

# The importance of data in cyber security governance

Advanced Data Collection and Risks 19/04/2016



THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry of the Economy

#### Agenda



- Relevant future challenges in cyber security
- The strategy at a glance
- Why governance in cyber security
- Examples for data collection in cyber security
- Governance models in cyber security
- MONARC
- Outlook

## Relevant future challenges



- Fast moving target
- Lack of skilled people
- Need of intense collaboration
- Threat has professionalised since 2007
- Regulatory framework will increase in complexity

Photo: François Thill

Go beyond compliance, towards security

## Relevant future challenges



- Strong governmental commitment to digitisation
  - IPCEI HPC and big data
    - IoT infrastructure mode in autonomous driving
    - FinTECH
    - SpaceTECH
- Increase of targeted attacks
- Need of medium and high security



### Relevant future challenges





We need skills and human resources

- We have to reduce costs and complexity
- We have to create governance structures

Rootology: Rowboat with oars and two passengers.

## Strategy of the governement



- Cyber security is a factor of attractiveness
- Cyber security is a competitive advantage
- Cyber security is an opportunity
- Cyber security concerns everybody

"Digital security risk should be treated like an economic rather than a technical issue, and should be part of an organisation's overall risk management and decision-making", OECD – 2015



## Strategy of the governement



- Democratisation of security
- Security for all together
  - Reduce costs and complexity for everybody
  - Agree upon a taxonomy and mutualise
  - Collaborate, Cooperate, Coordinate: Competitive advantage





#### Tremendous potential of synergies

- Behaviour and skills
  - Awareness, training, education
- Organisational security
  - Diagnostic tools, towards best practice
  - Risk management: more objective with less individual effort
  - Information security policies and light weight ISMS
- Technical security
  - Risk treatment
  - incidents handling
  - Threat intelligence



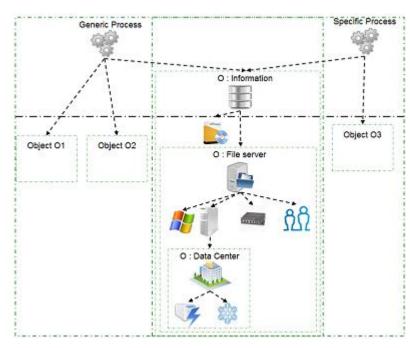


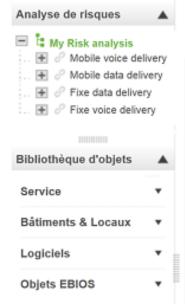
## Gather intel in order to act intelligently and legally

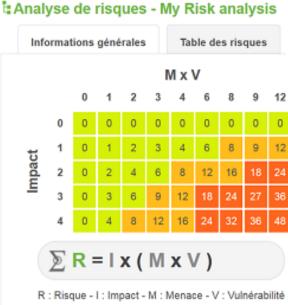




#### Méthode Optimisée d'aNAlyse des Risques Cases - MONARC







- Reduction of individual effort by 80%
- Towards a common taxonomy
- Towards objectiveness and governance

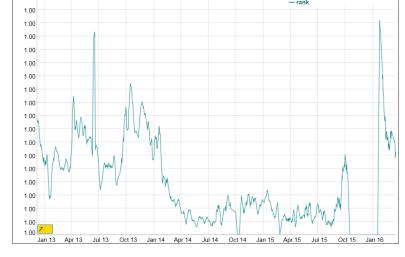




#### **BGPranking**— ranking of AS

- Collect blacklists link to AS
- Evaluate maliciousness of AS

We can calculate health and maliciousness indicator for AS









#### **AIL** – Analysis of Information Leaks

- 20 sources
- 5-7 posts per second (in 2014: 27 GB data 24 million pages)
- Analysis for breach indicators

We are able to warning of victims







#### MISP – Malware Information Sharing Platform

- > 3040 events in the database
  - 336.000 attributes
  - 113.000 correlations

Not only **detect** and **block**, but also generate **intelligence** about **campaigns and attacks** 







# Act intelligently and legally – principles of proportionality & necessity



## Possible governance model



#### Informed governance

- Governance based upon risk management facts and figures
  - Increase objectiveness
- Requirements formulated in RM jargon
  - Indicators (threats and vulnerabilities)
  - Risk acceptance matrix
  - Impact specifications
- Aggregation should be possible
  - Identification of systemic risks



#### Governance – a taxonomy



- Scope?
- What granularity?
- What primary and secondary assets?
- What impacts?
- What risk appetite?
- What threats and probabilities of threats?
- What vulnerabilities and ease of exploitation?
- What risk treatments and what effectiveness?



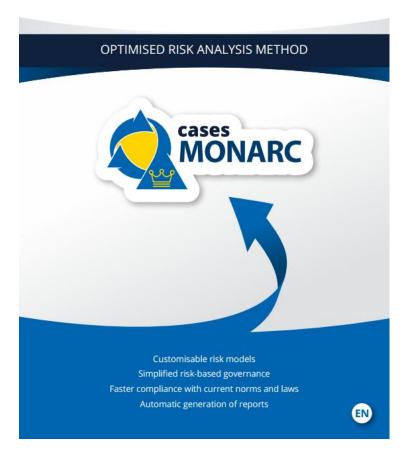


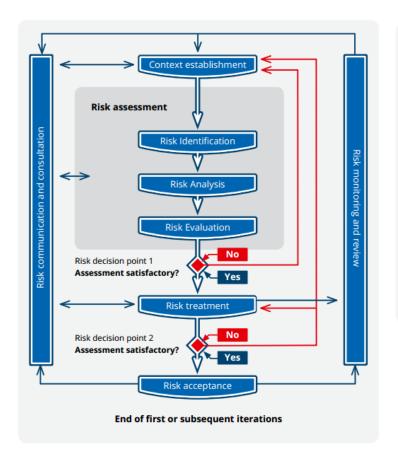
What is proportionate and necessary?

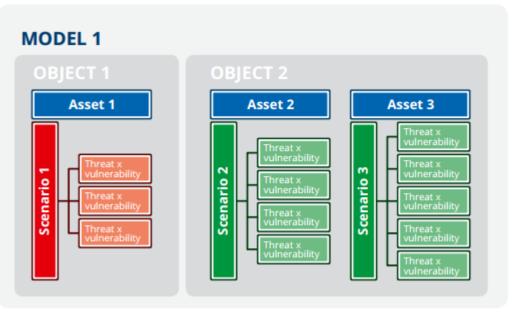


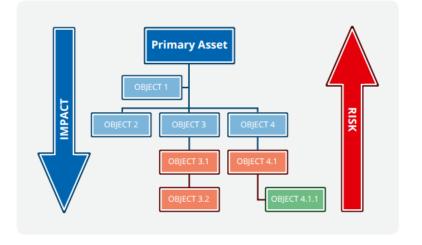
#### Reduce individual effort – increase objectivity

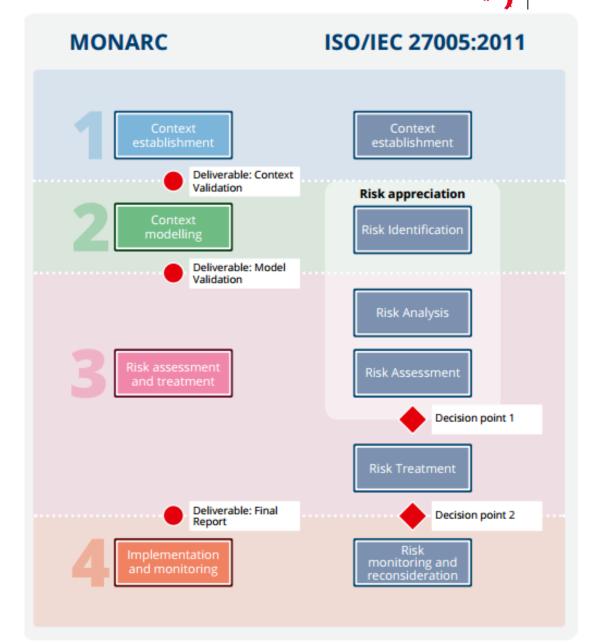
















#### Méthode Optimisée d'Analyse des Risques CASES



#### 1. Établissement du contexte

Contexte de l'analyse des risques

Évalution des tendances Évaluation des menaces Synthèse de l'évaluation des tendances et des menaces

Contexte de la gestion des risques

Définition des critères d'évaluation, d'acceptation et d'impact

Livrable: validation du contexte



#### 3. Évaluation et traitement des risques

Estimation, évaluation et traitement des risques

Gestion du plan de traitement des risques

Livrable : rapport final



#### 2. Modélisation du contexte

Identification des actifs, des vulnérabilités et appréciation des impacts

Synthèse des actifs / impacts

Livrable : validation du modèle



#### 4. Implémentation et surveillance

Gestion de l'implémentation du plan de traitement des risques



#### Analyse de risques - Start-up (year 1)

Informations générales

Table des risques

Table des risques OP

Base de connaissances

Outils v

#### Calcul du risque / Seuils - Risques de l'Information



 $\Sigma R = I x (M x V)$ 

R: Risque - I: Impact - M: Menace - V: Vulnérabilité

Mettre à jour les échelles

Calcul du risque / Seuils - Risques Opérationnels

#### Probabilité

$$\sum R = I \times P$$

R: Risque - I: Impact - P: Probabilité

Mettre à jour les échelles

Actions pour l'analyse de risques

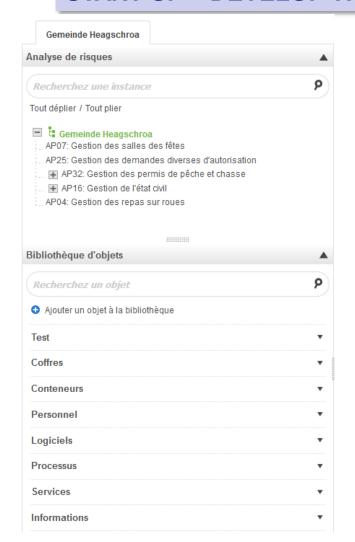
Instancier un fils

Impact

Modifier

Supprimer

#### START-UP - DEVELOP THE IDEA



Instance	Impact		ct		Prob.	Vulnérabilité	Qualif.	Risque						
		C I D		Menace				С	ا	D	Constatation	Т	Risque visé	Actions
Laptop dans Information Idea	2	1	2	Infection par un malware	4	Absence de système de détection des logiciels malveillants	5	40	20	40	No antivirus		40	<b>₽</b>
Laptop dans Information Idea	2	1	2	Vol ou destruction de supports, de documents ou de matériel	2	Présence d'information sur un support non soumis au backup	5	20		20	No backups		20	Ž
Office dans Information Idea	2	1	2	Vol ou destruction de supports, de documents ou de matériel	2	Failles dans les périmètres d'accès physiques	3	12		12	No Alarm		4	<b>≧</b>
Laptop dans Information Idea	2	1	2	Ecoute passive	1	Utilisation d'un moyen de communication non sécurisé	5	10			Use mail to send confidential information		2	<b>⊘</b>
Office dans Information Idea	2	1	2	Sinistre environnemental (Incendie, eau, poussière, saleté, etc.)	2	Les locaux ne sont pas sécurisés ou peuvent être compromis par des éléments externes	1		2	4	No computer roo m		4	<b>≧</b>

Instance	Impact		ct	Menace	Prob.	V6.1	Qualif.	Risque			Constatation	т	Risque	Actions	
	С	1	D		FIOD.	Vulnérabilité	Qualit.	С	1	D	Constatation	'	visé	Actions	
Laptop dans Information Idea	2	1	2	Infection par un malware	4	Absence de système de détection des logiciels malveillants	2	16	8	16	No antivirus	•	-	<b>≥</b>	,
Laptop dans Information Idea	2	1	2	Vol ou destruction de supports, de documents ou de matériel	2	Présence d'information sur un support non soumis au backup	2	8		8	No backups	•	-	Č	
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#### Outlook



#### **Dashboards**

- Risk based formulation of requirements
- National metrics for threats, vulnerabilities and effectiveness of risk treatment measures
- Benchmarks



## Thank you for your attention

François Thill





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