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# A quick introduction to the GDPR

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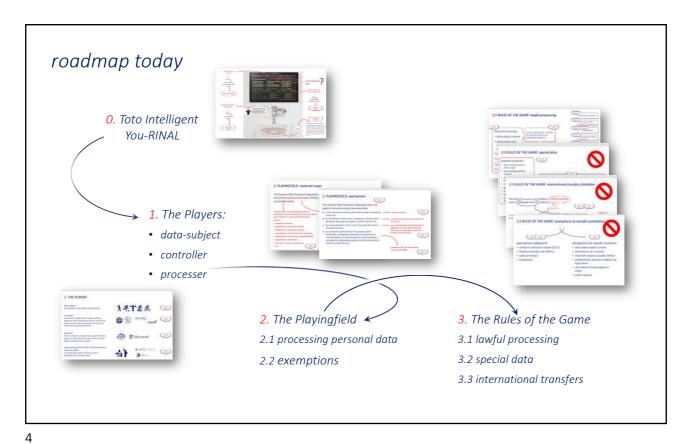




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1. THE PLAYERS

data subject an identified or identifiable natural person

### 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

#### processor

means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller

supervisory authority (SA) or data protection authority (DPA) an independent public authority which is established by a Member State























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recital 26 GDPR



## 2. PLAYINGFIELD: material scope

The General Data Protection Regulation applies to the processing of personal data wholly or partly by automated means



any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means such as:

- · collection, recording
- organisation, structuring, storage
- adaptation or alteration, retrieval
- consultation, use, disclosure by transmission
- dissemination or otherwise making available
- alignment or combination
- restriction, erasure or destruction
- etc.



any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person

To determine whether a natural person is identifiable, account should be taken of all the means reasonably likely to be used, such as singling out, either by the controller or by another person to identify the natural person directly or indirectly.

To ascertain whether means are reasonably likely to be used to identify the natural person, account should be taken of all objective factors, such as the costs of and the amount of time required for identification, taking into consideration the available technology at the time of the processing and technological developments.

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# 2. PLAYINGFIELD: exemptions

art. 2(2) GDPR

The General Data Protection Regulation does not apply to the processing of personal data

- a) in the course of an activity which falls outside the scope of Union law;
- b) by the Member States when carrying out activities which fall within the scope of Chapter 2 of Title V of the TEU;
- by a natural person in the course of a purely personal or household activity;
- d) by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, including the safeguarding against and the prevention of threats to public security.

common foreign and security policy of

the Union

e.g. correspondence and the holding of addresses, or social networking and online activity undertaken within the context of such activities.

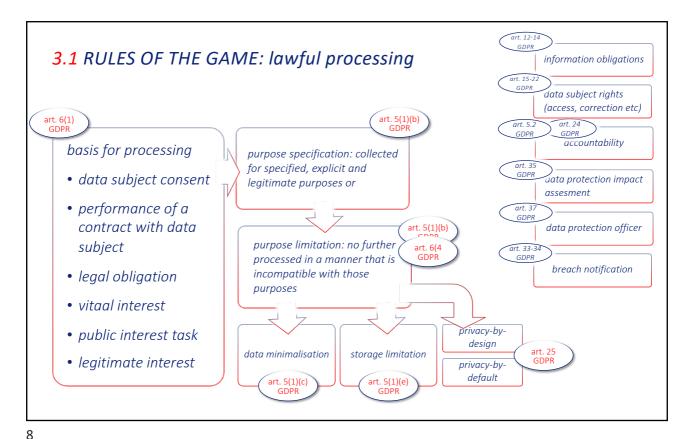
covered by the Law Enforcement Directive 2016/680

recital 19 GDPR

GDPR

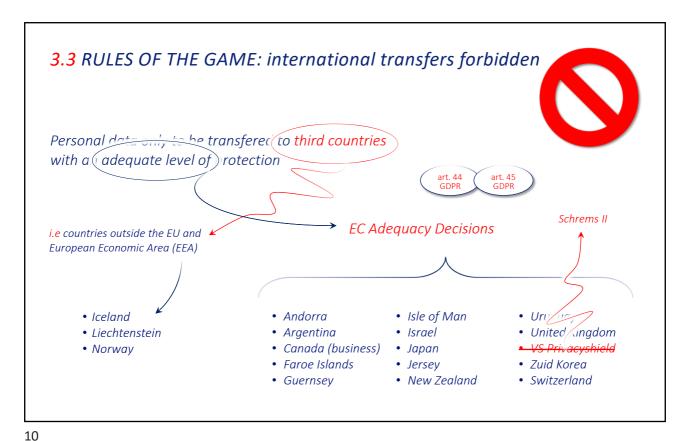
recital 16

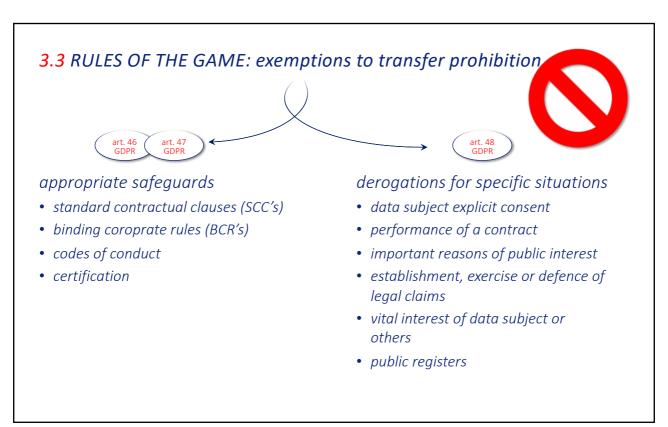




3.2 RULES OF THE GAME: special data probition to process · data revealing racial or ethnic origin • data revealing political art. 9(2) GDPR opinions data revealing religious or specific exemptions general exemptions philosophical beliefs for specific controllers in • data subject explicit or trade union membership consent specific instances, pursuant to genetic data member state law • manifestly made public by biometric ID-data medical doctors can process the data subject health data to provide care to data concerning health vital interest of data patients subject or others data consering sex life or • health insurance can process sexual orientation • establishment, exercise or health data to pay medical defence of legal claims doctor • etc.









THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?

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