

# INFORMATION OF PROCESSING OF DATA

*For those submitting an abstract for the “Hungarian Jewish Congress (1868-69)” conference*

According to Section 20, paragraph (1) Act CXII of 2011 on the Right of Informational Self-Determination and on Freedom of Information (InfoAct) and Section 12 (1) of REGULATION (EU) 2016/679 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation, GDPR)

Eötvös Loránd University hereby inform those submitting a conference proposal (abstract) about processing their data.

## **For what purpose do we process your data? (Purpose of processing of data):**

The organisation of the conference *“Unhealed Breach” or a Good Divorce? The Hungarian Jewish Congress (1868-69) and the “Schism” in Historical Perspective*, including the double-blind peer-review process. Note, however, that personal data will not be handed over to third parties (external reviewers) in the review process.

## **Which of your data are processed in the University? (Registered data):**

The names, email addresses and institutional affiliation of the authors of the abstracts.

## **Who is concerned? (Data subjects):**

Applicants of the abovementioned conference.

## **Why can we process your data? (Legal basis (claim) of the processing of data):**

The data subject has given consent to the processing of his or her personal data for the above mentioned specific purpose.

## **Who is the Data Controller?**

**Department of Assyriology and Hebrew Studies**  
**Eötvös Loránd University**  
1053 Budapest, Egyetem tér 1-3.,

## **How long do we process your data? (Duration of data processing):**

As long as we need them for the preparation of the conference and the ensuing administration, but not longer than 31 December 2019.

## **Your rights:**

1. Transparent information, communication and modalities for the exercise of the rights of the data subject – **You can ask for information concerning your data, at any time;**
2. Right of access by the data subject – **You can access your data at any time;**
3. Right to erasure (‘right to be forgotten’), right to restriction of processing – **Did you find a mistake? Tell us, we will correct!**
4. Information to be provided where personal data have not been obtained from the data subject – **We inform you, if your data are forwarded;**
5. Right to data portability (if we process your data on the basis of your consent/contract the processing is carried out by automated means) – **if you need, we will give you your data;**
6. Right to object - **you can object, at any time to processing of your personal data ;**
7. The right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling – **tell us, if you are concerned!;**
8. The right to legal remedy: in the case of breach of your rights, you can turn to the data protection officer, to the **National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information, or you can sue a claim to the court.**

**Data protection officer of the University:**

Dr. Kinga Rigó  
Rector's Cabinet  
1053 Budapest, Ferenciek tere 6.  
Tel.: +3614116500/2855.  
Email: [strategia@rk.elte.hu](mailto:strategia@rk.elte.hu)

**National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information**

1125 Budapest, Szilágyi Erzsébet fasor 22/c.  
[www.naih.hu](http://www.naih.hu)  
Tel.: +36-1-391-1400

**The court:**

You can sue for a claim according to your place of residence.

## 1ST APPENDIX to information of processing of data

### Details concerning the rights of data subjects

For the purposes of this information sheet (and of GDPR), **'data subject' shall mean** a natural person who has been identified by reference to specific personal data, or who can be identified, directly or indirectly; **'personal data'** means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person (Article 4. ff GDPR and Section 3. of InfoAct).

#### **Rights of the data subject according to Chapter III. of the GDPR**

1. Transparent information, communication and modalities for the exercise of the rights of the data subject;
2. Right of access by the data subject;
3. Right to erasure ('right to be forgotten'), right to restriction of processing;
4. Information to be provided where personal data have not been obtained from the data subject;
5. Right to data portability (if we process your data on the basis of your consent/contract the processing is carried out by automated means. );
6. Right to object;
7. The right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling;
8. The right to legal remedy: in the case of any breach of your rights, you can turn to the data protection officer of Eötvös Loránd University, to the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information, or you can sue a claim to the court.

#### **You can read the explanation of the rights below:**

1. Transparent information, communication and modalities for the exercise of the rights of the data subject (Article 12-14 of GDPR)  
With this information sheet, the controller provides the information relating to processing to the data subject referred to in GDPR.  
If the data subject asks, further detailed oral information can be given, if the data subject proves his or her identity.
2. Right of access by the data subject (Article 15 of GDPR)  
The data subject 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 the processing;
  - (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) of GDPR 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.
3. Rectification and erasure (Article 16 of GDPR )
  - 3.1. Right to rectification (Article 16 of GDPR )  
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. Taking 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.
  - 3.2. Right to erasure ('right to be forgotten') (Article 17 of GDPR )

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) of GDPR, and where there is no other legal ground for the processing;
- (c) the data subject objects to the processing pursuant to Article 21(1) of GDPR 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) of GDPR.

### 3.3. Right to restriction of processing (Article 18 of GDPR)

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 defense of legal claims;
- (d) the data subject has objected to processing pursuant to Article 21(1) of GDPR pending the verification whether the legitimate grounds of the controller override those of the data subject.

The controller shall provide information on action taken on a request under Articles 15 to 22 to the data subject without undue delay and in any event within one month of receipt of the request. That period may be extended by two further months where necessary, taking into account the complexity and number of the requests. The controller shall inform the data subject of any such extension within one month of receipt of the request, together with the reasons for the delay. Where the data subject makes the request by electronic form means, the information shall be provided by electronic means where possible, unless otherwise requested by the data subject. (Article 12.3 of GDPR)

### 4. Notification obligation regarding rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing (Article 19 of GDPR)

The controller shall communicate any rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing carried out in accordance with GDPR 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. The controller shall inform the data subject about those recipients if the data subject requests it.

### 5. Right to data portability (Article 20 of GDPR)

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 or on a contract; and
- (b) the processing is carried out by automated means.

In exercising his or her right to data portability, the data subject shall have the right to have the personal data transmitted directly from one controller to another, where technically feasible.

The exercise of this right shall be without prejudice to the right to be forgotten.

### 6. Right to object (Article 21 of GDPR)

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) of the GDPR, including profiling based on those provisions. The 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.

### 7. Automated individual decision-making, including profiling (Article 22 of GDPR)

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.

This provision 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 authorised 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.

In this case, 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.

## 8. Legal remedy – alternative possibilities

### 8.1. Data protection officer (Article 24 of InfoAct, Article 39 of GDPR)

The data protection officer has to monitor compliance with GDPR, with other Union or Member State data protection provisions and with the policies of the controller or processor in relation to the protection of personal data, including the assignment of responsibilities, awareness-raising and training of staff involved in processing operations, and the related audits (Article 39 of GDPR)

Data protection officer of the University:

Dr. Kinga Rigó

Rector's Cabinet

1053 Budapest, Ferenciek tere 6.

Tel.: +3614116500/2855.

Email: [strategia@rk.elte.hu](mailto:strategia@rk.elte.hu)

### 8.2. Investigation of the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (Article 52-58 of InfoAc), 57., 77. Article of GDPR

Any person shall have the right to notify the Authority and request an investigation alleging an infringement relating to his or her personal data or concerning the exercise of the rights of access to public information or information of public interest, or if there is imminent danger of such infringement.

The Authority may refuse the notification without examination thereof as to merits if the infringement alleged in the notification is considered minor, or the notification is anonymous. You can find further reasons for rejection in Section 53. of the InfoAct.

National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information

1125 Budapest,

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### 8.3. Right to an effective judicial remedy against a controller or processor (Section 22. Of InfoAct. Article 79 of GDPR)

Without prejudice to any available administrative or non-judicial remedy, including the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory, each data subject has the right to an effective judicial remedy where he or she considers that his or her rights under GDPR have been infringed as a result of the processing of his or her personal data in non-compliance with GDPR.

Proceedings against a controller or a processor shall be brought before the courts of the Member State where the controller or processor has an establishment. Alternatively, such proceedings may be brought before the courts of the Member State where the data subject has his or her habitual residence, unless the controller or processor is a public authority of a Member State acting in the exercise of its public powers.