

In the matter of the General Data Protection Regulation

DPC Complaint Reference: [REDACTED]

IMI Complaint Reference Number: [REDACTED]

In the matter of a complaint, lodged by [REDACTED] with the Polish Data Protection Authority pursuant to Article 77 of the General Data Protection Regulation, concerning MTCH Technology Services Limited

Record of Amicable Resolution of the complaint and its consequent withdrawal pursuant to Section 109(3) of the Data Protection Act, 2018

Further to the requirements of EDPB Guidelines 06/2022 on the practical implementation of amicable settlements Version 2.0 (adopted on 12 May 2022)

**RECORD OF AMICABLE RESOLUTION FOR THE
PURPOSE OF EDPB GUIDELINES 06/2022 ON THE
PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF AMICABLE
SETTLEMENTS VERSION 2.0, ADOPTED 12 MAY 2022**

Dated the 11th day of March 2024



Data Protection Commission
21 Fitzwilliam Square South
Dublin 2, Ireland

Background

1. [REDACTED] (“the **Data Subject**”) lodged a complaint pursuant to Article 77 GDPR with the Polish Data Protection Authority (“the **Recipient SA**”) concerning MTCH Technology Services Limited (“the **Respondent**”).
2. In circumstances where the Data Protection Commission (“the **DPC**”) was deemed to be the competent authority for the purpose of Article 56(1) GDPR, the Recipient SA transferred the complaint to the DPC on 6 April 2023.

The Complaint

3. The details of the complaint were as follows:
 - a. The Data Subject submitted an erasure request pursuant to Article 17 GDPR following the disablement of their account. The Respondent subsequently confirmed that the Data Subject’s personal data were erased in accordance with its privacy policy.
 - b. The Data Subject reviewed the Respondent’s privacy policy and noted that the Respondent reserved the right to retain certain data following an erasure request for certain specified purposes. The Data Subject then submitted an access request pursuant to Article 15 GDPR in order to obtain further information about this. In particular, the Data Subject wanted to know whether the Respondent retained any such information following their erasure request, and what this information consisted of.
 - c. The Data Subject was not satisfied with the response provided by the Respondent to their access request and, accordingly, submitted a complaint to the Recipient SA.

Action taken by the DPC

4. The DPC, pursuant to Section 109(4) of the Data Protection Act, 2018 (“the **2018 Act**”), is required, as a preliminary matter, to assess the likelihood of the parties to the complaint reaching, within a reasonable time, an amicable resolution of the subject-matter of the complaint. Where the DPC considers that there is a reasonable likelihood of such an amicable resolution being concluded between the parties, it is empowered, by Section 109(2) of the 2018 Act, to take such steps as it considers appropriate to arrange or facilitate such an amicable resolution.
5. Following a preliminary examination of the material referred to it by the Recipient SA, the DPC considered that there was a reasonable likelihood of the parties concerned reaching, within a reasonable time, an amicable resolution of the subject matter of the complaint. The DPC’s experience is that complaints of this nature are particularly suitable for amicable resolution in circumstances where there is an obvious solution to the dispute, if the respondent is willing to engage in the process. In this regard, the DPC had regard to:

- a. The relationship between the Data Subject and Respondent (being, in this case, an individual consumer and a service provider); and
 - b. The nature of the complaint (in this case, an unsuccessful attempt by the Data Subject to exercise their data subject rights).
6. While not relevant to the assessment that the DPC is required to carry out pursuant to Section 109(4) of the 2018 Act, the DPC also had regard to EDPB Guidelines 06/2022 on the practical implementation of amicable settlements Version 2.0, adopted on 12 May 2022 (“**Document 06/2022**”), and considered that:
 - a. the possible conclusion of the complaint by way of amicable resolution would not hamper the ability of the supervisory authorities to maintain the high level of protection that the GDPR seeks to create; and that
 - b. such a conclusion, in this case, would likely carry advantages for the Data Subject, whose rights under the GDPR would be vindicated swiftly, as well as for the controller, who would be provided the opportunity to bring its behaviour into compliance with the GDPR.

Amicable Resolution

7. The DPC engaged with both the Data Subject (via the Recipient SA) and Respondent in relation to the subject matter of the complaint. On 13 September 2023, the DPC wrote to the Respondent formally commencing its investigation and requesting that it address the concerns raised.
8. In response to the DPC’s investigation, the Respondent specified the limited data it retained in relation to the Data Subject; namely, (i) a record of their consents (to the Respondent’s Terms and Conditions, etc.); (ii) a record of moderation actions taken; and (iii) customer care communications between the Data Subject and the Respondent. The Respondent further confirmed that the Data Subject was entitled to these data upon request and wrote directly to the Data Subject in order to facilitate this. A copy of this correspondence was also provided to the DPC.
9. In its direct correspondence to the Data Subject, the Respondent also noted that their account was banned because it was flagged as potentially being a bot/spam account. Given the direct engagement with the Data Subject in the context of their complaint, the Respondent noted that it was now satisfied that the account was genuine and therefore decided to lift the ban, allowing the Data Subject to create a new account if they wish to do so.
10. In light of the explanations provided by the Respondent as set out above, as well as the fact that it had reached out to the Data Subject directly on foot of the DPC’s investigation in order to facilitate them in obtaining access to their retained data, the DPC considered it appropriate to conclude the complaint by way of amicable resolution. On 12 October 2023, the DPC wrote

to the Data Subject outlining the Respondent's response to its investigation. In the circumstances, the DPC asked the Data Subject to notify it, within a specified timeframe, if they were not satisfied with the outcome, so that the DPC could take further action. The DPC did not receive any further communication from the Data Subject and, accordingly, the complaint has been deemed to have been amicably resolved.

11. On 26 January 2024, and in light of the foregoing, the DPC wrote to the Recipient SA noting that the DPC considered the complaint to have been amicably resolved and withdrawn in accordance with section 109(3) of the Act and that it would conclude the case and inform the Respondent.
12. In circumstances where the subject matter of the complaint has been amicably resolved, in full, the complaint, by virtue of Section 109(3) of the 2018 Act, is deemed to have been withdrawn by the Data Subject.

Confirmation of Outcome

13. For the purpose of Document 06/2022, the DPC confirms that:
 - a. The complaint, in its entirety, has been amicably resolved between the parties concerned;
 - b. The agreed resolution is such that the object of the complaint no longer exists; and
 - c. Having consulted with the supervisory authorities concerned on the information set out above, as required by Document 06/2022 the DPC has now closed off its file in this matter.
14. If dissatisfied with the outcome recorded herein, the parties have the right to an effective remedy by way of an application for judicial review, by the Irish High Court, of the process applied by the DPC in the context of the within complaint.

Signed for and on behalf of the DPC:



Deputy Commissioner

Data Protection Commission