

GDPR

How does it apply to me?



What is GDPR?

It is the LAW!



What is GDPR?

The General Data Protection Regulation

Came into force on May 25th





Replaces the current
1995 Data Protection Directive
and Data Protection Act (1998).

What is GDPR?

The EU's GDPR website says the legislation is designed to "harmonise" data privacy laws across Europe as well as give greater protection and rights to individuals.

Brexit?

What is GDPR?

In a 'nut-shell':

General Public - Greater control of their own 'personal data'

Businesses - More obligations to the handling of this data – 'Lawful basis'

UK Regulated by the ICO – Fines for non-compliance and non-registration

In reality...

Why is Data Protection important?

Identity theft

Responsibility to our customers - as business owners and human beings!

What about ADIs?

Do we have to adhere to GDPR?

- 1) “GDPR will apply to any business that ‘processes’ ‘personal data’.”
- 2) Are you a ‘business’?
- 3) Do you ‘Process’ ‘Personal Data’?

Some definitions:

Process

“any operation performed on personal data, whether or not by automated means, including collection, use, recording, etc”

Personal Data

The GDPR applies to ‘personal data’ meaning any information relating to an identifiable person who can be directly or indirectly identified in particular by reference to an identifier.

What about ADIs?

How many 'types' of ADI are there?

Sole Trader?

Part Timer?

Small School?

Multi Car School?

Large School?

'Hobbyist'?

Some definitions:

Data Processor

A processor is responsible for processing personal data on behalf of a controller.

Are you a processor?

Some definitions:

Data Controller

A controller determines the purposes and means of processing personal data.

Are you a controller?

Some definitions:

Data Subject

A natural person whose personal data is processed by a controller or processor.

Data Subject's rights

- 1) The right to be informed.
- 2) The right of access
- 3) The right to rectification
- 4) The right to erase
- 5) The right to restrict processing
- 6) The right to data portability
- 7) The right to object
- 8) Rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling

GDPR's 6 Principals

- 1) Lawfulness, fairness and transparency.
- 2) Purpose limitations
- 3) Data minimisation
- 4) Accuracy
- 5) Storage limitations
- 6) Integrity and confidentiality

What should I do next?

- 1) Assess Awareness.
- 2) Review Data
- 3) Individual's Rights
- 4) Privacy Policies
- 5) Subject Access Requests
- 6) Lawful Basis for Processing
- 7) Consent
- 8) Data Breaches

ICO

Should I register?

“A ‘data controller’ who is processing personal information to register with the ICO unless they are exempt.

‘A data controller can be a company, partnership, sole trader or other organisation.’

A business that fails to register will be guilty of a criminal offence; in the case of companies, sanctions can also be imposed on the directors personally.

