

General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)

Presented by James Ahlberg
Information Governance Manager

What I will be covering...

- Background to the General Data Protection Regulation
- Why is it important?
- Key changes that will affect the LGPS
- First steps towards compliance
- Update on LPP's progress



Background to General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- What is it?
 - An EU regulation which will replace current EU Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and the UK Data protection Act 1998
 - It provides a new legal framework setting out rules for processing personal data across the EU
 - Reinforces the existing law – Data Protection Act 1998 but:
 - Much more prescriptive
 - Higher penalties for non-compliance
- When does it come into force?
 - 25th of May 2018
 - Brexit to have little or no impact

25th May, 2018

Why is it important?

Giant leap in penalties – up almost 4000%!

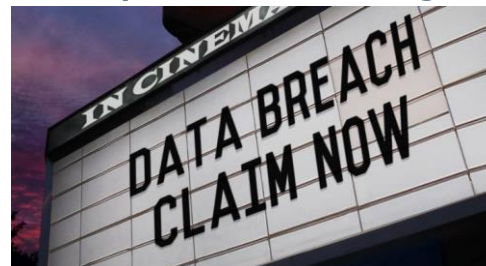
- Fines of up to greater of 4% annual worldwide turnover or €20 million for breaching key principles:
 - Data Security
 - Fair & Lawful processing
 - Transferring data outside the EU
 - Data subjects rights i.e. right of access, rectification, erasure
- Lower tier fines up to greater of 2% of annual worldwide turnover or €10 million for breaching lesser principles:
 - Failing to notify a data breach on time
 - Failing to have correct contract with service provider



Why is it important?

Claims for compensation & other remedies

- Individuals can claim compensation for material and non-material damage i.e. Distress
- Not-for-profit bodies can bring representative actions on behalf of individuals
- New liability for data processors (pension administration service providers, IT providers etc) but data controllers (Administrating Authorities) remain primarily liable
- Additional wide powers:
 - Investigative i.e. demand information/ audits
 - Obtain access to premises, equipment etc
 - Warnings, temporary/ permanent bans on data use, order suspension of data flows



Key changes that will affect the LGPS

Data Mapping/ Records of processing activities (article 30)

- Name and contact details of controller and DPO
- Purpose
- Categories of data and data subjects
- Categories of recipients
- Transfers to third countries, and documentation of safeguards
- Where possible, time limits to erasure
- Where possible, description of security measures
- Make available to Supervisory Authority on request



Key changes that will affect the LGPS

Data Protection Officer (Article 37-39)

- Mandatory because a public authority
- Potentially could be one DPO for several authorities
- Basis of appointment
 - Professional qualities
 - Expert knowledge of data protection law
 - Ability to perform required services
- Must be actively involved in all issues relating to personal data
- Must report directly to most senior management

Key changes that will affect the LGPS

Enhanced Privacy Notices – more information in a shorter notice!

- All existing privacy notices need to be revised to include new mandatory information (Articles 14 & 14a)
- Must be concise and intelligible, so more information but shorter text!
- Solutions:
 - Layering - Short summary of key/unusual data uses, plus link to fuller privacy notice
 - Just in time notices i.e. when sign up to a new service
 - Privacy dashboards – meaningful choices about data uses
 - Videos or animations
- Stricter limits on use/effectiveness of consents



Key changes that will affect the LGPS

Privacy Impact assessments? (Article 33)

- Required where "high risk" to rights and freedoms of individuals, including:
 - Systematic and extensive evaluation based on automated processing, including profiling, that significantly affects individuals; or
 - Large scale processing of sensitive personal data

Conducting
privacy impact
assessments

ico.



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Key changes that will affect the LGPS

Privacy by Design and Default

- Requires right level of data protection to be embedded in life cycle of applications, taking account of
 - available technology
 - cost
 - risks
- To include data minimisation and pseudonymisation
- Default settings must ensure that only the specific personal data needed for the purpose is processed i.e. amount of data, extent of processing, period of storage and accessibility.
- Increased importance of limiting amount of data collected and what is shared



Key changes that will affect the LGPS

Mandatory data breach notification – Robust data breach policy essential

- Must notify ICO of data breach unless unlikely to result in risk to individuals (i.e. some damage, or even loss of control of data)
- **Without undue delay** and where feasible within 72 hours after having become aware of the breach
 - Full details of the breach i.e. nature, categories and number of individuals affected, likely consequences and measures to address/mitigate the breach
- 72 hours = very short timescale – effective data breach handling procedure essential
- A *processor* shall notify the *controller* without undue delay
- A notification to the data subject **without undue delay** is also mandatory if breach likely to result in a high risk (not if encrypted so unintelligible)
- Controllers must document data breaches

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Key changes that will affect the LGPS

Service provider agreements – renegotiation & redrafting

- Expanded list of mandatory clauses to be included in every agreement that starts or continues after 25 May 2018
- For first time, direct obligations on processors, including
 - Security measures
 - Records of processing activities
 - Compliance on cross-border transfers
 - Co-operation with controller on compliance
- Big change in risk profile for processors
 - So likely to look to limit liability/seek indemnities

Key changes that will affect the LGPS

And don't forget...

- Data Security – Will remain critically important
- Subject Access Requests – Will continue/increase in frequency
- Transfers Outside EEA – Will continue to need special terms/justifications
- Profiling/Automated Decision-making – Restrictions have been strengthened
- Right to be Forgotten - Expanded



First Steps Towards Compliance

STEP 1 – Data Mapping & Gap Analysis

- Audit current position & identify major gaps in compliance
- Create/update records of personal data processed
- Develop & implement a compliance plan

STEP 2 – Data Privacy Officer

- Agree appropriate structure & roles for DPO(s)
- Develop job specification
- Recruit/appoint DPO(s)

STEP 3 – Data Protection Policies & Procedures

- Identify & review existing policies/procedures
- Update and add to these as required

First Steps Towards Compliance

STEP 4 – Review data security & breach handling processes

- Review and update data security systems, processes & procedures
- Prepare and/or update data breach response plans

STEP 5 – Service Agreements

- Identify and prioritise existing agreements for review/renegotiation
- Revise standard templates to include new mandatory provisions

STEP 6 – Privacy Notices

- Update to insert mandatory content
- Consider layering notices

STEP 7 – Check you can 'demonstrate' compliance

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Update on LPP's progress

Step	LPP Progress
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High level & detailed gap analysis completed• Data mapping for admin business completed, other areas of the business ongoing
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DPO in place and a new Information Governance Manager appointed to head up GDPR implementation
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All policies and procedures identified and in the process of being updated
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A new process and system to report data breaches has been implemented• A detailed staff training plan for all staff is underway for roll out in March
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All service agreements have been identified and are in the process of being reviewed to ensure compliance by May 25th• Legal have drafted the supplemental agreement which is currently being reviewed
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LPP's Fair Processing Notice (FPN) is in draft format ready for review• Other privacy notices for the business are under review
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All decisions made are being recorded so LPP can demonstrate compliance to the ICO in case of audit or we have a data breach



Any questions?



Source information for presentation gathered from Information Commissioners Office, Squires Patton Boggs & Dilys Jones Associates Ltd.

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