GDPR and INSPIRE
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INSPIRE And Beyond 2018
An Overview of the GDPR
The GDPR strengthens the privacy rights of people in the EU by requiring organizations to increase transparency surrounding the collection, use and protection of personal data.
A Brief History: EU Data Protection Laws

- 1995 EU Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC) was a directive, not a regulation

- 1998 EU Members transpose Data Protection acts into law

- GDPR legislation imposes updates which reflect the rapid advances in technology which have occurred over past decades and unifies personal data protection across Europe
What does the GDPR change?

- Increased territorial scope
- Penalties
- Clear consent
- Breach notification
- Right to access
- Right to be forgotten
- Data portability
- Privacy by design
- Privacy by default
- Data Protection Officers
What is “personal data”

The GDPR regulates how organizations collect, store, use and process data that relates to an identified or identifiable natural person.

Personal data includes:

• Contact information
• Bank details
• Medical information
• Photos
• IP addresses
• Cloud storage
• Social media posts, and more..
The GDPR also regulates how personal data should be processed, once obtained.

- Lawfulness, fairness and transparency
- Purpose limitation
- Data minimization
- Accuracy
- Storage limitation
- Integrity and confidentiality
GDPR and INSPIRE
Member States may limit public access to spatial data sets and services where such access would adversely affect the confidentiality of personal data.

INSPIRE implementers can use the **Limitations of public access** code list found in the INSPIRE metadata code list register to invoke Article 13(1)(f) rights.
What about the metadata?

The **Responsible party role** code list found in the INSPIRE metadata code list register enables data providers to supply the following information:

Author, Custodian, Distributor, Originator, Owner, Point of Contact, Principal Investigator, Processor, Publisher, Resource Provider and User.

In some cases, data providers may be publishing personal data in their metadata.
Ready for GDPR?

- Organizations rarely possess a universal “Delete” button

- GDPR compliance necessitates understanding your data footprint

- Are you prepared to respond to data subject’s requests to exercise their rights?
Data Controllers

Determine the purpose of personal data processing

Data controllers have a duty to protect the privacy of individuals, or data subjects, whose personal data they collect and process

Data Processors

Perform outsourced processing activities for controllers

Data processors have a duty to ensure the security of processing activities and work together with data controllers to reach GDPR compliance
Data Processing Agreements

The processing of personal data is governed by legally binding data processing agreements (DPA’s) between data controllers and data processors.

Additional sub-processors engaged by the processor, such as cloud providers, must be approved by the controller and are bound by the same data processing agreements.

DPA’s clarify the allocation of accountability and the responsibilities that controllers and processors have to each other.
Wetransform is a data processor, and as such performs processing activities in order to deliver services to customers, or data controllers.

Data processor activities are governed by a data processing agreement, and include the following obligations:

• Process data only on instructions from the data controller
• Ensure employees handling the data understand their obligation of confidentiality
• Implement technical and organizational measures to ensure data security
• Gain approval of the data controller before engaging sub-processors
• Assist the data controller in reaching GDPR compliance
• Delete or return personal data to the data controller after the end of services
GDPR and Data Security at wetransform

**End to end compliance:** We work with our sub-processors, including Amazon Web Services (AWS), to ensure that the appropriate DPAs are in place.

**Data Minimization:** We collect only what we need and do not correlate data with additional sources.

**Data Separation:** We ensure that each user can access only their personal data and online resources.

**HTTPS:** We ensure secure communication over the wetransform services.

**User data encryption:** We use state-of-the-art technologies to ensure that our user’s personal data is encrypted.
So, what about that metadata?

There are a few steps you can take to prepare for GDPR compliance:

- Identify sources of personal data in your data sets
- Look for automated solutions to retrieve, correct, block and delete the personal data you are responsible for
The Hale Connect metadata editor automatically generates INSPIRE compliant metadata using autofill rules.

This means that you make changes in one place, and have those changes take effect throughout your dataset.

Hale connect allows you to easily republish your network services complete with updated changes to your network and data set metadata.
Summary

GDPR ushers in a new era of personal data protection in Europe, highlighting the importance of pseudo-anonymization as Member States move increasingly towards open data.

GDPR and INSPIRE should be viewed as complementary regulations which support the ethical and secure dissemination of data without threat to personal privacy.
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Who are we and what do we do for you?

- More than 50 customers, 2,000 users
- Data harmonisation services
- Open source data transformation software (hale studio)
- Integrated solutions for INSPIRE and other spatial data infrastructures (hale connect/inspire gis)