CYBERSECURITY: Your Role and What You Need to Know

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AGENDA

- Today’s Threat Landscape and Types of Attacks
- Understanding Your Risk
- Cybersecurity Mitigation
- Conclusion

TODAY’S THREAT LANDSCAPE
CYBER INTRUSIONS INCREASING

- Rate of breaches increasing since 2007
- Cross-industry impact: healthcare, retail, insurance, technology, financial services
- Multiple types of breaches/threats
- Hottest breaches - phishing and ransomware

CYBERSECURITY TODAY

It adds up...

The FBI estimates that ransomware this year will generate

$1 billion for criminals.

Businesses stand to lose much more from hacks--

at least $400 billion globally.

The cyberdefense, cyberforensics and cyberinsurance industries are projected
to be worth nearly $200 billion annually by the close of the decade.

Time Magazine, December 19, 2016 "Person of the Year" (Excerpt of #3)
Internal actors were responsible for 43% of data loss, half of which is intentional, half accidental.

This year, companies that had data breaches involving less than 10,000 records, the average cost of data breach was $4.9 million and those companies with the loss or theft of more than 50,000 records had a cost of data breach of $13.1 million.

WHO ARE THE PLAYERS?

**HACKTIVISM**
- Hacktivists might use computer network exploitation to advance their political or social causes.

**CRIME**
- Individuals and sophisticated criminal enterprises steal personal information and extort victims for financial gain.

**INSIDER**
- Insider threat actors typically steal proprietary information for personal, financial, or ideological reasons.

**ESPIONAGE**
- Nation-state actors might conduct computer intrusions to steal sensitive state secrets and proprietary information from private companies.

**TERRORISM**
- Terrorist groups might seek to sabotage the computer systems that operate our critical infrastructure.

**WARFARE**
- Nation-state actors might attempt to sabotage military and critical infrastructure systems to gain an advantage in the event of conflict.
**WHAT DO THEY WANT?**

**What Data Are They Taking?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data types</th>
<th>Internal Actors</th>
<th>External Actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer Information</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Information</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual Property</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment Card Information</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Financial Information</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHERE DO THEY ATTACK?**

**Figure 55: Functions Most Likely to Be Affected by a Public Breach**

- Operations: 36%
- Finances: 30%
- Brand Reputation: 26%
- Customer Retention: 26%
- Intellectual Property: 24%
- Business Partner Relationships: 22%
- Supplier Relationships: 20%
- Legal Engagements: 20%
- Regulatory Scrutiny: 19%
- Have Not Had Any Security Breaches in the Past Year: 10%

For more info visit: [www.cisco.com/c/wh boycrs/2017]
WHO DO THEY GO AFTER?

Healthcare and Financial Services are the most at-risk private-sector industries. However, every industry is becoming equally vulnerable over time.

The largest targets of data breaches, Healthcare and Financial Services, are continuing to face increasing frequency of attacks. However, all other sectors such as Retail and Education are beginning to see many more attacks. Over time we are seeing an equalizing effect across industries.

Note: Government ranks highly because government organizations are the most likely to publically report breaches. Similarly, ‘Other Industries’ ranks highly, because it includes any industry not listed.

Data Breaches by Industry

Source: Breach Level Index

WHAT WILL IT COST YOU?

1.5 million
Cyber attacks each year (approx. 4,000 per day)

16,856
Cyber attacks on businesses each year

500 million
Yahoo user accounts hacked

$2.1 trillion
Predicted global cost of data breaches by 2019

$74 billion
Current annual spending on cybersecurity

$1 trillion+
Predicted global spending on cybersecurity 2017-2021

AGC New York, “Keeping Your Transactions Safe”
COMMON TYPES OF ATTACKS

- A computer virus attaches itself to a program or file enabling it to spread from one computer to another, leaving infections as it travels.
- The Trojan Horse, at first glance will appear to be useful software but will actually do damage once installed or run on your computer.
- Ransomware holds your computer hostage by locking up your computer threatening to destroy data. Bad actors typically demand a payment for release of your data files.
- When a hacker connects a computer with other infected computers effectively creating an infected network, this is known as a botnet.
- Spyware secretly gathers private information about the user activity such as internet usage and logs keystrokes via the process of key locking to steal passwords and other sensitive data.

RANSOMWARE INCIDENTS

- **March 2016, Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center**
  - Locked out of its EHR for a week
  - Providers were forced to revert to pen and paper
  - Decision was made to pay hackers $17,000 in bitcoin

- **May 2018, Oil and Gas Construction Client**
  - Ransomware attack
  - Hackers encrypted all backup files, numerous servers, and over 40 employee computers.
  - Locked out of email, entire network, and main ERP system for 9 days.
  - Estimated cost of $1.6M.
  - Hired numerous consultants to remediate issue and put preventive measures in place.
  - The FBI does not recommend that victims pay ransoms.
WHY IS UNDERSTANDING LANDSCAPE IMPORTANT?

- The cyber security landscape is constantly evolving
- Since hackers only need to be right once and those who protect the organization need to be right all the time, your cyber security program needs to be constantly evolving also
- In order to evolve it is vital to understand who is after you, what motivates them and what they are after
- Understanding the landscape is a key element in any successful cyber security program

UNDERSTANDING YOUR RISK
CYBERSECURITY RISKS
A set of scenarios based on impacts to Assets by potential Threats and their ability to leverage Vulnerabilities

ASSETS
Processes, Information, and Systems with varying degrees of value to the organization

THREATS
Actors that are motivated to attack or misuse your assets

VULNERABILITIES
Flaws, control weaknesses or exposures of an asset to compromise

DATA CLASSIFICATION
- Review and analyze report(s)
- Readjust framework and re-classify data as needed
- Data assets
- Data custodians

Identify
Act
Classify
Plan

Create classification framework
Develop protection profiles

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DIGITAL ASSET VALUATION

Three Principles of Digital Asset Valuation

1. Consider who gets value from the asset
2. Understand the role your digital assets play in creating economic value / generating revenue
3. Look forward - valuing your digital assets requires an outward view (previously invested costs to create the asset are "sunk")

Understanding the Value of Digital Assets

- **Intrinsic** - Critical element that allows the digital asset to exist in the first place (e.g. the person, binary data, physical object, legal contract etc.)
- **Extrinsic** - Opportunities to leverage the digital asset making it more useful to prospective users
- **Sum it up** - Metadata defines the extrinsic value of your digital assets, informing their value

UNDERSTANDING YOUR RISK

VULNERABILITIES

SOFTWARE PATCHING
Lack of software updates

ACCESS CONTROL
Who has access to your system and do they really need it?

THIRD PARTY VENDORS
Are your third party vendors secure?

PEOPLE
Internal actors up to no good or being exploited
AND THE BIGGEST RISK IS - YOU!

THIRD PARTY VENDORS
Are your third party vendors secure?

PEOPLE
Internal actors up to no good or being exploited

Trusted users are the biggest single vulnerability. Most exploits enter the environment because of or through manipulation of trusted.
BDO CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORK
Cybersecurity Lifecycle

IDENTIFY
ASSETS
INTENSITY
AVAILABILITY
CONFIDENTIALITY
VULNERABILITIES
THREATS
RECOVER
PROTECT
RESPOND
DETECT

KEY POLICY AND PROCESS DOMAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool/Method</th>
<th>IT</th>
<th>Non-IT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Privacy / Protection</td>
<td>Encryption algorithm monitoring and change process (end of life) and Secure data transfer</td>
<td>Classification, Information Governance, Social Engineering, Training, Awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity &amp; Access Management</td>
<td>Centralized system for managing identities</td>
<td>On-boarding process for employees and contractors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat &amp; Risk Intelligence</td>
<td>Artificial intelligence based intrusion detection</td>
<td>Information sharing and analysis organizations (ISAOs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Party / Vendor Management</td>
<td>Workflow tool for tracking of vendors and contracts</td>
<td>Risk rating of third parties related to critical business services and their level of access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### KEY POLICY AND PROCESS DOMAINS (CONT.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool/Method</th>
<th>IT</th>
<th>Non-IT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Inventories (Digital and Non-Digital)</td>
<td>Discovery and catalog system for maintenance of inventories</td>
<td>Favourable terms and conditions for license types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metrics / Reporting</td>
<td>Key Process Indicator (KPI) dashboards</td>
<td>Leadership reviews: risk management and mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training / Awareness</td>
<td>Learning Management System (delivery, workflow, etc.)</td>
<td>Policy, Requirements, Performance tracking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GOVERNANCE & STRATEGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cybersecurity risk profile management</td>
<td>Document, measure, and analyze risks and vulnerabilities, mitigation strategies, acceptance, and transfer of cybersecurity risks for the organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cybersecurity risk management program</td>
<td>Define and enable strategy and governance to establish required programs in alignment with risk profile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Organization roles and responsibilities (Board of Directors, Executive management, etc.) | • “Oversight - Why” - Board of Directors  
• “What” - Executive Management  
• “How” - Cybersecurity Program Management |
| Investment optimization                        | Controls, optimization, and focus in areas with highest levels of ROI                                                                  |
| Legal & compliance                             | Understanding and complying with global, regional, and local regulations                                                               |
| Cyber insurance                                | Through evaluation of coverage adequacy, transfer of residual legal and financial risk                                                  |
**RECOMMENDED STEPS FOR MITIGATION**

- Awareness and Training
- Spam Filters
- E-mail Detection
- Anti-Virus and Malware
- Access Controls
- Configuration
- Macro Scripts
- Software Restriction Policies
- App Whitelisting
- Categorize Data

**RECOMMENDED STEPS FOR REMEDIATION**

- Isolate: Affected computers
- Do Not Clean or Re-image: Affected computers
- Contact Law Enforcement: Provide relevant logs
- Implement: Incident Response and BC Plans
COMBATTING CYBERSECURITY

- Unite the Chief Security Officer with final decision maker
- Establish a security framework
- Take a corporate selfie
  - Wearables, apps, IoT, robots, network devices
- IT needs to be involved in procuring all network-based devices
- Learn from other industries
- Bullet-proof BYOD policies
SPEAKER BIO

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Jamey is a Senior Manager within the Risk Advisory Services group at BDO USA, LLP. He has over 15 years of progressive experience leading and organizing teams and projects. He has provided audit and advisory services to various Fortune 500 and mid-size multi-national companies in multiple industries. Prior to joining BDO, Jamey worked in the Internal Audit and IT Security functions for Oil and Gas services companies. Prior to that he was with PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Throughout his career, Jamey has led and supported the activities needed to complete the audit process. He has experience presenting results to Senior Management and the Audit Committee. His experience includes:

• Leading, managing and conducting IT internal audits
• Managing complex IT SOX compliance projects
• Recommending and implementing IT process improvements
• Conducting and leading ERP pre and post implementation reviews
• Conducting IT security assessments

Jamey has further experience in Information Technology Standards & Governance, IT Risk Assessments, Cloud Security and Governance, and Disaster Recover Planning.

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