





GDPR: why should you be interested?

Dominic Trott – Research Manager, European Security



What is GDPR?

- Replaces out of date 'directive'
- Protecting personal data (what's that?)
- Codifying rights
- Liability cannot be outsourced
- Extra-territoriality





GDPR is a game-changer for enterprise risk

- Fines up to 4% of global revenues
 - "Effective, proportionate & dissuasive"
- Mandatory Breach Notifications
 - Risk to brand reputation
- Ban on personal data processing
 - In extreme cases
 - See article 58 (powers of supervisory authorities)
- Class action lawsuits
 - Right to be collectively represented (by notfor-profit bodies)
 - See article 76 and Recital 112

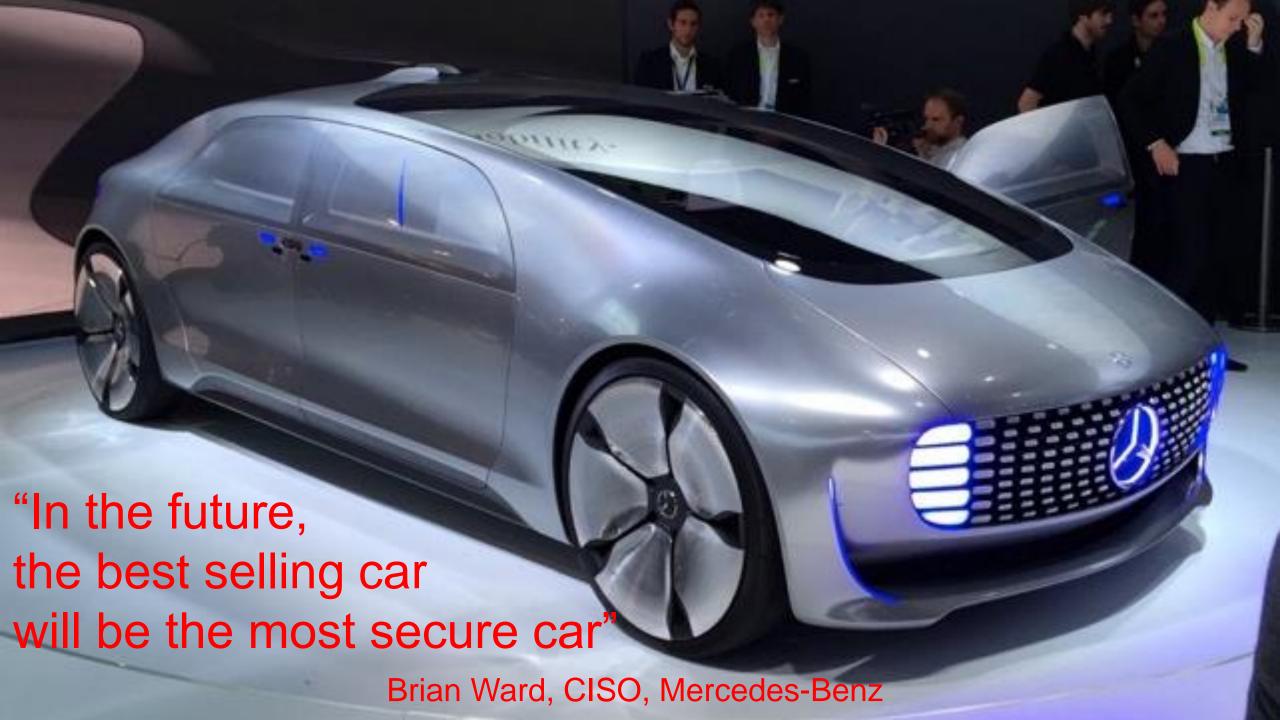




Is it all doom and gloom?







GDPR talks about ...





Grasp the GDPR Opportunity!



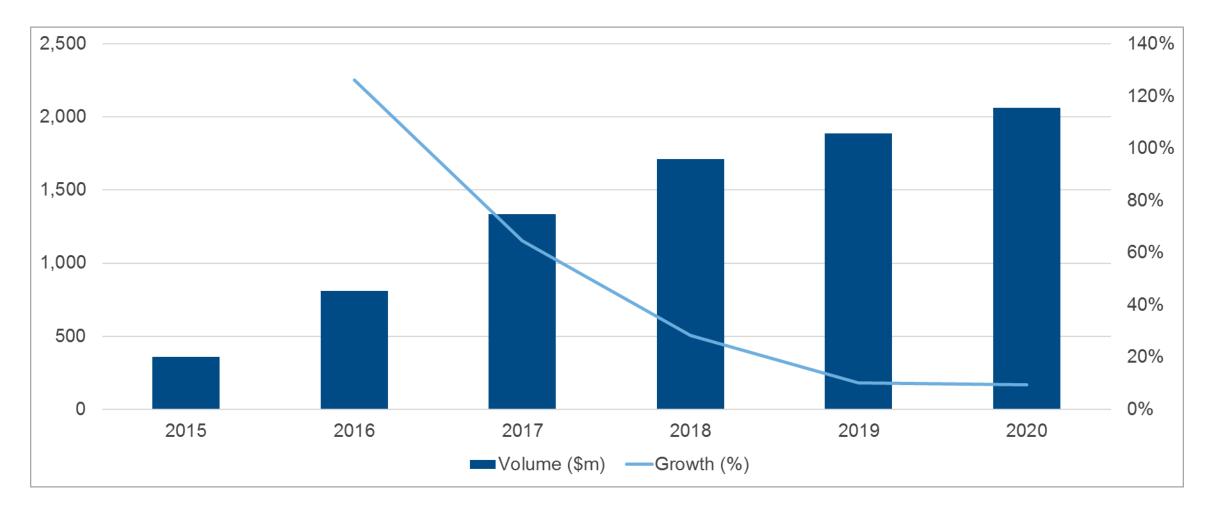


Data lifecycle – a foundational tool





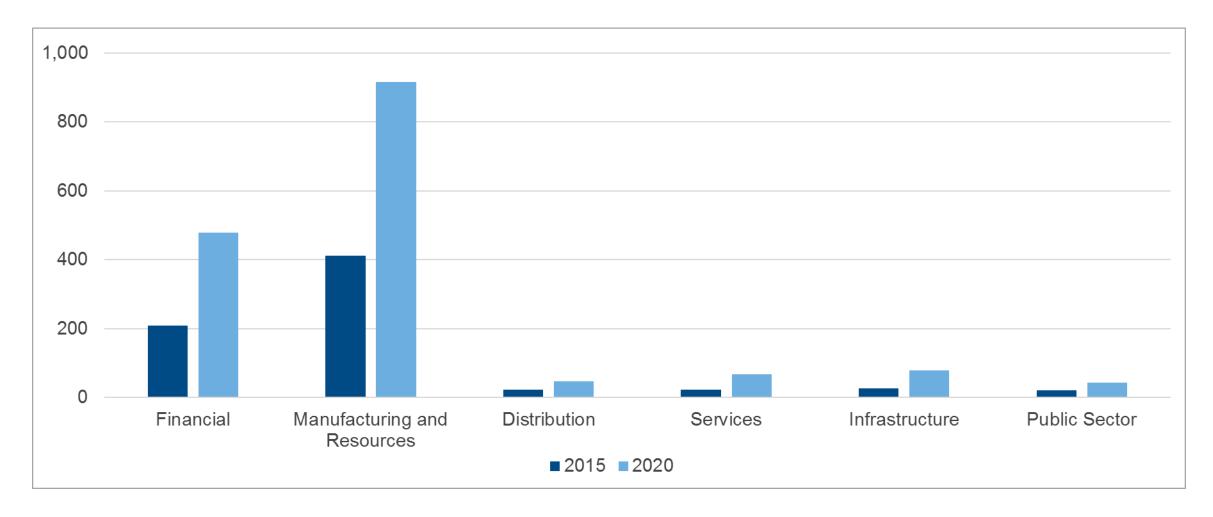
Western Europe GDPR Security SW Forecast





- SOURCE: Custom Data Cut, IDC European Software, 2016
- All figures in constant US Dollar, expressed in millions (2H15 Constant \$M), vendor revenue

WE GDPR Security SW Forecast by Verticals





- SOURCE: Custom Data Cut, IDC European Industry Solutions, IDC European Software, 2016
- All figures in constant US Dollar, expressed in millions (2H15 Constant \$M), vendor revenue



GDPR - Threat or Opportunity?





Pivotal

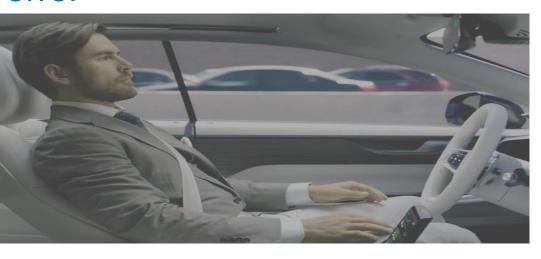
SecureWorks®

RSA DE Virtustream Technologies

"Number 1 in Everything...All in One Place"



We know that the vast majority of accidents are caused by human error



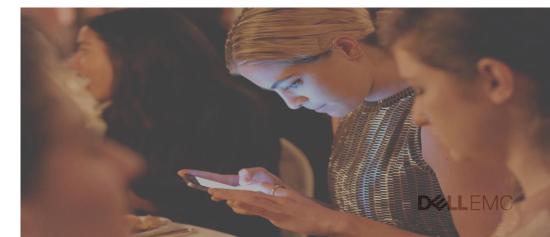
Big Data based Fraud detection can work in Real-Time



Big Data and Predictive Analytics to predict which truck drivers will have an accident



Big data could lower rates for optimistic tweeters



Opportunity: Build a Data Lake for Digital Transformation AND GDPR



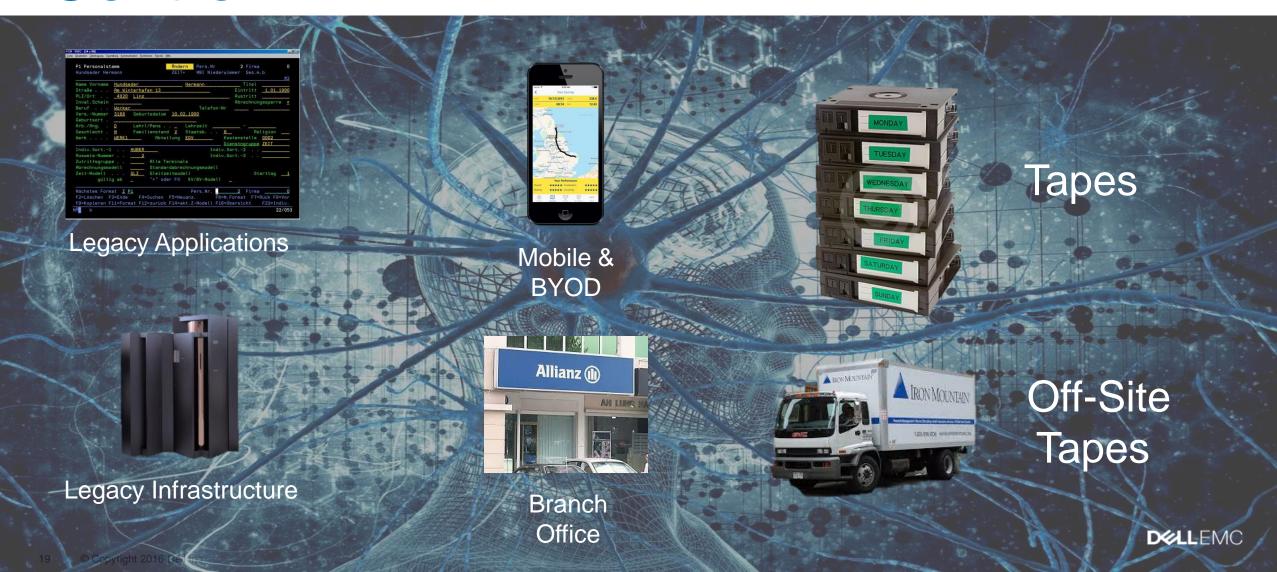
ISILON – Data Consolidation

- Secure Data in one place
- Simplify Management & Operational Costs
- Establish Data Governance and Control
- Searchable Data Lake





Is all your GDPR Data in the Data Centre?



Opportunity: Archive and Backup

Don't keep too much data too long.

- Copies of data are proliferating in companies Average companies hold 19 copies of data
 - SNAPS, 7 x Day Backups, Weekly Backup, Monthly Backup.....
- Archive Data that doesn't change onto Cheap on-line storage
 - On-line = accessible and reliable and with acceptable latency for your applications
- Centralise your Backups
 - Remote/Branch office Tapes will be a GDPR problem!
- Backup to De-Duplicated Disk
 - Shorter restore windows
 - One copy of data (Dedupe) reduces legal argument for access



Data Domain Disk Based Copy Protection



Can you prove you're compliant?



Opportunity: e-Governance, Reporting and Compliance



- Automate your reporting procedure
- Consolidate regulatory requirements/process
- Consistent Approach single
- Simple operation/action

GDPR is an Opportunity

A Data Lake builds Business and GDPR Control

Take control of Copy Data and Archive – remove Tape!

Automate Governance and Reporting







Dave Knock Steve Withers dave.knock@reciprocalgroup.co.uk Stephen.withers@reciprocalgroup.co.uk





Reciprocal – Fresh GDPR Insight



Value-added Solution Provider

Consult, Design and Implement complex IT Solutions

Specialists in Data Management and Migration Services

105% growth 2016

100% Customer satisfaction





embracing technology & innovation



RECIPROCAL
Global Consulting
Services

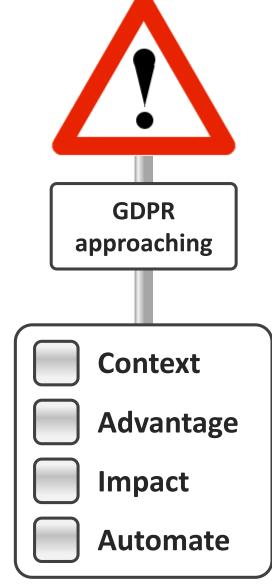
Data Migration Specialists

RECIPROCAL Managed Services











GDPR Background

GDPR sweeps away the Data Protection Act of 1998















- People have a right to Protection & Control of their personal data
- Companies/holders of data are now held responsible for the protection of Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- Any data subject has the right to access their PII data







How ready are you?

Food for thought - DELL GDPR Global Survey 2016 (850 respondents)

79% of respondents currently say they would not, or were not aware whether their organisation would face penalties in its approach to data privacy IF GDPR had been in effect this past year.

Of the remaining 21%...



36% don't know the penalties

25% expect significant IT changes

50%

Believe they would face moderate fines

90% said their existing practises will not suffice







Impact

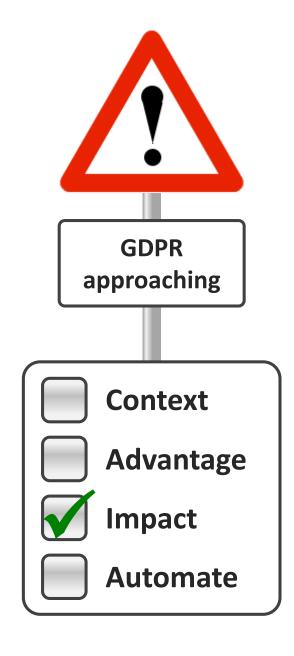
Business Impact

Procedures, people and policy



IT Impact

Vulnerability landscape, data management and security







Impact - Business

Procedure, people and policy

Raise awareness – communicate with Executive decision makers

Review and update privacy notices – what data, how is it shared?

Have a legal basis to process personal data – Why is PII collected?

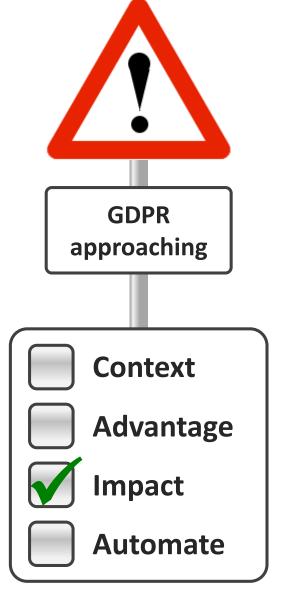
Review consent – should be freely given, specific informed, unambiguous

Look after children – how will age be verified?

Procedure for data breaches - communicate to ICO

Appoint a DPO - Consider outsourcing. Take it seriously











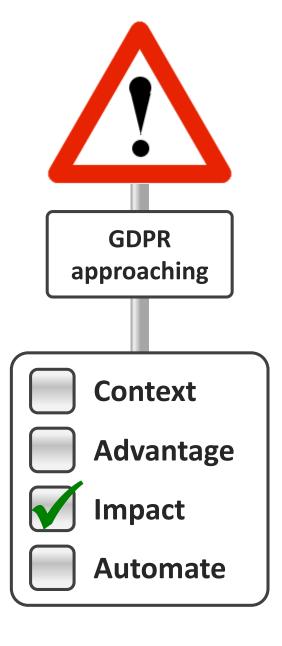
Impact – IT

Vulnerability landscape, data management and security

Locate information – Document PII data held, what, where how stored. Undertake an information audit inside and outside organisation

Know Individuals' rights – the right of access, the right to rectification and the right to erasure

Be ready for subject access requests – from 40 days down to 1 month. Beware potential class actions







Automate Discovery



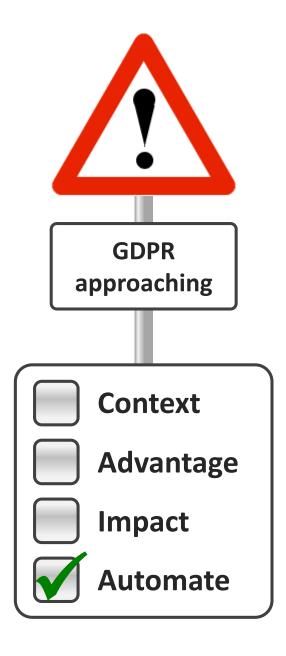






Solution Suite

- Collaborative Consultancy
- DC Audit and review
- NASessor file system analysis
- Automated PII data sniffing
- Data access assessment
- Automated data transfer and deletion







On average, each employee stores 10GB of unstructured data

1%

of documents contain passwords

9%

contain personally-identifying information

42%

are company sensitive

46%

is duplicated information









Personal data could be anywhere





Office 365



















You need to know where it is





















Information Intelligence; the key to unlocking your data









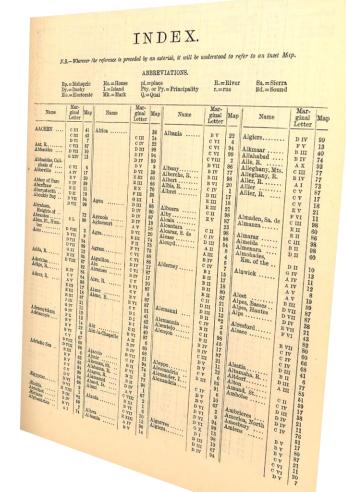




Information Intelligence;

discover

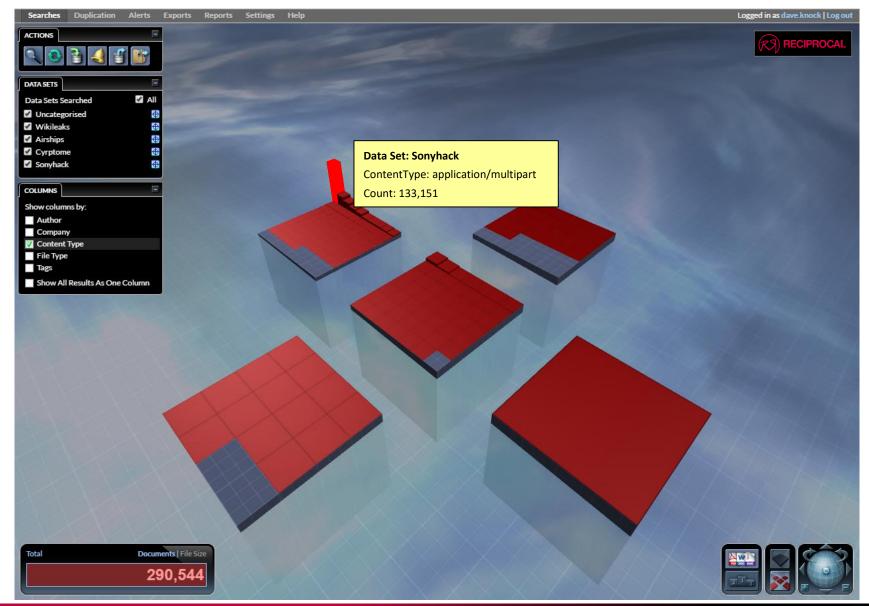
an Efficient,
Scalable,
Searchable index







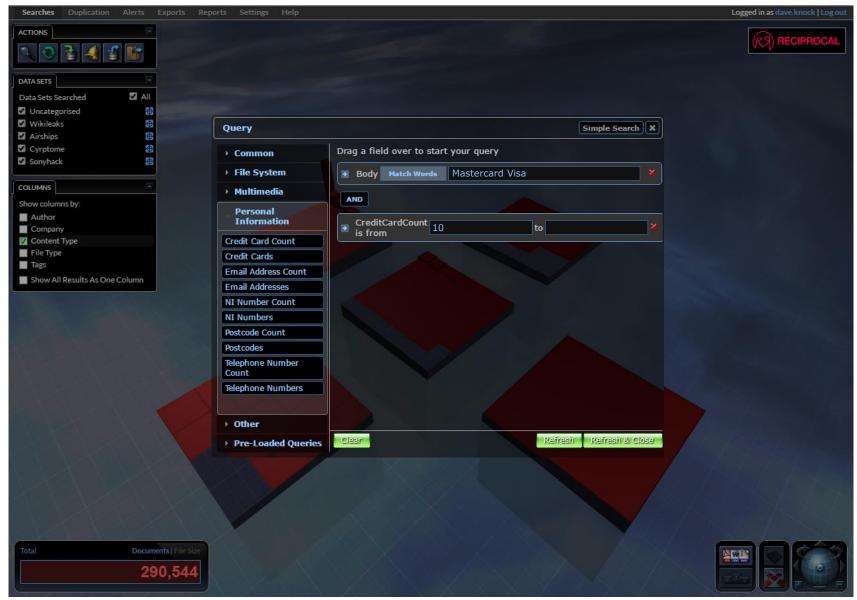








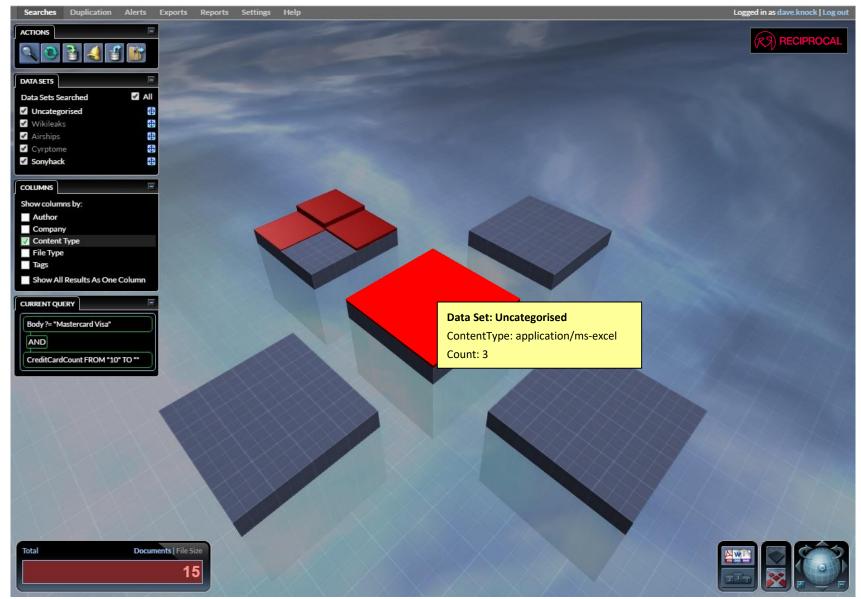
















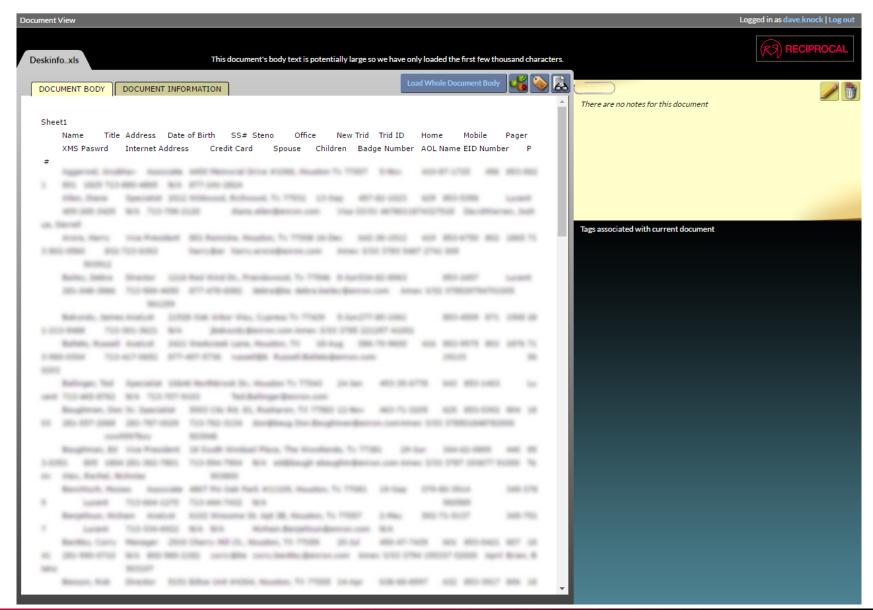










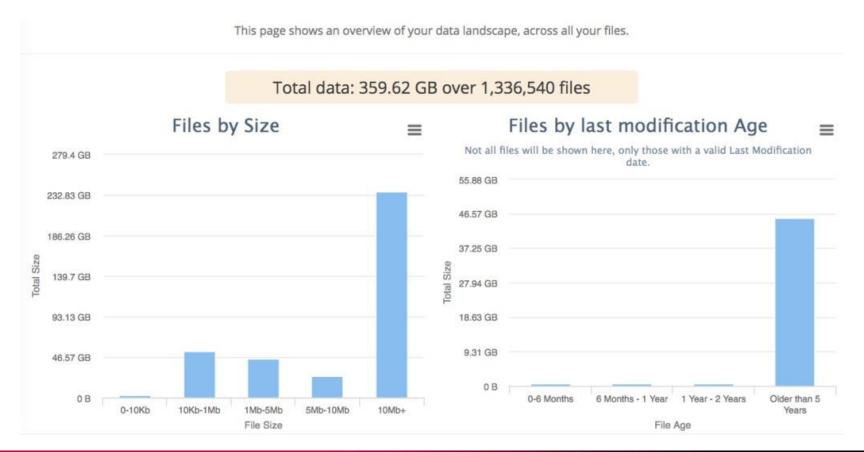








Information Intelligence; understand









Information Intelligence; act

Securely Delete data
from legacy arrays
from active LUNs
from Windows file servers







Information Intelligence; act



































Strive for full compliance







Strive for full compliance



Know your data content before you invest in expensive security software

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Cyber compliance: Convergence of Cyber and Compliance Risk

Q4-2016 ITF Security Matters Forum 15 December 2016

Alan Calder
IT Governance Ltd
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Introduction



- Alan Calder
- Founder IT Governance Ltd
- IT Governance: An International Guide to Data Security and ISO 27001/ISO 27002, 6th Edition (Open University textbook)
- <u>www.itgovernance.co.uk/shop/p-772-it-governance-an-international-guide-to-data-security-and-iso27001iso27002.aspx</u>

IT Governance Ltd: GRC One-Stop-Shop





Thought Leaders
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Implementation toolkits



ATO



Consultants



Software and e-learning



Distribution

IT governance, risk and compliance Governance and Cyber resilience risk management Project management management ISO 22301 PRINCE2® and PMBOK® ISO 20000 Consultancy and Training and qualifications

Point solutions that integrate.....



















Agenda



- Global backdrop: today's cyber threat environment
- EU GDPR
- NIS
- Cyber assurance
- 7-Step action plan

Cyber disconnect

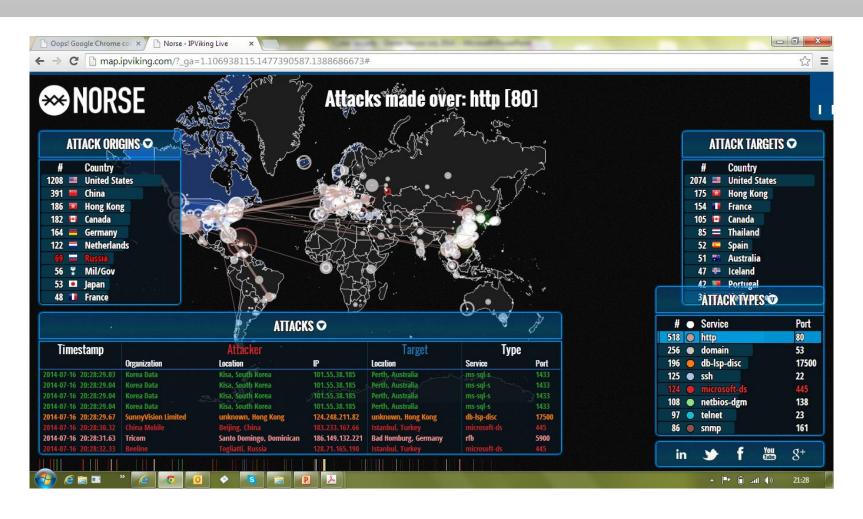


- Most organizations are 'confident' in their cyber defences
- 70% of organizations say:
 - Cyber security completely embedded in their processes
 - Cyber security a board-level concern, with top executive focus
- However:
 - Organizations face 100+ targeted attacks per year
 - 1/3 are successful that's 2 or 3 per month!
 - Most breaches are discovered by outsiders!

(Accenture: Facing the Cybersecurity Conundrum 2016)

Cyber attack environment

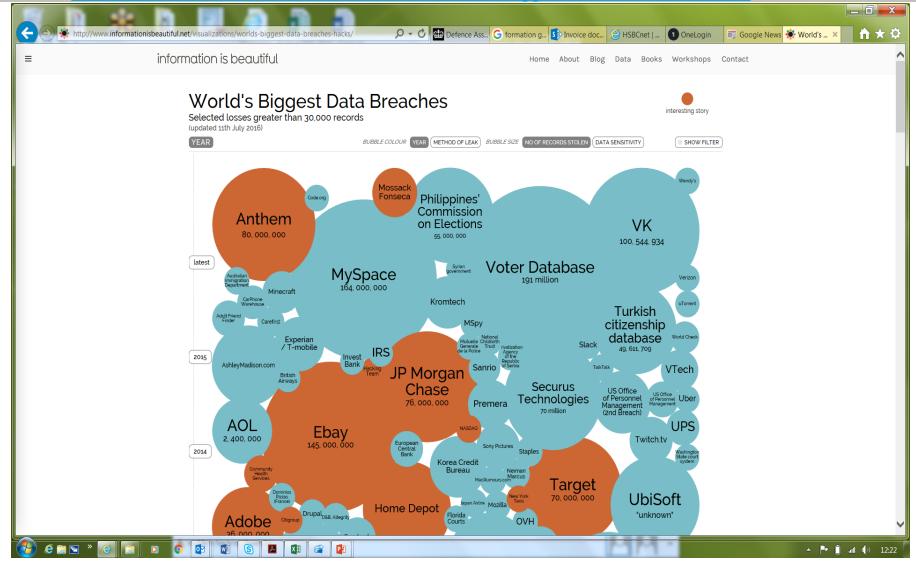




Massive data breaches



www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks/



Cyber risk – an overview



Attackers



Hacktivists



Terrorists



Opportunists



Criminals



Competitors



Enemies

Weaknesses



People



Process



Technology

Assets



Card data



Money

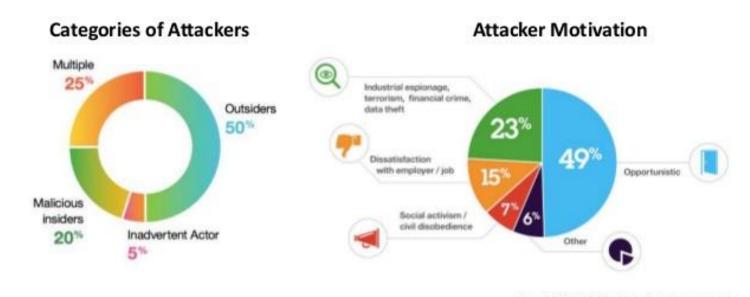
Reputation

Commercial Info

Threats



Threats: Who Attacks and Why?



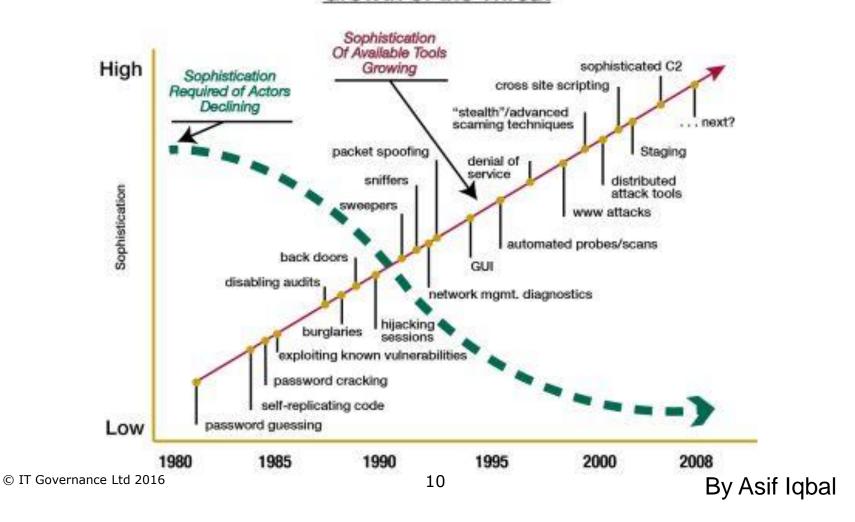
From IBM's 2013 Cyber Security Intelligence Index



Cyber threat evolution



Growth of the Threat



Cyber risks



- Digital Information is at the heart of cyber crime
 - Key assets at risk:
 - High value research and technology eg energy technology, advanced engineering, communications technology
 - Politically/commercially sensitive data eg product development, climate modelling, shipping/manifest information
 - Sensitive internal information: eg PII (customers, passengers and staff), financial data (eg bank accounts, payment card data, identity theft)
 - High value physical assets under digital control
 - Key challenges:
 - Multiplicity of threat actors: nation-states, competitors, criminals, terrorists, hacktivists
 - Complex supply chains
 - Multiple, mobile and remote access connection requirements
 - Rapid technology evolution
 - Inadequate staff awareness
 - Process deficits

Security breach levels are rising



Security breach levels continue to rise. Last year in the UK:

- 90% of large organisations reported suffering a security breach, up from 81% a year before.
- 74% of small businesses had a security breach, up from 60% a year before.

Source: BIS/PwC 2015 Information Security Breaches Survey

Cost of cyber crime is rising

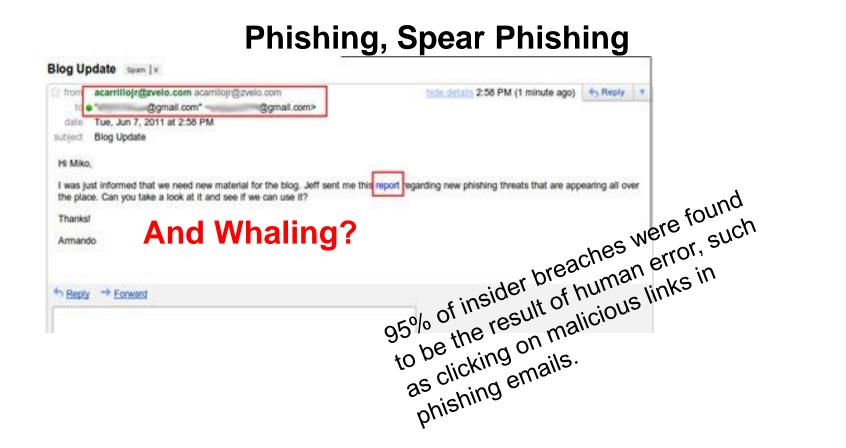


The average cost of a data breach for businesses in the UK is £2.37 million.

Source: IBM/Ponemon Institute 2015 Cost of Data Breach Study: United Kingdom

Hacking the Human





Cryptolocker & Ransom-ware





Self-installs

- Phishing emails
- Compromised websites
- Existing malware

Can Encrypt:

- shared network drives,
- USB drives,
- external hard drives,
- network file shares,
- some cloud storage drives

Cost of Decryption Key: €300 – or 2 Bitcoins

Cryptolocker – 240,000 infected computers since Oct 2013 £16 million in ransoms......

GameOverZeuS – steals online banking passwords \$100 million of income...

APT: Multi-channel attack



Advanced Persistent Threat (APT): The Uninvited Guest

How attackers remain in your network harvesting informationand avoiding detection over time

1. INCURSION

Attackers break into network by using social engineering to deliver targeted malware to vulnerable systems and people.

2. DISCOVERY

Once in, the attackers stay "low and slow" to avoid detection.

They then map the organization's defenses from the inside and create a battle plan and deploy multiple parallel kill chains to ensure

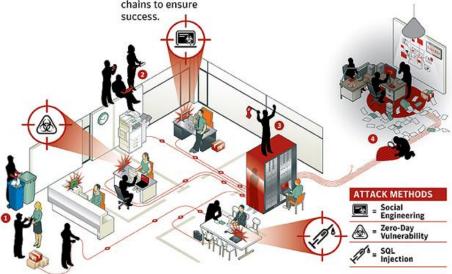
3. CAPTURE

Attackers access and capture information over an extended period.

They may also install malware to secretly acquire data or disrupt operations.

4. EXFILTRATION

Captured information unprotected systems is sent back to attack team's home base for analysis and further exploitation fraudor worse.





Small supply chain businesses are popular with hackers



- Many small businesses are on shared servers. This multiplies the potential access points for a hacker to exploit.
- Small to mid-size businesses usually don't have an IT department that keeps server hardware and software up-to-date.
- Website versions and plug-ins are often out-of-date and easily hacked.
- Small to mid-size companies usually don't have internal security practices, so passwords and access are easily compromised.
- Small business websites are often built on common, open-source frameworks. These frameworks are popular to hackers because there are so many and the same weaknesses can be exploited across all of them.
- (Executionists Blog)

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The stakes are high!



The potential impacts of cyber attack:

- Loss of life
- Loss of high-value physical assets
- Climate destruction
- Direct financial loss from theft or fraud.
- Indirect loss from recovery & remediation costs
- Loss of customer information or intellectual property.
- Possible fines from legal and regulatory bodies (e.g. Information Commissioner).
- Loss of reputation through 'word of mouth' and adverse press coverage.
- Survival of the organisation itself.

Demands for assurance

74% of respondents say their customers prefer dealing with suppliers with proven cyber security credentials, while 50% say their company has been asked about its information security measures by customers in the past 12 months.

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EU GDPR





Complete overhaul of data protection framework

Covers all forms of PII, including biometric, genetic and location data

Applies across all member states of the EU

In force on 25th May 2018

GDPR - data breaches



- Mandatory data breach reporting within 72 hours
 - Describe actions being taken to
 - Address the breach
 - Mitigate the consequences
 - Data subjects contacted 'without undue delay'
 - Unnecessary if appropriate protection is already in place
 - Consider encryption for all mobile devices, for all databases, and for email
 - Penetration testing to identify potential attack vectors should be standard
- Failure to report within 72 hours must be explained

NIS: Network & Information Security Directive



- Applies to:
 - 'Essential services'- eg CNI, Finance, Health, Utilities, Transport, Energy, Food, Marine etc
 - Digital Service Providers
- Translated into national law by May 2018
- Increase intra-EU cooperation, national CSIRT network
- Adopt technical and organizational measures appropriate to risk:
 - Ensure the security of systems and facilities
 - Processes for Incident handling
 - Business continuity management
 - Monitoring, auditing and testing
 - Compliance with international standards
- Penalties for infringement must be 'effective, proportionate and dissuasive'.

What can you do to stay safe: Cyber Essentials Scheme



- 1. Boundary Firewalls & Internet Gateways
- 2. Secure Configuration
- 3. Access Control
- 4. Malware Protection
- 5. Patch Management

These are the five basic controls that any organization should implement to mitigate the risk from common internet-borne threats.



Cyber Essentials vs Cyber Essentials Plus



Cyber Essentials:

- Self Assessment Questionnaire
- Attestation of Compliance
- External vulnerability scan

Cyber Essentials Plus

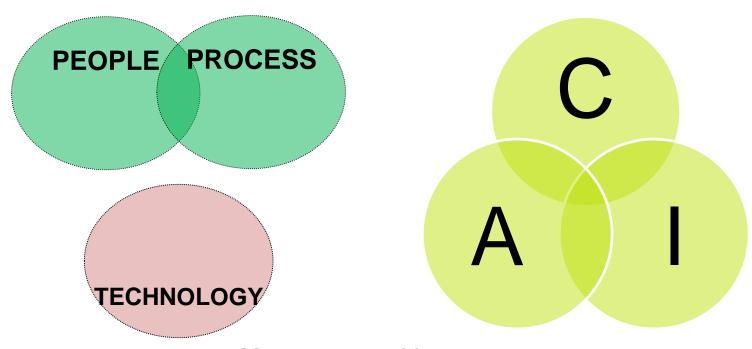
- As for Cyber Essentials, plus
- Onsite test of device configurations

Independent Certification CREST-accredited



Key considerations





- Management–driven
- Business-focused
- Risk appetite-based
- Enterprise-orientated
- Continual improvement

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Convergence: cyber security assurance



- ISO/IEC 27001:2013
 - Is an international standard
 - already meets the "appropriate technical and organizational measures" requirement
 - Is widely recognised and adopted
- Provides assurance to the board that data security is being managed in accordance with business, contractual and regulatory requirements
 - Information security/data protection policies
 - Audit, monitoring and review
- Manage ALL information assets and all information security within the organization – protecting against ALL threats

Cyber resilience



Resilience:

- " the ability to rapidly adapt, protect assets and respond to risks..."

Business Resilience:

- "the ability to rapidly adapt, protect business assets, respond to business disruptions and maintain continuous business operations.."
- Contains both BCM and DR
- Implies mitigation capability

Cyber-resilience

— "the ability to repel cyber attacks while protecting critical business assets, rapidly adapting and responding to business disruptions and maintaining continuous business operations.."

7-Step cyber-resilience strategy



- 1. Governance, clear policies, leadership
- 2. Business, regulatory and contractual requirements
- 3. Integrated risk assessment, BIA, DPIA
 - Assets AND Processes
- 4. Secure the cyber perimeter & endpoints; defence in depth
- 5. Train all staff skills, competence, awareness
- 6. Develop and test a security incident response and escalation plan
- 7. Audit, monitor, test, continually improve

Start with ISO 27001 & ISO 22301



Questions?

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