



# Employee Data Privacy – Austria

## Employee Consent

### **Do I have to obtain employees' consent in order to collect their personal data?**

The processing of any personal data may impose obligations to the individuals the data is related to, the data subjects. Some jurisdictions only recognize processing personal data as lawful if the data subject has provided express consent. Other jurisdictions require a legal obligation to process the data and may not require consent. The processing of HR personal data has raised questions and court decisions in a few countries, and interpretations may vary based on data privacy and labor law requirements.

The concept of employee consent has been increasingly criticized because there is doubt as to whether consent can be given freely in the subordinate employee/employer relationship. There are more prescriptive requirements for obtaining consent under the European General Data Protection Regulation, including the ability to withdraw consent at any time.

The legitimate interest of employers can sometimes be invoked as a legal ground for processing personal data, but only if the

processing is strictly necessary for a legitimate purpose and the processing complies with the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity. A proportionality test should be conducted in order to consider whether all data collected is truly necessary, and measures must be taken to keep personal data processing limited to the minimum necessary.



Clear communications should be provided to employees, informing them how their personal data is being processed. Where possible, such as in the event of monitoring technologies, employees should be given the option to prevent their data from being captured.

Where employees are expected to use online applications which process personal data, they

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should consider enabling employees to designate certain private spaces to which the employer may not gain access under any circumstances, such as a private mail or document folder.

## Works Council Notification

In Austria, the Collective Labour Relations Act requires employers to notify the works council (if one exists) of any personal employee data that is being processed automatically (i.e. where computers are making data-based decisions that may impact employees) along with any data that may be transferred. Employers may need to get works council approval before processing certain employee data and may need to give the council permission to view employee data for inspections. Individual employee consent is required if the works council will be inspecting

the data of an individual employee. In cases where no works council exists, employers must obtain employee consent to implement control measures and technical systems which affect human dignity (such as: CCTV, IT monitoring, location tracking, whistleblowing hotlines, etc.).



## HR Best Practices:

As consent on its own might not be enough to justify lawful processing of employee personal data, other processes should be documented and implemented. Consider legitimate requirements, such as those outlined in Poland's Labor Code. Commit to properly informing employees, documenting legal rationales for data collection and offering consent/correction/deletion where possible.

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