



Recruitment in Partnership

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Data Protection Procedure

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Annex A

All organisations that process *personal data* are required to comply with data protection legislation. This includes in particular the Data Protection Act 2018 (or its successor) and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (together the 'Data Protection Laws'). The Data Protection Laws give individuals (known as 'data subjects') certain rights over their *personal data* while imposing certain obligations on the organisations that process their data.

As a recruitment business the Company collects and processes both *personal data* and *special categories of personal data*. It is required to do so to comply with other legislation. It is also required to keep this data for different periods depending on the nature of the data.

This policy sets out the Company's procedures for implementing the Data Protection Laws. It should be read in conjunction with the REC's model Data Protection Policy.

In this policy the following terms have the following meanings:

'consent': means any freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the data subject's wishes by which he or she, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action, signifies agreement to the *processing* of personal data relating to him or her;

'data controller': means the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of processing of personal data;

'data processor': means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller;

'data subject'[†]: means the identified or identifiable living individual to whom personal data

'personal data'^{*}: means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person;

'personal data breach' means a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, *personal data* transmitted, stored or otherwise processed;



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'processing': means any operation or set of operations which is performed on *personal data* or on sets of *personal data*, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaption or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction;

'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': means 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;

'special categories of personal data'*: means the processing of personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation;

† For the purposes of this procedure we have used the term 'individual' to mean '*data subject*'.

* For the purposes of this policy we use the term '*personal data*' to include '*special categories of personal data*' except where we need to refer to *special categories of personal data* specifically.

'the Commissioner': means the [Information Commissioner](#). The [Information Commissioner's Office](#) is the UK's independent body set up to uphold information rights

All of these definitions are italicised throughout this policy to remind the reader that they are defined terms.

The Company processes *personal data* in relation to its own staff, work-seekers and individual client contacts and is a *data controller* for the purposes of the Data Protection Laws. The Company has registered with the ICO and its registration number is ZA300556.

The Company may hold *personal data* on individuals for the following purposes:

- Staff administration;
- Advertising, marketing and public relations;
- Accounts and records;
- Administration and *processing of work-seekers' personal data* for the purposes of providing work-finding services, including *processing* using software solution providers and back office support;



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- Administration and *processing* of clients' *personal data* for the purposes of supplying/introducing work-seekers;

The Company will only process *personal data* where it has a legal basis for doing so (see Annex A). Where the Company does not have a legal reason for *processing personal data* any *processing* will be a breach of the Data Protection Laws.

Only those listed in the Appendix are permitted to add, amend or delete personal data from the Company's database(s) ('database' includes paper records or records stored electronically).

All Company staff are responsible for notifying those listed in the Appendix in instances where information is known to be old, inaccurate or out of date or a request for erasure, access, rectification or restriction of *processing* has been received from the individual. Company staff are also responsible for notifying those listed in the Appendix where any request for data portability, objection to *processing* or where *consent* to process has been withdrawn and has been received from the individual.

The incorrect *processing of personal data* e.g. sending an individual's details to the wrong person, allowing unauthorised persons access to *personal data*, sending information out for purposes for which the individual did not give his or her *consent*, or not having a lawful reason to process *personal data*, may give rise to a breach of contract and/or negligence leading to a claim against the Company for damages from an employee, work-seeker or client contact.

A failure to observe the contents of this procedure policy will be treated as a disciplinary offence.

In addition, all Company staff should ensure that adequate security measures are in place to limit the risk of *personal data breaches*. For example:

- Staff should lock their computer screens when they are not in use.
- Staff should utilise the secure printing function on all printers.
- All personal data collected via a company or personal device for the purposes of providing the Company's services, should be processed through the Company's CRM.
- Staff should not disclose their passwords to anyone.
- Email should be used with care. Company staff must ensure that emails are sent only to the intended recipient/s. Where Company staff send an email in error then the email must be recalled immediately, and Company staff must inform those listed in the Appendix of the error so that any risk of a *personal data breach* can be limited.
- Personnel files (whether for internal staff or work-seekers) and other personal data should be stored securely to prevent unauthorised access. They should not be removed from their usual place of storage without good reason.



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- Personnel files (whether for internal staff or work-seekers) should always be locked away when not in use and when in use should not be left unattended.
- Personal data should only be stored for the periods set out in the Company's data retention policy.
- *Processing* includes the destruction or disposal of personal data. Therefore, staff should take care to destroy or dispose of personal data safely and securely. Such material should be shredded or stored as confidential waste awaiting safe destruction.

An individual has the following rights under the Data Protection Laws:

1. The right to be informed of what information the Company holds on them and how it is *processed* – this is typically given to the individual in a privacy notice;
2. The right of access to any personal data that the Company holds on them – this is usually referred to as a 'subject access request' but the individual is free to use any wording to request their personal data;
3. The right to rectification of *personal data* that the individual believes is either inaccurate or incomplete;
4. The right to erasure of their *personal data* in certain circumstances;
5. The right to restrict *processing* of their *personal data*;
6. The right to data portability of their personal data in specific circumstances
7. The right to object to the *processing* of their personal data where it is based on either a legitimate interest or a public interest, or the *processing* is for direct marketing;
8. The right not to be subjected to automated decision making and *profiling* which produced legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significant affects him or her; and
9. The right to withdraw *consent* where it was relied upon to process their personal data.

1. The right to be informed

Any individual whose *personal data* is processed by the Company will have the right to be informed about such *processing*. They will have the right to be informed about who, what, where, when and why the data is processed. This information should be delivered in a privacy notice, in writing and where appropriate electronically. Depending on where the personal data are being collected, an individual may be directed to the Company's website privacy notice or be given a copy of a privacy notice. This privacy notice should be issued in instances where either:

- a) the Company collects/processes data directly from the individual; or
- b) the Company has not collected/processed the data from the individual directly.

The privacy notice should include the information set out in Table 1 (below).

In addition:

- a) Where personal data has been collected **from the individual** the privacy notice will need to be issued at the point the data is collected. Where the Company intends to further process the



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personal data beyond what the individual was advised the Company shall provide him or her, prior to that further *processing*, with information on that other purpose and with any relevant further information in an updated privacy notice.

- b) Where *personal data* has **not been obtained from the individual**, the Company shall provide the privacy notice within a reasonable period after obtaining the *personal data*, but at the latest within one month, having regard to the specific circumstances in which the *personal data* are *processed*. If the *personal data* are to be used to communicate with the individual, then the privacy notice will be issued at the time of the first communication with the individual. If a disclosure to another recipient is envisaged, then the privacy notice will be issued to the individual at the latest when the *personal data* are first disclosed.

Company staff will be responsible for issuing privacy notices to individuals whose *personal data* is processed by the Company in the timeframes and circumstances mentioned above.

Table 1: Privacy information to be given to the individual

	Where the Company collects data from the individual:	Where personal data has not been obtained from the individual:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identity and contact details of the Company and where applicable the controller's representatives representatives if you are based outside of the EU (but you monitor or offer services to people in the EU) and/or data protection officer. 	Yes (Y)	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purposes of <i>processing</i> and the legal basis for the <i>processing</i>. 	Y	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legitimate interest of the <i>data controller</i> or third party, where applicable. 	Y	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The categories of personal data. 	No (N)	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recipients or categories of recipients of personal data. 	Y	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of transfers of personal data to countries or international organisations outside the EU and stating whether the transfer is made on the basis of an 	Y	Y



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	Where the Company collects data from the individual:	Where personal data has not been obtained from the individual:
adequacy decision by the European Commission, where applicable.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The retention period of the <i>personal data</i> or the criteria used to determine the retention period. 	Y	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of individual's rights including the right of access, rectification, erasure, restriction of <i>processing</i>, objection to <i>processing</i> and the right to data portability. 	Y	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of the right to withdraw <i>consent</i> where it has been given and relied upon. 	Y	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office 	Y	Y

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The source the personal data originates from and whether it came from publicly accessible sources. 	N	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the individual is under a statutory or contractual obligation to provide their <i>personal data</i> and the possibly consequences of failing to provide that <i>personal data</i>. 	Y	N
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of solely automated decision-making, including <i>profiling</i>, that have legal or similarly significant effects on the individual; and giving meaningful information about the logic involved in the process, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such <i>processing</i>. 	Y	Y



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2. The right to access ('subject access request')

Individuals are entitled to obtain access to their personal data on request, free of charge except in certain circumstances.

An individual will be entitled to the following information:

- Confirmation that their personal data is or is not being processed;
- Access to the personal data undergoing *processing*;
- The purposes of the *processing*;
- The categories of personal data concerned;
- The recipients or categories of recipient to whom the personal data have been or will be disclosed, in particular recipients in third countries or international organisations;
- Where possible, the envisaged period for which the personal data will be stored, or, if not possible, the criteria used to determine that period;
- The existence of the right to request from the Company rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of *processing* of personal data concerning the individual or to object to such *processing*;
- The right to lodge a complaint with the ICO;
- Where the personal data are not collected from an individual, any available information as to the source of that information;
- The existence of automated decision-making, including *profiling*, based on a public interest or a legitimate interest and, at least in those cases, meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such *processing* for the individual.

If the Company transfers the individual's personal data to a third country or to an international organisation outside the EU, the individual shall have the right to be informed of the appropriate safeguards in place relating to the transfer.

If the Company processes a large quantity of information concerning the individual making the request, the Company might request that the individual specify the information or *processing* activities to which the request relates to specifically before the information is delivered. If such a request is required by the Company then it shall be delivered promptly to the individual, taking into consideration the timeframes that subject access requests must be completed.

The individual's right to access their information shall not adversely affect the rights and freedoms of others and they will not be able to access the personal data of third parties without the explicit *consent* of that third party or if it is reasonable in all the circumstances to comply with the request without that third party's *consent*, taking into consideration any means to redact the personal data of any third party. Persons listed in the Appendix will decide whether it is appropriate to disclose the information



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to the individual on a case by case basis. This decision will involve balancing the individual's right of access of their personal data against the third party's rights in respect of their own personal data.

Note: an individual might not label their subject access request using those specific words. Therefore, Company staff should always consider whether a request is a subject access request even when not called that. If in doubt, refer to the persons listed in the Appendix for further clarification.

3. The right to rectification

An individual, or another *data controller* acting on an individual's behalf, has the right to obtain from the Company rectification of inaccurate or incomplete personal data concerning him or her. The Company must act on this request without undue delay.

Taking into account the purposes of the *processing*, the individual shall have the right to have incomplete *personal data* completed, including by means of providing a supplementary statement stating what they would require to be completed.

The Company shall communicate any rectification of *personal data* to each recipient to whom the *personal data* have been disclosed, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. The Company shall inform the individual about those recipients if he or she requests it.

Where the Company, acting as a *data processor*, receives information from a *data controller* to rectify an individual's *personal data*, then the Company shall comply with this request unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort.

In circumstances where the Company is unable to comply with the request as it proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort, the Company will document this in a privacy impact assessment or similar.

4. The right to erasure ('right to be forgotten')

An individual shall have the right to obtain from the Company, acting as *data controller*, the erasure of *personal data* concerning him or her without undue delay. The Company will be obliged to erase the individual's *personal data* without undue delay where one of the following grounds apply:

- The *personal data* are no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which it was originally collected or otherwise processed;
- An individual withdraws *consent* on which the *processing* is based, and where there is no other legal ground for the *processing*;



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- An individual object to the *processing* based on a legitimate interest and there are no overriding legitimate interest grounds to continue the *processing*, or an individual objects to the *processing* for direct marketing purposes (including *profiling* related to direct marketing);
- The *personal data* has been unlawfully processed;
- The *personal data* has to be erased for compliance with a legal obligation; or
- The *personal data* has been collected in relation to the offer of information society services to a child.

Where the Company, acting as *data controller*, has made the *personal data* public and is obliged to erase that *personal data*, the Company, taking into account available technology and the cost of implementation, shall take reasonable steps, including technological measures, to inform *data controllers* which are *processing* the *personal data* that an individual has requested the erasure by such controllers of any links to, or copy or replication of, those *personal data*.

The Company will not be obliged to erase information to the extent that *processing* is necessary:

- For exercising the right of freedom of expression and information;
- For compliance with a legal obligation which the data controller is subject or for the performance of a task in the public interest;
- For reasons of public interest in the area of public health;
- For archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes; or
- For the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims.

The Company shall communicate any erasure of *personal data* to each recipient to whom the *personal data* have been disclosed, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. The Company shall inform the individual about those recipients if an individual requests it.

Where the Company, acting as a *data processor*, receives information from a *data controller* to erase an individual's *personal data* the Company shall comply with this request, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort.

In circumstances where the Company is unable to comply with the request as it proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort, the Company will document this in a privacy impact assessment or similar.

5. The right to restrict *processing*

An individual will have the right to obtain from the Company, acting as a *data controller*, the restriction of processing his or her personal data where one of the following applies:



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- The accuracy of the *personal data* is contested by the individual, for a period enabling the Company to verify the accuracy of the *personal data*;
- The *processing* is unlawful, and the individual opposes the erasure of the *personal data* and requests the restriction of their use instead;
- The Company no longer needs the *personal data* for the purposes of the *processing*, but the individual requires the *personal data* the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims;
- The individual has objected to *processing* (on the grounds of a public interest or legitimate interest) pending the verification of whether the legitimate grounds of the Company override those of the individual.

Where *processing* has been restricted, such *personal data* shall, with the exception of storage, only be processed with the individual's *consent* or for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims or for the protection of the rights of another natural or legal person or for reasons of important public interest.

Where an individual who has successfully asked for their *personal data* to be restricted, then the Company will inform the individual before such a restriction is lifted.

The Company shall communicate any restriction of *processing* to each recipient to whom the *personal data* have been disclosed, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. The Company shall inform the individual about those recipients if he or she requests it.

Where the Company, acting as a *data processor*, receives information from a *data controller* to restrict *processing* an individual's *personal data*, the Company shall comply with this request, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort.

In circumstances where the Company is unable to comply with the request as it proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort, the Company will document this in a privacy impact assessment or similar.

6. The right to data portability

An individual has the right to receive any *personal data* concerning him or her, which he or she has provided to the Company, in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format and have the right to transmit those data to another *data controller* where:

- The *processing* is based on the individual's *consent* or a contract; and
- The *processing* is carried out by automated means.

Company staff will advise those listed in the Appendix when they receive a request to port data. Those listed in the Appendix will be responsible for identifying if the above circumstances are satisfied for the purposes of porting the data to the individual and/or another *data controller*.



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For the avoidance of doubt, there is no obligation to port *personal data* that is not kept by automated means by the Company.

7. The right to object to *processing*

An individual, has the right to object to their *personal data* being processed or profiled based on a public interest or a legitimate interest.

Where the Company receives an objection to *processing* or *profiling* on the above, those listed in the Appendix will ensure that the *processing* and/or *profiling* ceases unless such persons can establish compelling grounds to continue to process the *personal data*. If this is the case those persons listed in the Appendix will document this in a privacy impact assessment or similar.

8. Automated decision-making processes

An individual has the right not to be subjected to an automated decision-making process, including *profiling*, that produces a legal effect or a similarly significant effect on the individual.

However, it is possible to subject an individual to automated decision-making processes, including *profiling*, where:

- a) It is necessary for entering into or performance of a contract between the employer and the individual;
- b) It is authorised by law; or
- c) The individual has given their explicit *consent*.

Where a) and c) apply the Company will ensure that suitable measures are in place to safeguard the individual's rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, under both Data Protection Laws and the Human Rights Act 1998, before this type of *processing* occurs for *personal data*.

Where a) to c) apply the Company will only process *sensitive personal data* where the Company has received either the explicit *consent* to do so or there is a substantial public interest to do so. Again, the Company will ensure that suitable measures are in place to safeguard the individual's rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, under both Data Protection Laws and the Human Rights Act 1998, before this type of *processing* occurs for *sensitive personal data*.

The safeguarding measures include:

- Conducting a risk assessment as to what risks are posed to the individual's rights and freedoms
- Ensuring where the automated decision-making process is necessary for entering into or performance of a contract, that this is documented clearly by the Company;
- Ensuring where explicit *consent* is given this is documented clearly by the Company.



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Company staff will be responsible for implementing the above safeguarding measures.

9. The right to withdraw *consent*

Where the Company relies on an individual's *consent* to process their *personal data* then the Company will advise the individual that they have the right to withdraw his or her *consent* at any time.

Any Company staff who receives a request from an individual to withdraw their *consent* to *processing* their data will be responsible for *processing* the individual's request further.

10. Timing and information to be provided to the individual

The Company shall provide information on action taken or not taken with regards to the individual data protection rights, set out in paragraphs 1 to 9 inclusive, without undue delay and in any event **within one month of receipt of the request**. Where the Company does take action, then it may, where necessary, extend this period by a further two months, taking into account the complexity and number of the requests. Those persons listed in the Appendix shall inform an individual of any extension within one month of receipt of the request, together with the reasons for the delay. Where the Company does not take action on the request of the individual then those persons listed in the Appendix will inform him or her on the possibility of lodging a complaint with the ICO and seeking a judicial remedy.

11. Charges

Where requests from an individual are manifestly unfounded or excessive, in particular because of their repetitive character, the Company may either:

- Charge a reasonable fee taking into account the administrative costs of providing the information or communication or taking the action requested; or
- Refuse to act on the request.

The Company must demonstrate whether the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive. Those listed in the Appendix will be responsible for demonstrating this.

Where the individual makes the request by electronic means the Company shall provide the information in a commonly used electronic form, unless otherwise requested by the individual.

The Company will need to act on any *personal data* protection breach it suspects or knows of when acting as either a *data controller* or a *data processor*.

Company staff must inform those persons listed in the Appendix where a *personal data* breach has either been reported to him or her or they themselves have identified a *personal data breach*.



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1. **Personal data breaches where the Company is the data controller:**

Those listed in the Appendix will take measures to establish whether or not a *personal data breach* has occurred. Those persons will:

- Conduct a risk assessment as to what level of risk the *personal data breach* poses/has occurred;
- Conduct any relevant interviews or investigations of the Company's practices and/or Company staff to assess how the *personal data breach* occurred;
- Implement measures and take steps to limit, contain and recover the breach.

Unless the *personal data breach* is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of an individual, then those listed in the Appendix will be responsible for alerting the ICO of any *personal data breach* without undue delay, but no later than 72 hours after having become aware of the Company's *personal data breach*. Where it is not possible to inform the ICO in this time those listed in the Appendix will be responsible for explaining to the ICO the reasons for the delay.

If the *personal data breach* happens outside the UK, then those listed in the Appendix will be responsible for alerting the relevant *authority* in the effected jurisdiction.

If those listed in the Appendix are not able to provide the ICO/other relevant *authorities* with all the relevant information related to the *personal data breach*, then those persons shall provide the information in phases without undue further delay.

Those listed in the Appendix will be responsible for documenting any *personal data breaches*, including:

- The facts relating to the *personal data breach* – including any investigations undertaken or statements taken from the Company's staff;
- The effects of the *personal data breach*; and
- The remedial action taken.

2. **Personal data breaches where the Company is the data processor:**

Those listed in the Appendix will be responsible for alerting the relevant *data controller* as to the *personal data breach* that has been identified as soon as they are aware of the breach, having particular regard to any contractual obligations the Company has with the *data controller*.

3. **Communicating personal data breaches to individuals**

Where a *personal data breach* has been identified, which results in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals, those listed in the Appendix will be responsible for informing those individuals effected by the *personal data breach* without undue delay.



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For the avoidance of doubt there will be no need to inform individuals of a *personal data breach* where:

- The Company has implemented appropriate technical and organisational protection measures to use the *personal data* affected by the breach, in particular to make the *personal data* unintelligible to any person who is not authorised to access it, such as encryption.
- The Company has taken subsequent measures which ensure that the high risk to the rights and freedoms of the individual is no longer likely to materialise.
- It would involve disproportionate effort to tell all affected individuals. Instead, those listed in the Appendix shall, on behalf of the Company, make a public communication or similar measure to tell all affected individuals.

Actions to take after a breach

Where there is a likely risk to individuals as a result of the breach, inform the ICO. When a *data controller* notifies the ICO of a possible breach it must do the following:

1. describe the nature of the *personal data breach* including where possible, the categories and approximate number of individuals concerned, and the categories and approximate number of *personal data* records concerned;
2. give the name and contact details of the data protection officer or other contact point where more information can be obtained;
3. describe the likely consequences of the *personal data breach*;
4. describe the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the *data controller* to address the *personal data breach*, including where appropriate measures to mitigate its possible adverse effects

Where there is a high risk to individuals as a result of the breach, notify the individuals concerned as soon as is reasonably feasible. When notifying individuals:

1. describe the nature of the personal data breach;
2. give the name and details of the data protection officer or other contact;
3. describe the likely consequences of the *personal data breach*; and
4. describe the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the controller to address the *personal data breach*, including, where appropriate, measures to mitigate its possible adverse effects.

The main purpose behind notifying an individual of a breach is to outline the specific steps they should take to protect themselves. However, there are exceptions – communication with the data subject shall not be required if:

- The *data controller* has implemented appropriate technical and organisational protection measures and those measures were applied to the data affected by the breach;
- The *data controller* has taken measures to ensure that the high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals is no longer likely to arise; or



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- It would involve a disproportionate effort. In such a circumstance, there shall be a public communication whereby data subjects are informed in an equally effective manner.

The information sent to individuals should be sent separate to any other communication and could be sent via multiple communication channels in order to ensure transparency. The information should also be presented in clear and plain language.

Those listed in the Appendix will keep written records of the *processing* activities of the Company. The records must be in writing (which can be in electronic form) and must include the following information:

- The name and contact details of the *data controller* or *data controller's* representative and any joint controllers;
- The purposes of the *processing*;
- A description of the categories of the data subjects and of the categories of the *personal data*;
- The categories of recipients to whom *personal data* have or will be disclosed to, including to those internationally;
- Any transfers of *personal data* internationally, including the identification of the third country or international organisation to which the data is transferred;
- The envisaged time limits placed on an individual's right to erasure; and
- Where possible, a description of the technical and security measures that have been utilised to alleviate data-related risks.

The Company will also document:

- Information required for privacy notices;
- Records of *consent*;
- Controller-processor contracts;
- The location of *personal data*;
- Data Protection Impact Assessment reports;
- Records of *personal data breaches*;
- Information required for *processing special categories of personal data* or criminal convictions/offences data.

The Company will make these records available to the ICO upon request.

Where Company staff receive a complaint from an individual about the use of his or her *personal data* then they should bring this to the immediate attention of those listed in the Appendix.



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a) The lawfulness of *processing* conditions for *personal data* are:

1. **Consent:** the individual has given clear consent for you to process their personal data for a specific purpose.
2. **Contract:** the processing is necessary for the performance of a contract with the individual or in order to take specific steps before entering into a contract.
3. **Legal obligation:** the processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the data controller/data processor is subject to.
4. **Vital interests:** the processing is necessary to protect someone's life.
5. **Public task:** the processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official functions, and the task or function has a clear basis in law.
6. **Legitimate interests:** the processing is necessary for the legitimate interests pursued by the data controller or a third party, unless there is a good reason to protect the individual's personal data which overrides those legitimate interests.

b) The lawfulness of *processing* conditions for *special categories of personal data* are:

1. The individual has given explicit consent to the *processing* of the *special categories of personal data* for one or more specified purposes, except where the individual is not permitted or able to give *consent*.
2. *Processing* is necessary for carrying out obligations and exercising specific rights of the *data controller* or of the individual under employment, social security or social protection law, in so far as it is authorised by UK law or a collective agreement, provided for appropriate safeguards for the fundamental rights and interests of the *data subject*.
3. *Processing* is necessary to protect the vital interests of the *data subject* or another person where the individual is physically or legally incapable of giving *consent*.
4. *Processing* is carried out in the course of its legitimate activities with appropriate safeguards by a foundation, association or any other not-for-profit body with a political, philosophical, religious or trade union aim and on condition that the processing relates solely to the members or to former members of the body or to persons who have regular contact with it in connection with its purposes and that the *personal data* are not disclosed outside that body without the consent of the individual (s).
5. *Processing* relates to *personal data* which manifestly made public by the individual.
6. *Processing* is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims or whenever courts are acting in their judicial capacity
7. *Processing* is necessary for reasons of substantial public interest on the basis of UK law which is proportionate to the aim pursued, respect the essence of the right to data protection and provide for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the fundamental rights and interests of the individual domestic law.
8. *Processing* is necessary for the purposes of preventative or occupational medicine, for assessing the working capacity of the employee [NOTE 21], medical diagnosis, the provision of health or social care or treatment or management of health or social care systems and



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services on the basis of UK law or a contract with a health professional and subject to relevant conditions and safeguards.

9. *Processing* is necessary for reasons of public interest in the area of public health, such as protecting against serious cross-border threats to health or ensuring high standards of quality and safety of health care and of medicinal products or medical devices on the basis of UK law.
10. *Processing* is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes, which shall be proportionate to the aim pursued, respect the essence of the right to data protection and provide for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the fundamental rights and interests of the individual.