

GDPR facts to go with the policy

- The GDPR regulation will apply to all to all schools from 25th May, and will still apply even after we leave the EU.
- The GDPR sets out the key principles that all personal data must be processed in line with. Data must be:
 - Processed lawfully, fairly and transparently;
 - collected for specific, explicit and legitimate purposes;
 - limited to what is necessary for the purposes for which it is processed;
 - accurate and kept up to date;
 - only retained for as long as is necessary for the reasons it was collected.
- There will be stronger rights for individuals regarding their own data, including the right to: be informed about how their data is used, to have access to their data, to amend any incorrect information, to have their data removed and deleted, to restrict how their data is used and processed, to move their data from one organisation to another, and to object to their data being used at all.
- The GDPR is similar to the Data Protection Act (DPA) 1998, but strengthens many of the DPA's principles. The main changes are:
 - Schools must now have a data protection officer, who will advise on compliance with the GDPR and other relevant data protection laws.
 - Schools will need to complete a Data Protection audit, which maps out the personal data that schools hold, where it came from, and what how they use it.
 - Privacy notices must be in clear and plain language and including extra information, including the schools 'legal basis' for processing and the individuals rights in relation to their own data.
 - Schools will now only have 1 month to comply with Subject Access Requests (SARS) and will not be able to charge for this as their previously could under the Data Protection Act 1998.
 - Where the school needs an individual's and/or parents' consent to process data, this consent must be freely given, specific and informed and unambiguous.
 - There are new, special protections for children's data.
 - The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), must be notified within 72 hours of a data breach.
 - Schools and organisations will have to demonstrate how they comply with the new laws, and also maintain records of all processing activities.
 - Schools will need to carry out an individual data protection impact assessment when considering using data in new ways, or implements new systems that have access to personally data.