











Decoding Cyber & Board Governance Advanced Practice Webinar - March 10, 2010

CYBER EVENT AT TARGET CORP - A CASE STUDY

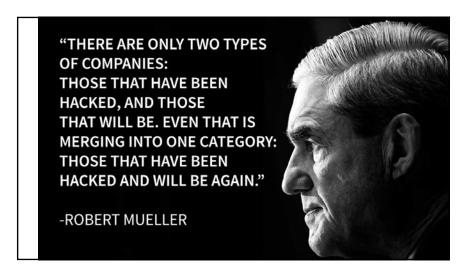






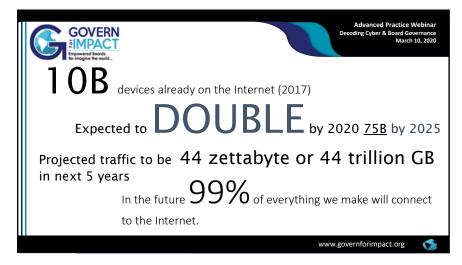
Cyber risks are upon us as businesses **grow** and **transform**





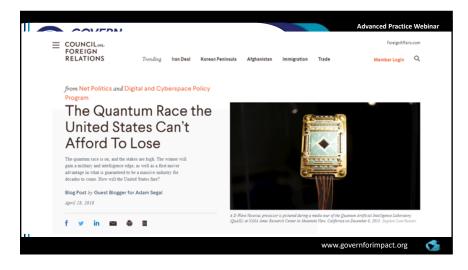


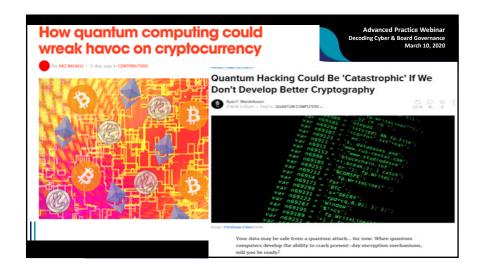






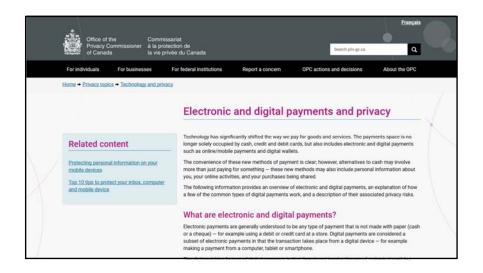






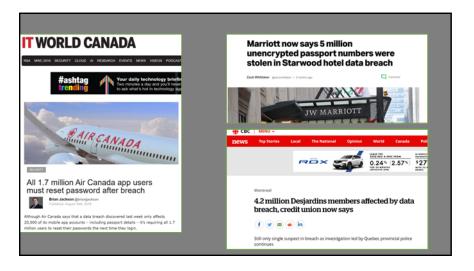




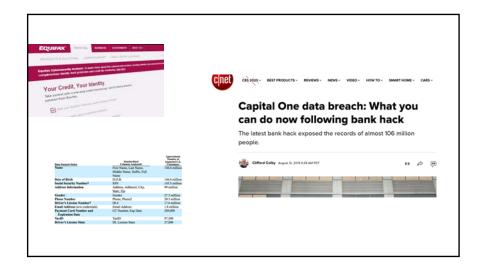










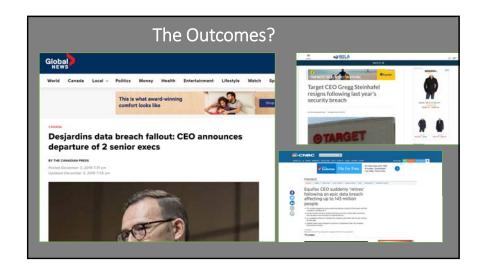












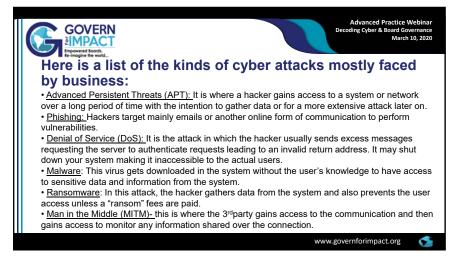












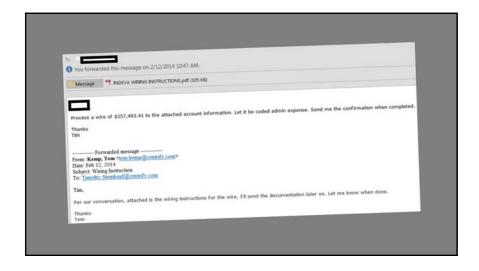
















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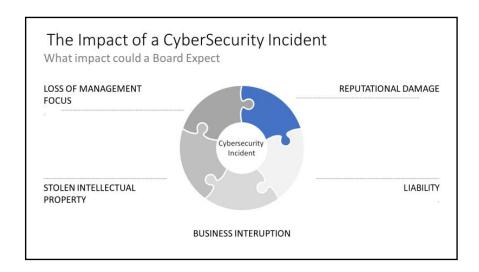






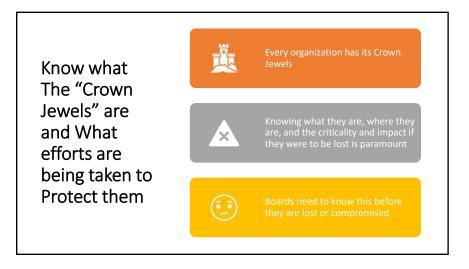














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Your Company has already been Impacted by Cyber whether Large or Small

It is not about If or even When anymore.. It has already occurred

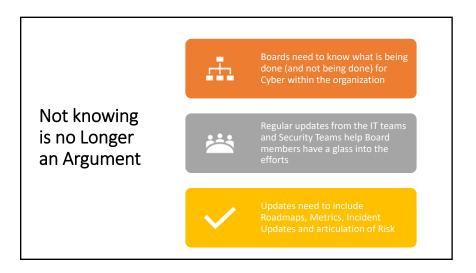
Boards must know how companies are handling their current threats and breaches

Duration and Impact are Vital to Understand

Organizations need to be Prepared

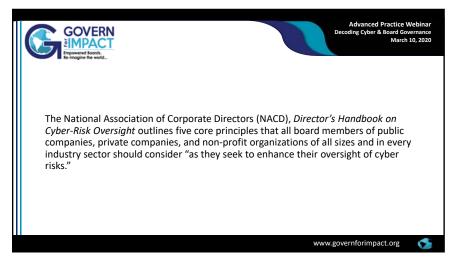
Boards should understand the Incident Response Plan, what it entails and what the roles are

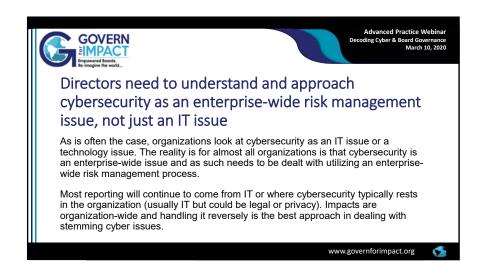
Board members have a piece to play







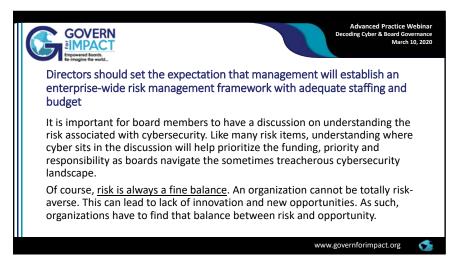


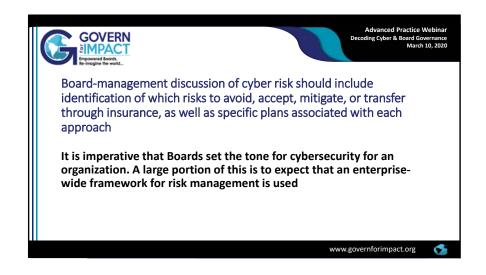








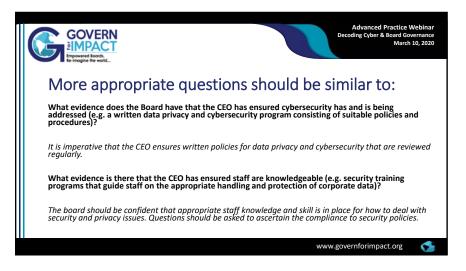


















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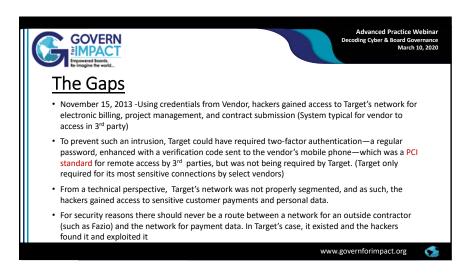




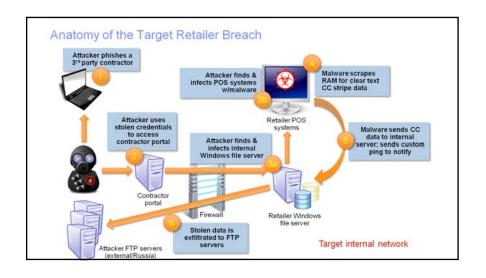






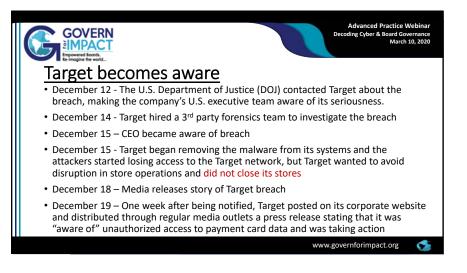














Target Confirms Unauthorized Access to Payment Card Data in U.S. Stores

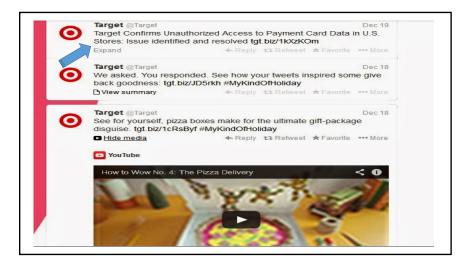
Target today confirmed it is aware of unauthorized access to payment card data that may have impacted certain guests making credit and debit card purchases in its U.S. stores. Target is working closely with law enforcement and financial institutions, and has identified and resolved the issue.

"Target's first priority is preserving the trust of our guests and we have moved swiftly to address this issue, so guests can shop with confidence. We regret any inconvenience this may cause," said Gregg Steinhafel, chairman, president and chief executive officer, Target. "We take this matter very seriously and are working with law enforcement to bring those responsible to justic."

Approximately 40 million credit and debit card accounts may have been impacted between Nov. 27 and Dec. 15, 2013. Target alerted authorities and financial institutions immediately after it was made aware of the unauthorized access, and is putting all appropriate resources behind these efforts. Among other actions, Target is partnering with a leading third-party forensics firm to conduct a thorough investigation of the incident.

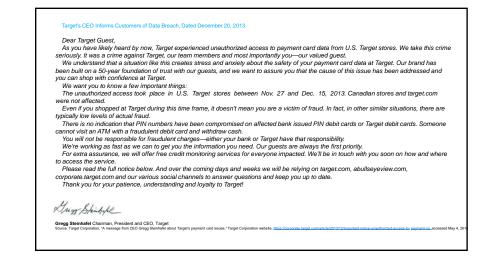
More information is available at Target's corporate website. Guests who suspect unauthorized activity should contact Target at: 866-852-8680.

Source: "Target Confirms Unauthorized Access to Payment Card Data in U.S. Stores," Target Corporation website, https://corporate.target.com/press/releases/2013/12/target-confirms-unauthorized-access-to-payment-car accessed July 7, 2016



Target begins notifying

- · Callers to call centre cannot get through or end up with recorded message
- December 20 CEO Steinhafel explained in a letter posted on Target's website and sent to customers via email and U.S. mail that "there is no indication that PIN numbers have been compromised". The CEO also explained that simply having shopped at Target during this period did not imply that they would be victims of the fraud, and that the level of fraud had been low in similar situations
- December 25-27 A payment executive familiar with Target's breach stated that
 PIN information had been stolen, and on December 27, Target reversed its earlier
 position to confirm that PIN information had, in fact, been stolen. In addition to
 PIN data, CVV numbers and expiration dates had also been compromised, and
 customers need not have even needed to swipe their cards in a Target store during
 the period. Target had retained data over time, which had now been stolen





Target begins notifying

 January 10, 2014 - Target announced that, in addition to payment card data, personal information including names and mailing and email addresses had also been stolen for 70 million customers, 30 million more than Target had initially reported

The aftermath to Target

- Target's total sales fell 6.6% for the fourth quarter of 2013, and compared to the previous year, net earnings for the fourth quarter dropped by 46% to \$520 million. As of February 1, 2014, six weeks after the date of the breach announcement, the firm's stock price fell 8.8% to \$56.7 per share. Target also forecasted roughly 20% lower earnings per share (EPS) guidance after the episode.
- Although Target made a concerted effort to control the damage from the attack, it faced
 extensive media scrutiny, investigations by Congress, the Securities and Exchange
 Commission (SEC), the Department of Justice, and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), as
 well as litigation from affected customers, banks, and shareholders.
- Target faced lawsuits from individual customers, banks that provided credit card services, and investors. On May 7, 2014, Target had 81 consumer cases, 28 bank cases, and 4 shareholder cases filed and pending before various courts
- By 2015, Target had spent roughly \$290 million in costs related to the breach and expected a reimbursement of \$90 million from insurers

Board Accountability

- Shareholders of Target filed derivative lawsuits against all directors on the firm's board of directors
 and against the CFO and ClO. In particular, shareholders identified CEO Gregg W. Steinhafel, ClO
 Beth M. Jacob, Lead Independent Director James A. Johnson, and chairs and members of the
 board's Audit and Corporate Responsibility committees as leaders whose "reckless disregard for
 their duties . . . posed a risk of serious injury to the Company"
- The lawsuits claimed that by their fiduciary duties, the directors were required to create and
 maintain a system to protect customers' personal and financial information, as well as to inquire
 into and correct unsound practices. In addition, the directors were required to inform customers
 of a breach in an accurate and timely manner.
- The derivative lawsuits stated that the directors breached their fiduciary duty by failing to
 implement internal controls to protect consumer data. In addition, shareholders alleged the
 directors' negligence caused a waste of corporate assets, as the firm lost revenue, had to offer a
 10% discount to draw customers back to the store, and faced upcoming litigation expenses
- Plaintiffs further alleged that the directors and Audit Committee members did not take their financial reporting responsibilities seriously and that they failed to supervise internal controls and cybersecurity systems. Shareholders listed a number of costs incurred by them which eroded shareholder value

Risk Acknowledgement by Board

- The Target board's Audit Committee charter highlighted the committee's oversight
 responsibility for reviewing and discussing the approach to risk assessment, including the
 risk of fraud, with the firm's head of internal audit. This collaborative responsibility also
 included dedicating resources to mitigate identified risks. Target's proxy statement also
 highlighted the Corporate Responsibility Committee's responsibility for "assessing and
 managing reputational risk." In a filing, Target had identified data security breach as a risk
 the firm was exposed to:
- If we experience a significant data security breach or fail to detect and appropriately respond to a significant data security breach, we could be exposed to government enforcement actions and private litigation. In addition, our guests could lose confidence in our ability to protect their personal information, which could cause them to discontinue usage of REDcards, decline to use our pharmacy services, or stop shopping with us altogether. The loss of confidence from a significant data security breach involving team members could hurt our reputation, cause team member recruiting and retention challenges, increase our labor costs and affect how we operate our business.



Governance actions against the Board

- Leading proxy advisory firm ISS issued a report in May 2014, stating that "failures of the Audit Committee, the Corporate Responsibility Committee, and the board allowed significant losses to the company and its shareholders". ISS expressed concern at the "failure of these committees and possibly by extension the full board, to recognize the potential threat faced by the company."
- ISS advised shareholders that 7 of 10 board members should be removed for their negligence. ISS recommended removal of the entire Audit Committee, including the chair, Roxanne Austin; the Lead Independent Director, James Johnson, who was also on the Compensation Committee; and two other directors

Target Board Fights Back

- After ISS released its report, Target's board issued a response telling shareholders that it took its "oversight responsibilities seriously" and before the breach had authorized the company to spend "hundreds of millions of dollars" on network security, doubled the information security staff over five years, and taken other security measures. Target also explained that the firm had "300 employees dedicated to information security, trained 350,000 employees on data security, and staffed a 24-hour security operations center to review suspicious network activity."
- Others defended the board. "The role of directors is one of oversight, not of day to day management. Directors cannot be expected to manage security personnel to ensure that they are doing their job; this role is clearly and squarely a management function. . ."
- Target did identify cybersecurity as a risk, and placed controls to monitor this risk; the oversight was the result of human error.

Target's Interim Chairwoman Roxanne Austin Defends the Board of Directo

As you make your voting decisions for our 2014 Annual Meeting, we wanted you to have the facts about your Board's oversight of information security practices at

Suber-crime is a real and persistent threat as sophisticated criminals are constantly seeking to breach information networks and steal data. Breaches are occurring across the economy and are affecting a wide range of victims including the US Government, the technology and defense industries, and more traditional companies,

Your Board fully recognizes the importance of its oversight responsibilities in this area. Under the Board's leadership and oversight, Target took significant action to address evolving cyber-crime risks before the breach, by:

ving cyber-chine has belone are breach, by:
Investing hundreds of millions of dollars in network security personnel, processes, technology and related resources
Dedicating more than 300 employees to information security (more than double from five years ago)

Requiring annual data security training for all Target employees (more than 350,000)

Operating a Security Operations Center (SOC) staffed around the clock with trained professionals to review suspicious network activity

Operating a security operations center (opto-y sained and another the contract professions to review assignment activity and the contract profession in network monitoring technology to enhance Target's ability to detect potential cyber-attacks.

Beccuring a founding member of the National Cyber-Forensics & Training Alliance (NCFTA), a partnership of public, private and academic participants focused on identifying, mitigating and neutralizing object-threats.

Despite these efforts, Target suffered a sophisticated criminal attack that led to our data breach in 2013. Since then, your Board has actively monitored Target's response to the situation. Following the breach, the Board has overseen substantial efforts to protect Target's guests. Target is undertaking an end- to-end review of its network security and is moving toward chip and PIN technology for credit card processing. The Board is conducting a broad examination of Target's risk oversight structure, which will include an examination of the role of senior management, reporting structures and Board oversight. Target has already done the following:

by doing the loculoming.

Indeed that we are accelerating the adoption of "chip and PIN" smart payment card technology and set important goals for 2015, including.

Converting all of our REDcards to chip-enabled cards

Equipping our stores with chip-enabled card readers
Hired a new Chief Information Officer
Elevated the Chief Information Security Officer and Chief Compliance Officer roles and commenced searches to fill those positions

Worked with other leading retailers to establish the Retail Information Sharing and Analysis Center (Retail-ISAC) and joined the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center (FSISAC) as the first retail member of the group

Again, we want to assure you that the Board takes its oversight responsibilities seriously and we recognize the importance of Target addressing these information security issues in the most effective manner possible. We would appreciate your feedback on this important topic. If you would like to share your thoughts and comments, please send a message to <u>Board/OfDirectors @larget.com</u>. We also value your support and ask that you vote in favor of the reelection of all your Target directors at our 2014 Annual Meeting.

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anne Austin, Interim Chair of the Board of Director



