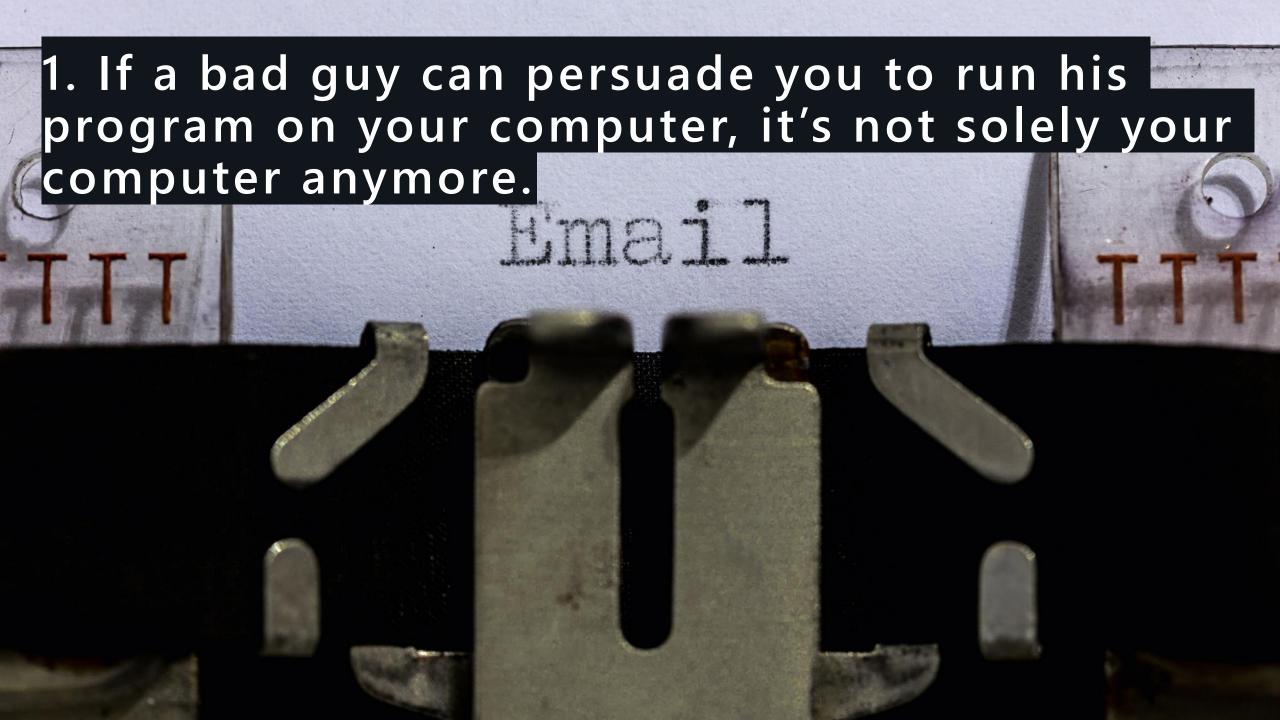
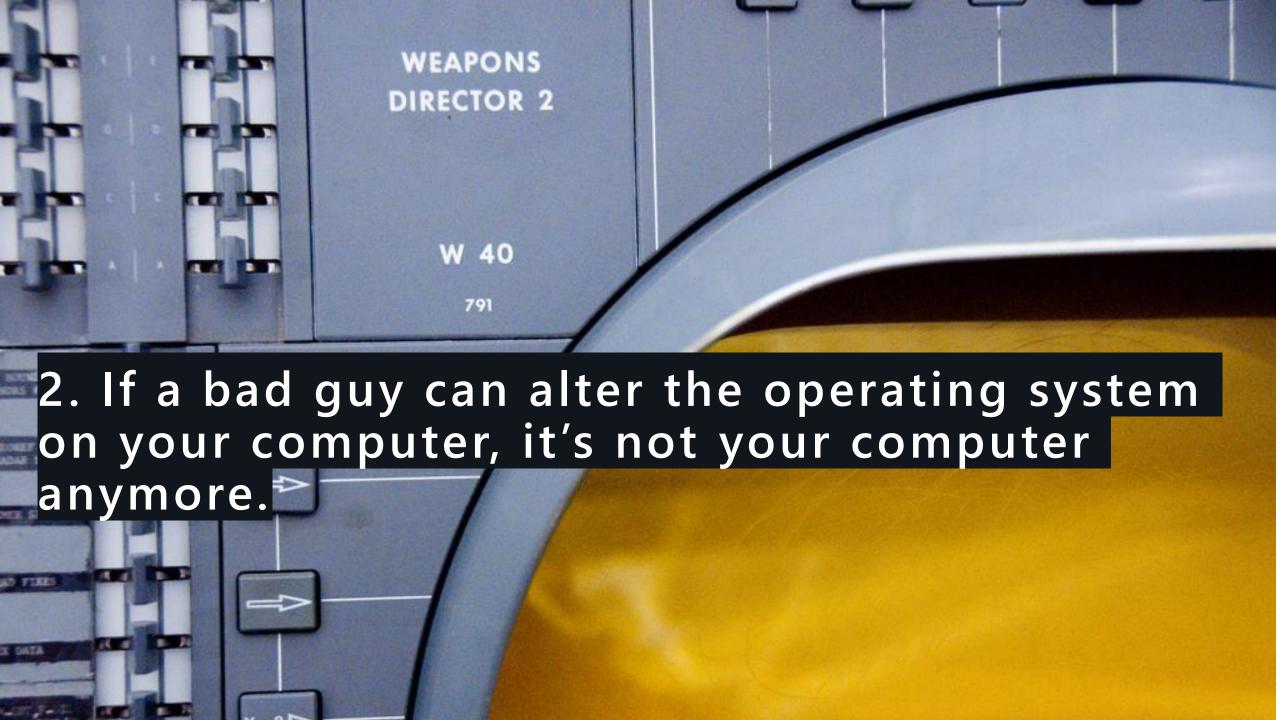


Scott Culp Microsoft 2000

The 10 Immutable Laws of Security.



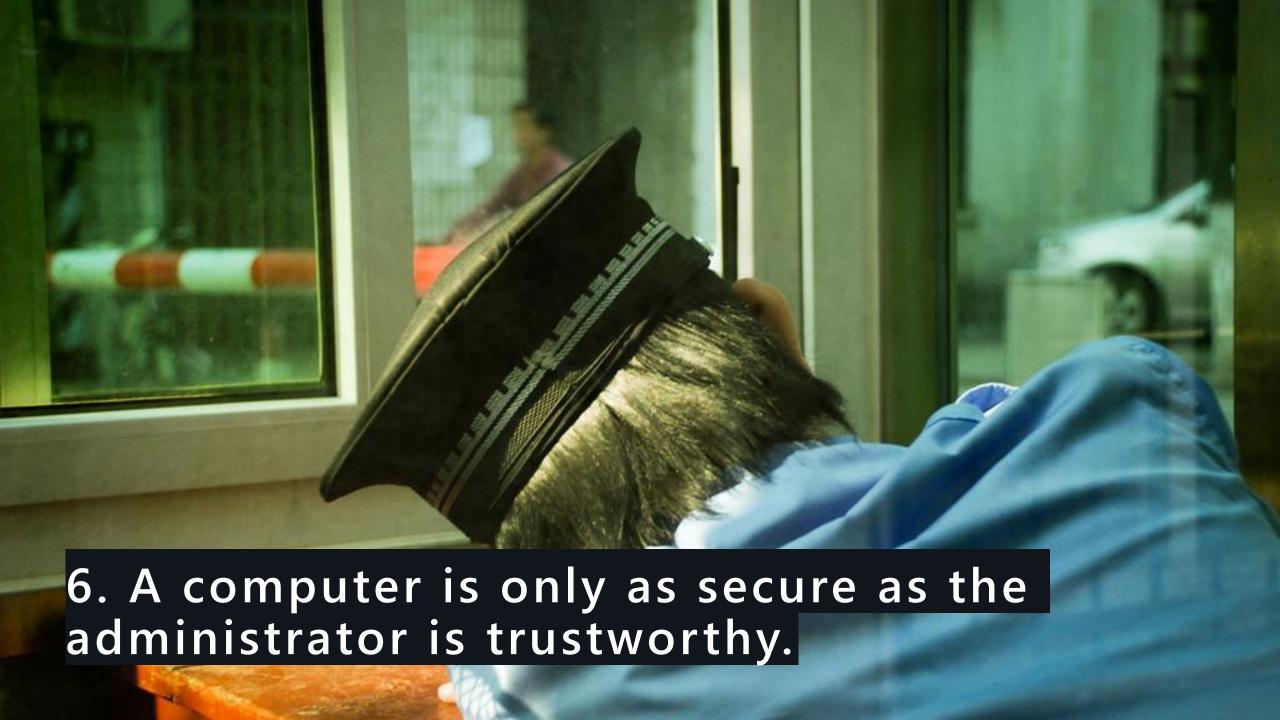




3. If a bad guy has unrestricted physical access to your computer, it's not your computer anymore.













9. Absolute anonymity isn't practically achievable, online or offline.

10. Technology is not a panacea.





Cyber Incident Response for CFO's











DATE POSTED: 30/05/2019 | 3 MIN READ

Why CFOs should take the lead on cyber security

Key Findings from the CAANZ Report

- 54% were either not aware of whether their organisation had suffered an attack or thought they had not been.
- In just 8% of organisations, the CFO was responsible for the strategic direction of cyber security.
- The annual cost of cybercrime to the global economy will double from US\$3 trillion in 2015 to \$US6 trillion in 2021.
- Many organisations pinpoint cybercrime as one of their most significant threats.
- There are key reasons for the CFO to step up and play a leading role in cyber security.

1. Cybercrime is finance

- 76% were financially motivated (Verizon 53,000).
- Damage is measured in financial terms which the CFO quantifies and manages risk.
- The CFO has the skills and oversight to take a broader and longer-term view of the financial impact of an attack.
- The CFO looks beyond immediate issues of data loss and disturbance, to reputational/ regulatory/shareholder concerns.

2. Data custodians

- The CFO is one of an organisation's key custodians of data. They increasingly assess its value and manage its lifecycle.
- They are also responsible for some of an organisation's most sensitive and valuable data, so they have an important role in identifying information that is vital to protect.

3. Highly trusted

- The CFO and the finance department are highly trusted, which can be used to promote cyber security within their organisation.
- The CFO can discuss cyber security with the board, the wider organisation and outside stakeholders. They can position it as a business and commercial risk that needs to be mitigated.
- Finance has the skills to oversee audit, inventory, testing and compliance, and will take the lead in assessing and underwriting cyber insurance.

4. In the front line of attack

- The CFO will be on the front line if cyber criminals attack. The target is most often financial data, but also the finance department and its personnel.
- After the attack, CFOs will be expected to accurately assess the damage, lead internal reactions, and communicate with stakeholders.



Cyber-resilience in FMA-regulated financial services

This report summarises the findings of our thematic review of cyber-resilience in New Zealand financial services, and provides guidance for firms in areas where we have identified the need for improvement. It will be useful for our regulated sectors, to help ensure they comply with our expectations and best practice.



Cyber Incident Response Retainer

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- Forensic and Cyber Bulletins

Whistleblowers Service

- Independent hotline
- New Zealand experts
- 24/7 support
- Secure disclosure and reporting system

https://incidentresponse.co.nz/demos/

Password: Bulletin

Thank you

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