

# General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

## What is GDPR?

European Regulation effective from 25th May 2018 and most important change to data privacy regulation in 20 years



It will protect and empower ALL EU citizens' data privacy



It will reshape the way organisations approach data privacy and use personal data



It will harmonise Data Privacy laws across Europe



It will give people more rights and protection about how their personal data is used



## Why should we care?



Each EU state HAS to implement the new regulation - it is the law!

Fines for non-compliance are staggering, up to 4% of annual turnover or €20million, whichever is largest....



## The Rules....

**Article 15** grants the 'right of access', requiring the RCB to detail what (and how) personal data is being processed

**Article 17** grants the 'right to be forgotten', to ensure personal data is deleted when requested

**Article 20** grants the 'right of portability', to enable individuals transfer personal data between companies upon request

**Articles 25 & 32** requires companies to implement reasonable data protection measures to protect individuals data and privacy

**Articles 33 & 34** requires companies to report data breaches to supervisory authorities and individuals affected within 72 hours

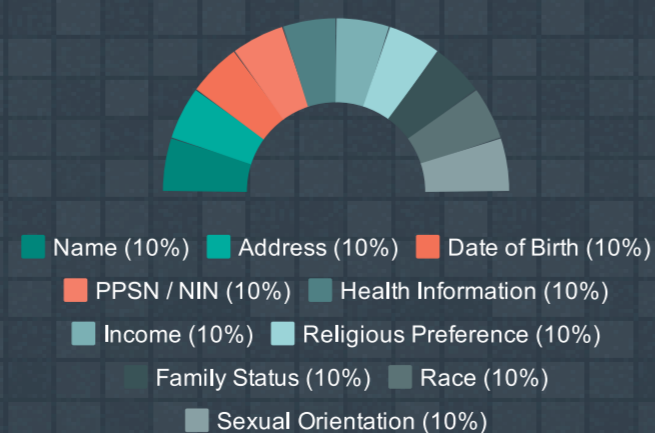
**Article 35** requires companies to perform data impact assessments to identify risks; and develop plans to remedy risks

**Article 37** requires the appointment of a data protection officer to oversee GDPR compliance

## What is Personal Data?

Personal Data is information about a living individual which is capable of identifying them

PERSONAL DATA INCLUDES:



## Principles when dealing with personal data:



Personal data will be processed lawfully; fairly; transparent manner

Personal data will only be used once an individual has been told what data will be used for



Personal data is relevant, adequate and limited, and stored safely

Personal data is accurate and up to date; and not stored longer than necessary



## Action!



### Step One:

Review all personal data that you hold and, if consent is relied upon, check that it has been obtained correctly



### Step Two:

Review all policies and procedures. Ensure they cover all the rights individuals are entitled to



### Step Three:

Plan how you will access requests for data



### Step Four:

Security - check what security systems are in place to protect personal data. Know what to do if there is a security breach



### Step Five:

Communicate, communicate! Become informed; tell your staff, committees, congregation...

## Useful terms

### Processing Data

Anything that is done with/to personal data

### Data Subject

The individual about whom personal data is being processed

### Data Controller

Person who determines the how and what of data processing within your parish

### Data Protection Officer

Person responsible for informing, advising and monitoring compliance within an organisation

### Consent

Permission must be given to use personal data; and for each use of personal data

## By being GDPR compliant we will:



Increase openness, transparency and efficiencies in the way we process individual's personal data and children's data



Be able to respond to requests for information in a timely, organised manner



Have robust policies & procedures in place to manage compliance and best practice



Maintain trust and give our customers (and community) confidence in how we store and use their personal data



## I want to find out more



Representative Church Body  
Data Protection Commissioner (Ireland)  
The Information Commissioner (UK)  
European Union

[www.ireland.anglican.org/parish-resources](http://www.ireland.anglican.org/parish-resources)  
[www.gdprandyou.ie](http://www.gdprandyou.ie)  
[www.ico.org.uk](http://www.ico.org.uk)  
[www.eugdpr.org](http://www.eugdpr.org)

