



# DATA PROTECTION POLICY

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<b>Policy owner:</b>	<b>Head of IT Systems</b>
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1.1	November 2023	Changed DPO to Head of IT systems

## TERMINOLOGY

<b>Personal Data</b>	<p>Any information relating to an identified, or identifiable, living individual.</p> <p>This may include the individual's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Name (including initials)</li><li>• Identification number</li><li>• Location data</li><li>• Online identifier, such as a username</li></ul> <p>It may also include factors specific to the individual's physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural, or social identity.</p>
<b>Special categories of personal data</b>	<p>Personal data, which is more sensitive and so needs more protection, including information about an individual's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Racial or ethnic origin</li><li>• Political opinions</li><li>• Religious or philosophical beliefs</li><li>• Genetics</li><li>• Biometrics (such as fingerprints, retina, and iris patterns), where used for identification purposes</li><li>• Health – physical or mental</li></ul>
<b>Processing</b>	<p>Anything done to personal data, such as collecting, recording, organising, structuring, storing, adapting, altering, retrieving, using, disseminating, erasing, or destroying. Processing can be automated or manual.</p>
<b>Data Subject</b>	<p>The identified or identifiable individual whose personal data is held or processed.</p>
<b>Data Protection Officer (DPO)</b>	<p>This person will monitor observance of the principles of this policy. The Data Protection Officer will also act as the contact point for any access requests.</p>

<b>Data Processor</b>	A person or other body, other than an employee of the data controller, who processes personal data on behalf of the data controller.
<b>Personal data breach</b>	A breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data.
<b>Data Controller</b>	A person or organisation (the school) that determines the purposes and the means of processing of personal data.

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## OVERVIEW

Doha College uses personal information about staff, pupils, parents, and other individuals who come into contact with the school.

This information is gathered to enable it to provide education and other associated functions. In addition, there may be a legal requirement to collect and use the information to ensure that the school complies with its statutory obligations.

## PURPOSE

This policy is intended to ensure that personal information is dealt with correctly and securely and following the Qatar Personal Data Privacy Protection Law No. 13 of 2016(Appendix 2) and other related legislation. It will apply to information regardless of how it is collected, used, recorded, stored, and destroyed and whether it is held in paper files or electronically.

All staff involved with collecting, processing, and disclosing personal data will be aware of their duties and responsibilities by adhering to these guidelines.

## ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This policy applies to **all staff** employed by our school and external organisations or individuals working on our behalf. Staff who do not comply with this policy may face disciplinary action.

### Governing board

The governing board ensures that our school complies with all relevant data protection obligations.

### Data protection officer

The Data Protection Officer (DPO) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of this policy, monitoring our compliance with data protection law, and developing related policies and guidelines where applicable.

The DPO will share with the SLT and the governors if there are any breaches to our Data Protection Policy. The DPO is also the first point of contact for individuals whose data the school processes.

Full details of the DPO's responsibilities are set out in their job description.

Our DPO is **Head of IT** and is contactable via [dataprotection@dohacollege.com](mailto:dataprotection@dohacollege.com)

### **All staff**

Staff are responsible for:

Collecting, storing, and processing any personal data in accordance with this policy and informing the school of any changes to their data, such as a change of address. They must also contact the DPO in the following circumstances:

- With any questions about the operation of this policy, data protection law, retaining personal data or keeping personal data secure.
- If they have any concerns that this policy is not being followed.
- If they are unsure whether or not, they have a lawful basis for using personal data in a particular way.
- If they need to rely on or capture consent, draft a privacy notice, deal with data protection rights invoked by an individual, or transfer personal data.
- If they believe there has been a data breach.
- Whenever they are engaging in a new activity that may affect the privacy rights of individuals.
- If they need help with any contracts or sharing personal data with third parties.

### **DATA PROTECTION PRINCIPLES**

The Qatar Law No. 13 of 2016 on Protecting Personal Data Privacy establishes enforceable principles that will be adhered to:

- Personal data shall be processed fairly and lawfully;
- Personal data shall be obtained only for one or more specified and lawful purposes;
- Personal data shall be adequate, relevant, and not excessive;
- Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date;
- Personal data processed for any purpose shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes;
- Personal data shall be kept secure, i.e., protected by an appropriate degree of security;

- Consent must be obtained to hold personal data; it cannot be assumed; consent must be clear and distinguishable from other matters, provided in an intelligible and easily accessible form using clear and plain language;
- Individuals have the right to request a copy of the data held about them or to have such data erased;
- Any data breach should be notified to the regulatory authorities within 72 hours.

## **SHARING PERSONAL DATA**

We will not usually share personal data with anyone else without consent, but there are certain circumstances where we may be required to do so. These include, but are not limited to, situations where:

- There is an issue with a pupil or parent/carer that puts the safety of our staff at risk.
- There is a safeguarding concern.

- We need to liaise with other agencies to protect the child.
- Our suppliers or contractors need data to enable us to provide services to our staff and pupils – for example, IT companies. When doing this, we will:
  - Only appoint suppliers or contractors which can provide sufficient guarantees that they comply with data protection law.
  - Establish a contract with the supplier or contractor to ensure the fair and lawful processing of any personal data we share
  - Only share data that the supplier or contractor needs to carry out their service.
- We will also share personal data with law enforcement and government bodies where we are legally required to do so.
- We may also share personal data with emergency services and local authorities to help them to respond to an emergency situation that affects any of our pupils or staff.
- When we transfer personal data locally or internationally, such as to a new school, we will do so following data protection law.

## **SUBJECT ACCESS REQUESTS AND OTHER RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS**

Any Subject access requests must be approved by the Chief Operating Officer (COO).

### **CHILDREN AND SUBJECT ACCESS REQUESTS**

Personal data about a child belongs to that child and not the child's parents or carers. For a parent or carer to make a subject access request for their child, the child must either be unable to understand their rights and the implications of a subject access request or have given their consent.

Children below the age of 12 are generally not considered mature enough to understand their rights and the implications of a subject access request. Therefore, most subject access requests from parents or carers of pupils at our school may be granted without the express permission of the pupil. This is not a rule, and a pupil's ability to understand their rights will always be judged on a case-by-case basis.

Children aged 12 and above are generally mature enough to understand their rights and the implications of a subject access request. Therefore, most subject access requests from parents or carers of pupils at our school may not be granted without the express permission of the pupil. This is not a rule and a pupil's ability to understand their rights will always be judged on a case-by-case basis.

## **RESPONDING TO SUBJECT ACCESS REQUESTS**

When responding to requests, we:

- May ask the individual to provide two forms of identification.
- May contact the individual via phone to confirm the request was made
- Will respond without delay and within one month of receipt of the request (or receipt of the additional information needed to confirm identity, where relevant)
- Will provide the information free of charge
- May tell the individual we will comply within three months of receipt of the request, where a request is complex or numerous. We will inform the individual of this within 1 month and explain why the extension is necessary.

We may not disclose information for a variety of reasons, such as if it:

- Might cause serious harm to the physical or mental health of the pupil or another individual
- Would reveal that the child is being or has been abused or is at risk of abuse, where the disclosure of that information would not be in the child's best interests
- Would include another person's data that we can't reasonably anonymise, and we don't have the other person's consent, and it would be unreasonable to proceed without it
- Is part of certain sensitive documents, such as those related to crime, immigration, legal proceedings or legal professional privilege, management forecasts, negotiations, confidential references, or exam scripts

If the request is unfounded or excessive, we may refuse to act on it, or charge a reasonable fee to cover administrative costs. We will consider whether the request is repetitive when making this decision.

When we refuse a request, we will tell the individual why, and they have the right to make a complaint.

## **OTHER DATA PROTECTION RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL**

In addition to the right to make a subject access request (see above) and to receive information when we are collecting their data about how we use and process it, individuals also have the right to:

- Withdraw their consent to the processing at any time
- Ask us to rectify, erase or restrict the processing of their data (in certain circumstances)

- Prevent the use of their data for direct marketing
- Object to processing which has been justified based on public interest, official authority, or legitimate interests
- Challenge decisions based solely on automated decision-making or profiling (i.e., making decisions or evaluating certain things about an individual based on their data with no human involvement)
- Be notified of a data breach (in certain circumstances)

Individuals should submit any request to exercise these rights to the DPO. If staff receive such a request, they must immediately forward it to the DPO.

## **DATA SECURITY AND STORAGE OF RECORDS**

We will protect personal data and keep it safe from unauthorised access, alteration, processing, or disclosure and against accidental or unlawful loss, destruction, or damage.

In particular:

- Paper-based records and portable electronic devices, such as laptops and hard drives that contain personal data, are stored securely.
- Papers containing confidential personal data must not be left on office and classroom desks, on staffroom tables, or anywhere else where there is general access
- Passwords at least eight characters long containing letters and numbers are used to access school computers, laptops, and other electronic devices. Staff and pupils are reminded that they should not reuse passwords from other sites or share passwords
- Where we need to share personal data with a third party, we carry out due diligence and take reasonable steps to ensure it is stored securely and adequately protected

## **DISPOSAL OF RECORDS**

Personal data that is no longer needed will be disposed of securely. Personal data that has become inaccurate or outdated will also be disposed of securely, where we cannot or do not need to rectify or update it.

For example, we will shred or incinerate paper-based records and overwrite or delete electronic files. We may also use a third party to dispose of records on the school's behalf safely. If we do so, we will require the third party to provide sufficient guarantees that it complies with data protection law.

## **PERSONAL DATA BREACHES**

The school will make all reasonable endeavours to ensure that there are no personal data breaches.

In the unlikely event of a suspected data breach, we will follow the procedure in Appendix 1.

## **COMPLAINTS**

Complaints will be dealt with following the school's complaints policy.

## APPENDIX 1 PERSONAL DATA BREACH PROCEDURE

This procedure is based on [guidance on personal data breaches](#) produced by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).

On finding or causing a breach, or potential violation, the staff member, governor, or data processor must immediately notify the data protection officer (DPO). The DPO will investigate the report and determine whether a breach has occurred. To decide, the DPO will consider whether personal data has been accidentally or unlawfully:

- Lost
- Stolen
- Destroyed
- Altered
- Disclosed or made available where it should not have been
- Made available to unauthorised people

Staff and governors will cooperate with the investigation (including allowing access to information and responding to questions). The investigation will not be treated as a disciplinary investigation.

If a breach has occurred or it is considered to be likely that is the case, the DPO will alert the Principal and the chair of governors.

The DPO will make all reasonable efforts to contain and minimise the breach's impact. Relevant staff members or data processors should help the DPO with this where necessary, and the DPO should take external advice when required (e.g., from IT providers).

The DPO will assess the potential consequences (based on how serious they are and how likely they are to happen) before and after the implementation of steps to mitigate the consequences.

The DPO will document the decisions (either way) in case the decisions are challenged at a later date. *Where the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) must be notified. As required, the DPO will set out:*

A description of the nature of the personal data breach, including, where possible:

- The categories and approximate number of individuals concerned
- The categories and approximate number of personal data records concerned
  - The name and contact details of the DPO

- A description of the likely consequences of the personal data breach
- A description of the measures that have been, or will be taken, to deal with the breach and mitigate any possible adverse effects on the individual(s) concerned.

If all the above details are not yet known, the DPO will report as much as they can within 72 hours of the school's awareness of the breach. The report will explain why there is a delay, the reasons why, and when the DPO expects to have further information. The DPO will submit the remaining data as soon as possible.

Where the school is required to communicate with individuals whose personal data has been breached, the DPO will tell them in writing. This notification will set out:

- A description, in clear and plain language, of the nature of the personal data breach
- The name and contact details of the DPO
- A description of the likely consequences of the personal data breach
- A description of the measures that have been, or will be, taken to deal with the data breach and mitigate any possible adverse effects on the individual(s) concerned.

The DPO will consider, in light of the investigation and any engagement with affected individuals, whether to notify any relevant third parties who can help mitigate the loss to individuals – for example, the police, insurers, banks or credit card companies.

The DPO will document each breach, irrespective of whether it is reported to the ICO. For each violation, this record will include the following:

- Facts and cause
- Effects
- Action is taken to contain it and ensure it does not happen again (such as establishing more robust processes or providing further training for individuals)

The DPO and COO will meet to review what happened and how it can be stopped from happening again. This meeting will happen as soon as reasonably possible.

The DPO and COO will meet regularly to assess recorded data breaches and identify any trends or patterns requiring action by the school to reduce risks of future breaches.

Actions to minimise the impact of data breaches on staff

*Sensitive information being disclosed via email (including safeguarding records)*

If special category data (sensitive information) is accidentally made available via email to unauthorised individuals, the sender must attempt to recall the email as soon as they become aware of the error.

Members of staff who receive personal data sent in error must alert the sender and the DPO as soon as they become aware of the error.

If the sender is unavailable or cannot recall the email for any reason, the DPO will ask the [ICT department/external IT support provider] to attempt to recall it from external recipients and remove it from the school's email system (retaining a copy if required as evidence).

In any cases where the recall is unsuccessful or cannot be confirmed as successful, the DPO will consider whether it's appropriate to contact the relevant unauthorised individuals who received the email, explain that the information was sent in error, and request that those individuals delete the data and do not share, publish, save, or replicate it in any way.

The DPO will endeavour to obtain a written response from all the individuals who received the data, confirming that they have complied with this request.

The DPO, supported by the Head of Communications, will carry out an internet search to check that the information has not been made public; if it has, they will contact the publisher/website owner or administrator to request that the data is removed from their website and deleted.

If safeguarding information is compromised, the DPO will inform the executive designated safeguarding lead.

*Other examples of data breaches that staff must report may include:*

- Details of interventions for named children are being published on the school website
- A school laptop containing non-encrypted sensitive personal data being stolen or hacked
- The school's cashless payment provider is being hacked, and parents' financial details stolen
- Hardcopy reports sent to the wrong pupils or families

## **APPENDIX 2 – Qatar law on Protecting Personal Data Privacy**

The official Arabic version of the law is published in the Official Gazette number 15 of year 2016 that is available on [almeezan.qa](http://almeezan.qa)

The unofficial English translation of Qatar Law No. 13 of 2016 on Protecting Personal Data Privacy can be accessed from [here](#)

# DOHA

## About Doha College

### Vision

To enable personal growth, instil a passion for learning and create aspirational minds.

### Mission

With the growth-mindset philosophy of High Performance Learning, we develop confidence, creativity and intellectual curiosity in a safe, caring and inclusive environment for our students to make a lasting contribution to global society.

### Core Values

Excellence and diligence  
Respect and Integrity  
Commitment and Accountability  
Perseverance and Honesty  
Fun and Enjoyment  
Challenge and reward



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