**Topic:** Information Governance

**Question:**

There are several steps in Information Risks planning.  How can you utilize these steps to create a "Security Data Policy for employees storing personal data on their work computers." Describe how you will use each step. Will you need to use all the steps, if not what steps would be eliminated and why?

**Instructions:**

* Need only 2 Responses for other student posts
* Minimum 150 words and at least 1 scholarly source for each response
* Use uploaded document to see other student posts
* No plagiarism please

**Initial Post 1:**

Risk can be defined as an uncertain event or condition that if it occurs, has a positive or negative effect on a Project’s Objectives. And risk planning process can be defined as a process of identifying, prioritizing and managing the risk. There are various steps involved in information risk planning which includes identify the Risk, Analyze the risk, Evaluate the risk, treat the risk, monitor and review the risk. In order to create a security data policy for employees storing personal data on their work computers, we can use the all the steps. First is to identify the risks that the business is exposed to in its operating environment. There are many different types of risks – legal risks, environmental risks, market risks, regulatory risks, and much more. Next is after the risk is been identified it needs to be analyzed. The scope of the risk must be determined. It is also important to understand the link between the risk and different factors within the organization. Risks need to be ranked and prioritized. Most risk management solutions have different categories of risks, depending on the severity of the risk. A risk that may cause some inconvenience is rated lowly, risks that can result in catastrophic loss are rated the highest. It is important to rank risks because it allows the organization to gain a holistic view of the risk exposure of the whole organization. Every risk needs to be eliminated or contained as much as possible. This is done by connecting with the experts of the field to which the risk belongs to. In a manual environment, this entails contacting each and every stakeholder and then setting up meetings so everyone can talk and discuss the issues. Not all risks can be eliminated – some risks are always present. Market risks and environmental risks are just two examples of risks that always need to be monitored. Under manual systems monitoring happens through diligent employees. These professionals must make sure that they keep a close watch on all risk factors (smallwood, 2014).

**Initial Post 2:**

The various steps involved in the Information Risks Planning include the security of the data policy. The review or may consider whether withdrawal from the commitment, when withdrawal is conceivable under pertinent law or guideline, is essential when the board or those accused of administration don't make the medicinal move that the inspector considers fitting in the circumstances,even when the rebelliousness isn't material to the budget summaries. Variables that may influence the evaluator's choice may incorporate the ramifications of the inability to make healing move, which may influence the reviewer's capacity to depend on the executives portrayals, and the impacts of proceeding with relationship with the element. When choosing whether withdrawal from the commitment is fundamental, the reviewer may think about looking for legitimate guidance. On the off chance that withdrawal from the commitment is beyond the realm of imagination under pertinent law or guideline, the reviewer may think about elective activities, incorporating portraying the resistance in another-matter(s) section in the evaluator's report (Sotnikov, 2018).

The correspondence of issues including distinguished or associated resistance may depict the demonstration with recognized or suspected rebelliousness, the conditions of its occurrence,and the impact on the money related statements.The examiner may agree ahead of time with those accused of administration on the idea of issues that would be considered unmistakably insignificant and, thus,need not be conveyed. The inspector's expert obligation to keep up the classification of customer data may block detailing distinguished or suspected rebelliousness with laws and guidelines to a gathering outside the substance. Nonetheless, the inspector's legitimate duties fluctuate by jurisdiction,and in specific conditions, the obligation of classification might be superseded by resolution, the law, or official courtrooms (rapid7.com, 2020).