

Patrocinadores Corporativos



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**EXP**  
**SEGURIDAD**  
 MÉXICO

7- 9 MAYO  
**2019**  
 Ciudad de México  
 Centro Citibanamex

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Patrocinadores Fundadores



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# La seguridad física y digital

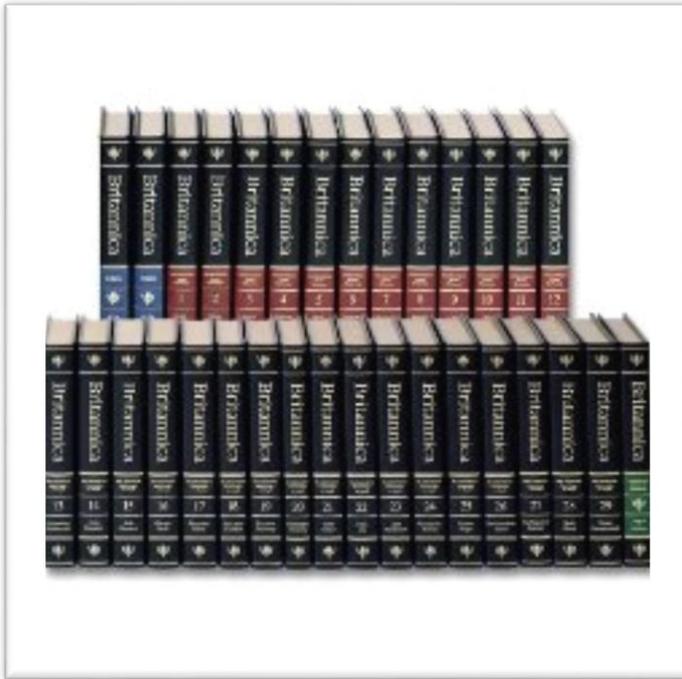
¿Primas, hermanas, amigas o enemigas?

*Juan Carlos Carrillo*

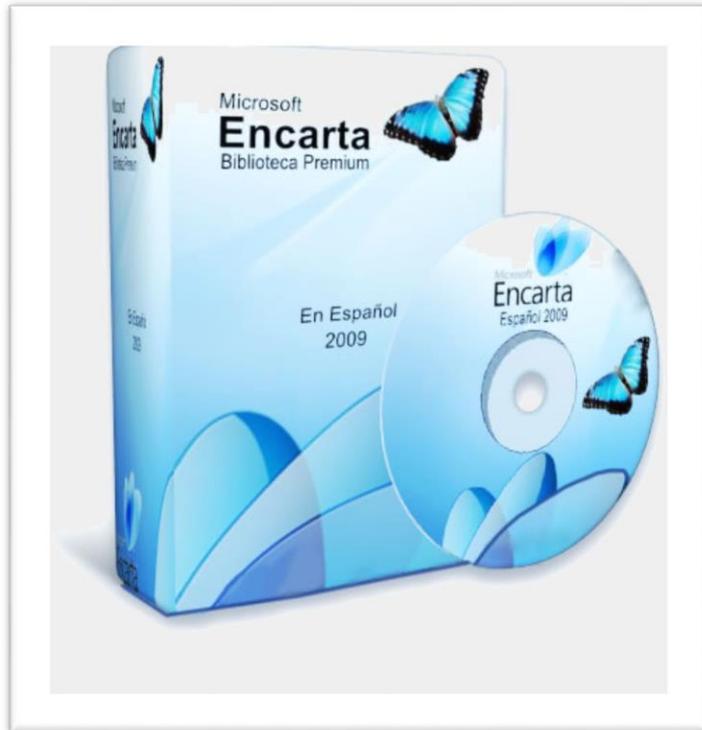
*@juan\_carrillo*

# Cassandra





En 1990, las ventas  
de la enciclopedia  
Britannica logro el  
record de ventas...  
**\$650 millones** de  
dólares

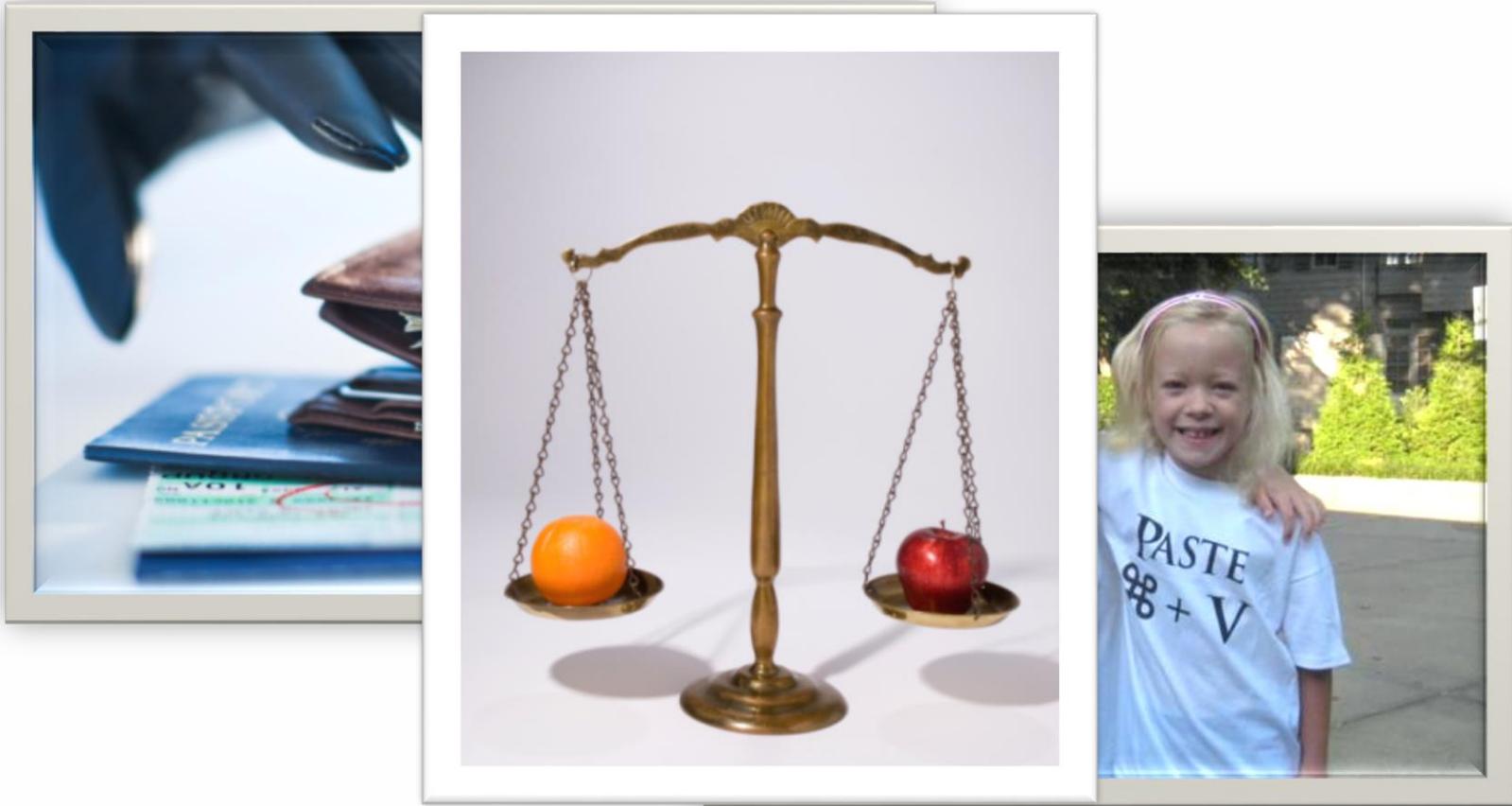


- Una Enciclopedia *Britannica* se vendía desde \$1,500 y hasta en \$2,200 USD



- Una enciclopedia en CD-ROM se vendía desde \$50 y hasta \$70 USD

# El cambio de paradigma



# Robo físico



## US largest card incident hacker has track record says Miami Herald

21 August 2009

As the fall-out in the Albert Gonzalez credit card hacking case - in which the card hacker was charged earlier this week with gaining unauthorized access to 130 million people's card details from major merchants - continues, the Miami Herald



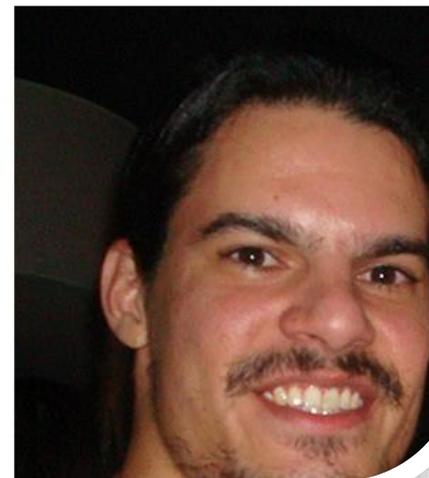
## posts tagged 'Albert Gonzalez'

### In Surprise Appeal, TJX Hacker Claims U.S. Authorized His Crimes

By Kim Zetter | April 7, 2011 | 4:07 pm | Categories: Breaches, Hacks and Cracks, The Courts

Albert Gonzalez, the hacker who masterminded the largest credit card heists in U.S. history, is asking a federal judge to throw out his earlier guilty pleas and lift his record-breaking 20-year prison sentence, on allegations that the government authorized his years-long crime spree.

Gonzalez, 29, admitted last year that he and accomplices hacked into TJX, Office Max, Dave & Busters, Heartland Payment Systems and other companies to steal more than 130 million credit and debit card numbers, in what the government deemed the biggest computer crime case ever prosecuted in the United States. He's currently serving time at the Milan low-security federal prison in southeastern Michigan, with a release date in the year 2025.



# La nueva economía de seguridad

Crimen global en perspectiva

**\$56B**

Mercado de robo de autos

**\$30B**

Robo de Smartphones

**\$85B**

Mercado de cocaína



**\$114B**

Mercado de robo de tarjetas de credito

**\$400 Billones**

Mercado global de cibercrimen

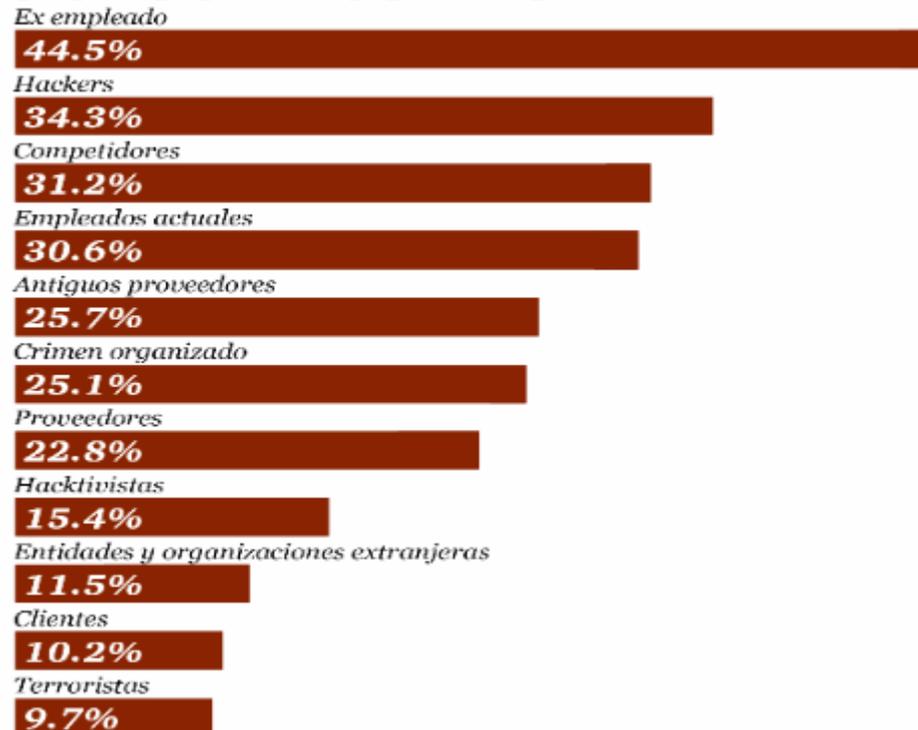
# La principal fuente de los incidentes de seguridad es interno

*En México*  
**44%**

*atribuyen estos incidentes a ex empleados*

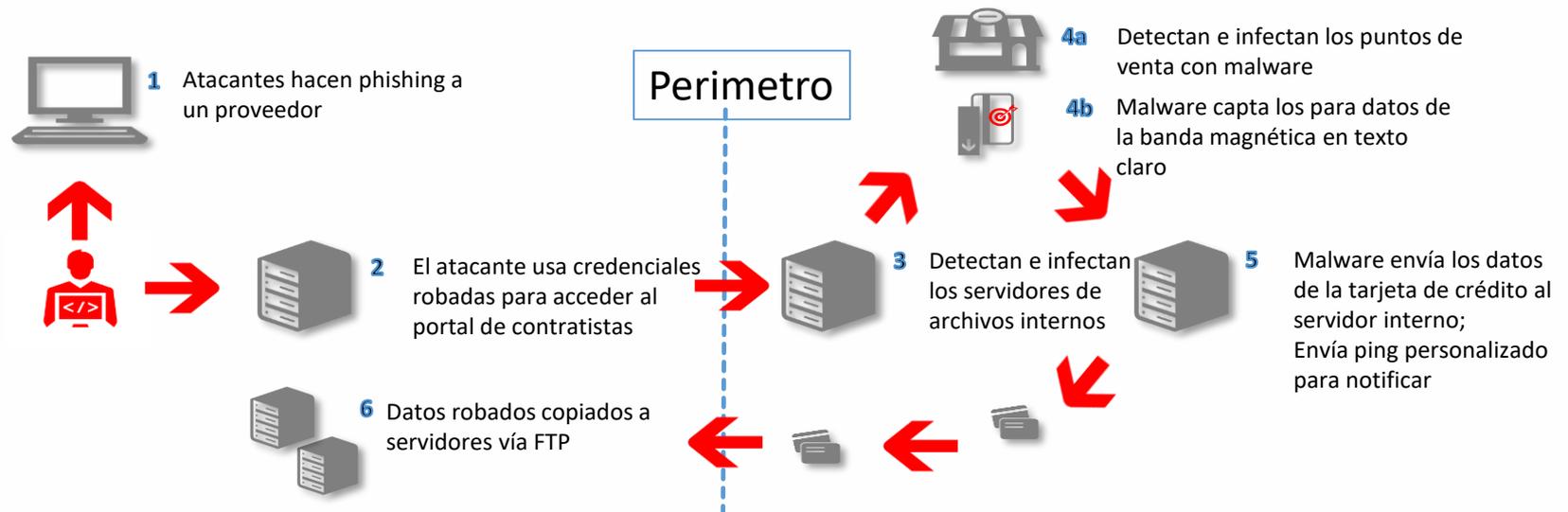


La principal fuente de incidentes de seguridad a **nivel global** se debe a empleados actuales

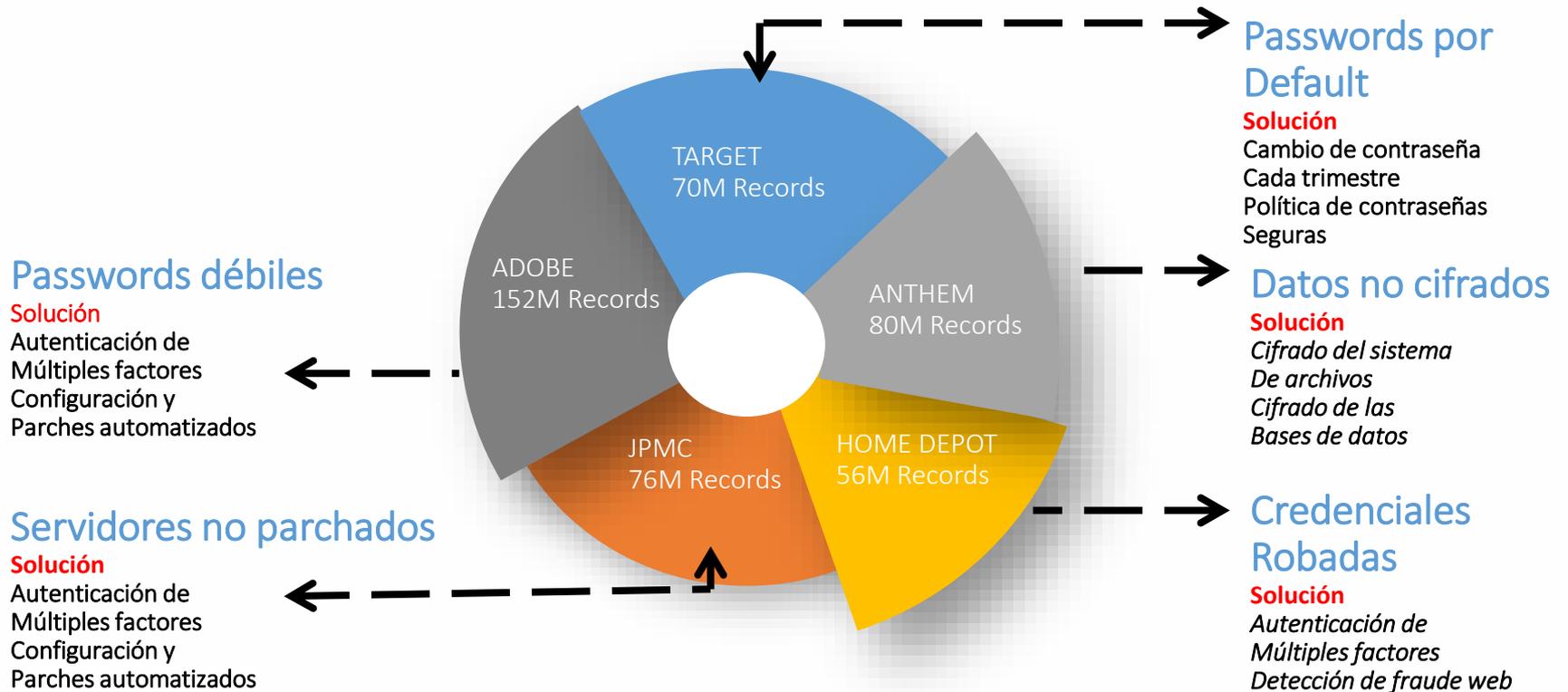


# Anatomía de una Fuga de información

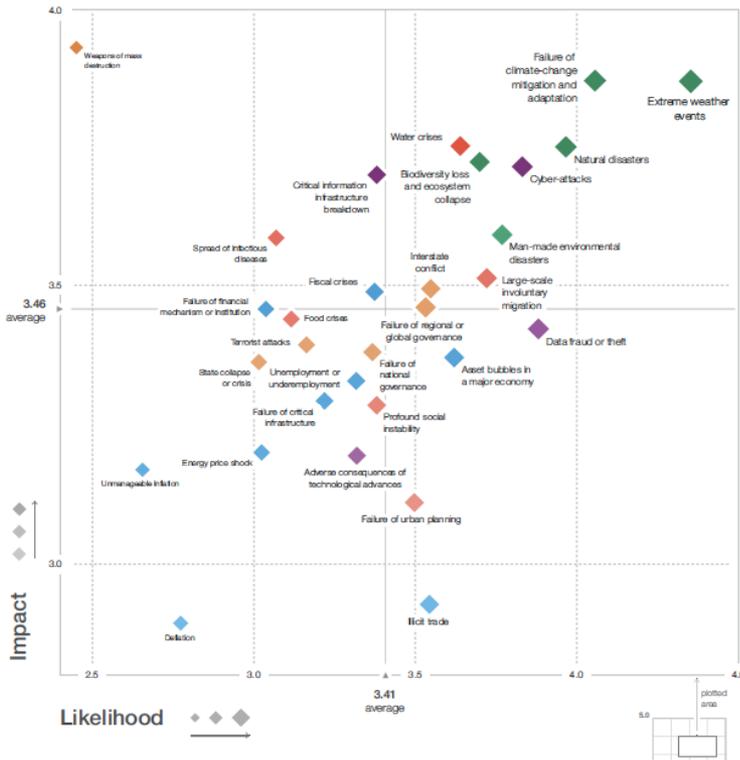
110 millones de clientes afectados



# ¿Dónde estaban los errores?







Insight Report

# The Global Risks Report 2019 14th Edition

Top 10 risks in terms of  
**Likelihood**

- 1 Extreme weather events
- 2 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4 Data fraud or theft
- 5 Cyber-attacks
- 6 Man-made environmental disasters
- 7 Large-scale involuntary migration
- 8 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- 9 Water crises
- 10 Asset bubbles in a major economy

Top 10 risks in terms of  
**Impact**

- 1 Weapons of mass destruction
- 2 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- 3 Extreme weather events
- 4 Water crises
- 5 Natural disasters
- 6 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- 7 Cyber-attacks
- 8 Critical information infrastructure breakdown
- 9 Man-made environmental disasters
- 10 Spread of infectious diseases

**Categories**

-  Economic
-  Environmental
-  Geopolitical
-  Societal
-  Technological

**Source:** World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2018–2019.

**Note:** Survey respondents were asked to assess the likelihood of the individual global risk on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 representing a risk that is very unlikely to happen and 5 a risk that is very likely to occur. They also assess the impact on each global risk on a scale of 1 to 5 (1: minimal impact, 2: minor impact, 3: moderate impact, 4: severe impact and 5: catastrophic impact). See Appendix B for more details. To ensure legibility, the names of the global risks are abbreviated; see Appendix A for the full name and description.

Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Likelihood

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1st	Asset price collapse	Asset price collapse	Storms and cyclones	Severe income disparity	Severe income disparity	Income disparity	Interstate conflict with regional consequences	Large-scale involuntary migration	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events
2nd	Slowing Chinese economy (<8%)	Slowing Chinese economy (<8%)	Flooding	Chronic fiscal imbalances	Chronic fiscal imbalances	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Large-scale involuntary migration	Natural disasters	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
3rd	Chronic disease	Chronic disease	Corruption	Rising greenhouse gas emissions	Rising greenhouse gas emissions	Unemployment and underemployment	Failure of national governance	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Major natural disasters	Cyber-attacks	Natural disasters
4th	Global governance gaps	Fiscal crises	Biodiversity loss	Cyber-attacks	Water supply crises	Climate change	State collapse or crisis	Interstate conflict with regional consequences	Large-scale terrorist attacks	Data fraud or theft	Data fraud or theft
5th	Retrenchment from globalization	Global governance gaps	Climate change	Water supply crises	Mismanagement of population	Cyber-attacks	High structural unemployment or underemployment	Major natural catastrophes	Massive incident of data fraud/theft	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Cyber-attacks

# Los ciber ataques como probabilidad de riesgo

¿Puedes confiar en lo que “ves”?



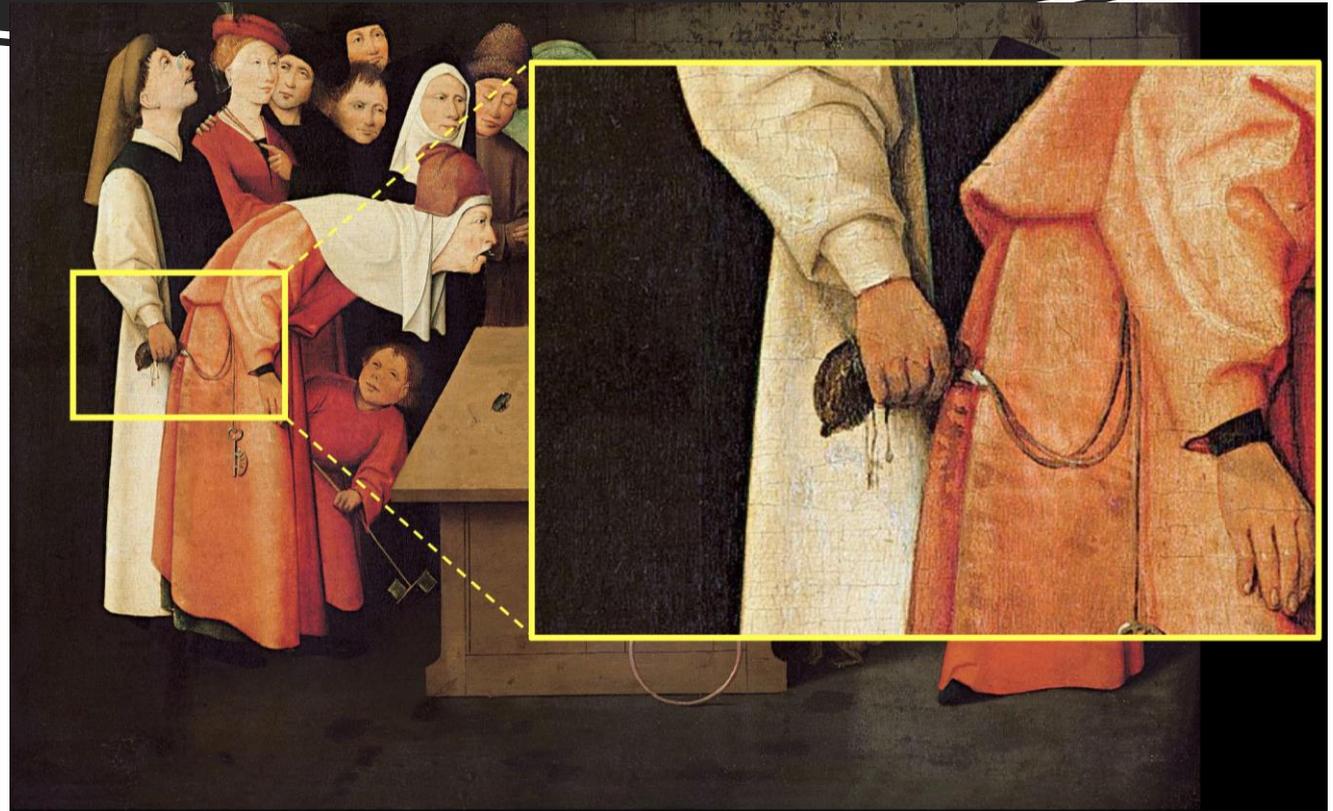
¿Puedes confiar en lo que “ves”?



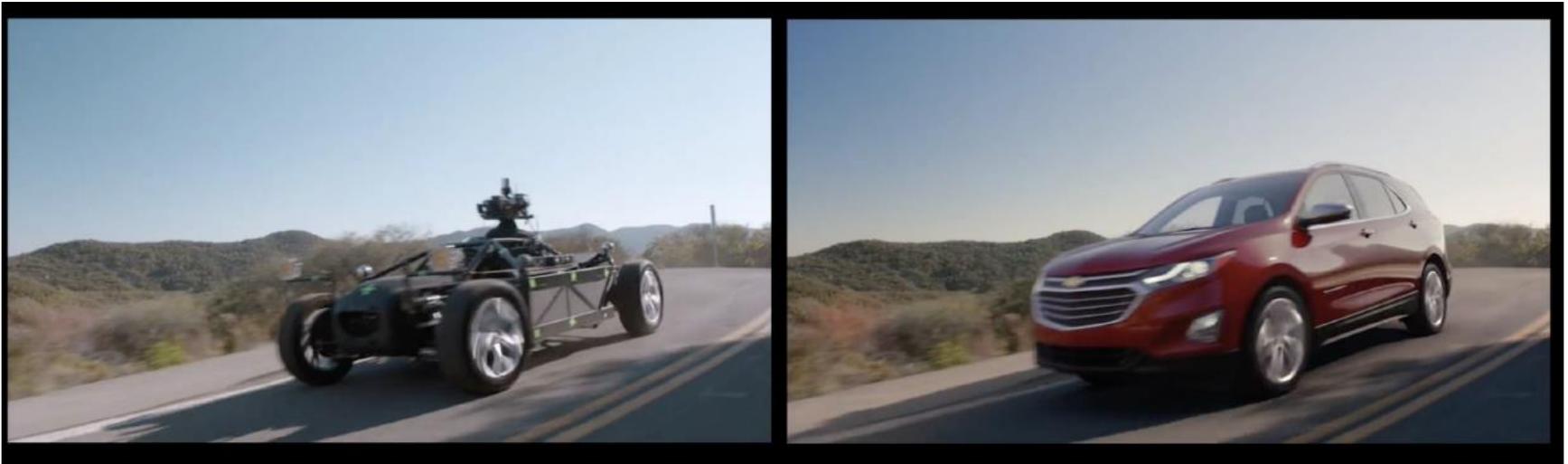
La ilusión de  
lo que vemos  
NO  
es nueva



Ni la ilusión es nueva, ni los actores maliciosos



¿Qué es lo que estas “viendo”?



The Future

NEXT EXIT 

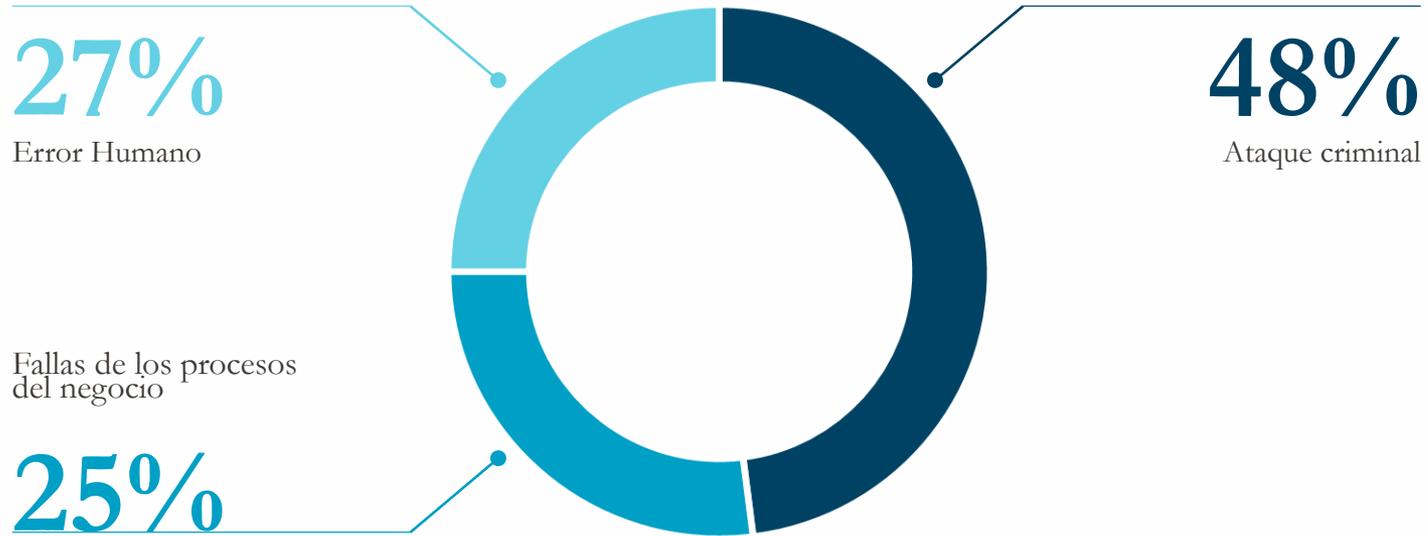




# 2018 Cost of a Data Breach Study: Benchmark research

 <https://www.ibm.com/security/data-breach>

# Causas de violaciones de datos



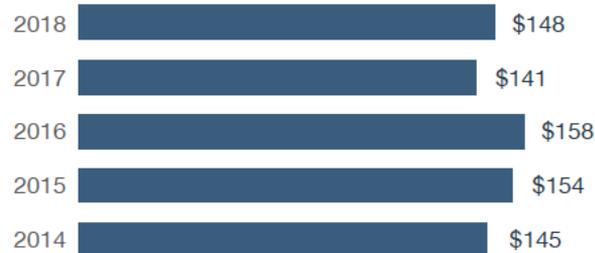
# El costo de las fugas de información es cada vez mayor

En promedio el costo de una brecha se incremento un 6.4%

El costo por dato extraviado se incremento en un 4.8%

El promedio de las bases de datos afectadas se incremento en un 2.2%

## Global averages



# Cuanto más rápido se pueda identificar y contener una violación de datos, más bajos es el costo

Por 4º año consecutivo, vemos la relación entre la rapidez con la que una organización puede identificar y contener los incidentes de violación de datos y las consecuencias financieras.

El tiempo promedio para identificar una brecha (MTTI) es de 197 días, y el tiempo promedio para contener (MTTC) es de 69 días.

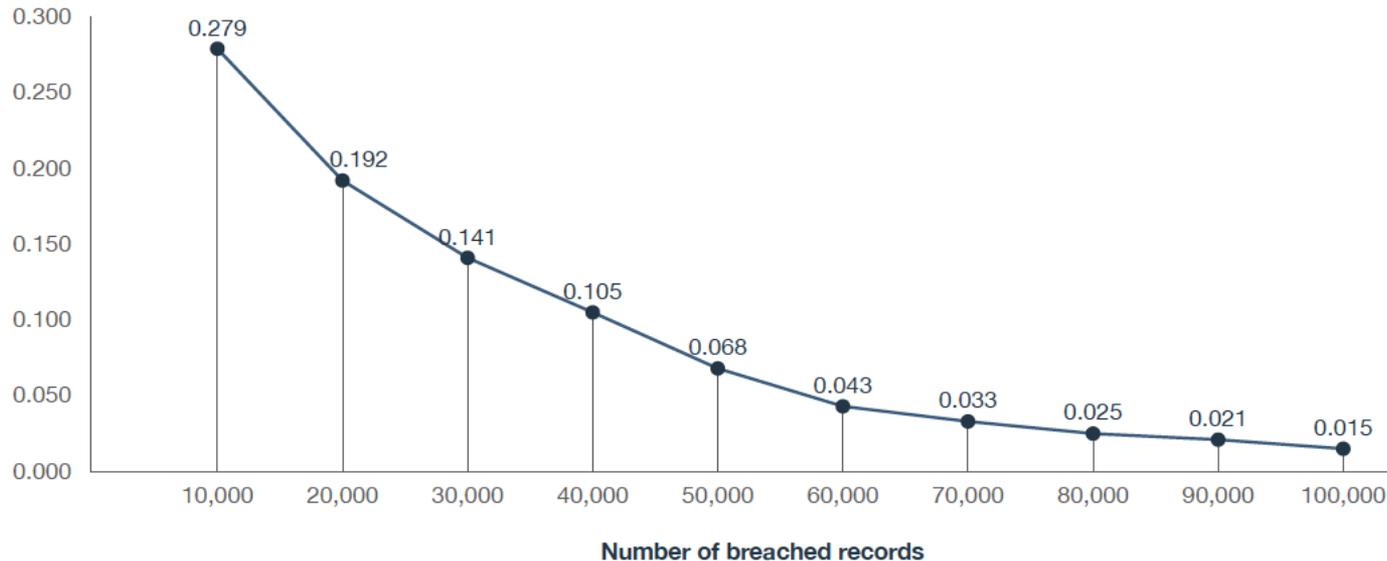
El tiempo de identificación como el de contención es más alto para ataques maliciosos y criminales; y mucho más bajos para las brechas de datos causadas por un error humano.

Las compañías que identifican una brecha en menos de 100 días ahorraron más de \$1 millón de USD en comparación con las que tardan más de 100 días.

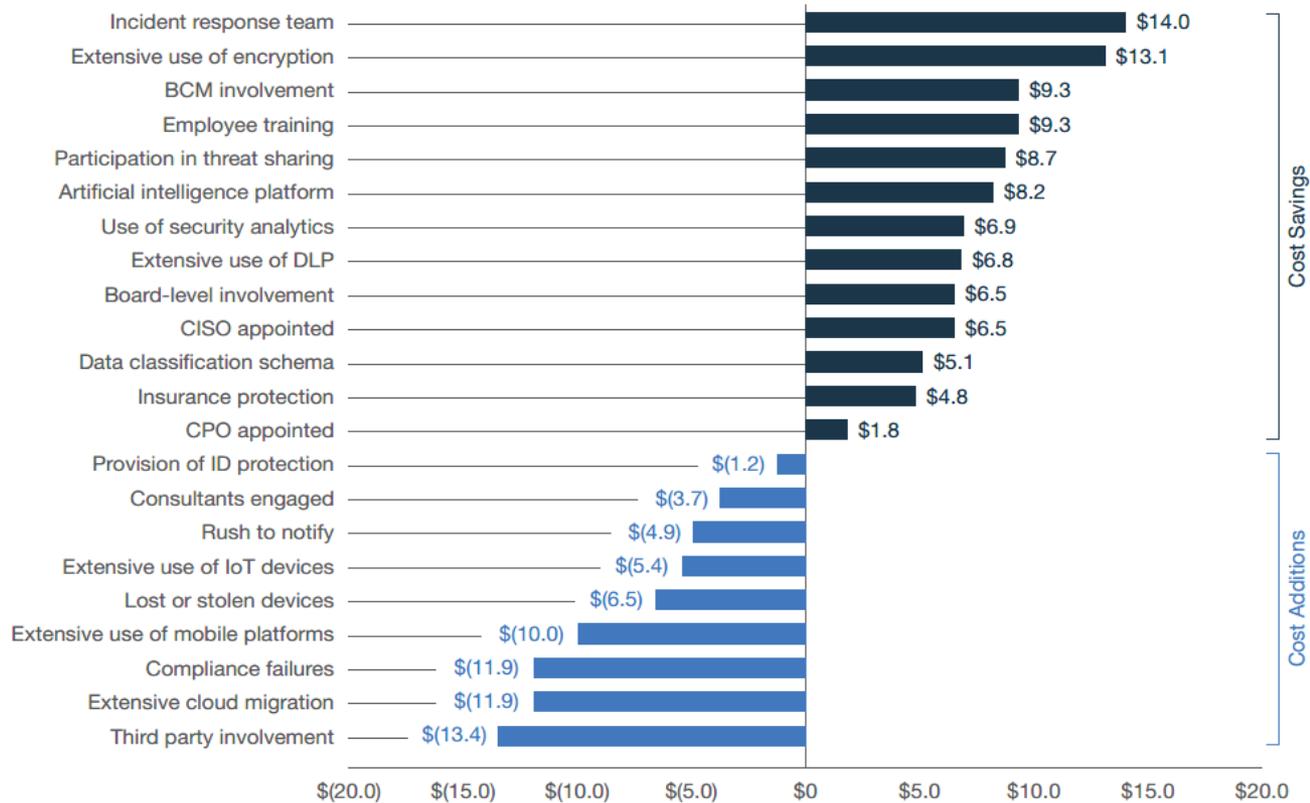
Las empresas que contienen una brecha en menos de 30 días gastan \$1 millón de USD menos que aquellas que tardan más de 30 días en resolverse.

Cuanto más grande es la brecha, menor posibilidad de que la organización tenga otra brecha en los próximos 24 meses

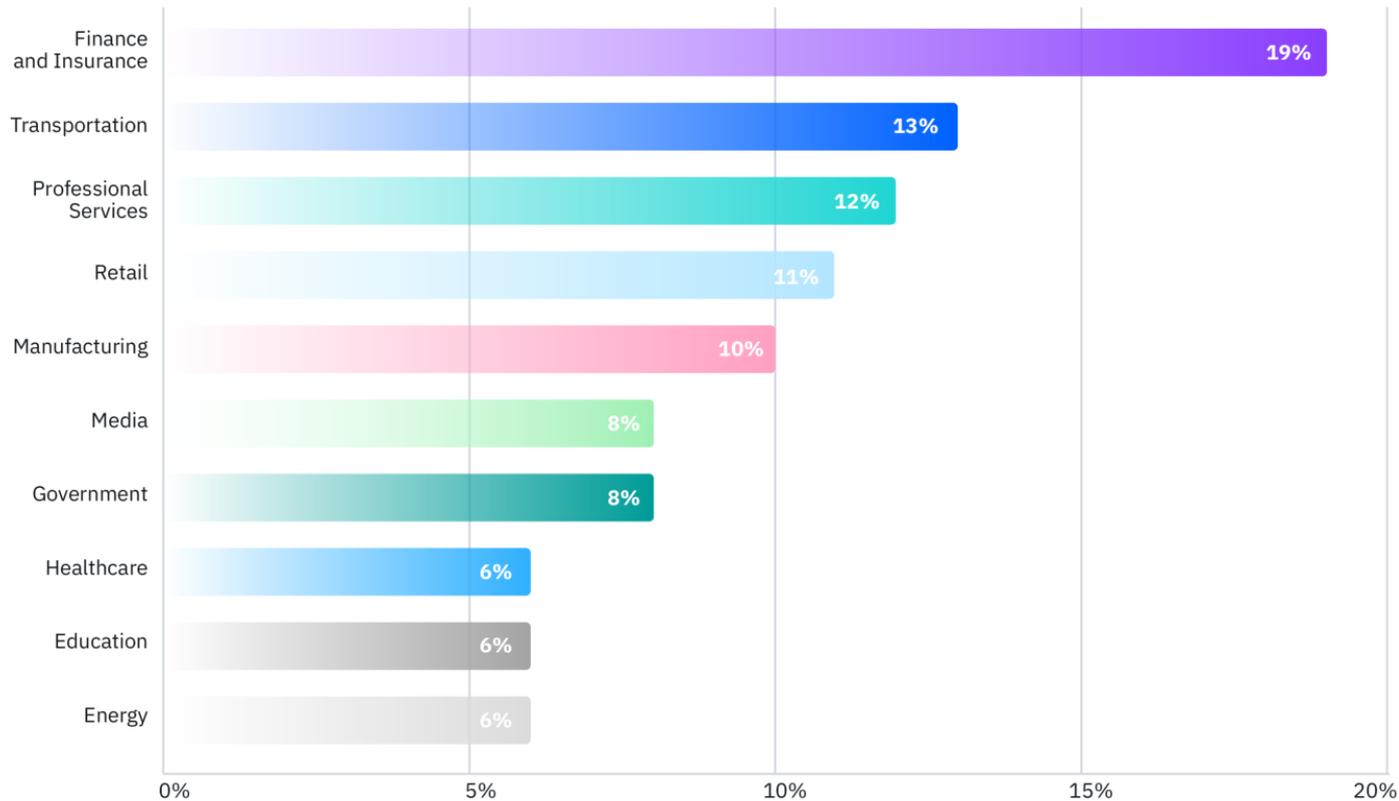
Probability



# Factores que tienen impacto en el costo



# Industrias atacadas frecuentemente

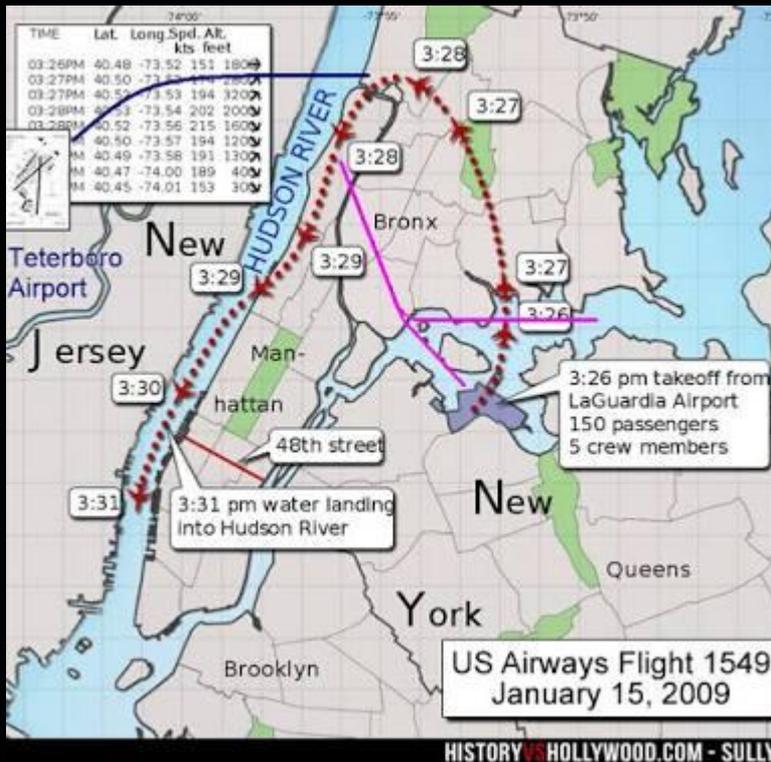


No fracasa el que sufre un ataque de seguridad, es parte del juego, fracasas si no tienes capacidad de respuesta

- Charles Blauner

- CISO, Citigroup

# Sully y la respuesta a incidentes



Sully, al momento del incidente tenia 58 años, 19,663 horas de vuelo

Su copiloto tenia 49 años, 15,643 horas de vuelo

Las 3 azafatas tenían 38, 28 y 26 años de experiencia

Todos recibían su capacitación anual para emergencias

# 6 pasos para fortalecer el plan de respuesta a incidentes

## Obtener apoyo de la alta dirección

- Un plan de respuesta a incidentes no solo se aplica a TI y seguridad.

## Conocer los riesgos

- Conocer el impacto para la organización, como la interrupciones en la producción, productos defectuosos o brechas de terceros.

## Definir roles y responsabilidades

- Todos deben conocer su responsabilidad en caso de un incidente de seguridad.
- Definir un grupo predefinido de especialistas en respuesta, conocido como equipo de respuesta a incidentes de seguridad informática (CSIRT).
- Además de los expertos en seguridad, este equipo debe incluir representantes de la administración y otras unidades de negocios.

## Determinar los canales de comunicación

- Definir los canales de comunicación relevantes.
- Establecer pautas sobre qué detalles deben comunicarse a TI, la administración superior, los departamentos relevantes, los clientes afectados y el público.

## Reglas de compromiso

- Los pasos de respuesta a incidentes deben seguir una estructura y metodología claras, como el marco de respuesta a incidentes de 6 pasos de SANS.

## Entrenar el Plan

- Realizar ejercicios de mesa y los libros de ejecución.
- Realizar un simulacro regular del flujo de respuesta.
- Unirse a grupos de discusión y compartir prácticas exitosas con otros equipos.

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Get the latest Support resources, and more

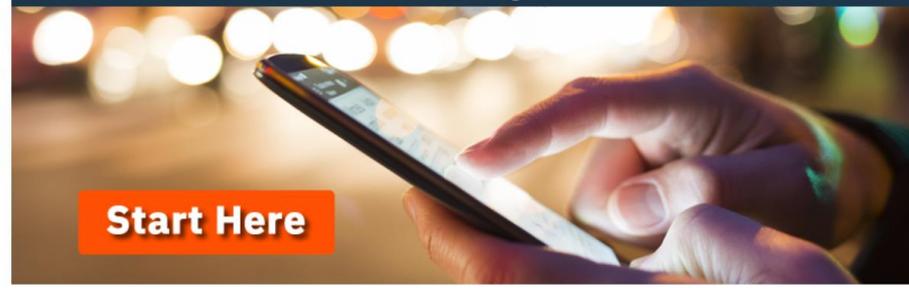


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A photograph of a laptop computer on a desk with a white coffee cup and saucer in the foreground. The laptop screen shows a website interface.

New to the Academy?  
Learn how to navigate here!

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a smartphone, with the screen lit up. The background is blurred with warm, bokeh lights.

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A collection of flags representing different languages: Germany, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, France, and Japan. A central blue circle with a white 'i' icon is also present.

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