



General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the European Union (EU) regulation governing the collection, processing, use and storage of any individual's personal data originating in the EU (citizens, residents and visitors, as well as EU citizens living abroad). It applies to all organisations around the world, regardless of where they operate. The GDPR will take effect on 25 May 2018 and replace existing data-protection laws throughout the countries of the EU.

Key Innovations of GDPR

Privacy by Design

Methodologies implemented by organisations to incorporate data privacy into everything they do (i.e. considering data minimisation which involves limiting personal data collection for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes, the storage of such data, and the processing of such data that is not incompatible with those purposes).

Consent

Obtaining consent to process personal data must be presented in a manner which is clearly distinguishable from the other matters, in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language, and cannot be inferred from silence. The regulation sets the age when a young person can give their own consent at 16, otherwise parental or guardian consent is required. The data subjects shall also have the right to withdraw their consent at any time.

Data Portability

Enables data subjects to take a copy of the data specific to themselves

Right to be Forgotten

Enables data subjects to request to have data specific to themselves erased.

Breach Disclosure

Organisations are required to notify the regulatory authorities and the individual/s concerned about any data breaches (e.g. accidental or unlawful loss of, theft, access to, or disclosure of personal data) within 72 hours of first noticing the breach.

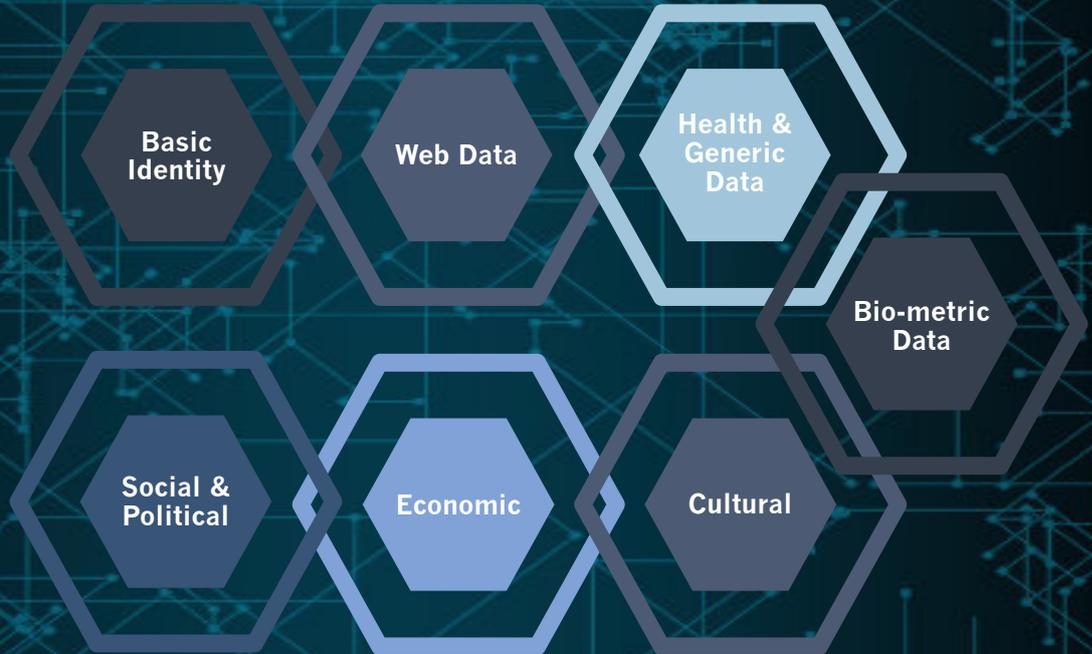
Fines for Non-Compliance

Serious contraventions of the law could carry fines of up to the higher of either 4% of annual global revenue or €20 million..

What is Personal Data?

The regulation defines 'personal data' as "any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); 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."

Categories Of Personal Data



The GDPR Post-Compliance Date

Post-compliance date, organisations will be required to demonstrate the methods with which personal data is collected, stored and used, disclosed, and destroyed, on an ongoing basis in line with the GDPR principles and requirements.

GDPR Footprint

