

□ File No.: EXP202208262

## RESOLUTION OF TERMINATION OF THE PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT

### VOLUNTEER

Of the procedure instructed by the Spanish Agency for Data Protection and based on  
to the following

### BACKGROUND

FIRST: On September 16, 2022, the Director of the Spanish Agency  
of Data Protection agreed to initiate sanction proceedings against SUPER 24H LOS  
ROSALES, S.L. (hereinafter, the claimed party), through the Agreement that  
transcribe:

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File No.: EXP202208262

### AGREEMENT TO START THE SANCTION PROCEDURE

Of the actions carried out by the Spanish Data Protection Agency, and in  
based on the following

### FACTS

On July 19, 2022, the PAFIF OF THE CIVIL GUARD OF HUELVA (hereinafter  
successively, the complaining party), sent the Report-Complaint of July 6, 2022, for a  
possible breach of the provisions of the personal data protection regulations  
personal character by the entity SUPER 24H LOS ROSALES, S.L., with NIF  
B09961152 (hereinafter, the denounced party).

The letter of referral states the following:

“...for having a video surveillance camera outside and not finding the sign  
informative video-surveilled area in a visible place and lacking the data of the  
responsible and without specifying the possibility of exercising the rights provided for in the

regulation (EU) 2016/679.”

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## FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW

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### Competence

In accordance with the powers that article 58.2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation, hereinafter GDPR), grants each control authority and as established in articles 47, 48.1, 64.2 and 68.1 of the Organic Law 3/2018, of December 5, on the Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of digital rights (hereinafter, LOPDGDD), is competent to initiate and resolve this procedure the Director of the Spanish Protection Agency of data.

Likewise, article 63.2 of the LOPDGDD determines that: "The procedures processed by the Spanish Data Protection Agency will be governed by the provisions in Regulation (EU) 2016/679, in this organic law, by the provisions regulations dictated in its development and, insofar as they do not contradict them, with character subsidiary, by the general rules on administrative procedures."

## II

The image is a personal data

The physical image of a person, according to article 4.1 of the GDPR, is data personnel and their protection, therefore, is the subject of said Regulation. In article 4.2 of the GDPR defines the concept of "processing" of personal data.

The images generated by a system of cameras or camcorders are data of personal nature, so its treatment is subject to the protection regulations of data.

It is, therefore, pertinent to analyze whether the processing of personal data (image of the natural persons) carried out through the denounced video surveillance system is in accordance with the provisions of the GDPR.

II

alleged infringement

Article 6.1 of the GDPR establishes the assumptions that allow the use of processing of personal data.

Regarding treatment for video surveillance purposes, article 22 of the LOPDGDD establishes that natural or legal persons, public or private, may carry out carry out the treatment of images through systems of cameras or video cameras in order to preserve the safety of people and property, as well as their facilities.

Article 12.1 of the GDPR indicates that whoever carries out data processing personal, such as the capture of images through a system of

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video surveillance, must provide the interested parties with the information indicated in the Articles 13 and 14 of the GDPR.

In order that the duty of information provided for in article 12 of the GDPR is

complies in a concise and understandable manner for the affected party, the aforementioned article 22 of the

LOPDGDD foresees in relation to video surveillance a system of "information by layers".

In this sense, the first layer must refer, at least, to the existence of the treatment (video surveillance), the identity of the person responsible, the possibility of exercising the rights provided for in articles 15 to 22 of the GDPR and where to obtain more information on the processing of personal data.

Second layer information should be easily available in one place accessible to the affected person, whether it is an information sheet at a reception, cashier, etc..., placed in a visible public space or in a web address, and must refer to the other elements of article 13 of the GDPR.

It is not necessary to specify the precise location of the video surveillance equipment.

This duty of information will be understood fulfilled by placing a Information device in a sufficiently visible place, and at least, at the entrances to monitored areas, whether interior or exterior. In case the space video surveillance has several accesses must have said hallmark of video surveillance area in each of them.

This information must be provided in advance -recital 39 of the GDPR-. He

The aim is to make the context of surveillance clear.

IV.

Video surveillance obligations

In accordance with the foregoing, the processing of images through a system video surveillance, to comply with current regulations, must comply with the following requirements:

1.- Individuals or legal entities, public or private, can establish a system video surveillance in order to preserve the safety of people and property, as well as its facilities.

It must be assessed whether the intended purpose can be achieved in another less intrusive to the rights and freedoms of citizens. Personal data only should be processed if the purpose of the processing cannot reasonably be achieved by other means, recital 39 of the GDPR.

2.- The images obtained cannot be used for a subsequent purpose incompatible with the one that motivated the installation of the video surveillance system.

3.- The duty to inform those affected provided for in articles 12 must be fulfilled and 13 of the GDPR, and 22 of the LOPDGDD, in the terms already indicated.

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4.- The treatment of images through the installation of camera systems or video cameras must be lawful and comply with the principle of proportionality and the principle of minimization of data, in the terms already indicated.

5.- The images may be kept for a maximum period of one month, except in those cases in which they must be kept to prove the commission of acts that threaten the integrity of people, property or facilities.

In this second case, they must be made available to the authority competent authority within a maximum period of 72 hours from the knowledge of the recording existence.

6.- The controller must keep a record of processing activities carried out under his responsibility in which the information to which he makes reference article 30.1 of the GDPR.

7.- The person in charge must carry out a risk analysis or, where appropriate, an evaluation

of impact on data protection, to detect those derived from the implementation of the video surveillance system, assess them and, where appropriate, adopt security measures. appropriate security.

8.- When a security breach occurs that affects the processing of cameras for security purposes, whenever there is a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons, you must notify the AEPD within a maximum period of 72 hours.

A security breach is understood to be the destruction, loss or accidental alteration or unlawful transfer of personal data, stored or otherwise processed, or the communication or unauthorized access to said data.

9.- When the system is connected to an alarm center, it can only be installed by a qualified private security company contemplated in article 5 of Law 5/2014 on Private Security, of April 4.

The Spanish Data Protection Agency offers through its website [<https://www.aepd.es>] access to:

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the legislation on the protection of personal data, including the RGPD and the LOPDGDD (section "Reports and resolutions" / "regulations"), the Guide on the use of video cameras for security and other purposes, the Guide for compliance with the duty to inform (both available at the section "Guides and tools").

It is also of interest, in case of carrying out low-risk data processing, the free tool Facilitates (in the "Guides and tools" section) that, through specific questions, allows to assess the situation of the person in charge with respect to the

processing of personal data that it carries out, and where appropriate, generate various

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documents, informative and contractual clauses, as well as an annex with measures indicative security considered minimum.

V

Possible administrative offense

In accordance with the evidence available at the present time of agreement to start the disciplinary procedure, and without prejudice to what results from the instruction, it is considered that the facts exposed violate the provisions of the Article 13 of the GDPR, so they could imply the commission of an infringement typified in article 83.5 of the GDPR, which provides the following:

Violations of the following provisions will be sanctioned, in accordance with the paragraph 2, with administrative fines of maximum EUR 20,000,000 or, in the case of a company, an amount equivalent to a maximum of 4% of the total annual global business volume of the previous financial year, opting for the highest amount:

b) the rights of the interested parties in accordance with articles 12 to 22; (...)"

For the purposes of the limitation period for infringements, the infringement indicated in the previous paragraph is considered very serious in accordance with article 72.1 of the LOPDGDD, which states that:

"Based on what is established in article 83.5 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, are considered very serious and will prescribe after three years the infractions that

a substantial violation of the articles mentioned therein and, in particular, the

following:

(...)

h) The omission of the duty to inform the affected party about the processing of their data

personal in accordance with the provisions of articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EU)

2016/679 and 12 of this Organic Law.”

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Sanction proposal

Article 58.2 of the GDPR establishes:

"Each control authority will have all the following corrective powers

indicated below:

(...)

d) order the person in charge or person in charge of treatment that the operations of

treatment comply with the provisions of this Regulation, where appropriate,

in a certain way and within a specified period;

(...)

i) impose an administrative fine in accordance with article 83, in addition to or instead of

the measures mentioned in this paragraph, according to the circumstances of each

particular case".

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According to the provisions of article 83.2 of the GDPR, the measure provided for in article 58.2

d) of the aforementioned Regulation is compatible with the sanction consisting of a fine



administrative.

Regarding the infringement of article 13 of the GDPR, based on the facts exposed and without prejudice to what results from the instruction of the procedure, it is considers that the sanction that should be imposed is an administrative fine.

The fine imposed must be, in each case, individual, effective, proportionate and dissuasive, in accordance with article 83.1 of the GDPR.

In order to determine the administrative fine to be imposed, the provisions of article 83.2 of the GDPR, which indicates:

"2. Administrative fines will be imposed, depending on the circumstances of each

individual case, in addition to or in lieu of the measures contemplated in

Article 58, paragraph 2, letters a) to h) and j). When deciding to impose a fine administration and its amount in each individual case shall be duly taken into account:

a) the nature, seriousness and duration of the offence, taking into account the nature, scope or purpose of the processing operation in question, as well as such as the number of interested parties affected and the level of damages that have suffered;

b) intentionality or negligence in the infraction;

c) any measure taken by the controller or processor to alleviate the damages and losses suffered by the interested parties;

d) the degree of responsibility of the controller or processor, taking into account the technical or organizational measures that they have applied under of articles 25 and 32;

e) any previous infringement committed by the controller or processor;

f) the degree of cooperation with the supervisory authority in order to remedy the infringement and mitigate the possible adverse effects of the infringement;

g) the categories of personal data affected by the infringement;

h) the way in which the supervisory authority became aware of the infringement, in particular whether the person in charge or the person in charge notified the infringement and, if so, in what extent;

i) when the measures indicated in article 58, paragraph 2, have been ordered previously against the person in charge or the person in charge in relation to the same matter, compliance with said measures;

j) adherence to codes of conduct under article 40 or to mechanisms of certification approved in accordance with article 42,

k) any other aggravating or mitigating factor applicable to the circumstances of the case, such as financial benefits obtained or losses avoided, directly or indirectly, through the infringement”.

For its part, in relation to letter k) of article 83.2 of the GDPR, the LOPDGDD, in its article 76, "Sanctions and corrective measures", provides:

"1. The sanctions provided for in sections 4, 5 and 6 of article 83 of the Regulation (UE) 2016/679 will be applied taking into account the graduation criteria established in section 2 of said article.

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2. In accordance with the provisions of article 83.2.k) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 may also be taken into account:

a) The continuing nature of the offence.

b) The link between the activity of the offender and the performance of data processing. personal information.

- c) The benefits obtained as a consequence of the commission of the infraction.
- d) The possibility that the conduct of the affected party could have included the commission of the offence.
- e) The existence of a merger by absorption process subsequent to the commission of the infringement, which cannot be attributed to the absorbing entity
- f) Affectation of the rights of minors
- g) Have, when it is not mandatory, a data protection delegate.
- h) Submission by the person responsible or in charge, on a voluntary basis, to alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, in those cases in which there are controversies between those and any interested party”.

The balance of the circumstances contemplated, with respect to the infraction committed by violating what is established in article 13 of the GDPR, allows to set as valuation initial fine of 300 euros (three hundred euros).

## VII

### possible measures

If the infringement is confirmed, it could be agreed to impose on the person responsible the adoption of adequate measures to adjust its performance to the regulations mentioned in this act, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned article 58.2 d) of the GDPR, according to the which each control authority may "order the person responsible or in charge of the processing that the processing operations comply with the provisions of the this Regulation, where appropriate, in a certain way and within a certain specified term...”.

In such a case, in the resolution adopted, this Agency may require the responsible so that within the period to be determined:

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Accredit having proceeded to the placement of the information device in the

video-surveilled areas or to complete the information offered therein (must identify, at least, the existence of a treatment, the identity of the person responsible and the possibility of exercising the rights provided for in said precepts), locating this device in a sufficiently visible place, both in open and closed spaces.

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referred to in articles 13 and 14 of the GDPR.

Evidence that you keep the information available to those affected

It is noted that not meeting the requirements of this body may be

considered as an administrative offense in accordance with the provisions of the GDPR,

classified as an infraction in its article 83.5 and 83.6, being able to motivate such conduct the opening of a subsequent administrative sanctioning procedure.

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VIII

Conclusion

Therefore, in accordance with the foregoing, the Director of the Spanish Agency of Data Protection,

AGREES:

FIRST: INITIATE SANCTION PROCEDURE against the entity SUPER 24H

LOS ROSALES, S.L., with NIF B09961152, for the alleged violation of article 13 of the GDPR, typified in article 83.5.b).

SECOND: APPOINT as instructor R.R.R. and, as secretary, to S.S.S.,

indicating that any of them may be challenged, if applicable, in accordance with the established in articles 23 and 24 of Law 40/2015, of October 1, on the Regime Legal Department of the Public Sector (LRJSP).

THIRD: INCORPORATE into the disciplinary file, for evidentiary purposes, the Act-Complaint sent by the complaining party and its documentation, as well as the documents obtained and generated by the Sub-directorate General of Inspection of Data on actions carried out prior to the start of this sanctioning procedure.

FOURTH: THAT for the purposes provided for in art. 64.2 b) of Law 39/2015, of October 1, October, of the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations (LPA-CAP, hereinafter), the corresponding sanction would be an ADMINISTRATIVE FINE. TRATIVA of €300 (three hundred euros) for the infringement committed, without prejudice to the resulting from the instruction.

FIFTH: NOTIFY this agreement to the entity SUPER 24H LOS ROSALES, S.L., with NIF B09961152, granting it a hearing period of ten business days to to formulate the allegations and present the evidence it deems appropriate. In Your pleadings must provide your NIF and the number of the procedure that appears at the top of this document

If, within the stipulated period, he does not make allegations to this initial agreement, the same may be considered a resolution proposal, as established in article 64.2.f) of Law 39/2015, of October 1, on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations (hereinafter, LPACAP).

In accordance with the provisions of article 85 of the LPACAP, you may recognize your responsibility within the period granted for the formulation of allegations to the present initiation agreement, which will entail a reduction of 20% of the sanction that should be imposed in this proceeding. With the application of this

reduction, the penalty would be set at €240 (two hundred and forty euros),

resolving the procedure with the imposition of this sanction.

In the same way, it may, at any time prior to the resolution of this

procedure, carry out the voluntary payment of the proposed sanction, which

will mean a reduction of 20% of its amount. With the application of this reduction,

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the sanction would be established at €240 (two hundred and forty euros) and its payment

will imply the termination of the procedure.

The reduction for the voluntary payment of the penalty is cumulative to the corresponding

apply for acknowledgment of responsibility, provided that this acknowledgment

of the responsibility is revealed within the period granted to formulate

allegations at the opening of the procedure. Voluntary payment of the referred amount

in the previous paragraph may be done at any time prior to the resolution. In

In this case, if both reductions were to be applied, the amount of the penalty would remain

set at €180 (one hundred and eighty euros).

In any case, the effectiveness of any of the two aforementioned reductions will be

conditioned to the withdrawal or resignation of any action or appeal via

administrative against the sanction.

In the event that you choose to proceed with the voluntary payment of any of the amounts

indicated above, €240 or €180, you must make it effective by depositing

in the account number ES00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 opened in the name of the Agency

Spanish Data Protection Agency at the bank CAIXABANK, S.A., indicating

in the concept the reference number of the procedure that appears in the heading of this document and the reason for reducing the amount to which welcomes.

Likewise, you must send proof of income to the General Subdirectorate of Inspection to continue with the procedure in accordance with the quantity entered.

The disciplinary procedure will have a maximum duration of nine months from from the date of the start agreement or, where appropriate, the start agreement project.

After this period, its expiration will occur and, consequently, the file of performances; in accordance with the provisions of article 64 of the LOPDGDD.

Finally, it is noted that in accordance with the provisions of article 112.1 of the LPACAP, there is no administrative appeal against this act.

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Director of the Spanish Data Protection Agency

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SECOND: On December 22, 2022, the claimed party has proceeded to the payment of the penalty in the amount of 180 euros making use of the two reductions provided for in the initiation Agreement transcribed above, which implies the recognition of responsibility.

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THIRD: The payment made, within the period granted to formulate allegations to

the opening of the procedure, entails the waiver of any action or appeal via  
against the sanction and acknowledgment of responsibility in relation to  
the facts referred to in the Commencement Agreement.

FOURTH: In the previously transcribed initiation agreement, it was indicated that, if  
Once the infringement is confirmed, it could be agreed to impose on the controller the adoption of  
adequate measures to adjust its performance to the regulations mentioned in this  
act, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned article 58.2 d) of the GDPR, according to the  
which each control authority may "order the person responsible or in charge of the  
processing that the processing operations comply with the provisions of the  
this Regulation, where appropriate, in a certain way and within a certain  
specified term...".

Having recognized the responsibility for the infringement, the imposition of  
the measures included in the Initiation Agreement.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW

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### Competence

In accordance with the powers that article 58.2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679  
(General Data Protection Regulation, hereinafter GDPR), grants each  
control authority and as established in articles 47, 48.1, 64.2 and 68.1 of the  
Organic Law 3/2018, of December 5, on the Protection of Personal Data and  
guarantee of digital rights (hereinafter, LOPDGDD), is competent to  
initiate and resolve this procedure the Director of the Spanish Protection Agency  
of data.

Likewise, article 63.2 of the LOPDGDD determines that: "The procedures  
processed by the Spanish Data Protection Agency will be governed by the provisions  
in Regulation (EU) 2016/679, in this organic law, by the provisions



regulations dictated in its development and, insofar as they do not contradict them, with character subsidiary, by the general rules on administrative procedures."

## II

### Termination of the procedure

Article 85 of Law 39/2015, of October 1, on Administrative Procedure

Common for Public Administrations (hereinafter, LPACAP), under the heading

"Termination in disciplinary proceedings" provides the following:

"1. Initiated a disciplinary procedure, if the offender acknowledges his responsibility,

The procedure may be resolved with the imposition of the appropriate sanction.

2. When the sanction has only a pecuniary nature or it is possible to impose a

pecuniary sanction and another of a non-pecuniary nature but the

inadmissibility of the second, the voluntary payment by the presumed perpetrator, in

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any moment prior to the resolution, will imply the termination of the procedure,

except in relation to the replacement of the altered situation or the determination of the

compensation for damages caused by the commission of the offence.

3. In both cases, when the sanction is solely pecuniary in nature, the

The competent body to resolve the procedure will apply reductions of at least

20% of the amount of the proposed penalty, these being cumulative among themselves.

The aforementioned reductions must be determined in the notification of initiation

of the procedure and its effectiveness will be conditioned to the withdrawal or resignation of

any administrative action or resource against the sanction.

The percentage reduction provided for in this section may be increased according to regulations."

According to what has been stated,

the Director of the Spanish Data Protection Agency RESOLVES:

FIRST: DECLARE the termination of procedure EXP202208262, in accordance with the provisions of article 85 of the LPACAP.

SECOND: ORDER SUPER 24H LOS ROSALES, S.L. so that within one month notify the Agency of the adoption of the measures described in the legal foundations of the initiation agreement transcribed in this resolution.

THIRD: NOTIFY this resolution to SUPER 24H LOS ROSALES, S.L..

In accordance with the provisions of article 50 of the LOPDGDD, this Resolution will be made public once the interested parties have been notified.

Against this resolution, which puts an end to the administrative process as prescribed by the art. 114.1.c) of Law 39/2015, of October 1, on Administrative Procedure Common of Public Administrations, interested parties may file an appeal administrative litigation before the Administrative Litigation Chamber of the National Court, in accordance with the provisions of article 25 and section 5 of the fourth additional provision of Law 29/1998, of July 13, regulating the Contentious-Administrative Jurisdiction, within a period of two months from the day following the notification of this act, as provided for in article 46.1 of the referred Law.

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