

Data Breach Policy

GDPR defines a personal data breach as “a breach of security leading to accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed”. Examples include:

- Access by an unauthorised third party
- Deliberate or accidental action (or inaction) by a controller or processor
- Sending personal data to an incorrect recipient
- Computing devices containing personal data being lost or stolen
- Alteration of personal data without permission
- Loss of availability of personal data

Harpole Parish Council takes the security of personal data seriously; computers are password protected and hard copy files are kept in locked cabinets.

Consequences of a personal data breach

A breach of personal data may result in a loss of control of personal data, discrimination, identity theft or fraud, financial loss, damage to reputation, loss of confidentiality of personal data, damage to property or social disadvantage. Therefore a breach, depending on the circumstances of the breach, can have a range of effects on individuals.

Process if a breach is discovered

1. Identify and contain the breach
2. report immediately to the clerk
3. Initial assessment within 24 hours
4. Decision on ICO reporting
5. Notify ICO within 72 hours if required
6. Document and review

Risk Assessment

Councillors at Harpole Parish Council use their own devices to access information. On an annual basis councillors will be requested to confirm the following:

- Personal devices have appropriate virus software installed
- Only Parish Council email addresses are used for parish council business
- Devices and software used for parish council business has passwords that only the councillor has access to
- Staff and councillors will receive periodic data protection and breach awareness training

Harpole Parish Council's duty to report a breach

Advice from the ICO is that not every breach is reportable to the ICO, but every breach is recordable internally. The flowchart appended to this document is taken from the guidelines produced in line with UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 and ICO guidance. All data controllers should use this flowchart to determine the severity of the breach which will determine if the breach is reportable to the ICO.

If the data breach is likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of the individual, the breach must be reported to the individual and ICO without undue delay and, where feasible, not later than 72 hours after having become aware of the breach. The Data Protection Officer must be informed immediately so they are able to report the breach to the ICO in the 72 hour timeframe.

If the ICO is not informed within 72 hours, Harpole Parish Council via the DPO must give reasons for the delay when they report the breach.

When notifying the ICO of a breach, Harpole Parish Council must:

- i. Describe the nature of the breach including the categories and approximate number of data subjects concerned and the categories and approximate number of personal data records concerned
- ii. Communicate the name and contact details of the DPO
- iii. Describe the likely consequences of the breach
- iv. Describe the measures taken or proposed to be taken to address the personal data breach including, measures to mitigate its possible adverse affects.

When notifying the individual affected by the breach, Harpole Parish Council must provide the individual with (ii)-(iv) above.

Harpole Parish Council would not need to communicate with an individual if the following applies:

- It has implemented appropriate technical and organisational measures (i.e. encryption) so those measures have rendered the personal data unintelligible to any person not authorised to access it;
- It has taken subsequent measures to ensure that the high risk to rights and freedoms of individuals is no longer likely to materialise, or
- It would involve a disproportionate effort

Only breaches that contain a risk to individuals needs to be reported to ICO.

Data processors duty to inform Harpole Parish Council

If a data processor (i.e. payroll provider) becomes aware of a personal data breach, it must notify Harpole Parish Council without undue delay. It is then Harpole Parish Council's responsibility to inform the ICO, it is not the data processors responsibility to notify the ICO.

Records of data breaches

All data breaches must be recorded whether or not they are reported to individuals. This record will help to identify system failures and should be used as a way to improve the security of personal data.

Record of Data Breaches

Date of breach	Type of breach	Number of individuals affected	Date reported to ICO/individual	Actions to prevent breach recurring

To report a data breach use the ICO online system:

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/report-a-breach/>

Version number	Purpose/change	Author	Date
Adopted	Initial draft	LSS	06/03/2018
Updated	To include section about reportable and recordable breaches	LSS	23/01/2019
Updated	Inclusion of section about process and risk assessments. Bi-Yearly Review.	SW	06/07/2026