



General Data Protection Regulation 2018

Data Security - GDPR



Freedom of Information Act (Scotland)

- The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) replaced the Data Protection Act in May 2018.
- It is designed to overhaul how businesses process and handle data.
- The new regulation applies to not just the UK's data protection laws, but all of Europe's.
- It is designed to give greater protection and rights to individuals and their data.
- The GDPR also applies to all companies worldwide that process personal data of European Union (EU) Citizens.



UK legislation

In the UK, the Data Protection Act (1998) set out how our personal information could be used by companies, government and other organisations.

The Data Protection Act was derived from Europe's framework for data protection laws, the "Data Protection Directive".

The new UK legislation is called the "Data Protection Bill", which in turn, is derived from the new GDPR.

What is covered?

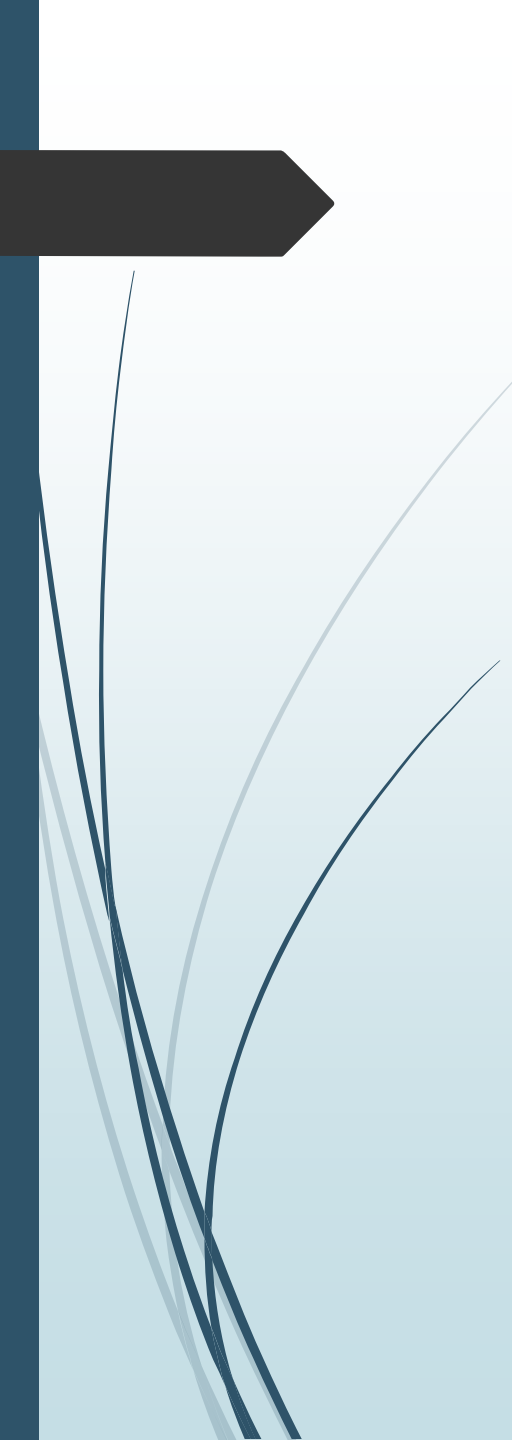
Personal and sensitive data is covered by GDPR. Personal data, as mentioned earlier, is any data or information that can identify a person.

Sensitive data covers:

- religious views
- political views
- genetic data
- sexual orientation
- and more.

These definitions can relate to any information that can be collected through automated processes, but the GDPR now includes data that can be considered pseudonymised.

This means making data less identifiable; for example, a name is replaced with a unique number and, therefore, reduces concerns with data sharing and data retention.



Rights of the individual

The GDPR states eight main rights that individuals have.

These are:

- The right to be informed
- The right of access
- The right to rectification
- The right to erasure
- The right to restrict processing
- The right to data portability
- The right to object
- Rights relating to automated decision-making profiling



Task

Now do Task 7