

# Who's afraid of the big bad GDPR?



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# Agenda



- What is Personal Data ?
- The reality of Data Breaches
- POPI VS GDPR
- GDPR Key impact
- Data Management, BI & Analytics
- Conclusion



# Defining Personal Data

“personal data’ means **any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person** (‘data subject’); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.”

<http://www.gdpreu.org/the-regulation/key-concepts/personal-data>

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**BREAKING NEWS**

**175 000 USERS EXPOSED**

**8:11**

**SUICIDES LINKED TO DATA BREACH | WOMAN ASSAULTED BY HUSBAND AFTER CLIENT**

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## BREAKING NEWS

# 934 000 SOUTH AFRICANS' DATA

8:17

HAS YOUR DATA BEEN COMPROMISED? | IDENTITY THEFT - STORY AT 18:00



In March 2017, a 27GB database backup file named "Master Deeds" was sent to H of the project. Upon detailed analysis later that year, the file was found to contain tens of millions of living and deceased South African residents. The data included attributes such as names, addresses, ethnicities, genders, birth dates, government identification numbers and 2.2 million email addresses. At the time of publishing, it was sourced from Dracore Data Sciences (Dracore is yet to publicly confirm or deny sourced from their systems). On 18 October 2017, the file was found to have been publicly available where it was located at the root of an IP address with enabled. The file was dated 6 April 2015.

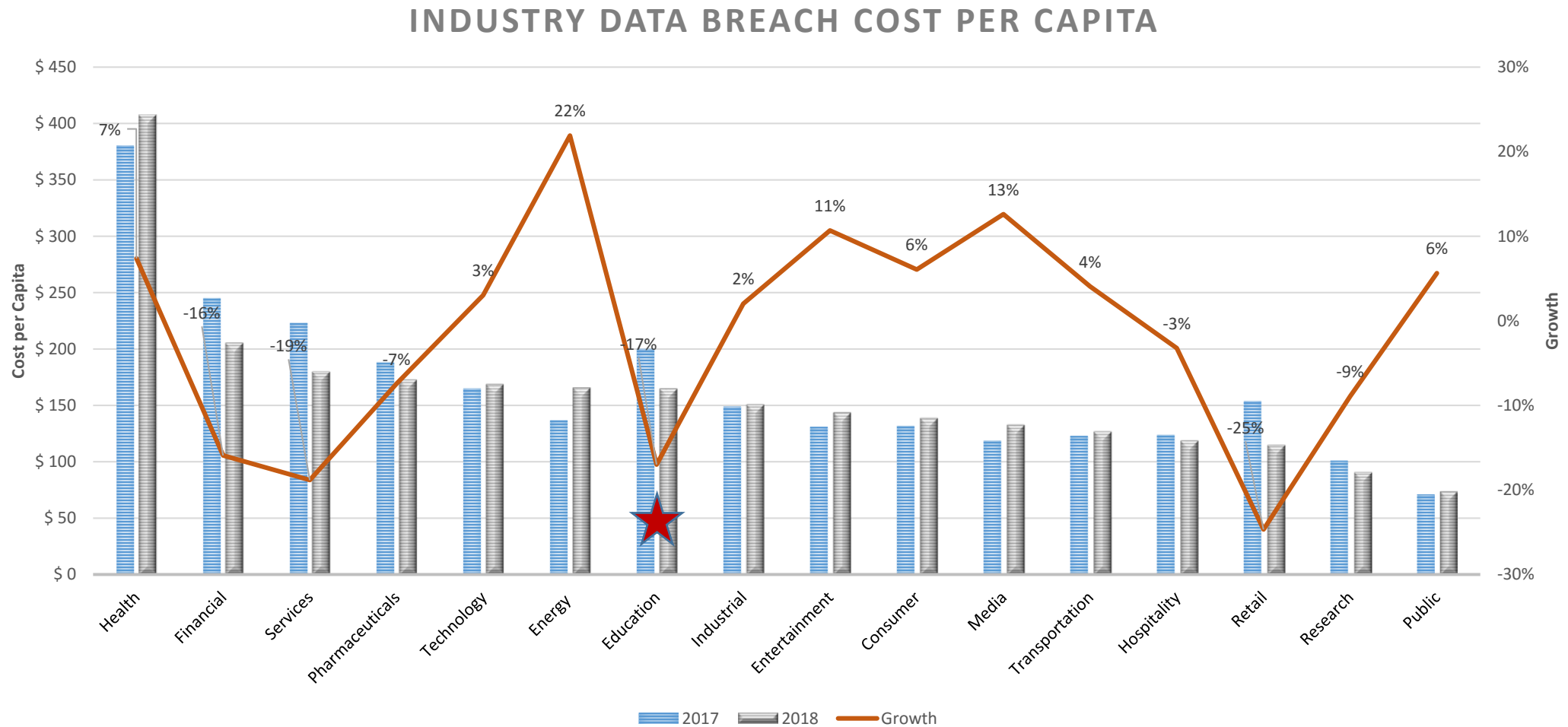
**BREAKING NEWS**

## 30 MILLION USERS COMPROMISED

8:21

COMPROMISED DATA: EMAIL, EMPLOYER, PHONE, JOB TITLE, ADDRESS, HOME OWNER

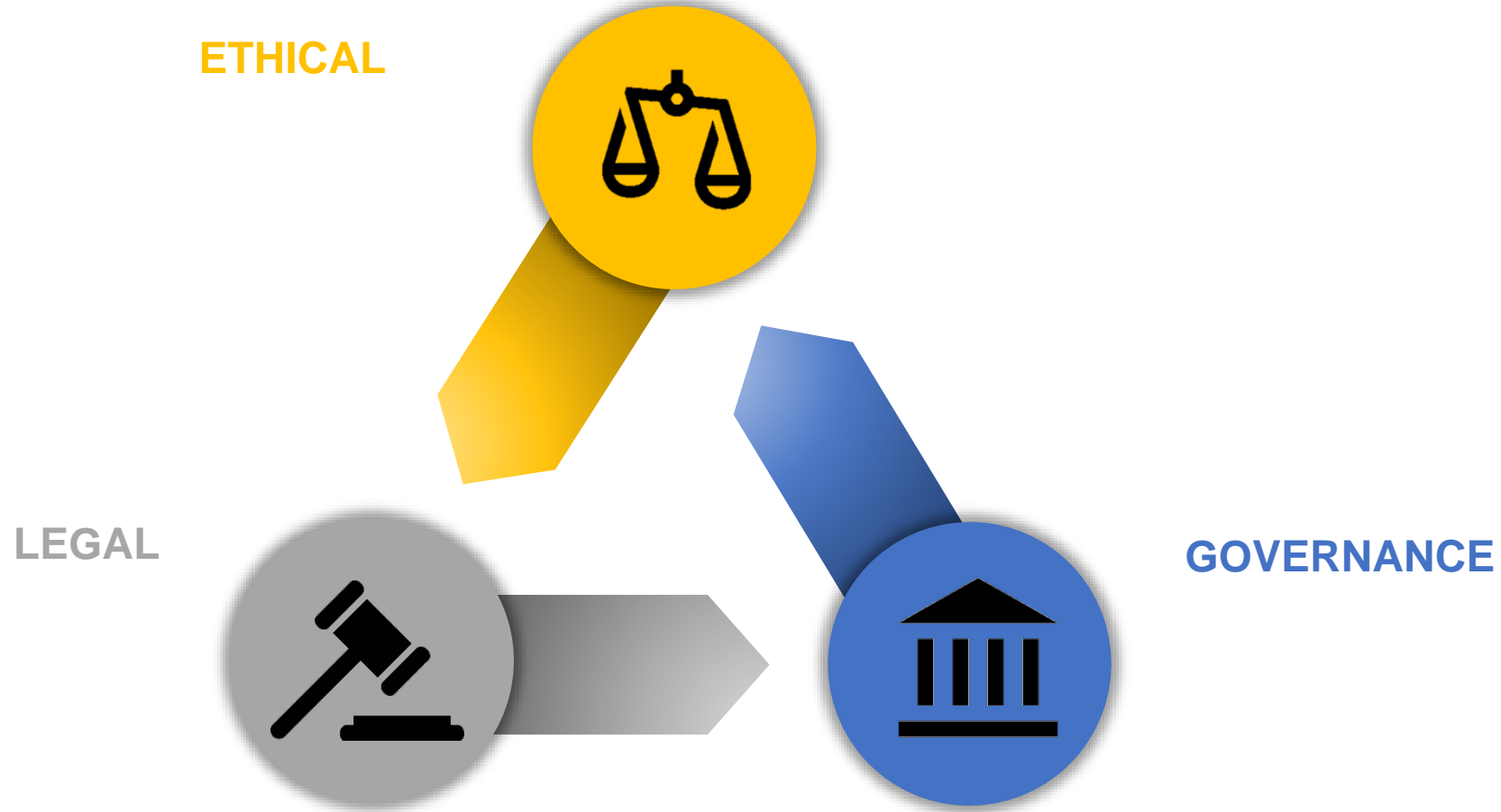
# Data breaches are resulting in major costs



**Average data breach costs per compromised record hit an all-time high of \$161 (in 2018)**

Source: 2018 Cost of Data Breach Study: United States, Ponemon Institute

# Core elements: Protection of personal information





# POPI VS GDPR



**POPI**

Protection of Personal  
Information Act



**GDPR**

General Data Protection  
Regulation

Territory	Home	Extra-territorial
Natural Persons	✓	✓
Collection Storage Dissemination	✓	✓
Fines	10 years imprisonment and/or up to ZAR10 million	€20 million / 4% of global turnover
Enacted	Act approved in 2013, not fully in effect (2019)	24 May 2016 Grace period ended 24 May 2018.

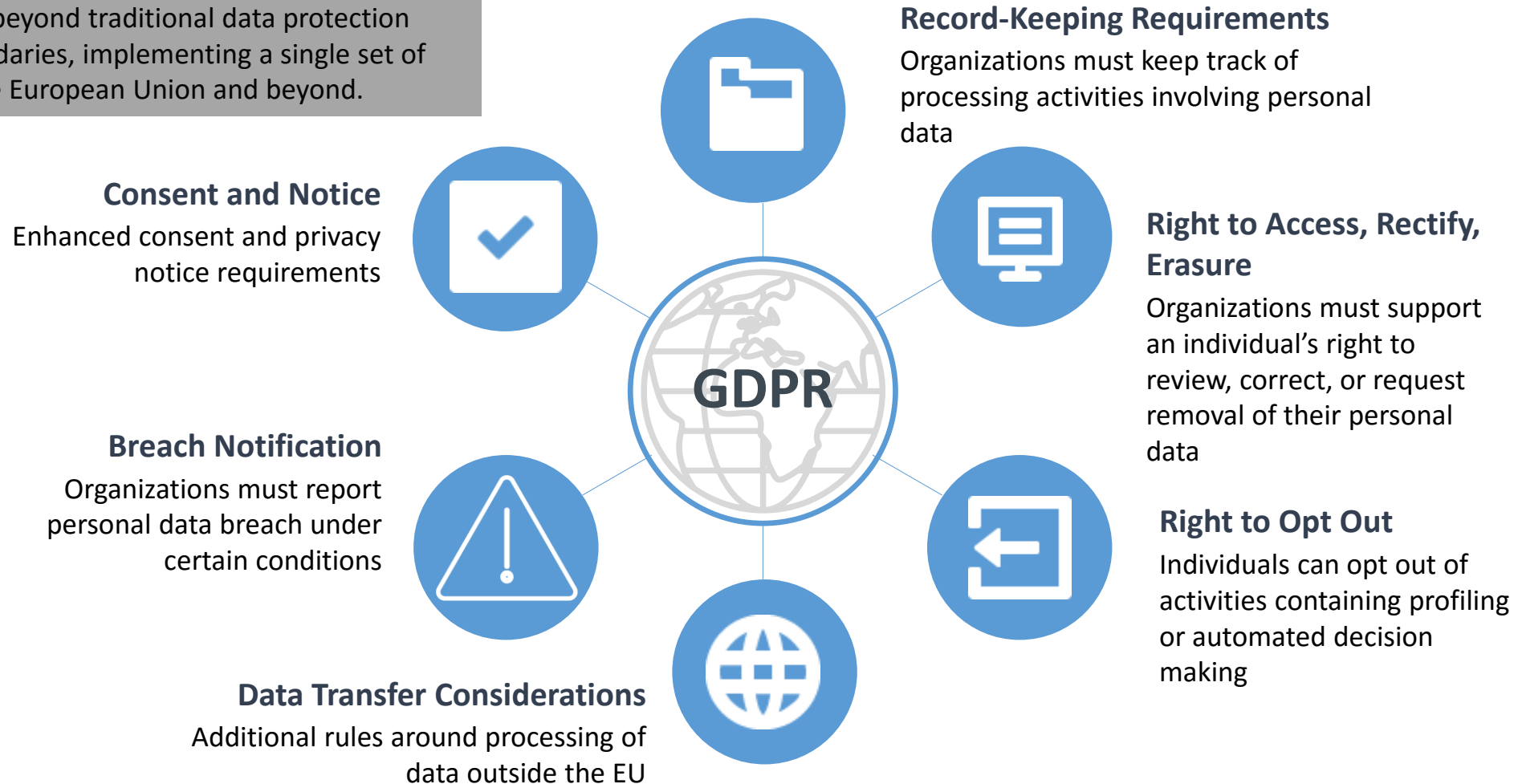
# Why talk about the GDPR

- Overlap between GDPR and POPI
- GDPR = gold standard in Protection of Personal Information and Data Privacy
- Extra-territorial scope (any EU citizen)
- Fines - €20 million or 4% of global turnover
  - Greenwich University fine = £120 000



# Key operational impacts of GDPR

GDPR extends beyond traditional data protection rules and boundaries, implementing a single set of rules across the European Union and beyond.



This is not an exhaustive list!



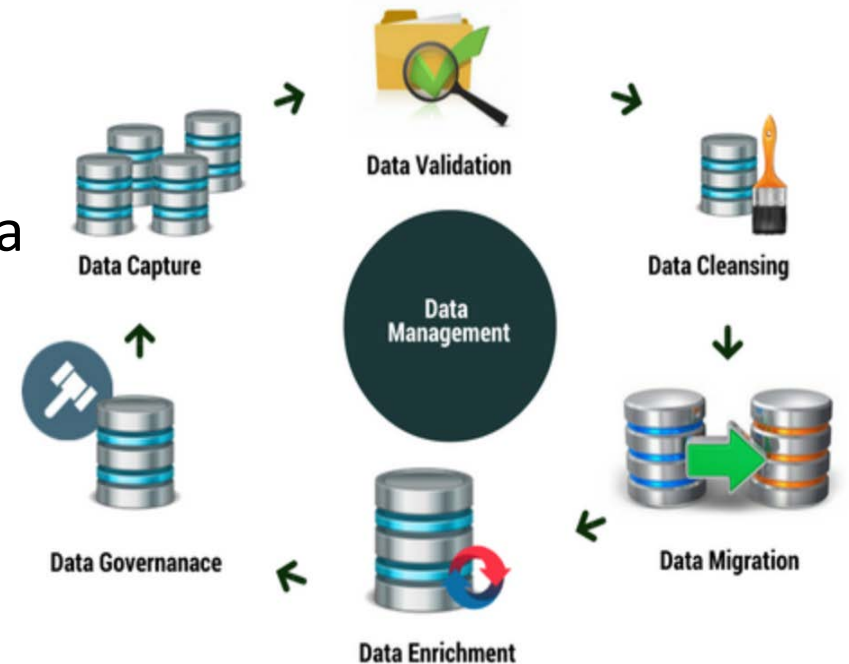
# Consideration for Data Management, BI & Analytics

- What data do you have, and where is it ?
- Who owns the data? Who is responsible for it
- How is the data being processed, shared or distributed?



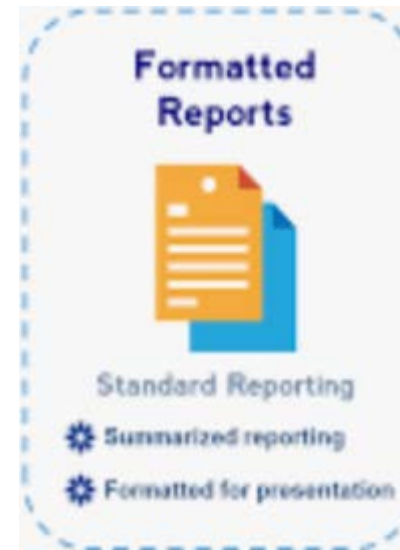
# Data Management

- Allowed to store & process personal data only when an individual consent
  - No longer than needed for the stated purpose
- A inventory and complete view of student /customer data
  - Challenge when data is stored across multiple systems
- Keeping as little data as possible to minimise the risk?
  - Challenge for intensive data projects
- Develop and monitor GDPR or POPIA compliance process



# BI, Reporting & Analytics

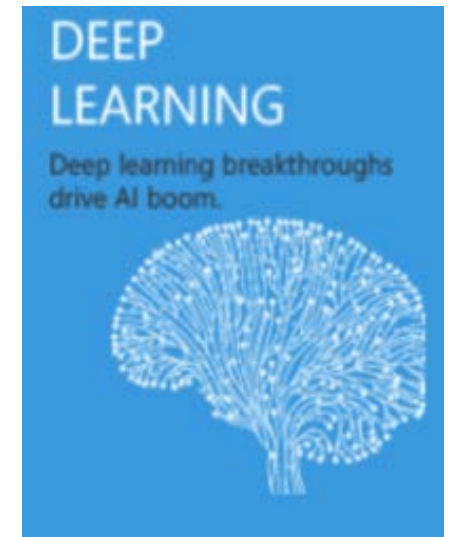
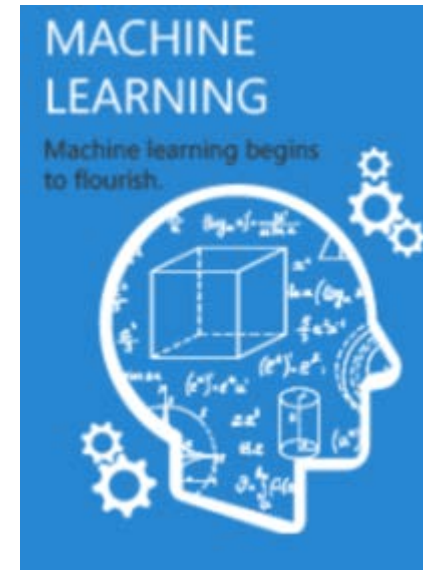
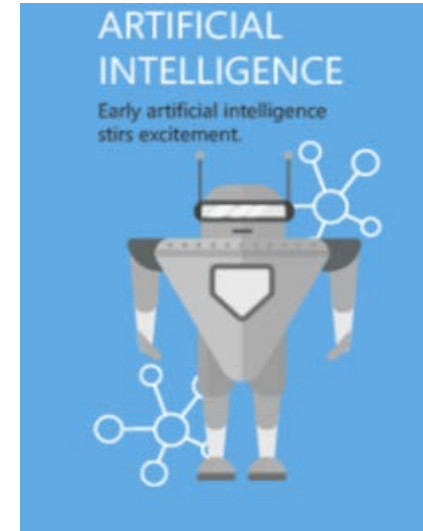
- As BI moves into self-service visual analytics, how well documented are the systems?
  - What are users sharing?
- GDPR encourages greater use of pseudonymisation
- GDPR places control on the automated processing and profiling of personal data
- Cannot use personal data for the purpose other than original intent
- The 'right to an explanation' for output of an algorithm





# Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning

- Have to explain the inner workings of decision network & deep learning?
  - Not necessarily the inner working but the factors contributing to the decision
- GDPR requires measures to protect people's rights, freedom and interest
- Need for possibility of human intervention into the automated systems
- Accountability and transparency



# Important Caveats

- Protection of personal information only applies to identifiable natural persons
  - Not aggregated and anonymised data or when using pseudonyms
- The legitimate interest and services being offered impacts which data can be used
  - Educational institutions are allowed to use student data to support students
  - Can opt out of surveys and primary research
  - Can not opt out for modelling and analytics, may opt out of the support and notification though.

*Thank You*