



General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q. In which countries does the GDPR apply ?

A. The regulation applies to all E.U. member states

Q. What is the GDPR all about ?

A. It's about the protection of natural persons', processed, personal data

Q. What is considered as personal data ?

A. Information that may identify a natural person, e.g. identity and contact information

Q. Is all personal data equally important ?

A. No, some personal data is considered «sensitive»

Q. What is considered as «sensitive» personal data ?

A. More private information such as medical, genetic, beliefs, criminal records, etc

Q. What does the term «processing» personal data mean ?

A. It has a broad meaning, e.g. collection, storage, alternation, disclosure, erasure, etc

Q. Does the personal data of my friends and relatives come under the scope of GDPR ?

A. No, it applies only to personal data processed by legal persons or public authorities

Q. Which personal data is most commonly processed by businesses ?

A. Information about guests, clients, suppliers, employees, external providers, etc

Q. So, is it now forbidden to process such data ?

A. No, it's allowed but only if the processing is based on a specific legal basis

Q. Which legal basis may be used ?

A. Consent, contractual performance, legal obligation, vital interests, public interest or legitimate interests

Q. Does the same legal basis apply to the processing of «sensitive» personal data ?

A. No, stricter rules are in place. Generally speaking, consent may be used in almost all cases

Q. What does the term «consent» mean ?

A. It's when a natural person agrees to the processing of its personal data

Q. What should I do as a business owner ;

A. The conduct of a «gap analysis» could be a first step



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Q. What's the expected outcome of such an analysis ?

A. GDPR compliance issues and also technological vulnerabilities

Q. What is meant by «compliance issues» ;

A. Deviations from the regulations' requirements, e.g. unprotected international data transfer

Q. What is meant by «technological vulnerabilities» ?

A. Inadequate electronic data protection safeguards in place, e.g. not using passwords

Q. We are a small family-run business, is all this really necessary ?

A. The criterion is usually the type of the business activity, not the size of the business itself

Q. So there is no differentiation between small and large businesses ?

A. The regulation provides some flexibility to small businesses, but not too much

Q. My business has no employees, all the work is carried out by external providers

A. That doesn't change a thing; on the contrary, you are obliged to control them

Q. Should my business seek for GDPR certification ?

A. The regulation is not certifiable at the time being. It's just mandatory to comply with

Q. Should I seek for GDPR certification as a person ?

A. No personal certification is required. The DPO must be qualified enough for the job

Q. What does DPO stand for ?

A. Data Protection Officer. It's a work position that may be required sometimes

Q. When is a DPO required ?

A. Generally speaking, when the core business activity involves large scale data processing

Q. How can businesses achieve GDPR compliance ?

A. One way would be by implementing a Data Protection Management System

Q. What are the expected benefits of such a management system ?

A. Centralized compliance management, and its future monitoring thereafter

Q. Where can I get more information?

A. Greece: (+30) 2610 910 113, Cyprus: (+357) 22 000 556, e-mail: info@deiktis.com