



## **2019 STATISTICAL REPORT OF PRIVACY SANCTIONS IN EUROPE**

Edited by the Osservatorio of Federprivacy

**Source:** Official web sites of European Data Protection Authorities

This study, realized by the **Osservatorio of Federprivacy**, is analyzing official sources from 30 countries in the European Economic Area (EEA), with the goal to create a **statistical picture of the sanctions issued during the year 2019** according to different variables as time, amount, kind of violation and specific sector.

**1. Monthly Statistic of the Sanctions Imposed During 2019**

The following statistics show the number of sanctions, month by month, that have been imposed during 2019 and their specific amount. **Altogether the sanctions within the European Economic Area (EEA) amount to € 410,027,099**, of which € 311.917.700 just in July, the toughest month (76% of the total). In the **extra EEA countries**, it is outstanding the 1,65 millions of Turkish Liras sanction (around € 235,000) imposed in April by the Authority that guarantees privacy in Turkey (Kvkk) against Facebook. **Outside EEA**, there are important sanctions such as \$ 5,700,000,000 in March, imposed in USA by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) against TikTok, the one of \$ 5,000,000,000 against Facebook in July, and the one of \$ 170,000,000 against Google (YouTube) in September.

The following overview is a summary that indicates, month by month, the number (fig. 3 & 4) and amount (fig. 1 & 2) of sanctions, both cumulative and noncumulative.

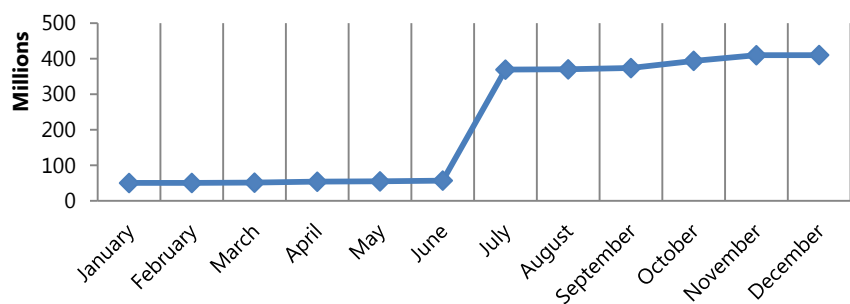
**Table1 – List of legal actions, month by month, specifying the number of the Countries that have imposed the sanctions, the number of sanctions and the average amount of the same sanctions.**

Month	Number of sanctions	Amount (€)	Number of Countries that have imposed the sanctions	Average of sanctions per Country	Average amount of sanctions (€)
January	14	50,150,888	6	2.33	3,582,206
February	18	109,942	7	2.57	6,108
March	16	828,000	10	1.60	51,750
April	14	2,670,860	7	2.00	190,776
May	13	932,744	7	1.86	71,750
June	10	2,254,350	6	1.67	225,435
July	12	311,917,700	7	1.71	25,993,142
August	5	823,000	5	1.00	164,600
September	12	3,663,523	6	2.00	305,294
October	31	20,388,632	12	2.58	657,698
November	28	15,699,010	8	3.50	560,679
December	17	588,450	8	2.13	34,615
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>410,027,099</b>		<b>2.13</b>	<b>2,158,037</b>

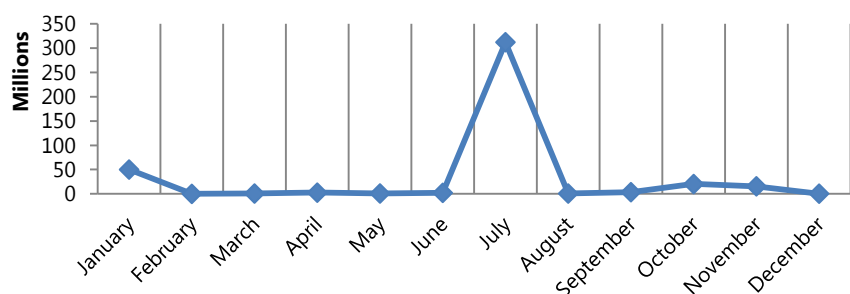
The amount of the sanctions imposed in the second half of 2019 (fig.1) represents 86% of the total in the year (€ 353,000,000).

As for noncumulative amount, the month of July represents 76% of the total in the year (fig. 2)

**Fig. 1 – Cumulative value of the sanctions by month (in millions of €)**



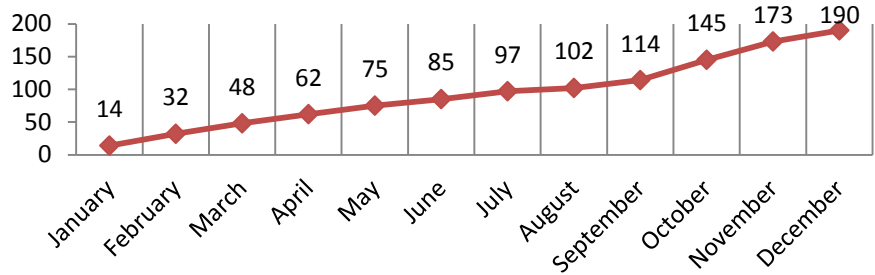
**Fig. 2 – Noncumulative value of the sanctions by month (in millions of €)**



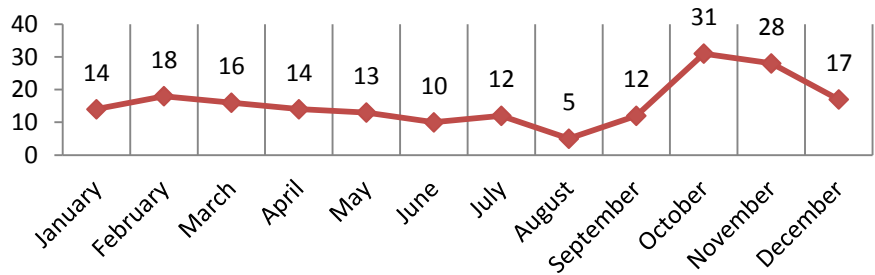
If we EEA the number of sanctions and not the amounts, the percentage of the volume in the second semester (fig.3) represents only 55% of the total in the year (105 on 190).

If we EEA instead the noncumulative numbers (fig.4), October was the month with more actions (31)

**fig .3 – Cumulative number of sanctions by month**



**fig .4 – Noncumulative number of sanctions by month**

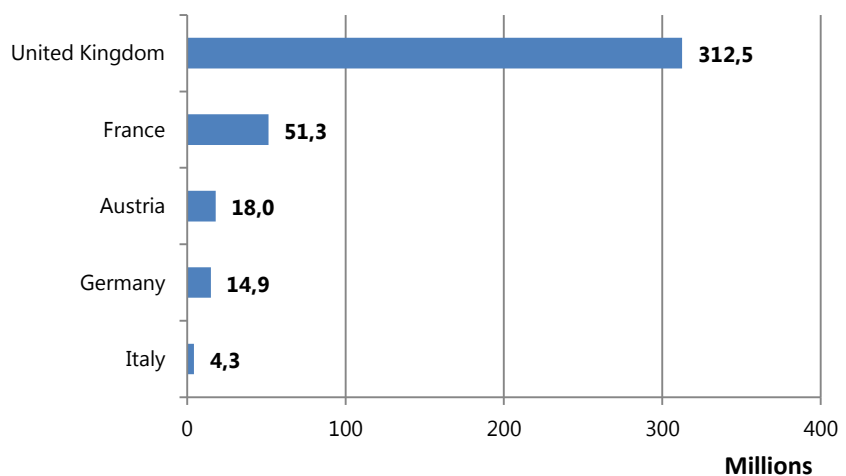


**2. Statistic of legal actions by Country**

If we analyze the figures of the Countries that have undertaken legal actions (table 2), we EEA that the authority in UK was the strictest: it has imposed € 312,521,150 of fines, which constitutes 76% of the total of all the analyzed countries. In the list of the authorities that have been more active, the third one was the authority in Romania, with 20 imposed sanctions, the second was the one in Spain with 28, and the first was the one in Italy with 30.

The strictest authority was the one in UK (fig. 5), It has imposed € 312,000,000 fines, that is 76% of the total

**fig .5 – Countries with biggest amount of sanctions (in millions of €)**

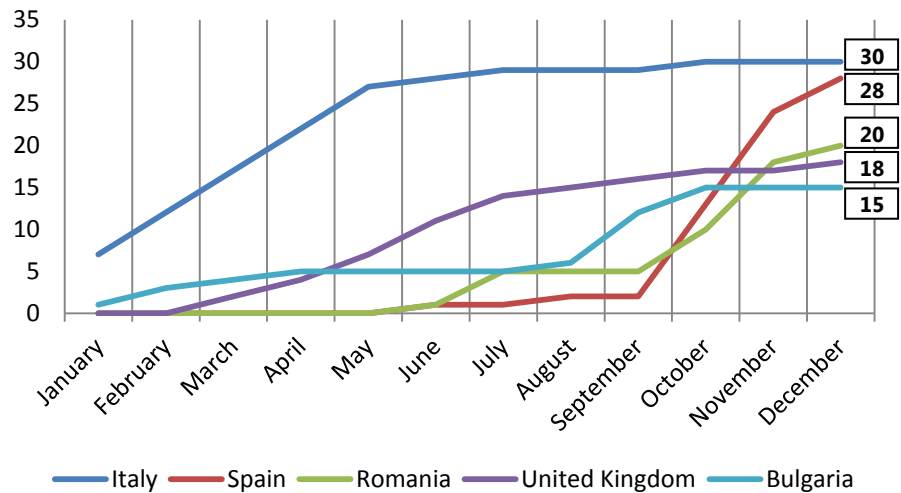


**Table 2 – List of sanctions per Country**

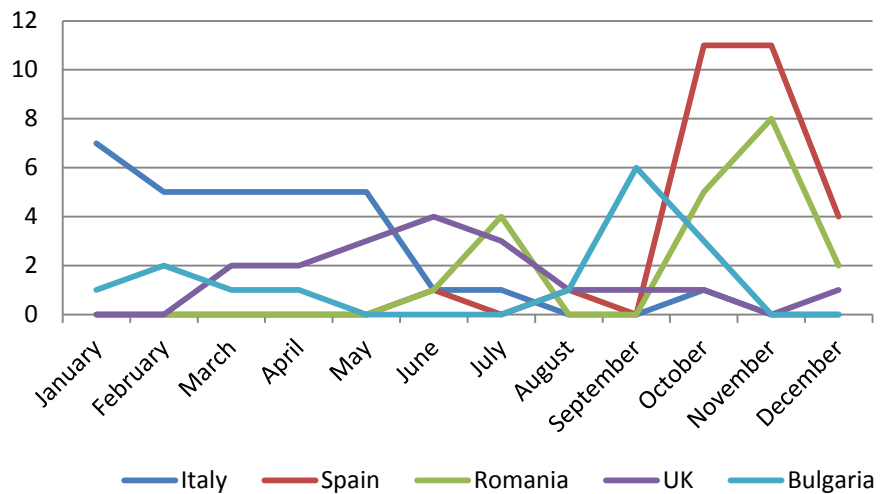
Nation	Amount (€)	Number of sanctions	Average amount of sanctions (€)
Italy	4,341,990	30	144,733
Spain	902,700	28	32,239
Romania	440,820	20	22,041
United Kingdom	312,521,150	18	17,362,286
Bulgaria	3,186,860	15	212,457
Germany	14,982,657	13	1,152,512
Hungary	170,810	12	14,234
Belgium	51,000	8	6,375
Czech Republic	13,964	7	1,995
France	51,300,000	6	8,550,000
Poland	949,348	5	189,870
Greece	570,000	4	142,500
Austria	18,066,000	3	6,022,000
Netherlands	1,410,000	3	470,000
Sweden	225,000	3	75,000
Cyprus	29,000	3	9,667
Portugal	24,000	3	8,000
Denmark	361,000	2	180,500
Norway	252,300	2	126,150
Latvia	157,000	2	78,500
Malta	10,000	2	5,000
Lithuania	61,500	1	61,500
Croatia	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0
Irland	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0
Luxemburg	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>410,027,099</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>2,158,037</b>

If we consider the number of sanctions, 55% of actions (111 on 190) has been imposed by 5 countries (fig. 6) with more activity in the second semester than in the first, 65 vs. 46 (fig.7).

**fig.6 – Cumulative number of the sanctions in the countries with more actions**



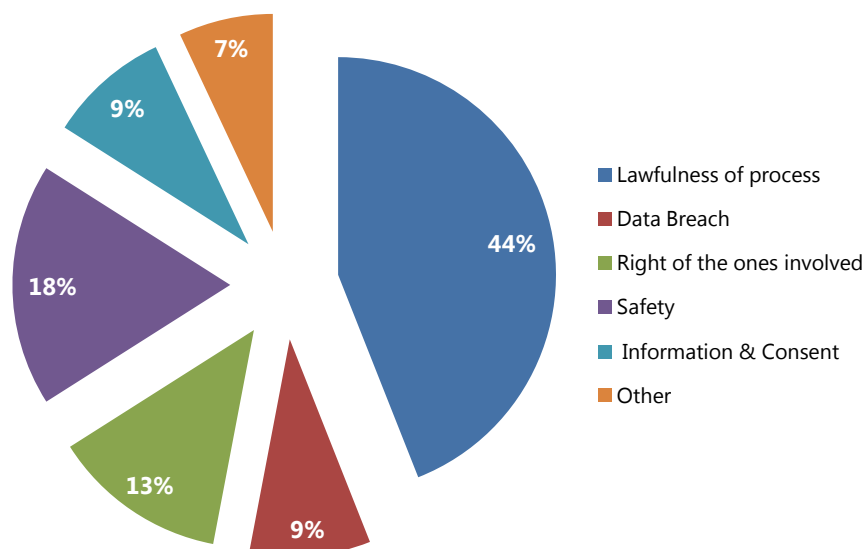
**fig.7 – Noncumulative number of sanctions in the Countries with more actions**



**3. Statistic related to the kind of violations and to the specific sector of the fined companies**

The following statistics show the kind of violations and the different sectors where the fines have been imposed. If we analyze the figures it is evident that almost half of the sanctions (44%) have been related to illicit use of personal data (fig. 8), and that Public Administration was the sector that has been more involved in the sanctions (fig. 9 and 10). Finally, in table 3, you will find the summary of all sectors, with the number of imposed sanctions, the average amount and the total amount.

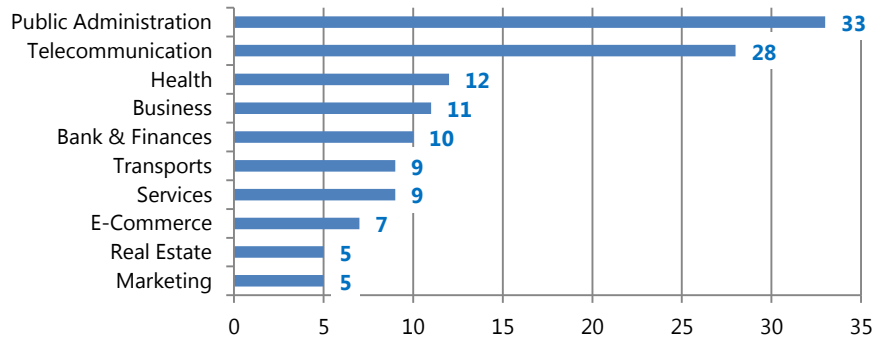
**fig .8 – Typology of violations**



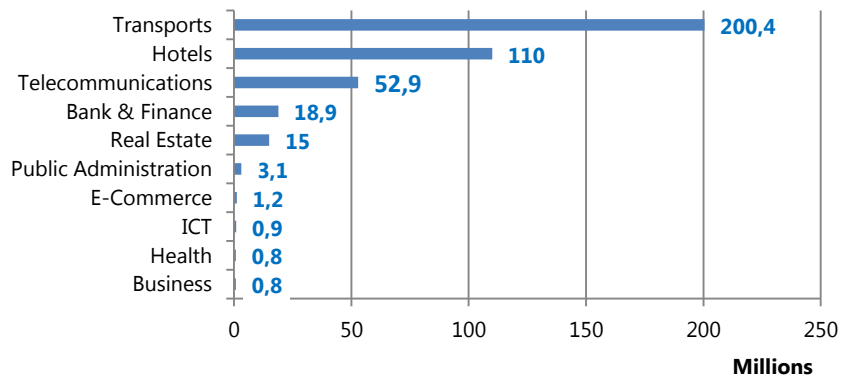
Almost half of sanctions (44%) are related to illicit use of personal data, while 18% of the legal actions are motivated by poor safety. About 22% of sanctions are coming from absent or inadequate information (9%) or from lack of respect of the rights of the people involved (13%). Finally, 9% of sanctions are connected to computer accidents or other data breach.

**Public Administration (17%) is the sector that received more sanctions among the first 10 sectors which have faced 68% of all the legal actions: 129 on 190 (fig.9). However, if we check the total value of the sanctions (fig. 10), Public Administration is only 6<sup>th</sup>. Transports is the sector that has been sanctioned the most (almost 50% of the total), The first two sectors (transports, hotels) have received 74% of the fines.**

**fig .9 – Number of imposed sanctions in the first 10 sectors**



**fig.10 – Value of imposed sanctions in the first 10 sectors (millions of €)**



**Table 3 – List of the sanctions per sector in alphabetical order.**

Sector	Number of sanctions	Amount (€)	Average amount per sanction (€)
Hotels	1	110,000,000	110,000,000
Furniture	1	201,000	201,000
Insurances	4	236,165	59,041
Automotive	1	30,000	30,000
Bank & Finance	10	18,934,060	1,893,406
Business	11	751,100	68,282
E-Commerce	7	1,207,100	172,443
Building	1	350	350
Energy	2	83,000	41,500
Pharmaceutical Industry	1	322,000	322,000
Fitness & Beauty	1	3,000	3,000
Real Estate	5	15,017,100	3,003,420
Engineering Industry	1	2,500	2,500
ITC	2	901,600	450,800
Information	3	51,000	17,000
Entertainment	5	105,200	21,040
Legal	5	170,060	34,012
Marketing	5	434,000	86,800
Politic	3	84,000	28,000
Private	5	23,388	4,678
Public Administration	33	3,135,510	95,015
Catering	4	209,607	52,402
Health	12	785,700	65,475
HR	1	2,000	2,000
Services	9	223,400	24,822
Worker Unions	1	3,000	3,000
Sport	2	262,950	131,475
Telecommunications	28	52,864,945	1,888,034
Transports	9	200,407,185	22,267,465
Other	17	11,284,189	663,776