



General Data Protection Regulation



...adopted in April 2016

Legal basis

- Definition in GDPR Art. 4(12) + Art. 33 and 34
 - ✓ Art 33 Notification of a personal data breach to the supervisory authority
 - ✓ Art 34 Communication of a personal data breach to the data subject
 - ✓ Recitals 85,86,87and 88 (possible restriction in the communication to data subjects based on EU law and institutions decisions under certain conditions)
- References in Art. 70 (EDPB) (g), (h)

Related Work of Article 29 Working Party

- Guidelines on Personal Data Breach notification under GDPR, adopted on 3 October 2017 and last revised and adopted on 6 February 2018
- · Endorsed by the EDPB



What is a personal data breach?

 Art 4 (12) "a breach of security leading to the accidental unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

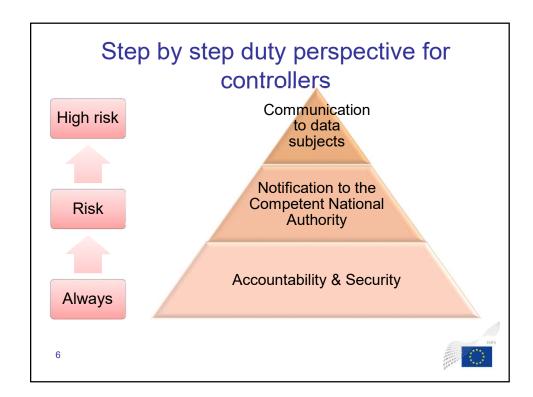
OR

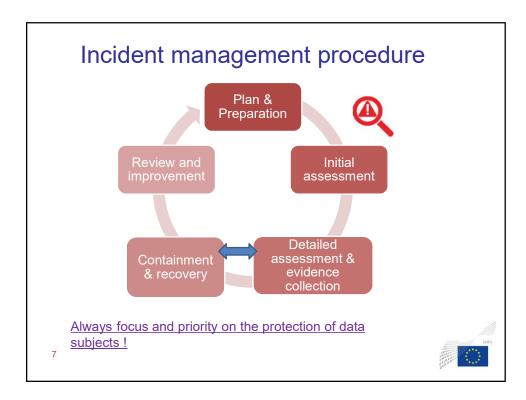
- An information security breach, leading to the compromise of
 - CONFIDENTIALITY and/or
 - > AVAILABILITY and/or
 - > INTEGRITY

of personal data under the responsibility of the controller

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Notification to the Competent Supervisory Authority -1

- In what circumstances?
 - Personal data breach likely to result in a risk to the data subject.
- What?
 - Nature of breach
 - Categories of data and data subjects and approx. no
 - > DPO or other contact point
 - > Likely consequences & measures to mitigate
- When?
 - Without undue delay, not later than 72 h after the controller becomes aware



Notification to the Supervisory Authority -2

- HOW TO DEFINE THE MOMENT The CONTROLLER BECOMES AWARE?
 - Reasonable degree of certainty
 - Internal Process established to detect and address a personal data breach!
- Role of processor
 - ➤ Notify the Controller WITHOUT UNDUE DELAY!
 - Assist Controller with all necessary means

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Information to data subjects

- In what circumstances?
 - Personal data breach likely to result in a HIGH risk to the data subject.
- When?
 - > Without undue delay as soon as possible
- What?
 - Nature of breach
 - > DPO or other contact point
 - Likely consequences
 - Measures planned/taken to mitigate adverse effects



Assessment of risks to data subjects

- Recitals 75 and 76 of GDPR
- Assessing Risk: based on potential severity and likelihood to the rights and freedoms of data subjects – Objective assessment
- Difference with risk of DPIA (hypothetical event actual event)
- What type of breach? Specific context

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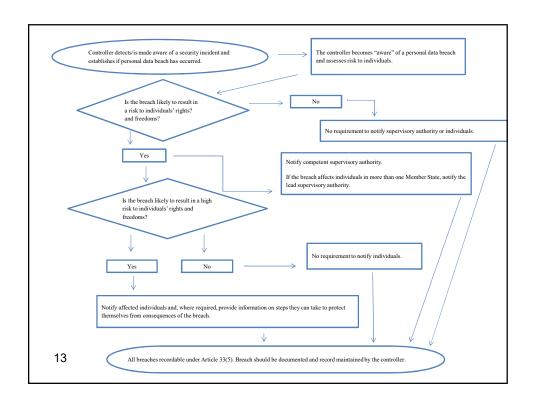


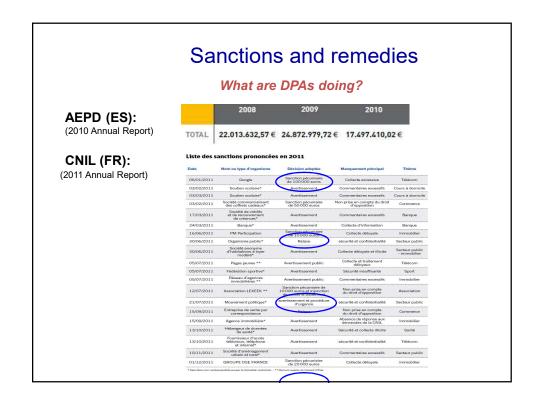
Assessment of risks to data subjects - 2

- · What data?
 - > Personal data? Nature
 - Special categories of personal data? Sensitivity
 - ➤ How many data subjects? How much data? Volume
- Taking into account especially:
 - > Special categories of individuals (children or other vulnerable individuals)
 - ➤ Characteristics of the data controller? (hospital,etc)

CONTROLLER SHOULD CONSIDER A PRIOR
ASSESSMENT OF A COMBINATION OF ALL ABOVE
IN ADVANCE- POSSIBLE USE OF MATRIX







Sanctions and remedies

The new rules

Each DPA can impose administrative sanctions:

up to **20 000 000 € / 4%** annual turnover

And the other sanctions?

Thank you for your attention!

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