



# Personal data

## What is personal data?

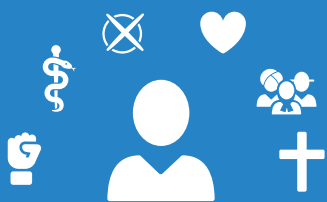
Personal data is information that can identify a person either directly or with the help of other sources. The person is referred to as the 'data subject'. A full definition is provided by the following law: [Article 4\(1\) of the GDPR](#)

### Examples of personal data

Example	Explanation
Portrait photo	Photos of people are considered to be personal data if the people depicted are identifiable. The deciding factors here are the photo quality and the camera angle.
IBAN	IBANs are considered to be personal data if they can be linked to a specific individual.
IP address	IP addresses are considered to be personal data if they can be linked to a specific individual.
Cookie ID	Cookie IDs are considered to be personal data if they can be linked to a specific individual.

### Examples of NON-personal data

Example	Explanation
Post code	A link cannot be made to an individual via a post code without additional information.
...	...
...	...



## The 'special categories'

Personal data which, when disclosed, may result in significant societal or social disadvantages for the individual falls under 'special categories of personal data'.

- Race or ethnic origin
- Political opinions
- Religious or philosophical beliefs
- Trade union membership
- Genetic data
- Biometric data
- Health data
- Data concerning a person's sex life or sexual orientation

Particularly sensitive personal data can only be processed under very strict conditions.

### Examples of particularly sensitive personal data

Example	Explanation
Someone who wears glasses	...
...	...
...	...
Communist	The information indicates the data subject's political opinion and is therefore considered particularly sensitive data.