

GDPR



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- ❶ The General Data Protection Regulation is a law that applies within the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA)
 - ❖ European Economic Area (EEA) = European Union (EU) + Iceland + Liechtenstein + Norway + UK
- ❷ The law went into effect on May 25, 2018
- ❸ Governs the type of notice that must be provided to people regarding how their identifiable data is used
- ❹ Governs how companies are allowed to use and process identifiable data
- ❺ Has stricter requirements for using and processing sensitive data



Aim of GDPR

- 🦫 Protection of personal data and privacy of EU citizens
- 🦫 Restriction on export of personal data outside of EU



Who does GDPR apply to?

- 🦊 Those who offer goods or services to persons in the EU and/or the EEA
- 🦊 Those who control and process data about persons in the EU/EEA



Data protected by GDPR

- ❶ Personally identifiable information (PII)
 - ✔ Any data that can specifically used to identify an individual
 - ✔ Basic identity information – name, age, address, email address, phone number, identity numbers
 - ✔ Web data – login info, social media posts, images, geolocation, IP address, cookies, RFID tags, browsing and behavioural data
 - ✔ Health, medical data
 - ✔ Biometric data
 - ✔ Genetic, racial, ethnic data
 - ✔ Political opinions, religious affiliations, union memberships
 - ✔ Sexual orientation



Controllers vs Processors

- ❶ A distinction is made recognizing the fact that not all organisations processing identifiable data have the same responsibilities
- ❷ Controller
 - ❖ The natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data
 - ❖ Make decisions about processing activities
 - ❖ Responsible for complying under GDPR
 - ❖ Need to demonstrate compliance with the data protection principles
 - ❖ Deploy adequate technical and organizational measures



❶ Processor

- ❧ A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller
- ❧ Serve the controller's interests
- ❧ Limited compliance requirements



Data Processing

❶ Processing of data involves one or more of the following

- ❧ Adapting
- ❧ Altering
- ❧ Collecting
- ❧ Combining
- ❧ Consulting
- ❧ Destroying
- ❧ Disclosing
- ❧ Erasing
- ❧ Organizing
- ❧ Recording
- ❧ Retrieving
- ❧ Storing
- ❧ Structuring
- ❧ Using

Principles of GDPR



- 🦨 Lawfulness, fairness and transparency
- 🦨 Purpose limitation
- 🦨 Data minimisation
- 🦨 Accuracy
- 🦨 Storage limitation
- 🦨 Integrity and confidentiality (security)
- 🦨 Accountability



Consent under GDPR

- ❶ Consent must be freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous
- ❷ It must be given on a voluntary basis
- ❸ Other bases for processing personal data
 - ❶ Contract
 - ❶ Legal obligations
 - ❶ Vital interests of the data subject
 - ❶ Public interest
 - ❶ Legitimate interest as stated in Article 6(1) GDPR

Steps to Ensure GDPR Compliance



- 🦨 Appoint a data protection officer
- 🦨 Classify all data
- 🦨 Complete a privacy impact assessment
- 🦨 Document, maintain and enforce privacy policies, procedures and processes
- 🦨 Train employees in GDPR
- 🦨 Test data breach response procedures
- 🦨 Monitor and audit GDPR compliance

Rights of an Individual under GDPR



- ❶ The right to be informed
 - ❧ Need to be informed of the data being collected, its purpose, retention policy, data sharing policy
- ❷ The right of access
 - ❧ Can ask to know what data about them is held by a company, its origin, its usage, who used it
- ❸ The right to rectification
 - ❧ Incorrect personal data can be rectified or completed
- ❹ The right to erasure
 - ❧ Ask for all records and traces of the individual to be removed
 - ❧ Applies when
 - ❧ The personal data is no longer necessary in relation to the purpose for which it was collected
 - ❧ The individual specifically withdraws consent to processing
 - ❧ Personal data has been unlawfully processed
 - ❧ The data must be erased within a fixed period of time as stated in legal obligations



- ❶ The right to restrict processing
 - ❧ Can request restriction or suppression of data
 - ❧ Its not an absolute right
- ❷ The right to data portability
 - ❧ Allows individuals to obtain and reuse their personal data
- ❸ The right to object
 - ❧ Users can object to their data being processed under certain circumstances
 - ❧ Users can stop their data from being used for direct marketing
- ❹ Rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling
 - ❧ Provides information about processing
 - ❧ Provides ways to request human intervention
 - ❧ Provides ways to challenge a decision

Thank You!

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