



The DPIA is an assessment of the impact of the most significant and important-to-know data protection issues from around the globe. It's not the full story, just a quick 3-minute read, collated and condensed to keep you updated with the latest news in our everevolving industry.

## Pseudonymisation under the GDPR: What the latest EU ruling means for organisations

A new ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Union could reshape how organisations classify and share pseudonymised data. The Court confirmed that if a recipient cannot reasonably re-identify individuals, the data may fall outside the GDPR's scope, potentially easing compliance in certain data-sharing scenarios.

For organisations that rely on coded datasets, particularly in research and clinical settings, this shift could mean greater flexibility but also greater responsibility to prove that reidentification isn't possible. Our latest blog explains what the judgment means for Life Sciences organisations and provides practical steps to maintain confidence in datasharing processes.

#### Read our blog





# ICO launches consultation on charitable purpose soft opt-in

The Information Commissioner's Office's consultation focuses on new rules to the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations 2003 (PECR), introduced by Section 114 of the Data Use and Access Act 2025. The amendment will allow charities to send electronic mail marketing about their charitable purposes to existing supporters without prior consent, provided they meet specific conditions.

The ICO hopes feedback will help shape updates to its PECR guidance, clarifying how charities can rely on the forthcoming *charitable purpose soft opt-in* when communicating with donors and volunteers. This provision is not yet in force, but understanding its scope early will help charities prepare their systems and consent processes ahead of implementation.

Respond to the consultation, which is open until 27 November 2025.

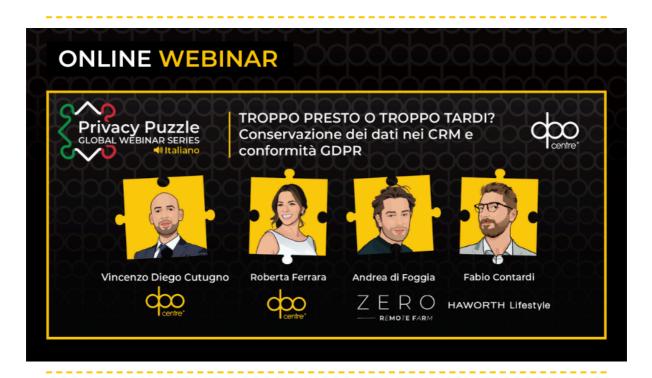
#### UK government unveils blueprint for Al regulation

Published on 21 October 2025, the blueprint aims to accelerate responsible Al deployment and drive growth across key industries, including Healthcare, Transport, and Manufacturing.

The proposals include the creation of an AI Growth Lab — a cross-economy initiative that will bring together sector-specific regulatory sandboxes. Within these controlled environments, individual regulations may be temporarily relaxed to allow organisations to pilot AI systems under strict oversight.

The Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT) hopes the blueprint will strengthen public trust, reduce red tape, and encourage collaborations between regulators and businesses deploying AI systems. Organisations should track developments in these sandbox programmes and assess opportunities for early participation.

Learn more about the blueprint for AI regulation



### **EUROPEAN UNION**

## **European Data Protection Board opens consultation on DMA-GDPR guidelines**

The Joint Guidelines on the Interplay between the Digital Markets Act (DMA) and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) aim to ensure consistent interpretation and

coherent application of both frameworks, helping organisations navigate overlapping compliance obligations.

Focusing on 'gatekeepers' (large digital platforms that process personal data), the document clarifies how key GDPR principles interact with DMA obligations on data sharing, interoperability, and user consent. It also outlines how enforcement authorities should coordinate to prevent conflicting requirements.

Individuals and organisations can <u>provide feedback on the consultation</u>, which is open until 4 December 2025.

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### EDPB adopts formal opinions on UK adequacy under GDPR and LED

The European Data Protection Board (EDPB) opinions recommend extending adequacy under both the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Law Enforcement Directive (LED) until December 2031.

The EDPB noted that most of the changes in the UK's data protection framework aim to clarify and simplify compliance. However, it also urged the European Commission to monitor certain developments closely, particularly new ministerial powers introduced under the Data Use and Access Act 2025 and rules on automated decision-making and onwards data transfers.

Organisations transferring personal data between the EU and UK should continue to rely on existing adequacy arrangements but monitor the final decisions closely. It's important to review transfer mechanisms, assess whether additional safeguards may be required once the decisions are adopted, and stay informed of ongoing monitoring by EU and UK authorities.

**Read the EDPB Opinions** 

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### Dutch DPA fines Experian €2.7M for unlawful data use

On 17 October 2025, the Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens (AP) fined Experian Netherlands €2.7 million for unlawfully collecting and using personal data to compile consumer credit scores. The company obtained information from both public and private sources and resold details about payments, debts, and bankruptcies. The AP found that Experian failed to clearly inform individuals about what data was collected, how it was used, and why — leaving many unaware they were included in its database.

Following the decision, Experian has ceased operations in the Netherlands and will delete all related personal data by the end of the year.

To ensure transparency and lawful processing, organisations should:

- Clearly explain what data is collected, why it is needed, and how it will be used
- Avoid collecting or sharing data from secondary sources without a valid lawful basis
- Regularly review privacy notices and update them when processing activities change
- Conduct Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs) for large-scale or high-risk processing activities



### **CANADA & UNITED STATES**

### Car insurers fined \$14.2M in New York data breach case

An investigation by the Office of the New York State Attorney General (OAG) uncovered major security failures at eight auto insurers, exposing the personal information of more than 825,000 residents. The OAG found that the companies' online quoting tools allowed external agents to exploit a pre-fill function, exposing private data, including driver's licence numbers and dates of birth. Some of the stolen information was later used to file fraudulent unemployment claims during the COVID-19 pandemic.

As part of the settlement, the companies must adopt new measures to strengthen their information governance practices, including:

- Maintaining a comprehensive information security programme to protect private information
- Developing and maintaining an inventory of personal data and associated protections
- Enforcing strong authentication procedures and access controls
- Implementing monitoring and alerting systems for suspicious activity
- Enhancing incident response procedures and staff awareness

The case underscores the growing regulatory expectation for organisations to proactively manage data risks and ensure Privacy by Design across digital services that handle consumer information.

Read our blog for 5 tips on an effective data breach response.

### IPC releases revised De-Identification Guidelines for Structured Data

Published on 15 October 2025 by the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (IPC), the revised guidance updates the province's approach to de-identifying structured data. It aims to help organisations balance data utility with privacy protection amid new technologies, emerging risks, and evolving regulatory standards.

The updated guidelines complement international standards and provide practical tools to support responsible data sharing and reuse. They:

- Define key concepts such as pseudonymisation vs de-identification, direct and indirect identifiers, and the identifiability spectrum
- Address public and non-public data release models and explain how risk assessments vary by context and controls
- Recommend model-based risk assessments with defined thresholds for acceptable risk levels
- Include detailed checklists for mitigating controls, data sharing agreements, and documentation requirements

The IPC also outlines a 12-step process for de-identifying structured data, helping organisations ensure transparency, accountability, and Privacy by Design.

**Download the guidelines** 

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#### **INTERNATIONAL**

## Australian Federal Court orders Australian Clinical Labs (ACL) to pay \$5.8M in civil penalties

The decision follows a 2022 data breach that resulted in unauthorised access to the personal information of more than 223,000 individuals through ACL's Medlab Pathology business. The court found that ACL failed to:

- Take reasonable steps to protect personal information
- Conduct a proper assessment of whether an eligible data breach had occurred following a cyberattack
- Prepare and submit a breach statement to the Commissioner as soon as practicable

This marks the first civil penalty imposed under Australia's Privacy Act 1988. The case underscores growing regulatory expectations of robust data security and timely breach management, particularly for organisations handling sensitive information.

For more information on when to report a data breach, <u>read the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner's guides</u>.

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#### We are recruiting!

To support our ongoing requirement to continuously grow our remarkable and extraordinary **#ONETEAM**, we are seeking candidates for the following positions:

- Data Protection Officers (The Netherlands)
- Data Protection Officers (EU)
- Data Protection Officers Life Sciences (United Kingdom)
- Data Protection Coordinator Life Sciences (Poland)
- Chief Revenue Officer (United Kingdom)
- Marketing Content Coordinator (United Kingdom)

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