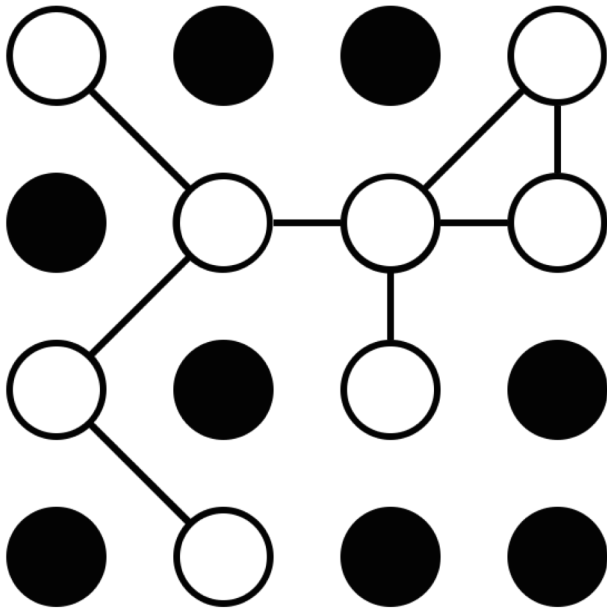


DATA PROTECTION CONVERSATION

Heather Leson, Data Literacy

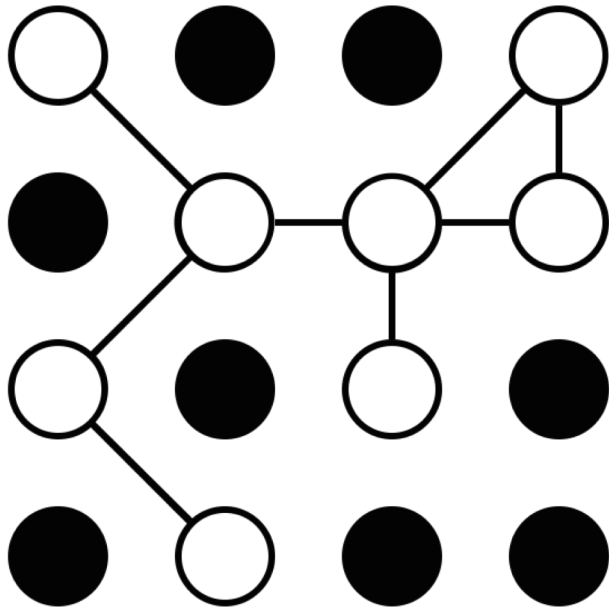


Responsible Data is:

The duty to ensure people's rights to consent, privacy, security and ownership around the information processes of collection, analysis, storage, presentation and reuse of data, while respecting the values of transparency and openness.

(Responsible Data Forum, working definition, September 2014)





On Data Protection:

Protecting the Personal Data of individuals is an integral part of protecting their life, integrity, and dignity. This is why Personal Data protection is of fundamental importance for Humanitarian Organisations.

(Brussels Privacy Hub/ICRC Handbook on Data Protection, ICRC)

TERRITORIAL SCOPE

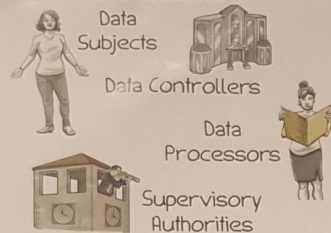


EU Establishments

Non-EU Established Organizations

Offer goods or services or engaging in monitoring within the EU.

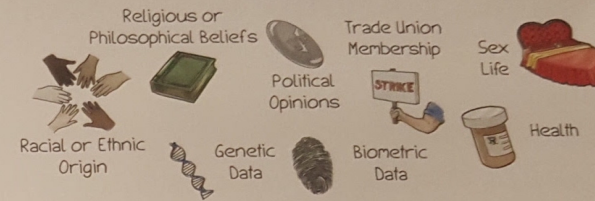
THE PLAYERS



PERSONAL DATA



SENSITIVE DATA



LAWFUL PROCESSING

Collection and processing of personal data must be for "specified, explicit and legitimate purposes" – with consent of data subject or necessary for

- performance of a contract
- compliance with a legal obligation
- to protect a person's vital interests
- task in the public interest
- legitimate interests



CONSENT



Consent must be freely given, specific, informed, and unambiguous.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CONTROLLERS AND PROCESSORS

Security



Data Protection Officer (DPO)

Designate DPO if core activity involves regular monitoring or processing large quantities of personal data.



Record of Data Processing Activities
Maintain a documented register of all activities involving processing of EU personal data.

Data Protection by Design

built in starting at the beginning of the design process

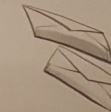


Data Impact Assessment
For high risk situations



GDPR

DATA BREACH NOTIFICATION



A personal data breach is "a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed."

If likely to result in a high privacy risk → notify data subjects

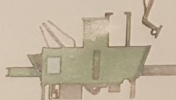
Notify supervisory authorities no later than 72 hours after discovery.

RIGHTS OF DATA SUBJECTS



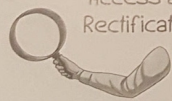
Transparency

Automated Decision Making



"Right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling."

Access and Rectification



Right to Erasure



Purpose Specification and Minimization



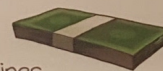
Right to Data Portability



ENFORCEMENT

Fines

Up to 20 million euros or 4% of total annual worldwide turnover. Less serious violations: Up to 10 million euros or 2% of total annual worldwide turnover.



Effective Judicial Remedies: compensation for material and non-material harm.

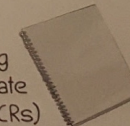


INTERNATIONAL DATA TRANSFER

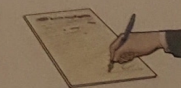


Adequate Level of Data Protection

Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs)



Privacy Shield



Model Contractual Clauses

TEACHPRIVACY

www.teachprivacy.com

Workforce awareness training by Prof. Daniel J. Solove

Please ask permission to reuse or distribute



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

Data Hygiene Checklist:

- Basic identity information such as name, address and ID numbers
- Web data such as location, IP address, cookie data and RFID tags
- Health and genetic data
- Biometric data
- Racial or ethnic data
- Political opinions
- Sexual orientation

Responsible Data Forum 5 considerations:

- 1) Responsibility and rights are foundational to the GDPR.
- 2) The scope of the GDPR is broad, going beyond Europe.
- 3) The GDPR broadens the definition of 'personal data'.
- 4) Prepare for data audits now.
- 5) The GDPR strengthens the rights of data subjects
- 6) For organizations, this is operational.

Future Learn Course on GDPR

- Try to think about who deals with personal data in your company or organization.
- Try to identify the nature of the data and the purposes for which they are collected or processed.
- Try to think about which processes are mandatorily followed in your company or organization when handling the data.
- How are data safeguarded?

Future Learn Course on GDPR

- What is the red tape that is likely to arise when changing the ways how people work and how can it be addressed?
- What is the red tape that is likely to arise when changing the ways how people work and how can it be addressed?
- Do you need structural changes? Do you need to appoint a Data Protection Officer? Which competences should he or she have in your organization and how could he or she best be placed in the organigram?

Future Learn Course on GDPR

- Go even further. Identify your weak and strong points. Now, you know the obligations that the GDPR introduces for data controllers and processors. Step into action ensuring that you, your company or organization complies with these obligations and avoid potential liabilities or sanctions.

Other resources

- Digital Impact is an initiative of the [Digital Civil Society Lab](#) at the [Stanford Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society](#) (Stanford PACS). Their summary of key articles: <https://digitalimpact.org/gdpr/>
- <https://www.eugdpr.org/>
- <https://www.teachprivacy.com/gdpr-resources/>
- <https://www.accessnow.org/data-protection-matters-protect/>

THANK YOU

Heather Leson
heather.leson@ifrc.org
@heatherleson/
skype: heatherleson