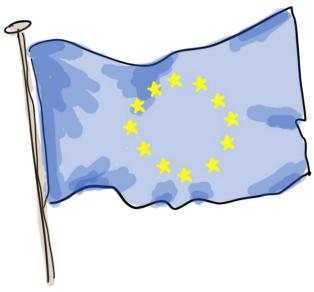
New European Union
Data Privacy Laws
Could Cost Your
Company Money



Wednesday, 6 December 2017



# Learning objectives

- Assess your organizations current state of data collection management
- Recognize customer personal data and identify where and how it is collected, created, stored, used, transferred and eliminated
- Identify the key deliverables including policies and procedures that your enterprise needs to comply with the GDPR

# Agenda

- Introduction to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- Pinpointing personal data
- Purposes of processing
- Assessment tools
- Data flow mapping
- Identifying project scope
- A slide for busy executives

# Introduction

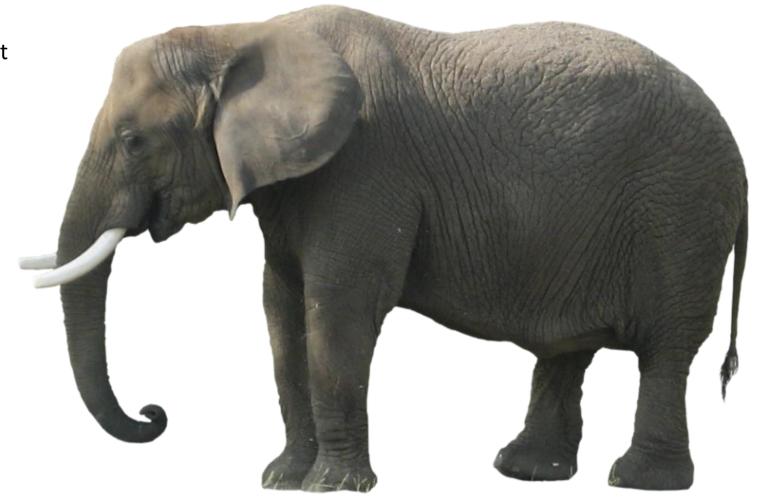


# GDPR - the scale of the challenge

"When eating an elephant take one bite at a time"

Creighton W. Abrams





## The scale of *your* challenge?

How compliant are you with existing data protection legislation?





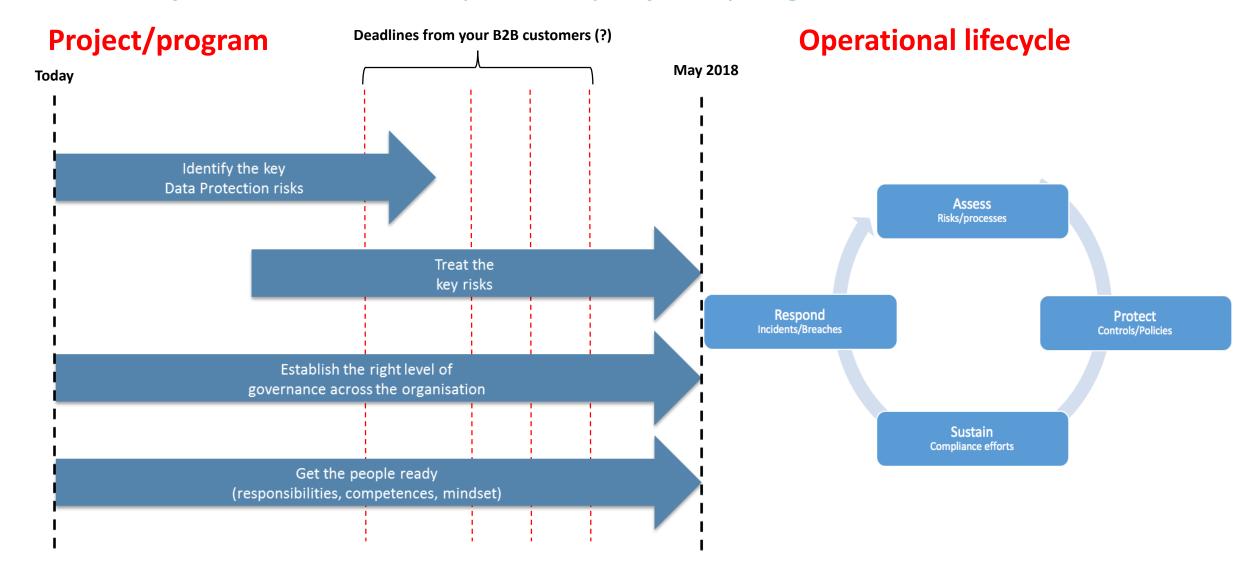


GDPR – a "bit extra" on top of an existing regime

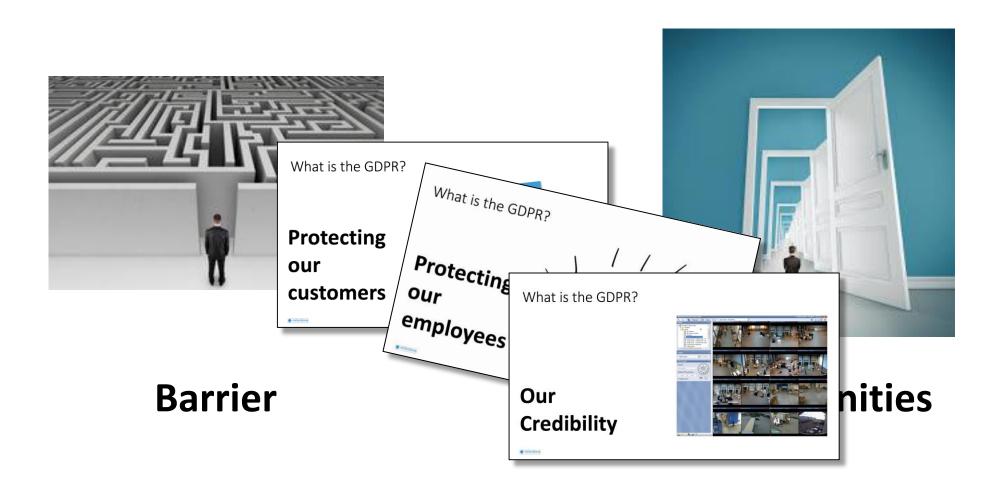


GDPR – a new recipe may be needed

## GDPR – just another compliance project/program?



## How are you framing your GDPR challenge?



## High level view of the GDPR

## What organizations have to do







Institute safeguards for cross-border data transfers



Maintain appropriate data security



and fairly, and where relevant, get appropriate consent and provide notification of personal data processing activities

Collect personal data lawfully



Get a parent's consent to collect data for children under 16



Consult with regulators before certain processing activities



Provide appropriate data protection training to personnel having permanent or regular access to personal data



**Conduct Data Protection** Impact Assessments on new processing activities



Implement Data Protection-by-Design (Privacy "baked-in")



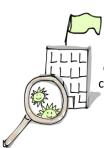
Take responsibility for the security and processing activities of third-party vendors

Request the ability to move their

data to a different organization



Appoint a Data **Protection Officer** (if you regularly process lots of data, or particularly sensitive data)



Be able to demonstrate compliance on demand



Notify data protection agencies and affected individuals of data breaches in certain circumstances

## What individuals can do



Withdraw consent for processing



Request that

their information

is deleted when

there's no

purpose to

retain it

Request a copy of all of their data & request corrections if wrong



Object to automated decision-making processes, including profiling

## What regulators can do



Ask for records of processing activities and proof of steps taken to comply with the GDPR



Impose temporary data processing bans, require data breach notification, or order erasure of personal data



Suspend cross-border data flows

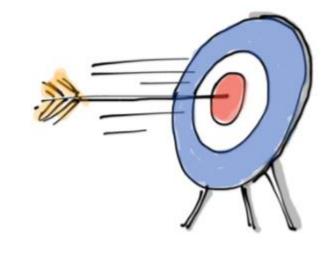


Enforce penalties of up to €20 million or 4% of annual revenues for noncompliance

Remember to submit questions via the Q&A function



# Pinpointing personal data



# Categories of personal data

**Categories of personal data** 

Sensitive personal data

Information about economic and financial aspects (salary, financial situation, fiscal situation, etc.)

Data related to health

Personal life (habits, family situations, etc.)

Data revealing racial or ethnic origin

Biometric data intended to identify an individual physical person

Civil status, identity, identifiable information, images, etc

Connection details (IP address, log files, etc.)

Data related to sex life or orientation

Data related to criminal convictions or offences

Localisation details (movements, GPS coordinates, GSM, etc.)

National identification number

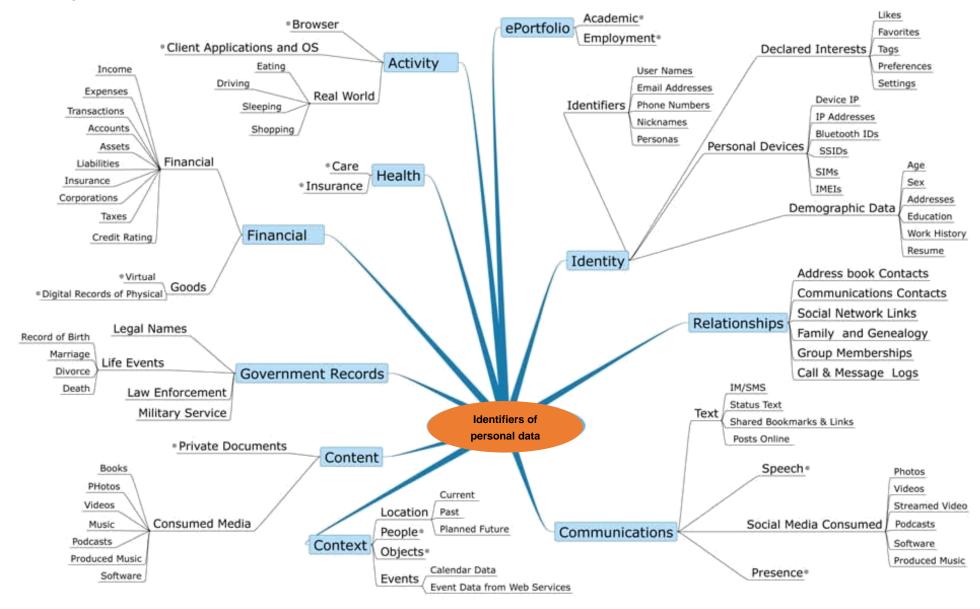
Data revealing union membership

Data revealing religious or philosophical beliefs

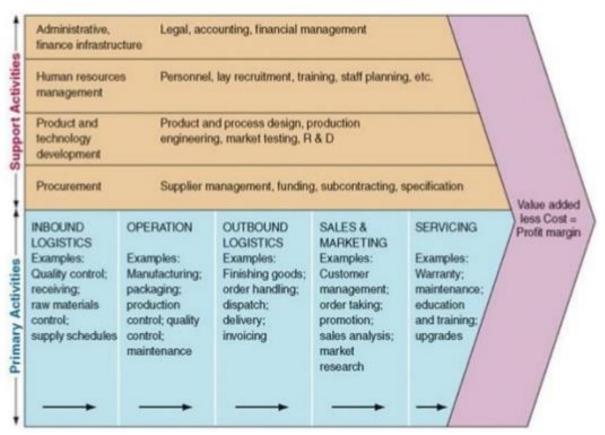
Data revealing political opinions



## Examples of Personal data identifiers



## Starting Point - Value Chain Map



The idea of the value chain is based on the process view of organisations, the idea of seeing a manufacturing (or service) organisation as a system, made up of subsystems each with inputs, transformation processes and outputs.

In the GDPR Project, the Value Chain Map provides a useful context of identifying data flows containing personal data.

# Overview of processes

3.9

4.9

5.9

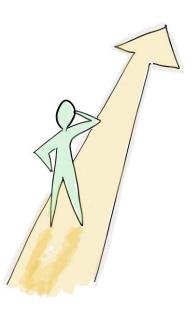
Manage External P&B suppliers

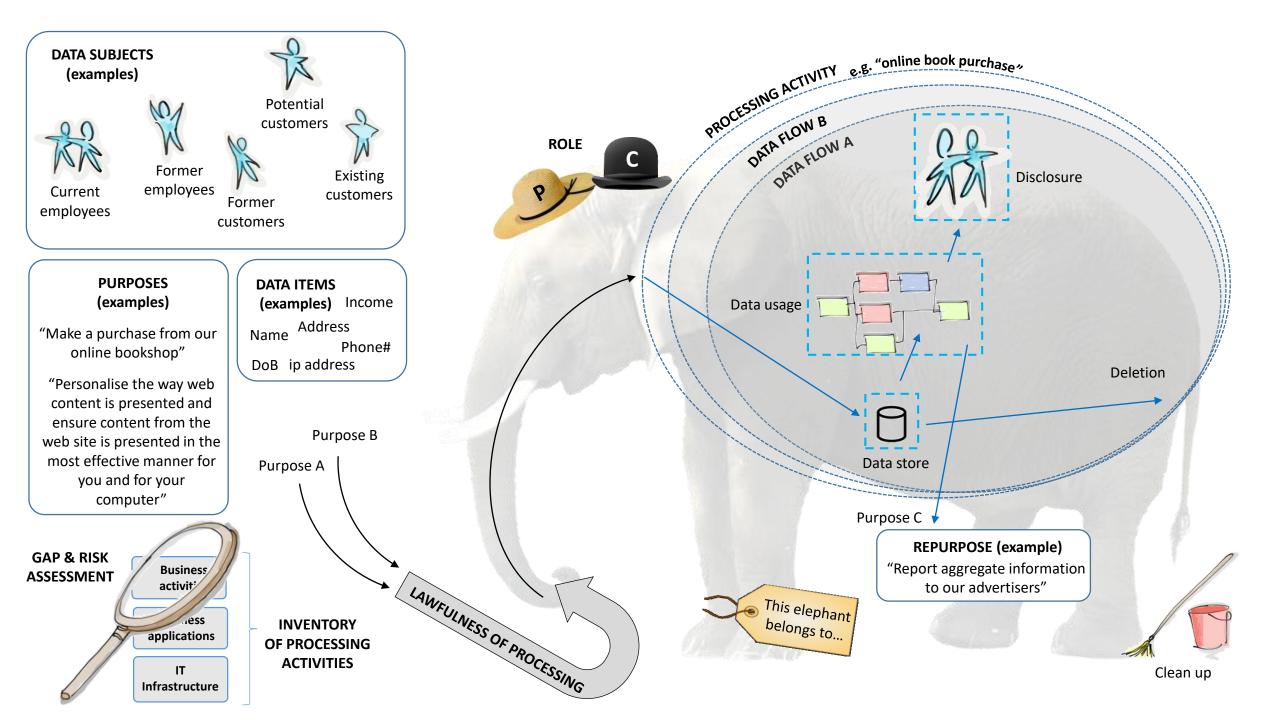
## - Generic HR example

### **HR Services**

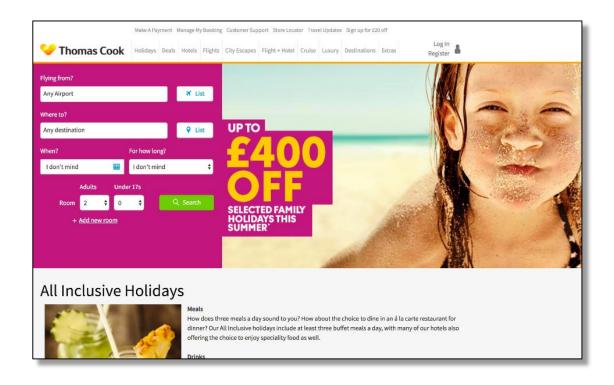
HR Strategy & Planning 1.0	Organisational Development	Recruitment 3.0	Employee Management 4.0	Payroll & Benefits 5.0	Time & Attendance 6.0	Learning Management 7.0	Performance Management 8.0	Talent Management 9.0	Health and Safety 10.0	HR information 11.0	HR Function 12.0
1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	1000	6.0	7.0		9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
Analyse trends & requirements 1.1	Define org. Values & Objectives 2.1	Develop & Maintain Recruitment Policies 3.1	Develop & Maintain Personnel Policies 4.1	Develop & Maintain Salary & Benefits Packages 5.1	Resource Planning & Budgeting 6.1	Develop & Maintain Learning Policies 7.1	Develop 8. Maintain Performance Policies 8.1	Develop & Maintain Talent Policies 9.1	Develop & Maintain H&S Policies 10.1	Develop & Maintain HR Data Policies 11.1	Manage HR Resources 12.1
Create HR Strategy 1.2	Define org. Models & Structures 2.2	Produce Recruitment Plans 3.2	Data Management & Maintenance 4.2	Payroll Administration 5.2	Time Management 6.2	Assess & Plan Development Needs 7.2	Manage Probations & Trials 8.2	Manage Org. Reviews 9.2	Provide H&S Advice 10.2	Administer HR Data Changes 11.2	Develop & Maintain Hi System 12.2
Create Business Unit People Strategies 1.3	Create Job Descriptions 2.3	Manage Authorisation Process 3.3	Organisational Structure recording 4.3	Benefits Administration 5.3	Record & Manage Absence 6.3	Plan & Schedule Learning Sessions 7.3	Manage Perf. & Potential Reviews 8.3	Develop & Maintain TD Programme 9.3	Conduct H&S Audits 10.3	Provide HR KPI Reporting 11.3	HR Line Mgt. 12.3
Create HR Development Plans 1.4	Evaluate Jobs 2.4	Design Recruitment Campaign 3.4	Contact information sites 4.4	Pension Administration 5.4	Temporary Leave 6.4	Develop & Maintain Training Materials 7.4	Manage 360 degree survey 8.4	Manage Succession Planning 9.4	Manage H&S Reporting 10.4	Manage HR Data Integrity 11.4	Manage HR Perform. 12.4
Create HR Financial Plans 1.5	Administer Template Changes 2.5	Candidate Management 3.5	Employee Records 4.5	Travel & Expenses Administration 5.5	Compensation Management 6.5	Deliver Learning Sessions 7.5	Manage Employee Engagement Survey 8.5	Record Talent Development Results 9.5	Manage H&S Incidents 10.5	Manage Call Handling 11.5	Manage Internal Suppliers 12.5
	Manage External OD Suppliers 2.6	Pre-screening & Assessment 3.6	Employee Movements 4.6	Payroll Accounting 5.6	Negotiate Union Agreements 6.6	Evaluate Learning Effectiveness 7.6	Record Perf. Management Results 8.6	Manage External T&D Suppliers 9.6	Manage External H&S Suppliers 10.6		Manage HR Projects 12.6
		Interview & Selection 3.7	Employee Case Handling 4.7	Bonus Administration 5.7	Administer Union Agreements 6.7	Competence Documentation & Reporting 7.7	Manage External Perf. Mgm. Suppliers 8.7				
		New Joiner Handling 3.8	Relocation Administration 4.8	Termination Benefits 5.8		Manage External T&D Suppliers 7.8					
		Onboarding Programme	Exit Handling	Year-End Processing							

# Purposes of processing





# Example "purposes" – travel company (website)



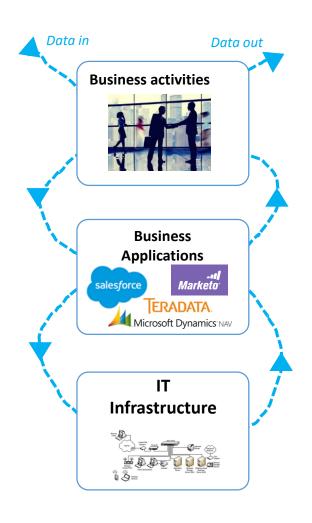
- To make a travel booking
- Enter a competition or promotion
- Complete a survey
- Report a problem with the web site
- Details of transactions carried out through the site and of the fulfilment of bookings/purchases
- Internal research purposes
- Improve customer service
- Report aggregate information to advertisers

## Example "purposes" – employee data



- To assess an individual's qualifications and suitability for a position
- To administer a range of HR processes (e.g. performance review, disciplinary action)
- For remuneration, payroll and pension admin.
- To establish a contact point in the event of an emergency at work
- To manage an employee's interactions with the various facilities and services offered by the organisation (e.g. physical access)
- To establish an employee's training and development requirements

## Simple 3-layer organizational model



## **Business activity layer**

- Business processes, procedures, activities, work, "getting stuff done"
- These are either automated, manual or a combination of the two
- In-house or 3rd party, or combinations

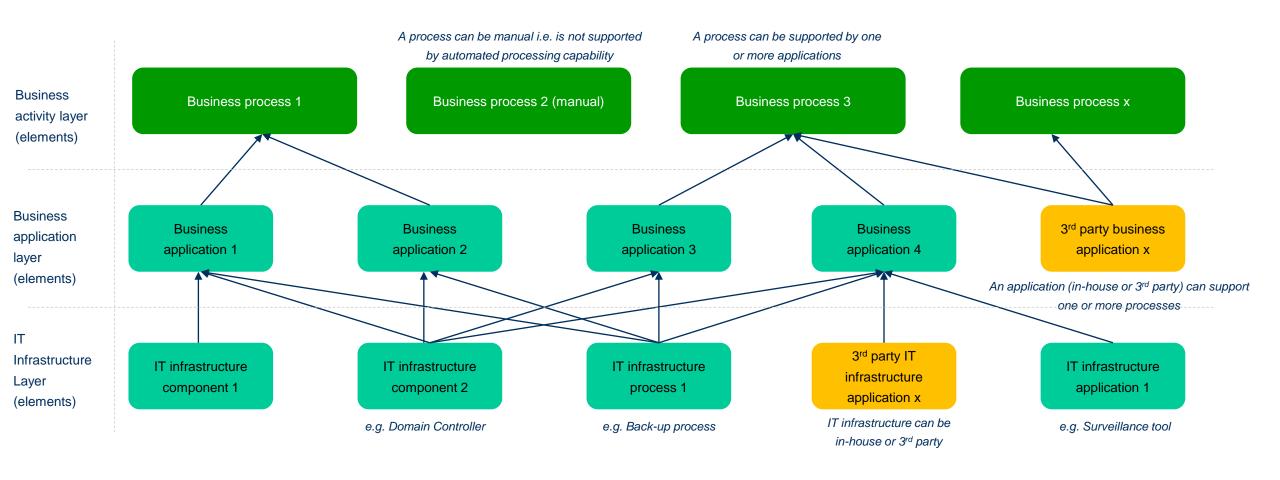
## **Business application layer**

- Software, applications that provide automated processing to support business activities
- In-house or 3rd party, or combinations

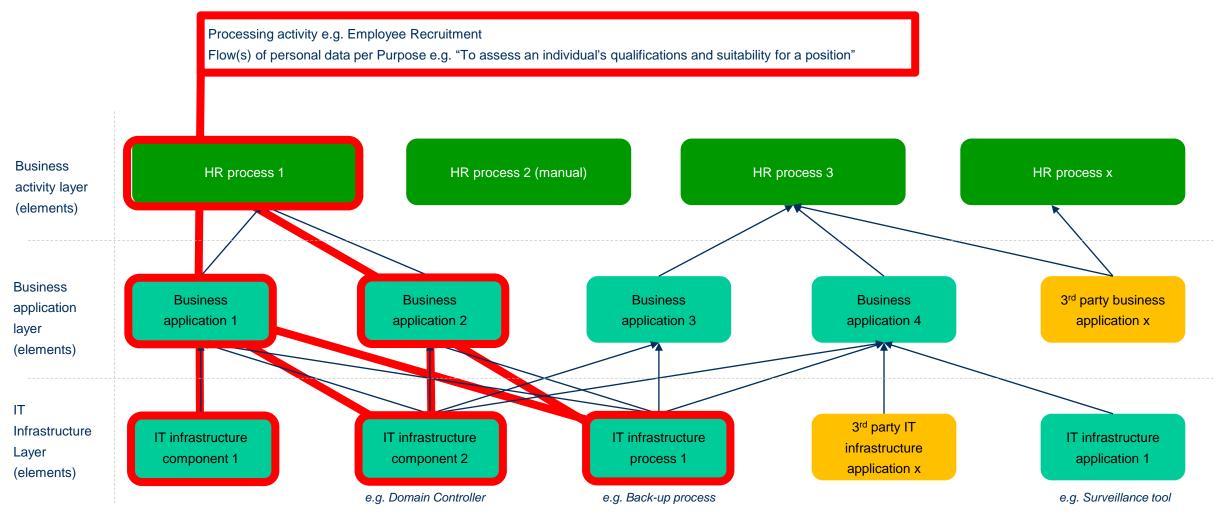
### IT infrastructure layer

- IT processes, hardware components, IT applications, IT services
- In-house or 3rd party, or combinations.

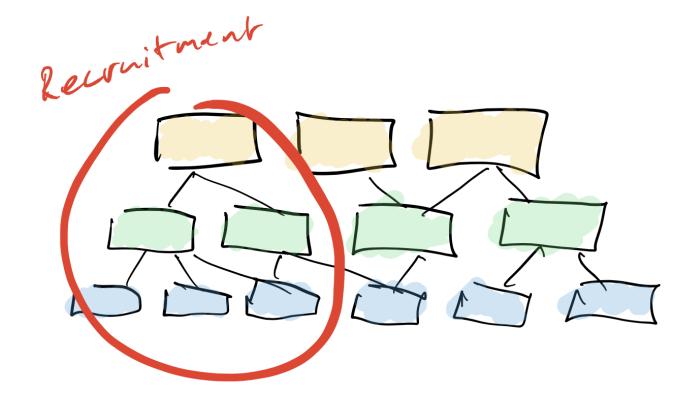
# Identifying data flow scope (conceptual)



# Identifying data flow scope (conceptual)



# Assessment tools



## Internal tools to support Article 30 (Records of processing Activities)

### Registry of processing activities (SharePoint list)

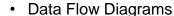


- · Processing activity
- Purpose
- Element category (bus. activity, bus. application, IT infra.)
- Element name
- Data type (personal, sensitive, non-personal)
- GDPR scope (in/out)
- Prioritization (e.g. volume, risk, business impact)
- Source (Internal, 3<sup>rd</sup> parties)
- Legal entity
- Department
- Accountable
- Responsible
- Documentation link

### Documentation (SharePoint document library)







- Article 30 documents
- Information Security Assessments
- Legal Assessments
- System landscapes
- Assessment reports

### Gap & risk log (SharePoint list)



## Tool inspiration



## **Tool categories:**

**Activity Monitoring** 

**Assessment Management** 

**Consent Management** 

**Data Discovery** 

Data Mapping

De-identification/ Pseudonymity

**Enterprise Communications** 

**Incident Response** 

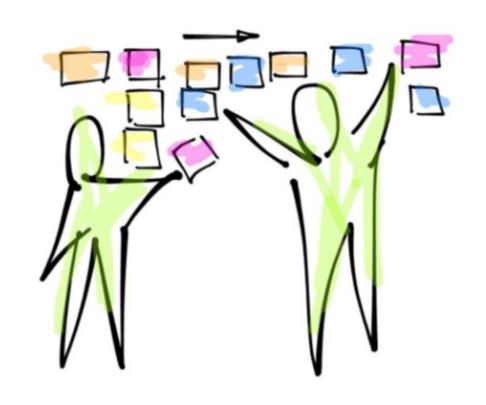
Website Scanning

https://iapp.org/media/pdf/resource\_center/Tech-Vendor-Directory-1.4-electronic.pdf

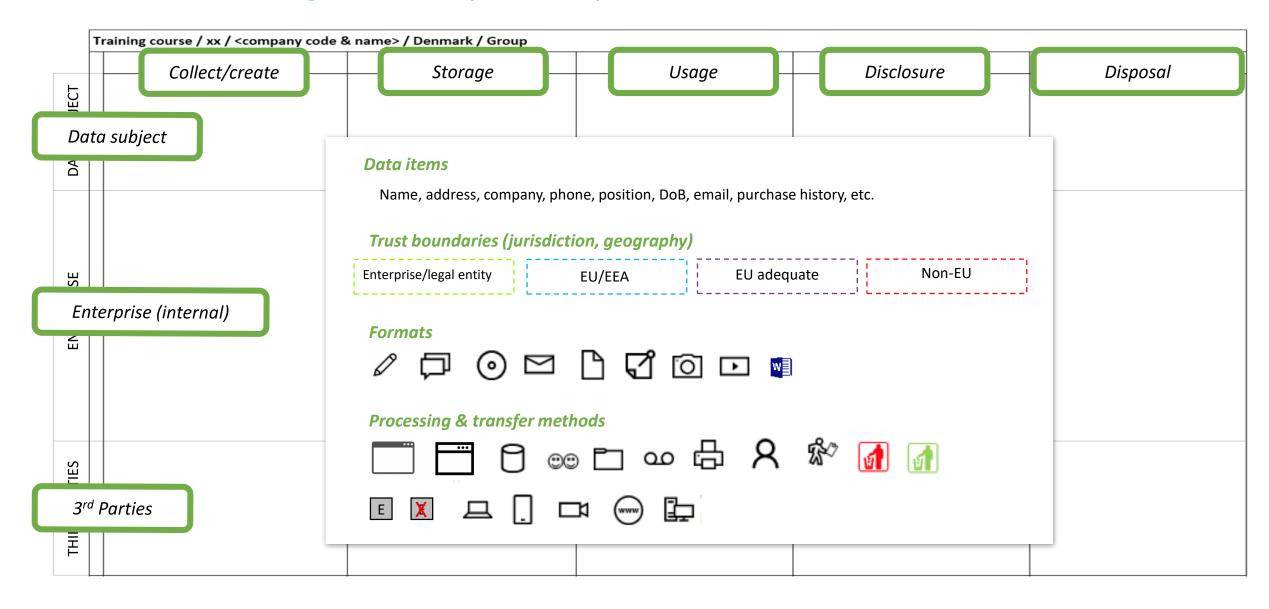
Remember to submit questions via the Q&A function



# Data flow mapping



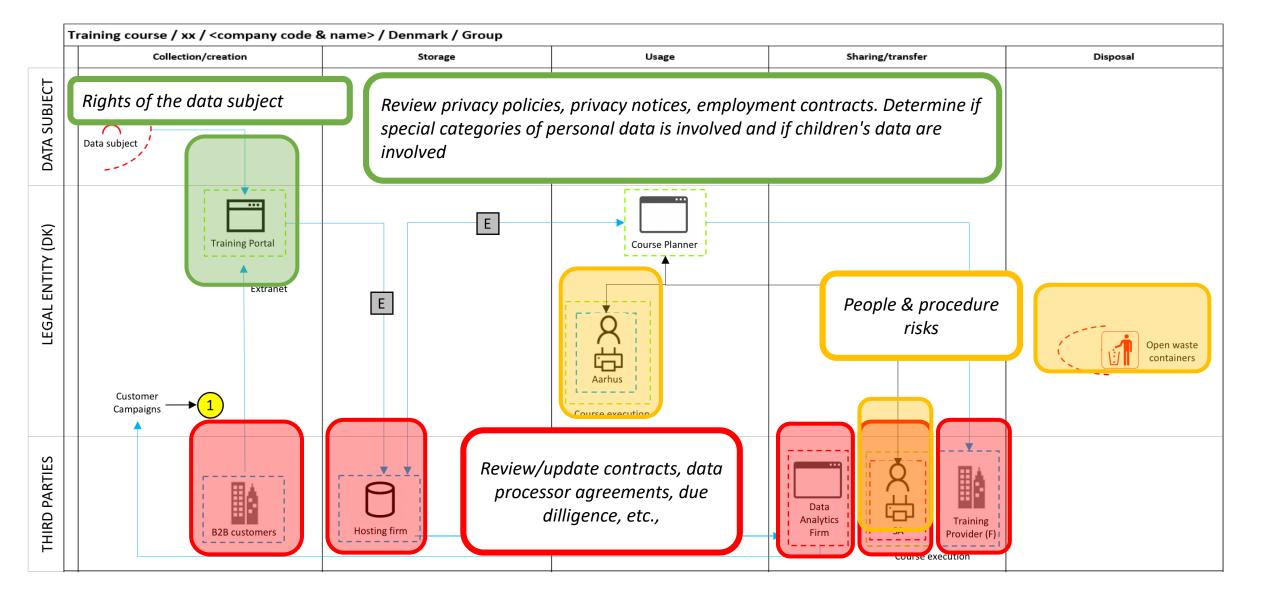
## Data Flow Diagram – key concepts



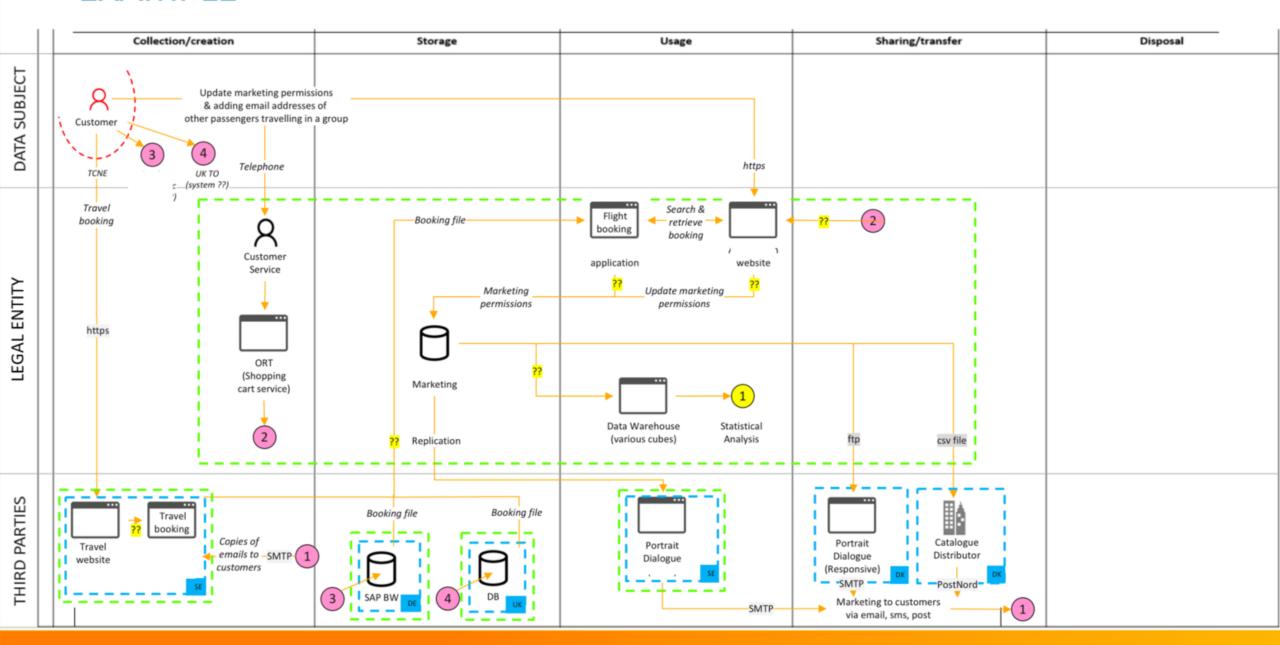
# Data Flow Mapping - example

"integrity & confidentiality" Training course / xx / <company code & name> / Denmark / Group Collection/creation Storage Usage Sharing/transfer Disposal DATA SUBJECT Internet "lawfulness, fairness Data subject & transparency" Ε LEGAL ENTITY (DK) Training Portal Course Planner Extranet Е "data minimisation" "accuracy" & "storage limitation" Campaigns Course execution "purpose limitation" THIRD PARTIES Data Analytics Training Hosting firm B2B customers Firm Provider (F) Course execution

# Data Flow Mapping - example



## **EXAMPLE**



## Data flow elicitation techniques

Information about as-is data flows can be elicited using various techniques and combinations of them.

Some people are more comfortable with one than another. Some like to share knowledge, others don't. Some prefer to be visual, liner, physical etc.



Inspect existing documentation



Facilitated workshops with SMEs



Interviews with key resources



Questionnaires



Observation



Physical data flow walk through

#### Pros:

- Avoid time/effort documenting
- Reduce disturbing busy colleagues
- Useful if key resources are missing

#### Cons.

- May not exist
- May be out-to-date
- May not reflect what's really happening

#### Pros:

- Consistent structure
- Can gather end-to-end input quickly if everyone's available
- Teamthink also good to reach consensus
- Saves time for the team in gathering individuals

#### Cons:

- Sometimes perceived as resource intensive
- Knowledge gaps if everyone is not available
- Extra effort in capturing information

#### Pros:

- Formal or informal
- Focused dialogue
- Builds relationships

#### Cons:

- Skill needed to capturing information
- Time consuming for the team
- Not good at reaching consensus about a data flow

#### Pros:

- Elicit information from large groups of people
- Focused
- Easier analysis for closed questions

#### Cons:

- Analysis can be time consuming if questions are open-ended
- Not so good for building relationships

#### Pros:

- Ability to spot good/bad habits or behavious
- Can get clarification by asking immediately
- Good to spot environmental and behaviour aspects

#### Cons:

- Can be negatively disruptive
- Time consuming

#### Pros:

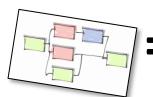
- Practical understanding and context
- Good to spot environmental aspects
- Builds relationships
- Sometimes easier to remember (physical experience)

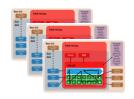
#### Cons:

- Time consuming
- Extra effort in capturing information





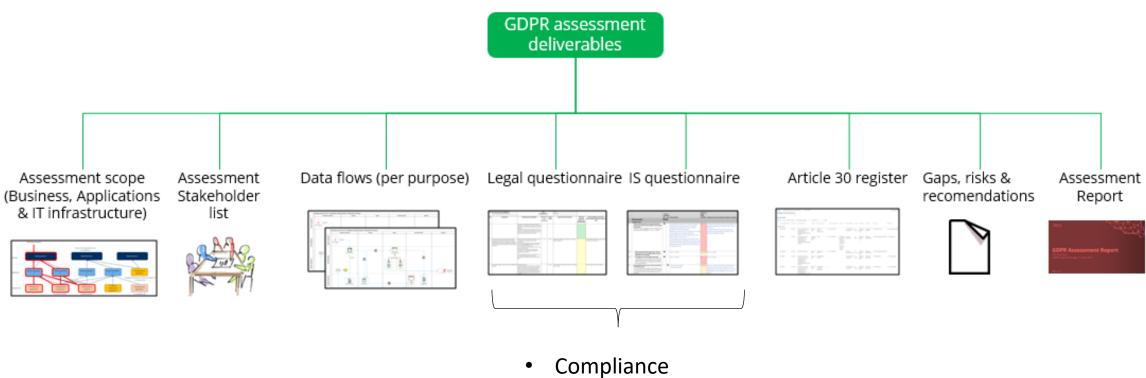






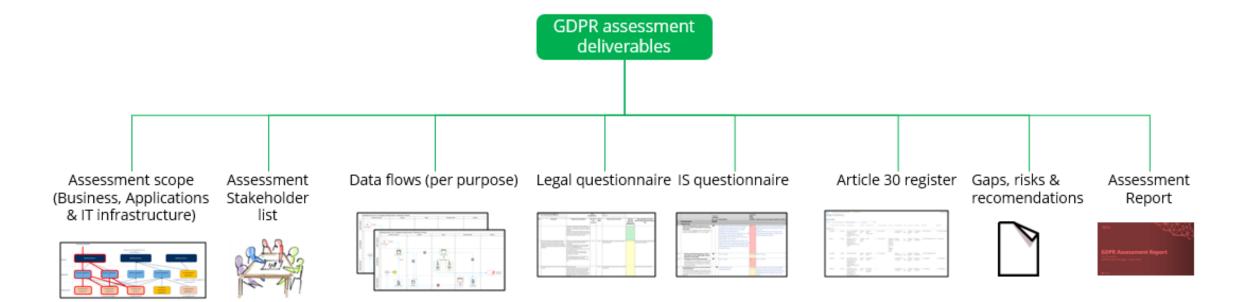


## As-is assessment – key deliverables



- People & procedure
- Technical
- Physical

# Assessment – deliverables and competences





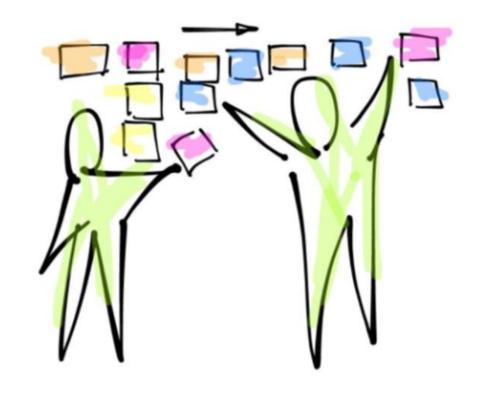
#### Minimal assessment team:

- Workshop facilitator (Business Analyst/Process Consultant)
- Legal SME (Privacy Lawyer)
- Information Security SME

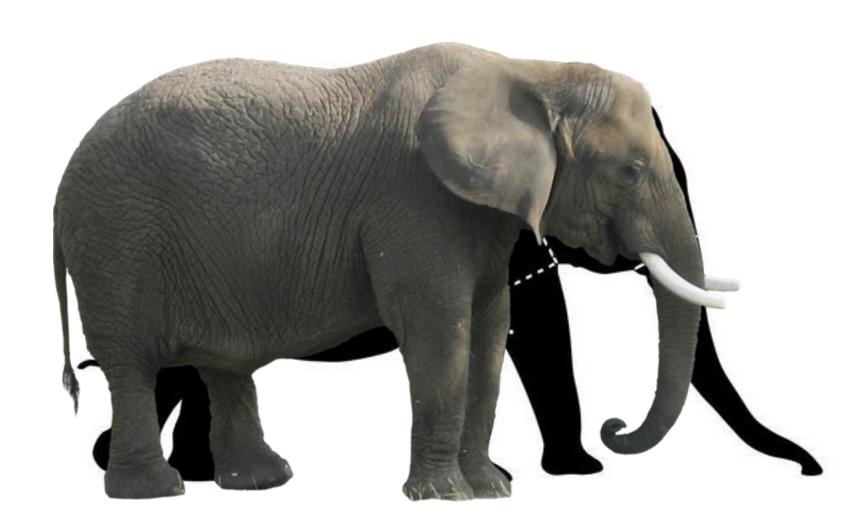
Remember to submit questions via the Q&A function



# Identifying project scope



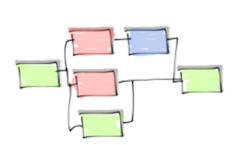
## Identifying project scope



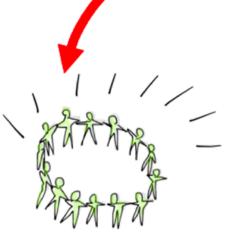
### Identifying project scope – how to start



How does GDPR impact these perspectives in your organisation?



New or amended processes, procedures and functions



Changes to, or new organisational roles & responsibilities, staffing levels, skills and culture



Changes to, or rew technologies, tools, IT applications, IT infrastructure

Contracts, Data Processor Agreements, Policies, Consent Records, Privacy Notices etc., etc.

New or changes to information, agreements, contracts, data, documents, reports, records, etc.

### Project scope – example

GDPR Articles 35, 36 and 83 and Recitals 84, 89-96

(1) Where a type of processing in particular using new technologies, and taking into account the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing, is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons, the controller at a local particular processing operations on the protection of personal data. A single assessment may address a set of similar processing operations that present similar high risks.









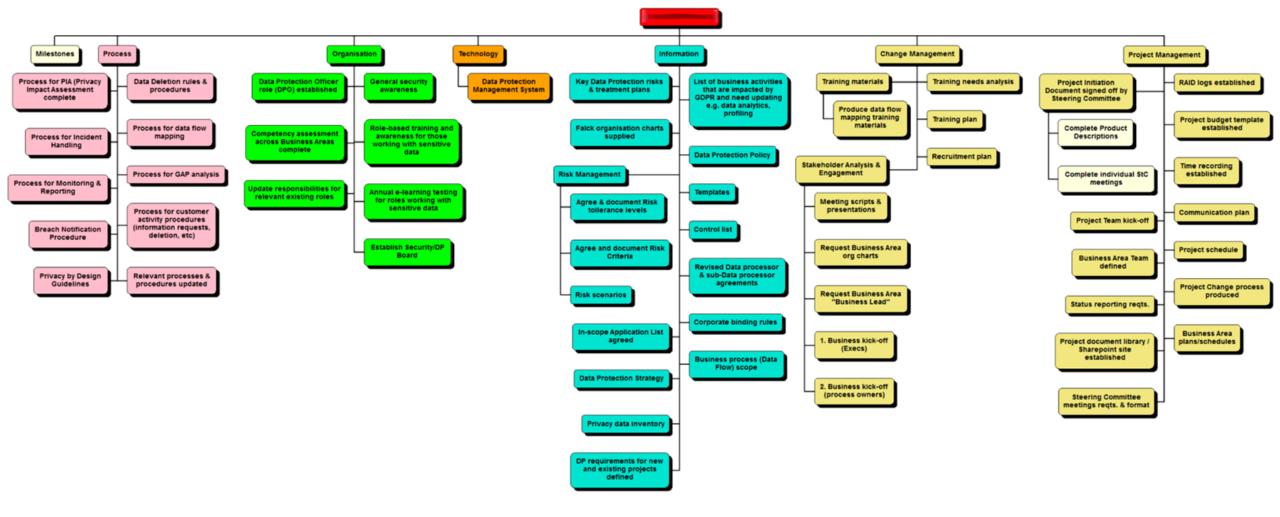
- Process for DPIA
- Embed in
  - Business case process
  - IT Change process
  - Project Management Method
- Etc

- Process owner
- Competences
  - Privacy risk
- Training
- Awareness
- Etc.

- DPIA repository
- Risk acceptance database
- Update CAB tools
- Etc

- Template
- Reporting
- Closure records
- Metrics
- Etc

## GDPR Project Deliverables Breakdown Structure

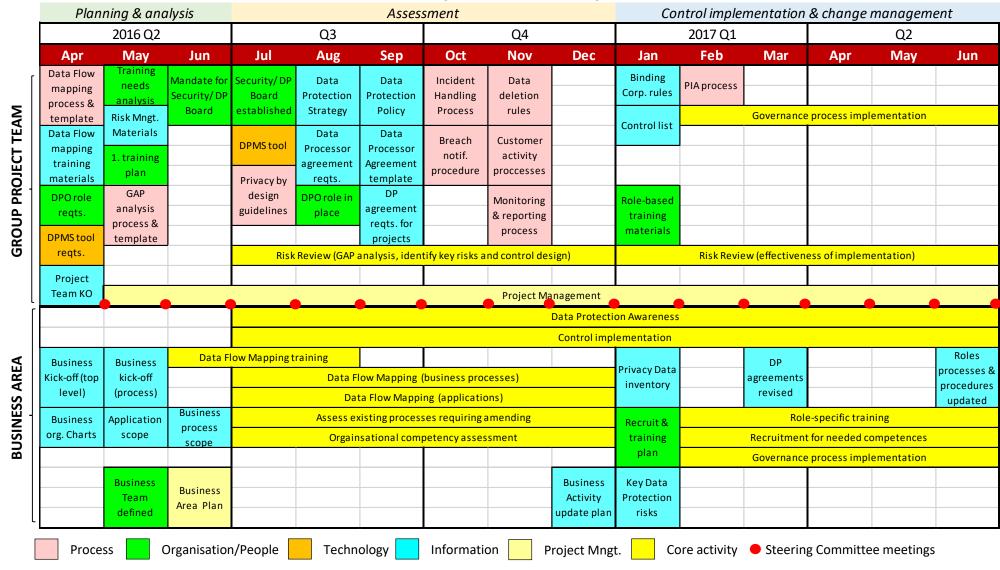


## GDPR Deliverables Roadmap – example 1

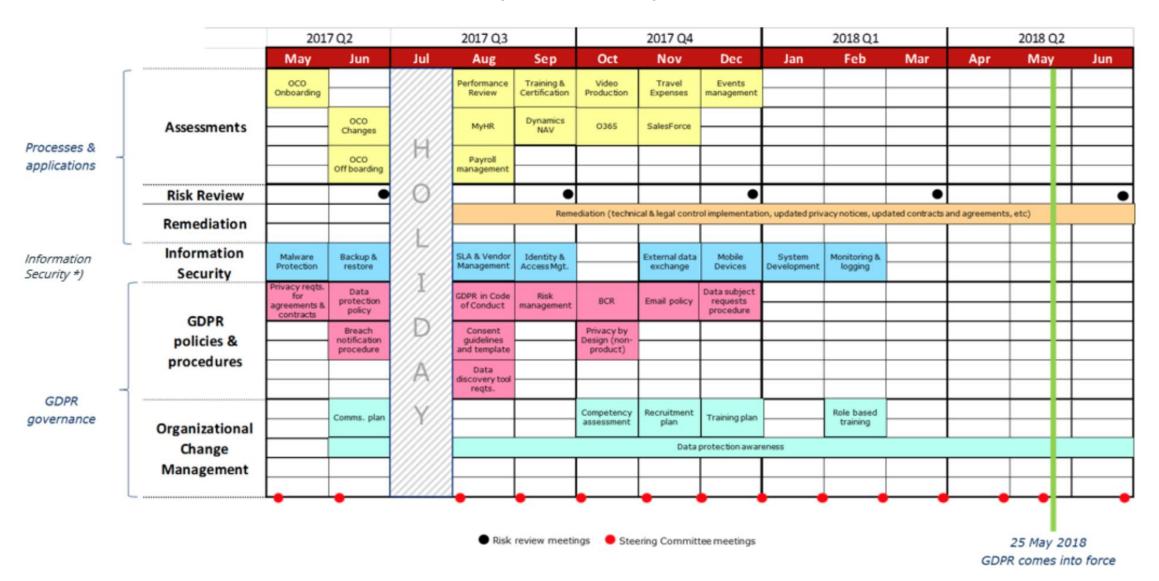
Prepare & plan Pilot			Assessment						Control implementation & change management					
2017 Q1			2017 Q2 2017 Q3						2017 Q4			2018 Q1		
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
							Da	ata protection av	wareness campa	ign				
roject team			Organizational competency assessment						Recruitment & training					
kick-off	Core team training								plan					
unctional kick-offs									Role based training		Recruitment for needed competences			
Initial comms. &								materials		Role-specific training (sprints)				
training materials					Assess infli	ght projects								
Data flow mapping procedure & template	Proof of	Pilot mapping & assessment	Revise data processor agreements & contracts (sprints)											
	concept		Data flow mapping & Gap and Risk assessment (sprints) Revise p					privacy notices & statements (sprints) Readiness reviews & tests				cests		
						Da	ta protection poli	& control implementation (sprints)						
	Legal & IS Assessment questionnaire		Audit & compliance policy						Update business processes (sprints)					
			Information management policy	Data processor standards & agreements	Data use procedures		3 <sup>rd</sup> party data exchange agreements	Privacy data inventory	Privacy notice inventory	DP agreement inventory				
	Data protection strategy	Data protection policy	Information classification procedure	Privacy by design procedures	Data collection procedures		Data portability procedures	Gap & risk list	Monitoring & reporting procedures	Internal audit procedures	Binding corporate rules			
Process & application scope	Risk Management materials		Document & record control policy	DP impact assessment procedures	Data quality procedures		Data disposal procedures	Information notices procedures		Due diligence & 3 <sup>rd</sup> parties audit procedures				
DP lanagement vstem reqts.		DP management system implemented	Public trust charter		Subject access procedures		Breach notification procedure	Incident handling procedure		Complaints procedures	Enforcement notices procedures			
oject portal & project locument tandards		Map InfoSec controls to GDPR Information security policies, proceed					policies, procedu	ires & control im	plementation (s	prints)				



#### GDPR Deliverables Roadmap – example 2



## GDPR Deliverables Roadmap – example 3



#### Project scope – Deliverable Description

Data flow mapping procedure & template

Deliverable description

#### **Purpose**

 To consistently map the flow of personal data across the data life-cycle: collect/create, store, use, disclose, dispose in order to provide a basis for identifying compliance gaps and risks

#### **GDPR** reference

- To comply with the documentation requirements such as Article 30 (Records of processing activities), a number of items have to be documented after identifying personal data flows through drawing the diagrams.
- The documentation can also document potential risk and indicate compliance with a number of areas in the GDPR such as Articles\* 5, 22, 24, 25, 30 and 32

\*5: Principles relating to processing of personal data; 22: Automated individual decision making, including profiling; 24:Responsibility of the controller; 25: Data protection by design and by default; 30: Records of processing activities; 32:Security of processing

#### **Description and format**

The procedure will describe how to map the flow of personal data using standard procedure templates. The procedure will describe various elicitation approaches as well as how to complete the mapping template

Completing the procedure will determining what data are collected, the reasons for collection, what the data is used for, how it is processed in each step (shared, edited, stored etc.), who has access to the data, is the data shared with other parties, is data used for other purposes than initially planned, role (controller, processor or both), are data processor agreements in place, does data flow outside the EU, etc.

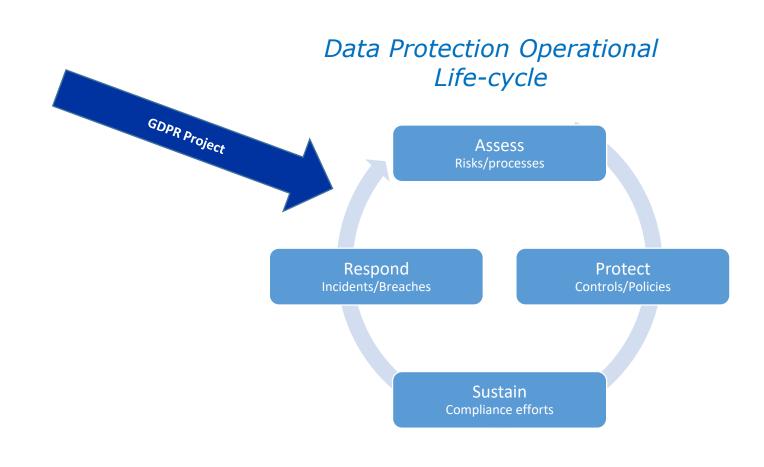
The format of the template will be in Visio using vertical swim lanes for each stage of the data cycle.

Owner —	
	Frepore & plan         Flet         Assessment         Control implementation & change managem           2017 QL         2017 QL         2017 QL         2017 QL         2017 QL
	Sen. Felt Mar Age May Sun Sul Aug Sap Oct Now Dec Sun Felti Oct protesting exercises category
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	Angles period   Reg 35000   Re
Key tasks	Resource
Dependencies	
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None	
110110	
Sign-off responsible	

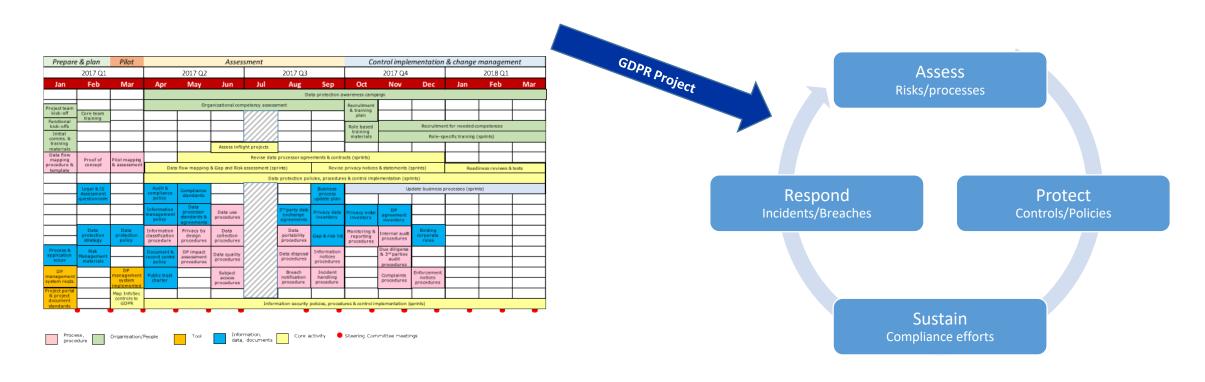
## Context of the GDPR Project







### Data protection operational lifecycle



The project defines and implements a coherent set of policies, procedures, governance mechanisms and responsibilities to manage data protection and ensure ongoing compliance

#### Data Protection Operational Life Cycle

- Applicable laws and regulations
- Registry of processing activities
- Risk assessment
- Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> parties

#### Assess Risks/processes

- Data subject access requests
- Data breach notification
- Complaints

Respond Incidents/Breaches



#### Accountability

- Strategy
- Roles & responsibilities
- DPO
- Awareness
- Stakeholder management

#### Sustain Compliance efforts

- Monitoring
- Audit
- Organizational Awareness
- · Education & training

#### Protect Controls/Policies

- Data Protection Policy
- Data Life Cycle procedures
  - Collection
  - Retention/storage
  - Usage
  - Transfers
  - Disposal
- Data Protection by Design
- Data Processor Agreements
- Contracts
- Privacy notices
- Employee guidelines
- Information Security
- Privacy Enhancing Technologies

#### Importance of ISO 27001

- Despite the few words in the GDPR, ISO 27001 (or other Information Security frameworks) is very important
- Mapping of 27001 Annex A controls to specific requirements has been performed
  - The Danish Confederation of Industries "Dansk Industri" (DI) offer a mapping in their GDPR
    Guideline document <sup>1</sup>
  - iso27001security.com have also performed a similar exercise <sup>2</sup>

1 <a href="http://digital.di.dk/SiteCollectionDocuments/Vejledninger/Persondataforordningen\_engelsk.pdf">http://digital.di.dk/SiteCollectionDocuments/Vejledninger/Persondataforordningen\_engelsk.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://goo.gl/TpifBa

#### Other frameworks relevant to GDPR

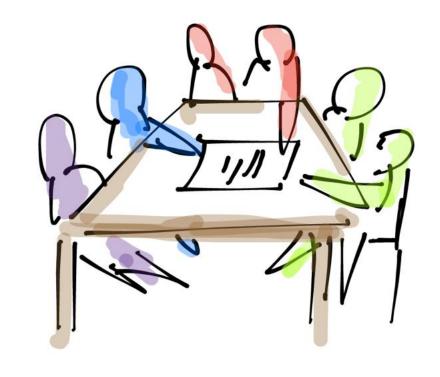
ISO/IEC 27000 family -Information security management systems



BS 10012:2017 – Personal Information Management System

NIST 800-53 Appendix J Privacy Controls ISO 15489 – Information & documentation – records management

# A slide for the busy executives



### Your Organisation's GDPR Project Game Plan

Competency assessment

Data Protection Awareness

Training & recruitment (int/ext)



Mobilise the organization

(resources, communications

"processing 🖠

activities" scope

- Legal
- Procurement
- HR

systems and processes as well as CRM systems and processes

Understanding of assessment questionnaires require heavy legal

Internal controls for data privacy can build upon the defined

Information Security framework within Your Organisation

Procedures and processes are not well defined in Your

Organisation

Not all personal data is identified

Risks

- Information Security

#### External resources

- GDPR project support/advisor
- Legal support
- Information Security support

## Thank you for listening

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