



PERLINDUNGAN DATA PRIBADI

Anwar Siregar
18 Agustus 2020



ABOUT ME



- More than 10 year at certification and auditing businesses
- Lead Auditor base on ISO/IEC 27001
- Lead Auditor base on ISO/IEC 20000
- Lead Auditor base on ISO 50001
- Lead Auditor base on ISO 55001
- Lead Assessor Indeks KAMI at BSSN (*use to be at Kominfo)
- Lead Tutor IRCA UK
- Lead Tutor Data Privacy and ISO Standards



PERATURAN DATA PRIBADI

- Peraturan Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika No. 20 Tahun 2016 tentang Perlindungan Data Pribadi dalam Sistem Elektronik.
- UU No. 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan - Pasal 57 ayat (1) UU Kesehatan "Setiap orang berhak atas rahasia kondisi kesehatan pribadinya yang telah dikemukakan kepada penyelenggara pelayanan kesehatan." Namun UU Kesehatan memberikan pengecualian terhadap: a. perintah undang-undang; b. perintah pengadilan; c. izin yang bersangkutan; d. kepentingan masyarakat; atau e. kepentingan orang tersebut
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI No. 4 Tahun 2018 tentang Kewajiban Rumah Sakit dan Kewajiban Pasien (Permenkes 4/2018). Pasal 17 ayat (1) Permenkes 4/2018 bahwa RS berkewajiban untuk menghormati dan melindungi hak Pasien. Salah satu hak pasien yakni: mendapatkan privasi dan kerahasiaan penyakit yang diderita termasuk data medisnya
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI No. 269 / MENKES / PER / III / 2008 tentang Rekam Medis (Permenkes 269/2008)
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI No. 269 / MENKES / PER / III / 2008 tentang Rekam Medis



A screenshot of a news article from CNN Indonesia. The URL in the address bar is 'cnnindonesia.com/teknologi/20200620083944-192-515418/230-ribu-data-pasien-covid-19-di-indonesia-bocor-dan-dijual'. The page header includes the CNN Indonesia logo and navigation links for Home, Nasional, Internasional, Ekonomi, Olahraga, Teknologi, Hiburan, Gaya Hidup, and CNN TV. The main headline is '230 Ribu Data Pasien Covid-19 di Indonesia Bocor dan Dijual'. Below the headline, it says 'AFP, CNN Indonesia | Sabtu, 20/06/2020 10:04 WIB'. There are sharing icons for Facebook and Twitter. A dark blue banner at the bottom of the article features the text 'SELLING indonesia covid-19 database by Database Shopping - 10 hours ago'.

Berita

- Data warga terkait Covid-19 di Indonesia diduga telah dicuri oleh **peretas (hacker)**. Mereka diduga menjual data pasien terinfeksi virus corona tersebut di forum dark web RapidForums
- Data-data warga yang dijual itu terbilang lengkap, antara lain **nama, status kewarganegaraan, tanggal lahir, umur, nomor telepon, alamat rumah, Nomor Identitas Kependudukan (NIK), dan alamat hasil tes corona**.
- Hasil tes Covid-19 juga muncul secara detail dalam basis data tersebut. Data yang dijual berupa **gejala, tanggal mulai sakit, dan tanggal pemeriksaan**

<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/teknologi/20200620083944-192-515418/230-ribu-data-pasien-covid-19-di-indonesia-bocor-dan-dijual>

PERLINDUNGAN DATA PRIBADI



← → C katadata.co.id/yuliawati/digital/5f02f85af052d/data-pasien-covid-19-bocor-dianggap-tanggung-jawab-kemenkes
DIJITAL

Home > Kanal > Digital

SOROT : Krisis Virus Corona

Data Pasien Covid-19 Bocor Dianggap Tanggung Jawab Kemenkes

Pihak rumah sakit telah melaporkan semua data pasien Covid-19 secara berjenjang dan berakhir di Kementerian Kesehatan.

Oleh Fahmi Ahmad Burhan
6 Juli 2020, 17:09

f t in



Berita

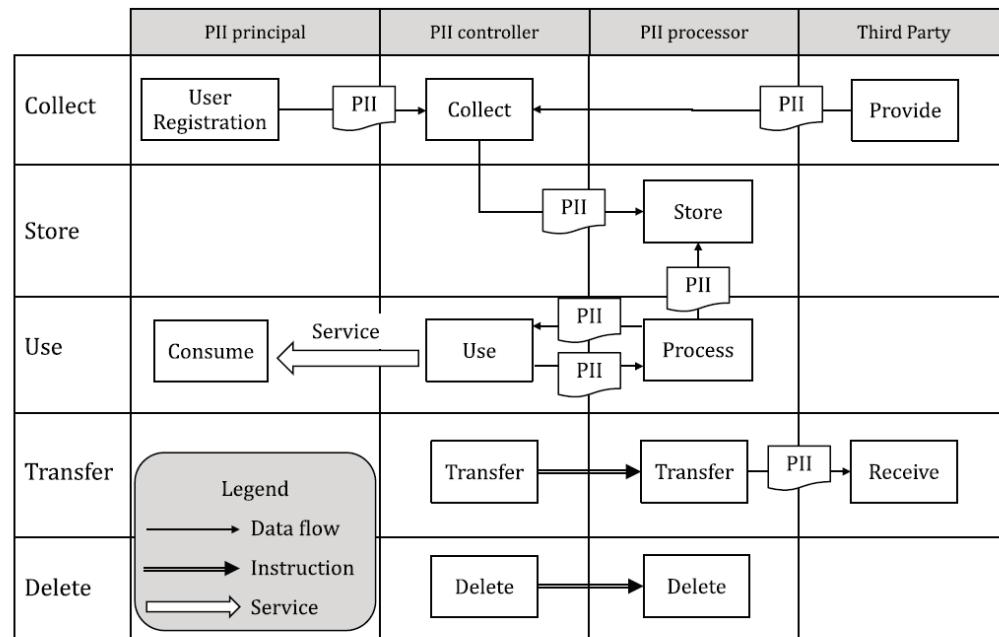
- Perhimpunan Rumah Sakit Seluruh Indonesia (Persi) menjelaskan bahwa 230 ribu data pasien virus corona atau Covid-19 yang dikabarkan bocor menjadi tanggung jawab Kementerian Kesehatan (Kemenkes). Sebab, pihak rumah sakit telah melaporkan semua data pasien secara berjenjang dan berakhir di Kementerian Kesehatan
- Data pasien tersebut disimpan dalam bentuk digital dan manual. "Di beberapa rumah sakit, klinik, Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Puskesmas) belum cukup baik, ada yang semuanya dapat disimpan digital, ada juga manual, dan masih ada kemungkinan bocor,"

<https://katadata.co.id/yuliawati/digital/5f02f85af052d/data-pasien-covid-19-bocor-dianggap-tanggung-jawab-kemenkes>

DATA PRIVACY LIFE CYCLE

D.1 Workflow diagram of the PII processing

Figure D.1 shows an example workflow of the PII processing (according to [6.4.1](#)).



NOTE The instruction and service in [Figure D.1](#) are used in a way to express a certain quality of data flow.

- PII
- PII Principal relates
- PII Controller
- PII Processor

Personal Identifiable Information

Natural person / Individual to whom the PPI

Privacy stakeholders that determine the purpose and means for processing the PII

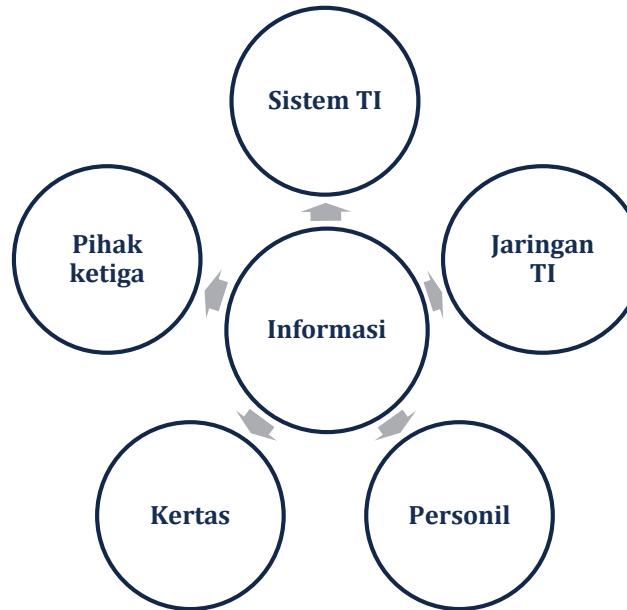
Privacy stakeholders that process PII on behalf and accordance to the PII Controller

INFORMASI / DATA PRIBADI



Jenis :

- Kertas
- Hard disk
- Flash Disk
- Video
- Percakapan
- Gambar (*Design)



PENGAMANAN INFORMASI adalah penjagaan terhadap kerahasiaan , integritas dan ketersedian informasi

LIFE CYCLE DATA DI SEKTOR KESEHATAN – GO DIGITAL



Pengumpulan Data (Collect)	Penyimpanan Data (Store)	Penggunaan Data (Use)	Perpindahan Data (Transfer)	Penghapusan Data (Delete)
Kertas	Ruang Arsip	Kertas	Kertas	Shredder Buang Tempat Sampah Bakar
Aplikasi Website E-mail	Laptop USB Server Cloud	Laptop USB Aplikasi Website	Aplikasi Website E-mail USB	Format Delete Destroy HD/Server

DATA PRIVACY RISK / PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – ISO 29134



Assets	Action	Privacy risk	Examples of threats
Paper documents	Spionase	Illegitimate accesses to the PII	Reading; photocopying; photographing, etc.
Paper documents	Hilang	Disappearances of PII	Theft of documents; loss of files during a move; disposal, etc.
Hardware	Abnormal use	Disappearances of PII	Storage of personal files; personal use, etc.
Hardware	Spionase	Illegitimate accesses to the PII	Watching a person's screen without them knowing while on the train; taking a photo of a screen; geolocation of hardware; remote detection of electromagnetic signals, etc.
Software	Abnormal use	Unwanted changes in the PII	Unwanted modifications to data in databases; erasure of files required for software to run properly; operator errors that modify data, etc
Software	Abnormal use	Disappearances of PII	Erasure of data; use of counterfeit or copied software; operator errors that delete data, etc.
Individuals	Abnormal use	Illegitimate accesses to the PII	Influence (phishing, social engineering, bribery, etc.); pressure (blackmail, psychological harassment, etc.), etc.
Computer	Overload	Disappearances of PII	Misuse of bandwidth; unauthorized downloading; loss of Internet connection, etc.



DATA PRIVACY RIGHTS

- 1 TO BE INFORMED
- 2 TO ACCESS
- 3 TO OBJECT
- 4 TO ERASURE OR BLOCKING
- 5 TO DAMAGES
- 6 TO FILE A COMPLAINT
- 7 TO RECTIFY
- 8 TO DATA PORTABILITY

ISO/IEC 27001:2013 (ISO/IEC 27002) CONTROLS



No	Security Clause Headings	Security Category	Control
A.5	Kebijakan Keamanan Informasi	1	2
A.6	Organisasi Keamanan Informasi	2	7
A.7	Keamanan Sumber Daya Manusia	3	6
A.8	Manajemen Aset	3	10
A.9	Pengendalian Akses	4	14
A.10	Kriptografi	1	2
A.11	Keamanan Fisik dan Lingkungan	2	15
A.12	Keamanan Operasional	7	14
A.13	Keamanan Komunikasi	2	7
A.14	Akuisisi, pengembangan & pemeliharaan sistem	3	13
A.15	Hubungan dengan <i>supplier</i>	2	5
A.16	Manajemen Insiden Keamanan Informasi	1	7
A.17	Aspek Keamanan Informasi dalam BCM	2	4
A.18	Kepatuhan	2	8

**114
Controls**

HOW TO MANAGE DATA PRIVACY



Registered Asset



Licensed Software

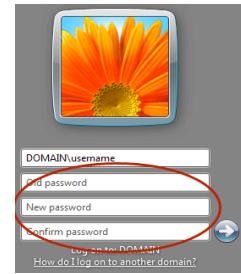
Auto Lock if not used

Password

Anti Virus

Encrypted Confidential Data

USB Port Closed/Scan



Configure Privacy and Security

Site Setting

Permission Access

Do Not Remember Password



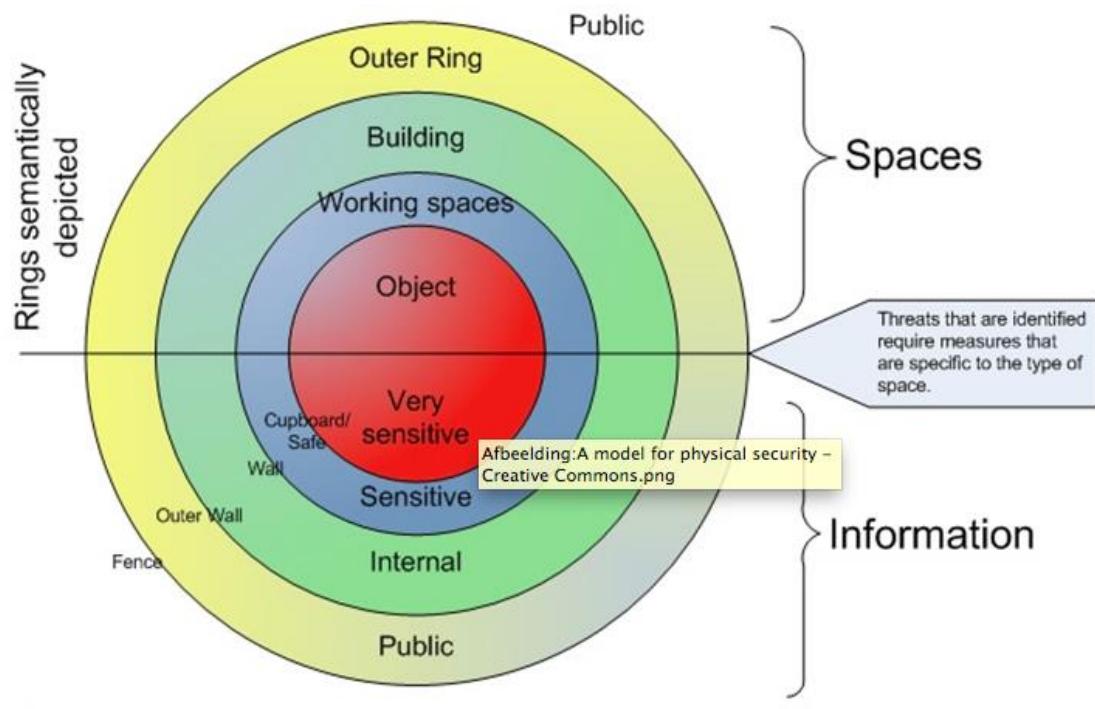
Whitelist website

Log Activity

PASSWORD, CLEAN DESK , SECURE AREA



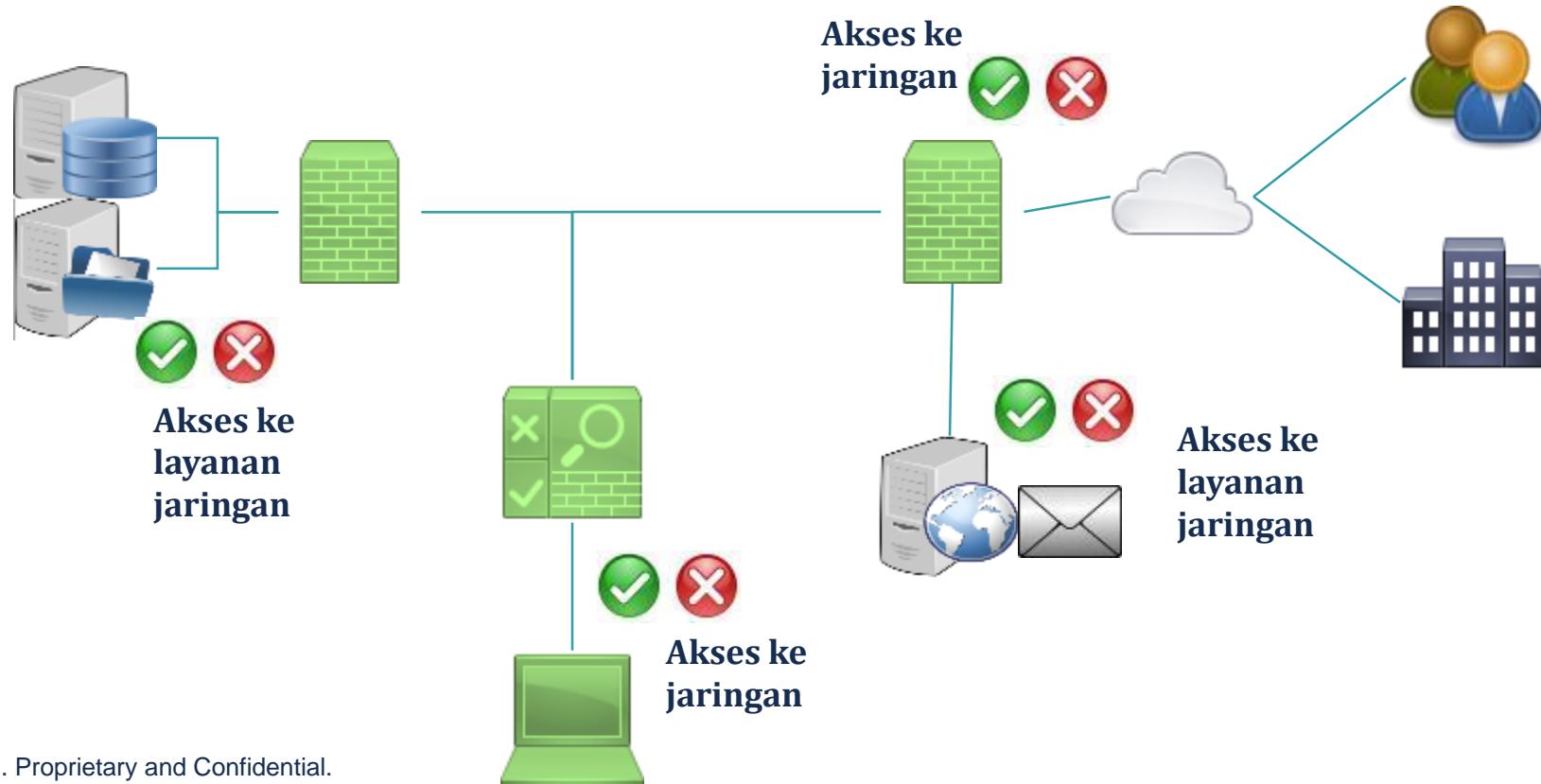
- Select a good one
- At least 7 characters
- Mixture of upper and lowercase characters
- Mixture of alpha and numeric characters
- Don't use dictionary words
- Keep passwords safe
- Change them often
- Don't share or reuse passwords
- Two-factor authentication



ACCESS RIGHT



- Only allow access that is absolutely required
- Don't grant accounts based on the fact that access "may" be required
- Use least privilege access policies that state access will only be granted if required, not by default
- Are accounts removed and passwords changed when someone changes jobs or is terminated?
- Perform audits



DATA PRIVACY STANDARD



Mandatory di
Indonesia



Mandatory di
Negara Lain

- ISO/IEC 27018
- ISO/IEC 27701
- ISO/IEC 29151



BAGAIMANA PERLINDUNGAN DATA PRIBADI YANG BAIK

1. Menerapkan dan tersertifikasi standard ISO/IEC 27001:2013 sebagai minimum standard sesuai regulasi
2. Melakukan Privacy Impact Assessment ISO/IEC 29134:2017
3. Menerapkan control ISO/IEC 27002:2013
4. Menjadikan pengelolaan data Pribadi yang aman merupakan ***budaya*** organisasi

INGAT !!!!

KEAMANAN DATA PRIBADI BUKAN BUAT MEREKA

MELAINKAN

UNTUK KITA !!!

CBQA GLOBAL

We inspire in trust



info@cbqaglobal.com



www.cbqaglobal.com