

Data Protection in Public and Private Organizations

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It's all about that Data (don't want no trouble)

- Organizations rely on data/information to function
- People value their personal information (privacy)
- Data has now become a hot commodity and is traded, bought and sold.
- The data business is big business – eg. Facebook, LinkedIn, Credit bureaus etc.
- Criminals are after data – data breaches (Experian), payment card data theft (TJ Max, Target), identity theft, Lotto Scam.

Protecting the Data

- Need to take a Data-centric approach to security
- Identify data assets and classify them according their value in relation to the 3 main security qualities – confidentiality, integrity and availability.
- Assess threats, vulnerabilities and risks to data assets.
- Identify and assess suitable controls or countermeasures to protect data assets.

Protecting the Data contd.

- Implement controls and countermeasures
- Monitor and assess the performance of control environment
- Adjust control environment as needed to optimize data protection.

Tools and Techniques

- Non-Disclosure Agreements
- Access control (physical, network, file system, database)
- Encryption
- Data Loss Prevention systems
- Intrusion detection/prevention systems
- Security Information and Event Management systems

The Role of Legislation and Regulations

- Many organizations will not take data protection seriously unless they are slapped with a big stick.
- Sarbannes-Oxley Act – created in the USA in the early 2000's to address integrity issues in corporations (Enron). It had major implications for Cybersecurity and Data Protection in the USA.
- Other jurisdictions have legislation and regulations impacting on privacy and data protection – UK, Norway, Bahamas, Cayman

Helpful Hints

- Look at Cybersecurity and data protection measures as being business enabler and providing competitive advantage.
- Look at Return on Security Investment to guide decision making for cyber security and data protection
- Recognize that cyber security and data protection involves People first, then Processes, then Technology.

The End.

Thank you.