

NCSP CYBER STANDARD DOCUMENT

Information Management

ABSTRACT:

This standard defines the requirements to implement Information Management as mandated in the National Community Security Policy. It encompasses the management of policing information within the OFFICIAL tier of the Government Security Classification model.

Appendix A – Terms & Abbreviations

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Community Security Policy Commitment

National Policing and its community members recognise that threats to policing information assets present significant risk to policing operations. National Policing and its community members are committed to managing information security and risk and maintaining an appropriate response to current and emerging threats, as an enabling mechanism for policing to achieve its operational objectives whilst preserving life, property, and civil liberties.

This standard in conjunction with the National Policing Community Security Policy Framework and associated documents sets out National Policing requirements for handling policing information at the OFFICIAL classification tier as stated in the Government Security Classification Framework.

Introduction

This Information Management standard specifies requirements for secure management of policing information throughout the entire information lifecycle. It aims to provide members of the community of trust with clear direction to protect confidentiality, integrity and availability of policing information, and to maintain compliance with legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements.

Policing processes and stores a vast amount of sensitive information; thus it is critical to have robust Information Management practices in place to prevent risks of data breaches, data loss, loss of public confidence, reputational damage, financial penalties, operational impacts etc.

Owner

National Chief Information Security Officer (NCISO).

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Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to:

Help organisations demonstrate compliance with the following National Community Security Policy (NCSP) policy statements:

Information Management

- To establish Information Management practices and responsibilities to protect policing information against corruption, loss, and unauthorised disclosure.
- To securely manage policing information throughout all stages of the information lifecycle – create, process, transmit, store and dispose.
- To align policing to the Government Security Classification Policy (GSCP) and protect policing information accordingly to its classification tier.

Audience

This standard is aimed at:

- Any member of the policing Community of Trust who has access to policing information or national policing systems.
- Member Senior Information Risk Owners (SIROs), Information Asset Owners (IAOs), Information Security Officers (ISOs), Data Protection Officers (DPOs), information security practitioners
- Information & Cyber risk practitioners and managers.
- Suppliers acting as service providers or developing products or services for members of the policing community of trust who may have access to policing information assets.
- Auditors providing assurance services to PDS or policing.

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Scope

1. This standard applies to all policing information classified at the OFFICIAL tier. The requirements described in this standard are the minimum baseline for all levels of classification under the GSCP.
2. OFFICIAL information marked SENSITIVE is information that is not intended for public release and that is of at least some interest to threat actors (internal or external), including activists or the media. OFFICIAL information that uses the SENSITIVE caveat is likely to be of interest to threat actors due to its sensitivity or topical significance. A compromise could cause moderate, short-term damage. Such information should be identified using the SENSITIVE marking and additional handling controls applied.
3. The requirement for SECRET assets is described separately to this standard as the controls are in addition to those needed for OFFICIAL. For SECRET and TOP SECRET systems and information, guidance should be sought from the assurer or IAO.
4. This standard will be supported by the policing security classifications guideline.
5. Policing information can include but is not limited to digital or physical media, or unrepresented information such as ideas, speech, knowledge and thoughts that are intangible.
6. This standard applies to any member of the policing Community of Trust and applicable third parties to the policing community.

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Requirements

This section details the minimum requirements to implement effective Information Management to securely protect policing information.

| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|----------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Information Security Governance | | |
| 1.1 | <p>Identify and document all legal, regulatory and contractual requirements relevant to information security and the organisation's approach to meet these requirements.</p> <p>Examples of relevant requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK DPA 2018 • GDPR • NPCC PDS standards • HMG Security Policy Framework • Contracts with suppliers | ISF IM 2.1 ISF IM 2.2 ISF IM 1.3 ISO 27002:2013 18.1.1 ISO 27002:2022 5.31 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-3 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-03 Security Governance Standard | Review of information security policies, procedures, and contracts to determine whether relevant requirements are addressed and managed |
| 1.2 | <p>Define Information Security and Cyber Resilience roles and responsibilities for the entire workforce including third party stakeholders to securely protect organisation's information assets.</p> <p>Examples of roles and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRO – accountable for protecting Police force's data and owner of information security risks • IAO – responsible for management of information assets • ISO – responsible for information assurance of Police force's information • DPO – responsible for ensuring compliance with data protection laws | ISO 27002:2013 6.1.1 ISO 27002:2013 7.2.1 ISO 27002:2022 5.2 ISO 27002:2022 5.4 ISO 27002:2022 5.9 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-2 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-6 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-1 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-2 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-4 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-5 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-02 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.RR-02 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.SC-02 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AT-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AT-02 Security Governance Standard | Review organisation chart, roles and responsibilities documents, user attributes, contracts with suppliers Interview staff, practitioners, third party stakeholders and senior managers |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|----------|--|---|---|
| 1.3 | <p>Establish and maintain segregation of duties and principle of least privilege to reduce the risk of fraud, error and bypassing of information security controls that arises from conflicting duties and areas of responsibility.</p> <p>Lack of segregation of duties can present opportunities for unauthorised modification or misuse of the organisation's information assets and other assets.</p> <p>The following are examples of activities that require segregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiating, approving, and executing a change • Requesting, approving, and implementing access rights • Designing, implementing, and reviewing code. • Using and administering applications • Using applications and administering databases • Designing, auditing, and assuring information security controls | ISO 27002:2013 6.1.2 ISO 27002:2013 9.1.2 ISO 27002:2013 9.2.3 ISO 27002:2013 9.4.1 ISO 27002:2013 9.4.4 ISO 27002:2013 9.4.5 ISO 27002:2022 5.3 ISO 27002:2022 5.15 ISO 27002:2022 8.2 ISO 27002:2022 8.3 ISO 27002:2022 8.18 ISO 27002:2022 8.4 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AC-4 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-05 | <p>Review and audit roles and responsibilities, user access privileges, user attributes</p> <p>Interview staff, practitioners, third party stakeholders and senior managers</p> |
| 2 | Collecting and Handling information | | |
| 2.1 | <p>Collection of information in policing should have regard for these key principles from the College of Policing Information Management Authorised Professional Practice (APP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A record must have been created for a policing purpose or corporate information including other organisational information, such as human resources (HR) or finance records, minutes of meetings, policies and procedures • All records must comply with the data quality principles. Such as People, Objectives, Locations and Events (POLE) standards and Data Protection requirements • A record of police information is the start of an audit trail and must identify who completed the | College of Policing Information Management Authorised Professional Practice (APP) DPA 18 | <p>Review information management policy and collection processes</p> <p>Records to evidence requirements being made</p> <p>Interview staff, senior managers</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
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| | <p>record, when it was completed and for what purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before recording information, checks should be made in other business areas to see whether the information is already held, thereby avoiding unnecessary duplication If information is recorded on an individual who is the subject of an existing record, the record should reflect this If it becomes apparent that the information being recorded is connected to other information, it must be appropriately linked Police information must be recorded as soon as is practicable, in accordance with the standards relating to the business area in which the information is held Apply the appropriate government security classification Unmarked information must be treated as OFFICIAL. Liaise with authors if in doubt as to the classification or handling instructions Where appropriate, the source of the information should be recorded to ensure accuracy and to assist in requesting further information | | |
| 2.2 | <p>Establish an information classification policy based on the Government Security Classification Policy (GSCP) which applies to all forms of information including digital, physical, and unrepresented. See NCSP Police Security Classification Guideline.</p> <p>Classification provides people who deal with information with a concise indication of how to handle and protect it.</p> <p>GSCP classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OFFICIAL/OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE | CIS 3.8 ISF IM1.2 ISO 27002:2013 8.2.1 ISO 27002:2022 5.12 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-5 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-1 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.PO-01 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.PO-02 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-05 Government Security Classification Policy | Review information classification policy and audit of documents to determine effective classification activities |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|------|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SECRET TOP SECRET <p>GSCP classification is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitivity of the information and its importance to National security or if the public interest would be severely damaged if the information were to be disclosed The harm that could be caused by the mismanagement of information The need to restrict access to those with a legitimate requirement for information based on their role and responsibilities | | |
| 2.3 | <p>Establish an information labelling procedure in accordance with classification policy to indicate the level of sensitivity of information and the required level of protection.</p> <p>Examples of labelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical labels Headers Metadata Watermarks | ISO 27002:2022 5.13 ISO 27002:2013 8.2.2 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-5 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-1 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-5 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.PO-01 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.PO-02 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-05 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-02 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-10 | Review labelling policy and processes, and audit of documents to determine effective labelling activities |
| 2.4 | <p>Establish and maintain an inventory of information assets (Information Asset Register - IAR) to identify and manage organisation's information assets and risks to them throughout its lifecycle.</p> <p>An information asset should be recorded in the IAR if it would cause severe organisational consequences if it was unavailable or corrupted.</p> <p>A role shall be assigned to be responsible as Information Asset Owner (IAO) who will be responsible for the proper management of</p> | CIS 3.2 ISO 27002:2013 8.1.1 ISO 27002:2013 8.1.2 ISO 27002:2022 5.9 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-1 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-2 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-01 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-02 | Review and audit information asset inventories Interview IAOs and practitioners |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|------|--|--|---|
| | <p>information assets for their area of operations / business.</p> <p>The IAR supports identifying and protecting information assets, risk management, compliance, incident response, upgrade, and disposal.</p> <p>The IAR supports the identification and management of cryptography in use to protect information assets.</p> <p>The IAR shall be maintained and updated to ensure that it is current and accurate for it to be effective.</p> <p>Employ following attributes but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner • Location • Access control requirements • Impact of loss of availability, confidentiality, and integrity • Regulatory requirements • Sensitivity • Security Classification • Whether Personally Identifiable Information (PII) • Risk appetite • Asset end of life / disposal / decommissioning • Cryptography in use | | |
| 2.5 | <p>Establish and maintain an inventory of data flows aligned to the Information Asset Register within organisation's systems and networks.</p> <p>Data flow diagrams can support security in several ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify when information is at rest and in transit • Identify when information is shared externally | <p>CIS 3.8</p> <p>ISO 27002:2013 13.2.1</p> <p>ISO 27002:2022 5.14</p> <p>NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-3</p> <p>NIST CSF 1.1 DE.AE-1</p> <p>NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-03</p> <p>NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-07</p> | <p>Examine and maintain data flow diagrams</p> <p>Information Asset Register</p> <p>Risk register</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|------|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify which users and systems have access to which data Identify cryptography in use to protect data flows Ensure that the Information Asset Register reflects assets and data flows Identify critical information processes including 'upstream' and 'downstream' dependencies Enable the notification of affected users, systems, and vendors in the event of a security breach or incident Establish baseline and thresholds to detect anomalies or malicious actions Identify risks associated with critical data flows | | |
| 2.6 | <p>Identify and meet the requirements regarding the preservation of privacy and protection of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data according to applicable laws and regulations and contractual requirements.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply appropriate technical and organisational measures such as encryption, access control, data masking etc. Notify data breach to regulators, authorities, and data subjects appropriately and in a timely manner Secure handling of PII | ISO 27002:2022 5.34 ISO 27002:2013 18.1.4 NIST CSF 1.1 DE.DP-2 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-3 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-03 Data Protection Act 2018 | <p>Review information asset inventory, contracts with third parties, data protection practices, DPIA process</p> <p>IT health check reports & remedial action plans.</p> |
| 2.7 | <p>Implement appropriate procedures and controls to protect intellectual property rights to ensure compliance with legal, statutory, regulatory, and contractual rights.</p> <p>Intellectual property rights include software or document copyright, design rights, trademarks, patents, and source code licenses.</p> | ISO 27002:2022 5.32 ISO 27002:2022 5.9 ISO 27002:2022 5.10 ISO 27002:2013 8.1.1 ISO 27002:2013 8.1.2 ISO 27002:2013 8.1.3 ISO 27002:2013 18.1.2 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-1 | <p>Review Intellectual property rights practices and asset registers</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|------|---|--|--|
| | Examples of relevant best practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define compliant use of software and information products Acquiring software only through known and reputable sources to ensure that copyright is not infringed upon Maintaining appropriate asset registers and identifying all assets with requirements to protected intellectual property rights | NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-2 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-3 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-03 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-01 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-02 | |
| 2.8 | Establish policies and rules for acceptable use and handling of information to ensure information is appropriately protected, used, and handled. Examples of rules for acceptable use of information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected and unacceptable behaviours of individuals from an information security perspective Permitted and prohibited use of information Access restrictions supporting protection requirements for each level of classification | ISO 27002:2022 5.10 ISO 27002:2013 8.1.3 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-1 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-2 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-3 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.PO-01 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.PO-02 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-02 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-03 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.RR-02 | Review of Acceptable Use Policies of information Interview staff, practitioners, third party stakeholders and senior managers |
| 2.9 | Employ information handling to ensure protection of information throughout all stages of the information lifecycle – create, process, transmit, store and dispose. This includes maintaining a register of the controls and measures considered when handling and securing information (e.g., maintaining a register of the cryptography in use) Minimum measures to consider when handling and securing information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel security e.g. vetting clearance level applicable | ISO 27002:2013 8.2.3 ISO 27002:2022 5.10 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-2 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-3 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-02 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-03 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.RR-02 | Records of reviews secure data handling processes, supplier contracts Register of controls for handling and security information – information asset register. Audit of personnel security, vetting levels |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical security e.g. security furniture Technical security e.g. encryption <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handling Policing Data Guideline – Government Security Classifications Policy (GSCP) | | |
| 2.10 | <p>All Individuals including external parties handling policing information should be appropriately vetted in accordance with their lawful need for access.</p> <p>It may not be possible to vet third parties and suppliers operating outside of the UK and so technical controls must be in place to protect data at rest and in transit, including where third parties and suppliers may have privileged access to systems or information. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Force managed cryptography <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People management standard College of Policing APP for Vetting | ISO 27002:2022 6.1 ISO 27002:2013 7.1.1 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.IP-11 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.RR-04 NIST CSF 2.0 DE.CM-06 | <p>Review vetting policy, supplier contracts</p> <p>Audit of personnel security, vetting levels, and register</p> <p>Records of vetting decisions (held by Force Vetting Managers)</p> <p>Inventory of cryptography used and responsibilities.</p> |
| 2.11 | <p>Ensure access to information is authorised based on lawful need to know and principle of least privilege, and access is continually managed.</p> <p>Implement and maintain secure access controls to prevent unauthorised access to information and information systems.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role Based Access control (RBAC) Joiners, Movers, Leavers (JML) Policy Access Control list (ACL) Privilege Access Management (PAM) | ISF IM1.6 ISO 27002:2022 5.15 ISO 27002:2022 5.16 ISO 27002:2022 5.18 ISO 27002:2022 8.2 ISO 27002:2013 9.1.1 ISO 27002:2013 9.1.2 ISO 27002:2013 9.2.1 ISO 27002:2013 9.2.2 ISO 27002:2013 9.2.3 ISO 27002:2013 9.2.5 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AC-4 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.PT-3 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-05 | <p>Review access management policy and procedures</p> <p>Audit IAM tools, PAM tools, user permissions, password policies</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|----------|---|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-Factor authentication (MFA) | NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-01 | |
| 2.12 | <p>All users including privileged users handling and administering policing data are informed, trained, and understand their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Some benefits of training and awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent accidental data breaches Protection against cyber threats e.g. phishing emails, ransomware Build a security culture Effective incident response <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People management standard Identity & Access management standard System Access standard Privileged Access management standard | ISO 27002:2022 6.3 ISO 27002:2013 7.2.2 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-1 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-2 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-4 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-5 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AT-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AT-02 | <p>Reviews training and awareness policy, incident response policy, data handling procedures, AUP</p> <p>Audit training and awareness activities, campaigns</p> <p>Interview staff, practitioners, third party stakeholders and senior managers</p> |
| 3 | Information storage | | |
| 3.1 | <p>Ensure information in all forms is securely stored at rest to protect against unauthorised disclosure, tampering and loss.</p> <p>Implement physical and logical access controls so that only authorised users can access and modify information.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriately encrypt data at rest e.g., disc encryption, file encryption, server/client-side encryption Locking sensitive documents in suitable security cabinets Restrict and review access privileges to sensitive information Information systems are appropriately assured | CIS 3.11 ISO 27002:2013 6.2.1 ISO 27002:2013 11.2.9 ISO 27002:2013 9.2.3 ISO 27002:2013 8.3.3 ISO 27002:2022 7.7 ISO 27002:2022 7.9 ISO 27002:2022 7.10 ISO 27002:2022 8.1 ISO 27002:2022 8.2 ISO 27002:2022 8.24 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-1 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.PT-2 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.PT-3 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-10 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-11 | <p>Review data at rest policy</p> <p>Examine physical access controls, secure cabinets</p> <p>Audit physical security controls, PASF / TPAP</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|----------|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of assured end point devices Secure areas Secure furniture <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Security management standard | NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-01 | |
| 3.2 | <p>Information should be backed up regularly to ensure data can be recovered in case of any disaster, cyber-attack, or system crash.</p> <p>Backups should support Business Continuity Plans (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP).</p> <p>Backups should be tested after implementation and on a defined basis to ensure information is recoverable.</p> <p>Ensure that data backup responsibilities are understood when using Cloud Services.</p> <p>Examples of back-up best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-site storage Encrypt back-ups Regular and frequent back-ups Automated back-ups Test back-ups Multiple back-ups – “3-2-1 rule” <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Continuity management standard | ISO 27002:2022 8.13 ISO 27002:2022 8.24 ISO 27002:2013 12.3.1 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-4 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.IP-4 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-11 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.IR-04 NIST CSF 2.0 RC.RP-03 | <p>Business continuity plans include critical information assets and systems</p> <p>Review information back-up policy</p> <p>Audit back-ups and back-up test activities/reports</p> |
| 4 | Using and processing information | | |
| 4.1 | Systems and services that process policing data should undergo appropriate information assurance and governance processes to ensure adequate protection of Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability and Privacy of Information. | ISO 27002:2013 6.1.5 ISO 27002:2013 14.1.1 ISO 27002:2013 14.2.1 ISO 27002:2013 14.2.5 ISO 27002:2022 5.8 | Review local supporting standards and supporting procedures. |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|------|---|--|--|
| | <p>Ensure that services provided by third parties meet National policing cyber standards.</p> <p>Ensure adequate controls are in place before sharing policing information or data with Artificial Intelligence & large language models (LLM) services.</p> <p>Examples of relevant processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security by design (SbD) • Security governance • Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) • Business impact Assessment • Threat profiling • Supplier assurance • PASF / TPAP • Risk assessment • IT health checks / penetration testing <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial Intelligence & LLM standard | ISO 27002:2022 8.25 ISO 27002:2022 8.27 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.IP-2 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-08 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-06 | <p>Audit information assurance processes and system assurance documents</p> <p>Examine system ITHC reports, Remediation Action plans, Risk assessments,</p> |
| 4.2 | <p>Third parties managing and processing policing information should undergo Third-Party Assurance Process (TPAP) and meet the organisation's security requirements.</p> <p>Ensure robust contracts are in place with third party stakeholders to protect policing information appropriately.</p> <p>Examples of relevant practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Digital Service (PDS) TPAP • Supplier Assurance • Security Aspects Letter (SAL) / Security Standards Agreement | ISO 27002:2013 6.1.1 ISO 27002:2013 7.2.2 ISO 27002:2013 15.1.1 ISO 27002:2013 15.1.2 ISO 27002:2013 15.2.1 ISO 27002:2013 15.2.2 ISO 27002:2022 5.2 ISO 27002:2022 5.19 ISO 27002:2022 5.20 ISO 27002:2022 5.21 ISO 27002:2022 5.22 ISO 27002:2022 5.23 ISO 27002:2022 6.3 ISO 27002:2022 8.30 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.AM-6 | <p>Review organisation's internal TPAP process, supplier contracts, SAL, PASF / TPAP report, Service Level Agreements set with suppliers</p> <p>Audit third party providers' controls and processes determining organisational</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|------|--|--|---|
| | See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third Party Assurance for Policing standard NCSP Cyber Procurement standard | NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AT-3 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.RR-02 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.SC-02 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AT-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AT-02 | requirements are met continually |
| 4.3 | Employ protections against data leakage and loss with Data Loss Prevention (DLP) /Data Leakage Prevention. DLP monitor endpoint devices, systems, and networks to ensure sensitive data to prevent sensitive information from being disclosed to unauthorised individuals or systems. | CIS 3.13 ISO 27002:2022 8.12 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-5 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-02 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-10 | Review DLP process Audit DLP tools Testing of DLP controls |
| 4.4 | Employ data masking techniques where applicable to limit the exposure of sensitive data including PII to comply with legal, statutory, regulatory, and contractual requirements. Examples of data masking techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obfuscation (to be utilised in conjunction with other appropriate security controls, not as a sole control) Anonymisation Pseudo-anonymisation Dynamic data masking | ISO 27002:2022 8.11 ISO 27002:2013 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-5 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-02 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-10 | Review data masking policies and processes Interview practitioners, senior managers, DPO |
| 4.5 | Employ clear desk and clear screen policy to reduce the risk of unauthorised access, loss of and damage to information on desks, screens and in other accessible locations during and outside normal working hours. Examples of relevant best practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locking away sensitive or critical business information Protecting user endpoint devices by key locks | ISO 27002:2013 11.2.9 ISO 27002:2013 11.1.4 ISO 27002:2013 11.2.1 ISO 27002:2022 7.7 ISO 27002:2022 7.5 ISO 27002:2022 7.8 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.IP-5 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.IR-02 | Review clean desk and clear screen policy Audit physical sites and facilities |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|----------|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing sensitive or critical information on whiteboards and other types of displays when no longer required Turning off pop-ups on screens during presentations or screen sharing | | |
| 4.6 | <p>Ensure that controls are in place for remote / home working that cover over the baseline requirements.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling access to organisation systems e.g., use of a Virtual Private Network (VPN) Patching Disabling removable media Antivirus and antimalware Only allowing products supplied by the organisation to be used Device encryption (e.g., BitLocker) Awareness of nearby smart technology devices. Process for disposal of information held by remote / home workers. | NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-08 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-03 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-05 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-02 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.IR-01 NIST CSF 2.0 DE.CM-06 | <p>Review remote / home working policy</p> <p>Interview staff, practitioners, third party stakeholders and senior managers</p> <p>Examine network ITHC reports, Remediation Action plans, Risk assessments</p> |
| 5 | Information sharing | | |
| 5.1 | <p>Establish information transfer policy, information sharing agreements and security agreements with all individuals or third parties who access critical or sensitive information and systems.</p> <p>Information should only be shared with authorised parties based on lawful need to know principle and appropriate business case.</p> <p>Ensure that only the minimum necessary information shall be shared.</p> <p>Ensure security obligations are clearly communicated to all employees or external</p> | ISO 27002:2022 5.14 ISO 27002:2022 5.20 ISO 27002:2022 6.6 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.2 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.1 ISO 27002:2013 15.1.2 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.4 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AC-3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.PT-4 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-03 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-05 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-06 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.IR-01 | <p>Review information transfer policy and process, non-disclosure agreement, third party contracts, SAL, employment terms and conditions</p> <p>Interview staff, practitioners, and senior managers</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|------|---|---|---|
| | <p>individuals and formally accepted, providing legal and contractual protection.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms and conditions of employment • Non-disclosure agreements (NDA) • Robust contractual obligations • Information sharing agreements | | |
| 5.2 | <p>Ensure information is appropriately protected in transit from unauthorised disclosure.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriately encrypt data in transit e.g. TLS 1.2/1.3 • Use secure remote access e.g. VPN • Use secure removable media e.g. FIPS 140-2 compliant • Use secure protocols to transfer data e.g. SFTP • Secure email channels e.g. mutual TLS <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cryptography standard • Information Sharing guideline | CIS 3.10 ISF IM1.4 ISO 27002:2022 5.14 ISO 27002:2022 8.24 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.1 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.2 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AC-3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-2 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-5 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.PT-4 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-03 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-05 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-06 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-02 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-10 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.IR-01 | <p>Review data in transit policy, secure remote access policy, cryptography policy</p> <p>Testing and ITHC of cryptography controls</p> |
| 5.3 | <p>Physical storage media transfer including paper should be secure to protect the data from unauthorised access, tampering and loss.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Force assessed & approved courier services • Secure storage media • Use tamper evident bags, containers | ISO 27002:2022 5.14 ISO 27002:2022 5.10 ISO 27002:2022 7.10 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.1 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.2 ISO 27002:2013 8.2.3 ISO 27002:2013 8.3.1 ISO 27002:2013 8.3.3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.AC-2 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.PT-2 | <p>Review storage media transfer policy</p> <p>Interview staff, practitioners, and senior managers</p> <p>Audit storage media transfer process, devices, logs</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|----------|---|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure correct addressing and transportation of the message <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Asset management standard See Police Information Classification Guideline | NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-08 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-06 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.DS-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-01 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-03 | |
| 5.4 | <p>Ensure verbal transfer of information is protected to prevent unauthorised disclosure. Consider also e-conferencing.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to know and least privilege principles Conduct conversations in settings appropriate to their sensitivity Ensure appropriate room controls are implemented e.g., soundproofing, closed doors Only leave non-sensitive messages on voicemail systems Participants are screened/vetted to the appropriate level to listen to the conversation <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCSP e-conferencing guideline | ISO 27002:2022 5.14 ISO 27002:2013 13.2.1 ISO 27002:2013 8.3.3 | <p>Review local information handling policies, employment terms and conditions</p> <p>Interview staff and senior managers</p> |
| 6 | Information Archive and Retention | | |
| 6.1 | <p>Information and records should be securely retained in accordance with organisational, legal, statutory, contractual, and regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Identify period of retention requirements and securely protect the data and records from data manipulation, unauthorised disclosure, loss, and corruption.</p> | CIS 3.4 ISO 27002:2022 5.31 ISO 27002:2022 5.33 ISO 27002:2013 18.1.1 ISO 27002:2013 18.1.3 NIST CSF 1.1 ID.GV-3 NIST CSF 2.0 GV.OC-03 | <p>Review information retention policy</p> <p>Audit retained data and records</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|----------|---|---|---|
| 7 | Secure information deletion | | |
| 7.1 | <p>Securely sanitise information stored in information systems, devices, or storage media for re-use to prevent data breaches and unauthorised disclosure. Media sanitisation ensures residual data is unrecoverable and unreadable.</p> <p>Media can be any device that stores data e.g., external hard drives, USB drives, memory cards, mobile devices, laptops, office equipment such as printers, photocopiers, cameras.</p> <p>Examples of sanitising techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data overwriting • Magnetic degaussing • Crypto shredding <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCSP Decommissioning standard | ISO 27002:2022 7.10 ISO 27002:2022 7.14 ISO 27002:2022 8.10 ISO 27002:2013 11.2.7 ISO 27002:2013 8.3.2 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.IP-6 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-08 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-03 | <p>Review information sanitisation policy and practices</p> <p>Audit sanitisation practices and records</p> |
| 7.2 | <p>Information stored in information systems, endpoints, storage media and cloud systems should be securely deleted and disposed when no longer needed to prevent unauthorised access, data breaches and non-compliances with legal and regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Verify deletion method provided by cloud service providers and suppliers is acceptable and meets organisation's secure deletion requirements.</p> <p>Where third party secure disposal services are employed, ensure they are approved, certified and otherwise appropriate.</p> <p>Examples of deletion techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical destruction • Magnetic degaussing • Crypto shredding | CIS 3.5 ISO 27002:2022 8.10 ISO 27002:2022 7.10 ISO 27002:2022 7.14 ISO 27002:2013 11.2.7 ISO 27002:2013 8.3.2 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.IP-6 NIST CSF 2.0 ID.AM-08 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-03 | <p>Review secure data deletion policy and practices</p> <p>Audit secure data deletion practices and records</p> |

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| Ref. | Minimum requirement | Control reference | Compliance Metric |
|----------|---|--|---|
| 7.3 | <p>Physical media destruction</p> <p>Physical media such as paper, photographs, day books / notebooks etc should be destroyed by shredding using cross-cut shredding or pulverising. Incineration where available is also suitable.</p> <p>Destruction must be carried out by assured third parties with secure transportation and supervision shall be considered to ensure all material is properly destroyed.</p> | <p>NIST CSF 2.0 PR.AA-06</p> <p>ISO 27002:2022 5.33</p> <p>ISO 27002:2022 8.1</p> | <p>Review information sanitisation policy and practices</p> <p>Audit sanitisation practices and records</p> <p>Certificates of destruction.</p> |
| 8 | Test data | | |
| 8.1 | <p>Only test data shall be used in a testing environment when conducting tests on system and any exceptions needs to gain an authorisation from IAO or system owner.</p> <p>Live data should not be used in non-live/production environments.</p> <p>Several rationales of using test data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve integrity of real data • Comply with legal and compliance requirements • Prevent data breach • Prevent loss of real data <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCSP Proof of Concept guideline | <p>ISO 27002:2022 8.33</p> <p>ISO 27002:2013 14.3.1</p> <p>NIST CSF 1.1 PR.DS-7</p> <p>NIST CSF 2.0 PR.IR-01</p> | <p>Review testing policies and practices</p> |

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| 9 | Logging and monitoring | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 9.1 | <p>Employ logging and monitoring of activities in information systems to detect anomalous activities, compromises, attempted bulk exports of data and prove non-repudiation.</p> <p>Examples of relevant best practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security related events should be recorded in logs, stored centrally, protected against unauthorised change, and analysed on a regular basis. • To help identify threats that may lead to an information security incident, maintain the integrity of important security related information, and support forensic investigations. <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Security Management standard • NCSP Logging & Monitoring standard | ISO 27002:2022 8.15 ISO 27002:2022 8.16 ISO 27002:2013 12.4.1 ISO 27002:2013 12.4.2 ISO 27002:2013 12.4.3 NIST CSF 1.1 PR.PT-1 NIST CSF 1.1 RS.AN-1 NIST CSF 2.0 PR.PS-04 NIST CSF 2.0 RS.MA-02 | <p>Review Logging and monitoring policy and practices</p> <p>Audit logs and examine monitoring use cases</p> |

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Communication approach

This document will be communicated as follows:

- Internal peer review by the members of the National Cyber Policy & Standards Working Group (NCPSWG), which includes PDS and representatives from participating forces.
- Presentation to the National Cyber Policy & Standards Board (NCPSB) for approval.
- Formal publication and external distribution to PDS community, police forces and associated bodies.

Measurables generated by adopting this standard can also form part of regular cyber management reporting.

For external use (outside PDS), this standard should be distributed with information security officers (ISOs) and Information Management teams to help complete an initial gap analysis which can inform any implementation plan. This implementation plan can be shared with force SIROs / Security Management Forum. Consideration should also be given to raising awareness amongst force personnel of the implementation of this standard where it may affect them.

Measurables generated by adopting this standard can also form part of regular cyber management.

Review Cycle

This standard will be reviewed at least annually (from the date of publication) and following any major change to Information Assurance (IA) strategy, membership of the community, or an identified major change to the cyber threat landscape. This ensures IA requirements are reviewed, and that the standard continues to meet the objectives and strategies of the police service.

Document Compliance Requirements

(Adapt according to Force or PDS Policy needs.)

Equality Impact Assessment

(Adapt according to Force or PDS Policy needs.)

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Document Information

Document Location

<https://knowledgehub.group/web/national-standards/policing-standards>

Revision History

| Version | Author | Description | Date |
|---------|-----------|--|----------|
| 0.1 | PDS Cyber | Updated Requirements, Abstract | 05/05/23 |
| 0.2 | PDS Cyber | Updated Purpose and Scope, Terms and Abbreviations | 21/09/23 |
| 1.1 | PDS Cyber | Transfer to new template, reviewed and amended various small sections | 23/09/24 |
| 1.2 | PDS Cyber | Minor updates throughout. Inclusion of NIST CSF 1.1 2.0 Subcategory references | 14/08/25 |

Approvals

| Version | Name | Role | Date |
|---------|---|--|----------|
| 1.0 | National Cyber Policy & Standards Board | National authority for Cyber standards | 30/11/23 |
| 1.1 | National Cyber Policy & Standards Board | National authority for Cyber Standards | 26/11/24 |
| 1.2 | National Cyber Policy & Standards Board | National authority for Cyber Standards | 27/11/25 |

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Document References

| Document Name | Version | Date |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|
| ISF - Standard of Good Practice (for Information Security) | v2024 | 03/2024 |
| ISO 27002:2022 - Information security, Cybersecurity and privacy protection – Information security controls | v2022 | 02/2022 |
| CIS Controls | v8 | 05/2021 |
| NIST Cyber Security Framework | v1.1 | 04/2018 |
| NIST Cyber Security Framework | V2.0 | 02/2024 |
| CSA Cloud Controls Matrix | v4 | 01/2021 |
| 10 Steps to Cyber Security - NCSC.GOV.UK | Web Page | 05/2021 |
| College of Policing Information Management Authorised Professional Practise | See College of Policing Website | 09/2023 |

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Appendix A - Terms and Abbreviations

| Terms | Name |
|--------------|--|
| ACL | Access Control List |
| BIA | Business Impact Assessment |
| CIS | Centre for Internet Security |
| CSF | Cloud Security Forum |
| CSP | Community Security Policy |
| DLP | Data Leakage Prevention |
| DPA | Data Protection Act |
| DPIA | Data Protection Impact Assessment |
| DPO | Data Protection Officer |
| GDPR | General Data Protection Regulation |
| GSCP | Government Security Classification Policy |
| IAO | Information Asset Owner |
| ICO | Information Commissioner's Office |
| ISF | Information Security Forum |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| JML | Joiners Movers Leavers |
| LLM | Large Language Model |
| MV | Management Vetting |
| MFA | Multi Factor Authentication |
| NCPSB | National Cyber Policy and Standards Board |
| NCSC | National Cyber Security Centre |
| NDA | Non-Disclosure Agreement |
| NIST | National Institute of Standards and Technology |
| NMC | National Management Centre |
| NPCC | National Police Chiefs' Council |
| PAM | Privileged Access Management |
| PDS | Police Digital Service |
| PIAB | Police Information Assurance Board |
| PII | Personally Identifiable Information |
| RBAC | Role Based Access Control |
| RV | Recruitment Vetting |
| SAL | Security Aspects Letter |
| SbD | Secure by Design |

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| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| SFTP | Secure File Transfer Protocol |
| SIRO | Senior Information Responsible Owner |
| SoGP | Standard of Good Practice |
| SWG | Security Working Group |
| SyAP | Security Assessment for Policing |
| TLS | Transport Layer Security |
| TPAP | Third Party Assurance Process |
| UK DPA 18 | UK Data Protection Act 18 |
| VPN | Virtual Private Network |