



Data Breach Procedure

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This procedure is based on guidance on personal data breaches produced by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).

Breach Notification

On finding or causing a breach, or potential breach, the staff member or data processor must immediately notify the office manager at office@stlukesschool.org.uk.

They will make a decision where to refer the matter to the Data Protection Officer (DPO) Claire Mehegan claire.mehegan@london.anglican.org

Irrespective of whether the DPO is notified or not the response to the breach will follow the same path and be

be broken down into four distinct sections: **Investigation, Recovery, Reporting, Remedial Action.**

Investigation, Recovery and Reporting must be undertaken within **72hrs** of breach realization. This is the period of time which Data Protection 2018 allows for referral to the ICO or Data subjects.

Stage 1: Investigation:

Investigation into the breach report to determine whether a breach has occurred by deciding if personal data has been accidentally or unlawfully mishandled. This will be done by assessing whether the data has been:

- Lost
- Stolen
- Destroyed
- Altered
- Disclosed or made available where it should not have been
- Made available to unauthorized people

Once a breach has been confirmed then the severity of it will be assessed by considering:

- Data subject affected (vulnerability)Number of Data subjects affected.
- Data type lost, personal identifying/ special category,
- Specific Data Sets lost
- Number of Data sets
- Format of Data, electronic/paper.

Once a breach has been confirmed, it will be entered onto the "Data Breach Log" and assigned a unique reference number. All subsequent information will then be recorded on this log.

In addition, a requisite file should be opened named after the unique reference number. All articles relating to the investigation, recovery and reporting should be stored within this file.

Stage 2 Recovery:

Next stage is to contain and minimize the impact of the breach, this will be assisted by relevant staff members or data processors where necessary.

This may include but not be limited to:

- Contacting parties who may have received the data.
- Email Recovery
- Backup file restoration
- Requesting deletion of data.

If the data has been sent to the wrong individual and it has been requested to be deleted, confirmation of deletion should be attained in a written format for posterity.

The success or failure of the recovery must be recorded and will inform the action the next stage.

Stage 3 Reporting:

The investigator must decide who should be informed about the breach, affected data subjects and/or the ICO

- Depending on the result of the containment efforts, the investigator will review the potential consequences, assess their seriousness and likelihood then make a decision about who needs to be informed.

If the risk of damage is high, the Data Subjects will be promptly informed, in writing, all individuals whose personal data has been breached. This notification will set out:

- A description, in clear and plain language, of the nature of the personal data breach
- The name and contact details of the DPO
- A description of the likely consequences of the personal data breach
- A description of the measures that have been, or will be, taken to deal with the data breach and mitigate any possible adverse effects on the individual(s) concerned

The decision on whether to contact individuals will be documented.

- 1) Whether the breach must be reported to the ICO. This must be judged on a case-by-case basis.

To decide, the DPO will consider whether the breach is likely to negatively affect people's rights and freedoms, and cause them any physical, material or non-material damage (e.g. emotional distress), including through:

- Loss of control over their data
- Discrimination
- Identify theft or fraud
- Financial loss

- Unauthorized reversal of pseudonymization (for example, key-coding)
 - Damage to reputation
 - Loss of confidentiality
 - Any other significant economic or social disadvantage to the individual(s) concerned
- If it's likely that there will be a risk to people's rights and freedoms, the DPO must notify the ICO.

- The decision will be documented either way, in case it is challenged at a later date by the ICO or an individual affected by the breach. Documented decisions are stored on the internal school breach register, and in the school electronic and paper filing systems. Where the ICO must be notified, this will be done via the ['report a breach' page](#) of the ICO website, or through their breach report line (0303 123 1113), within 72 hours. As required, the DPO will set out:
- If all the above details are not yet known, then as much as is known should be reported to the ICO within 72 hours. The report will explain that there is a delay, the reasons why, and when the further information is expected to be known. Then the remaining information will be submitted as soon as possible

Stage 4: Remedial Action.

Finally, the breach will be assessed, and potential future actions considered on how to prevent a similar breach reoccurring.

Such actions include, but are not limited to:

- Anonymizing and minimizing data
- Encrypted drives
- Secure access servers
- Strong password setting
- Training and support for staff and governors
- Encrypted email

At the conclusion of all stages of the Data Breach a mini report can be supplied to the Headteacher and Governors to brief them the outcome and propose ways it can be prevented from occurring again.

This is to allow Governors to hold the school accountable as per the GDPR Principle of accountability.