

Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr Daryl Quinlivan Secretary Department of Agriculture and Water Resources 18 Marcus Clarke Street CANBERRA CITY ACT 2600

Dear Mr Quinlivan

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr Chris Moraitis Secretary Attorney General's Department 3-5 National Circuit BARTON ACT 2600

Dear Mr Moraitis

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr Mike Mrdak Secretary Department of Communications and the Arts 2 Phillip Law Street CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Mr Mrdak

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via \$ 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr Greg Moriarty Secretary Department of Defence Russell Offices, R1-5-Sec's Suite CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Mr Moriarty

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Dr Michele Bruniges Secretary Department of Education and Training Level 11 Executive, 50 Marcus Clarke Street CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Dr Bruniges

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via \$ 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Ms Kerri Hartland Secretary Department of Employment Level 3, 12 Mort Street CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Ms Hartland

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr Finn Pratt Secretary Department of the Environment and Energy John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace PARKES ACT 2600

Dear Mr Pratt

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Ms Rosemary Huxtable Secretary Department of Finance 1 Canberra Avenue FORREST ACT 2603

Dear Ms Huxtable

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Ms Frances Adamson Secretary Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade R G Casey Building, John McEwen Crescent BARTON ACT 2600

Dear Ms Adamson

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Ms Glenys Beauchamp Secretary Department of Health Scarborough House, Atlantic Street WODEN ACT 2606

Dear Ms Beauchamp

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via \$ 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Ms Renee Leon Secretary Department of Human Services Doris Blackburn Building, 18 Canberra Avenue FORREST ACT 2603

Dear Ms Leon

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr Michael Pezzullo Secretary Department of Immigration and Border Protection 6 Chan Street BELCONNEN ACT 2617

Dear Mr Pezzullo

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Dr Heather Smith Secretary Department of Industry, Innovation and Science Level 13, Industry House 10 Binara Street CANBERRA CITY ACT 2601

Dear Dr Smith

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Dr Steven Kennedy Secretary Department of Infrastructure 111 Alinga Street CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Dr Kennedy

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) opmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Ms Kathryn Campbell Secretary Department of Social Services Athlon Drive TUGGERANONG ACT 2903

Dear Ms Campbell

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr John Fraser Secretary Department of the Treasury Langton Crescent PARKES ACT 2600

Dear Mr Fraser

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr Simon Lewis Secretary Department of Veterans Affairs Gnabra Building, 21 Genge Street CANBERRA CITY ACT 2601

Dear Mr Lewis

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via \$ 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

SECRETARY DR MARTIN PARKINSON AC PSM

Mr John Lloyd Australian Public Service Commissioner B Block, Treasury Building Parkes Place West PARKES ACT 2600

Dear Mr Lloyd

You may be aware that the United States Government has recently banned the use of Kaspersky Labs software in its federal agencies. Last weekend, the Head of the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre issued interim advice to permanent Secretaries, highlighting the risks of using foreign anti-virus products in their networks.

The Head of the Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC) and National Cyber Security Adviser, Alastair MacGibbon, has asked that I write to you regarding this issue.

These concerns from two of our closest allies, coupled with our understanding of the threat posed by foreign interference, mean we need to evaluate ICT supply chain risk in the Australian context.

For an anti-virus product to be effective, it must be highly intrusive within a network so it can identify and defeat malicious software. This includes transmitting information back to a host jurisdiction. It is obvious why this matters in terms of our national information and systems security.

The general cyber security advice has not changed: it is the responsibility of each department and agency to ensure they are **constantly evaluating the risks** to the information they hold. This remains true for anti-virus software, network providers, hardware or any other ICT system.

Postal Address: PO BOX 6500, CANBERRA ACT 2600

However, in light of these recent announcements, I ask that you undertake an immediate risk assessment of the ICT products used in **your department and also your portfolio agencies**. I ask that this be done for all software and vendors, but with initial focus on anti-virus products and any vendors outside of our Five-Eyes partners.

In determining if a product is fit for purpose, I ask that departments and agencies simply consider whether or not they would be comfortable with the vendor's host country possibly having access to the information they hold. If the answer is no, then the product is not fit for purpose.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the Digital Transformation Agency are both aware of this request.

In light of the importance of this issue, I ask that you report back to me by **22 December 2017** detailing actions undertaken to mitigate the risk of foreign owned vendors in your systems.

If you require assistance, the National Cyber Security Adviser has established a small team within the ACSC, which can be contacted via s 22(1)(a)(ii) @pmc.gov.au

Yours sincerely

s 22(1)(a)(ii)