

1. Introduction

This Policy sets out the registered in <<insert company registration number>>, ("Company") regarding the breaches in accordance "Legislation", in this Policy, time regulating the use of law version of the General GDPR"), as it forms part of Ireland by virtue of section Protection Act 2018, and a

The UK GDPR defines “personal data” as information relating to an identifiable natural person (‘data subject’) who can be identified, directly or indirectly, by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier, or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural, or social identity of that natural person.

The UK GDPR defines a “personal data breach” as the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or unauthorized access to, personal data transmitting, revealing, or causing the loss of, confidential or other information.

The Company is under a duty to the Information Commissioner to inform individual data subjects of any processing of their personal data adversely affecting their rights.

All personal data collected
accordance with the Comp

The Company has in place of data breaches. This Po breaches) within the Comp breaches and in determinin to data subjects.

[The Company's Data Protection Policy shall be implemented by <insert name and/or department>, <insert name and/or department>, <insert name and/or department> in accordance with the implementation of this Policy, ensuring that this Policy is

2. Scope of Policy

- 2.1 This Policy relates to the collection, processing and storage of personal data (known as "personal data" in the Data Protection Legislation)) collected by the Company.

Company name>>, a company under number <<insert company is at <<insert address>> (“the data breaches and personal data on Legislation. “Data Protection d regulations in force from time to but not limited to, the retained EU ulation ((EU) 2016/679) (the “UK d Wales, Scotland, and Northern n (Withdrawal) Act 2018, the Data

Information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person is one who, by reference to an identifier such as, an online identifier, or to one or more physical, genetic, mental, economic,

a breach of security leading to the loss, unauthorised disclosure of, or otherwise processed.

es of personal data breach directly
The Company is also required to
aches that present a high risk of

y the Company will be handled in
policy.

ection, investigation, and reporting
approaches (including personal data
assist in both the handling of such
must be reported to the ICO and/or

name and contact details>>] OR
contact details>>] OR [<<insert
OR [are] responsible for the
handling of all data breaches, and for

cluding personal data and sensitive
"core" under the Data Protection
by the Company.

- 2.2 This Policy applies to all employees, agents, temporary staff, casual or agency staff, or other persons working for or on behalf of the Company.
- 2.3 This Policy applies to all suspected or confirmed data breaches.

3. Data Breaches

- 3.1 For the purposes of this Policy, a data breach means any event or action (accidental or deliberate) which results in the loss, destruction, confidentiality, or availability of data.
- 3.2 Incidents to which this Policy applies include, but not be limited to:
- a) the loss or theft of data;
 - b) the loss or theft of equipment (e.g. laptop), mobile devices (e.g. smartphones), or other data storage devices (e.g. USB drive), or other equipment;
 - c) equipment failure;
 - d) unauthorised modification of data (or inadequate access control, or access, use, or modification);
 - e) unauthorised access to data;
 - f) human error (e.g. sending data to the wrong recipient);
 - g) unforeseen events (e.g. fire or flood);
 - h) hacking, phishing, or other "social engineering" offences whereby information is obtained by deception;
 - i) <<add further incidents>>

4. Internal Reporting

- 4.1 If a data breach is identified, all members of staff should complete a Data Breach Report (DBR) (see <<insert location>>) and send the completed form to the Data Protection Officer (DPO) [OR the Data Protection Officer's name and/or position].
- 4.2 A completed Data Breach Report should include full and accurate details about the incident in the following order (where applicable):
- a) the time and date the breach was discovered;
 - b) the time and date the breach was reported;
 - c) the type(s) of data involved;
 - d) where the data is held, the categories(s) of data involved, and the categories(s) of data affected (e.g. customers, employees etc.);
 - e) whether or not the data is sensitive;
 - f) how many data records are affected (if known);
 - g) <<add further details>>
- 4.3 Where appropriate, the DPO should liaise with <<insert position, e.g. the relevant business unit>>.

- a) the type(s) of personal data in particular, whether the data is personal data;
- b) the sensitivity of the data (commercially and personally);
- c) what the data is used for;
- d) what organisational measures were in place to protect the data;
- e) what might be the consequences as a result of a breach (including unlawful or disclosure);
- f) where personal data could tell a third party about whom the data relates;
- g) the category of subject to whom any personal data relates;
- h) the number of subjects (or approximate number if calculating an exact number is not practicable) likely to be affected by the data breach;
- i) the potential harm to subjects involved;
- j) the potential harm to the company;
- k) the broader context of the data breach, both for data subjects and for the Company;
- l) <<add further details>>

- 6.3 The results of the assessment described above must be recorded in the Company's Data Breach Register.
- 6.4 Having completed the assessment described above, [the Company's Data Protection Officer] OR [insert name and/or position] OR [insert department] shall determine whether to notify the parties to be notified of the breach as described above.

7. Notification

- 7.1 [The Company's Data Protection Officer] OR [insert name and/or position] OR [insert department] shall determine whether to notify one or more of the following:
- a) affected data subjects;
 - b) the ICO;
 - c) the police;
 - d) the Company's Data Protection Officer;
 - e) affected companies;
 - f) <<add further details>>
- 7.2 When considering whether to notify individual data subjects in the event of a personal data breach, the following factors should be considered:
- a) the likelihood of the breach causing harm to data subjects and freedoms as set out in the Data Protection Act 2018 and the Company's Data Protection Policy) will be considered;
 - b) whether there is a legal requirement to notify;

S

A

M

P

L

E

- c) whether measures such as pseudonymisation have been applied, thereby rendering the data unusable for the identification of affected parties;
 - d) whether measures have been or will be taken following the data breach that will ensure that the interests and freedoms of affected data subjects is not adversely affected;
 - e) the benefits of notifying affected data subjects (e.g. giving them the opportunity to take steps to protect themselves from the data breach);
 - f) whether notification will involve disproportionate effort (in which case, alternative measures such as public or other widely available notice may suffice, provided that affected data subjects will still be informed effectively);
 - g) the best way of notifying affected data subjects, taking into account the urgency of the situation and the possible methods;
 - h) any special circumstances relating to certain categories of data subjects (e.g. children, persons with disabilities, etc.);
 - i) the information to be provided to affected data subjects;
 - j) how to make the information accessible to affected data subjects to contact the Company and to seek redress;
 - k) further assistance that the Company should provide to the affected data subjects;
 - l) the risks of not notifying affected data subjects, including the fact that data breaches require notification and that failure to do so may result in disproportionate work and costs;
 - m) <<add further considerations>>.
- 7.3 When individual data subjects are notified of a data breach, those individuals must be notified without undue delay. Individuals must be provided with the following information:
- a) a user-friendly explanation of the data breach, including how and when it occurred, the likely consequences, and the likely consequences;
 - b) clear and specific advice on the steps individuals can take to protect themselves from the data breach, on the steps individuals can take to protect themselves from the data breach;
 - c) a description of the measures (or proposed to be taken) to address the data breach, where relevant, measures taken to address the data breach;
 - d) contact details of the Data Protection Officer [or an individual or individuals] from whom affected individuals can obtain further information about the data breach.
- 7.4 When considering whether to notify the ICO of a data breach, the following should be considered:
- a) the risk and harm to data subjects, their rights, and freedoms – harm can be caused by (to) financial harm, physical harm, discrimination, identity theft or fraud, damage to reputation, distress;
 - b) the volume of data subjects affected – the ICO should be notified if a large volume of data subjects are affected or there is a real risk of data subjects

S

suffering harm
the ICO if a s

it may also be appropriate to notify
risk data is involved;

- c) the sensitivity of the data is, the more sensitive the personal data is, the more relevant and if the data breach presents a risk to subjects suffering substantial harm, the subjects should be notified.

- the more sensitive the personal data is, the more relevant and if the data breach presents a risk to subjects suffering substantial harm, the subjects should be notified.

7.5 If the ICO is to be notified of becoming aware of the breach, if complete details of the breach are not yet available. The ICO must be provided with the following information:

this must be done within 72 hours of becoming aware of the breach, if complete details of the breach are not yet available. The ICO must be provided with the following information:

- a) the category of data subject whose personal data is involved;
- b) the category of personal data records involved;
- c) the name and position of the [the Company's Data Protection Officer] OR [the Company's Data Protection Officer] from which the ICO should be notified;
- d) a description of the data breach;
- e) a description of the measures taken (or proposed to be taken) to address the breach, where relevant, measures taken to mitigate any harm.

approximate number of data subject whose personal data is involved;

approximate number of personal data records involved;

[the Company's Data Protection Officer] OR [the Company's Data Protection Officer] from which the ICO should be notified;

approximate number of data subject whose personal data is involved;

approximate number of personal data records involved;

7.6 The police may have been informed of the breach (see 5.2) if the breach resulted from a criminal offence. In such a case the police should be further informed.

at an earlier point in the data breach investigation may reveal that the data breach is a criminal offence. In such a case the police should be further informed.

7.7 Records must be kept of the breach and the response. The details of the breach should be documented and reviewed.

regardless of whether notification is required. The details of the breach should be documented and reviewed. Data Breach Register.

8. Evaluation and Response

8.1 When the steps set out in 7.5 have been contained, a review of the breach should be conducted. [the Company's Data Protection Officer] OR [the Company's Data Protection Officer] shall conduct a review of the causes of the data breach, the effectiveness of the response, and whether any changes to the systems, policies, or procedures are required to prevent data breaches from occurring in the future.

When the steps set out in 7.5 have been completed, the data breach has been contained, a review of the breach should be conducted. [the Company's Data Protection Officer] OR [the Company's Data Protection Officer] shall conduct a review of the causes of the data breach, the effectiveness of the response, and whether any changes to the systems, policies, or procedures are required to prevent data breaches from occurring in the future.

8.2 Such reviews shall be conducted (and in particular, the results of the review shall be reported to the Company):

the following with respect to data breach: the following with respect to data breach: the following with respect to data breach:

- a) where and how the breach occurred;
- b) the current effectiveness of the security measures in place to protect data and whether any changes are required;
- c) the methods used to contain the breach and whether the data is secure;

the following with respect to data breach:

the following with respect to data breach: the following with respect to data breach: the following with respect to data breach:

the following with respect to data breach: the following with respect to data breach: the following with respect to data breach:

A

M

P

L

E

