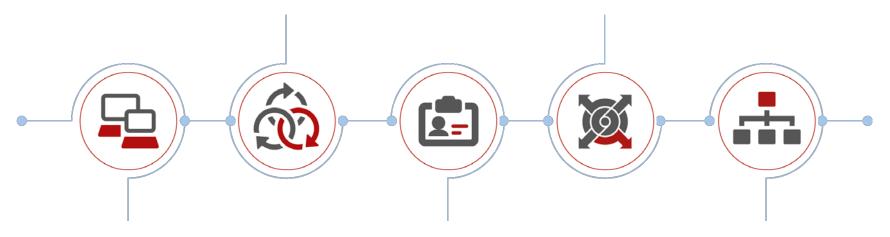
#### 5-Step Flowchart of Impact of Data Subject Rights

## STEP 2 Identify purposes of processing and legal basis

The Record of Processing must identify the purposes of processing each category of personal data. We also recommend that the legal basis of processing for each purpose is identified.

# STEP 4 Are there any exceptions/limitations?

Consider whether any exceptions or limitations apply to the Data Subject Rights identified. See table overleaf.



### STEP 1 Record of Processing

Art 30 GDPR requires a record of processing to be maintained which must include certain information about a controller's processing activities.

### STEP 3 Which DS Rights apply?

Consider which data subject rights apply based on the legal basis for processing identified under Step 2.

See table overleaf.

### STEP 5 System update required?

Consider what impact the identified Data Subject Rights will have on current systems and procedures.

Consider whether extra functionality should be built in.

### When Do Data Subject Rights Apply?

#### **LATHAM&WATKINS**

|   | Consent<br>Art. 6(1)(a)<br>GDPR | Contract<br>Art. 6(1)(b) GDPR | Legal<br>obligation<br>Art. 6(1)(c)<br>GDPR | Vital<br>interests<br>Art. 6(1)(d)<br>GDPR | Public<br>interest/<br>functions<br>Art. 6(1)(e) GDPR | Legitimate<br>interests<br>Art. 6(1)(f)<br>GDPR | Exceptions/Limitations   | Additional Considerations   |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Access<br>(Art 15 GDPR)   | $\overline{\checkmark}$         | $\overline{\checkmark}$       | $\overline{\checkmark}$                     | V  | $\overline{\checkmark}$                               | $\checkmark$                                    | If DC holds large quantities of PD, DC can ask DS to specify what PD or processing activities for request (R63). Local law exceptions can be applied.  | Cannot charge for first copy. Best practice is for DC to provide DS with remote access to a secure system to view PD (R63). Restrictions could be imposed in public interest (R73).   |
| Rectification<br>(Art 16 GDPR)  | $\overline{\checkmark}$         | $\overline{\checkmark}$       | $\overline{\checkmark}$                     | $\overline{\checkmark}$                    | $\overline{\checkmark}$                               | $\overline{\checkmark}$                         | Applicable where PD is inaccurate or incomplete.   | Restrictions could be imposed in public interest (R73).   |
| Erasure ('right to be<br>forgotten')<br>(Art 17 GDPR)                   | <b>V</b>                        |                               |   |  |   | V   | If processing necessary for: freedom of expression; compliance with EU/MS laws; public interest in the areas of public health; archiving purposes in the areas of public interest, scientific or historical research, or statistical purposes; or exercise or defence of legal claims.   | Right can also apply where PD no longer necessary for purpose of collection or processing is unlawful.  Where DC made PD public, DC must take reasonable steps to communicate erasure request to others. Right "particularly relevant" if consent given as a child when not fully aware of processing risks (R65). Restrictions could be imposed in public interest (R73).                                  |
| Restriction of<br>processing<br>(Art 18 GDPR)                           | <b>V</b>                        |                               | <b>V</b>                                    | V  |   | <b></b>   | Only applies where: accuracy of PD is contested, processing of PD is unlawful but DS prefers restriction to erasure; PD no longer required for purpose of processing but DS wants PD to be kept for establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims; and pending verification of legitimate interests legal basis for processing where relied upon by DC and objected to by the DS. | Where processing restricted PD can be stored without DS consent. PD can otherwise only be processed: with DS consent; for legal claims; for protection of rights of another natural/legal person; for reasons of public interest.  Restriction can be implemented by: temporarily moving PD to another processing system; making PD unavailable to users; temporarily removing published PD from a website. |
| Data portability<br>(Art 20 GDPR)                                       | $\overline{\checkmark}$         |                               |   |  |   |   | Right should not: adversely affect the rights and freedoms of others; or be exercised against DC processing PD in exercise of public duties.   | No duty on DCs to adopt/maintain compatible systems (R68). No prejudice to right of erasure (R68). Restrictions could be imposed in public interest (R73).  |
| Object<br>(Art 21 GDPR)   |                                 |                               |   |  | $\square$   | Ø   | DC may be able to demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds for the processing overriding DS right. No objection allowed where processing PD is for scientific, historical research or statistical purposes in the public interest.  | DS also has a right to object to processing of PD for direct marketing. Rights must be clearly stated at first communication with DS. Right to object to marketing should be presented clearly and separately from other information (R70). Restrictions could be imposed in public interest (R73).   |
| Automated individual decision-making, including profiling (Art 22 GDPR) |                                 |                               |   | <b>V</b>                                   | V   | <b>V</b>  | Only applicable where automated decisions are made about individuals that produce "legal effects" or similar significant effects.  | Processing should have safeguards (R71). DC should implement measures to ensure inaccurate PD is corrected (R71). Profiling based on sensitive PD only allowed under specific circumstances (R71).  |