



## Your GDPR jargon buster

Who are your data subjects and what is the data flow within your organisation? Do you process special category data? Who are your data processors and data controllers and what is a data subject access request?

When the GDPR came into force in May 2018, it brought with it some new - and some not so new - jargon. We have created our jargon buster to help you understand the regulation and navigate your way to GDPR compliance.

### Consent

Any freely given, specific, informed or unambiguous indication of the data subject's wishes, by which he or she, by a statement or by clear affirmative action, signifies agreement to the processing of personal data relating to him or her.

The natural or legal person which alone or jointly with others determines the purposes and means for which personal data is to be processed.

### Data Controller

### Data Processor

The natural or legal person which processes the data on behalf of the controller.

The identified or identifiable living individual to whom personal data relates.

### Data Subject

### Personal Data

Any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person. An identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly from that data, in particular by reference to an identifier such as name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that person. Thus personal data would cover (for example) photos, addresses, names and email addresses. Importantly, comments, notes, or opinions can also count as personal data.

### Personal Data Breach

A breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

### Processing

Any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not on automated means, such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaption or alteration, retrieval consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, combination, restriction, erasure or destruction. Therefore any activity involving personal data is likely to fall within the ambit of the GDPR.

### Profiling

Any form of automated processing of personal data consisting of the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a person, in particular in order to analyse or predict aspects concerning that person's personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movements.

### Pseudonymisation

The processing of personal data in such a manner that the personal data can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information, provided that the information is kept separately and is subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure that the personal data are not attributed to an identified or identifiable person.

### Special Categories of Personal Data

This is Personal Data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation.

At Royds Withy King, we have a specialist Data Protection team who are on hand to assist with any of your GDPR concerns. We can also offer everything from staff training to a retainer in order to help your business deal with data protection queries. For more information, visit our website [roydswithyking.com/data-protection](https://roydswithyking.com/data-protection)

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