



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate General Internal Market and Services

GOVERNANCE OF THE SINGLE MARKET
Single Market Service Centre

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Exceptions and limitations

Pursuant to **Article 20 of the IMI Regulation**, Member States shall inform the Commission where their national legislation provides for **exceptions to, or limitations of, the rights of data subjects** set out in the Regulation in:

1. Article 18 on the right to be informed about the processing of personal data;
2. Article 19 on the rights of access, correction and deletion of personal data.

The below charts compile the information in the original languages or English, on the applicable rules (chart 1) as well as on the exceptions and limitations to the data subjects rights (chart 2) as communicated by the Member States to the Commission.

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1. The basic rules: implementation of Articles 18 and 19

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Belgium	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Bulgaria	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Croatia	<p>Croatian Personal Data Protection Act (Art.9),</p> <p>Prior to collecting any personal data, the personal data filing system controller or the processing official must inform the data subject whose personal data is being collected about the identity of the personal data filing system controller, the intended purpose of processing this data, about the reason for processing such data, about the right to information access and the right to data correction pertaining to him/her, about recipients or categories of personal data recipients, and whether data provision is voluntary or mandatory, as well as about possible consequences of withholding data. In case of mandatory provision of personal data, the legal basis for personal data processing shall be indicated as well.</p> <p>Prior to providing personal data to other recipients, the personal data filing system controller shall inform the data subject about this.</p> <p>Information from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be provided to the data subject regardless of whether data is collected directly from the subject or from other sources.</p>	<p>Croatian Personal Data Protection Act (Art. 19 and 20)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. deliver a confirmation as to whether or not data relating to the data subject is being processed, 2. provide the notice in an understandable form regarding information pertaining to him/her that is being processed, including its source, 3. allow access to the personal data filing system records and to personal data in the personal data filing system relating to the data subject, and allow the copying of such files, 4. deliver excerpts, certificates or printouts of the personal data held in the personal data filing system relating to the data subject, which must contain an indication of the purpose and legal basis for its collection, processing and usage, 5. deliver a printed copy containing the information on who obtained access to the data, for what purpose and on what legal basis regarding the personal data of the data subject, 6. provide information about the logic involved in any automatic processing of data concerning the data subject.

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		Upon request of the data subject or that of his/her legal representatives or authorised persons, the personal data filing system controller shall complete, alter or delete personal data if this data is incomplete, inaccurate or outdated, and if their processing is not in accordance with provisions stipulated herein.
Czech Republic	In collecting personal data the authority shall be obliged to inform the data subject of the scope in which and the purpose for which the personal data shall be processed, who and in what manner will process the personal data and to whom the personal data may be disclosed, unless the data subject is already aware of this information. When dealing with a competent authority, subjects provide documents containing their personal data to be further processed or verified by a competent authority. The subject gives assent with processing of its personal data for administrative purposes. Article 11, Personal Data Protection Act No. 101/2000 Col.	The authority must inform the data subject about his right of access to personal data, the right to have his personal data rectified. If the data subject requests information to the authority on the processing of his personal data, the authority shall be obliged to provide him with this information without undue delay. Article 12, Personal Data Protection Act No. 101/2000 Col.
Denmark	<i>The Act on Processing of Personal Data</i> sets the boundaries for how public authorities and private companies, etc. must process personal data in Denmark. § 28 (when data is collected from the data subject) and § 29 (when data is not collected from the data subject) ensures the right of the data subject to be informed about processing of personal data. <i>How is the data subject informed about processing of personal data in</i>	§ 31 of the Act on Processing of Personal Data ensures the right to get access to personal data, whereas § 37 ensures the right of the data subject to request correction or deletion of the data. <i>How is the data subject informed of this right?</i> <u>Example from the Danish Agrifish Agency:</u> This information is available on the website and in a booklet (see on the left).

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	<p>unterrichten, soweit er nicht mit der Übermittlung an diese rechnen muss. § 19a BDSG gilt in seiner Anwendung grundsätzlich nur für die öffentlichen Stellen des Bundes und für die Länder soweit sie Bundesrecht ausführen oder als Organ der Rechtspflege tätig werden und es sich nicht um Verwaltungsangelegenheiten handelt (vgl. § 1 Abs. 2 Nr. 2 BDSG).</p> <p>Diese Begrenzung des Anwendungsbereichs gilt auch für die anderen datenschutzrechtlichen Betroffenenrechte. In den Landesdatenschutzgesetzen der Länder sind mit Ausnahme von Niedersachsen vergleichbare Regelungen zur Benachrichtigungspflicht des § 19a BDSG aufgenommen worden.</p> <p>In Niedersachsen ist eine spezielle Regelung für eine Benachrichtigungspflicht deshalb nicht notwendig, da Daten dort grundsätzlich nur mit Kenntnis des Betroffenen oder aufgrund einer gesetzlichen Ermächtigung bei Dritten erhoben werden dürfen und somit eine Benachrichtigungsvorschrift bei den weiten Ausnahmetatbeständen leerlaufen würde.</p>	<p>enthalten.</p>
Ireland	<p>National rules provide that the data subject is informed about processing of personal data.</p> <p>Under the DP Acts 1988 and 2003 Section 2 applies in the area of fair processing and specifically Section 2A (1) states 'Personal data shall not be processed by a data controller unless section 2 of this Act (as amended by the Act of 2003) is complied with by the data controller and at least one of the following conditions is met:</p>	<p>The right to Access is covered by section 4 of the Acts. http://www.dataprotection.ie/viewdoc.asp?DocID=796#4</p> <p>The right of rectification or erasure is covered by section 6 of the Acts.</p>

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	(a)the data subject has given his or her consent to the processing...'	
Estonia	<p>General provision from Personal Data Protection Act</p> <p>§ 19. Right of data subjects to obtain information and personal data concerning them</p> <p>(1) At the request of a data subject, a processor of personal data shall communicate the following to the data subject:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the personal data concerning the data subject; 2) the purposes of processing of personal data; 3) the categories and source of personal data; 4) third persons or categories thereof to whom transfer of the personal data is permitted; 5) third persons to whom the personal data of the data subject have been transferred; 6) the name of the processor of the personal data or representative thereof and the address and other contact details of the processor of the personal data. <p>(2) A data subject has the right to obtain personal data relating to him or her from the processor of personal data. Where possible, personal data are issued in the manner requested by the data subject. The processor of personal data may demand a fee of up to 0.19 euros per page for release of personal data on paper starting from the twenty-first page, unless a state fee for the release of information is prescribed by law. [RT I, 30.12.2010, 2 - entry into force 01.01.2011]</p> <p>(3) The processor of personal data is required to provide a data subject</p>	<p>General provision from Personal Data Protection Act:</p> <p>§ 21. Right of data subject to demand termination of processing of personal data and correction, closure and deletion of personal data</p> <p>(1) A data subject has the right to demand the correction of inaccurate personal data concerning the data subject from the processor of his or her personal data.</p> <p>(2) If processing of personal data is not permitted on the basis of law, a data subject has the right to demand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) termination of the processing of the personal data; 2) termination of the disclosure or enabling access to the personal data; 3) deletion or closure of the collected personal data. <p>(3) A processor of personal data shall immediately perform the act provided in subsections (1) or (2) at the demand of a data subject unless the circumstances provided in subsection 20 (1) of this Act exist or the data subject's demand is unjustified. The processor of personal data shall notify the data subject of the satisfaction of his or her demand. Reasons for denial shall be provided to the data subject.</p> <p>§ 22. Data subject's right of recourse to Data Protection Inspectorate or court</p> <p>A data subject has a right of recourse to the Data Protection Inspectorate or a court if the data subject finds that his or her rights are violated in the processing of personal data, unless a different procedure for contestation is provided by law.</p>

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	<p>with information and the requested personal data or state the reasons for refusal to provide data or information within five working days after the date of receipt of the corresponding request. Derogations from the procedure for provision of information concerning personal data and release of personal data to a data subject may be prescribed by an Act.</p> <p>(4) After the death of a data subject, his or her successor, spouse, descendant or ascendant, brother or sister shall have the rights concerning the personal data of the data subject provided by this Chapter.</p>	
Greece	<p>National legislation for data protection issues (including the right to be informed about the processing of personal data, right to access, correction and deletion of personal data, as well as exceptions and limitations) is Law 2472/1997, as applicable (http://www.dpa.gr/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/APDPX/LAW/NOMOTHESIA%20PROSOPIKA%20DEDOMENA/FILES/2472_97_JUNE2013.PDF).</p>	
Spain	<p>El artículo 20 del Reglamento (UE) 1024/2012 relativo a la cooperación administrativa a través del Sistema de Información del Mercado Interior (Reglamento IMI) establece que los Estados miembros informarán a la Comisión en caso de que establezcan excepciones o limitaciones de los derechos previstos en el presente capítulo (Capítulo IV: derechos de información, acceso, rectificación y supresión) en su legislación nacional de conformidad con el artículo 13 de la Directiva 95/46/CE.</p> <p>El artículo 13 de la Directiva 95/46/CE establece lo siguiente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Los Estados miembros podrán adoptar medidas legales para limitar el alcance de las obligaciones y los derechos (entre ellos los arriba citados) cuando tal limitación constituya una medida necesaria para la salvaguarda de: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) La seguridad del Estado; b) La defensa; 	

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	<p>c) La seguridad pública;</p> <p>d) La prevención, la investigación, la detección y la represión de infracciones penales o de las infracciones de la deontología en las profesiones reglamentadas;</p> <p>e) Un interés económico y financiero importante de un Estado miembro o de la Unión Europea, incluidos los asuntos monetarios, presupuestarios y fiscales</p> <p>f) Una función de control, de inspección o reglamentaria relacionada, aunque solo sea ocasionalmente, con el ejercicio de autoridad pública en los casos a que hacen referencia las letras c), d) y e);</p> <p>g) La protección del interesado o de los derechos y libertades de otras personas.</p> <p>2. Sin perjuicio de las garantías legales apropiadas, que excluyen, en particular, que los datos puedan ser utilizados en relación con medidas o decisiones relativas a personas concretas, los Estados miembros podrán, en los casos en que manifiestamente no exista ningún riesgo de atentado contra la intimidad del interesado, limitar mediante una disposición legal los derechos contemplados en el artículo 12 (de acceso, rectificación y supresión o bloqueo) cuando los datos se vayan a tratar exclusivamente con fines de investigación científica o se guarden en forma de archivos de carácter personal durante un periodo que no supere el tiempo necesario para la exclusiva finalidad de la elaboración de estadísticas.</p>	
France	Article 32 I. (collecte directe) et 32 III. (collecte indirecte) de la loi n° 78-17	Articles 39 (accès & communication) et 40 (rectification & effacement) de la loi n° 78-17
Italy	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Cyprus	NIMIC has adopted an information note which is published on the Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism and other	The Cyprus data protection legislation provides that the right to access is exercised directly to the controller. The obligation to provide procedural information about

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	competent authorities' websites. Each competent authority, in addition, provides contact details for more detailed information.	the exercise of this right and the obligation for correction/ deletion lays with the controller (each competent authority).
Latvia	<p>The Personal Data Protection Law stipulates:</p> <p>Section 8</p> <p>(1) When collecting personal data from a data subject, a system administrator has a duty to provide a data subject with the following information unless it is already available to the data subject:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the designation, or given name and surname, as well as address of the system administrator and the personal data operator; and 2) the intended purpose and basis for the personal data processing. <p>(2) On the basis of a request from the data subject, the system administrator has a duty to provided the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the possible recipients of the personal data; 2) the right of the data subject to gain access to his or her personal data and of making corrections in such data; and 3) whether providing an answer is mandatory or voluntary, as well as the possible consequences of failing to provide an answer. <p>(3) Paragraph one of this Section is not applicable if the conducting of personal data processing without disclosing its purpose is authorised by the law.</p> <p>Section 9</p> <p>(1) If personal data have not been obtained from the data subject, a system administrator has a duty, when collecting or disclosing such personal data to a third person for the first time, to provide the data subject with the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the designation, or given name and surname, and address of the system administrator and the personal data operator; and 2) the intended purpose for the personal data processing. <p>(2) On the basis of a request from the data subject, the system administrator has a duty to provided the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the possible recipients of the personal data; 2) the source of obtaining the data and personal data categories; and 3) the right of data subjects to gain access to his or her personal data and of making corrections in such data. <p>(3) Paragraph one and two of this Section is not applicable, if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the law provides for the processing of personal data without informing the data subject thereof; and 	

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	<p>2) when processing personal data for scientific, historical or statistical research, or the establishment of Latvian national archive holdings, the informing of the data subject requires inordinate effort or is impossible.</p> <p>Section 15</p> <p>(1) In addition to the rights referred to in Sections 8 and 9 of this Law, a data subject has the right to obtain all information that has been collected concerning himself or herself in any system for personal data processing, unless the disclosure of such information is prohibited by law in the field of national security, defence and criminal law, as well as in order to ensure the financial interests of the state in tax issues, the surveillance of the participants of the financial markets and macroeconomic analysis.</p> <p>(2) A data subject has the right to obtain information concerning those natural or legal persons who within a prescribed time period have received information from a system administrator concerning this data subject. In the information to be provided to the data subject, it is prohibited to include State institutions, which administer criminal procedures, investigatory operations authorities or other institutions concerning which the disclosure of such information is prohibited by law.</p> <p>(3) A data subject also has the right to request the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the designation, or name and surname, and address of the system administrator; 2) the purpose, amount and method of the personal data processing; 3) the date when the personal data concerning the data subject were last rectified, data extinguished or blocked; 4) the source from which the personal data were obtained unless the disclosure of such information is prohibited by law; and 5) the processing methods utilised for the automated processing systems, concerning the application of which individual automated decisions are taken. <p>(4) A data subject has the right, within a period of one month from the date of submission of the relevant request (not more frequently than two times a year), to receive the information specified in this Section in writing free of charge</p> <p>Section 16</p> <p>(1) A data subject has the right to request that his or her personal data be supplemented or rectified, as well as that their processing be suspended or that the data be destroyed if the personal data are incomplete, outdated, false, unlawfully obtained or are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected. If the data subject is able to substantiate that the personal data included in the personal data processing system are incomplete, outdated, false, unlawfully obtained or no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected, the system administrator has an obligation to rectify this inaccuracy or violation without delay and notify third parties who have previously received the processed data of such. [...]”.</p>	

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	The Personal Data Protection Law is available in Latvian here: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=4042 (the translation in English is not updated).	
Lithuania	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Luxembourg	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Hungary	<p>Article 15 and 20 of Act CXII of 2011 on individuals' rights in respect of processing personal data and freedom of information stipulates that every data subject has the right to obtain information in advance. If personal contact with the data subject is impossible or too costly the Act allows the publication of privacy statements. This statement should contain the recipients or categories of recipients, purpose of the processing, the existence of the right of access, storage and retention period, right of redress etc.</p> <p>Framework law on services (Act LXXVI. of 2009) covers all activities of the competent authorities in IMI. In article 41/A this law stipulates that all delegated IMI coordinators and competent authorities shall publish a privacy statement at their website.</p> <p>The privacy statement shall contain:</p> <p>a) purpose of processing and legal base,</p> <p>b) recipients,</p>	<p>Article 14-18 of Act CXII of 2011 on individuals' rights in respect of processing personal data and freedom of information stipulates that the data subjects shall be informed about their rights.</p> <p>Every data subject has the possibility to refer to the website of the competent authority. If the data subject wants to submit a request for access or correct/delete data, he or she can contact the competent authority. Relevant information such as address, e-mail address and telephone number can be found on the IMI page of the website of the competent authority.</p> <p>The privacy statement of the NIMIC is available here. The competent authorities statements are based on this and completed with specific data (contact info of the competent authority).</p> <p>http://www.kormany.hu/download/f/34/11000/ADATV%C3%89DELM%20NYI%20LATAKOZAT.pdf</p>

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	<p>c) storage and retention period, d) data subjects e) right to redress.</p> <p>The Hungarian NIMIC has adopted an information note and a privacy statement on which all statements will be based. The privacy statement of the NIMIC is available here:</p> <p>http://www.kormany.hu/download/f/34/11000/ADATV%C3%89DELMI%20NYILATKOZAT.pdf</p>	
<p>Malta</p>	<p>Article 19 of the Maltese Data Protection Act.</p> <p>"The Controller or any other person authorised by him in that behalf must provide a data subject from whom data relating to the data subject himself are collected, with at least the following information, except, where the data subject already has it:</p> <p>(a) the identity and habitual residence or principal place of business of the controller and of any other person authorised by him in that behalf, if any;</p> <p>(b) the purposes of the processing for which the data are intended; and</p> <p>(c) any further information relating to matters such as:</p>	<p>Article 21 of the Maltese Data Protection Act :</p> <p>"(1) The controller of personal data at the request of the data subject shall provide to the data subject, without excessive delay and without expense, written information as to whether personal data concerning the data subject is processed:</p> <p>Provided that a request by the data subject under this subarticle shall only be made by the data subject at reasonable intervals.</p> <p>(2) If such data is processed the data controller shall provide to the data subject written information in an intelligible form about:</p> <p>(i) actual information about the data subject which is processed;</p> <p>(ii) where this information has been collected;</p>

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	<p>(i) the recipients or categories of the recipients of data;</p> <p>(ii) whether the reply to any questions made to the data subject is obligatory or voluntary, as well as the possible consequence of failure to reply; and</p> <p>(iii) the existence of the right to access, the right to rectify, and, where applicable, the right to erase the data concerning him, and, insofar as such further information is necessary, having regard to the specific circumstances in which the data is collected, to guarantee fair processing in respect of the data subject.”</p>	<p>(iii) the purpose of the processing;</p> <p>(iv) to which recipients or categories of recipients the information is disclosed; and</p> <p>(v) knowledge of the logic involved in any automatic processing of data concerning the data subject.</p> <p>(3) An application under subarticle (1) shall be made in writing to the controller of personal data and is to be signed by the data subject.</p> <p>22. (1) The controller shall be liable at the request of the data subject to immediately rectify, block or erase such personal data that has not been processed in accordance with this Act or with regulations made under this Act.</p> <p>(2) The controller shall notify the third party to whom the data has been disclosed about the measures undertaken under subarticle (1) of this article:</p> <p>Provided that no such notification need be provided if it is shown to be impossible or it will involve a disproportionate effort."</p>
Netherlands	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Austria	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Poland	<p>Article 24: 1. When collecting personal data from the data subject, the data controller is obliged to inform the data subject / the person about: 1) the address of its registered office and its full name, and if the controller is a natural person – about a place of residence and the full name, 2) purpose of data collection, in particular, about the information recipients or categories of recipients of the data which he had known or foreseen at the time of data collection, 3) <u>the right of access to their personal data and to correct them</u>, 4) voluntary or obligation to provide the data, and if such an obligation exists, about the legal</p>	

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	<p>basis.</p> <p>Article 25: 1. When collecting personal data not from the data subject itself, the data controller is obliged to notify that data subject / that person immediately after recording of the data about: 1) the address of its registered office and its full name, and if the controller is a natural person – about the place of his residence and full name, 2) the purpose and scope of data collection, in particular, the recipients or categories of recipients of the data, 3) the source of the data, 4) the right of access to their personal data and to correct them, 5) the rights under art. 32 paragraph 1 point 7 [written justified request for stopping data processing due to a particular situation of the data subject] and 8 [submission of an objection against data processing when the data administrator is going to process the data for marketing purposes or transfer the data to other data administrator].</p>	
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>1 - When collecting personal data directly from its holder, the controller or his representative must provide it, unless it has been known the following information:</p> <p>a) the identity of the controller and, where appropriate, their representative;</p> <p>b) the purposes of the processing;</p> <p>c) Other information, such as:</p> <p>The recipients or categories of recipients of the data;</p> <p>The obligatory or optional nature of the response, as well as the possible consequences of failure to reply;</p> <p>The existence and the conditions of the right to access and rectify, provided they are necessary, taking into account the specific circumstances of the data collection, to ensure the holder a fair</p>	<p>The data subject has the right to:</p> <p>a) Object at any time, for weighty reasons and legitimate grounds relating to his particular situation, that the data relating to him undergo any treatment and, in case of justified objection, the processing instigated by the controller should no longer focus those data;</p> <p>b) Object, on request and free of charge, to the processing of personal data relating to him which the controller anticipates being processed for the purposes of direct marketing or any other form of research, or to be informed before personal data are disclosed for the first time to third parties for direct marketing purposes or used by third parties, and to be expressly provided the right to object free of charge to such disclosures or uses.</p>

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	<p>processing.</p> <p>2 - Documents forming the basis for the collection of personal data shall contain the information listed in the previous paragraph.</p> <p>The data subject has the right to obtain from the controller, freely and without constraint, at reasonable intervals and without excessive delay or expense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Confirmation of whether or not data relating to him is under processing, as well as information about the purposes of the processing, the categories of data concerned and the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the data are disclosed; b) Communication in an intelligible form of the data undergoing processing and of any available information as to their source; c) Knowledge of the logic involved in any automatic data processing concerning him; d) Rectification, erasure or blocking of data whose processing does not comply with the provisions of this law, namely due to the incomplete or inaccurate nature of those data; e) Notification to third parties to whom the data have been disclosed of any rectification, erasure or blocking carried out in accordance with subparagraph d), unless this proves impossible. 	

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Romania	<p>Autoritățile naționale române care gestionează potrivit Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 931/2010 privind desemnarea coordonatorilor sistemului de informare al pieței interne - IMI și pentru aprobarea normelor și procedurilor de cooperare administrativă prin intermediul IMI au calitatea de operatori de date cu caracter personal, și au obligația de a notifica prelucrările efectuate în conformitate cu prevederile art. 22 din Legea nr. 677/2001 pentru protecția persoanelor cu privire la prelucrarea datelor cu caracter personal și libera circulație a acestor date, modificată și completată.</p> <p>Toți operatorii de date cu caracter personal au obligația de a realiza informarea persoanelor vizate, în condițiile stabilite de art. 12 din Legea nr. 677/2001.</p> <p>Modalitatea de realizare a informării persoanelor vizate a fost lăsată la latitudinea operatorilor, însă aceasta trebuie să fie adecvată circumstanțelor specifice de prelucrare și se poate realiza prin intermediul documentelor prin care datele personale sunt colectate și/sau prin afișarea unei note informative la sediul operatorului sau pe pagina web. Modalitatea de informare „verbal” se utilizează, în mod excepțional, în situația în care nu se poate realiza informarea în alte modalități.</p>	<p>Colectarea, înregistrarea, organizarea, stocarea, adaptarea ori modificarea, extragerea, consultarea, utilizarea, dezvăluirea către terți prin transmitere, diseminare sau în orice alt mod, alăturarea ori combinarea, blocarea, ștergerea sau distrugerea sunt operațiuni de prelucrare a datelor cu caracter potrivit Legii nr. 677/2001.</p> <p>Fiecare operator are obligația de a-și stabili procedura internă și modalitățile de realizare operațiunilor de ștergere, distrugere și/sau arhivare a datelor.</p> <p>Totodată, subliniem că operatorii de date cu caracter personal sunt responsabili de asigurarea măsurilor de confidențialitate și securitate a prelucrărilor de date cu caracter personal.</p>
Slovenia	Articles 19 (informing the individual of the processing of personal data), 30 (right of the individual to information) and 31 (procedure for	Articles 32 (right to supplement, correct, block, erase and to object) and 33 (procedure of supplementing, correction, blocking, deletion and objection) of the

	Article 18- Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI	Article 19- Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data
	<p>information) of the Personal Data Protection Act¹</p> <p>¹ Personal Data Protection Act is in Slovene language: Zakon o varstvu osebnih podatkov. ZVOP-1 is its official acronym in Slovene language. This Act was published in: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 86/2004, as of 5 August 2004. The full list of Official Gazettes, in which the Personal Data Protection Act and it changes since 2004 are published is: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 86/2004, 113/2005 – ZInfP, 51/2007 – ZUstS-A and 67/2007. Its officially consolidated text (acronym: ZVOP-1-UPB1) is published in: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 94/2007.</p> <p>Personal Data Protection Act (sl): http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r06/predpis_ZAKO3906.html</p>	<p>Personal Data Protection Act¹</p> <p>¹ Personal Data Protection Act is in Slovene language: Zakon o varstvu osebnih podatkov. ZVOP-1 is its official acronym in Slovene language. This Act was published in: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 86/2004, as of 5 August 2004. The full list of Official Gazettes, in which the Personal Data Protection Act and it changes since 2004 are published is: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 86/2004, 113/2005 – ZInfP, 51/2007 – ZUstS-A and 67/2007. Its officially consolidated text (acronym: ZVOP-1-UPB1) is published in: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 94/2007.</p> <p>Personal Data Protection Act (sl): http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r06/predpis_ZAKO3906.html</p>
Slovakia	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Finland	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Sweden	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
United Kingdom	<p>The Data Protection Act provides UK Citizens information on their rights on data about them and their rights of access to it. The UK's independent authority, the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) has also published a guide on data protection.</p> <p>The UK has provided some additional guidance for users around data protection on IMI the attached link: https://www.gov.uk/eu-internal-</p>	<p>As set out in column for Article 18, the ICO has set out what a UK Citizen can do about finding out personal information on them and about notifying authorities on incorrect data held on them.</p>

	Article 18- Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI	Article 19- Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data
	<p>market-information-system#data-protection-and-privacy-notice</p> <p>The UK has also put a mechanism in place in order that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. New competent authorities and contacts are notified of their obligations on informing IMI data subjects of both processing and requesting access to their data. II. Reminders are sent to incumbent competent authorities on their obligations of the same. <p>The UK also ensures that its website content and other guidance in respect of IMI is regularly reviewed and, if necessary, updated.</p>	
Iceland	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>
Liechtenstein	<p>The rules on the information about processing of personal data are foreseen in Art. 5 of the Data Protection Act.</p> <p>In specific connection with IMI, a disclaimer has been uploaded on the website of each Liechtenstein authority registered in IMI informing data subjects that data provided to the authority in the framework of an application or notification can be processed and exchanged with authorities from other EEA countries on the occasion of requests within the IMI system. The disclaimer also refers to the right of data subjects to ask for access to personal data and to require correction of such data. Furthermore, each disclaimer names a contact person in the respective authority which can be contacted by the data subject if questions arise and contains a link to the website of the Liechtenstein Data Protection Office (http://www.llv.li/amtsstellen/llv-dss-spezialthemen/llv-dss-</p>	<p>The right to get access to personal data is foreseen in Art. 11 of the Data Protection Act and Art. 1, 2 and 14 of the Data Protection Ordinance.</p> <p>The right to have personal data corrected is foreseen in Art. 7(2) of the Data Protection Act.</p>

	Article 18- Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI	Article 19- Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data
	imi.htm).	
Norway	The data subject is informed by telephone or e-mail about processing of their data in IMI	The data subject is informed about this right at the same time as they are informed about processing of their data in IMI. He/she can request for access/correction/deletion to the case handler (the one who informed about this processing) or an IMIC.

2. Exceptions and limitations (Art. 20 of the IMI Regulation)

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
Belgium	Ces exceptions sont inscrites dans la loi du 8 décembre 1992 relative à la protection de la vie privée à l'égard du traitement des données à caractère personnel. Elles sont exposés à l' article 3 , plus spécifiquement aux § 4 (sûreté de l'Etat, service général du renseignement, sécurité des forces armées, etc.) et 5 (police judiciaire, police administrative, système financier aux fins de blanchiment de capitaux, Comité permanent de contrôle des services de police).		
Bulgaria	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>	
Croatia	<p>Croatian Personal Data Protection Act (Art. 23)</p> <p>The obligations and rights stipulated by provisions of Articles 9 and 19 herein may be restricted in the way and under conditions established by special acts if deemed necessary for the protection of state security, defence and public safety; for the prevention, investigation, detection or persecution of any criminal act or breaches of codes of ethics for regulated professions; for the protection of important economic or financial interests of the state (including monetary, budgetary and tax issues), and for the protection of data subjects or the rights and freedoms of others, within the scope necessary for the fulfilment of purposes for which the limitation in question was determined.</p> <p>The obligations and rights stipulated by provisions of Articles 19 and 20 herein may be restricted by special acts in case personal data is processed exclusively for the purpose of scientific research or for the purpose of establishing statistics, and stored for a longer period to be used exclusively for statistical purposes.</p>		Croatian Personal Data Protection Act
Czech Republic	No exception		
Denmark	§ 30 of The Act on Processing of Personal Data sets out two possible broad exceptions to the right to be informed about the processing of personal data.	§ 32 sets out provisions for exceptions to the right to get access to personal data, and to the right of the data subject to request correction or deletion of the data.	The Act on Processing of Personal Data – Law no. 429 of May 31 st 2000.

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	<p>Firstly, exceptions are possible if the data subject's interest in obtaining the information is found to be overridden by essential considerations of private interests, including the consideration for the data subject himself.</p> <p>Exceptions may also take place if the data subject's interest in obtaining this information is found to be overridden by essential considerations of public interests, including in particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. national security; 2. defence; 3. public security; 4. the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences or of breaches of ethics for regulated professions; 5. important economic or financial interests of a Member State or of the European Union, including monetary, budgetary and taxation matters; and 6. monitoring, inspection or regulatory functions, including temporary tasks, connected with the exercise of official 	<p>Firstly, it states that § 30 mentioned above regarding the right to be informed shall be correspondingly applicable to the right to get access to personal data, and to the right of the data subject to request correction or deletion of the data.</p> <p>A few additional points are also made:</p> <p>Data which are processed on behalf of the public administration in the course of its administrative procedures may be exempted from the right of access to the same extent as under the rules of section 2, sections 7 to 11 and section 14 of the Act on Public Access to Documents in Administrative Files.</p> <p>The right of access shall not apply to data processed on behalf of the courts where the data form part of a text which is not available in its final form. This shall, however, not apply where the data have been disclosed to a third party. There is no right of access to the records of considerations of verdicts or to any other court records of the deliberations of the court or material prepared by the courts for the purpose of such deliberations.</p> <p>§ 31 (1) shall not apply where data are processed solely for scientific purposes or are kept in personal form for a period which does not exceed the period necessary for the</p>	

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	authority in cases referred to in paragraphs 3 to 5.	sole purpose of creating statistics. As regards processing of data in the area of criminal law carried out on behalf of the public administration, the Minister of Justice may lay down exemptions from the right of access under § 31 (1) in so far as the provision of section 32 (1), cf. section 30, is assumed to result in requests for rights of access in general being turned down.	
Germany	<p>Sofern Daten ohne Kenntnis des Betroffenen erhoben werden, ist der Betroffene im nationalen Recht nach § 19a Abs. 1 Satz 1 Bundesdatenschutzgesetz (BDSG) von der Speicherung, der Identität der verantwortlichen Stelle sowie über die Zweckbestimmungen der Erhebung, Verarbeitung oder Nutzung zu unterrichten.</p> <p>Der Betroffene ist nach § 19a Abs. 1 Satz 2 BDSG auch über die Empfänger oder Kategorien von Empfängern von Daten zu unterrichten, soweit er nicht mit der Übermittlung an diese rechnen muss. Eine Pflicht zur Benachrichtigung des Betroffenen besteht nicht, wenn die Ausnahmetatbestände des § 19 Abs. 2 bis 4 BDSG (siehe hierzu II.) eingreifen oder die Gründe nach § 19a Abs. 2 Nr. 1 bis 3 BDSG vorliegen.</p> <p>Nach § 19a Abs. 2 Nr. 1 BDSG besteht keine Benachrichtigungspflicht, wenn der Betroffene auf andere Weise Kenntnis von der Speicherung oder der Übermittlung erlangt hat. Eine Benachrichtigung entfällt gemäß § 19a Abs. 2 Nr. 2 BDSG auch dann, wenn die Unterrichtung des</p>	<p>Das Recht auf Auskunft für den Betroffenen hinsichtlich des öffentlichen Bereichs ist im nationalen Recht grundsätzlich in § 19 BDSG geregelt. Ausnahmen von der Auskunftspflicht sind im § 19 Abs. 2 bis 4 BDSG normiert.</p> <p>§ 19 Abs. 2 BDSG sieht eine Ausnahme von der Auskunftspflicht hinsichtlich der so genannten archivierten und ausschließlich der Datensicherung oder der Datenschutzkontrolle dienenden Daten vor. In den Fällen des § 19 Abs. 2 BDSG entfällt lediglich der Zwang zur Auskunft.</p> <p>Bei Übermittlungen an Behörden des Sicherheitsbereichs ist gemäß § 19 Abs. 3 BDSG eine Auskunftserteilung an die Zustimmung der in der Vorschrift genannten Sicherheitsbehörden gebunden, wenn sich die Auskunft auf die Übermittlung an diese Behörden bezieht.</p>	Bundesdatenschutzgesetz para 19a

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	<p>Betroffenen einen unverhältnismäßigen Aufwand bedeutet. Ferner unterbleibt die Benachrichtigung nach § 19a Abs. 2 Nr. 3 BDSG, soweit die Speicherung oder Übermittlung der personenbezogenen Daten durch Gesetz ausdrücklich vorgesehen ist.</p>	<p>§ 19 Abs. 4 BDSG sieht ein Verbot der Auskunft vor, wenn einer der Tatbestände des § 19 Absatzes 4 Nr. 1 bis 3 BDSG erfüllt ist und das Geheimhaltungsinteresse nach Abwägung aller wesentlichen Umstände das Auskunftsinteresse des Betroffenen überwiegt. Für eine Reihe von Sicherheitsbehörden, u.a. für die Nachrichtendienste (Verfassungsschutz, Bundesnachrichtendienst, Militärischer Abschirmdienst), bestehen gegenüber § 19 BDSG vorrangige Sonderregelungen in bereichsspezifischen Gesetzen (vgl. § 15 Bundesverfassungsschutzgesetz, § 7 Gesetz über den Bundesnachrichtendienst, § 9 Gesetz über den militärischen Abschirmdienst).</p> <p>Gemäß § 19 Abs. 4 Nr. 1 BDSG unterbleibt die Auskunftserteilung, soweit die Auskunft die ordnungsgemäße Erfüllung der in der Zuständigkeit der verantwortlichen Stelle liegenden Aufgaben gefährden würde.</p> <p>Nach § 19 Abs. 4 Nr. 2 BDSG ist keine Auskunft zu erteilen, soweit dies dem Wohl des Bundes oder eines Landes Nachteile bereiten würde. § 19 Abs. 4 Nr. 3 BDSG schließt eine Auskunftserteilung aus, soweit die personenbezogener Daten oder die Tatsache ihrer Speicherung nach einer Rechtsvorschrift oder ihrem Wesen nach geheim gehalten werden müssen. Das Recht auf Berichtigung, Löschung und Sperrung von Daten ist</p>	

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
		in § 20 BDSG geregelt. Einschränkungen des Lösungsrechts des Betroffenen sind in § 20 Abs. 3, 4 und 6 BDSG vorgesehen. In diesen Fällen tritt an die Stelle einer Löschung eine Sperrung der Daten.	
Ireland	The exceptions generally are as outlined in Section 8 of the Acts - such as 8.-Any restrictions in this Act on the processing of personal data do not apply if the processing is:- (e) required by or under any enactment or by a rule of law or order of a court	There are exceptions to right of access allowed for in the Data Protection Acts (section 5 of the Acts http://www.dataprotection.ie/docs/Exceptions_to_the_Right_of_Access/78.htm). There are also other exceptions outlined secondary law for areas such as Health Data, social work etc	The main Irish law dealing with data protection is the Data Protection Act 1988. The 1988 Act was amended by the Data Protection (amendment) Act 2003. http://www.dataprotection.ie/ViewDoc.asp?fn=%2Fdocument%2Flegal%2FLawOnDP%2Ehtm&CatID=7&m=1
Estonia	<i>General provision from Personal Data Protection Act:</i> § 20. Restrictions to right to receive information and personal data (1) The rights of a data subject to receive information and personal data concerning him or her upon the processing of the personal data shall be restricted if this may: 1) damage rights and freedoms of other persons; 2) endanger the protection of the confidentiality of filiation of a	None	1. Personal Data Protection Act – Isikuandmete kaitse seadus https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/130122010011 2. Insurance Activities Act – kindlustustegevuse seadus https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/126042013006 3. Police and Border Guard Act

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	<p>child;</p> <p>3) hinder the prevention of a criminal offence or apprehension of a criminal offender;</p> <p>4) complicate the ascertainment of the truth in a criminal proceeding.</p> <p>(2) A processor of personal data shall inform a data subject of the decision to refuse to release information or personal data. If personal data are processed by the authorised processor, then the chief processor shall decide on the refusal to release data or information.</p> <p><i>Exception from Insurance Activities Act:</i></p> <p>§ 169. Rights and obligations of parties to proceedings upon supervisory proceedings regarding insurance undertaking</p> <p>(1) If necessary, the Financial Supervision Authority shall explain the rights and obligations of a participant in proceedings in supervision proceedings to the participant in proceedings.</p> <p>(2) Participants in proceedings have the right to access information concerning themselves which is collected by the Financial Supervision Authority and to copy or make extracts of such information. The Financial Supervision Authority has the right to refuse to submit information if this damages or may damage the legitimate interests of third parties or access to the information hinders achievement of the objectives of</p>		<p>– politsei ja piirivalve seadus https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/126032013012</p> <p>4.Code of Criminal Procedure – kriminaalmenetluse seadustik https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/115052013005</p> <p>5. Aliens Act – välismaalaste seadus https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/118042013012</p>

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	<p>supervision or hinders the truth from being ascertained in administrative, misdemeanour or criminal proceedings.</p> <p>(3) In supervisory proceedings, a party to a proceeding has the right to submit written questions to witnesses through the Financial Supervision Authority. The Financial Supervision Authority has the right to refuse to forward questions to witnesses with good reason.</p> <p>§ 170. Receipt of information</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of supervision, the Financial Supervision Authority has the right to receive information relating to an insurance undertaking from a third person without informing the specified insurance undertaking of communication of the information. Upon communication of the information to the Financial Supervision Authority, the third person is required not to inform the insurance undertaking thereof.</p> <p><i>Police and Border Guard exceptions:</i></p> <p>Police and Border Guard Act</p> <p>§ 7⁴⁷. Covert processing of personal data</p> <p>(1) For the adherence to an international agreement or a directly applicable legislation of the European Union, the police shall have the right to process personal data covertly, i.e. by concealing the purpose of the processing of personal data from</p>		

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	<p>the data subject.</p> <p>(2) The following data may be processed covertly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the person's given name and surname; 2) the route and destination of the person's trip; 3) the persons in the accompany of the person or in a vehicle together with the person; 4) the data on the vehicle used by the person; 5) the items carried by the person. <p>(3) The person shall not have the right to receive information about the fact of covert processing or about the personal data collected about him or her in the course of covert processing.</p> <p>§ 7⁴⁸. Right of data subject to receive information about his or her personal data and issue of personal data</p> <p>The police shall be required to give to a data subject information within the meaning of the Personal Data Protection Act and issue the required personal data or justify the refusal to issue the data or give the information within thirty days following the day of the receipt of the request.</p>		

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	<p>Code of Criminal Procedure</p> <p>§ 126¹³. Notification of surveillance activities</p> <p>(1) Upon expiry of the term of a permission for the conduct of surveillance activities and, when several surveillance activities are conducted that coincide at least partly in time, upon expiry of the term of the last permission, the surveillance agency shall immediately notify the person with respect to whom the surveillance activities were conducted and the person whose private or family life was significantly violated by the surveillance activities and who was identified in the course of the proceedings. The person shall be notified of the time and type of surveillance activities conducted with respect to him or her.</p> <p>(2) With the permission of a prosecutor, a surveillance agency need not give notification of conduct of surveillance activities if this may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) significantly damage the criminal proceedings; 2) significantly damage the rights and freedoms of another person which are guaranteed by law or endanger another person; 3) endanger the confidentiality of the methods and tactics of a surveillance agency, the equipment or police agent used in conducting surveillance activities, of an undercover agent or person who has been recruited for secret co-operation. 		

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	<p>(3) With the permission of a Prosecutor's Office, a person need not be given notification of surveillance activities until the basis specified in subsection (2) of this section cease to exist. The Prosecutor's Office shall verify the basis for non-notification a the criminal matter upon completion of pre-trial proceedings but not later than one year after the expiry of the term of the permission for surveillance activities.</p> <p>(4) If the basis for non-notification of surveillance activities have not ceased to exist upon expiry of one year as of the expiry of the term of the permission for surveillance activities, a Prosecutor's Office applies, at the latest 15 days prior to the expiry of the specified term, for a permission of a preliminary investigation judge for extension of the non-notification term. The preliminary investigation judge grants permission by a ruling for non-notification of the person or refuses to grant such permission. Upon non-notification of a person, the ruling shall set out whether the non-notification is granted for an unspecified or specified term. In the case of non-notification during a specified term, the term during which a person is not notified shall be set out.</p> <p>(5) If the basis specified in subsection (2) of this section have not ceased to exist upon expiry of the term of the permission granted for non-notification by a preliminary investigation judge specified in subsection (4) of this section, a Prosecutor's Office applies, at the latest 15 days prior to expiry of such term, for a</p>		

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	<p>permission from a preliminary investigation judge for extension of the non-notification term. The preliminary investigation judge grants permission by a ruling pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section.</p> <p>(6) A person shall be immediately notified of surveillance activities upon expiry of the permission for non-notification or refusal to grant permission for the extension thereof.</p> <p>(7) When a person is notified of surveillance activities conducted with respect to him or her, the procedure for appeal shall be explained to him or her.</p> <p>§ 126¹⁴. Submission of information collected by surveillance activities for examination</p> <p>(1) The person who has been notified pursuant to § 126¹³ of this Code shall be permitted at his or her request to examine the data collected with respect to him or her and the photographs, films, audio and video recordings and other data recordings made in the course of the surveillance activities. With the permission of a Prosecutor's Office, the following information need not be submitted until the corresponding bases cease to exist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) information concerning the family or private life of other persons; 2) information the submission of which may damages the rights and freedoms of another person which are guaranteed by law; 3) information which contains state secrets, classified 		

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	<p>information of foreign states or secrets of another person that are protected by law;</p> <p>4) information the submission of which may endanger the life, health, honour, good name and property of an employee of a surveillance agency, police agent, undercover agent, person who has been recruited for secret co-operation or another person who has been engaged in surveillance activities or of persons connected with them;</p> <p>5) information the submission of which may endanger the right of a police agent, undercover agent and person who has been recruited for secret co-operation to maintain the confidentiality of co-operation;</p> <p>6) the submission of which may result in communication of information concerning the methods, tactics of a surveillance agency and the equipment used in conduct of surveillance activities;</p> <p>7) information which cannot be separated or disclosed without information specified in clauses 1-6) of this subsection becoming evident.</p> <p>(2) Upon submission of or refusal to submit information collected by surveillance activities for examination to a person, the procedure for appeal shall be explained to him or her.</p> <p>(3) The procedure for notification of surveillance activities and submission of surveillance files shall be established by a regulation of the Government of the Republic on the proposal of</p>		

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	<p>the Minister of Internal Affairs.</p> <p>Aliens Act¹</p> <p>§ 274. Data processed in proceedings of residence permit and work permit</p> <p>The data collected in the course of proceedings concerning applications for residence and work permits and a temporary residence permit, the extension of a temporary residence permit, a residence permit of a long-term resident, the resumption of a residence permit for a long-term resident, a work permit, the extension of a work permit, the registration of the absence from Estonia, the transfer of the data of a residence permit into the travel document of a foreign state, as well as the data collected in the course of the procedure of revocation of a residence permit and a work permit shall be processed without an alien's consent in order to perform functions specified in a treaty, the legislation of the European Union, an act or a regulation.</p>		
Greece	<i>missing</i>		
Spain	<p>EXCEPCIONES EN EL MARCO DE LA LEGISLACIÓN ESPECÍFICA DE PROTECCIÓN DE DATOS</p> <p>La Ley Orgánica 5/1999, de 13 de diciembre, de Protección de Datos de Carácter Personal (LOPD) ha transpuesto parcialmente las excepciones del artículo 13 de la Directiva 95/46/CE en sus artículos 23 y 24. Excepciones a los derechos de acceso, rectificación, cancelación e información.</p>		

	Exceptions related to Article 18 (Right to be informed about processing of personal data in IMI)	Exceptions related to Article 19 (Right to get access to personal data in IMI and, if necessary, request correction/deletion of personal data)	Reference to relevant national law or other rules
	<p>El artículo 24 establece que, cuando afecte a la Defensa Nacional, a la seguridad pública o a la persecución de infracciones penales, no será aplicable a los interesados a los que se soliciten datos personales el derecho a ser previamente informados de modo expreso, preciso e inequívoco de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) De la existencia de un fichero o tratamiento de datos de carácter personal, de la finalidad de la recogida de éstos y de los destinatarios de la información. b) Del carácter obligatorio o facultativo de su respuesta a las preguntas que les sean planteadas. c) De las consecuencias de la obtención de los datos o de la negativa a suministrarlos. d) De la posibilidad de ejercitar los derechos de acceso, rectificación, cancelación y oposición. e) De la identidad y dirección del responsable del tratamiento o, en su caso, de su representante. <p>El artículo 23.1 de la LOPD exceptúa, en función de los peligros que pudieran derivarse para la defensa del Estado o la seguridad pública, la protección de los derechos y libertades de terceros o las necesidades de las investigaciones que se estén realizando, los derechos de acceso, rectificación y cancelación por los responsables de ficheros que contengan datos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Que resulten necesarios para la prevención de un peligro real para la seguridad pública o para la represión de infracciones penales (Fuerzas y Cuerpos de la Seguridad del Estado) - Datos de ideología, afiliación sindical, religión, creencia, origen racial, salud y vida sexual cuando la recogida y tratamiento se realice por las Fuerzas y Cuerpos de la Seguridad del Estado exclusivamente para los fines de una investigación concreta <p>El apartado 2 del artículo 23 contempla la posibilidad de denegar el ejercicio de los citados derechos por los responsables de los ficheros de la Hacienda Pública cuando obstaculice las actuaciones administrativas tendentes a</p>		

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	<p>asegurar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones tributarias y, en todo caso, cuando el afectado esté siendo objeto de actividades inspectoras.</p> <p>Las excepciones previstas en los artículos 23 y 24 están referidas a ficheros de titularidad pública.</p> <p>Asimismo, pueden existir limitaciones en otras regulaciones sectoriales entre las que destacan las previstas en la Ley 10/2010, de 28 de abril, de prevención del blanqueo de capitales y de la financiación del terrorismo, que transpone la normativa comunitaria sobre esta materia.</p>		
France	<p>A°) Art. 32 IV : limitation si anonymisation rapide (identité du responsable du traitement et finalité du traitement)</p> <p>B°) Art. 32 V. : exclusion totale si collecte indirecte de données pour traitement de l'Etat en matière de sûreté de l'Etat, de défense, de sécurité publique ou ayant pour objet exécution de condamnations pénales ou de mesures de sûreté...</p> <p>C°) Art. 32 VI. : exclusion des traitements ayant pour objet la prévention, la recherché, la constatation ou la poursuite d'infractions pénales.</p>	<p>Articles 41 (accès indirect pour les traitements intéressant la sûreté de l'Etat, la défense ou la sécurité publique) et 42 (accès indirect pour traitements relatifs aux infractions pénales et contrôle et recouvrement des impositions sur option lors de la création du traitement) et 43 (possibilité d'intervention d'un accès via un médecin pour les données de santé personnelles) de la loi n° 78-17</p>	<p>- Loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés (modifiée)</p> <p>- Décret n° 2005-1309 du 20 octobre 2005 modifié</p> <p>- Règlement intérieur de la CNIL (délibération n° 2006-147 du 23 mai 2006 modifiée)</p>
Italy	<i>missing</i>	<i>missing</i>	
Cyprus	The national data protection legislation allows to competent authorities, in exceptional cases in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 95/46/EC, to be exempted from the obligation to inform data subjects, pursuant to a license issued by the	The national data protection legislation allows to competent authorities, in exceptional cases in accordance with Article 12 of Directive 95/46/EC, to be exempt from the obligation to respond to access requests, pursuant to a	Article13 of Directive 95/46/EC was transposed into national legislation by section 11(4) of the Processing of

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	Commissioner for Personal Data Protection. No application has been submitted and no license has been issued insofar for this exemption.	license issued by the Commissioner for Personal Data Protection. No application has been submitted and no license has been issued insofar for this exemption.	<p>Personal Data (Protection of Individuals) Law of 2001, (Law 138(I)/2001), as amended.</p> <p>Article 12 of Directive 95/46/EC was transposed into national legislation by section 12(4) of the Processing of Personal Data (Protection of Individuals) Law of 2001, (Law 138(I)/2001), as amended.</p> <p>Article 14 (right to object) was transposed into section 13 of the above Law.</p>
Latvia	No exception		
Lithuania	<i>missing</i>		
Luxembourg	No exception		Articles 26-27 of Luxembourgish Law of 02/08/2002
Hungary	None	In line with article 13 of directive 95/46/EC on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data	(1) Act CXII of 2011 on individuals' rights in respect of processing personal data and

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		<p>Article 19 of Act CXII of 2011 on individuals' rights in respect of processing personal data and freedom of information stipulates that article 14-18 shall not apply when a law specifically provides and one of the following reasons exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) national security; (b) defence; (c) public security; (d) the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences, disciplinary offences or of breaches of ethics for regulated professions; (e) an important economic or financial interest including monetary, budgetary and taxation matters; (f) the protection of the data subject or of the rights and freedoms of others. 	<p>freedom of information;</p> <p>(2) Framework Act LXXVI of 2009 on services</p>
Malta	<p>23. (1) The provisions of articles 7, 19, 20 (1), 21 and 35 shall not apply when a law specifically provides for the provision of information as a necessary measure in the interest of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) national security; (b) defence; 		

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	<p>(c) public security;</p> <p>(d) the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences, or of breaches of ethics for regulated professions;</p> <p>(e) an important economic or financial interest including monetary, budgetary and taxation matters;</p> <p>(f) a monitoring, inspection or regulatory function connected, even occasionally, with the exercise of official authority referred to in paragraphs (c), (d) and (e); or</p> <p>(g) such information being prejudicial to the protection of the data subject or of the rights and freedoms of others.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of article 21 shall not apply when data is processed solely for purposes of scientific research or is kept in personal form for a period which does not exceed the period necessary for the sole purpose of compiling statistics: Provided that the provisions of this subarticle shall not apply where the data is used for taking measures or decisions regarding any particular individual or where there is a risk of breaching the privacy of the data subject.</p> <p>The underlying requirement here is that there should be a specific law which provides for the provision of such information in the interests of any of the situations mentioned above. Therefore for IMI purposes, this exception is dependent on the specific laws of the Competent Authorities.</p>		
Netherlands	<i>missing</i>		
Austria	No exception		

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Poland	<p>Article 24: 2. The provisions of paragraph 1 <u>shall not apply if</u>: 1) the provision of other law allows the processing of data without revealing the real purpose for its collection, 2) the data subject already has the information referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>Article 25: 2. The provisions of paragraph 1 <u>shall not apply if</u>: 1) provision of other law provides or allows the collection of personal data without the knowledge of the data subject, 2) (deleted) 3) the data are necessary for scientific, educational, historical, statistical research or public survey, the processing does not affect the rights and freedoms of the data subject and fulfilling the requirements of paragraph 1 would require a disproportionate effort or undermine the objectives of the study / research, 4) (repealed) 5) the data are processed by the controller referred to in art. 3 paragraphs 1 and 2 point 1 [<u>public authorities, self-governmental regional and local authorities, state and municipal organization units, non-public entities exercising public tasks</u>], by the rule of law, 6) the data subject already has the information referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>Article 32 paragraph 4: “If the data is processed for the scientific, educational, historical, statistical or archival purposes, <u>data controller may refrain from informing data subjects</u> about the processing of their data, in cases where this would entail disproportionate expenditures for its intended purpose”.</p> <p>Article 34: <u>Data controller refuses to provide the data subject the information</u> he has to provide with reference to in art. 32 paragraph 1 point 1-5a, when it would cause the following: 1) reveal messages containing classified information, 2) a threat to national defense or national security, life and health or public safety and order, 3) a threat to the basic economic or financial interest of the State, 4) a material breach of personal rights of the data subject or of others.</p>		<p>Act of 29 August 1997 on the Protection of Personal Data (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2002 No. 101, item 926),</p> <p>art. 24 paragraphs 1 and 2,</p> <p>art. 25 paragraphs 1 and 2,</p> <p>art. 32 paragraph 4,</p> <p>art. 34.</p>
Portugal	<p>In case of data relating to National security, the prevention and criminal investigation or solely for journalistic purposes or artistic and literary expression, access is made by the Data Protection Authority (DPA), at the request of the holder.</p> <p>Information relating to health data is communicated to the person, through the doctor designated by it.</p>		<p>Those exceptions/limitations are regulated by Law n. ° 67/98 of 26 October (Lei n.º 67/98, de 26 de outubro);</p> <p>The applicability is always subject to the prior opinion and</p>

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			approval of the National Commission for Data Protection (CNPD - Comissão Nacional de Protecção de Dados).
Romania	Referitor la situațiile de excepții în care notificarea prelucrărilor efectuate către Autoritatea națională de supraveghere nu este necesară, precizăm că acestea sunt expres stabilite în art. 22 alin. (2) și alin. (9) din Legea nr. 677/2001 și prin dispozițiile Deciziei nr. 90/2006, Deciziei nr. 100/2007 și Deciziei nr. 23/2012 referitoare la situații în care nu este necesară notificarea prelucrării unor date cu caracter personal.	Precizăm că există situații în care operatorul, datorită activității pe care o desfășoară, este obligat, în baza unor legi speciale, să păstreze datele o anumită perioadă de timp, dar după expirarea acesteia trebuie să procedeze în una din modalitățile prevăzute de Legea nr. 677/2001.	Modalitățile de exercitare a drepturilor persoanelor vizate (inclusiv cu privire la dreptul de acces și cel de intervenție) sunt prevăzute în Legea nr. 677/2001.
Slovenia	<p>Art. 36 of the Personal Data Protection Act</p> <p>Restriction of the rights of an individual</p> <p>(1) The rights of an individual from the third and fourth paragraph of Article 19, Articles 30 and 32 of this Act may exceptionally be restricted by law for reasons of protection of national sovereignty and national defence, protection of national security and the constitutional order of the state, security, political and economic interests of the state, the exercise of the responsibilities of the police, the prevention, discovery, detection, proving and prosecution of criminal offences and minor offences, the discovery and punishment of violations of ethical norms for certain professions, for monetary, budgetary or tax reasons, supervision of the police, and protection of the individual to whom the personal data relate, or the rights and freedoms of others.</p> <p>(2) Restrictions from the previous paragraph may only be provided in the extent necessary to achieve the purpose for</p>		<p>Personal Data Protection Act (en): https://www.ip-rs.si/index.php?id=339</p> <p>Personal Data Protection Act is in Slovene language: Zakon o varstvu osebnih podatkov. ZVOP-1 is its official acronym in Slovene language. This Act was published in: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 86/2004, as of 5 August 2004. The full list of Official Gazettes, in which the Personal Data Protection Act and it changes since 2004 are published is: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 86/2004, 113/2005 – ZInfP, 51/2007 – ZUstS-</p>

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	<p>which the restriction was provided.</p> <p>Exceptions and limitations in other acts</p> <p>Art. 127 of the Act on Police Tasks and Authorities</p> <p>Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/2013</p> <p>http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r04/predpis_ZAKO6314.html</p> <p>Art. 17 of the Slovene Intelligence And Security Agency Act</p> <p>Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 81/2006-UPB2 (consolidated version) and subsequent legislation</p> <p>http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r04/predpis_ZAKO1884.html</p> <p>Classified Information Act</p> <p>Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 50/2006-UPB2 (consolidated version) and subsequent legislation</p> <p>http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r03/predpis_ZAKO2133.html</p> <p>Art. 181 of the State Prosecutor Act (limitations of the right to information on data)</p> <p>Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 58/2011 and subsequent legislation</p> <p>http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r02/predpis_ZAKO5812.html</p>		<p>A and 67/2007. Its officially consolidated text (acronym: ZVOP-1-UPB1) is published in: Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 94/2007.</p> <p>Personal Data Protection Act (sl):</p> <p>http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r06/predpis_ZAKO3906.html</p> <p>Personal Data Protection Act (en):</p> <p>https://www.ip-rs.si/index.php?id=339</p>

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	<p>Art. 22 of the Patient Rights Act (exceptions to the right of the patient to information)</p> <p>Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/2008</p> <p>http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r01/predpis_ZAKO4281.html</p> <p>Art. 16. of the Inspection Act (protecting the secrecy of sources)</p> <p>Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 43/2007-UPB1 (consolidated version)</p> <p>http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r09/predpis_ZAKO3209.html</p>		
Slovakia	<i>missing</i>		
Finland	<p>Finland would like to raise awareness to the following national exceptions that should be made publicly available (Article 18(2)(c) IMI Regulation). When the health and social care client is registered in Finland, the client (later: data subject) does not have right to delete recorded information. However, the data subject, may request the fixing the invalid data.</p> <p>The exceptions to the rights of the data subject are ruled in the following acts in Finland:</p> <p>Act on the Openness of Government Activities (621/1999);</p> <p>11 §: Parties' right of access</p> <p>16 §: Modes of access</p>		

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	<p>28 §: <i>Official permission to gain access to a secret document</i></p> <p>29 §: <i>Granting access to secret information to some other authority</i></p> <p>30 §: <i>Granting access to secret information to the authority of a foreign state or to an international institution</i></p> <p>Personal Data Act (523/1999)</p> <p>24 §: <i>Information on the processing of data</i></p> <p>26 §: <i>Right of access</i></p> <p>27 §: <i>Restrictions on the right of access</i></p> <p>Bio banks act (688/2012)</p> <p>13 §: <i>The specific provisions of old sample handling</i></p> <p>Act on the Status and Rights of Patients (785/1992)</p> <p>13 §: <i>Confidentiality of information in patient documents</i></p> <p>Act on the Medical Use of Human Organs and Tissue (547/2007):</p> <p>8 §</p> <p>9 §</p>		

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	<p>11 §: Preconditions for Research and Training</p> <p>12 §: <i>Restrictions for Research and Training</i></p> <p>2.1.1. <i>Act on the National Data Registers in the Health Care (556/1989)</i></p> <p>3 § (27.1.1993/38)</p> <p>4 §</p>		
Sweden	<p>The right to obtain information has been restricted under Article 13.1 (g) in two aspects.</p> <p>Firstly, the right to obtain information on request in section 26 (cf the right of access in Article 19 of the IMI-regulation) has been restricted under Article 13.1 (g); information need not be provided about personal data in running text that had not yet been given its final form when the application was submitted or which takes the form of working notes or the like. Notwithstanding this, information shall be provided to the applicant if the data has been disclosed to a third party or if the data is only processed for historical, statistical or scientific purposes or, as regards running text that has not been given its final form, if the data has been processed for a longer period than one year.</p> <p>Secondly, according to section 27 of the Personal Data Act, information need not be provided in so far as it is expressly provided in law or other statutes, or in a decision adopted on the basis of a statute, that data may not be disclosed to the data subject. Such provisions are inter alia to be found in the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (2009:400). According to section 27 of the Personal Data Act, a controller who is not an authority may, in similar cases as in the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act, which applies to authorities, refuse to disclose data to the data subject. Also in this case, the restriction is based on article 13.1 (g).</p> <p>The Data Inspection Board also underlines that the processing of personal data at several governmental institutions in Sweden is regulated by so-called special directory provisions. The Data Inspection Board has not made any inventory to</p>		<p>The Data Protection Directive has been implemented in Swedish law by the Personal Data Act (1998:204). Data subjects' right to obtain information is regulated in sections 23-27.</p>

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	<p>whether there are provisions in those that are exceptions under Article 13 of the Data Protection Directive.</p> <p>In Sweden the processing of personal data takes place at several governmental institutions and that it is regulated by so-called special directory provisions.</p> <p>Specific provisions based on the availability of the exemptions under Article 13 of the Data Protection Directive have in many cases been included in such special legislation. There are an estimated 200 such provisions and the Ministry responsible for the substance or authority is also the responsibility of the respective registry statute. The Department of Justice has no possibility to make an inventory of all records provisions and any exceptions made there. One example of rules that are based on Article 13 may be rules about disclosure obligations for authorities to apply regardless of what purpose the data controller originally decided for his handling. It is therefore an exception under Article 13 of the Directive. As I mentioned, the Data Inspection Board has also not made any inventory to whether there are provisions in those that are exceptions under Article 13.</p> <p>As the Data Inspection Board mentions, the Personal Data Act makes exceptions to the right to information and access in 26 § third paragraph and § 27 Data Protection Act (PDA). Worth mentioning may be the special regulation that we have introduced in § 5 of the PDA. This provision states that a number of provisions of the PDA need not apply to the processing of personal data in unstructured material, i.e. inter alia running text. Such treatment may be carried out as long as it does not involve a violation of the data privacy.</p>		
United Kingdom	<p>There are exemptions under Part IV of the UK Data Protection Act 1998, which may have an impact on providing information.</p>		<p>the Gov UK website:</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/data-protection/the-data-protection-act</p> <p>ICO Publication Guide to Data Protection:</p>

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			<p>http://ico.org.uk/for_organisations/data_protection/~media/documents/library/Data_Protection/Practical_application/the_guide_to_data_protection.ashx</p> <p>Exemptions under UK Data Protection Act 1998:</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/29/part/IV</p>
Iceland	<i>missing</i>		
Liechtenstein		<p>Restrictions to the right of access are regulated in Art. 12 of the Data Protection Act pursuant to the provisions of Art. 13 of the Directive 95/46/EC. Accordingly, access can be denied, restricted or postponed if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foreseen by a specific law; b) An information ban ordered by a court or a public authority exists; c) This is necessary in view of overriding interests of a third party. <p>Furthermore, a public authority can deny, restrict or postpone access if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) This is necessary in view of overriding public interests, especially the national security; b) This would undermine the aim of a criminal 	<p>In Liechtenstein the data protection provisions in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC have been transposed in the Data Protection Act of 14 March 2002 (https://www.gesetze.li/get_pdf.jsp?PDF=2002055.pdf) and the Data Protection Ordinance of 9 July 2002 (https://www.gesetze.li/get_pdf.jsp?PDF=2002102.pdf).</p> <p>English translations can be</p>

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		investigation or similar procedure.	<p>found on the website of the Liechtenstein Data Protection Office http://www.llv.li/amtstellen/llv-dss-home/llv-dss-en.htm).</p> <p>Furthermore, the provisions of Regulation (EU) Nr. 1024/2013 are directly applicable in Liechtenstein as soon as the Regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement.</p>
Norway	Exceptions are mainly the same as in directive 95/46/EC		Lov 2000-04-14 nr 31: Lov om behandling av personopplysninger (personopplysningsloven) § 23 http://lovdata.no/all/hl-20000414-031.html
Croatia	<i>missing</i>		