

Core Principles of CCTV



1

Lawful Basis (Article 6 GDPR): Do you have a legal reason to use CCTV? Your purpose must be clearly defined and justified (e.g., for safety and security).

2

Proportionality and Necessity: Is CCTV the right solution? It must be a necessary and proportionate measure for the identified purpose. It shouldn't be excessive or intrusive.

3

Transparency (Article 12 - 14 GDPR): Are people aware they're being recorded? You must inform individuals that their personal data is being collected via CCTV.

4

Security: Is the footage safe? CCTV recordings contain personal data and must be stored securely to prevent unauthorised access, loss, or theft.

5

Retention: How long will you keep the footage? You must have a clear policy on how long recordings are retained and a justifiable reason for that retention period.



Special Considerations for High-Privacy Areas

Greater Expectation of Privacy: Ensure that CCTV is not in operation in areas where participants, staff or visitors would have an increased expectation of privacy such as changing rooms, toilets, etc.



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