| 2.11.4 | Data Protection Impact Assessment ('DPIA') | | | | |
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| | From the previous section it has been determined that the personal data you are collecting requires a Data Protection Impact Assessment ('DPIA'). | | | | |
| | '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. | | | | |
| | The purpose of a DPIA is to assess and demonstrate compliance with data protection legislation. | | | | |
| | The DPIA also provides evidence that the risks to individuals have been considered and sufficient measures have been taken to protect those individuals. | | | | |
| | 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. | | | | |
| | What is a DPIA and why may it be required / beneficial for a Research Project? | | | | |
| | 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. | | | | |
| | It is a mechanism for assessing the impact of new initiatives or new technologies and implementing measures to minimise or reduce associated risks. | | | | |
| | DPIA completion is frequently required as a key component of research project design. | | | | |
| | 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, is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals. | | | | |
| | 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. | | | | |
| | Please review the <u>Questions</u> and associated <u>Guidance</u> in the section below carefully. | | | | |
| | Question | Help Text | Guidance | | |
| 2.11.4.5 | Please list which Article 9 condition(s) you are relying on for the use of special category personal data - select all that | See Guidance - please review carefully before answering. | The processing of certain sensitive types of personal data, known as 'special categories' of personal data is prohibited, except for in limited circumstances, as set out under <u>Article 9 GDPR</u> . Such processing requires both a legal basis under <u>Article 6 GDPR</u> , as well as meeting one of the conditions of <u>Article 9</u> which allow such data to be processed. | | |
| | apply. | | Special categories of personal data are defined under GDPR as: | | |
| | Please list all of the Article 9 Conditions as set out under the legislation (including explicit consent) | | Personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation. | | |
| | <u>https://qdpr-info.eu/art-9-</u> <u>qdpr/</u> | | | | |

| | The appropriate condition for processing special categories of personal data for the purposes of research is <u>Article 9(2)(j) GDPR</u> : Processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes. |
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| | 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 |