

Have you been Hacked?

- In 2014 60% of small businesses experienced a cyber breach
- The average cost of the worse breaches was £65,000 to £115,000
 - Financial losses from theft of information, financial and bank details or money.
 - Financial losses from disruption to trading and doing business, especially if you are dependent on doing business online. The worst breaches can result in a business being put of action for up to 10 days.
 - Losing business from bad publicity & damage to your reputation & customer base.
 - Costs from cleaning up affected systems and getting them up and running.
 - Costs of fines if personal data is lost or compromised.
 - Damage to other companies that you supply or are connected to.

Three simple things to improve online security

- Make your passwords stronger
- Install security software on all devices
- Always download the latest software updates

Cyber/IT Security

Organisations need to have:

- IT Security Policy
- Security products for malware, anti-virus, etc
- An acceptable use policy for staff
- Appropriately security checked and trained staff
- Access and leaver controls
- Annual penetration test of system



10 Steps To Cyber Security



Defining and communicating your Board's Information Risk Management Regime is central to your organisation's overall cyber security strategy. CESG recommend you review this regime - together with the nine associated security areas described below - in order to protect your business against the majority of cyber threats.



Standards

- Cyber Essential Scheme
- ISO27001
- For small businesses – <https://cyberstreetwise.com/>
- Compliance with relevant technical standards
- Cyber incident response process
- Baseline personnel security standard (if processing personal or sensitive information)
- CESG 10 steps to cyber security
(<https://www.cesg.gov.uk/10-steps-cyber-security>)
- Hosted systems questionnaire



Useful Links

- 10 steps to Cyber Security
 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cyber-risk-management-a-board-level-responsibility/10-steps-summary>
- Cyber Essentials
 - <http://www.cyberessentials.org/>
- CyberStreetWise
 - <https://www.cyberstreetwise.com/>

So why is this important?



Information Governance (IG)

A framework for managing information

- confidentially
- securely

taking into account

- ethical
- legal
- quality standards

Governed by the Data Protection Act 1998 which ensures:

- personal information is handled properly
- legal rights to people who have information stored about them

Personal & Sensitive Data

Personal data relating to a living individual who can be identified:

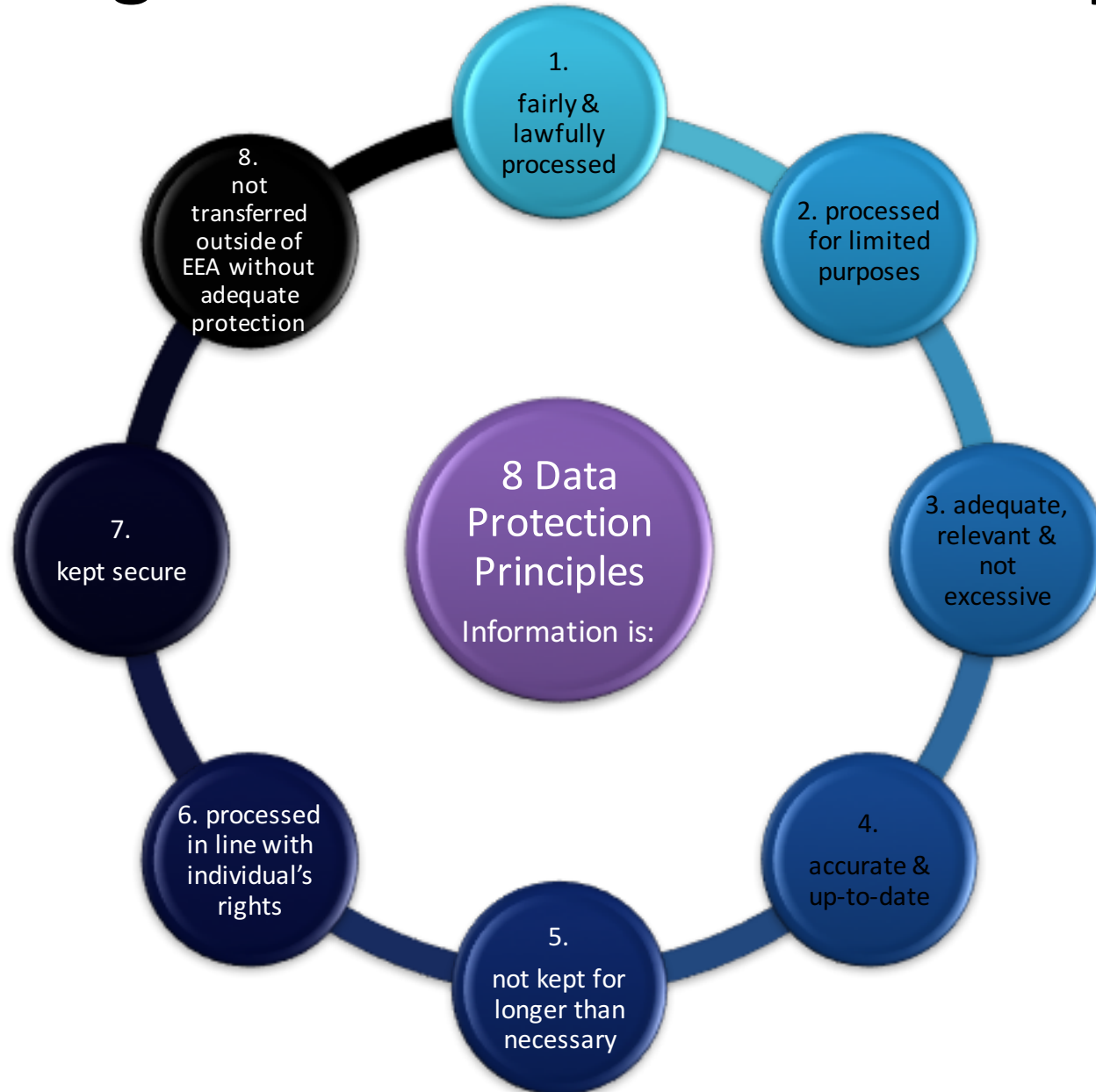
- from those data
- or other information in the possession (or likely to be) of the data controller
- and includes any expression of opinion about the individual and any indication of the intentions of the data controller or any other person in respect of the individual

Sensitive personal data, eg (not exhaustive list):

- racial/ethnic origin
- member of a trade union
- physical/mental health
- any offences committed
- etc



The Eight Data Protection Principles



Why is this taken seriously?

- Reputation
 - Any breaches of the DPA by us or our partners (suppliers) can lead to poor reputation
- Trust
 - A lack of trust by service users can lead to a lack of information and thus poor decision making & service users not obtaining the support needed
- Information Commissioner's Office
 - The UK regulatory body who has an array of powers in relation to breaches of the DPA

Relevance to Procurement

- DP/IG applies to any procurement & contract where personal and/or sensitive personal data will be processed in some way. For example:
 - Service providers
 - IT systems
- Where relevant IG questions will be asked at PQQ/ITT stages
- Will be subject to ongoing contract management review

Thank you!

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