

# GDPR: What is necessary?

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## UNDERSTANDING GDPR



### What is GDPR

It's the new law concerning users data process and management. GDPR ( General Data Protection Regulation) defines the rules, the model and the practices for personal data protection.

### Personal data

According to the European Board "Personal Data" gathers all the information related to the person, linked to his private and professional life (from names to pictures, from e-mail addresses to bank details).

### The players



## Key Points



### Users rights

- Be aware of the reasons that require data communication and the ways these data are used.
- A free access to all the gathered data and the chance to transfer all of his personal data to other services suppliers (data portability.)
- Ask for modifications, cancellation or removal of the data, with the same effort that takes to give the consent.
- Be informed in case of a personal data breach.
- Be sure that all laws are enforced, mainly on data transfer outside the EU.

### Companies duties

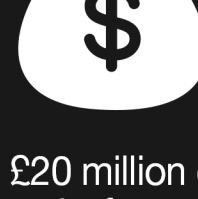
- Prove that they were given explicit consent for all the gathered data.
- Dispose of users personal data in a transparent and appropriate way.
- Save personal data from accidental or illegal destruction, from their loss or modification and unauthorized access and divulgation.
- Be compliant to the regulation with data governance measures that include detailed documentation, registration and continuous risk assessment.
- Notify within 72 hours any data breach.

### Who's involved ?



All companies, in every country, that gather, keep or manage personal data of EU citizens.

### Penalties



Up to £20 million or up to the 4% of annual global turnover.

## What do we need to know?

- Which data exist?
- Policy, Procedures and Security measures.
- Where are the data?
- How data are managed?
- Who can access the data

## GDPR in 6 steps

What do we need to do... and prove of having done

