

## GDPR Factsheet

### *Glossary of Key Terms:*

#### **Consent**

This refers to the consent of the data subject which is freely given, specific, informed and explicit consent by statement or action signifying agreement to the processing of their personal data.

#### **Controller**

This is the person within the organisation who has been appointed to determine the purposes for which and the manner in which any personal data is to be processed. Under the GDPR, the controller is the person primarily responsible for compliance.

#### **Data Subject**

This means a natural person whose personal data is processed by a controller or processor.

#### **Data Protection Officer**

This is an independent expert on data privacy appointed to advise on and ensure compliance with the GDPR.

#### **Erasure**

This is also known as the right to be forgotten. It entitles the data subject to have the data controller erase his or her personal data, cease further dissemination of the data, and potentially have third parties cease processing of the data.

#### **Personal Data**

This means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person. An identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, and 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 natural person. This GDPR definition of personal data is broader than the DPA as it now includes online identifiers such as IP address and location.

#### **Processing**

This is a very broad term whereby any operation performed on personal data, whether or not by automated means, including collection, use, recording, etc. is likely to be subject to the GDPR.

#### **Processor**

This is the person responsible for processing personal data on behalf of the controller.

## Special Categories of Personal Data

This was previously referred to as sensitive personal data in the DPA and includes the processing of any personal data revealing; racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or 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.

As with personal data, the definition of special categories of personal data is broader than the DPA's sensitive personal data with the main additions being:

Genetic data – means personal data concerning characteristics of an individual which are inherited or acquired which give unique information about the health or physiology of the individual.

Biometric data – means any personal data relating to the physical, physiological, or behavioural characteristics of an individual which allows their unique identification.

Data concerning health – means any personal data relating to the physical, or mental health of an individual or the provision of health services to them.

## Subject Access Right

This entitles the data subject to have access to and information about the personal data that a controller has concerning them.

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