



## Monitoring Report 10/2020



### EDPB publishes new register containing One-Stop-Shop decisions

The EDPB has published a new register containing decisions taken by national supervisory authorities following the One-Stop-Shop cooperation procedure (Art. 60 GDPR) on its website.

Under the GDPR, Supervisory Authorities have a duty to cooperate on cases with a cross-border component to ensure a consistent application of the regulation - the so-called one-stop-shop (OSS) mechanism. Under the OSS, the Lead Supervisory Authority (LSA) is in charge of preparing the draft decisions and works together with the concerned SAs to reach consensus. Up until early June, LSAs have adopted 110 final OSS decisions. The register includes access to the decisions as well as summaries of the decisions in English prepared by the EDPB Secretariat. The register will be valuable to data protection practitioners who will gain access to information showcasing how SAs work together to enforce the GDPR in practice. The information in the register has been validated by the LSAs in question and in accordance with the conditions provided by its national legislation.

The register is accessible [here](#)



### EP recommendations to the Commission on a Civil liability regime for artificial intelligence

The Draft Report recommends drawing up an EU regulation on liability for the operation of AI systems and presents a proposal for such a regulation. The proposal suggests strict liability on the part of the "deployer" of certain "high risk" AI systems and an intensification of the deployer's liability for other AI systems.

The report is available [here](#)



### German presidency discusses ePrivacy intentions

The German Presidency of the Council of the European Union published a discussion paper regarding upcoming work on a potential ePrivacy Regulation. The presidency said it would like to work toward "reaching a general approach and/or a mandate to start negotiations with the European Parliament" during the Working Party on

Telecommunications and Information Society meeting July 13. The paper also indicates that settling on core provisions of the proposal, particularly the processing of electronic communications data, is a precondition to any agreement.

Available [here](#)



## Belgian DPA imposed a fine of 1,000 EUR on an association that sent direct marketing messages to (former) donors for fundraising

The Belgian Data Protection Authority has imposed a fine of 1,000 EUR on an association that, on the basis of its legitimate interest (Article 6.1, f) GDPR), sent direct marketing messages to (former) donors for its fundraising. The administrative fine was imposed following a complaint lodged with the Belgian Data Protection Authority by a former donor of the association as the latter had not complied with the request for data erasure addressed by the data subject to the data controller pursuant to Article 17.1 GDPR and its right to object pursuant to Article 21.2 GDPR. The Litigation Chamber decided that the data controller thereby infringed Articles 6.1, 17.1, c) and d), 21.3 and 21.4 GDPR.

[More](#)



## Spanish DPA releases list of 14 misconceptions around biometrics

The Spanish data protection authority, the AEPD, has published a list of 14 misconceptions on the use of biometric information. The list was developed with the European Data Protection Supervisor and was created to help data protection officers and other privacy professionals to understand the complexities of biometric information and technology. The list includes the perception that biometric identification and authentication systems are both strong systems and are safer for users. (Original articles are in Spanish)

[More](#)



## When is AI PI? How current and future privacy laws implicate AI and machine learning

From health care to energy to emerging technologies, such as autonomous vehicles, the use of artificial intelligence has proliferated in almost every industry. Both startups and longstanding businesses are increasingly relying on AI and machine learning to maximize efficiency and achieve better outcomes. For example, the integration of AI is assisting the health care industry in diagnosing and treating cancer while also helping the financial industry update its credit-scoring model. Autonomous vehicle manufacturers are relying on AI to develop the cars of the future, entertainment services use AI to tailor and customize consumer music and video preferences, and machine learning is at the core of targeted advertising. Potential use cases for AI will only increase over time as the technology becomes more sophisticated and more mainstream among businesses.

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