

SETTING THE RIGHT GDPR PRIORITIES

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Spike Reply

MOTORE SANITÀ - SECURITY & PRIVACY DEL DATO SANITARIO

Il Trade off tra Cybersecurity Tutela e Sviluppo del mercato

19 giugno Milano



REPLY

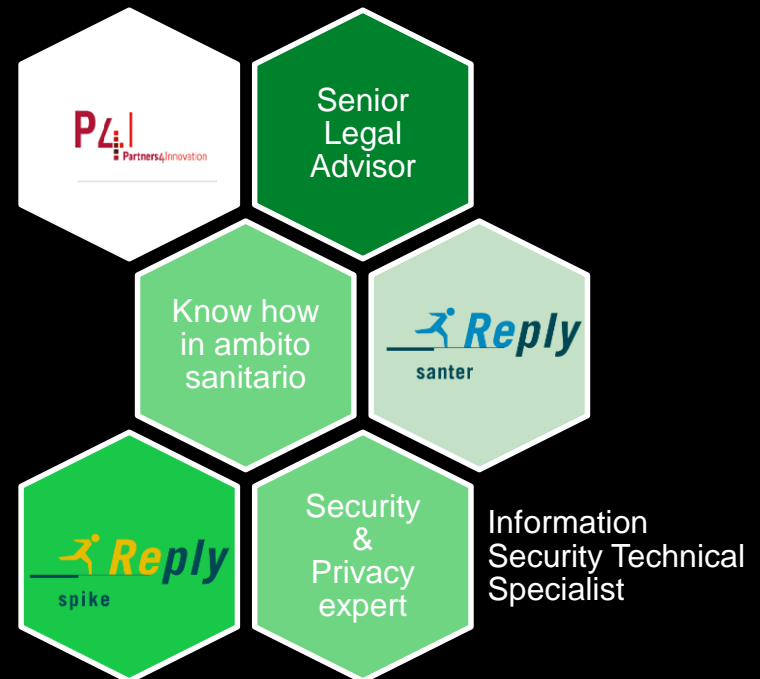
Reply è costituita da un modello a rete di aziende altamente specializzate, che affiancano i principali gruppi industriali nella definizione e nello sviluppo di modelli di business abilitati dai nuovi paradigmi tecnologici e di comunicazione, quali ad esempio, Big Data, Cloud Computing, Digital Communication, Internet degli Oggetti, Mobile e Social Networking, per ottimizzare ed integrare processi, applicazioni e dispositivi.

I servizi di **Reply** includono *Consulenza, System Integration e Digital Services.*

I **Reply** declina la propria offerta di servizi su tre ambiti di competenza: *Processi, Applicazioni e Tecnologie.*

Santer Reply è la società del Gruppo con know-how nel settore sanitario, **Spike Reply** è la società specializzata in Sicurezza delle Informazioni e Privacy.

COMPETENZE REPLY



REPLY VALUE PROPOSITION GOVERNANCE & COMPLIANCE

- ✓ **13 Years of experience on IT Security and Data Protection Field:** long lasting presence and strong reputation.
- ✓ **More Than 270 experts worldwide:** Italy, UK, Germany, United States and Brazil...
- ✓ **Cyber Security Command Center** with 24x7x365 operations.

- Più di 100 certificazioni



- Membro dell'“Osservatorio Sicurezza e Privacy” at Politecnico di Milano e “Osservatorio Sicurezza e Frodi Informatiche” at ABILab



- **Partnership** strategica con Gabriele Faggioli, presidente del Clusit, tramite la collaborazione con P4I, società esperta in diritto informatico



DOVE SIAMO

6K people

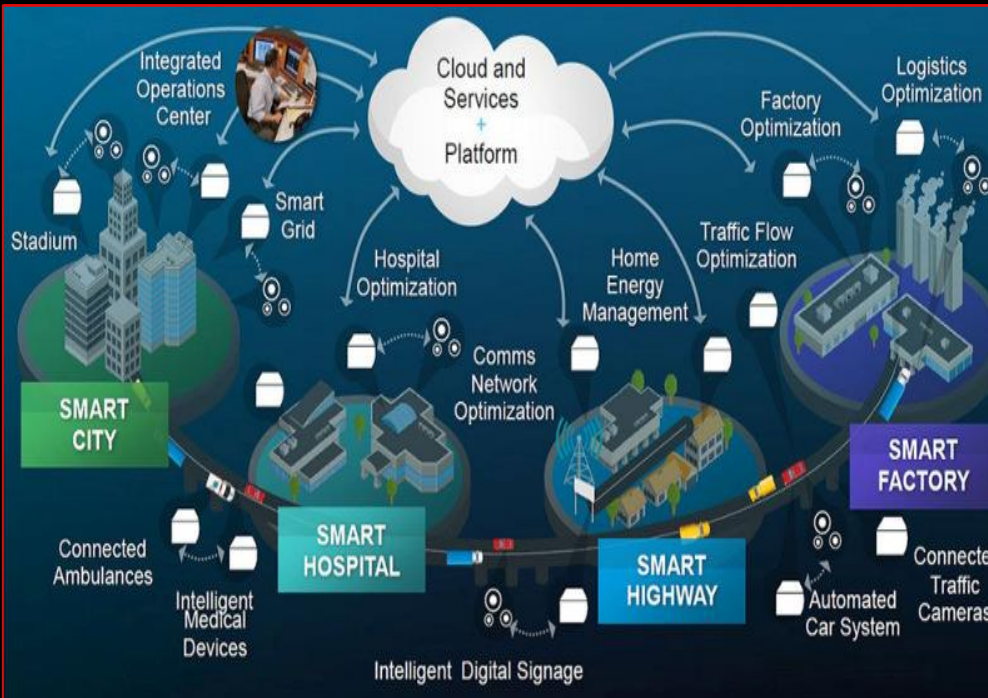


MEETING AGENDA

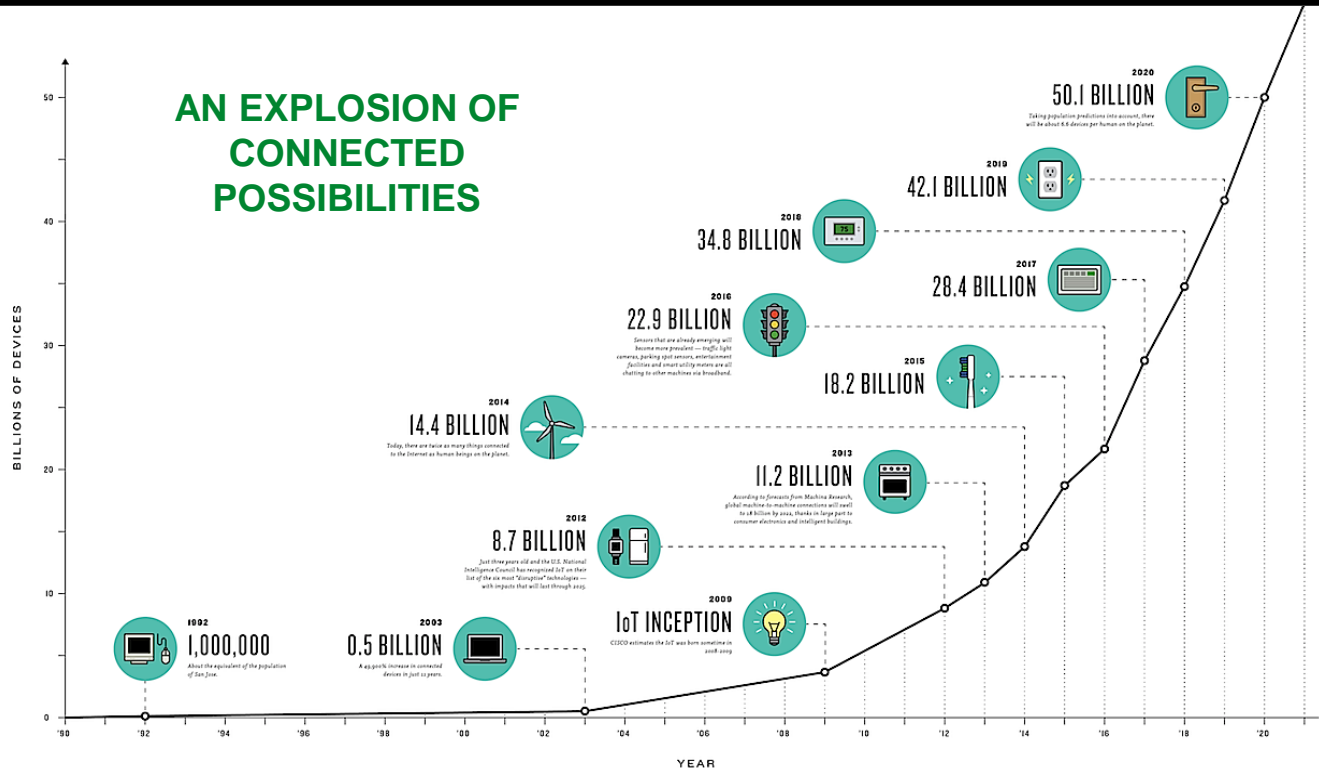
- 1 The context where GDPR was born
- 2 Setting out the right priorities for getting GDPR-ready
- 3 Developing a GDPR Program
- 4 The Record of processing activities, a practical use case



DIGITAL REVOLUTION IS HERE



ANALYSTS FORECAST ON IOT

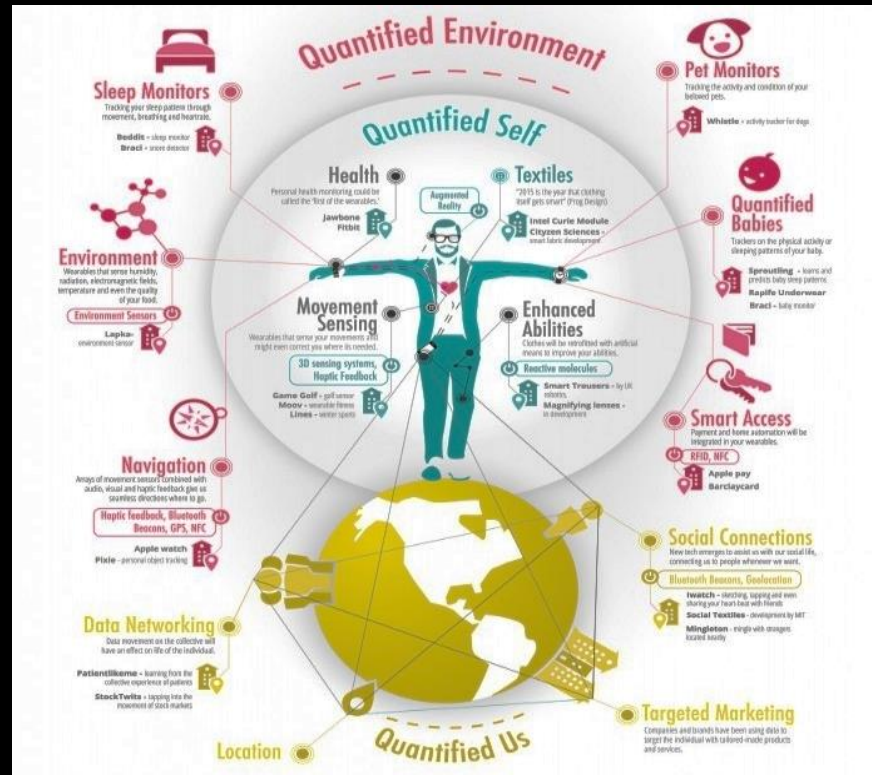


source: www.giovannipopolizio.it



QUANTIFIED SELF MOVEMENT

Also known as “lifelogging” and “self-tracking” is about acquiring huge amounts of data on the aspects of people’s daily lives. It concerns the amount of food consumed, the amount of steps taken, blood oxygen levels, sleep patterns, and much more. This movement is a “collaboration of users and tool makers who share an interest in self knowledge through self-tracking” (Wired Magazine, 2007)

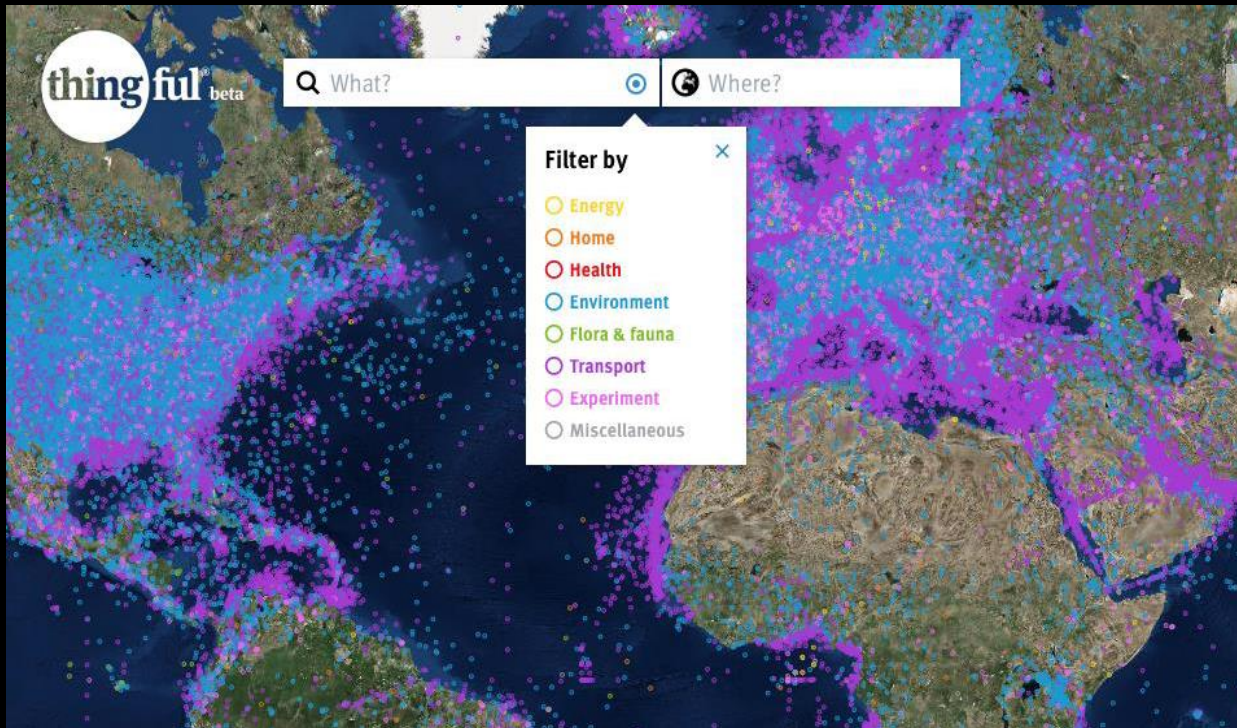


source: www.bananagun.nl

“Almost everything we do generates data” - Gary Wolf , Wired Magazine editor



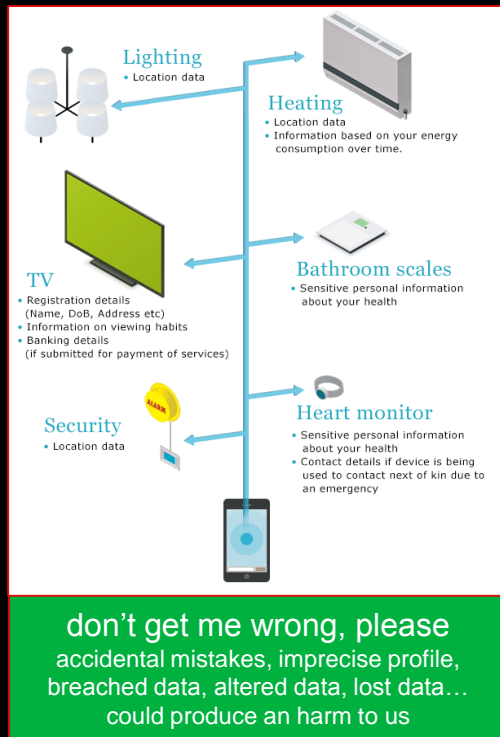
THINGFUL BETA



Search engine for the internet of things (IoT), providing a unique geographical index of connected objects around the world, including energy, radiation, weather, and air quality devices as well as seismographs, iBeacons, ships, aircraft and even animal trackers.



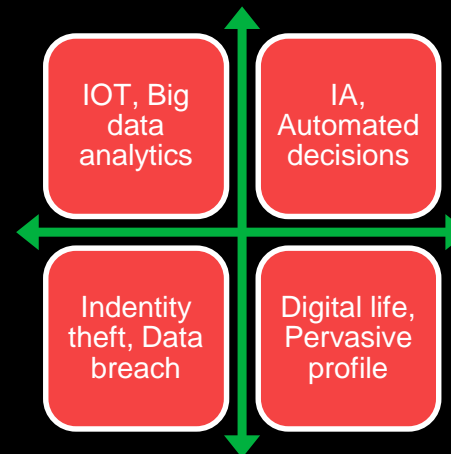
GDPR FOR BETTER PROTECTION AND CONTROL OF DATA



source: <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk>s



An extended digital-chain of processors added to a deeper digital person-profile **increases the privacy risk**



- Reputational damage
- **Discrimination**
- Decreased purchasing power
- **Blackmail**
- **Bullying**
- **Harassment**
- Economic loss
- Council service denied
- Professional harm
- **Political influence**
- Surveillance
- ...



DO NOT CALL IT A PROJECT

GETTING GDPR-READY MEANS SETTING UP A PRIVACY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM,
BEING ABLE TO SHOW IT AND KEEPING IT EFFECTIVE

Processes *Data Breach Notification, Privacy Impact Assessment, Information request handling, Privacy Audit, Privacy Training, Privacy by Design: these will be rolling activities whose effectiveness should be measurable to assess the effectiveness of the whole Management System*

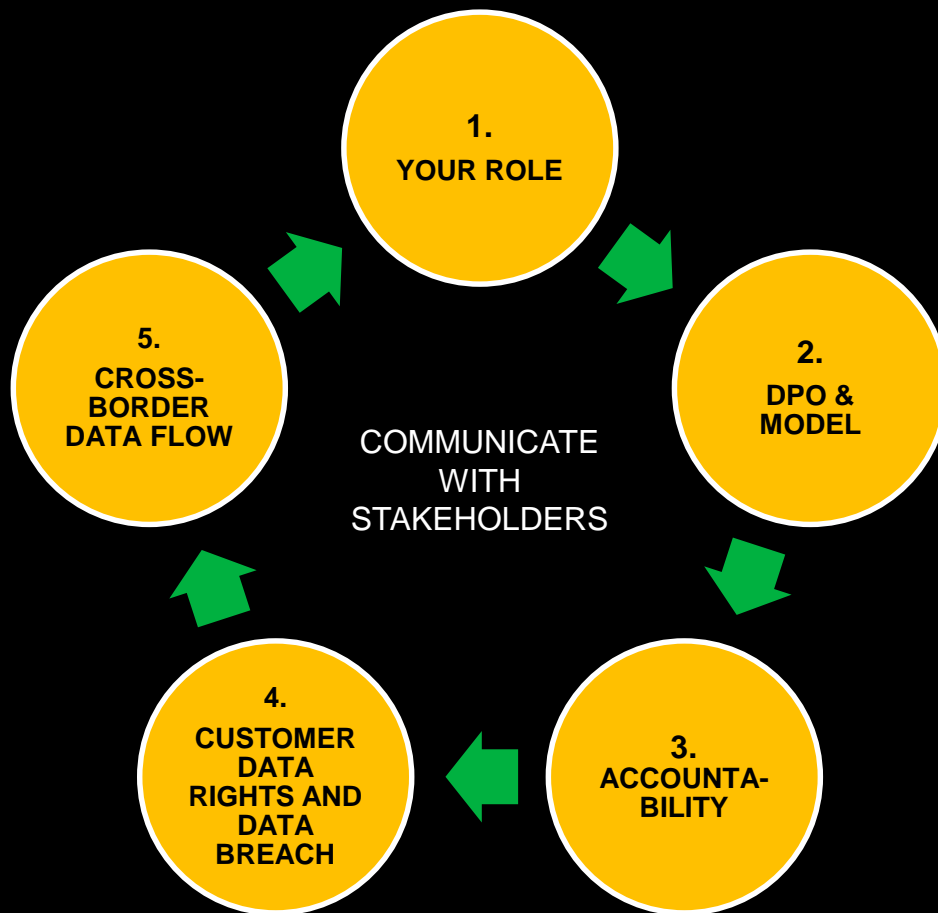
Policies and Controls *Governance Framework, from guidelines to procedures to records to audit trails to organizational and technological measures*

People *Beyond the DPO, where required, further roles are necessary in a company to distribute responsibilities: there is no one-model-fit-all, each company should evaluate the most appropriate privacy organizational model.*

A management system is a “living” entity which adapts to business context (new markets-products-services, M&A, demerge, law/policies changes, ...) and improves over time



TOP 5 PRIORITIES



DEFINE YOUR PRIORITIES ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Do I know **my role** – as Controller or Processor – for all the processing activities?
2. Does my current **privacy organizational model** fit the GDPR?
3. Can I **show accountability** in all processing activities?
4. Am I ready to face **data subjects requests** exercising their rights and to respond to data breach?
5. Are all my **cross-border data flows** compliant with GDPR?



DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW?

OR CONVERGING NEEDS?

**DATA PROTECTION
AUTHORITY**



Is the Governance Framework complete? Are practices aligned to it? Are roles assigned?
Can you show evidences of effectiveness? Is a remediation plan defined for breaches?

CUSTOMERS



Can you delete my data? Why are you contacting me without consent? Why did you disclose
my data I erased some time ago? Who are the third parties processing my data, and where?

**GDPR
PROGRAM
MANAGER**



Are task-ownerships assigned? Are task dependencies clear? Are goals achievable? Is the
Program endorsed adequately? Is the working team skilled? Are criticalities addressed?

**PRIVACY
OFFICERS,
LEGAL,
COMPLIANCE**



Are privacy risks assessed? Are employees aware of their duties and responsibilities? Are
company practices on data compliant with policies and notices? How long data are
retained?

**CTO, CDO
CSO, CISO**



Do applications store audit trails to enforce breach prevention and management? Are user
access rights and profiles validated? Is data protected adequately from collection to
erasure?



7 DON'TS YOU SHOULD KNOW



Delay the awareness to the Board



Run separate initiatives



Don't review your organizational model



Use a sledge hammer to crack a walnut



Focus on privacy, postponing security



Assess and test the processing activities customer-faced



Underestimate the importance of a skilled team



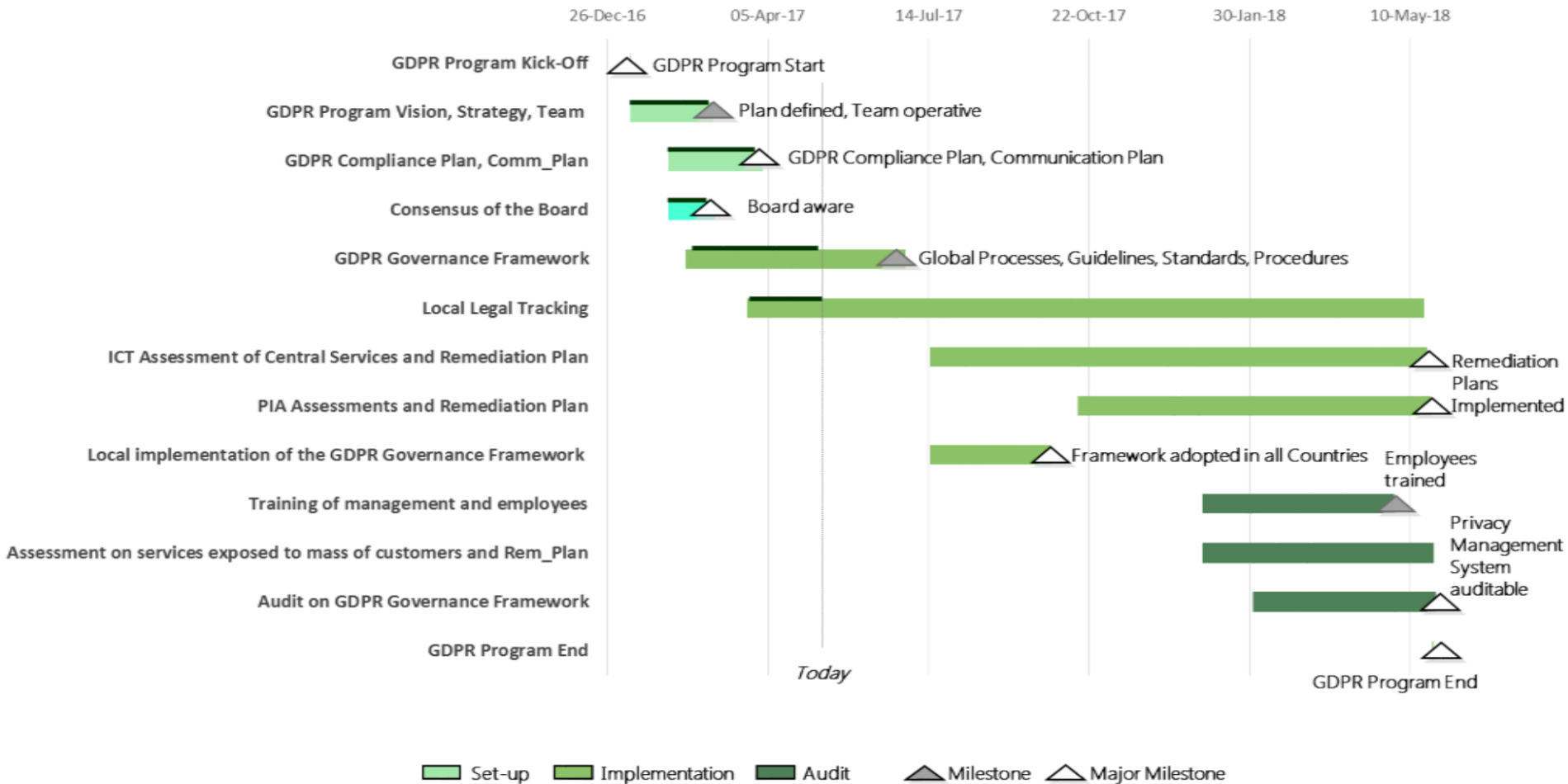
GDPR PROGRAM SAMPLE TEAM

** Illustrative GDPR extended working team for a large company, in smaller companies roles and responsibilities could be aggregated*

	People *	Role *
Steering Committee and Sponsors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Board, Heads of Departments and other Stakeholders (e.g. Mktg, HR, Compliance, Legal, ICT, Ops.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vision, Strategy and Goals Setting – Endorsment and Program Visibility
Program Coordination and Quality Assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GDPR Program Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Coordination, communications, escalation management – Interface towards Stakeholders and the Working Team – Support the DPO for Program quality assurance
Program Auditing and Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Data Protection Office(r) – Internal Audit – Specialized 3 Parties and consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DPO: check and approval of intermediate/final deliverables – IA, 3Ps: if present, support DPO for ensuring the auditability of the Privacy Management System
Program Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chief Privacy Officer – Privacy and Security Practitioners – Company Areas Privacy Champions – Specialized 3 Parties and consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CPO: lead and coordinate and supervise the working team, interface with DPO and Program Manager – Practitioners, i.e. working team: develop the framework documentation, perform the info gathering (interviews, workshops), deliver assessments and remediation plans – Areas Champions: support the working team, sharing and preliminary validation of partial outcomes – 3Ps, Consultants: support the working team

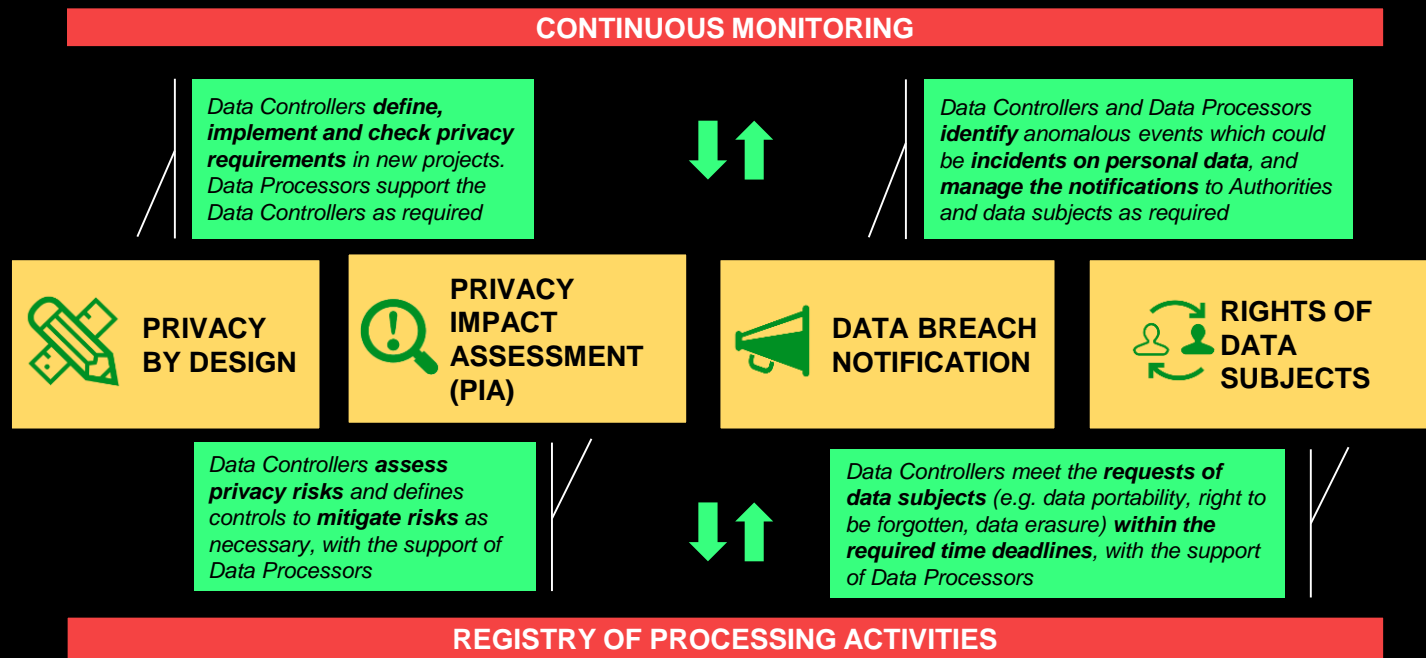


GDPR PROGRAM SAMPLE PLAN



GDPR GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK "IN RUNNING"

Periodic assessments to check that companies implement governance framework correctly, with *remediation plans* as necessary

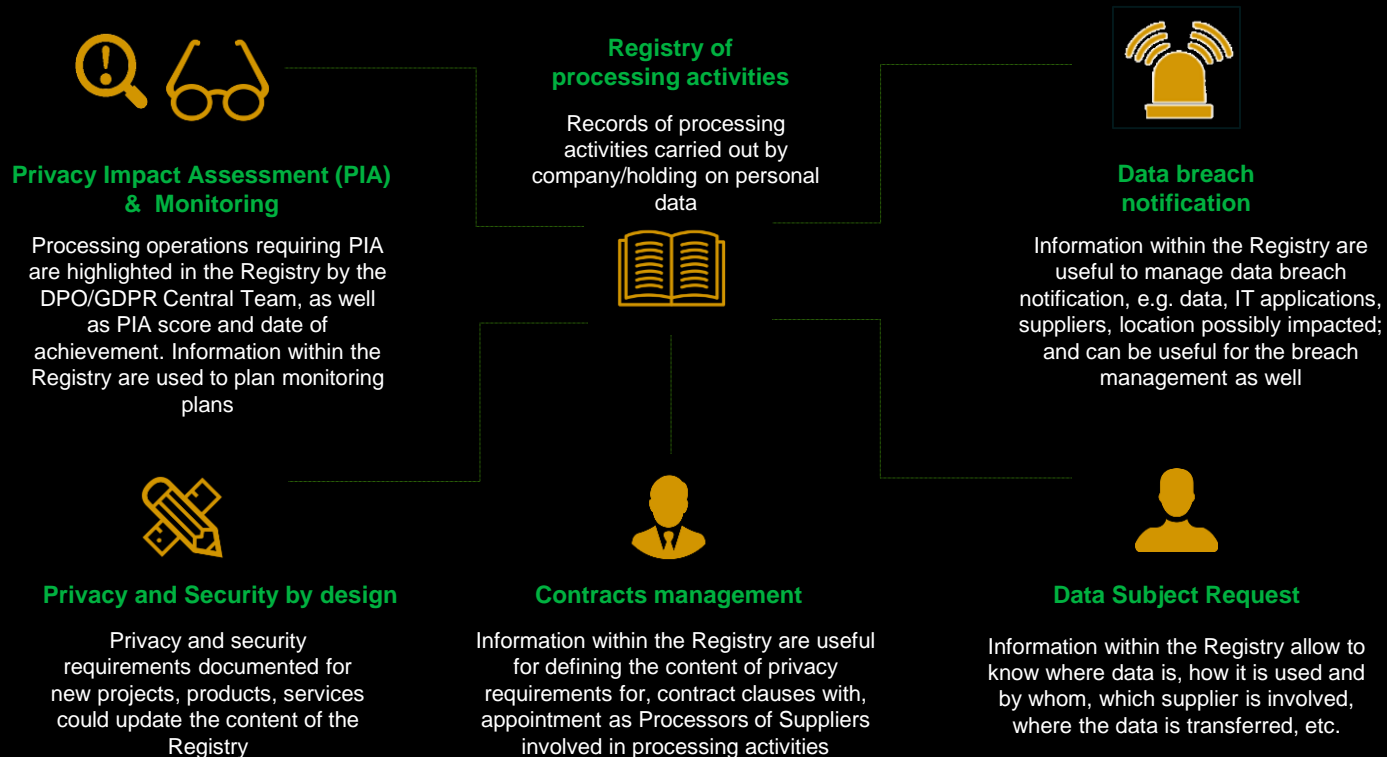


Companies keep their **Registry of processing activities updated**, documenting any relevant changes as new activities on personal data (privacy by design, PIA if required), new suppliers, new applications, requests of data subjects, etc.



THE REGISTRY IN YOUR PRIVACY GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

*Registry is the **key element** of the Privacy Governance Framework and has **tight interactions with other framework elements***



STEPS TO FILL-IN THE REGISTRY

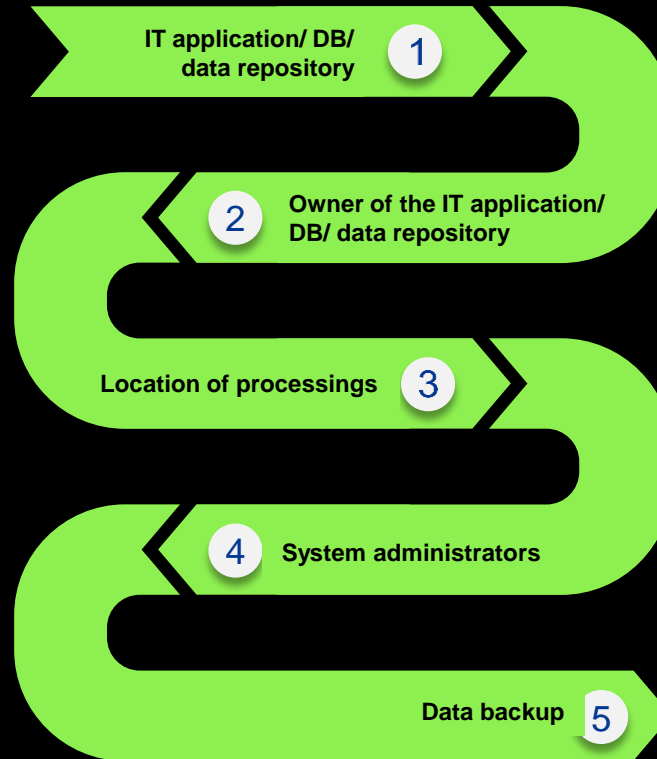


REGISTRY - IT APPLICATIONS-DBS-REPOSITORIES

1 Vendor, name, version of the IT application/ DB/ data repository
Remark: only IT applications/ DBs/ data repositories under the direct responsibility of the company shall be listed, not of the Customer

3 Location of the IT application/ DB/ data repository

5 Contact detail of owner of data backup, retention period and location of data backup.

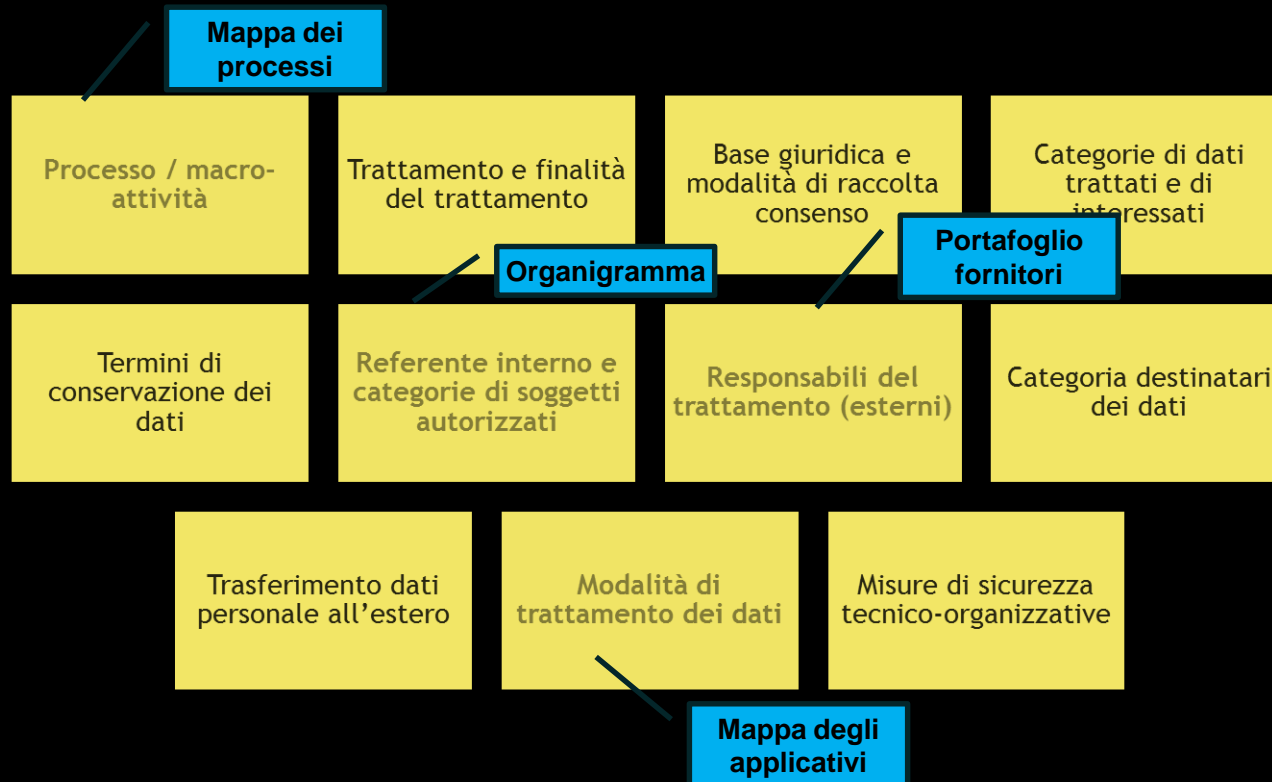


2 Name and contact details of the owner

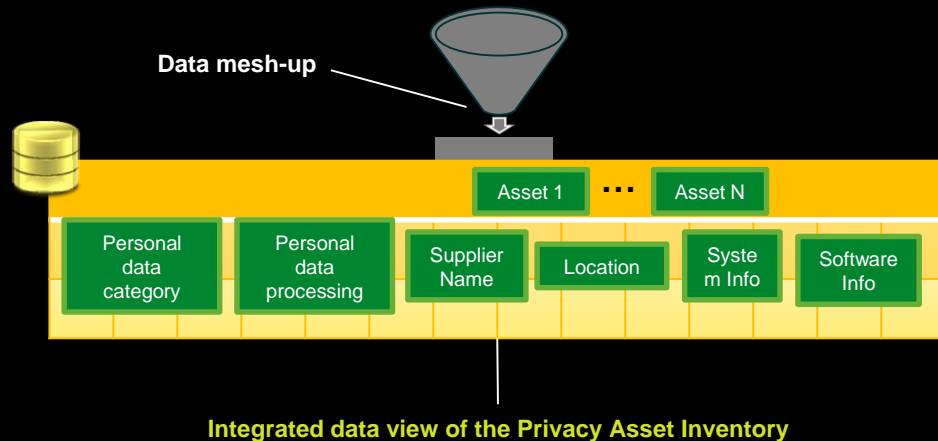
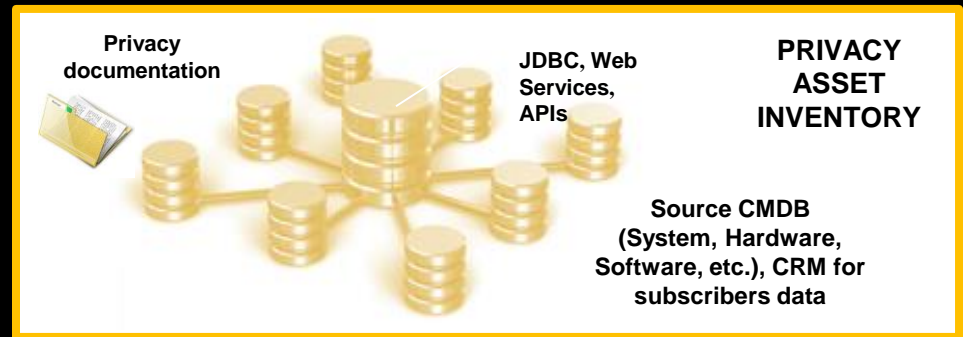
4 Contact detail of system administrator and log retention period. Remark: this cluster of information is NOT mandatory for non-Italian companies



REGISTRY – INTEGRATION WITH COMPANY FRAMEWORK



USE CASE - PRIVACY ASSET INVENTORY

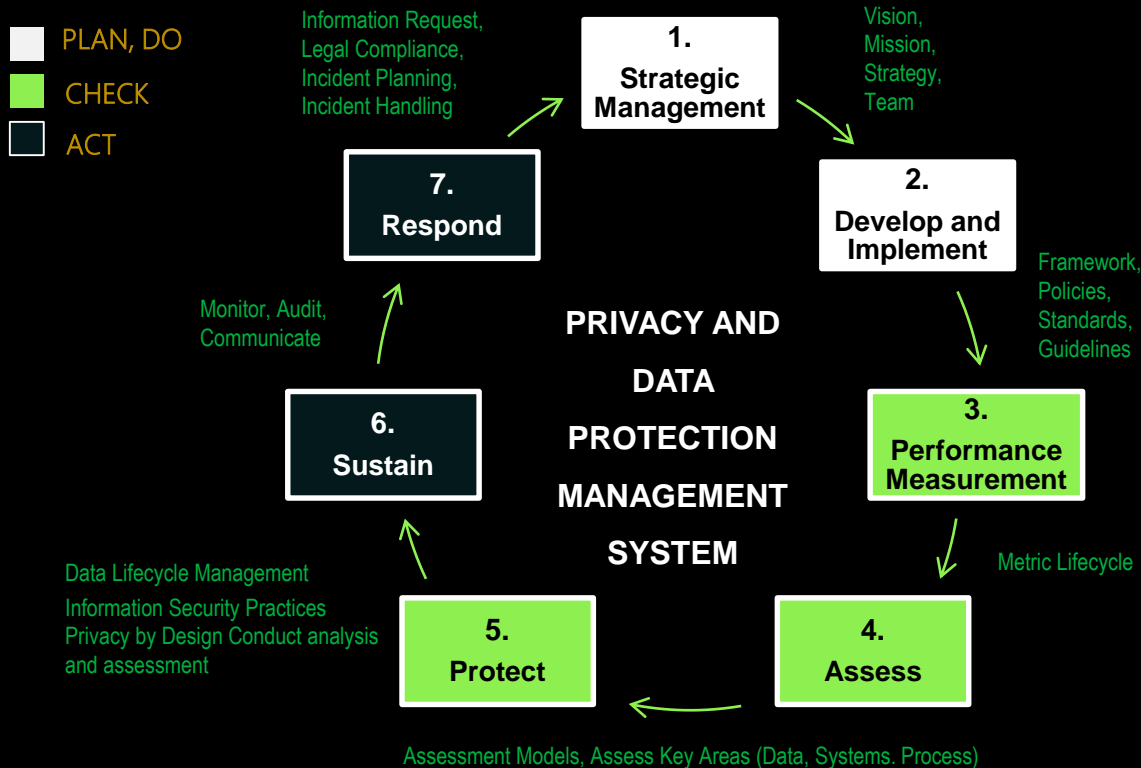


REGISTRY – MAKE OR BUY?

		Information requested	Guidance	Type of information	DP10	Category of data subjects - Other	Open text field to fill-in if the category of data subjects has been set to 8=Other	Useful	
Name of Responsible Body (complete)	<i>[Insert the business name of the company]</i>	DP01	ID	Insert the ID of the processing	Useful				
		DP02	Processing name	Insert the name of the processing activity	Mandatory	DP11	Origin of personal data	Choose one or more among: 1= 1st party collection - from data subject 2= 3rd party collection - from Entity other than data subject 3= Existing applications or systems 4= Other ???	Mandatory
Headquarter Address	<i>[Insert the official address of the company]</i>	DP03	Processing short description	Open text field to describe activities on personal data	Mandatory	DP13	Companies whom personal data are shared with	Open text field to list all other companies whom personal data are shared with for the processing activity. "Not applicable" if data are not shared	Mandatory
Commercial Register	<i>[Insert the commercial register reference]</i>	DP04	Name of the process owner	Specify the name of the physical person accountable for the process concerning the processing activity, e.g. head of business area or department	Useful	DP14	Processors and Sub-processors - category of third party	Choose one or more among: 1= Supplier - processor 2= Outsourcer - processor 3= Supplier - Sub-processor 4= Outsourcer - Sub-processor 5= Not applicable	Mandatory
Sales Tax Identification Number	<i>[Insert sales tax identification number]</i>	DP05	Physical sites of the processing	Put the reference number(s) of all the sites where the processing activity of the company takes place	Mandatory	DP15	Processors and Sub-processors - company name	Specify the name of Processors and Sub-processors involved in the processing activity	Mandatory
Public E-Mail Address	<i>[Insert the public e-mail address]</i>	DP06	Purpose of the processing	Open text field to describe the specific legitimate purposes for which personal data is processed by the company	Mandatory	DP16	Cross-border transfer of data - type of destination	REMARK: all third parties reported here shall be listed in the List of Processors & Sub-proc. sheet Choose among: 1= To a Member State/EU Organisation 2= To a Third Country (extra-EU) 3= Not Applicable	Mandatory
Public Phone and Fax Number	<i>[Insert the public phone and fax number of]</i>	DP07	Category of personal data	Choose one or more among: 1= Common personal data 2= Common data with restricted access like traffic data, geo-positioning data ... 3= Sensitive personal data and equivalent like biometric data, genetic data, health data ... 4= Judicial personal data 5= Other	Mandatory	DP17	Third Country - name	SEE Quick Guide for further guidance	Mandatory
Director/Board	<i>[name(s) of Director/ Board]</i>					DP18	Cross-border data transfers - supporting documents	In case of cross-border data transfer, specify the details (title, version...) of documents supporting the legitimacy of the transfer e.g. BCRs, PBCR, contractual obligations for data transfers to Third Countries	Mandatory
Privacy Focal Point for the Company	<i>[Insert the name of the focal point of data p]</i>					DP19	Retention period	SEE Quick Guide for further guidance	Useful
Data Protection Officer		DP08	Description of category of personal data	Open text field to describe wordly the category of data processed	Mandatory	DP20	Erasure or disposal period	Retention period (in months) for legitimate storage and use of personal data by the company. Data shall be stored and used for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which is processed.	Useful
		DP09	Category of data subjects	Choose one or more among: 1= employees 2= Job applicants 3= Customers 4= Final customers (e.g. customers of a customer) 5= Suppliers 6= Business Partners 7= Prospects 8= Other	Mandatory	DP21	Legal ground for the processing	Choose one or more among: 1= Consent 2= Contractual obligations 3= Legal obligations 4= Vital interests 5= Public interest 6= Legitimate interests 7= Other	Mandatory
						DP22	Legal ground for processing - Other	SEE Quick Guide for further guidance	Useful
								Open text field to specify the Legal ground for processing "Other"	Useful



PRIVACY PROGRAM AFTER MAY '18



By May 2018 you will have likely implemented most part of the framework, and started checking it.

No matter why and how, what you should focus on is **keeping it going as a rolling process** which will improve over time and produce all the **accountability trails** required by the GDPR.

It is not a 12vmonths exercise, **it is a new regime of data protection** looming on EU and beyond.



