

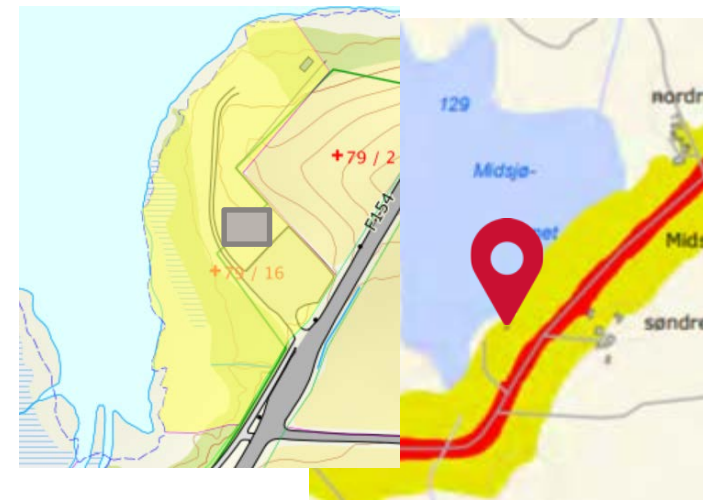
General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- The act has come into force since the last meeting.
What has changed?
- Check lists
 - legitimate interests, risk to the rights and freedoms of persons
 - consent, legal basis, information
 - data protection, risk for personal data breach, and how to handle such breach



Is spatial data regarded as personal data?

- Location 61,666 N 12,222 E, 130 meter a.s.l, urban land use
- There is a housing at the location, which may be in danger by flooding, and is effected by some noise from a nearby road
- The building is two floor high, 200 m² big and built in 2001
- The location is own by Ms. Daisy Duck
- A phone belonging to Mr. Donald Duck stayed there overnight



Definitions

- ‘personal data’ – any information relating to a person who can be identified, directly or indirectly, by reference to a name, an identification number, **location data**, or another identifier or factors specific to the that person;
- ‘profiling’ – any form of automated processing of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to *a person*, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that person's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, **location or movements**;



Lawfulness of processing

- consent
- processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority
 - the basis for the processing shall be laid down by Member State law
- Voluntary data (e.g. data about customers)
- Mandatory data (e.g. cadaster data)
- Identification by location (e.g. noise map)

