

# UK Statistics Authority Digital Economy Act Processor Accreditation Guidance

**March 2021** 



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# 1. Introduction

The Digital Economy Act 2017 (DEA) facilitates the linking and sharing of datasets held by public authorities for accredited research in the public good.

The Act provides a requirement that organisations wishing to become processors or obtain personally identifiable data and then link, match or process this, must be accredited to ensure that their security environment, controls and processes are satisfactory to protect data.

Under the DEA the UKSA is the statutory accreditor of processors, researchers and projects. To oversee this role, the National Statistician has appointed a Research Accreditation Panel, with an independent chair and members, representatives of Government Departments, the Devolved Authorities and United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI).

This document provides a guide to the accreditation process for processors under the DEA. The UKSA has designed the approach based on industry standards to enable organisations to meet the accreditation requirements but then provide for regular reviews so that the accreditation is maintained at the correct level.

# 2. Accreditation options

Under the DEA, there are two types of processor accreditation that apply, depending upon how organisations prefer to operate:

- Preparation of data the ability to receive data for matching, linking and de-identification;
- Provision of data the storing and provision of de-identified data.

An organisation can be accredited for both if required so they can store data but also link, match and deidentify data.

Applications to obtain accreditation can be submitted at any time. Note that applicants cannot process data under the DEA unless they are accredited. Once obtained, this accreditation covers processing activity that an applicant performs under the DEA for the period of the accreditation granted.

Ongoing reviews of the applicant will be performed at scheduled intervals, when a significant incident is reported or when significant changes have been made within the applicant's systems.

Mechanisms for the UKSA to suspend or withdraw accreditation are identified within the DEA Research Code of Practice and Accreditation Criteria. Applicants should be aware of these conditions.

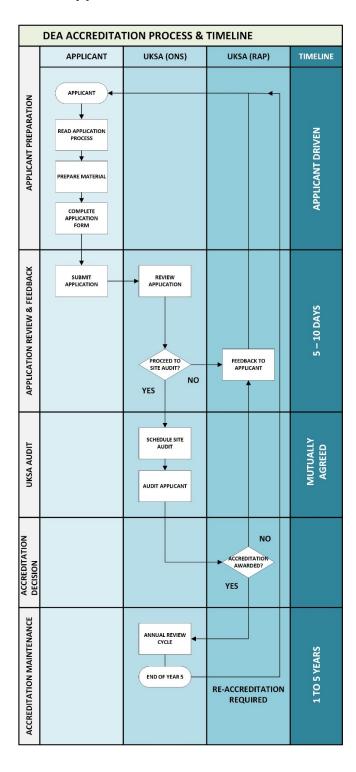
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# 3. Accreditation Coordination, Process & Timeline

# 3.1 Application Coordination

UKSA have a coordination team to support applicants though the process of applying and ongoing in life support for accredited organisations. All correspondence in relation to DEA applications and in life support should e-mail - Research.Accreditation@statistics.gov.uk.

# 3.2 Application Process & Timeline



This workflow illustrates an *ideal* timeline that is a projected best case scenario where the applicant has a fully completed evidence pack and an audit of the applicant, including an on-site visit.

An applicant should factor this into their submission and plan for relevant staff to be available within this time period.

The accreditation process can be considered as being made up of two areas of assessment:

- Security
- Capability

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## 3.3 The Security and Capability assessment

#### 3.3.1 Security assessment

The security assessment is based on the ISO/IEC 27000 Information Security Management standard to provide a high-level baseline for organisations to indicate their level of implemented security. Additional elements have been added to this that reflect requirements specific to the DEA Code of Practice. This approach has been selected because of its wider coverage of security including governance, risk management, personnel in addition to standard technical areas.

The security assessment incorporates the key security areas required for accreditation. Where possible this links to UK Government resources such as NCSC and CPNI, to help organisations better understand the available best practice and advice in the areas of the required security control.

Applicants should populate the assessment with their security control information for the relevant areas and provide the appropriate documentation to support the statements made, such as plans, policies, risk assessments, privacy impact assessments, reviews etc.

For applicants whose organisation has an existing, valid ISO 27000 certification, this can be taken into account as part of the assessment performed by UKSA but cannot be used as a waiver for the security element of accreditation. This is due to the varied nature of an organisation's ISO 27000 management system scope and how this aligns to the requirements of the DEA accreditation requirements. An applicant is still required to submit a completed DEA assessment but it is expected that the evidence for this is easier to collate and present to UKSA from the ISO 27000 management system implemented.

#### 3.3.2 Capability assessment

The capability assessment considers the skills, experience, service delivery and policies in place to demonstrate the organisation can perform the functions of a processor. The assessment for capability is not based on any current standard so, although it contains control references, these do not refer to anything outside the DEA requirements.

There are two columns to indicate which requirements are applicable depending on whether you are applying for accreditation to prepare data or provision of data or both.

UKSA assessment staff will arrange for a first on-site review of the applicant's implementation based on the information they have supplied. Follow up audits and reviews of the implemented will also be arranged as a requirement for maintaining accreditation.

#### 3.4 What an Applicant Needs to Do

Applicants need to complete three sections of the assessment.

- **Applicant Details** basic information about the organisation including the security point of contact and the address(es) from where the data activity takes place;
- **Applicant Security Controls** the implementation of an applicant security controls and the evidence that exists to demonstrate this.
  - **Note** DEA Code of Practice the processor must agree to publish and maintain appropriate data policies the existence of these policies and that they are publicly available will be checked during the assessment process.
- Applicant Capability Controls the implementation of an applicant capability controls and the
  evidence that exists to demonstrate this.

Where a security or capability control is not a specific requirement for an applicant, they should indicate this on the spreadsheet as **Not Applicable** with the specific reason this is the case.

There is no distinction on the Applicant Security Controls tab for the type of application being made – that is, process, host or both. All controls need to be addressed regardless of the type of application. The Applicant

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Capability Controls tab does differentiate between the types of application by virtue of the 'Required for preparation of data' and 'Required for provision of data' columns. Only controls for the application type being made need to be addressed on this tab.

Applicants should place particular emphasis on their controls where personal data is being processed or hosted, such as any particular handling instructions for data of this sensitivity or personnel screening implemented.

See Annex A for examples of how to complete the application form, assessment and to prepare the evidence pack for streamlined review. It is important that the evidence pack is appropriately structured to aid the review.

In the experience of the assessors, key items that have delayed assessments include:

- Security control evidence some applicants submit evidence in relation to demonstrating a specific security control but the associated commentary does not specifically state where in that evidence.
   Assessors have spent significant time trying to match up the specific evidence to the specific control.
   This slows the initial assessment view and feedback to the applicant.
- **Application evidence** this needs to be collated as per Annex B in this guidance and match the requirements for the 'DEA\_Evidence\_Pack.zip'. Evidence that is not collated in the standard structure will be returned to the applicant and not progressed at that stage. This avoids significant time to match up the specific evidence to the specific control.
- Security control commentary this needs to be specific against each accreditation requirement within each security control. On occasion some applicant's commentary is not specific against the accreditation requirement and is more generic. Applications that do not hold commentary against each accreditation requirement will not be assessed and returned to the applicant.
- Application owner a single point of contact is required within the applicant's organisation to
  coordinate the assessment. On occasion some applicants expands communications to other
  members within their organisation, which makes communication a challenge and potentially slows
  down information exchanges.

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# 4. Applicant Assessment

The assessment of an applicant's submission is a three-stage process:

- A review of the application and supporting pack of documentary evidence such as policies, processes, reports etc. The Secretariat will contact the applicant and highlight these areas for further investigation during the site visit. Where sufficient evidence has not been provided, or no evidence exists for applicable controls then the assessment will proceed to stage 3.
- 2. Arrangements made for the on-site audit to validate the assertions made in the submission. Applicants should factor in the ideal timescale (as indicated in the flowchart in Section 2) and ensure that they have the staff and systems available within the site visit period.

For the on-site audit, UKSA will expect:

- A tour of the site's physical, computing and business facilities;
- To interview staff about operations related to DEA use of data;
- To review records / evidence that demonstrates that the applicant has applied the controls and are operating correctly and that the organisation has the capability to perform the relevant functions (e.g. staff skills and experience, relevant policies and procedures).
- 3. Presentation of the assessment to the Research Accreditation Panel who will make a decision on the application. Those organisations that are accredited as processors will be included within a UKSA publicly available register containing all accredited organisations.

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# 5. Data provider access to accreditation evidence

Organisations accredited to the DEA have undergone a rigorous, evidence-based assessment of their control processes that has been reviewed by the Research Accreditation Panel as part of their accreditation deliberations. Accreditation from RAP indicates that the control processes operated by an applicant have been independently assured for research data.

An accredited organisation can request data from data providers for their approved research. In some cases, a data provider may seek further assurance for the control areas assessed. In these cases it is appropriate for the Assessment report and control assessment to be shared with the data provider. This sets out the assessed maturity of the accredited organisation together with assessment spreadsheet detailing each control area. The UKSA will provide this directly to the data provider and will inform the accredited organisation designated contact that it has done so.

In rare cases a data provider may request to review the detail of the organisation's evidence pack. Given the sensitive nature of the information held about the accredited organisation this requires the approval of RAP and a separate process to enable access to the evidence.

#### To request this access:

- 1. The data provider submits a request to RAP for access to an accredited organisation's evidence pack, together with a business case for this.
- 2. RAP review the business case and make a decision. Where this is approved:
  - The UKSA coordination team contact the accredited organisation and data provider to obtain suitable dates for an on-site visit this could be on the provider or organisation site.
  - The UKSA assessment team attend the site, with a representative from the accredited organisation and presents the evidence associated with the assessment.

The organisation's evidence pack will be retained by UKSA and not passed to a data provider.

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# 6. Annual Review

Under the DEA an accreditation is valid for up to five years from the date of award. It is recognised that elements of an organisation's services, systems and processes will change or mature through the accreditation period. To enable for ongoing maintenance of the accreditation and to ensure improving security and capability controls there is an annual review.

The annual review initially focuses on the security and capability controls that were identified as being Good (Level 3) at the point of accreditation and any changes to the services, systems and processes performed during the year. Over the five-year period the reviews will sequentially cover all security and capability controls to measure progress towards Mature (Level 4).

The annual review process is:

- 1. Three months before the accreditation anniversary, the organisation is contacted by the Secretariat to provide dates for a one day visit to perform the annual review.
- 2. UKSA Security and Capability teams confirm availability and agree a date for a one-day review with the organisation. A high-level schedule of the review content is provided to the organisation at this point. This content is based on the sequential schedule of controls review and any specific items from previous reviews or organisation changes.
- One month before the review, the organisation provides a documented summary of any accreditation and process changes performed during the year, together with their progress on control improvements.
- 4. The UKSA team visits the organisation and:
  - Performs a refresh tour of the site's physical, computing and business facilities;
  - Meets with staff to discuss the capability and security control operations in scope conducted over the year;
  - · Reviews those controls that require particular focus; and
  - Reviews evidence that supports the continuing operation of controls and steps towards a Mature state.
- 5. The UKSA team summarises the annual review in a short report for the Research Accreditation Panel.
- 6. The Panel discusses the findings and highlights items as necessary for further action and follow up. Where the review has identified shortcomings in operations that weaken security and/or capability controls, RAP are able to determine sanctions including suspension of research under the DEA, temporary suspension of accreditation or withdrawal of accreditation.

Note that at any point during the five-year accreditation period, any significant change to an organisation's systems or processes may require an element of reaccreditation. In these instances the organisation should contact the UKSA coordination team for advice.

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# Annex A. Using the assessment form

The DEA Accreditation Spreadsheet has three tabs as follows:

- **Applicant Details** basic information about the organisation including the security point of contact and the address(es) from which the data activity takes place;
- **Applicant Security Controls** the implementation of applicant security controls and the evidence that exists to demonstrate this;
- Applicant Capability Controls the implementation of applicant capability controls and the evidence that exists to demonstrate this

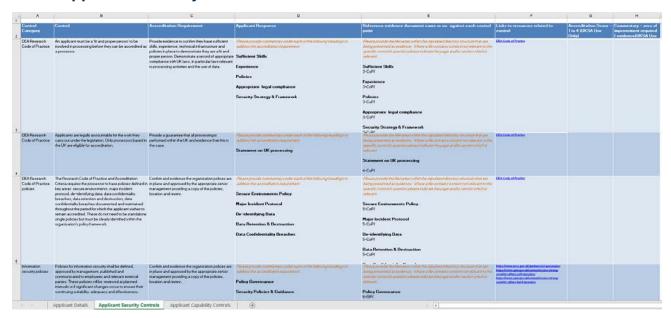
A Word version of the spreadsheet is available for the security and capability control for organisations that prefer this to Excel.

# A.1 Applicant Details

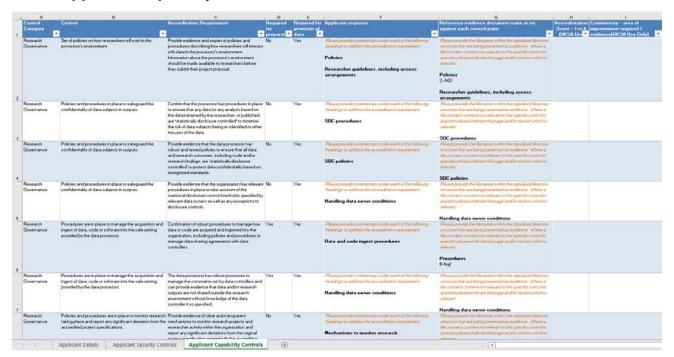


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# A.2 Applicant Security Controls



# A.3 Applicant Capability Controls



Applicants need to enter information into the Applicant Response and Reference evidence columns of the **Application Security Controls** and **Applicant Capability Controls** tabs.

The UKSA needs information on the state of the controls listed in order to assess the applicant. Every Control Category requires a response or a not applicable declaration. If a control – or part thereof - is not applicable an explanation is required as to why this is the case. If it is not understood by the assessor the control will be marked as not meeting the required standard. If information is missing from the spreadsheet or does not sufficiently address what is being asked for, this is likely to result in delays in the processing of the application.

Examples of responses covering exactly what is required are as follows:

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An example of a response not providing the detail required is as follows:



This is not addressing the requirement to *Provide a copy of the policy and detail where in the pack this is to be found here.* 

# A.4 Detailed example around the right level of response and evidence

Let us take the following security control to work through:

Control Category	Control	Accreditation
		Requirement
Organisation of	All information security responsibilities shall be	Confirm and
information security	defined and allocated. This incorporates:	evidence that
		security
	<ul> <li>Segregation of duties where conflicts are</li> </ul>	responsibilities
	identified;	are defined
	<ul> <li>Appropriate contact with authorities is</li> </ul>	and
	maintained;	understood
	<ul> <li>Appropriate contact with special interest</li> </ul>	with
	groups and forums is maintained;	consideration
	<ul> <li>Information assurance is maintained within</li> </ul>	for
	project management, regardless of the type of	segregation,
	project;	authority,
	<ul> <li>A mobile device and teleworking policy is in</li> </ul>	group contact
	place to manage associated risks.	arrangements
		and assurance
		approach.
		Provide copies
		of relevant
		documentation

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	such as plans,
	polices,
	procedures,
	assessments
	etc.

The Applicant Response column is pre-structured by the control areas for the respondent:

Please provide commentary under each of the following headings to address the accreditation requirement.

Segregation of duties

Appropriate contact with authorities

Appropriate contact with special interest groups

Information assurance is maintained within project management

Mobile device and teleworking policy

Let us consider responses to the **Segregation of duties** control.

#### A.4.1 Example 1

#### A.4.1.1 Applicant response

Please provide commentary under each of the following headings to address the accreditation requirement.

Please provide the filenames within the stipulated directory structure that are being presented as evidence. Where a file contains content not relevant to the specific control in question please indicate the page and/or section which is relevant.

Segregation of duties

Segregation of duties is covered within the IT Security Policy

Segregation of duties

7-Org/IT Security Policy.pdf

#### A.4.1.2 Assessment

The IT Security Policy document provided may be a length document; it may or may not be searchable and the terms used within the document may not be as per the terms used by the assessment and therefore scanned or searched for by an assessor.

The assessor does not have time to go through documents in entirety looking for what may be relevant to the control.

The improvement here is to specify exactly where the relevant information can be located within the provided document/s.

#### A.4.2 Example 2

#### A.4.2.1 Applicant response

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Please provide commentary under each of the following headings to address the Please provide the filenames within the stipulated directory structure that are being presented as evidence. Where a file contains content not relevant to the specific control in question please indicate the page and/or section which is relevant. Segregation of duties Segregation of duties is addressed in policy by section 2.4.1 of the IT Security Segregation of duties 7-Org/IT Security Policy.pdf The considerations around segregation of duties across the Active Directory 7-Org/PROJECT-0016-Design.docx estate are covered by Section 7 - Role and Responsibilities of the Active Directory 7-Org/RiskAssessment0055.pdf project design document - PROJECT-0016-Design.docx The organisation maintains some break-glass accounts for several systems for use in emergency situations. These are powerful accounts that do not adhere to the policy. As such risk assessments were performed around these - as per RiskAssessment0055.pdf.

#### A.4.2.2 Assessment

This addresses the problem of knowing where to looking within a document for the pertinent information. It also demonstrates that items specified in policy are being considered within projects by the reference – and inclusion in evidence pack – of a specific project which has addressed the policy items.

Furthermore, where an exceptional situation has arisen within the organisation, it has been explicitly recognised and risk assessed showing maturity and good record keeping.

What remains to be seen in some form is the implementation of duty segregation in live operation. An improvement would be for this to be evidenced – as per Example 3.

#### A.4.3 Example 3

## A.4.3.1 Applicant response

Please provide the filenames within the stipulated directory structure that are Please provide commentary under each of the following headings to address the accreditation requirement being presented as evidence. Where a file contains content not relevant to the specific control in question please indicate the page and/or section which is Segregation of duties relevant. Segregation of duties is addressed in policy by section 2.4.1 of Segregation of duties the IT Security Policy. The consideration around segregation of duties across the 7-Org/IT Security Policy.pdf Active Directory estate are covered by Section - Roles and 7-Org/PROJECT-0016-Design.docx Resonsibilities of the Active Directory project design 7-Org/RiskAssessment0055.pdf document - PROJECT-0016-Design.docx. 7-Org/JML Process.docx 7-Org/Helpdesk screenshot PRIV.jpg The organisation maintains some break-glass accounts for 7-Org/AD screenshot PRIV.jpg several systems for use in emergency situations. These are powerful accounts that do not adhere to the policy. As such, 7-Org/Helpdesk screenshort REG.jpg 7-Org/AD screenshot REG.jpg risk assessments were performed around there - as per RiskAssessment0055.pdf. The joiners, movers and leavers process has been included (JML Process.docx). Section 3 states that group memberships have to be specificed by the line manager. Hepldesk screenshot PRIV shows a request for a privileged new user. The corresponding AD screentshot PRIV shows the current membersip in Active Directory. Helpdesk screenshot REG shows a request for a regular user within the software development team of the organisation. the corresponding AD screenshot REG shows the current membership in Active Directory.

#### A.4.3.2 Assessment

Evidence of the implementation of segregation of duties has been provided in the form of regular user vs privileged user in both the requesting helpdesk requests and the resultant group membership. Additionally, the joiners, leavers and movers process has been provided.

This provides a comprehensive coverage of this control:

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- Policy
- Process (result of a policy requirement)
- Policy consideration within a project (evidence of policy consideration)
- Risk assessment due to non-compliance with policy (evidence of policy consideration)
- Evidence of different users' permissions (evidence of policy consideration and adherence to the process)

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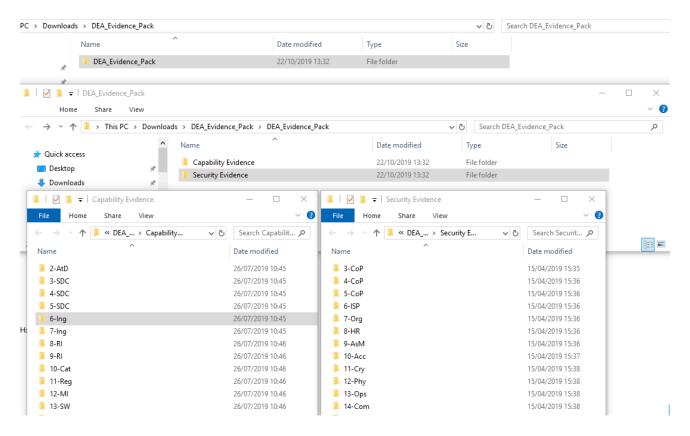
# Annex B. Compilation of evidence packs

A pack of all evidence should be collated, indexed and provided to UKSA as part of the application. This should cover all aspects of the control requirements indicated for security and capability.

Detailed checks will be performed by the UKSA assessors to ensure the evidence exists and it matches the statements made for each control.

A zip archive file – "DEA\_Evidence\_Pack.zip" – will have been provided to you as part of the application process. This archive expands out to be an empty directory structure to be populated with evidence for both the security and capability parts of the accreditation.

The extracted archive file looks as follows:



#### This shows:

- The first level has only a single directory named "DEA\_Evidence\_Pack" (top window in screenshot)
- The second level has two directories: "Capability Evidence" and "Security Evidence". This maps to the two main tabs of the accreditation spreadsheet (middle window in screenshot)
- The third levels have many directories that map to the Excel rows of the Capability and Security tabs respectively (the windows at the bottom of the screenshot)

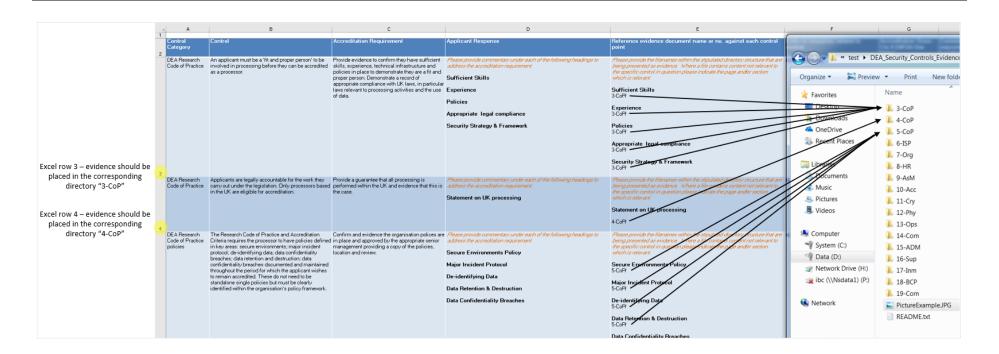
The directories are named starting with a number that corresponds to the row on the spreadsheet tab for which corresponding evidence must be placed. The diagram on the following page depicts this using the Security tab.

The reference evidence columns have only a single line of evidence pre-populated under each category heading. However, as per the completed example given in section 4, it is expected that in most cases you will have multiple pieces of evidence to present under each category heading. You are free to list as many relevant pieces of evidence under each heading as is appropriate.

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When the directory structure is populated and the evidence pack completed, please zip up the entire pack and send back to the UKSA via the MoveIT secure transfer system.

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# **Annex C. Frequently Asked Questions**

# Our organisation holds ISO 27001 certification, do we need to undertake the security part of the assessments?

Yes. Your certification should stand you in good stead for the security aspect of the DEA assessment. However, the assessment is evidence based, so whilst you will very likely have all the expected policies in place and appropriate content within, the assessment will quickly home in on the evidence the organisation has that proves that policy is being adhered to.

#### What is the cost of the assessment?

There is no cost associated with any part of the assessment. The initial assessment, annual reviews and subsequent assessments following expiry attract no direct cost. However, you should expect that a non-trivial amount of time has to be put into the application and review.

#### How long does accreditation last?

Accreditation lasts five years, but there is an annual review.

#### Who can I contact for more information?

Please address queries to the following address <a href="mailto:Research.Accreditation@statistics.gov.uk">Research.Accreditation@statistics.gov.uk</a>

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