



Surname, First Name (s)

Declaration of Commitment According to § 6 *Landesdatenschutzgesetz* (State Data Protection Act) Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

According to § 6 DSG M-V, I have been notified of the following legal regulations of data secrecy:

I am not allowed to handle personal data without authorisation or for any other reason other than fulfilling my respective lawful function, i.e. it is forbidden to collect, use or process data without authorisation or for any other reason, in particular it is forbidden to pass on this information to third parties or to give them access to the data.

This commitment to data secrecy continues after termination of my tasks or the end of my employment relationship or duties.

I have taken note of the attached information sheet.

Greifswald, on the _____

Signature

Information Sheet for the Declaration of Commitment According to § 6 Landesdatenschutzgesetz (State Data Protection Act) Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

What does the Landesdatenschutzgesetz (State Data Protection Act - DSG M-V) regulate?

The DSG M-V extensively regulates the collection, use and processing of personal data by authorities, regardless whether they have been saved in record or file format or whether it is done by an automated or non-automated process. The *Datenschutzgesetz* is a sweeping data protection law, i.e. its regulations are only put into practice if there is no explicit regulation covered by specialised area-specific legal regulations. Any kind of use of personal data exceeding the indicated cases in the specialised area-specific legal regulations or the DSG M-V is forbidden, unless it has been agreed to by the person concerned.

Who checks the compliance with the law?

Any official authority can designate an official data protection officer for self-monitoring. He/she advises with regards to any questions concerning data protection and checks the compliance with the DSG M-V. Regardless of this, the state representative for data protection monitors the compliance with data protection regulations at all official authorities.

Which duties does the official authority have?

The processing of personal data is to be limited to the amount necessary for ensuring their use. False and illicitly collected or saved data, as well as data which is no longer needed must be corrected officially. Furthermore, the authorities who have contact with the data are obliged to inform each other mutually about the inaccuracy of or the illicit use of personal data. The public authority is obliged to take technical and organisational measures to secure the compliance with all data protection regulations. It keeps an up-to-date file description of all automated files and a list of equipment used to automatically process personal data.

Which rights does the person concerned have?

Everyone has a right to information about their data, as well as the origin and purpose of its processing. If legal data protection regulations have been breached, he/she is entitled to claim damages and can call the state representative for data protection at any time. In certain circumstances and on request, he/she can demand the blocking of his data.

What happens if the rules are abused?

If the DSG M-V has been contravened, fines and, in severe cases, a prison sentence of up to two years can be imposed. Irrespective of this, a breach of the violations can also have legal consequences regarding employment law.