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APF 2018 | Compatibility as a Mechanism for Responsible Further Processing of Personal Data

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Intro | Research subject

Introduction of new provision for further use

- Article 6(4) GDPR
- Relation to Article 5(1)(b) GDPR: purpose limitation

Consent as a mechanism for further processing

- Requirements
- Advantages and challenges

Compatibility Assessment

- Assessment on whether new purpose is compatible with initial purpose
- Advantages and shortcomings
- Mitigations to get on par with consent



Purpose limitation | Article 5(1)(b) GDPR

Article 5(1)(b) GDPR states that "personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes (...)".



- What is (in)compatible use?
- Article 6(4) new under the GDPR The concept of 'compatibility' is not defined in more detail in Article 5(1)(b) – a shortcoming which is remedied by Article 6(4)

Compatible use | Article 6(4) GDPR

Further use of personal data is permissible when the use is based on: i) consent, ii) Union or Member State law or iii) **compatibility**.

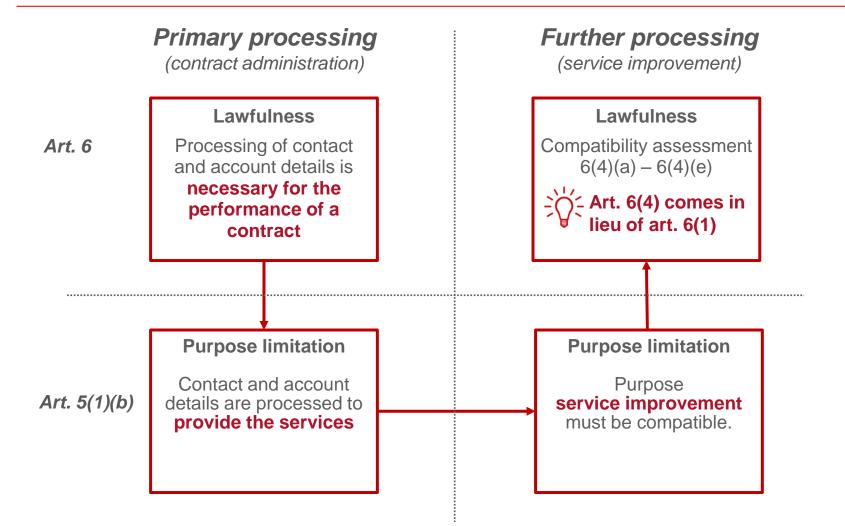
Further processing on compatibility requires a **<u>compatibility assessment</u>**, taking into account, *inter alia*, the following factors:

- a) the **link** between the initial and the new purpose
- b) the **context** in which the personal data have been collected
- c) the nature of the personal data
- d) the possible **consequences** of the intended further processing for data subjects
- e) the existence of appropriate safeguards.



Compatibility addresses both **lawfulness** and compliance with the principle of **purpose limitation**.

Example | Lawfulness & purpose limitation



Research approach | In-depth comparison

We compared the two key mechanisms of enabling further processing of personal data – consent and compatibility – looking at the three most important areas of materializing privacy protection.



Data Protection Principles

Internationally endorsed since almost half a century Lawfulness, Transparency, Fairness, Purpose limitation, Data minimization, Storage limitation



Data Subject Rights and Freedoms Depending on initial ground of processing Erasure, Portability, Objection, Choice & options



Controller obligations and Interests

Compliance, while enabling personal data business models Implementation & continuity, Profiling, Special categories of personal data

Initial comparison | High level results

We initially compared the effect of consent and compatibility on the three most important areas of materializing privacy protection, <u>without any additional</u> (voluntary) mitigating measures taken

	Compatibility	Consent
Data Protection Principles	 Accuracy, Integrity and confidentiality, Accountibility Lawfulness, Transparency, Fairness, Purpose limitation, Data minimization 	Lawfulness, Transparency, Fairness, Purpose limitation, Data minimization, Accuracy, Integrity and confidentiality, Accountibility
Data Subject Rights & freedoms	Access, Restriction, Cognitive load Erasure, Portability, Objection, Choice & options	 Access, Erasure, Portability, Restriction, Objection, Choice & options Cognitive load
Controller obligations & interests	 Controller obligations, International data transfer, Profiling, Implementation impact, Processing continuity, Direct marketing Special categories of personal data 	 Controller obligations, International data transfer, Special categories of personal data, Direct marketing Profiling, Implementation feasibility, Implementation impact, Processing continuity

Improvements | Mitigation actions

Measures to improve compatibility mechanism	Data Protection Principles	Data Subject Rights & freedoms	Controller obligations & interests
Pull notices Additional transparency controls	Transparency, Fairness, Purpose Limitation	Good initial performance	Good initial performance
Voluntary Opt-out Provide voluntary opt-out possibilities to mitigate negative consequences of data processing	Fairness, Purpose Limitation, Data minimization	Objection	Good initial performance
Permission management Implement permission management system to provide user control	Fairness, Purpose Limitation, Data minimization	Choice & options	Good initial performance
Erasure trigger Implement erasure triggers that activated the retention process in the same way as consent withdrawal would	Storage limitation	Erasure	Good initial performance
Extended data portability scope Grant voluntary portability for <i>all</i> personal data used for further processing	Good initial performance	Portability	Good initial performance

Special categories of data, here we may continue to face limitations to finding exception grounds to lift the prohibition of further processing.

Summary & conclusion | What is learned?

Initially, on basis of minimum legal GDPR requirements:



Consent preferred choice w.r.t <u>data protection principles</u> and guaranteeing <u>data subject rights and freedoms</u>.

Compatibility preferred option w.r.t. controller obligations & interests.

Already a limited number of additional measure help to mitigate the shortcomings of the compatibility mechanism for further use:



Permission management, including user-centric communication channels to the data subject for additional transparency (**pull notices**).

Outperforming opportunities: what controllers should do to responsibly further use personal data based on compatibility:



Make a thorough Compatibility assessment

Be transparent beyond the legal minimum

Bring individuals in control of their data

For (privacy) advanced players in the market compatibility will be the rule rather than the exception

Paper session | Authors & Download

Download the research paper here.



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