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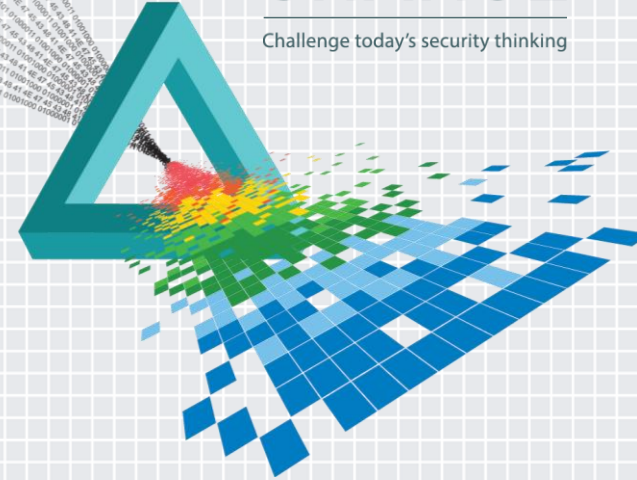
Combating Cyber Risk in the Supply Chain

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CHANGE

Challenge today's security thinking



Did You Know?

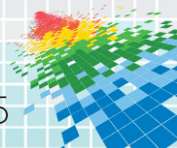
- ◆ 76% of all data breaches result from a third-party which introduced the security deficiencies that were ultimately exploited¹
- ◆ 44% of banks surveyed do not require warranty of the integrity of third-party data or products
 - One-third of them do not require notification by third-parties if breached²
- ◆ **“Compromised trusted partners expected to be less prevalent in the next three years by IT security leaders³...”** *Really? Or is that a false sense of hope?*



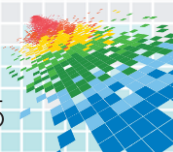
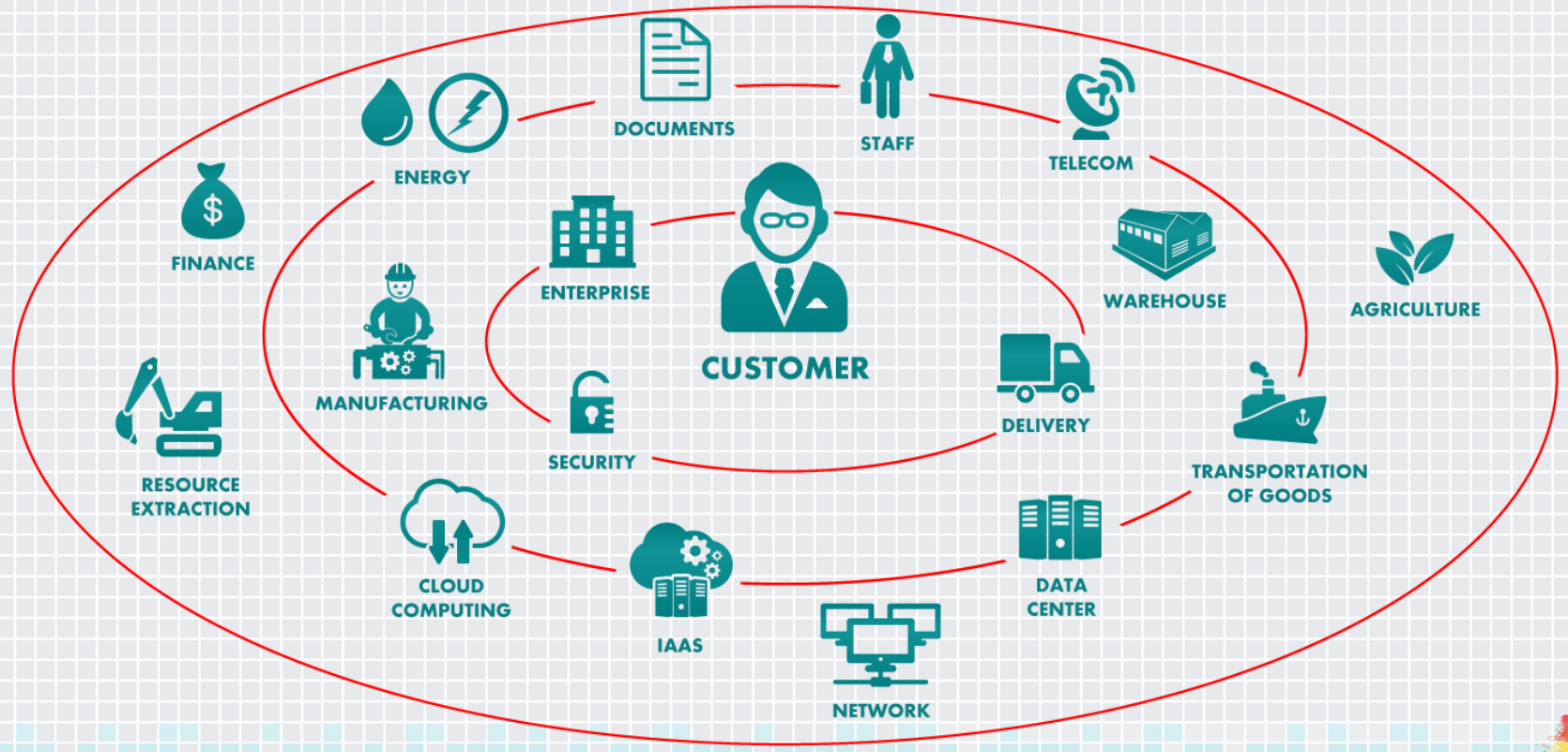
¹ Trustwave 2012, Global Security Report

² NYDFS – update on Cyber Security in the Banking Sector: Third Party Service Providers

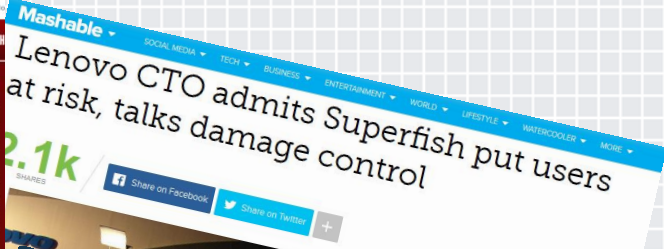
³ Ponemon – Megatrends Cyber Security



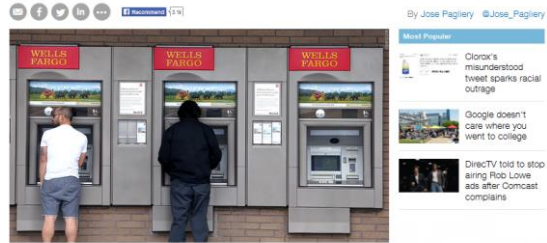
What Do You Consider to be the Supply Chain?



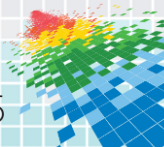
Depends...Who is the consumer?



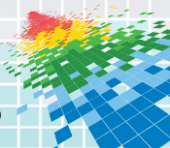
95% of bank ATMs face end of security support



CAR HACKED ON 60 MINUTES
WALL STREET JOURNAL | OPINION



We All Are!



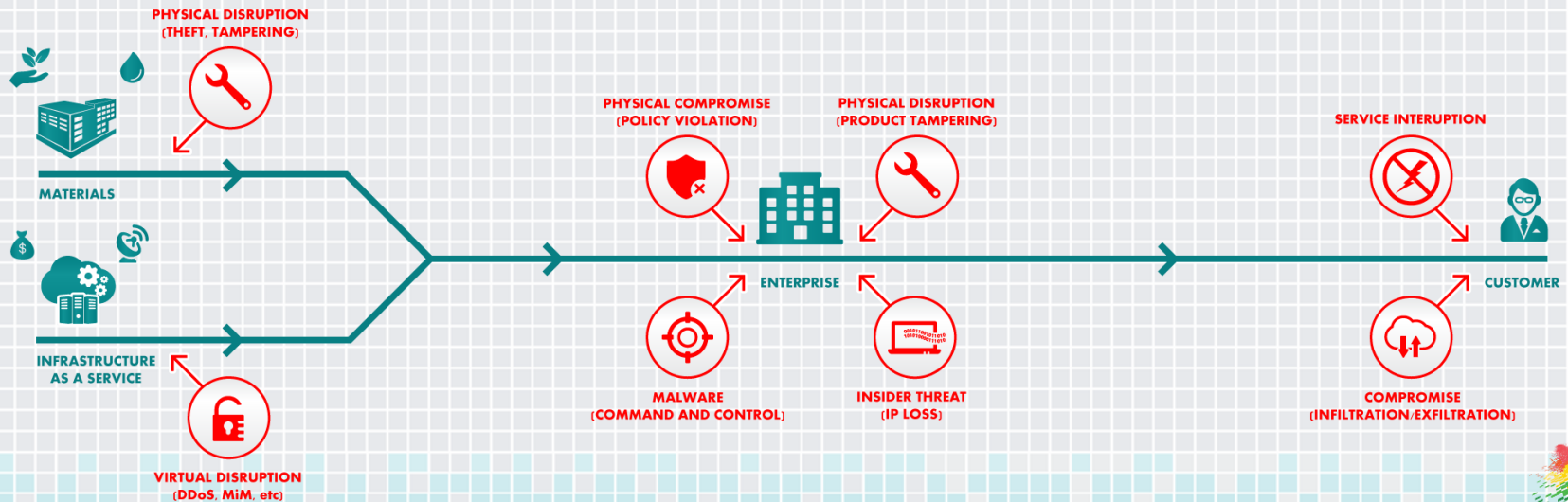
Modern Global Supply Chain Defined

- ◆ A complex, global third-party network of suppliers, distributors, business partners, services providers, and customers that *share business processes, develop technology, as well as distribute products used in creating, sharing, and distributing information*



Vulnerabilities Introduced in the Supply Chain

- ◆ Supply chain vulnerabilities produce inherent risk and can be used to gain unauthorized access to data, alter data, or interrupt communications in the enterprise or mission
- ◆ *You're only as strong as your weakest link in the chain!*



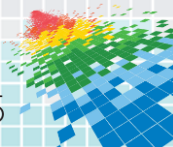
Deviation from the Norm – Malicious Behavior?

- ◆ *Today we are all connected* socially together in our personal life and / or work life
- ◆ *Reduce your dwell time* – no one is immune from compromise
- ◆ *Do not expect security vendors* to be the “end all be all” for your asset security
- ◆ *Forward-thinking* - focus on analytics, human behavior, and hardening of network systems, etc.



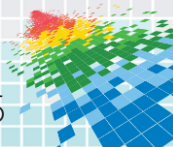
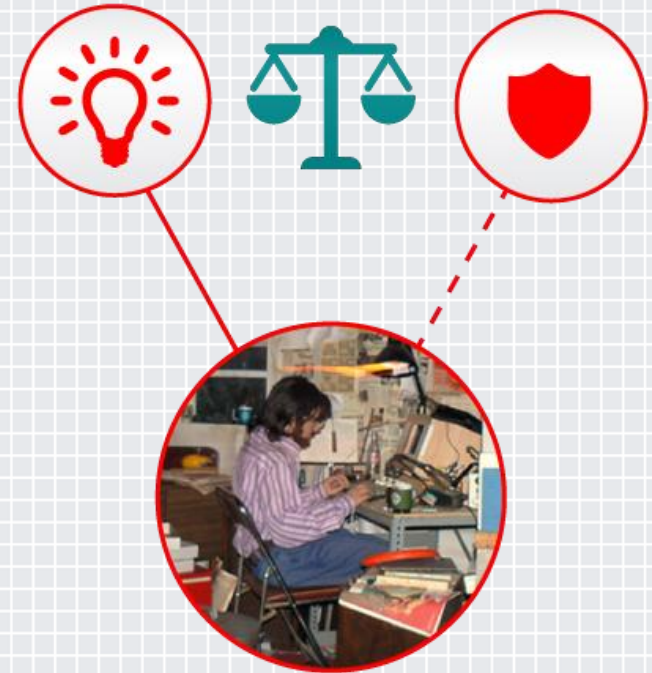
Cyber Security Regulations / Policies / Guidance

- ◆ Telecommunications Act 1996
 - 2007 CPNI Order
- ◆ DFARS
 - Sub part 204.73
- ◆ Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative
 - #11 Develop a multi-pronged approach for global supply chain risk management
- ◆ NIST 800-161 (Second Draft)
- ◆ Other countries and adverse affects?
- ◆ ***If we do not do something about it, regulators will***



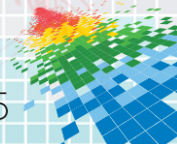
Balancing Act

- ◆ To protect our customers, we as providers, must protect our product, ourselves, and our global supply chain
- ◆ Do you help the supply chain or punish them over faults, breaches, etc.?
 - *Heavy hands often do not help anyone*
- ◆ ***A balance between innovation and cyber security***



Supply Chain Hardening

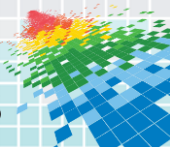
- ◆ Tiered Risk Management
 - Engage the *supplier*
 - Secure the *enterprise*
 - Protect the *customer*
- ◆ **People, processes and technology**



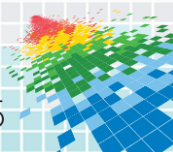
ICT Supply Chain Risk...Effective?



VULNERABILITY

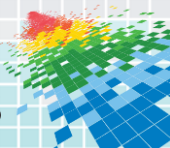


Formula for Most Companies...



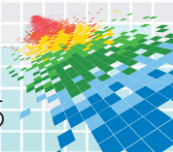
Engage the Supplier

- ◆ Create Contractual Obligations
 - Require breach notification (do not make this a negative...) with a timeline and parameters
 - Establish data handling requirements
 - Require product integrity
 - Ensure language mandates communication back to the supplier are only for updates (not data collection)
 - *Make your suppliers demand the same of their suppliers*
- ◆ Evaluation of technology and capabilities
 - Security Assessments
 - Source code and binary validation (quality, vulnerability, and FOSS)
- ◆ Information Sharing
 - **If you have threat information that can protect you both, *share it***



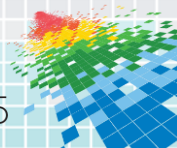
Secure the Enterprise

- ◆ Limit Vendor Access
 - Try to avoid direct access to your enterprise
 - Perform deep (content) application inspection on “trusted connections” – treat them like classified networks – inverse DLP
 - Do not directly share critical information - read only and encrypt
- ◆ Contain delivered goods and services
 - Zone software, products and services
 - Appliances should not have access to the internet unless for updates...
- ◆ Monitor installed products, endpoints and connections
 - Identity and human behavior monitoring are a must to combat today's threats



Protect the Customer

- ◆ Follow the previous two slides
- ◆ Bake in security
 - Best practices...passwords, secure coding, etc.
 - Anti-tamper technology
- ◆ Assess your products and services
- ◆ ***Are you prepared to walk away from a supplier with poor security?***



Apply It...

◆ *Next week, you should:*

- Identify who handles all of the contracts for your company
 - Do they work with the IT Security/Cyber Operations teams?
 - Do they require your supply chain to provide software, hardware and services to be delivered with integrity?
 - Do they require to report to you when they have been breached?
- Determine if your Intellectual Property has direct access by any third-party
- Identify what you are doing to secure your products for your customers

◆ *In the first three months following this presentation, you should:*

- You should be able to clearly articulate how many suppliers you have and what they provide (or at least refer to a list)
- Define appropriate security assessment questionnaire for critical supplier
- Create plans to isolate critical IP from other data and standard access (treat it as if it were SOX or PCI data)

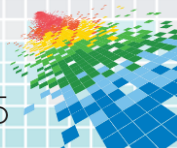
◆ *Within six months, you should:*

- Have clearly defined security requirements for your suppliers
- Select cyber security products that go beyond prevention and look at human-based behaviors and malware-based ones
- *Drive towards a risk-based security approach...understand that everyone gets breached...how do you reduce dwell time?*



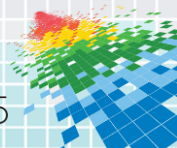
Supply Chain Partnership

- ◆ Partnership with your traditional supply chain (how you make goods/services)
- ◆ Work in partnership with security vendors to harden our security
- ◆ Advanced analytics and behavior modeling



Recap

- ◆ As consumers and suppliers, we have to understand our supply chain
- ◆ We need to be partners to combat the evolving threats
- ◆ Malware detection is not solving the problem, nor can it combat the problem when it is human-based
- ◆ Security methodologies have to shift from a foundation of prevention to risk-based security





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