

<p>2.11.4</p>	<p>Data Protection Impact Assessment ('DPIA')</p> <p>From the previous section it has been determined that the personal data you are collecting requires a Data Protection Impact Assessment ('DPIA').</p> <p>'Data protection by design' means embedding data privacy features and data privacy-enhancing technologies directly into the design of a project at an early stage. This will help to ensure increased protection for individual data privacy throughout the lifecycle of a research project. A key component of data protection by design is the DPIA.</p> <p>The purpose of a DPIA is to assess and demonstrate compliance with data protection legislation.</p> <p>The DPIA also provides evidence that the risks to individuals have been considered and sufficient measures have been taken to protect those individuals.</p> <p>The DPIA assesses the activity to be carried out against all the principles of data protection and determine whether the processing of personal data is both necessary and proportionate or whether changes to the process or additional controls are required.</p> <p>What is a DPIA and why may it be required / beneficial for a Research Project?</p> <p>A DPIA is a process designed to identify risks arising from of the processing of personal data and to manage these risks from as early as possible during the lifecycle of the project. It also demonstrates compliance with the GDPR.</p> <p>It is a mechanism for assessing the impact of new initiatives or new technologies and implementing measures to minimise or reduce associated risks.</p> <p>DPIA completion is frequently required as a key component of research project design.</p> <p>A DPIA is particularly important in instances where the research utilises new technologies or, taking into account the nature, scope, context and type of processing, <u>is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals.</u></p> <p>The DPIA process and outcomes will help to improve the design of a research project and enhance communication about data protection risks with relevant stakeholders such as research partners, third parties and participants.</p> <p>Please review the Questions and associated Guidance in the section below carefully.</p>		
	<p>Question</p>	<p>Help Text</p>	<p>Guidance</p>
<p>2.11.4.3</p>	<p><i>Indicate which Article 6 lawful basis you are relying on for the use of personal data.</i></p>	<p>See Guidance - please review carefully before answering.</p>	<p>The first principle of data protection is stated in Article 5(1)(a) GDPR: <i>Personal data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject ('lawfulness, fairness and transparency')</i>.</p> <p>One of the first questions which researchers involved in processing personal data must ask themselves before undertaking the processing is <i>'What is my reason or justification for processing this personal data'</i>. This is of key importance because any processing of personal data is only lawful where it has what is known as a 'legal basis' under the GDPR.</p> <p>The appropriate legal basis for processing personal data for the purposes of research is Article 6(1)(e) GDPR: <i>Processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest, or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller.</i></p>

			<p>The 'official authority vested in the controller' (Trinity College Dublin) is provided for under the Universities Act, 1997.</p> <p>The Data Protection Commission's Guidance on Legal Bases for Processing Personal Data is available at: https://www.dataprotection.ie/sites/default/files/uploads/2019-12/Guidance%20on%20Legal%20Bases_Dec19_1.pdf</p>
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