Cyber Governance:
A Legal Perspective and
Best Practices

Privacy Law, Cyber Governance and Al Forum Legalwise – August 2024



Todays Presentation – in 60 Seconds

- Keeping your data secure, lessons from the increasing landscape targeting New Zealand law firms
- Cybersecurity controls
- Incident response
- Digital evidence
- Latest advancements in document analysis and review tools

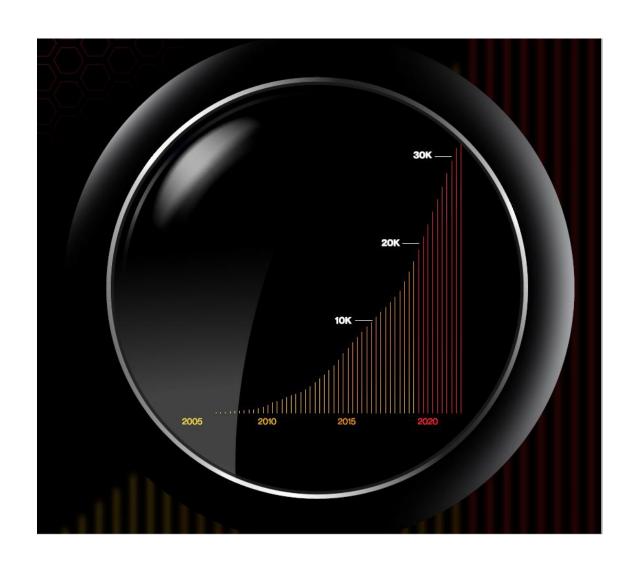


Landscape

New Zealand Legal

Verizon 2024 Data Breach Investigations Report (17th Edition)

- 30,458 security incidents that compromised the integrity, confidentiality or availability of an information asset.
- 10,626 breaches that resulted in the confirmed disclosure of data to an unauthorised party.



What Verizon Found – Key Statistics

- 68% of all breaches include the <u>human element</u>

 Error, stolen credentials or Social Engineering (Privilege Misuse removed)
- >40% of all Social Engineering incidents used <u>pretexting</u>

 Phishing and Pretexting via email make up 73% of social engineering attacks targeting users with existing email chains and context
- 32% of all breaches involved <u>ransomware & extortion</u>

 Maliciously encrypting data and demanding a ransom to return or unlock it
- 68% increase in breaches involving a third party
- 95% of breaches are <u>financially</u> driven It's (almost) always about the money

State of Ransomware



State of Ransomware in New Zealand

Year	Date	Company Name	Industry	Ransomware Strain			
2018	Jul., 2018	Hawera High School	Education	Unknow			
2020	Oct, 2020	Altus NZ Ltd	Business	Egregor			
2020	Jun, 2020	Fisher & Paykel Appliances	Business	Nefilim			
2020	Dec, 2020	Staircase Financial Management	Business				
2020	Nov, 2020	New Zealand Bloom	Business	Egregor			
2021	Jul, 2021	Search and Rescue Base at Aorakii/Mount Cook	Government	Unknown			
2021	Aug, 2021	Haydn	Business	LockBit			
2021	Aug, 2021	Inline Plumbing	Business	LockBit			
2021	Jul, 2021	Phoenix Services	Business	LockBit			
2021	May, 2021	Volunteer Service Abroad	Business	Unknown			
2021	May, 2021	Waikato District Health Board	Healthcare	Conti			
2022	Feb, 2022	iTCo	Business	Unknown			
2022	Jan, 2022	New Zealand Uniforms	Business	Conti			
2022	Jan, 2022	NZ Uniforms	Business	Conti			
2022	Sep, 2022	Pinnacle Midlands Health Network	Healthcare	ALPHV I BlackCat			
2022	May, 2022	Enlighten Designs	Business	Unknown			
2022	Nov, 2022	Mercury IT	Business	LockBit			
2023	Sep, 2023	Auckland Transport	Government	Medusa			
2023	Sep, 2023	Auckland University of Technology	Education	Monti			
2024	May, 2024	Smith & Caugheys	Business	LockBit			
2024	Jun, 2024	Elite Fitness	Business	DragonForce			
2024	Jul, 2024	Competenz	Business	LockBit			

Cyber is Contextual – Law Firms



INCIDENT RESPONSE SOLUTIONS

Cyber Security Guide for NZ Law Firms

2020 Edition

https://incidentresponse.co.nz/cyber-security-for-law-firms

Law Firm Cyber Security at a Glance

- 27% have been breached (from a minor loss laptop to a major data breach). 42% of law firm business leaders rated security breaches, data loss, hacking and ransomware as a high risk to firm profitability. (*The American Bar Association's 2022 Legal Technology Survey Report*)
- 78% are extremely or somewhat concerned about cyber risk, leading to increased spend and appointments of dedicated Cyber Security Chief as it becomes more difficult to insure against cyber risk, managing cyber threats is likely to remain a key challenge with a heightened focus in the future. (2022 Survey of Global Law Firms)
- Every respondent suffered a security incident, with the most common attack being phishing. (2019 Survey of Global Law Firm)
- The most significant cyber threats to a law firm are phishing, data breaches, ransomware and supply chain compromise. (The *UK's National Cyber Security Centre 2018 Report*)

Cyber Security

Governance and Controls

Cyber Risk Management - Controls

The CIS Controls are a set of 18 prioritised, well-vetted, and supported security actions that organisations can take to assess and improve their current security state.

The controls are designed using knowledge of actual attacks to help an organisation prioritise their investment in controls that will provide the greatest risk reduction and protection against the most dangerous threat actors, and that can be feasibly implemented.

Cyber Risk Management - Controls



Cyber Risk Management – Security Awareness and Skills Training

14 Security Awareness and Skills Training

14.1	Establish and Maintain a Security Awareness Program	•	•	•
14.2	Train Workforce Members to Recognize Social Engineering Attacks	•	•	•
14.3	Train Workforce Members on Authentication Best Practices	•	•	•
14.4	Train Workforce on Data Handling Best Practices	•	•	•
14.5	Train Workforce Members on Causes of Unintentional Data Exposure	•	•	•
14.6	Train Workforce Members on Recognizing and Reporting Security Incidents	•	•	•
14.7	Train Workforce on How to Identify and Report if Their Enterprise Assets are Missing Security Updates	•	•	•
14.8	Train Workforce on the Dangers of Connecting to and Transmitting Enterprise Data Over Insecure Networks	•	•	•
14.9	Conduct Role-Specific Security Awareness and Skills Training		•	•

Cyber Security

Incident Response

Adversary-in-the-Middle (AiTM) – Business Email Compromise



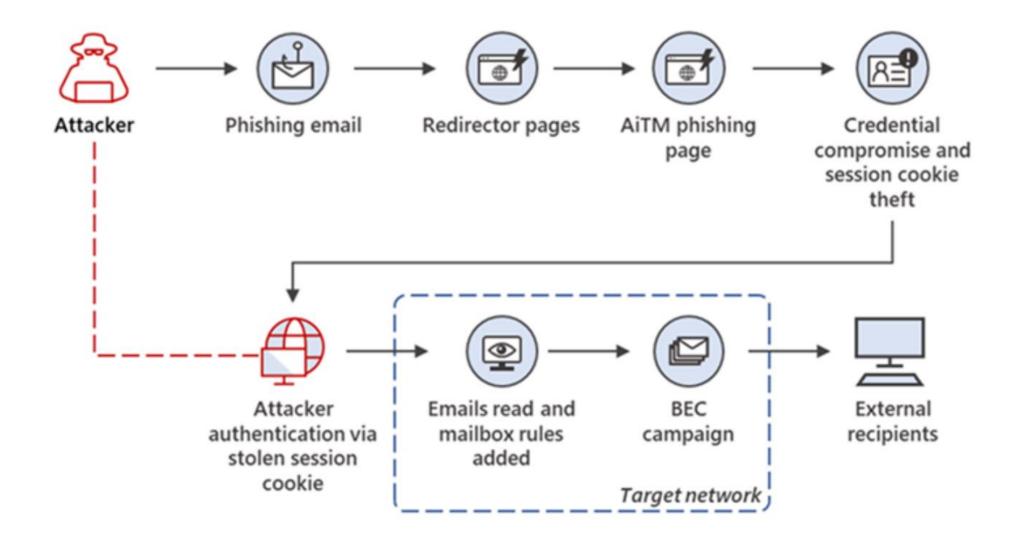


Phishing campaign targeting New **Zealand organisations**

Kia ora,

The NCSC is aware of a multi-stage phishing campaign currently impacting New Zealand organisations, active since at least 05 June 2024.

Adversary-in-the-Middle (AiTM) – Business Email Compromise



Thinking Ahead. Being Prepared

In October 2018, the New Zealand National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) published the results of its survey of 250 nationally significant organisations.

Key findings include:

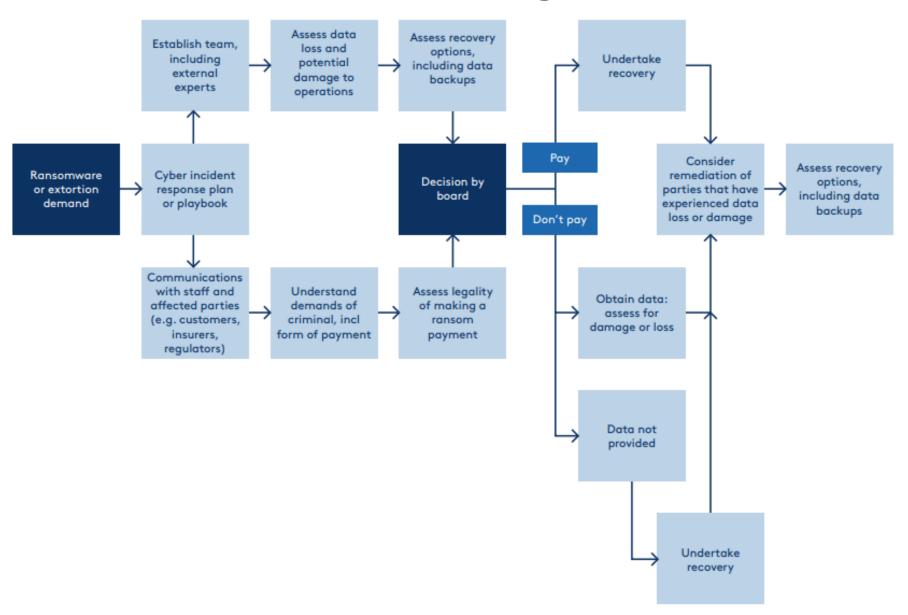
i. An area of good practice that was identified is:

Readiness – Preparing the organisation to detect, respond and recover from a cyber-security incident.

- ii. When an organisation becomes aware of an incident, being ready to respond can reduce its impact of a compromise.
- iii. Having an up-to-date plan allows an organisation to react quickly and decisively when an incident occurs and serves as a framework to preserve evidence in the event legal action is sought following an incident.
- iv. 63% of New Zealand's Nationally Significant Organisations have an incident response plan, but 33% have not tested their plan in the last year.

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Example Ransomware Decision Making Process - AICD



Data Breach Response

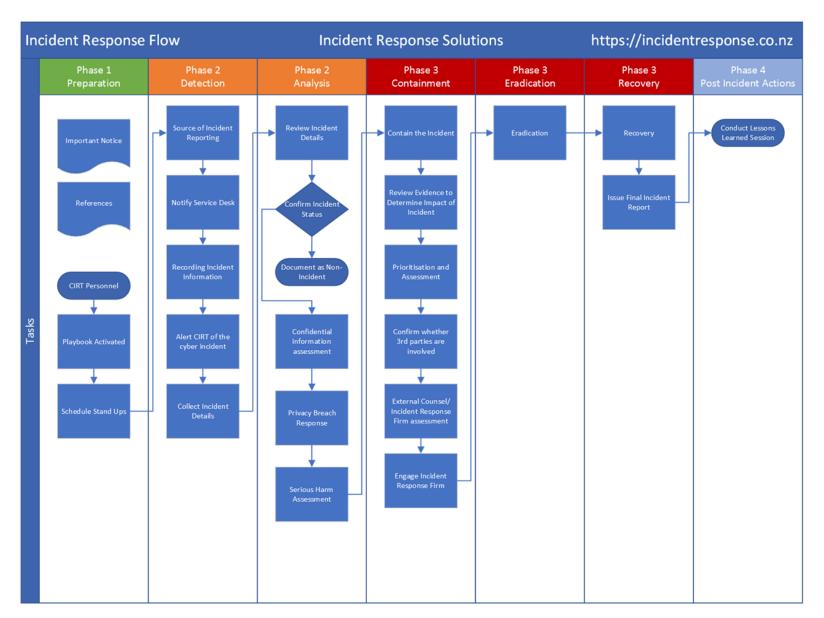


INCIDENT RESPONSE SOLUTIONS

Data Breach Response

2020 Edition

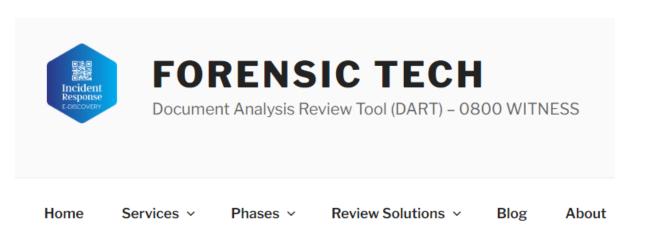
Routine Response and Investigation Methodology



Forensic Tech

Digital Evidence

Forensic Technology



Forensic Technology	Information Governance				
Forensic Collection	Identification				
eDiscovery Processing	Preservation				
Cloud Hosted Review	Collection				
Technology Assisted Review (TAR)	Processing				
Continuous Active Learning	Review				
(CAL)	Analysis				
Government Inquiries and Independent Reviews	Production				
Case Management	Presentation				

MITRE ATT&CK®

Reconnaissance 10 techniques	Resource Development 7 techniques	Initial Access 9 techniques	Execution 12 techniques	Persistence 19 techniques	Privilege Escalation 13 techniques	Defense Evasion 39 techniques	Credential Access 15 techniques	Discovery 27 techniques	Lateral Movement 9 techniques	Collection 17 techniques	Command and Control 16 techniques	Exfiltration 9 techniques	Impact 13 techniques
Active Scanning	Acquire Infrastructure	■ Valid Accounts =		Scheduled Task/Job	=	Modify Author	entication Process	System Service Discovery	Remote Services	Data from Local System	Data Obfuscation =	Exfiltration Over Other	Data Destruction
Gather Victim	Compromise Accounts	Replication Through	Windows Management		Valid Accounts	•	Networ	k Sniffing	Software Deployment	Data from Removable	Fallback Channels	Network Medium	Data Encrypted for Impact
Host Information	Compromise Infrastructure	Removable Media	Instrumentation		Hijack Execution Flow		OS Credential Dumping	Application Window	Tools	Media	Application Layer Protocol	Scheduled Transfer	Service Stop
Gather Victim Identity	Develop Capabilities	Trusted Relationship	Software Deployment	Boot or Logon In	itialization Scripts =	Direct Volume Access	Input Capture =	Discovery	Replication Through	Input Capture =	Proxy	Data Transfer Size Limits	Inhibit System Recovery
Information	Establish Accounts	■ Supply Chain Compromise ■	Tools	Create or Modify	y System Process =	Rootkit	Brute Force =	System Network	Removable Media	Data Staged ≡	Communication Through	Exfiltration Over	Defacement =
Gather Victim Network	Obtain Capabilities	Hardware Additions	Shared Modules	Event Trigger	red Execution =	Obfuscated Files or	Two-Factor Authentication	Configuration Discovery =	Internal Spearphishing	Screen Capture	Removable Media	C2 Channel	Firmware Corruption
Information	Stage Capabilities	Exploit Public-Facing	User Execution =	Boot or Logon Au	utostart Execution =	Information	Interception	System Owner/User	Use Alternate	Email Collection =	Web Service	Exfiltration Over	Resource Hijacking
Gather Victim Org	_	Application	Exploitation for Client	Account Manipulation =	Process	Injection	Exploitation for Credential	Discovery	Authentication Material =	Clipboard Data	Multi-Stage Channels	Physical Medium	Network Denial of Service ≡
Information	=	Phishing =	Execution	External Remote Services		Manipulation	Access	System Network	Lateral Tool Transfer	Automated Collection	Ingress Tool Transfer	Exfiltration Over	Endpoint Denial of Service ≡
Phishing for Information	1	External Remote Services	System Services =	Office Application Startup	Abuse Elevation (Control Mechanism	■ Steal Web Session Cookie	Connections Discovery	Taint Shared Content	Audio Capture	Data Encoding	Web Service	System Shutdown/Reboot
Search Closed Sources		Drive-by Compromise	Command and Scripting	Create Account =	Domain Police			Permission Groups	Exploitation of Remote	Video Capture	Traffic Signaling	Automated Exfiltration	Account Access Removal
Search Open			Interpreter	Browser Extensions	Escape to Host	Indicator Removal on Host	Credentials from	Discovery	Services	Man in the Browser	Remote Access Software	Exfiltration Over	□ Disk Wipe □
Technical Databases	-		Native API	Traffic Signaling ≡	Exploitation for Privilege	Modify Registry	Password Stores	File and Directory	Remote Service Session	Data from Information =	Dynamic Resolution	Alternative Protocol	Data Manipulation =
Search Open	7		Inter-Process	BITS Jobs	Escalation	Trusted Developer Utilities	Steal or Forge Kerberos	Discovery	Hijacking	Repositories	Non-Standard Port	Transfer Data to	
Websites/Domains			Communication	Server Software =		Proxy Execution	Tickets	Peripheral Device		Man-in-the-Middle ≡	Protocol Tunneling	Cloud Account	
Search Victim-Owned	7		Container Administration	Component		Traffic Signaling	Forced Authentication	Discovery		Archive Collected Data ≡	Encrypted Channel		
Websites			Command	Pre-OS Boot ≡		Signed Script Proxy	Steal Application Access	Network Share Discovery		Data from Network	Non-Application Layer		
	_		Deploy Container	Compromise Client		Execution	Token	Password Policy Discovery		Shared Drive	Protocol		
≡ Has sub-techniques				Software Binary		Rogue Domain Controller	Man-in-the-Middle	Browser Bookmark		Data from Cloud			
				Implant Container Image		Indirect Command	Forge Web Credentials =	Discovery		Storage Object			
				Modify Authentication		Execution		Virtualization/Sandbox		Data from Configuration =			
				Process		BITS Jobs		Evasion		Repository			
						XSL Script Processing		Cloud Service Dashboard					
						Template Injection		Software Discovery					

Query Registry

Process Discovery

Discovery

Discovery

System Information

Account Discovery

Discovery Cloud Infrastructure

System Time Discovery

Domain Trust Discovery

Cloud Service Discovery Container and Resource

System Location Discovery

Remote System Discovery

Network Service Scanning

File and Directory

Evasion

Permissions Modification

Virtualization/Sandbox

Unused/Unsupported

Authentication Material

Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information

Signed Binary Proxy

Network Boundary Bridging Weaken Encryption

Cloud Regions

Impair Defenses

Hide Artifacts

Masquerading

Execution
Exploitation for Defense
Evasion
Execution Guardrails
Modify Cloud Compute
Infrastructure
Pre-OS Boot
Subvert Trust Controls
Build Image on Host
Deploy Container
Modify System Image

Use Alternate

MITRE ATT&CK Enterprise Framework

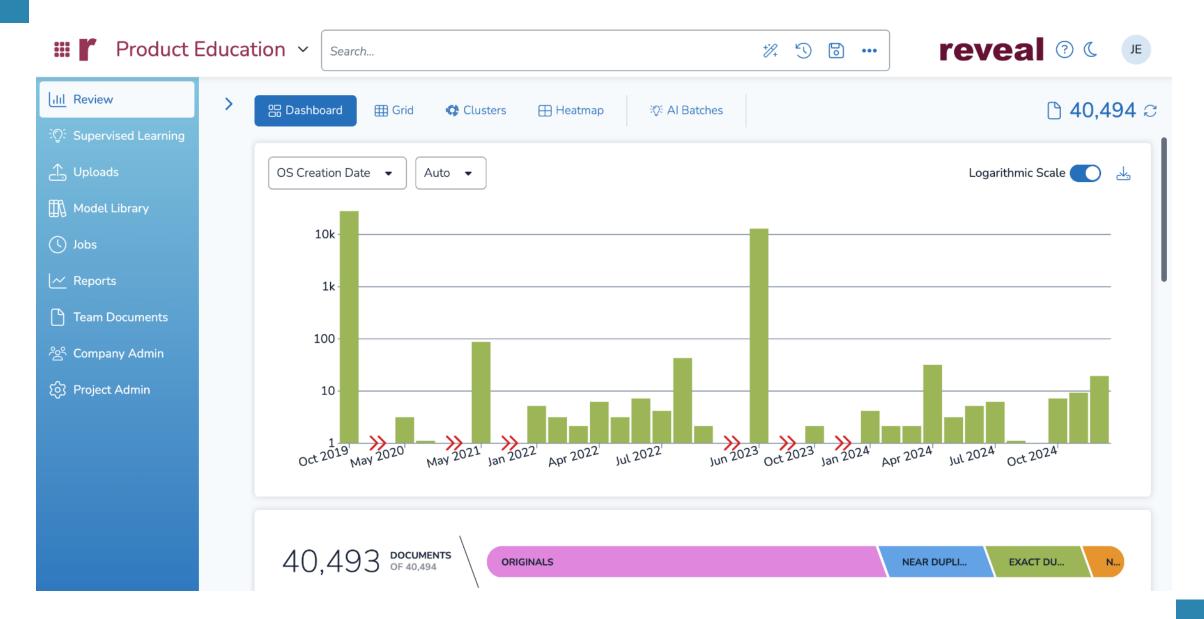
attack.mitre.org

Document Analysis Review Tool

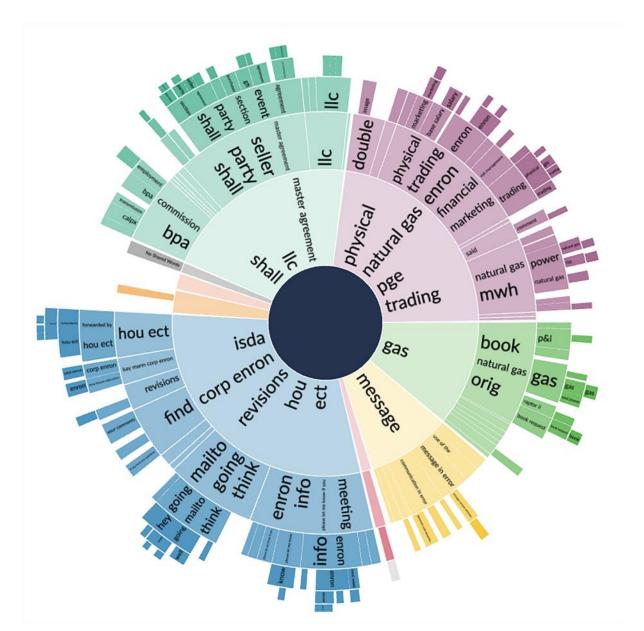


reveal brainspace

Cloud Platform



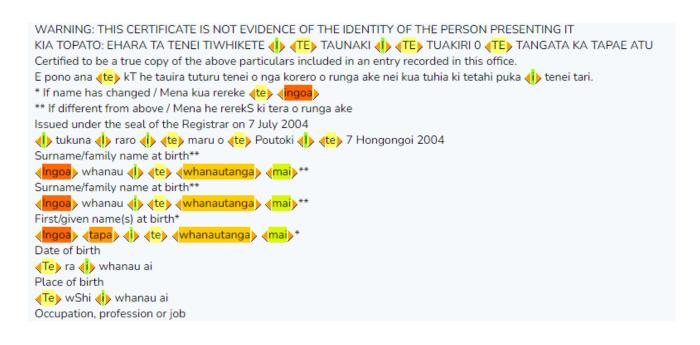
Concept Searching and Clustering Technology



Preconfigured Search Sets – Privacy Breach

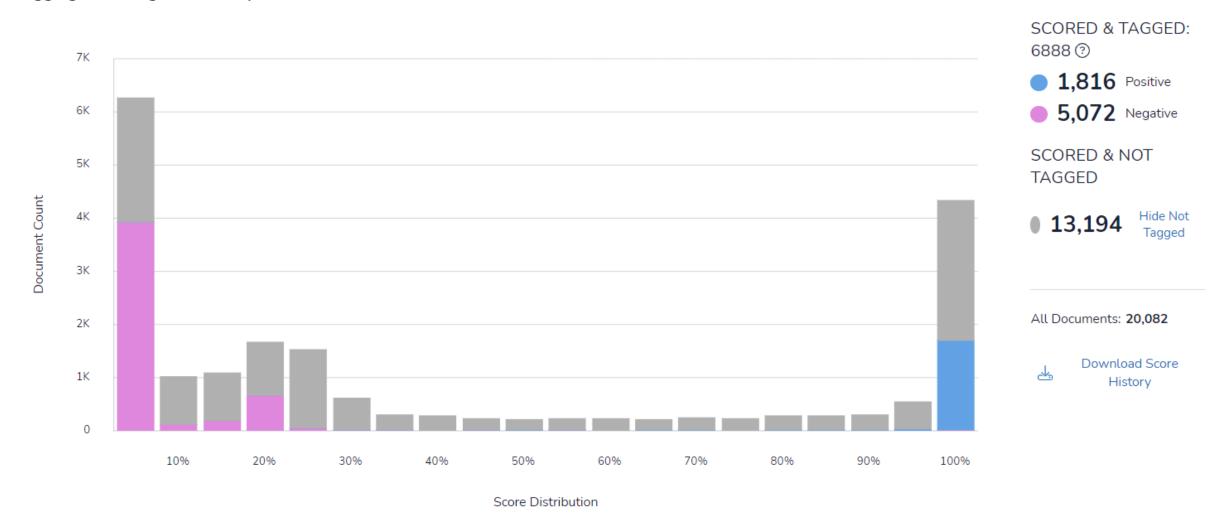






Document prioritisation – Continuous Active Learning

Tagging & Scoring - Last Completed Round: 8

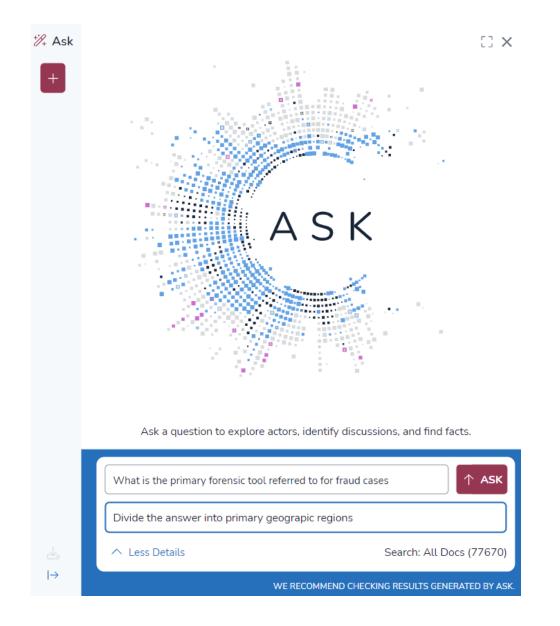


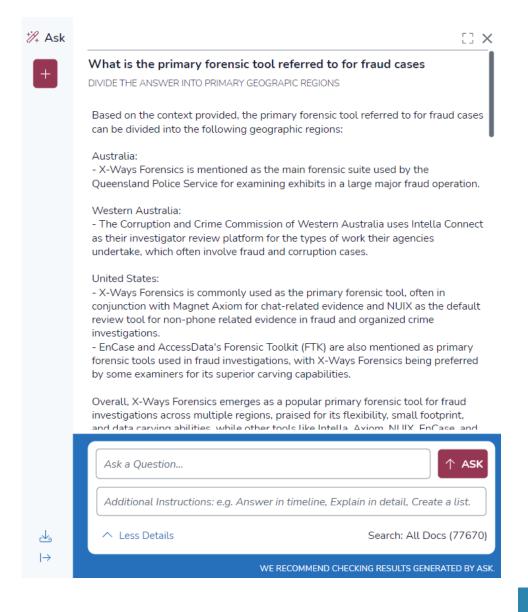
Semantic Search – Generate Results Securely

Reveal's semantic search feature Ask is designed to revolutionize how lawyers, investigators, analysts, and legal professionals interact with their unstructured data. With Ask, you can express your searches in everyday language.

Ask augments the already powerful and industry leading keyword and concept search capabilities of Reveal. Ask is designed to grasp the way you naturally think and phrase questions. Using natural language questions, Ask gives you additional search options where keywords alone may not be sufficient. Finally, you can seamlessly combine Ask with Reveal's interactive visual analytics and other powerful search features to uncover valuable insights faster.

Semantic Search – Generate Results Securely





Services lawyers are engaging IRS to assist with

- Cyber Governance
- Cyber IR plans and simulations
- Breach response
 - Incident controller
 - Data Breach assessment (DART)
 - Communications
 - Ransomware response
 - Dark web and data leak monitoring
- Post Incident Reviews (PIR)
- Forensic technology
- Hosting / eDiscovery





Thank you

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We help you Prepare, Respond and Recover from Forensic and Cyber Incidents