

# Digital Revolution calls for comprehensive security solutions

Accountable Now 2016, Webinar

 SOS CHILDREN'S  
VILLAGES  
INTERNATIONAL



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Opening

In the **age of always connected** mobile devices, social networks and **new consumer behaviours**, the **IT security department** has an **increasing important role for organizations across all sectors**.

**Attackers are more organized, attacks are more sophisticated and threats are more dangerous than ever before.**

This session shows several **examples of actual threats** and describes the **approach of SOS** how to **overcome those security challenges** these days and in the future.

**Oliver Vavtar**

SOS Children's Villages International

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Oliver Vavtar is Team Leader Network Services for SOS Children's Villages International where he and his team is involved in all aspects of global Service Delivery including Communications Infrastructure, Information Security Management, Business Continuity Management and Network Architecture and Operation. Oliver graduated in telecommunication engineering and electronics, has more than 20 years of experience in ICT, is a seasoned leader for local and global teams and is a member of ICT management team of the General Secretariat of SOS Children's Villages International.



## Threats can come from any direction...

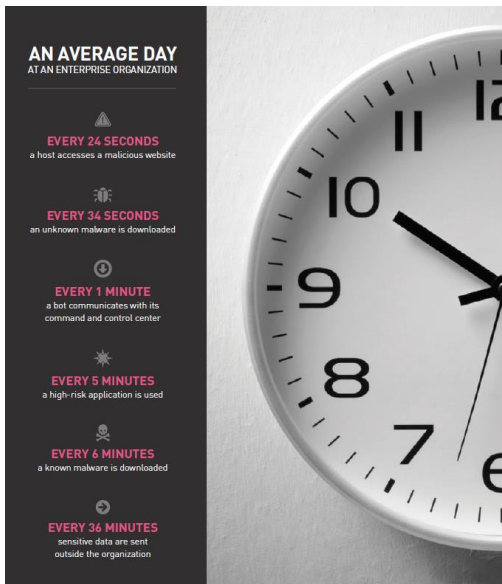
**... and it has become impossible to say that any one organization is safe from attack.**

**In fact, the biggest mistake any organization can make is to believe it is protected.**

*"The Cold War didn't end in the 1990s. It simply moved online."<sup>31</sup>*

- Jose Pagliery, journalist

## An average day in a company...



Source: Check Point Technologies

## Popular threats...



### Organized crime

- or terrorist groups using identity theft and other forms of compromise or extortion (e.g. denial of service attacks)



### Malware authors

- responsible for Viruses, Worms, Trojans (particularly key loggers)



### Phishing

- including spear phishing targeting individuals with carefully crafted attacks



**1. Bank Deposit/Payment Notifications**  
Notifications for deposits, transfers, payments, returned check, fraud alert.



**2. Online Product Purchase**  
Product order confirmation, request purchase order, quote, trial.



**3. Attached Photo**  
Malicious attached photos.



**4. Shipping Notices**  
Invoices, delivery or pickup, tracking.



**5. Online Dating**  
Online dating sites.



**6. Taxes**  
Tax documents, refunds, reports, debt information, online tax filings.



**7. Facebook**  
Account status, updates, notifications, security software.



**8. Gift Card or Voucher**  
Alerts from a variety of stores (Apple was the most popular).



**9. PayPal**  
Account update, confirmation, payment notification, payment dispute.



### Ransomware

- spreads through e-mail attachments, infected programs and compromised websites
- to extort money
- after a victim discovers he cannot open a file, he receives an email ransom note demanding an amount of money in exchange for a private key

So called **insider threats** are still the most prevalent cyber-attack vector

→ **55% of all attacks** are carried out by **malicious insiders or inadvertent actors**



disruption

money



### Disruption to organizational routines

- and processes with consequent interruption to trading capabilities, loss of income

### Unplanned costs

- for equipment and data damaged, stolen, corrupted or lost in incidents
- Business costs currently estimated \$2.1 Trillion globally by 2019

### Loss

- of competitive advantage
- of confidence in IT

### Reputational damage

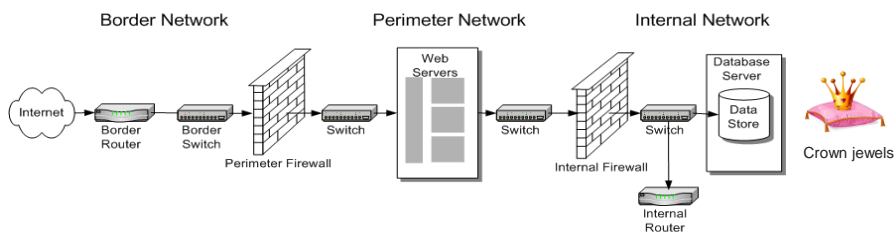
- causing brand devaluation, lost customers, customer complaints and defection

## Main pillars of information security

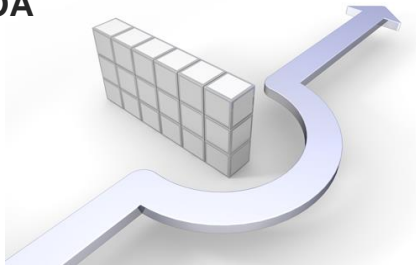


## I miss those days...

- Traditional Security Approach
  - Perimeter (on prem fw with UTM, antivirus, disk encryption, DLP, anti spyware, SSL, Privileged Identity Management, IDS/IPS, etc.)



- **Collaboration** – within and especially **outside the organization** (partner, customer, supplier, etc.)
- **Sensitive information leaves the organization every day** (mobility and external storing, outsourcing, stored in the cloud, given to other people, etc.)
- **BYOD, BYOA**



**How to overcome new threats and how to be brought in compliance with the law?**



- **Security as a Social Norm**
  - The main **ingredients of success** are
    - well aligned **technology**,
    - well deliberated **organizational procedures** and
    - reliable, **well informed staff fulfilling their security obligations** - from **upper management** across other functions to **ICT experts**

- **Bear in mind the human factor**
  - **Technical measures alone** cannot achieve the best possible reliability, and **will never achieve trustworthiness**
  - **All users need to be educated** in the part they have to play in the security of the systems they own; through learning and **following good practice**
  - **Awareness** - People are the most important part of information safety



- **Stay focused and stay ahead**
  - **Cybercriminals** aren't teenagers; they are **perfectly organized** and **highly specialized on stealing PII** and intellectual property
  - **Information security leadership** needs to be **vigilant**
  - **Traditional security management** simply **isn't agile enough** to deal with the perils of cyber activity

- **Involve each department** operating with sensitive data
  - **THEY** know exactly
    - **WHO** should use information,
    - **WHAT** should be done with information,
    - **WHEN and WHERE** should information be accessed/used

- **User acceptance is key**
  - Data security measures **need to be easy to understand and viable** for the users
  - Provide **smart training materials** (intranet, webinars, f2f interaction, e-learning, clips, quiz games, etc.) but do not spam them 😊

Show them the way, but try to get rid of topic responsibility – ICT ≠ data protection!

- **THX** for your attention 😊

