

Proposed list of types of processing, for which carrying out a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) is required

Types/criteria for processing operations, for which carrying out a DPIA is required	Examples of operations/ scope of data/circumstances, in which specific type of operation is likely to result in a high risk	Potential areas of occurrence/existing areas of application
1. Evaluation or assessment, including profiling and prediction (behavioural analysis) for the purposes, which can produce <u>negative legal, physical and financial effects, or other inconveniences for individuals</u>	Profiling of users of social networking sites and other applications for the purposes of sending them unsolicited e-mail (spam).	Social media, marketing companies, headhunting companies.
	Profiling of the unemployed in terms of access to various forms of assistance without their consent.	Employment offices as regards profiling of the unemployed.
	Creditworthiness assessment, with the use of Artificial Intelligence algorithms covered by the obligation of secrecy and requesting disclosure of data not directly related to risk assessment.	Banks, other financial institutions authorized to grant loans, loan institutions in the process of assessing creditworthiness.
	Evaluation of individuals' lifestyle, diet, driving, leisure activities, etc. for the purpose for example of increasing the price of their insurance premium, based on this evaluation generally called optimising the insurance premium.	Insurance companies – offering discounts related to lifestyle (cigarettes, alcohol, extreme sports, car driving).
	Indirect profiling (evaluation of an individual based on membership of a particular group).	Insurance companies – e.g. more favourable insurance or credit offers for employees of specific groups, e.g. public administration, teachers.
2. Automated decision-making <u>producing legal, financial or similar significant effects</u>	Monitoring systems used for traffic management or counteracting risks/violations of traffic regulations, enabling detailed surveillance over each driver and his/her driving behaviour, in particular systems enabling automated identification of vehicles.	Roads covered by SPECS (the system stores not only information on the vehicles violating the regulations, but also on all the vehicles appearing in the controlled area), selected road sections equipped with electronic toll collection system viaTOLL.

	Customers profiling systems in terms of identifying shopping preferences, setting promotional prices based on a profile.	Online stores offering promotional prices for specific groups of customers. Companies that support loyalty programs (shopping communities)
	Monitoring shopping and shopping tendencies (e.g. alcohol, sweets).	Loyalty programmes containing elements of individuals profiling.
3. Systematic monitoring of publicly accessible areas on a large scale <u>using elements of recognition of characteristics or properties of objects, which are present in the monitored area.</u> This group of systems <u>does not include video surveillance systems, in which image is recorded and used only in case of the need for analysis of offences.</u>	Complex public space monitoring systems enabling the tracking of individuals and obtaining data going beyond the data necessary for service provision.	The means of public transport, the cities offering bicycles and car rental systems, setting paid parking zones.
	Systems for monitoring of working time and information flow in the tools used by employees (e.g. e-mail, Internet).	Workplaces (IT systems monitoring). Lack of awareness of employees that their use of e-mail, applications, access cards is subject to monitoring.
	Collection and use of data by applications installed in mobile devices, including devices integrated with uniforms, helmets or otherwise connected with the person gathering data.	Processing of information obtained via the Internet of things (medical bands, smartwatches, etc.) and their transmission in the network using mobile devices such as a smartphone or tablet.
	Mobile monitoring system used by public officials, among others the Police, fire services, municipal police, border guards, etc.	The police/municipal police patrols equipped with uniform-worn cameras, used for the protection of state security (border guards) or public order (the Police).
	Vehicles monitoring systems connecting to their surroundings, including other vehicles.	Machine-to-Machine communication systems, in which the car informs its surrounding about its behaviour (movement) and in case of occurring risk receives from this surrounding (road infrastructure, other cars) warning messages.
	Systems using RFID in case where tags are or can be attributed to individuals.	Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on 'Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) (2007/C 256/13).
	Patients/customers health data.	Hospitals / Organizations conducting clinical research/ Fitness clubs / entities or organizations collecting genetic material for research.
4. Processing of <u>special categories of personal data and personal data relating to</u>	Recording the course of intervention by a uniformed officer using a camera placed on a uniform, which the officer turns on while witnessing / exposing an unlawful act.	Recording incidents during intervention actions of the municipal police, police and other authorized bodies.

<p><u>criminal convictions and offences (sensitive data in the opinion of WP 29)</u></p>	<p>Processing of biometric data of customers and employees for the purpose of individual's identification or verification in access control systems, e.g. entry to particular areas, premises or gaining access to specific account in the IT system for the purpose of e.g. executing a transaction order in the ICT system or cash withdrawal from the ATM, etc.</p>	<p>Working time monitoring systems; systems for monitoring entries to particular premises; systems for settlement and record of banking, trading and insurance operations; systems for monitoring of entries to fitness clubs, hotels, etc.</p>
	<p>Processing of personal data concerning party membership and/or voting preferences by public or private authorities.</p>	<p>Political parties, electoral committees, referendum committees and legislative initiatives, social organisations, election campaigns.</p>
	<p>Frequent data processing allowing for observation of lifestyle, movement, intensity of the use of utility services, energy, etc. (e.g. geolocation data, data on used energy from smart meters, billing data concerning electronic communications, etc.).</p>	<p>Telecommunications operators; providers of utility services (electricity, gas, water) as regards smart metering – Recommendation 2012/148/EU by the European Commission of March 2012 on preparations for the roll-out of smart metering systems.</p>
	<p>Websites and other IT systems offered to individuals for processing of information covering personal or household activities (for example cloud computing services for personal documents management, e-mail services, calendars, e-readers with notes taking function and various „life-logging” applications, which may contain very personal information), the disclosure or processing of which for the purposes other than household activities can be considered as very interfering in privacy.</p>	<p>E-mail services; Sporting achievements monitoring systems cooperating with fitness bands, using a cloud; Applications provided by producers of electronic readers for purchasing books, electronic newspapers with noting functionalities, etc.</p>
<p>5. Data processed on a large scale, where the notion of large scale concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of persons whose data are processed, 	<p>Central data filing systems supporting managing a particular group of persons for the purposes connected with the performance of public tasks, from which the data are made available in various scope, depending on their role and tasks related to the execution of these obligations.</p>	<p>Central system of educational information; Central system of higher education information; Central systems of motor insurance services; Central systems of professional qualifications etc.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the scope of processing, • the data storage period and • the geographical scope of processing 	Collecting broad scope of data on websites viewed, shopping history, watched TV and radio programmes, etc.	Social networks, Internet browsers, cable television service providers, subscription services with movies and TV programs available on devices with Internet connectivity
6. Making comparisons, evaluating or drawing conclusions based on <u>analysis of data obtained from various sources</u>	Combining data from various state and/or public records.	Marketing companies that collect data from various sources, where there is data about clients, for the purpose of conducting targeted marketing campaigns for specific groups of customers.
	Creating user profiles from filling systems from different sources (combining filling systems).	Marketing companies for the purpose of improving and expanding the profiles of potential clients and improving advertising services targeted at specific social groups; Companies supporting loyalty programs (shopping communities).
	Collecting data on the websites viewed, banking operations, shopping in online stores and their subsequent analysis in order to create a profile of the person.	Social networks, retail chains, marketing companies, banks and financial institutions.
7. Processing of data concerning persons, whose evaluation and the services provided to them depend on the entities or persons, <u>which have supervisory and/or evaluating powers</u>	Processing of data, where classification or evaluation of data subjects e.g. in terms of age, sex, is made, and then this classification is used for presenting offers or other activities, which may affect the rights and freedoms of individuals, whose data are processed.	Services offering job, which adapt the offers to specific preferences of employers.
	Systems used for reporting irregularities (e.g. related to corruption, mobbing) – in particular, where employees’ data are processed in them.	Systems used for reporting irregularities (whistleblowing).
8. <u>Innovative use or application of technological or organisational solutions</u>	Remote metering systems, which - taking into account the scope and frequency of data collection – enable profiling of persons or groups of persons.	Utility services sellers and distributors (electricity, gas, water, telecommunications services) implementing smart meters.
	Systems for analysing and processing of data contained in metadata, e.g. photographs accompanied by geolocation data.	Websites (services) processing data from devices such as Internet of Things, e.g. cameras equipped with localisation functions (GPS).
	Systems used for analysis and transfer of data to services providers with the use of mobile applications from wearable portable devices such as: smartwatches, smart bands,	Applying communication between devices (Internet of Things – e.g. beacons, drones) in public space and locations of public use.

	beacons, etc., analysing and transferring data to providers with the use of mobile applications.	
	Applying devices equipped in various types of interfaces (loudspeaker, microphone, camera) and software and communications system enabling transfer of data through telecommunications networks.	Applications with communication functions and software enabling exchange of information with immediate neighbourhood as well as remotely through telecommunications network.
	Services and toys for children.	Interactive toys.
	Telemedicine consultations with centres outside the EU, transfer of medical data on an international scale.	Specialised advice and medical consultations, clinical research on an international scale.
9. In case where the processing itself „prevents data subjects from exercising a right or using a service or a contract”	Making credit decisions for potential clients based on information available in databases containing information about debtors or similar databases.	Entities providing loans or credits and offering installment sales.
	Making service usability dependent on income information, the amount of monthly expenses and other values obtained as a result of profiling	Online stores and providers of other games, music, lotteries, etc.