Collaborative Discussion 2

Initial Post



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by Sahr Solar Sumana - Saturday, 27 January 2024, 11:18 PM

Upon the implementation of the UK GDPR there has been a tighter approach taken on how organisations handle personal data, thus reducing the risk posed to individuals as "personal data is any information that relates to an identified or identifiable living individuals" (European Commission, 2024).

Since UK GDPR is a domestic law that organisations must comply with, the Information Commissioners Office (2024) state that "the principles are broadly the same as those in the UK GDPR, and are compatible so you can manage processing across the two regimes". The processing of data for its required use is a key aspect of data wrangling, as part of the ICO's principles it is advised for processing activities to be documented alongside the business function the processing activity is the most applicable to. Whereas, UK GDPR requires that you do not have to document this sort of information, UK GDPR states that processing of data should be "lawful and necessary for the purposes and legitimate interests pursued by the controller and necessary for the performance of the required task" (Intersoft Consulting, 2023). In this case the ICO's data processing rule seems to be an extension or an additional layer of the UK GDPR law.

Since the Internet of Things (IOT) is rapidly expanding and entering the daily processes of public and private organisations, there needs to be a response to this within the sector of compliance "which is constantly evolving in response to new and ever-expanding breaches and attempts to secure protected data" (CompTIA, 2016). This additional layer provided by the ICO allows the rule on the use of personal data processing to have a form of contextual guidance allowing the law set out by the UK GDPR to be easily applied to current and future potential breaches.

References

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