



MRS Fair Data Principles Update (October 2018)

Fair Data Glossary – Key Terms

Data Protection Policy

Data protection policy is an internal document that covers the organisations data activities, data and privacy processes, lines of responsibility (where appropriate) and monitoring and audit arrangements.

Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

DPIA is a process designed to help organisations identify and mitigate data protection risks of a project. A DPIA is only required when processing is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals. In these circumstances, it will be necessary to assess the risks and potential harm to data subjects such as where a project involves large scale collection of special category personal data or matching of datasets collected by different data controllers in a way that would exceed the reasonable expectations of individuals. DPIAs that identify high risk data collection exercises with risks that cannot be reduced or adequately mitigated by data controller(s) will require prior consultation with the national regulator.

Data Subjects

Data subjects are identified or identifiable living individuals to whom the personal data that is held relates.

Legitimate interest (LI)

Legitimate interest is a flexible processing ground that can be used as a basis for collecting and processing personal data in research projects. LI is likely to be most appropriate where the data is being used in ways that individuals would reasonably expect and the processing is unlikely to have a significant impact on their privacy.



Legitimate Interest Assessment (LIA)

The Legitimate Interest Assessment sets out the documented process of considering, weighing interests and making a justified decision. It reflects a three step process:

- Purpose – Is a legitimate interest being pursued?
- Necessity – Is the processing necessary?
- Balancing – Do the individual's interests override the legitimate interest of the organisation?

Privacy Notice

Privacy notice is a public facing document that sets out prescribed information that must be provided to data subjects. It sets out key information about who you are; what you are going to do with the information and who it will be shared with and additional supplementary details about the data collection exercise.

Profiling

Profiling means any form of automated processing of personal data consisting of the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movements.

Pseudonymisation

Pseudonymisation is the processing of personal data in such a manner that the personal data can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information, provided that such additional information is kept separately and is subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure that the personal data are not attributed to an identified or identifiable natural person.