**GDPR – Key definitions**

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| **Data Controller** | A controller determines the purposes and means of processing personal data. “the controller shall be responsible for, and be able to demonstrate, compliance with the principles.” |

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| **Data Processor** | A processor is responsible for processing personal data on behalf of a controller |

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| **Personal Data** | Any information relating to an identifiable person who can be directly or indirectly identified by reference to an identifier. |

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| **Sensitive Personal Data** | Special categories of personal data including;   * Race and ethnicity * Political, religious, or philosophical beliefs * Health information * Sexual orientation * Genetic and biometric data (used for identification) |

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| **Pseudonymisation** | The use of identifiers such as reference numbers to replace direct personal data |

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| **Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs), Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs)** | A tool designed identify the most effective way to comply with data protection obligations. Including;   * A description of the processing operations * Purposes, * Necessity, * Proportionality, * Level of risk to individuals, * Risk control. |

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| **Profiling** | Automated processing of personal data for evaluation analysis or prediction |

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| What’s new guidance on GDPR available from the ICO on:  <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/whats-new/> |