Throughout this collaborative discussion, a variety of GDPR violations have been discussed. These ranged from niche scenarios such as exemptions from regulations due to journalistic interests, to more common ones, such as sending unsolicited marketing material to individuals. Overall, my peers and I made similar recommendations to prevent repeats of the incidents covered. These recommendations were namely training, enforcing new internal policies in the organisation, or creating new business processes, with the aim of proactively detecting mistakes or procedural failures before they are executed, preventing violations of GDPR regulations. In my chosen example- a case where a company processed data without having an adequate legal basis, I suggested having stakeholder discussions to better establish the scope of how data may need to be processed, and based on that scope, clearly communicate the new scope to a site visitor through signage. A suggestion from Van Rooyen (2022), which is more preferable, is using a privacy policy- this would be a more accessible source of information for interested parties, which would help them to make an informed decision when deciding whether to enter the site or not.

Lastly, an interesting point for consideration was raised by the discussions. This point relates to the future of GDPR and addressing the challenge of automating compliance- in a peer response, I noted that automation is a key area of focus as GDPR regulations have introduced challenges which modern software engineering and IT practices are not equipped to handle (Swanlow, 2022), and these practices have made GDPR compliance harder to achieve. Likewise, Khan (2022) noted that an ideal scenario would be if products maintained GDPR compliance for users, and he further suggested that AI could perhaps help solve this problem. This may become an emerging field, as AI has been shown to be viable in detecting privacy policy violations (Amaral et al., 2021).

**References**

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