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# Security Workshop

Dresden, Sep 25th, 2012



Thomas Leeb



Carl Weber



Wolfgang Breidbach



**CSP Security.com**  
SOLUTIONS FOR HP NONSTOP SERVERS



# IT Security to achieve Compliance - or vice versa ?

**Thomas Leeb**  
Executive V.P. – Global Sales



**GTUG Hotspot 2012, Dresden, Sep 25<sup>th</sup>, 2012**



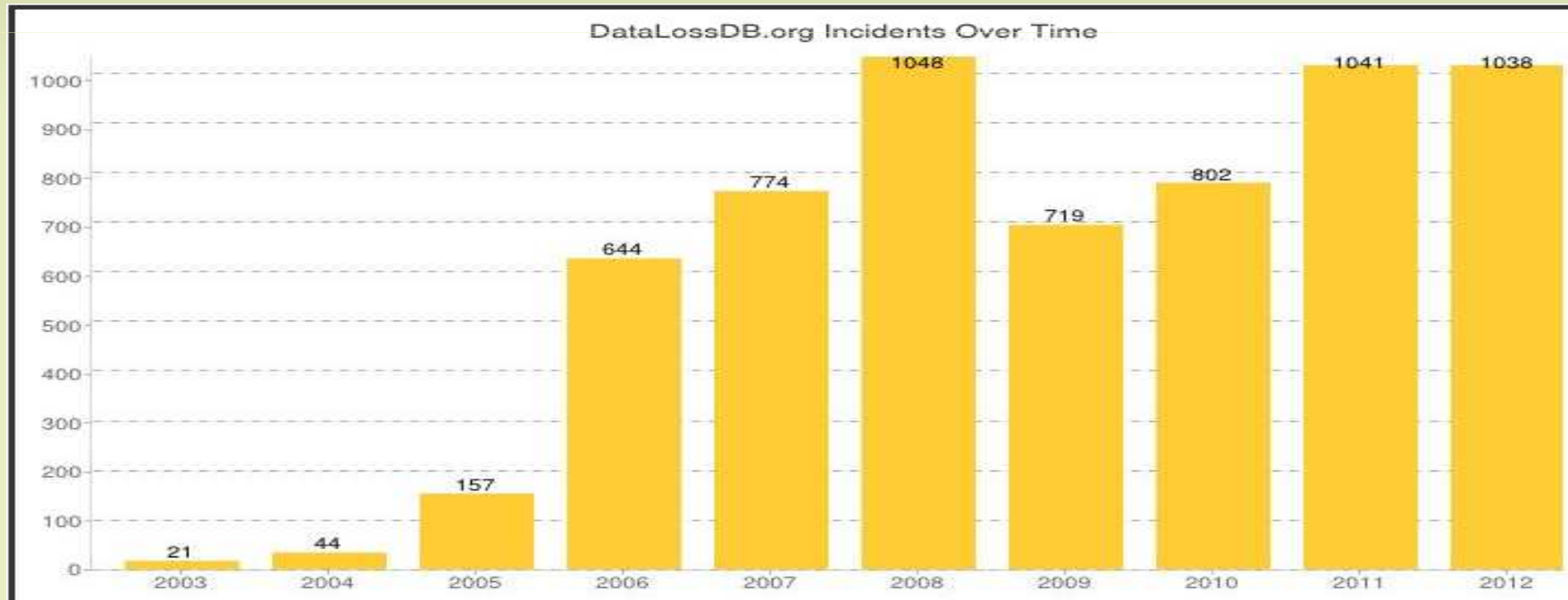
## About CSP

- **Based in Toronto, Canada.**
- **Security and Audit Solutions for Enterprises.**
- **Leading Provider of Security Solutions for the HP Nonstop market.**
- **Growing customer base**
- **Cross Platform Security Management**
- **Customers include:**
  - Largest Banks
  - Payment Processors
  - Major Stock Exchanges
  - Defense and Healthcare organizations
  - Telecommunications
  - Manufacturers





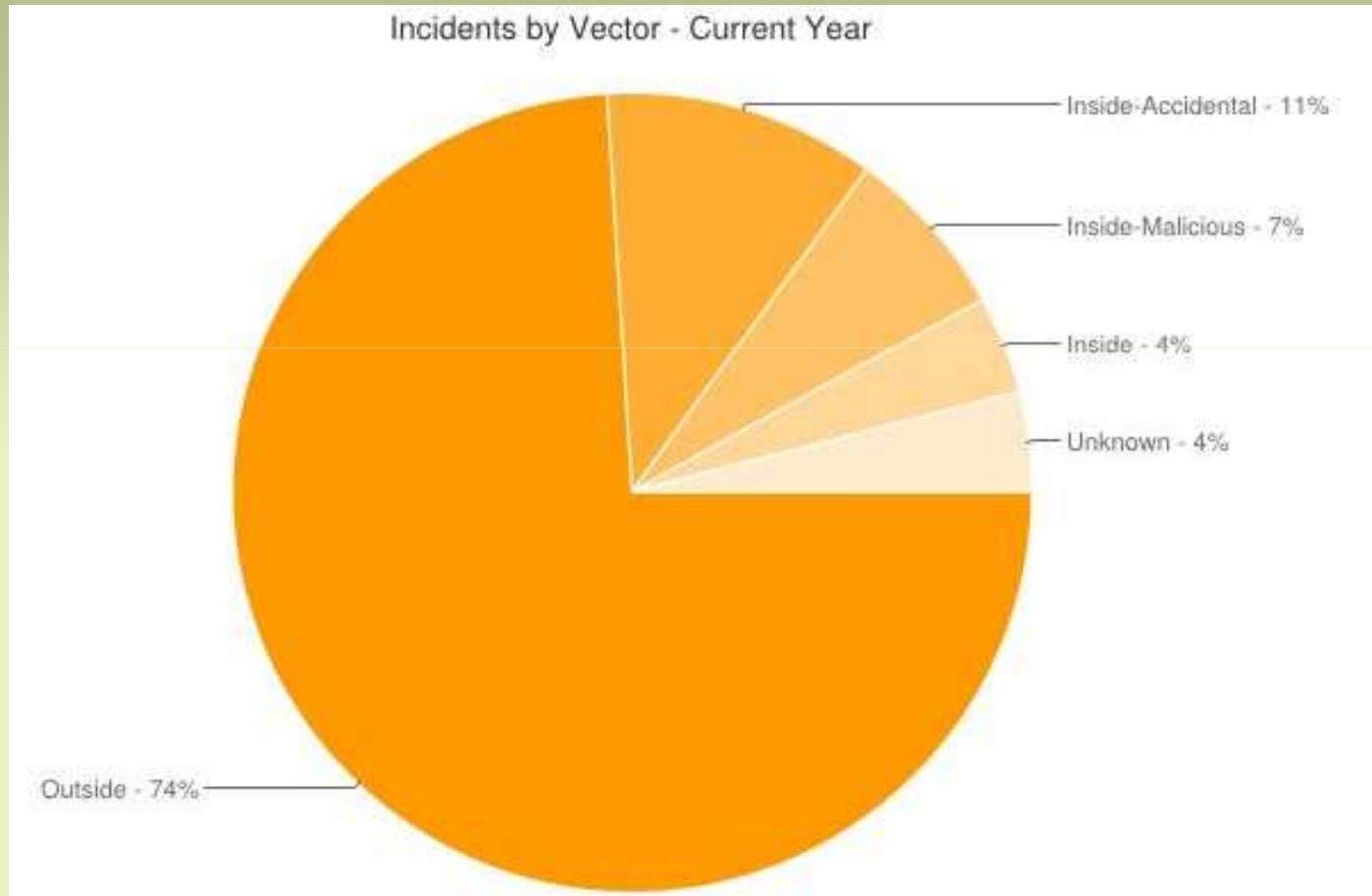
# Average : 2 data breaches every day



Source : DataLossDB.org



# Attacks from outside dominating and increasing

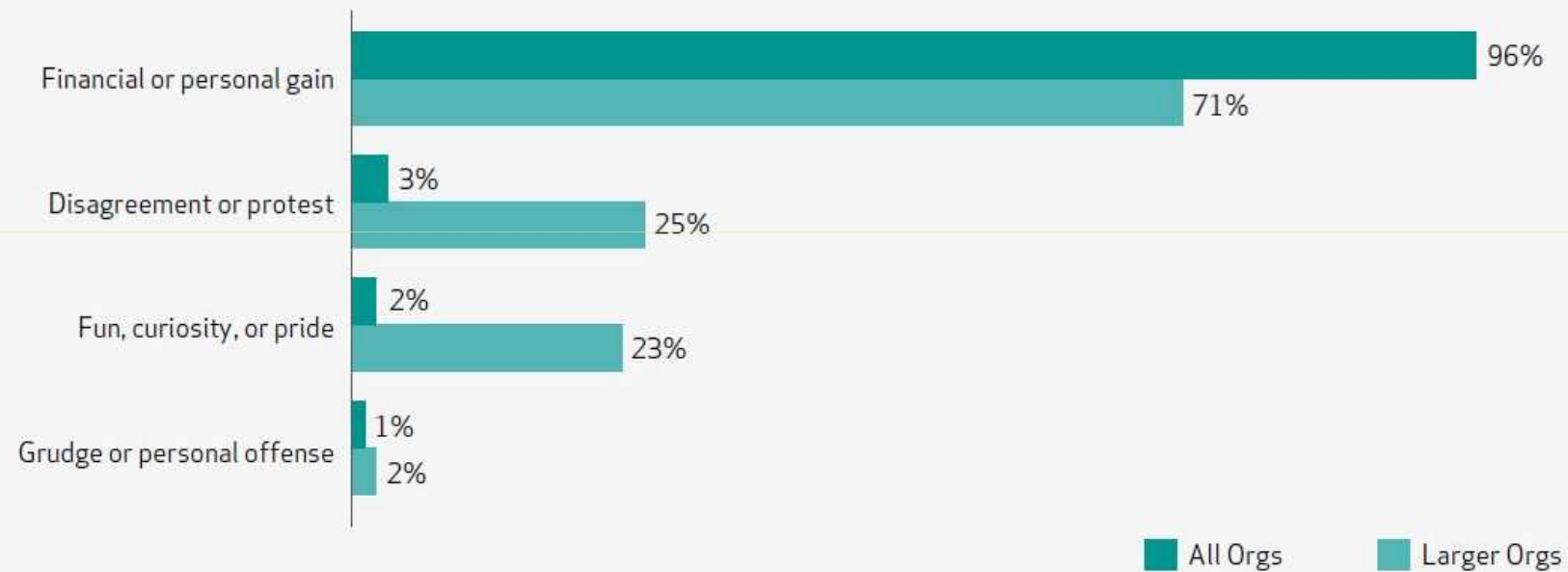


Source : DatalossDB.org 2012



# The Motivation for Cyber Criminals

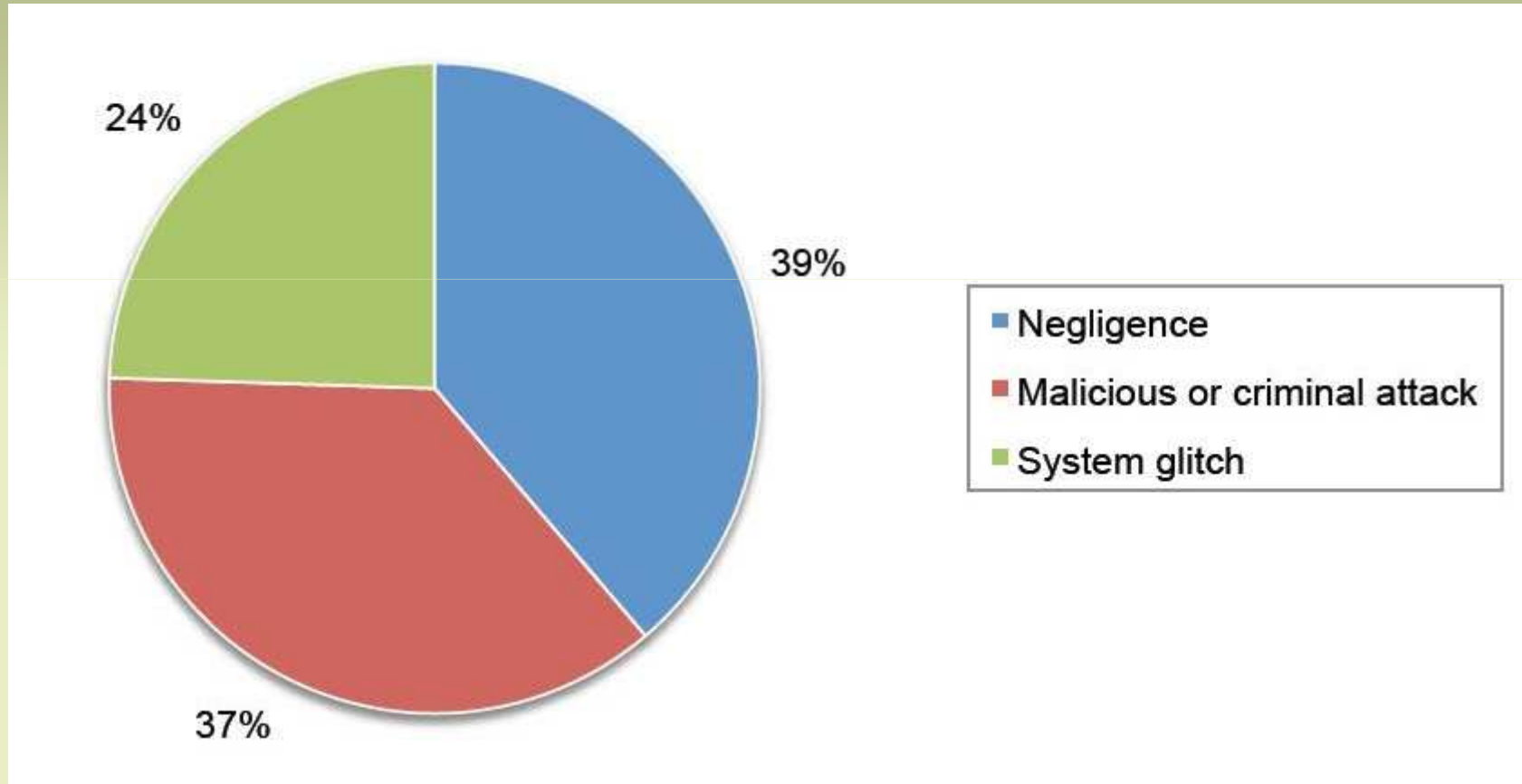
Figure 15. Motive of external agents by percent of breaches within external



Source : Verizon 2012



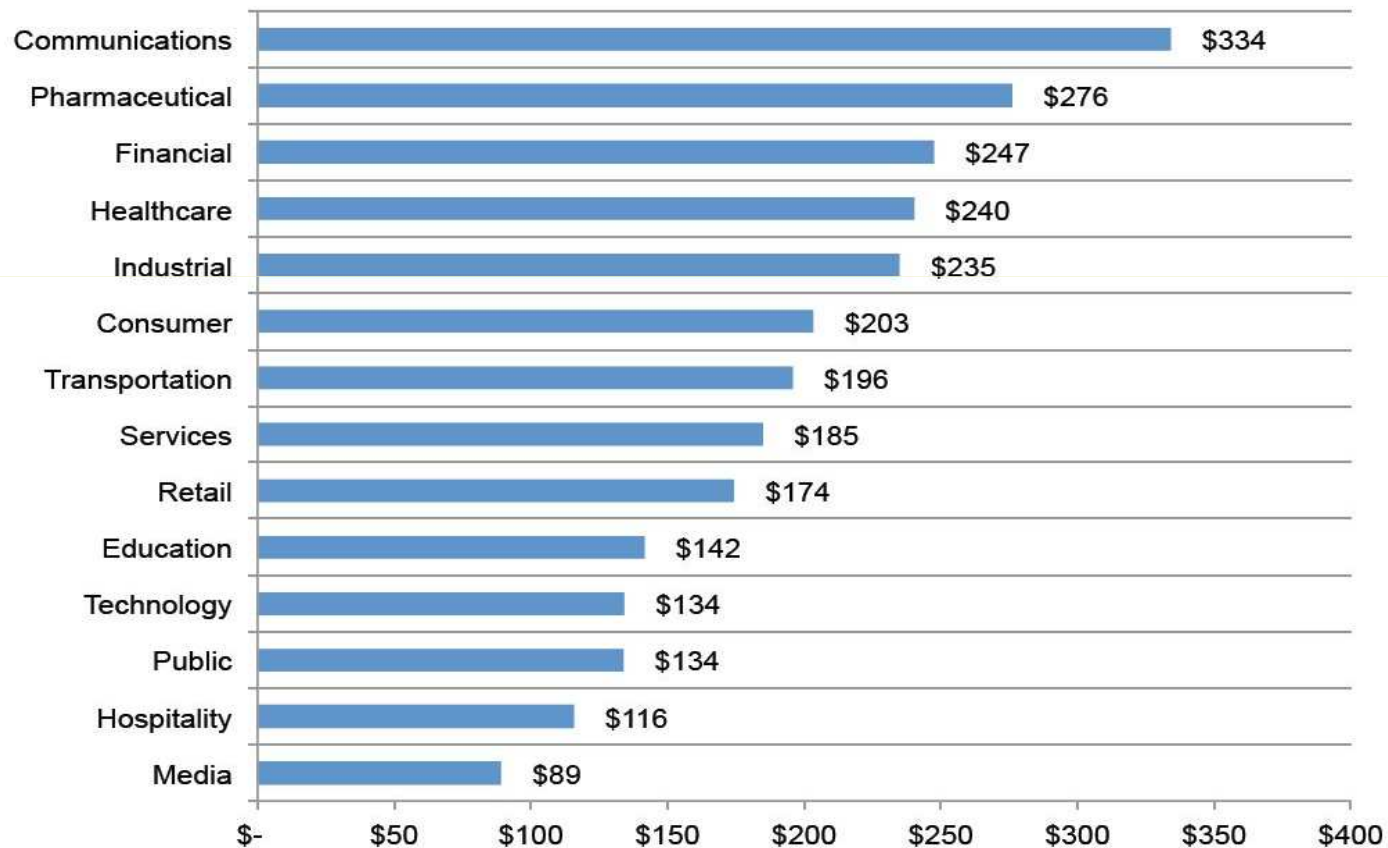
# Root Cause of Breaches





# Costs resulting from breaches by Industry

Figure 4. Per capita cost by industry classification of benchmarked companies







# Sample victims – payment card industry

- Merchants
  - TJX, 2007
    - Tier 1 (>6M tx/month)
    - Intrusion detected 1,5 years after intrusion
    - 94M card details exposed
    - 150\$ reported costs
  - Hannaford, Mar 2008
    - 4,2 M cardholder details
- Payment Processors
  - RBS Worldpay, Dec 2008
    - 1,5M cardholder details
    - Coordinated attack – ATM heist 9M\$
  - Heartland , Jan 2009
    - >100Mtx/month
    - > 250k merchants, about 1000 banks – affected 673 banks, 130M cardholders
    - Intrusion occurred 8 months before detection
  - Global Payments, Apr 2012
    - 1,5M credit/debit card details potentially compromised
    - Est cost 114M\$



## PCI DSS – some observations

Source : Computerworld (related to Hearing at US House of Representatives)

- „Done little to stop payment card data thefts“
- „the standard is clearly not enough to protect cardholder data“
- Hannaford
  - certified just one day after they were informed about the system intrusions.
  - received PCI certification while intrusion was in process.
- RBS Worldpay and Heartland were both certified prior breaches.
- Voices of US retailers :
  - „Card issuers are requesting us to store card data. When a breach happens, we are the ones who bear the costs and who are demonized.“
  - „PCI has been developed from the perspective of card companies as opposed to from that of those who are expected to follow them.“
  - „PCI is little more than a tool to shift financial risks off card companies and banks. We are forced to spend billions to implement a standard, which has done little to improve security.“



## PCI DSS – observations (cont)

Source : Computerworld (related to Hearing at US House of Representatives)

- PCI SSC : „breached organisations were not „compliant“ at the time of the breach.“
- VISA :
  - „The ‚Heartland case‘ never should have happened and is unfortunate, but this does not make me question the tools.“
  - „However it’s time for security controls to go beyond what’s included in PCI now
- VISA working with banks and retailers to test new security measures
- New degree of uncertainty about the future of PCI specifications
- Growing chorus of doubt about effectiveness of PCI



# Learnings from the sample „PCI Compliance“

- Procedural weaknesses
  - Consequences of non-compliance vs. Consequences of breach
  - Compliance certificate
    - How do I get it ?
    - How do I lose it ?
  - QSA („the neutral advisor and policeman“)
    - From assessment to final audit
    - From assessment report, recommendations to solutions
- What it isn't :
  - Platform specific (i.e. HP Nonstop File system, Pathway, Spooler, TMF)
    - Unique advantages causing unique challenges
  - A complete guideline for security measures
    - Would the QSA spot everything requiring improvement ?
    - Are we aware about weaknesses outside the assessment report ?
    - How do we deal with them ?
- What it is :
  - mandatory



# A Risk Managed Approach to Security

- **What could go wrong ?**
- **What's the probability of it happening ?**
- **What would be the consequences ?**
- **How can we reduce the probability of it happening ?**
- **How can we reduce the impact if it did occur ?**
- **How will we know that it is occurring or about to occur ?**
- **What is our contingency plan if it does occur ?**



# Security Policies

## •IT security

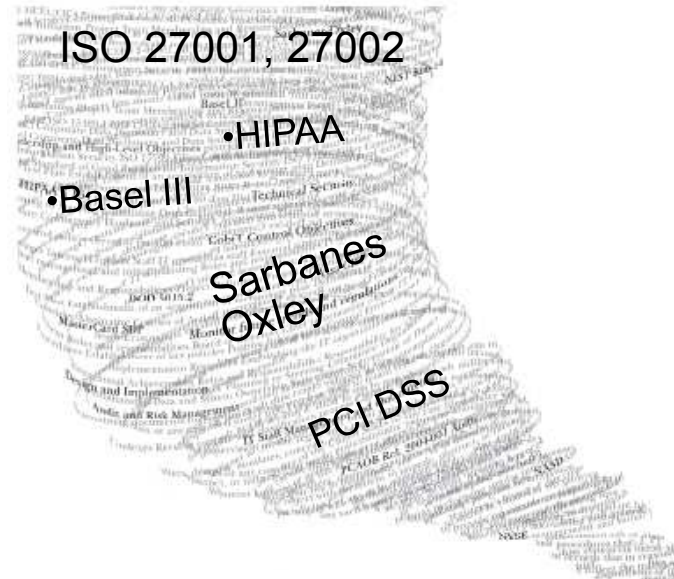
- Audit/Compliance
- Authentication
- Password Quality
- Data Encryption
- Command Control
- Access Control
- Etc.

## •Procedures

- employees
- contractors
- visitors

## •Physical Security

- Buildings
- Infrastructure
- Access control





## Conclusions – part 1

- **Compliance programs are**
  - Important to set common standards
  - great if used as integral part of the risk management process
  - useless if (ab)used as strategic security initiative
- **ISMS to ensure**
  - Consolidated View of Security Requirements
  - Link with Enterprise Risk Management
  - Continuous Improvement Cycle (Standards not evolving quickly enough)
  - Awareness and Culture for Enterprise Data Security
- **Reduce Risk (Probability x Potential Impact)**



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**Thank you !**

**„Distrust and Caution  
are the parents of Security.“**

*(Benjamin Franklin)*

For additional information please contact

Thomas Leeb (CSP EMEA)

[thomasl@CSPsecurity.com](mailto:thomasl@CSPsecurity.com)

+43 699 1856 3888

