

Brzmienie aktualne przepisu	Proponowana zmiana (treść przepisu w brzmieniu aktualnym z zaznaczonymi na niebiesko propozycjami zmian)	Komentarze
	<p><i>Article 1 Subject matter and objectives</i></p> <p>1. This Regulation lays down rules relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and rules relating to the free movement of personal data .</p> <p>2. This Regulation protects (...) fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons and in particular their right to the protection of personal data.</p> <p>3. The free movement of personal data between Member States shall neither be restricted nor prohibited for reasons connected with the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data <i>beyond the relevant provisions of this Regulation.</i></p>	<p><i>Rozporządzenie stosuje się bezpośrednio w Państwach Członkowskich, więc bardziej restrykcyjne zasady byłyby sprzeczne z istotą aktu legislacyjnego jakim jest rozporządzenie europejskie.</i></p> <p><i>Wyraźne ograniczenie do państw członkowskich tworzy wrażenie, że prawo krajowe mogłoby ograniczyć swobodny przepływ danych między Państwami Członkowskimi i państwem trzecim, tworząc wyjątek od przepisów Rozporządzenia. To byłoby sprzeczne z naturą Rozporządzenia I stad propozycje zmian.</i></p>
	<p><i>Article 4 Definitions</i></p> <p>For the purposes of this Regulation:</p> <p>(1) <u>'personal data' means any information</u></p>	<p><i>Definicja danych osobowych: Przez wiele lat, praktyka ochrony danych osobowych i prywatności kładła nacisk na potrzebę zastosowania zasady proporcjonalności bądź zasady racjonalności w definicji danych osobowych. Względny pewności prawa wymagają, aby zawrzeć zasadę proporcjonalności/racjonalności już w samym</i></p>

	<p>relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly (...) <i>by the controller or processor or third party under their instructions</i>, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that person, <i>unless it requires unproportionate cost or effort</i>.</p> <p>(2) (...);</p> <p>(2a) 'pseudonymous data' means personal data processed in such a way that the data cannot be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information, as long as such additional information is kept separately and subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure non-attribution ;</p> <p>(3) 'processing' means any operation or set of operations which is performed upon personal data or sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organization, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval,</p>	<p><i>przepisie. Byłoby to w zgodzie z odnośnym, bardziej uszczegółowionym, punktem preambuły, którego funkcją jest zapewnienie dodatkowych wskazówek interpretacyjnych.</i></p> <p><i>Ponadto, należy zwrócić uwagę, że definicja danych osobowych zależy od wielu czynników, które powodują, że w danych okolicznościach dane mogą być uważane za osobowe lub nie.</i></p> <p><i>Definicja ma zastosowanie w zakresie materii Rozporządzenia: tzn. w przypadkach przetwarzania przez administratora bądź podmiot przetwarzający – i w tym zakresie pojęcie danych osobowych ma charakter względny: to co jest bezpośrednio i pośrednio identyfikowalne dla przetwarzającego administratora/podmiotu, może nie być takim dla innej strony. Obowiązki wynikające z Rozporządzenia stosują się w do administratora i podmiotu przetwarzającego, a także, za jej zgodą, do stron trzecich. Jednakże chodzi tylko o takie trzecie strony, które działają w imieniu administratora lub podmiotu przetwarzającego.</i></p> <p>Definicje “third party” i “recipient” – w obecnym brzmieniu nie są zrozumiałe. Zgodnie z dyrektywą, “third party” to zwykle administrator lub ewentualnie podmiot, który nie działa w imieniu oryginalnego administratora. Nie ma żadnego powodu, aby dodatkowo tworzyć definicje “recipient”, która nie dodaje nic nowego do materii Rozporządzenia.</p> <p>Definicja siedziby głównej: propozycje zmian wynikają stąd, że definicja ta powinna zostać oparta o obiektywne kryteria, które są łatwe w</p>
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	<p>consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, or erasure ;</p> <p>(3a) <u>'restriction of processing' means the marking of stored personal data with the aim of limiting their processing in the future ;</u></p> <p>(4) (...);</p> <p>(5) 'controller' means the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body which alone or jointly with others determines the purposes, conditions and means of the processing of personal data; where the purposes, conditions and means of processing are determined by Union law or Member State law, the controller or the specific criteria for his nomination may be designated by Union law or by Member State law;</p> <p>(6) 'processor' means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller ;</p> <p><u>[(6a) 'third party' shall mean any natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body other than the data subject, the controller, the processor and the persons who, under the direct</u></p>	<p><i>implementacji oraz z jasną priorytetyzacją kryteriów, która zapobiednie zjawisku “forum shopping”</i></p> <p><i>Definicja przedstawiciela: proponowane zmiany wynikają z wniosku, że brak jest uzasadnienia dla dyskryminacji (co mogłoby być zreszta sprzeczne z prawem europejskim) zagranicznych administratorów, którzy wyznaczyli przedstawiciela w Unii Europejskiej.</i></p>
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authority of the controller or the processor, are authorized to process the data;]

(7) 'recipient' means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body **other than the data subject, the data controller or the data processor** to which the personal data are disclosed; **however regulatory authorities which may receive personal data in the exercise of their functions shall not be regarded as recipients.**

(9) '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 ;

(10) 'genetic data' means all personal data relating to the genetic characteristics of an individual **that have been inherited or acquired, resulting from an analysis of a biological sample from the individual in question, (...)** ;

(11) 'biometric data' means any personal data resulting from specific technical processing relating to the physical, physiological or behavioural characteristics of an individual which **confirms the** (...) unique

identification of that individual, such as facial images, or dactyloscopic data ;

(12) 'data concerning health' means such information related to the physical or mental health of an individual, which reveal information about (...) health status or treatments (...) of an individual ;

(12a) 'profiling' means any form of automated processing of personal data intended to create or use a personal profile by evaluating personal aspects relating to a natural person, in particular the analysis and prediction of aspects concerning performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, or interests, reliability or behaviour, location or movements ;

replace by: (13) 'main establishment' means as regards the controller, the place of its establishment in the Union where the main decisions as to the purposes, conditions and means of the processing of personal data are taken, *and if it is unclear where such decisions are taken in the Union*, the main establishment is the place *of the controller's head office where the main processing activities in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller in the Union take place*. As regards the processor, 'main establishment' **means the place of its establishment in the Union where the processor determines the means of the processing, and**

if it is unclear where such determinations are made in the Union, the main establishment is the place of the processor's ~~its central administration~~ head office in the Union. Where a group of undertakings or an organisation has several establishments acting both as a controller and as a processor for different types of processing activities in the Union, 'main establishment' means the place considered to be the main establishment when it is acting in its capacity of as a controller;

(13)

['main establishment' means

– as regards the controller, the place of its establishment in the Union where the main decisions as to the purposes, conditions and means of the processing of personal data are taken; if no decisions as to the purposes, conditions and means of the processing of personal data are taken in the Union, (...) the place where the main processing activities in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller in the Union take place ;.

– as regards the processor, the place of its central administration in the European Union, and, if it has no central administration in the European Union, the

	<p><u>place where the main processing activities take place;]</u></p> <p>(14) 'representative' means any natural or legal person established in the Union who, explicitly designated by the controller, <u>represents</u> the controller with regard to the obligations of the controller under this Regulation <u>and may be addressed, in addition to or instead of the controller, by the supervisory authority <i>of the Member state where the representative is established in accordance with article 25(3)</i> for the purposes of ensuring compliance with this Regulation ;</u></p> <p>(15) 'enterprise' means any <u>natural or legal person</u> engaged in an <u>economic activity</u>, irrespective of its legal form, (...) including (...) partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity;</p> <p>(16) 'group of undertakings' means a controlling undertaking and its controlled undertakings ;</p> <p>(17) 'binding corporate rules' means personal data protection policies which are adhered to by a controller or processor established on the territory of a Member State of the Union for transfers or a set of transfers of personal data to a controller or processor in one or more third countries within a group of</p>	
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	<p>undertakings;</p> <p>(18) [‘child’ means any person below the age of 18 years;]</p> <p>(19) ‘supervisory authority’ means a public authority which is established by a Member State pursuant to Article 46;</p> <p>(...);</p> <p>(20) ‘Information Society service’ means any service as defined by Article 1 (2) of Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services .</p>	
	<p>2a. <u>Where proportionate in relation to the processing activities , the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall include the implementation of:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>appropriate data protection policies by the controller ;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>mechanisms to ensure that the time limits established for the erasure and restriction of personal data are observed .</u></p>	

	<p><i>Article 6 Lawfulness of processing</i></p> <p>1. Processing of personal data shall be lawful only if and to the extent that at least one of the following applies:</p> <p>(a) the data subject has given consent to the processing of their personal data for one or more specific purposes ;</p> <p>(b) processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is party or in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract;</p> <p>(c) processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject;</p> <p>(d) processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or another person ;</p> <p>(e) processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller;</p> <p>(f) processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by <u>the controller or by a controller to which the data are disclosed</u> except where</p>	<p><i>Kryteria określające cel przetwarzania powinny być precyzyjne i łatwe do zastosowania – tak nie jest w aktualnym brzmieniu przepisów w literze d) i e), które proponują bardzo rozmyte kryteria. Daletgo proponujemy wykreslenie tych punktów. Ponadto, należy zwrócić uwagę, że zgodność z celem przetwarzania jest zupełnie odrębną kategorią od środków ochrony (“safeguards”), które stosują się do samego procesu przetwarzania danych, a nie do jego celu.</i></p>
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such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data, in particular where the data subject is a child. This subparagraph shall not apply to processing carried out by public authorities in the exercise of their public duties .

2. (...)

3. The basis for the processing referred to in points (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 must be provided for in:

(a) Union law, or

(b) **national** law of the Member State to which the controller is subject.

The purpose of the processing shall be determined in this legal basis **or as regards the processing referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1, be necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the authority.** Within the limits of this Regulation, the controller, processing operations and processing procedures, including measures to ensure lawful and fair processing, may be specified in this legal basis.

	<p>3a. <u>In order to ascertain whether a purpose of further processing is compatible with the one for which the data are initially collected, the controller shall take into account:</u></p> <p><u>(a) any link between the purposes for which the data have been collected and the purposes of the intended further processing;</u></p> <p><u>(b) the context in which the data have been collected (...);</u></p> <p><u>(c) the nature of the personal data;</u></p> <p><u>(d) the possible consequences of the intended further processing for data subjects (...);</u></p> <p><u>(e) appropriate safeguards;</u></p> <p>4. Where the purpose of further processing is incompatible with the one for which the personal data have been collected, the <u>further</u> processing must have a legal basis at least in one of the grounds referred to in points (a) to (e) of paragraph 1 . .</p> <p>5. (...).</p>	
	<p><i>Article 8 Processing of personal data of a child</i></p>	

	<p>1. (...) <u>Where Article 6 (1)(a) applies</u>, in relation to the offering of information society services directly to a child , the processing of personal data of a child below the age of 13 years shall only be lawful if and to the extent that <u>such consent</u> is given or authorised by the child's parent or <u>guardian</u>.</p> <p>The controller shall make reasonable efforts to <u>verify in such cases that</u> consent is given <u>or authorised by the child's parent or guardian</u> , taking into consideration available technology.</p> <p>2. Paragraph 1 shall not affect the general contract law of Member States such as the rules on the validity, formation or effect of a contract in relation to a child .</p> <p>3. [The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 86 for the purpose of further specifying the criteria and requirements for the methods to obtain verifiable consent referred to in paragraph 1(...).]</p> <p>4. The Commission may lay down standard forms for specific methods to obtain verifiable consent referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure</p>	
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	referred to in Article 87(2)] .	
	<p><i>Article 9 Processing of special categories of personal data</i></p> <p>1. The processing of personal data, revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religion or <u>philosophical</u> beliefs, trade-union membership, and the processing of genetic data or data concerning health or sex life or criminal convictions <u>and offences</u> or related security measures shall be prohibited.</p> <p>2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if one of the following applies:</p> <p>.....</p> <p><u>a) the data subject has given his explicit consent to the processing of those data,</u></p> <p>(b) processing is necessary for the purposes of carrying out the obligations and exercising specific rights of the controller in the field of employment law in so far as it is authorised by Union law or Member State law providing for adequate safeguards ; or</p> <p>(c) processing is necessary to protect the vital</p>	<p><i>Proponowna zmiany obejmują:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>wprowadzenie wyraźnej zgody jako podstawy do przetwarzania specjalnych kategorii danych.</i> - <i>Usunięcie terminu “ważny” przy pojęciu “interes publiczny” – wydaje się, że wystarczy ustalenie, czy interes publiczny zachodzi, czy nie.</i>

	<p>interests of the data subject or of another person where the data subject is physically or legally incapable of giving consent; or</p> <p>(d) processing is carried out in the course of its legitimate activities with appropriate safeguards by a foundation, association or any other non-profit-seeking 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 data are not disclosed outside that body without the consent of the data subjects; or</p> <p>(e) the processing relates to personal data which are manifestly made public by the data subject; or</p> <p>(f) processing is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims ; or</p> <p>(g) processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out <u>for reasons of important</u> public interest, on the basis of Union law or Member State law which shall provide for suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's legitimate interests ;</p>	
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	<p>(h) processing of data concerning health is necessary for health purposes and subject to the conditions and safeguards referred to in Article 81 ; or</p> <p>(i) processing is necessary for historical, statistical or scientific (...) purposes subject to the conditions and safeguards referred to in Article 83.</p> <p>(j) (...)</p> <p><i>2a Processing of data relating to criminal convictions <u>and offences</u> or related security measures may be carried out either under the control of official authority or when the processing is necessary for compliance with a legal or regulatory obligation to which a controller is subject, or for the performance of a task carried out for reasons of important public interest (...), and in so far as authorised by Union law or Member State law providing for adequate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of data subjects . A complete register of criminal convictions may be kept only under the control of official authority.</i></p> <p>3. (...)</p>	
<p><i>Article 10 Processing not <u>requiring</u></i></p>		<p><i>Popieramy przepis w aktualnym brzmieniu</i></p>

<p><i>identification</i></p> <p>1. <u>If the purposes for which a controller processes personal data do not require the identification of a data subject by the controller</u>, the controller shall not be obliged to acquire (...) additional information in order to identify the data subject for the sole purpose of complying with (...) this Regulation. .</p> <p><u>2. Where, in such cases the controller does not know the identity of the data subject, articles 15, 16, 17, 17a, 17b, 18 and 19 do not apply except where the data subject, for the purpose of exercising his or her rights under these articles, provides additional information allowing his or her identification .</u></p>		
<p><i>Article 11 Transparent information and communication</i></p> <p>1. (...)</p>		

2. (...).		
	<p><i>Article 12 <u>Transparent information, communication and modalities for exercising the rights of the data subject</u></i></p> <p>1. The controller shall <u>take appropriate measures to provide any information referred to in Articles 14, 14a and 20(4) and any communication under Articles 15 to 19 and 32 relating to the processing of personal data to the data subject in an intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language (...)</u> . <u>The information shall be provided in writing, or where appropriate, electronically or by other means.</u></p> <p>1a . The controller shall <u>facilitate the exercise of data subject rights under Articles 15 to 19 (...).</u> (...).</p> <p>2. The controller shall <u>provide the information referred to in Articles 15 and 20(4) and information on action taken on a request under Articles 16 to 19 to the data subject without undue delay and at the latest within one month of receipt of the request (...).</u> This period may be <u>extended</u> for a further <u>two months</u> when <u>necessary, taking into account the complexity of the</u></p>	<p><i>Proponowana zmiana w ust. 4a wynika stąd, że ust. 4a znajduje uzasadnienie tylko w przypadkach określonych w Art. 10. Gdyby więc ust. 4a przewidywał możliwość odstępstwa od Art. 10, cały Art. 10 zostałby pozbawiony znaczenia.</i></p>

request and the number of requests. Where the extended period applies, the data subject shall be informed within one month of receipt of the request of the reasons for the delay.

3. If the controller does not take action on the request of the data subject, the controller shall inform the data subject without delay and at the latest within one month of receipt of the request of the reasons for not taking action and on the possibility of lodging a complaint to a supervisory authority (...).

4. Information provided under Articles 14 and 14a (...) and any communication under Articles **16 to 19** and **32** shall be provided free of charge. Where requests from a data subject are (...) manifestly unfounded or excessive, in particular because of their repetitive character, the controller (...) may **refuse to act on** the request. In that case, the controller shall bear the burden of demonstrating the manifestly unfounded or excessive character of the request.

4a. *Without prejudice to Article 10*, where the controller has reasonable doubts concerning the identity of the individual making the request referred to in Articles 15 to

	<p>19, the controller may request the provision of additional information necessary to confirm the identity of the data subject.</p> <p>5. (...).</p> <p>6. (...).</p>	
	<p>Article 13 Rights in relation to recipients</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p><i>Proponujemy skreślenie przepisu ze względu na brak potrzeby wyróżniania kategorii "recipients" (zob. Uwagi wyżej)</i></p>
<p><i>Article 14 Information to be provided where the data are collected from the data subject</i></p> <p>1. Where personal data relating to a data subject are collected <u>from the data subject</u>, the controller shall (...), <u>at the time when personal data are obtained</u>, provide the data subject with the following information:</p> <p>(a) the identity and the contact details of the controller and, if any, of the controller's representative; <u>the controller may also include the contact details</u> of the data protection officer, <u>if</u></p>		

<p><u>any</u>;</p> <p>(b) the purposes of the processing for which the personal data are intended (...);</p> <p>1a. <u>In addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the controller shall provide the data subject with any further information necessary to ensure fair and transparent processing in respect of the data subject , having regard to the specific circumstances and context in which the personal data are processed (...)</u> :</p> <p>(a) (...);</p> <p>(b) <u>where the processing is based on point (f) of Article 6(1), the legitimate interests pursued by the controller;</u></p> <p>(c) the recipients or categories of recipients of the personal data ;</p> <p>(d) where applicable, that the controller intends to transfer <u>personal</u></p>		
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<p><u>data to a recipient in a third country or international organisation;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>the existence of the right to request from the controller access to and rectification or erasure of the personal data or restriction of processing of personal data concerning the data subject and to object to the processing of such personal data, [including for direct marketing purposes];</u></p> <p>(f) <u>the right to lodge a complaint to a supervisory authority (...)</u> ;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) <u>whether the provision of personal data is a statutory or contractual requirement, or a requirement necessary to enter into a contract, as well as the possible consequences of failure to provide such data</u> ; and</p> <p><i>(h) the existence of profiling referred to in Article 20(1) and (3) and</i></p>		
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<p><i>information concerning the logic involved in the profiling, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such profiling of the data subject.</i></p> <p>2. (...).</p> <p>3. (...).</p> <p>4. (...).</p> <p>5. Paragraphs 1 and <u>1a</u> shall not apply where <u>and insofar as</u> the data subject already has the information (...).</p> <p>6. (...).</p> <p>7. (...).</p> <p>8. (...).</p>		
	<p><i>Proponujemy skreślić cały przepis lub ewentualnie wprowadzić następujące zmiany:</i></p> <p><u>Article 14 a Information to be provided where the data have not been obtained from the data subject</u></p> <p>1. <u>Where personal data have not been obtained from the data subject</u>, the controller shall provide the data</p>	<p><i>Dyrektywa przewiduje obowiązek informacyjny w przypadkach, w których dane osobowe zostały zebrane bezpośrednio przez administratora oraz w szczególnych innych przypadkach. Nie ma zatem potrzeby wprowadzania Art. 14a I proponujemy skreślenie tego przepisu.</i></p> <p><i>Gdyby jednak przepis ten miał pozostać, konieczne jest zachowanie zasady racjonalności proporcjonalności oraz pozostałych kwestii związanych z przetwarzaniem danych</i></p>

	<p>subject with the following information:</p> <p>(a) the identity and the contact details of the controller and, if any, of the controller's representative; <u>the controller may also include the contact details of the data protection officer, if any;</u></p> <p>(b) the purposes of the processing for which the personal data are intended.</p> <p>2. <u>In addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the controller shall provide the data subject with any further information necessary to ensure fair and transparent processing in respect of the data subject, having regard to the specific circumstances and context in which the personal data are processed, (...):</u></p> <p>(a) <u>the categories of personal data concerned;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>(...)</u></p> <p>(c) <u>where the processing is based on point (f) of Article 6(1), the legitimate interests pursued by the controller;</u></p> <p>(d) the recipients or categories of recipients of the personal data;</p> <p>(e) the existence of the right to request from the</p>	<p><i>pseudonomowych.</i></p>
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	<p>controller access to and rectification or erasure of the personal data concerning the data subject and to object to the processing of such personal data[, <u>including for direct marketing purposes</u>];</p> <p>(f) the right to lodge a complaint to a supervisory authority (...);</p> <p>(g) <u>the origin of the personal data, unless the data originate from publicly accessible sources ;</u></p> <p><i>(h) the existence of profiling referred to in Article 20(1) and (3) and information concerning the logic involved in the profiling, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such profiling of the data subject.</i></p> <p>3. The controller shall provide the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2-:</p> <p>(a) (...) <u>within a reasonable period after obtaining the data, having regard to the specific circumstances in which the data are processed, or</u></p> <p>(b) if a disclosure to another recipient is envisaged, at the latest when the data are first disclosed.</p> <p>4. Paragraphs 1 to <u>3</u> shall not apply where <u>and</u></p>	
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	<p><u>insofar as:</u></p> <p>(a) the data subject already has the information; or</p> <p>(b) the provision of such information <u>in particular when processing personal data for historical, statistical or scientific purposes</u> <u>proves impossible or would involve a disproportionate effort</u> or is likely to render impossible or to seriously impair the achievement of such purposes; <u>in such cases the controller shall take appropriate measures to protect the data subject's legitimate interests , for example by using pseudonymous data ; or</u></p> <p>(c) <u>obtaining or disclosure is expressly laid down by Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject, which provides appropriate measures to protect the data subject's legitimate interests;</u> or</p> <p>(d) <u>where the data originate from publicly available sources ; or</u></p> <p>(e) <u>where the data must remain confidential in accordance with a legal provision or because of the overriding legitimate interests of another person .</u></p> <p>5. (...).</p>	
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	6. (...).	
	<p><i>Article 15 Right of access for the data subject</i></p> <p>1. The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller at <u>reasonable intervals</u>, on request, and without an excessive charge, confirmation as to whether or not personal data <u>concerning him or her</u> are being processed, <i>without prejudice to article 10</i>. Where such personal data are being processed, the controller shall provide a copy of the personal data undergoing processing and the following information to the data subject:</p> <p>(a) the purposes of the processing ;</p> <p>(b) (...)</p> <p>(c) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data have been <u>or will</u> be disclosed, in particular to recipients in third countries-;</p> <p>(d) where possible, the envisaged <u>period</u> for which the personal data will be stored;</p> <p>(e) the existence of the right to request from the controller rectification or erasure of personal data</p>	<p><i>Lit. h – propozycja usunięcie przepisu: informacja o logice profilowania jest już częścią obowiązków informacyjnych – nie jest uzasadnione powtarzanie tego wymogu w tym przepisie, który dotyczy prawa dostępu.</i></p> <p><i>Ust. 1 – w przepisie powinno znaleźć się odwołanie do Art. 10, ponieważ to prawo może nie być egzekwowalne w szczególnych przypadkach określonych w Art. 10.</i></p> <p><i>Ust. 1a – proponujemy skreślenie – proponowany przepis nakładałby niepotrzebne obciążenia administracyjne – podczas gdy kluczowe znaczenie ma informacja odnośnie instrumentu regulującego, który stosuje dany podmiot (np. BCR albo safe harbour)</i></p> <p><i>Ust. 5 – proponujemy skreślenie – blankietowe wyłączenie wykorzystania statystycznego jest nieuzasadnione, chyba że chodzi o przetwarzanie danych które nie pozwalają na weryfikację danych osób, takich jak dane pseudonimowe lub przypadki z Art. 10. W takim przypadku, przetwarzanie w celach statystycznych powinno zostać wyłączone, jednak nie na podstawie wyłączenia dla statystyki, tylko a podstawie Art. 10, poprzez wyłączenie dla przetwarzania danych pseudonimowych.</i></p>

	<p>concerning the data subject or to object to the processing of such personal data;</p> <p>(f) the right to lodge a complaint to a supervisory authority (...);</p> <p>(g) <u>where the personal data are not collected from the data subject</u>, any available information as to their source;</p> <p>(h) in the case of decisions referred to in Article 20, knowledge of the logic involved in any automated data processing as well as the significance and envisaged consequences of such processing;</p> <p>1a. <u>Where personal data are transferred to a third country, the data subject shall have the right to obtain a copy of the appropriate safeguards relating to the transfer</u>;</p> <p>2. (...)Where personal data supplied by the data subject are processed by automated means and in a structured and commonly used format, the controller shall on request provide a copy of the data concerning the data subject in that format to the data subject.</p> <p>3. (...).</p>	
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	<p>4. (...).</p> <p>5. [The rights provided for in this Article do not apply when data are processed only for historical, statistical, or scientific purposes and the conditions in Article 83(1a) are met] .</p>	
	<p><i>Article 16 Right to rectification</i></p> <p>1. (...) The data subject shall have the right— to obtain from the controller the rectification of personal data <u>concerning him or her</u> which are inaccurate. <u>Having regard to the purposes for which data were processed</u>, the data subject shall without prejudice to article 10, have the right to obtain completion of incomplete personal data, including by <u>means of providing a supplementary</u> (...) statement.</p> <p>2. [The rights provided for in this Article do not apply when data are processed only for historical, statistical, or scientific purposes and the conditions in Article 83(1a) are met.]</p>	<p><i>Ust. 1 - w przepisie powinno znaleźć się odwołanie do Art. 10, ponieważ to prawo może nie być egzekwowalne w szczególnych przypadkach określonych w Art. 10.</i></p> <p><i>Ust. 2 – proponujemy skreślenie – blankietowe wyłączenie wykorzystania statystycznego jest nieuzasadnione, chyba że chodzi o przetwarzanie danych które nie pozwalają na weryfikację danych osób, takich jak dane pseudonimowe lub przypadki z Art. 10. W takim przypadku, przetwarzanie w celach statystycznych powinno zostać wyłączone, jednak nie na podstawie wyłączenia dla statystyki, tylko a podstawie Art. 10, poprzez wyłączenie dla przetwarzania danych pseudonimowych.</i></p>
	<p><i>Article 17 Right to be forgotten and to erasure</i></p> <p>1. The (...) controller shall have the obligation to</p>	<p><i>Ten przepis jest nadal nadmiernie skomplikowany. Aby mógł być stosowany w praktyce, jest konieczne, aby przypisać kolejno dane działania określonym</i></p>

	<p>erase personal data <u>without undue delay (...)</u> and the data subject shall have the right to obtain the erasure of <u>personal data without undue delay (...)</u> where one of the following grounds applies:</p> <p>(a) the data are no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed;</p> <p>(b) the data subject withdraws consent on which the processing is based according to point (a) of Article 6(1) (...) and (...) there is no other legal ground for the processing of the data;</p> <p>(c) the data subject objects to the processing of personal data and <u>there are no overriding legitimate grounds for the processing pursuant to Article 19(1) or the data subject objects to the processing of personal data pursuant to Article 19(2);</u></p> <p>(d) <u>the data have been unlawfully processed;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>the data have to be erased for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject .</u></p> <p>2. (...).</p> <p>2a. Where the initial controller (...) has made the</p>	<p><i>stronom. Należy przy tym rozróżnić pomiędzy oryginalnym administratorem, który udostępnił dane publicznie oraz resztą stron (proponowana zmiana ust. 2a).</i></p> <p><i>Ust. 3 lit a) Wolność słowa nie powinna być ograniczona do swobody informacji dziennikarskiej i swobody wypowiedzi artystycznej, to jest coś więcej. Odniesienie do proceduralnych środków ochronnych o znaczeniu prawnym jest również konieczne.</i></p>
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*personal data public and is obliged pursuant to paragraph 1 to erase the data, **the initial controller, taking account of available technology**, shall take (...) reasonable steps , including technical measures, (...) to inform **other controllers** which are processing **the data**, that a data subject requests them to erase any links to, or copy or replication of that personal data .*

3. Paragraphs 1 **and 2a** shall not apply to the extent that (...) processing of the personal data is necessary:

(a) for exercising the right of freedom of expression and the right to provide information in accordance with Article 80 and until a competent administrative or judicial authority has determined the erasure of personal data after legal analysis of impact of this measure with respect to other fundamental rights

(b) for compliance with a legal obligation to process the personal data by Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject **or for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller** ;

(c) for reasons of public interest in

	<p>the area of public health in accordance with Article 81 ;</p> <p>(d) for historical, statistical and scientific (...) purposes in accordance with Article 83;]</p> <p>(e) (...);</p> <p>(f) (...);</p> <p>(g) <u>for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims</u> .</p> <p>4. (...).</p> <p>5. (...).</p>	
	<p>Article 17a Right to restriction of processing</p> <p>1. ————— The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the restriction of the processing of personal data where:</p> <p>(a) ————— the accuracy of the data is contested by the data subject, for a period enabling the controller to verify the accuracy of the data ;</p> <p>(b) ————— the controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but they are required <u>by the data subject</u> for the establishment, exercise or</p>	<p><i>Proponujemy skreślić. Sformułowanie tego przepisu jest nadmiernie skomplikowane. Przepis nie wydaje się konieczny w Rozporządzeniu.</i></p>

~~defence of legal claims;~~

~~(e) — he or she has objected to processing pursuant to Article 19(1) pending the verification whether the legitimate grounds of the controller override those of the data subject;~~

~~2. — (...)~~

~~3. — Where processing of personal data has been restricted under paragraph 1, such data may, with the exception of storage, only be processed with the data subject'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 .~~

~~4. — A data subject who obtained the restriction of processing pursuant to paragraph 1(a) or (c) shall be informed by the controller before the restriction of processing is lifted .(...)~~

~~5. — (...).~~

~~5a. — [The rights provided for in this Article do not apply when data are processed only for historical, statistical, or scientific purposes and the conditions in~~

	Article 83(1a) are met.] :	
	<p>Article 17b Notification obligation regarding rectification or erasure</p> <p>The controller shall communicate any rectification, erasure or restriction of processing carried out in accordance with Articles 16, 17(1) and 17a to each recipient to whom the data have been disclosed, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort.</p>	
<p><i>Article 18 Right to data portability</i></p> <p>1. (...).</p> <p>2. Where the data subject has provided personal data and the processing, (...) based on consent or on a contract , <u>is carried on in an automated processing system,</u> the data subject shall have the right to <u>withdraw these data in a form which permits the data subject to transmit them</u></p>		

<p><u>into another automated processing system without hinderance from the controller from whom the personal data are withdrawn .</u></p> <p><u>2a. The right referred to in paragraph 2 shall be without prejudice to intellectual property rights.</u></p> <p>[3. The Commission may specify (...) the technical standards, modalities and procedures for the transmission of personal data pursuant to paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 87(2).]</p> <p>4. <u>[The rights provided for in Article 18 do not apply when data are processed only for historical, statistical, or scientific purposes and the conditions in Article 83(1A) are met.] .</u></p>		
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*Article 19 **Right to object***

1. The data subject shall have the right to object, on reasoned grounds relating to his or her particular situation, at any time to the processing of personal data concerning him or her which is based on points (e) and (f) of Article 6(1) ; the personal data shall no longer be processed unless the controller demonstrates (...) legitimate grounds for the processing which override the interests or (...) rights and freedoms of the data subject .

1a. (...) Where an objection is upheld pursuant to paragraph 1 (...), the controller shall no longer (...) process the personal data concerned except for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims .

2. Where personal data are processed for direct marketing purposes, the data subject shall have the

<p>right to object free of charge <u>at any time</u> to the processing of personal data <u>concerning him or her</u> for such marketing. This right shall be explicitly <u>brought to the attention of</u> the data subject (...) <u>and shall be presented</u> clearly <u>and separately</u> from <u>any other</u> information .</p> <p><u>2a. Where the data subject objects to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the personal data shall no longer be processed for such purposes .</u></p> <p>3. (...).</p> <p><u>4. [The rights provided for in this Article do not apply to personal data which are processed only for historical, statistical, or scientific purposes and the conditions in Article 83(1A) are met].</u></p>		
	<p><i>Article 20 Decisions based on profiling</i></p> <p>1. Every <u>data subject</u> shall have the right not to be</p>	<p><i>Ust. 3a - Rekomendujemy przeniesienie postanowień o marketingu bezpośrednim do Art. 19 - nie jest jasne/brakuje uzasadnienia, dlatego profilowanie nie może być wykonywane dla celów marketingu bezpośredniego, kiedy to profilowanie</i></p>

	<p>subject to a decision based solely on profiling which produces legal effects concerning him or her (...) or adversely affects (...) him or her unless such processing:</p> <p>(a) is carried out in the course of the entering into, or performance of, a contract <u>between the data subject and a data controller (...)</u> and suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's legitimate interests have been adduced, such as the rights of the data subject to obtain human intervention on the part of the controller, to express his or her point of view, and to contest the decision³ or</p> <p>(b) is (...) authorized by Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject and which also lays down suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's legitimate interests; or</p> <p>(c) is based on the data subject's consent, subject to the conditions laid down in Article 7 (...).</p> <p>2. (...).</p> <p>3. <u>Profiling shall not (...):</u></p> <p>(a) be carried on for direct marketing purposes unless suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's legitimate interests, such as the processing of</p>	<p><i>nie powoduje konsekwencji prawnych / negatywnych konsekwencji. Marketing bezpośredni jest objęty przepisami Rozporządzenia, które ustanawiają określone środki ochrony, do których odnosi się przepis.</i></p> <p><i>To samo dotyczy ust. 3 b) "suitable safeguards" are to przepisy Rozporządzenia, które stosują się do przetwarzania danych wrażliwych. Takie otwarte sformułowanie wprowadza niepewność prawną i interpretacyjną.</i></p>
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	<p>pseudonymous data, (...) are in place and the data subject has not objected to the processing pursuant Article 19(2) ;</p> <p>(b) be based on special categories of personal data referred to in Article 9(1), unless Article 9(2) <i>and other safeguards under this Regulation apply.</i> and (...) suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's legitimate interests are in place.</p> <p>4. (...).</p> <p>5. (...).</p>	
	<p><i>Article 21 Restrictions</i></p> <p>1. Union or Member State law <u>to which the data controller or processor is subject</u> may restrict by way of a legislative measure the scope of the obligations and rights provided for in points (a) to (e) of Article 5 and Articles 11 to 20 and Article 32, when such a restriction constitutes a necessary and proportionate measure in a democratic society to safeguard :</p> <p>(aa) national security;</p> <p>(ab) <u>defence</u>;</p>	

	<p>(a) public security;</p> <p>(b) the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences;</p> <p>(c) other <u>important objectives of general</u> public interests of the Union or of a Member State , in particular an important economic or financial interest of the Union or of a Member State, including , monetary, budgetary and taxation matters and the protection of market stability and integrity;</p> <p>(d) the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of breaches of ethics for regulated professions;</p> <p>(e) a monitoring, inspection or regulatory function connected, even occasionally, with the exercise of official authority in cases referred to in (a), (b), (c) and (d);</p> <p>(f) the protection of the data subject or the rights and freedoms of others .</p> <p>2. Any legislative measure referred to in paragraph 1 shall contain specific provisions at least as to <u>the purposes of the processing or categories of processing, the scope of the restrictions introduced, the specification</u></p>	
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	of the controller or categories of controllers and the applicable safeguards taking into account of the nature, scope and purposes of the processing and the risks for the <u>rights and freedoms of data subjects</u> .	
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