

**DEALING WITH REQUESTS FROM
MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC FOR ACCESS
TO THEIR OWN PERSONAL
INFORMATION**

Introduction

1. The Data Protection Act 1998, General Data Protection Regulations and Data Protection Act 2018 (“the Legislation”) provides the following rights for individuals:
 - (a) The right to be informed
 - (b) The right of access
 - (c) The right to rectification
 - (d) The right to erasure
 - (e) The right to restrict processing
 - (f) The right to data portability
 - (g) The right to object
 - (h) Rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling.

2. Requests for information can also be made on behalf of another person (where the person making the request has legal Governing Body to do so, or where they have the consent of the subject), for example a parent on behalf of their child or a solicitor instructed by their client

3. This document sets out the guidance on the various rights the individuals have (as set out by the Information Commissioner – further detail of which can be found on the Information Commissioner Website www.ico.gov.uk) and sets out a four step process for handling requests for personal information that cannot be dealt with informally. Whilst timescales for completing each step are specified, if it is possible to handle and respond to a request in a shorter time, then we must do so.

GOVERNING BODY GUIDANCE ON RESPONSE

STEP 1

The request for information is received

The timescale for response begins when the request is received by the Governing Body, not the date it is received by the Officer responsible for dealing with it.

Notify the designated Officer and acknowledge request

A designated Officer should be designated to handle requests relating to that Section.

If a blanket request is received e.g. for “all the information that the Governing Body holds on me” officers should engage with the requester and explain that in order to find the information it would be helpful for the requester to explain which Sections of the Governing Body they have had dealings with. The Governing Body does not retain a central database of all personal information.

Step 1 should be completed within 1–3 working days of receiving the request.

STEP 2

Begin compiling the information

The requested information must be retrieved and compiled as soon as practicably possible by the designated Officer.

Meet with the Head of Service or the Data Protection Officer (Head of Legal Services) or Corporate Solicitor

Where a request is made, the designated Officer will discuss the request with the Data Protection Officer if necessary in order to decide how to respond to the request in line with the exemptions contained in the Legislation. It might be necessary to obtain legal advice on issues arising from the request. However, it is important that any such meeting is arranged swiftly to ensure the final deadline can be met.

Step 2 must be completed within 10 calendar days of receiving the request

STEP 3

Arrange to provide the information

Following the decision as to how to deal with the request, the designated Officer will write to the requester to inform them that the information to which they are entitled to has been retrieved and confirm the method by which the information is to be provided to him/her or what steps are being taken by the Governing Body to deal with the request.

If the requester is agreeable, access may be made available by inspection only, however should the requester require a copy this should be supplied.

In most cases, we will ask the requester to collect the information from the School. This is in the interests of security: as it is likely in many cases that the information will contain sensitive personal data that could cause significant distress or even harm if lost or misdirected.

If possible and with their agreement, a meeting can be arranged with the requester to provide an opportunity to explain the information, in order to avoid any misinterpretations, discuss queries etc., relating to the information being disclosed and/or withheld.

Step 3 must be completed within 25 calendar days of receiving the request

STEP 4

Conclude the Request

All the steps agreed to be implemented by the Governing Body should now be implemented and all necessary actions confirmed to the requester.

Where possible, any information should be collected by the requester or a person acting on their behalf from the School or delivered in person by a Governing Body employee, if feasible. Before being provided with the information, the requester or their representative must show proof of identity – the need to do so will have been made clear to them in the letter confirming arrangements for the provision of the information. In compiling information beware of accidentally including personal information about other people.

Information should not be sent via post unless approval is first given by an Accountable Manager and that method of delivery has been specifically requested by the requester. Any information that is posted must be sent via recorded delivery. A

written record of delivery must be compiled in respect of any information which is hand delivered (e.g. by whom and when).

Step 4 must be completed within 30 calendar days of receiving the request

Administrative Practices

Separate files should be set up for each request and retained.

RIGHTS UNDER LEGISLATION

The Right to be informed

What information is an individual entitled to under the Legislation?

Under the Legislation, individuals will have the right to obtain:

- confirmation that their data is being processed;
- access to their personal data; and
- other supplementary information – this largely corresponds to the information that should be provided in a privacy notice (see Article 15).

What is the purpose of the right of access under Legislation?

The Legislation clarifies that the reason for allowing individuals to access their personal data is so that they are aware of and can verify the lawfulness of the processing (Recital 63).

Can I charge a fee for dealing with a subject access request?

The Governing Body must provide a copy of the information **free of charge**. However, the Governing Body can charge a 'reasonable fee' when a request is manifestly unfounded or excessive, particularly if it is repetitive.

The Governing Body may also charge a reasonable fee to comply with requests for further copies of the same information. This does not mean that the Governing Body can charge for all subsequent access requests.

The fee must be based on the administrative cost of providing the information.

How long do I have to comply?

Information must be provided without delay and at the latest within **one month of receipt**.

The Governing Body will be able to extend the period of compliance by a further two months where requests are complex or numerous. If this is the case, the Governing Body must inform the individual within one month of the receipt of the request and explain why the extension is necessary.

What if the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive?

Where requests are manifestly unfounded or excessive, in particular because they are repetitive, the Governing Body can:

- charge a reasonable fee taking into account the administrative costs of providing the information; or
- refuse to respond.

Where the Governing Body refuses to respond to a request, the Governing Body must explain why to the individual, informing them of their right to complain to the supervisory Governing Body and to a judicial remedy without undue delay and at the latest within one month.

How should the information be provided?

The Governing Body must verify the identity of the person making the request, using ‘reasonable means’.

If the request is made electronically, the Governing Body should provide the information in a commonly used electronic format.

The Legislation includes a best practice recommendation that, where possible, organisations should be able to provide remote access to a secure self-service system which would provide the individual with direct access to his or her information. It is recognised however this is not always possible

The right to obtain a copy of information or to access personal data through a remotely accessed secure system should not adversely affect the rights and freedoms of others.

What about requests for large amounts of personal data?

Where the Governing Body process a large quantity of information about an individual, the Legislation permits the Governing Body to ask the individual to specify the information the request relates to (Recital 63).

The Legislation does not include an exemption for requests that relate to large amounts of data, but the Governing Body may be able to consider whether the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive.

The Right to Rectification

What is the right to rectification?

Under Article 16 of the Legislation individuals have the right to have inaccurate personal data rectified. An individual may also be able to have incomplete personal data completed – although this will depend on the purposes for the processing. This may involve providing a supplementary statement to the incomplete data.

This right has close links to the accuracy principle of the Legislation (Article 5(1)(d)). However, although the Governing Body may have already taken steps to ensure that the personal data was accurate when the Governing Body obtained it; this right imposes a specific obligation to reconsider the accuracy upon request.

What do we need to do?

If the Governing Body receives a request for rectification the Governing Body should take reasonable steps to satisfy the Governing Body that the data is accurate and to rectify the data if necessary. The Governing Body should take into account the arguments and evidence provided by the data subject.

What steps are reasonable will depend, in particular, on the nature of the personal data and what it will be used for. The more important it is that the personal data is accurate, the greater the effort the Governing Body should put into checking its accuracy and, if necessary, taking steps to rectify it. For example, the Governing Body should make a greater effort to rectify inaccurate personal data if it is used to make significant decisions that will affect an individual or others, rather than trivial ones.

The Governing Body may also take into account any steps the Governing Body have already taken to verify the accuracy of the data prior to the challenge by the data subject.

When is data inaccurate?

The Legislation does not give a definition of the term accuracy. However, the Legislation states that personal data is inaccurate if it is incorrect or misleading as to any matter of fact.

What should we do about data that records a mistake?

Determining whether personal data is inaccurate can be more complex if the data refers to a mistake that has subsequently been resolved. It may be possible to argue that the record of the mistake is, in itself, accurate and should be kept. In such

circumstances the fact that a mistake was made and the correct information should also be included in the individuals data.

What should we do about data that records a disputed opinion?

It is also complex if the data in question records an opinion. Opinions are, by their very nature, subjective, and it can be difficult to conclude that the record of an opinion is inaccurate. As long as the record shows clearly that the information is an opinion and, where appropriate, whose opinion it is, it may be difficult to say that it is inaccurate and needs to be rectified.

What should we do while we are considering the accuracy?

Under Article 18 an individual has the right to request restriction of the processing of their personal data where they contest its accuracy and the Governing Body are checking it. As a matter of good practice, the Governing Body should restrict the processing of the personal data in question whilst the Governing Body is verifying its accuracy, whether or not the individual has exercised their right to restriction. For more information, see our guidance on the right to restriction.

What should we do if we are satisfied that the data is accurate?

The Governing Body should let the individual know if the Governing Body is satisfied that the personal data is accurate, and tell them that the Governing Body will not be amending the data. The Governing Body should explain the Governing Body's decision, and inform them of their right to make a complaint to the ICO or another supervisory Governing Body; and their ability to seek to enforce their rights through a judicial remedy.

It is also good practice to place a note on the Governing Body's system indicating that the individual challenges the accuracy of the data and their reasons for doing so.

Can we refuse to comply with the request for rectification for other reasons?

The Governing Body can refuse to comply with a request for rectification if the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive, taking into account whether the request is repetitive in nature.

If the Governing Body considers that a request is manifestly unfounded or excessive the Governing Body can:

- request a "reasonable fee" to deal with the request; or
- refuse to deal with the request.

In either case the Governing Body will need to justify the Governing Body's decision.

The Governing Body should base the reasonable fee on the administrative costs of complying with the request. If the Governing Body decides to charge a fee the Governing Body should contact the individual without undue delay and within one month. The Governing Body does not need to comply with the request until the Governing Body has received the fee.

What should we do if we refuse to comply with a request for rectification?

The Governing Body must inform the individual without undue delay and within one month of receipt of the request about:

- the reasons the Governing Body are not taking action;
- their right to make a complaint to the ICO or another supervisory Governing Body; and
- their ability to seek to enforce this right through a judicial remedy.

The Governing Body should also provide this information if the Governing Body requests a reasonable fee or need additional information to identify the individual.

How can we recognise a request?

The Legislation does not specify how to make a valid request. Therefore, an individual can make a request for rectification verbally or in writing. It can also be made to any part of the Governing Body's organisation and does not have to be to a specific person or contact point.

A request to rectify personal data does not need to mention the phrase 'request for rectification' or Article 16 of the Legislation to be a valid request. As long as the individual has challenged the accuracy of their data and has asked the Governing Body to correct it, or has asked that the Governing Body take steps to complete data held about them that is incomplete, this will be a valid request under Article 16.

This presents a challenge as any of the Governing Body's employees could receive a valid verbal request. However, the Governing Body has a legal responsibility to identify that an individual has made a request to the Governing Body and handle it accordingly. Therefore the Governing Body may need to consider which of the Governing Body's staff who regularly interact with individuals may need specific training to identify a request.

Additionally, it is good practice to have a policy for recording details of the requests the Governing Body receive, particularly those made by telephone or in person. The

Governing Body may wish to check with the requester that the Governing Body have understood their request, as this can help avoid later disputes about how the Governing Body have interpreted the request. We also recommend that the Governing Body keep a log of verbal requests.

Can we charge a fee?

No, in most cases the Governing Body cannot charge a fee to comply with a request for rectification.

However, as noted above, if the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive the Governing Body may charge a “reasonable fee” for the administrative costs of complying with the request.

How long do we have to comply?

The Governing Body must act upon the request without undue delay and at the latest within one month of receipt.

The Governing Body should calculate the time limit from the day after the Governing Body receive the request (whether the day after is a working day or not) until the corresponding calendar date in the next month.

Can we extend the time to respond to a request?

The Governing Body can extend the time to respond by a further two months if the request is complex or the Governing Body has received a number of requests from the individual. The Governing Body must let the individual know without undue delay and within one month of receiving their request and explain why the extension is necessary.

The circumstances in which the Governing Body can extend the time to respond can include further consideration of the accuracy of disputed data - although the Governing Body can only do this in complex cases - and the result may be that at the end of the extended time period the Governing Body inform the individual that the Governing Body consider the data in question to be accurate.

However, it is the ICO's view that it is unlikely to be reasonable to extend the time limit if:

- it is manifestly unfounded or excessive;
- an exemption applies; or
- the Governing Body is requesting proof of identity before considering the request.

Can we ask an individual for ID?

If the Governing Body has doubts about the identity of the person making the request the Governing Body can ask for more information. However, it is important that the Governing Body only request information that is necessary to confirm who they are. The key to this is proportionality. The Governing Body should take into account what data the Governing Body hold, the nature of the data, and what the Governing Body are using it for.

The Governing Body must let the individual know without undue delay and within one month that the Governing Body needs more information from them to confirm their identity. The Governing Body does not need to comply with the request until the Governing Body has received the additional information.

Do we have to tell other organisations if we rectify personal data?

If the Governing Body has disclosed the personal data to others, the Governing Body must contact each recipient and inform them of the rectification or completion of the personal data - unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. If asked to, the Governing Body must also inform the individual about these recipients.

The Legislation defines a recipient as a natural or legal person, public Governing Body, agency or other body to which the personal data are disclosed. The definition includes controllers, processors and persons who, under the direct Governing Body of the controller or processor, are authorised to process personal data.

The Right to Erasure

What is the right to erasure?

Under Article 17 of the Legislation individuals have the right to have personal data erased. This is also known as the 'right to be forgotten'. The right is not absolute and only applies in certain circumstances.

When does the right to erasure apply?

Individuals have the right to have their personal data erased if:

- the personal data is no longer necessary for the purpose which the Governing Body originally collected or processed it for;
- the Governing Body are relying on consent as the Governing Body's lawful basis for holding the data, and the individual withdraws their consent;
- the Governing Body are relying on legitimate interests as the Governing Body's basis for processing, the individual objects to the processing of their data, and there is no overriding legitimate interest to continue this processing;
- the Governing Body are processing the personal data for direct marketing purposes and the individual objects to that processing;
- the Governing Body have processed the personal data unlawfully (i.e. in breach of the lawfulness requirement of the 1st principle);
- the Governing Body have to do it to comply with a legal obligation; or
- the Governing Body has processed the personal data to offer information society services to a child.

How does the right to erasure apply to data collected from children?

There is an emphasis on the right to have personal data erased if the request relates to data collected from children. This reflects the enhanced protection of children's information, especially in online environments, under the Legislation.

Therefore, if the Governing Body process data collected from children, the Governing Body should give particular weight to any request for erasure if the processing of the data is based upon consent given by a child – especially any processing of their personal data on the internet. This is still the case when the data subject is no longer a child, because a child may not have been fully aware of the risks involved in the processing at the time of consent.

Do we have to tell other organisations about the erasure of personal data?

The Legislation specifies two circumstances where the Governing Body should tell other organisations about the erasure of personal data:

- the personal data has been disclosed to others; or
- the personal data has been made public in an online environment (for example on social networks, forums or websites).

If the Governing Body has disclosed the personal data to others, the Governing Body must contact each recipient and inform them of the erasure, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. If asked to, the Governing Body must also inform the individuals about these recipients.

The Legislation defines a recipient as a natural or legal person, public Governing Body, agency or other body to which the personal data are disclosed. The definition includes controllers, processors and persons who, under the direct Governing Body of the controller or processor, are authorised to process personal data.

Where personal data has been made public in an online environment, reasonable steps should be taken to inform other controllers who are processing the personal data to erase links to, copies or replication of that data. When deciding what steps are reasonable the Governing Body should take into account available technology and the cost of implementation.

When does the right to erasure not apply?

The right to erasure does not apply if processing is necessary for one of the following reasons:

- to exercise the right of freedom of expression and information;
- to comply with a legal obligation;
- for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official Governing Body;
- for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific research historical research or statistical purposes where erasure is likely to render impossible or seriously impair the achievement of that processing; or
- for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims.

The Legislation also specifies two circumstances where the right to erasure will not apply to special category data:

- if the processing is necessary for public health purposes in the public interest (e.g. 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); or

- if the processing is necessary for the purposes of preventative or occupational medicine (e.g. where the processing is necessary for the working capacity of an employee; for medical diagnosis; for the provision of health or social care; or for the management of health or social care systems or services). This only applies where the data is being processed by or under the responsibility of a professional subject to a legal obligation of professional secrecy (e.g. a health professional).

Can we refuse to comply with a request for other reasons?

The Governing Body can refuse to comply with a request for erasure if it is manifestly unfounded or excessive, taking into account whether the request is repetitive in nature.

If the Governing Body considers that a request is manifestly unfounded or excessive the Governing Body can:

- request a "reasonable fee" to deal with the request; or
- refuse to deal with the request.

In either case the Governing Body will need to justify the Governing Body's decision.

The Governing Body should base the reasonable fee on the administrative costs of complying with the request. If the Governing Body decides to charge a fee the Governing Body should contact the individual promptly and inform them. The Governing Body does not need to comply with the request until the Governing Body has received the fee.

There are other proposed exemptions from the right to erasure that are contained in the Data Protection Act 2018.

Please see advice of the Corporate Solicitor or Head of Legal Services where advice is required on whether to refuse to comply with a request.

What should we do if we refuse to comply with a request for erasure?

The Governing Body must inform the individual without undue delay and within one month of receipt of the request.

The Governing Body should inform the individual about:

- the reasons the Governing Body are not taking action;
- their right to make a complaint to the ICO or another supervisor authority; and
- their ability to seek to enforce this right through a judicial remedy.

The Governing Body should also provide this information if the Governing Body requests a reasonable fee or need additional information to identify the individual.

How do we recognise a request?

The Legislation does not specify how to make a valid request. Therefore, an individual can make a request for erasure verbally or in writing. It can also be made to any part of the Governing Body's organisation and does not have to be to a specific person or contact point.

A request does not have to include the phrase 'request for erasure', as long as one of the conditions listed above apply.

This presents a challenge as any of the Governing Body's employees could receive a valid verbal request. However, the Governing Body has a legal responsibility to identify that an individual has made a request to the Governing Body and handle it accordingly. Therefore the Governing Body may need to consider which of the Governing Body's staff who regularly interact with individuals may need specific training to identify a request.

Additionally, it is good practice to have a policy for recording details of the requests the Governing Body receive, particularly those made by telephone or in person. The Governing Body may wish to check with the requester that the Governing Body have understood their request, as this can help avoid later disputes about how the Governing Body have interpreted the request. We also recommend that the Governing Body keep a log of verbal requests.

Can we charge a fee?

No, in most cases the Governing Body cannot charge a fee to comply with a request for erasure.

However, as noted above, where the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive the Governing Body may charge a "reasonable fee" for the administrative costs of complying with the request.

How long do we have to comply?

The Governing Body must act upon the request without undue delay and at the latest within one month of receipt.

The Governing Body should calculate the time limit from the day after the Governing Body receive the request (whether the day after is a working day or not) until the corresponding calendar date in the next month.

Can we extend the time for a response?

The Governing Body can extend the time to respond by a further two months if the request is complex or the Governing Body has received a number of requests from the individual. The Governing Body must let the individual know without undue delay and within one month of receiving their request and explain why the extension is necessary.

However, it is the ICO's view that it is unlikely to be reasonable to extend the time limit if:

- it is manifestly unfounded or excessive;
- an exemption applies; or
- the Governing Body is requesting proof of identity before considering the request.

Can we ask an individual for ID?

If the Governing Body has doubts about the identity of the person making the request the Governing Body can ask for more information. However, it is important that the Governing Body only request information that is necessary to confirm who they are. The key to this is proportionality. The Governing Body should take into account what data the Governing Body hold, the nature of the data, and what the Governing Body are using it for.

The Governing Body must let the individual know without undue delay and within one month that the Governing Body needs more information from them to confirm their identity. The Governing Body does not need to comply with the request until the Governing Body has received the additional information.

Right to restrict processing

What is the right to restrict processing?

The Legislation gives individuals the right to restrict the processing of their personal data in certain circumstances. This means that an individual can limit the way that an organisation uses their data. This is an alternative to requesting the erasure of their data.

Individuals have the right to restrict the processing of their personal data where they have a particular reason for wanting the restriction. This may be because they have issues with the content of the information the Governing Body hold or how the Governing Body has processed their data. In most cases the Governing Body will not be required to restrict an individual's personal data indefinitely, but will need to have the restriction in place for a certain period of time.

When does the right to restrict processing apply?

Individuals have the right to request the Governing Body restrict the processing of their personal data in the following circumstances:

- the individual contests the accuracy of their personal data and the Governing Body are verifying the accuracy of the data;
- the data has been unlawfully processed (i.e. in breach of the lawfulness requirement of the first principle of the Legislation) and the individual opposes erasure and requests restriction instead;
- the Governing Body no longer need the personal data but the individual needs the Governing Body to keep it in order to establish, exercise or defend a legal claim; or
- the individual has objected to the Governing Body processing their data and the Governing Body are considering whether the Governing Body's legitimate grounds override those of the individual.

Although this is distinct from the right to rectification and the right to object, there are close links between those rights and the right to restrict processing:

if an individual has challenged the accuracy of their data and asked for the Governing Body to rectify it they also have a right to request the Governing Body restrict processing while the Governing Body consider their rectification request; or

- if an individual exercises their right to object under Article 21(1), they also have a right to request the Governing Body restrict processing while the Governing Body consider their objection request.

Therefore, as a matter of good practice the Governing Body should automatically restrict the processing whilst the Governing Body are considering its accuracy or the legitimate grounds for processing the personal data in question.

How do we restrict processing?

The Governing Body needs to have processes in place that enable the Governing Body to restrict personal data if required. It is important to note that the definition of processing includes a broad range of operations including collection, structuring, dissemination and erasure of data. Therefore, the Governing Body should use methods of restriction that are appropriate for the type of processing the Governing Body is carrying out.

The Legislation suggests a number of different methods that could be used to restrict data, such as:

- temporarily moving the data to another processing system;
- making the data unavailable to users; or
- temporarily removing published data from a website.

It is particularly important that the Governing Body consider how the Governing Body store personal data that the Governing Body no longer need to process but the individual has requested the Governing Body restrict (effectively requesting that the Governing Body do not erase the data).

If the Governing Body are using an automated filing system, the Governing Body need to use technical measures to ensure that any further processing cannot take place and that the data cannot be changed whilst the restriction is in place. The Governing Body should also note on the Governing Body's system that the processing of this data has been restricted.

Can we do anything with restricted data?

The Governing Body must not process the restricted data in any way **except to store it** unless:

- the Governing Body have the individual's consent;
- it is for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims;
- it is for the protection of the rights of another person (natural or legal); or
- it is for reasons of important public interest.

Do we have to tell other organisations about the restriction of personal data?

Yes. If the Governing Body has disclosed the personal data in question to others, the Governing Body must contact each recipient and inform them of the restriction of the personal data - unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. If asked to, the Governing Body must also inform the individual about these recipients.

The Legislation defines a recipient as a natural or legal person, public Governing Body, agency or other body to which the personal data are disclosed. The definition includes controllers, processors and persons who, under the direct Governing Body of the controller or processor, are authorised to process personal data.

When can we lift the restriction?

In many cases the restriction of processing is only temporary, specifically when the restriction is on the grounds that:

- the individual has disputed the accuracy of the personal data and the Governing Body are investigating this; or
- the individual has objected to the Governing Body processing their data on the basis that it is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or the purposes of the Governing Body's legitimate interests and the Governing Body are considering whether the Governing Body's legitimate grounds override those of the individual.

Once the Governing Body have made a decision on the accuracy of the data, or whether the Governing Body's legitimate grounds override those of the individual, the Governing Body may decide to lift the restriction.

If the Governing Body does this, the Governing Body must inform the individual **before** the Governing Body lifts the restriction.

As noted above, these two conditions are linked to the right to rectification (Article 16) and the right to object (Article 21). This means that if the Governing Body are informing the individual that the Governing Body are lifting the restriction (on the grounds that the Governing Body are satisfied that the data is accurate, or that the Governing Body's legitimate grounds override theirs) the Governing Body should also inform them of the reasons for the Governing Body's refusal to act upon their rights under Articles 16 or 21. The Governing Body will also need to inform them of their right to make a complaint to the ICO or another supervisory Governing Body; and their ability to seek a judicial remedy.

Can we refuse to comply with a request for restriction?

The Governing Body can refuse to comply with a request for restriction if the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive, taking into account whether the request is repetitive in nature.

If the Governing Body considers that a request is manifestly unfounded or excessive the Governing Body can:

- request a "reasonable fee" to deal with the request; or
- refuse to deal with the request.

In either case the Governing Body will need to justify the Governing Body's decision.

The Governing Body should base the reasonable fee on the administrative costs of complying with the request. If the Governing Body decides to charge a fee the Governing Body should contact the individual promptly and inform them. The Governing Body does not need to comply with the request until the Governing Body has received the fee.

There are other proposed exemptions from the right to erasure that are contained in the Data Protection Act 2018.

Please see advice of the Corporate Solicitor or Head of Legal Services where advice is required on whether to refuse to comply with a request.

What should we do if we refuse to comply with a request for restriction?

The Governing Body must inform the individual without undue delay and within one month of receipt of the request.

The Governing Body should inform the individual about:

- the reasons the Governing Body are not taking action;
- their right to make a complaint to the ICO or another supervisory authority; and
- their ability to seek to enforce this right through a judicial remedy.

The Governing Body should also provide this information if the Governing Body requests a reasonable fee or need additional information to identify the individual.

How do we recognise a request?

The Legislation does not specify how to make a valid request. Therefore, an individual can make a request for restriction verbally or in writing. It can also be made to any part of the Governing Body's organisation and does not have to be to a specific person or contact point.

A request does not have to include the phrase 'request for restriction', as long as one of the conditions listed above apply.

This presents a challenge as any of the Governing Body's employees could receive a valid verbal request. However, the Governing Body has a legal responsibility to identify that an individual has made a request to the Governing Body and handle it accordingly. Therefore the Governing Body may need to consider which of the Governing Body's staff who regularly interact with individuals may need specific training to identify a request.

Additionally, it is good practice to have a policy for recording details of the requests the Governing Body receive, particularly those made by telephone or in person. The Governing Body may wish to check with the requester that the Governing Body have understood their request, as this can help avoid later disputes about how the Governing Body have interpreted the request. We also recommend that the Governing Body keep a log of verbal requests.

Can we charge a fee?

No, in most cases the Governing Body cannot charge a fee to comply with a request for restriction.

However, as noted above, where the request is manifestly unfounded or excessive the Governing Body may charge a "reasonable fee" for the administrative costs of complying with the request.

How long do we have to comply?

The Governing Body must act upon the request without undue delay and at the latest within one month of receipt.

The Governing Body should calculate the time limit from the day after the Governing Body receive the request (whether the day after is a working day or not) until the corresponding calendar date in the next month.

Can we extend the time for a response?

The Governing Body can extend the time to respond by a further two months if the request is complex or the Governing Body has received a number of requests from the individual. The Governing Body must let the individual know within one month of receiving their request and explain why the extension is necessary.

However, it is the ICO's view that it is unlikely to be reasonable to extend the time limit if:

- it is manifestly unfounded or excessive;
- an exemption applies; or
- the Governing Body is requesting proof of identity before considering the request.

Can we ask an individual for ID?

If the Governing Body has doubts about the identity of the person making the request the Governing Body can ask for more information. However, it is important that the Governing Body only request information that is necessary to confirm who they are. The key to this is proportionality. The Governing Body should take into account what data the Governing Body hold, the nature of the data, and what the Governing Body are using it for.

The Governing Body must let the individual know without undue delay and within one month that the Governing Body needs more information from them to confirm their identity. The Governing Body does not need to comply with the request until the Governing Body has received the additional information.

Right to data portability

When does the right to data portability apply?

The right to data portability only applies:

- to personal data an individual has provided to a controller;
- where the processing is based on the individual's consent or for the performance of a contract; and
- when processing is carried out by automated means.

How do we comply?

The Governing Body must provide the personal data in a structured, commonly used and machine readable form. Open formats include CSV files. Machine readable means that the information is structured so that software can extract specific elements of the data. This enables other organisations to use the data.

The information must be provided free of charge.

If the individual requests it, the Governing Body may be required to transmit the data directly to another organisation if this is technically feasible. However, the Governing Body is not required to adopt or maintain processing systems that are technically compatible with other organisations.

If the personal data concerns more than one individual, the Governing Body must consider whether providing the information would prejudice the rights of any other individual.

How long do we have to comply?

The Governing Body must respond without undue delay, and within one month.

This can be extended by two months where the request is complex or the Governing Body receives a number of requests. The Governing Body must inform the individual within one month of the receipt of the request and explain why the extension is necessary.

Where the Governing Body are not taking action in response to a request, the Governing Body must explain why to the individual, informing them of their right to complain to the supervisory Governing Body and to a judicial remedy without undue delay and at the latest within one month.

Right to object

How do we comply with the right to object if we process personal data for the performance of a legal task or legitimate interests?

Individuals must have an objection on “grounds relating to his or her particular situation”.

The Governing Body must stop processing the personal data unless:

- the Governing Body can demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds for the processing, which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the individual; or
- the processing is for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims.

The Governing Body must inform individuals of their right to object “at the point of first communication” and in the Governing Body’s privacy notice.

This must be “explicitly brought to the attention of the data subject and shall be presented clearly and separately from any other information”.

How do we comply with the right to object if we process personal data for direct marketing purposes?

The Governing Body must stop processing personal data for direct marketing purposes as soon as the Governing Body receives an objection. There are no exemptions or grounds to refuse.

The Governing Body must deal with an objection to processing for direct marketing at any time and free of charge.

The Governing Body must inform individuals of their right to object “at the point of first communication” and in the Governing Body’s privacy notice.

This must be “explicitly brought to the attention of the data subject and shall be presented clearly and separately from any other information”.

How do we comply with the right to object if we process personal data for research purposes?

Individuals must have “grounds relating to his or her particular situation” in order to exercise their right to object to processing for research purposes.

If the Governing Body are conducting research where the processing of personal data is necessary for the performance of a public interest task, the Governing Body are not required to comply with an objection to the processing.

How do we comply with the right to object if my processing activities fall into any of the above categories and are carried out online?

The Governing Body must offer a way for individuals to object online.

Rights related to automated decision making including profiling

What is automated individual decision-making and profiling?

Automated individual decision-making is a decision made by automated means without any human involvement.

Automated individual decision-making does not have to involve profiling, although it often will do.

The Governing Body may obtain personal information about individuals from a variety of different sources. Internet searches, buying habits, lifestyle and behaviour data gathered from mobile phones, social networks, video surveillance systems and the Internet of Things are examples of the types of data organisations might collect.

Information is analysed to classify people into different groups or sectors, using algorithms and machine-learning. This analysis identifies links between different behaviours and characteristics to create profiles for individuals. There is more information about algorithms and machine-learning in our paper on big data, artificial intelligence, machine learning and data protection.

Based on the traits of others who appear similar, organisations use profiling to:

- find something out about individuals' preferences;
- predict their behaviour; and/or
- make decisions about them.

Automated individual decision-making and profiling can lead to quicker and more consistent decisions. But if they are used irresponsibly there are significant risks for individuals. The Legislation provisions are designed to address these risks.

What does the Legislation say about automated individual decision-making and profiling?

The Legislation restricts the Governing Body from making solely automated decisions, including those based on profiling, that have a legal or similarly significant effect on individuals.

For something to be solely automated there must be no human involvement in the decision-making process.

The restriction only covers solely automated individual decision-making that produces legal or similarly significant effects. These types of effect are not defined in the

Legislation, but the decision must have a serious negative impact on an individual to be caught by this provision.

A legal effect is something that adversely affects someone's legal rights. Similarly significant effects are more difficult to define but would include, for example, automatic refusal of an online credit application, and e-recruiting practices without human intervention.

When can we carry out this type of processing?

Solely automated individual decision-making - including profiling - with legal or similarly significant effects is restricted, although this restriction can be lifted in certain circumstances.

The Governing Body can **only** carry out solely automated decision-making with legal or similarly significant effects if the decision is:

- necessary for entering into or performance of a contract between an organisation and the individual;
- authorised by law (for example, for the purposes of fraud or tax evasion); or
- based on the individual's explicit consent.

If the Governing Body is using special category personal data the Governing Body can **only** carry out processing described in Article 22(1) if:

- the Governing Body have the individual's explicit consent; **or**
- the processing is necessary for reasons of substantial public interest.

What else do we need to consider?

Because this type of processing is considered to be high-risk the Legislation requires the Governing Body to carry out a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to show that the Governing Body have identified and assessed what those risks are and how the Governing Body will address them.

As well as restricting the circumstances in which the Governing Body can carry out solely automated individual decision-making (as described in Article 22(1)) the Legislation also:

- requires the Governing Body to give individuals specific information about the processing;
- obliges the Governing Body to take steps to prevent errors, bias and discrimination; and
- gives individuals rights to challenge and request a review of the decision.

These provisions are designed to increase individuals' understanding of how the Governing Body might be using their personal data.

The Governing Body must:

- provide meaningful information about the logic involved in the decision-making process, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences for the individual;
- use appropriate mathematical or statistical procedures;
- ensure that individuals can:
 - (a) obtain human intervention;
 - (b) express their point of view; and
 - (c) obtain an explanation of the decision and challenge it;
- put appropriate technical and organisational measures in place, so that the Governing Body can correct inaccuracies and minimise the risk of errors;
- secure personal data in a way that is proportionate to the risk to the interests and rights of the individual, and that prevents discriminatory effects.

What if Article 22 doesn't apply to our processing?

Article 22 applies to solely automated individual decision-making, including profiling, with legal or similarly significant effects.

If the Governing Body's processing does not match this definition then the Governing Body can continue to carry out profiling and automated decision-making.

But the Governing Body must still comply with the Legislation.

The Governing Body must identify and record the Governing Body's lawful basis for the processing.

The Governing Body needs to have processes in place so people can exercise their rights.

Individuals have a right to object to profiling in certain circumstances. The Governing Body must bring details of this right specifically to their attention.