



GDPR: A Development and Integration Perspective

Bo Pitsker, UCOP

Enterprise Security Architect

Bo.Pitsker@ucop.edu

August 15, 2018

Agenda

- Meeting objectives
- Presenter background
- Concluding remarks
- Q & A
- Other Resources

Introduction

- Security and Privacy are *always* requirements for developers and integrators
- UC has adopted ISO/IEC 27001/2 as a security standard
- UC has also adopted the NIST Cybersecurity framework (CSF)
- We are committed to strict adherence to laws, regulations and best practices for security

What is the GDPR, and Why Should You Care?

- The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is an EU law to protect privacy and give individuals more control over their data
- GDPR is special because:
 - It protects EU residents *worldwide*
 - It creates unique rights for persons to control their personal data
 - It targets any organization doing business with EU residents, even without a presence in the EU; e.g. recruiting EU students

Why does GDPR apply to UC?

- UC does business in Europe
- UC markets to EU residents
- EU citizens and residents come to UC
- UC systems and applications contain personal data of EU citizens and residents
- UC students, faculty and staff go to Europe

Failure to comply with GDPR can result in fines up to 4% of annual revenue!

Key definitions

- Data Subject - “A natural person whose personal data is processed by a controller or processor”
- Data Controller - “The entity that determines the purposes, conditions and means of the processing of personal data”
- Data Processor - “An individual or organization that processes data on behalf of the data controller”

Key definitions (cont.)

- Personal Data - “Any information related to a natural person or ‘Data Subject’, that can be used to directly or indirectly identify the person”
- Special Categories of Data - “Special category data is personal data which the GDPR says is more sensitive, and so needs more protection”
 - Race - Ethnic origins - Trade unions - Genetics
 - Religion - Biometrics - Health - Sex life/orientation
- Consent - “Freely given, specific, informed and explicit consent by statement or action signifying agreement to the processing of their personal data”

GDPR-specific Requirements for Developers and Integrators

- Privacy by Design (PBD) - The general principle is that systems and applications must be designed for privacy and security
- Lawful basis for processing – personal data cannot be processed without a lawful basis
 - For developers, this usually means *consent*, but could be *legal* or *contractual*
 - Other basis includes: contract, legal obligation, vital interests or a public task

GDPR-specific Requirements for Developers and Integrators (cont.)

- The right to be informed – GDPR requires explicit and detailed disclosure of the collection and use of personal data
 - May be done by administrative processes external to the application, but not recommended
 - Cannot be a monolithic, legalistic statement
 - Must be timely – Presented at time of collection, or within a month if data acquired from other sources
 - Must be accessible at all times

Consent – Based on the right to be informed, *consent* is required before processing and

- Must be unambiguous and affirmative
- Cannot be obtained by “opt-out” or pre-filled “opt-in” methods
- Must be obtained separately from any terms of service agreements
- Must be obtained for each distinct stage of processing
- Must be recorded for audit and compliance purposes
- Must be possible to withdraw consent at any time

Data subjects have the right to access and review their personal data at any time to

- Confirm that their data has or is being processed
- Validate the accuracy of the data (see the “the right to rectification”)
- Determine that their data is being processed lawfully
- Make decision about whether to continue to permit processing (see the “the right to erasure”)

Data subjects have the right to access and review their personal data at any time to

- Confirm that their data has or is being processed
- Validate the accuracy of the data (see the “the right to rectification”)
- Determine that their data is being processed lawfully
- Make decision about whether to continue to permit processing (see the “the right to erasure”)

Conclusion

- Security is driven by business needs
- Enterprise architecture provides the basis for security transformation
- Frameworks establish the means to organize and prioritize the work of security
- The UC EA team and ITAC have established a process and a body of work for security
- We are here to help (and we're not from the IRS!)

Q & A

For more information

Presenter

Bo Pitsker, Enterprise Security Architect

Bo.pitsker@ucop.edu

510-587-6490

UC EABoK

sp.ucop.edu/sites/its/apptech/enterprisearchitecture/EABoK/default.aspx

If unable to access, contact Jerome McEvoy, jerome.mcevoy@ucop.edu

Information Technology Architecture Committee (ITAC)

spaces.ais.ucla.edu/display/ucitag/Home