



# PCI Compliance in Oracle E-Business Suite

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Moderated by Phil Reimann, Director of Business Development, Integrigy Corporation

### Speakers

#### Michael Miller

Michael Miller, CISSP-ISSMP is a Vice President of Integrigy and is responsible for Integrigy's security assessment services. For the past 16 years, Michael has exclusively focused on the Oracle E-Business Suite and has sat on Oracle's customer advisory boards for security and Oracle On-Demand.

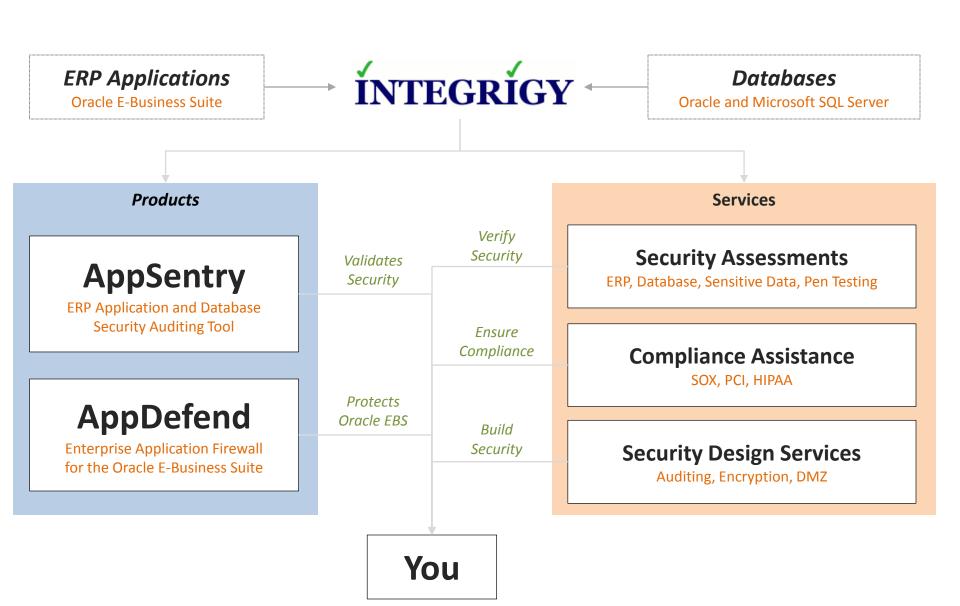
#### **David Kilgallon**

David Kilgallon, ISA, PCIP is Director of Integration Services at CardConnect and has 25 years of experience in the IT/Application Development, Deployment, and Support fields. David has worked in positions of leadership at Oracle and Johnson & Johnson and supported numerous Fortune 500 companies.





### **About Integrigy**



### **About CardConnect**



#### CardConnect Gateway

- · Credit, debit, p-cards, ACH
- Level 2/3
- Multicurrency
- PCI Certified
- Oracle and SAP Validated Integration

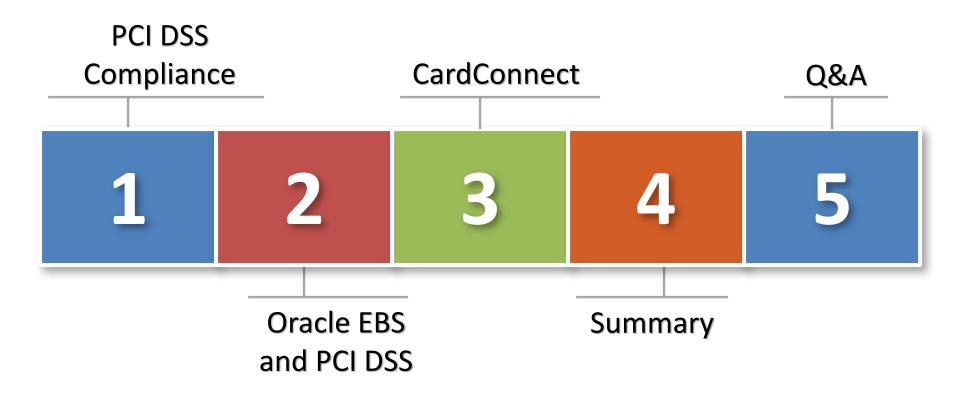
#### CardSecure Vault

- 100% PCI Compliant data center
- · Reduce PCI scope
- "Intelligent tokens", recognizable
- · Pass validation checks

#### **Acquiring and Reporting**

- · Aggressive Interchange management
- Consolidated reporting
- · Full cycle reconciliation
- Transparent pricing

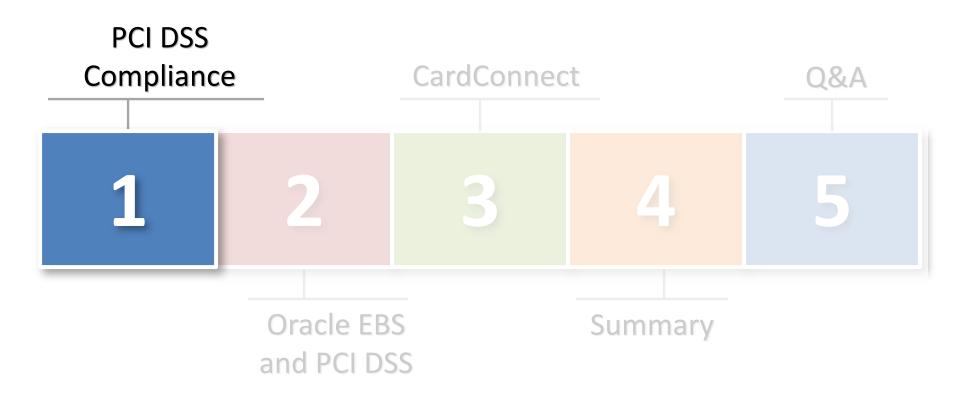
### Agenda







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All Oracle E-Business Suite environments that "store, process, or transmit cardholder data" must comply with the Data Security Standard 3.0 (PCI DSS) regardless of size or transaction volume.



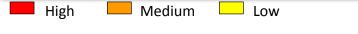
# PCI DSS 3.0 – EBS Requirement Mapping

#	Requirement	Network	Server	Database	Oracle EBS	Policy
1	Use Firewall to protect data	✓				✓
2	Do not use vendor-supplied defaults	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Protect stored cardholder data		✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Encrypt data across open, public networks	✓				
5	Use Anti-virus software		✓			✓
6	Develop and maintain secure applications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Restrict access to cardholder data		✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Assigned unique IDs for access		✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Restrict physical access to data	✓	✓			✓
10	Track and monitor access	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Regularly test security	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Maintain information security policy					✓



### PCI DSS 3.0 – EBS Compliance Effort

#	Requirement	OS/Network	Oracle DB	Oracle EBS
1	Use Firewall to protect data	1		
2	Do not use vendor-supplied defaults	3	3	2
3	Protect stored cardholder data			6
4	Encrypt data across open, public networks	1		
5	Use Anti-virus software	1		
6	Develop and maintain secure applications	1	3	5
7	Restrict access to cardholder data		2	2
8	Assigned unique IDs for access	3	4	4
9	Restrict physical access to data			
10	Track and monitor access	7	6	6
11	Regularly test security	2	1	1
12	Maintain information security policy			





### Oracle E-Business Suite and PCI Compliance

Standard installation is NOT COMPLIANT

- R12 provides new PCI DSS functionality
  - Supersedes 11i functionality
  - Disabled by default
- PCI compliance in Oracle EBS is not a onetime setup
  - Maintenance and on-going monitoring required

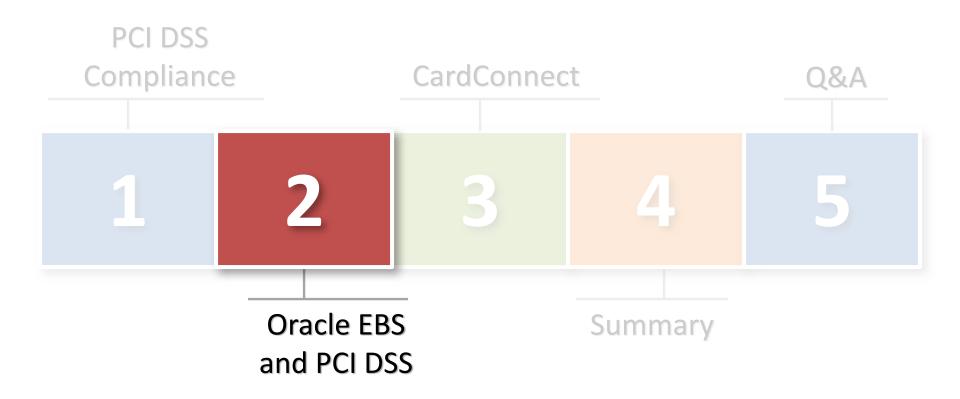


# Non-Encryption PCI Requirements

Requirement 6 – Develop and maintain secure systems	<ul> <li>Apply Application and database CPU security patches within 30 days of release</li> </ul>
Requirement 8 - Assign unique ID to each person with access	<ul> <li>No generic accounts</li> <li>Every 90 days disable inactive users and change user passwords</li> <li>Strict password complexity</li> </ul>
Requirement 10 – Track and monitor all access to network resources	<ul> <li>Log all activity to cardholder data</li> <li>Implement automated audit trails</li> <li>Daily log review</li> </ul>
Requirement 11 – Regularly test security systems and processes	<ul> <li>Annual application penetration test</li> <li>Quarterly internal and external vulnerability scans</li> <li>Deploy file integrity monitoring</li> </ul>



### Agenda







### R12 Oracle Payments

- Oracle Payments new R12 module consolidates all payment activity within Oracle Financials
  - Including processing and storage of credit cards
- Secure Payments Repository part of Oracle Payments
  - Consolidates storage of TCA party external accounts
  - Provides PCI encryption and masking disabled by default

Oracle Financial Modules Usin	g Secure Payment Repository
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- Oracle Advanced Collections
- Oracle Order Capture

Oracle Payments

Oracle iExpenses

- Oracle Order Management
- Oracle Quoting

Oracle iReceivables

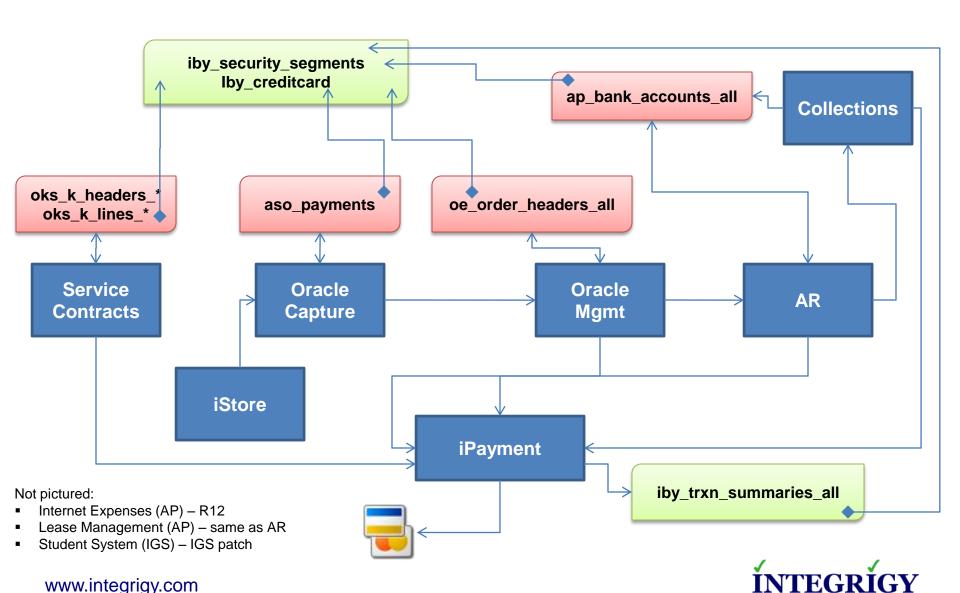
- Oracle Partner Management
- Oracle Service Contracts

Oracle iStore

Oracle Payables



# Oracle Credit Card Encryption Design



# **Enabling E-Business Credit Card Protection**

### Three step process to enable encryption

Create Payment wallet

- 2. Set protection configuration options
- 3. Encrypt existing cardholder data



### Issue: Test and Development Instances

- 6.4.3 No production or "live" cardholder data allowed for test or development
- 3.5 Protection of encryption keys
- Building non-production instances
  - Production payment wallet rotated and securely wiped
  - Location of Payment wallet reset
  - 3. Remove, purge and/or scramble production cardholder data



### Issue: Purge Cardholder Data

- 3.1 Keep cardholder data storage to a minimum
  - Limit storage and retention time to that which is required for legal, regulatory, and business requirements
  - A <u>quarterly</u> process to purge data that exceeds defined retention
- Oracle does not provide a single solution to purge Cardholder data
  - Most modules **DO NOT** provide purging solutions bugs and enhancements exist

### Purging Cardholder data

- 1. Consult module implementation guides
- 2. Custom purge or obfuscate (scramble)
- 3. Include all instances (test and non-production)



### Issue: Where Else Might Cardholder Data Exist?

#### Custom tables

 Customizations may be used to store or process credit card data

#### "Maintenance tables"

- DBA copies tables to make backup prior to direct SQL update
- iby.iby\_security\_segments\_011510

#### Interface tables

Credit card numbers are often accepted in external applications and sent to Oracle EBS

#### Interface files

Flat files used for interfaces or batch processing

### Log files

 Log files generated by the application (e.g., Oracle Payments)



### Where is Sensitive Data in Oracle EBS?

Credit Card Data	<pre>iby_security_segments (encrypted) ap_bank_accounts_all oe_order_headers_all aso_payments oks_k_headers_* oks_k_lines_* iby_trxn_summaries_all iby_credit_card</pre>
Social Security Number (National Identifier) (Tax ID)	<pre>per_all_people_f hr_h2pi_employees ben_reporting ap_suppliers ap_suppliers_int po_vendors_obs</pre>
Bank Account Number	<pre>ap_checks_all ap_invoice_payments_all ap_selected_invoice_checks_all</pre>
Protected Health Information (PHI)	Order Management Accounts Receivables Human Resources



### Protection of Cardholder Data

### PCI DSS compliance is costly and ongoing

Financial costs and velocity to business

### PCI DSS secures the entire environment

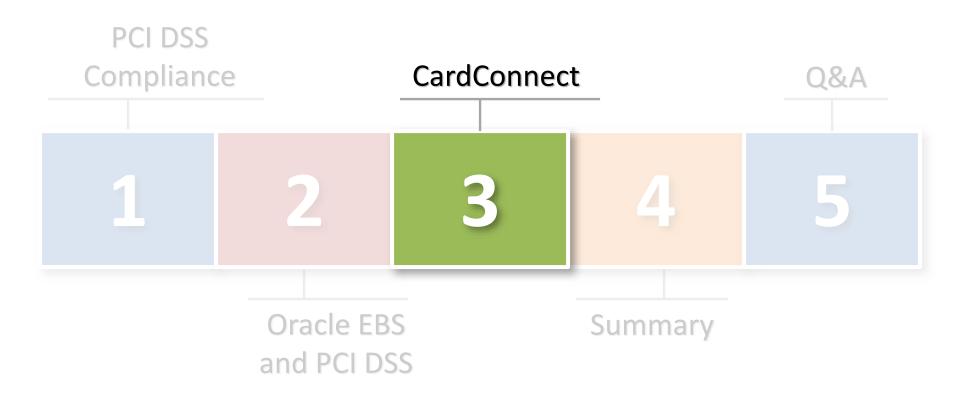
Encryption is only one requirement

### Tokenization alternative

Store cardholder data outside of Application



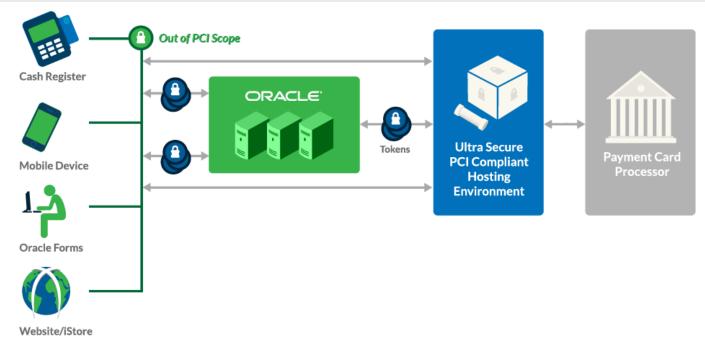
# Agenda







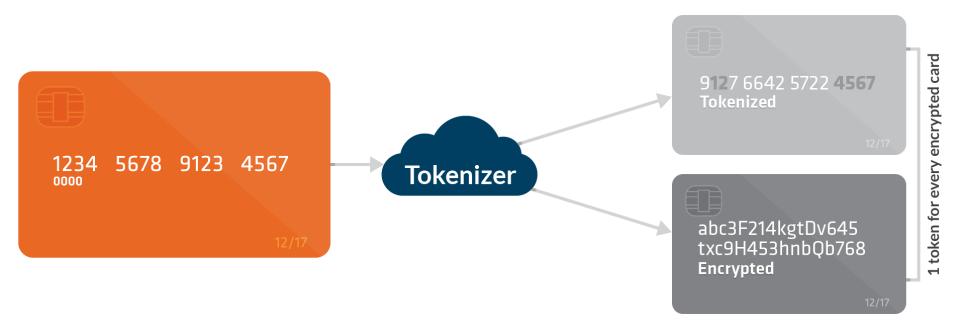
### Why Tokenize?



- If scrambling and purging card data makes Oracle EBS PCI compliant, why spend more for tokenization?
- Tokenization removes sensitive payment data from your Oracle EBS entirely – reduces PCI scope and ultimately reduces cost.



### Secure Existing Data

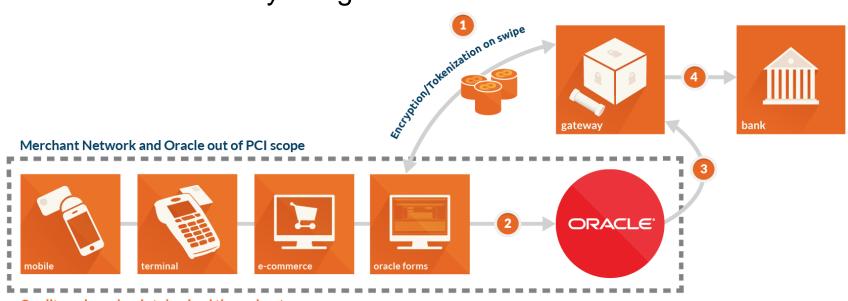


- Remove historical payment card data from Oracle EBS via batch tokenization
- Implement encryption and tokenization for all new transactions



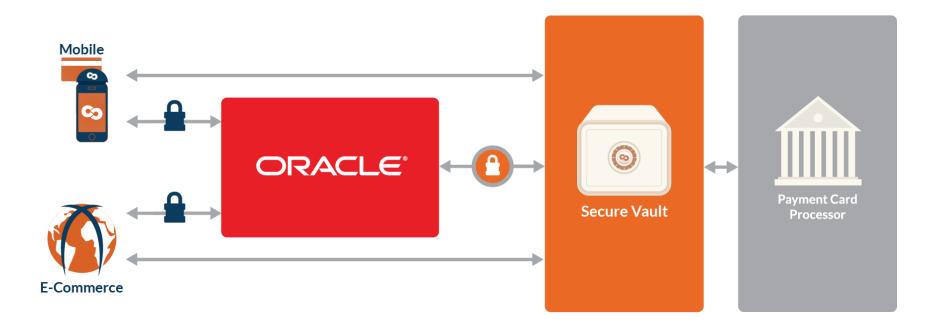
### Secure Future Transactions

- Apply to existing sales channels
  - Oracle Forms, iStore, integrations
  - POS, Mobile, e-commerce, and more
- Oracle-to-Gateway integration



Credit card number is tokenized throughout.

### Security: Tokenization



- CardConnect's method of encryption and patented tokenization
  - Irreversible tokens
  - Single-use vs. Multi-use Tokens



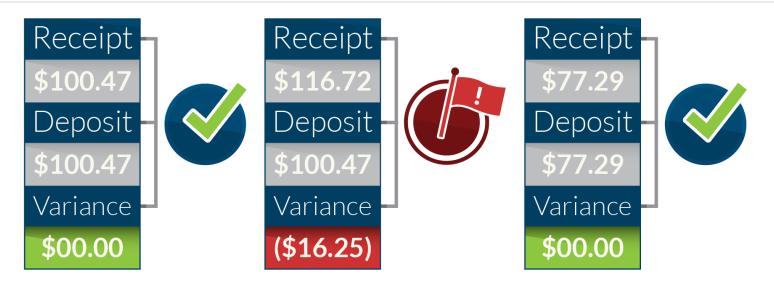
# Security: Vaulted Hosting

- Hosted off-site payment vault
  - Is it in the cloud?
  - Security Requirements





### **Additional Benefits**



- Modifications to Oracle E-Business None
- Enhanced Automatic Reconciliation
  - Settle matched transactions instantly
  - Discrepant transactions are marked with a red flag for review
  - Expedited settlement and automates fee posting



# PCI Cost Components

Merchant Level	Initial Scope	Becoming Compliant	Annual PCI Cost
Level 1 Merchant Over 6 million Visa transactions per year	\$250,000	\$550,000-\$1,000,000	\$250,000
Level 2 Merchant  1M to 6M Visa transactions per year	\$125,000	\$260,000-\$500,000	\$100,000
Level 3 and 4 Merchants  Up to 1M transactions per year	\$50,000	\$75,000-\$90,000	\$35,000

Source: PayPlum, http://www.payplum.com/#!pci-costs/c1ed1



# Risks of Non-Compliance

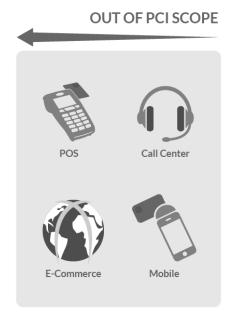
- If a merchant is found to be non-compliant, Visa and MasterCard may fine them up to \$25,000 per month
  - Merchants are liable if a breach occurs and the fines may be huge, even into the millions
- Costs of a breach are estimated to be \$100-\$200 per compromised record

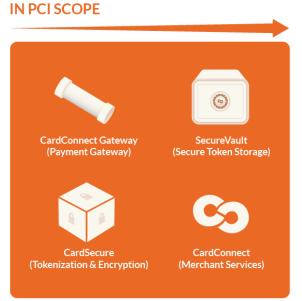
Source:

PCI Standard, http://www.pcistandard.com/card-association-fines/; Ponemon Institute: 2013 Cost of Data Breach Study; PCI Compliance Guide, http://www.pcicomplianceguide.org/pcifaqs.php#11



# PCI Scope Reduction

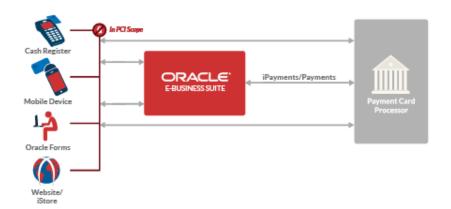


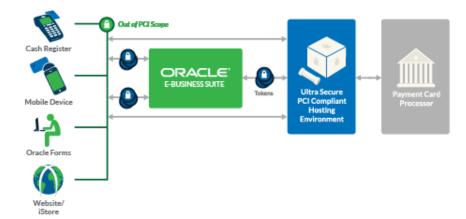


Before	After	
SAQ-D	SAQ-A/B	
QSA Costs - \$100,000+	Reduced Audit Requirements - \$3,000	
2 Full-Time Equivalents	1 Full-Time Equivalent	



### Standard vs. Integrated







#### Areas of Concern

- Card data stored and transmitted within your environment Requires PCI questionnaire D and possibly not compliant
- Data is only encrypted
   Encryption greatly reduces risk, but does not guarantee
   that information is safe from a hack
- No support for level 2 and 3 payment data Results in higher interchange fees
- Bank deposit information is not reported into Oracle Creates reconciliation nightmares

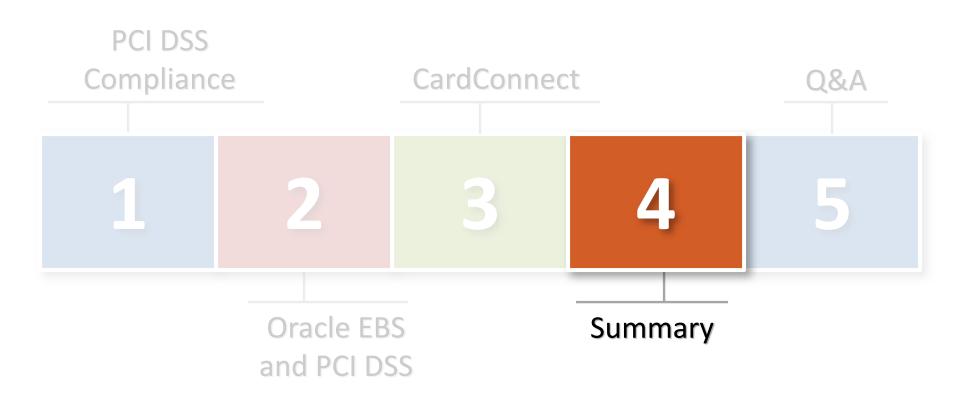


#### Benefits of Integrating Secure Payment Acceptance

- Greatly reduce compliance efforts
   Survey decreases from SAQ D to SAQ B for Card-present environments; SAQ D to SAQ A for Card-Not-Present Environments
- Reduce costs
   Lower interchange rates and encryption costs
- Eliminate risk
   Maintain brand reputation and customer loyalty;
   mitigate threats of financial penalties and lawsuits
- Increase efficiency
   Take advantage of automated bank deposit level reconciliation



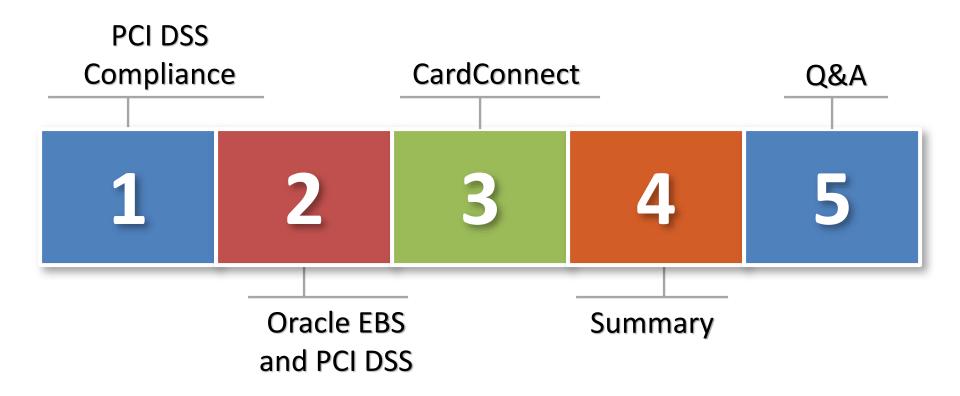
### Summary





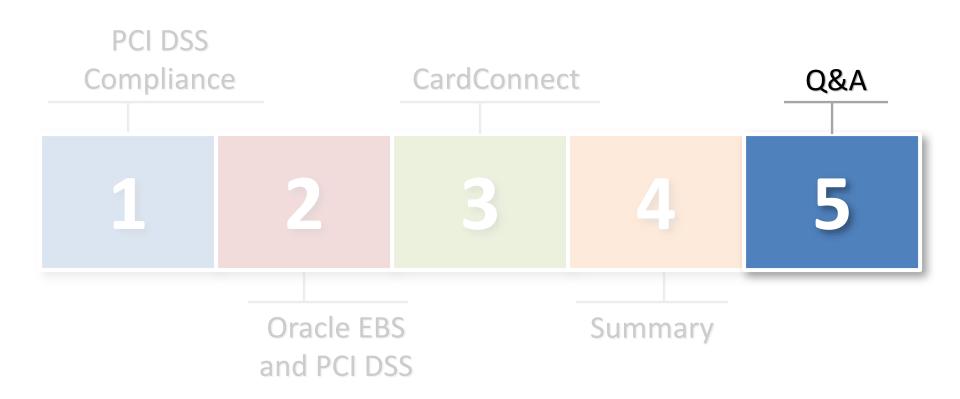


### Summary













# Thank you!

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