

<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>2.11.4.6</p>	<p><i>Describe plans that are in place for responding to any requests from individuals in relation to their data protection rights.</i></p>	<p>Data Protection and the preservation of individuals' rights are considered as fundamental rights and are clearly set out under GDPR.</p>	<p>The GDPR is focused on ensuring that specific rights, such as the right of access, are provided for. It is important that a data controller has certain processes in place to assist individuals who wish to exercise their rights.</p> <p>If an individual wishes to exercise their data protection rights, they should be directed to guidance that is available from the College at: https://www.tcd.ie/dataprotection/yourrights/.</p> <p>All requests received by Trinity researchers from individuals in relation to exercising their data protection rights should be forwarded to the Data Protection Officer without delay at dataprotection@tcd.ie. There are specific timeframes set out under the legislation which require a rights request to be met within a certain period of time. In addition, there are restrictions on individuals' rights set out under GDPR. As such, in the event that a rights request is received you must immediately contact the DPO to discuss a</p>

			<p>request before responding to an individual, as it is always best to understand the limitations on any requests before responding.</p> <p>We understand that often the individual will wish to speak to a member of the research team first. Please advise the requestor that you will need to consult with the DPO's office before you can fully respond to them.</p>
--	--	--	--