

Monitoring Report 2/2020



European Data Protection Board

Guidelines 3/2019 on processing of personal data through video devices

These guidelines aim at giving guidance on how to apply the GDPR in relation to processing personal data through video devices.

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EU seeks 'clear criteria' for use of biometric AI on mass scale

There should be "clear criteria" in the future mass-scale rollout of Biometric Identification Systems in the EU, a recently leaked draft of the EU's Artificial Intelligence strategy seen by EURACTIV reveals.

The document, an update on an earlier leaked version, has also scrapped the idea of a temporary ban on facial recognition technologies in public spaces.

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The right to de-listing in questions

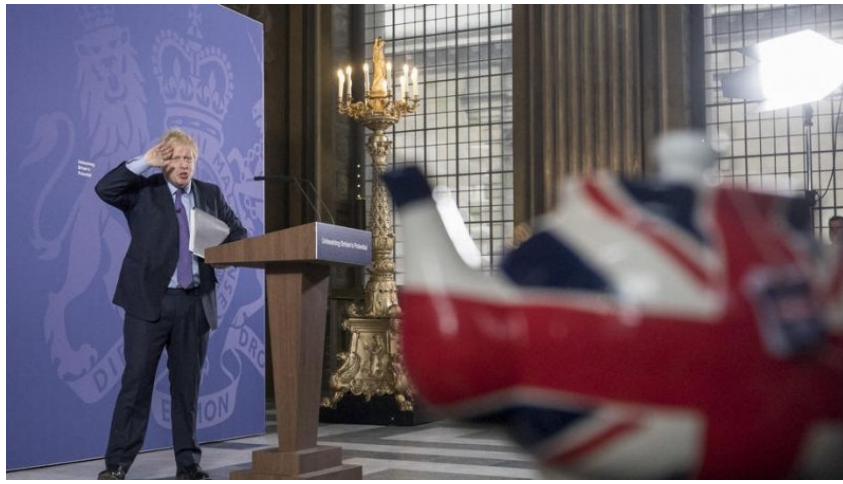
What is de-listing?

De-listing enables removal of one or more results provided by a search engine following a request based on an individual's identity (surname and first name).

Who can exercise it? How? What are its limitations? What can you do in the event of refusal? When should you contact the CNIL?

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Is there life after Brexit?



UK to diverge from EU data protection rules, Johnson confirms

The United Kingdom will seek to diverge from EU data protection rules and establish their own 'sovereign' controls in the field, the UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson said on Monday (3 February). His comments came despite the EU affirming that the UK should "fully respect EU data protection rules." In a written statement to the House of Commons published yesterday, the Prime Minister said that the United Kingdom will "develop separate and independent policies" in a range of fields, including data protection, adding that the government would seek to maintain high standards in so doing. Moreover, speaking to reporters on Monday, Johnson said that the UK has no need to bind itself to an agreement with the EU. "We will restore full sovereign controls over our borders, immigration, competition, subsidy rules, procurement, data protection," he said.

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US, UK & Privacy Shield

Under the Withdrawal Agreement, EU law (including EU data protection law) will continue to apply to and in the UK during the Transition Period from January 31, 2020, until December 31, 2020.

The European Commission's decision on the adequacy of the protection provided by Privacy Shield will continue to apply to transfers of personal data from the UK to Privacy Shield participants. In addition, the United States will consider a Privacy Shield participant's commitments to comply with the Framework to include personal data received from the UK in reliance on Privacy Shield with no additional action on the part of a participant required.

And after 31/12/2020?

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Statement on data protection and Brexit implementation

Until the end of December 2020, it will be business as usual for data protection.

The GDPR will continue to apply. During the transition period, companies and organisations that offer goods or services to people in the EU do not need to appoint a European representative.

It is not yet known what the data protection landscape will look like at the end of the transition period and we recognise that businesses and organisations will have concerns about the flow of personal data in future.

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The UK and Gibraltar currently have an adequate level of data protection; for the moment the FDPIC has no grounds for changing their status on the country list. As regards the legal consequences of Brexit on the protection of personal data as of 1 February 2020, the British authority responsible for protecting personal data, the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), states on its website that the UK will continue to guarantee a high level of personal data protection.

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Trust In, Trust Out



Do you trust your doorbell?

Ring doorbells are providing customer data to companies such as Facebook and Google, an investigation suggests.

The Electronic Frontier Foundation found the Ring app was "packed" with third-party tracking, sending out customers' personally identifiable information. Five companies were receiving a range of information, including names, IP addresses and mobile networks, it said.

Ring said it limited the amount of data it shared.

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Facebook violates data protection law, German court says

The ruling comes as Italy's competition authority threatens Facebook with a second €5 million fine.

The ruling, which was published Friday, chastised Facebook for tracking location in its mobile app and for sharing a link to the users' profile with search engines, both by default.

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London police to roll out live facial recognition

Civil rights activists say such systems pave the way for mass surveillance.

"The use of live facial recognition technology will be intelligence-led and deployed to specific locations in London," the Metropolitan Police Service said in a statement, arguing that this "will help tackle serious crime, including serious violence, gun and knife crime, child sexual exploitation and help protect the vulnerable."

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Public Attitudes Towards Online Targeting: A report by Ipsos MORI for the Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation and Sciencewise

Online targeting means a range of practices used to analyse information about people and then customise their online experience. It shapes what people see and do online. Two core uses of online targeting are personalised online advertising and content recommendation systems.³ This research sought to increase understanding of public opinion relating to the use of online targeting systems by a wide range of companies. The research largely focused on three broad, but often overlapping, groups of organisations: online platforms (including search engines, social media

platforms, news sites, video and music sharing platforms, and ecommerce platforms), online advertising companies (companies that are involved in the delivery of online advertising), and public sector organisations. Within the dialogue, participants often referred to 'internet companies'. This was a broad term which included online platforms and online advertising companies.

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