



## **INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE DATA CONTROLLER ACCORDING TO ARTICLES 12 AND 13 GDPR**

### **NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF THE CONTROLLER AND, IF APPLICABLE, THE CONTROLLER'S DEPUTY**

TUNAP GmbH & Co. KG, Bürgermeister-Seidl-Straße 2, 82515 Wolfratshausen, Germany;  
TUNAP Deutschland Vertriebs GmbH & Co. Betriebs KG, Bürgermeister-Seidl-Straße 2, 82515  
Wolfratshausen, Germany;  
TUNAP Industrie Chemie Verwaltungs GmbH, Bürgermeister-Seidl-Straße 2, 82515 Wolfratshausen,  
Germany;  
TUNAP Sports GmbH, Bürgermeister-Seidl-Straße 2, 82515 Wolfratshausen, Germany.

### **DATA CONTROLLERS**

TUNAP GmbH & Co. KG: Maximilian Buchner, Dr. Volker Knöthig  
TUNAP Deutschland Vertriebs GmbH & Co. Betriebs KG: Joachim Breinfeld, Maximilian Buchner  
TUNAP Industrie Chemie Verwaltungs GmbH: Markus Buchner  
TUNAP Sports GmbH: Maximilian Buchner, Bernhard Schambeck

### **CONTACT DETAILS OF DATA PROTECTION OFFICER**

Ulrike Schröder: Lead Auditor (ISO/IEC 2700) IT Compliance  
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### **PURPOSE OF DATA COLLECTION, PROCESSING OR USE**

Research, development, production and sales from a single source. With innovations and reliable products from our R&D and production and with our comprehensive international direct sales organization, TUNAP is successful and indispensable partner of several industries. From the business-management consultation, technical product training through to working safely with chemicals, TUNAP offers a complete consultation program.

The company collects, processes and uses personal data entirely for the purpose of preparing and performing contracts or of complying with statutory obligations or it does so with the consent of the data subject.

### **GROUPS OF DATA SUBJECTS AND THE RELEVANT DATA OR DATA CATEGORIES**

The relevant groups of data subjects are

- present employees,
- former employees,
- job applicants,
- persons expressing interest,
- customers,
- suppliers,



- service providers and
- other business associates.

The relevant data are all the personal data required for the fulfilment of a given purpose.

## **LEGAL BASIS**

The legal basis for carrying out the aforementioned processes is defined in EU GDPR and, where applicable, in each country's national data protection laws. In Germany this is the German Data Protection Act (BDSG). In particular, please note EU GDPR Articles 4 to 7. EU GDPR Article 4 defines the relevant terms and refers to Recitals 26-37.

Should processing be required under Article 6 paragraph 1 point (f), then this is done entirely for the purpose of entering into or performing contracts, provided that processing does not conflict with the legitimate interest of the data subject, while also taking account of all statutory data protection requirements. When weighing the interests of data subjects and the contractual parties, a strict standard is always applied in favour of the data subject.

## **POTENTIAL RECIPIENTS IN DATA TRANSFER**

Potential recipients in the transfer of personal data:

- Public authorities where there is a statutory duty
- Service providers and other business associates where data transfer is required for the fulfilment of the relevant purpose and where a legal regulation either permits or requires transfer or where the data subject has given their consent

No further onward transfer of personal data is envisaged, and neither does it take place.

## **PLANNED DATA TRANSFER TO NON-EU STATES**

Should data need to be transferred to non-EU states, then this is done entirely for the purpose of entering into or performing contracts, provided that transfer does not conflict with the legitimate interest of the data subject, while also taking account of all statutory data protection requirements. If, in a given case, the company intends to transfer personal data to a non-EU country or to an international organisation, then it does so under EU GDPR Article 45, "Transfers on the basis of an adequacy decision". If data transfer still takes place under Article 46 or Article 47 or Article 49 paragraph 1(2), we hereby refer to the availability of suitable warranties or binding corporate data protection rules or to the practice whereby a strict standard is always applied in favour of the data subject when weighing the interests of data subjects and contractual parties.

## **TIME LIMITS FOR THE ERASURE OF DATA**

Personal data are erased under the prevailing statutory and contractual data erasure provisions, while taking account of statutory or contractual retention duties.

Any personal data that are not subject to statutory or contractual retention or erasure duties are erased immediately upon becoming unnecessary for the fulfilment of the relevant purpose.

## **RIGHT TO INFORMATION, RECTIFICATION AND ERASURE**



Every data subject is entitled to receive information from the controller on their own personal data and is also entitled to rectification or erasure of their data or a restriction of processing or a right of revocation as well as the right of data portability.

### **RIGHT OF REVOCATION**

If processing is based on Article 6 paragraph 1 point (a) or on Article 9 paragraph 2 point (a), every data subject is entitled at any time to revoke their consent without affecting the lawfulness of consent-based processing conducted until revocation.

### **RIGHT TO LODGE A COMPLAINT**

Every data subject is entitled to assert their right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority.

### **RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

Every data subject is entitled to be told whether the provision of personal data is a statutory or contractual requirement, or a requirement necessary to enter into a contract, as well as whether the data subject is obliged to provide the personal data and of the possible consequences of failure to provide such data.

### **AUTOMATED DECISION-MAKING, INCLUDING PROFILING**

Decisions are made automatically, including profiling. The logic that is involved, the scope and the envisaged impact are defined as follows. Profiling means any form of automated processing of personal data consisting of the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person, based on algorithms. An automated decision in an individual case is one where the decision is made entirely on the basis of algorithms, without also being checked by a human being. Within the company this is done on the basis of EU GDPR Article 22, and the data subject may, if applicable, assert their rights arising from EU GDPR Article 22 paragraph 1.