

## **Personal data protection**

### **Summary**

Personal data protection is fairly new section of law, that comes to awareness from seventies of last century in connection with technics and technology development. This thesis result from contemporary valid legal regulations of european and national law, which is tightly connected due to legal enactment harmonization. The essence of domestic legal enactment is law nr. 101/2000 CoL (Collection of Laws), about personal data protection and about change of some laws. First chapters are dedicated to specifications of law enactment.

In the first place about personal data protection is to define personal data alone. It is the goal of third chapter. It's considered as whatever information relating to determined or determinable data subject. So it is term of large comprehension, which is required for further specification in special types of personal data. The opposite of personal data is anonymous data, which can be handled at will. To personal data group we include indentification data. It's form is strictly determined and is law constrained. Practically we are often forced with attitude, that only this type of data are considered to personal data of certain individual. Concretely it is name, last name, date and place of birth, identification card number. Birth number as next identification data is also protected by law nr. 133/2000 CoL about population evidence and birth numbers. Next types of pesonal data are descriptive, adress data and sensitive data. It is necessary to consider all these data types to certain person, i.e. data subject. According to a law data subject is only natural person, to which are data related. Next chapter is dedicated to the data subject, its character and the matter of who is or is not any more a subject.

Personal data protection consists in lawful conditions for a processing of personal data, their manipulating, sharing them to foreign countries, eventually other operations in which should misuse abuse. The law permits to process personal data only under authority of any lawful predicate. In the first place it is an existence of authorization to certain processing directly by law. Second choice is a data subject's agreement, and also subject must be informed. Personal data administrator must evidence this agreement for whole time of processing. Also data subject has a choice to withdraw agreement. Everybody who wants to process personal data, must accomplish

all duties by the law nr. 101/2000 CoL. Whole process of personal data processing, from its announcement, including all duties for administrator and privileges for subject resulting from law are contained in next chapter.

The first duty is to announce this potential processing to the office for personal data protection, which is authorized to survey duties fulfillment by personal data protection. The office for personal data protection is also potent to affect anybody, who is processing with personal data in conflict with law and accordingly penalize him. It should act so from its own initiative, or as impulse from other organs, or public. It also administer a public registry of data processings. It serves attitudes to discussed problems from practice and it also tries to appeal on public's awareness.

Conclusion of this work is dedicated to actual problem about more frequent usage of camera systems with data record at workplaces, in hospitals, flat houses. These are also considered as form of personal data processing.

The sphere of personal data is very sensitive and easily abused. Due to this fact I tried to include in this work at least basic domains, which our enactment is possible to contain and grant public a chance to protect its privacy.