Acception pour la Protoction des Données qui la vertiente

Association pour la Protection des Données au Luxembourg

GDPR: STEP BY STEP TOWARD COMPLIANCE

VINCENT WELLENS





Dimensional research – Sponsored by: DELL Septembre 2016

> Only 3% of organisations have a plan. Do you?



Trust in the following organisations to keep data completely secure



% think their personal data is being sold on to third parties for profit.

SYMANTEC / STATE OF PRIVACY REPORT 2015





Right to respect for his/her private and family life

What:

- ➤You do in your private life
- You do at home
- >You write in your letters or emails
- >You say over the phone



PRIVATE LIFE



What is meant by data « protection »?

- ✓ Protect the rights and freedoms of the individual
- Fundamental right of the individual to know that their personal data is protected





... Any information relating to an identified or identifiable

natural person ...

... Directly or indirectly ... Biometric, genetic, health-related data















racial or ethnic origin

political opinions

religious or philosophical beliefs

genetic data

data concerning health

• data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation





Data collected for the purchase of an airline ticket (online):

- Name, physical address, telephone number, email
- Passport number/ identity card
- Coming and goings (visited countries, length of stay, accompanying person, etc.)
- IP address (dynamic or not)

Special category of collected

data (art. 9):

- Allergies
- Illness
- Support needs (wheelchair,

handicap, etc.)

DATA PROTECTION AND SECURITY



Data protection \neq security



Article 32

Implement appropriate technical and organizational measures in order to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk, including:

pseudonymisation and encryption

constant confidentiality, integrity, availability and resilience of systems and processing services

restore the availability of personal data and access to it

Processes in order to test, analyse and evaluate regularly the effectiveness of technical and organizational measures to ensure security of processing

Consider:

- Implementation costs
- Nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing
 - Risks (degree of probability and seriousness changes)



... Any operation or set of operations...

... Performed or not by automated means...

...Performed on personal data or on sets of personal data...

Collection, use, disclosure, storage, destruction, recording, organization, structuring, storage, alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, restriction, ...



Data controller



Data processor



- Natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body
- Determines the <u>purposes</u> and <u>means of the processing of</u> <u>personal data</u>

- Natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body
- Processes personal data on behalf of data controller

Mandatory written contract between two parties

ARE YOU DATA CONTROLLER OR DATA PROCESSOR?

Practical exercise

- Discussion 3 minutes
- ➢Group of 2-3 persons
- Explain, for your core business, if you are data controller or data processor







Meet	Key people and decision-makers	
Inform	 Major changes to come Key concepts acquired during this information session 	
Provide	 Enough time! Sufficient budget Sufficient resources (internal or external) A multidisciplinary team to build the compliance plan Training of employees who process personal data 	
	It is crucial to get the management support to implement a compliance plan!	



Major changes

- Strengthened right of data subjects transparency
- Territorial scope: companies outside the UE when they offer goods or services on the European market or monitor the behaviour of European residents
- Abolition of notifications and authorizations:

➔ Obligation to demonstrate compliance with GDPR and to document the implemented measures

Severe penalties (art. 83)

o 2% to 4% of the company's annual turnover;

o 10 or 20 million EUR for the other organizations

STEP 2: RECORDS OF PROCESSING ACTIVITIES

Identify and review all What type(s) of data is collected and your data streams What is the retention (customers, stored? Special period? employees, etc.) category? What is the legal Where does that data Where is the data basis and the come from and who stored and who has purposes of the are the recipients? access to it? processing?

> General description of the technical and organizational security measures

Transfer to third parties or non-EU countries?

 Obligation to keep a register of processing activities (controller and processor)

- Exception: undertakings < 250 employees unless the processing:</p>
 - involves a risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects
 - is not occasional
 - concerns special categories (art. 9 or 10)

STEP 3: LEGAL BASIS FOR PROCESSING

 Document all types of processing and identify the legal basis for each

- 1. Consent
- 2. Performance of a contract
- 3. Legal obligation
- 4. Protect the vital interests of the data subject
- 5. Public interest or exercise of official authority
- 6. Legitimate interests pursued by the data controller or a third party

The legal basis must be communicated:

- \succ In the privacy statement
- In case of access request by the data subject



 Active indication: no box checked beforehand or lack of action (opt-in and not opt-out)

- Explicit consent for certain data processing
 - Sensitive data (ethnic origin, political opinions, religion, biometric data, health, etc.)
 - Profiling
- ✓ Specific rules for minors (> 13-16)
- ✓ Data controller has the burden of proof
 - → Provide an audit trail to prove consent

Data subject has the right to withdraw his/her consent at any time!

	Consent must be:	
	➢ Free	
	Specific	
	Informed	
Ref: Art. 7 et 8	> Unambiguous	



- Evaluate and review your existing privacy statement
- ✓Concise communication,
 - in a clear and
 - understandable
 - language.

- New types of information to communicate to the data subject:
 - Identity and contact of DPO
 - Legal basis of data processing
 - Retention duration
 - Will the data be exchanged outside the EU
 - Possibility for the person to make a complaint

→ Greater transparency toward the data subject



Adapt your procedures and provide sufficient resources to enable the data subject to exercise its (new) strengthened rights.

- Right to be forgotten
- Data portability
- Objection to automated decisions making and profiling

→ Portability: WP29 guide to come in 2017

Ref: Art. 16 à 22



- Security breach
- Accidental or unlawful
- Intern or extern

- Destruction
- Loss
- Alteration
- Disclosure or unauthorized access

Examples:

- 1. Asiana Airlines
- 2. HIV Clinic

A simple mistake can lead to a data breach and have serious consequences for the data subjects



Asiana Airlines' customer database leaked Inquiry launched after HIV clinic reveals' hundreds of patients' identities

The 56 Dean Street clinic in London apologises after sending newsletter disclosing names and email addresses of 780 people, many living with HIV





Notification obligations:

- >To the supervisory authority: within 72 hours
- > To the data subjects: as soon as possible
- > The data processor must notify the data controller

Exceptions: no notification to the data subject if:

- Does not generate a high risk or the risk is attenuated by security measures
 - e.g.: Data encrypted and decryption key is not compromised
- Would involve disproportionate effort
 - →public communication

Ref: Art. 33 et 34



Data protection by design and by default

>Appropriate technical and organizational measures in order to:

- Minimize data
- Limit the processing to the necessary data

No data collection « just in case »...

STEP 8: DATA PROTECTION BY DESIGN AND BY DEFAULT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Prior impact assessments if high risk, in particular:

- Systematic and thorough evaluation of personal aspects
- Large-scale processing of special categories of data
- Large-scale systematic surveillance of a public area

Prior consultation of the supervisory authority (CNPD)

When the processing presents a high risk if the data controller does not take measures to reduce the risk

> Analysis of security information risk = **impacts on the organization's data**

Ref: Art. 35 et 36

Impact assessment on data protection = **impacts on the data subjects**



DESIGNATION

Mandatory when:

- ➢public sector
- regular and systematic monitoring of people on a « large-scale »
- processing « sensitive » data or relating to criminal convictions, also on a « large-scale ».

MISSION

- ✓Inform and advise
- Monitor compliance with GDPR and legislative framework
- ✓Awareness, training course and audits
- Advise on impact assessments and check their execution
- Contact point + Cooperation with the supervisory authority

Internal or external and independent

Why would you wait 25 May 2018 to appoint a DPO?

Ref: Art. 37, 38 et 39





Processing operation by a data processor is governed by a contract or another legal act, which:

- > Binds the subcontractor with regard to the processing
- Defines the object and duration of the processing
- The nature and purpose of the processing
- The type of personal data
- The categories of data subjects
- Obligations and rights of the data controller



Definitions Get ready in 10 steps Conclusion





Vincent Wellens vincent.wellens@nautadutilh.com