

GDPR

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CENTRAL DEFINITIONS

PERSONAL DATA

All data that, directly or indirectly, alone or together with other data, can be linked to a physically living person, is personal data according to the GDPR.

PERSONAL DATA CONTROLLER

According to the GDPR, anyone who determines the purpose of a certain processing of personal data and how the processing is to take place, is to be regarded as the Personal Data Controller.

PERSONAL DATA PROCESSOR

Anyone who processes personal data on behalf of a controller, according to the Controller's instructions, is a Personal Data Processor. Common examples of Processors are accounting consultants and web developers.

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES

Supervisory authorities are independent public authorities. Each EU country has designated its own regulatory authority to handle GDPR-related matters.

DATA SUBJECT

The person who can be identified through the personal data, is according to GDPR called a data subject. The data subject is therefore always a natural living person.

PROCESSING

Everything that is made with or to personal data, automated or otherwise, is a form of processing. For example, processing can take place through a single measure or through a combination of different measures.

PERSONAL DATA BREACH

Personal data breaches can occur in different ways. According to the GDPR, a personal data breach means a security incident, that has caused the processed personal data to be destroyed, lost, altered or obtained by an unauthorized person.

PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Inför hanteringen av personuppgifter måste en konsekvensbedömning blir utförd och i vissa fall måste samråd ske med Integritetsskyddsmyndigheten.

