



CYBER SECURITY 2023

Reducing Cyber-Risks through Cyber Resilience

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PROUDLY SUPPORTED BY:





Strategic Cybersecurity Programs

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Guidance: Strategic Cybersecurity Programs

Balance Objectives & Obligations of the Business

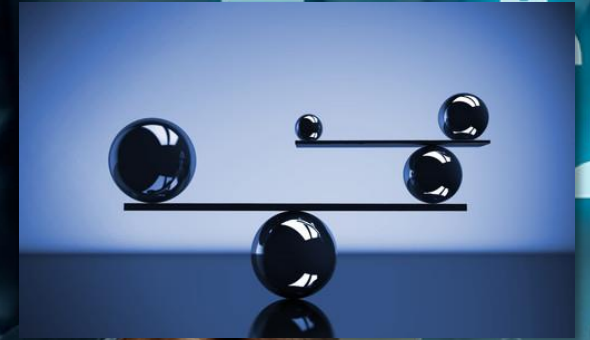
- Objectives = Increase Revenue, Control Costs, Build Value, Expand Business, etc.
- Obligations = Legal, Regulatory, Contractual, Ethical, Stakeholder

Optimize Risk Taking

- New opportunities require some level of Risk Taking
- Inform decisions with the **Business Context** of potential gains and losses
- Demonstrate **Due Diligence** and **Due Care**

Maximize Trust in your Brand

- Trust Through Transparency strengthens Reputation
- Investments in Reputation help build Revenue



Integrating **Cyber** Risk into the overall Risk Management Program

“What does Success Look Like?”

Phenomenati Risk Level Agreements™ (RLAs)																
ID	Risk Type	Threat	Qualitative Assessment			Quantitative Assessment		Risk Levels		Controls				Cost/Benefit Analysis		
			Metric	Vulnerability	Metric	Consequences	Metric	SLE	ARO	Qualitative	Quantitative	Administrative	Physical		Technical	Annualized Cost
										0 - 25	Annualized Loss Expectancy (SLE x ARO = ALE)					
R0001	Legal, Reputational (Cyber)	Criminal Theft / Extortion	5	Need to improve Data Loss Prevention. Do not adhere to Least Privilege principle. Need to improve Segregation of Duties. End-point Protection on cloud assets. Monitoring & Detection on cloud assets not well integrated into Security Ops (Sophos ZIA7 SOC Service). Need to review the protections on DevOps pipeline.	4	First Party Privacy Breach - Loss of Client Confidential material	5	\$ 4,000,000	0.25	22.5	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000	5.00
R0002	Operational, Legal, Reputational (Cyber)	Ransomware	5	Need to improve Data Loss Prevention. Do not adhere to Least Privilege principle. Need to improve Segregation of Duties. End-point Protection on cloud assets. Monitoring & Detection on cloud assets not well integrated into Security Ops (Sophos ZIA7 SOC Service). Need to review the protections on DevOps pipeline.	4	Loss of Availability of the SaaS platform leads to Reputation damage (loss of Trust, Credibility) and Lost Business (clients, revenue)	5	\$ 2,000,000	0.5	22.5	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 400,000	2.50
R0003	Operational, Legal, Reputational (Cyber)	Compromise of Service, Injection of Malicious Software into the SaaS offering	4	End-point Protection on cloud assets. Need to review protections on DevOps pipeline. Need to expand/improve Application Security Testing (AST) (e.g., scanning of all sw dependencies).	5	Loss of Integrity in SaaS Infrastructure leads to loss of either Client or Company Intellectual Property (IP) damages valuation.	5	\$ 5,000,000	0.2	22.5	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000	5.00
R0011	Legal, Reputational (Cyber)	High Expectations of Security & Privacy from Prospects	5	Overall Information Security & Privacy Program has not yet been certified.	4	Lost revenue opportunities. Losses to valuation in financing rounds.	4	\$ 1,000,000	4	18	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ 800,000	5.00
R0004	Operational, Legal, Reputational (Cyber)	Insider Threat	3	Administrative Controls need improvement: e.g., background checks for privileged staff; "Need to Know", more specific policies on Data Classification, Access Control, Data Handling, Data Retention; add1 NDAs; special access training; team experienced with Insider Threat investigations. Technical Controls need improvement: Need to improve Data Loss Prevention, e.g., No monitoring of Annotations while in system, e.g., No monitoring of engineering and operations staff w/ full privileged access, e.g., No IAM/UBA platform to tune monitor User Behavior effectively. Physical Controls TBD	4	Loss of Client Confidential intellectual property, leads to Reputation damage (loss of Trust, Credibility) and Lost Business (clients, revenue)	5	\$ 4,000,000	0.5	17.5	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,100,000	0.39

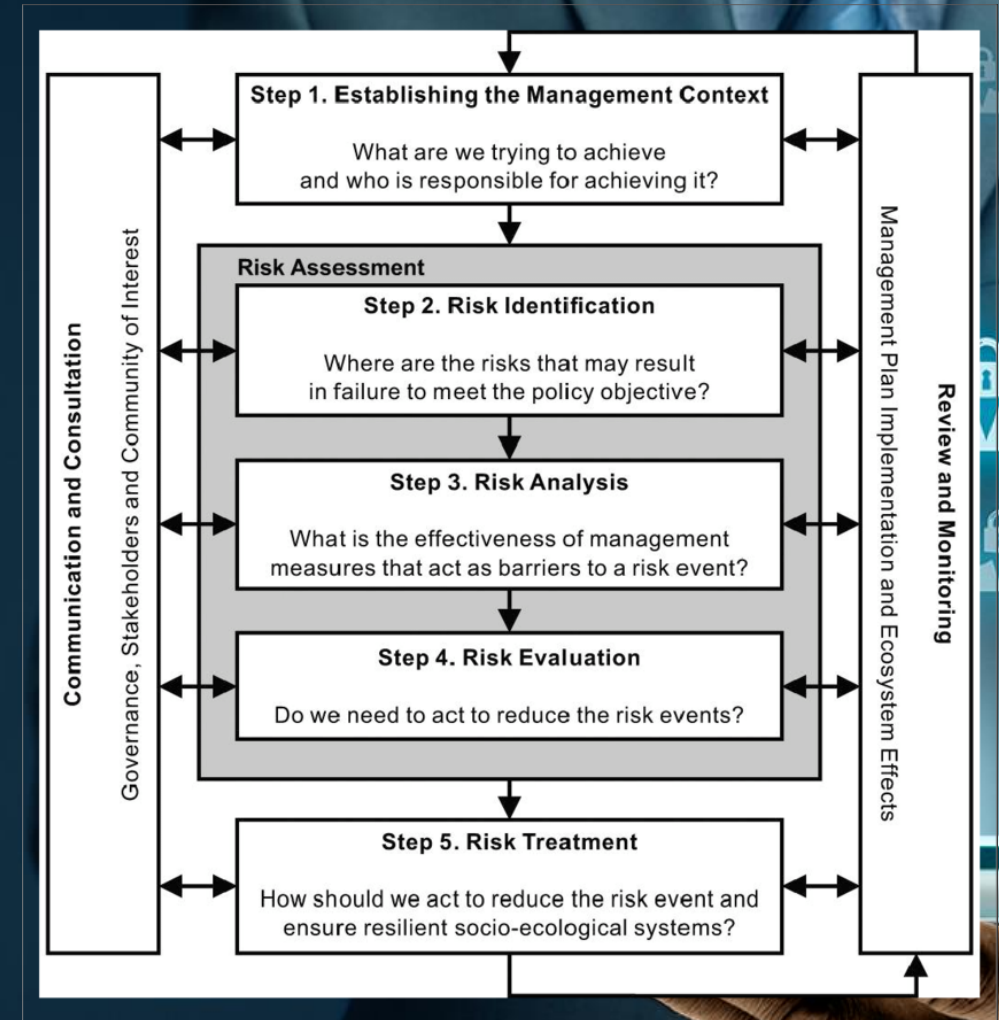
Risk Level Agreements™ (RLAs)

- Concrete Risk Scenarios,
- Assessed Inherent Risk,
- Recommended Controls to mitigate risk,
- Risk Treatment Decisions, and
- Remaining Residual Risk,
- the organization's Risk Tolerance

Integrating Cyber Risk into the overall Risk Management Program

Risk Management Program (ref. ISO/IEC 31000)

1. Business **Context** (e.g., Objectives & Obligations)
2. Risk **Identification** (e.g., Threats, Vulnerabilities, Impact, etc.)
3. Risk **Assessment** (e.g., Qualitative and Quantitative)
4. Risk **Evaluation** (e.g., Above/Below Risk Tolerance-Appetite)
5. Risk **Treatment** (e.g., Reject, Accept, *Mitigate*, Transfer)
6. Monitor & Continuous **Improvement**
7. **Communication** (Critical to Culture)



Integrating Cyber Risk into the overall Risk Management Program

InT Control Matrix	Preventative	Detective	Corrective
Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies & Procedures Data Classification Data Labeling Data Handling Data Retention Training Confidentiality Agreements Principle of Least Privilege (Role & Priv Definition) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background Checks Performance Reviews (HR) Anomaly Reporting ('tips') Comms monitoring (email, chat, Slack, etc.) Social Media monitoring Dark Web monitoring (threat intelligence) Case Investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR <-> Security Integration Termination Procedures Evidence Collection/ Handling Procedures (e.g., chain of custody)
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure Areas Physical Access, Guards, Badges Secure "kiosks" Secure Workstations Privacy Screens, non-removable systems Cell Phone Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Badging" Activity Floor "Sweeps" CCTV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Badge Deactivation Equipment Recovery & Retention
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removable Media Control (disable USB, Airdrop, etc.) Browser Lockdown SaaS Access Control changes (Support tool) Data Loss Prevention (DLP) - Active Blocking Secure Data Deletion (beyond retention) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Badge System Integration UAM/UBA SIEM Integration Data Loss Prevention (DLP) - Passive Monitor & Alert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure Data Deletion (data class in violation of policy) Evidence Vaulting (chain of custody)

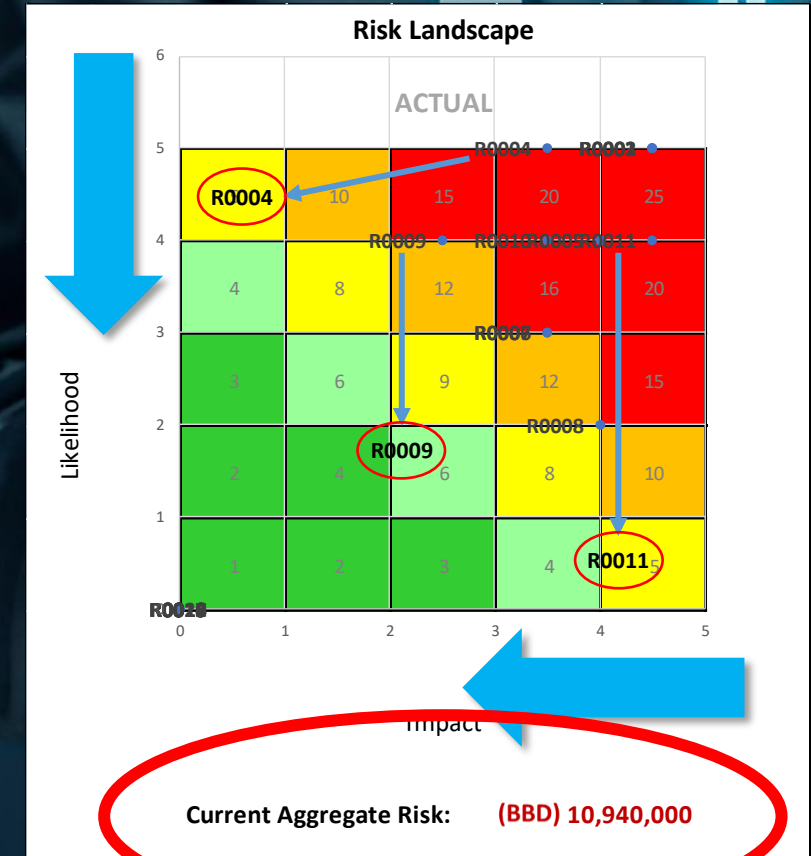
Recommended Controls

reduce:

- Likelihood
- Impact

Residual Risk?

- Aggregate Risk
- Above/Below Risk Tolerance



Board Level Perspective on Cybersecurity Risk: **KPIs**

Cybersecurity Phenomena	KPIs			
Obligations				
Laws	new	total	% compliance	
Industry Regulations	new	total	% compliance	
Contracts	new	total	% compliance	
Objectives				
New Opportunities Involving Cybersecurity Criteria	number	percentage	aggregate value	
Opportunities Won Due to Cybersecurity Criteria	number	percentage	aggregate value	
Opportunities Lost Due to Cybersecurity Criteria	number	percentage	aggregate value	
Risk Management				
Quarterly New Risks Identified	rate			
Quarterly Risk Treatment Decisions	# Rejected	# Accepted	# Mitigated	# Transferred
Quarterly Risk Reduction = Residual Risk / Inherent Risk	%			
Current Aggregate Risk (BBD)	absolute number			
Risk Balance = Aggregate Risk / Risk Tolerance	ratio			

Risk Metrics				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Confidentiality	Relative Metric	ONE MINUS the % of Confidential records exposed		95%	100%	100%	100%
	Absolute Metric	Financial Losses due to records exposed		(BBD) 100,000	(BBD) 0	(BBD) 0	(BBD) 0
Integrity	Relative Metric	ONE MINUS % of Business Transactions that were fraudulent		100%	97%	100%	100%
	Absolute Metric	Financial Losses due to fraud events		(BBD) 0	(BBD) 5,000,000	(BBD) 0	(BBD) 0
Availability	Relative Metric	ONE MINUS % of Systems (internal and external) that failed their SLA		100%	100%	75%	100%
	Absolute Metric	Financial Losses (e.g., from lost business) due to system outages		(BBD) 0	(BBD) 0	(BBD) 10,000,000	(BBD) 0
Compliance Factorial™	Relative Metric	A x B x C x D		61.6%	77.2%	82.2%	93.1%
		A = % of Systems Compliant w/ Security Policies		95.0%	95.0%	98.0%	99.0%
		B = % of Staff Compliant w/ Security Policies		90.0%	95.0%	98.0%	99.0%
		C = % of Vendors Compliant w/ Security Requirements		80.0%	90.0%	93.0%	95.0%
		D = % of Compliance w/ Obligations (contractual, regulatory, legal, etc.)		90.0%	95.0%	92.0%	100.0%



“Cyber-Risk is an overlooked differentiator in cyber”

Q&A

Thank you



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