AAQ IT Unit 2

Cyber Security and Incident Management

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Legal Responsibilities

- Organisations must follow laws when handling data and computer systems.
- These laws help protect people, information, and technology.
- Two important laws are GDPR and the Computer Misuse Act 1990.

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What is GDPR?

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GDPR stands for General Data Protection Regulation.

2

It protects personal data and people's privacy.

3

Organisations must use personal data responsibly and securely.

Personal Data and Privacy

- Personal data is information that can identify a person.

- Examples include names, email addresses, and phone numbers.

- Organisations must protect this information from misuse.

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GDPR Principles (Part 1)

- Data must be collected and used lawfully, fairly, and transparently.
- Data must only be used for its stated purpose.
- Personal data must be accurate and kept up to date.

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GDPR Principles (Part 2)

• Organisations should only collect the data they need.

• Data should only be kept for as long as necessary.

• Personal data must be kept secure and confidential.

Legal Reasons for Processing Data

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• Organisations can process data with consent or to fulfil a contract.

• Data can also be processed because of a legal requirement or public interest.

• Legitimate interests and vital interests may also provide a legal basis.

Individual Rights (Part 1)

- People have the right to access their personal data.
- They have the right to know how and why it is being used.
- They can ask for incorrect information to be corrected.

Individual Rights (Part 2)

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• People can ask for data to be removed or restricted.

• They can object to certain uses of their data.

• They can request their data in a machine-readable format.

Automated Decision Making

- People have rights when decisions are made automatically by computers.
- Important decisions should not rely only on automated processing.
- Individuals may request human involvement in the decision.

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What is the Computer Misuse Act?

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- The Computer Misuse Act 1990 protects computer systems and data.
- It makes certain computer-related activities illegal.
- The law helps organisations prevent cybercrime.

Unauthorised Access

- Accessing a computer or device without permission is illegal.
- Viewing data without permission is also an offence.
- Hackers (black hat) often break this part of the law.

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Unauthorised Modification of Data

- Changing or deleting data without permission is illegal.
- Unauthorised modifications can cause serious damage.
- Organisations must protect systems against these attacks.

Responsibilities of Organisations

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- Organisations must take reasonable steps to secure their systems.

2

- Good security helps prevent unauthorised access and data breaches.

3

- This supports compliance with GDPR requirements.

Summary

- GDPR protects personal data and privacy rights.
- The Computer Misuse Act protects computer systems and information.
- Organisations must follow both laws to protect people and data.

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