



# The GDPR and the Micro Focus Data Protection Assessment

Your organization, your data  
– your responsibility.



# About the GDPR

**The GDPR is a significant step change from the DPA (Data Protection Act). The most significant addition regards accountability. The GDPR requires organizations to prove compliance – perhaps by documenting/recording the principles behind processing decisions.**

GDPR is a paradox in that it requires organizations to minimize access rights at a time when EU citizens have more rights than ever to access their personal information. And for organizations adapting to the twin demands of the mobile workforce and BYOD, that is a significant challenge.

It is a game-changer for organizations holding this personal data. The penalties are such that cyber-risk is no longer an IT problem. Consequently, the whole organization needs to prepare – and take responsibility for – data compliance.

For this guide, IAM and regulatory data protection compliance are readily interchangeable terms. IAM is one strand of the required corporate response to the increased demands of data protection compliance. It is also the term most IT organizations recognize.

## A little background

Many organizations already have some IAM provision, perhaps automating user provision and their associated rights; synchronizing identities across disparate systems; or using single sign on for employees. The focus was on efficiencies and cost savings. That has changed.

An increase in regulatory demands, and a better understanding of the reputational risk involved with data breaches, mean organizations now appreciate the important role of identity management in increasing security and reducing risk. For more on this, read our [Quick Reference Guide](#).

Successful GDPR compliance requires effective technology controls, alongside a robust process. It also demands a full understanding of how the organization currently manages information and data access.

## The Micro Focus Data Protection Assessment

Success requires an integrated approach. It includes many interrelated capabilities – IAM, AMA, IDM – that must be assessed both individually and as part of the 'big picture' of corporate regulatory compliance.

It can only be achieved with a full understanding of what (a) provision the company has already made and (b) what process or technology improvements can be made to these capabilities to bring them up to the required level.

The assessment evaluates IAM maturity and recommends effective controls and technology improvements that will help achieve GDPR compliance. The questions are the first part of a process. The conversations that follow auto-generate an assessment report on the maturity of your IAM. The final action plan provides guidance on how an effective IAM strategy can help organizations protect their data.

## The who, the what and the when

Protecting personal data' means understanding who has access to personal data, what processes protect that access, and whether organizations can determine who accessed what data – and when.

## What will an assessment achieve?

It will help a customer

- Evaluate their compliance maturity
- Identify needs and quick wins
- Demonstrate their IAM credibility
- Gauge ongoing compliance against benchmarking data

### A brief glossary

IAM – Identity and Access Management  
AMA – Access Management and Authentication  
ILM – Identity Lifecycle Management  
GDPR – General Data Protection Regulation  
IGA – Identity, Governance, and Administration  
IDM – Identity Management  
BYOD – Bring Your Own Device

## How does it work?

Every discipline, or capability, within IAM is assessed using standard, multiple choice questions and graded for maturity. Full maturity demonstrates an organisation has effective controls in place to help ensure GDPR compliance. Clearly, because the demand for data access is constant, so is the risk of a breach. Full maturity only signifies compliance at that point – it remains the responsibility of the company to maintain the processes and procedures that maintain that data security.

## An example?

Identity Lifecycle Management. Does the organization have...

- An authoritative source of identity data?
- A central identity repository?
- Automated and repeatable processes for provisioning de-provisioning of identities?
- Demonstrable capabilities for self-registration?

## What does that look like?

Your Action Plan will break down individual capabilities into strands – example below. These strands will be individually checked for maturity and any potential shortfalls addressed by an improved process, a new procedure, or adding the appropriate IAM or Security Management software.

## What's next?

If you are ready to take your first step towards achieving your IAM goals and avoiding the damaging effects and fallout of GDPR non-compliance, then our Data Protection Assessment is an important first step.

### Please note:

No independent assessment will make an organisation GDPR compliant. There is no statutory check, just significant fines and reputational damage where companies fail to uphold the protection of personal data, or suffer a breach – a loss of information or unauthorized access.

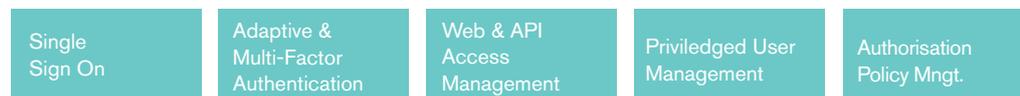
The responsibility for implementing the changes required to demonstrate GDPR compliance remains with the organizations holding personal data on EU citizens.

While Local Data Protection Authorities – or Registrars – are already empowered to impose fines, the two year implementation period means the GDPR will apply from 25 May 2018.

## Identity Management



## Access, Authorisation & Authentication Management



## Governance



