

MIS 5402 Spring 2017 – Managing Technology & Systems

Session 2-1 – IT Risk Management

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In this session, we will discuss

- Why senior management should care about IT risk
- What would be the possible consequences of a security failure?
- How to respond to IT security incidents
- What are the considerations and tradeoff in security/risk management

What the h*** is going on here?

- If you were Mr. Barton, how would you explain the situation in Chapter 10 to your CEO, Mr. Carl Williams, in English,
 - who you have to assume that has as much knowledge on IT security as your 70-year old grandma?
 - Remember that as soon as you use an alien word that he doesn't understand, you'll be fired.



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<http://judoforlife.com/dev6/31/old-grandma-clipart>

Is Something Happening at IVK?

- If you were Mr. Barton, how would you explain the situation in Chapter 10 to Wall Street analysts you're scheduled to meet today?
 - You can't lie. If you do, you'll get sued.
 - You have to be careful. A single word that mistakenly comes out of your mouth can make IVK stock a garbage.



<http://en.community.dell.com/dell-blogs/dell-shares/b/dell-shares/archive/2012/06/20/recap-2012-financial-analyst-meeting-dellam12.aspx>

What we know and don't know. (1/2)

- What do we know now for sure?
 - The Web site is locked down due to a sophisticated denial of service attack.
 - The customer service system is unresponsive.
 - Messages that say “Gotcha” are being received.
 - A database index file is renamed.

What we know and don't know. (2/2)

- What are the things that we are not sure?
 - whether the incidents are related to each other or mere coincidental
 - whether there was a security breach to the customer service system
 - whether the compromise in the database file was due to a security intrusion or a simple malfunction
 - whether any customer information was lost or stolen
 - whether there will be similar incidents or intrusion in the future

Why is This Happening?

- If the security upgrade project was funded and completed, could IVK have prevented this completely?
 - What has been missing at IVK, in addition to funding for security?
 - Money cannot eliminate the risk of security incidents or breaches completely.
 - Proper security policies, risk management procedures, and sufficient training and monitoring on employees should be accompanied.
 - *Security is both a technical and a managerial/governance issue!*

Corporate Governance 101 (1/2)



Shareholders



Board of Directors



Management



Business Firm

<http://www.copters.com/trips/rhc2006.html>
<http://thomasmoreinstitute.wordpress.com/2012/05/04/shareholder-action-a-positive-development/>
<http://voguesecurity.net/content/board-directors>
<http://www.thunderbirdangelnetwork.org/angel-investor-phoenix-blog/bid/47461/How-Does-Your-Startup-Business-Management-Team-Measure-Up/index.html>

Corporate Governance 101 (2/2)

- Most shareholders do not have time, knowledge, and expertise to run a large-scale business firm.
- The number of shareholders is large (up to tens of thousands). They are not able to run the firm together.
- Thus, they hire a professional management team to operate the firm.
- Shareholder also appoint a board of independent directors to oversee and supervise the management team.

Separation of Governance and Management

- What does it mean?
- What are the interests of shareholders?
- What are the interests of CEO and senior management?
- Are the shareholders and the management in the same boat?
 - Were they in Enron, WorldCom, or Lehman Brothers?



<http://news.yahoo.com/hackers-circulate-tainted-version-china-cyber-security-report-161934042--sector.html>

Conflicts of Interests in Governance (1/2)

- Shareholders' interests : continued and sustainable generation of profits and long-term values
- Management's interests
 - Maximize market shares, revenues, or short-term profits
 - Expanding business portfolios (by taking too much risks)
 - Managing their power and influences
 - Keeping and raising their salaries or stock options
- Shareholders and Management are not in the same boat.

Conflicts of Interests in Governance (2/2)

- Conflicts of Interests : The management’s interests are not always congruent with the shareholders’.
 - For example, pursuing growth in market share and revenues does not necessarily lead to profit growth.
- Information Asymmetry : The shareholders, with limited knowledge and expertise, cannot accurately monitor what the management does.
- Therefore, the management needs “adult supervision” by the board of directors, on behalf of the shareholders.

Duties of Board of Directors

- Representing the best interests of shareholders
- Audit and control of the firm's finance and accounting
- Appointment and supervision of senior management team
- Approving major investment or business decisions such as M&A, entering to new business, or divesture of existing business
- Determining compensation of senior management team
- Making sure that the firm meet all regulatory and legal requirements
- Offering consultation and advices to the management team
- Ensuring continuation and proper operation of the firm

CIO Going Rogue?

- What would happen if a CIO or IT managers receive no adult supervision or control? What if he/she can handle IT in any way he/she wants?
- What if the CIO pursues his own private interests, not the shareholders' interests?
- From Chapter 1, *"IT department is positioned to understand how the business works better than any other department."* (p. 11)
 - meaning that the CIO is in a powerful position to abuse the firm's resources for his self-interests and undermine shareholder value.

Missed Alarms and 40 Million Stolen Credit

Cybersecurity

Card Numbers: Home Depot Hacked After Months of Security Warnings

By Michael Riley, Ben Elgin, Dune Lawrence

By Ben Elgin, Michael Riley, and Dune Lawrence | September 18, 2014



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<http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2014-03-13/target-missed-alarms-in-epic-hack-of-credit-card-data>

<http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2014-09-18/home-depot-hacked-wide-open>

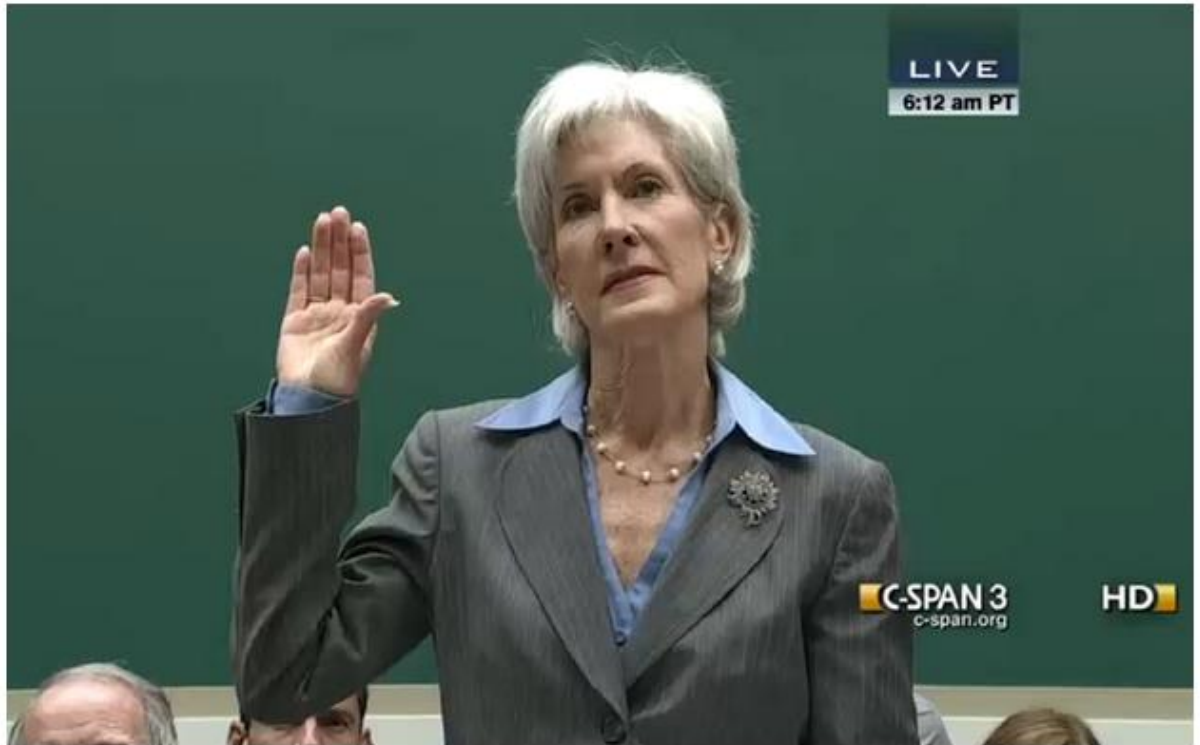
Obama administration knew of key Obamacare delay in August, emails say

By Tom Iltis OCT 30, 2013 9:42AM ET

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Without Proper Supervision and Controls ...

- A CIO might cover up security breaches or loss of intellectual properties, which might threaten the existence of the firm.
- The CIO might collude with the CEO and the CFO to make accounting frauds possible.
- The CIO might not report delays or failure of a major IT project, which would hinder the execution of major business strategies.
- The CIO might waste IT budget on projects that do not add value to the firm.
- The CIO might hire an IT vendor which is not capable but owned by his relatives or friends or offers him a bribe.
- The CIO might not do his best efforts to protect the firm's IT infrastructure and systems against accidents, natural disasters, or other risks.
- The CIO might fail to upgrade the IT system in response to technology developments.

What is missing at IVK (1/2)

- Proper IT risk management policies and procedures that ensure security and integrity of the systems.
- “Adult supervision” or constant monitoring by senior management and board of directors on IT risk management
- Such policies must ensure that all information must be accurate, completed, and uncompromised.
 - Example?

What is missing at IVK (2/2)

- Such policies must ensure that all information must be accurate, completed, and uncompromised.
 - Every access and activity anywhere in the systems was supposed to be logged and monitored.
 - Had there been complete log files for system access, Mr. Cho could have found out if it was an intrusion or a simple accident.
 - At this moment, IVK IT group is not able to figure out who (insider or outsider) did what nor what caused an error.
 - IVK had a disaster-recovery procedure, which was not up-to-date to new security threats.

Policies and Procedures for Applications

- There should be separate
 - the development (testing) servers and
 - the production servers where applications are actually running.
- All changes must be done in the development servers first and updated to the production servers when business is most idle (e.g. Sunday 1 – 3am).
 - The business units would have to wait several days for their updates to be reflected.
- “Rush-a-change-into-production” is like fixing a car while driving.

Policies and Procedures for Data Center

- What kind of a disaster situation can we think of at a data center?
 - Fire, flood, lightening, power outage, earthquake, and so on.
- What should be among the preventative measures for a data center failure?



How About Personal Devices?

- What kind of a disaster situation can we think of from personal devices (PC, tablets, cell phones)?
 - An unprotected, unguided personal device of an employee could be a starting point for an attack into inside of the company.
- What should be among the preventative measures for a failure due to personal devices?
 - Employees would not be happy about the preventative measures, which cause inconvenience in them.

What Could Happen?

- What would be the ramifications of this crash? (*Imagine the worst.*)
 - possibly more severe security collapse
 - breach on customer information and identity thefts with it
 - lawsuits from customers, shareholders, or other stakeholders
 - criminal charges
 - government sanctions



http://www.wallpapervortex.com/wallpaper-18160_1_miscellaneous_digital_art_apocalyptic_destruction_destroyed_city.html

Now what? (1/3)

- What are the three recovery options that IVK IT group is considering?
 - Do nothing
 - Shut down and rebuild critical production systems
 - Build a mirror site and rebuild original production systems
- What is the least costly option?
- What is the most conservative (but most expensive) option?
- Does Option #2 guarantee a 100%, risk-free, and fail-safe system?

Now what? (2/3)

- What is another decision to make?
 - Disclose or not disclose
 - To whom?
- What are the reasons to disclose the security incidents?
- What would be the reasons not to disclose?



<http://awakeningnow2012.com/2011/05/24/disclosure-is-in-full-swing/>

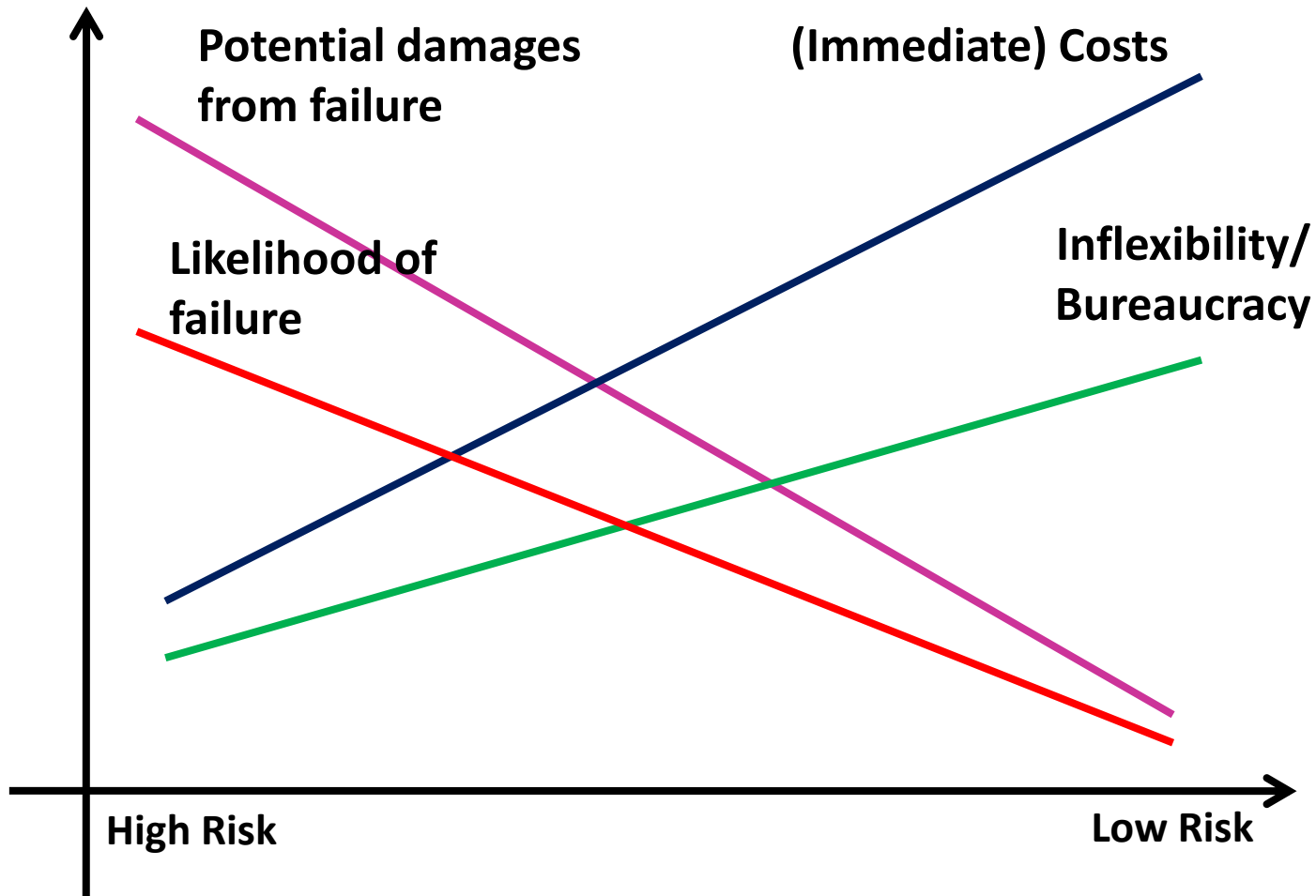
Now what? (3/3)

- What are the reasons to disclose the security incidents?
 - It is a contractual responsibility to disclose incidents to customers and compensate them for possible damages.
 - It is a fiduciary and legal responsibility to disclose material information to shareholders.
- What would be the reasons not to disclose?
 - The full extent of the incidents is still unknown. It might be more prudent to figure out what really happened first and not to overreact and over-disclose.

Tradeoff in Risk Management

- With “policies and procedures,” we would lose what?
 - flexibility
 - responsiveness to business needs
 - innovation / experiments
 - speed, agility
- Is a 100% secure, risk-free, and fail-safe system a virtue?
 - Does IVK need such a system?
 - If not, which level of security and risk do we have to choose?
 - Depends on what?

Which level of security/protection to choose?



Mr. Williams' Decision (1/2)

- Why has Mr. Williams decided to do nothing and not to disclose the incident? What was his thinking?
- Did he make a right call?
- How would you explain his decision with the graph in the previous page?



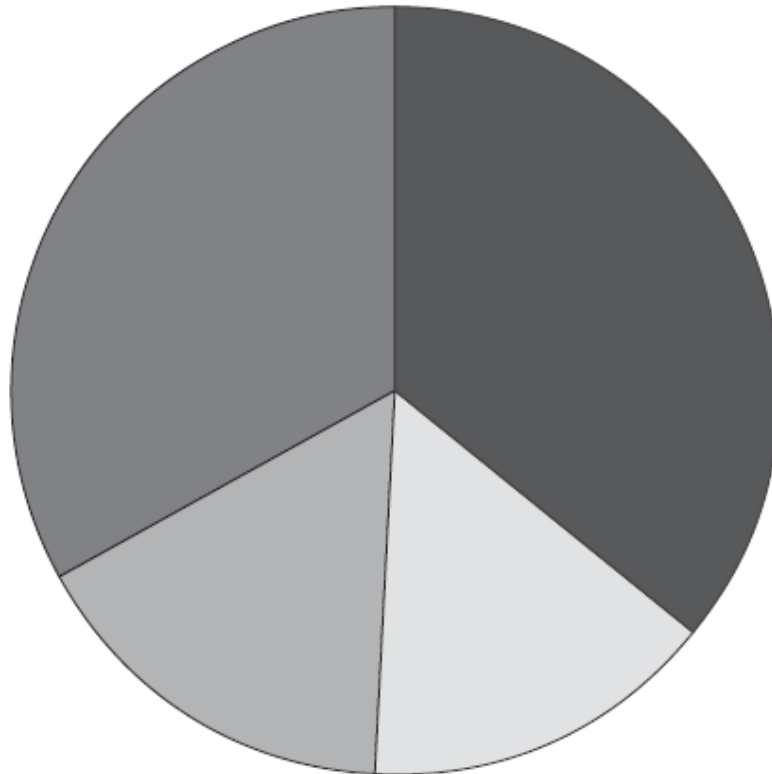
Mr. Williams' Decision (2/2)

- What is Mr. Williams' point with respect to his poker analogy?
- What is Mr. Barton's point with respect to his risk escalator analogy?



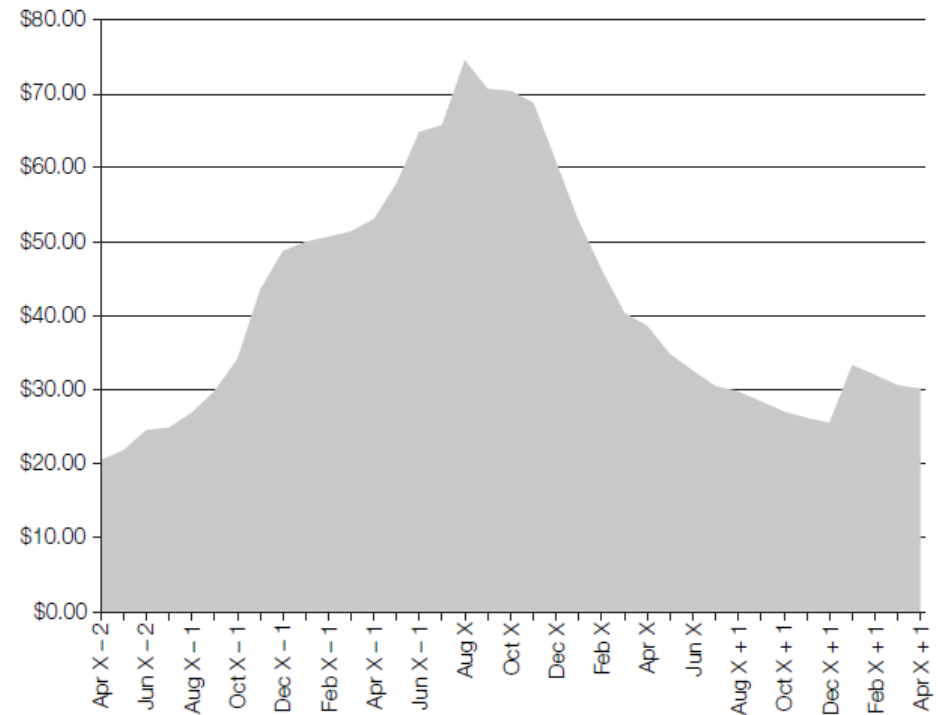
<https://www.888poker.com/how-to-play-poker/>

The Status Quo of IVK



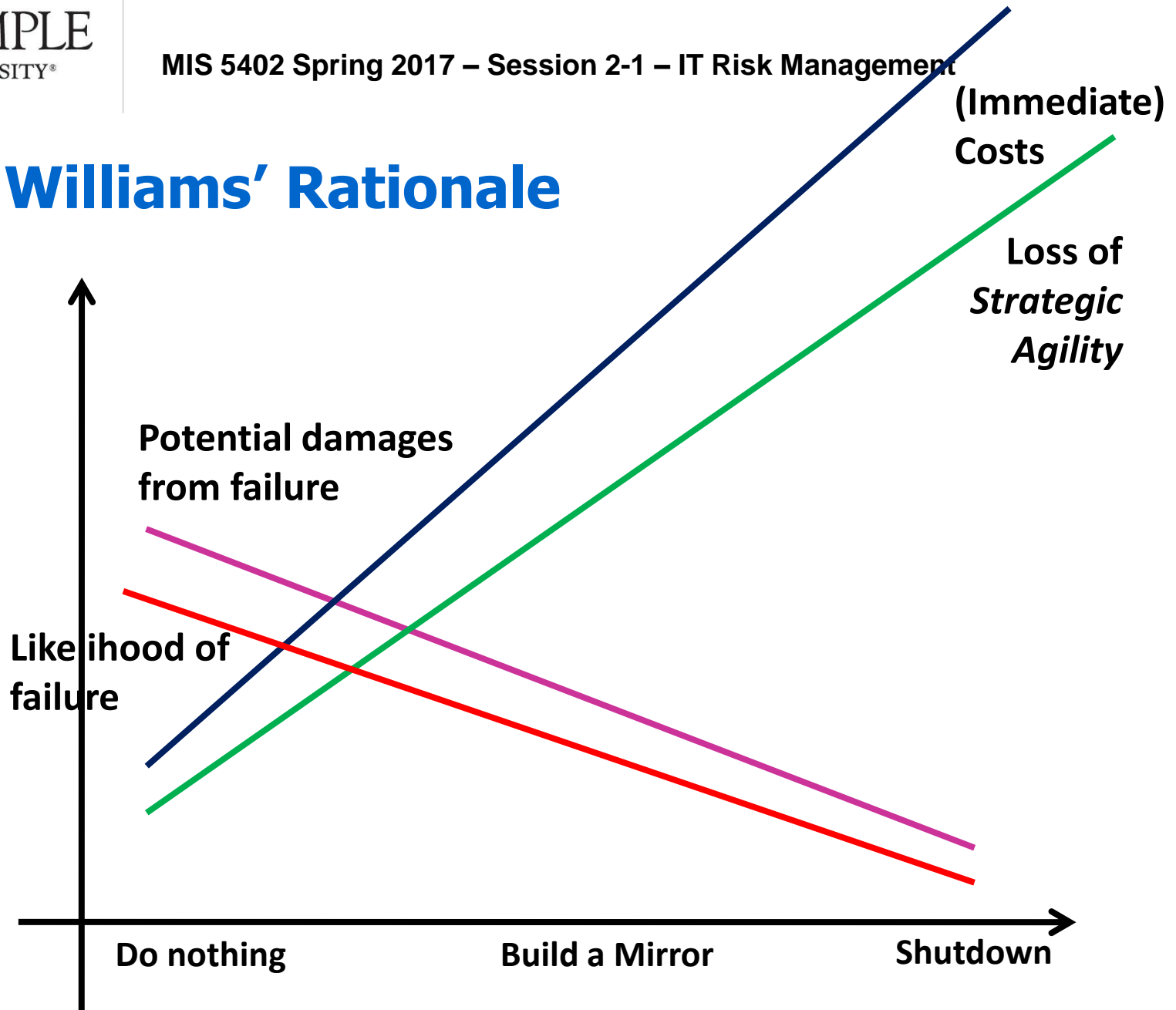
Competitor A: 36%
 IVK: 16%
 Competitor B: 15%
 Other: 33%

Stock Price for IVK Corporation



● If IVK was the industry #1, would Williams have still done nothing?

Mr. Williams' Rationale



Barton's 2x2 Matrix (Ch. 18)

		Downside risk	
		Tolerable	Intolerable
Cost of protection	High	Bear the risk	Capitalize costs of risk mitigation
	Low	Lowest priority	Mitigate ASAP

- From the perspective of Mr. Williams, the risk from the incident in Ch. 10 falls into which category?
- What does it mean by “capitalize costs of risk mitigation” (in accounting)?