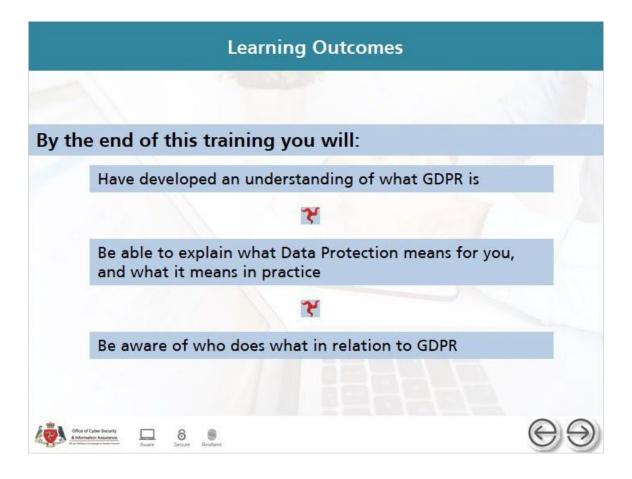
GDPR Basic Awareness Printable Doc

1. GDPR updated

1. Title



1.2 learning outcomes



1.3 What is GDPR



1.4 What does data protection mean to me?



1.5 Why do I need to understand this?



1.6 Why do I need to understand this 3?

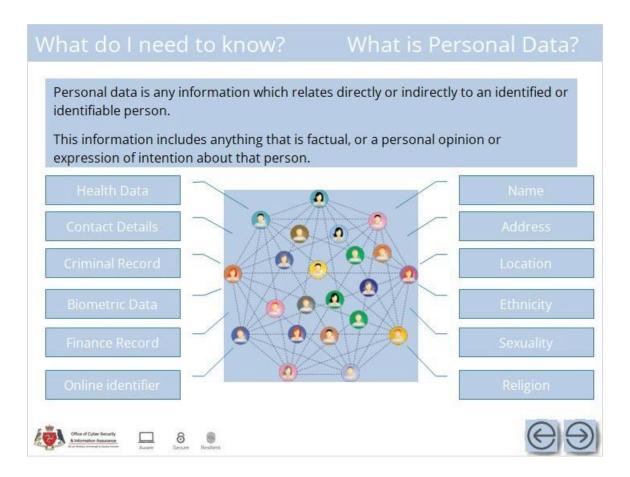


1.7 Why do I need to understand this 2?



1.8 What do I need to know?

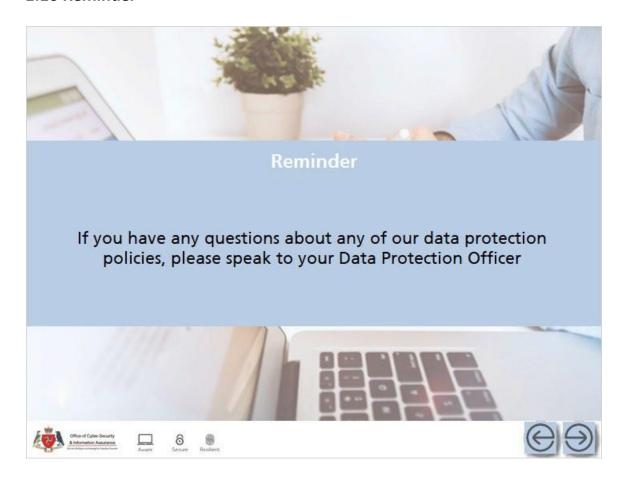
What is Personal Data?



1.9 What is personal data



1.10 Reminder



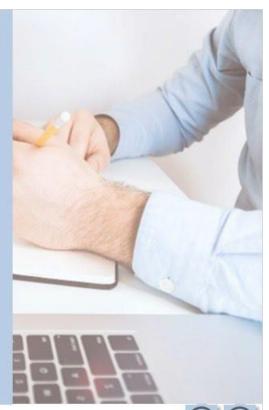
1.11 data protection impact assessments 2

Data Protection Impact Assessments

GDPR requires that data protection should be considered early on in any new project or change in working practice, and is a fundamental part of the project.



You should make your Data Protection Officer aware if your are working on a new project/change in working practice. They can help you to assess whether an Impact Assessment is required.









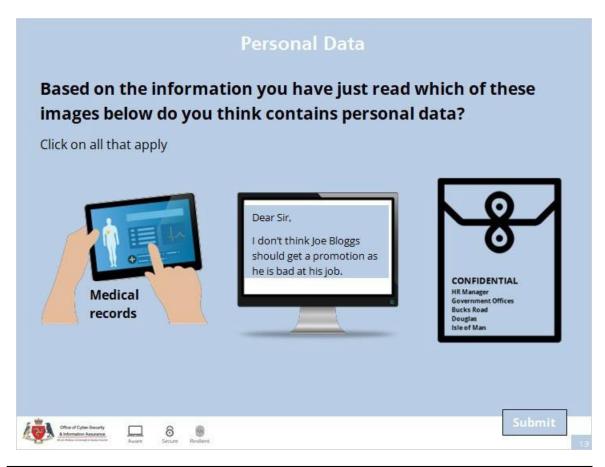


1.12 Data protection impact assessments



1.13 Pick Many

(Pick Many, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



Correct	Choice
Х	Group
	1
Х	Picture 3
Х	computer new

Feedback when correct:

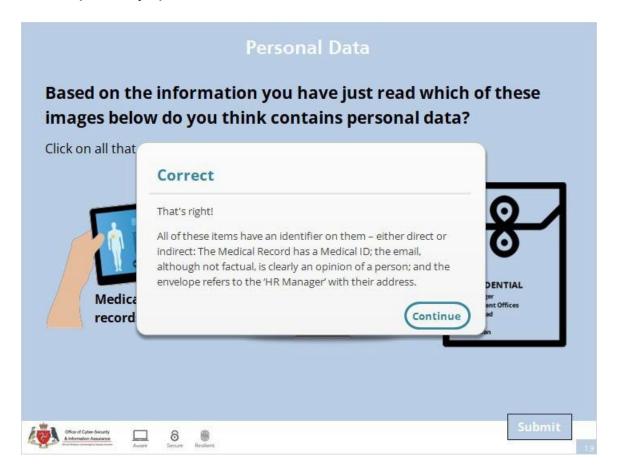
That's right!

All of these items have an identifier on them – either direct or indirect: The Medical Record has a Medical ID; the email, although not factual, is clearly an opinion of a person; and the envelope refers to the 'HR Manager' with their address.

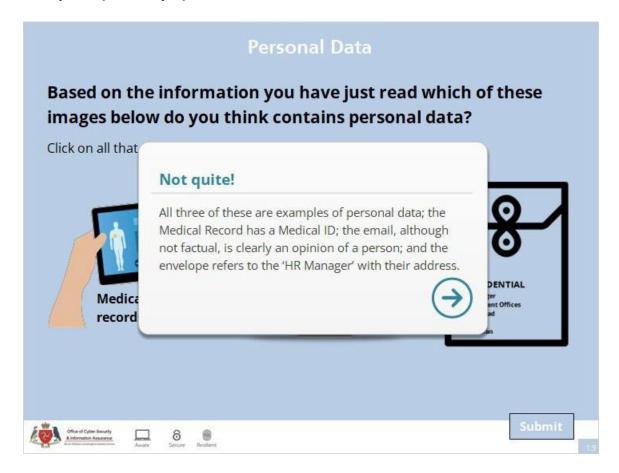
Feedback when incorrect:

All three of these are examples of personal data; the Medical Record has a Medical ID; the email, although not factual, is clearly an opinion of a person; and the envelope refers to the 'HR Manager' with their address.

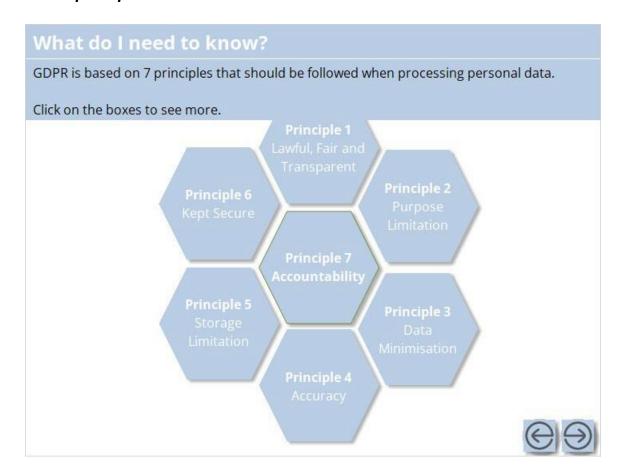
Correct (Slide Layer)



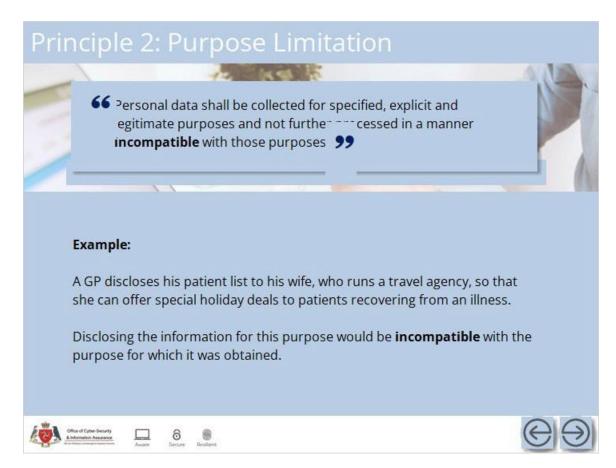
Not quite! (Slide Layer)



1.14 6 principles



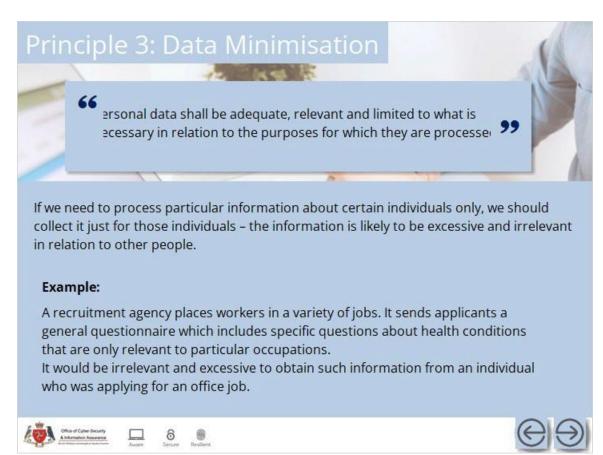
1.15 Principle 2



1.16 Principle 1



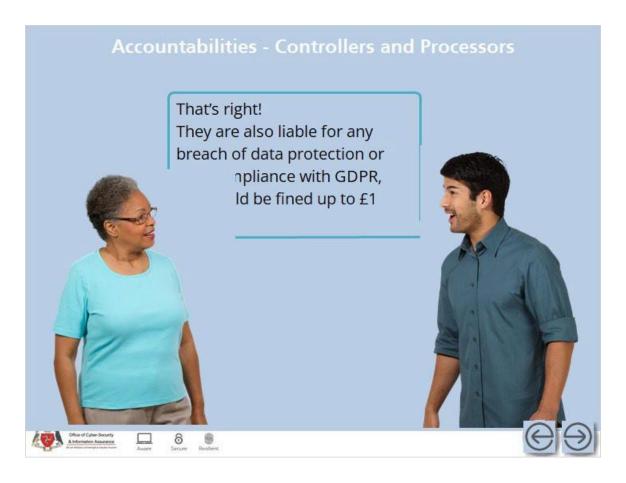
1.17 Principle 3



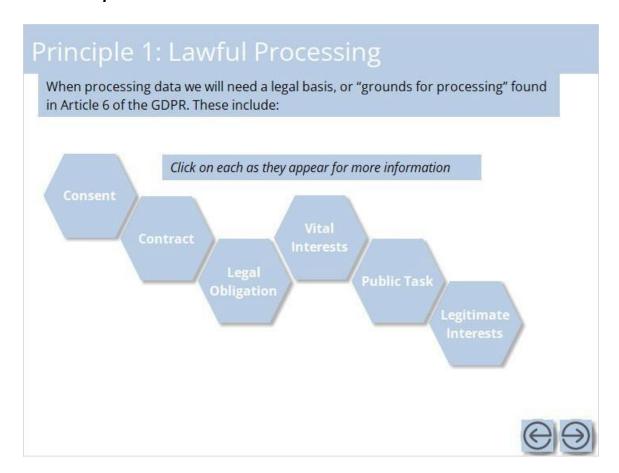
1.18 Principle 7



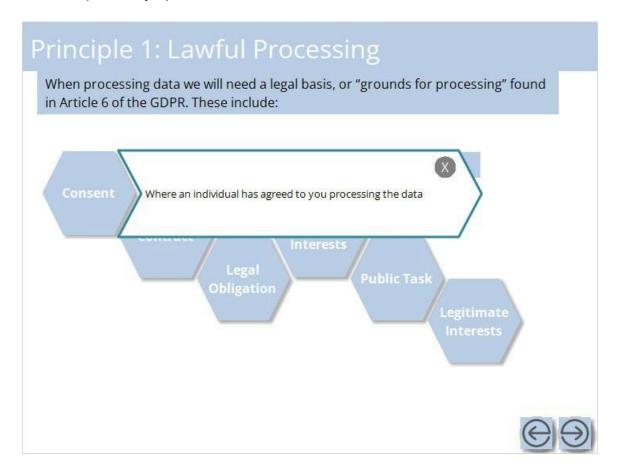
1.19 Accountabillities Controllers and Processors



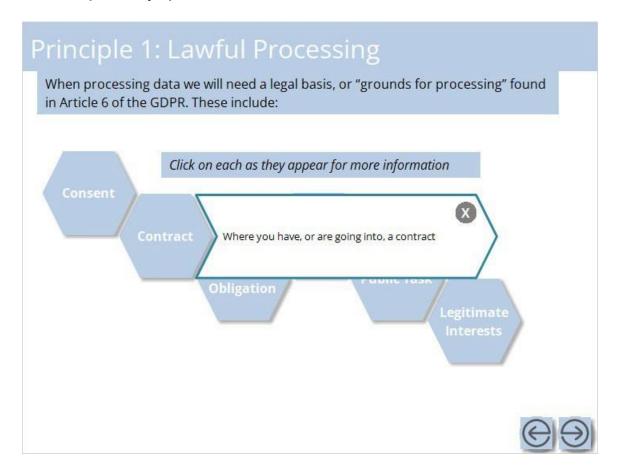
1.20 Principle 1



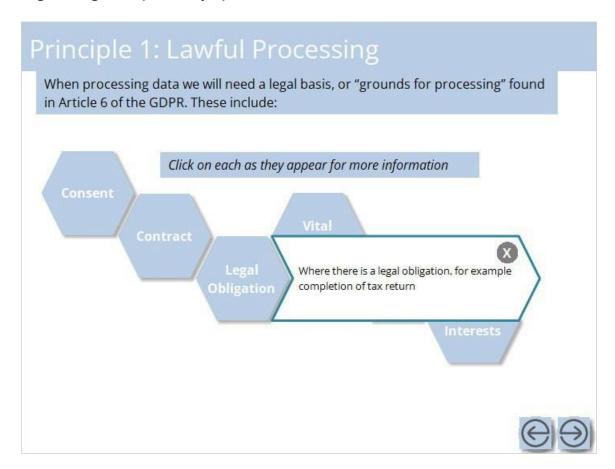
Consent (Slide Layer)



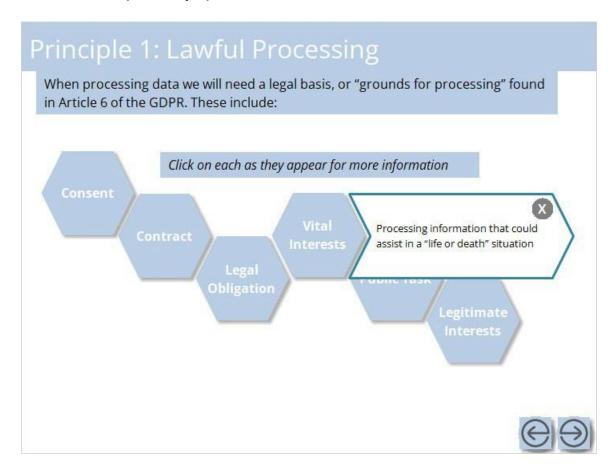
Contract (Slide Layer)



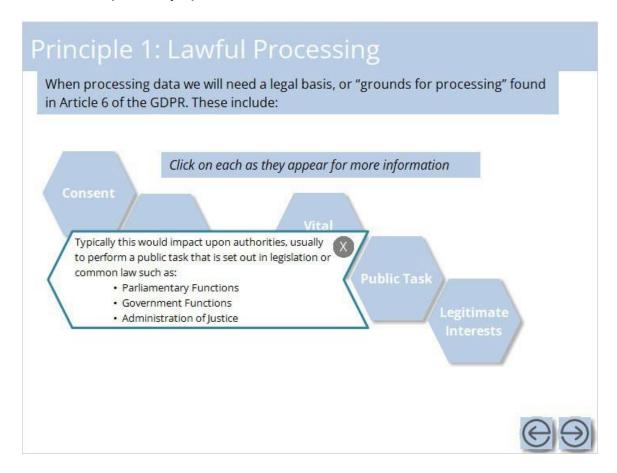
Legal Obligation (Slide Layer)



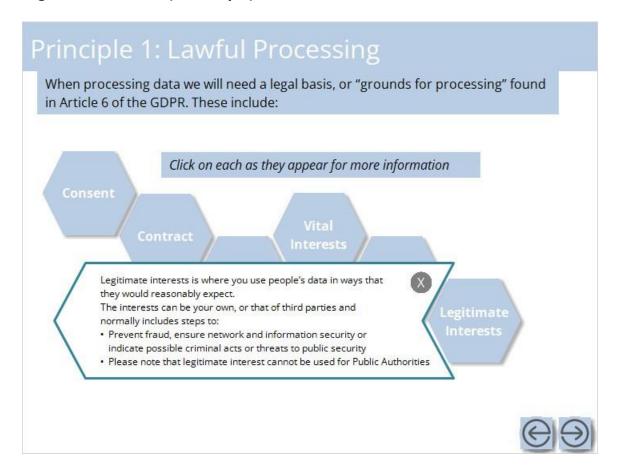
Vital Interests (Slide Layer)



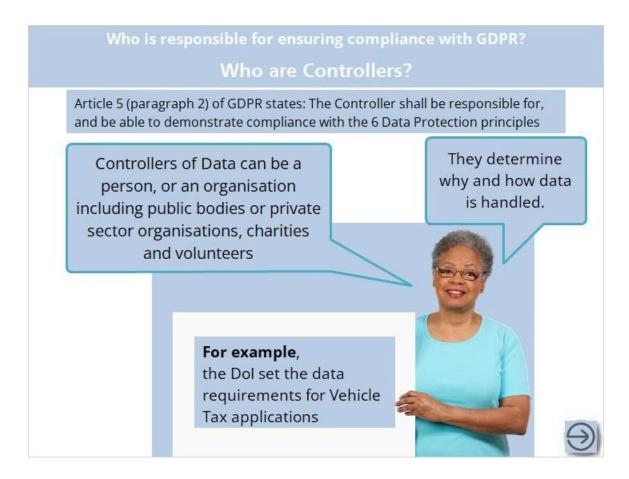
Publlic Task (Slide Layer)



Legitimate interests (Slide Layer)



1.21 controllers



1.22 Principle 5

Principle 5: Storage limitation

In summary, this principle requires us to:

Not keep personal data for longer than is needed

Consider, and be able to justify, how long we keep personal data

Publish our standard retention periods (also known as a retention schedule)

Periodically review the data we hold and erase or anonymise it when we no longer need it

Allow individuals the right to ask for the data to be erased if it is no longer needed



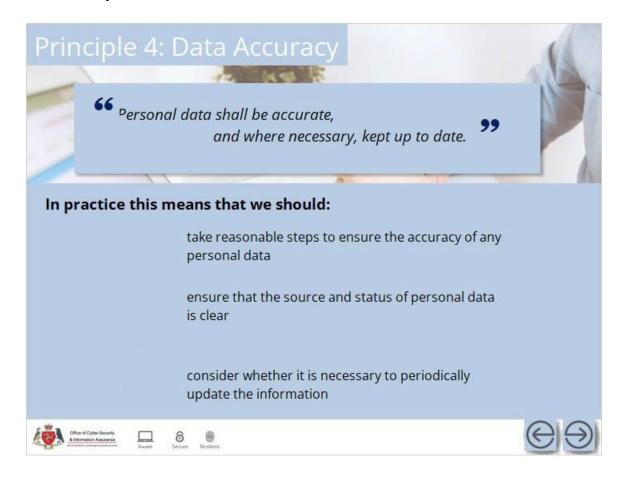








1.23 Principle 4



1.24 Principle 6

Principle 6: Kept Secure (Data Security) We must ensure that we have the appropriate security measures in place to protect the personal data we hold, using appropriate technical or organisational measures. Technical measures will include both physical as well as computer security. Examples of these include: The security of our network and Quality of doors and locks, alarms, information systems security lighting and CCTV Data security, ensuring we have Control of access to your building appropriate access controls in and how visitors are supervised place and the data is held securely Disposal of any paper and electronic Secure website and online services waste Device security, mobile phones, How we keep IT equipment such as laptops, tablets mobile devices secure

1.25 Processing

What is meant by processing personal data?

What do I need to know?

Processing is any 'operation' on personal data, either by automated means or otherwise

For example, this can include:

Holding Altering

Accessing Sharing

Archiving Disposal













1.26 processing

Processing

Examples of Processing:

Collecting information with an online form to provide a service

Keeping a database of service users or applicants which includes names and addresses

Sending out a newsletter or e-mail to your Department

Reviewing or reading records

Sharing documents and records with another Department













1.27 Right to access personal data

Right to Access Personal Data

An individual who makes a request is entitled to be:

- · told whether any personal data relating to them is being processed;
- given a description of the personal data, the reasons it is being processed, and whether it will be given to any other organisations or people;
- · given a copy of the information comprising the data;
- and given details of the source of the data (where this is available).

An individual can also request information about the reasoning behind any automated decisions, such as a computer-generated decisions to grant or deny credit.













1.28 Special Categories of data

Special Categories of Data

The GDPR refers to sensitive personal data as **special categories of personal data**, which includes the following:

Racial or Ethnic Origin

Political Opinions

Religious or Philosophical Beliefs

Trade Union Membership

Genetic and Biometric Data

Health Data

Sex Life or Orientation

If you are dealing with any of the above, you will need to speak to your Data Protection Officer before processing.













1.29 Public records office requirements

Public Records Office Requirements

The Isle of Man Public Record Office gives advice and assistance to bodies holding public records, preserves and organises archives, and facilitates appropriate public access to records and archives

Personal data may need to be retained by the Isle of Man Public Record office for research or statistics

If you would like further information regarding the Public Record Office Requirements, please visit their website:

Public Records Office













1.30 Right to access personal data

Right to Access Personal Data

You should be comfortable as to the identity of the individual.

A data subject access request (DSAR) is a request from an individual for the personal information relating to them.

The request does not have to be in any particular form.

Some types of personal data are exempt from the right of subject access and so cannot be obtained by making a subject access request.

In most cases a controller must respond to a subject access request promptly, but all requests must be responded to within one month.

Click the next arrow to find out what information individuals are entitled to













1.31 data breaches

Data Breaches

A personal data breach can be defined as an incident leading to one or more of the following:

- · Accidental or unlawful destruction of data
- · Loss of data
- · Alteration of data
- Unauthorised disclosure of, or access to data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed

Data breaches, suspected breaches or near misses must be reported to your Data Protection Officer as soon as possible, as they will only have 72 hours from the time it is discovered to report it, if necessary.













1.32 Matching Drop-down

(Matching Drop-down, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Data Breaches		
Based on the information you have just read, match the incident to the data breach that it would lead to		
A receptionist at a health centre reading a friend's medical records	Unauthorised access to data	
A flood in an archive store	Accidental destruction of data	
Losing your work mobile phone or laptop and not reporting it	Loss of data	
Sending an email containing personal data to a recipient who is not entitled to see it	Unauthorised disclosure of data	
Updating your neighbour's job application with the correct address	Alteration of data	
Office of Cypler Security Andermation Assurance Security Security Resillent	Submit	

Correct	Choice
A receptionist at a health centre reading a friend's medical records	Unauthorised access to data
A flood in an archive store	Accidental destruction of data
Losing your work mobile phone or laptop and not reporting it	Loss of data
Sending an email containing personal data to a recipient who is not entitled to see it	Unauthorised disclosure of data
Updating your neighbour's job application with the correct address	Alteration of data

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

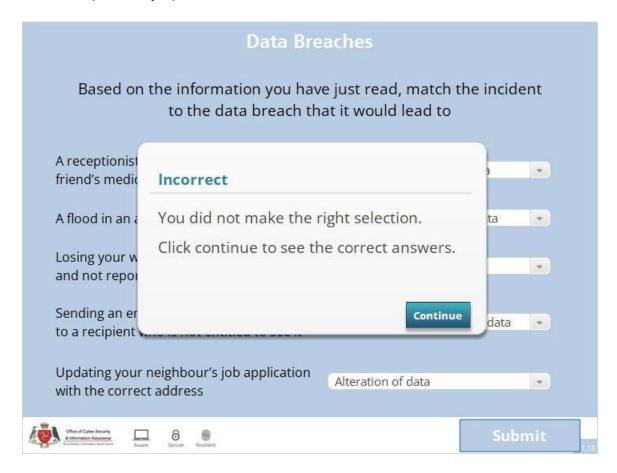
You did not make the right selection.

Click continue to see the correct answers.

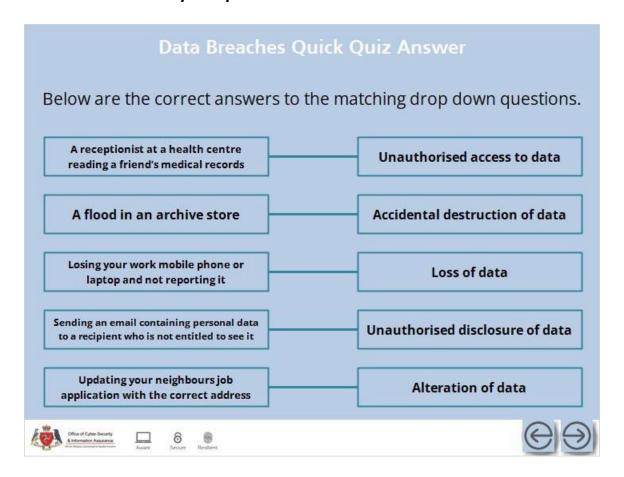
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



1.33 Data breaches quick quiz



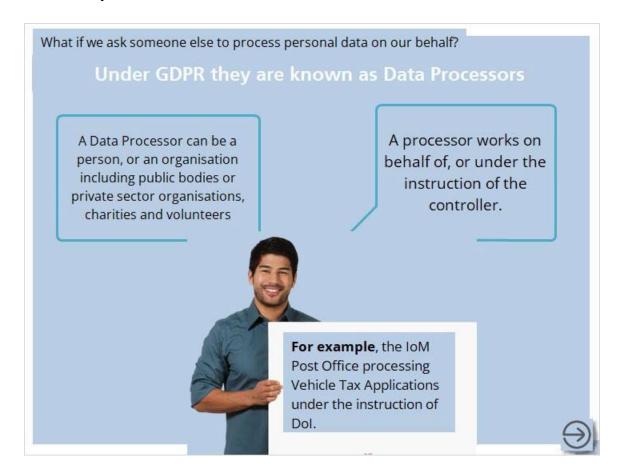
1.34 Controllers and processors



1.35 accountabilites



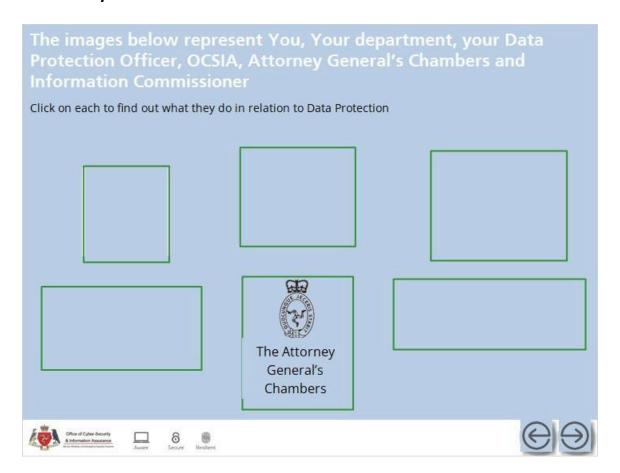
1.36 data processors



1.37 additional terminology



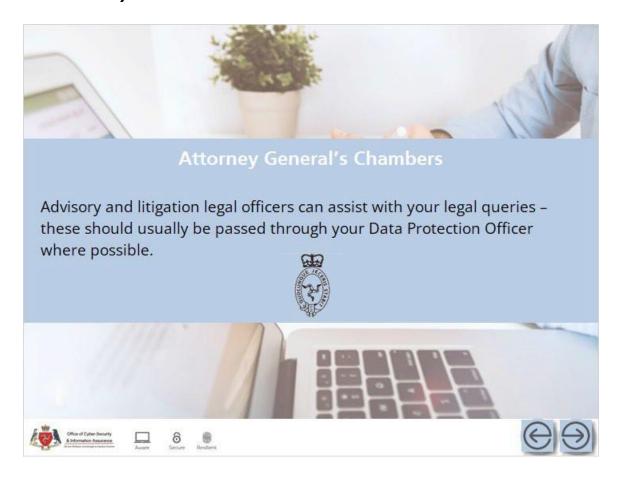
1.38 Data protection



1.39 Information commissioner



1.40 Attorney General's chamber



1.41 you



1.42 your department



1.43 OCSIA



Office of Cyber Security and Information Assurance - OCSIA

The Office of Cyber Security and Information Assurance (OCSIA) was established to ensure that departments, boards, offices and other public authorities can deter and defend against cybercrime and comply with Data Protection legislation by maintaining and keeping information secure.

OCSIA will provide assurance that all government entities are operating at an appropriate level of cyber security and support the wider all-Government response to a cyber-incident.

In addition OCSIA will provide central policy advice, standards, direction and support to allow all Government Departments and Statutory Boards to maximise the safe use of all the information they hold.











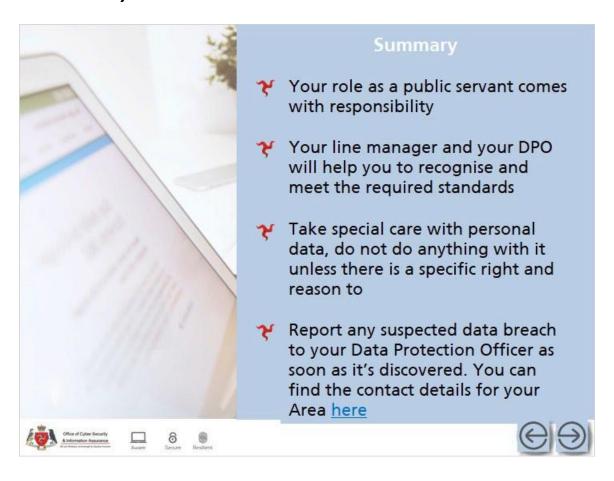




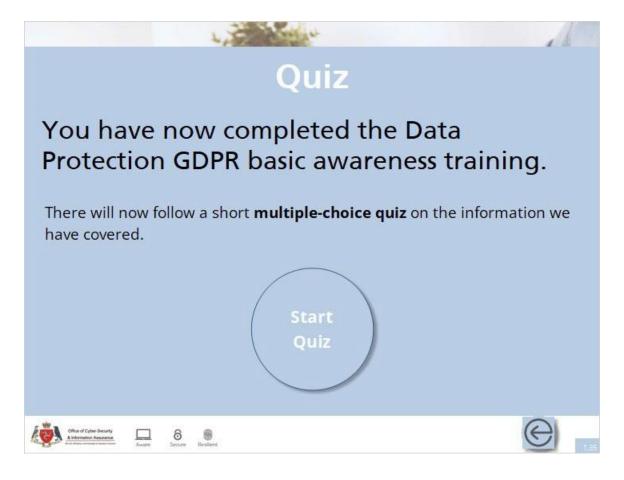
1.44 DPO



1.45 Summary



1.46 Quiz title



1.47 What does GDPR stand for?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

What does GDPR stand for?

- General Data Protection Regulation
- Guidance Document for Protecting Residents
- Good Data Provision Rules



Correct	Choice
Х	General Data Protection Regulation
	Guidance Document for Protecting Residents
	Good Data Provision Rules

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



1.48 When did GDPR come into force?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



Correct	Choice
Х	2018
	2012
	2008

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Correct (Slide Layer)

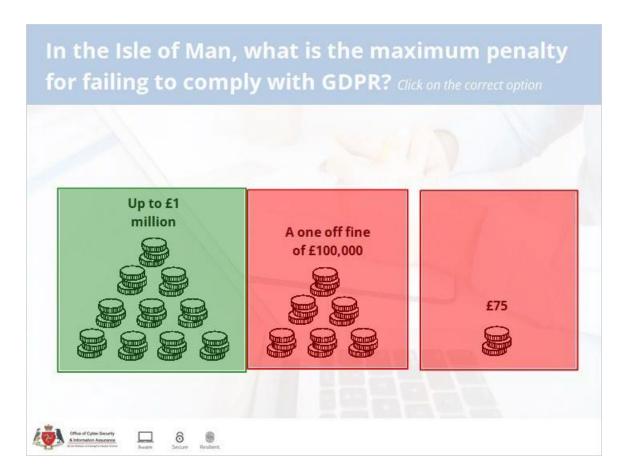


Incorrect (Slide Layer)



1.49 In the Isle of Man, what is the maximum penalty for failing to comply with GDPR? Click on the correct option

(Hotspot, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



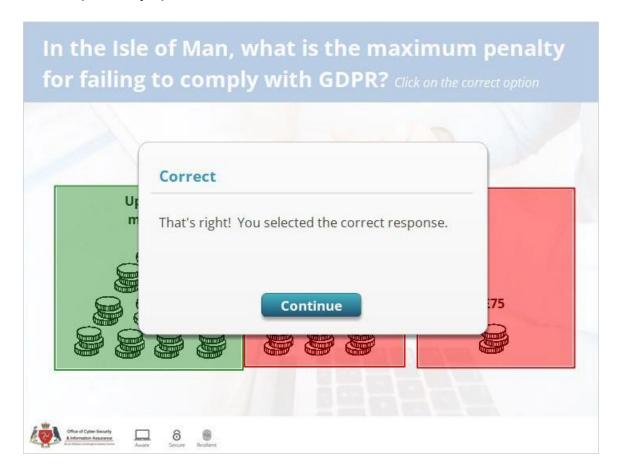
Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

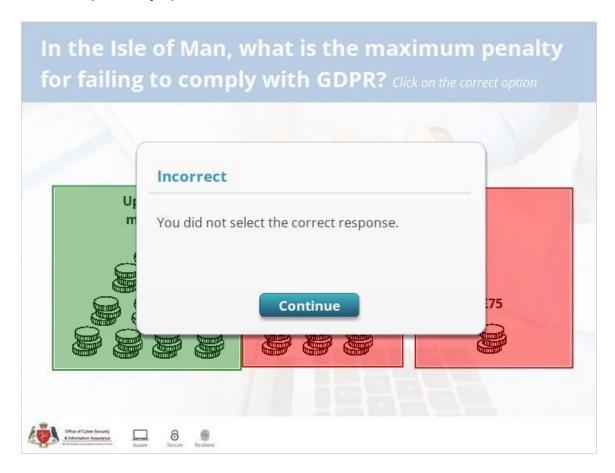
Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

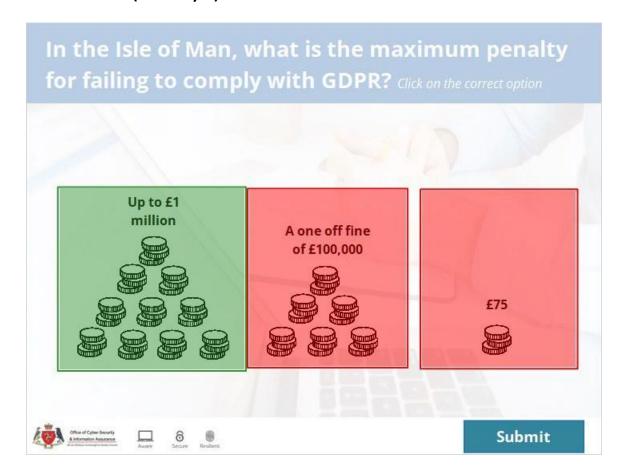
Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)

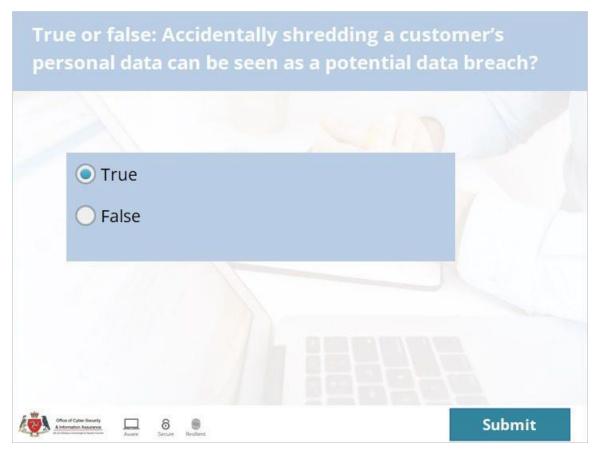


submit button (Slide Layer)



1.50 True or false: Accidentally shredding a customer's personal data can be seen as a potential data breach?

(True/False, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



Correct	Choice
Х	True
	False

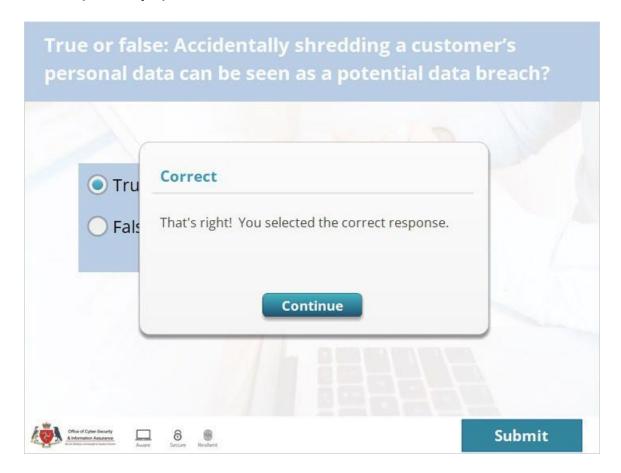
Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

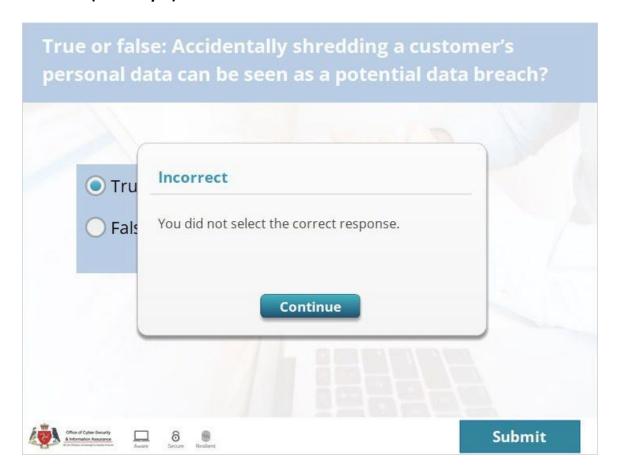
Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



1.51 What does GDPR do?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Gives us more control over our data and places greater responsibility on organisations to be open and transparent about how they use personal data. Helps companies sell products to new customers All of the above

Correct	Choice
X	Gives us more control over our data and places greater responsibility on organisations to be open and transparent about how they use personal data.
	Helps companies sell products to new customers
	All of the above

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Correct (Slide Layer)



Incorrect (Slide Layer)



1.52 Data Controllers and Data Processors can be which of the following:

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Data Controllers and Data Processors can be which of the following: Public bodies and private sectors Charities and volunteers Both of the above Submit

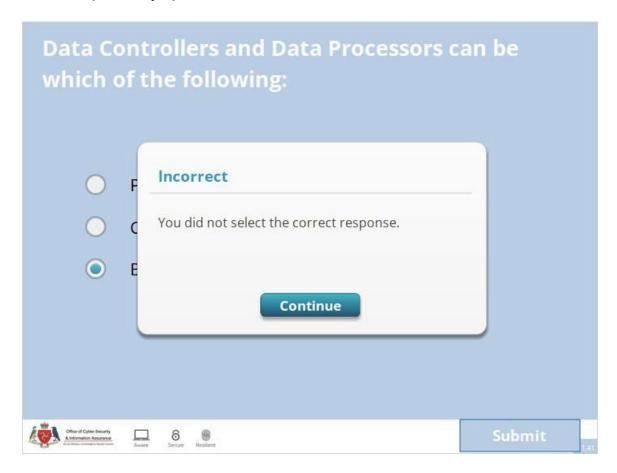
Correct	Choice
	Public bodies and private sectors
	Charities and volunteers
Х	Both of the above

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:





1.53 When should you report a potential data breach to your Data Protection Officer?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

When should you report a potential data breach to your Data Protection Officer?

- Immediately they only have 72 hours to report it to the Information Commission
- You don't need to they'll contact you if needed
- Within 5 working days









Correct	Choice
Х	Immediately – they only have 72 hours to report it to the Information Commission
	You don't need to - they'll contact you if needed
	Within 5 working days

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:





1.54 Which of the following would be classified as personal data?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

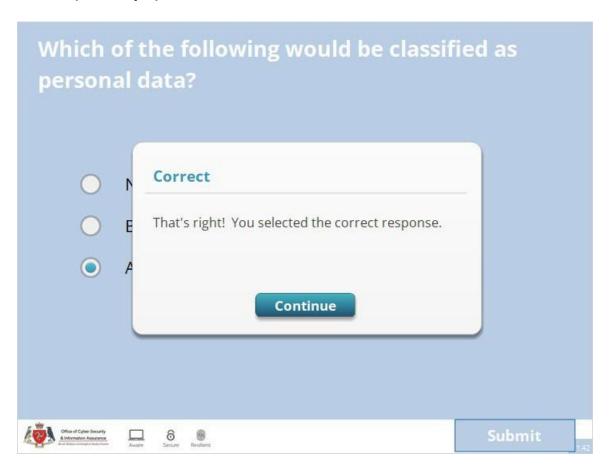
Which of the following would be classified as personal data? Name, address, health data Biometric data, criminal history, religion All of the above

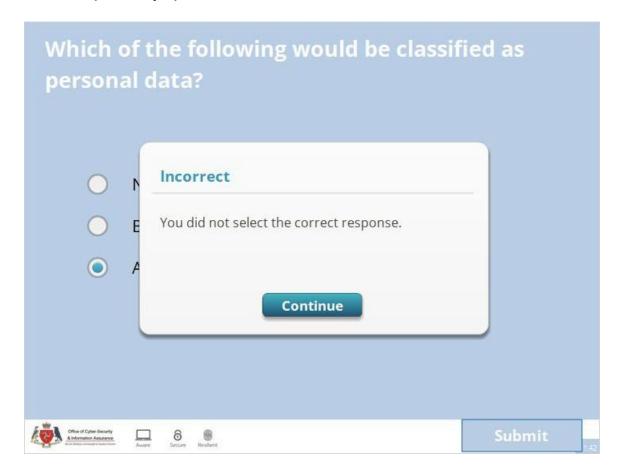
Correct	Choice	
	Name, address, health data	
	Biometric data, criminal history, religion	
Х	All of the above	

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

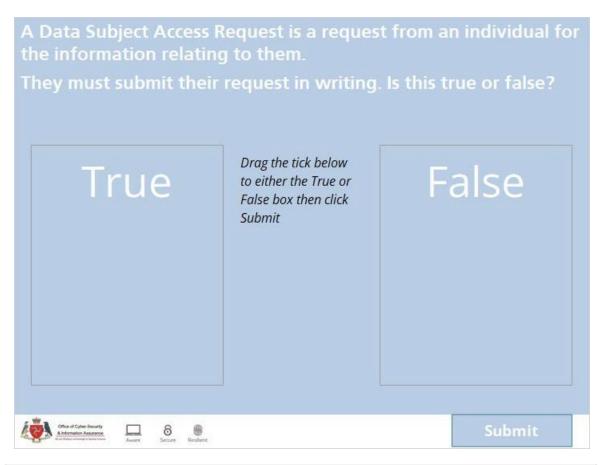
Feedback when incorrect:





1.55 Drag and Drop

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



Drag Item	Drop Target
Tick	False

Drag and drop properties

Snap dropped items to drop target (Stack random)

Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.





1.56 Which of the following are examples of processing personal data?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Which of the following are examples of processing personal data?

- Collecting information with an online form to provide a service
- Sharing documents or records with another department
- All of the above









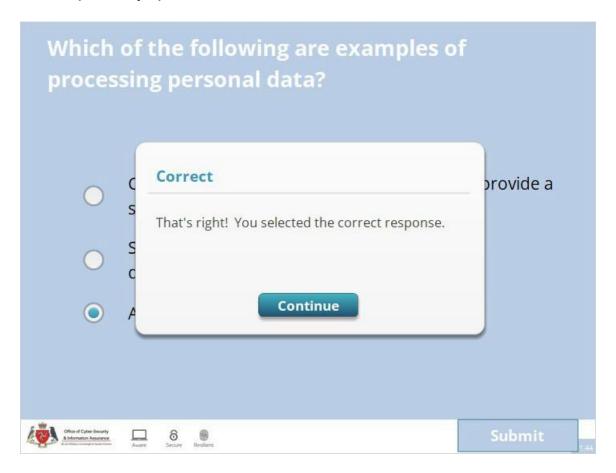
Submit

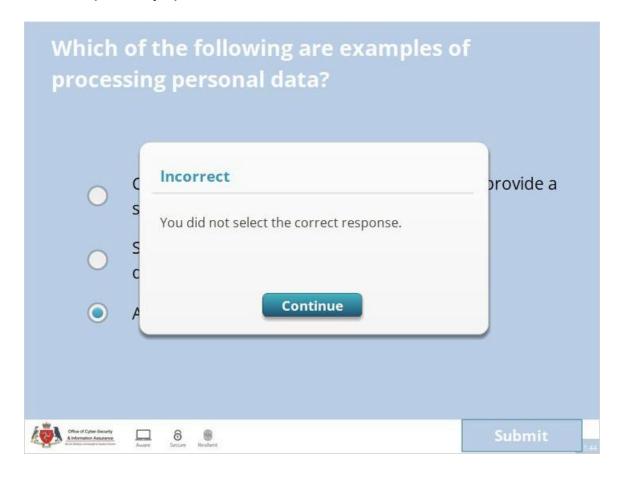
Correct	Choice
	Collecting information with an online form to provide a service
	Sharing documents or records with another department
Х	All of the above

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

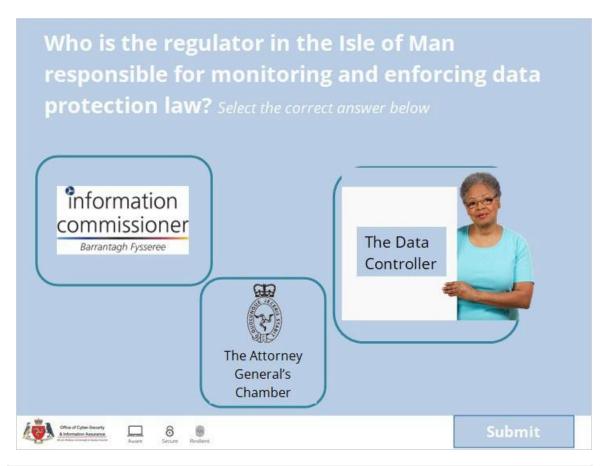
Feedback when incorrect:





1.57 Who is the regulator in the Isle of Man responsible for monitoring and enforcing data protection law? Select the correct answer below

(Pick One, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

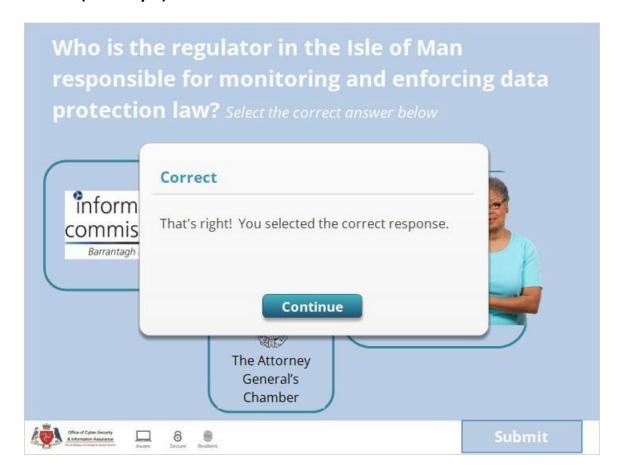


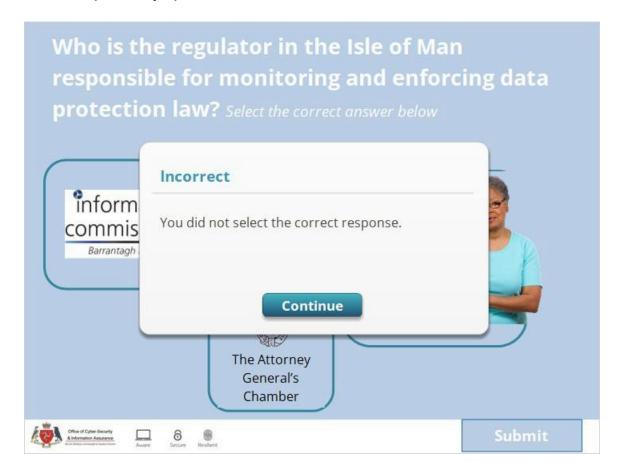
Correct	Choice
Х	Info commissioner
	The Attorney General's Chamber
	The Data Controller

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:





1.58 GDPR is based on 7 principles.

Which of the following is NOT a principle?

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

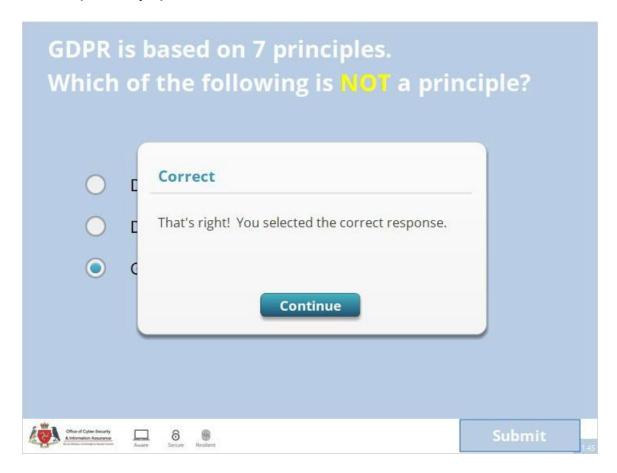
GDPR is based on 7 principles. Which of the following is NOT a principle? Data must be kept secure Data must be kept accurate GDPR allows for unlimited retention periods

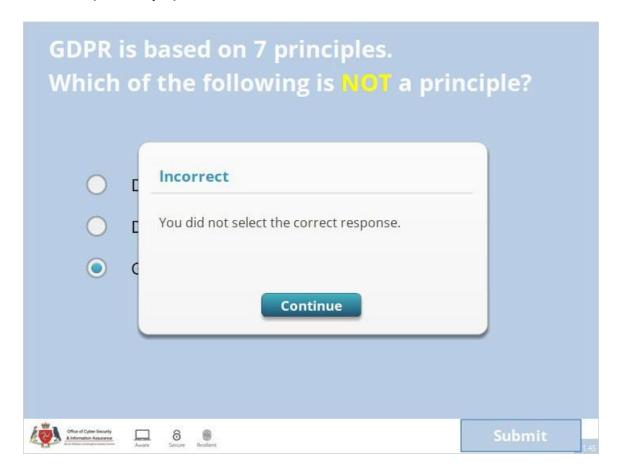
Correct	Choice
	Data must be kept secure
	Data must be kept accurate
Х	GDPR allows for unlimited retention periods

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

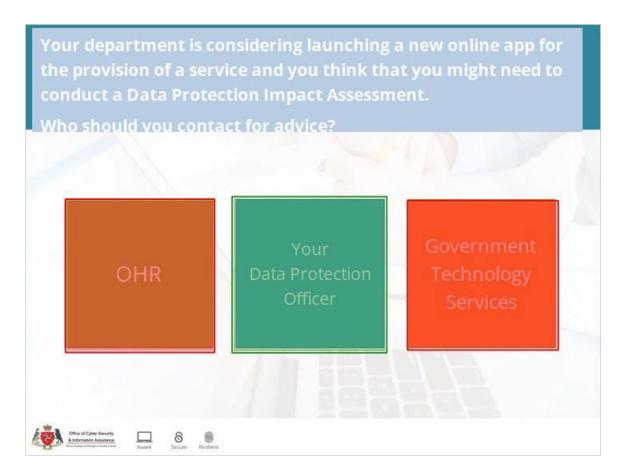




1.59 Your department is considering launching a new online app for the provision of a service and you think that you might need to conduct a Data Protection Impact Assessment.

Who should you contact for advice?

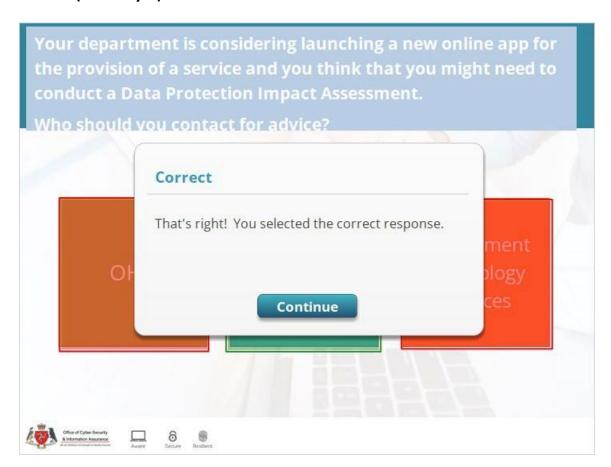
(Hotspot, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

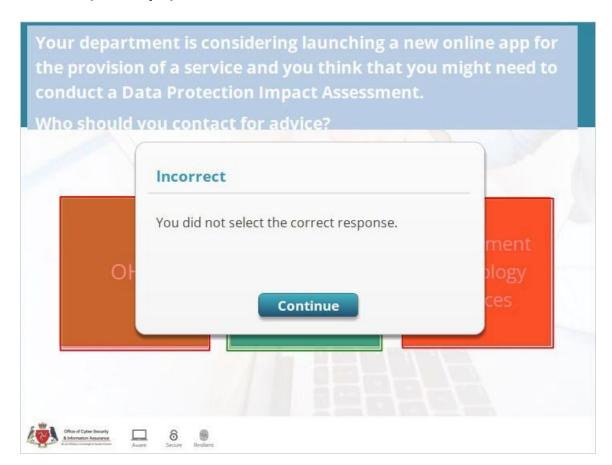


Feedback when correct:

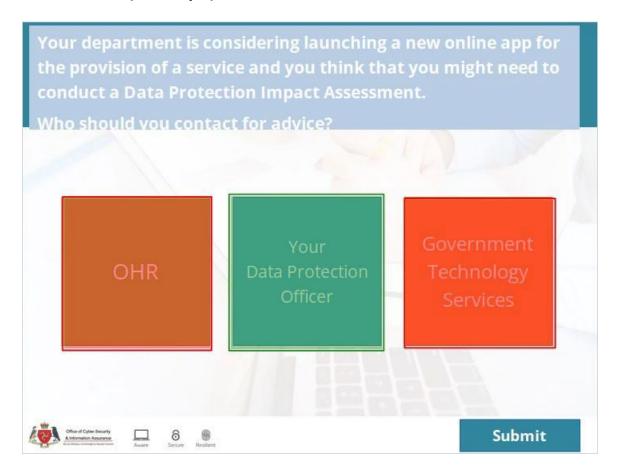
That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:





submit button (Slide Layer)



1.60 Results Slide

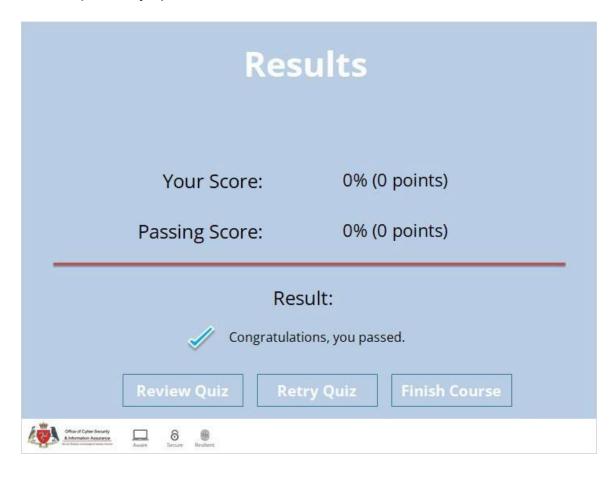
(Results Slide, 0 points, 1 attempt permitted)



Results for
1.47 What does GDPR stand for?
1.48 When did GDPR come into force?
1.49 In the Isle of Man, what is the maximum penalty for failing to comply with GDPR? Click on the correct option
1.50 True or false: Accidentally shredding a customer's personal data can be seen as a potential data breach?
1.51 What does GDPR do?
1.52 Data Controllers and Data Processors can be which of the following:

1.53 When should you report a potential data bre	each to your Data Protection Officer?	
1.54 Which of the following would be classified as personal data?		
1.55 Drag and Drop		
1.56 Which of the following are examples of processing personal data?		
1.57 Who is the regulator in the Isle of Man responsible for monitoring and enforcing data protection law? Select the correct answer below		
1.58 GDPR is based on 7 principles.		
Which of the following is NOT a principle?		
1.59 Your department is considering launching a new online app for the provision of a service and you think that you might need to conduct a Data Protection Impact Assessment.		
Who should you contact for advice?		
Result slide properties		
Passing	80%	
Score		

Success (Slide Layer)



Failure (Slide Layer)



1.61 Thank you

