

Information Security Breach Policy

SOUTH WEST WALES CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE

INFORMATION SECURITY BREACH POLICY

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The CJC maintains a large portfolio of information, a significant proportion of which is deemed private, and care must be taken to protect these assets and to avoid an information security breach.
- 1.2 The General Data Protection Regulations and the Data Protection Act 2018 (“the Legislation”) makes provision for the processing of information relating to individuals, including the obtaining, holding, use and disclosure of this information. Principle 6 of the GDPR and Legislation states that organisations need ensure data processing is in “manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical and organisational measures”
- 1.3 The Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO) has produced Information Security Breach Guidance Notes which are available [here](#).
- 1.4 In the event of data being lost or shared inappropriately, this Information Security Breach Policy is to be enacted as soon as possible to minimise any associated risk.
- 1.5 This document outlines the CJC’s policy in relation to the loss of ICT equipment and/or documents and endeavours to:
 - Protect the CJC’s information assets against unauthorised access
 - Protect the CJC from reputational damage
 - Minimise the possibility of a financial penalty being imposed by the Information Commissioner’s Office.

2 SCOPE

- 2.1 This policy applies to all information assets held by CJC regardless of format. A risk-based proportionate approach to handling information security breaches is encouraged. All information security breaches should be evaluated on an individual, case-by-case basis and decisions should be made according to the risk assessment in each particular circumstance.
- 2.2 This policy applies to all staff who have access to corporately held information and is intended to alert staff of their responsibilities regarding the security of information assets; whether that information is electronic or paper-based.

3 WHEN A BREACH OCCURS

- 3.1 As soon as an information security breach is identified or suspected the [Incident Reporting Policy](#) needs to be followed and the Monitoring Officer must be informed **straight away**. Dependent upon the information supplied, a decision will be made on the next course of action. This decision will be informed as to whether or not the breach has been contained.

4 TYPES OF INFORMATION SECURITY BREACH

- 4.1 Information security breaches include:
 - Loss of computer equipment e.g. lost or stolen laptop, removable media, mobile device, hard drive
 - Loss of paper documents
 - Records being released to the wrong person
 - Unauthorised access to systems
- 4.2 It should be noted that for an incident to be classified as a security breach under the LEGISLATION the loss must include person identifiable information (PII).

5 CONTAINED BREACH

- 5.1 If an information security breach is contained the data will normally not have left the CJC.
- 5.2 If the Monitoring Officer is satisfied that the information security breach has been contained, he will immediately instigate an investigation into the incident. A full report will be issued to the Chief Executive. The report will detail:

- The breach
- How the breach occurred
- Mitigation steps to limit the possibility of reoccurrence

6 NON-CONTAINED BREACH

- 6.1 A non-contained breach is an information security breach where the information has leaked outside the CJC. This type of breach puts the CJC at risk of reputational damage as well as the possibility of a financial penalty being imposed by the ICO.
- 6.2 In this situation a meeting of the Monitoring Officer, S151 Officer and Chief Executive must be arranged as soon as possible and within 24 hours of the breach being reported.
- 6.3 The purpose of the meeting is to establish the current position and consider the following:
- If the information can be retrieved
 - If the ICO needs to be informed
 - If the data subjects need to be informed
 - If specialist Legal advice is required
 - If the media are aware of the incident
 - How can the CJC be assured that no further breach can occur in the same manner
- 6.4 Following the initial meeting of the Monitoring Officer will initiate a full investigation into the incident. A complete record of the breach and all mitigating actions will be retained.
- 6.5 It will be necessary for the group to meet regularly during the course of the incident although the frequency will depend upon the incident. A record of all meetings will be maintained by the Monitoring Officer

7 INFORMING THIRD PARTIES

- 7.1 Once the incident has been investigated and a position established, if third party information is involved a decision needs to be taken to on whether or not to inform the third parties. This decision must be taken by the ISIG.

- 7.2 When the Chief Executive/Monitoring Officer and S151 Officer are considering this decision, the guidance offered by the ICO should be followed. Where the decision made is to notify third parties that their information has been disclosed the responsibility for making contact will rest with the service manager unless the ISIG deem it inappropriate.
- 7.3 Where the decision is NOT to inform third parties of a data breach the reasons for this decision must be recorded
- 7.4 A decision also needs to be taken as to whether or not the CJC needs to self-report the breach to the ICO.

8 INCIDENT CLOSURE

- 8.1 The incident will not be deemed to be closed until the Monitoring Officer determines that a conclusion has been reached.

9 POLICY REVIEW

- 9.1 This policy will be reviewed as required.