



## **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?**

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