

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (hereinafter: the '**GDPR**');

Having regard to the Act of 1 August 2018 on the organisation of the National Data Protection Commission and the general data protection framework (hereinafter: the '**Law of 1 August 2018**');

Having regard to the Rules of Procedure of the National Data Protection Commission adopted by Decision No 07AD/2024 of 23 February 2024 (hereinafter: the '**ROP**');

Having regard to the Procedure for complaints before the National Data Protection Commission adopted on 16 October 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the '**Complaint Procedure before the CNPD**');

Having regard to the following:

I. Facts and procedure

1. In the framework of the European cooperation, as provided for in Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation or **GDPR**), the Supervisory Authority of Brandenburg (Germany) submitted to the National Data Protection Commission (hereinafter: "the **CNPD**") a complaint (national reference of the concerned authority: 136/22/1301) via IMI in accordance with Article 61 procedure - 465159.
2. The complaint was lodged against the controller [REDACTED] (hereafter "**[REDACTED]**"), who has its main establishment in Luxembourg. Under Article 56 GDPR, the CNPD is therefore competent to act as the lead supervisory authority.
3. The original IMI claim stated the following:
"A user has used an e-mail address of the complainant to create an account on [REDACTED]. The real user of the e-mail address was at no point asked to verify the use of his e-mail-address. The real user is constantly receiving e-mails, which are connected to the unauthorized use of his e-mail address on [REDACTED]. The user has been contacting different services of [REDACTED] to arrange the erasure of his e-mail-address. [REDACTED] refused to do so, saying that only the user of the [REDACTED] account was allowed to delete the data stored in his account. The complainant says that

[REDACTED] knows the other user's name and telephone number but refuses to ask him to verify the e-mail address."

4. In essence, the complainant asked the CNPD to request [REDACTED] to delete the complainant's personal data.
5. The complaint is therefore based on Article 17 GDPR.
6. On the basis of this complaint and in accordance with Article 57(1)(f) GDPR, the CNPD requested [REDACTED] to take a position on the facts reported by the complainant and to provide a detailed description of the issue relating to the processing of the complainant's personal data, in particular with regard to his request for erasure. Moreover, the CNPD required [REDACTED] to proceed to the deletion of the complainant's personal data as soon as possible, unless legal reasons prevent the former from doing so.
7. The CNPD received the requested information within the deadlines set.

II. In law

1. Applicable legal provisions

8. Article 77 GDPR provides that "without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, every data subject shall have the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority, (...) if the data subject considers that the processing of personal data relating to him or her infringes this Regulation."
9. Pursuant to Article 17 GDPR, a data subject may request the erasure of his or her personal data and the controller must erase the data subject's personal data without undue delay if one of the grounds provided for in Article 17(1) GDPR applies unless the controller can demonstrate that the processing falls within the scope of one of the exceptions set out in Article 17(3) GDPR.
10. Furthermore, in application of Article 12(2) GDPR "the controller shall facilitate the exercise of data subject rights under Articles 15 to 22". Recital 59 GDPR emphasises that "Modalities should be provided for facilitating the exercise of the data subject's rights under this Regulation, including mechanisms to request and, if applicable, obtain, free of charge, in particular, access to and rectification or erasure of personal data and the exercise of the right to object. The controller

should also provide means for requests to be made electronically, especially where personal data are processed by electronic means."

11. Article 56(1) GDPR provides that "*(...) the supervisory authority of the main establishment or of the single establishment of the controller or processor shall be competent to act as lead supervisory authority for the cross-border processing carried out by that controller or processor in accordance with the procedure provided in Article 60*";
12. According to Article 60(1) GDPR, "*The lead supervisory authority shall cooperate with the other supervisory authorities concerned in accordance with this Article in an endeavour to reach consensus. The lead supervisory authority and the supervisory authorities concerned shall exchange all relevant information with each other*";
13. According to Article 60(3) GDPR, "*The lead supervisory authority shall, without delay, communicate the relevant information on the matter to the other supervisory authorities concerned. It shall without delay submit a draft decision to the other supervisory authorities concerned for their opinion and take due account of their views*";

2. In the present case

14. [REDACTED] is authorised as a Bank in Luxembourg pursuant to the Luxembourg Act of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended. It is subject to the regulatory framework applicable to banks and supervised by the competent national supervisory authority Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF). [REDACTED] is also subject to the obligation of professional secrecy set out in Article 41 of the aforementioned Act and shall keep secret all information entrusted to it in the context of its professional activity. The disclosure of such information is punishable, under Article 458 of the Luxembourg Penal Code.

15. Following the intervention of the Luxembourg supervisory authority, the controller confirmed that:

- [REDACTED] established that on the 03 December 2021, the complainant contacted [REDACTED] stating that his email address [XXX1] was associated with a [REDACTED] account that did not belong to him. The controller confirmed that he did not contact [REDACTED] through the 'unsolicited email' channel.
- The complainant subsequently followed up on the 23 December 2021, contacting [REDACTED] from a different email address [XXX2] and he was asked

**Deliberation No 54_RECL45_2025 of 23 April 2025 of the
National Data Protection Commission, in a plenary session, on
complaint file No 9.540 lodged against the company [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] via IMI Article 61 procedure 465159**

to report the issue to [REDACTED] using the email address he wanted to be disassociated from the [REDACTED] account - which he did on the same date.

- The complainant sent a reminder to [REDACTED] on the 02 March 2022 advising that his request to have his email address disassociated from the third party's account had not been addressed. Following subsequent communications, the complainant's email address [XXX1] was disassociated from the third-party [REDACTED] account on the 27 July 2022 and the complainant received a reply indicating he would not receive any further communications from [REDACTED] as the necessary steps had been taken as requested.
- Copies of all correspondence between [REDACTED] and the complainant was sent to the CNPD.

3. Outcome of the case

16. The CNPD, in a plenary session, therefore considers that, at the end of the investigation of the present complaint, the controller has taken appropriate measures to grant the complainant's right to erasure, in accordance with Article 17 GDPR.

93. Thus, in the light of the foregoing, and the residual nature of the gravity of the alleged facts and the degree of impact on fundamental rights and freedoms, it does not appear necessary to continue to deal with that complaint. Moreover, the CNPD is of the view that the issue has been resolved in a satisfactory manner.

94. The CNPD then consulted the supervisory authority of Brandenburg (Germany), pursuant to Article 60(1), whether it agreed to close the case. The Supervisory Authority of Brandenburg (Germany) has responded affirmatively, so that the CNPD has therefore concluded that no further action was necessary and that the cross-border complaint could be closed.

In light of the above developments, the National Data Protection Commission, in a plenary session, after having deliberated, decides:

- To close the complaint file 9.540 upon completion of its investigation, in accordance with the Complaints Procedure before the CNPD and after obtaining the agreement of the concerned supervisory authority. As per Article 60(7) GDPR, the lead supervisory



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authority shall adopt and notify the decision to the main establishment or single establishment of the controller.

Belvaux, dated 23 April 2025

The National Data Protection Commission

[REDACTED]
Chair

Commissioner –

Commissioner

Indication of remedies

This Administrative Decision may be the subject of an appeal for amendment within three months of its notification. Such an action must be brought by the interested party before the administrative court and must be brought by a lawyer at the Court of one of the Bar Associations.