

Steptoe

February

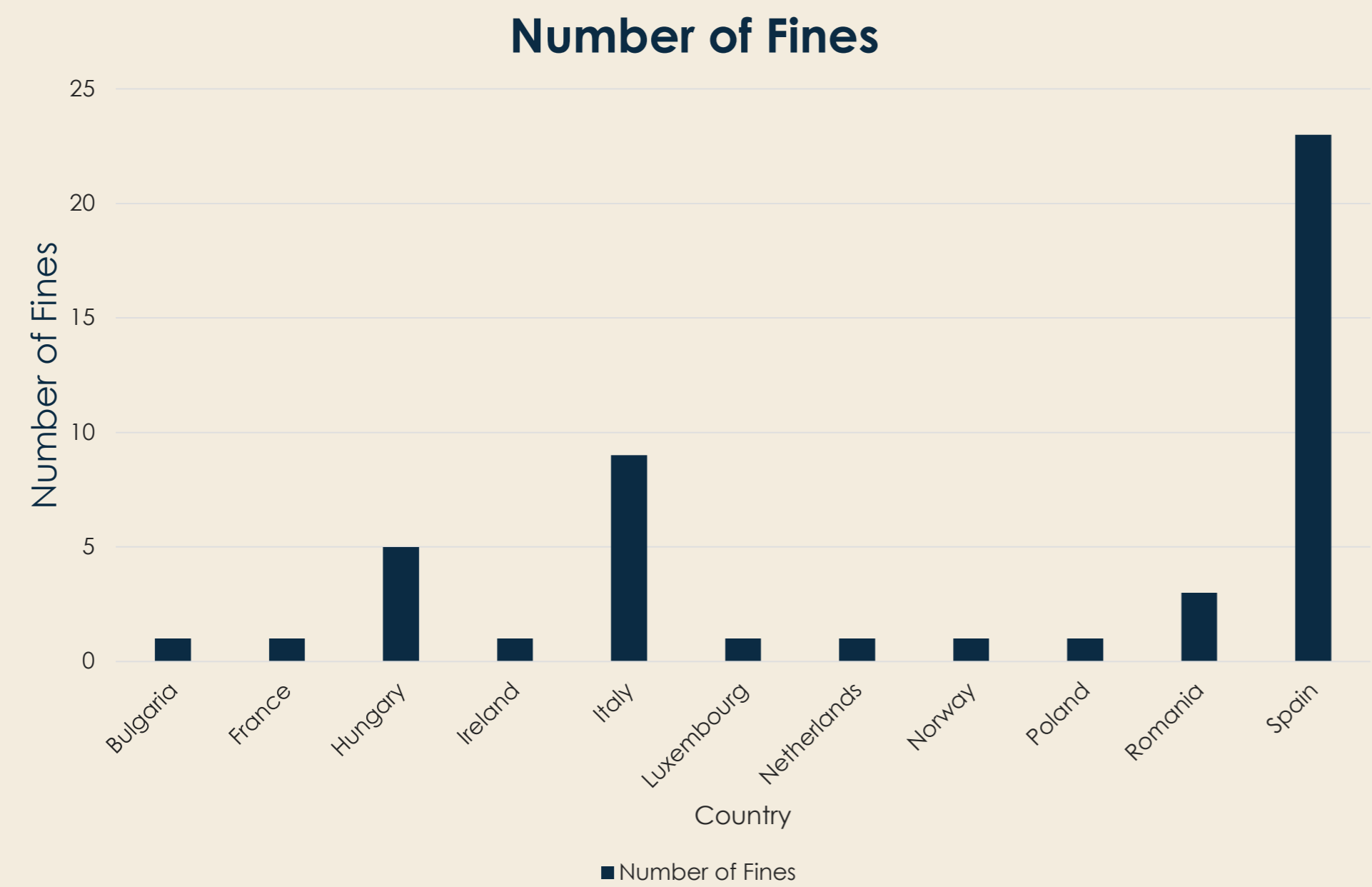
GDPR

Enforcement

Trends



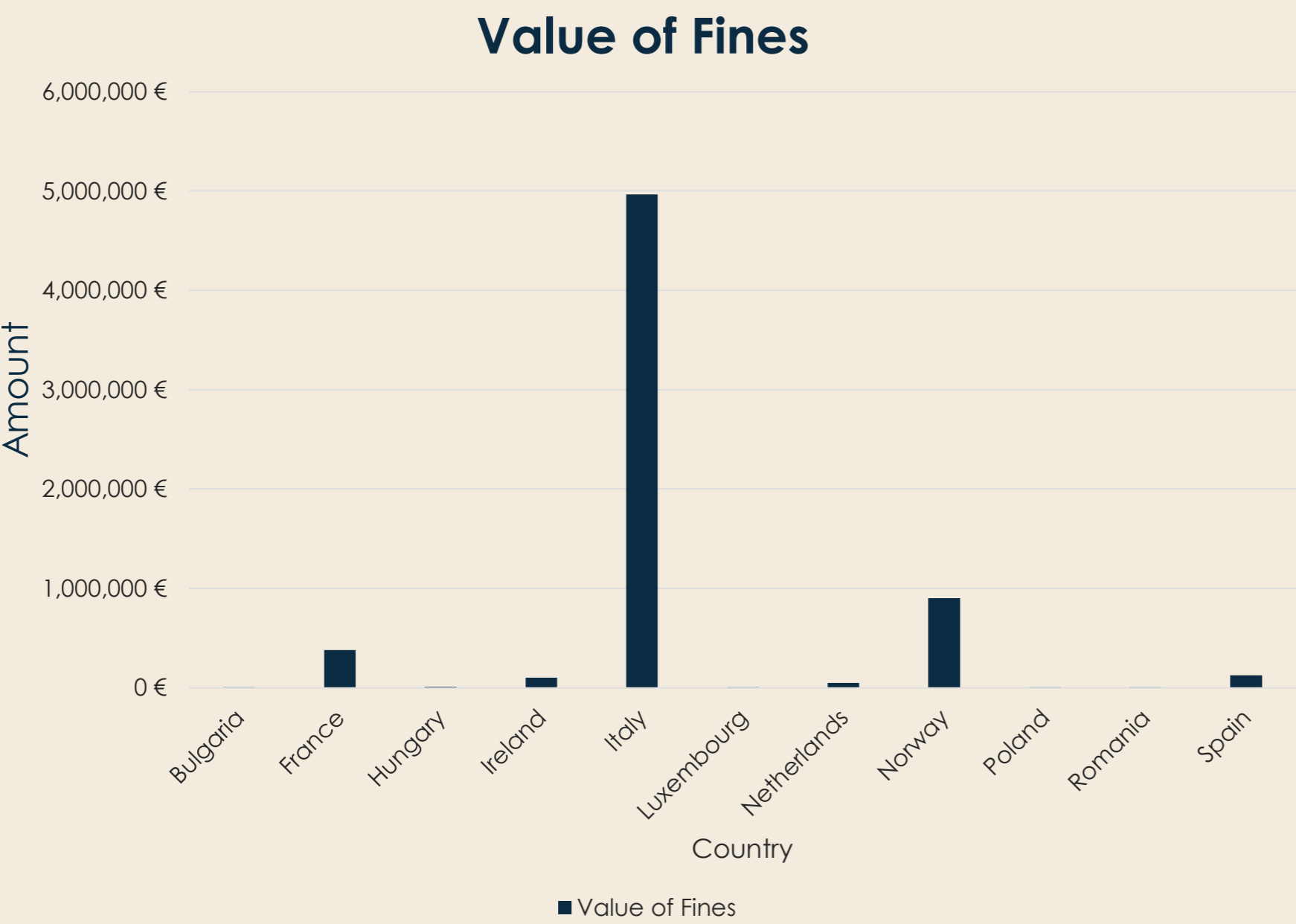
February Enforcement Statistics



Top 3 Most Active Regulators by Number of Fines

- Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (**Spain**)
- Garante per la protezione dei dati personali (**Italy**)
- **Hungarian** National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information

February Enforcement Statistics

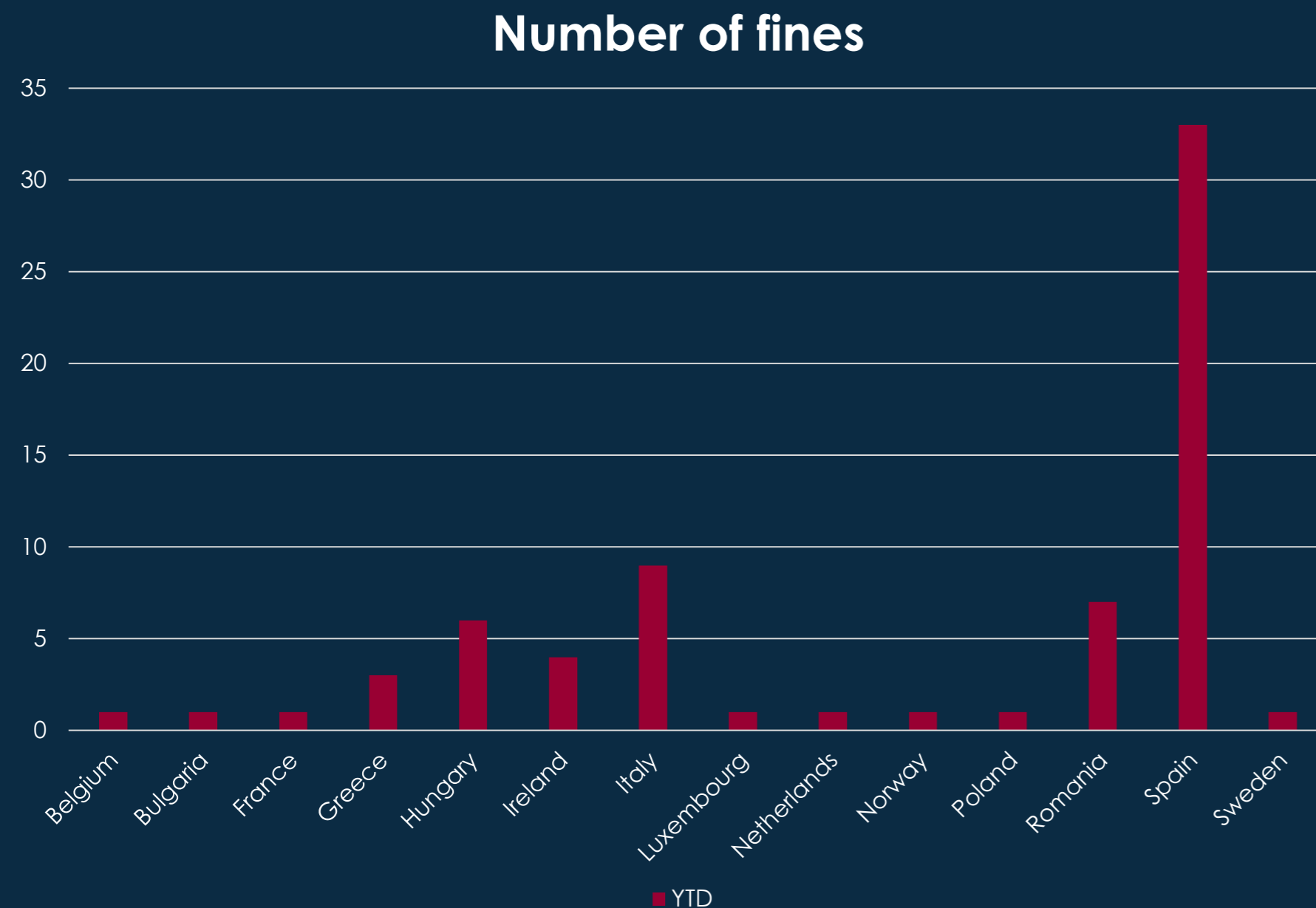


Top 3 Most Active Regulators by Value of Fines

- Garante per la protezione dei dati personali (**Italy**)
- Datatilsynet (**Norway**)
- Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés – CNIL (**France**)

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YTD Enforcement Statistics

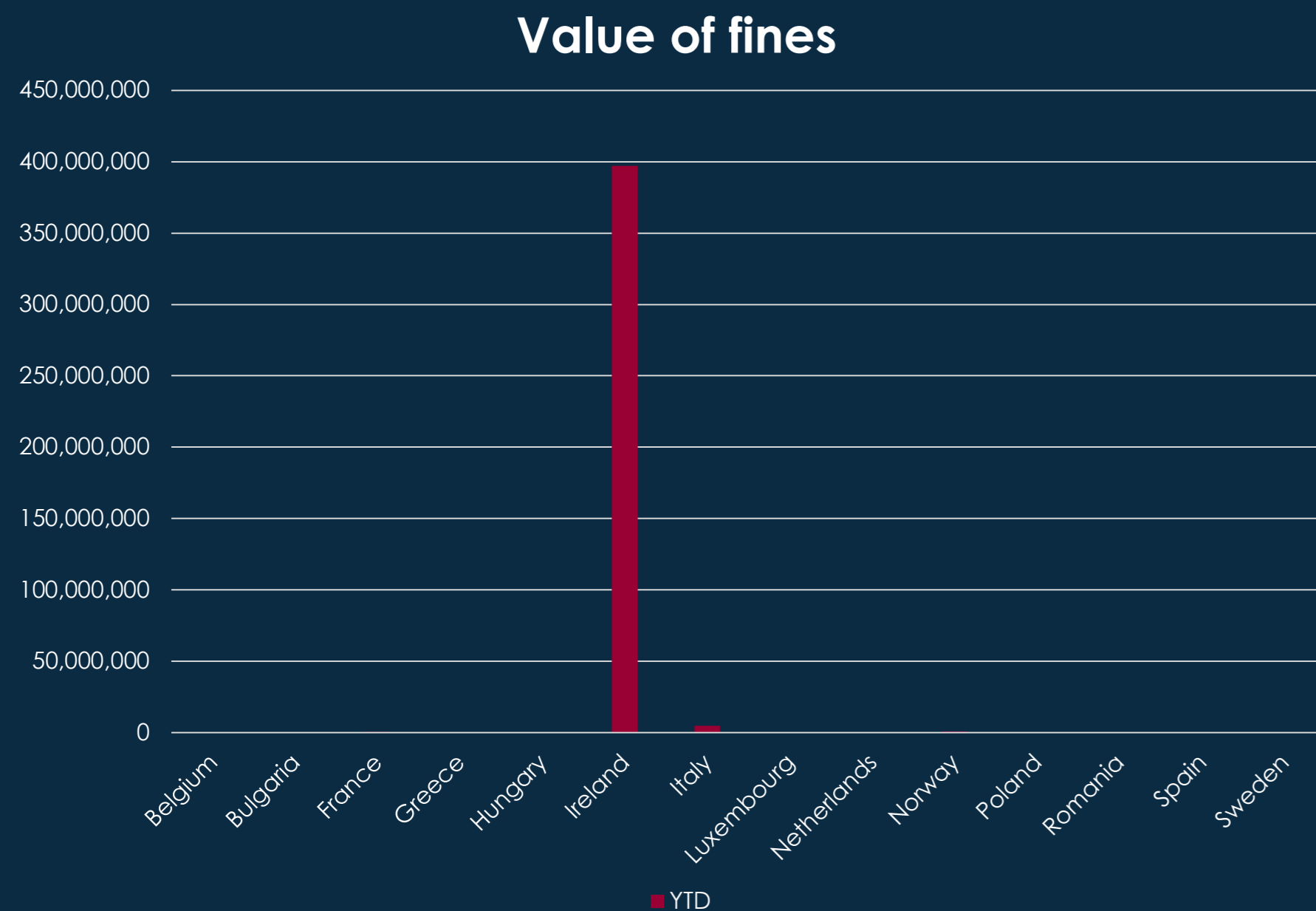


Top 3 Most Active Regulators by Number of Fines

- Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (**Spain**)
- Garante per la protezione dei dati personali (**Italy**)
- The National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Processing (**Romania**)

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YTD Enforcement Statistics



Top 3 Most Active Regulators by Value of Fines

- Data Protection Commission (**Ireland**)
- Garante per la protezione dei dati personali (**Italy**)
- Datatilsynet (**Norway**)

Top Fines

- The largest fine was **€4.9 million** against Edison Energia (a subsidiary of EDF) by the **Italian DPA**.
- The Italian DPA concluded that Edison Energia had: (i) conducted telephone calls without consent; (ii) failed to respond to requests to object; and (iii) failed to allow data subjects to express free and specific consent for promotional or profiling purposes.
- Edison Energia **opted to settle** the dispute for half the total fine value (i.e., €2.45 million).
- The second largest fine was **€900,000** against SATS ASA (a fitness centre chain) by the **Norwegian DPA** (Datatilsynet).
- The Norwegian DPA concluded that SATS: (i) failed to comply with two separate DSARs; (ii) failed to comply promptly with three separate erasure requests; (iii) failed to inform data subjects about its data retention policy; and (iv) failed to rely on a valid lawful basis to process the training history of its members.
- The Norwegian DPA observed that the fine imposed represented approximately **5% of the maximum applicable fine** and 0.3% of SATS' annual turnover for 2021.

Key Takeaways

- In February 2023, European Privacy Regulators imposed fines totalling at least **€6.5 million**.
- This was **an increase when compared to January 2023** if the two fines issued by the Irish Data Protection Authority (DPA) against Meta (totalling €395.5 million) are excluded.
- **Norway, Spain and Ireland** continue to be the most active privacy regulators.
- Regulators continue to fine businesses for **failing to inform people of video surveillance systems**. In February, the Spanish and Italian regulators imposed fines on retailers and a hotel for these breaches.
- **Healthcare and educational institutions** are increasingly being targeted by privacy regulators. The **French, Italian and Irish regulators all imposed fines** on these types of businesses.



Step toe



Leigh Mallon

London
lmallon@Steptoe.com



Michael Vatis

New York
mvatis@Steptoe.com

Key contacts