

Biometrics in Banking and Payments
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BIOMETRICS AND (NEW) DATA PROTECTION LAW

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security obligation

to implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risks represented by the processing and [...] having regard to the state of the art and the costs of their implementation

> http://ec.europa.eu/justice/dataprotection/article-29/documentation/ opinion-recommendation/files/2012/ wp193 en.pdf

ARTICLE 29 DATA PROTECTION WORKING PARTY



00720/12/EN WP193

Opinion 3/2012 on developments in biometric technologies

Adopted on 27th April 2012

This Working Party was set up under Article 29 of Directive 95/46/EC. It is an independent European advisory body on data protection and privacy. Its tasks are described in Article 30 of Directive 95/46/EC and Article 15 of Directive 2002/58/EC.

The secretariat is provided by Directorate C (Fundamental Rights and Union Citizenship) of the European Commission, Directorate General Justice, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium, Office No MO-59 02/013.

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/index_en.htm

'side effects'



Systems analysing the face of a person as well as systems that analyse the DNA of a person can contribute very efficiently to the fight against crimes and efficiently reveal the identity of an unknown person suspected of a serious crime.

These systems [...] produce serious side effects. In the case of facial recognition where biometric data can be easily captured without the knowledge of the data subject a widespread use would terminate anonymity in public spaces and allow consistent tracking of individuals. In the case of DNA data the use of the technology comes with the risk that sensitive data about the health of a person could be revealed.

changes

as of 1st of January 2016

Dutch Data Protection Act

- data breach notification obligation
- data protection authority can impose substantial fines

as of May 2018 (...?)

General DP Regulation (GDPR)

- more rights for data subjects
- more obligations for controllers and processors
- even more substantial fines
- and new rules for biometric data...!

up to €100,000,000 or 5 percent of annual worldwide group turnover

up to €810,000 or 10 percent of annual turnover



biometric data in the GDPR

EC 25 Jan 2012

any data relating to the physical, physiological or behavioural characteristics of an individual which allow their unique identification, such as facial images, or dactyloscopic data

EP 22 Oct. 2013

any personal data relating to the physical, physiological or behavioural characteristics of an individual which allow his or her unique identification, such as facial images, or dactyloscopic data

Council 15 June 2015

any personal data resulting from specific technical processing relating to the physical, physiological or behavioural characteristics of an individual which allows or confirms the unique identification of that individual, such as facial images, or dactyloscopic data;

biometric data is 'special data'...



the processing of personal data, revealing race or ethnic origin, political opinions, religion or philosophical beliefs, sexual orientation or gender identity, tradeunion membership and activities, and the processing of genetic or biometric data or data concerning health or sex life or, administrative sanctions, judgments, criminal or suspected offences, convictions or related security measures shall be prohibited

> the processing of genetic or biometric data shall be prohibited, unless...

prohibited, unless...



- with data subject opt-in consent
- for the performance or execution of a contract to which the data subject is party
- for the purposes of carrying out the obligations and exercising specific rights of the controller in the field of employment law
- to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another person where the data subject is physically or legally incapable of giving consent

- in the course of legitimate activities by a foundation, association or any other non-profit-seeking body with a political, philosophical, religious or trade-union aim...
- data is manifestly made public by the data subject
- for the performance of a task carried out for reasons of high public interest, on the basis of Union law, or Member State law...
- for administrative sanctions, judgments, criminal offences, convictions or related security measures, if necessary for compliance with a legal or regulatory obligation

data protection impact assessment (dpia)

an assessment of the impact of the envisaged processing operations on the rights and freedoms of the data subjects, especially their right to protection of personal data.





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THANK YOU!