Introduction to Data Protection / GDPR

Laura Withers, Information Compliance Officer
Data Protection in the news

Brexit: UK seeks data from EU

By Chris Baraniuk
Technology reporter

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MILLIONS OF EUROPEANS AFFECTED BY FACEBOOK DATA SCANDAL, EU REVEALS

Data protection authorities across Europe will work to investigate claims of data abuse

Carphone Warehouse fined £400,000 for putting millions of customers’ data at risk

Data included names, addresses, phone numbers, dates of birth, marital status and – for more than 18,000 customers – historical payment card details

Josie Cox Business Editor | @JosieCox_London | Wednesday 10 January 2018 11:02 GMT | 2 comments
Remember the 1990s?
Data Protection Regulations

Data Protection Act 1998

General Data Protection Regulation (EU)

Data Protection Bill (UK)
Meaning of Personal Data

Article 4(1) GDPR:

- “Personal data” means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (“data subject”)
- The data you hold may identify an individual directly or indirectly, when viewed in combination with other data
Special category personal data

- Racial or ethnic origin
- Political opinions
- Religious or philosophical beliefs
- Membership of a trade union
- Genetic data
- Biometric data
- Health/medical data
- Sex life and sexual orientation
Benefits of GDPR for the individual

Improved Security + Transparency = Knowledge, Confidence & Trust

Benefits of GDPR for the individual

Introduction to Data Protection/GDPR
GDPR Principles

• GDPR principles more or less the same as Data Protection Act Principles

**Why are you collecting personal data?** – **What is the lawful basis for this?**

**What is the purpose?**

Minimise collection

Keep accurate

Limit retention

Store securely
Right of Access

- Data Subjects (a ‘natural person’) can submit a **Subject Access Request** to the University
- Entitled to receive a copy of all their personal data held by the University, wherever they can be identified
- **Free of charge**, unless the request is “manifestly unfounded or excessive”
- 30 Calendar days
Accountability

- Information Commissioner’s Office is the UK’s regulator for GDPR
- They can issue fines to organisations who breach data
- Take care of data to prevent breaches
- Damage to the individual
- Reputational damage
How can you prepare for GDPR?

✓ Complete the training module
✓ Know your Information Custodian
✓ Be aware when you are handling personal data
✓ Put yourself in the position of the individual whose data you are processing

Contact us for advice: datapro@kent.ac.uk
References

Carphone Warehouse data breach:

Slide 3: Mobile phone photo: [http://www.mobilephonehistory.co.uk/networks/payg.php](http://www.mobilephonehistory.co.uk/networks/payg.php);

Slide 5: Personal information form image: [https://www.stationx.net/list-of-personally-identifiable-information-pii/](https://www.stationx.net/list-of-personally-identifiable-information-pii/)


Slide 7: My Data folder image: [https://crosspointecg.com/cybersecurity/](https://crosspointecg.com/cybersecurity/)


Slide 9: Unlocking data image:


Information taken from: Information Commission’s Office website: [www.ico.org.uk](http://www.ico.org.uk);
BBC Radio 4, Money Box Live: GDPR and What it means for you: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b09xcshq](https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b09xcshq)