

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

What is GDPR?

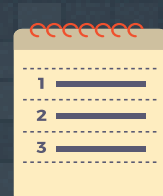
European Regulation effective from 25th May 2018 and most important change to data privacy regulation in 20 years



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

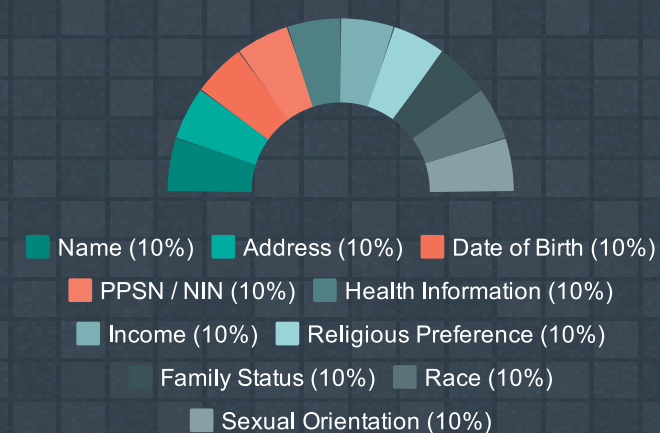
Article 35 requires companies to perform data impact assessments to identify risks; and develop plans to remedy risks

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

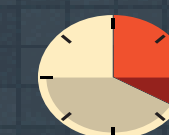


Personal data is relevant, adequate and limited, and stored safely

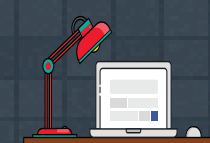
Personal data is accurate and up to date; and not stored longer than necessary



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
www.gdprandyou.ie
www.ico.org.uk
www.eugdpr.org

