

## GDPR Compliance in the Age of Emerging Technologies

July 18, 2019

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM CEST



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# WEBINAR: GDPR COMPLIANCE IN THE AGE OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

- **10:30 – 10:40** – cyberwatching.eu and the GDPR - Nicholas Ferguson Trust-IT Services & Anastasia Botsi, ICT Legal, Cyberwatching.eu
- **10:40 – 11:05**
  - The impact of AI on privacy - Antonio Kung, Trialog & PDP4E
  - Permissioned blockchain and smart contracts for secured Personally Identifiable Information - Dario Beltrame, Accenture & PoselDon project
  - Protecting privacy in the context of third party analytical services - Bridget Kane, Karlstad University & PAPAYA project
- **11:05 – 11:10 – Q&A**
- **11:10 – 11:35**
  - A Tech Solution for Privacy Compliance - Davide Cascone, Baker McKenzie & BPR4GDPR
  - GDPR: Data protection safeguards - Rosa Araujo, EURECAT & SMOOTH
  - Empowering data governance for GDPR compliance - Andrea Praitano, Maticmind S.p.A. & DEFEND project
- **11:35 - 11:40 - Final questions and remarks**



# Who is online

## GDPR COMPLIANCE IN THE AGE OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

- Total of 45 Registrants (18 July)
- 14 different countries across EU
- Breakdown Registrants per

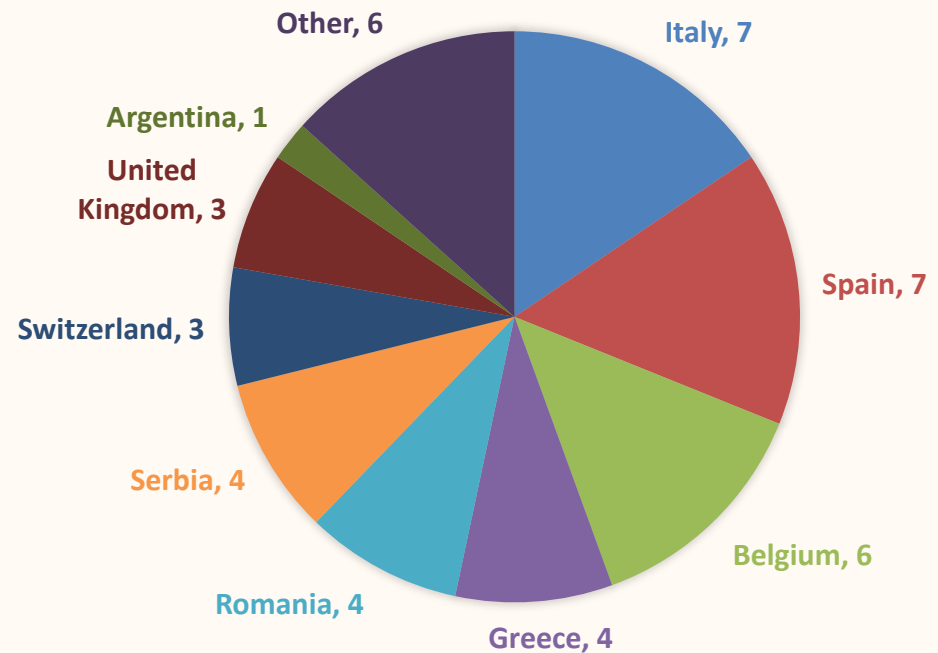
### ○ Stakeholder Type

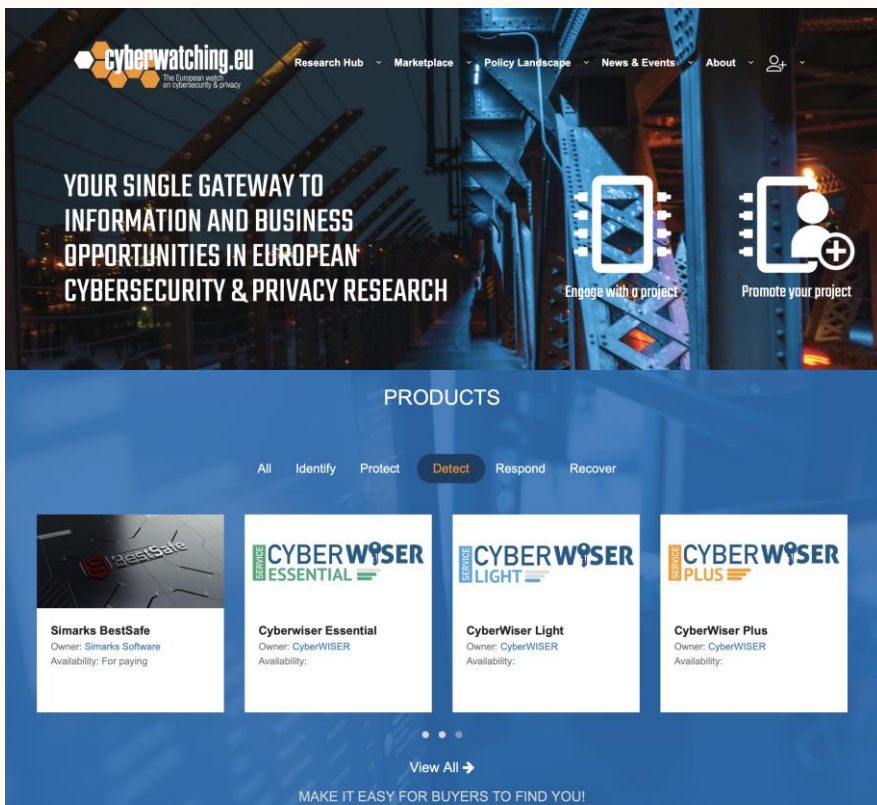
Stakeholder	Count
SME	17
R&I Projects and Research	11
Government Organization	8
Large Organization	4
Clusters	3
Private Organization	2

### ○ Gender Preference

Gender	Count
Male	25
Female	20

## CYBERWATCHING WEBINAR REGISTRANT PER COUNTRIES





- **PROJECT HUB** - Europe's ONLY complete compilation of EU-funded cybersecurity research projects.
- **MARKETPLACE** is a curated compendium of products and services from cybersecurity innovators
- SME guides, best practices and policy guidelines
- Participate and network at regular events
- SME/Start-up training, 15 October, Luxembourg

**Registration is free so sign up, promote your services on and network with our community**



## USER

PERSONALISE YOUR CYBERWATCHING  
EXPERIENCE

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## ORGANISATION

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AND SERVICES

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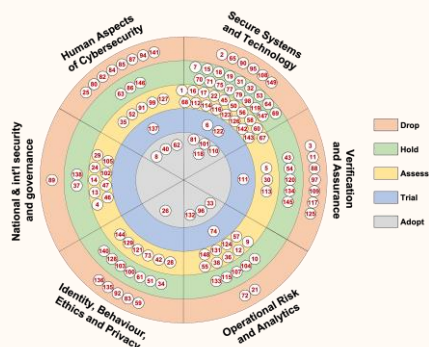


## RESEARCH

PROMOTE YOUR PROJECT

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# The European watch on Cybersecurity and Privacy



R&I mapping &  
clustering



Concertation &  
community building



Landscape & policy  
recommendations



Market training &  
SME Marketplace

May 2017 - April 2021  
and beyond



[www.cyberwatching.eu](http://www.cyberwatching.eu)

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**Consortium**





# Watch out for:

Cyberwatching.eu

D3.4



## D3.4 EU Cybersecurity legal and policy aspects: preliminary recommendations and road ahead

Author(s)	ICT Legal Consulting, CPT, Trust-IT, AON
Status	Draft/Review/Approval/Final
Version	v1.0
Date	08/07/2019

### Dissemination Level

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PU: Public
<input type="checkbox"/>	PP: Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission)
<input type="checkbox"/>	RE: Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission)
<input type="checkbox"/>	CO: Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission)

## The “GDPR Temperature” Tool for SMEs

- ✓ Measuring the risk to sanctions
- ✓ Recommendations to enhance compliance

## The Information Notice Survey

- ✓ Check-list style
- ✓ focus on the provision of information notices and the content of these privacy notices

## The Survey for R&I Projects

- ✓ Raising awareness of data protection matters
- ✓ Recommendations for a more compliant posture



Balboni  
Bolognini  
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# Internet of Things: Data Protection Concerns



- **Data protection by design and by default** raises concerns in terms of the guarantees that IoT may offer (intrusive nature)
- According to the characteristics of the device, the data subjects should be **protected by design** and **by default**
- Conducting a **Data Protection Impact Assessment** to make sure that from the designing of an IoT device, privacy is taken into consideration

# IoT: Data Protection Concerns

- IoT devices by their nature do not tend to rely on graphical user interfaces (i.e., phone or laptop)
- Informing a customer is not as straightforward
- The principle of lawfulness, fairness and transparency, (art. 5.1(a) GDPR) is challenged:
  - ❑ Which means may be used by the controller to **inform** the IoT user about the relevant elements of the processing of their personal data ?
  - ❑ How can the IoT user be properly **alerted** about changes that will occur in the handling of their personal data?

Want to know what to include in your information notice to your data subjects? Check articles 13 and 14 GDPR.





# IoT: Data Protection Concerns

- Legitimate basis for processing personal data of data subjects may not be easy to assess.
  - ❑ Collection of consent through IoT devices: the act of a correct collection of consent, but also the controller's ability to demonstrate that the data subject has consented to the processing
    - **Freely given:** implying that a **real choice** and control of the data subjects exists, therefore as a controller you must ensure that this freedom is communicated and able to be exercised by the data subject,
    - **Specific:** reiterating that consent must be given in relation to one or more **specific purposes**,
    - **Informed:** obtaining the **necessary information** is vital to enable your data subjects to make informed decisions, understand what they are agreeing to, and what rights they may exercise,
    - **Unambiguous** : consisting of a statement from the data subject or a clear affirmative act, through an obvious **active motion or declaration**.

# IoT: Data Protection Concerns

- Any organisation that processes personal data must ensure that data subjects are **informed** about their rights and how to **freely exercise** them:
  - ❑ Right of **access** (Art. 15 GDPR): By what means can the persons concerned obtain the information relating to them?
  - ❑ Right to **rectification** (Art. 16 GDPR): How to complete incomplete / inaccurate data?
  - ❑ Right to **erasure** (Art. 17 GDPR): Allowing the deletion of any data relating to the person requesting may prove especially difficult?
  - ❑ Right to **restrict the processing** (Art. 18 GDPR): Under certain conditions, how can an IoT controller implement this restriction for only the single data subject requesting it (i.e., home devices)?
  - ❑ Right to **data portability** (Art. 20 GDPR): Interoperability of IoT deployments is challenging due to the scope of the devices / services and the context in which they operate, it is not merely the transfer of the data in a structured, commonly-used and machine-readable format to the data subject, but also, if possible, be able to transfer this data to a new data controller and in order to do so, there must be a common approach in defining the format and subjects of portability for IoT devices / services.
  - ❑ Right to **object to processing** (Art. 21 GDPR): How can an IoT controller implement this objection in the long-term for only the single data subject requesting it (i.e., smart cities)?
  - ❑ Right not to be subject to a **decision based solely on automated processing**, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her (Art. 22 GDPR): Is it possible for IoT devices / services to not be based solely on automated processing?

# Thank-you

## **Contact**

[info@cyberwatching.com](mailto:info@cyberwatching.com)

Nicholas Ferguson (Coordinator) – [n.ferguson@trust-itservices.com](mailto:n.ferguson@trust-itservices.com)

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