

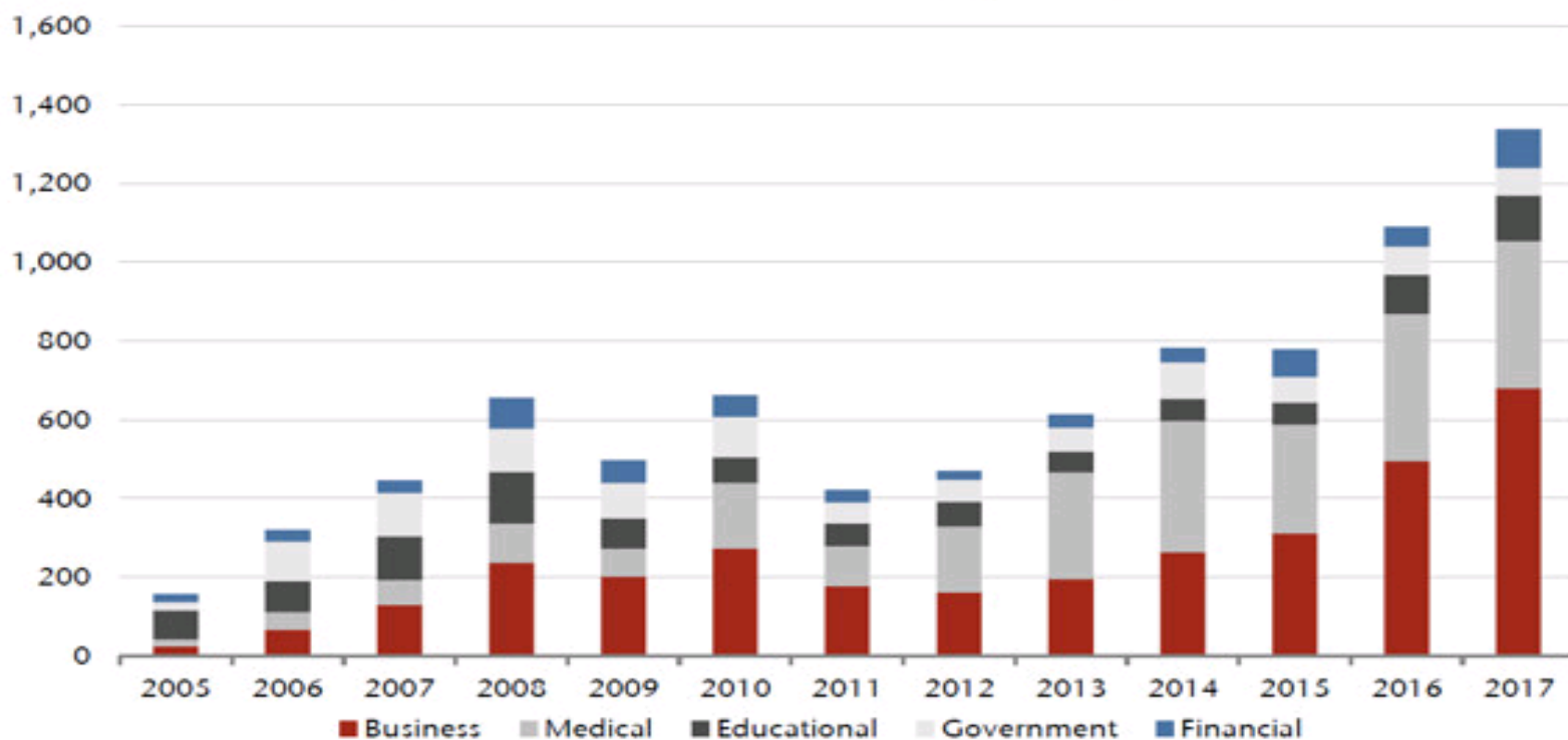
CYBERSECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

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Interesting Facts

Chart 9: Increasing number of data breaches (by entity)



Source: Jefferies, Identity Theft Resource Centre

Interesting Facts



- ▲ 88% of the current breach methods were identified back in 2014.
- ▲ Version Data breach report stated 81% of the hacks leveraged either stolen or weak passwords.

Cybersecurity is a significant business/entity risk

- ▲ Cybersecurity needs to be
 - ▲ Identified
 - ▲ Assessed
 - ▲ Managed
- ▲ Effective Cybersecurity program provides
 - ▲ Reasonable assurance to
 - ▲ Prevent, Detect and Mitigate Material breaches
 - ▲ All done in Timely Manner

Keys to Cyber security strategy and policy

- ▲ The strategy should note the “current state” of security practices
- ▲ Establish the value of this collected information
- ▲ Documented Strategic Objectives

Common Cyber Threats Fall Under Three General Categories



- ▲ Attacks on confidentiality
- ▲ Attacks on integrity
- ▲ Attacks on availability

Conduct a cyber risk assessment

- ▲ Determine the Cyber Framework that is used within the organization and determine if the framework reaches down to the control level.
- ▲ Is there complementary blend of education, awareness vigilance and technology tools

Key Areas of Cyber Assessment

- ▲ Governance –Organization, Policies, Roles and Awareness
- ▲ Risk assessment - Understanding of the business impact and risk
- ▲ IT infrastructure - Controls and management oversight to prevent and detect environment
- ▲ Incident Response – manages a cybercrime and limit reputational damage

Key Points of Governance

- ▲ Enforcement of Security Policy
- ▲ To prevent External threats must develop policy and employ two factor authentication.

Key Points of Governance

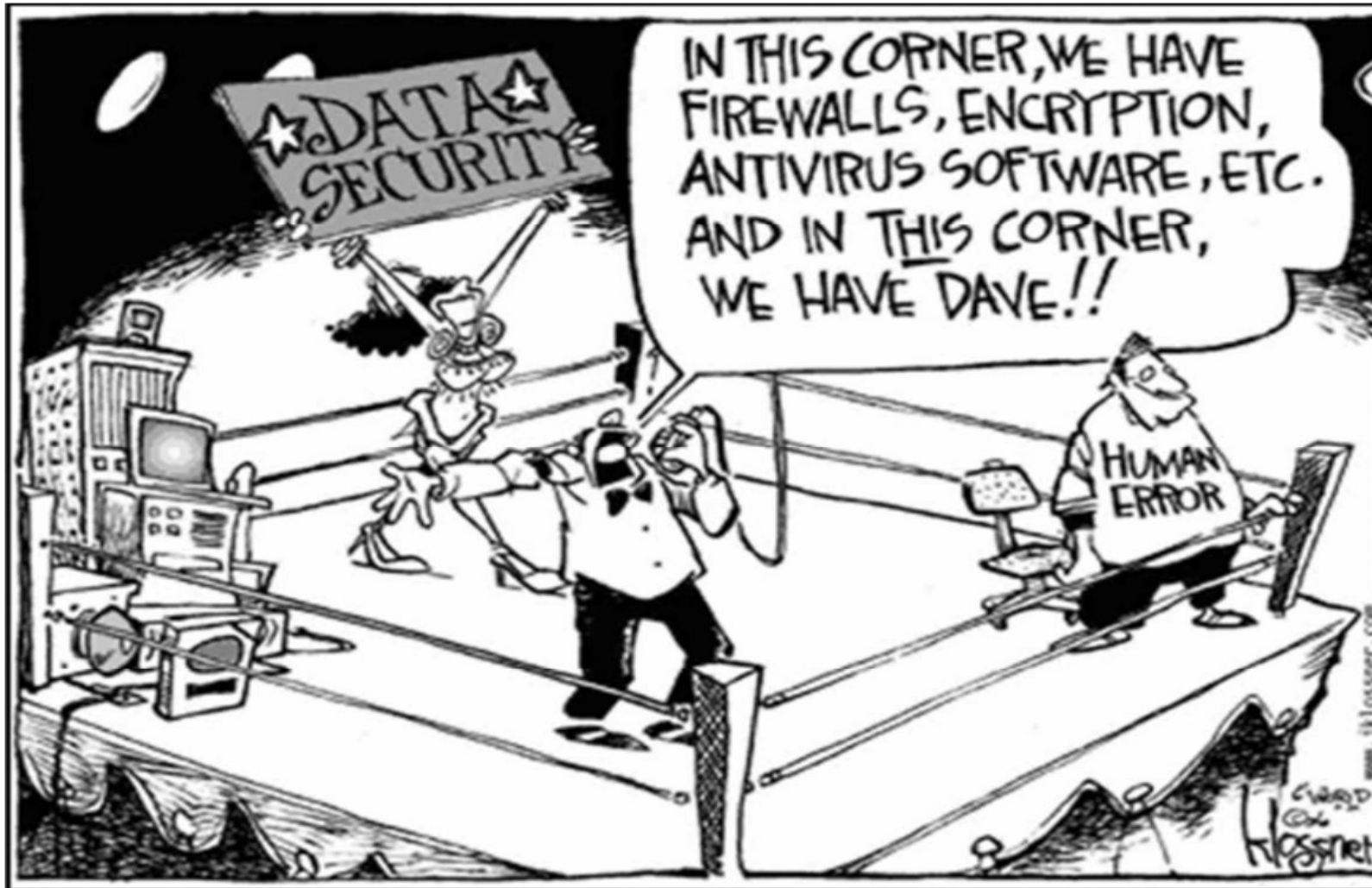
- ▲ Third party providers controls evaluated
- ▲ Compliance monitoring
- ▲ IT acceptable use policy for all employees
- ▲ Software update procedures

Incident Response Plan

- ▲ Established policy and procedures for an incident
 - ▲ What is an incident
 - ▲ How to escalate it
- ▲ Asset prioritization – mission critical to non-operational
- ▲ Document roles and responsibilities
- ▲ What breach laws are you under – Fla. Stat. § 501.171
- ▲ Documentation of incident
- ▲ Coordination with law enforcement
- ▲ Corrective action and remediation

Keys to Effective Incident Response Plan

- ▲ Perform a tabletop exercise
- ▲ Time management of IT Department.
- ▲ Have developed beforehand relationship with external forensic resources.
- ▲ Determine when the resources will be engaged.
- ▲ Established remediation plans.
- ▲ Update your incident response policies



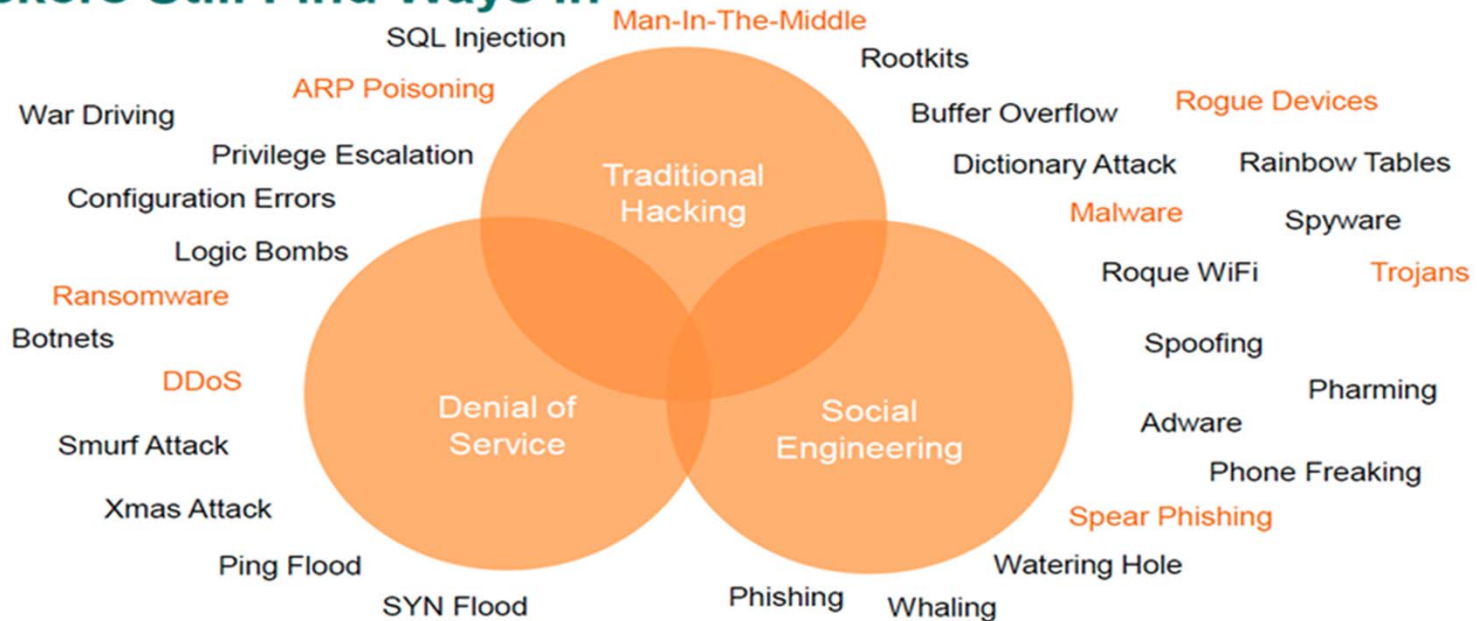
Cybersecurity Statistics



- ▲ Gartner report for Florida states that 48% of data breaches are due to negligent employee
- ▲ 43% of the attack tactics are socially related
- ▲ 95% of the phishing attacks led to software installation on to the Company networks (ransomware, key loggers)

Methods for Those Threats

Hackers Still Find Ways In



Social Engineering



- ▲ Attacks the natural human desires
 - ▲ Trust
 - ▲ Desire to help
 - ▲ Desire to avoid conflict
 - ▲ Fear
 - ▲ Curiosity
 - ▲ Ignorance and carelessness

Why Employee Education

- ▲ Employees need to know the importance of security to your company and their individual responsibilities.
- ▲ “Practice Makes Perfect”
- ▲ Accomplish that by performing simulated phishing attacks on a regular basis
- ▲ Employees should receive annual training on the trends and techniques being performed by hackers

Awareness – how end users can reduce Cybersecurity Attacks?

- ▲ Be suspicious of unsolicited phone calls, visits, or email messages from individuals asking about employees or other internal information.
- ▲ Never respond to requests for information via hyperlinks; type the known web address in your web browser.
- ▲ Do not provide personal information or information about your organization, including its structure or networks.

Risk assessment - Understanding of the Business Impact and Risk

- ▲ Identify risk and vulnerabilities of organization ensure incorporates a cyber perspective
- ▲ Ensure risk assessment routinely performed and documented
- ▲ Data classification and critical resource listings
- ▲ Communication between entity management and IT

IT Infrastructure Controls

- ▲ Identity management – privilege users and need to know access
- ▲ Server security
- ▲ Mobile computing security
- ▲ Database security
- ▲ Network Perimeter security
- ▲ Monitoring of key areas
- ▲ Intrusion detection, help desk reports
- ▲ Security event monitoring
- ▲ Vulnerability assessment results

What do I fix first?



- ▲ Not all vulnerabilities are created equal
- ▲ The answer “ the vulnerabilities most likely to be exploited for damage”
- ▲ Focus on your critical data, devices it is stored on and applications accessed by employees.
- ▲ Most organizations start with servers and network devices as they are mission critical to company operations.

Summary Conclusion

Quick Takeaways



- ▲ Make people your first line of defense
- ▲ Keep data on a need to know basis and know what data is stored where
- ▲ Patch promptly
- ▲ Use Two factor authentication

Is your organization ready for the new model law

- ▲ Examiners handbook references a SOC 2 Type II report provides regulators with comfort over an insurer's IT general controls and cybersecurity exposure.
- ▲ THF can help you assess these risks and sufficiency of your policies, procedures and controls over IT.

Contact

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Questions?