BREACH MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

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WHAT IS A DATA **BREACH?**

Sec. 3 (k), (s), IRR, R.A. 10173 Sec. 3, NPC Circular 16-03







DEFINITIONS

Security Incident

A security incident is:

- An event or occurrence that affects or tends to affect data protection; or
- An incident that compromises the availability, integrity, or confidentiality of personal data.







DEFINITIONS

Data Breach

A data breach is a security incident that:

- Leads to accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure or access of or unauthorized processing of personal data
- Compromises the <u>availability</u>, <u>integrity</u>, or <u>confidentiality</u> of personal data







TYPES OF DATA BREACHES



Availability Breach

Due to loss, accidental or unlawful destruction of personal data



Integrity Breach

Due to alteration of personal data



Confidentiality Breach

Due to the unauthorized disclosure of or access to personal data









HOW TO HANDLE DATA BREACHES

Sec. 20, R.A. 10173 RULE IV, Secs. 8-9, NPC Circular 16-03





SECURITY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT POLICY

A security incident management policy is implemented by the Personal Information Controller or Processor for the purpose of managing security incidents, including personal data breaches.







REQUIREMENTS

Every Personal Information Controller or Processor should have policies and procedures for:

- The creation of a data breach response team
- 2. Implementation of security measures and privacy policies
- 3. Implementation of an **incident** response procedure







REQUIREMENTS

- **4. Mitigation of possible harm** and other negative consequences of a data breach
- **5. Compliance with the Data Privacy**Act and other data protection laws and regulations





DATA BREACH RESPONSE TEAM

The data breach response team must have at least one member with the authority to make immediate decisions on critical actions.

The team shall be responsible for:

- Compliance with the security incident management policy
- Management of security incidents and personal data breaches
- Compliance with the data privacy law and other issuances

*This may be outsourced by the Personal Information Controller or Processor





IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY MEASURES AND PRIVACY POLICIES

Recommended **best practices** in personal data breach prevention:

- 1. Regularly conduct a privacy impact assessment
- 2. Have a working data governance policy
- 3. Implement security measures
- 4. Make sure personnel are trained
- 5. Regularly review policies and procedures
- 6. Be aware of threats







MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Sec. 20, R.A. 10173 Rule V, Sec. 11, NPC Circular 16-03





REQUISITES

Notification of a data breach is **mandatory** when:

- 1. The personal data involves a. sensitive personal information or b. any other information that may be used to enable identity fraud.
- 2. There is reason to believe that the information may have been **acquired by an unauthorized person**; and
- 3. The unauthorized acquisition is likely to give **rise to a real risk of serious harm** to any affected data subject.





REQUISITES

elements must be present!





NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Rule IX, Secs. 38-42, IRR, R.A. 10173 Rule V, Secs. 15-18, 23 NPC Circular 16-03





WHO SHOULD NOTIFY?

The <u>Personal Information Controller</u> through the data breach response team.



Note: The obligation to notify remains with the Personal Information Controller even if the processing of information is outsourced or subcontracted to a Personal Information Processor.

WHEN SHOULD WE NOTIFY?

The notification must made within 72 'nowle hours upon knowledge of, or when there is reasonable belief that a personal data breach has occurred.

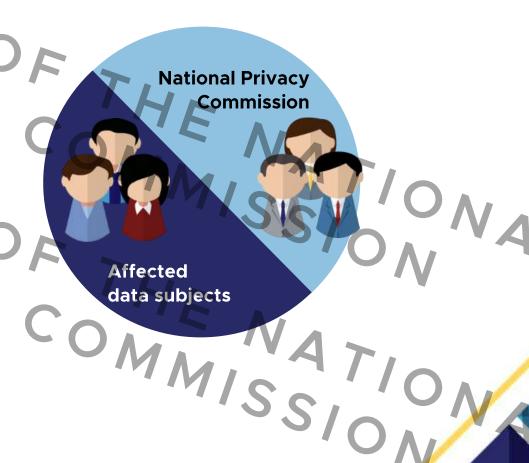






WHO SHOULD BE NOTIFIED?

Notification must be made Commission and to any affected data subjects.







HOW DO WE NOTIFY NPC?

Notification to the Commission may be done through e-mail at complaints@privacy.gov.ph or through delivering a hard copy to the NPC office.

Upon receipt of the notification, the Commission shall send a **confirmation message/e-mail** to the Personal Information Controller.

A report is **not deemed filed** without confirmation.

A read receipt report is not sufficient confirmation.





HOW TO NOTIFY DATA SUBJECTS



Notification may be made on the basis of available information within the 72-hour period if the personal data breach is likely to give rise to a real risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects.

May be supplemented with additional information at a later stage on the basis of further investigation.





HOW TO NOTIFY DATA SUBJECTS



Notification to affected data subjects may be done electronically or in written form, but must be done individually.

The notification must not involve a further, unnecessary disclosure of personal data.

If individual notice takes disproportional effort, **NPC authorization is required** for alternative means.



Nature of the Breach



Personal Data Possibly Involved



Remedial Measures to Address Breach





NATURE OF THE BREACH

 Description of how the breach occurred and the vulnerability of the data processing system that allowed the breach

 Chronology of the events leading up to the loss of control over the personal data

 Approximate number of data subjects or records involved







NATURE OF THE BREACH

- Description or nature of the personal data breach
 - Description of the likely consequences of the personal data breach
 - Name and contact details of the data protection or compliance officer or any other accountable persons.







PERSONAL DATA POSSIBLY INVOLVED

Description of sensitive personal information involved

Description of other information involved that may be used to enable identity fraud







 Description of the measures taken or proposed to be taken to address the breach

 Actions being taken to secure or recover the personal data that were compromised









 Actions performed or proposed to mitigate possible harm or negative consequences, and limit the damage or distress to those affected by the incident





- Action being taken to inform the data subjects affected by the incident, or reasons for any delay in the notification
- The measures being taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident.





• Contact information or website containing information on how to mitigate damage arising from the data breach









DELAY AND/OR EXEMPTION FROM NOTIFICATION OF DATA SUBJECTS

Sec. 40, IRR, R.A. 10173 Rule V, Secs. 18-19, NPC Circular 16-03







DELAY IN NOTIFICATIONS

The NPC can grant you a **delay** in data subject notification if:

- There is a need to determine scope
- Delay is necessary to prevent further disclosure
- There is a need to restore integrity to the ICT system
- Notification is going to hinder a criminal investigation







NO DELAY IN NOTIFICATION

There shall be no **delay in the notification** if:

- the breach involves at least one hundred (100) data subjects, or
- the disclosure of sensitive personal information will harm or adversely affect the data subject.
- In any event, the Commission **must** be notified within the 72-hour period.







EXEMPTIONS FROM NOTIFICATION

Can't make the 72-hour deadline?

Ask the NPC for an extension.

The NPC can also exempt you from data subject notification if notification is not:

- in the **public interest**; or
- in the **best interest** of the data subjects.







EXEMPTIONS FROM NOTIFICATION



Is the notification not in the best interest of the data subject? **Consider**:

- Security measures implemented and applied to make the data unintelligible to unauthorized persons.
- Subsequent measures

 taken to ensure high risk of material harm does not materialize.





FULL REPORT!

The full report of the personal data breach must be submitted within **five (5) days**, unless the Personal Information Controller is granted additional time by the Commission to comply.







CONCEALMENT OR FAILURE TO DISCLOSE DATA BREACH

Sec. 30, R.A. 10173

Sec. 57, IRR, R.A. 10173

Sec. 20, NPC Circular 16-03







CONCEALMENT OF BREACH

An intention to conceal is presumed if the Commission does not receive notification from the personal information controller within five (5) days from knowledge of or upon a reasonable belief that a security breach occurred.







PUNISHABLE ACT

Concealment ROPER Is a crime!

Imprisonment from 1 year and 6 months to 5 years plus fine from ₱500,000 to ₱1,000,000

Imposed on persons who:

- After having knowledge of a security breach and of the obligation to notify the National Privacy Commission
- Either intentionally or by omission conceals the fact of such breach







ANNUAL REPORT

Sec. 22, NPC Circular 16-03





SUBMISSION

Any or all reports shall be made available when requested by the Commission.

A summary of all reports shall be submitted to the Commission annually.







In the event of a security incident amounting to a data breach, the report must include:



- The effects of the incident
- Remedial action taken by the PIC







All security incidents and personal data breaches shall be documented.

Aggregated data for security incidents not involving a personal data breach suffices.







- The report must contain general information:
- The number of incidents and breaches encountered
- The classification of data breaches according to their impact on the availability, integrity, or confidentiality of personal data







IN CONCLUSION

- Notifications are mandatory only for a specific form of confidentiality breach.
- There are two kinds of notifications:
 - Notification to the data subject
 - Notification to the NPC
- These notifications must be made within 72 hours of knowledge of a mandatory data breach has occurred.
- Failure to comply with the notification requirement can lead to criminal penalties.







THANK YOU!!!!

Have questions?

Contact us!

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twitter.com/PrivacyPH



