



INFORMATION SECURITY DECISIONS

Lessons Learned

Applying Effective Information Security Governance Post Société Générale 2007

Keith White Vice President Information Technology Risk Credit Suisse

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Lessons Learned - Introduction

Goals and Objectives

- Is the "success" of rogue traders the result of information security failures?
- Who are the leadership and governance stakeholders in the IS and related risk measurement and management processes?
- What are the roles and responsibilities of governancemanagement in the avoidance, detection, and response to the rogue trading events?
- Are rogue trading events anomalies or do they reoccur?



Lessons Learned - Introduction

Goals and Objectives

- At an industry level should the processes for creating successful information security governance differ in light of recent rogue trading events?
- In light of the SocGen events of 2007, are IS and other governance standards appropriate and sufficient?



Lessons Learned - Introduction

Workshop Leader

- Keith White, Vice President
 Information Technology Risk
 Credit Suisse
- Member of the Board of the RMA Technology Risk subcommittee
- Former member of multiple BITs subcommittees and contributor to several BITs standards
- Published author on technology risk and related topics



Lessons Learned - Introduction

Structure and Agenda

- Introductions
- Baseline Analysis Industry Precedents
- Baseline Analysis Facts and Assumptions
- Baseline Analysis Regulatory Context and Applicable IS Standards
- Governance Hypothesis
- Open Summary Discussion
- Wrap Up



Baseline Analysis – Industry Precedents

Financial Institution	BCCI	Barings	Sumitomo	LCTM					
Year									
Approximate Total Loss (USD, bn)									
Loss as % of Capital									
Loss to Creditors									
Factors									
Perpetrator									
Crisis Trigger									
Risk Categories									
People									
Process									
Systems									



Baseline Analysis – Sample Industry Precedents not Explored

- Metallgesellschaft 1993
- Daiwa 1995
- NatWest Markets 1997
- Many multimillion dollar events

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Facts and Assumptions – Anatomy of the SocGen Incident (Based on research by Credit Suisse Information Security)

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- Mr. Jerome Kerviel, joined SocGen in mid-2000 working in backoffice and middle-office functions. In 2005, he became a Jr. trader.
- Kerviel knew the timing of the nightly reconciliation process of the day's trades by Eliot (back-office trade booking system), so with his back-office credentials was able to delete and re-enter these unauthorized transactions without being noticed. He sometimes used fake counterparty information.
- Kerviel took just four days of vacation in 2007.

Function	Trade Entry	Position Maintenance	Confirmations	Settlements	Accounting Entries	General Ledger	Valuation	Payments	
Employee									
Access Standards and Controls									
Taskaalaanlans	T # 0 .					Cl. Custon	Trade Processing	SWIFT/EuroClear/	
Technology Layer	I	Trading System Trade Processing System (like Ellot)			GL System	j System (like Ellot)	other		
	Infrastructure								
Monitoring									



Facts and Assumptions – Anatomy of the SocGen Incident

• Hypothetical trade-transaction function spectrum (HTTFS)

Function	Trade Entry	Position Maintenance	Confirmations	Settlements	Accounting Entries	General Ledger	Valuation	Payments	
Employee									
Access Standards and Controls									
							Trade Processing	SWIFT/EuroClear/	
Technology Layer	Trading System		Trade Processing System (like Eliot)			GL System	System (like Eliot)	other	
	Infrastructure								
Monitoring									



Task – Profile the Société Générale Event

Financial Institution	BCCI Barir		is Sumitomo	LCTM	Societe Generale	Profile		
		Barings				Similarities	Differences	
Year	1991	1995	1996	1998				
Approximate Total Loss (USD, bn)	10	1.3	2.6	4.4				
Loss as % of Capital	100%	100%	45%	44%				
Loss to Creditors	70%							
Factors	Fraudulent loans,	Unauthorised	Unauthorised	Over leveraged,				
	fictitious	and concealed	commodity	too dependent				
	deposits, money	trading in options	trades	on model,				
	laundering	and futures; loss		exposed to				
		concealment;		liquidity and				
				volatility risk				
Perpetrator	Тор	Trader,	Branch office	Тор				
	Management	subsidiary in	staff	Management				
		Singapore		Strategists				
Crisis Trigger	Regulatory audit	Margin call	Document was	Persistent				
	report on		mistakenly sent	unfavourable				
	massive fraud		to finance office	market				
	Risk Categ	jories						
People	Fraud by owner	Employee	Fraud by staff	Practical skills				
		character;	member	appropriate for				
		employer		assessing				
		misjudgment		variable				
				parameters				
Process	Regulatory and	Internal policy;	Lax internal	Market shift				
	legal compliance;	regulatory	controls; passive	(sector				
	inadequate	compliance; non	audit deparment;	weight/volumes);				
	documentation	segregated	inadequated	insufficient				
		duties	management	model				
			reporting	adjustment and				
			systems	stress testing;				
Systems			Missing trade					
			reporting links					



• Task – Develop Next Steps

- From a risk management view, what should FIs do immediately after discovery of a rogue trading event?
- What risk management tools should have been and should be in place at FIs?
- What changes should be made to the FI IS and other risk management frameworks?



Task – Groups Present Next Steps for SocGen

- From where should an FI response to a rogue trading event be directed?
- Who should be involved in the response?
- Assign roles and responsibilities to CISO, Op Risk, Technology Risk?
- What changes should be made to FI risk management frameworks going forward?

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Lessons Learned - Baseline Analysis

- Task Standards and Regulations ISO/IEC 27002:2005 (ISO/IEC 17799:2005) Code of Practices for Information Security Management
 - Which ISO/IEC 27002:2005 sections contain applicable controls?
 - Which ones are violated in rogue training scenarios?
 - Which of the IS objectives (confidentiality, integrity, and availability) were not achieved in rogue training scenarios?



- Standards and Regulations BIS Basel
 Consulting Paper 96 on Operational Risk
 - People
 - Process
 - Systems
 - External Events

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Lessons Learned - Baseline Analysis

• Task – Standards and Regulations

- Compare the list of next steps developed earlier for SocGen with the applicable sections of ISO/IEC 27002:2005? Basel Consulting Paper 96?
- Identify any gaps between practice standards, regulatory guidance, and the next steps.
- Compare the next steps with the assigned roles and responsibilities developed earlier?
- Identify any gaps between what needs to be accomplished and what responsibilities were assigned?

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Discussion – Standards and Regulations

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- When comparing the list of next steps developed earlier for SocGen with the applicable sections of ISO/IEC 27002:2005 and Basel Consulting Paper 96, were any gaps identified between practice standards, regulatory guidance, and the next steps?
- When comparing the next steps with the assigned roles and responsibilities developed earlier, were any gaps identified between what needs to be accomplished and what responsibilities were assigned?



Lessons Learned – Governance Hypothesis

- Do rogue trading events like SocGen 2007 involve an
 - Information security risk exposure?
 - Operational risk exposure? (People? Process? Systems?)
 - Technology risk exposure?
 - Who was responsible for identifying the scenario risk (Information Security? Operational Risk? Technology Risk?)

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 Discussion – How Would the Components of a Risk-Based Approach Impact the likelihood and magnitude of a rogue trading event?

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Cross functional governance

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- Comprehensive risk assessment methods
- Dynamic risk measurement methods
- Ownership and accountability
- Effective communication
- Ensuring ability to quickly respond
- Meaningful reporting mechanisms





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 Discussion – How Would the Components of a Risk-Based Approach Impact the likelihood and magnitude of a rogue trading event?

- Cross functional governance
 - Develop Examples of how cross-functional governance could have dampened the impact of a rogue trading event





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 Discussion – How Would the Components of a Risk-Based Approach Impact the likelihood and magnitude of a rogue trading event?

- Comprehensive risk assessment methods
 - Approach 4 ways
 - Information systems
 - Electronic data
 - Physical files
 - Third parties
 - Focus on accountability
 - Some overlap, but each has distinct owners
 - Use self-assessments vs. loss data or scenarios





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 Discussion – How Would the Components of a Risk-Based Approach Impact the likelihood and magnitude of a rogue trading event?

- Dynamic risk measurement methods
 - What's at risk?
 - Customer, corporate, operational, prospect, thirdparty

- What would be the impact?
 - Financial, operational, regulatory & reputation
- What could be the source?
 - Internal, external & natural disaster
- What can we mitigate?
 - Prevention, monitoring & recovery





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 Discussion – How Would the Components of a Risk-Based Approach Impact the likelihood and magnitude of a rogue trading event?

- Ownership and accountability
 - Should responsibility belong to IT or the business?





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 Discussion – How Would the Components of a Risk-Based Approach Impact the likelihood and magnitude of a rogue trading event?

- Effective communication
 - How can communication programs impact the likelihood of rogue trading events?





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 Discussion – How Would the Components of a Risk-Based Approach Impact the likelihood and magnitude of a rogue trading event?

- Ensuring ability to quickly respond
- Meaningful reporting mechanisms
 - How can the "meaningfulness" of reporting in light of a rogue trading event be measured?





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 Discussion – What role should training play in decreasing the likelihood and magnitude of a rogue trading event?

- What works?
- What does not work?