## Guide to personal data audit for meetings

Before you take any other steps to prepare for GDPR, you should carry out a simple audit of all the personal data your meeting manages. This will make it much easier to understand what actions you need to take to comply with the new Regulation.

We have completed this exercise in BYM for all departments and it helped to create a list of actions we need to take to tighten up our procedures.

Here is the form we filled in for each department (see below and as attached template). There are a couple of examples included to start meetings off (although you may manage this information differently).

Describe the type of info	Format: paper/digital	How is it collected?	Do you ask for consent ?	Why is it collected?	How is it stored?	How long is it kept?	How is it destroyed ?	Retention decision	Legal basis for processing
e.g. Register of members	Digital and paper	Paper forms	No	Qf&p best practice; historical record	On clerk's PC; paper version in MH safe	Permanent ly	Digital versions are updated; some info may be removed	Permane nt (Qf&p)	Legitimate interests; Historical archiving
Members lists	Digital and paper	Paper forms	Yes	For contacts and general admin	On membershi p clerks' PC and	Printed books are kept permanentl y; digital	Digital versions are updated; some info	Permane nt for historical archiving	Consent; Historical archiving

					paper in MH	lists are updated	may be removed; one printed version is archived		
Elders & overseers minutes	Digital and paper	Minutes taken at meetings	No	Pastoral care	On cttee members PCs and in paper version in MH safe	Permanent ly	N/a: archived with meeting records	Permane nt	Legitimate interests
Etc	Etc								

You may also want to create a separate audit with all the legal bases for processing data set out so it is clear what decisions the meeting has taken regarding this, such as below.

Legal bases for processing personal data are set out in article 6 of the EU GDPR (https://gdpr-info.eu/art-6-gdpr/); they are the reasons you are collecting and processing data. If none of the first 5 reasons apply to the data activity you are carrying out, you must ask for consent (the sixth basis).

The bases, which are most likely to apply to data in meetings, are:

- Legitimate interests (necessary for the core administrative functions of the organisation, reasonably expected by the data subject, not prejudicial to a person's rights or likely to cause harm)
- Performance of contract (such as employment contract)
- Vital interests (potentially child safeguarding)
- Legal obligation (e.g. you get a court order to hand over data)
- Consent

## Legal bases for processing data in meetings

Type of data	Legal basis for processing under GDPR	Action required
Members and attenders contact information and membership information	Legitimate interests	Privacy notice to make all aware or guide for members
Information for the administration of nominations	Legitimate interests	Privacy notice to make all aware or guide for members
Employee data	Performance of contract	None