

## Data Subject Information

Registration no.:	<b>29000-148/306/2018.RAV</b>
<b>Title of data processing</b>	<b>Image and sound recording using a body camera</b>
<b>The purpose of data processing</b>	The taking, recording, and handling of images by means of a body camera used in connection with police measures and the duties performed.
<b>Legal basis of data processing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Article 5 (1) a) of Act CXII of 2011 on the Right of Informational Self-Determination and on Freedom of Information (hereafter: Infotv.);</li> <li>– Article 42 (1) of Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police (hereafter: Rtv.);</li> </ul>
<b>Categories of personal data processed</b>	<p><u>Personal data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the image and behaviour of the people in the area monitored by the body camera;</li> <li>– audio recording of the police measure;</li> </ul>
<b>Duration of retention of processed personal data, aspects of determining the duration</b>	<p>Based on Article 42 (7) a) and (8)-(9) of the Rtv.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the recording is kept for 30 days;</li> <li>– for the purposes of providing data and information necessary for the initiation and conduct of minor offence or criminal proceedings, where data or information indicating that such an act has been committed is obtained within 30 days, the time limit for processing may be extended by a maximum of 30 days;</li> <li>– if the recording is to be used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a)</i> in criminal, minor offence or other administrative proceedings for a criminal offence, minor offence, or traffic offence;</li> <li><i>b)</i> in the performance of the Police's duties for the purposes of which clandestine information gathering may be conducted,</li> <li><i>c)</i> to identify a wanted person or object;</li> <li><i>d)</i> to examine in administrative proceedings;</li> <li><i>e)</i> to exercise the rights of the data subject;</li> <li><i>f)</i> to establish the identity of the person concerned, the rules of the underlying procedure apply to the processing of the data.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Addressees of data forwarding</b>	<p>Based on Article 42 (6) a) and d) of the Rtv.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the proceeding authority in criminal, minor offence or other administrative proceedings for a criminal offence, minor offence, or traffic offence;</li> <li>– the Police or the National Tax and Customs Administration when performing tasks in which clandestine information gathering may be conducted;</li> <li>– national security services, for the performance of their statutory tasks;</li> <li>– the authority to identify a wanted person or object;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the authority to examine the legality of police action in administrative proceedings;</li> <li>– the organisation authorised to provide emergency services for the purpose of organising, coordinating, and managing the performance of the tasks defined in Articles 94-96 of Act CLIV of 1997 on Health Care.</li> </ul>
<b>Source of the personal data processed</b>	Data relating to persons and vehicles within the field of view of the body camera.
<b>Name and contact details of the processor</b>	<b>IdomSoft Ltd.</b> Seat: 1138 Budapest, Váci út 133.
<p><b>Rights of the data subject</b></p> <p>As regards data processing, by way of the data protection official of the organization dealing with data procession:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>can request information on data processing and may ask for access to data processed in connection with his/her person,</b></li> <li>– <b>in case of inaccurate data, may ask for rectification, or completion in case of incomplete data,</b></li> <li>– <b>request the erasure of data processed,</b></li> <li>– <b>may ask for a restriction of data processing.</b></li> </ul> <p>As regards data processing by police data processing units, the right to data portability cannot be exercised.</p> <p>The person concerned, <b>based on an information request</b>, may learn (if it is not subject to a restriction based on interest specified in a legal act) if a police data processing unit processes his/her data and is entitled to receive information in connection with data processed related to his/her person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– for what purpose is his/her data processed,</li> <li>– what is the legal basis for data processing,</li> <li>– since when and until when is his/her data processed (duration),</li> <li>– what data are processed - is entitled to receive a copy of it,</li> <li>– addressees of the personal data and categories of the addressees,</li> <li>– forwarding to a third country or international organization,</li> <li>– rights concerning data processing,</li> <li>– legal remedy possibilities.</li> </ul> <p>The police data processing unit shall reply to <b>requests for information and access</b> within 30 days. For additional copies of the processed personal data of the person concerned, the police data processing unit may request a reasonable fee based on administrative costs. In certain cases (such as prevention or fighting crimes), the police data processing unit may deny providing information. In this case, the reply includes the legal provision providing a ground for denying information and also information on legal remedies.</p> <p>In the case of a request for <b>rectification (modification) of data</b>, the data subject must substantiate the accuracy of the data requested to be amended and must also prove that the person entitled to the amendment is the person who requests the amendment.</p> <p>If it is not clear whether the data processed is correct or accurate, the police data processing unit does not correct the data, but only flags it, i.e., indicates that it has been challenged by the data subject, but it may not be incorrect. The data controller shall, without undue delay, correct inaccurate personal data or supplement the data concerned by the request, after</p>	

confirming the authenticity of the request. The police data processing unit shall notify the data subject of the correction or flagging.

They also have the right to object at any time, on grounds relating to your particular situation, to the processing of their personal data necessary for the performance of tasks carried out in the exercise of official authority vested in the police authority, and to the processing of data based on legitimate interest. In that case, the police authority may no longer process the personal data, unless the police authority proves that the processing is justified by compelling legitimate grounds which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the data subject or are related to the establishment, exercise, or defence of legal claims.

However, the deletion or blocking of data may not be carried out by the police data controller if the processing is necessary for the exercise of public authority, the performance of a legal obligation or for the establishment, exercise, or defence of legal claims, as they are obliged to use and register such data. The police data processing unit shall notify the data subject of the erasure or blocking.

**A request for restriction of processing** shall be complied with by the police data processing unit if one of the following conditions is met:

- the data subject contests the accuracy of the personal data, in which case the restriction applies for the period of time necessary to allow the controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data,
- the data processing is unlawful, and the data subject opposes the erasure of the data and instead requests the restriction of their use,
- the controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but the data subject requests them for the establishment, exercise, or defence of legal claims or against the processing concerning him or her.

If the data is subject to a restriction, personal data other than storage may only be processed:

- with the consent of the data subject,
- to bring, assert or defend legal claims,
- to protect the rights of another natural or legal person, or
- based on an important public interest of the European Union or of a Member State.

The police data processing unit shall inform the data subject in advance of the lifting of the restriction on processing.

If the data subject considers that the processing is in breach of the provisions of the relevant regulation or that the processing of his or her personal data by the police data processing unit is prejudicial, he or she should contact the data protection official with the complaint. All complaints will be investigated.

**If, despite having received a response to your complaint, you still have a grievance about the way your data is handled by the police data controller or you wish to contact the data protection authority directly, you can lodge a complaint with the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information, whose contact details can be found at <https://www.naih.hu/1.1-kapcsolat,-elerhet-seg.html>.**

To protect your data, you have the right to apply to the courts, which will rule on the case out of turn. In this case, you can decide whether to bring your claim in the court of your domicile

(permanent address) or the court of your residence (temporary address) (<https://birosag.hu/torvenyszekek>).

You can find the court in your place of residence or domicile at <https://birosag.hu/birosag-kereso> .