

PROCEDURE FOR THE EXERCISE OF RIGHTS BY DATA SUBJECTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLES 15 -23 OF REGULATION 679/2016.

EU Directive 679/2016 on personal data protection provides for the safeguard of data subjects' rights as one of its key principles.

These rights allow the data subject to control the typology of data used, the modality of treatment, as well as to limit or to object data use and to delete personal data under certain circumstances

The corollary to these rights is the right to lodge a complaint with the supervisory authority and have judicial protection in case of infringement of this Regulation by non authorized or unlawful treatment of personal data.

This procedure first of all determines such rights and defines the deadlines and modalities of exercise. Finally it identifies the subject in charge of handling the case.

The purpose of this procedure is to help data subjects in exercising their rights pursuant to article 12, paragraph 2.

RIGHTS OF THE DATA SUBJECT

Article 15

Right of access by the data subject

A. The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller confirmation as to whether or not personal data concerning him or her are being processed, and, where that is the case, access to the personal data and the following information:

a) the purposes of treatment;

b) the categories of personal data concerned;

c) the recipients or categories of recipient to whom the personal data have been or will be disclosed, in particular recipients in third countries or international organisations;

d) where possible, the envisaged period for which the personal data will be stored, or, if not possible, the criteria used to determine that period;

e) the existence of the right to request from the controller rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing of personal data concerning the data subject or to object to such processing;

f) the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority;

g) where the personal data are not collected from the data subject, any available information as to their source;

h) the existence of automated decision-making, including profiling, referred to in [Article 22\(1\)](#) and (4) and, at least in those cases, meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing for the data subject.

2. Where personal data are transferred to a third country or to an international organisation, the data subject shall have the right to be informed of the appropriate safeguards pursuant to [Article 46](#) relating to the transfer.

3. The controller shall provide a copy of the personal data undergoing processing. ²For any further copies requested by the data subject, the controller may charge a reasonable fee based on administrative costs. ³Where the data subject makes the request by electronic means, and unless otherwise requested by the data subject, the information shall be provided in a commonly used electronic form.

4. The right to obtain a copy referred to in paragraph 3 shall not adversely affect the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 16

Right of Rectification

The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller without undue delay the rectification of inaccurate personal data concerning him or her. ²Taking into account the purposes of the processing, the data subject shall have the right to have incomplete personal data completed, including by means of providing a supplementary statement.

Article 17

Right to erasure ('right to be forgotten')

1. The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data concerning him or her without undue delay and the controller shall have the obligation to erase personal data without undue delay where one of the following grounds applies:

- a) the personal data are no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed;
- b) the data subject withdraws consent on which the processing is based according to point (a) of [Article 6\(1\)](#), or point (a) of [Article 9\(2\)](#), and where there is no other legal ground for the processing;
- c) the data subject objects to the processing pursuant to [Article 21\(1\)](#) and there are no overriding legitimate grounds for the processing, or the data subject objects to the processing pursuant to [Article 21\(2\)](#);
- d) the personal data have been unlawfully processed;
- e) the personal data have to be erased for compliance with a legal obligation in Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject;
- f) the personal data have been collected in relation to the offer of information society services referred to in [Article 8\(1\)](#).

2. Where the controller has made the personal data public and is obliged pursuant to paragraph 1 to erase the personal data, the controller, taking account of available technology and the cost of implementation, shall take reasonable steps, including technical measures, to inform controllers which are processing the personal data that the data subject has requested the erasure by such controllers of any links to, or copy or replication of, those personal data.

3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the extent that processing is necessary:

- a) for exercising the right of freedom of expression and information;
- b) for compliance with a legal obligation which requires processing 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 the area of public health in accordance with points (h) and (i) of [Article 9\(2\)](#) as well as [Article 9\(3\)](#);
- d) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with [Article 89\(1\)](#) in so far as the right referred to in paragraph 1 is likely to render impossible or seriously impair the achievement of the objectives of that processing; or
- e) for the establishment, exercise or defense of legal claims.

Article 18

Right to restriction of treatment

The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller restriction of processing where one of the following applies:

- a) the accuracy of the personal data is contested by the data subject, for a period enabling the controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
- b) the processing is unlawful and the data subject opposes the erasure of the personal data and requests the restriction of their use instead;
- c) the controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but they are required by the data subject for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims;
- d) the data subject has objected to processing pursuant to [Article 21\(1\)](#) pending the verification whether the legitimate grounds of the controller override those of the data subject.

2. Where processing has been restricted under paragraph 1, such personal data shall, 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 of the Union or of a Member State.

3. A data subject who has obtained restriction of processing pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be informed by the controller before the restriction of processing is lifted.

Article 19

Notification obligation regarding rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing

The controller shall communicate any rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing carried out in accordance with [Article 16](#), [Article 17\(1\)](#) and [Article 18](#) to each recipient to whom the personal data have been disclosed, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. ²The controller shall inform the data subject about those recipients if the data subject requests it.

Article 20

Right to data portability

The data subject shall have the right to receive the personal data concerning him or her, which he or she has provided to a controller, in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format and have the right to transmit those data to another controller without hindrance from the controller to which the personal data have been provided, where:

- a) the processing is based on consent pursuant to point (a) of [Article 6\(1\)](#) or point (a) of [Article 9\(2\)](#) or on a contract pursuant to point (b) of [Article 6\(1\)](#); and
- b) the processing is carried out by automated means.
- c) In exercising his or her right to data portability pursuant to paragraph 1, the data subject shall have the right to have the personal data transmitted directly from one controller to another, where technically feasible.

2. The exercise of the right referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be without prejudice to [Article 17](#). ²That right shall not apply to processing necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller.

3. The right referred to in paragraph 1 shall not adversely affect the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 21

Right to Object

1. The data subject shall have the right to object, on grounds relating to his or her particular situation, at any time to processing of personal data concerning him or her which is based on point (e) or (f) of [Article 6\(1\)](#), including profiling based on those provisions. ²The controller shall no longer process the personal data unless the controller demonstrates compelling legitimate grounds for the processing which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the data subject or 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 right to object at any time to processing of personal data concerning him or her for such marketing, which includes profiling to the extent that it is related to such direct marketing.
3. Where the data subject objects to processing for direct marketing purposes, the personal data shall no longer be processed for such purposes.
4. At the latest at the time of the first communication with the data subject, the right referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be explicitly brought to the attention of the data subject and shall be presented clearly and separately from any other information.
5. In the context of the use of information society services, and notwithstanding [Directive 2002/58/EC](#), the data subject may exercise his or her right to object by automated means using technical specifications.
6. Where personal data are processed for scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes pursuant to [Article 89\(1\)](#), the data subject, on grounds relating to his or her particular situation, shall have the right to object to processing of personal data concerning him or her, unless the processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out for reasons of public interest.

Article 22

Automated individual decision-making, including profiling

1. The data subject shall have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if the decision:
 - a) is necessary for entering into, or performance of, a contract between the data subject and a data controller;
 - 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 rights and freedoms and legitimate interests; or
 - c) is based on the data subject's explicit consent.
3. In the cases referred to in points (a) and (c) of paragraph 2, the data controller shall implement suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, at least the right to obtain human intervention on the part of the controller, to express his or her point of view and to contest the decision.
4. Decisions referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be based on special categories of personal data referred to in [Article 9\(1\)](#), unless point (a) or (g) of [Article 9\(2\)](#) applies and suitable measures to safeguard the data subject's rights and freedoms and legitimate interests are in place.

Article 23

Limitations

1. Union or Member State law to which the data controller or processor is subject may restrict by way of a legislative measure the scope of the obligations and rights provided for in [Articles 12 to 22](#) and [Article 34](#), as well as [Article 5](#) in so far as its provisions correspond to the rights and obligations provided for in [Articles 12 to 22](#), when such a restriction respects the essence of the fundamental rights and freedoms and is a necessary and proportionate measure in a democratic society to safeguard:
 - a) national security;
 - b) defense;

c) public security;

d) the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, including the safeguarding against and the prevention of threats to public security;

e) other important objectives of general public interest 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, public health and social security;

f) the protection of judicial independence and judicial proceedings;

g) the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of breaches of ethics for regulated professions;

h) a monitoring, inspection or regulatory function connected, even occasionally, to the exercise of official authority in the cases referred to in points (a) to (e) and (g);

i) the protection of the data subject or the rights and freedoms of others;

l) the enforcement of civil law claims.

2. In particular, any legislative measure referred to in paragraph 1 shall contain specific provisions at least, where relevant, as to:

a) the purposes of the processing or categories of processing;

b) the categories of personal data;

c) the scope of the restrictions introduced;

d) the safeguards to prevent abuse or unlawful access or transfer;

e) the specification of the controller or categories of controllers;

f) the storage periods and the applicable safeguards taking into account the nature, scope and purposes of the processing or categories of processing;

g) the risks to the rights and freedoms of data subjects; and

h) the right of data subjects to be informed about the restriction, unless that may be prejudicial to the purpose of the restriction.

Judicial protection

EU Directive 679/2016 , in Chapter VIII, provides for the appeal to judicial protection by the data subject.

In particular Art. 77 (Right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority), art.78 (Right to an effective judicial appeal against a supervisory authority) and Art. 79 (Right to an effective judicial appeal against a controller or processor)

MODALITIES OF EXERCISE OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSE

The data subject's rights can be exercised by e-mail, pec, registered mail .

To do so, the data subject can download the relevant form at www.alinari.it in the section "Privacy policy".

To exercise such rights, the data subject can write to the following mail address: faf.toscana@alinari.it.

The data controller , directly or through a delegate, provides the data subject with the information required without undue delay and within 30 days from receiving the request.

Such deadline may be extended by 60 days, if necessary , in consideration of the complexity and of the number of requests. The data controller informs the data subject about this extension and the reasons for the delay , within 30 days from receiving the request. Should the data subject present the request through electronic media , the information is given, wherever possible, by electronic media as well, unless differently indicated by the data subject.

Should the data controller not fulfill the request by the data subject, the data controller will inform the data subject without delay and at latest within 30 days from receiving the request about the reasons for non-fulfilment and of the possibility to lodge a complaint to the controlling authorities or to lodge a judicial appeal.

The information provided by the data subject and any other communication and action undertaken are free of charge.

Should the data subject's request be unfounded or exaggerated , or particularly repetitive, the data controller can:

a) charge the data subject with a reasonable amount in consideration of the administrative costs of providing information equal to 30,00 euro per communication or undertake the requested action ; or

b) refuse to fulfill the request.

The data controller has the duty to demonstrate the groundlessness or excessiveness of the request.

Should the data controller have reasonable doubts as to the identity of the physical person presenting the request pursuant to article 15-21, the data controller can ask for additional information deemed necessary to confirm the data subject's identity.