legislation that prohibits the transfer of personal data outside the EU, with exceptions, unless the European Commission has made a determination that the recipient jurisdiction's laws ensure the protection of such personal data. This determination is referred to commonly as meeting the EU's "adequacy" standard. Any company that voluntarily withdraws or lets its self-certification lapse must take steps to affirm to Commerce that it is continuing to protect the personal information it received while it participated in the program.

6. To satisfy the EU adequacy standard for certain commercial transfers, Commerce and the European Commission negotiated the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield framework, which went into effect in July 2016. The EU-U.S. Privacy Shield framework allows companies to transfer personal data lawfully from the EU to the United States. To join the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield framework, a company must self-certify to Commerce that it complies with the Privacy Shield Principles and related requirements that have been deemed to meet the EU's adequacy standard. Any company that participates in Privacy Shield must verify, at least once a year, through self-assessment or outside compliance review, that the assertions it makes about its Privacy Shield privacy practices are true and that those privacy practices have been implemented.
7. Companies under the jurisdiction of the FTC, as well as the U.S. Department of Transportation, are eligible to join the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield framework. A company under the FTC's jurisdiction that claims it has self-certified to the Privacy Shield Principles, but failed to self-certify to Commerce or failed to comply with the Privacy Shield Principles, may be subject to an enforcement action based on the FTC's deception authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act.
8. Commerce maintains a public website, <https://www.privacyshield.gov/welcome>, where it posts the names of companies that have self-certified to the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield framework. The listing of companies, <https://www.privacyshield.gov/list>, indicates whether

