

How to implement data protection – fulfilling the (not so new) requirement of the GDPR

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of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
Hamburg, 13 September 2024

Overview

1. Setting of ULD
2. Why data protection?
3. It's the law
4. How to implement?
5. Conclusion
6. Links

Schleswig-Holstein
State of Germany



Flag



Coat of arms

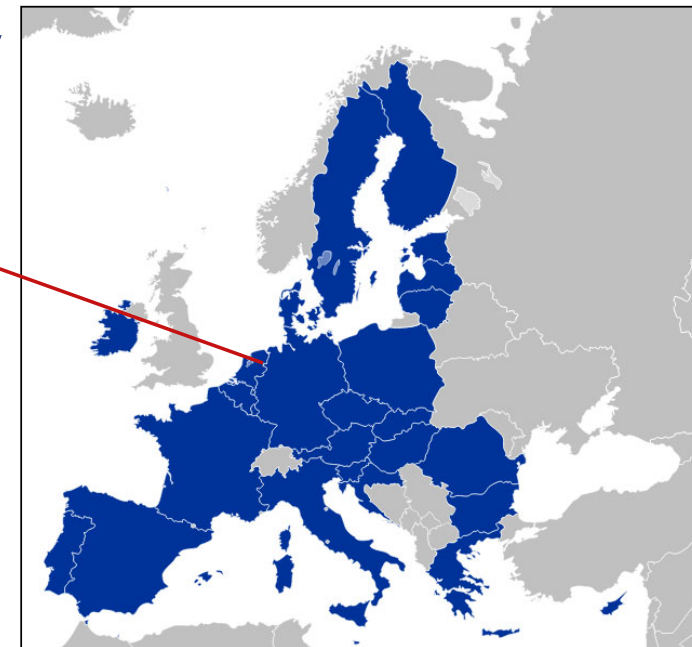


Coordinates: 54°28'12"N 9°30'50"E

Country	Germany
Capital	Kiel
Government	
• Body	Landtag of Schleswig-Holstein
• Minister-President	Daniel Günther (CDU)
• Governing parties	CDU / Greens
• Bundesrat votes	4 (of 69)
Area	
• Total	15,763.18 km ² (6,086.20 sq mi)

Setting of ULD

- State Data Protection Authority (DPA) for both the public and private sector
- Located in Kiel, Germany



Source: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schleswig-Holstein



Source: Kolja21 via Wikimedia

to implement data protection

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Imbalance
in power
⇒ data
protection
necessary

Important:
Perspective
of the
individual

More than
security of
personal
data

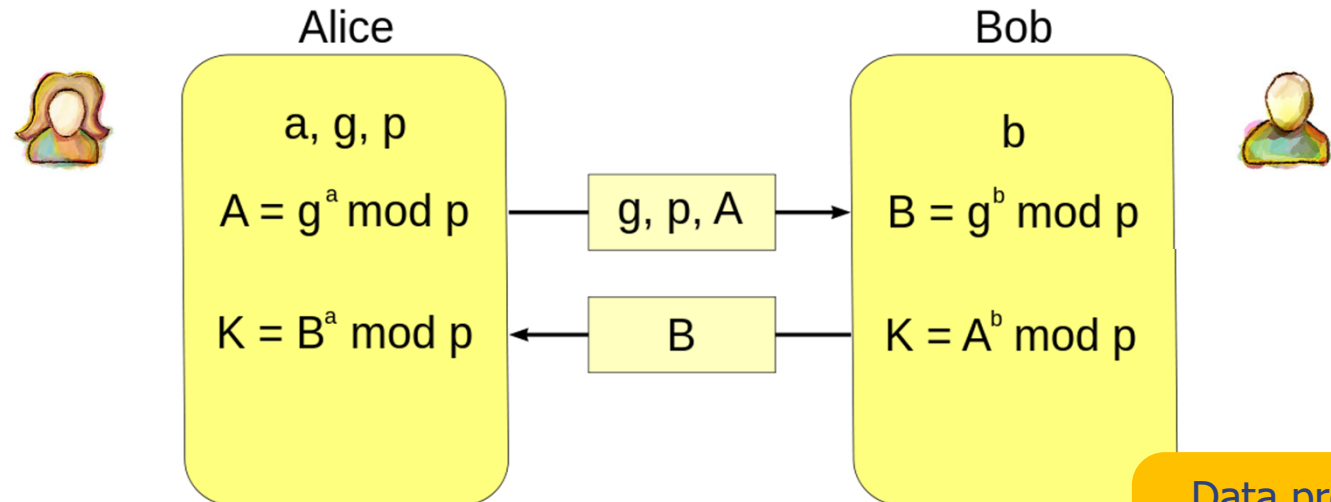


Source: beludise via Pixabay

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Perspective: Alice & Bob



$$K = A^b \text{ mod } p = (g^a \text{ mod } p)^b \text{ mod } p = g^{ab} \text{ mod } p = (g^b \text{ mod } p)^a \text{ mod } p = B^a \text{ mod } p$$

Data processing: interference with fundamental rights

IT security: The adversary is Eve (or Mallory).

Data Protection: The adversary is Bob!
 (At least: Bob is one of them.)

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General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- Idea: **One for All**
and
All for One
- Objectives:
 - **Real harmonisation,**
"level playing field"
 - **Technology-neutral**
- In force since May 2018



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/85/Unus_pro_omnibus%2C_omnes_pro_uno.jpg

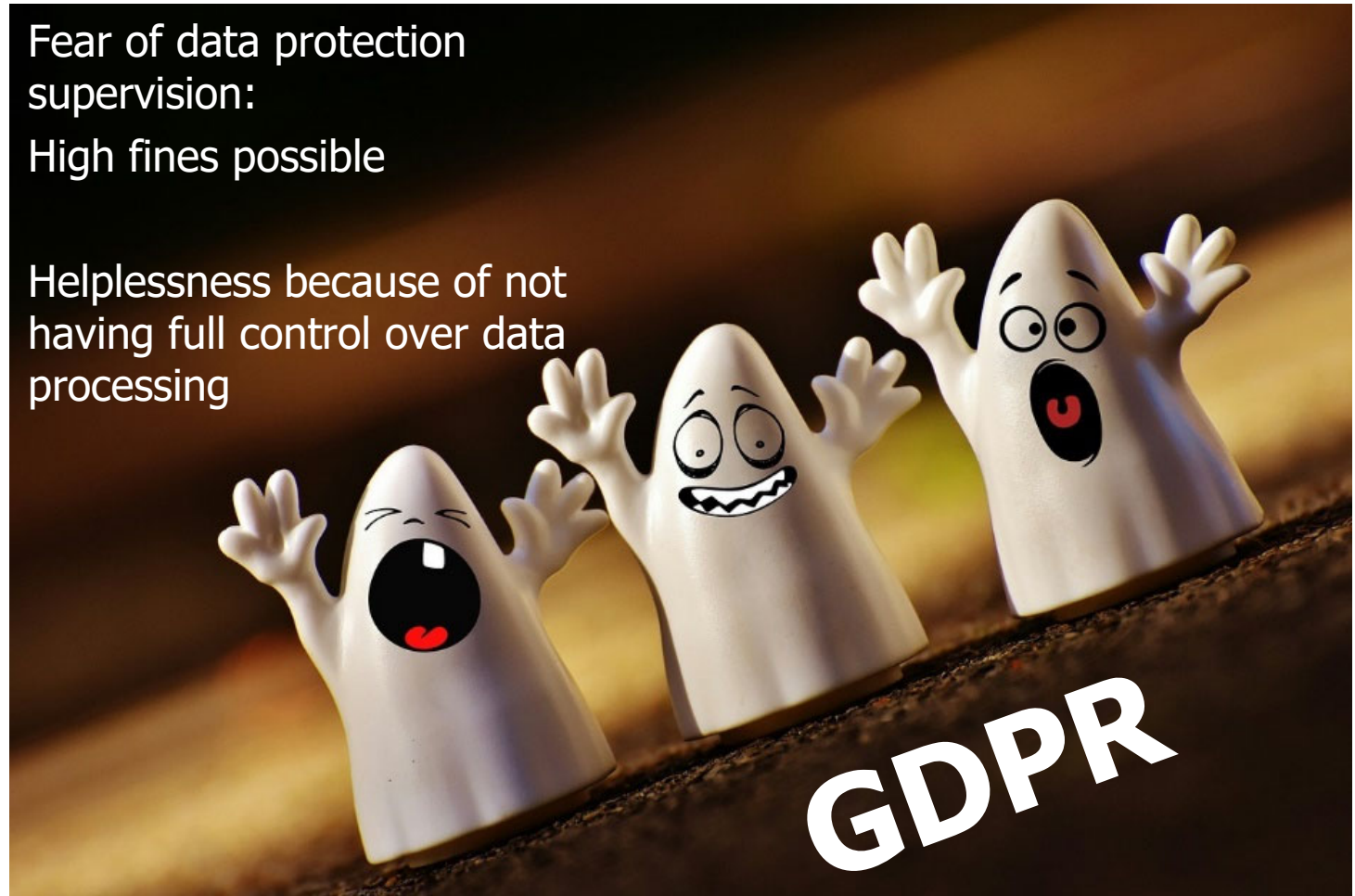
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Nightmare GDPR?

Fear of data protection supervision:
High fines possible

Helplessness because of not having full control over data processing



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GDPR as "Game Changer" (?)

- Principle "Data Protection by Design" – but enforcement issues
[Art. 25 GDPR]
- Fines & sanctions by Data Protection Commissioners
[Art. 58, Art. 83 GDPR]
- Courts



 Source: Astryd_MAD via Pixabay

Powerful **toolbox**
if applied appropriately

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Art. 5 GDPR - Principle

Art. 5 GDPR – Principles relating to processing of personal data

Common theme:
Fairness

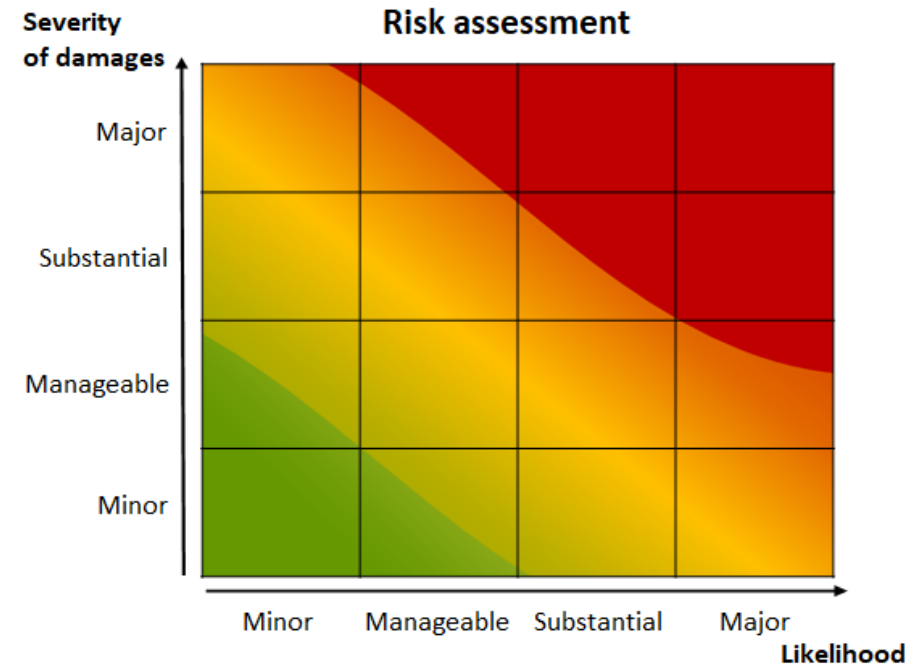
Design requirements

- (1)
 - a) **Lawfulness, fairness and transparency**
 - b) Purpose limitation
 - c) Data minimisation
 - d) Accuracy
 - e) Storage limitation
 - f) Integrity and confidentiality (~ security)
- (2) Accountability

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Trustworthy? The GDPR's notion of risk



Risk for the **rights and freedoms of natural persons** – see EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

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GDPR demands risk mitigation



High risk – not lawful without **prior risk mitigation** (design, technical and organisational measures)

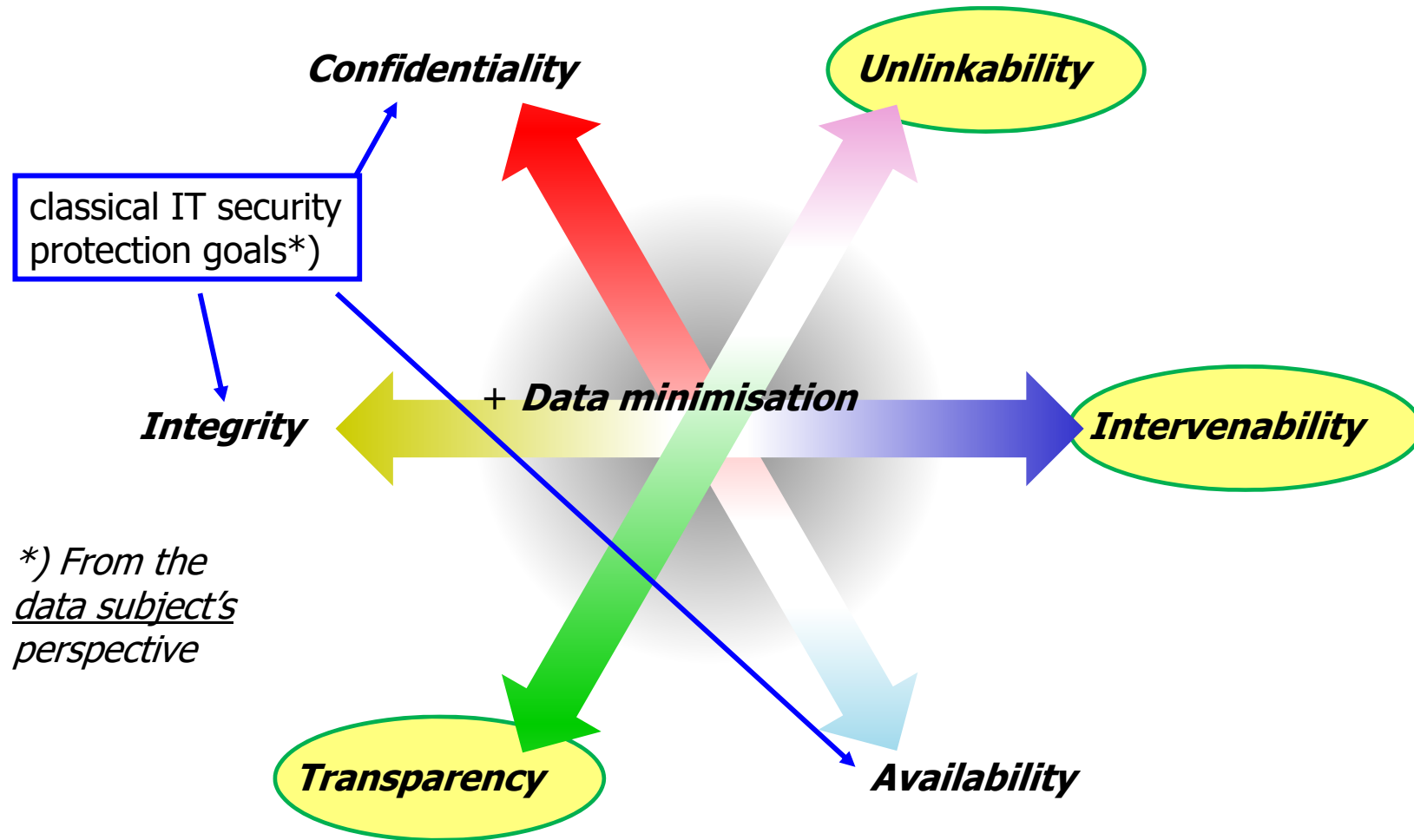


Trustworthiness through appropriate built-in measures and checkability

Standard Data Protection Model

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Confidentiality

Implementation Techniques:

- Data Encryption
 - in transit (TLS, HTTPS, SSH, ...)
 - at rest (PGP, S/MIME, disk encryption ...)
 - ...
- Data Segregation
 - Secret Sharing, Secure Multiparty Computations
 - Onion Routing
- Access Control Enforcement



Icon: [Gear Icons created by Freepik - Flaticon](#)

Overview

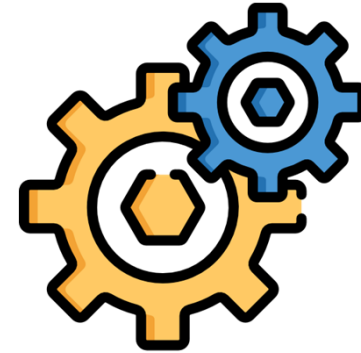
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Integrity

Implementation Techniques:

- Digital Signatures
- Hash Values
- Access Control Enforcement
- Watchdogs / Canaries



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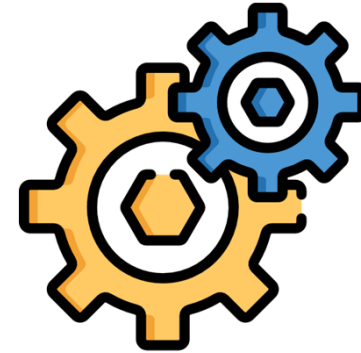
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Availability

Implementation Techniques:

- Backups
- Load Balancers
- Redundant Components
- Avoidance of Single-Points-of-Failure
- Watchdogs / Canaries

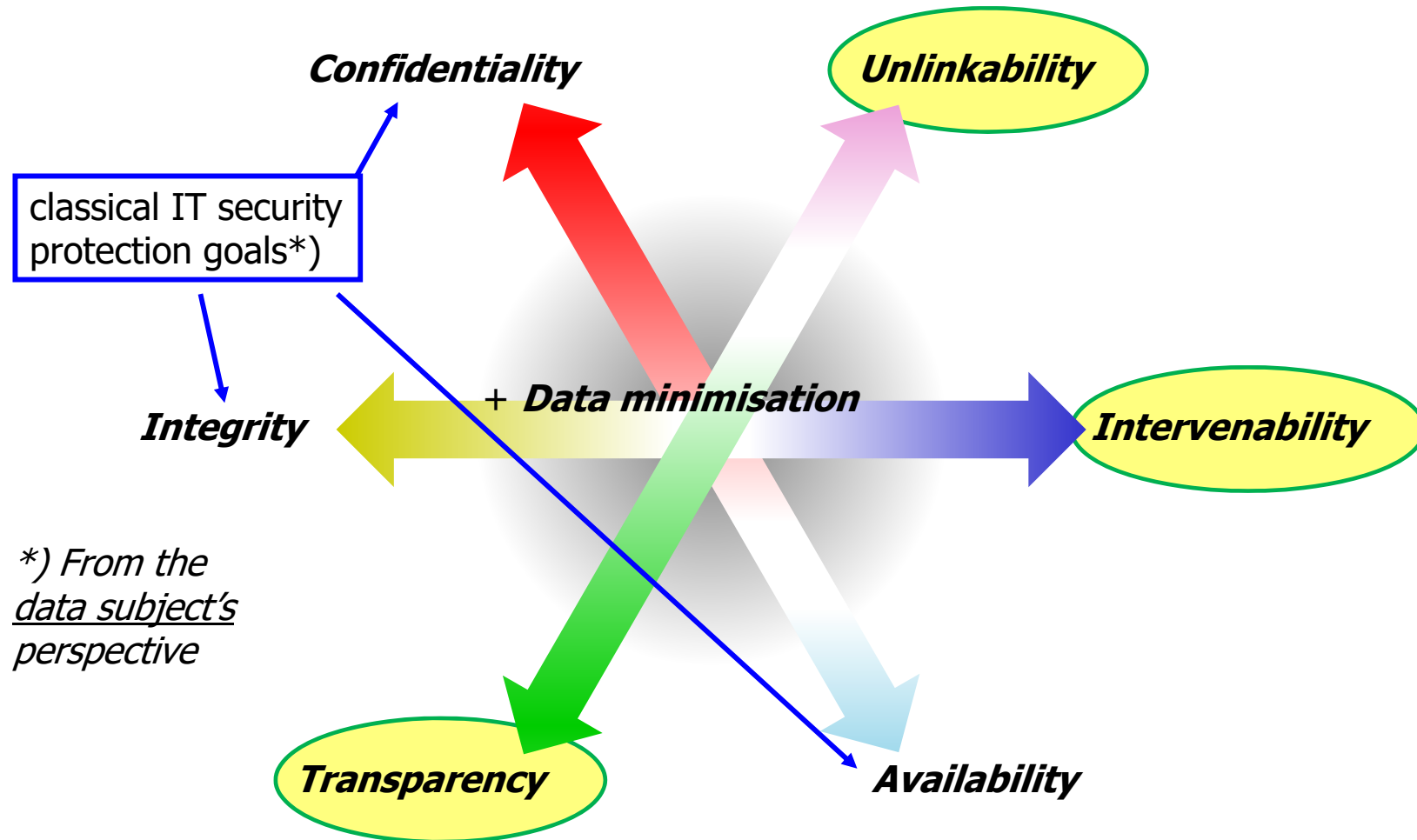


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Unlinkability

“The protection goal of

Unlinkability

is defined as the property that personal data cannot be linked across domains that are constituted by a common purpose and context.”

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Unlinkability



... in other words:

- Necessity / Need-to-Know
- Purpose Binding
- Separation of Power
- Unobservability

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Unlinkability

Implementation Techniques:

- Data Avoidance / Reduction
- Access Control Enforcement
- Generalization
 - Anonymization / Pseudonymization
 - Abstraction
 - Derivation
- Separation / Isolation
- Avoidance of Identifiers



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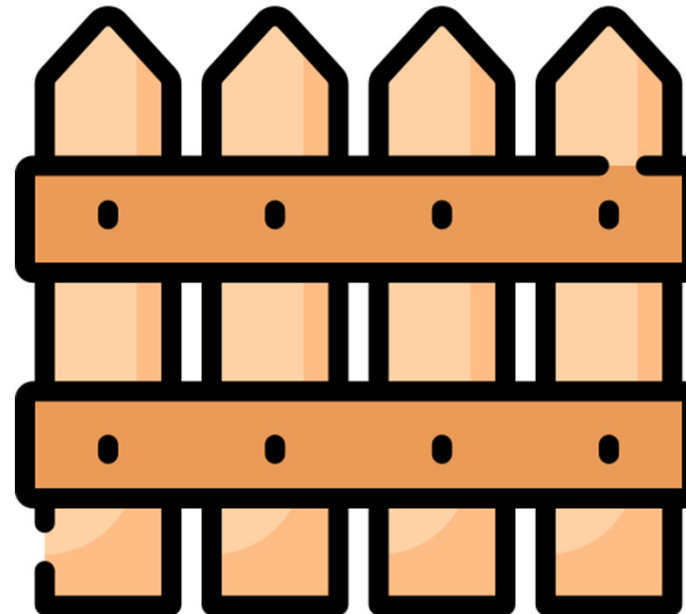
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Unlinkability



Think of it as ...



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Transparency

“The protection goal of

Transparency

is defined as the property that all processing of personal data – including the legal, technical, and organizational setting – can be understood and reconstructed at any time.”

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Transparency

... in other words:

- Openness
- Accountability
- Documentation
- Reproducibility
- Notice (and Choice)
- Auditability
- Full-Disclosure

Overview

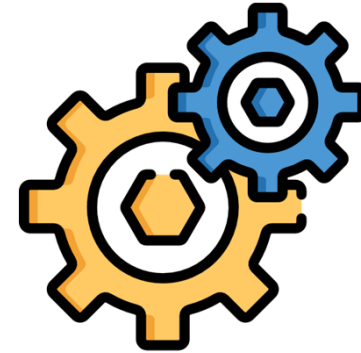
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Transparency

Implementation Techniques:

- Logging and Reporting
- User Notifications
- Documentation
- Status Dashboards
- Privacy Policies
- Transparency Services for Personal Data
- Data Breach Notifications



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Transparency



Think of it as ...



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Intervenability

“The protection goal of

Intervenability

is defined as the property that intervention is possible concerning all ongoing or planned processing of personal data.”

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Intervenability

... in other words:

- Self-Determination
- User Controls
- Rectification or Erasure of Data
- (Notice and) Choice
- Consent Withdrawal
- Claim Lodging / Dispute Raising
- Process Interruption

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Intervenability

Implementation Techniques:

- Configuration Menu
- Help Desks
- Stop-Button for Processes
- Break-Glass / Alert Procedures
- Manual Override of Automated Decisions
- External Supervisory Authorities (DPAs)



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Intervenability



Think of it as ...



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Data minimisation – how exactly? E.g. video surveillance

Many possible measures for data minimisation:
when, which data, for which analyses, ... really necessary?

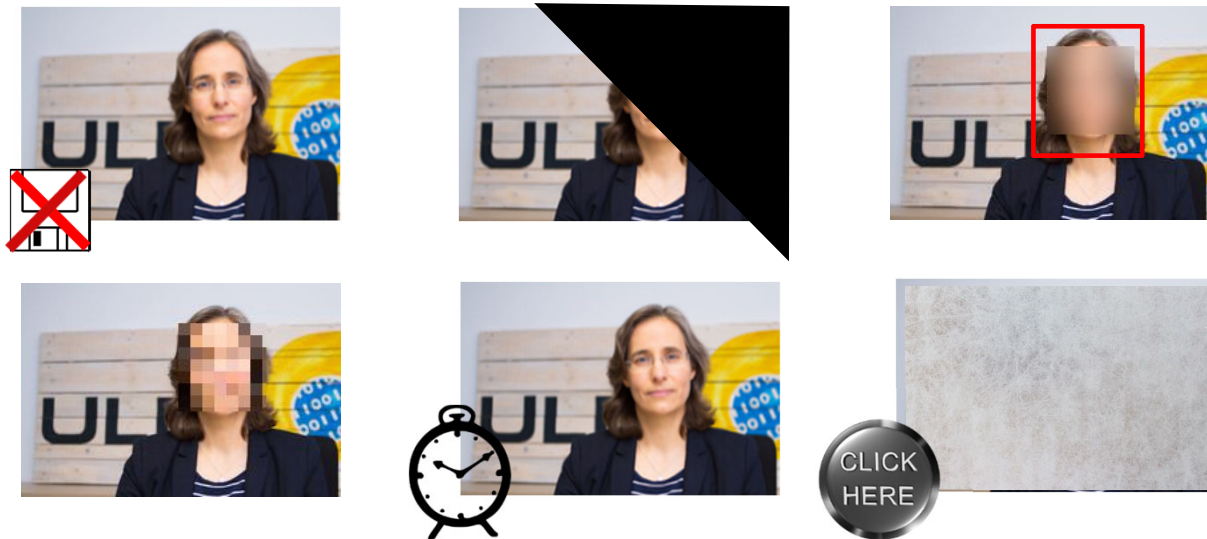


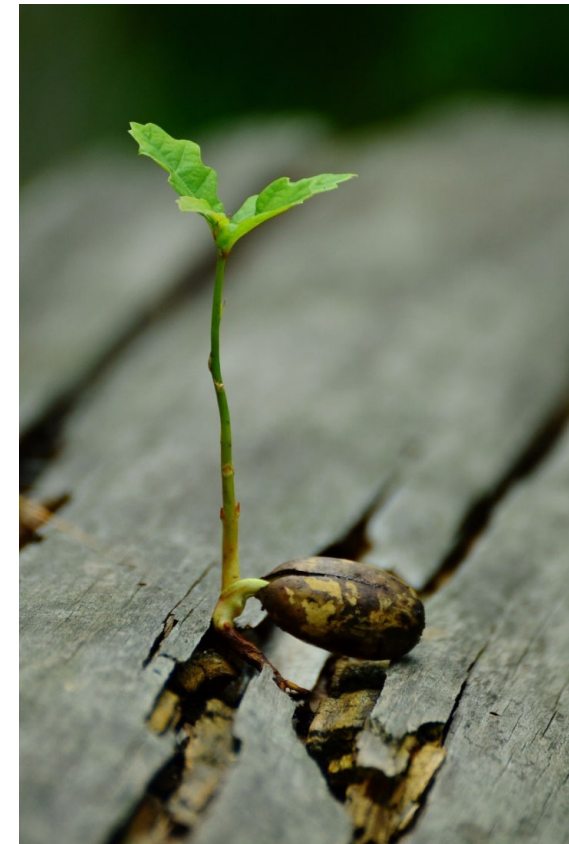
Foto: Markus Hansen

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Conclusion

- The GDPR is there – and **won't go away.**
- It's all about **risk mitigation**
- Security: only one aspect
- **Demand built-in data protection** from vendors, service providers and developers
- Data Protection Authorities can help ...
- ... and the **Standard Data Protection Model**



Source: congerdesign via Pixabay

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Further Reading

- Datatilsynet: Software Development with Data Protection by Design and by Default, 2017, <https://www.datatilsynet.no/en/about-privacy/virksomhetenes-plikter/data-protection-by-design-and-by-default/>
- DSK: SDM V3.0, 2022, <https://www.datenschutz-mv.de/datenschutz/datenschutzmodell/>
- EDPB: Guidelines 4/2019 on Article 25 Data Protection by Design and by Default, V2.0, 2020, https://www.edpb.europa.eu/our-work-tools/our-documents/guidelines/guidelines-42019-article-25-data-protection-design-and_en
- EDPB: Guidelines 03/2022 on Deceptive design patterns in social media platform interfaces: how to recognise and avoid them, V2.0, 2023, https://edpb.europa.eu/system/files/2023-02/edpb_03-2022_guidelines_on_deceptive_design_patterns_in_social_media_platform_interfaces_v2_en_0.pdf
- ENISA: Readiness Analysis for the Adoption and Evolution of Privacy Enhancing Technologies, 2016, <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/pets>
- ENISA: Engineering Personal Data Sharing, January 2023, <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/engineering-personal-data-sharing>
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- Hansen/Jensen/Rost: Protection Goals for Privacy Engineering, IWPE, 2015, <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/ielx7/7160794/7163193/07163220.pdf>
- Hoepman: Privacy Design Strategies, 2018, <https://www.cs.ru.nl/~jhh/publications/pds-booklet.pdf>
- Veale/Binns/Ausloos: When Data Protection by Design and Data Subject Rights Clash, in: IDPL 8 (2) 2018, 105, <https://doi.org/10.1093/idpl/ipy002>

Your questions?