**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/> |