

□ Procedure No.: PS/00439/2020

## RESOLUTION OF PUNISHMENT PROCEDURE

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

### BACKGROUND

FIRST: On September 14, 2020, he entered this Agency

Spanish Data Protection, a document presented by COMMUNITY OF

OWNERS R.R.R. (hereinafter, the claimant), by which he formulates

claim against A.A.A. with NIF \*\*\*NIF.1 (hereinafter, the claimed one), for the

installation of a video surveillance system installed in \*\*\* ADDRESS.1, existing

indications of a possible breach of the provisions of the data protection regulations.

Personal data.

The reasons that support the claim and, where appropriate, the documents provided  
by the claimant are as follows:

«FIRST.- That the person cited as allegedly responsible, installed months ago and  
maintains two recording cameras on the facade of his home, which, as

As can be seen perfectly in the photographs that I provide as  
document n.2, they record the public thoroughfare.”

Attach photographic report of the location of the cameras.

SECOND: Prior to the acceptance of this claim for processing, it is

transferred the claimed, in accordance with the provisions of article 65.4 of the Law

Organic 3/2018, of December 5, on the Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of  
digital rights (hereinafter, LOPDGDD), being returned by the Service of

Mail for "Absent in delivery".

Therefore, this shipment was repeated, with the same result.

THIRD: The claim was admitted for processing by means of a resolution of 24

November 2020.

FOURTH: On January 14, 2021, the Director of the Spanish Agency for

Data Protection agreed to initiate a sanctioning procedure against the claimant, for the

alleged infringement of article 5.1.c) of the RGPD, typified in article 83.5 of the

GDPR.

FIFTH: The initiation agreement was notified on January 27, 2021, there is no record that, in the

current moment, the respondent has submitted a brief of allegations to the same, for

What is applicable is what is stated in article 64 of Law 39/2015, of 1

October, of the Common Administrative Procedure of the Public Administrations (in

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hereinafter, LPACAP), which in its section f) establishes that in case of not making

allegations within the stipulated period on the content of the initiation agreement, it

may be considered a resolution proposal when it contains a pronouncement

accurate about the imputed responsibility, so proceed to dictate

Resolution.

In view of everything that has been done, by the Spanish Data Protection Agency

In this proceeding, the following are considered proven facts:

FACTS

FIRST: On September 14, 2020, you have an entry in this Agency

claim of COMMUNITY OF OWNERS R.R.R. against the one claimed by

have a video surveillance system installed, consisting of two cameras, which record

public roads.

SECOND: Photographs of the location of the cameras are provided.

## FOUNDATIONS OF LAW

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By virtue of the powers that article 58.2 of the RGPD recognizes to each authority of control, and as established in arts. 47 and 48.1 of the LOPDGDD, the Director of The Spanish Agency for Data Protection is competent to resolve this process.

II

The physical image of a person under article 4.1 of the RGPD is personal data and its protection, therefore, is the subject of said Regulation. Article 4.2 of the GDPR defines the concept of “treatment” of personal data.

Article 22 of the LOPDGDD establishes the specificities of data processing for video surveillance purposes, indicating the following:

"1. Natural or legal persons, public or private, may carry out the processing of images through camera systems or video cameras with the purpose of preserving the safety of people and property, as well as their installations.

2. Images of public roads may only be captured to the extent that is essential for the purpose mentioned in the previous section.

However, it will be possible to capture public roads to a greater extent when necessary to ensure the safety of goods or facilities strategic or infrastructure linked to transport, without in any case may involve capturing images of the interior of a private home.

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3. The data will be deleted within a maximum period of one month from its collection, except when they had to be kept to prove the commission of acts that threaten the integrity of persons, property or facilities. In that case, the images must be made available to the competent authority in within a maximum period of seventy-two hours from the date of knowledge of the existence of the recording.

The blocking obligation provided for in article 32 of this organic law.

4. The duty of information provided for in article 12 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 will be understood to be fulfilled by placing an informative device in a sufficiently visible place identifying, at least, the existence of the treatment, the identity of the person in charge and the possibility of exercising the rights provided for in the Articles 15 to 22 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679. It may also be included in the informative device a connection code or internet address to this information.

In any case, the data controller must keep available to those affected the information referred to in the aforementioned regulation.

5. Under article 2.2.c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, it is considered excluded from its scope of application the treatment by a natural person of images that they only capture the interior of their own home.

This exclusion does not cover processing carried out by a security entity private that had been contracted for the surveillance of a home and had access to the images.

6. The processing of personal data from the images and sounds obtained through the use of cameras and video cameras by the Armed Forces and Security Bodies and by the competent bodies for surveillance and control in penitentiary centers and for the control, regulation, vigilance and discipline of the traffic, will be governed by the legislation transposing Directive (EU) 2016/680, when the treatment is for the purposes of prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offenses or execution of criminal sanctions, including protection and prevention against threats to public safety. Outside In these cases, said treatment will be governed by its specific legislation and additionally by Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and this organic law.

7. What is regulated in this article is understood without prejudice to the provisions of Law 5/2014, of April 4, on Private Security and its development provisions.

8. The treatment by the employer of data obtained through information systems cameras or video cameras is subject to the provisions of article 89 of this law organic.”

III

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

- Respect the principle of proportionality.
- When the system is connected to an alarm center, you can only

be installed by a private security company that meets the requirements

contemplated in article 5 of Law 5/2014 on Private Security, of April 4.

- The video cameras will not be able to capture images of the people who

are outside the private space where the security system is installed.

video surveillance, since the processing of images in public places can only be

carried out, unless there is government authorization, by the Forces and Corps of

Security. Nor can spaces owned by third parties be captured or recorded without

the consent of their owners, or, as the case may be, of the persons who are

find.

This rule admits some exceptions since, on some occasions, for the protection

of private spaces, where cameras have been installed on facades or inside,

it may be necessary to guarantee the security purpose the recording of a

portion of public road. That is, cameras and video cameras installed for the purpose of

security will not be able to obtain images of public roads unless it is

essential for said purpose, or it is impossible to avoid it due to the location of

those and, extraordinarily, the minimum space for said

purpose. Therefore, the cameras could exceptionally capture the portion

minimally necessary for the intended security purpose.

- The duty to inform those affected provided for in the

articles 12 and 13 of the RGPD, and 22 of the LOPDGDD, in the terms already indicated.

- The person in charge must keep a record of treatment activities

carried out under its responsibility, including the information to which it makes

reference article 30.1 of the RGPD.

- The installed cameras cannot obtain images from private space of

third party and/or public space without duly accredited justified cause, nor can

affect the privacy of passers-by who move freely through the area. No this

allowed, therefore, the placement of cameras towards the private property of neighbors with the purpose of intimidating them or affecting their private sphere without just cause.

- In no case will the use of surveillance practices be admitted beyond the environment object of the installation and in particular, not being able to affect the spaces surrounding public, adjoining buildings and vehicles other than those accessing the guarded space.

In summary and to facilitate the consultation of interested parties, the Spanish Agency for Data Protection offers through its website [<https://www.aepd.es>] access to the legislation on the protection of personal data, including the RGPD and the LOPDGDD (section "Reports and resolutions" / "regulations"), as well as the Guide

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on the use of video cameras for security and other purposes, as well as the Guide for compliance with the duty to inform (both available in the section "Guides and tools").

It is also of interest, in the event of carrying out low-risk data processing, the facilitates free tool (in the "Guides and tools" section), which, through specific questions, allows to assess the situation of the person in charge with respect to the treatment of personal data that it carries out, and where appropriate, generate various documents, informative and contractual clauses, as well as an annex with measures guidelines considered minimum.

IV

In the present case, the claim relates to the fact that the respondent has installed two

video surveillance cameras that could be capturing images of public roads.

As proof of these manifestations, the evidence indicated in the

"Facts" section, first point, of this agreement.

The corrective powers available to the Spanish Agency for the Protection of

Data, as a control authority, is established in article 58.2 of the RGD. Among

they have the power to sanction with a warning -article 58.2.b)-, the

power to impose an administrative fine in accordance with article 83 of the RGD

-article 58.2 i)-, or the power to order the controller or processor

that the treatment operations comply with the provisions of the RGD, when

appropriate, in a certain way and within a specified period -article 58. 2

d)-.

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

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

administrative.

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 83 of the RGD, the aforementioned Regulation

has in its art. 58.2 b) the possibility of sanctioning with a warning, in relation

with what is stated in Considering 148: "In the event of a minor infraction, or if the fine

likely to be imposed would constitute a disproportionate burden on a

natural person, instead of sanctioning by means of a fine, a

warning. However, special attention must be paid to the nature,

gravity and duration of the infringement, its intentional nature, the measures taken

to mitigate the damages and losses suffered, to the degree of responsibility or to any

pertinent previous infraction, to the way in which the control authority has had

knowledge of the infraction, compliance with measures ordered against the

responsible or in charge, adherence to codes of conduct and any other

aggravating or mitigating circumstance.



In accordance with the evidence available and which has not been distorted in the sanctioning procedure, the defendant has installed two video surveillance cameras that capture images of public roads, so it is

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considers that these facts violate the provisions of article 5.1.c) of the RGPD, which that supposes the commission of infractions typified in article 83.5 of the RGPD, which provides the following:

"Infringements of the following provisions shall be sanctioned, in accordance with paragraph 2, with administrative fines of a maximum of EUR 20,000,000 or, in the case of a company, an amount equivalent to a maximum of 4% of the global total annual turnover of the previous financial year, opting for the largest amount:

a) the basic principles for the treatment, including the conditions for the consent under articles 5, 6, 7 and 9; [...]."

For the purposes of the limitation period for infractions, the infraction indicated in the previous paragraph is considered very serious and prescribes after three years, in accordance with Article 72.1 of the LOPDGDD, which establishes that:

"According to the provisions of article 83.5 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 are considered very serious and will prescribe after three years the infractions that suppose a substantial violation of the articles mentioned therein and, in particular, the following:

a) The processing of personal data violating the principles and guarantees

established in article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

b) The processing of personal data without the concurrence of any of the

conditions of legality of the treatment established in article 6 of the

Regulation (EU) 2016/679. (...)»

SAW

In the present case, it is considered that the corresponding sanction to be imposed is that of

warning, in accordance with the provisions of article 58.2 b) of the RGPD, in

in relation to what is stated in Considering 148, cited above.

In addition, the following elements have been taken into account, in particular.

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that it is an individual whose main activity is not linked to

the processing of personal data.

that there is no recidivism, because the commission is not recorded, in the term of

one year, of more than one infraction of the same nature.

7th

However, as already indicated in the initial agreement and in accordance with the

established in the aforementioned article 58.2 d) of the RGPD, according to which each authority of

control may "order the person responsible or in charge of processing that the

processing operations comply with the provisions of this Regulation,

where appropriate, in a certain manner and within a specified period [...]."

The respondent is required to take the following steps:

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provide the images that are observed with the devices in question,

indicating on a location map the parts that correspond to its

private property.

certify having proceeded to withdraw the cameras from the places

current, or to the reorientation of the same towards their particular area.

It is warned that not meeting the requirements of this organization may be

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

typified as an infraction in its article 83.5 and 83.6, being able to motivate such conduct the

opening of a subsequent sanctioning administrative proceeding.

Therefore, in accordance with the applicable legislation and having assessed the criteria for

graduation of sanctions whose existence has been proven,

the Director of the Spanish Data Protection Agency RESOLVES:

FIRST: IMPOSE A.A.A., with NIF \*\*\*NIF.1, for an infraction of article 5.1.c)

of the RGPD, typified in Article 83.5 of the RGPD, a sanction of warning.

SECOND: REQUEST A.A.A., with NIF \*\*\*NIF.1, so that within one month

Since the notification of this resolution:

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provide the images that are observed with the devices in question,

indicating on a location map the parts that correspond to its

private property.

certify having proceeded to withdraw the cameras from the places

current, or to the reorientation of the same towards their particular area.

### THIRD

: NOTIFY this resolution to A.A.A., with NIF \*\*\*NIF.1.

In accordance with the provisions of article 50 of the LOPDGDD, the

This Resolution will be made public once it has been notified to the interested parties.

Against this resolution, which puts an end to the administrative procedure in accordance with art.

48.6 of the LOPDGDD, and in accordance with the provisions of article 123 of the

LPACAP, the interested parties may optionally file an appeal for reconsideration

before the Director of the Spanish Agency for Data Protection within a period of

month from the day following the notification of this resolution or directly

contentious-administrative appeal before the Contentious-Administrative 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 in article 46.1 of the

aforementioned Law.

Finally, it is pointed out that in accordance with the provisions of art. 90.3 a) of the

LPACAP, the firm resolution may be provisionally suspended in administrative proceedings

if the interested party expresses his intention to file a contentious appeal-

administrative. If this is the case, the interested party must formally communicate this

made by writing to the Spanish Agency for Data Protection,

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through the

Electronic Registration of

introducing him to

the agency

[<https://sedeagpd.gob.es/sede-electronica-web/>], or through any of the other

records provided for in art. 16.4 of the aforementioned Law 39/2015, of October 1. Also

must transfer to the Agency the documentation that proves the effective filing

of the contentious-administrative appeal. If the Agency were not aware of the

filing of the contentious-administrative appeal within two months from the

day following the notification of this resolution, it would end the

precautionary suspension.

Sea Spain Marti

Director of the Spanish Data Protection Agency

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