Lesson plan

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| **Topic 5 Role of legislation in protecting data** |
| Objectives:  Describe   * The role of current legislation in protecting data and IT systems from attack and misuse * The impact on individuals and organisations of legislation designed to protect data and IT systems * The purpose, role and impact, on individuals and organisations, of codes of practice for the protection of data produced by the Information Commissioner’s Office and professional bodies |
| Content |
| Starter  PowerPoint Guide:  Topic 5 Role of legislation in protecting data  Ask students to consider how they would feel if all their data could be read by other people. Remind them that this would include medical records, private photos and messages. People will all have different feelings about what should be private, but students should feel that certain areas should be private, and even not for their own lives, that many others may wish for this, especially in oppressive regimes.  Main  The importance of data  Reiterate the importance of data to millions of organisations, large and small.  Who holds data about you?  Ask students to name organisations that hold data about them – school, college, online retailers, doctor, dentist, bank, transport/travel companies, social media companies, etc. Ask the students to name and describe some local organisations and discuss what data they keep. What would happen if they lost that data?  Case study: HMRC  The slide discusses a data breach due to insecure encryption by HMRC staff. This risked the identity theft and fraud from millions of people. At the time, the media were suitably reporting on the situation. Jeremey Clarkson thought it was a ‘lot of fuss about nothing’ and then demonstrated exactly what can be done if bank details are made available to the public.  Data Protection Act  The Data Protection Act (1998) set out a legal obligation on organisations to keep data accurate, up-to-date, safe and secure, and not to be used in ways which would harm individuals. The Data Protection Act (2018) incorporated GDPR into UK law and extended the rights of individuals and the responsibilities of organisations.  Principles of the DPA  Six principles of the Data Protection Act are given.  The websites <https://www.gov.uk/data-protection> and <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr?template=pdf&patch=4#link4> give further details.  The data controller  The data controller is a person or organisation that is responsible for data. A Data Protection Officer may need to be appointed to take on certain responsibilities related to data protection.  Compliance with the Law  Failure to comply with the law can result in prosecution leading to substantial fines.  Keeping data accurate and up-to-date  Elicit ideas from students on methods of keeping data accurate. The next slide describes ways of keeping data accurate and up-to-date.  Impact on individuals of DPA  One major positive impact for individuals on the DPA has been that they are able to consent and withdraw their consent for many cases where their personal information is stored and processed. Far more control is given than under the previous DPA.  Impact on organisations of Data Protection Act  Every organisation must register with the Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO). They must carry out a Data Protection Impact Assessment to assess and minimise risks associated with data processing activities. Organisations need to be far more careful with how they use and protect personal data than under the previous DPA.  Ask students to complete **Task 1** and **Task 2** on **Worksheet 5**.  Topic 5 Worksheet 5  Topic 5 Worksheet 5 Answers  Codes of practice  A code of practice does not always have the force of law, but an organisation can enforce it within their company, institution or society.  Codes of practice produced by an organisation  Some examples of codes of practice can be found at the following links.  CCTV code of practice: <https://ico.org.uk/media/1542/cctv-code-of-practice.pdf>  BCS code of conduct (which used to be called code of practice): <https://www.bcs.org/membership/become-a-member/bcs-code-of-conduct/nThe>  Impact of codes of practice on individuals  The impact is about transparency and customers having access to information about how their data is held and used, and what their rights are regarding their data and the privacy of their data.  Impact of codes of practice on organisations  A list of potential impacts is given on the slide.  Ask students to complete **Task 3** and **Task 4** on **Worksheet 5**.  Computer Misuse Act (1990) and penalties for computer misuse  This Act makes it an offence to access or modify computer material without permission.  Key points are given on the slide. There was some ambiguity in the law regarding denial of service attacks, so the law used against hacking and cyber-attacks was strengthened with The Police and Criminal Justice Act (2006). Penalties for each of the offences are given. The example given with Lewis and Cameron would be breaking the law as “Unauthorised access” in Lewis’ case and “Unauthorised modification” in in Cameron’s case.  Case study: Santander fraud  A similar case to the previous example happened in real life. An employee of Santander gave personal customer information to her boyfriend. She did not herself commit fraud. She was only tried for unauthorised access as she should not have used her access to give personal information to her boyfriend. Students should be reminded of the high penalties available to courts for computer misuse.  The Copyright (Computer Programs) Regulations (1992)  These regulations extend Copyright protections to computer programs. Discuss with students the ramifications for companies that don’t have the correct licences for software. Regular audits and whistle-blowers often result in incorrect licences. Rewards encourage employees to report companies. Fines can be significant and often affect companies that weren’t trying to break the law or save money.  Plenary  Get students to work in pairs to answer the summary questions. Answers are given on the following slide.  Ask students to complete **Task 5** on **Worksheet 5**.  Hand out **Homework 5**  Topic 5 Homework 5  Topic 5 Homework 5 Answers |