ID. Date of interview date 13/12/19

ID. Time interview started start 15:23:58

ID.end Completion date of interview Date 13/12/19

ID.end Time interview ended 16:05:55

ID. Duration of interview time 41.95

Start of new case

Q1	Does the draft guidance cover the relevant issues about the right of access?				
	○ No				
	O Unsure / don't know				
	If no or unsure/don't know, what other issues would you like to be covered in it?				

O Yes
No No
O Unsure / don't know
If no or unsure/don't know, in what areas should there be more detail within the draft guidance?
The guideness does not expert the city of the property of CAD is clearly being mode but there is no clearly on the

Does the draft guidance contain the right level of detail?

Q2

The guidance does not cover the situation where a SAR is clearly being made but there is no clarity as to what the individual is looking for (i.e. they keep changing what information they want, are unclear as to what specifically they are looking for). Our understanding is that previously the time limit did not start to run until the SAR was clarified (on the basis that it is not a valid request and it is impossible to process it) but this appears to no longer be the case. It would be helpful to understand the basis on which the position has changed. I fear it will result in a lot of confusion, and organisations will instead seek an extension if they are unable to process the request within one month. The guidance does not make it clear whether the time limit for a response starts to run when it is made on behalf of a third party before any required authority from that third party is received. For example, in a school context, if a parent makes a request on behalf of their child, but the child has capacity to understand his/her own data rights, a school will usually seek consent from the pupil. It is our understanding that the request is not valid and the time limit will not start to run until such consent is received, but it would helpful if the guidance could confirm this. The guidance does not go into enough detail about the assumption of reasonableness for education related workers and whether this assumption is rebuttable. It would be helpful if the guidance could clarify whether it would only be reasonable to disclose education related workers' data when they are acting in their professional capacity. There is no further guidance on what the 'serious harm test' is.

Does the draft guidance contain enough examples?
O Yes
O Unsure / don't know
If no or unsure/don't know, please provide any examples that think should be included in the draft guidance.
The guidance states that a requester is entitled to ask for all information held and organisations must

Q3

The guidance states that a requester is entitled to ask for all information held and organisations must make 'reasonable searches' for the information covered in the request. It would be helpful to have an example of what 'reasonable searches' might mean, in particular in relation for searches on online systems when the requester has a common name. An example of when the assumption of reasonableness for education workers may not apply would be helpful, as would an example of when the 'serious harm test' might be applied.

Q4	We have found that data protection professionals often struggle with applying and defining 'manifestly unfounded or excessive' subject access requests. We would like to include a wide range of examples from a variety of sectors to help you. Please provide some examples of manifestly unfounded and excessive requests below (if applicable).						
	A disgruntled parent who has two everything the school holds on each and the parent has specifiname. The schools asks the parent say they are trying to make life danything in particular. *please not a manifestly unfounded or excellent of the parent saked to advise on *	ich membe cally asked nt to clarif ifficult for te it is not	er of the fand for searce of the request the school the school to the school of the sc	amily - the factorial country in the second	amily nam nade under refuse and not looking that this a	ne is this nd even ng for nmounts	
Q5	On a scale of 1-5 how useful is the draft guidance?						
	1 -	Not at all 2 useful	2 – Slightly useful	3 – Moderately useful	4 – Very 5 useful	– Extremely useful	
Q6	Why have you given this score?						
	It is comprehensive but is not tail sector and schools are experienci would welcome more specific adv	ng a high	number of				
Q7	To what extent do you agree that the	e draft guid	ance is cle	ear and easy	to underst	and?	
		Strongly lisagree		either agree oor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	

Q4

survey. It is more detailed than the previous advice which is helpful, but as stated above, it is general and it would be helpful if the ICO could produce specific advice for schools with useful examples. A lot of the examples given are not relevant to the education sector.
Are you answering as: An individual acting in a private capacity (eg someone providing their views as a member of the public) An individual acting in a professional capacity On behalf of an organisation Other Please specify the name of your organisation:
what sector are you from: legal (working in the education sector)
How did you find out about this survey? ICO Twitter account ICO Facebook account ICO LinkedIn account ICO website ICO newsletter ICO staff member Colleague Personal/work Twitter account Personal/work Facebook account Personal/work LinkedIn account Other If other please specify:

Please provide any further comments or suggestions you may have about the draft

I was hoping for greater clarity on the points raised on the earlier page of this

Q8

guidance.