

# **BCS FOUNDATION CERTIFICATE IN DATA PROTECTION V3.9**

## SYLLABUS

This professional certificate is not regulated by the following United Kingdom Regulators - Ofqual, Qualifications Wales, CCEA or SQA.



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# INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

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# INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of UK data protection law, incorporating the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018, as well as the EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR), along with an understanding of how they are applied in practice, is important for any organisation processing personal information. The BCS Foundation Certificate in Data Protection is designed for those who wish to acquire an in-depth grounding in the key elements of the UK law and its practical application.

This version of the syllabus has been updated to take account of the DUA Act (Commencement No 6 and Transitional and Saving Provisions) Regulations 2026, dated 29 January, enact 42 provisions amending the UK's data protection legislative framework. Of these provisions, 41 took effect on Thursday, 5 February, while the remaining provision concerning complaints by data subjects is scheduled to take effect on 19 June.

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## LEARNING OUTCOMES

The candidate should be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of key provisions of data protection legislation in the following areas:

- An introduction to the history of data protection in the UK.
- Principles of data protection and applicable terminology.
- Lawful bases for processing of personal data.
- Accountability principle.
- Obligations of controllers, joint controllers and data processors.
- International data transfers under UK GDPR.
- Data subject rights.
- Independent Supervisory Authorities (ISAs) and the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).
- Breaches, enforcement and liability.
- Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations (PECR) 2003 and subsequent amendments.



# CERTIFICATION SUITABILITY AND OVERVIEW

There are no mandatory requirements for candidates to be able to undertake this certificate, although candidates will need a good standard of written English and maths. Centres must ensure that learners have the potential and opportunity to gain the certification successfully.

This certificate is primarily aimed at those who need to have an understanding of data protection, and the GDPR in particular, to do their job; or those whose effectiveness in their role would be enhanced by knowledge of the law in this area.

The Foundation Certificate will also provide a stepping stone for those who have, or who will have, some responsibility for data protection within an organisation and who intend in due course to gain the BCS Practitioner Certificate in Data Protection.

This certification can also support learners taking the L4 Data Protection and Information Governance Practitioner apprenticeship standard

by supporting their studies and providing a professional development route (through practitioner and beyond).

This certification is likely to be of particular benefit to those working in the following areas:

- Data protection and privacy
- Information governance, risk and compliance
- Data management
- Project management
- Directors/Senior managers with data protection responsibilities
- Legal and procurement
- Marketing and sales professionals
- Information security and IT
- Human resources

Candidates can study for this award by attending a training course provided by a BCS-accredited training provider or through self-study.

TOTAL QUALIFICATION TIME	GUIDED LEARNING HOURS	INDEPENDENT LEARNING	ASSESSMENT TIME
25.5 hours	19.5 hours	5 hours	60 minutes



## TRAINER CRITERIA



It is recommended that to deliver this award effectively, trainers should possess:

- BCS Foundation Certificate in Data Protection
- A minimum of two years' training experience or 1 year with a recognised qualification
- A minimum of three years of practical experience in the subject area



SYLLABUS

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# SYLLABUS

## 1. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF DATA PROTECTION IN THE UK. (6%) (K1, K16, S7, S9)

### 1.1 Demonstrate an awareness around personal data rights in the UK and EU.

#### Indicative content

- a. Background to the rights to protect personal data in the EU and the UK.
- b. General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679.
- c. Evolution of UK data protection law (UK GDPR, DPA 2018).
- d. Introduction of the DUAA (2025) and its role in shaping modern UK data protection law.
- e. Impact of DUAA Part 5 reforms on UK GDPR obligations
- f. UK-EU divergence and independence under

DSIT's staged reforms.

#### Guidance

What do data protection and privacy mean? Why is data protection important? The candidate is expected to be able to identify and explain the indicative content and how UK data protection has evolved, but the candidate is not expected to have a detailed knowledge of the provisions.

### 1.2 Describe the territorial scope and jurisdiction of the UK GDPR (Article 3).

#### Indicative content

- a. Territorial reach of UK GDPR.
- b. Distinction from EU GDPR
- c. Examples of UK-only applicability.

#### Guidance

Candidates should be able to explain that the UK and EU regulatory bodies are divergent as they follow different policy priorities. The divergence has accelerated as the UK implemented the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 (DUAA). Article 3 UK GDPR: The Regulation applies to the processing of personal data in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor in the United Kingdom regardless of whether the processing takes place in the United Kingdom or not.

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# SYLLABUS

## 2 PRINCIPLES OF DATA PROTECTION AND APPLICABLE TERMINOLOGY. (15%) (K1, K3, S2, S8, S9)

### 2.1 Define the following key items of terminology:

#### Indicative content

- a. Personal data.
- b. Special category data.
- c. Biometric and genetic data.
- d. Criminal offence data (Article 10 UK GDPR/ Section 10 & 11 DPA 2018).
- e. Relevant International Law.
- f. Pseudonymisation vs anonymisation.
- g. Research, Archiving and Statistics (RAS) via DUAA.
- h. Profiling.
- i. Data subject.
- j. Controllers.
- k. Processors.
- l. Recipients and third parties.
- m. Filing systems.

#### Guidance

Candidates must be able to explain the meaning of all the terminology and definitions (Article 4). They should also be able to explain pseudonymisation and anonymisation in terms of whether it is personal data under UK GDPR Article 2.1.2.2.



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## 2.2 Describe the following data protection principles.

### Indicative content

- a. Lawfulness, fairness and transparency – Article 5 (1)(a).
- b. Purpose limitation (including compatibility evaluation).
- c. Data minimisation – Article 5 (1)(c).
- d. Accuracy – Article 5 (1)(d).
- e. Storage limitation – Article 5 (1)(e).
- f. Integrity and confidentiality – Article 5 (1)(f).
- g. Accountability - Article 5(2).

### Guidance

Candidates should be able to describe the data protection principles below:

1. Fair, lawful, and transparent: do you have a lawful reason in the first place? Have you communicated with and consulted data subjects (transparency)?
2. Purpose limitation: is your purpose for processing the data clear? Have you documented this?
3. Data minimisation: are you collecting only what you need for your purpose?
4. Accuracy: is the data accurate? Do you have ways of checking and correcting accuracy?
5. Storage limitation: are you storing data only for as long as you need to in line with your purpose? Have you defined a retention period? Do you have methods for securely deleting the data at the end of your retention period?
6. Integrity & confidentiality: do you have appropriate security measures, policies, and practices?



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# SYLLABUS

## 3. LAWFUL BASES FOR PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA. (10%) (K1, K14, S2, S7, S13)

### 3.1 Explain the lawful basis to process personal data listed under Article 6 of the UK GDPR and as displayed below:

#### Indicative content

- a. Consent.
- b. Contract.
- c. Legal obligation.
- d. Vital interests.
- e. Public interest task
  - (ea) Recognised legitimate interest
- f. Legitimate interests

#### Guidance

Candidates should be able to explain that consent has to be freely given, specific, informed, and unambiguous and can be withdrawn. Contractual obligation will apply for all types of contract but only where the processing is part of the contract e.g. retail transactions, but not marketing emails. Legal obligation relates to any requirement by law. Vital interests usually means where other lawful bases are unable to be gained e.g. life or death scenarios. For Recognised Legitimate Interests, no balancing test (LIA) is required, only to check whether processing is necessary. Legitimate interests requiring a full LIA.

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### 3.2 Describe the conditions permitted for processing special category data listed under Article 9 of UK GDPR/ Schedule 1 of the DPA.

#### Indicative content

- a. Identify which of the above also require additional conditions and safeguards as part of Schedule 1, Part 1 of the DPA 2018.
- b. Schedule 1, Part 2 Public Interest.
- c. Schedule 1, Part 4 Appropriate policy documents.

#### Guidance

Candidates should be able to identify where there is the need to meet additional conditions and safeguards from DPA 2018. Criminal offence data processing will not be covered in Foundation.

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# SYLLABUS

## 4. ACCOUNTABILITY PRINCIPLE.

(21.5%) (K1, K2, K3, K4, K6, K8, K14, K15, K16, S1, S2, S9, S10, S11, S12, S13, B3, B4)

### 4.1 Identify the accountability obligations (Article 5 (2) and Article 24) UK GDPR.

#### Indicative content

- a. Article 5 (2): a controller must demonstrate compliance with the data protection principles = accountability.
- b. Article 24: Responsibility of the controller.

#### Guidance

Accountability is an essential part of GDPR compliance; organisations must not only ensure data is safe and secure, but they must also be able to demonstrate this. The candidate should be able to explain the responsibility of the controller including technical measures e.g. encryption and organisational measures (staff policies and procedures, role-based responsibilities and access to data, governance and decision-making provisions.) Please see the UK GDPR text for further details on Articles 24 -39.

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### 4.2 Describe the purpose of a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) UK GDPR.

#### Indicative content

- a. The legal requirement of when to conduct a DPIA.
- b. Assessing levels of risk e.g. AI, children's data.

#### Guidance

Candidates should understand the legal requirements of when to conduct a DPIA of certain types of high-risk data. They should also demonstrate how high-risk data is assessed.

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**4.3 Explain the process of conducting a DPIA (Article 35) UK GDPR and identify when risks arising from a DPIA may need prior consultation with the ICO (Article 36) UK GDPR.**

**Indicative content**

- a. What is included in a DPIA.
- b. What needs to be recorded for a DPIA.
- c. Consultation with the ICO.

**Guidance**

Candidates should be able to explain the process of a DPIA and what needs to be documented. They should also identify when there is a legal requirement to consult the ICO prior to the data processing in the DPIA.

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**4.4 Identify the importance of keeping a record of processing activity (RoPA) (Article 30) UK GDPR.**

**Indicative content**

- a. Article 30 (1) controller obligations.
- b. Article 30 (2) processors.
- c. RoPA.

**Guidance**

Candidates should be able to identify and explain controller and processor obligations according to Article 30. They should understand that RoPA is a record of processing activities and that every processing activity requires an entry on RoPA. The RoPA is an important dynamic document (usually an Excel spreadsheet or an online dedicated tool) that the ICO will ask for in the event of an investigation or an audit.

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**4.5 Outline the interplay with privacy notices (Articles 13 and 14) UK GDPR.**

**Indicative content**

- a. Articles 13 & 14 requirements.
- b. Child-appropriate notices.

**Guidance**

The individual's right to be informed about the collection of their personal data. Candidates should be able to outline when to show a privacy notice, the data it should contain, and how it should be structured.

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**4.6 Demonstrate how to adopt a ‘data protection by design and by default’ approach (Article 25) UK GDPR.**

**Indicative content**

- a. Identify that these steps must be taken at the time of determining the means for processing.
- b. Risk-based approach.
- c. Article 25 (1A) and (1B): Children's higher risk default protections. Information Society Services accessed by children (DUAA).

**Guidance**

Candidates should be able to demonstrate that Article 25 takes Article 24 further, but crucially states that these steps must be taken at the time of determining the means for processing. This is right at the outset of the processing activity, not as an after-thought when the processing has already commenced. Article 25 also introduces the idea that this is a risk-based approach: taking into consideration the nature and scope of the processing and weighing this up against the available technology and cost of implementation. Article 25 (1A) and (1B) introduce additional requirements when delivering information society services likely to be accessed by children.

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**4.7 Identify suitable information security measures (Article 32) UK GDPR.**

**Indicative content**

- a. Technical measures.
- b. Organisational measures.

**Guidance**

Candidates should be able to explain what security measures (technical and organisational) controllers and processors must take to secure data.

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**4.8 Explain the designation, position and tasks of the Data Protection Officer (DPO) (Articles 37 to 39) UK GDPR.**

**Indicative content**

- a. The role of the DPO.
- b. Tasks of the DPO.

**Guidance**

Candidates should be able to explain the designation, position and tasks of the DPO under UK GDPR.

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**4.9 Explain the role of the DPO and compliance monitoring.**

**Indicative content**

- a. DPO's responsibility to monitor data protection compliance.
- b. Requirements for data protection accountability framework.

**Guidance**

Candidates should understand the importance of the DPO role in monitoring compliance, managing risks, and recording and reporting improvements in practices associated with data processing (Articles 39 (1)(b) and (2)) UK GDPR.

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# SYLLABUS

## 5. OBLIGATIONS OF CONTROLLERS, JOINT CONTROLLERS AND DATA PROCESSORS. (7.5%) (K1)

### 5.1 Identify the controller and processor obligations.

#### Indicative content

- a. Controller obligations (Article 24) UK GDPR.
- b. Joint controllers (Article 26) UK GDPR.
- c. Processor obligations (Article 28) UK GDPR.
- d. Processing under the authority of a controller or processor (Article 29) UK GDPR.

#### Guidance

Candidates should be able to explain the differences between controllers, joint controllers and processors, and their respective obligations.

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# SYLLABUS

## 6. INTERNATIONAL DATA TRANSFERS UNDER UK GDPR. (7.5%) (K1)

### 6.1 Explain the principles of data transfers under UK GDPR and the impact of data transfers to and from the European Union (EU).

#### Indicative content

- a. Identify the principles of what amounts to a data transfer under UK GDPR.
- b. Demonstrate a knowledge of the concept of “restricted transfers” and the mechanisms for ensuring these are undertaken lawfully.

#### Guidance

Candidates should be aware of the current data transfer regime and ongoing change.



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# SYLLABUS

## 7. DATA SUBJECT RIGHTS. (12.5%) (K7, S4)

### 7.1 Explain the key rights granted to individuals (Articles 12 to 17 and 21 to 22A-D) UK GDPR. Specifically, the candidate will be required to explain data subject rights in

#### Indicative content

- a. Being informed (transparency), including of further processing compatibility (Article 13 and Article 14) UK GDPR.
- b. Subject access (Article 15) UK GDPR.
- c. Rectification (Article 16) UK GDPR.
- d. Erasure (Right to be forgotten) (Article 17) UK GDPR.
- e. Objection (Article 21) UK GDPR.
- f. Automated individual decision making and profiling (Article 22A-D) UK GDPR.
- g. Data portability (Article 20).

#### Guidance

Candidates should be able to identify the different rights for individuals regarding their personal data under UK GDPR.



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**7.2 Explain the fundamental rights of other information requests.**

**Indicative content**

- a. Freedom of Information rights (FOI).
- b. Environmental Information Regulation (EIR).

**Guidance**

Candidates should explain what these rights and regulations are and their purpose. They should explain how requests can be made, what they are expected to do in response to requests and how long they have to respond.

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**7.3 Explain the impact of AI on data rights.**

**Indicative content**

- a. Explain what is meant by AI and the impact on data rights.
- b. Impact of AI on the principles and concepts of data protection.

**Guidance**

Candidates should explain the impact of AI on the following principles and concepts: lawfulness, fairness, transparency, data minimisation, security, controller/processor obligations and individual rights. They should consider how AI can impact data rights in regards to privacy and society e.g. chatbots and cheating in exams.

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# SYLLABUS

## 8. INDEPENDENT SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES (ISAs) AND THE INFORMATION COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (ICO). (7.5%) (K12, K14)

### 8.1 Express awareness of the role of ISAs under EU GDPR (Articles 57 and 58 EU GDPR).

#### Indicative content

- a. Independence.
- b. Competence and powers (EU GDPR Article 58 (1) and (2)).
- c. Consistency.

#### Guidance

Explain the role of the ISA under EU GDPR.

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### 8.2 Explain the role of the ICO.

#### Indicative content

- a. Explain the roles and tasks of the Commissioner.
- b. Transition to Information Commission and new statutory duties.

#### Guidance

Candidates should understand the role of the ICO, impact of their tasks and powers.

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# SYLLABUS

## 9. BREACHES, ENFORCEMENT AND LIABILITY. (7.5%) (K1, K12, S1, S9)

### 9.1 Explain the obligation and requirements surrounding the reporting of personal data breaches (UK GDPR Articles 33 and 34).

#### Indicative content

- a. Obligation and requirements to the ICO.
- b. Obligation and requirements to the data subject.
- c. DUAACompliant Framework (164A-165)

#### Guidance

Candidates should be aware of all breach reporting requirements notably when it is necessary to notify the ICO and the data subject. They should also understand timescales for reporting and the documentation required.

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### 9.2 Identify the powers of the ICO that can be imposed as a result of a data protection breach or data protection complaint (Article 58 UK GDPR and DPA 2018 Part 6 Enforcement).

#### Indicative content

- a. Information notice.
- b. Assessment notice.
- c. Interview notice (introduced via DUAA)
- d. Enforcement notice.
- e. Consensual audits.
- f. Warnings and Reprimands.
- g. Enforcement notices.
- h. Administrative fines (penalty notices) including PECR..

#### Guidance

Explain the varying powers of the ICO which may impact on controllers who have been responsible for data breaches.

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### 9.3 Describe liabilities.

#### Indicative content

- a. Compensation.
- b. Liability between controller and processor.
- c. Awareness of the existence of criminal liability regarding breaches under the Data Protection Act 2018.

#### Guidance

Candidates should be aware of the liability regime regarding the UK GDPR and the DPA.

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## 10. PRIVACY AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS (EC DIRECTIVE) REGULATIONS (PECR) 2003 AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS. (5%) (K1, K12, S7, S8, S9)

### 10.1 Identify the relationship between the UK GDPR, Data Protection Act 2018 and PECR in respect of marketing (Email, phone, SMS, in-app messaging, push notifications).

#### Indicative content

- Objective and broad scope (email, phone, SMS, in-app messaging, push notifications).
- Provisions relating to electronic marketing communications and the “soft opt-in” for commercial organisations and charities.
- Role of the ICO including enforcement in relation to PECR.
- Investigating complaints.
- PECR breach reporting rules.
- Relationship between Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulation (PECR) 2003 and UK GDPR cookie requirements.

#### Guidance

Candidates should have a broad understanding of the marketing regulations outlined in PECR including what constitutes a marketing PECR breach, the ICO's stance on PECR breaches and subsequent penalties. They should be able to define what constitutes a cookie or similar digital technology and demonstrate awareness of the overlap between the cookie requirements in UK GDPR and PECR.



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# EXAMINATION FORMAT

This award is assessed by completing an invigilated online exam that candidates will only be able to access at the date and time they are registered to attend.

Adjustments and/or additional time can be requested in line with the [BCS reasonable adjustments policy](#) for candidates with a disability or other special considerations, including English as a second language.

## TYPE

40 MULTIPLE CHOICE  
QUESTIONS

## DURATION

60 MINUTES

## SUPERVISED

YES  
THIS EXAM WILL BE  
SUPERVISED

## OPEN BOOK

NO  
(NO MATERIALS CAN  
BE TAKEN INTO THE  
EXAMINATION ROOM)

## PASSMARK

(65%)  
26/40

## DELIVERY

DIGITAL OR PAPER BASED

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# QUESTION WEIGHTING

Each primary subject heading in this syllabus is assigned a percentage weighting. The purpose of this is:

- Guidance on the proportion of content allocated to each topic area.
- Guidance on the proportion of questions in the exam.

## Syllabus area

- 1 An introduction to the history of data protection in the UK (6%)
- 2 Principles of data protection and applicable terminology (15%)
- 3 Lawful bases for processing personal data (10%)
- 4 Accountability principle (21.5%)
- 5 Obligations of controllers, joint controllers and data processors (7.5%)
- 6 International data transfers under EU and UK GDPR (7.5%)
- 7 Data subject rights (12.5%)
- 8 Independent supervisory authorities (ISAs) and the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) (7.5%)
- 9 Breaches, enforcement and liability (7.5%)
- 10 Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations (PECR) 2003 and subsequent amendments (5%)

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# RECOMMENDED READING

**IMPORTANT: Legislation, codes of conduct and guidance are subject to change. Candidates should ensure they are referring to the most up to date version.**

Legislation (can be found at [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk))

UK Data Protection Act 2018

[http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/12/pdfs/ukpga\\_20180012\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/12/pdfs/ukpga_20180012_en.pdf)

The Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/2426/contents/made>

UK ICO Guidance on AI and data protection

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/artificial-intelligence/guidance-on-ai-and-data-protection/>

UK ICO Guidance on AI and data protection toolkit

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/artificial-intelligence/guidance-on-ai-and-data-protection/ai-and-data-protection-risk-toolkit/>

UK ICO Guide to DPIAs

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/accountability-and-governance/data-protection-impact-assessments-dpias/>

UK ICO Accountability Framework

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/accountability-and-governance/accountability-framework/>

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# OTHER BACKGROUND MATERIALS

UK ICO Guide to Data Protection (GDPR)

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>

UK ICO Guide to PECR

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/direct-marketing-and-privacy-and-electronic-communications/guide-to-pecr/>

European Data Protection Board (EDPB) (Various guidance notes on GDPR)

[https://edpb.europa.eu/edpb\\_en](https://edpb.europa.eu/edpb_en)

UK ICO detailed guidance on subject access requests

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/individual-rights/right-of-access/>

UK ICO detailed guidance on Binding Corporate Rules

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/international-transfers/guide-to-binding-corporate-rules/>

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## USING BCS BOOKS

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# DOCUMENT CHANGE HISTORY

Any changes made to the syllabus shall be clearly documented with a change history log. This shall include the latest version number and details of any changes made. The purpose is to identify quickly what changes have been made.

<b>VERSION NUMBER</b>	<b>CHANGES MADE</b>
V1.0 March 2026	Document created

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