

DataHub

Unlock the potential of your data



DataHub

Unlock the potential of your data



The first time from within the leisure sector this type of initiative has been developed for the leisure sector – a game changer

**Phil White, Head of IT,
Places for People**



-

The GDPR 2018



Introduction

Legal Basis


How it works





What change


Consequences


Introduction: Data by name




 **UNLOCK THE POTENTIAL OF YOUR DATA**

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  1600 Sites |  4000 Users |  7 million Participants |  400 million Visits |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|


LEISURE CENTRE OPERATORS



COUNTY SPORTS PARTNERSHIPS


NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES

DataHub

The DataHub is the largest repository for sport and physical activity data in the UK, integrated and enhanced through a suite of participation and business intelligence modules, accessed anywhere via a single online portal. Whether you are a Leisure Centre Operator, a National Governing Body or a County Sports Partnership - join the DataHub today, unlock the potential of your data and become part of this insight-led community!

[ABOUT](#)



DataHub: The GDPR



- Driven by
 - Partner collaboration
 - Sector Steering group
 - Drive to reduce inactivity by delivering insight

Partner specialists allow DataHub to exist and grow into the go to resource for the leisure sector

- Salvatore are our chosen partner for GDPR compliance
 - Challenges faced by DataHub
 - Volume of data
 - Complexity of data
 - Variety of sources of data
 - Transparency while protecting commercial integrity
 - The rights of the data subjects
 - Technical capabilities
 - Compliance!!

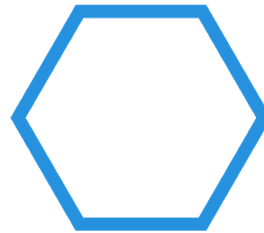


DataHub GDPR Partner



Rafael Bloom – Director

Expert in regulatory change management



SALVATORE



Why do we need the GDPR?

Current EU data legislation is from 1995

This introduced the concepts of data controller and processor, established certain data subject rights (access, correction, deletion, block processing)

Much has changed - data volumes, categories, processing, personal devices, cloud etc.

The GDPR is a major change, one of the most heavily lobbied pieces of legislation ever

-

GDPR Summary



What is it, legally speaking?

It is a **regulation** as opposed to a **directive**

Pan-EU adoption with no need for national government to pass a local law

However, the GDPR provides guidelines for local structures, competent authority

The UK has tabled the Data Protection Bill – no variance from the GDPR

Brexit will have no impact on the UK's approach to personal data

The GDPR comes into effect well before the UK will leave the EU

The UK Government has little to gain by diluting law around personal data

-

GDPR Principles



6 main principles, applying to EU resident citizens' data of a personally identifiable nature:

- Data processing shall be lawful, fair, transparent etc.
- Data collection shall be performed for reasons made explicit to individual
- Data shall only be collected for specific, necessary and relevant purposes
- Data shall be accurate and kept up-to-date
- Means shall be provided for individuals to change details, be forgotten, data portability etc.
- Data shall be kept for no longer than necessary

+ the one overarching principle: **Accountability**



GDPR: PII



What is Personal Identifiable Information? (PII)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Person | Name Date of Birth NI Number Marital/Partnership Phone Numbers Passport Copy (Face, Handwriting) Driving License / License Plate Ethnic Origin CV |
| Electronic/Online Identifiers | IP Address Email Address Web Cookies Login Name Digital Identity |
| Financial | Bank Account Details Payroll Credit / Debit Card |
| Well-being | Medical Records Health Records Genetic Information Hobbies/Activities |
| Other | Past Convictions Religion Philosophical Political Opinions Trade Union Membership |



GDPR: PII





The PII Data Trail



- Example of home automation device like 'Alexa'
- PII implicit in service rapidly reaches wide, growing net of 3rd parties

| Media | Automation | E-Commerce | Information |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Spotify | Google Calendar | Uber | Dropbox |
| Amazon Prime | Nest / Hive | Just Eat | Wikipedia |
| Deezer | Tesla | Amazon Prime | BBC News |
| Tidal | Ring | eBay | Weather |
| BBC iPlayer | | Ocado | NetMD |

- Privacy and Security risks grow exponentially

How PII can be abused



- Example of airline booking systems
- Easily guessable Passenger Name Record 'PNR'
 - Sequential
 - Too simple e.g. Air India 4 digits + one digit for airline
- Poll for common last names and recent PNRs
- Combine with email address, log in to Frequent Flyer, access C/C info

- Things to go wrong:
- Weak Access control
- Weak Authentication
- No 'rate limiting' – susceptibility to 'brute force' attacks
- No logging – records of access to PII etc. need to be kept!

PII Business Stakeholders



- The UK Data Protection Bill / EU GDPR has ramifications that cross business silos
- With overall accountability needing to be shown, a data protection board or similar is necessary
- Stakeholders in the board responsible for creating a living culture of personal data protection



Key questions for the Data Governance Board



- Which data have you defined as sensitive?
- Where is it in your enterprise?
- How is it collected?
- How does it move across systems in your enterprise?
- How are you currently protecting it?
- Who accesses it, how and when? Include 3rd parties
- What applications, scripts, models access it, how and when?
- Have you audited what and who accesses and manipulates data?
- Is it possible to aggregate sensitive data from multiple separate systems?
- What policies are in place to protect this data?
- Where are the risks right now and which are the most severe?
- Who holds ultimate accountability for the data?

Key actions for the Data Governance Board

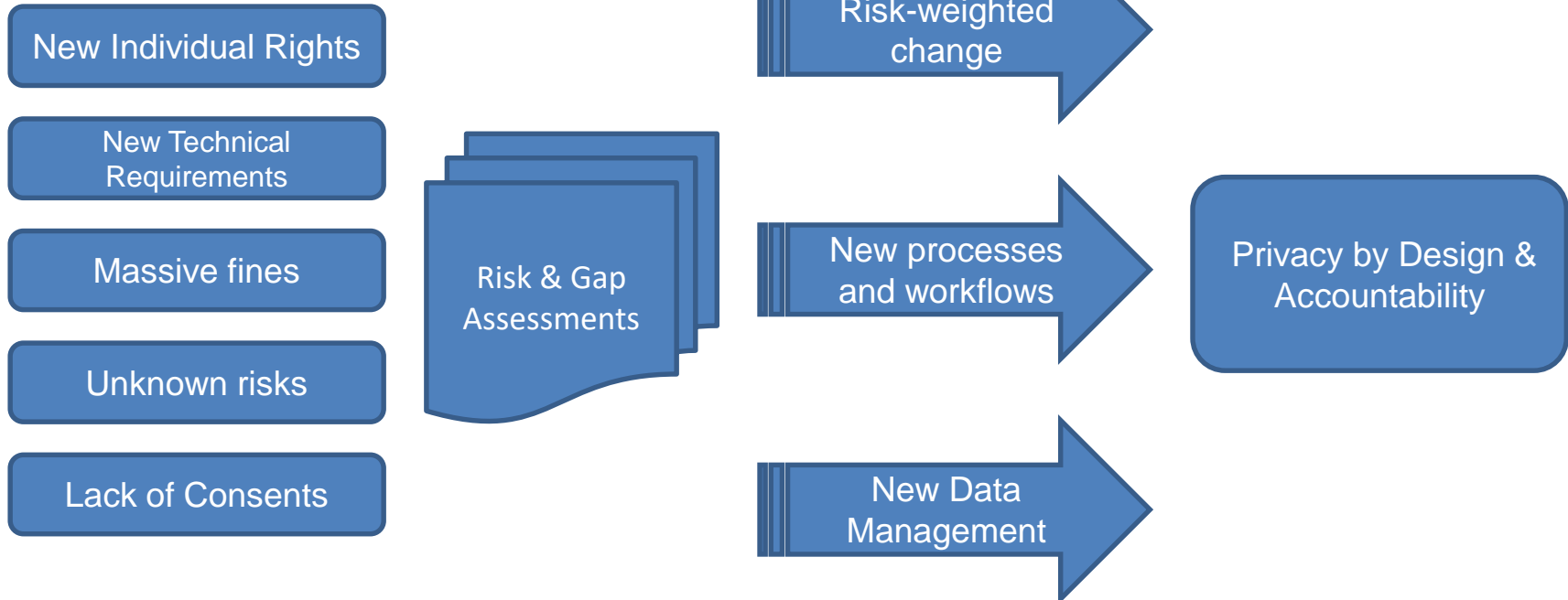


- Perform due diligence
 - Audit Data flows and understand who has access, 3rd party risks, supplier risks etc.
- Take a Data inventory
 - Understand what types of data are being processed
 - Establish the purposes for which data is being processed
- Build Controls
 - Provide clear and accurate notice of data usage internally via policy and process
 - Provide clear and accurate notice of data usage externally via notification and T&Cs
- Communicate
 - Communicate the organisation's data policy across the organisation, to vendors and to customers
- Rebuild Consent
 - Where consent is the justification for processing PII, it must be renewed to the standards required by the GDPR
 - Empower Marketing to start this process immediately

GDPR Silo Approach: Scope Impact



SALVATORE



- Collection and processing of PII, not so much technical or legal: A business challenge
- Data ingest: Indexing, validation: Master Data Source
- Data storage: Security, sovereignty, retention management, accessibility
- Data egress: E-discovery, export, audit trails
- HR, Marketing & Customer Service working in a compliant manner

Enterprise Risk Heat Map



| | Client data | HR Data | Access (Discovery, Retention / Erasure | Consents | Export? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Legal & Compliance | PII Policy Definition, legitimate interests | Legitimate Interests, Consents, Retention | Master Data Management, Audit Trails | 3 rd party data controllers / processors | Data Sovereignty |
| IT / Data Security | Identify data sets, Security, Privacy, Management | Security, Privacy, Management | Management, Tooling | Management | Tooling |
| Customer Insight | Access, Processing | | Security, Privacy | Process | Customer journeys, Process Optimisation |
| Marketing / Sales | Consent, 3 rd parties, Security | Process | Process | Process | Tooling |



- Requires all the PII Data Business Stakeholders
 - Due Diligence
 - Data inventory & risk identification
 - Build Controls
 - Communicate and Manage Change
 - Re-build PII structure if necessary but start now
 - Overall change management



- Legal framework behind DM
- Works by maintaining the data protection principles
 - Fair and lawful
 - Purposes
 - Adequacy
 - Accuracy
 - Retention
 - Rights of Data Subjects
 - Security
 - Processing
- Privacy by Design
 - Data flow analysis
 - 3rd party, sovereignty risks
 - Encryption
 - Data Minimisation
 - Pseudonymisation / Tokenisation
 - SAR tooling
 - Audit Trails
 - Breach Reporting – 72h

Marketing / HR



- Investment in PII is key to compliance & continued customer engagement
- New levels of required consent have major impact
- Improperly-gained consent treated as non-consent
- Major risks with 3rd parties (bought PII data)
- Marketing & Advertising processes bring risk
- Transparency and proactivity are key
- Governance
- Major intersect with legal

Marketing Consent



- Institutions are required to have a legitimate reason to hold / process PII
- Individuals can ask for data to be corrected / erased / restricted but there can be obvious reasons to refuse – a bank would not be required to erase an individual's financial history!
- This is 'legitimate interest'
- But in Marketing, PII is typically used with individuals' consent serving as justification
- Under GDPR, consent has changed substantially
- PII used without proper consent will breach the GDPR



PII Customer Journeys

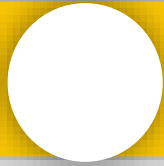


- Task: Map the customer journeys and associated processes required for fulfillment of individuals' rights
 - The right to be informed
 - The right of access
 - The right to rectification
 - The right to erasure
 - The right to restrict processing
 - The right to data portability
 - The right to object
 - Rights related to automated decision making and profiling

Customer Journeys: Data Breaches



- Task: Create an action plan for data breaches
 - First response, incident triage
 - Single Point of Contact for breach procedures
 - Internal and External plans
 - Notification to the ICO
 - Notification to Customers
 - PR
 - Incident recordkeeping



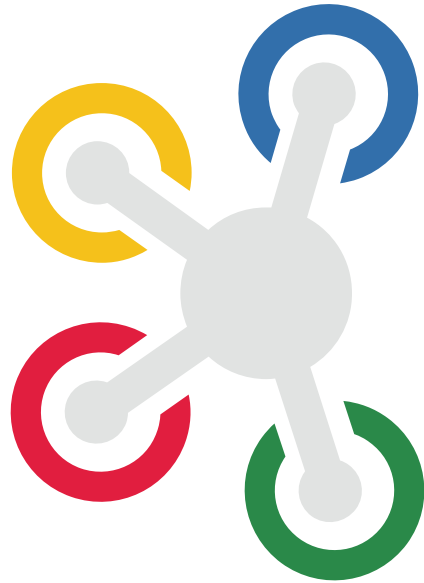
Customer Facing



- Investment in customer-facing employees is key to long-term customer trust
- New Types of Customer Service Requests relating to PII
- Requires agents to reach new understanding of rights
- New Customer journeys
- New Processes
- New Reporting
- Also worth investing in board-level data approach

“The first time from within the leisure sector this type of initiative has been developed for the leisure sector – a game changer”

Phil White, Head of IT, Places for People



DataHub

Unlock the potential of your data

