



Cybersecurity Toolkit for GDPR Compliance

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20.06.2019



About the speaker

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Background in Financial Consultancy

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PSYND

Identity and Access

Management Project Manager

Community Manager and
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**Swiss
CyberSecurity**



ZERO-DAY
CONFERENCE

Event Coordinator



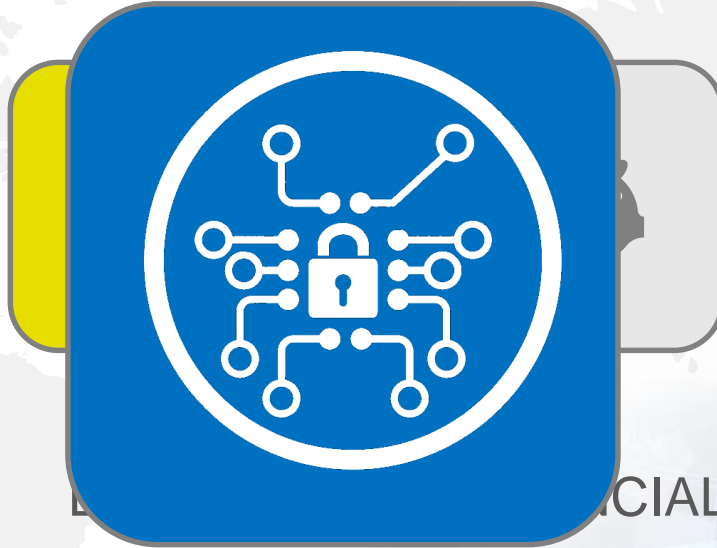
What is GDPR?



A HOLISTIC VIEW OF GDPR



BUSINESS



LEGAL FINANCIAL



IT

CYBERSECURITY

It's all about PERSONAL DATA

Personal data

- ⑩ **Identifier:**
 - name
 - identification number
 - location data
 - online identifier
- ⑩ **one or more factors:**
 - physical
 - physiological
 - genetic
 - mental
 - economic
 - cultural
 - social identity

Sensitive Data

- racial or ethnic origin
- political opinions
 - religious or philosophical beliefs
 - trade-union membership
- data concerning health or sex life and sexual orientation
- genetic data or biometric data

Exceptions

Some exceptions where data is used for government or research

Where is the RISK?

Applications

Application inventory
Connections
Identify and mitigate
vulnerabilities



People

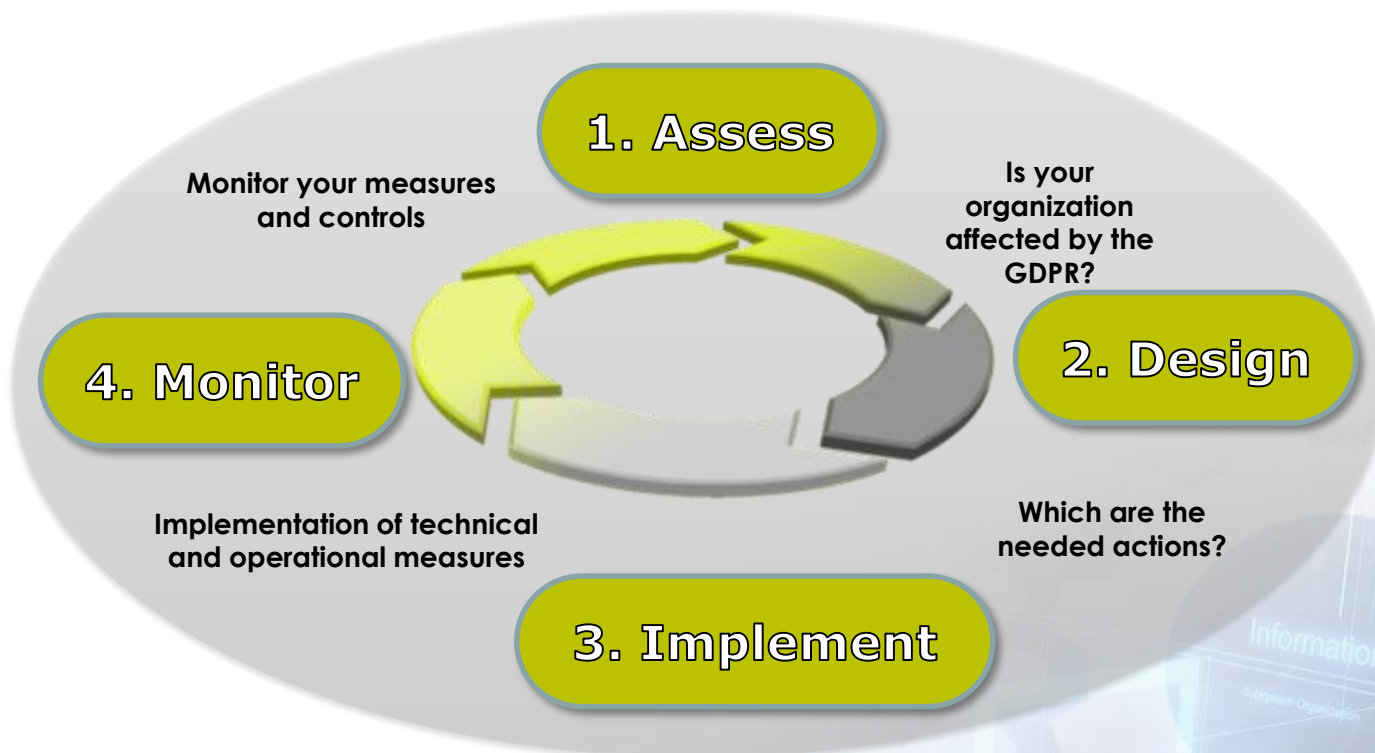
Identity Governance
Monitor privileged access
Mitigate access risks

Data

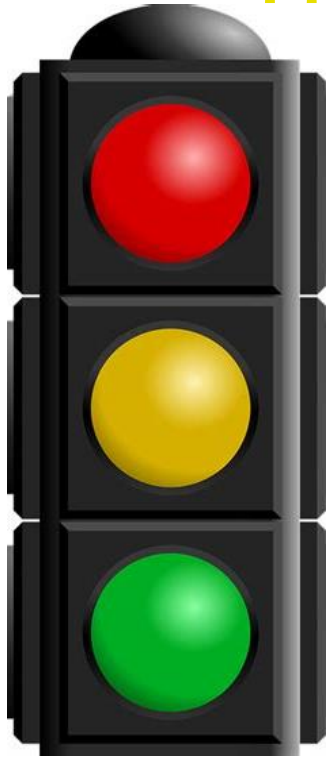
Identify entitlements and activity
Encryption and pseudonymization
Find and mitigate vulnerabilities



The STEPS



Data Mapping and Data Classification



The Right to be Forgotten, the Right to Erasure, and even The Right to Data Portability can only be delivered once companies genuinely understand what data they have and where to find it.

- What data you already hold on EU residents?
- What data is being collected, and where from?
- Where is it being stored and processed?
- Why you have it?
- How sensitive it is?
- How it is accessed, used or shared – including externally?

Data Loss Prevention

Encryption and Pseudonymisation



- Encryption encodes any data so that it's only accessed by an authorized user who knows the cryptographic key specifically for access.
- If you use encryption to protect data and encounter a data breach, the EU regulatory authorities may not view the breach as a complete GDPR compliance failure.

Full-stack Identity and Access Management solution



- Access Management
- Identity Management
- Privileged Identity Management



Access Management

GDPR is requesting

- Granular access management to PII
- User/customer rights
- Controller obligations

AM is providing

- Password management
- Multi-factor authentication
- Web access management
- Single-Sign-On, Federation
- Reporting



Dynamic CONSENT handling

Identity Governance

GDPR is requesting

- Accountability
- Security by Design
- Transparency



IDM is providing

- Provisioning, role management
- Assurance that only authorized people have access to the resources they need to carry out their job
- Traceability, reporting

Active Directory is not enough

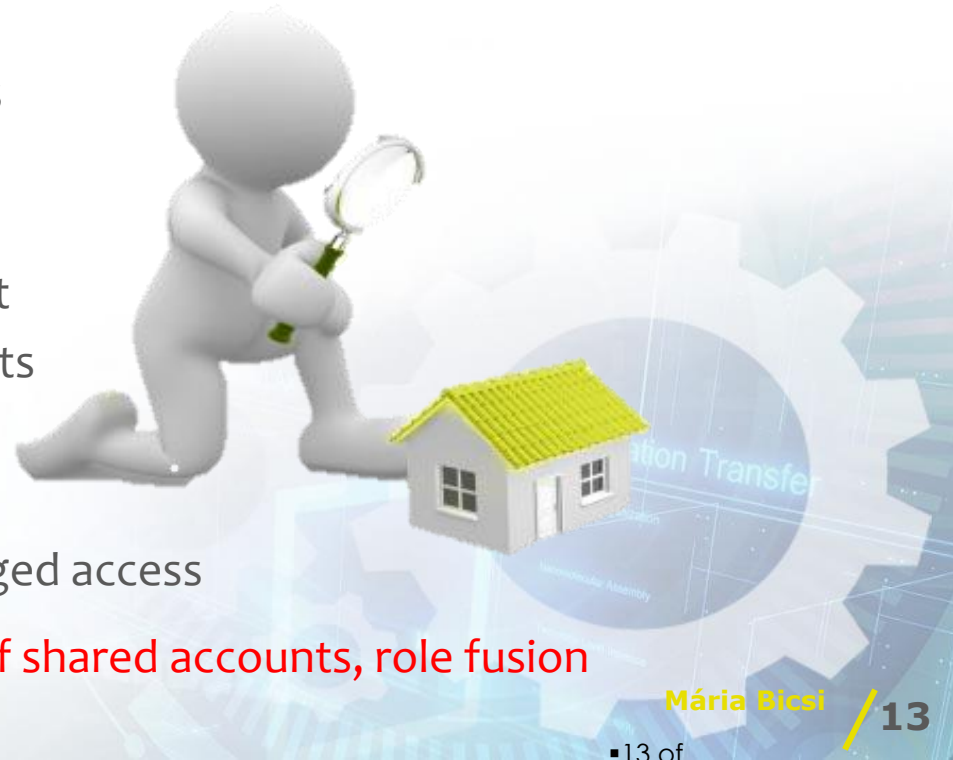
Privileged Access Management

GDPR is requesting

- Segregation of Duties
- Monitoring and reporting
- Clear roles and responsibilities

PAM is providing

- Admin Password management
- Manage privileged access rights
- Creates audit trail
- Session management
- Authorize and monitor privileged access



Eliminates the mystery of shared accounts, role fusion

Next-Generation Endpoint Protection



- Protects laptops, mobile phones, tablets
- Uses machine learning to prevent malware, ransomware, and zero-day exploits through behavior analysis

PSYND : Services – Trainings

GDPR Training:

- What is GDPR and how can help us
- User rights related to personal data
- Employee duties and obligations
- GDPR and our enterprise: policies, audit



Identity and Access Management:

- Identity Governance concepts
- Privileged Identity Management
- Access Management , SSO and Federation concepts
- Best practices for architecture and design of IAM system
- Workshops with the most known products on the market

Cyber Security Awareness Training:

- Employee awareness about Cyber Security issues

Security incident and event management (SIEM)



- real-time analysis of security alerts generated by applications and network hardware.
- used to log security data and generate reports for compliance purposes

Art. 32 - Security of processing

GDPR is a
principle-
based
regulation

“the controller and the processor shall implement **appropriate** technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk, including inter alia as appropriate”

“In assessing the **appropriate** level of security account shall be taken in particular of the risks that are presented by processing, in particular from accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.”



Upcoming events

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12th of September DATA PROTECTION

**11th of July
22nd of August**



7th of November RISK MANAGEMENT



***ZERO-DAY
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24TH OCTOBER 2019, GENEVA

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Thank you!

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