



Crossley Hill
Chartered Surveyors

Data Protection Policy

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Privacy policy

1. Introduction

- 1.1 We are committed to safeguarding the privacy of service users.
- 1.2 This policy applies where we are acting as a data controller with respect to the personal data of service users; in other words, where we determine the purposes and means of the processing of that personal data.
- 1.3 In this policy, "we", "us" and "our" refer to Crossley Hill. [For more information about us, see Section 12.]

2. Credit

- 2.1 This document was created using a template from SEQ Legal (<https://seqlegal.com/free-legal-documents/privacy-policy>).

3. How we use your personal data

- 3.1 In this Section 3 we have set out:
 - (a) the general categories of personal data that we may process;
 - (b) in the case of personal data that we did not obtain directly from you, the source and specific categories of that data;
 - (c) the purposes for which we may process personal data; and
 - (d) the legal bases of the processing.
- 3.2 We may process data about your use of our services ("**usage data**"). The usage data may include your IP address, geographical location, referral source as well as information about the timing, frequency and pattern of your service use. This usage data may be processed for the purposes of analysing the use of the services. The legal basis for this processing is our legitimate interests, namely monitoring and improving our services.
- 3.3 We may process information contained in any enquiry you submit to us regarding goods and/or services ("**enquiry data**"). The enquiry data may be processed for the purposes of offering, marketing and selling relevant services to you. The legal basis for this processing is consent OR our legitimate interests, namely the proper administration of our website and business OR the performance of a contract between you and us and/or the taking steps, at your request, to enter into such a contract.
- 3.6 We may process information relating to transactions, including purchases of goods and/or services, that you enter into with us and/or through our website ("**transaction data**"). The transaction data may include your contact details, and the transaction details. The source of the transaction data is you. The transaction data may be processed for the purpose of supplying the services and keeping proper records of those transactions. The legal basis for this processing is the performance of a contract between you and us and/or taking steps, at your request, to enter into such a contract; providing that, if you are

not the person contracting with us, the legal basis for this processing is our legitimate interests, namely the proper administration of our website and business.

- 3.9 We may process any of your personal data identified in this policy where necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims, whether in court proceedings or in an administrative or out-of-court procedure. The legal basis for this processing is our legitimate interests, namely the protection and assertion of our legal rights, your legal rights and the legal rights of others.
- 3.10 We may process any of your personal data identified in this policy] where necessary for the purposes of obtaining or maintaining insurance coverage, managing risks, or obtaining professional advice. The legal basis for this processing is our legitimate interests, namely the proper protection of our business against risks.
- 3.11 In addition to the specific purposes for which we may process your personal data set out in this Section 3, we may also process any of your personal data] where such processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject, or in order to protect your vital interests or the vital interests of another natural person.
- 3.12 Please do not supply any other person's personal data to us, unless we prompt you to do so.

4. Providing your personal data to others

- 4.1 We may disclose your personal data to our insurers and/or professional advisers insofar as reasonably necessary for the purposes of obtaining or maintaining insurance coverage, managing risks, obtaining professional advice, or the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims, whether in court proceedings or in an administrative or out-of-court procedure.
- 4.2 Your personal data held in our website database
- 4.3 In addition to the specific disclosures of personal data set out in this Section 4, we may disclose your personal data where such disclosure is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject, or in order to protect your vital interests or the vital interests of another natural person. We may also disclose your personal data where such disclosure is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims, whether in court proceedings or in an administrative or out-of-court procedure.

5. Retaining and deleting personal data

- 6.1 This Section 5 sets out our data retention policies and procedure, which are designed to help ensure that we comply with our legal obligations in relation to the retention and deletion of personal data.
- 6.2 Personal data that we process for any purpose or purposes shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes.
- 6.3 We will retain your personal data as follows:

- (a) usage data will be retained for a minimum period of *6 months* following the date of collection, and for a maximum period of seven years following that date;
- (b) account data will be retained for a minimum period of *6 months* following the date of closure of the relevant account, and for a maximum period of *seven years* following that date;
- (c) enquiry data will be retained for a minimum period of *6 months* following the date of the enquiry, and for a maximum period of *12 months* following that date;

5.4 Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Section 5, we may retain your personal data where such retention is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject, or in order to protect your vital interests or the vital interests of another natural person.

6. Your rights

6.1 In this Section 7, we have listed the rights that you have under data protection law.

6.2 Your principal rights under data protection law are:

- (a) the right to access - you can ask for copies of your personal data;
- (b) the right to rectification - you can ask us to rectify inaccurate personal data and to complete incomplete personal data;
- (c) the right to erasure - you can ask us to erase your personal data;
- (d) the right to restrict processing - you can ask us to restrict the processing of your personal data;
- (e) the right to object to processing - you can object to the processing of your personal data;
- (f) the right to data portability - you can ask that we transfer your personal data to another organisation or to you;
- (g) the right to complain to a supervisory authority - you can complain about our processing of your personal data; and
- (h) the right to withdraw consent - to the extent that the legal basis of our processing of your personal data is consent, you can withdraw that consent.

6.3 These rights are subject to certain limitations and exceptions. You can learn more about the rights of data subjects by visiting <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/>.

6.4 You may exercise any of your rights in relation to your personal data [by written notice to us, using the contact details set out below].

7. About cookies

- 7.1 A cookie is a file containing an identifier (a string of letters and numbers) that is sent by a web server to a web browser and is stored by the browser. The identifier is then sent back to the server each time the browser requests a page from the server.
- 7.2 Cookies may be either "persistent" cookies or "session" cookies: a persistent cookie will be stored by a web browser and will remain valid until its set expiry date, unless deleted by the user before the expiry date; a session cookie, on the other hand, will expire at the end of the user session, when the web browser is closed.
- 7.3 Cookies do not typically contain any information that personally identifies a user, but personal data that we store about you may be linked to the information stored in and obtained from cookies.

8. Cookies that we use

- 8.1 We use cookies for the following purposes:
 - (a) analysis - we use cookies to help us to analyse the use and performance of our website and services (cookies used for this purpose are: *[identify cookies]*); and

9. Cookies used by our service providers

- 9.1 Our service providers use cookies and those cookies may be stored on your computer when you visit our website.
- 9.2 We use Google Analytics. Google Analytics gathers information about the use of our website by means of cookies. The information gathered is used to create reports about the use of our website. You can find out more about Google's use of information by visiting <https://www.google.com/policies/privacy/partners/> and you can review Google's privacy policy at <https://policies.google.com/privacy>. [The relevant cookies are: *[identify cookies]*.]

10. Managing cookies

- 10.1 Most browsers allow you to refuse to accept cookies and to delete cookies. The methods for doing so vary from browser to browser, and from version to version. You can however obtain up-to-date information about blocking and deleting cookies via these links:
 - (a) <https://support.google.com/chrome/answer/95647> (Chrome);
 - (b) <https://support.mozilla.org/en-US/kb/enable-and-disable-cookies-website-preferences> (Firefox);
 - (c) <https://help.opera.com/en/latest/security-and-privacy/> (Opera);
 - (d) <https://support.microsoft.com/en-gb/help/17442/windows-internet-explorer-delete-manage-cookies> (Internet Explorer);

- (e) <https://support.apple.com/en-gb/guide/safari/manage-cookies-and-website-data-sfri11471/mac> (Safari); and
- (f) <https://privacy.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-10-microsoft-edge-and-privacy> (Edge).

10.2 Blocking all cookies will have a negative impact upon the usability of many websites.

10.3 If you block cookies, you will not be able to use all the features on our website.

11. Amendments

11.1 We may update this policy from time to time by publishing a new version on our website.

11.2 You should check this page occasionally to ensure you are happy with any changes to this policy.

11.3 We may notify you of significant changes to this policy.

12. Our details

12.1 This website is owned and operated by *Crossley Hill Ltd.*

12.2 We are registered in England and Wales under registration number *12207436*, and our registered office is at *29a Lemon Street, Truro, TR1 2LS*

12.3 Our principal place of business is at the same address.

12.4 You can contact us:

- (a) [by post, to the postal address given above;
- (b) using our website contact form;
- (c) by telephone, on the contact number published on our website; or
- (d) by email, using the email address published on our website.

13. Data protection officer

13.1 Our data protection officer's contact details are: *daryl@chsurveyors.com*.

Free privacy policy: drafting notes

This is a website privacy policy template. It may be used in relation to many different types of website.

The main purpose of a privacy policy is to help a website operator to comply with information disclosure obligations under data protection legislation. Across the EU, that means compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Within the UK, the Data Protection Act 2018 applies. Failure to comply with data protection legislation may lead to civil liability and/or criminal law penalties.

This privacy policy is a shorter version of our privacy and cookies policy document. That document is more flexible than this policy, although at the cost of greater complexity.

To complete this template, you will need detailed information about how you or your organisation uses personal data. For example, you will need to know what personal data is processed, the purposes for which that personal data is used, the persons or categories of persons to whom that personal data may be disclosed and the periods for which that personal data will be retained. You will also need to establish the legal bases of the your processing.

Separate rules regulate the provision of information about cookies, and this document includes optional provisions dealing with cookie-related disclosures. If you retain these provisions, you will need to know the purposes for which cookies and similar technologies are used on your website.

You should consider whether you need to take specialist legal advice on data protection.

If you collect sensitive personal information (such as information about a person's health, sexuality or political affiliations), or if you collect personal information from children or about children, you should always take advice before using this (or indeed any other) privacy policy template. In any case, use of a privacy policy is only one aspect of data protection compliance.

You can find out more about the information disclosure requirements of data protection law with the following resources.

The GDPR - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679>

European Data Protection Board (EDPB) guidance on transparency - https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/article29/item-detail.cfm?item_id=622227

UK Information Commissioner's Office guidance on the right to be informed - <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/the-right-to-be-informed/>

Section 1: Introduction

These introductory provisions may be used to draw individuals' attention to some of the key issues addressed in the document.

Section 1.1

Optional element.

Section 1.2

"Personal data" is defined in Article 4(1) of the GDPR:

"'personal data' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as 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".

Section 1.3

Optional element.

The inclusion of this statement in your privacy policy will not in itself satisfy the requirements of the Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003 as regards consent to the use of cookies. Guidance concerning methods of obtaining such consent is included on the Information Commissioner's website.

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-pecr/cookies-and-similar-technologies/>

Section 1.4

Optional element.

Section 1.5

Optional element.

Section 2: Credit

Section: Free documents licensing warning

Optional element. Although you need to retain the credit, you should remove the inline copyright warning from this document before use.

Section 3: How we use your personal data

The GDPR requires that controllers disclose to data subjects detailed information about their processing of personal data.

Article 13(1) of the GDPR provides that:

"Where personal data relating to a data subject are collected from the data subject, the controller shall, at the time when personal data are obtained, provide the data subject with all of the following information: ... (c) the purposes of the processing for which the personal data are intended as well as the legal basis for the

processing; (d) where the processing is based on point (f) of Article 6(1), the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by a third party".

Article 14(1) of the GDPR provides that:

"Where personal data have not been obtained from the data subject, the controller shall provide the data subject with the following information: ... (c) the purposes of the processing for which the personal data are intended as well as the legal basis for the processing; (d) the categories of personal data concerned ...".

Article 14(2) of the GDPR, which also applies in the case that the personal data have not been obtained from the data subject, provides that:

"In addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the controller shall provide the data subject with the following information necessary to ensure fair and transparent processing in respect of the data subject: ... (b) where the processing is based on point (f) of Article 6(1), the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by a third party ... (f) from which source the personal data originate, and if applicable, whether it came from publicly accessible sources ...".

Article 6(1)(f) of the GDPR, which is referred to in Articles 13 and 14, provides that:

"(1) Processing shall be lawful only if and to the extent that at least one of the following applies: ... (f) processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by a third party, except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data, in particular where the data subject is a child."

As regards the identification of the source of personal data in the case that the personal data is not obtained from the data subject, the guidance from the European Data Protection Board states that:

"The specific source of the data should be provided unless it is not possible to do so If the specific source is not named then information provided should include: the nature of the sources (i.e. publicly / privately held sources) and the types of organisation / industry / sector."

https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/article29/item-detail.cfm?item_id=622227

Note that, while Article 14 of the GDPR provides that information about "the categories of personal data concerned" must be supplied to data subjects, Article 13 does not include an equivalent provision. Nonetheless, we have included references to general categories of data in this document, because this facilitates the identification of particular purposes of processing and the legal bases of processing - information which does need to be provided under Article 13.

The UK Information Commissioner's Office website provides useful guidance in relation to the selection of the legal bases for processing:

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/lawful-basis-for-processing/>

Section 3.2

Optional element.

Section 3.3

Optional element.

Section 3.4

Optional element.

Section 3.5

Optional element.

Section 3.6

Optional element.

Section 3.7

Optional element.

Section 3.8

Optional element. Use this form of provision to identify and provide relevant information about other categories of personal data that you may process.

Section 3.9

Optional element.

Section 3.10

Optional element.

Section 3.12

Optional element.

Section 4: Providing your personal data to others

Article 13(1)(e) of the GDPR requires that where personal data are collected from the data subject, the data controller must provide the data subject with information about "the recipients or categories of recipients of the personal data".

Equivalent rules for data collected from someone other than the data subject are in Article 14(1)(e).

Although the GDPR refers to "categories of recipients", the guidance from the European Data Protection Board on this subject states:

"The term 'recipient' is defined in Article 4.9 as 'a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or another body, to which the personal data are disclosed, whether a third party or not' [emphasis added]. As such, a recipient does not have to be a third party. Therefore, other data controllers, joint controllers and

processors to whom data is transferred or disclosed are covered by the term 'recipient' and information on such recipients should be provided in addition to information on third party recipients. The actual (named) recipients of the personal data, or the categories of recipients, must be provided. In accordance with the principle of fairness, controllers must provide information on the recipients that is most meaningful for data subjects. In practice, this will generally be the named recipients, so that data subjects know exactly who has their personal data. If controllers opt to provide the categories of recipients, the information should be as specific as possible by indicating the type of recipient (i.e. by reference to the activities it carries out), the industry, sector and sub-sector and the location of the recipients."

https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/article29/item-detail.cfm?item_id=622227

Section 4.1

Optional element.

Section 4.2

Optional element.

Section 4.3

Optional element.

Section 5: International transfers of your personal data

Optional element.

Article 13(1)(f) of the GDPR requires that data controllers disclose to data subjects "where applicable, the fact that the controller intends to transfer personal data to a third country or international organisation and the existence or absence of an adequacy decision by the Commission, or in the case of transfers referred to in Article 46 [transfers subject to appropriate safeguards] or 47 [binding corporate rules], or the second subparagraph of Article 49(1) [limited transfers for compelling legitimate interests], reference to the appropriate or suitable safeguards and the means by which to obtain a copy of them or where they have been made available".

The European Data Protection Board guidance on this issue states:

"The relevant GDPR article permitting the transfer and the corresponding mechanism ... should be specified. Information on where and how the relevant document may be accessed or obtained should also be provided e.g. by providing a link to the mechanism used. In accordance with the principle of fairness, the information provided on transfers to third countries should be as meaningful as possible to data subjects; this will generally mean that the third countries be named."

https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/article29/item-detail.cfm?item_id=622227

Section 5.2

Optional element.

Section 5.3

Optional element.

Section 5.4

Optional element. Will users have the opportunity to publish personal information on the website?

Section 6: Retaining and deleting personal data

Article 5(1)(e) of the GDPR sets out the storage limitation, one of the fundamental rules of the regime:

"Personal data shall be: ... kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed; personal data may be stored for longer periods insofar as the personal data will be processed solely for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89(1) subject to implementation of the appropriate technical and organisational measures required by this Regulation in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject ...".

Article 13(2) of the GDPR provides, in relation to personal data collected from the data subject, that:

"... the controller shall, at the time when personal data are obtained, provide the data subject with the following further information necessary to ensure fair and transparent processing: (a) the period for which the personal data will be stored, or if that is not possible, the criteria used to determine that period ...".

Article 14(2) of the GDPR makes similar provision in relation to personal data that is not collected from the data subject.

The European Data Protection Board guidance on this issue states:

"This is linked to the data minimisation requirement in Article 5.1(c) and storage limitation requirement in Article 5.1(e). The storage period (or criteria to determine it) may be dictated by factors such as statutory requirements or industry guidelines but should be phrased in a way that allows the data subject to assess, on the basis of his or her own situation, what the retention period will be for specific data / purposes. It is not sufficient for the data controller to generically state that personal data will be kept as long as necessary for the legitimate purposes of the processing. Where relevant, the different storage periods should be stipulated for different categories of personal data and/or different processing purposes, including where appropriate, archiving periods."

https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/article29/item-detail.cfm?item_id=622227

Section 6.3

For guidance on setting retention periods, see:

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/principles/storage-limitation/>

Section 7: Your rights

Article 13(2) of the GDPR provides that, where personal data is collected from a data subject, certain information about data subject rights must be provided:

"In addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the controller shall, at the time when personal data are obtained, provide the data subject with the following further information necessary to ensure fair and transparent processing: ... (b) the existence of the right to request from the controller access to and rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing concerning the data subject or to object to processing as well as the right to data portability; (c) where the processing is based on point (a) of Article 6(1) or point (a) of Article 9(2), the existence of the right to withdraw consent at any time, without affecting the lawfulness of processing based on consent before its withdrawal; ...".

Similar provisions are set out in Article 14 in relation to personal data which is not collected from the relevant data subject.

The European Data Protection Board guidance on this issue states:

"This information should be specific to the processing scenario and include a summary of what the right involves and how the data subject can take steps to exercise it and any limitations on the right In particular, the right to object to processing must be explicitly brought to the data subject's attention at the latest at the time of first communication with the data subject and must be presented clearly and separately from any other information."

https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/article29/item-detail.cfm?item_id=622227

Section 8: About cookies

Optional element.

Under EU law, there are two additional requirements in relation to the use of cookies and similar technologies, which apply over-and-above the rules regulating the processing of personal data: a consent requirement and an information disclosure requirement. The provisions of this document relating to cookies are designed to aid compliance with the information disclosure requirement.

This requirement derives from Article 5(3) of Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications), which provides that:

"Member States shall ensure that the use of electronic communications networks to store information or to gain access to information stored in the terminal equipment of a subscriber or user is only allowed on condition that the subscriber or user concerned is provided with clear and comprehensive information in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC, inter alia about the purposes of the processing, and is offered the right to refuse such processing by the data controller. This shall not prevent any

technical storage or access for the sole purpose of carrying out or facilitating the transmission of a communication over an electronic communications network, or as strictly necessary in order to provide an information society service explicitly requested by the subscriber or user."

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32002L0058&from=EN>

The requirement is implemented in the UK in the Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003. In its current (amended) form, Regulation 6 states:

"(1) Subject to paragraph (4), a person shall not store or gain access to information stored, in the terminal equipment of a subscriber or user unless the requirements of paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The requirements are that the subscriber or user of that terminal equipment - (a) is provided with clear and comprehensive information about the purposes of the storage of, or access to, that information; and (b) has given his or her consent.

(3) Where an electronic communications network is used by the same person to store or access information in the terminal equipment of a subscriber or user on more than one occasion, it is sufficient for the purposes of this regulation that the requirements of paragraph (2) are met in respect of the initial use.

(3A) For the purposes of paragraph (2), consent may be signified by a subscriber who amends or sets controls on the internet browser which the subscriber uses or by using another application or programme to signify consent.

(4) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the technical storage of, or access to, information - (a) for the sole purpose of carrying out the transmission of a communication over an electronic communications network; or (b) where such storage or access is strictly necessary for the provision of an information society service requested by the subscriber or user."

In their original form, these Regulations can be found at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2003/2426/made>

Section 8.2

Optional element.

Section 8.3

Optional element.

Section 9: Cookies that we use

Optional element.

Section 10: Cookies used by our service providers

Does the website serve any third party cookies, analytics cookies or tracking cookies to users?

Section 10.2

Optional element.

Section 10.3

Optional element.

Section 11: Managing cookies

Optional element.

Section 11.3

Optional element. Will the blocking of cookies have a negative effect upon the use of the website from a user perspective?

Section 12: Amendments

Optional element.

Section 12.2

Optional element.

Section 12.3

Optional element. Will you contact users to notify them of changes to this policy?

- How will users be notified of changes to the document?

Section 13: Our details

UK companies must provide their corporate names, their registration numbers, their place of registration and their registered office address on their websites (although not necessarily in this document).

Sole traders and partnerships that carry on a business in the UK under a "business name" (i.e. a name which is not the name of the trader/names of the partners or certain other specified classes of name) must also make certain website disclosures: (a) in the case of a sole trader, the individual's name; (b) in the case of a partnership, the name of each member of the partnership; and (c) in either case, in relation to each person named, an address in the UK at which service of any document relating in any way to the business will be effective. All websites covered by the Electronic Commerce (EC Directive) Regulations 2002 must provide a geographic address (not a PO Box number) and an email address. All website operators covered by the Provision of Services Regulations 2009 must also provide a telephone number.

Section 13.1

- What is the name of the company, partnership, individual or other legal person or entity that owns and operates the website?

Section 13.2

Optional element. Is the relevant person a company?

- In what jurisdiction is the company registered?
- What is the company's registration number or equivalent?
- Where is the company's registered address?

Section 13.3

Optional element.

- Where is the relevant person's head office or principal place of business?

Section 13.4

Optional element.

- By what means may the relevant person be contacted?
- Where is the relevant person's postal address published?
- Either specify a telephone number or give details of where the relevant number may be found.
- Either specify an email address or give details of where the relevant email address may be found.

Section 14: Data protection officer

Optional element.

Section 14.1

Some data controllers and data processors will have an obligation to appoint a data protection officer (DPO). The basic obligation is set out in Article 37(1) of the GDPR:

"The controller and the processor shall designate a data protection officer in any case where: (a) the processing is carried out by a public authority or body, except for courts acting in their judicial capacity; (b) the core activities of the controller or the processor consist of processing operations which, by virtue of their nature, their scope and/or their purposes, require regular and systematic monitoring of data subjects on a large scale; or (c) the core activities of the controller or the processor consist of processing on a large scale of special categories of data pursuant to Article 9 and personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences referred to in Article 10."

Article 13(1) of the GDPR provides that:

"Where personal data relating to a data subject are collected from the data subject, the controller shall, at the time when personal data are obtained, provide the data subject with all of the following information ... (b) the contact details of the data protection officer, where applicable".

See also Article 14(1)(b).

- Insert contact details of the appointed data protection officer (if any).