

**Q1**

**Please rank, in order of preference from 1 to 4, the topics you wish to discuss during the 2022 edition of the International Organisations Workshop:**

2	Overview of current best practices and challenges related to data subjects' rights (including in particular on how to ensure the right to access).
9	Collecting and processing personal data for scientific research.
5	Exploring the potential of tech: Artificial Intelligence and blockchain tech within International Organisations: opportunities and challenges
1	Concrete tools for transfers of personal data to International Organisations (task forces) (including reporting on the work of the taskforce on transfers to International Organisations).
6	Joint Controllershship
7	Data sharing initiatives and federated databases - opportunities and challenges for International Organisations.
8	COVID-19: protecting employees' personal data, especially health data, such as their vaccination status.
4	Digital identities: biometrics and alternatives (use case, safeguards and challenges).
3	Steps to a responsible data breach response plan.
no interest	Social registers in the context of social protection initiatives.;Cloud Computing.
4	Cloud Computing.

**Summary**

1	Concrete tools for transfers of personal data to International Organisations (task forces) (including reporting on the work of the taskforce on transfers to International Organisations).
2	Overview of current best practices and challenges related to data subjects' rights (including in particular on how to ensure the right to access).
3	Steps to a responsible data breach response plan.
4	Digital identities: biometrics and alternatives (use case, safeguards and challenges).
4	Cloud Computing.

(4 replies ranked this their first choice; 5 their third choice; 3 their fourth choice)  
(non-one ranked this their first choice; 7 replies ranked this as their second choice; 5 as their fourth choice)

**Q2**

**In your opinion, what are the other challenges that your International Organisation has experienced that would benefit from being discussed at the hybrid workshop in 2022?**

Pillar 9 compliance and the standards demanded of IOs from the European Commission

\*Requirements stemming from the EU pillar assessment on protection of personal data

\*Requests from contractors that the Organisation comply with various GDPR's requirements in commercial contracts.

\*Staff's consent to the Organisation's sharing of their personal data with third-party service providers (e.g., psychometric tests) and legal consequences arising from lack of consent.

None, the above list covers our challenges.

Transfers of research data to international organizations and possible transfer mechanisms.

Relationship between IO as Controller and processors covered by GDPR

IOs as recipients of data under Chapter V GDPR, suitable safeguards, and derogations

Cloud computing

System interoperability: advantages, disadvantages, challenges, approaches

IGO controller - GDPR processor contractual conditions.

Level of insights owned to external candidates in recruitment processes (right of access vs. not paralyzing the IOs functioning)

Right to access, especially in view of the EDPB Guidelines 01/2022 on data subject rights - Right of access.

Cloud computing - business needs and benefits and data protection challenges.

Transfers from IOs to service providers, especially cloud providers.

Translating policies into effective practices in the field. The difficulty of determining what training to provide, to whom and at what level of detail.

none  
0

- Clearer, more pro-active guidance aimed at private sector counterparties which may provide services and/or transfer PII to IOs
- Lack of understanding among private sector counterparties subject to GDPR that IOs have their own policy and legal frameworks for personal data protections
- Questions from private sector counterparties as to whether the results of a positive pillar assessment may be shared with, and relied upon by, them when assessing whether they may transfer PII to an IO in circumstances where IOs are not in a position to rely upon certain common GDPR transfer mechanisms due to their legal status
- International cooperation on potential approaches to independent review/redress where smaller IOs which do not process PII as a core activity may face disproportionate costs, inefficiencies, in installing redress mechanisms

**Summary:** not everyone replied to this question

### Q3

**Do you have other suggestions of topics that should be discussed at the 2022 workshop?**

No

\*Status of discussions between UN-EU and the adoption of common standards for UN system's organisations.

\*Other IO's experience updating their legal frameworks in the context of the EU pillar assessment on the protection of personal data.

\*Other IO's experience on the need for a dedicated in-house data protection officer within an IO, and if so, in which division.

Validating the id of people who do not have an id for data subject requests

No

Legal redress.

System interoperability: advantages, disadvantages, challenges, approaches

EU Commission and adequacy decisions for IOs. Transfer Impact Assessment & essential equivalence of third countries.

It would be interesting to see how other organizations have set up their data protection structure. Meaning, is DP part of data governance, legal, IT? Is there hybrid responsibility? Is there a global framework, or rather units operate independently?

none  
0

- Private sector counterparties' claims that guidance on extra-territorial application do not clearly provide that IOs are not directly subject to GDPR

- Private sector counterparties' (e.g. service provider) insistence on controller (joint or separate) status in relation to IOs; reluctance to accept responsibilities of processors

- Private sector counterparties' resistance to PII transfer in investigations on the basis of GDPR

**Summary:** not everyone replied to this question

#### Q4

**Within your International Organisation, what event/project/challenge in the context of Data Protection and Privacy has marked your year 2021 the most significantly?**

The Board approval of our privacy policy, setting forth the principles upon which our data privacy program will be implemented

\*Privacy issues related to COVID-19 (e.g., staff's vaccination status and access to personal information).

\*The EU Pillar Assessment on Protection of Personal Data (Pillar 9).

Covid-19 related activities

Pandemic

Implementation of new IT platform

All issues with getting cancer research data into our organization that is necessary for us to be able to continue to fulfil our public health mandate. All caused by a strict interpretation of the GDPR and chapter V not being drafted with International Organizations in mind.

Major Hack / Data breach

Biometrics R&D

Work on Handbook on Data Protection in

Humanitarian Action 3rd Edition

Humanitarian Action Programme at the ECPC

Maastricht

DPO training and certification programme in

humanitarian action

UNHCR-ICRC Framework Agreement on Data

Protection for Cases where the organizations

exchange data

Introduction of official retention period guidelines

Cloud computing, use of personal data for scientific research, digital ID and biometrics

It was mainly related to Covid-19 pandemic. Yet, I do not suggest to discuss it at the Workshop as, hopefully, we will leave these issues behind soon.

awareness raising with staff of the need to address privacy risks proactively

EPO Data Protection Framework, including new Data Protection Rules aligned with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 (EUDPR), was adopted and the Data Protection Board established as an independent advisory and oversight body.

Creation of a data protection policy and undergoing EU Pillar assessment on personal data protection.

Covid 19 and personal health status divulation to HRD or to other departments of the organization; Request from the medical service of the vaccination status of staff.

Covid19

Cloud

AI

- Private sector counterparties subject to GDPR do not have sufficient guidance in relation to the extra-territorial application of GDPR and the status of IOs

- IOs, particularly smaller IOs which do not process PII as a core activity, do not have sufficient negotiating power in relation to large technology service providers when seeking to conduct risk assessments, request audit rights, negotiate controller-processor terms; this results in disproportionate transaction costs and material delays

**Summary:** not everyone replied to this question

#### Q5

**Taking into account the current COVID-19 pandemic, if the workshop is both an online and in-person event for 2 days, would your International Organisation attend the workshop in person?**

13	Yes
12	No
1	no reply

**Q6 - part one**

**I would like a member of my International Organisation to take part in a panel discussion.**

12	I don't know
6	Yes
5	No
3	No reply

**Q6 - part two**

**I am in favour of breakout sessions to be able to discuss topics in smaller groups with other fellow International Organisations.**

15	Yes
4	No
6	I don't know
1	No reply

**Q6 - part three**

**I would like a member of my International Organisation to deliver a presentation on a particular challenge that our International Organisation has encountered and how this challenge was overcome.**

6	Yes
10	No
7	I don't know
3	No reply

**Q6 - part four**

**If the answer to the above question is Yes, please mention your topic of choice below:**

DATA TRANSFERS, PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONAL LAWS AFFECTING VENDORS.

use of personal data for scientific research

Challenges encountered in transfers of personal data to international organizations during administrative investigations and inspections

EPO Data Protection Framework, including new Data protection Rules and Data Protection Board.

Integration of IT and DP