

Goodmans^{LLP} Update

Marriott Data Breach Highlights Importance of a Proactive Cybersecurity Strategy

On November 30, 2018, Marriott International, Inc. revealed a data breach compromised the information of approximately 500 million guests in its Starwood guest reservation database.¹ In a public statement, Marriott explained it received an alert from an internal security tool about an attempt to access the Starwood database on September 8, 2018. This prompted an investigation that exposed a history of unauthorized access to the Starwood network dating back to 2014. It is the second largest known data breach of consumer data on record and stands as a stark reminder of the importance of a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy that is not only reactive, but also proactive and preventative.

Marriott Data Breach

The Marriott data breach affects approximately 500 million guests who are in the Starwood database because they made a reservation on or before September 10, 2018 at a Starwood property in any of the 129 countries and territories in which the company operates.² For 327 million of those guests, the information accessed includes their name, passport number, date of birth, gender, phone number, mailing address and email address.³ For some, the information also includes payment card numbers and payment card expiration dates. While the payment card numbers were encrypted using an algorithm known as Advanced Encryption Standard encryption (AES-128), Marriott did not rule out the possibility they were decrypted by the hackers.⁴ For the remaining 173 million guests, the information accessed is limited to their name and, in some cases, other data such as mailing and email addresses.

Response to the Data Breach

Marriott has been widely criticized for the delay in detecting the security issues that led to the data breach and notifying consumers whose data was compromised. The company is now working with security experts to improve its security and phase out Starwood systems. While Marriott believes it is “premature to estimate the financial impact” to the company,⁵ many commentators believe there will be significant financial cost and reputational harm. By comparison, the Equifax Inc. cybersecurity breach in 2017, which affected 148 million people, caused a reported \$400 million in recovery costs and Equifax ranked sixth on the Most Controversial Companies Report from RepRisk that year.⁶

In the U.S., the offices of the Illinois, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania attorneys general opened investigations into the breach and Marriott may also be subject to a number of other state attorney general investigations. These can lead to state enforcement actions resulting in significant fines under consumer protection statutes, data breach notification standards and/or data security obligations. A class action lawsuit was also filed in the U.S. alleging Marriott failed to take appropriate measures to protect and secure the confidential and personal information of its consumers, which violated consumer protection statutes, constituted a breach of confidence and was reckless and grossly negligent.⁷ In Canada, the Office of the Privacy Commissioner contacted Marriott, but has not yet opened an investigation.

Key Lessons

The Marriott data breach highlights the importance of a proactive and preventative approach to understanding a company's security risk profile and implementing a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy, especially as consumers are calling for increased levels of digital security. On October 25, 2018, Ankura Consulting Group published a report, *Information Security Trends that Maximize Competitive Advantage*, which recommends the following:

1. Businesses need to be aware of and be honest about vulnerabilities and proactively monitor and enhance their information security.
2. Consider creating a program of continuous investment in information security and ensure a plan is in place to cope with unexpected data breaches.

3. New cybersecurity tools, many of which utilize machine learning, deep learning, and other forms of AI and “info-safe” cultures, are necessary to protect information held by companies. *Utilizing information security measures that are free is a minimum safeguard.*
4. Robust cyber risk insurance and a proactive crisis communications strategy help a business to cope in the event of a data breach.
5. Effective cybersecurity involves adopting an enterprise risk management methodology that encompasses not only technology but also the equally important people and policy aspects of cybersecurity.⁸

While some of these recommendations require significant expenditure, others, such as employee cybersecurity awareness training are relatively inexpensive and easy to implement. Regardless, it is not enough to react to a cybersecurity threat, as this approach can result in increased exposure, greater recovery costs and reputational harm. A proactive and preventative approach is necessary, which includes evaluating business- and industry-specific threats and risk indicators, and creating a cybersecurity program that corresponds to a business's unique risk profile. This may include a combination of risk assessment, predictive analytics, risk mitigation and business continuity planning. Working with counsel who can highlight the relevant issues to be aware of and assist in preventing and addressing cybersecurity attacks in a highly efficient manner is very important.

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¹ Marriott International, Inc., “Marriott Announces Starwood Guest Reservation Database Security Incident” (November 30, 2018).

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Nicole Perloth, Amie Tsang and Adam Satariano, “Marriott Hacking Exposes Data of Up to 500 Million Guests” (November 30, 2018) New York Time; RepRisk, “Most Controversial Companies (MCC) 2017” (January 1, 2018).

⁷ Murphy, Falcon & Murphy, “Class Action Lawsuit Filed On Behalf Of Plaintiffs Whose Sensitive Personal Information Was Stolen In Breach Of Marriott Servers” (November 30, 2018).

⁸ Reproduced from Ankura Consulting Group, “Information Security Trends that Maximize Competitive Advantage” (October 25, 2018) at page 8.

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