# SHADOW IT: PRIVACY AND RECORD MANAGER CONCERNS

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### Disclaimer

The statements and opinions made during this presentation are those of the presenter only and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of any organization, employer or company.

## What is Shadow IT?

 IT systems and solutions built, used and/or managed without explicit organizational (IT) approval (or proper licensing)

Can be used on corporate devices/systems or cloud

Any resource or applications

# **Examples of Shadow IT**

File sharing apps

Messaging apps (WhatsApp, Viber)

SaaS, PaaS, laaS

Communication Apps (Skype, WebEx)

Productivity Apps (Evernote, Trello)

Collaboration tools (Slack, Monday.com)

BYOD (smartphone, tablet)

Social media

**Employee supplied software** 

Cloud storage (Dropbox, Google Drive)

Physical devices (flash drives, external drives)

**Unapproved Excel macros** 

# DOES YOUR COMPANY HAVE SHADOW IT?

50% or more of IT spending (Everest Group)

Shadow IT **30%** to **40%** of IT spending in large enterprises (Gartner)

CIOs
underestimate
number of cloud
shadow IT by a
factor of 15 to 22
(Cisco)

By 2020 1/3 of successful attacks experienced by companies will be on shadow IT resources (Gartner)

83% of organizations don't know the number of Shadow IT apps in use by their staff (Cloud Security Alliance)

**18.1** % of files uploaded to cloudbased file-sharing and collaboration services contain sensitive data (McAfee)

# Why do employees use Shadow IT?

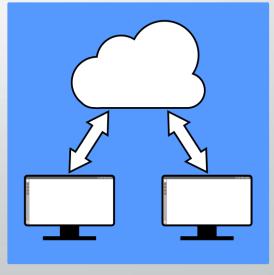




Increased capabilities of cloud computing

### **Common Practice**





Industry-specific/cross industry SaaS

# **Opportunities for Company**

- Business more competitive
- Employee engagement with technology can lead to productivity
- Less need for employee training and management
- Relieve IT dept from supporting physical infrastructure
- Lead to innovations in business process/operations
- Cost savings
- Business-critical processes developed efficient and effective operations

# **Risks to Company**

### **Security/Privacy**

- Data breaches
- Introduction of viruses, malware, etc.
- Use of unauthorized/unsecured devices
- Insufficient security controls (i.e. encryption, access)
- Duplication of systems
   Loss of respect for IT organization

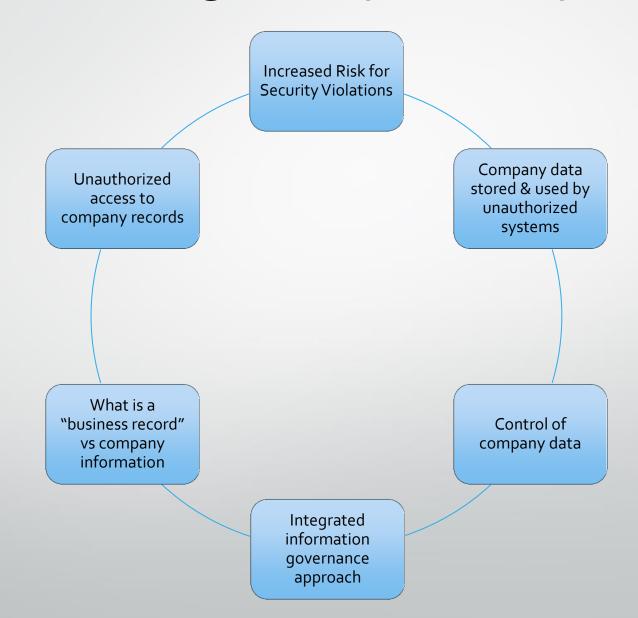
### **Corporate/Record Management**

- Loss of control of data
- Company records/information leaving
- Duplication of records data
- Regulatory audit
- Lack of integration/consistency among corporate users
- Loss of access to records/information (IT blocks)

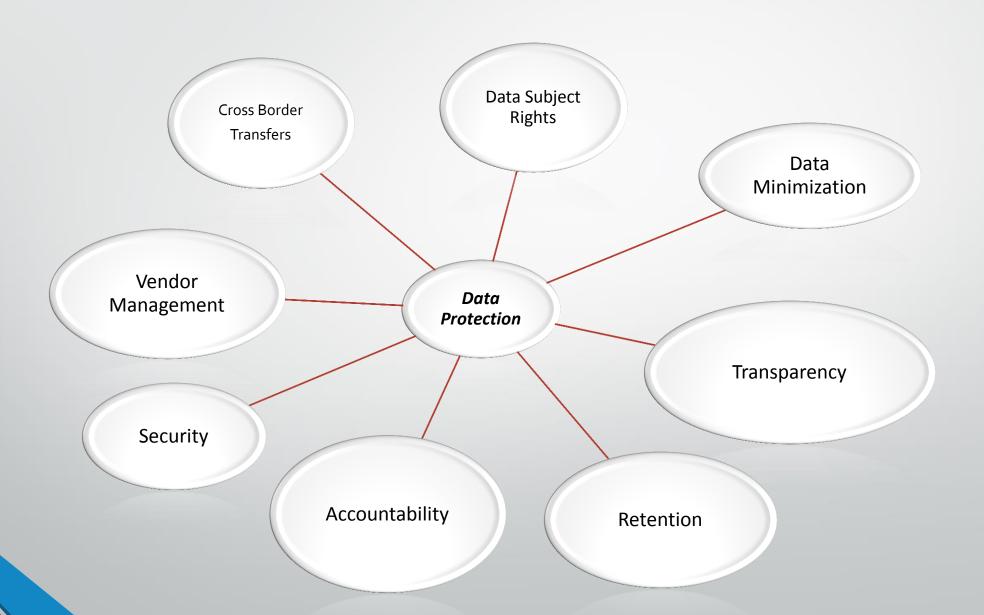
### **Third Party Rights**

- License compliance no license/improper use
- Intellection Property violations infringement/combination
- Customer audit

# As a records manager, why should you care?



# **Privacy Concerns**



# What should your company do?

**DISCOVER/IDENTIFY** 



Manage/Govern



### Notable Breaches in 2018





























# QUESTIONS?

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