

Introduction to GDPR

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Overview and principles of GDPR

- Strengthen the rights of the individual
- Personal data belongs to the individual not the organisation
- Burden of responsibility is on the organisation to demonstrate compliance
 - Ratified through the UK Data Protection Act 2018
 - 25 May 2018

Key definitions

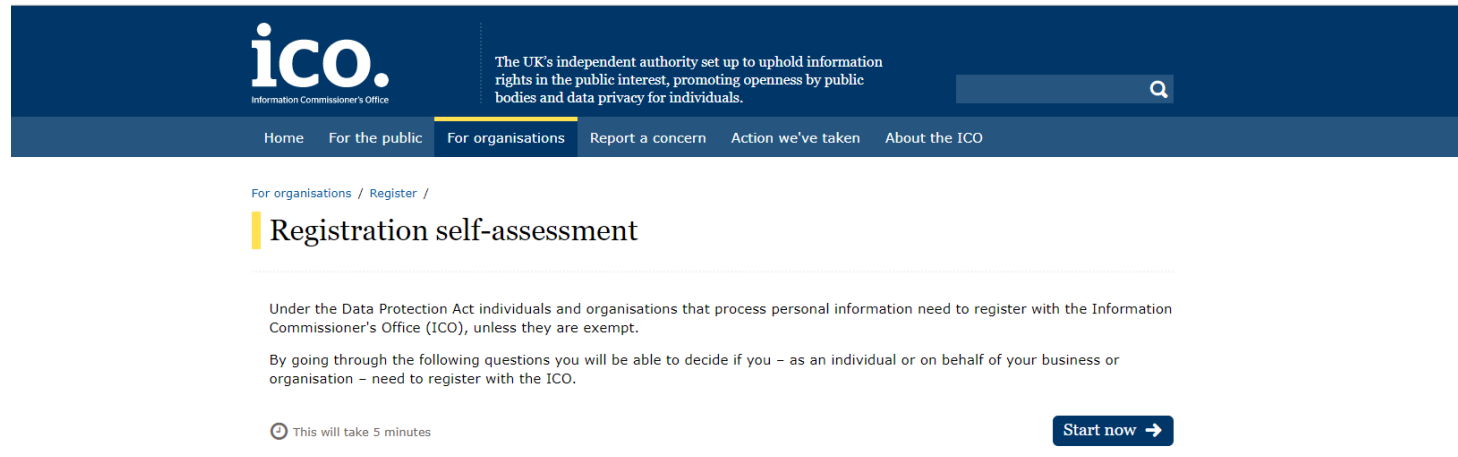
- Data controller : company, organisation or individual who holds personal data and determines how it will be processed. For example an organisation or charity.
- Data processor : is any person (other than an employee of the data controller) who processes the data on behalf of the data controller. For example an IT support or payroll contractor.
 - Data subject : the individual

The ICO

- Independent authority set up to uphold information rights
- Has power to investigate and fine non-compliant organisations
- Registration for data processors statutory requirement – not everyone has to register – but adherence to principles still required

ICO Registration

- Dependent on type of data you process
- Registration self-assessment at ICO website



The screenshot shows the top of the ICO website. The header is dark blue with the 'ico.' logo and tagline 'Information Commissioner's Office'. A navigation menu includes 'Home', 'For the public', 'For organisations' (highlighted), 'Report a concern', 'Action we've taken', and 'About the ICO'. Below the header, the breadcrumb 'For organisations / Register /' is visible. The main heading is 'Registration self-assessment'. The text explains that under the Data Protection Act, individuals and organisations processing personal information need to register with the ICO, unless exempt. It invites users to go through a self-assessment to decide if they need to register. A clock icon indicates 'This will take 5 minutes' and a 'Start now →' button is present.

Data Protection Officer (DPO)

Only required in certain cases:

- Public authorities
- Core activities require large scale, regular and systematic monitoring of individuals
- Core activities consist of large scale processing of special categories of data or data relating to criminal convictions and offences

GDPR in practice

- What data do you hold?
- Where has it come from?
- Do you have permission to keep and use it?
 - How long are you going to keep it?
- WHY?!

What you should be doing now

- Have named person responsible (not DPO)
 - Data mapping
 - Lawful basis
 - Privacy notices
- Subject Access Requests
 - Data breaches

What you should be doing now: in practice

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