

Information Security Session

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Information Security

- **×** Balance between **confidentiality**, **integrity** and **availability**
- **×** Can be split into technical and administrative procedures
 - **×** <u>Technical</u>
 - **×** Antivirus, firewall, encryption, authentication, hardening, backups, etc.
 - ***** <u>Administrative</u>
 - **×** Policies, processes, measures, rules, plans, etc.
- ★ Human factor
 - ***** Knowledge, understanding and habits
 - ***** Interest, curiosity, training and exercise

Sometimes good administrative procedures could make working even easier but too strict technical procedures could make working even harder. Technology cannot replace people and that is why employees have always their own duty with infosec.

Data Protection

Personal data must always be processed in compliance with **the data protection principles** specified in data protection legislation.

- * Process **lawfully**, **fairly** and in a **transparent manner** in relation to the data subject
- **×** Collect and process for a **specific** and **lawful purpose**
- **×** Collect only the **necessary amount** over to the purpose of the processing
- **×** Update when required and erase unnecessary data without delays
- ***** Process **confidentially** and **securely**

All activities, from collecting to erasure, are processing of personal data.

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All data with direct or indirect identifiers are personal data.

Personal data and identifiers

Direct identifiers

Information that alone is sufficient to identify a person

E.g. name, personal identity number, specific e-mail address, biometric identifiers (face, voice, iris of the eye, palm shape, traditional signature)

Strong indirect identifiers

Information that allows a person to be identified without undue effort

E.g. address, phone number, IP address, student number, insurance number, account number, exact annual earnings, registration number, rare professional title or illness, assigned position e.g. chairmanship

Indirect identifiers

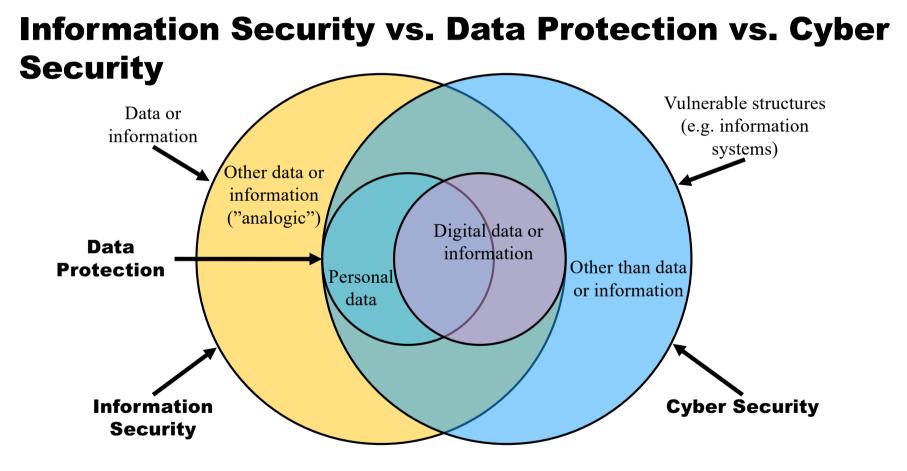
Not enough to identify a person, but combined with each other or other information allows together identification E.g. gender, age, occupation, job, education, educational institution, specific date

(date of birth, time of death, time of event)

Special categories of personal data, crimes and criminal convictions

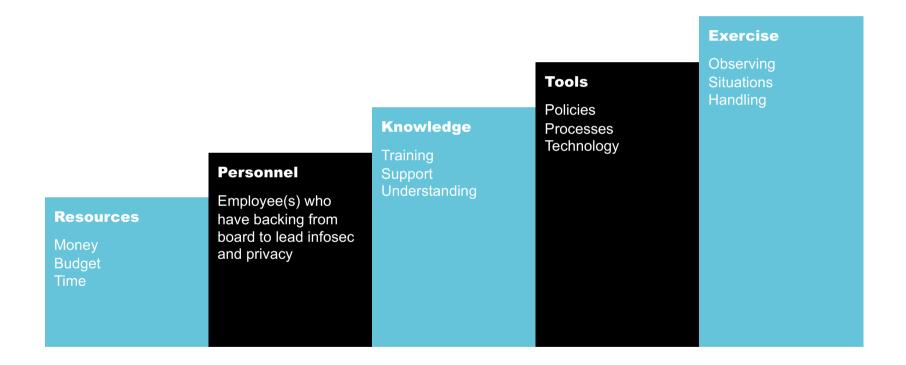
Special categories of personal data, crimes and criminal convictions genetic / biometric data for identification purposes, health data, sexual behaviour, or orientation as well as crimes and criminal convictions **Processing is prohibited unless there is a specific justification under the GDPR**

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One kind of security steps for organisations



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TOP3 topics to remember

- **×** You cannot make choice on behalf of anyone
 - * Processing of (personal) data comes with responsibilities
 - ★ If you don't know what to do, ask from your (C)ISO or DPO, there are no wrong questions
- ***** It is not rocket science or nuclear physics
 - ***** Be interested and curious
 - ***** Basics are not so complex or mystical if you give them a chance
- ***** Teamwork is road to success
 - ***** Together we are achieving secure environment
 - ***** Everyone has their own duty in the bigger picture



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