



General Data Protection Policy

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All organisations that process *personal data* are required to comply with data protection legislation. This includes in particular the Data Protection Act 1998 (or its successor) and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (together the 'Data Protection Laws'). The Data Protection Laws give individuals (known as 'data subjects') certain rights over their *personal data* whilst imposing certain obligations on the organisations that process their data.

As a recruitment business the Company collects and processes both *personal data* and *sensitive personal data*. It is required to do so to comply with other legislation. It is also required to keep this data for different periods depending on the nature of the data.

This policy sets out how the Company implements the Data Protection Laws. It should be read in conjunction with the Data Protection Procedure.

In this policy the following terms have the following meanings:

'consent' means any freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of an individual's wishes by which he or she, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action, signifies agreement to the *processing* of personal data relating to him or her;

'data controller' means an individual or organisation which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the *processing of personal data*;

'data processor' means an individual or organisation which processes *personal data* on behalf of the *data controller*;

'personal data'* means any information relating to an individual who can be identified, such as by 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.

'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*;

'processing' means any operation or set of operations performed on *personal data*, such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage (including archiving), adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction.

'profiling' means any form of automated *processing of personal data* consisting of the use of *personal data* to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to an individual, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movements;

'pseudonymisation' means the *processing of personal data* in such a manner that the *personal data* can no longer be attributed to an individual without the use of additional information, provided that such additional information is kept separately and is subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure that the *personal data* are not attributed to an identified or identifiable individual;

'sensitive personal data'* means *personal data* revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the *processing* of genetic data, biometric data, data concerning health, an individual's sex life or sexual orientation and an individual's criminal convictions.

* For the purposes of this policy we use the term '*personal data*' to include '*sensitive personal data*' except where we specifically need to refer to *sensitive personal data*.

'Supervisory authority' means an independent public authority which is responsible for monitoring the application of data protection. In the UK the *supervisory authority* is [the Information Commissioner's Office](#) (ICO).

All of these definitions are italicised throughout this policy to remind the reader that they are defined terms.

The Company processes *personal data* in relation to its own staff, work-seekers and individual client contacts and is a *data controller* for the purposes of the Data Protection Laws. The Company has registered with the ICO and its registration number **Z6753759**.

The Company may hold *personal data* on individuals for the following purposes:

- Staff administration;
- Advertising, marketing and public relations
- Accounts and records; including collection of data for payroll purposes
- Administration and *processing* of work-seekers' *personal data* for the purposes of providing work-finding services, including *processing* using software solution providers and back office support
- Administration and *processing* of clients' *personal data* for the purposes of supplying/introducing work-seekers
- On our CRM system for the purposes of providing work-finding services
- On our Website for the purposes of providing work-finding services.

1. The data protection principles

The Data Protection Laws require the Company acting as either *data controller* or *data processor* to process data in accordance with the principles of data protection. These require that *personal data* is:

1. Processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner;
2. Collected for specified and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes;
3. Adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed;
4. Accurate and kept up to date; every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that *personal data* that are inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which they are processed, are erased or rectified without delay;
5. Kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the *personal data* are processed;
6. Processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the *personal data*, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful *processing* and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures; and that
7. The *data controller* shall be responsible for, and be able to demonstrate, compliance with the principles.

2. Legal bases for processing

The Company will only process *personal data* where it has a legal basis for doing so (see Annex A). Where the Company does not have a legal reason for *processing personal data* any processing will be a breach of the Data Protection Laws.

The Company will review the *personal data* it holds on a regular basis to ensure it is being lawfully processed and it is accurate, relevant and up to date and those people listed in the Appendix shall be responsible for doing this.

Before transferring *personal data* to any third party (such as past, current or prospective employers, suppliers, customers and clients, intermediaries such as umbrella companies, persons making an

enquiry or complaint and any other third party (such as software solutions providers and back office support)), the Company will establish that it has a legal reason for making the transfer.

3. Privacy by design and by default

The Company has implemented measures and procedures that adequately protect the privacy of individuals and ensures that data protection is integral to all *processing* activities. This includes implementing measures such as:

- data minimisation (i.e. not keeping data for longer than is necessary);
- *pseudonymisation*;
- anonymization
- cyber security
- Two Factor Authentication to our CRM system and password protection on all the Company's desktops
- All data files will be encrypted that hold any personal/sensitive information

Technology itself is not inherently a threat to privacy however, the key lies in how it is used. EG: technology allows us to protect privacy through methods such as severing personal identifiers from data, or by encrypting personal information in a manner such that it can only be viewed by those who are authorised to do so. As technological innovations continue to pose new threats to privacy, privacy enhancing technologies can minimise these threats and we aim to be kept up to date with key enhancements to our processes and policies.

The 7 Foundational Principles of Privacy by Design have proven to be a valuable resource for individuals and organizations around the world. Since the passing of this international resolution, the 7 Foundational Principles of Privacy by Design have been translated into 31 official languages.

The objectives of Privacy by Design — ensuring privacy protection and gaining personal control over one's own information and, for organizations, gaining a sustainable competitive advantage — may be accomplished by practicing the 7 Foundational Principles:

1. Proactive not Reactive; Preventative not Remedial: The Privacy by Design approach is characterized by proactive rather than reactive measures. It anticipates and prevents privacy invasive events before they happen. Privacy by Design does not wait for privacy risks to materialize, nor does it offer remedies for resolving privacy infractions once they have occurred — it aims to prevent them from occurring. In short, Privacy by Design comes before-the-fact, not after.

2. Privacy as the Default Setting: We can all be certain of one thing — the default rules! Privacy by Design seeks to deliver the maximum degree of privacy by ensuring that personal data are automatically protected in any given IT system or business practice. If an individual does nothing, their privacy still remains intact. No action is required on the part of the individual to protect their privacy — it is built into the system, by default.

3. Privacy Embedded into Design: Privacy by Design is embedded into the design and architecture of IT systems and business practices. It is not bolted on as an add-on, after the fact. The result is that privacy becomes an essential component of the core functionality being delivered. Privacy is integral to the system, without diminishing functionality.



4. Full Functionality — Positive-Sum, not Zero-Sum: Privacy by Design seeks to accommodate all legitimate interests and objectives in a positive-sum win-win manner, not through a dated, zero-sum approach, where unnecessary trade-offs are made. Privacy by Design avoids the pretence of false dichotomies, such as privacy vs. security – demonstrating that it is possible to have both.

5. End-to-End Security — Full Lifecycle Protection: Privacy by Design, having been embedded into the system prior to the first element of information being collected, extends securely throughout the entire lifecycle of the data involved — strong security measures are essential to privacy, from start to finish. This ensures that all data are securely retained, and then securely destroyed at the end of the process, in a timely fashion. Thus, Privacy by Design ensures cradle to grave, secure lifecycle management of information, end-to-end.

6. Visibility and Transparency — Keep it Open: Privacy by Design seeks to assure all stakeholders that whatever the business practice or technology involved, it is in fact, operating according to the stated promises and objectives, subject to independent verification. Its component parts and operations remain visible and transparent, to users and providers alike. Remember, trust but verify.

7. Respect for User Privacy — Keep it User-Centric: Above all, Privacy by Design requires architects and operators to protect the interests of the individual by offering such measures as strong privacy defaults, appropriate notice, and empowering user-friendly options. Keep it user-centric.

The Company shall provide any information relating to data *processing* to an individual in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language. The information shall be provided in writing, or by other means, including, where appropriate, by electronic means. The Company may provide this information orally if requested to do so by the individual.

1. Privacy notices

Where the Company collects *personal data* from the individual, the Company will give the individual a privacy notice at the time when it first obtains the *personal data*.

Where the Company collects *personal data* other than from the individual directly, it will give the individual a privacy notice within a reasonable period after obtaining the *personal data*, but at the latest within one month. If the Company intends to disclose the *personal data* to a third party then the privacy notice will be issued when the *personal data* are first disclosed (if not issued sooner).

Where the Company intends to further process the *personal data* for a purpose other than that for which the data was initially collected, the Company will give the individual information on that other purpose and any relevant further information before it does the further *processing*. See [Privacy Notices attached to the Terms of Engagement](#).

2. Subject access requests

The individual is entitled to access their *personal data* on request from the *data controller*. See [Data Protection Procedure to administrate access requests](#).

3. Rectification

The individual or another *data controller* at the individual's request, has the right to ask the Company to rectify any inaccurate or incomplete *personal data* concerning an individual.

If the Company has given the *personal data* to any third parties it will tell those third parties that it has received a request to rectify the *personal data* unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. Those third parties should also rectify the *personal data* they hold - however the Company will not be able to audit those third parties to ensure that the rectification has occurred.

4. Erasure

The individual or another *data controller* at the individual's request, has the right to ask the Company to erase an individual's *personal data*.

If the Company receives a request to erase it will ask the individual if s/he wants his *personal data* to be removed entirely or whether s/he is happy for his or her details to be kept on a list of individuals who do not want to be contacted in the future (for a specified period or otherwise). The Company cannot keep a record of individuals whose data it has erased so the individual may be contacted again by the Company should the Company come into possession of the individual's *personal data* at a later date.

If the Company has made the data public, it shall take reasonable steps to inform other *data controllers* and *data processors processing the personal data* to erase the *personal data*, taking into account available technology and the cost of implementation.

If the Company has given the *personal data* to any third parties it will tell those third parties that it has received a request to erase the *personal data*, unless this proves impossible or involves

disproportionate effort. Those third parties should also rectify the *personal data* they hold - however the Company will not be in a position to audit those third parties to ensure that the rectification has occurred.

5. Restriction of processing

The individual or a *data controller* at the individual's request, has the right to ask the Company to restrict its *processing* of an individual's *personal data* where:

- The individual challenges the accuracy of the *personal data*;
- The *processing* is unlawful and the individual opposes its erasure;
- The Company no longer needs the *personal data* for the purposes of the *processing*, but the *personal data* is required for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims; or
- The individual has objected to *processing* (on the grounds of a public interest or legitimate interest) pending the verification whether the legitimate grounds of the Company override those of the individual.

If the Company has given the *personal data* to any third parties it will tell those third parties that it has received a request to restrict the *personal data*, unless this proves impossible or involves disproportionate effort. Those third parties should also rectify the *personal data* they hold - however the Company will not be in a position to audit those third parties to ensure that the rectification has occurred.

6. Data portability

The individual shall have the right to receive *personal data* concerning him or her, which he or she has provided to the Company, in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format and have the right to transmit those data to another *data controller* in circumstances where:

- The *processing* is based on the individual's *consent* or a contract; and
- The *processing* is carried out by automated means.

Where feasible, the Company will send the *personal data* to a named third party on the individual's request.

7. Object to processing

The individual has the right to object to their *personal data* being processed based on a public interest or a legitimate interest. The individual will also be able to object to the *profiling* of their data based on a public interest or a legitimate interest.

The Company shall cease *processing* unless it has compelling legitimate grounds to continue to process the *personal data* which override the individual's interests, rights and freedoms or for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims.

The individual has the right to object to their *personal data* for direct marketing.

8. Enforcement of rights

All requests regarding individual rights should be sent to the person whose details are listed in the Appendix.

The Company shall act upon any subject access request, or any request relating to rectification, erasure, restriction, data portability or objection or automated decision making processes or profiling

within one month of receipt of the request. The Company may extend this period for two further months where necessary, taking into account the complexity and the number of requests.

Where the Company considers that a request under this section is manifestly unfounded or excessive due to the request's repetitive nature the Company may either refuse to act on the request or may charge a reasonable fee taking into account the administrative costs involved.

9. Automated decision making

The Company will not subject individuals to decisions based on automated *processing* that produce a legal effect or a similarly significant effect on the individual, except where the automated decision:

- Is necessary for the entering into or performance of a contract between the *data controller* and the individual;
- Is authorised by law; or
- The individual has given their explicit *consent*.

The Company will not carry out any automated decision-making or *profiling* using the *personal data* of a child.

Reporting *personal data* breaches

All data breaches should be referred to the persons whose details are listed in the Appendix.

1. *Personal data breaches where the Company is the data controller:*

Where the Company establishes that a *personal data breach* has taken place, the Company will take steps to contain and recover the breach. Where a *personal data breach* is likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of any individual the Company will notify the ICO.

Where the *personal data breach* happens outside the UK, the Company shall alert the relevant *supervisory authority* for data breaches in the effected jurisdiction.

2. *Personal data breaches where the Company is the data processor:*

The Company will alert the relevant *data controller* as to the *personal data breach* as soon as they are aware of the breach.

3. *Communicating personal data breaches to individuals*

Where the Company has identified a *personal data breach* resulting in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of any individual, the Company shall tell all affected individuals without undue delay.

The Company will not be required to tell individuals about the *personal data breach* where:

- The Company has implemented appropriate technical and organisational protection measures to the *personal data* affected by the breach, in particular to make the *personal data* unintelligible to any person who is not authorised to access it, such as encryption.
- The Company has taken subsequent measures which ensure that the high risk to the rights and freedoms of the individual is no longer likely to materialise.
- It would involve disproportionate effort to tell all affected individuals. Instead, the Company shall make a public communication or similar measure to tell all affected individuals.

All individuals have the following rights under the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) and in dealing with *personal data* these should be respected at all times:

- Right to respect for private and family life (Article 8).
- Freedom of thought, belief and religion (Article 9).
- Freedom of expression (Article 10).
- Freedom of assembly and association (Article 11).
- Protection from discrimination in respect of rights and freedoms under the HRA (Article 14).

If you have a complaint or suggestion about the Company's handling of *personal data* then please contact the person whose details are listed in the Appendix to this policy.

Alternatively you can contact the ICO directly on 0303 123 1113 or at <https://ico.org.uk/global/contact-us/email/>

The following individuals within our organisation will have responsibility for: -

- adding, amending or deleting *personal data*;
- responding to subject access requests/requests for rectification, erasure, restriction data portability, objection and automated decision making processes and profiling;
- reporting data breaches/dealing with complaints; and/or

Kim Barringer	kimb@spectrumconsultancy.co.uk
Suzanne Letting	suzanne@spectrumconsultancy.co.uk
Judith Coleman	judith@spectrumconsultancy.co.uk
Tony Berry	tony@spectrumconsultancy.co.uk
Zara Harris	zara@spectrumconsultancy.co.uk
Layla Penn	layla@spectrumconsultancy.co.uk
Henry Long	henry@spectrumconsultancy.co.uk

In the first instance each of the above will take the first step of the enquiry but before any data is released on request, it will be escalated to either Kim Barringer or Suzanne Letting who will ensure that the request has been made on behalf of the individual whose data it relates. This will be done by verification of that data subjects identity in person within one of the branches located at either: -

Unit 2, 10 High Street
Flitwick
Bedfordshire
MK45 1DS

71 High Street
Woburn Sands
Milton Keynes
MK17 8QY

All requests must be made in writing, must be validated as a genuine, be a reasonable request and subject to verification of the individual. Failure by an individual to provide appropriate identification, i.e. passport/driving licence and utility bill showing current address will mean that the process of the request will either be delayed or refused.