

DS-650 Week 5 Assignment 3

"GDPR – General Data Protection Regulation" The GDPR is European Data Privacy and Security law.

The GDPR was approved on April 14, 2016, and it became effective on May 25, 2018. Since the GDPR is a regulation rather than a directive, it is immediately enforceable and applicable and offers room for individual member states to modify some components of the legislation.

The European Union discovered in 2014 that the Right to Be Forgotten rule was necessary to stop the online publication of findings that were unnecessary and that the person wished to have removed. The idea that an individual has the right to own their own data was initially popularized by Google. The judgment was taken due to the EU's authority over American nations that are based in Europe or elsewhere. Google contended in court that because it simply maintained a sales office in Spain and that no data processing took place there, the EU's data protection law did not apply. More than 2.5 million requests to erase information were made to Google from Europe.

Article 15's right to regulate how persons' data is processed would be rendered useless if people were unable to exercise it. Additionally, if data was inaccurate or was not necessarily owned by the individual, the individual could not request to have their data erased. The various situations in which the individual right to be forgotten is applicable are described in Article 17.

"Data controllers" are individuals who collect and manage personal data, according to the EU. In accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation, data controllers who have been informed that a person has asked to have any links to or copies of information deleted must "inform third parties who are processing data that a data subject requests them to erase any links to, copies of, or replications of that personal data by taking all practical steps, including technical ones, in relation to data for which the controller is responsible. When a controller has granted permission for a third party to publish personal data, that controller is held accountable for that publication ". A data controller will face severe fines if they don't take the necessary precautions.

GDPR applies outside of the EU if the data are stored or used outside of the EU, firms based in the EU must comply with the GDPR. The law applies to organizations outside the EU when one of two conditions is met: either the organization provides products or services to EU citizens, or it keeps track of their online activity.

" Offering goods or services "

Any organization or business that isn't in the EU but provides goods or services to people there will have the GDPR applied to it. A Canadian business produced German-language advertisements or put euro prices on its website. In other words, you should work to be GDPR compliant if your business serves consumers from the EU even though it is not located in the EU.

" Monitoring their behavior "

Your company is subject to the GDPR if it makes use of web tools that let you track cookies or the IP addresses of users who access your website from EU nations.

An app for tourists that records users' positions and lists nearby attractions were developed by a Tokyo-based software business. There are choices for visitors from Tokyo, Paris, London, and Rome. Because the organization's services are intended to be utilized by persons in the EU, whether they are residents or guests from elsewhere, the GDPR is applicable in this situation.

Reference:

“General Data Protection Regulation.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 6 Oct. 2022,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Data_Protection_Regulation

“Right to Be Forgotten.” *General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)*, 22 Oct. 2021,
<https://gdpr-info.eu/issues/right-to-be-forgotten/>

“What Is GDPR, the EU's New Data Protection Law?” *GDPR.eu*, 26 May 2022,
<https://gdpr.eu/what-is-gdpr/>