



Newsletter 2018, No. 38

Newsletter of the Global Network: “Child Support Worldwide”

Dear network members and child support experts all over the world,

Data Protection

In this newsletter edition we would first of all like to inform you that the protection of your personal data is of the utmost importance to us. On 25 May 2018 the new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) entered into force. In view of our commitment to use your data responsibly and purposefully, we would like to assure you today that your personal information is used solely for the distribution of this newsletter. Accordingly, we would like to update our mailing list. If you do not wish to receive future newsletters, please send a respective e-mail to nomail@dijuf.de. If you would like to continue to receive this newsletter, no further action is required at this point. Thank you for your trust!

Belarus ratifies the Child Support Convention

On 16 February 2018, Belarus ratified the *Hague Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance* (Child Support Convention). The Child Support Convention entered into force for Belarus on 1 June 2018. With the ratification of Belarus, the Child Support Convention now counts 39 Contracting Parties.



New addition to the Web Guide: Morocco



We are delighted to announce that Morocco has been added to the [Child Support Worldwide Web Guide](#). The Web Guide contains country-specific information about topics such as child support and family law. Furthermore, you can find several tools which will help you work on cross-country cases in the field of child support, for example the [Encyclopedia of Law](#).



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For more information please visit our website at childsupport-worldwide.org or contact Natalie Faetan at faetan@dijuf.de / +49 6221 9818-0.

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Protection of Personal Data (from 2018)

Summary of:

[Regulation \(EU\) 2016/679 — protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data](#)

What is the aim of the regulation?

- It allows European Union (EU) citizens to better control their personal data. It also modernises and unifies rules allowing businesses to reduce red tape and to benefit from greater consumer trust.
- The general data protection regulation (GDPR) is part of the [EU data protection reform package](#), along with the [data protection directive for police and criminal justice authorities](#).

Key Points

Citizens' rights

The GDPR strengthens existing rights, provides for new rights and gives citizens more control over their personal data. These include:

- easier access to their data — including providing more information on how that data is processed and ensuring that that information is available in a clear and understandable way;
- a new right to data portability — making it easier to transmit personal data between service providers;
- a clearer right to erasure ('right to be forgotten') — when an individual no longer wants their data processed and there is no legitimate reason to keep it, the data will be deleted;
- right to know when their personal data has been hacked — companies and organisations will have to inform individuals promptly of serious data breaches. They will also have to notify the relevant data protection supervisory authority;
- impact assessments — businesses will have to carry out impact assessments when data processing may result in a high risk for the rights and freedoms of individuals;
- record-keeping — SMEs are not required to keep records of processing activities, unless the processing is regular or likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of the person whose data is being processed.

Review

The [European Commission](#) must submit a report on the evaluation and review of the regulation by 25 May 2020.

As of what date does the regulation apply? The GDPR applies as of 25 May 2018.

Main Document

Regulation (EU) [2016/679](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, pp. 1–88)