

DPIA List Germany – Non Public Sector

Version 1.0



List of processing activities for which a DPIA is to be carried out

No.	Relevant description of the processing activity	Typical fields of application	Examples
1	Extensive processing of data subject to social, professional or special official secrecy, even if it is not data in accordance with Art. 9 para. 1 and 10 GDPR	<p>Operation of an insolvency register</p> <p>Large providers of social services</p> <p>Large law firms</p>	A company offers a comprehensive directory of private insolvencies. Large law firm specialising in family law matters.
2	Extensive processing of personal data about the location of natural persons	<p>Vehicle Data Processing - Car Sharing / Mobility Services</p> <p>Vehicle data processing –</p> <p>Centralized processing of measured values or image products from environmental sensors</p> <p>Offline tracking of customer movements in department stores, shopping centres, etc.</p> <p>Traffic flow analysis based on location data of the public mobile network</p>	<p>A company offers a car sharing service or other mobility services and processes extensive position and accounting data for this purpose.</p> <p>A company collects personal data that vehicles generate about their environment and uses this data, for example, to determine free parking spaces or to improve algorithms for automated driving.</p> <p>A company processes the GPS, Bluetooth and/or mobile phone signals of passers-by and customers in order to be able to track the route and shopping behaviour.</p>
3	<p>Aggregation of personal data from various sources and further processing of the data thus aggregated, provided that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the merger or further processing is carried out on a large scale, - for purposes for which not all of the data to be processed have been collected directly from the data subjects, - include the use of algorithms that are incomprehensible to the persons concerned, and - serve to produce data bases which can be used to take decisions which have legal effect vis-à-vis the data subjects or which may have a similarly significant impact on them 	<p>Fraud prevention systems</p> <p>Scoring by credit agencies, banks or insurance companies</p>	<p>To prevent fraud cases, the operator of an online shop processes extensive amounts of data. The result of the check is a risk value that decides whether or not the purchase on account is offered to a buyer as a method of payment.</p> <p>A credit agency carries out scoring with regard to the trustworthiness of persons. A bank performs scoring to determine the default risk of repayments by individuals. An insurance company carries out scoring to determine a persons risk with regard to certain characteristics or activities of the person to determine the amount of an insurance policy.</p>

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4	Mobile optical-electronic recording of personal data in public areas, provided that the data from one or more recording systems are centrally consolidated on a large scale.	Vehicle data processing - Environment sensors	A company collects personal data that vehicles generate about their environment and uses this data, for example, to determine free parking spaces or to improve algorithms for automated driving.
5	Extensive collection and publication or transfer of personal data used to evaluate the behaviour and other personal aspects of individuals and which may be used by third parties to make decisions that have legal effect vis-à-vis the individuals assessed or that have a similarly significant impact on them.	Operation of rating portals Debt collection services - receivables management Collection services - factoring	An online portal offers users the opportunity to publicly and finely granularly evaluate the services of the self-employed. Online evaluation portal e.g. for doctors, self-employed or teachers. A company processes personal data of debtors for its customers to a large extent, in particular contract data, invoice data and data on the financial circumstances of debtors for the assertion of claims. Data may be transmitted to credit agencies. A company has a large number of claims transferred in order to assert them at its own risk. It processes contract data, invoice data, scoring data and information on the financial circumstances of debtors in particular. Data may be transmitted to credit agencies.
6	Processing of extensive personal data on the conduct of employees, which can be used to evaluate their work activities in such a way that legal consequences arise for the data subject or are significantly impaired in any other way	Use of data loss prevention systems that generate systematic profiles of employees Geolocalization of employees	Central recording of activities (e.g. Internet traffic, mail traffic and the use of removable media) at the workplace with the aim of detecting undesirable behavior (e.g. sending internal documents) on the part of the person responsible. A company has movement profiles of employees created (using RFID, mobile phone tracking or GPS) to secure personnel (security guards, firefighters), to protect valuable property of the employer or a third party (truck with cargo, cash transport) or to coordinate work assignments in the field.

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7	Creation of comprehensive profiles on the interests, the network of personal relationships or the personality of those concerned	Operation of dating and contact portals Operation of large social networks	A web portal creates profiles of users to generate the most suitable contact suggestions.
8	Consolidation of personal data from various sources and further processing of the data thus consolidated, provided that - the merger or further processing is carried out on a large scale, - for purposes for which not all of the data to be processed have been collected directly from the data subjects, - include the use of algorithms that are incomprehensible to the persons concerned, and - serve the discovery of previously unknown connections between the data for purposes that are not predetermined	Big data analysis of customer data enriched with information from third parties	A company with a large base of natural persons as customers, analyzes data on the purchasing behaviour of customers and the use of its own web offers including its own web shop, linked to creditworthiness data from third parties and data from the advertising approach via social media, including data provided by the operator of the social media on the members addressed, in order to obtain information that can be used to increase sales.
9	Use of artificial intelligence to process personal data to control interaction with the data subject or to evaluate personal aspects of the data subject	Customer support through artificial intelligence	A call center automatically evaluates the mood of callers. A company uses a system that interacts with customers through conversation and processes personal data by artificial intelligence to advise them.
10	Not as intended use of sensors of a mobile radio device in the possession of the persons concerned or of radio signals transmitted by such devices to determine the whereabouts or movement of persons over a substantial period of time	Offline tracking of customer movements in department stores, shopping centres, etc. Traffic flow analysis based on location data of the public mobile network	A company processes the WLAN, Bluetooth or mobile phone signals of passers-by and customers in order to be able to track the routes and shopping behaviour.
11	Automated evaluation of video or audio recordings to evaluate the personality of those affected	Telephone call evaluation using algorithms	A call center automatically evaluates the mood of callers.
12	Collection of personal data via interfaces of personal electronic devices which are not protected against unauthorized readout, which the persons concerned cannot recognize	Use of RFID/NFC through apps or cards	A bank uses NFC technology for money cards to facilitate payment transactions.

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13	Creation of comprehensive profiles on the movement and purchasing behaviour of those affected	Recording the purchasing behaviour of different groups of people for profile building and customer retention with the aid of prices, price discounts and rebates.	A company uses customer cards that record customers purchasing behavior. As an incentive to use the customer card, the customer receives loyalty points with every purchase. With the help of the acquired data, the provider creates comprehensive customer profiles.
14	Anonymisation of personal data pursuant Article 9 of the GDPR, not only in individual cases (in relation to the number of data subjects and the information per data subject) for the purpose of transmission to third parties	Anonymisation of personal data pursuant Article 9 of the GDPR for research purposes	Extensive special personal data is anonymised by a processing centre of an association of pharmacies or of an insurance company and processed for other purposes or passed on to third parties.
15	Processing of personal data in accordance with Art. 9 para. 1 and Art. 10 GDPR - even if it is not to be regarded as "extensive" within the meaning of Art. 35 para. 3 lit. b) - provided that non-recurring data collection takes place by means of the innovative use of sensors or mobile applications and these data are received and processed by a central office.	Use of telemedicine solutions for detailed remote processing of health data	A physician uses a web portal or app to communicate with patients via video telephony and to collect and process health data systematically and in detail using sensors (e.g. blood sugar, oxygen mask,...).
16	Processing of data in accordance with Art. 9 para. 1 and Art. 10 GDPR - even if it is not to be regarded as "extensive" within the meaning of Art. 35 para. 3 lit. b) - provided that the data are used by the providers of new technologies to determine the performance of the persons.	Central storage of measurement data from sensors installed in fitness wristbands or smartphones	A company offers a service that processes data from fitness wristbands to improve training.