



Right to Erasure

The right to be forgotten was established to enable a data subject to request the deletion or removal of personal data where there is no reason for it to be retained. However, the right to erasure does *not* provide an absolute right to be forgotten.

The circumstances under which individuals have a right to erasure include:

- Where personal data is no longer necessary for the purposes for which it was originally supplied
- Where the individual withdraws consent, consent having been the legal basis on which the personal data was provided
- Where individuals object to their data being processed and there is no overriding legitimate reason to continue processing
- Where personal data was processed unlawfully
- Where personal data has to be erased in order to comply with a legal requirement

The RCM will decline a request for erasure if it believes any of the following would be compromised:

- The right to freedom of expression and/or information
- The requirement to comply with a legal obligation for the performance of a public interest task or the exercise of official authority
- The archiving of data in the public interest or for statistical purposes
- The defence or exercise of a legal claim

Restricting processing

The RCM is required to restrict processing of personal data in the following circumstances:

- In cases where the data subject contests the accuracy of personal data, processing will be restricted
- In cases where the data subject objects to processing of personal data for direct marketing purposes, processing will be restricted
- In cases where the data subject objects to processing of personal data for the purposes of scientific or historical research, or for statistical purposes, processing will be restricted
- In cases where the data subject objects to processing of personal data for the purposes of archiving in the public interest, or for the purposes of historical research, or for statistical purposes, processing will be restricted