

GDPR, Brexit and the DPO.

Get the facts here

451 Research

Enterprises, SME's, service providers and beyond.

Must comply by **May 25th 2018.**

EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, or Regulation 2016/679)

Published on May 4 in the **Official Journal of the EU**

The GDPR applies to:

- Personal data, which can include a range of information; such as personal identifiers (e.g. IP addresses and HR data)
- Customer lists
- Contact details, with both automated personal data and manual filing systems. It also imposes restrictions on the transfer of data outside of the EU.

What is a DPO?

A DPO is a Data Protection Officer - a specialist in privacy protection.

Points-based fining system will be introduced for non-compliance.

Data loss can be fined at up to 4% of worldwide revenue (capped at €20million).

What about Brexit?

Now that Article 50 has triggered, the process of exiting the EU will take 2 years. This means UK companies are still required to comply with EU requirements and GDPR requirements.

40% of companies questioned say they plan to make their current privacy leader a DPO.

50% say they will appoint someone on the privacy leader's team or train someone within the organisation.

The IAPP said:

In most cases, the average privacy office in a company has only existed for six years, and so far, the GDPR states that a DPO requires sufficient expert knowledge.

The IAPP estimates roughly

11,800

non-financial, private sector enterprises in Europe will require a DPO.

In the US about **9,000** companies will need to hire for the position.

So far, fewer than

10%

of IAPP members say they will out-source the role.

The Requirement

Public authorities and companies processing personal data at a large scale (meaning most small businesses are exempt) are to have a DPO with privacy law knowledge that is independent of the organisation.

International Association of Privacy Professionals shows 'at least'

75,000

DPOs could be required globally!