



Privacy Law Basics for Research Data

BERD@BW Data Literacy Snack, 09.06.2021



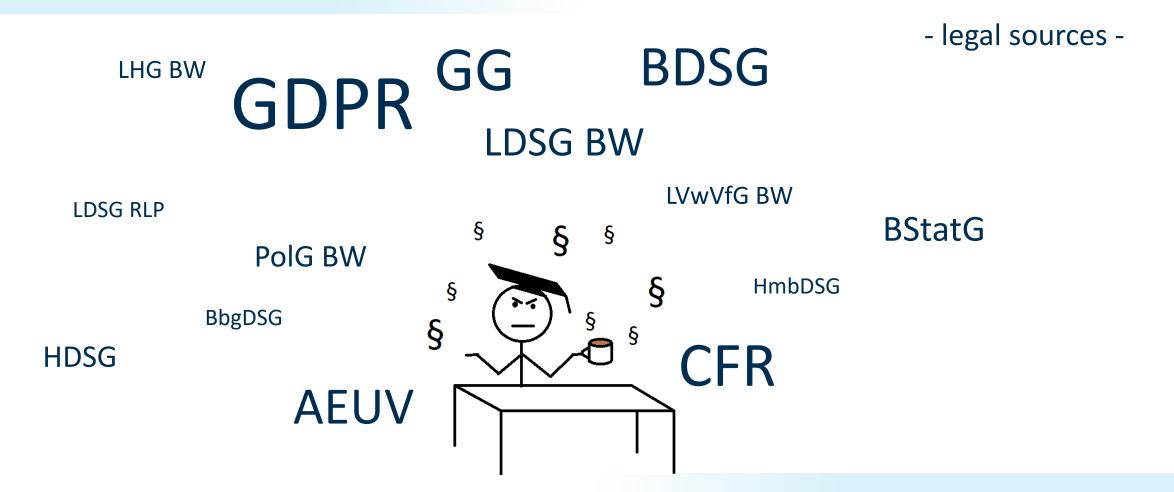


Menue

What is privacy law?	1
Legal Sources, Privacy, Personal Data and Identifiability	
What are the basics of data protection? Duties, Principles and Privileges for Science	2
How do I apply these principles? Usecase, Data Protection around the research cycle	

14.06.2021 Data Literacy Snacks







- legal sources -LHG BW GDPR **General Data Protection Regulation** LVwVfG BW LDSG RLP **BStatG** § PolG BW HmbDSG § BbgDSG **HDSG**



- Data protection -

"The protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right."

- GDPR, Recital 1



- personal data and identifiability -

"The protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of **personal data** is a fundamental right."

- GDPR, Recital 1

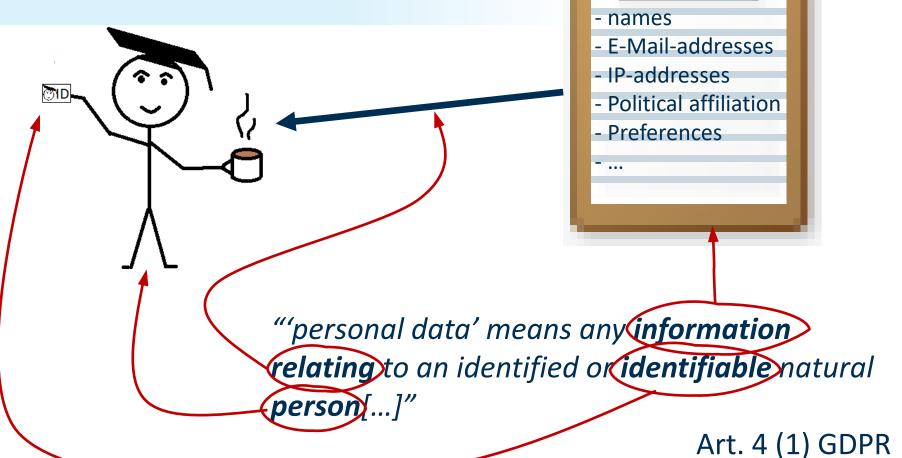
"'personal data' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person[...]"

Art. 4 (1) GDPR

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What is privacy law?

- personal data -

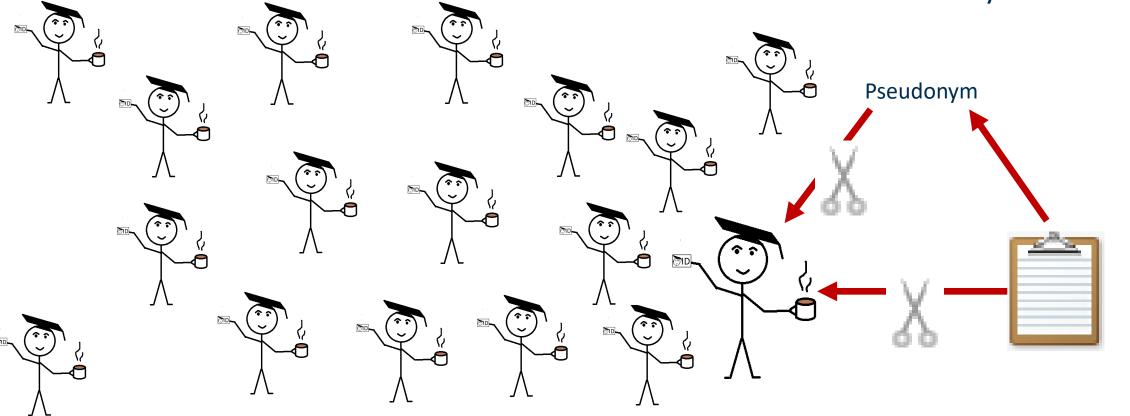




- identifiability -"an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified directly or indirectly [...]" Art. 4 (1) GDPR Pseudonym



- anonymus data -





- principles -

Article 5 GDPR:

"Personal data shall be:"

- purpose limitation
- fairness
- lawfullness
- data minimisation
- storage limitation
- transparency
- integrity and confidentiality
- accuracy
- accountability



- attempt of classification -

Article 5 GDPR:

"Personal data shall be:"

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main statement of privacy

supportive principles

secures enforceability

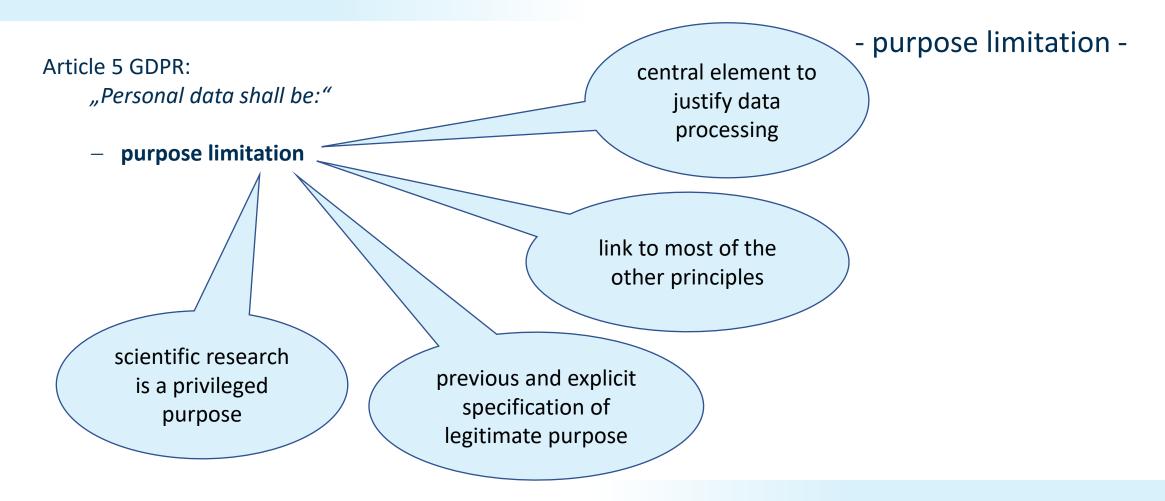


- The different principles -

Article 5 GDPR:

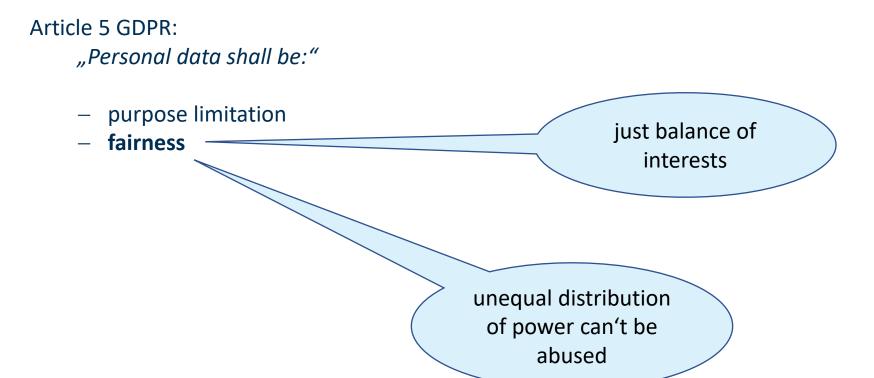
"Personal data shall be:"







- fairness -





- lawfullness -

Article 5 GDPR:

"Personal data shall be:"

- purpose limitation
- fairness
- lawfullness

Art. 6 GDPR demands an explicit legal basis for every processing of personal data

Art. 9 GDPR adds further requirements for sensitive data

federal and state law adds particular legal basis for research purposes



- data minimisation -

Article 5 GDPR:

"Personal data shall be:"

- purpose limitation
- fairness
- lawfullness
- data minimisation

applies also for research purposes, but assessment standart is the privileged research purpose supports purpose limitation

data processing has to be "adequate and limited to what is necessary"

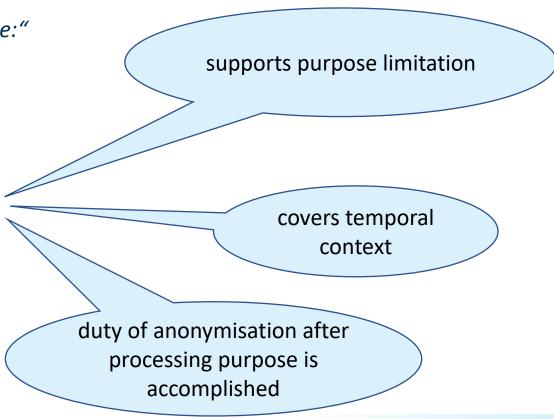


- storage limitation -

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Article 5 GDPR:

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transparency

partial relief of information duties for scientific research eg.: in § 13 IV LDSG

enables data subject to exercise his rights

- transparency -

duty to provide information about the data processing

data subject has to be able to comprehend the data processing

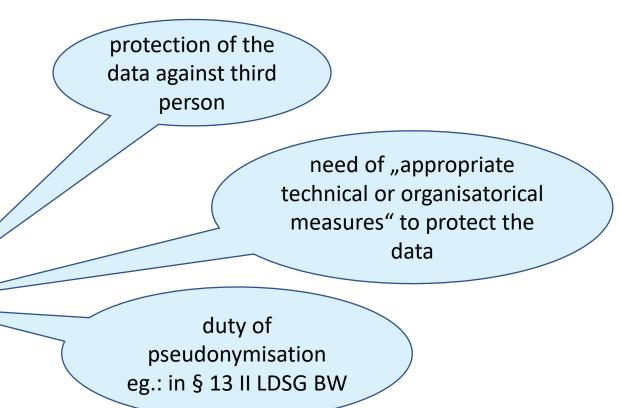


- integrity and confidentiality -

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- accuracy -

Article 5 GDPR:

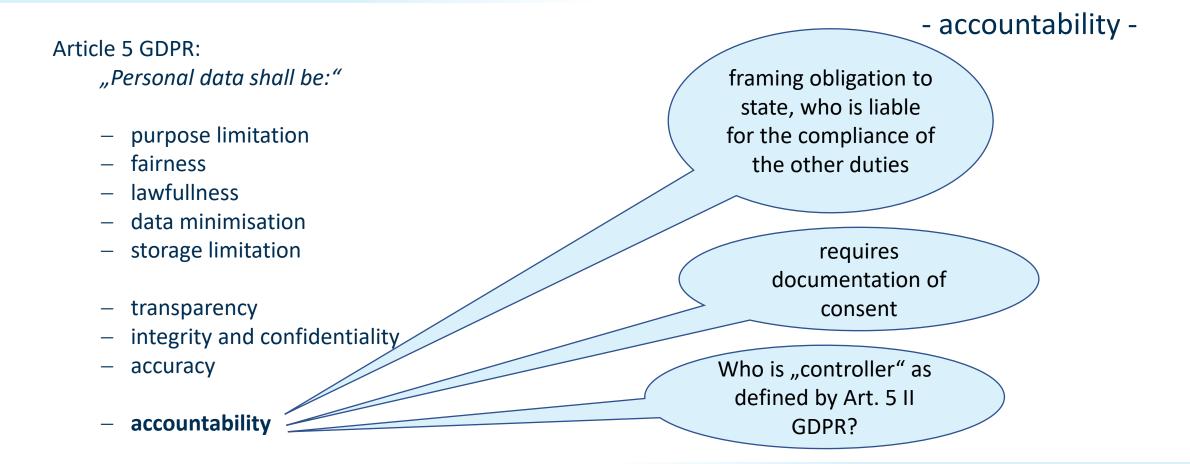
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- purpose limitation
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- integrity and comidentiality
- accuracy

in view of processing purpose

scientific research is privileged eg.: in § 13 IV LDSG BW







- usecase -





- usecase -

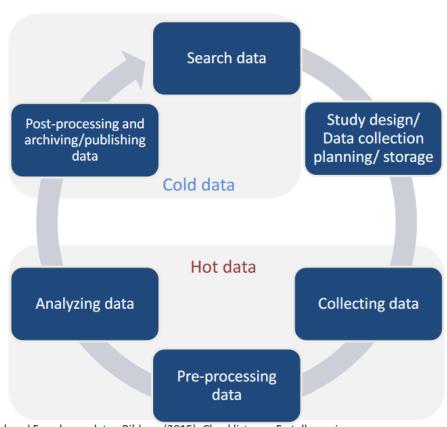
"Nutrition Scientist A wants to do research on preferences of lunchtime snacks among data scientists.

For this reason he creates a questionnaire to conduct an online survey for data collection."





- data management cycle -



Verbund Forschungsdaten Bildung (2015): Checkliste zur Erstellung eines Datenmanagementplans in der empirischen Bildungsforschung. Version 1.1. fdbinfo Nr. 2.



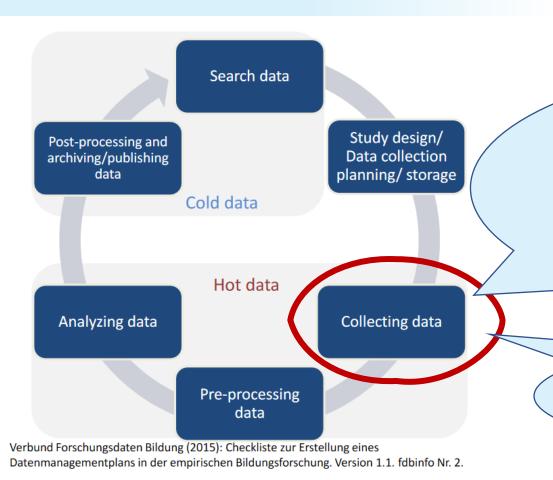


Datenmanagementplans in der empirischen Bildungsforschung. Version 1.1. fdbinfo Nr. 2.

How do I comply with the GDPR?

- study design -Search data purpose limitation: Study design/ Post-processing and What is the processing purpose? Data collection archiving/publishing planning/storage What is my research goal? data Cold data Hot data Analyzing data Collecting data data minimisation: Do I need to process personal data? Is it possible to avoid identifiability? **Pre-processing** data Verbund Forschungsdaten Bildung (2015): Checkliste zur Erstellung eines





- collecting data -

data minimisation:

Is there a chance of "unwanted identifiability"? eg.: by open-ended questiones, cummulation of data,…

Does the *proces of data acquisition* cause personal data?

Eg.: by collecting e-mail-addresses, IP-addresses, names?

lawfullness:

Do I have a legal basis to process the data?
eg.: consent of the data subject or § 13

LDSG

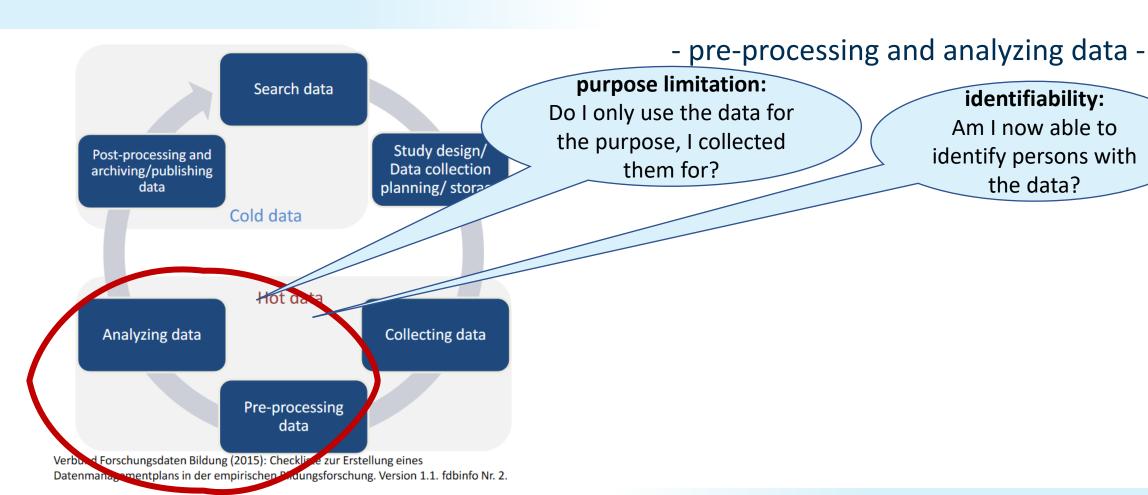


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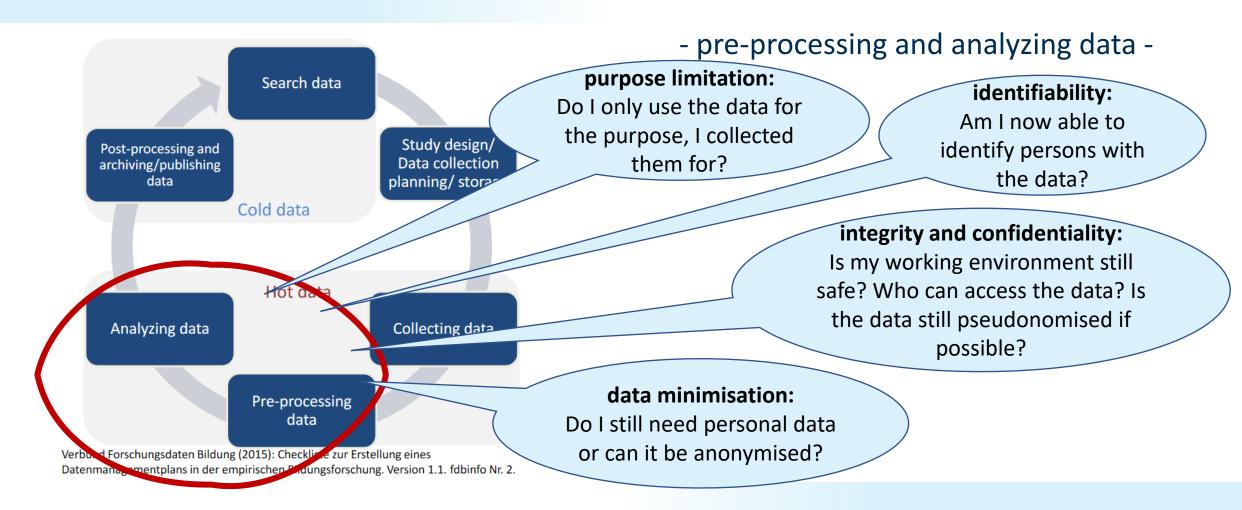
How do I comply with the GDPR?

- collecting data -Search data transparency: Did I provide all necessary information to Study design/ Post-processing and the data subject? (at least: Who processes Data collection archiving/publishing planning/storage which data for how long, how and why?) data Cold data Hot data integrity and confidentiality: Analyzing data Collecting data Where do I store the data? Who can access the data? Can I encrypt the data? Did I pseudonymise the data? Do I use external **Pre-processing** data software provider? Verbund Forschungsdaten Bildung (2015): Checkliste zur Erstellung eines











Search data Study design/ Post-processing and archiving/publishing Data Concenon planning/storage data Hot data Collecting data Analyzing data **Pre-processing** data Verbund Forschungsdaten Bildung (2015): Checkliste zur Erstellung eines

- archiving/publishing data-

data minimisation:

Does the data still has to be personal or is it possible to anonymise it now?

lawfullness:

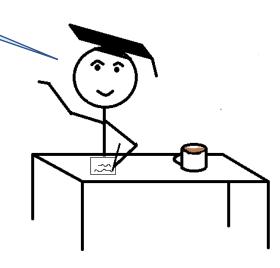
Do I have a legal basis to publish the data? Usually explicit consent of the data subject is required.







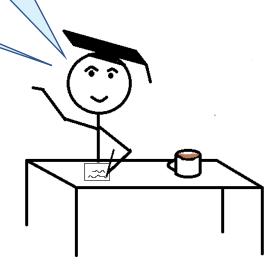
Avoid personal data, if you don't need it.





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Be aware of "unwanted identifiability".





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Be aware of "unwanted identifiability". Constantly check, if your data is pesudonymised or can be anonymised.

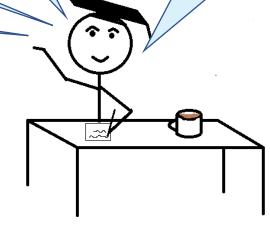


Avoid personal data, if you don't need it.

If you need to process personal data make sure to do it in a safe working environment.

Be aware of "unwanted identifiability".

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Avoid personal data, if you don't need it.

If you need to process personal data make sure to do it in a safe working environment.

If you need to process personal data make sure you have a legal basis to do so.

Constantly check, if your data is pesudonymised or can be anonymised.

Be aware of "unwanted



FAQs

- on our own behalf-

Please send us your questions about data protection in research data managment at info@berd-bw.de ...





...and check iVA at www.berd-bw.de/iva/



Thank you for your attention and enjoy your snack!



