

# Data Protection Ireland

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## Headlines

- DPC fines Department of Health €22,500, p.18
- Court dismisses action against DPC, p.19
- PSNI data breach: review launched, p.20

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## Airbnb reprimanded by DPC

The Data Protection Commission has [reprimanded](#) and imposed corrective measures on Airbnb Ireland for violations of the GDPR.

The enforcement action relates to an inquiry which started in March 2022 following a referral (due to the location of Airbnb’s headquarters in Dublin) from Berlin’s Supervisory Authority.

An Airbnb host had complained to the Berlin authority that the company had made her ability to take new bookings via the platform, and her ability to list a second property on the site, conditional on overly intrusive ID checks.

She also complained about the company’s retention practices.

Airbnb described its verification process as being necessary and proportionate. It also said that it retained identity verification data for the purposes of security enhancement, including for improving its ID verification system and processes.

However, the DPC found that Airbnb’s retention of a copy of the host’s identity documentation following the successful completion of the identity verification process infringed the data minimisation and storage limitation principles (Articles 5(1)(c) and

5(1)(e) of the GDPR). The DPC further found that the continued processing and retention of partially redacted and out-of-date identity documents deemed inadequate to verify the host’s identity also infringed the data minimisation and storage limitation principles.

The DPC decided to issue Airbnb with a reprimand, a measure available to it under Article 58(2)(b) of the GDPR. In addition, the DPC made several orders under Article 58(2)(d) of the GDPR.

As a result of the DPC’s orders, Airbnb needs to

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## EU-US Framework adopted

The European Commission has adopted its adequacy decision on the EU-US Data Privacy Framework (‘the Framework’).

The decision, which took effect on 10th July 2023, concludes that the US ensures an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the EEA to companies certified to the Framework.

The Framework establishes a set of principles and

supplemental principles which are binding on organisations participating in the Framework. These principles remain largely unchanged compared to the principles under the Privacy Shield.

Participation in the Framework is voluntary. However, once an organisation decides to certify, compliance with the principles are compulsory and enforceable by data subjects through, among

others, a binding arbitration option.

The Framework relies on a self-certification mechanism administered by the US Department of Commerce, which has administered the previous frameworks.

Organisations that have maintained their self-certification to the EU-US Privacy Shield do not

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