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| **In summary, a DPIA is required if at least 2 of these 10 criteria are reached:** | **Y/N** |
| 1. *Evaluation or scoring- especially to do with someone's work performance or health e.g. a biotechnology firm offering genetic testing to customers in order to predict disease/health risks*
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| 1. Automated-decision making with legal or similar effect - the processing may lead to discrimination or exclusion
 |  |
| 1. Systematic monitoring - e.g. cctv in a public space
 |  |
| 1. **Sensitive Data- e.g. health data, genetic data and all article 9 special categories of data**
 |  |
| 1. *Data Processing on a large scale*
 |  |
| 1. Datasets that have been matched or combined
 |  |
| 1. **Data concerning vulnerable data subjects - power imbalance between data controller and data subject e.g. patients, children, the elderly, employees, persons with disabilities**
 |  |
| 1. Innovative use or applying technological or organisational solutions - e.g. fingerprint or facial recognition
 |  |
| 1. *Data transfer outside the EU*
 |  |
| 1. Where the processing itself prevents a data subject from accessing a service- e.g. credit screening by banks to decide whether to give someone a loan
 |  |
| In terms of health research, criteria **4 & 7** nearly always apply, and sometimes *1,,5 & 9* also.*From* [*https://www.beaumontethics.ie/home/t\_dpia.htm*](https://www.beaumontethics.ie/home/t_dpia.htm) |

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| --- | --- |
| Research title |  |
| Principal Investigator/Researcher |  |
| Date: |  |

Under the GDPR, a DPIA is mandatory where data processing “is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons” More information is available at:

<https://www.dataprotection.ie/en/organisations/know-your-obligations/data-protection-impact-assessments#how-do-i-know-if-a-dpia-should-be-conducted>

Your Data Protection Officer can be contacted at:

<https://www.hse.ie/eng/gdpr/data-requests/data-protection-officer-and-deputy-data-protection-officer-contact-details.html>