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Irish Standard
I.S. EN 16571:2014

Information technology - RFID privacy impact assessment process

I.S. EN 16571:2014

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NSAI 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry Dublin 9	T +353 1 807 3800 F +353 1 807 3838 E standards@nsai.ie W NSAI.ie	Sales: T +353 1 857 6730 F +353 1 857 6729 W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 16571

June 2014

ICS 35.240.60

English Version

Information technology - RFID privacy impact assessment process

Technologies de l'information - Processus d'évaluation d'impact sur la vie privée des applications RFID

Verfahren zur Datenschutzfolgenabschätzung (PIA) von RFID

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 May 2014.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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EN 16571:2014 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN 16571:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 225 "AIDC technologies", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This European Standard is one of a series of related deliverables, which together comprise M/436 Phase 2. The other deliverables are:

— EN 16570, *Information technology — Notification of RFID — The information sign and additional information to be provided by operators of RFID application systems*;

— EN 16656, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — RFID Emblem (*ISO/IEC 29160:2012*, modified)*;

— CEN/TR 16669, *Information technology — Device interface to support* ISO/IEC 18000-3;

— CEN/TR 16670, *Information technology — RFID threat and vulnerability analysis*;

— CEN/TR 16671, *Information technology — Authorisation of mobile phones when used as RFID interrogators*;

— CEN/TR 16672, *Information technology — Privacy capability features of current RFID technologies*;

— CEN/TR 16673 [1], *Information technology — RFID privacy impact assessment analysis for specific sectors*;

— CEN/TR 16674, *Information technology — Analysis of privacy impact assessment methodologies relevant to RFID*;

— CEN/TR 16684 [2], *Information technology — Notification of RFID — Additional information to be provided by operators*;

— CEN/TS 16685, *Information technology — Notification of RFID — The information sign to be displayed in areas where RFID interrogators are deployed*.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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1) CEN/TR 16673 contains practical examples of PIA systems.

2) CEN/TR 16684 contains practical examples of notification signage systems.

EN 16571:2014 (E)

Introduction

In response to the growing deployment of RFID systems in Europe, the European Commission published in 2007 the Communication COM (2007) 96 'RFID in Europe: steps towards a policy framework'. This Communication proposed steps which needed to be taken to reduce barriers to adoption of RFID whilst respecting the basic legal framework safeguarding fundamental values such as health, environment, data protection, privacy and security.

In December 2008, the European Commission addressed Mandate M/436 to CEN, CENELEC and ETSI in the field of ICT as applied to RFID systems. The Mandate M/436 was accepted by the ESOs in the first months of 2009. The Mandate addresses the data protection, privacy and information aspects of RFID, and is being executed in two phases. Phase 1, completed in May 2011, and identified the work needed to produce a complete framework of future RFID standards. The Phase 1 results are contained in the ETSI Technical Report TR 187 020, which was published in May 2011.

Phase 2 is concerned with the execution of the standardization work programme identified in the first phase.

This European Standard is one of 11 deliverables for M/436 Phase 2. It builds on the research undertaken in the two related Technical Reports:

— CEN/TR 16673 provides an insight into how RFID privacy issues have been addressed in four sectors: libraries; retail; e-ticketing, toll roads, fee collection, events management; and banking and financial services.

— CEN/TR 16674 considers formal PIAs that are already in place, but not necessarily presented as formal national standards.

The procedures defined in this European Standard are intended to be used by individual RFID operators or entire sectors for conducting a PIA for RFID. As such, it will cite as references other deliverables included in M/436 Phase 2. A sector-based PIA can act as a template to assist in the development of a specific PIA.

1   Scope

This European Standard has been prepared as part of the EU RFID Mandate M/436. It is based on the Privacy and Data Protection Impact Assessment Framework for RFID Applications, which was developed by industry, in collaboration with the civil society, endorsed by Article 29, Data Protection Working Party, and signed by all key stakeholders, including the European Commission, in 2011.

It defines aspects of that framework as normative or informative procedures to enable a common European method for undertaking an RFID PIA.

It provides a standardized set of procedures for developing PIA templates, including tools compatible with the RFID PIA methodology.

In addition, it identifies the conditions that require an existing PIA to be revised, amended, or replaced by a new assessment process.

2   Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CEN/TR 16670, *Information technology — RFID threat and vulnerability analysis*

CEN/TR 16672, *Information technology — Privacy capability features of current RFID technologies*

3   Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
competent authority
organization called for in the RFID Recommendation to receive the PIA 6 weeks before deployment of the RFID application

Note 1 to entry: The Recommendation in Point 5 (d) provides no details of the credentials of the competent authority.

3.2
controlled domain
part of an of an application that is under the direct control of the RFID operator (or data controller), including the data on the tag that is processed by the application and the RFID air interface communications

Note 1 to entry: This has close analogies with data processing under Directive 95/46/EC.

3.3
countermeasure
action, device, procedure, or technique that meets or opposes (i.e. counters) a threat, a vulnerability, or an attack by eliminating or preventing it, by minimizing the harm it can cause

3.4
data controller
controller
natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body which alone or jointly with others determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data; where the purposes and means of processing are determined by national or Community laws or regulations, the controller or the specific criteria for his nomination may be designated by national or Community law

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