

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

COMMISSIONERS: **Edith Ramirez, Chairwoman
Julie Brill
Maureen K. Ohlhausen
Joshua D. Wright
Terrell McSweeney**

_____)	
<i>In the Matter of</i>)	
)	
Reynolds Consumer Products Inc.,)	DOCKET NO. C-4471
a corporation.)	
)	
)	
_____)	

COMPLAINT

The Federal Trade Commission, having reason to believe that Reynolds Consumer Products Inc. 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 Reynolds Consumer Products Inc. (“Reynolds”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal office or place of business at 1900 West Field Court, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045.
2. Respondent manufactures and sells food wrapping foil and a variety of other household products for cooking, storage, and disposal.
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 has set forth on its website, www.reynoldspkg.com, privacy policies and statements about its practices, including statements related to its participation in the Safe Harbor privacy framework agreed upon by the U.S. and the European Union (“U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework”).

The Framework

5. The U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework provides a method for U.S. companies to transfer personal data outside of Europe that is consistent with the requirements of the European

Union Directive on Data Protection (“Directive”). Enacted in 1995, the Directive sets forth European Union (“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 (“EC”) 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.

6. To satisfy the EU adequacy standard for certain commercial transfers, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the EC negotiated the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework, which went into effect in 2000. The U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework allows U.S. companies to transfer personal data lawfully from the EU. To join the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework, a company must self-certify to Commerce that it complies with seven principles and related requirements that have been deemed to meet the EU’s adequacy standard.
7. Companies under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”), as well as the U.S. Department of Transportation, are eligible to join the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework. A company under the FTC’s jurisdiction that claims it has self-certified to the Safe Harbor principles, but failed to self-certify to Commerce, 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, www.export.gov/safeharbor, where it posts the names of companies that have self-certified to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework. The listing of companies indicates whether their self-certification is “current” or “not current” and a date when recertification is due. Companies are required to re-certify every year in order to retain their status as “current” members of the Safe Harbor Framework.

Violations of Section 5 of the FTC Act

9. In April 2009, respondent submitted to Commerce a self-certification of compliance with the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework with respect to the customer data it handles.
10. In April 2009, respondent submitted to Commerce a self-certification of compliance with the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework with respect to the human resources data it handles.
11. In April 2010, respondent did not renew its self-certification to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework with respect to the customer data it handles, and Commerce subsequently updated respondent’s status to “not current” on its public website.
12. In April 2011, respondent did not renew its self-certification to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework with respect to the human resources data it handles, and Commerce subsequently updated respondent’s status to “not current” on its public website.

13. From at least April 2009 until November 2013, respondent disseminated or caused to be disseminated privacy policies and statements on the www.reynoldspkg.com website, including but not limited to, the following statements:

Due to the global nature of Reynolds' business, transfers of Personal Data across national boundaries may occur. As a result, this Privacy Policy complies with the Safe Harbor Principles as agreed upon by the United States Department of Commerce and the European Commission regarding the collection, use, processing, disclosure, transfer and retention (collectively "Processing") of Personal Data with respect to Personal Data transferred from the European Economic Area (EEA) to the United States.

14. Through the means described in Paragraph 13, respondent represented, expressly or by implication, that it was a "current" participant in the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework.
15. In truth and in fact, from April 2010 until November 2013, respondent was not a "current" participant in the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework with respect to the customer data it handles. Further, from April 2011 until November 2013, respondent was not a "current" participant in the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework with respect to the human resources data in handles. Therefore, the representation set forth in Paragraph 14 is false and misleading.
16. The acts and practices of respondent as alleged in this complaint constitute deceptive acts or practices, in or affecting commerce, in violation of Section 5(a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

THEREFORE, the Federal Trade Commission this nineteenth day of June, 2014, has issued this complaint against respondent.

By the Commission, Commissioner McSweeney not participating.

Donald S. Clark
Secretary

SEAL: