

DSPT and data asset management





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Chatham House Rule

• When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed.

An information asset is a body of information, defined and managed as a single unit so it can be understood, shared, protected and exploited efficiently.

Information assets have recognisable and manageable value, risk, content and lifecycles.



BS ISO/IEC 27005:2018: Information technology — Security techniques — Information security risk management

- Business processes (or sub-processes) and activities, for example:
- Processes whose loss or degradation make it impossible to carry out the mission of the organization
- Processes that contain secret processes or processes involving proprietary technology
- Processes that, if modified, can greatly affect the accomplishment of the organization's mission
- Processes that are necessary for the organization to comply with contractual, legal or regulatory requirements

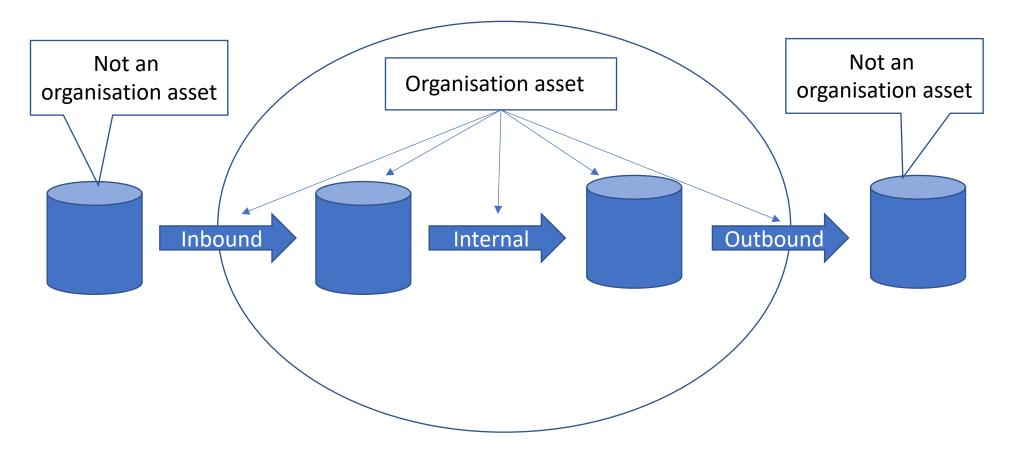


BS ISO/IEC 27005:2018: Information technology — Security techniques — Information security risk management

- Information: More generally, primary information mainly comprises:
- Vital information for the exercise of the organization's mission or business
- Personal information, as can be defined specifically in the sense of the national laws regarding privacy
- Strategic information required for achieving objectives determined by the strategic orientations
- High-cost information whose gathering, storage, processing and transmission require a long time and/or involve a high acquisition cost



Processes and information



- 1.4.2: When did your organisation last review both the list of all systems/information assets holding or sharing personal information and data flows?
- 1.4.3: Provide a list of all systems/information assets holding or sharing personal information.
- 2.1.2: When did your organisation last review the list of all systems/information assets holding or sharing personal information?
- 8.1.1: Provide evidence of how the organisation tracks and records all software assets and their configuration.



Caldicott Principles

1. Justify the purpose(s)

Every proposed use or transfer of personal confidential data within or from an organisation should be clearly defined, scrutinised and documented, with continuing uses regularly reviewed, by an appropriate guardian.



Article 24: Responsibility of the controller

Taking into account the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing as well as the risks of varying likelihood and severity for the rights and freedoms of natural persons, the controller shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure and to be able to demonstrate that processing is performed in accordance with this Regulation. Those measures shall be reviewed and updated where necessary.