**Information on data processing**

**within the framework of research projects**

**at the Sigmund Freud University**

**BODYless Therapy**

*The current Covid-19 crisis also represents an unprecedented challenge for the psychotherapeuticl field. From one day to the next, psycotherapists had to adapt theire therapy sessions to telephone or online contacts.*

*What does this mean for the therapeutic relationship? Can the relation be maintained in a disembodied room? Or is the body not lost when a good therapeutic relationship has already been established?*

In several ways, the topic of Covid-19 is a research focus in order to gain more information about the connection between the physical and the psychic. A survey of how this partially practiced disembodiment is perceived in the therapeutic process would thus be informative for the further development and research of media platforms in the psychotherapeutic context.

**Purpose**

The personal data will be processed for the research project mentioned in the declaration of consent. As long as you have not objected, your personal data will be processed for further scientific research and teaching purposes.

**Procedure**

The duration of the storage of the data depends on the legal regulations (DSGVO, DSG and FOG). In order to prove good scientific practice, the legislator provides for a retention period of 10 years for your data. In case of pseudonymisation, the data can also be stored longer.

**Recipient**

*Authorized persons who are obliged to maintain secrecy and who are responsible have access to the data as far as this is necessary for the project.*

*In written or oral publications (including the teaching context) that result from the project, only pseudonymized or anonymized data is used.*

**Legal basis for the processing**

Your personal data will be processed on the basis of your declaration of consent for overriding legitimate interests of the SFU (Art 6 para. 1 lit f and Art 9 para. 2 lit j DSGVO).

From the time of pseudonymisation, personal data are processed on the basis of § 7 para 1 Z 3 DSG, § 2d para 2 Z 1 and § 2d Abs. 5 FOG.

General legal bases for the processing of personal data within the framework of scientific research can be found in the Basic Data Protection Regulation, the Data Protection Act and the Research Organisation Act as amended.

**Responsible person**

Your data is collected for research projects carried out by the Sigmund Freud Private University, Freudplatz 1, 1020 Vienna, Contact: [datenschutz@sfu.ac.at](mailto:datenschutz@sfu.ac.at).

**Your rights**

In principle, you have the right to information, correction, deletion, restriction, data transferability and objection. You can assert these rights against the person responsible.

In the field of research, the aforementioned rights are (partially) excluded to the extent that the achievement of scientific research purposes pursuant to § 89 para 1 DSGVO is likely to be rendered impossible or seriously impaired.

From the time of pseudonymisation (as soon as identification by legally reliable means can no longer be made by the researcher) rights are excluded.

If you are of the opinion that the processing of your data violates applicable data protection law or that your data protection rights have otherwise been violated in any way, you may lodge a complaint with the competent supervisory authority in accordance with Art 77 DSGVO. In Austria this is the:

Österreichische Datenschutzbehörde

E-Mail: [dsb@dsb.gv.at](mailto:dsb@dsb.gv.at)

**Annex: Definitions**

“Personal data”

According to Art. 4 No. 1 DPA, “personal data” is any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (hereinafter “data subject”). An identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.

This can be, for example, information on where a person is insured, lives or how much money he or she earns. The mention of the name is not important. It is sufficient that you can find out which person it is.

“Special categories”

According to Art. 9 para. 1 DPA, personal data are data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs or trade union membership, as well as the processing of genetic data, biometric data uniquely identifying a natural person, health data or data concerning the sexual life or sexual orientation of a natural person.

„Pseudonymisation“

is the processing of personal data in such a way that the personal data can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without additional information, provided that this additional information is kept separately and is subject to technical and organisational measures which ensure that the personal data is not attributed to an identified or identifiable natural person.