

The Seven GDPR Sins of Personal-Data Processing Systems

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General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

May 25, 2018

Adopted after 2 years of public debate. All but 2 EU countries have legislated.

Fundamental right

Grants all European people a right to protection and privacy of personal data

Personal data

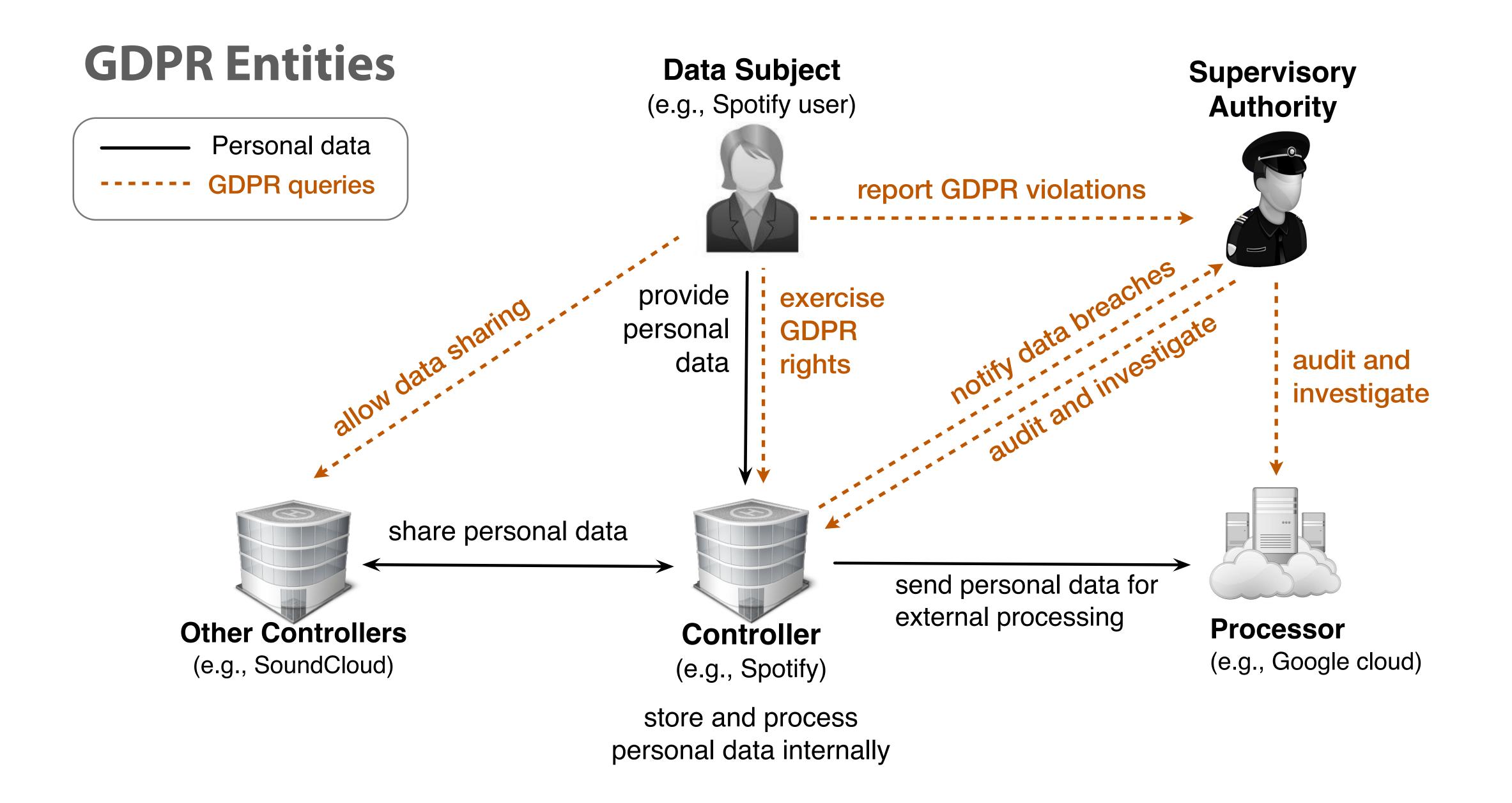
Any information relating to a natural person; Broad in scope unlike FERPA, HIPAA

Covers entire lifecycle

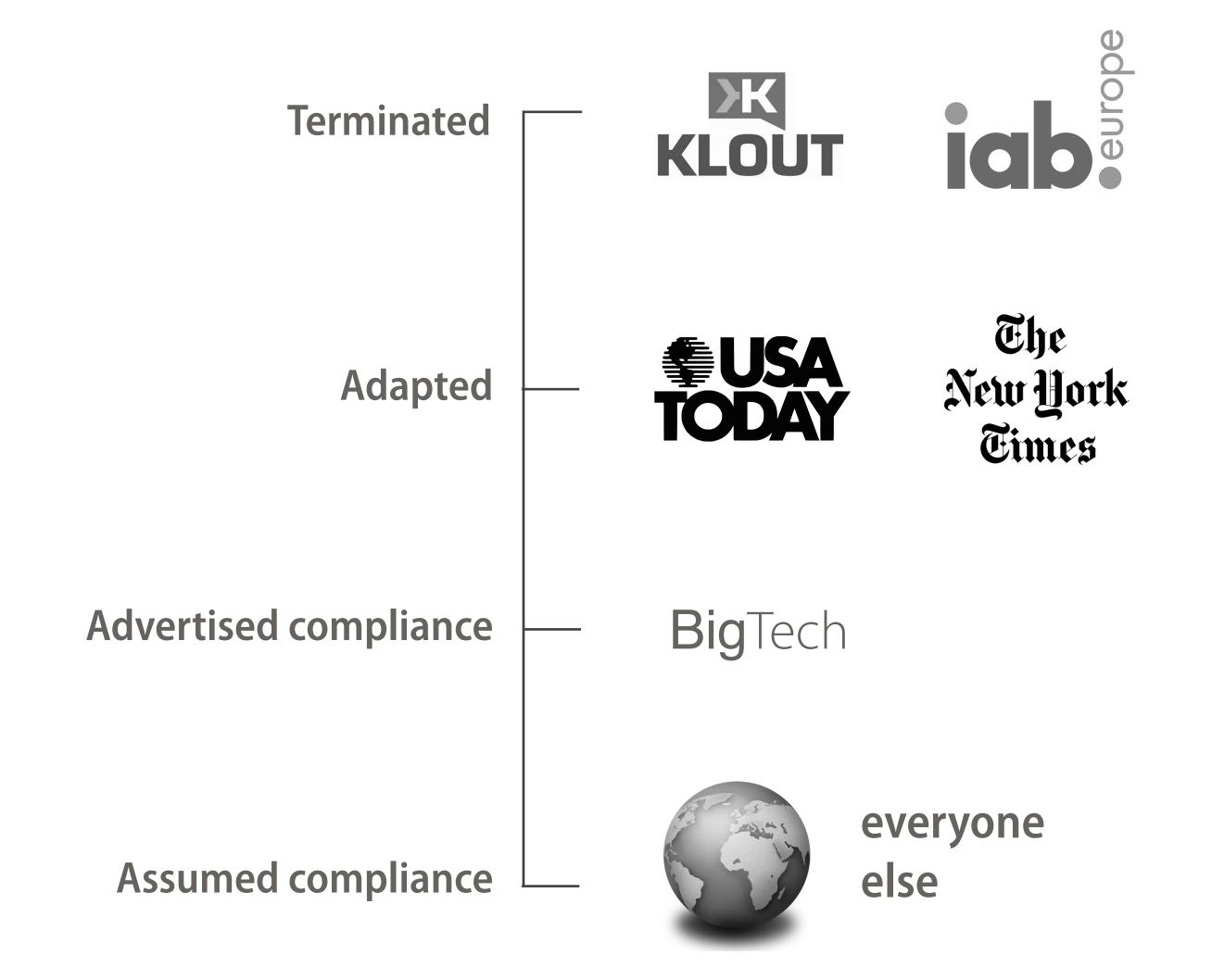
Collection, processing, protection, transfer and deletion; Regulated via 99 articles

Hefty penalty

Max penalty of 4% of global revenue or €20 million, whichever is greater



GDPR in the Wild





estimated compliance

By the end of 2018 [Gartner 2018]



complaints from people

In the first 9 months of GDPR rollout

Internet-era systems have **primarily** focused on reliability, scalability, and affordability.



KEY OBSERVATION

Relegating security and privacy as afterthoughts has given rise to **principles** and **practices** that are **at odds** with **GDPR**.

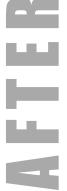
The Seven GDPR Sins

1. Storing Data Forever



Google extends right-to-be-forgotten rules to all search sites

KELLY FIVEASH - 3/7/2016, 7:47 AM





Time that **Google cloud** requires to guarantee that a requested personal data item is fully deleted

§17: RIGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN

(1) The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data without undue delay [...]

§ 5(1)(E): STORAGE LIMITATION

"I...] kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed [...]"

2. Reusing Data Indiscriminately



Facebook is using your 2FA phone number to target ads at you

Reported by GIZMODO on 9/26/2018





On Jan 21st 2019, the French DPA levied the largest GDPR fine yet on Google for purpose bundling

§ 5(1)(B): PURPOSE LIMITATION

"Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes [...]"

§ 21: RIGHT TO OBJECT

"(I)The data subject shall have the right to object at any time to processing of personal data concerning him or her [...]."

3. Creating Black Markets and Walled Gardens



Unique data points per US consumer

AFTER





§14: Information To Be Provided Where Personal Data Have Not Been Obtained From The Data Subject

"(1) (c) the purposes of the processing [...], (e) the recipients [...], (2) (a) the period for which the personal data will be stored [...], (f) from which source the personal data originate [...]."

§ 20: RIGHT TO DATA PORTABILITY

"(I) The data subject shall have the right to receive the personal data concerning him or her, which he or she has provided to a controller. (2) [...] the right to have the personal data transmitted directly from one controller to another."

4. Risk Agnostic Data Processing (a.k.a Move fast and break Things)

SEFORE





AFTER



User accounts hacked in 2018, after Facebook's View-As feature was exploited.

§ 35: DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Where processing, in particular using new technologies, is likely to result in a high risk to the rights of natural persons, the controller shall, prior to the processing, carry out an assessment of the impact of the envisaged processing."

§ 36: PRIOR CONSULTATION

The controller shall consult the supervisory authority prior to processing where [...] it would result in a high risk in absence of measures taken by the controller to mitigate the risk."

5. Hiding Data Breaches

§ 33: NOTIFICATION OF A PERSONAL DATA BREACH

(1) the controller shall without undue delay and not later than 72 hours after having become aware of it, notify the supervisory authority. [...]
(3) The notification shall at least describe the nature of the personal breach. [...] likely consequences, and [...] measures taken to mitigate its adverse effects."

Breaches in the real world



Before GDPR (worldwide)



After GDPR (only Europe)

Reported data breaches 6 months before and after GDPR

6. Making Unexplainable Decisions

The Atlantic

A Popular Algorithm Is No Better at Predicting Crimes **Than Random People**

The COMPAS tool is widely used to assess a defendant's risk of committing more crimes, but a new study puts its usefulness into perspective.





Workshop on Explainable Al

§ 22: AUTOMATED INDIVIDUAL **DECISION-MAKING**

"(1) The data subject shall have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing [...]

§ 15: RIGHT OF ACCESS

`(1) The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller [...] meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing."

7. Security as a Secondary Goal

§ 25: DATA PROTECTION BY DESIGN AND BY DEFAULT

"(1) [...] design to implement data protection principles in an effective manner [...]"

§ 24: RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DATA CONTROLLER

"the controller shall [...] be able to demonstrate that processing is performed in accordance with this Regulation."

Security in the real world



ML-driven reactive security

Concluding Remarks



GDPR-compliant Redis

Exploring system-level tradeoff in achieving compliance

Cloud consolidation

Could compliance be better tackled at cloud provider level?

Beyond GDPR

California's CCPA is going into effect 1/1/2020

We want to hear from you!





https://utsaslab.github.io/research/gdpr/