

COLLABORATIVE DISCUSSION 2:
COMPARING COMPLIANCE LAWS
SUMMARY POST

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SUMMARY POST

Strict guidelines to safeguard personal data are enforced by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) of the United Kingdom. GDPR requires data processors and controllers to put in place suitable measures in accordance with the risks to people's rights (Voigt & von dem Bussche, 2017). Under a same vein, extensive security measures including encryption and recurring assessments are prioritised under the ICO's "Security" criterion (ICO, 2018).

Both frameworks use a risk-based methodology that necessitates regular evaluations. The ICO's rules are exclusive to the UK and allow for post-Brexit revisions to meet local requirements and new concerns, whereas GDPR is enforced throughout the EU (Bradford, 2020; Edwards, 2018). The ICO is able to provide particular compliance guidelines for UK organisations because of this flexibility.

The comments from Robert Draper emphasised the need of multinational data transfer control. The UK can unilaterally negotiate data agreements after Brexit, which might result in differing standards. Although the UK's compliance with GDPR is essential to preserving smooth data flows with the EU, its principal commercial partner (Burgess, 2020), this independence may bolster or undermine security.

In contrast to GDPR, Panagiotis Mourtas highlighted the specific principles of the ICO. Due to their size or nature, organisations that are unable to completely comply with GDPR may be granted exemptions by the ICO, which would provide adequate data protection through other means (DDCMS, 2024). Incorporating EU principles, the UK's GDPR incorporates measures unique to the country for complete data protection (Bradford, 2020).

The three units that were examined emphasise the significance of careful data management and compliance even more. Unit 8 concentrated on regulatory standards and compliance frameworks, making sure that businesses are aware of their responsibilities and that people have rights. Database management systems were examined in Unit 9, with a focus on secure database handling and good architecture. Unit 10 looked at APIs, which are essential for data processing and communication. It emphasised the significance of implementing safe APIs to avoid vulnerabilities.

To sum up, the GDPR and ICO offer strict rules for data protection. The ICO's specialised advice guarantees compliance with UK regulations while adhering to GDPR guidelines concerning global data transfers and strict data security.

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