

Rail Cargo Terminal - BILK Fejlesztő és Üzemeltető Zrt.

Privacy Notice

concerning the operation of a camera system

1239 Budapest, Európa utca 4.

Last modification: 19 February 2021

1. Operation of the camera system, processed data

Within the territory located at the above address, Rail Cargo Terminal - BILK Fejlesztő és Üzemeltető Zrt. (“**Company**”) operates an electronic camera monitoring system.

In the course of operating the cameras, records are made which contain “personal data” within the meaning of the EU General Data Protection Regulation No. 2016/679 (“**GDPR**”).

The Company reserves the right to amend this Notice unilaterally, with immediate effect following the amendment, at its own discretion anytime, considering the limitations contained in the legal regulations, and where required, with the prior notification of the data subjects in due time. This Notice may be amended, in particular, if necessary due to changes in legal regulations, practices of the data protection authority, business or employee needs, new activities resulting in the processing of personal data, newly identified security risks or feedback from the data subjects. In the course of communication in relation to this Notice or data protection issues, as well as during communication with the data subjects, the Company uses the contact details of the data subjects available to the Company for contacting and communication purposes. Upon request, the Company sends a copy of the effective Notice to the data subjects, or confirms the reading of the Notice by the data subjects.

Data processed in relation to the operation of cameras: recordings of cameras, time of recording, conclusions drawn from the recordings (e.g. suspected violation of law, offence or crime) and the personal data created during the procedures to be initiated by using the recordings.

The Company is the controller of the personal data recorded by the cameras.

Contact details of the Company:

Registered seat: 1239 Budapest, Európa utca 4.
Company reg.no.: Cg. 01-10-044722
Email address: cegkapu.rct.bilk@railcargo.com
Phone: +36 1 289 6000

2. Description of the camera system and purpose of operation

The number and location of cameras, the purpose of use, the monitored area, the purpose of monitoring with the cameras and other information concerning the cameras are contained in Annex 1.

3. Data protection legal basis of operating the cameras

In the course of using cameras, the legal basis of processing personal data: the Company’s legitimate interest pursuant to Article 6 (1) (f) of the GDPR.

Legitimate interest: protection of the property located at the Company’s territory (irrespective of the fact whether these are owned by the Company, the Company’s staff, persons staying at the Company’s territory or by other third parties), and the specific interests presented in Annex 1 in relation to the various areas subject to protection.

Such interests include in particular: (i) protection of the life and physical integrity of the persons staying at the given area, prevention of accidents and if accidents happen, the subsequent documentation; and (ii) prevention and/or subsequent proof of infringements committed by the persons staying at the given area.

The camera recordings for the protection of assets help the Company to (i) prevent possible infringements concerning assets, (ii) detect actual infringements concerning assets, (iii) take the necessary measures to terminate the infringement acts, and (iv) may serve as evidence in potential authority proceedings.

The detailed “interest balancing test” related to the Company’s legitimate interest, required by the GDPR, is contained in Annex 1 of this Notice.

The Company specifically draws the attention of the data subjects to the fact that the data subject may object at any time, on grounds relating to his/her particular situation, to the processing of his/her personal data on the basis of legitimate interest. In such case, the Company shall no longer process the personal data unless the Company demonstrates compelling legitimate grounds for the processing which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the data subject or for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims.

4. Duration of storing the recordings

Unless used, the retention period of the recordings and the related personal data is specified per area in Annex 1.

This is the period necessary to (i) allow the Company to become aware of any damage, shortage, injury or any other event (e.g. accident, claim, infringement) occurring in the assets (e.g. containers) protected by the camera monitoring system in the Company’s territory and (ii) to initiate any court or other authority proceedings by the Company and/or the injured parties, to use the recordings as evidence in the proceedings and to effectively support the authority or enforcement proceedings.

In the event of a shorter retention period, the Company may suffer disadvantage or damage if recordings would have to be deleted too early, before the Company could even become aware of the given event.

A further aspect in determining the data retention period is that in the course of the Company’s operation, due to the timeframe of the freight forwarding process, in many cases the Company will only discover after one or two weeks that, for example, the wrong container has been issued or the wrong transportation equipment has been taken. Moreover, containers may be stored at the terminal for a long time – for months in case of loaded containers and for years in case of empty containers - and the Company or the Company’s customer may only discover that the container has been damaged after the container has left, which requires us to check the camera recordings.

The retention period is also necessary for the Company to have sufficient time in case of infringement to file a legally valid enforcement action and to initiate enforcement proceedings. Labour law and other legal regulations set out a time limit for bringing an action in several cases, the shortest of which is 30 days, for example in the case of an employment legal dispute. If the retention period is shorter, the camera recordings may no longer be available when the enforcement action is commenced because it had to be deleted.

There may also be requests or claims against the Company that may require the use of the camera recordings and related personal data.

For example:

- Labour law claims or demands against the Company may be established for 3 years pursuant to Section 286 (1) of Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code (“**Labour Code**”). Pursuant to Section 286 (2) of the Labour Code, claims related to damages caused by crimes or claims related to the infringement of personal rights may be enforced for 5 years, unless the statute of limitations for criminal liability is longer.
- Civil law claims or demands against the Company may be established for 5 years pursuant to Section 6:22 (1) of Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code (“**Civil Code**”).

The Company shall keep the recordings and the related personal data, if used, until the final closing of the relevant proceedings. In the case of theft, for example, until the final closing of the offence proceedings, criminal proceedings or proceedings related to the enforcement of the claim for damages.

5. Persons entitled to watch the camera recordings, data transfers

The persons indicated in Annex 3 of this Notice are authorised to watch, check and back up the camera recordings and to perform administrative tasks (including essential system administration and troubleshooting) in relation to the camera system, exclusively for the purposes specified herein.

In the event of a dispute, the person who has been recorded, shall be brought in the same position as the person who recorded the images, which means that he/she may also use the recorded images (in such case an inspection report shall be made, in which the name of the person requesting the inspection, the reason for the inspection (watching) and the time of inspection (watching) shall be recorded).

The Company employs the following contractual partner to carry out the tasks related to the processing operations related to the camera recordings:

Órmester Vagyonvédelmi Nyrt.

Security services

registered seat: 1142 Budapest, Ógyalla tér 8-9.
phone number: +36-1 368 2002

The contractual partner acts as a so-called “processor”: processes the personal data specified herein on behalf of the Company. The Company may only use processors providing sufficient guarantees, in particular in terms of expertise, reliability and resources, to implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure compliance with the requirements of the GDPR, including the security of the processing.

The specific tasks and responsibilities of the processor shall be governed by the contract concluded by the Company and the processor.

Once the processing has been carried out on behalf of the Company, the processor shall, at the Company’s option, return or delete the personal data, unless Union or Member State law to which the processor is subject requires the storage of the data.

6. Place of storing the personal data, data security measures

The cameras operate continuously. The cameras take both direct (live) and recorded recordings (for subsequent checking). The cameras do not record voice.

The equipment for storing the recordings is placed in a closed room, its physical protection is ensured and only authorised persons have access to it. The recordings will only be transmitted electronically by the Company using appropriate and secure communication channels. Until deleted, the recordings are accessible to authorised (limited number of) employees of the Company via the Company's virtual private network (VPN). Only a limited number of the Company's employees are authorised to save the recordings.

The monitor for watching and checking the recordings are positioned in such a manner that it cannot be seen by anyone else other than the authorised persons while the recordings are being broadcasted. No separate backup is made for the recordings.

Other data relating to the recordings (e.g. notes, minutes) will be kept in a closed office room by the Company.

7. Rights and remedies of the data subjects

The data protection rights and remedies of the data subjects are contained in detail in the relevant provisions of the GDPR (in particular in Articles 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 82 of the GDPR). The following summary contains the most important provisions.

7.1 Deadlines

The Company shall fulfil the data subject's request concerning the exercising of his/her right within one month at the latest following the receipt of the request. The day of receipt shall not be calculated in the deadline.

If necessary, taking into account the complexity of the request and the number of requests, such deadline may be extended by another two months. The Company will inform the data subject on the extension of the deadline within one month following the receipt of the request, indicating the reasons for the delay.

7.2 Data subjects' rights related to processing

7.2.1 Right of access

The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the Company confirmation as to whether or not personal data concerning him or her are being processed.

Where that is the case, the data subject has the right of access to the following information (i) what personal data the Company is processing; (ii) on what legal basis; (iii) for what processing purpose; and (iv) for how long; and (v) to whom, when, under what legal regulations, to which personal data the Company has given access or transferred the personal data; (vi) the source of the personal data; and (viii) whether the Company uses automated decision-making and its logic, including profiling.

The data subject has the right to inspect the camera recordings relating to him/her. The Company offers the right to inspect the recordings at the address indicated herein, on business days, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The Company shall provide a copy of the personal data subject to processing free of charge for the first time upon the data subject's request, and following this, it may charge a reasonable fee taking into account the administrative costs. In the context of the right of access, the data subject shall have the right, in addition to the right to request a copy, to request information on the exact time from when until when he/she is visible on the recording, what kind of action was recorded, whether any event occurs/has occurred in relation to him/her or in connection with him/her after he/she is no longer visible on the recording.

In order to ensure data security and to protect the rights of the data subject, the Company shall verify the identity of the data subject and of the person who wishes to exercise the right of access. To this end, information, access to the data and the provision of copies are all subject to the identification of the data subject.

The data subject's right of access, including the right to obtain a copy, may only be exercised in a manner that does not adversely affect the rights and freedoms of others. The length of the period covered by the copy shall be limited to the reasonable period of the time, duration, action or event affecting the data subject.

7.2.2 Right to rectification

The data subject may request the Company to rectify any of his/her personal data. If the data subject can credibly demonstrate the accuracy of the rectified data, the Company shall fulfil the request within a maximum of one month and shall notify the data subject thereof at the contact details provided by the data subject. The right to rectification is primarily granted to the data subject in respect of the time of recording (considering that the content of the recordings cannot be rectified).

7.2.3 Right to blocking (restriction of processing)

The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the Company restriction of processing (by clearly indicating the restricted nature of processing and by ensuring separate processing from other data) where one of the following applies:

- the accuracy of the personal data is contested by the data subject (for a period enabling the Company to verify the accuracy of the personal data);
- the processing is unlawful and the data subject opposes the erasure of the personal data and requests the restriction of their use instead;
- the Company no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but they are required by the data subject for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims; or
- the data subject has objected to processing (pending the verification whether the legitimate grounds of the Company override those of the data subject).

7.2.4 Right to object

The Company expressly draws the attention of the data subjects to the fact that the data subject shall have the right to object, on grounds relating to his or her particular situation, at any time to processing of personal data concerning him or her which is based on legitimate interest. The Company shall no longer process the personal data unless the Company demonstrates compelling legitimate grounds for the processing which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the data subject or for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims

7.2.5 Right to erasure (“right to be forgotten”)

The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the Company the erasure of personal data concerning him or her without undue delay where one of the following grounds applies:

- a) the personal data are no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed;

- b) the data subject objects to the processing and there are no overriding legitimate grounds for the processing;
- c) the personal data have been unlawfully processed; or
- d) the personal data have to be erased for compliance with a legal obligation in Union or Member State law to which the Company is subject.

The Company may reject the erasure request to the extent that processing is necessary:

- a) for compliance with a legal obligation which requires processing by Union or Member State law to which the Company is subject; or
- b) for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims.

7.3 Right to remedy

If the data subject considers that the processing of personal data relating to him or her infringes the effective data protection regulations,

- he/she may lodge a complaint against the Company (Hungarian National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information, address: 1055 Budapest, Falk Miksa utca 9-11.; mailing address: 1363 Budapest, Pf. 9.; email: ugyfelszolgalat@naih.hu, website: www.naih.hu), or
- he/she has the right to bring proceedings before the courts to protect his/her data, which will act without delay. In such case, you are free to decide whether to bring your action before the competent court at your place of residence (permanent address) or place of stay (temporary address) or where the Company has its registered office. You can find the court competent at your place of residence or place of stay at the following website: <http://birosag.hu/ugyfelkapcsolati-portal/birosag-kereso>.

Annex 1

No.	Location of the camera	Area, equipment on which the camera's viewing angle is focusing	Purpose of monitoring
1.	On the lighting posts of the external parking area, and on the wall of the management building	Areas of the external parking area	<p>Protection of the life and physical integrity of the persons staying at the parking area, prevention of accidents and if accidents happen, the subsequent documentation, protection of the goods stored in the containers loaded on the parking vehicles, and the potential enforcement of rights and claims related to the above (including the supporting of such rights and claims and the clarification of liability).</p> <p>The emphasized purpose of installing the cameras monitoring the external parking area is that a large number of people and trucks are moving in the area (400-800 each day). The other main purpose is that several accidents occurred in the external parking area where the checking of the recordings was necessary.</p> <p>Retention period: 30 days following recording.</p>
2.	Dispatcher main entrance	Entry and exit lanes	<p>Reading license plates and container numbers.</p> <p>License plates are required to be checked in order to verify that the containers enter and leave on the vehicle the license plate data of which were indicated by the freight forwarder. Reading the container number is important when leaving, so that the Company could check whether the proper container was loaded on the proper vehicle. In case of error, the Company receives claim for damages and the Company may need the recordings to verify the container number posteriorly. In the absence of this, a significant amount of initial fee and other mediated expenses (e.g. delay of the delivery) may be imposed on the Company by its partners. The image recorded by the camera allows the employee of the Company not to check the vehicles one by one personally. (The driver cabin of the vehicle can only be seen on the camera when the vehicle passes by below the camera).</p> <p>Furthermore, the reading of the container numbers is necessary for keeping the related Company records – during audits, NAV requires the Company to provide data on license plates, container numbers and the freight forwarders. Since a large number (400- 800) of trucks enter and leave the terminal each day, it is inevitable to record the container numbers by camera. In</p>

No.	Location of the camera	Area, equipment on which the camera's viewing angle is focusing	Purpose of monitoring
			<p>the course of previous audits, NAV asked whether the Company had a legal relationship with a given partner, and how a given container entered and left the terminal.</p> <p>Additionally, in order to prevent future disputes and in case of damage, it is important to verify subsequently on the basis of the camera recordings in what condition the container arrived and left the terminal. Damage checks are performed by the Company's employees and the camera recordings support their work. In the event of claim for damages, it is also possible to check whether all damage has actually been noticed by the Company. This way we can prove, for example, whether the container was damaged at the terminal in the event of damage; and if the Company releases the container from the terminal damaged, the freight forwarding may be cancelled.</p> <p>Therefore, the recordings also support the enforcement of rights and claims in relation to the above (including the supporting thereof and the clarification of liability).</p> <p>Retention period: 180 days following recording.</p>
3.	Depot-gate entrance	Entry lanes	<p>The purpose of monitoring complies with the purpose of the camera used at the entry and exit lanes of the main dispatcher entrance, but the technology is different for the entry of loaded and depot containers, and accordingly, there are two separate entrance points far from each other.</p> <p>Retention period: 180 days following recording.</p>
4.	Pole next to the lead track	Lead track	<p>Checking the number, condition and potential damages of the containers loaded on arriving and departing trains, protection of the goods in the containers, enforcement of rights and claims in relation to the above (including the supporting thereof and the clarification of liability).</p> <p>Retention period: 180 days following recording.</p>
5.	Customs booth	Customs area	<p>Assets protection monitoring of customs checks, enforcement of rights and claims in relation to the above (including the supporting thereof and the clarification of liability).</p>

No.	Location of the camera	Area, equipment on which the camera's viewing angle is focusing	Purpose of monitoring
			<p>Batch and random customs checks are carried out in the free zone of the terminal, during which containers are opened. In the event of loss or damage to the goods stored in the containers, the Company may incur additional customs liability in addition to the financial loss of the Company.</p> <p>Retention period: 30 days following recording.</p>
6.	Lighting poles of the terminal	Traffic, loading and storage areas	<p>Prevention of potential crimes, offences, damages against property, and the related misconduct by the employees and drivers, subsequent proof, enforcement of rights and claims in relation to the above (including the supporting thereof and the clarification of liability), by the help of monitoring the containers located at the terminal.</p> <p>Damages occurred to the containers at the traffic, loading and storage areas in several cases. Camera monitoring helps to investigate these events.</p> <p>Retention period: 30 days following recording.</p>
6.	Area below the crane	Traffic, loading and storage areas	<p>The purpose of monitoring complies with the purpose of the camera used at the traffic, loading and storage areas below the crane.</p> <p>Retention period: 30 days following recording.</p>
8.	Internal side walls of the truck inspector	Internal area of the truck inspector	<p>Prevention of potential crimes, offences, damages against property, and the related misconduct by the employees, subsequent proof, enforcement of rights and claims in relation to the above (including the supporting thereof and the clarification of liability).</p> <p>The Company uses the area of the truck inspector for warehousing purposes – e.g. during winter, to store the necessary road salt and spare parts.</p> <p>Retention period: 30 days following recording.</p>

No.	Location of the camera	Area, equipment on which the camera's viewing angle is focusing	Purpose of monitoring
9.	Corridors of the management building	Turning points of corridors	<p>Prevention of potential crimes, offences, damages against property, and the related misconduct by the employees, subsequent proof, enforcement of rights and claims in relation to the above (including the supporting thereof and the clarification of liability).</p> <p>The main purpose of the camera is the monitoring of staircase landing areas and the hallway in case theft occurs.</p> <p>Retention period: 30 days following recording.</p>
10.	Workshop	Workshop hall, area behind the workshop	<p>Prevention of potential crimes, offences, damages against property, and the related misconduct by the employees, subsequent proof, protection of life and health, prevention of accidents and if they occur, subsequent documentation, enforcement of rights and claims in relation to the above (including the supporting thereof and the clarification of liability).</p> <p>This area is where the containers and loading equipment are repaired, the containers are reloaded, and therefore, high-value raw materials, parts and goods are also located here.</p> <p>Retention period: 30 days following recording.</p>

Annex 2

Interest balancing test related to the processing of personal data

<p>Data subjects and data subject to processing</p>	<p>The data subjects and data specified in the Company’s Privacy Notice concerning the operation of the camera system.</p>
<p>What is the purpose of processing? What is the duration of processing?</p>	<p>The purposes and duration of processing specified in the Company’s Privacy Notice concerning the operation of the camera system.</p>
<p>What is the Company’s legitimate interest in relation to processing?</p>	<p>The legitimate interest specified in the Company’s Privacy Notice concerning the operation of the camera system.</p>
<p>What are the interests of the data subjects in relation to processing?</p>	<p>Respecting the personality right of the data subjects, in particular their rights to likeness, which has been taken into account to the fullest extent possible when designing the application of the camera system, prior to installation.</p> <p>The data subject may be affected adversely by the processing, as it may be against his/her will because the processing is not based on consent. Infringements by the data subjects – which may be evidenced by the camera recordings - may lead to termination of employment or contractual relationship or other legal sanctions.</p> <p>Processing for the shortest time possible and limited access to the data may effectively decrease these negative effects.</p> <p>However, the operation of cameras may also have a clear benefit for the data subjects, as the recordings may play a role in protecting their property and in revealing any unlawful acts they may have suffered.</p>
<p>Why does the Company’s legitimate interest limit the rights and freedoms of data subjects?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interest to be protected is a legally protected, socially recognised interest. • The camera system effectively deters the potential perpetrators of offences and crimes against property, helps to prevent damage, loss or destruction of property, because the recordings capture the perpetrators in an identifiable manner, evidencing their infringing behaviour, and therefore, the chances of being caught and prosecuted increases significantly, and the recordings also act as a deterrent to future offences. • In addition to the purposes specified in the notice, the recordings do not aim to check the data subjects. • The records do not serve the purpose of checking the employees’ working time, or checking or increasing the intensity and quality of work even indirectly. • The camera system is only used within the Company’s private areas, no recordings are made on public areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The camera system is only be used in the areas where and to the extent strictly necessary to achieve the aforesaid processing purposes. • The monitoring of the data subjects and the means and methods used not result in the violation of human dignity, in particular the camera system is not used in areas where it could violate human dignity (e.g. changing rooms, toilets, rest rooms, canteens, etc.). • The recordings are only accessible to the persons indicated in the Company’s privacy notice concerning the operation of the camera system. • All persons operating and having access to the camera system have received appropriate training covering data protection and data security regulations. • The Company protects the personality rights of the data subjects by applying the data security measures described in the privacy notice concerning the operation of the camera system and informs the data subjects in the notice of the technical and organisational measures applied. • The Company is only entitled to use recordings proving the data subject’s infringement in connection with the investigation of the data subject’s infringement and in connection with court or other authority proceedings if the infringement cannot be proven by other means involving personal data to a lower extent (e.g. written document, witness statement), if it is strictly necessary for the enforcement of the Company’s claim or for the successful defence in the legal proceedings, and if the Company’s legitimate interests override those of the data subject. • Recordings evidencing an infringement, crime, offence or damage may also be used if strictly necessary for the enforcement of the legitimate interests of the Company or a third party, and the related legitimate interests of the Company or the third party override the interests of the data subject, or if the Company is required by law to use the recordings. • The Company shall document the fact of inspecting the recordings or the disclosure of any copies to third parties in each case.
<p>Is the use of the camera system inevitably necessary? Are there any alternative methods available which would achieve the planned purpose without the processing of personal data / with the processing of less personal data / with the processing of personal data in other manner?</p>	<p>No processing solution is available that would affect the personal data of data subjects to a lower extent and is similarly effective in achieving the purposes of the processing.</p> <p>The potential anonymisation of the recordings, the masking of the persons concerned would also make it impossible to identify the persons in the recordings, and the basic protection purpose would not be achieved. The recordings shall be stored for the specified period of time, otherwise they would not be available for evidentiary purposes.</p> <p>In addition to assets protection purposes, the protection of the life and physical integrity of the persons staying at the site, the reading of</p>

	<p>license plates and container numbers, the checking of container conditions, the surveillance of itemised and random customs checks, the recording of potential crimes, offences, damages and the related employee infringements, the future enforcement of rights, the support of data subjects and the clarification of liability are all emphasized interests that cannot be achieved by other available technical means. Therefore, the use of the camera system is necessary and cannot be avoided.</p> <p>The Company cannot exclude the possibility of container break-ins, despite the fact that no unauthorised person can stay close to the railway track. In 2018, for example, a container full of televisions was broken. The exact location was not clear and a police investigation is still ongoing.</p> <p>In the case of containers arriving by train, the containers are entered at the rail gate. The orderly handling of train acceptance is a longer process and is performed continuously for 24 hours per day. During this process, cameras focusing on the lead track help to prevent possible container break-ins on the railway track.</p> <p>There are several lessees in the Company building, and therefore there is a risk of unauthorised persons entering the Company's premises. Some areas are protected by glass doors and there is a 24-hour security service, but the Company's building is large and unauthorised access cannot be completely excluded. All drivers arriving each day pass through the building. If they are visiting an office renting partner, they also go upstairs. Due to the characteristics of the building, central access would only be possible by adding a reception next to the stairs, at several points, and they could monitor who is going where in the building.</p> <p>There have been thefts in the past in the area behind the workshop hall and the workshop, and therefore it is particularly important to prevent shortages here.</p>
<p>What kind of guarantees does the Company use to ensure that the privacy of the data subjects are only affected to the strictly necessary extent by the camera monitoring?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The camera system operated by the Company affects the fundamental right to likeness of the data subjects to the lowest possible extent and does not take close-up images. It is possible to zoom in on the live and replayed images of the cameras, but the quality of the image is drastically reduced when using this function. • The quality of the recordings made by the camera system is average. • During the camera monitoring, the Company does not use face recognition technology. • The camera system is not connected to other automated security systems. • At the entrances of the monitored areas, the Company placed warning signs.

Annex 3

People entitled to check the continuously broadcasted (live) images of the cameras and to check the recordings made and stored by the cameras:

Members of the Board of Directors
IT department
Director of Operations
Terminal Operative Coordinator
Technical Director
Technical Manager
Customer Service Manager

Richárd Kiss sole trader

Persons entitled to save the recordings made by cameras:

Members of the Board of Directors
IT department
Terminal Operative Coordinator

Richárd Kiss sole trader

People entitled to check the continuously broadcasted (live) images of the cameras include the employees of the service provider responsible for safeguarding, but such persons do not have the right to check the recordings. Such persons include:

The shift managers of Örmester Kft. performing their duties at the Company's site (1239 Budapest, Európa utca 4.).