## CNPD Training: Data Protection Basics

# The obligations of controllers and processors

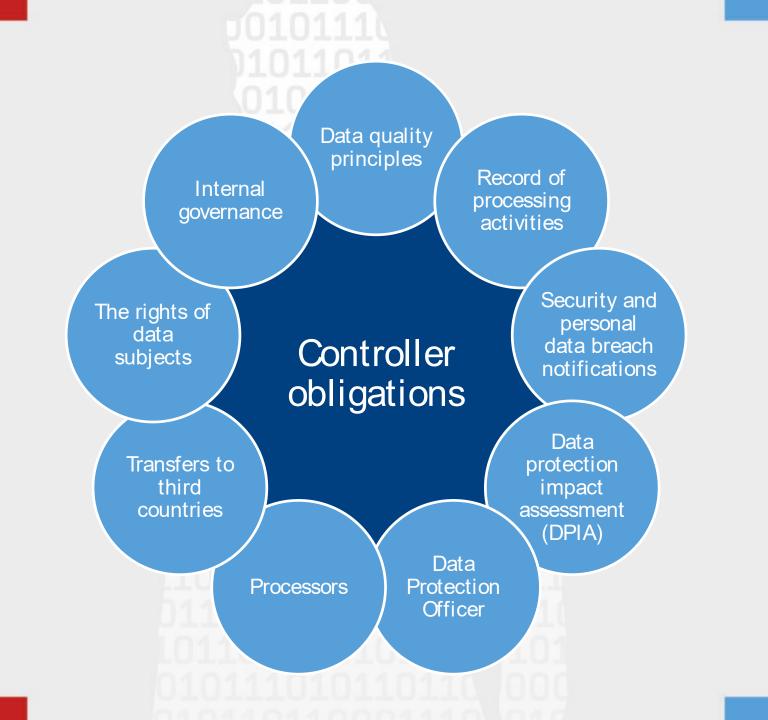


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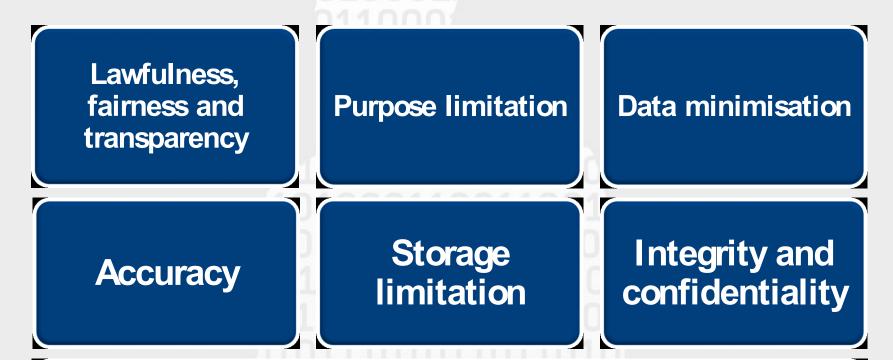
Mathilde Stenersen Legal service

# Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Basic elements
- 3. The rights of the data subjects
- 4. The obligations of controllers and processors
- 5. The role of the CNPD



#### 1. Data quality principles



#### Accountability

#### 2. Record of processing activities

**<u>GDPR</u>**: Record indicating (at least) the following information for each processing activity:

- a) the name and contact details of the controller (...)
- b) the purposes of the processing;
- c) a description of the categories of data subjects and of the categories of personal data;
- d) the categories of recipients to whom the personal data have been or will be disclosed (...)
- e) where applicable, transfers of personal data to a third country or an international organisation (...)
- f) where possible, the envisaged time limits for erasure of the different categories of data;
- g) where possible, a general description of the technical and organisational security measures(...)

which describes all your processing activities

A document/file

#### Exemples:

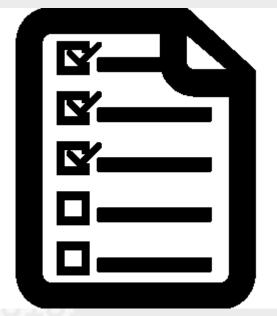
- « Compliance Support Tool » of the CNPD which also contains a register
- Other tools: CPVP (Belgian authority), CNIL (French authority)

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**<u>Format</u>**: The Regulation does not specify the format of the record. While the above example may aid in the set up of the record, we advise setting up a record, which suits the needs of your organisation, both in terms of format and vocabulary.

#### 2. Record of processing activities Basic Checklist

<u>**Objective</u>**: Provide a practical tool to carry out a basic assessment your level of readiness for a specific processing activity</u>



The suggested checklist is based of the data quality principles set out in the GDPR (Article 5). While not exhaustive, it may be helpful to begin the assessment your processing activities. The in-depth analysis must be made on the basis of the GDPR.

#### 2. Record of processing activities Basic Checklist

#### Fact sheet

#### Questionnaire

The questionnaire is based on the data quality

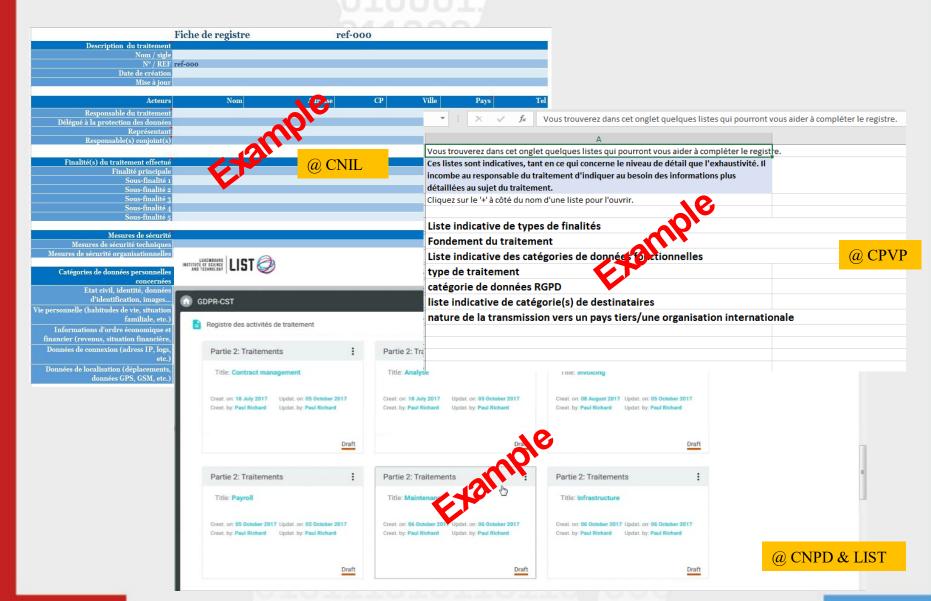
principles, as set out in Article 5 GDPR

Roles and responsibilities		Questions	Comment
Analyse whether you decide what is done with the data or if you execute orders	1	Is my processing activity lawful?	<u>Principle</u> : Lawfulness
<ul> <li>Purposes of the processing</li> <li>Describe the objective of the processing (e.g. payment of salary, invoicing, marketing,)</li> </ul>	2	Have the data subject been informed about the processing activity?	<u><b>Principle:</b></u> Transparency
Data processed	3	Do I use data for other purposes / do I use data that are collected for another purpose?	Principle:
List the types of data processed (e.g. names, addresses, illness notices, accountancy documents,)			Purpose limitation
Data subjects	4	Are all the data necessary – and not only useful?	Principle: Data minimisation
• List the categories of persons whose data are processed (e.g. clients, employees, sales leads,)	5	Are the data accurate and up-to- date?	Principle:
Erasure			Accuracy
Describe when the data will be deleted or the required processing duration	6	Must I delete the data at the end of the processing activity or are there other obligations to keep the data?	Principle: Storage limitation
Data flows	11		Principle:
Analyse whether you receive or transfer data to other organisations, including those located outside the EU	7	Are the data sufficiently secure?	Integrity and confidentiality
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This document is based on the information that must be contained in the register, as required by Article 30 GDPR.

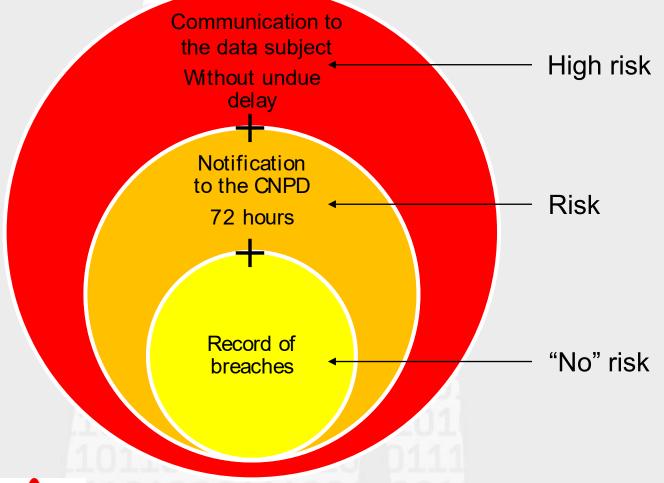
#### 2. Record – examples



#### 3. Security and data breach notifications

- Technical and organisational measures taking into account
  - the "state of the art"
  - the risk for data subjects
- Measures to reduce risk must be adapted to the context and particularities of each sector
  - Analysis of risks : nature of data, legal prescriptions, complexity of the system, etc.
- The measures must be reviewed and updated on a continuous basis
  - New threats every day
  - New vulnerabilities
  - Changes in the organisation may occur  $\rightarrow$  new risks

#### 3. Security and data breach notifications





Obligation of the processor to notify the controller without undue delay after becoming aware of a personal data breach

#### 4. Data protection impact assessment

If data processing activities are <u>likely to result in a</u> <u>high risk</u> to the rights and freedoms of data subjects

# The controller must carry out an assessment of the impact

of the envisaged processing operations on the protection of personal data, to evaluate the risks (Data Protection Impact Assessment - DPIA) e.g. bike rental service with geolocation

#### 4. Data protection impact assessment

The following criteria should be considered to decide if a DPIA is necessary:

- Evaluation or scoring, including profiling
- Automated decision-making with legal or similar significant effect
- Systematic monitoring of data subject
- Sensitive data
- Large scale processing
- Datasets that have been matched or combined
- Data concerning vulnerable data subjects
- Innovative use of personal data or application of technological or organisational solutions
- When the processing in itself "prevents data subjects from exercising a right or using a service or a contract"



#### 5. Data Protection Officer

A data protection officer will be mandatory after 25 May 2018 for a:

- Public authority or body
- Undertaking fulfilling certain criteria (e.g. large scale processing of sensitive data)



**Role:** Information, advice, internal compliance function and contact point for the supervisory authority

#### 5. Data Protection Officer "Pilote à bord"



Major advantage for: compliance with the GDPR obligations, communication with supervisory authorities, managing litigation and liability risk

## 6. Processing

- The controller must :
  - Choose a sufficiently qualified processor and always keep control of the processing activities
  - Maintain oversight and control over sub-processing
  - Conclude a written contract with each processing, which sets out, <u>amongst others</u>, that:



The processors only processes the personal data on <u>documented</u> nstructions of the controller

The obligations of the controller (e.g. security measures, confidentiality) also apply for the processor

The processor must assist the controller in being compliant with the requirements of the GDPR (e.g. rights of data subject, personal data breach notifications)

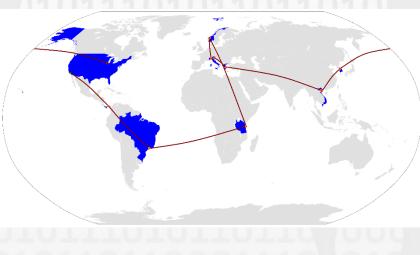
# 6. Processing

- Obligations of the processor
  - Only process the personal data on <u>documented</u> instructions of the controller
    - Observe the contract concluded with the controller
    - If a processor processes the data for other purposes, the processor becomes the controller for that processing activity
  - Sub-processing
  - Security measures
  - DPO
  - Record of processing activities
  - Transfers of personal data to third countries
  - Data breach notification
  - Cooperation with the CNPD



#### 7. Transfers to third countries

- Free flow of data within the EU/EEA
- Transfer of personal data to third countries (= outside the EU) only possible, if:
  - Adequacy decision
  - Adequate safeguards (e.g. BCRs or Standard Contractual Clauses, etc.)
  - Derogations for specific transfers (e.g. consent, contract, etc.)



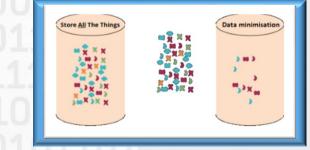
#### 8. The rights of data subjects



### 9. Internal governance

- Develop a data protection friendly culture
- Taking into account the principle of data protection by design and by default





(Privacy by design)

(Privacy by default)

- Anticipate the risks and possible issues
- Be able to react promptly in case of a data breach
- Develop secure data management throughout the entire life cycle of the data processing

#### 9. Internal governance

- Raise awareness among employees
- Organise internal reporting



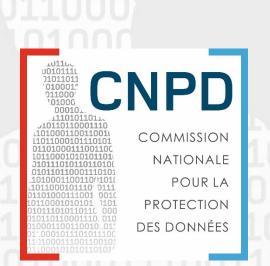
- Implement procedures to process complaints and requests from data subjects in relation to their rights
- Be transparent and inform the public about their rights



#### 9. Internal governance

- Document compliance
  - Record of processing activities,
  - DPIA,
  - Framework for the transfers of personal data outside the EU,
  - Record of data breaches,
  - Contracts with processors,
- Obligation to cooperate with the CNPD

#### Commission nationale pour la protection des données



1, avenue du Rock'n'Roll L-4361 Esch-sur-Alzette (Belval) 261060-1 www.cnpd.lu info@cnpd.lu