Global Data Protection by Copenhagen Compliance*

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The Biggest GDPR Fines of 2021

Review of violations and fines levied in 2021

- The most common violations
- Growing lack of consent and transparency.



- GDPR is designed to make non-compliance a costly mistake
 - €10 million or 2% of a firm's annual revenue
 - 4% of annual revenue from the preceding year, whatever is higher
- Review of violations and fines levied in 2021
- The most common violations
 - Growing lack of consent and transparency.
- The trend in 2022.

Step 1: Obtain the buy-in





Key factor for success

Fines + Reputation





Senior managers
Chief compliance officer
Chief risk officer
Chief legal officer
Chief information offices
Chief security information officer



The Progression of fines





€ 400



Step 2. Why is GDPR important?



Fines!



20M EUR up to 4% global revenue in the last year

Failure to implement core principles, infringement of personal rights and the transfer of personal data to countries or organisations without adequate protection

10M EUR up to 2% global revenue in the last year

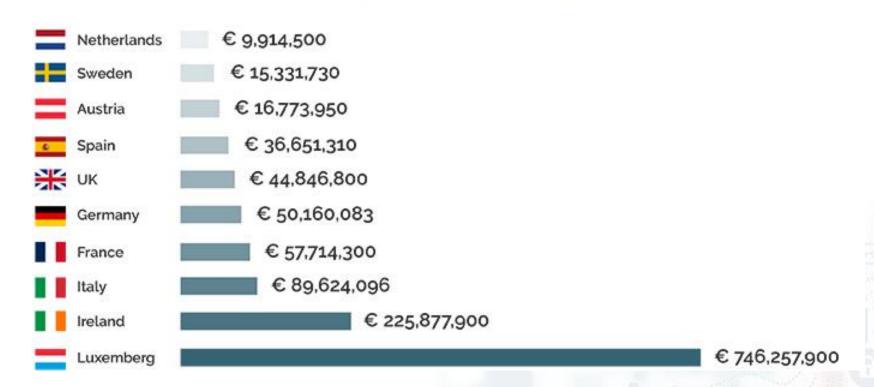
Failure to comply with technical and organisational requirements such as impact assessment, breach communication and certification

Reduced with appropriate technical and organisational measures



Highest GDPR Fines by Country

Total sum of GDPR fines imposed by country as of December 2021





GDPR Non-Compliance

The Most Common Violations

Cumulative GDPR fines by violation as of December 2021



Non-Compliance with general data processing principles

784,694,744



Insufficient fulfilment of information obligations

234,966,595



Insufficient legal basis for data processing

192,414,588



Insufficient technical and organisational measures to ensure information security

69,733,969



Insufficient fulfilment of data subjects rights

16,351,325

Principles





Processed lawfully, fairly and transparently

Processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security





Collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes

Accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date





Adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary

Kept for no longer than is necessary







Privacy Information (data Subject)



Consent

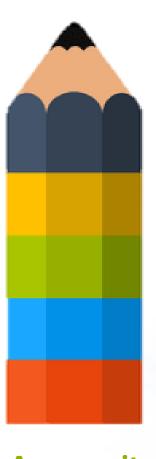
Data subjects understand and explicitly or implicitly agree with the uses of personal information

Notice

Data subjects receive a clear statement on the reason, retention period, access and the rights of personal information

Right to be forgotten

Data subjects are allowed to erase personal information from data controllers and third parties



Anonymity

Data subjects have the option of not identify themselves

Access and correction

Data subjects access and correct personal information to ensure is accurate, complete and relevant

Choice

Data subjects make an informed decision regarding the permits on personal information

Sensitivity

Data subjects are more sensitive to personal data involving health, lifestyle, criminal records..







Non-Compliance with general data processing principles

784,694,744

GDPR Principles

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Principles





the controller be able to demonstrate accountability

- Being able to demonstrate best efforts to comply with the GDPR principles
- Proactive approach to properly manage personal data and to address privacy risks by a structured privacy management program

Principles





Proportionality

processing only if necessary, for the attainment of the stated purpose

- Personal data must be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purposes
- By the data processor and controller
- Requires to use the less intrusive means of processing



Insufficient fulfilment of information obligations

234,966,595

GDPR Principles



Data Controller Obligations

- Ensure data is processed lawfully and in a transparent manner to the data subject.
- Ensure data collected and processed for specific purposes, and not in a manner incompatible with original purposes.
- Ensure collected data is accurate and up-to-date.
- Ensure you are able to demonstrate compliance.

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/data-protection-factsheet-smeobligations_en.pdf GDPR Principles



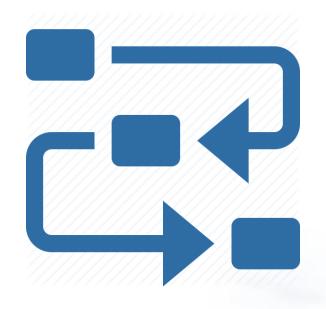
Legal Bases For Processing Personal Data



Legitimate Interest

Compliance with Legal Obligation

Vital Interest of Individual



Contract

Consent

Public Interest

If it is hard to obtain a valid consent, then another more appropriate legal basis should be used Difficulties collecting consent = more appropriate legal basis should be used Consent is not appropriate = may be considered unfair and misleading





GDPR Principles



Insufficient fulfilment of data subjects rights

16,351,325

Data Subject Rights



Right to be informed

Article 13, 14

Recitals 60-62

Right to Erasure (RTBF)

Article 17, 19

Recitals 65 & 66

Right to Object

Article 21

Recital 69 & 70

Right of Access by the Data Subject

Article 15
Recitals 63 & 64

Right to Restrict Processing

Article 18, 19
Recital 67

Automated Decision Making

Article 22
Recital 71 & 72

Right to Rectification

Article 16, 19

Right to Data Portability

Article 20 Recital 68

Right to Withdraw Consent

Article 7
Recital 32, 33, 41, 43

GDPR Principles



Insufficient technical and organisational measures to ensure information security

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GDPR Enforcement Tracker

GDPR Enforcement Tracker is an overview of fines and penalties which data protection authorities within the EU have imposed under the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, DSGVO).

All fines are made public, therefore the list is not complete, and does not include fines imposed under national / non-European laws, under non-data protection laws (e.g. competition laws / electronic communication laws) and under "old" pre-GDPR-laws.

GDPR Enforcement Tracker - list of GDPR fines





Global Standards, Global Compliance Platform

Kersi F. Porbunderwalla is the Secretary General of Copenhagen Compliance® and Managing Partner of E-Compliance Academy, Information Security Institute and EUGDPR Institute®. Kersi is a global consultant, teacher, instructor, researcher, commentator and practitioner on GDPR, Corporate Governance, Risk Management, Compliance and IT-security (GRC), Bribery, Fraud and anti-Corruption (BFC) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) issues. Kersi lectures at The Govt. Law College (Thrissur, India) Georgetown University (Washington) Cass Business School (London), Fordham University (New York) and Renmin Law School (Beijing). Kersi has conducted several hundred workshops, seminars and international speaking assignments on Regulatory Compliance, GDPR, GRC, CSR, and BFC issues.







E-learning platform for Insights/Online Seminars



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