



Technology against company policy

Ram Herkanaidu

Education Manager

Global Educational Programs Development

Kaspersky Lab

Policy

IT security education

- You can't **train** someone to be secure
- [In]security follows from how you approach things
- Adopt a security mindset.
 - “Informed paranoia”
 - Online “common sense”
- Social norms can change over time
 - e.g. “Clunk click every trip”



What to put in a policy

Key points:

- Use of business systems for
 - Chat rooms, message boards and blogs
 - Social networking
- Corporate reputation [e.g. don't 'dis' company, staff, partners, competitors, etc.]
- Bullying, harassment and damage to another's reputation
- Abuse of personal data [i.e. don't disclose staff data]
- Non-attribution of personal statements, opinions or beliefs to company
- Use of corporate trademarks, logos and other intellectual property
- Monitoring by company
- Confidentiality [e.g. don't disclose internal-only information]

On-boarding process for new employees

- Security Awareness
 - As part of induction process
 - On going education, computer and class based
- Kaspersky Lab UK
 - New employees attend a “malware essentials” seminar
 - Social media workshop concerning privacy, security and policy

Technology

'Spyware 2.0'

Targeted attacks:

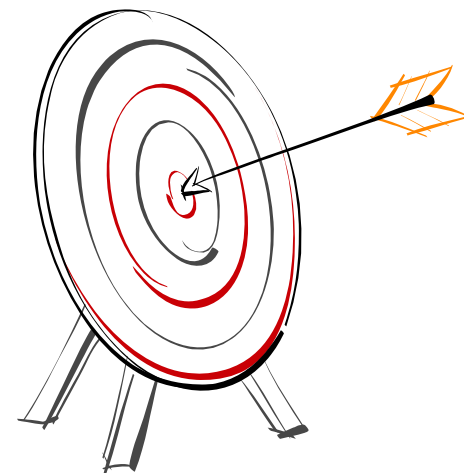
Sophisticated

Advanced methods for

Bypassing security

Hiding in the system

Specified targets and strictly-defined aims



Steal everything!

Trawling for all kinds of information

Not just bank data

Some numbers to confirm this

Some things you should think about

Kaspersky Lab survey, June 2011, *Global IT Security Risks*

30 per cent of companies feel that are being specifically targeted by cyber-attacks

9 per cent of companies admit to at least one IT security issue involving a targeted attack

The only reason this is not even higher is that most targeted attacks are designed to be discrete, so **companies never even notice them**

E-mails are the main tools of a hacker in targeted attacks

Targeted attack example

How RSA was hacked

One of the world's top security companies

Named after the initials of its co-founders and inventors of the RSA public key cryptographic algorithm:

Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir and Len Adleman

Sold to EMC in 2006 for \$2.1 billion

17 March 2011, RSA announced it had been hacked

Uri Rivner, Head of New Technologies, Identity Protection and Verification at RSA, explained the attack

Two small groups of employees received an **e-mail that contained a Word document**

The e-mail was **marked as spam** and put into the spam folder

But one of the employees **opened** it ...



The domino effect

What do Lockheed Martin, 'SecureID' and RSA have in common?



Consumerisation of IT

Smartphones in the workplace



It depends what you use them for

Facebook

Twitter

Gmail

Reading corporate e-mail

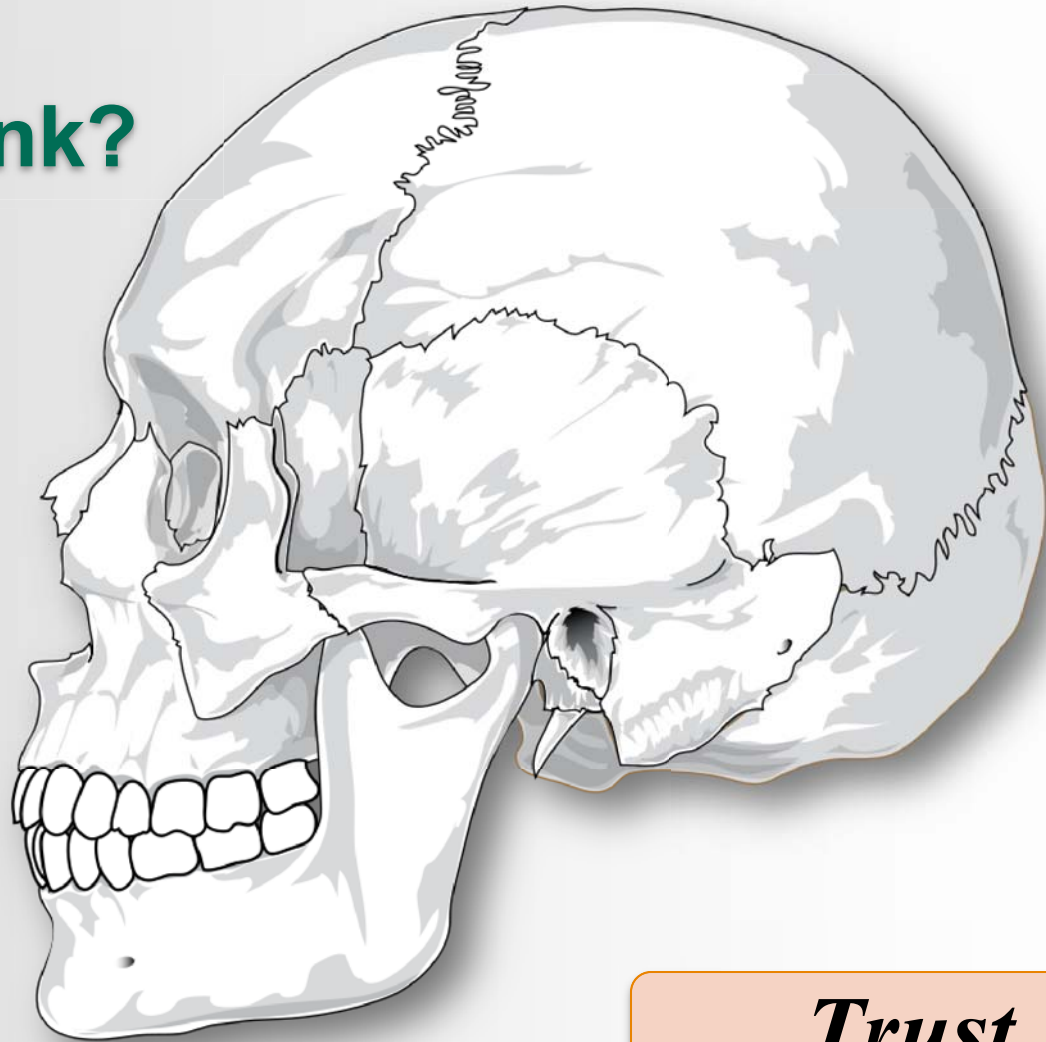
Reading corporate documents

Writing confidential e-mails

Or all of the above?

The weakest link?

Education



Trust

Basic security rules

For employees

Awareness of security risks

- Education
- Proper mindset
- Carefulness, responsibility

Attention and prevention

- Regular updates of operating system
- Regular updates of all software used
- Complex security solution
- Including anti-spam, firewall

Basic security rules

For employers and system administrators

- **Educating** employees on current security threats
 - Forcing employees to use **secure passwords**
 - Forcing regular **password changes**
 - Using **secure protocols** for communication
 - **Restricting** employees' **permissions** as much as it is possible
-
- Securing network infrastructure
 - Performing **regular updates** of all **server software**
 - Performing **regular updates** of software installed on all **workstations**
 - Using **complex security solution** (including firewall and anti-spam)
 - Conducting **regular penetration tests** of the **whole** infrastructure



Thank you

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