Step 1: Identify the Need for a DPIA

Explain broadly what the project aims to achieve and what type of processing it involves. You may find it helpful to refer or link to other documents, such as a project proposal. Summarise why you identified the need for a DPIA.

Step 2: Describe the Processing

Describe the nature of the processing: how will you collect, use, store and delete data? What is the source of the data? Will you be sharing data with anyone? You might find it useful to refer to a flow diagram or another way of describing data flows. What types of processing identified as likely high risk are involved?

Describe the scope of the processing: what is the nature of the data, and does it include special category or criminal offence data? How much data will you be collecting and using? How often? How long will you keep it? How many individuals are affected? What geographical area does it cover?

Describe the context of the processing: what is the nature of your relationship with the individuals? How much control will they have? Would they expect you to use their data in this way? Do they include children or other vulnerable groups? Are there prior concerns over this type of processing or security flaws? Is it novel in any way? What is the current state of technology in this area? Are there any current issues of public concern that you should factor in? Are you signed up to any approved code of conduct or certification scheme (once any have been approved)?

Describe the purposes of the processing: what do you want to achieve? What is the intended effect on individuals? What are the benefits of the processing for you, and more broadly?

Step 3: Consultation Process

Consider how to consult with relevant stakeholders: describe when and how you will seek individuals' views – or justify why it's not appropriate to do so. Who else do you need to involve within your organisation? Do you need to ask your processors to assist? Do you plan to consult information security experts, or any other experts?

Step 4: Assess Necessity and Proportionality

Describe compliance and proportionality measures, in particular: what is your lawful basis for processing? Does the processing actually achieve your purpose? Is there another way to achieve the same outcome? How will you prevent function creep? How will you ensure data quality and data minimisation? What information will you give individuals? How will you help to support their rights? What measures do you take to ensure processors comply? How do you safeguard any international transfers?

Step 5: Identify and Assess Risks				
Describe the source of risk and nature	Likelihood of	Severity of	Overall Risk	
of potential impact on individuals.	Harm	Harm		
Include associated compliance and	Remote,	 Minimal 	 Low 	
corporate risks as necessary.	Possible	Significant	Medium	
	Probable	Severe	 High 	

Step 6: Identify Measures to Reduce Risks Identify additional measures you could take to reduce or eliminate risks identified as medium or high risk in step 5.						

Step 7: Sign Off and Record Outcomes				
Item	Name and Date	Notes		
Measures Approved by:		Integrate actions back into		
		project plan, with date and responsibility for completion		
Residual Risks Approved by:		If accepting any residual high		
		risk, consult the DPC before going ahead		
DPO Advice Provided:		DPO should advise on		
		compliance, step 6 measures		
		and whether processing can		
		proceed		
Summary of DPO advice:				
DPO Advice		If overruled, you must explain		
Accepted/Overruled by:		your reasons		
Comments:				
Consultation responses		If your decision departs from		
reviewed by:		individuals' views, you must		
		explain your reasons		
Comments:				
This DPIA will be kept under		The DPO should also review		
review by:		ongoing compliance with DPIA		