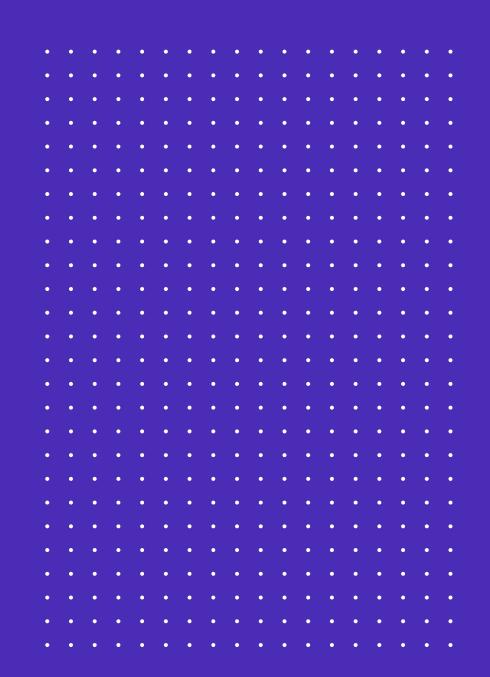
Master Class: Cybersecurity and Direct Selling

November 18, 2021 Michael Weinberger Peter Dillon







Roadmap

- About Us (and you)
- Why Cybersecurity is important for the MLM industry
- Basic Types of Cyber Attacks
- The Cyber Kill Chain
- ABCs of Cyber-Response
- Preparation and Protection



About Us

Full service law firm headquartered in London, Ontario

Offices in:

Toronto

Sarnia

Quebec City

Over 80 lawyers working in over 25 specialized practice areas



Peter Dillion Partner & Chief Privacy Officer

Called to the Bar in Ontario and New York State

Certified Breach Coach

Certified Data Protection Officer (IBITG)

EU GDPR Certified by the Chartered Institute of Information Security

SISKINDS | The law firm



Michael Weinberger Associate

Called to the Bar in Ontario

Holds a Masters of Law and Finance

Practice Focuses on Direct Selling and MLM Industry Fluent in Spanish, French, German



Involvement in the Direct Selling Industry

- New Member of Canadian DSA
- Advising Direct Sales Clients since the 1990s
- Advise MLMs both large and small



What some of our partners say:

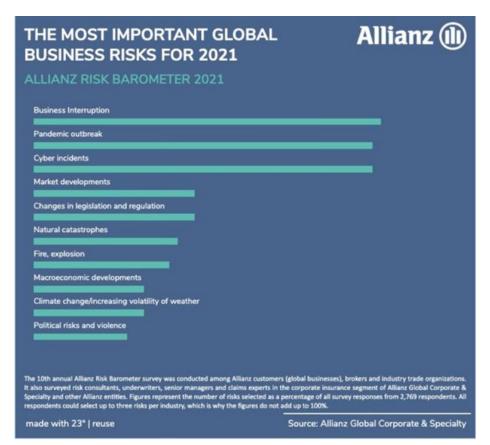


Without reservation, I can say that Michael's perspicacity and detail orientation in the thorny and bureaucratic world of network marketing jurisprudence would be an asset to any organization entering the space.

Kenton Engel, Vice President of Compliance for New U Life

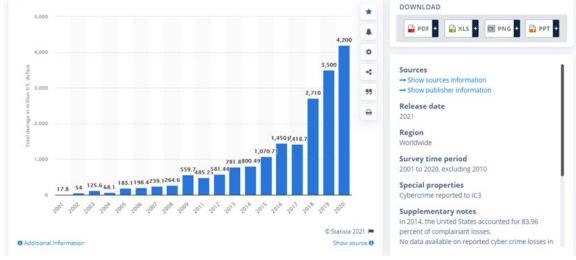


Why are We Here?

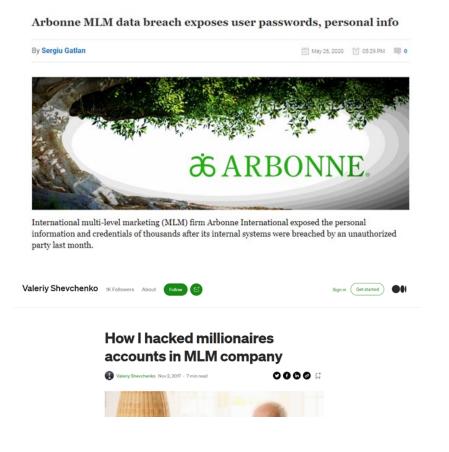


Amount of monetary damage caused by reported cyber crime to the IC3 from 2001 to 2020

(in million U.S. dollars)



The Direct Selling Industry









by Edvardas Mikalauskas ○ 16 June 2020 🗘 5





Why is this so important?

- People Business
- Trust
- PIPEDA is going to "get real"
- Average cost of a data breach is \$4,000,000

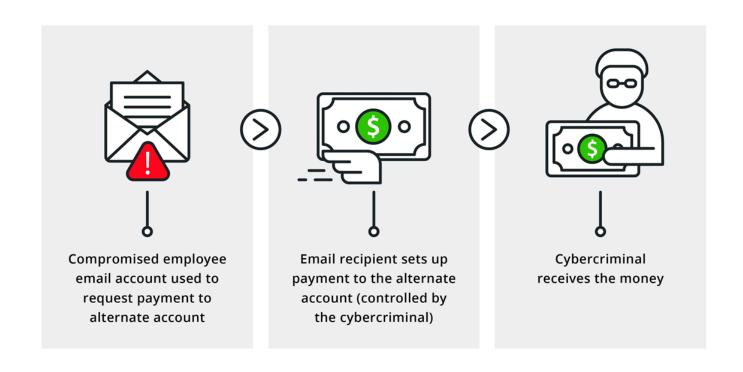


Types of Cyber Attacks: Ransomware Business Email Compromise

Ransomware



Business Email Compromise





The Cyber Kill Chain

Recon



Weaponization



Delivery



Exploitation



Installation



Command & Control



Exfiltration



What To Do if You Detect a Cyber Incident

Required Notifications?

- Three reasons to notify
 - Law
 - Contract
 - Insurance
- Who should notify?
 - The Controller must make the notification



Who had the Incident?

- Corporate?
- Leader?
- Both?
- Does it matter in the end?

```
.6C20Data BreachE204 6520 1A07072216145A
```

Corporate Breach-Example: Microsoft Sharepoint Hacked

- Corporate to Downline
- Corporate to Consumer
- Corporate to Employee
- To Suppliers
 - When was the last time you reviewed your DPA?
- To Insurers
- To Regulators
- To Parent company



Leader and Participants

- Leader to Corporate
- Leader to Downline
- Leader to Consumer
- Leader to Regulator



Which Jurisdiction?

- Canada?
 - Which province?
- USA?
 - Which State?
 - CCPA?
- EU?
 - Notification twice? Natürlich in Deutschland
- Global? Even where not allowed?



Engage legal counsel experienced with data breach management

- We have experience with midsize and publicly traded companies
- Canada's only certified Breach Coaches
- Pre-established relationships



Commence record taking

• The time and date of all discussions and key decisions should be documented throughout the event. The role of this record keeper should be identified in your Incident Response Plan ("IRP").



Activate the Incident Response Team

 All members of the Incident Response Team ("IRT") should be notified using one or more of the contact methods identified in your IRP.



Engage forensics

 The containment, eradication and recovery phases of the incident require the involvement of a skilled forensics team from the outset.

Secure the premises

 If there is a defined area where the data breach occurred, it should be secured to prevent unauthorized access and the loss of any evidence. At the same time, a Command Centre for the IRT should be established and secured.



Stop additional data loss

Containment of the incident includes such measures as: disabling the network switch port to which a particular system is connected; blocking access to malicious network resources such as IP's (at the firewall) and domain source specific URLs; temporarily locking a user account under the control of an intruder; disabling system services or software that an adversary is exploiting; and shutting down all Wi-Fi connections. Note that all machines should be left powered on , in order to preserve any cached memory. Reset the passwords of employee and customer accounts, to prevent takeovers, in order reduce the value of exfiltrated data on the black market and make data buyers and traders lose confidence in the seller.



Continue record-keeping

 Secure all logs, audits, notes, documentation and any other evidence that has or is gathered during the incident with appropriate identification marks, securing the chain of custody for future prosecution or litigation. All relevant system security/event/IDS logs should be maintained. Provide notice to your ISP or MSP that they preserve and maintain all logs.



Interview key persons

 As part of the record-keeping process, all parties involved in the incident should be interviewed from time to time to gather their observations and input.

Consider notification requirements

 Provincial and federal laws impose notification obligations to various governmental offices, the affected data subjects, and law enforcement and other agencies.
 Because of the short notification periods provided for under these laws, your legal obligations to disclose need to be assessed early on, and that assessment should be constantly updated.



Assess priorities and risks

 Based on what you know at this point regarding your systems, the extent of the breach, the nature of the breach and other factors, priorities need to be established and other aspects of your response, including communications, need to be progressed.



Advise your insurer

 If you have cyber insurance coverage, your broker or insurance company representative should be notified at the outset. This ensures that the response is conducted in accordance with the best practices established by the insurer.



Notify law enforcement

Law enforcement agencies are increasing their level of cooperation and information sharing. This means that information about the particular threat actor may be known to the police, which may assist the forensics team. In some instances, decryption keys for ransomware are known to law enforcement agencies who can then share that information. In the event of a criminal prosecution, law enforcement can insists assist with preservation and storage of evidence.





Data Collection

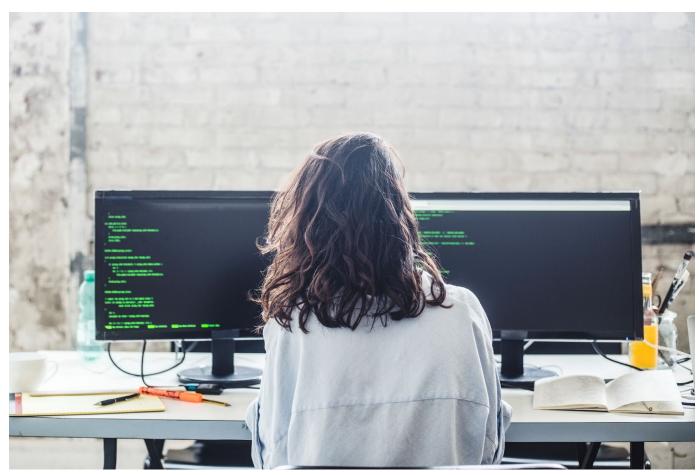
- Reduce collection where able
- Limit collection
- Why full DOB? Month Only



Incident Response Team (IRT)



Penetration Testing



Preventative Steps

- Password policies
- Multi-factor authentication
- Encryption
- Backups
- Training Modules for the field
- Training for Leaders
- Tabletop Exercise



Contact Us



Peter Dillon, Head of Technology and Cyber Security Group

Email:

peter.dillon@siskinds.com

Phone: 519-660-7818

SISKINDS | The law firm



Michael Weinberger Direct Sales Lawyer

Email:

michael.weinberger@siskinds.com

Phone: 519-660-7843