## Information Technology for your Business



C12 Member Since 2008 in Philly Area IT Affinity Group Barnabas & EncourageWork



#### Who is navitend?

Our Mission: Predictably Awesome IT Experiences

Our Values:







Own It!

Improve It!

Love It!

Services:

Managed IT
Help Desk
Advanced Security
Phones
Software Development
Cloud Management



# Common Challenges & Information Security



### Challenges facing companies today



Managing assets
Data spread across subscriptions
Accessing Data
User Training
Licensing, Compliance & Third-Party Risk



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## Which Applications To Use?



Build v Buy =>

Build v Buy/Rent =>

Build v Rent



Buy (License) Commercial Software Spread Sheets SharePoint

Custom software



#### Some Questions To Ask



Consider the life expectancy of your need for data used and or created in your software. Just for the duration of a Project? Forever?



What are the carrying costs of your data? Will the costs level out, or always increase?



How many stakeholders need access to the data? Have you examined the need for the software from every user's perspective?



How important is the vendor's viability to your business?

Have you considered the risk associated with each vendor option?



Have you built a good (or bad) prototype in an XLS file?



If you buy/license software can you implement the software yourself and or does the vendor offer a proven plan to make sure you succeed?



What happens if you \*don't\* invest in new capabilities? How do you measure ROI?



Keep asking yourself: Why – until you hit the answer.



## Information Security



## Information Security

Much more than Cyber Security



Consider how Information and Money move through your organization



### Information & Money

Examine through the lens of protecting

Confidentiality
Integrity
Availability
(Safety)



## Managing Risk



#### Risk Management Process

- Inventory Assets, and for each
  - Identify Vulnerabilities
  - Estimate Likelihood of intentional or unintentional experience
  - Quantify Impact to the business if a loss is experienced
- Implement Controls to reduce (mitigate) risk
  - Control Types: Administrative, Technical, Physical
- Transfer remaining risk with insurance product(s) and services
- Accept Residual risk
- Repeat this process
  - Periodically & after significant changes



#### Take a sane look at each asset.





What happens to the business if this asset is unavailable?

- Can it be repaired or replaced?
- At what cost?
- How long until it is restored?
- Is revenue lost? How much?
- Are you out of business forever?

What happens to the business if the inner workings of this asset are shared with a competitor?

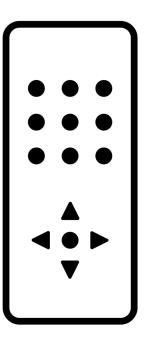
What happens to the business if the inner workings of this asset are tampered with secretly?



#### Controls to Mitigate Risk

#### Administrative

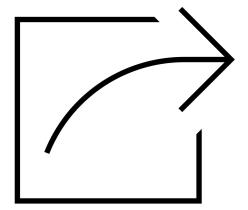
- Asset Management
- Predictable and Measurable Activities
- Compliance
- Policies (password, BYOD, information usage, etc)
- Training
- Technical
  - Firewalls
  - Encryption
  - Security Cameras
- Physical
  - Restricted Areas
  - Intentional location of Equipment or People





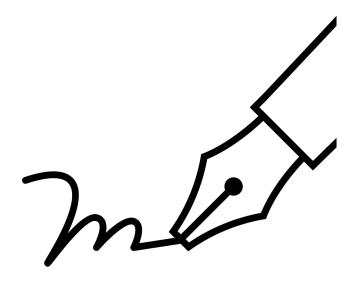
#### Transfer Risk

- Insurance
  - Cyber Security Coverage
  - Errors and Omissions
  - General Liability
  - Umbrella
- Maintenance Contracts
  - Hardware replacement agreements
  - Return to Operability professional services
  - Software Subscriptions



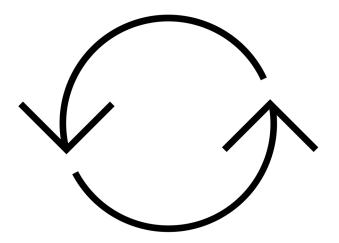


### Accept Risk





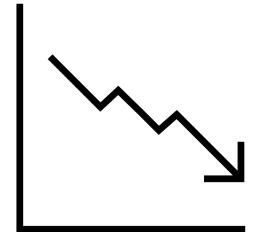
### Repeat





#### Impact of Excessive Risk

- Existential Business Risk
  - Financial Exposure
  - Competitive Information Leakage
    - Intellectual Property exposure
    - Client and Contract Information
  - Reputational Risk
    - Breach in the news
    - Customer Confidence
- Cyber insurance
  - Refused/Withdrawn
  - Excessive Premiums
- Marketing/sales opportunities
  - Can you prove to prospective new clients that their data is safe? Third-party





#### Responsible Risk Reduction

- We work to apply reasonable controls (**cost** in terms of time, money and focus) to obtain the **benefit** of reducing risk.
- If the cost exceeds the benefit, the value is insufficient.
- Consider value both Qualitatively and Quantitatively

$$Value = \frac{Benefit}{Cost}$$



