# TP3

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a comprehensive data privacy and protection framework that was implemented by the European Union (EU). Here's a brief overview:

Please write a few lines about the GDPR:

- What is it?

GDPR is a set of regulations designed to protect the privacy and personal data of EU citizens. It provides individuals with greater control over their personal information and imposes strict rules and requirements on organizations that collect, process, or store such data.

- When has it been created and what was in place before?

GDPR was adopted on April 14, 2016, and came into effect on May 25, 2018. It replaced the Data Protection Directive of 1995, which was significantly less comprehensive. The Data Protection Directive provided a framework for data protection, but it was less effective in regulating the growing digital landscape and addressing the challenges posed by new technologies and global data flows.

What has it changed and why?

GDPR brought about several significant changes compared to its predecessor, such as:

- Increased Territorial Scope: Unlike the previous directive, GDPR applies to organizations both within and outside the EU that process the data of EU residents, extending its reach globally. This means that even non-EU companies that handle EU citizens' data must comply with GDPR.

- Consent and Transparency: GDPR introduced stricter rules regarding obtaining consent for data processing. It required organizations to use clear and plain language when explaining data processing to individuals, making privacy policies more transparent.

- Data Subject Rights: It enhanced the rights of data subjects, granting them greater control over their personal information. Individuals gained the right to access, correct, or delete their data, as well as the right to know how their data is being used and the right to data portability.

- Data Breach Notification: GDPR introduced mandatory data breach notification requirements, forcing organizations to promptly inform both data protection authorities and affected individuals when a data breach occurred.

- Significant Fines: GDPR established substantial penalties for non-compliance, with fines of up to 4% of an organization's global annual revenue. This was a major incentive for organizations to take data protection seriously.

The primary motivation behind the creation of GDPR was to strengthen data privacy and security, given the increasing importance of data in the digital age and the need to address evolving privacy concerns. It aimed to provide individuals with greater control over their personal information and to establish a unified regulatory framework for data protection across the EU, simplifying compliance for businesses while ensuring the highest standards of data security and privacy.