



**Tech  
Transformation  
Series**

# Hudson Gavin Martin

Tech, Media & IP

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**A Practical Guide**

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# Today

- A bit about us
- Our journey so far
- The case for cloud computing
- Why information security matters
- Key takeaways



# A bit about us



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# A bit about us

- We're a great bunch of people who advise clients on tech, media and IP law
- Our clients vary in size – vendors and customers
- We advise clients on:
  - Technology procurement
  - Data and cyber security
- Practice what we preach:
  - our own tech transformation
  - ensuring security is top of mind



# Our journey so far



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# What sparked our tech transformation?

- **2007 – 2015**
  - Start-up phase – limited tech planning
  - Technology updates on an ad-hoc basis
- **2016 - Aging IT system**
  - By 2016 we had 'sweated' our physical IT server hardware
  - Significant costs to buy new hardware and software
  - Hardware lifespan only 4 to 5 years
- **2016 - 2019** – Looking for larger premises
- Changing landscape of work



# Finding a solution

- 2016 – Conscious decision to start putting systems in place to:
  - create a modern office environment
  - allow flexible working
  - minimise IT downtime
  - enable fully outsourced IT support
  - minimise server room footprint
  - become a “less-paper” office
  - improve business continuity / disaster recovery systems
- It had to be a simple solution - access everything, anywhere, developed with the user in mind
- Our solution – move everything to the ‘cloud’



# The case for cloud



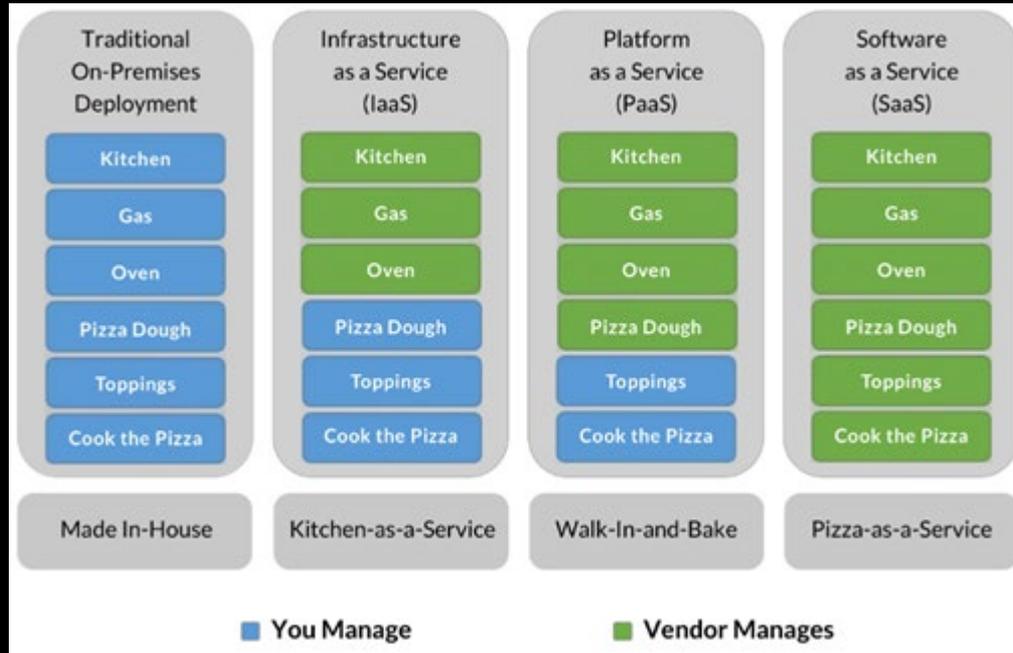
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# The Cloud 101

- Traditional - 'on-premise'  
servers / storage / software located or installed at your premises
- Today – 'cloud'  
servers / storage / software made available to you through the cloud / internet by a service provider on a subscription basis



# The pizza shop analogy



Source: "SaaS, PaaS and IaaS discussed in one graphic" - David Ng  
<https://m.oursky.com/saas-paas-and-iaas-explained-in-one-graphic-d56c3e6f4606>



# What we've adopted

- Infrastructure-as-a-Service
  - software (practice management, document management system) and storage accessible to us through 'virtual' servers
  - Microsoft Azure
- Software-as-a-Service
  - Office 365
  - Slack
  - Phone system (voice over IP)
  - Zoom video conferencing
  - Xero accounting
  - HubSpot
- Everything is accessible anywhere, anytime



# Benefits & Features

- **Flexibility** - scale up or down our cloud capacity easily
- **Back-up and disaster recovery** - taken care of
- **Automatic updates** – servers are off-premise, out of sight and suppliers take care of updates for us
- **Pay-as-you-go service** – cuts out the high cost of hardware
- **Offers flexible working** – productivity doesn't take a hit
- **Improved IT security** – access our data if a user's computer is stolen, lost or damaged; remotely wipe data from devices



# Why security matters



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# Why information security is important

- As part of our move to the cloud and new premises we have had to ensure we maintain adequate information security
- **Cyberattacks**
  - Increasing frequency and threat
- **Recent wave of attacks**
  - e.g. DDOS and ransomware attacks
  - NZ businesses are not immune



# Business impact

- Disruption
- Financial losses (remediation to customers / partners, lost revenue, extortion / theft, internal cost of remediating systems)
- IP / data theft
- Brand / reputation damage
- Legal exposure (breaches of data security)
- Loss of shareholder value



# Director duties

- Companies Act - Directors have a duty of care
- The Institute of Directors has stated:  
*“The board’s fiduciary duty of care to protect the company’s assets includes protecting information and other digital assets ... [and] Cybersecurity has to be seen as an enterprise-wide risk management issue”*
- It is not good enough for the directors to simply say they did not know about cybersecurity



# Legal obligations

- General - Privacy Act 1993 (Principle 5)
  - Agency must have “security safeguards” in place to prevent unauthorised use or disclosure of personal information
- Lawyers - Lawyers and Conveyancers Act (Lawyers: Conduct and Client Care) Rules 2008
  - Appropriate systems should be in place to ensure information remains confidential
  - Lawyer must take all reasonable steps to prevent any person from perpetrating a crime or fraud through the lawyer’s practice
  - Rule specifically refers to taking reasonable steps to ensure the security of access to electronic systems and passwords



# Customer expectations

- Customers are increasingly requiring suppliers to identify cybersecurity measures
  - Applies to law firms too!
- Customers want to know what cybersecurity measures are in place
  - Dedicated role assigned for cybersecurity within firm?
  - Have cybersecurity controls been independently audited or tested?
  - Are information security staff professionally certified?
  - Are systems regularly security-penetration tested?
  - Describe how firm detects, and responds to, a cyber attack?



# Improving and maintaining security

- Organisation
  - Top-down approach
  - Policies and guidelines
  - Training and awareness
- Physical
  - CCTV
- Technical
  - Multi-factor authentication
  - Encryption – at rest, during transit, on device
- Cybersecurity Audit



# Key takeaways



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# Key takeaways

- Privacy by design
- Security is never-ending
- User experience is key
- Managing change
- Managing relationships



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# Questions?

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# Next week

**In-house Counsel Unite!**  
**23 September, 11am**

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