

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

**ENERGY** 

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## **Data centres unboxed**

A guide to legal issues, trends and risks

Norton Rose Group October 2012

#### **About the Guide**

The monumental need for data centres Planning, locating building and operating a data centre Environment and corporate governance Outsourcing and offshoring **Shared Services** Data privacy Hot topics and regional trends





#### Relevant factors for site selection

- Costs
- Supply and demand
- Connection

- Access to services and supplies
- Physical framework conditions
- Macro factors

#### Jurisdictional and enforcement issues

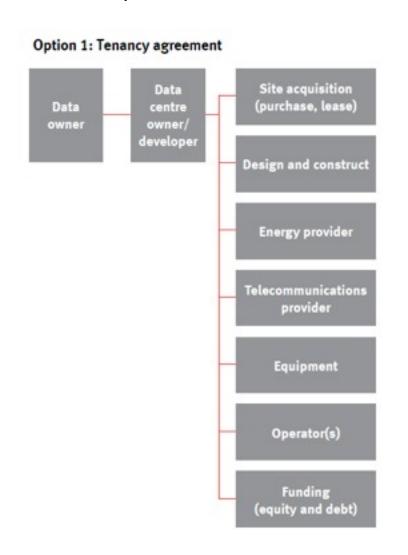
- Planning consents / permissions
- Impact assessments (environment)
- Grants and incentives
- Legal certainty
- Security / data protection considerations
- Real Estate factors

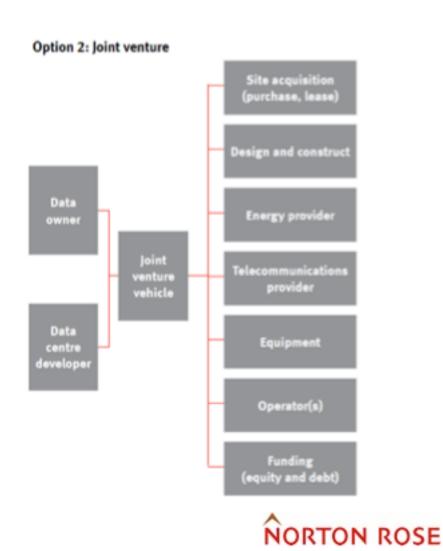




## Planning, building and opening a data centre

#### Ownership Structures





## Planning, building and opening a Data Centre

#### Site acquisition and construction

- Acquisition of title to the land
- Prior due diligence
  - Any encumbrances (third party rights) over the property such as existing mortgages or leases
  - Sufficient rights to access the property
  - Third party's rights to purchase the land or other priority interests that could prejudice the ownership
- Financing acquisition or construction
  - Protections for lenders (mortgage etc.)
  - Construction standards and timelines
  - Events of default and consequences
  - Call upon security
  - Reporting requirements

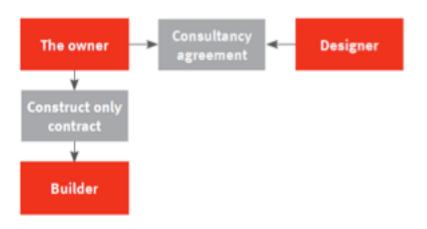
- Lease
  - Rent review
  - Rights to make alterations
  - Mechanism to expand facilities
  - Right to obtain security over leasehold interest
  - Transfer / sub-lease
  - Term and termination



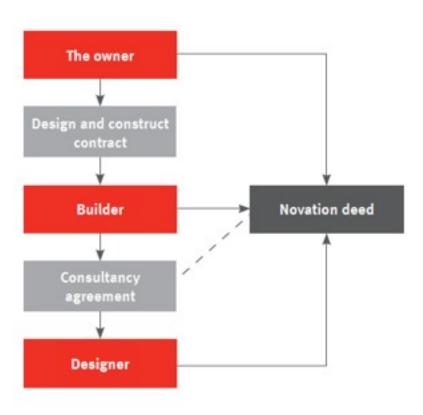
## Planning, building and opening a data centre

Structures for appointment of building contractors

Model 1: Construct only model



Model 2: design and build structure

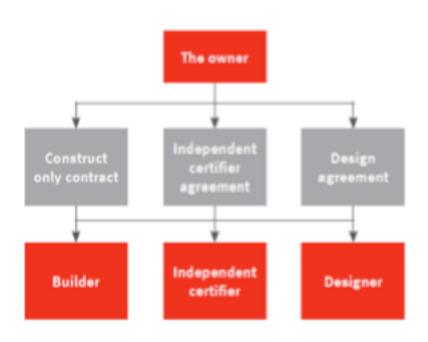




## Planning, building and opening a data centre

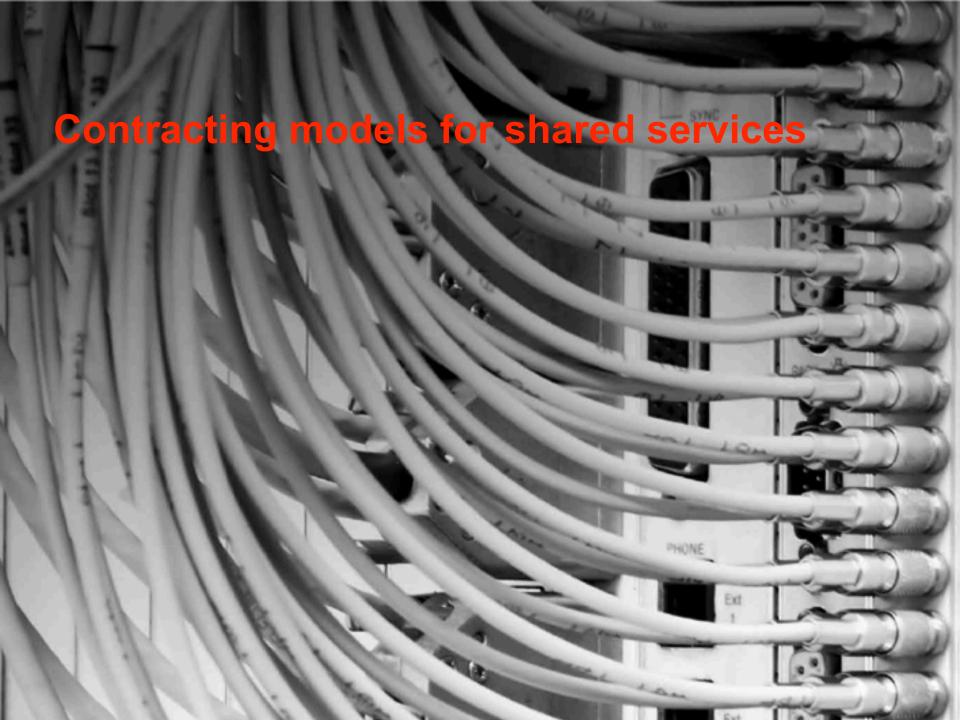
#### Structures for appointment of building contractors

Model 3: Split model



- Advantages
  - Price
  - Design control
  - Quality control
  - Timing
- Disadvantages
  - No single point of responsibility
  - Designer insolvency
  - Design and project management skills





## Legal structures for shared services models

- Shared Services = provision of common support functions by one or more specialist data centres to a number of divisions / departments or organizations
- Provided through different shared services models (captive, joint venture, outsourcing)
- Captive model Legal structure:
  - Forms part or is owned by customer organization it serves (in-sourcing)
  - Separate department or legal entity
  - Transfer of assets
  - Internal service levels

#### Advantages

- Minimizes political and works council issues
- Staff expertise being retained
- Minimizes data privacy and confidentiality issues

#### Disadvantages

- Lack of business transformation / change management mindset
- Lack of specialist shared services knowledge
- Lack of flexibility
- cost



## Legal structures for shared services models

- Joint venture model Legal structure:
  - Joint shared data centre operating for a number of private or public organizations
  - Mostly as independent corporate entity (private limited company)
  - Shares and profit distributions
  - Arm's length agreement

- Advantages
  - Retaining a degree of control
  - Access to third party expertise
  - Sharing of risk

- Disadvantages
  - Time and commitment
  - Director's liability
  - Deadlock and exit



## Legal structures for shared services models

- Outsourcing model Legal structure:
  - Provision of services by external data centre
  - Service provision on a purely contractual basis (importance of contractual safeguards including service levels, change requests, control and governance, exit, etc.

#### Advantages

- Access to third parties expertise
- Costs
- Flexibility

#### Disadvantages

- Loss of own expertise
- Data protection / security issues
- Works council / employee issues



### Q&A



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