

Agenda

I. Introduction

II. Research and Due Diligence

III. The Third-Party Contract

- Contractual Issues
- Negotiation Issues

IV. Self-Help

V. Vigilance

I. Introduction

- The level of protection of information under the third-party contract is determined in advance
- The adequacy of the protection of information is evaluated with 20 – 20 hindsight
- Approaches:
 - Research/due diligence
 - Contract issues
 - Self-help
 - Vigilance

Why bother to Protect Information?

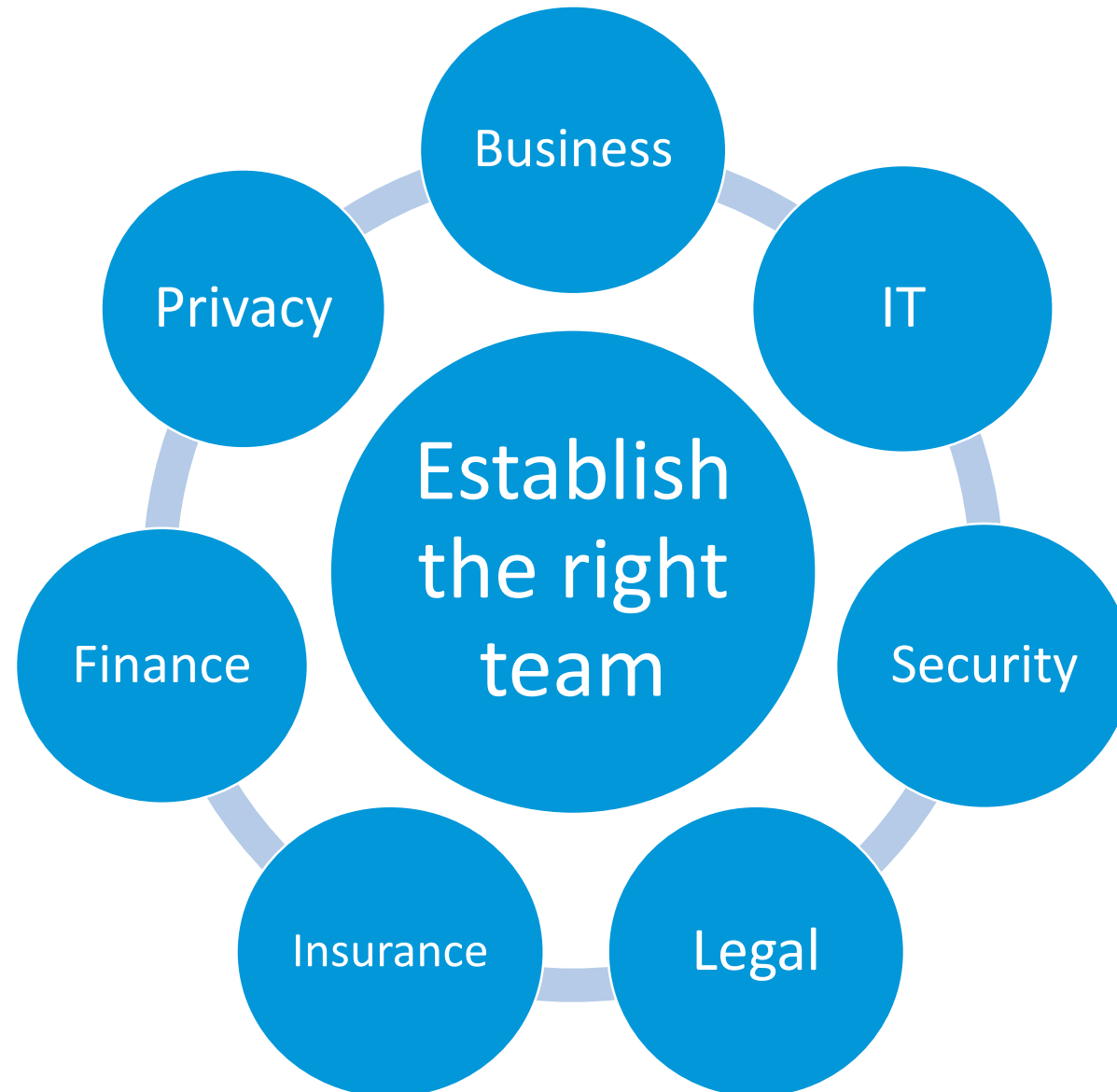
- Legal requirements
 - Statutes
 - Cases/decisions
 - Guidance
 - ... discussed in depth in earlier presentations at this conference
- Contractual commitments
 - To clients (*Terms of service, privacy policies, ...*)
 - To suppliers (*Service agreements, license agreements, NDAs, ...*)
- Other obligations

What is the Company Trying to Protect?

- Understand the information the Company is trying to protect
 - Now and in the future
- From what threats?
 - Now and in the future
- Under what regimes/in what jurisdictions?



Who Needs to be Involved?



II. Research and Due Diligence – The Who

Due diligence of Suppliers requires learning:

- **What are the risks relating to the Supplier's business?**
 - Financially stable
 - Ownership
 - Likely to be acquired or to divest key businesses
 - Supplier reputation and impact of disclosure of Supplier selection

- **What are the risks relating to the Supplier's business model for providing the services?**
 - Locations
 - Potential for conflict of interest
 - Stable well-designed infrastructure being used to provide the services
 - Subcontractor issues (including due diligence on key subcontractors)

Due Diligence cont'd

➤ **Maturity of the Supplier in relation to information security:**

- Privacy practices
- Security practices
- Business continuity / disaster recovery plans and practices
- Track record
 - Past incidents and disclosures
 - Past discussions with regulatory authorities

➤ **Transparency:**

- Does the Supplier provide a reasonably-detailed description of the services?
- Is the Supplier willing to commit to providing services that are consistent with the description?
- When changes are being made to the services, is the process reasonably fair to Supplier's clients?
- Is the Contract a "rabbit hole"?

Due Diligence cont'd

- **Is the Supplier willing to accommodate the Company's needs?**
 - Does the Supplier's agreement disclose the Supplier's willingness to be reasonable or is it just an attempt to exclude every possible liability?
 - Is the Supplier willing to consider revisions to its standard forms or using the Company's form of agreement?



III. Contractual Issues

1. Clear definitions:

- Confidential information
- Personal information
- Relating to data
 - Input / submitted data
 - Information derived from / generated by the services
 - Operating data:
 - Transient data
 - System data, e.g. operating and system logs

Contractual Issues cont'd

2. Clear statements on rights to data:

- Ownership of data
- Licenses

3. Clear statements on securing data and safeguards to be used:

- Physical, administrative and logical safeguards
- Logging, monitoring and auditing rights
- Periodic vulnerability assessments / penetration testing
- Compliance with standards, e.g.:
 - ISO 27001, 27002:, 27005, 27018, etc.
 - Statements of Applicability
 - Compliance versus Certifications
- Availability of Audit Results
 - SOC 1 Type II, SOC 2 Type II
 - PCI DSS Compliance Audits
 - Other tests, audits and reviews by or of Supplier

Contractual Issues cont'd

4. Ensuring access:

- Safeguards:
 - Authentication, roles-based authentication
 - Multi-homing
- Service Levels:
 - Availability
 - Incident response and resolution
- Backups
- Export tools that give the Company the ability to take copies of its data from time to time, mitigating risks relating to the return of data or outages
- Return:
 - Commitment to return (addressing technical realities)
 - Format
 - Verification
- Destruction:
 - Safeguards
 - Addressing technical realities

Contractual Issues cont'd

5. Clear statements on Supplier's rights to use the information:

- Limits on information collection, use and disclosure:
 - Provide services
 - Ability to use information to improve products or services
 - Addressing anonymization and aggregation rights and obligations
- Confidential treatment

6. Clear statements on locations used by Supplier

- Storage
- Processing
- Access

Contractual Issues cont'd

7. Personnel-related provisions:

- Background checks
- Employee-awareness and training
- Rights of approval/ to require removal

8. Subcontracts:

- Customer's approval rights
- Flow down obligations
- Right to require removal

9. Breach incident response, management and notification:

- Notice and cooperation
- Recordkeeping obligations

Contractual Issues cont'd

10. Insurance

11. Liability

12. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

13. Enforceable Remedies for Non-Compliance

III.B Negotiation Issues

- **Objective** is to negotiate contractual provisions to allow the Company to comply with obligations

- **Challenges:**
 - “We never make changes to our standard contractual terms.”
 - “These are industry standard terms.”
 - “What you are asking for is unreasonable. No one has ever asked for that before!”
 - “That level of protection is not included in the price.”
 - “That’s a die-on-the-hill issue for us!”

Negotiations Issues cont'd

- **Negotiations are like any other commercial negotiation:**
 - Power dynamics affect what can be obtained:
 - Value of the contract
 - Relative importance of the contract to each party
 - Technical issues affect what can be obtained:
 - Cannot commit to 256b encryption if part of the infrastructure still relies on 128b
 - Supplier's dependence on its subcontractors
 - Formal procurement processes can shape the negotiation
 - Company must understand its BATNA

Negotiations Issues cont'd

➤ **Develop a Negotiations Plan:**

- Identify the changes necessary for legal compliance:
 - Requiring a change based on specific statutory requirements is compelling
- Identify the changes that support legal compliance even if not legally required
- Identify key changes unrelated to legal compliance and understand why they are important

➤ **Distinguish between Supplier needs and Supplier wants:**

- Understand the Supplier's needs
- Contract provisions in a Supplier's standard agreement relating to needs may be, often are, drafted more broadly than required

Negotiations Issues cont'd

➤ **Some things (of many) to be careful about:**

- Disconnects between service descriptions and contract commitments
- References to (non-static) websites and URLs
- Unilateral change provisions including changes to Supplier's policies
- Being asked to comply with hundreds of pages of documentation incorporated by reference

➤ **Develop a negotiations plan and stick to it:**

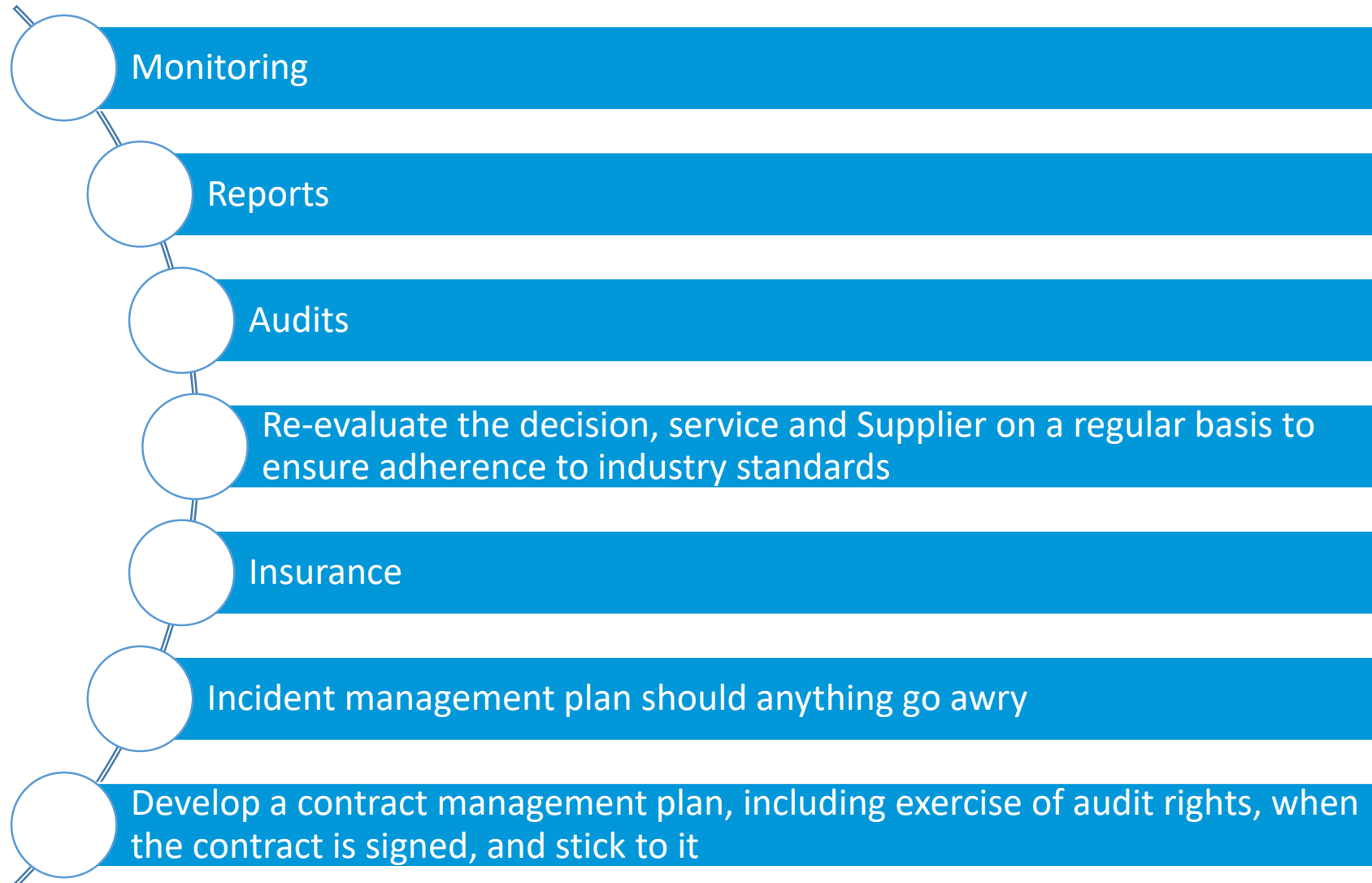
- Define the escalation path and conditions for escalation
- Eliminate the “back channels” and attempts to undermine confidence in the negotiations team

IV. Self-help

- Self-help is about what the Company can control and creativity
- No one-size fits all, e.g.:
 - Export functions to help with accessibility issues
 - Tokenization can help with weaker confidentiality provisions
 - Only permitting certain third-party solutions with specific classes of information
 - ...
- Business, technical and legal staff and SMEs need to work together to develop instances of self-help on a case-by-case basis



V. Vigilance



Questions?

Richard Austin

Partner, Deeth Williams Wall LLP
(416) 941-8210

raustin@dww.com

Deeth Williams Wall LLP

Lawyers, Patent & Trademark Agents

DWW.com

Fraser Mann

Partner, Mann Symons LLP
(416) 274-2243

fraser@mannsymons.com



mannsymons.com

