iv access, rectification and redress available.

b A Party may subject any personal notice requirement to reasonable restrictions under its domestic legal framework pursuant to the conditions set forth in paragraph 12.a.i.

c Where the transferring Party's domestic legal framework requires giving personal notice to the individual whose data have been provided to another Party, the transferring Party shall take measures so that the other Party is informed at the time of transfer regarding this requirement and appropriate contact information. The personal notice shall not be given if the other Party has requested that the provision of the data be kept confidential, where the conditions for restrictions as set out in paragraph 12.a.i apply. Once these restrictions no longer apply and the personal notice can be provided, the other Party shall take measures so that the transferring Party is informed. If it has not yet been informed, the transferring Party is entitled to make requests to the receiving Party which will inform the transferring Party whether to maintain the restriction.

12 Access and rectification

a Each Party shall ensure that any individual, whose personal data have been received under this Protocol is entitled to seek and obtain, in accordance with processes established in its domestic legal framework and without undue delay:

i a written or electronic copy of the documentation kept on that individual containing the individual's personal data and available information indicating the legal basis for and purposes of the processing, retention periods and recipients or categories of recipients of the data ("access"), as well as information regarding available options for redress; provided that access in a particular case may be subject to the application of proportionate restrictions permitted under its domestic legal framework, needed, at the time of adjudication, to protect the rights and freedoms of others or important objectives of general public interest and that give due regard to the legitimate interests of the individual concerned;

ii rectification when the individual's personal data are inaccurate or have been improperly processed; rectification shall include – as appropriate and reasonable considering the grounds for rectification and the particular context of processing – correction, supplementation, erasure or anonymisation, restriction of processing, or blocking.

b If access or rectification is denied or restricted, the Party shall provide to the individual, in written form which may be provided electronically, without undue delay, a response informing that individual of the denial or restriction. It shall provide the grounds for such denial or restriction and provide information about available options for redress. Any expense incurred in obtaining access should be limited to what is reasonable and not excessive.

13 Judicial and non-judicial remedies

Each Party shall have in place effective judicial and non-judicial remedies to provide redress for violations of this article.

14 Oversight

Each Party shall have in place one or more public authorities that exercise, alone or cumulatively, independent and effective oversight functions and powers with respect to the measures set forth in this article. The functions and powers of these authorities acting alone or cumulatively shall include investigation powers, the power to act upon complaints and the ability to take corrective action.

15 Consultation and suspension

A Party may suspend the transfer of personal data to another Party if it has substantial evidence that the other Party is in systematic or material breach of the terms of this article or that a material breach is imminent. It shall not suspend transfers without reasonable notice, and not until after the Parties concerned have engaged in a reasonable period of consultation without reaching a resolution. However, a Party may provisionally suspend transfers in the event of a systematic or material breach that poses a significant and imminent risk to the life or safety of, or substantial reputational or monetary harm to, a natural person, in which case it shall notify and commence consultations with the other Party immediately thereafter. If the consultation has not led to a resolution, the other Party may reciprocally suspend transfers if it has substantial evidence that suspension by the suspending Party was contrary to the terms of this paragraph. The suspending Party shall lift the suspension as soon as the breach justifying the suspension has been remedied; any reciprocal suspension shall be lifted at that time. Any personal data transferred prior to suspension shall continue to be treated in accordance with this Protocol.

Chapter IV – Final provisions

Article 15 – Effects of this Protocol

1 a Article 39, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall apply to this Protocol.

b With respect to Parties that are members of the European Union, those Parties may, in their mutual relations, apply European Union law governing the matters dealt with in this Protocol.

c Paragraph 1.b does not affect the full application of this Protocol between Parties that are members of the European Union and other Parties.

2 Article 39, paragraph 3, of the Convention shall apply to this Protocol.

Article 16 – Signature and entry into force

1 This Protocol shall be open for signature by Parties to the Convention, which may express their consent to be bound by either:

a signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

b signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval.