

A close-up photograph of a tennis racket and a tennis ball on a court. The racket is red with a white mesh, and the ball is bright yellow-green. They are resting on a dark green court surface with a white line. The background is a blurred stadium with tiered seating.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

NEW RULES

AGENDA

- A. GDPR : general overview
- B. Sectorial topics and concerns

GDPR

GENERAL OVERVIEW

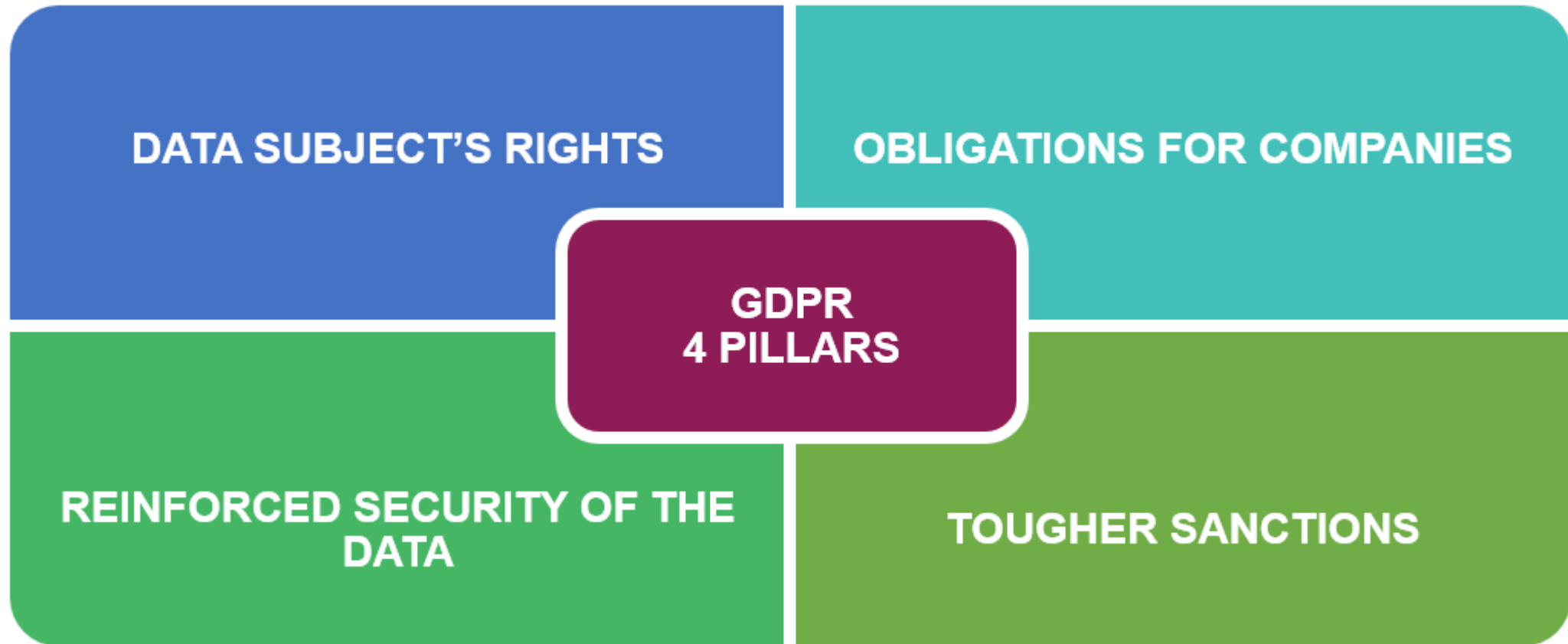
1. GDPR : WHAT IS IT AND WHY CARE ?

27 April 2016 : Approval of the General Data Protection Regulation (« GDPR »)

→ *replacing the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and existing national privacy laws in EU*

- Entry into force: May 25th 2018
- Affecting every business that holds or uses European personal data both inside and outside Europe
- The obligations in the GDPR apply not only to the “controllers” but also to the “processors”
- Introducing substantial and ambitious changes
- Backed by heavy financial penalties

2. THE GDPR 4 PILLARS



3. RIGHTS OF THE DATA SUBJECT (1/2)

- **Right to be informed**

- *Via the privacy notice*

- **Right to access**

- *What are you going to do with my data?*
 - *How did you find my name ?*

- **Right of rectification**

- *I receive your communication in FR but I speak Dutch. Thank you for correcting my language code in your file*
 - *I have moved*

- **Right to object**

- *I don't longer want to receive your advertisements,*
 - *I don't want you to transfer my data to third parties,*
 - *I don't want you to use my data for creating marketing profiles*



3. RIGHTS OF THE DATA SUBJECT (2/2)

- **Right to be forgotten**

- *Delete all my data from your database*

- **Right of the restriction of the processing**

- *As long as we are in conflict, I don't want you to use my data*

- **Data portability**

- *Please transfer all information that I have communicated to Company XX (eg : competitor)*



4. OBLIGATIONS OF COMPANIES THAT PROCESS DATA (1/2)

- Respect data subject rights and implement them in the database
- Prove that the company complies with all the GDPR principles (documentation, traceability, data source, date of the data,...)

= Accountability principle

- Collect only what is needed for the processing

= data minimisation principle



4. OBLIGATIONS OF COMPANIES THAT PROCESS DATA (2/2)

- Establish limited data retention period
- Specific rules for the transmission of data inside and outside European Union
(information of the data subject, right to object to the transfer for direct marketing purposes,...)
- Specific rules when appealing to a processor : the processor must warrant that he respects the GDPR, the processor must sign a contract, containing clauses imposed by the GDPR,...



5. WHAT IS AT STAKE ?

- **Major financial impact**

Huge fines & financial compensation in case of liability:

fines up to **€ 20,000,000** or **4% of the total worldwide annual turnover**

easier for individuals to bring private claims against data controllers and processors & possibility to use **“class actions”**

- **Additional consequences**

Image & brand impact, competitive impact, liability of the decision makers

6. IMPACTS ?

Legal

New privacy notice, new contracts, new rights for data subjects, new formulation of 'opt in' and 'opt out', privacy by design,....

Operational



7. OPERATIONAL IMPACT

- GDPR requires companies to undertake operational reforms :



8. IMPACTED DEPARTEMENTS



9. STEPS TO BECOME COMPLIANT WITH THE GDPR



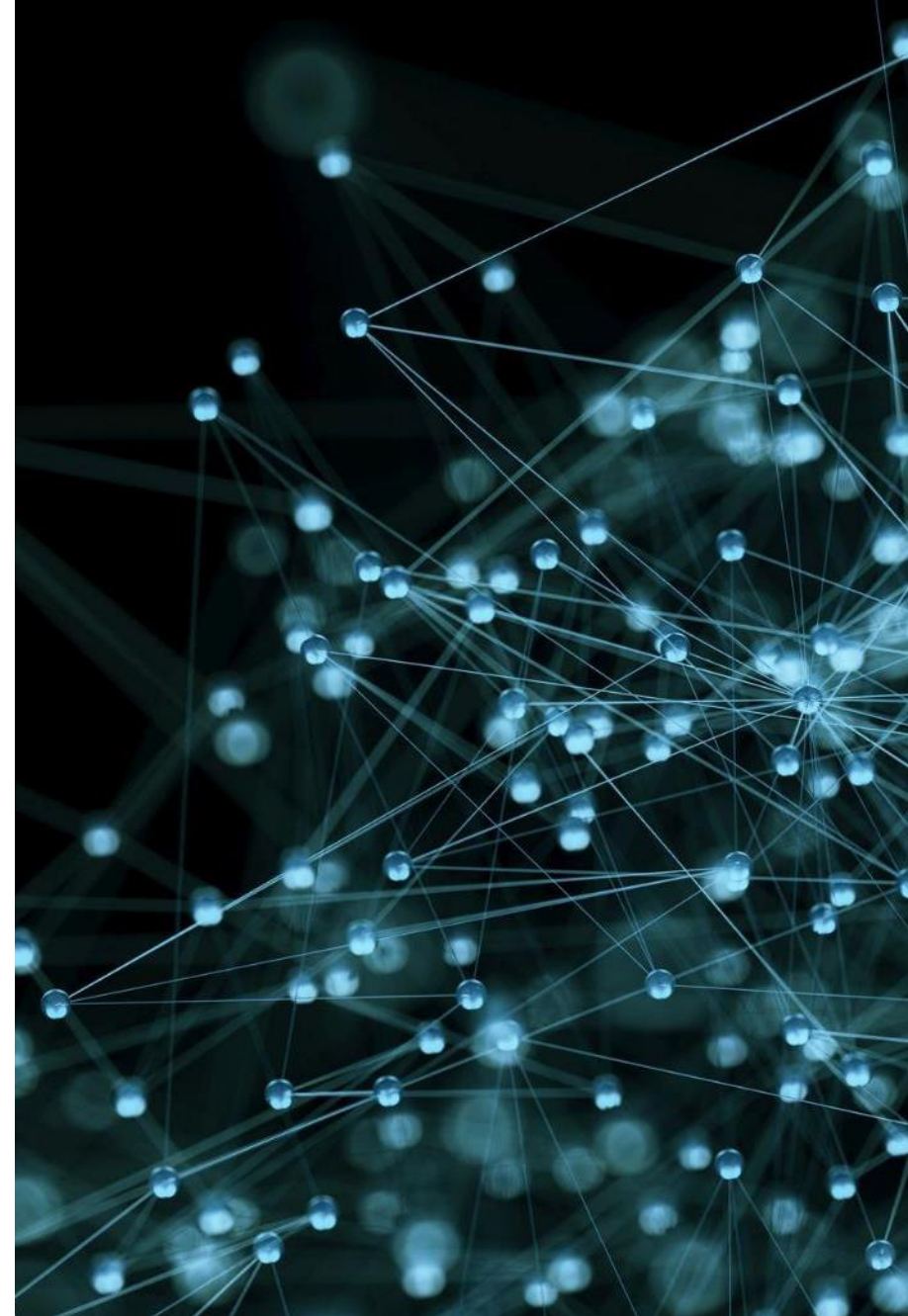
1. Preparation of a **road plan** containing the different steps and deadlines to be compliant in 2018
2. Internal **task force managed by a project manager**
3. All the competences must be represented in the task force : legal, IT, Security, Marketing, ...



ROAD PLAN IN 6 STEPS

First step : data mapping

- Categories of data
- Source and date for all data/source for every modification
- Date for all data/every modification
- Source and date for each opt in/opt out
- Recipients of each record



ROAD PLAN IN 6 STEPS

Second step : more transparency towards the data subject

- Define all your purposes (as broad as possible)
- Define your legal bases (must be explained in the privacy notice)
- Inform clearly if you want to transfer data to third parties (if not foreseen, you will have to ask for consent afterwards !!!)
- Inform clearly if you want to enhance your data with external data



ROAD PLAN IN 6 STEPS

Third step : Data subjects's rights

- Data retention policy
- New rights to implement in the database
- Registration of each request and management
- Right to be forgotten : how ?
- Notification to the recipients in case of erasure, restriction, correction
- New standard letters
- website



ROAD PLAN IN 6 STEPS

Fourth step : Formalize new concepts

- Privacy by design : standard assessment to use in case of new project
- PIA : Standard assessment to use in case of new project, with risk for the data subjects rights



ROAD PLAN IN 6 STEPS

Fifth step : Security measures

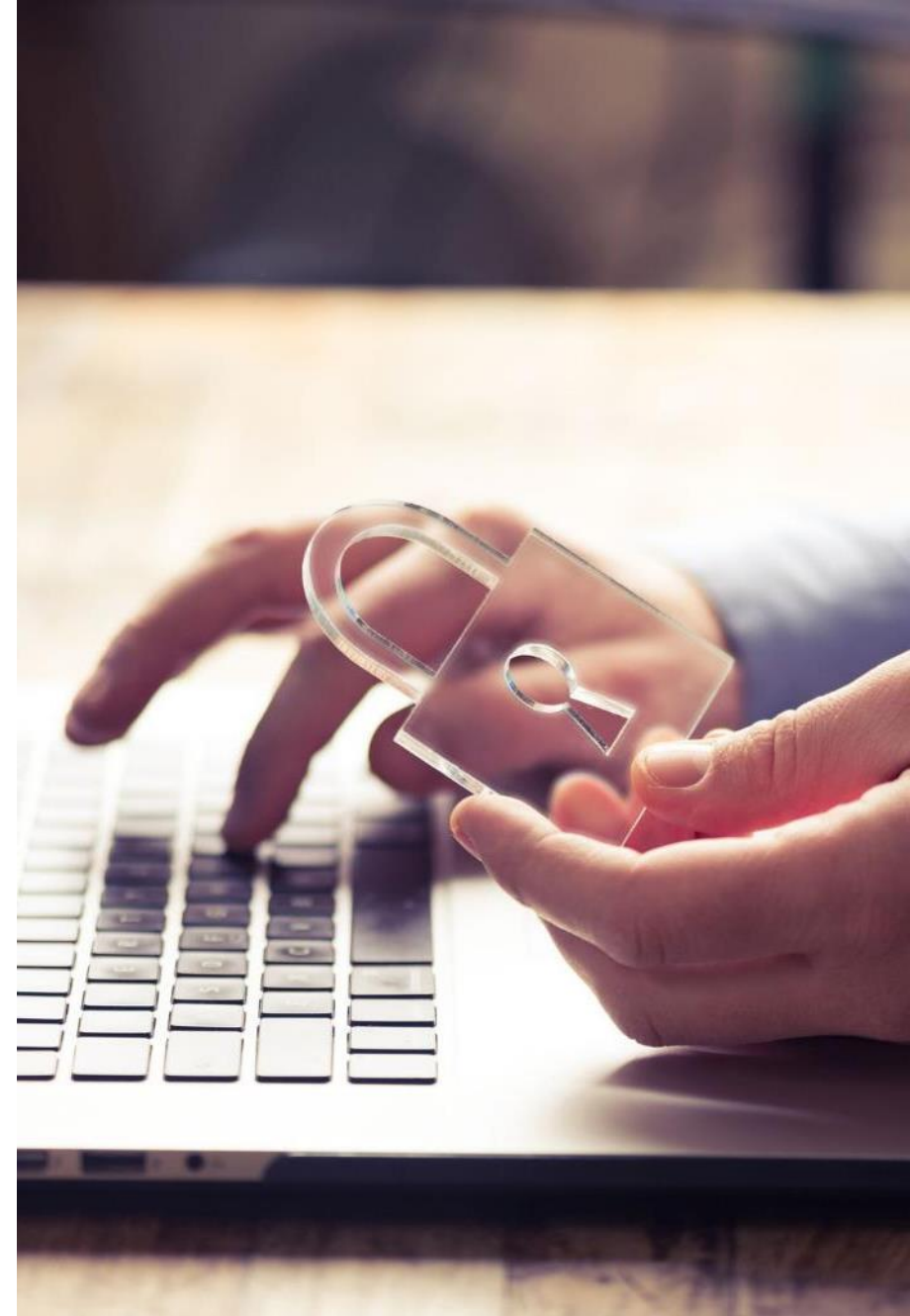
- Record of processing activities
- Technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk
- Documentation
- Traceability of the processing (who, what, when)
- Audits (internal and external)
- Data breach procedures



ROAD PLAN IN 6 STEPS

Sixth step : Designation of a Data Protection Officer

- Verify if mandatory
- If not : appoint a responsible anyway



GDPR

SECTORIAL TOPICS AND CONCERNS

B. Sectorial topics and concerns

- Legitimate interest/Consent
- Status existing clients



1/2. CONSENT / LEGITIMATE INTEREST

TODAY

a) GENERAL RULE :

Free choice between the different legal bases :

- Prior consent
- Legitimate interest
- Contract
- Public interest (law)
- Vital interest

b) APPLICATION OF THE RULE TO DIRECT MARKETING :

- Prior consent
- Legitimate interest

c) EXCEPTION :

Law about electronic communications (email, SMS, MMS, WhatsApp,...)

- Prior consent to send an electronic communication for DM purpose

= legal obligation (no free choice between the legal bases)

1/2. CONSENT / LEGITIMATE INTEREST TOMORROW

a) GENERAL RULE :

Free choice between the different legal bases :

- Prior consent
- Legitimate interest
- Contract
- Public interest (law)
- Vital interest

b) APPLICATION OF THE RULE TO DIRECT MARKETING :

- Prior consent
- Legitimate interest

c) EXCEPTION :

E-Privacy Regulation (= DRAFT !!)

- Prior consent to send an electronic communication for DM purpose

= legal obligation (no free choice between the legal bases)

2/2. STATUS EXISTING CLIENTS

- Right to be informed
- New information to be provided
- New consents ?



CONCLUSION

Some concepts need more interpretation and clarification.

Best practices to develop taking into account the spirit of the GDPR : transparency and proactive protection of the data subject is key !

*Becoming compliant is a journey: not a one off project but an **ongoing process, iterative approach and continuous improvement...***

THANK YOU:)

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