Board of Directors
28 May 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper title:</th>
<th>Senior Information Responsible Officer Annual Report 2019/20</th>
<th>Agenda item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presented by:</td>
<td>Tim Rycroft, Associate Director of Informatics\CIO\SIRO</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared by:</td>
<td>Gaynor Toczek, Information Governance and Records Manager/Data Protection Officer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose of the report**

This annual report by the Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) provides an update relating to the responsibilities of the SIRO and outlines activity and performance related to information governance. It provides assurances that information risks are being effectively managed, what has been achieved and where improvements are required going forward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose of the report</th>
<th>For approval</th>
<th>For discussion</th>
<th>For information</th>
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</table>

**Executive summary**

This annual report documents:

- compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements relating to the handling of information, including compliance with the Data Protection Act (2018) and the Freedom of Information Act (2000)
- informs the Board of information security risk assessments
- details compliance with the Data Security and Protection Toolkit 2019/20
- provides assurance of ongoing improvements in the relation to managing risks to information
- details any Serious Incidents relating to personal data or breaches of confidentiality
- outlines the direction of information governance work for 2020/21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do the recommendations in this paper have any impact upon the requirements of the protected groups identified by the Equality Act?</th>
<th>State below ‘Yes’ or ‘No’</th>
<th>If yes please set out what action has been taken to address this in your paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If yes please set out what action has been taken to address this in your paper.
### Recommendation
The Board of Directors is asked to:
- consider the information and assurances provided for 2019/20
- note the proposed information governance objectives for 2020/21

### Strategic vision
Please mark those that apply with an X

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Providing excellent quality services and seamless access</th>
<th>Creating the best place to work</th>
<th>Supporting people to live to their fullest potential</th>
<th>Financial sustainability growth and innovation</th>
<th>Governance and well-led</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Care Quality Commission domains
Please mark those that apply with an X

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe</th>
<th>Effective</th>
<th>Responsive</th>
<th>Caring</th>
<th>Well Led</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Relationship to the Board Assurance Framework (BAF)
The work contained with this report links to the following strategic risk(s) as identified in the BAF:
- 

### Links to the Corporate Risk Register (CRR)
The work contained with this report links to the following corporate risk(s) as identified in the CRR:
- 2207
- 2046

### Compliance and regulatory implications
The following compliance and regulatory implications have been identified as a result of the work outlined in this report:
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Freedom of Information Act 2000
- General Data Protection Regulation 2018
- Data Security and Protection Toolkit
1. Background and Context

The Trust recognises the value of the data within its information systems. The Trust also recognises its responsibility to ensure the appropriate use, security, reliability, and integrity of this data; to safeguard it from accidental or unauthorised access, modification, disclosure, use, removal, or destruction; and to comply with relevant legislation.

The Trust is a recognised and registered Data Controller within the Information Commissioner’s Data Protection Register and has current Data Protection registration. There are no current or historical conditions or cautions against the Trust’s data protection registration.

1.1 Key responsibilities of the Senior Information Risk Owner

The key responsibilities of the SIRO include:

- overseeing the development of the Information Governance Policy
- ownership of the assessment processes for information risk, including prioritisation of risk and review of the annual information risk assessment to support and inform the Annual Governance Statement
- ensuring the Trust Board is fully informed of key information risks
- reviewing and agreeing actions in respect of identified information risks
- ensuring the effective implementation of the Information Asset Owner / Information Asset Administrators (IAO / IAA) infrastructure to support the role of the SIRO
- ensuring that identified information threats and vulnerabilities are investigated for risk mitigation, and that all perceived or actual information incidents are managed in accordance with BDCFT’s Incident Management policy
- ensuring effective mechanisms are established for the reporting and management of Serious Untoward Incidents relating to the information of the Trust, maximising the opportunity to ensure learning from incident reporting.

1.2 Information Governance Group

The Information Governance Group (IGG) meets bi-monthly and is responsible for ensuring the effective management of the Trust’s information governance processes, reporting to the Digital Strategy Group quarterly about how risks are being managed.

Chaired by the SIRO, the key duties of the IGG include:
• review and monitoring of the Trust’s compliance with the Data Security and Protection Toolkit (DSPT)
• review and monitoring of the Trust’s annual Information Governance Strategy and Plan
• review and monitoring of any information governance risks ensuring appropriate escalation to the Board
• review and monitoring of new and changing information assets in compliance with the requirements of the DSPT
• reviewing all information governance policies and procedures
• monitoring trends from incident reporting
• ensuring the Trust has an information governance training programme

The Trust’s Information Governance assurance framework is underpinned by Trust policies, available on Connect including:

• Information Governance policy
• Confidentiality and Data Protection policy
• Freedom of Information policy
• Records Management policy
• Information Security policy
• Clinical Systems Data Quality policy
• Clinical Information Systems Security policy
• Risk Management policy
• Incident Management policy
• Consent policy
• Social Media policy
• Employment Policy includes the
  o Mandatory and Required Training policy
  o Registration Authority policy

1.4 Data Security and Protection Toolkit (DSPT)

The Data Security and Protection Toolkit is an online tool that enables organisations to measure and publish their performance against the National Data Guardian’s ten security standards:

• **Personal Confidential Data:** All staff ensure that personal confidential data is handled, stored and transmitted securely, whether in electronic or paper form. Personal confidential data is only shared for lawful and appropriate purposes.

• **Staff Responsibilities:** All staff understand their responsibilities under the National Data Guardian’s Data Security Standards, including their obligation to handle information responsibly and their personal accountability for deliberate or avoidable breaches.
• **Training:** All staff complete appropriate annual data security training and pass a mandatory test, provided linked to the revised Information Governance Toolkit

• **Managing Data Access:** Personal confidential data is only accessible to staff who need it for their current role and access is removed as soon as it is no longer required. All access to personal confidential data on IT systems can be attributed to individuals.

• **Process Reviews:** Processes are reviewed at least annually to identify and improve processes which have caused breaches or near misses, or which force staff to use workarounds which compromise data security.

• **Responding to Incidents:** Cyber-attacks against services are identified and resisted and CareCERT security advice is responded to. Action is taken immediately following a data breach or a near miss, with a report made to senior management within 12 hours of detection.

• **Continuity Planning:** A continuity plan is in place to respond to threats to data security, including significant data breaches or near misses, and it is tested once a year as a minimum, with a report to senior management

• **Unsupported Systems:** No unsupported operating systems, software or internet browsers are used within the IT estate.

• **IT Protection:** A strategy is in place for protecting IT systems from cyber threats which is based on a proven cyber security framework such as Cyber Essentials. This is reviewed at least annually

• **Accountable Suppliers:** IT suppliers are held accountable via contracts for protecting the personal confidential data they process and meeting the National Data Guardian’s Data Security Standards

2. **Status of Organisational Compliance**

2.1 **DSPT 2019/20**

To be compliant with the toolkit in 2019/20 all evidence marked as “mandatory” needs to have been met. There are 116 mandatory evidence items in total underpinning 44 assertions.

The DSP assessment was submitted 31/03/2020 as **Standards Met.**

2.3 **Internal audit**

During 2019/20 Audit Yorkshire conducted an audit of Data Security and Protection Toolkit and IT Security for which the Trust gained **significant assurance.**
16 recommendations were raised following this review all of which were actioned within timescale.

2.4 Serious Incidents Requiring Investigation (SIRI) in 2019/20

Information governance (IG) incidents are reported internally through the web-based incident reporting system (IR-e) and notified immediately to the Information Governance (IG) & Records Manager. It is a legal obligation to notify personal data breaches 72 hours, to the ICO, unless it is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals.

Notification is completed by logging incidents on the Data Security and Protection Toolkit (DSPT). All incidents assessed as being Serious Incidents Requiring Investigation (SIRI) are logged with the Trust’s Serious Incident Lead. Incident data is regularly reported to and monitored by the IGG.

Between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020 there were 403 IG incidents reported on the Trust’s incident Management system, as shown below.

There was 1 incident recorded as a SIRI. This was logged on the Trust’s Serious Incident system and reported to the Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO) via the DSPT portal.

Summary of Data Security and Protection Incident reported to the ICO and/or DHSC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of incident (month)</th>
<th>Nature of incident</th>
<th>Number affected</th>
<th>How patients were informed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 2020</td>
<td>Two appointment letters for an initial assessment for a child, following a referral into the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS), were sent to the family’s previous address in November and December 2019.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The clinical manager contacted the family. The parents and child were given a full apology and a new appointment made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ICO contacted the Trust to say that they are satisfied with the swift and transparent action taken and closed the incident.
### Summary of Other Personal Data Related Incidents in 2018/19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Breach Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Availability</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption or inability to recover electronic data</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthorised or accidental loss</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of Service (Not Cyber)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost or stolen paperwork</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost in Transit</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss or stolen unencrypted device</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost or Stolen Hardware</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss or theft of only copy of encrypted data</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data left in insecure location</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber incident (other DDOS etc)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber incident (exfiltration)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptographic flaws (e.g. failure to use HTTPS; weak encryption)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-secure disposal – hardware</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malicious internal damage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-secure disposal – paperwork</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confidentiality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosed in Error</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phishing emails</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sent by email to incorrect recipient</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uploaded to website/intranet in error</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthorised upload to social media</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data posted or faxed to incorrect recipient</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthorised access/disclosure</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoof website</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to reduct data</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber bullying</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal disclosure</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to use bcc when sending email</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber security misconfiguration (e.g. inadvertent publishing of data on website; default passwords)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hacking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber incident (key logging software)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthorised or accidental alteration</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website defacement</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber incident unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Risk Management and Assurance

3.1 Information Assets

Keeping an up-to-date Information Asset Register and monitoring data flows supports the confidentiality, integrity and availability of all information and data the Trust holds in physical and electronic Information Assets.

The Information Asset Register is updated throughout the year, with a major update in Quarter 3. All assets are assigned to an IAO. Following the annual major update in Quarter 3 all risks to assets and data flows from the same are assessed. This risk assessment helps IAOs to make improvements to the security of their assets in advance of the DSPT submission in March each year. The collection and risk assessment also serve to keep the SIRO informed. IAOs are asked to complete monitoring forms containing details of their assets together with any data flows from those assets.

In order to complete the collection all IAOs and IAAs are provided with guidance and are required to complete refresher training each year. This process helps to provide assurance to the SIRO on the security, reliability, and integrity of all information assets together with an up-to-date risk assessment. Information held in assets may relate to service users, staff and others: customers, suppliers, contractors, agents, elected members, volunteers, charitable groups, partners and other business contacts.

Examples of information assets include database and data files, back-up and archive data, audit data, paper records and reports, people, skills and experience, application and system software etc. Through reporting to IGG, the Information Governance and Records Manager has identified 132 Information Assets operating across the Trust. Where risks are identified in associated with an asset, this is placed on the relevant risk register and monitored by the IGG.

3.2 Information Asset Owners and Administrators

The responsibilities and accountabilities of IAOs are to:

- understand and address risks to the information asset they ‘own’; and
- be accountable to the SIRO to provide assurance on security and use of these assets.

The responsibilities and accountabilities of IAAs are to:

- ensures policies and procedures are followed
- recognises potential or actual security incidents
- consult their IAO on incident management; and
- ensure that information asset registers are accurate and up to date

As at November 2019 the Trust had identified 38 IAOs and 72 IAAs.
3.3 IAO and IAA Training Compliance

As a minimum the Trust requires that IAOs and IAAs complete the “NHS Information Risk Management for SIROs and IAOs” module annually.

The process for accessing training and recording compliance has recently been updated. IAOs and IAAs are now able to access this training via ESR. Staff have been notified of this.

Data is currently not available for March 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. At the end of February 2020 however, 59% of IAOs and 48% of IAAs were compliant with this training requirement.

All IAOs and IAAs have completed their mandatory annual IG training.

3.4 Organisations and Contractors

The Information Governance and Records Manager together with the IAOs has identified 36 organisations or contractors with whom we share information. Work is scheduled to ensure the Trust has either a contract or an up-to-date information sharing agreement (ISA) with each organisation or contractor. A review of all ISAs commenced in April 2018 and is now business as usual.

3.5 Information Governance Risks

During 2019/20 the Trust had 5 information governance risks on its local Risk Register, 1 of which was closed and archived in year.

All live risks are monitored and have actions against them.

3.6 Information security

Data security is actively managed by both the Information Governance and Cyber Security teams within informatics.

Information governance and data security risks are monitored by the Information Governance Group (IGG) and are included in the DPST assessment. The IGG reports quarterly to the Digital Strategy Group (DSG). The DSG oversees the strategic aspects of the Trust’s IT and digital technology agenda. The Cyber Security Manager reports fortnightly to the Director of Informatics/SIRO identifying events, actions and any security enhancements made to progress the security targets set by the Trust. Weekly CareCERT bulletins are reviewed, risks identified and escalated appropriately, with immediate remediation work scheduled.

The Cyber Security team has been very proactive in implementing new cyber defenses. It has taken an innovative approach to data security with the creation of a new Cyber Security Awareness campaign. This campaign will ensure staff are aware of the cyber security risks around them and be more comfortable in reporting the same.
The team has implemented a series of new systems and programmes of work to monitor the security of the IT environment and has been working to further enhance the Trust’s data protection and infrastructure defence.

The Trust is a national leader in email security being the first to fully implement NHS Digital’s new e-mail security standard.

The team has also engaged in partnership with other trusts and organisations in tackling system-wide attacks which enhances the security of our system and processes in taking reactive actions affecting regional/national systems.

3.7 Information Sharing

The Trust recognises it has a responsibility to work with partners to minimise the burden of data collection and ensure that data is used effectively to support the overall aims of public sector and voluntary organisations, ensuring the delivery of safe, quality, clinical care. The Trust is a signatory of the Bradford Interagency Information Sharing Protocol, and has Information Sharing Agreements with many partners.

3.8 Freedom of Information Requests (FOI)

During 2019/20, the Trust received a total of 366 requests under the Freedom of Information Act. 305 were managed within the twenty working day timescale, and 61 responses were not managed within the FOI timescales.

3.9 Requests for Personal Information

During 2019/20 the Trust received 582 requests for personal information 289 of which were Subject Access Requests (SARS) and 293 were Third Party Requests (TPRs).

3.10 Subject Access Requests (SARS)

The Data Protection Act 2018 gives individuals the right to find out what personal data the organisation holds about them. Such requests are termed Subject Access Requests (SARs) and have a statutory response time of 1 calendar month from date of receipt. Correct and prompt management of subject access requests increase levels of trust and confidence in the organisation by being open with individuals about the personal information held about them. Of the SARs completed in this period 267 (92%) were responded to within the required timescale.

3.11 Third Party Requests (TPRs)

There is no statutory deadline for requests made by third parties (TPRs), however there is an expectation they will be processed within 40 working days. 98% of the 293 Third Party Requests completed in this period were responded to within 40 days.
3.12 Data Assurance Corporate Records Audit

The Trust recognises its responsibility to ensure the appropriate use, security, reliability, and integrity of data; to safeguard it from accidental or unauthorised access, modification, disclosure, use, removal, or destruction; and to comply with relevant legislation. The corporate records audit addresses these responsibilities.

In keeping with the principles of the Data Protection Act (2018) the Trust has an annual Data Assurance and Records Management Audit.

Identified Information Asset Owners (IAOs) are tasked annually to complete the required assurance template for each of the systems in BDCFT that contribute key information and data for business decision. This year IAOs were also asked to provide evidence to support their assessments. Six systems were scrutinised in 2019/20:

- SystmOne (clinical)
- Safeguard (Complaints, Litigation, and Incident Management)
- ESR (Workforce)
- Oracle (Finance)
- Payroll/ESR
- R4 (Clinical – Dental)

7 potential risks were identified.

4. Summary of Key Achievements in 2019/20

4.1 The following were achieved during 2019/20 in relation to Information Governance:

- review and analysis of the DSPT
- full compliance with the mandatory requirements of the DSPT
- completion of the actions in the Information Governance strategy and plan
- continued information governance compliance site audits conducted across the Trust
- only 1 Level SIRI recorded on the DSPT
- completion of all actions in the revised Caldicott Plan
- review and ratification of several key information governance policies, including:
  - Information Governance policy
  - Records Management policy
  - Confidentiality and Data Protection policy
  - Freedom of Information policy
  - Information Security policy
  - Social media policy
  - Data Quality policy
  - Clinical Information Systems policy
- further embedding of information governance awareness through the IG staff survey results
• annual review and update of the Information Asset Register and bulk data flows
• completion of the Data Assurance and Corporate Records Audit
• significant audit assurance for DSPT and IT Security
• regular scrutiny of information governance performance through the IG dashboard
• introduction of additional IG security assurances
• review and approval of key information governance strategies and plans, including
  o Information Governance Strategy
  o Information Governance Training Strategy
  o Information Asset Register Delivery Strategy
• strengthened governance processes with IAOs and IAAAs
• thorough reorganisation of archived records processes
• reviewed and embedded the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) process
• thorough review of Information Sharing Agreements
• implemented the Safeguard system for IG requests

5. Plans for 2020/21

5.1 The following Information Governance objectives are to be considered for 2020/21:

• to meet all new and existing standards within the DSPT
• to deliver a new training strategy for information governance and security management
• to maintain a low level of information governance serious incidents requiring investigation
• to introduce a revised Publication Scheme to help reduce management time spent on responding to routine Freedom of Information requests
• to further embed the Privacy Impact Assessment process (Privacy by Design and Default)
• to further understand and embed the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018
• to continue to raise the profile of data sharing across the Trust and Health and Social Care;
• to further engage IAOs/IAAs through 6-monthly meetings
• to improve compliance with IAO/IAA training levels
• to review the Information Asset Register and Bulk Data flows collection to ensure compliance with new legislation
• to embed the new Data Security staff survey
• to ensure the Trust is in full compliance with the Jay (Goddard) Inquiry
• to review existing IG related policies and procedures on the Group’s work programme
• to monitor the information governance implications of changes to clinical information systems
• to test and implement requests for personal information via the Safeguard system
• to review cyber security incidents monthly
• to escalate any risks or areas of concern to the Digital Strategy Group via quarterly reports and in the case of any significant security incidents to report these directly to Trust Board
• to review the use of honorary contracts
• to investigate the implications of the National Data Opt-Out
• to embed the new system for archived records
• to further enhance the IG and Cyber Security dashboard

The next Annual Report to the SIRO will be produced in May 2021.

Gaynor Toczek
Information Governance and Records Manager/Data Protection Officer
19/05/2020