Data protection laws and methods in official statistics

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New personal data protection framework in the European Union

- In force since May 2018
- Replacing national laws
- Objective: enforce data subjects rights
MYTHBUSTING: General Data Protection Regulation

When you are popular, people like to talk about you. Not all of it is true though. Allow us to serve some General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) realness.

FALSE!

GDPR completely changes the way organisations need to handle their data

The EU has had data protection rules since 1995

The GDPR is not a completely brand-new set of EU data protection rules. It’s an evolution of the existing set of rules, based on the strong data protection principles set out in the Data Protection Directive. These rules have been around since 1995, so it’s time to make sure that they’re fit for the digital age.

GDPR makes sure that personal data are protected in Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The protection of personal data is a fundamental right in the EU. As such it applies also to processing of personal data through artificial intelligence and robotics. However, when the data used for AI are anonymised, then the requirements of the GDPR do not apply. GDPR has been designed to be technologically neutral and provides the framework for the development of an AI respectful of citizens. GDPR allows automated decision making where there is a justification either by a contract, explicit consent or a law, and provided that specific safeguards for the individuals concerned are applied, such as the right to receive meaningful information about the logic involved and the envisaged consequences of such processing on them.
### Personal versus statistical data protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>Differences</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Principles</td>
<td>• Statistical laws usually older and stricter</td>
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<tr>
<td>• General objectives</td>
<td>• Statistical law focus on data protection and safe dissemination</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Scope:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Entities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Data</td>
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</table>
Data in the scope of personal and statistical legal framework

- Personal data
- Business data
Data in the scope of personal and statistical legal framework

- Personal data
- Business data

Covered by personal data protection framework
Data in the scope of personal and statistical legal framework

- Personal data
- Business data
Data in the scope of personal and statistical legal framework

- Personal data used for statistical purposes
- Business data used for statistical purposes

Covered by statistical framework
Data in the scope of personal and statistical legal framework

- Personal data used for statistical purposes
  - Covered by both frameworks
Physical and logical protection of statistical confidential data

- Statistical disclosure control
  - Dissemination

- Security
  - Storage
  - Transmission
  - Access

*Icons from www.flaticon.com
Data protection in view of the access to new data sources for statistical purposes

- No data transmission (only access)
- Data encryption
- Data minimisation
- Statistical purpose
- Legal, organisational, technical and administrative measures to be defined to access new data sources
Privacy preserving technologies complement SDC
Thank you for your attention!
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