

TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Knowledge Network

Webinar Series

Data Security & Cyber-Attacks - How to prepare for the inevitable



Doug McMahon
Partner
+353 1 607 1459
Douglas.McMahon@mccannfitzgerald.com



Amy Brick
Senior Associate
+353 1 511 1558
Amy.Brick@mccannfitzgerald.com

Data Security & Cyber-Attacks - How to prepare for the inevitable

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Doug McMahon, Partner and Amy Brick, Senior Associate



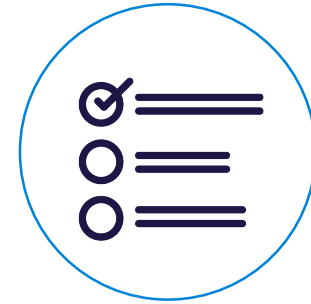
What we are covering



- What you need to do to prepare for an attack
- Anatomy of a ransomware attack
- The clean up
- Dealing with the fall out

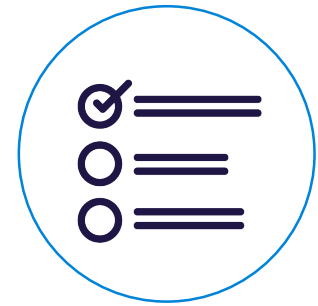
Key steps to mitigate attacks

- **Backup strategy**
 - Offline/offsite backups
 - Multiple backup strategies
- **Prevent malware being delivered and spreading**
 - User training (e.g. simulated phishing attacks)
 - Technical measures – filtering, internet security gateways, safe browsing lists etc.
- **Prevent malware from running**



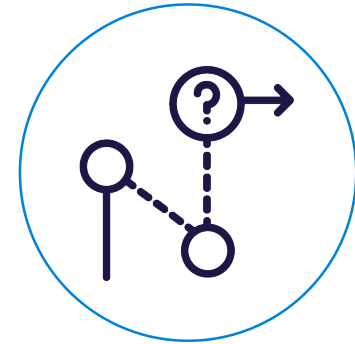
Key steps to mitigate attacks

- **Prepare for an incident**
 - Developing an incident response plan
 - Make sure the plan is available even if the network is not
 - Assume an attacker might access the plan



Preparing an incident response plan

- Key contacts (including IR team/provider, IT, Senior Management, Legal, PR, HR, Insurance)
- Escalation criteria and decision process
- Teleconference/video conference number and backup
- Basic guidance on legal and/or regulatory requirements (e.g. reporting requirements to the DPC)



The “Tabletop” exercise

- Key to preparing for cyberattacks is to build “muscle memory” in the organisation
- Typically run through different scenarios with differing levels of complexity
- Useful to simulate:
 - Missing decision makers
 - Difficult calls (e.g. threats to publish sensitive information)
 - Escalation of decisions through the organisation
 - Use of the backup teleconference/video conference facilities



What happens when we're subject to a ransomware attack?

- **How will the attackers get in touch?**
 - Email to executives
 - Unencrypted note
 - Full screen takeover
- **Four attack vectors:**
 - Encryption
 - Data Leakage
 - Harassment
 - Denial of Service



Contacting the attackers

- Typically provided with instructions for accessing site on the dark web
- Negotiations are in English
- Time limit to apply pressure



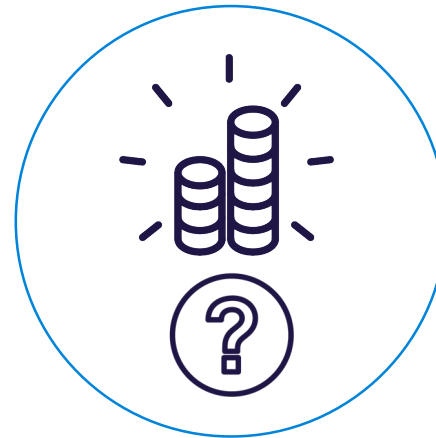
Paying a ransom?

- Ransom demand can be either arbitrary or based on knowledge of company finances
- Typically expect to negotiate the ransom down significantly
- Payment made in cryptocurrency, typically bitcoin

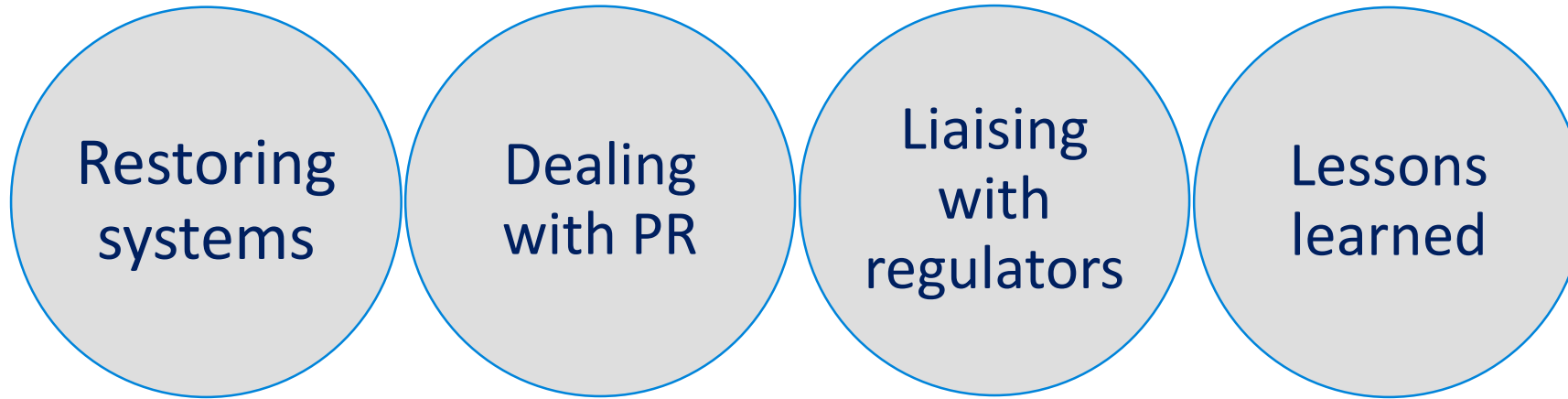


Should you pay?

- Is it legal to pay a ransom?
- Is it common to pay a ransom?
- Should you have a policy in relation to paying ransoms?



The clean up



Dealing with the fallout

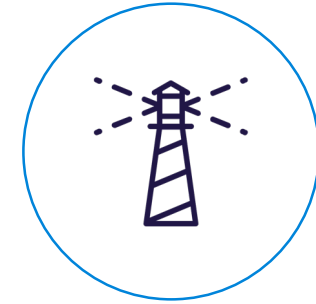
Amy Brick, Senior Associate



Notification requirements

- **Article 33 GDPR/Section 86 2018 Act**
 - Notify the DPC without undue delay and, where feasible, within 72 hours of becoming aware of a data breach
 - No requirement to notify where breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects
- **Article 34 GDPR/Section 87 2018 Act**
 - Notify data subject without undue delay where breach results in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of a data subject

Tools to assist in the aftermath



- Injunctive relief – possibly against “persons unknown”
- Potential to obtain anonymously
- Norwich Pharmacal orders e.g. against a bank, an internet service provider
- Freezing orders
- Asset tracing

Potential claims under the GDPR

- A number of different types of claim may follow a cyber attack/data breach
- In relation to GDPR claims, some recent developments
- Warren v DSG Retail Limited [2021] EWHC 2168 (QB) and other interesting English decisions
- Preliminary references on “non-material damage”



Questions?



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Senior Associate

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