

□ Procedure No.: PS/00177/2021

RESOLUTION R/00450/2021 TERMINATION OF THE PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT  
VOLUNTEER

In sanctioning procedure PS/00177/2021, instructed by the Spanish Agency for  
Data Protection to INMOPIISO ZARAGOZA, S.L., given the complaint filed by  
A.A.A., and based on the following,

BACKGROUND

FIRST: On May 27, 2021, the Director of the Spanish Agency for  
Data Protection agreed to initiate a sanctioning procedure against INMOPIISO  
ZARAGOZA, S.L. (hereinafter, the claimed party), through the Agreement that is transcribed:

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Procedure No.: PS/00177/2021

AGREEMENT TO START A SANCTION PROCEDURE

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

FACTS

FIRST: A.A.A. (hereinafter, the claimant) dated December 16, 2020  
filed a claim with the Spanish Data Protection Agency.

The claim is directed against INMOPIISO ZARAGOZA, S.L. with NIF B99514218 (in  
later, the claimed one).

The grounds on which the claim is based are that the claimant has submitted a  
signal for the purchase of a home and they have not provided any information in

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data protection matters regarding the processing of personal data

facilitated.

SECOND: In accordance with article 65.4 of Organic Law 3/2018, of 5

December, of Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of digital rights (in

hereinafter LOPDGDD), with reference number E/06637/2020, transfer of

said claim to the claimed party on February 14, 2021, so that he could proceed with his

analysis and report to this Agency within a month, of the actions carried out

carried out to adapt to the requirements set forth in the data protection regulations.

This Agency receives the claims of the respondent on March 18, 2021, but in

them it is verified that allusion is made to the old organic law of data protection

15/1999, currently repealed, and the information requirement is not met

established in article 13 of the RGPD.

#### FOUNDATIONS OF LAW

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By virtue of the powers that article 58.2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the

European Parliament and of the Council of April 27, 2016, regarding the protection of

individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and the free

circulation of these data (General Data Protection Regulation, hereinafter

RGPD) recognizes each control authority, and according to what is established in the articles

47, 64.2 and 68.1 of Organic Law 3/2018, of December 5, on Data Protection

Personal and guarantee of digital rights (hereinafter LOPDGDD), the

Director of the Spanish Data Protection Agency is competent to initiate

this procedure.

Article 63.2 of the LOPDGDD determines that: "The procedures processed by the

Spanish Agency for Data Protection will be governed by the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679, in this organic law, by the provisions regulations issued in its development and, as long as they do not contradict them, with a subsidiary, by the general rules on administrative procedures.”

II

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Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 27, 2016, regarding the protection of natural persons in what regarding the processing of personal data and the free circulation of these data (General Data Protection Regulation, hereinafter RGPD), under the rubric “Definitions”, provides that:

“For the purposes of this Regulation, the following shall be understood as:

1) "personal data": any information about an identified natural person or identifiable ("the interested party"); An identifiable natural person shall be deemed to be any person whose identity can be determined, directly or indirectly, in particular by an identifier, such as a name, an identification number, location, an online identifier or one or more elements of the identity physical, physiological, genetic, psychic, economic, cultural or social of said person;

2) “processing”: any operation or set of operations carried out on personal data or sets of personal data, whether by procedures automated or not, such as the collection, registration, organization, structuring, conservation, adaptation or modification, extraction, consultation, use,

communication by transmission, broadcast or any other form of enabling of access, collation or interconnection, limitation, suppression or destruction;”

Therefore, in accordance with these definitions, the collection of personal data personnel on the occasion of the formalization of a contract, constitutes a treatment of data, with respect to which the data controller must comply with the provided for in article 13 of the RGD, providing the information that in said precept indicated.

In relation to this matter, it is observed that the Spanish Agency for the Protection of Data is available to citizens, the Guide for the fulfillment of duty to inform (<https://www.aepd.es/media/guias/guia-model-clausula-informativa.pdf>) and, in case of carrying out low-risk data processing, the free tool Facilitates (<https://www.aepd.es/herramientas/facilita.html>).

### III

Article 13 of the RGD, a precept that determines the information that must be provided to the interested party at the time of collecting their data, it has:

“1. When personal data relating to him is obtained from an interested party, the responsible for the treatment, at the time these are obtained, will provide all the information indicated below:

- a) the identity and contact details of the person in charge and, where appropriate, of their representative;
- b) the contact details of the data protection delegate, if applicable;
- c) the purposes of the treatment to which the personal data is destined and the legal basis of the treatment;

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d) when the treatment is based on article 6, paragraph 1, letter f), the interests

legitimate of the person in charge or of a third party;

e) the recipients or the categories of recipients of the personal data, in their

case;

f) where appropriate, the intention of the controller to transfer personal data to a third party

country or international organization and the existence or absence of a decision to

adequacy of the Commission, or, in the case of transfers indicated in the

Articles 46 or 47 or Article 49, paragraph 1, second paragraph, reference to the

adequate or appropriate warranties and the means to obtain a copy of these or

to the fact that they have been borrowed.

2. In addition to the information mentioned in section 1, the person responsible for the

treatment will facilitate the interested party, at the moment in which the data is obtained

personal, the following information necessary to guarantee data processing

fair and transparent

a) the period during which the personal data will be kept or, when it is not

possible, the criteria used to determine this period;

b) the existence of the right to request from the data controller access to the

personal data relating to the interested party, and its rectification or deletion, or the limitation

of its treatment, or to oppose the treatment, as well as the right to portability

of the data;

c) when the treatment is based on article 6, paragraph 1, letter a), or article

9, paragraph 2, letter a), the existence of the right to withdraw consent in

any time, without affecting the legality of the treatment based on the

consent prior to its withdrawal;

d) the right to file a claim with a supervisory authority;

e) if the communication of personal data is a legal or contractual requirement, or a necessary requirement to sign a contract, and if the interested party is obliged to provide personal data and is informed of the possible consequences of not provide such data;

f) the existence of automated decisions, including profiling, to which referred to in article 22, sections 1 and 4, and, at least in such cases, information about applied logic, as well as the importance and consequences provisions of said treatment for the interested party.

3. When the controller plans the further processing of data personal data for a purpose other than that for which they were collected, you will provide the interested party, prior to such further processing, information on that other purpose and any additional information relevant under paragraph 2.

4. The provisions of sections 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply when and in the to the extent that the interested party already has the information.

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For its part, article 11 of the LOPDGDD, provides the following:

"1. When the personal data is obtained from the affected party, the person responsible for the treatment may comply with the duty of information established in article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, providing the affected party with the basic information to referred to in the following section and indicating an electronic address or other medium that allows easy and immediate access to the rest of the information.

2. The basic information referred to in the previous section must contain, at

less:

- a) The identity of the data controller and his representative, if any.
- b) The purpose of the treatment.
- c) The possibility of exercising the rights established in articles 15 to 22 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

If the data obtained from the affected party were to be processed for the preparation of profiles, the basic information will also include this circumstance. In this

In this case, the affected party must be informed of their right to oppose the adoption of automated individual decisions that produce legal effects on him or her significantly affect in a similar way, when this right concurs in accordance with the provisions of article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.”

#### IV

By virtue of the provisions of article 58.2 of the RGPD, the Spanish Agency for Data Protection, as a control authority, has a set of corrective powers in the event of an infraction of the precepts of the GDPR.

Article 58.2 of the RGPD provides the following:

“2 Each supervisory authority shall have all of the following corrective powers listed below:

(...)

b) send a warning to any person responsible or in charge of the treatment when the treatment operations have violated the provisions of this Regulation;”

(...)

“d) order the person responsible or in charge of the treatment that the operations of treatment comply with the provisions of this Regulation, where appropriate,

in a specified manner and within a specified period;”

“i) impose an administrative fine under article 83, in addition to or instead of the measures mentioned in this section, according to the circumstances of each particular case;”

Article 83.5.b) of the RGPD establishes that:

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“The infractions of the following dispositions will be sanctioned, in accordance with the 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:

b) the rights of the interested parties pursuant to articles 12 to 22;”

In turn, article 74.a) of the LOPDGDD, under the heading "Infringements considered mild has:

“They are considered minor and the remaining infractions of a legal nature will prescribe after a year.

merely formal of the articles mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 83

of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and, in particular, the following:

a)

Failure to comply with the principle of transparency of information or the right of information of the affected party for not providing all the information required by the articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.”



In this case, it is stated that the information provided to the claimant by  
of the claimed, in relation to the processing of personal data on the occasion of the  
formalization of the contract object of this procedure, is obsolete, since it indicates that  
is governed by organic law 15/1999 on data protection, regulation currently  
repealed and does not include, among other aspects, the rights recognized in article 13  
of the RGPD, indicated in the legal basis III.

Thus, in accordance with the evidence available in the present  
moment of agreement to initiate the sanctioning procedure, and without prejudice to what  
result of the investigation, the exposed facts could constitute, on the part of the  
claimed, a violation of the provisions of article 13 of the RGPD.

SAW

In order to determine the administrative fine to be imposed, the  
provisions of articles 83.1 and 83.2 of the RGPD, precepts that indicate:

“Each control authority will guarantee that the imposition of administrative fines  
under this Article for infringements of this Regulation  
indicated in sections 4, 9 and 6 are in each individual case effective,

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proportionate and dissuasive.”

“Administrative fines will be imposed, depending on the circumstances of each  
individual case, in addition to or as a substitute for the measures contemplated in the  
Article 58, paragraph 2, letters a) to h) and j). When deciding to impose a fine  
administration and its amount in each individual case will 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 such as the number of interested parties affected and the level of damages that have suffered;
- b) intentionality or negligence in the infringement;
- c) any measure taken by the controller or processor to alleviate the damages suffered by the interested parties;
- d) the degree of responsibility of the person in charge or of the person in charge of the treatment, 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 person in charge or the person in charge of the treatment;
- 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 measure;
- i) when the measures indicated in article 58, section 2, have been ordered previously against the person in charge or the person in charge in question in relation to the same matter, compliance with said measures;
- j) adherence to codes of conduct under article 40 or mechanisms of certification approved in accordance with article 42, and
- 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.”

Regarding section k) of article 83.2 of the RGPD, the LOPDGDD, article 76,

“Sanctions and corrective measures”, provides:

"two. 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.

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

c) The profits obtained as a result of committing the offence.

d) The possibility that the conduct of the affected party could have induced 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 not mandatory, a data protection delegate.

h) Submission by the person in charge or person in charge, on a voluntary basis, to alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, in those cases in which there are controversies between them and any interested party.”

In accordance with the transcribed precepts, and without prejudice to what results from the instruction of the procedure, in order to set the amount of the sanction of fine to impose in the present case on the entity claimed as responsible for a infringement typified in article 83.5.b) of the RGPD, in an initial assessment,

The following mitigating factors are considered concurrent:

-  
-  
-

The claimed one does not have previous infringements (83.2 e) RGPD).

It has not obtained direct benefits (83.2 k) RGPD and 76.2.c) LOPDGDD).

The claimed entity is not considered a large company.

It is appropriate to graduate the sanction to be imposed on the claimed party and set it at the amount of €1,500 for the infringement of article 58.2 of the RGPD.

Therefore, based on the foregoing,

By the Director of the Spanish Data Protection Agency,

HE REMEMBERS:

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FIRST: START A PUNISHMENT PROCEDURE against INMOPIISO ZARAGOZA, SL with NIF B99514218, in accordance with the provisions of article 58.2.b) of the RGPD, for the alleged infringement 13 of the RGPD, typified in article 83.5.b) of the GDPR

SECOND: APPOINT R.R.R. as Instructor. and as Secretary to S.S.S., indicating that any of them may be challenged, as the case may be, in accordance with 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 to the disciplinary file, for evidentiary purposes, the claim filed by the claimant and the documents obtained and generated

by the General Subdirectorato of Data Inspection in relation to said

claim; all of them are part of the file.

FOURTH: THAT for the purposes provided in art. 64.2 b) of Law 39/2015, of 1

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

sanction that could correspond would be 2,000 euros (two thousand euros), without prejudice

of what results from the instruction.

FIFTH: NOTIFY this agreement to INMOPIISO ZARAGOZA, S.L. with NIF

B99514218, granting him a hearing period of ten business days to formulate

the allegations and present the evidence it deems appropriate. In his writing of

allegations you must provide your NIF and the procedure number that appears in the

header of this document.

If within the stipulated period it 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, of the Common Administrative Procedure of

Public Administrations (hereinafter, LPACAP).

In accordance with the provisions of article 85 of the LPACAP, in the event that the

sanction to be imposed was a fine, it may recognize its responsibility within the

term granted for the formulation of allegations to this initial agreement; it

which will entail a reduction of 20% of the sanction to be imposed in

the present procedure. With the application of this reduction, the sanction would be

established at 1600 euros, resolving the procedure with the imposition of this

sanction.

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Similarly, you 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, the sanction would be established at 1600 euros and its payment will imply the termination of the process.

The reduction for the voluntary payment of the penalty is cumulative with the corresponding apply for the acknowledgment of responsibility, provided that this acknowledgment of the responsibility is revealed within the period granted to formulate arguments at the opening of the procedure. The voluntary payment of the referred amount in the previous paragraph may be done at any time prior to the resolution. In this case, if it were appropriate to apply both reductions, the amount of the penalty would be set at 1200 euros.

In any case, the effectiveness of any of the two reductions mentioned will be conditioned to the abandonment or renunciation of any action or resource in via administrative against the sanction.

In case you chose to proceed to the voluntary payment of any of the amounts previously indicated 1,600 or 1,200 euros, you must make it effective through your Deposit in account number ES00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 opened in the name of the Spanish Data Protection Agency at Banco 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 the reduction of the amount to which welcomes

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

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

Once this period has elapsed, it will expire and, consequently, the file of performances; in accordance with the provisions of article 64 of the LOPDGDD.

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Finally, it is pointed out that in accordance with the provisions of article 112.1 of the LPACAP,

There is no administrative appeal against this act.

Sea Spain Marti

Director of the Spanish Data Protection Agency

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: On June 9, 2021, the claimant has proceeded to pay the

SECOND

sanction in the amount of 1,200 euros making use of the two planned reductions in the Startup Agreement transcribed above, which implies the recognition of the responsibility.

THIRD: The payment made, within the period granted to formulate allegations to the opening of the procedure, entails the waiver of any action or resource in via administrative action against the sanction and acknowledgment of responsibility in relation to the facts referred to in the Initiation Agreement.

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 art. 47 of the Organic Law 3/2018, of 5

December, of Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of digital rights (in

hereinafter LOPDGDD), the Director of the Spanish Agency for Data Protection

is competent to sanction the infractions that are committed against said

Regulation; infractions of article 48 of Law 9/2014, of May 9, General

Telecommunications (hereinafter LGT), in accordance with the provisions of the

article 84.3 of the LGT, and the infractions typified in articles 38.3 c), d) and i) and

38.4 d), g) and h) of Law 34/2002, of July 11, on services of the society of the

information and electronic commerce (hereinafter LSSI), as provided in article

43.1 of said Law.

II

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

Common to Public Administrations (hereinafter, LPACAP), under the rubric

"Termination in sanctioning procedures" provides the following:

"1. Started a sanctioning procedure, if the offender acknowledges his responsibility,

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

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2. When the sanction is solely pecuniary in 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 alleged perpetrator, in

any time 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 infringement.

3. In both cases, when the sanction is solely pecuniary in nature, the competent body to resolve the procedure will apply reductions of, at least, 20% of the amount of the proposed sanction, these being cumulative with each other.

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 recourse against the sanction.

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

In accordance with the above, the Director of the Spanish Agency for the Protection of Data RESOLVES:

FIRST: TO DECLARE the termination of procedure PS/00177/2021, of in accordance with the provisions of article 85 of the LPACAP.

SECOND: NOTIFY this resolution to INMOPISO ZARAGOZA, S.L.

In accordance with the provisions of article 50 of the LOPDGDD, 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 as prescribed by the art. 114.1.c) of Law 39/2015, of October 1, on Administrative Procedure

Common of the Public Administrations, the interested parties may file an appeal contentious-administrative 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.

Sea Spain Marti

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