Data Protection Impact Assessment

Consider carrying out a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) in any project involving the use of personal data.

Especially if you plan to;

- Process **special category data** on any scale;
- Systematically monitor a publicly accessible place;
- Use innovative technology;
- Carry out any form of profiling;
- Process biometric or genetic data in combination;
- Combine, compare or match data from multiple sources;
- Process personal data in a way that involves tracking individuals’ online or offline location or behaviour;
- Process children’s personal data for profiling or automated decision-making or for marketing purposes, or offer online services directly to them;
- Process personal data that could result in a risk of physical harm in the event of a security breach;
- Use automated decision-making to make decisions about people.

**DPIA process checklist**

- Describe the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing;
- Ask any third party companies who are part of the change/introduction of a new process (data processors) to help understand and document their processing activities and identify any associated risks;
- Consider how best to consult individuals (or their representatives) and other relevant stakeholders;
- Check that the processing is necessary for and proportionate to your purposes, and describe how you will ensure compliance with data protection principles;
- Do an objective assessment of the likelihood and severity of any risks to individuals’ rights and interests;
- Identify measures you can put in place to eliminate or reduce high risks;
- Implement the measures you identified and integrate them into your project plan;
Consult the JOIC before processing, if you cannot mitigate risks, especially any high risks;

Keep your DPIA’s under review and revisit them when necessary.

This checklist will help ensure you have written a good DPIA

Have you;

- Explained why you needed a DPIA, detailing the types of intended processing that made it a requirement;
- Structured the document clearly, systematically and logically;
- Written the DPIA in plain English, with a non-specialist audience in mind, explaining any technical terms and acronyms you have used;
- Set out clearly the relationships between all parties using the personal data and systems, using both text and data-flow diagrams where appropriate;
- Ensured that the specifics of any flows of personal data between people, systems, organisations and countries have been clearly explained and presented;
- Explicitly stated how you are complying with each of the Data Protection Principles under DPJL and clearly explained your lawful basis for processing (and special category conditions if relevant);
- Explained how you plan to support the relevant information rights of your data subjects;
- Identified all relevant risks to individuals’ rights and freedoms, assessed their likelihood and severity, and detailed all relevant mitigations;
- Explained sufficiently how any proposed mitigation reduces the identified risk in question;
- Evidenced your consideration of any less risky alternatives to achieving the same purposes of the processing, and why you didn’t choose them;
- Given details of stakeholder consultation (e.g. data subjects, representative bodies) and included summaries of findings;
- Attached any relevant additional documents you referenced in your DPIA, e.g. privacy notices, consent documents;
- Agreed and documented a schedule for review;
- Consulted your Data Protection Officer or Data Protection Lead, if you have one, and have you recorded their views;
- Consulted the JOIC if there are residual risks you cannot mitigate.