

Know your rights

Law No. 1.565 of December 3, 2024 grants a number of rights to the data subjects. These, totaling 8, are as follows:



Right to be informed: a person must be informed in a clear and understandable manner about the use of their personal data, namely what data are collected, by whom, and for what purpose.

Example: a sign posted at the entrance of a store featuring at least a pictogram of a camera and the procedures for exercising the rights of the data subjects informs them of the installation of a video surveillance system on the premises

[For more information, refer to [Information to be provided to the data subjects](#)]



Right of access: a person may request confirmation from the data controller as to whether or not their data are being processed, and if so, to have them communicated to them in a readable and comprehensible form.

Example: an employee can request the contents of his or her HR file



Right to rectification: a person may request, with supporting documents, that inaccurate or incomplete data be corrected or completed.

Example: following his or her marriage, an employee can request the Human Resources Department to change his or her legal name.



Right to erasure: a person may request, in very specific cases defined by the Law, that his or her data be erased, whether or not they are public.

Example: a person who has subscribed to a newsletter has the right to request that his or her e-mail address be deleted from the mailing list if he or she no longer wishes to receive the newsletter.



Right to restriction of processing: a person can request of the data controller that certain personal data must **temporarily** no longer be processed except for storage purposes.

Example: a person who disputes the accuracy of his or her data may ask the data controller to 'freeze' their processing for the time necessary to verify the data



Right to object: a person may object to his/her data being used by a data controller for a specific purpose, for example when the processing is based on a ground of public interest or the legitimate interest of the data controller. To do so, they must provide « *reasons related to their particular situation* », except in the case of commercial prospecting, to which they may object without providing a reason.

Example: an Internet user can refuse the installation of tracking "cookies" on a site that he or she visits.



Right to data portability: a person can, under certain conditions provided by the Law, obtain from a data controller the personal data they have provided in a structured, commonly used, and machine-readable format. In this way, they will be able to easily reuse these data and, if they wish, have the said data transmitted to another data controller.

Example: a person can request from the music streaming platform which they subscribe for a list of the songs they have listened to since the beginning of the year.



Right to not be subject to an automated individual decision: a person may not be subject to a decision that is based **solely** on automated processing, **without any human intervention**, when the decision produces **legal effects** with regard to the data subject or **significantly affects him or her**.

Example: the refusal of a bank loan solely based on an algorithm.

[For more information, refer to [The rights of the data subjects with regard to their personal data](#)]