

Examples of issues related to GDPR

- request for pupil info from public service body (e.g. Dept of Ed/ HSE/ Dept of Social Protection)
- local journalist telephones looking for information about a competition winner
- former student looking for information concerning their time in school
- contractor carrying out work in the school office
- message sent in error to wrong (possibly unknown?) email address

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Data Protection Responsibilities ...within our School

Board of Management	Data Controller
School Management Team	Implementation of Policy
All Staff	Adherence to the Data Processing Principles
Entire School Community	Awareness and Respect for all Personal Data





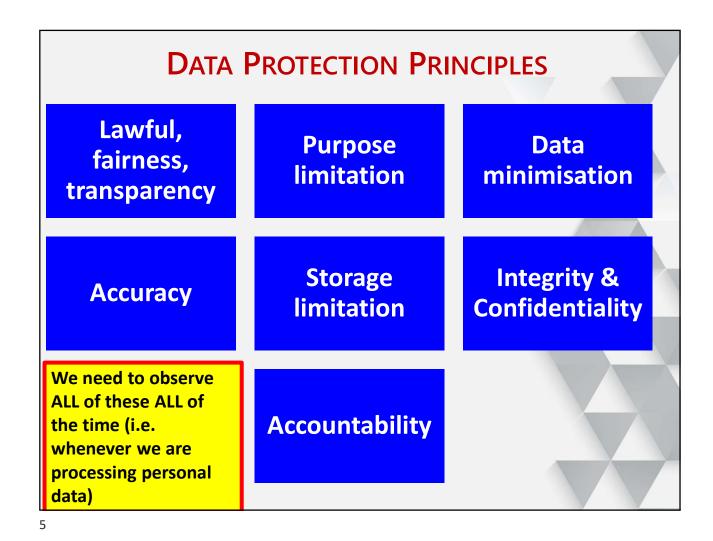
Principles... statutory framework that governs every processing activity...

- lawfulness, fairness and transparency
- purpose limitation
- data minimisation
- accuracy
- storage limitation
- integrity and confidentiality
- accountability

Rules...statutory guidelines that controllers must follow...

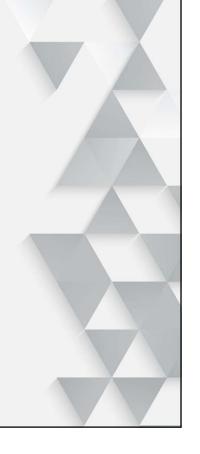
- Data Breach Records & Communications
- Privacy Notices/ Statements
- Data Processing Agreements
- Records of Processing Activities
- Risk Assessments
- Data Security Measures

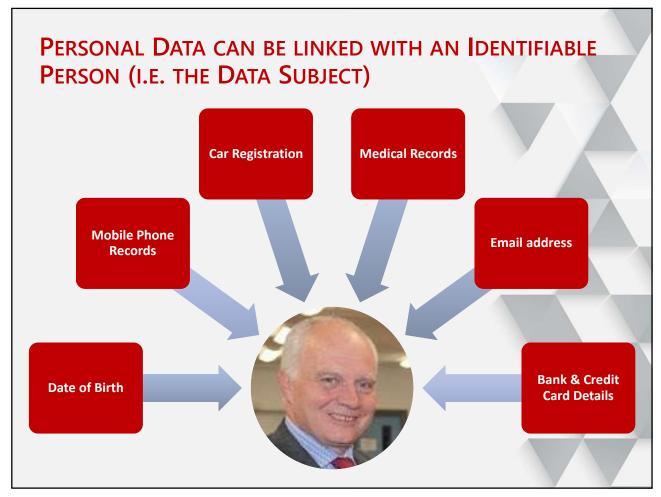
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WHAT IS PROCESSING?

- PROCESSING is defined as 'any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means'.
- PROCESSING includes collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction.





Special Category Data

personal data that reveals (or has the potential to reveal):

- racial or ethnic origin,
- political opinions,
- genetic information,
- trade union membership,
- religious or philosophical beliefs,
- biometric information (where used to identify),
- health information
- information concerning sex life or sexual orientation.

"Sensitive Data"

e.g. take extra care with medical and SEN data





New Zealand

Case note 297084 [2019] NZPriv Cmr 11: Parents complain school mishandled their child's sensitive medical data

15 Oct 2019, 09:00

Two parents complained to our office after a primary school displayed their child's Medical Action Plan (MAP) in the school staffroom.

Lawful, fairness, transparency	Purpose limitation	Data minimisation
Accuracy	Storage limitation	Integrity & Confidentiality

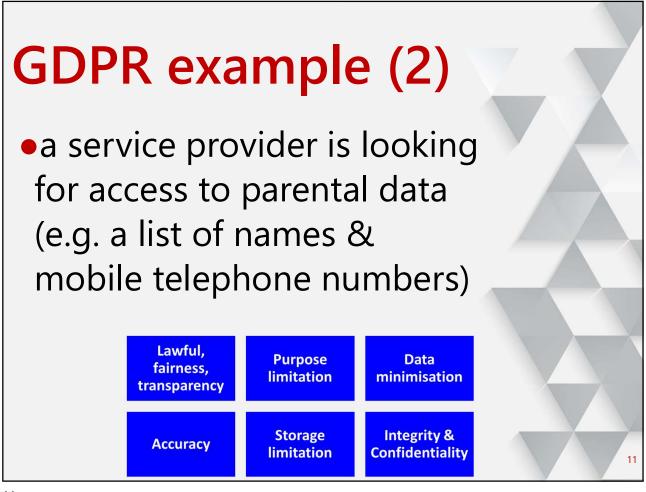
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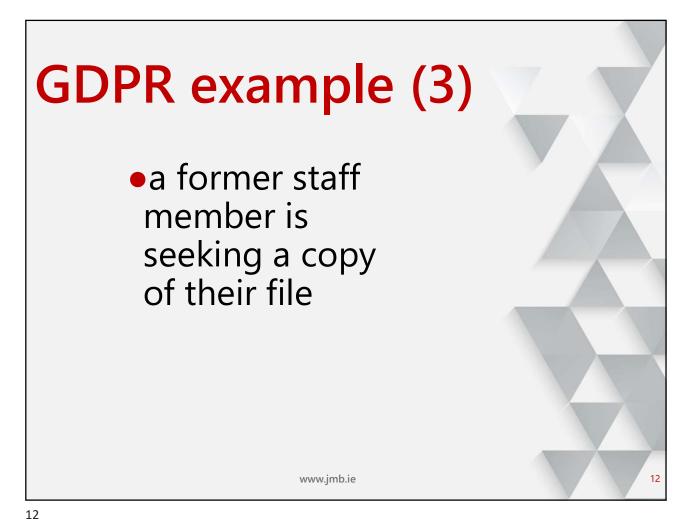
GDPR example (1)

•a request asking the school to share pupil data is received from a public service body (e.g. Department of Education/ HSE)

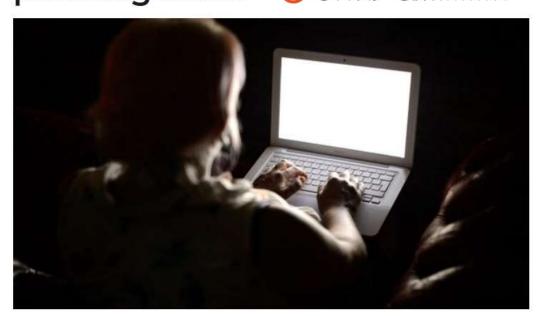


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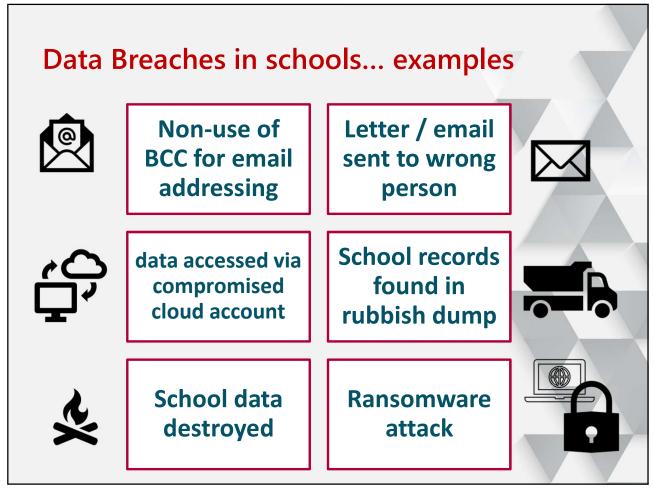


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The initial breach occurred when two council staff members opened a suspicious email, which facilitated the creation of an auto-forward rule allowing for emails to be forwarded from the council's servers to a malicious Gmail address.

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Personal Data Breach under GDPR?

CONFIDENTIALITY BREACH

 unauthorised or accidental disclosure of, or access to, personal data

AVAILABILITY BREACH

 accidental or unauthorised loss of access to, or destruction of, personal data

INTEGRITY BREACH

 unauthorised or accidental alteration of personal data

The Law changed on 25th May 2018

- Schools must keep a formal record of <u>all</u> personal data breaches
- Schools must report to DP Commissioner within 72 hours
 - unless unlikely to result in risk
- Schools must inform Data Subjects without undue delay
 - if likely to result to high risk to them

All staff need to: (i) recognise a personal data breach, and, (ii) report immediately to senior management

09/06/2022 For FSSU attendees only





This advice has been produced to help small businesses protect themselves from the most common cyber attacks. The 5 topics covered are easy to understand and cost little to implement. Read our quick tips below, or find out more at www.ncsc.gov.uk/smallbusiness.

Backing up your data

Take regular backups of your important data, and test they can be restored. This will reduce the inconvenience of any data loss from theft, fire, other physical damage, or ransomware.



Identify what needs to be backed up. Normally this will comprise documents, photos, emails, contacts, and calendars, kept in a few common folders. Make backing up part of your everyday business.



Ensure the device containing your backup is not permanently connected to the device holding the original copy, neither physically nor over a local network.



Consider backing up to the cloud. This means your data is stored in a separate location (away from your offices/devices), and you'll also be able to access it quickly, from anywhere.

Keeping your smartphones (and tablets) safe

Smartphones and tablets (which are used outside the safety of the office and home) need even more protection than 'desktop' equipment.





Switch on PIN/password protection/fingerprint recognition for mobile devices.



Configure devices so that when lost or stolen they can be tracked, remotely wiped or remotely locked. Keep your devices (and all installed apps) up to date, using the 'automatically update' option if available.



When sending sensitive data, don't connect to public Wi-Fi hotspots - use 3G or 4G connections (including tethering and wireless dongles) or use VPNs.



Replace devices that are no longer supported by manufacturers with up-to-date alternatives.

Preventing malware damage

You can protect your organisation from the damage caused by 'malware' (malicious software, including viruses) by adopting some simple and low-cost techniques.



Use antivirus software on all computers and laptops. Only install approved software on tablets and smartphones, and prevent users from downloading third party apps from unknown sources.



Patch all software and firmware by promptly applying the latest software updates provided by manufacturers and vendors. Use the 'automatically update' option where available.



Control access to removable media such as SD cards and USB sticks. Consider disabling ports, or limiting access to sanctioned media. Encourage staff to transfer files via email or cloud storage instead.



Switch on your firewall (included with most operating systems) to create a buffer zone between your network and the Internet.

Avoiding phishing attacks

In phishing attacks, scammers send fake emails asking for sensitive information (such as bank details), or containing links



Ensure staff don't browse the web or check emails from an account with Administrator privileges. This will reduce the impact of successful phishing attacks.



Scan for malware and change passwords as soon as possible if you suspect a successful attack has occurred. Don't punish staff if they get caught out (it discourages people from reporting in the future).



Check for obvious signs of phishing, like poor spelling and grammar, or low quality versions of recognisable logos. Does the sender's email address look legitimate, or is it trying to mimic someone you know?

Using passwords to

protect your data
Passwords - when implemented
correctly - are a free, easy and
effective way to prevent
unauthorised people from
accessing your devices and data.



Make sure all laptops, Macs and PCs use encryption products that require password to boot. Switch on password PIN protection or fingerprint recognition for mobile devices.



Use two factor authentication (2FA) for important websites like banking and email, if you're given the option



Avoid using predictable passwords (such as family and pet names). Avoid the most common passwords that criminals can guess (like passw0rd).



Do not enforce regular password changes; they only need to be change when you suspect a compromise.



Change the manufacturers' default passwords that devices are issued w before they are distributed to staff.



Provide secure storage so staff can write down passwords and keep them safe (but not with the device). Ensure staff can reset their own passwords, easily.



Consider using a password manager. If you do use one, make sure that the 'master' password (that provides access to all your other passwords) is a strong one.

For more information go to uww.ncsc.gov.uk

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Summary

- □Data protection is a whole school responsibility
- Respect the Processing Principles
- □Extra care if it is sensitive data (e.g. SEN, medical, etc)
- □Always check if / what / & how before sharing data
- Report any data breach to school management
- ■Thank you!

www.jmb.ie



Reference sites

- JMB.ie (members section) e.g.
 - JMB Template Data Protection Policy
 - JMB Data Breach Procedure (& Recorded Webinar)
 - Risk management advice
- GDPR4schools.ie
- DataProtectionSchools.com
- DataProtection.ie
- GDPRandYOU.ie
- ICO.org.uk
- NCSC.co.uk