



AN OVERVIEW OF THE GDPR

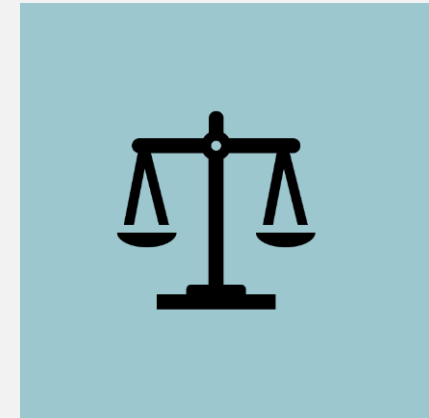
APPLICABILITY



ARTICLE 3(1) - PROCESSING OF
PERSONAL DATA IN THE
CONTEXT OF ACTIVITIES OF A
CONTROLLER OR PROCESSOR
IN THE EU



ARTICLE 3(2) - PROCESSING OF
PERSONAL DATA OF DATA
SUBJECTS IN THE EU IN
CERTAIN INSTANCES



ARTICLE 3(3) – WHERE THE
LAW OF A MEMBER STATE
APPLIES BY VIRTUE OF PUBLIC
INTERNATIONAL LAW

WHAT IS PERSONAL DATA?



PERSONAL DATA

Information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person; an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.



SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF PERSONAL DATA

Personal data that reveals racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation.

ACTORS



CONTROLLERS

a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data

- Accountability and transparency
- Implementing measures to integrate safeguards into processing
- Representatives
- DPIAs
- Breach reporting
- DPOs

PROCESSORS

a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller

- On behalf of a controller
- Security safeguards
- Representatives and controllers
- Sub processors



DATA SUBJECTS

- Natural persons
- Residency; not citizenship

GROUNDS OF PROCESSING

- Consent
- Necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party
- Legal obligation to which controller is subject
- Processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person
- Performance of a task carried out in public interest
- Legitimate interests

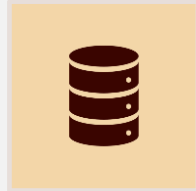
TRANSFERS OF PERSONAL DATA

- Cross-border transfers cannot undermine the level of protection afforded by the GDPR.
- Transfers can be based on:
 - Adequacy decisions
 - Appropriate safeguards: BCRs, SCCs
- Derogations
- Impact of Schrems II; EDPB Supplementary Safeguards

GENERAL PRINCIPLES



LAWFULNESS, FAIRNESS,
AND TRANSPARENCY;
PURPOSE LIMITATION



DATA MINIMISATION

Adequate, relevant, and
limited to what is
necessary



ACCURACY



STORAGE LIMITATION



INTEGRITY AND
CONFIDENTIALITY

DATA PRINCIPALS' RIGHTS

- Transparency
- Information provision
- Right of access
- Right to rectification
- Right to erasure
- Right to restrict processing
- Right to data portability
- Automated individual decision making
- Right to object



THANK YOU!