





# Submit your questions for the Q&A session

Questions can be submitted via the built-in Q&A function available on your screen.



# Cybersecurity

An archived version of today's session, along with all other sessions for the Member Regulatory Workshop, will be available on NFA's website in the coming weeks.





#### **Session Objectives**



#### Topics to be discussed:

- Expectations from our Members of meeting NFA's Interpretive Notices 9070 and 9079
- Key industry cyber risks and the common threats related to them
- Examples of data loss prevention techniques and safeguards and processes
- Requirements for notifying us of significant breaches

#### **Definition Of Cybersecurity**



The protection of investor and firm information from compromise through the use—in whole or in part—of technology systems (e.g., computers, mobile devices or internet communication systems).

#### Definition Of Cybersecurity (cont.)



- "Compromise" refers to a loss of data: confidentiality (breach), integrity, availability
- Protection of customer information, and PII (Personally Identifiable Information) in particular (also mandatory under the recent SEC Proposed Rule Part 248 Reg S-P includes retail and institutional customers)
- Protection of firm confidential information (ex: prop trading systems, trading strategies, proprietary software code, merger information)
- Interpretive Notice 9070 NFA Compliance Rules 2-9, 2-36 and 2-49: Information Systems Security Programs;
- Interpretive Notice 9079 Members' Use of Third-Party Service Providers

#### NFA Interpretive Notice 9070



- Applies to all NFA membership categories CPO, CPA, IB, FCM
- Requires Members to adopt and enforce an ISSP appropriate to their circumstances to secure both customer data and access to their electronic systems
  - Must be approved in writing
  - Must be appropriate to Members security risk
- Provides guidance regarding information security practices that Member firms should adopt and tailor to their business activities and risks and describes certain minimum ISSP requirements

### Information Systems Security Program



- Tailor ISSP to Member's operations
- ISSP approval
- Annual review
- Assessment of threats and vulnerabilities

# Information Systems Security Program (cont.)



- Written program
- Security and risk analysis
- Deployment of protective measures
- Incident response plan/cyber incident notification to NFA
- Third party risk management
- Member staff training



#### Major Cyber Industry Breaches



- Recent Events
  - Colonial Pipeline (ransomware)
  - Microsoft (stolen passwords/system vulnerabilities)
  - Log4J (inherent Java program vulnerability)
  - Crypto.com (lack of 2FA accounts compromised)
  - CNA Financial (ransomware)

#### **Common Threats**



- Phishing, vishing and smishing
  - Spear phishing
  - Whaling attacks
- Ransomware
  - Ransomware as a service
- DDoS
- Password attacks
- Third party

#### Safeguarding Information



- Data Loss Prevention (DLP) Rules
  - Consistent system monitoring
  - Blocking outbound emails with PII
- Authentication
  - Zero trust
  - MFA (challenge/response, token, SSO)
- Protecting PII
  - Encryption when sharing
  - Sharing documents through secured portals (VPN)

#### Identity Access Management (IAM)



- Approving access permissions
- Periodic access reviews
- Procedures for vendors and consultant access
- Off-boarding/transfers
- Inactive users
- Administrative access

#### **Testing & Monitoring**



- Penetration testing
- Internal audit
- Security information and event management
- Behavioral analysis

#### Third Party Risk Management



- Initial risk assessment
- Onboarding due diligence
- Ongoing monitoring
- Termination
- Recordkeeping
- Interpretive Notice 9079 Members' Use of Third-Party Service Providers

#### **Training**



- Inadequate education and training program
- Employees not trained upon hiring and annually thereafter
- Increased training and awareness to employees at home
- Simulated phishing exercises

#### Remote Working – Best Practices



- Ongoing training and awareness
- Securing all devices
- Protecting PII



### Responding to a Cyber Incident



- Execute a response and recovery plan
- Notify or engage counsel
- Consider hiring a third party to investigate
- Notify regulators, customers and counterparties, as applicable
- Reach out to law enforcement and information sharing agencies

#### Responding to a Cyber Incident (cont.)



- Notify bank if funds are involved
- Notify insurance company
- File Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) if appropriate
- Update ISSP to incorporate lessons learned

#### Cyber Incidents Reported to NFA



- Compromised email(s)
- Phishing attacks
- Third party vendor breached
- Ransomware
- Credential stuffing
- Username/password compromised

#### Cyber Incidents – Notifying NFA



- Required for a cybersecurity incident related to the Member's commodity interest business that results in:
  - Any loss of customer or counterparty funds
  - Any loss of a Member's own capital
  - The Member providing notice to customers or counterparties under state or federal law



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# Member Regulatory Workshop – Next Session

Swap Dealer Capital Updates will begin at 11:00 a.m. CT/12:00 p.m. ET.