

Data Protection in Scientific Projects – Dos and Don'ts

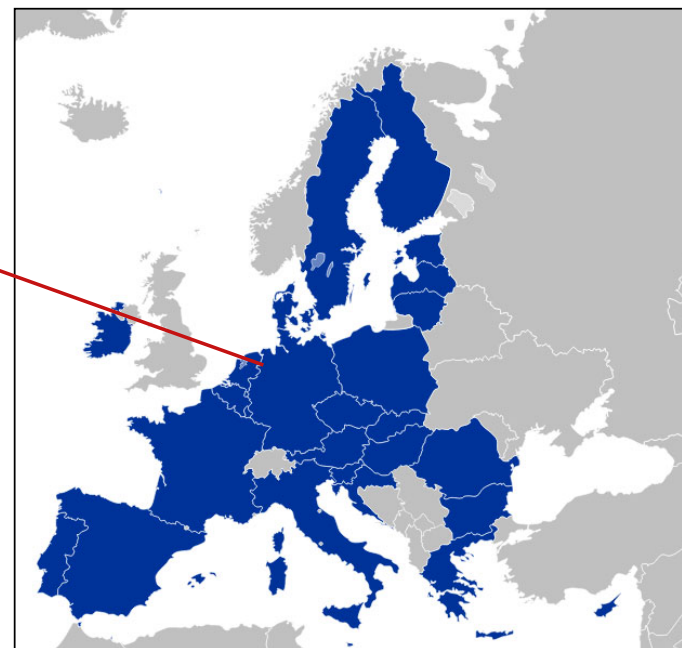
Dr. h.c. Marit Hansen
State Data Protection Commissioner
of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
Bonn, 1 February 2024



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 / FDP
• Bundesrat votes	4 (of 69)
Area	
• Total	15,763.18 km ² (6,086.20 sq mi)
Population (2016-12-31) ^[1]	
• Total	2,881,926
• Density	180/km ² (470/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

Overview

1. What is data protection?

Imbalance in power
⇒ data protection necessary

GDPR: Obligations for **controllers** and **processors**

2. GDPR Principles

3. Standard Data Protection Model

Important: Perspective of the individual

4. Mistakes

5. Summary

6. Links

More than security of personal data



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General Data Protection Regulation = GDPR



Powerful **toolbox**
if applied appropriately

- **Market location principle** (Art. 3 GDPR) 
- **Responsibility** (Art. 24 GDPR) 
- **Data protection by design** (Art. 25(1) GDPR)
- **Data protection by default** (Art. 25(2) GDPR)
- **Security** (Art. 32 GDPR)
- **Data protection impact assessment** (Art. 35 GDPR – “Rights and freedoms of natural persons”)
- **Certification** (Art. 42+43 GDPR)
- **Fines & sanctions by Data Protection Commissioners** (Art. 83+84 GDPR) 
- **Courts** 

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Data Protection Principles

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

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**

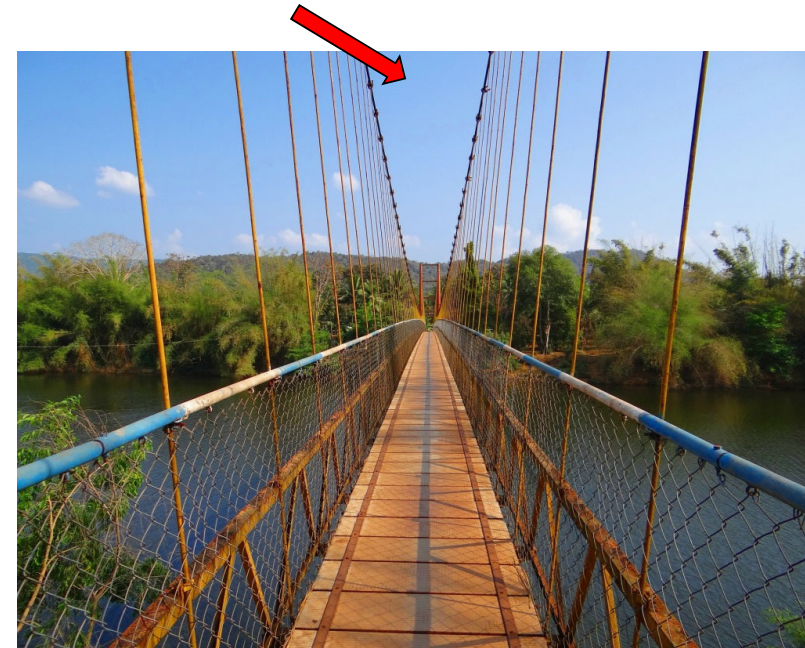


Precondition: diligent analysis of responsibilities and legal basis

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GDPR demand: risk mitigation



High risk – design with technical and organisational measures necessary

Trustworthiness through appropriate measures and checkability

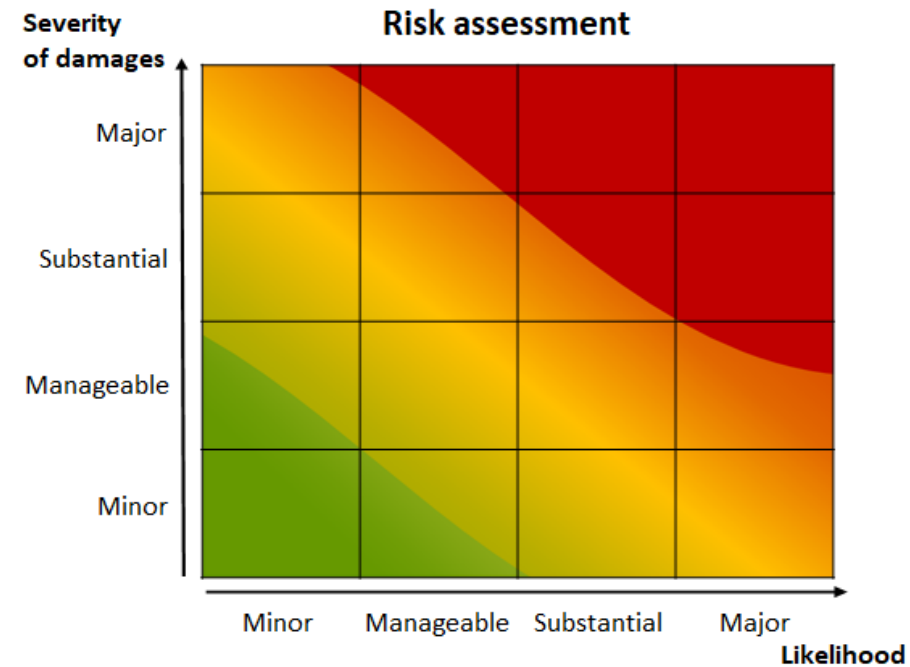
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- Risk = severity of potential damage x likelihood
- Focus: **rights and freedoms of natural persons** – see Charter of Fundamental Rights
- Risk must be **mitigated** with technical and organisational measures (**TOM**) to protect rights

→ Articles 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 GDPR

The notion of risk in the GDPR



Matrix: own translation from DSK-Kurzpapier Nr. 18 „Risiko“, Datenschutzkonferenz [License www.govdata.de/dl-de/by-2-0], https://www.datenschuttkonferenz-online.de/media/kp/dsk_kpnr_18.pdf

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Mistakes



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Mistakes

Mistake 1: nobody feels responsible

- Controller – determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data – alone or jointly
- Clarity about persons in charge and about processes

Mistake 2: forgetting about purposes

- Purposes: lawful, clearly defined
- Only necessary personal data
- Constraints when usage for other purposes desired

Mistake 3: no clear legal basis

- Consent? Legitimate interests? [to come: EDPB Guidelines]
- Caveat: data transfer outside EU/EEA

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Mistakes

Mistake 4: forgetting about data subjects

- Needed: proper information and ...
- ... processes for rights to access, rectification, erasure, portability

Mistake 5: security deficiencies

- Needed: professional information security ...
- ... including a process for handling data breaches

Mistake 6: problematic risk assessment

- Needed: perspective of the data subjects ...
- ... and, if high risk probable, Data Protection Impact Assessment prior to data processing

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Mistakes

Mistake 7: shortsighted planning, assuming static properties

- Needed: taking into account the full lifecycle and ...
- ... an iterative process (data protection management) for checking for necessary changes and dynamic adaptations

Mistake 8: anonymization not properly done

- Often tried: escape from the GDPR by processing anonymous data
- But: the anonymization has to work properly to prevent the risk of (re-)identification
- Otherwise: not anonymous, but personal data
- Way out: data minimization within the GPDP, especially through pseudonymization

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<https://www.bankinfosecurity.com/eu-funded-ai-projects-slammed-by-italian-data-regulator-a-24218>

EU funding for unlawful projects?

- “The Italian data protection regulator fined a midsize northern city 50,000 euros for deploying a pilot artificial intelligence public safety project financed by the European Union.”
- Projects MARVEL, PROTECTOR and PRECRISIS
- AI usage to process audiovisual data to detect threats
- Training on public data sets and contained features such as movement and object detection and clustering methodologies to identify anomalies in movements



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EU funding for unlawful projects?

Italian Data Protection Authority:

- Surveillance of public spaces
- **Risk:** modify behaviour of people, affect the exercise of democratic freedoms
- No **justification** of the city
- No **Data Protection Impact Assessment** in advance
- No **information** of the residents about cameras and microphones
- **Sharing** the data with third parties (researchers, police, other countries' law enforcement agencies)



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EU funding for unlawful projects?

Italian Data Protection Authority:

- **No proper anonymization:**
 “removing user names and URLs, as well as blurring faces and license plates” not sufficient, because still voice capturing from microphones, identification from clothing or body morphology
- **Wrong risk estimation** (“low”)
- Stop of data processing reduced the fine from 20 million Euro to 50.000 Euro



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Summary & outlook


- Data protection in scientific projects is a challenge
 - **Collaboration of partners:** defining the relationship (joint controllership?), different cultures, different legal regimes
 - Usually time limitations for project employees, no means for establishing a professional infrastructure for data protection
- Advice: discuss with the **data protection officers** of your organisation
- Stability through **thorough planning of processing** of personal data:
 - Who is (joint) controller?
 - What is the purpose? What is necessary to achieve the purpose?
 - What is the legal basis?
 - What is the risk? How to mitigate it?
 - If risk not too high: design the system including TOM, otherwise no processing
- Taking the **perspective of the data subjects:**
 - Both users/citizens and employees

**Participatory Approaches to
a New Ethical and Legal
Framework for ICT**




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GDPR




Main concepts




Main principles




Main actors



Data subject rights



Main tools and action



PANELFIT project has received funding under the European Union's H2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 788039.

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Links

- DSK: The Standard Data Protection Model Version 3.0a (English version), 2022, https://www.datenschutzm.de/static/DS/Dateien/Datenschutzmodell/SDM_V3_en.pdf
- PANELFIT: Guidelines on Data Protection Ethical and Legal Issues in ICT Research and Innovation. THE GDPR – MAIN CONCEPTS, 2022, <https://guidelines.panelfit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Guidelines-The-GDPR-Main-Concepts.pdf>
- SHERPA – Shaping the Ethical Dimensions of Smart Information Systems, <https://www.project-sherpa.eu/>