Wednesday 11th October 2017

See: www.eu-gdpreducation.eu

Dai Davis

Solicitor and Chartered Engineer Partner, Percy Crow Davis & Co





Tel: 07785 771 721

E-mail: mail@daidavis.com

- Why do we have data protection laws
- Data Protection now
- Overview of new legislation
- Relative importance of GDPR obligations
- Preparing for GDPR



Background to Data Protection

- Where does the legislation come from
- Data Protection Act 1984
- Data Protection Directive 1996
- Data Protection Act 1998
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- Enacted: 27th April 2016
- In force: 25th May 2016
- Compliance: 25th May 2018



Structure of the existing legislation

- Processing of Personal data
- Registration: from where: how processed: to whom given
- Data protection principles
- Act in accordance with registration and principles
- Individuals' rights self policing



- Current state of compliance
- Companies who currently comply
- 100x more obligations
- Future state of compliance
- Companies who will comply
- Old legislation comply with principles
- New legislation comply with legislation
 - Contradictory



Structure of the new legislation

- Transparency by informing individuals
 - What data is collected
 - Individuals rights
- Individuals enforce rights
- More enforcement by ICO?
 - Current regime of reporting
 - Future regime of reporting
- Enforcement by corporate litigation



GDPR Topics

- Privacy by design and by default
- Rights to obtain data and have it rectified
- Rights to object to data profiling and direct marketing
- Right to be forgotten
- Right to data portability
- Breach notification
- Revised principles, e.g. security



Relative Importance of Obligations

Important

- Right to data portability
- Informing data subjects of rights
- Rights to obtain data and have it rectified

Less important

- Right to be forgotten aka right to data erasure
- Breach notification
- Rights to object to data profiling and direct marketing



GDPR Enforcement

- Extraterritorial reach
 - Amazon, Google, Facebook
- Some fines higher of 2% of annual turnover or €10,000,000, e.g. consent to processing of child data
- Maximum fine of higher of 4% of annual turnover or €20,000,000
- e.g. principles, consent
- €500,000,000 turnover



How can you comply?

- Conflicts in the legislation
- Retention of data
- More copies for resilience
- Fewer copies to achieve privacy by design, data erasure
- Encrypt



GDPR: The Travel Industry

- Most pressure for compliance from customers cf: internally
- Data minimisation, pseudonymisation
- DPO where core activities involve "large scale processing"
- Data impact assessment where high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons



Wednesday 11th October 2017

See: www.eu-gdpreducation.eu

Dai Davis

Solicitor and Chartered Engineer Partner, Percy Crow Davis & Co





Tel: 07785 771 721

E-mail: mail@daidavis.com