

# The GDPR: Q&A Session



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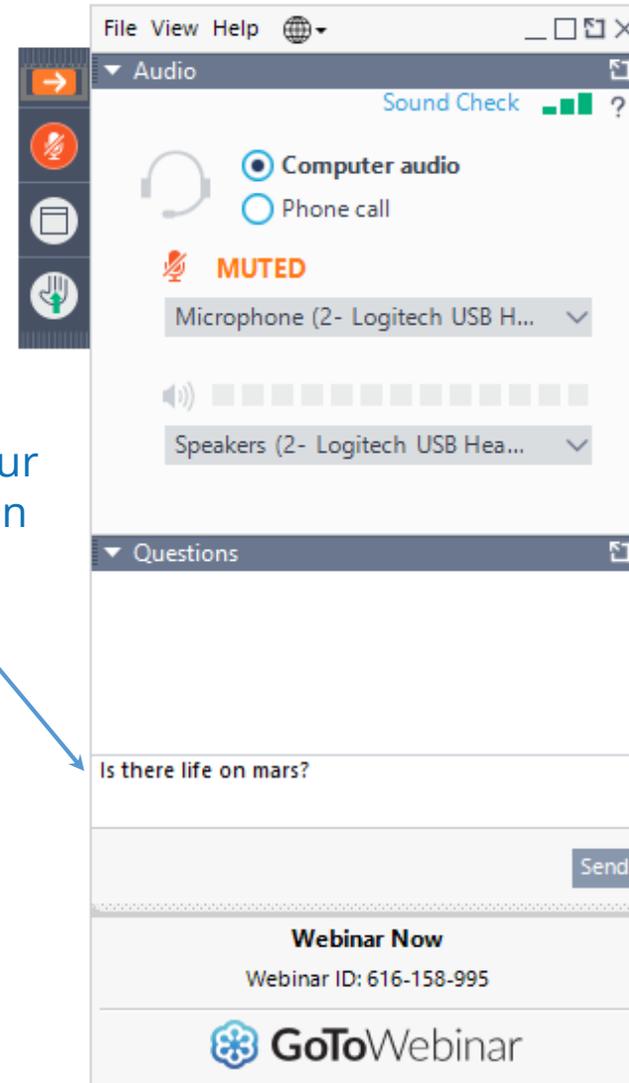
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# Housekeeping

- ▶ All attendees are on mute
- ▶ Ask your questions!
- ▶ Questions will be answered during the session
- ▶ You will receive a webinar recording in the follow up email
- ▶ Duration: Up to 60 minutes

We hope you enjoy!



Type your  
question  
here

Click  
"Send"

If you currently adhere to the DPA what do you need to do differently to comply to GDPR?

If you are a SME in the UK and *fully* comply with the DPA the key changes are:

- Wider definition of personal data – biometrics, genetic etc.
- Rights of individuals are strengthened (e.g. the right to object) and new rights (e.g. data portability)...and need to contact organisations where data has been shared in some circumstances (e.g. rectification and erasure)
- Consent requirements
- Transparency
- 72 hour data breach notification if there are risks to individuals
- Increased obligations for Data Controllers – Accountability, record keeping, privacy by design and by default
- Direct compliance obligations for processors
- Appointing a Data Protection Officer (if you meet the criteria for having one)
- Higher level of fines

Our customers details we use are actually their work details (rather than personal details) which are in the public domain (law enforcement officers), is this data subject to the same GDPR policies?

Are photos considered personal data?

I'm thinking about my running club and the team and race photos.

"Article 30 record" requirements – if you have less than 250 employees

### Article 30

If you have 250 or more employees, you must document all your processing activities.

If you have less than 250 employees, you only need to document processing activities that:

- are not occasional; or
- could result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals; or
- involve the processing of special categories of data or criminal conviction and offence data

“The controller or the processor and, where applicable, the controller's or the processor's representative, shall make the record available to the supervisory authority on request.  
Employees”

As a manufacturing company we hold data on our customers – businesses & individuals. We also have a webshop. We also store health information because of the environment we work in about our employees. What do we need to do in order to comply?

Is it possible for relatively smaller business with budgetary constraints, to implement the compliance steps internally without external/third party support?

This all seems very onerous for SMEs like mine - I cannot support a Data Officer and/or will struggle to meet what seems like a massive amount of data systems. Are the guidelines on a "sliding scale" depending on business size?

GDPR vs Marketing PECR (Privacy and Electronic Communications regulations)

- The UK Information Commissioner's Office website has a lot of guidance a free helpline
- Start with <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/resources-and-support/getting-ready-for-the-gdpr-resources/>

The basic steps (there are more, e.g. for Accountability):

- What personal data have I got <https://wadiff-consulting.co.uk/2018/04/12/how-to-track-down-your-personal-data-data-mapping/>
- Why have I got it (lawful basis for processing + produce Records of Processing Activities <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/documentation/how-do-we-document-our-processing-activities/>)
- Should I still have it (retention period - unless there is a legal time period to keep it, you can decide what it is)
- Is it protected (Physical & IT security + training <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/resources-and-support/posters-stickers-and-e-learning/>)
- Can I respond to a Subject Access Request <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-of-access/>
- Am I transparent in how I deal with the data (Privacy Notice - see <https://ico.org.uk/global/privacy-notice/> for an example)

When setting up the new privacy statement documents, do we have to get them checked by a legal person or company?

Data flows. We are required to show evidence of data flows between systems and to external parties. What methods have you seen used to achieve this requirement?

How absolute or not is the data subject right to data deletion/erasure. I'm looking at a system where the underlying data is rendered deleted by breaking the applications links to the data in the DB. The system involves social care so there would be an argument that reviving the data for legal investigation purposes might apply.

Right to be forgotten. Personal data can be located in network folders, application databases, the cloud, backups, email, paper files, etc. Let's say a request from an individual to be forgotten is permissible, then finding and deleting their details from all of these locations is a major challenge - particularly for large companies. What challenges are you seeing amongst large companies in complying with the right to be forgotten and what are your recommendations to locate and delete the data?

Data retention and deletion. Data for multiple individuals at the end of a retention period is likely to require deletion of that data from multiple locations, including network folders, application databases, the cloud, backups, email, etc. However, you may also find that the data that needs deleting could have different retention periods to other personal data, even in the same database table, as well as across the same database! How then is it possible to comply if we have to keep data X for one reason, but delete data Y for another within the same database? This is a particular challenge in large systems (e.g. HR, Finance, etc.). Yes, we can demand that the vendor perform the deletions required - but even then they would face the same challenges. What approach do you recommend to achieve compliance when the purpose for which data has been retained is at an end, but not so for data that is closely aligned with it?

In regards to bought in data, if the supplier states they have consent, how does this work with liability, should we be asking for evidence of their consent?

If I share data with sub-contractors can they be bound by my policy?

What long term backup media are subject to  
subject access requests?

Who, when, and how will I be audited to see  
if I am not in compliance?

We are hearing rumours that the Privacy Shield may get challenged by the GDPR Working party and fail. Given the ICANN and GDPR argument, what do you think we should do about services we use using US servers?

Any ideas about how to convince very small businesses and charities that GDPR is important and applies to them?

Is using the Netwrix Tools like shown also in reach for and meant for usage on smaller companies? Looking at pricing / licensing?

[https://www.netwrix.com/how\\_to\\_buy.html](https://www.netwrix.com/how_to_buy.html)

Is the data discovery and classification available via the update option within the current version?

Additional module into the same server and DB or does it require extra server/resources?

How we can download a trial version of this tool?

<https://www.netwrix.com/auditor.html>

[https://www.netwrix.com/data\\_discovery\\_and\\_classification.html](https://www.netwrix.com/data_discovery_and_classification.html)

## Next Steps

Contact Sales to obtain more information [netwrix.com/contactsales](https://netwrix.com/contactsales)

Data Classification: What It Is, Why You Should Care and How to Perform It

<https://blog.netwrix.com/2018/03/15/data-classification-explained-what-it-is-why-you-should-care-and-how-to-perform-it/>

What is GDPR: 10 FAQs

<https://try.netwrix.com/what-is-gdpr-ebook-nemea.html>

GDPR Requirements and Netwrix Auditor Mapping

<https://try.netwrix.com/gdpr-compliance-nemea.html>



Thank You!



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