



# Protecting Valuable Research Data

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- Including
  - Commercially exploitable (by us, or others)
  - Politically sensitive (e.g. Financial or climate modelling)
  - Sensitive data from others (e.g. Health)
  - Legally/ethically sensitive data generated here (health, criminology,...)
    - For security-sensitive data, see UUK (2012) report
- Potential target for
  - Competitors
  - Activists
  - Criminals
  - States
  - ...



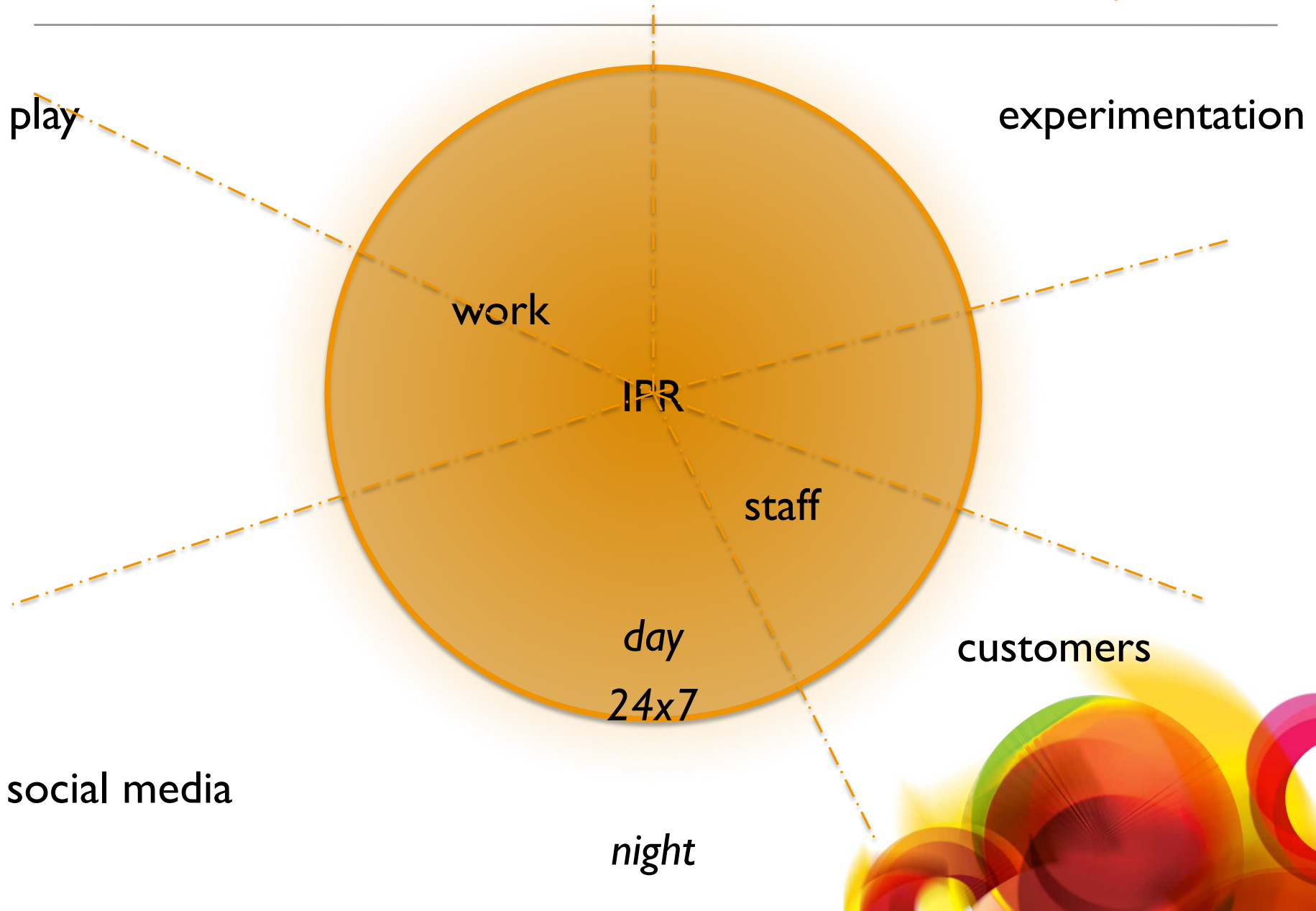
# Only valuable if it can be used

- Which requires
  - Transfer across our networks
  - Processing by our people
  - Using our systems
- Same networks/people/systems also need to support
  - Innovating
  - Learning
  - Administering
  - Living



# The 'university' model

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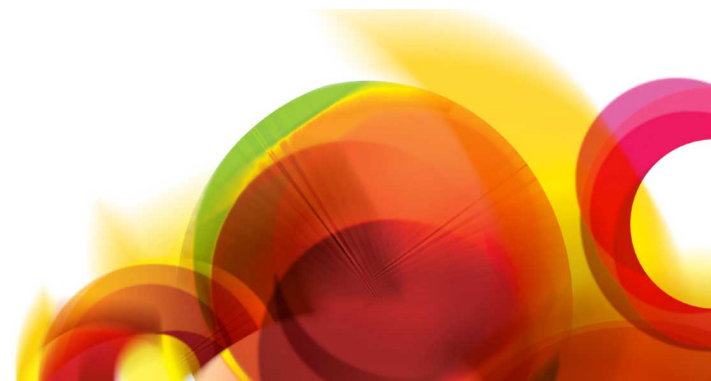
# The university model

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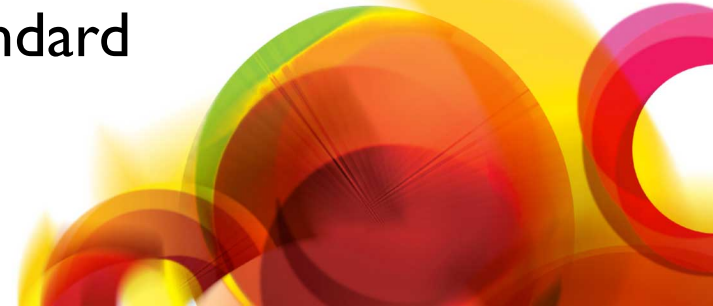
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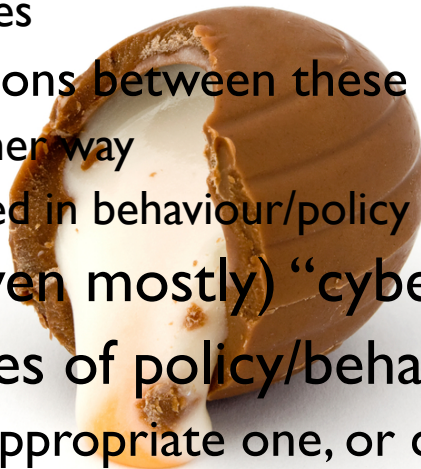
- BIS, Cabinet Office, CPNI, CESG
- Cybersecurity Centres of Excellence
- Heads of Research Administration
- Heads of University Administration
- UUK, RUGIT, UCISA
- Janet



- Almost all CPNI/SANS Top 20 measures already used in HEIs
- Some appropriate across whole organisation
  - Vulnerability assessment, wireless device control, backups, router security, port/protocol controls, boundary defence, logging, secure network engineering, incident response
- Some appropriate for secure enclaves
  - Device inventory, software inventory, secure hw/sw configurations, malware defences, application security, admin privileges, critical data, account auditing, data loss prevention, pen.tests,
  - BUT in wrong place, these could encourage insecure behaviour ☹️
- Only one missing
  - Universal security skills assessment, awareness and training ☹️
- Top 20 is a guide, not a compliance standard



- “Whole enterprise” approaches don’t fit
  - Hard shell/soft centre ☹
- Welcome the pomegranate (credit a previous speaker!)
  - There is a (wrinkled) perimeter, containing
    - Not very trusted LAN (students use LAN/wifi/3G interchangeably)
    - Some sensitive seeds/enclaves
    - Some hazardous ones
  - Lots of internal partitions between these
    - Which may face either way
    - Must be implemented in behaviour/policy as well as technology
- Threat not just (or even mostly) “cyber”
- Need to offer packages of policy/behaviour/technology
  - Risk owners choose appropriate one, or customise



- Three step process
  - Assess institutional risk
  - Effective oversight/reporting: board+owners+controllers+users
  - Target appropriate/proportionate controls at vulnerable assets
    - Over-strict controls/over-broad scope encourage risky behaviour
    - Right policy/behaviour/technology in secure enclaves
- Should be normal data management policy/practice/culture
  - Led by research managers, principal investigators, governors
  - Implemented by all staff and students
    - Key roles both in assessing risk **and** in implementing controls
  - Satisfying funders: “this is how we protect it, OK?”
- Publication/open data means
  - Focus on integrity, confidentiality and availability
  - Security requirements as part of data lifecycle



- It's about people and organisations
  - Supported by policy/behavioural/technical systems
  - Over-protecting increases risk
- It's already being done
  - Promoting academic freedom to get on with knowledge creation
  - Need to capture, support, disseminate that good practice
- We have the tools, you tell us where they are needed
  - Case studies/examples, please?



# Questions?

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b: <https://community.ja.net/blogs/regulatory-developments>

# References (and see UUK paper)

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