

# Leveraging Cyber Risk Quantification for Robust Cybersecurity Governance

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# Agenda

- 1 Business is the driver
- 2 Cyber security risk
- 3 Appropriate measures
- 4 Conclusion

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**Business is the driver**

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# NIS2 Requirements



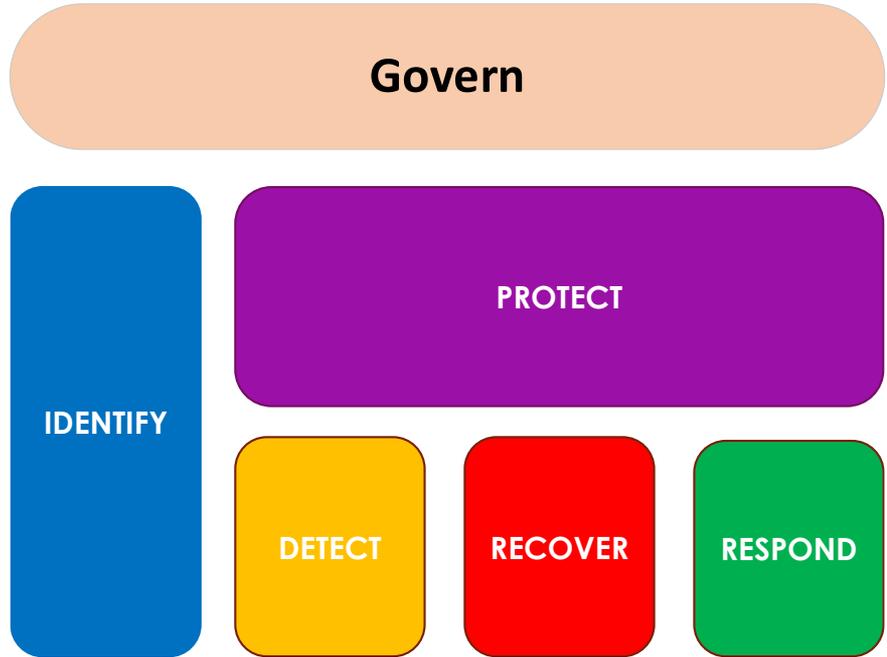
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# Cyber Security Framework (CSF)



Function	Category	Category Identifier
<b>Govern (GV)</b>	Organizational Context	GV.OC
	Risk Management Strategy	GV.RM
	Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities	GV.RR
	Policy	GV.PO
	Oversight	GV.OV
	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management	GV.SC
<b>Identify (ID)</b>	Asset Management	ID.AM
	Risk Assessment	ID.RA
	Improvement	ID.IM
<b>Protect (PR)</b>	Identity Management, Authentication, and Access Control	PR.AA
	Awareness and Training	PR.AT
	Data Security	PR.DS
	Platform Security	PR.PS
	Technology Infrastructure Resilience	PR.IR
<b>Detect (DE)</b>	Continuous Monitoring	DE.CM
	Adverse Event Analysis	DE.AE
<b>Respond (RS)</b>	Incident Management	RS.MA
	Incident Analysis	RS.AN
	Incident Response Reporting and Communication	RS.CO
	Incident Mitigation	RS.MI
<b>Recover (RC)</b>	Incident Recovery Plan Execution	RC.RP
	Incident Recovery Communication	RC.CO

# Cyber Security Function Deployment

## Actions

- Take inventory of existing CySec services and/or solutions,
- Allocate control(s) to appropriate matrix-cell
- Repeat for asset type:
  - Corporate digital assets
  - Employee assets
  - Customer assets
  - Vendor assets
  - Threat actor assets

## Operational functions

	Identify	Protect	Detect	Respond	Recover
Devices					
Applications					
Networks					
Data					
Users					
Degree of Dependency	Technology				People
	Process				

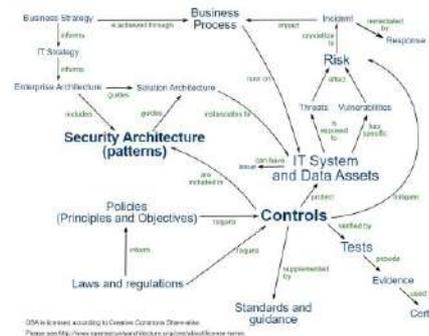
## Asset types

Do we have something (inventory)...

That we care about (impact)...

That has weaknesses (vulnerabilities)...

That someone is after (threats)?



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# Cyber security risk

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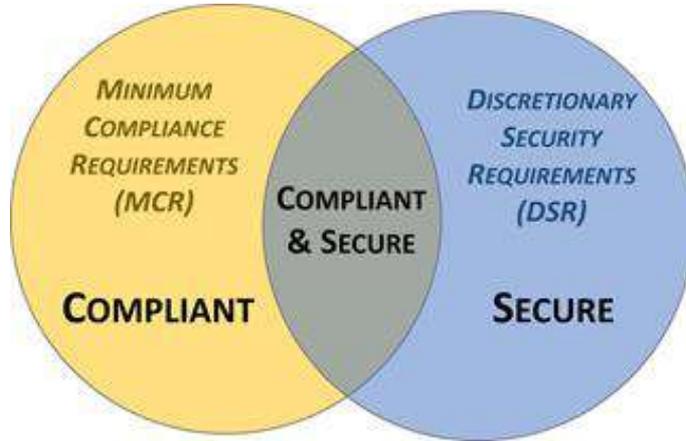


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# Compliance & Secure



- **Compliance Focused** - this is aiming for mediocrity by focusing on only the bare minimums to comply with a law, regulation or framework.

- **Security Focused** - this is focused on hard-core secure engineering practices and compliance is not a concern.

- **Compliance & Security Focused** - this is a holistic approach that is focused on making sure systems, applications and services are secure by design and default, where compliance is viewed as a natural byproduct by having the proper blend of cybersecurity and privacy practices.

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# The Risk Management Stack

The Risk Management Stack explains the value of quantitative risk analysis models.

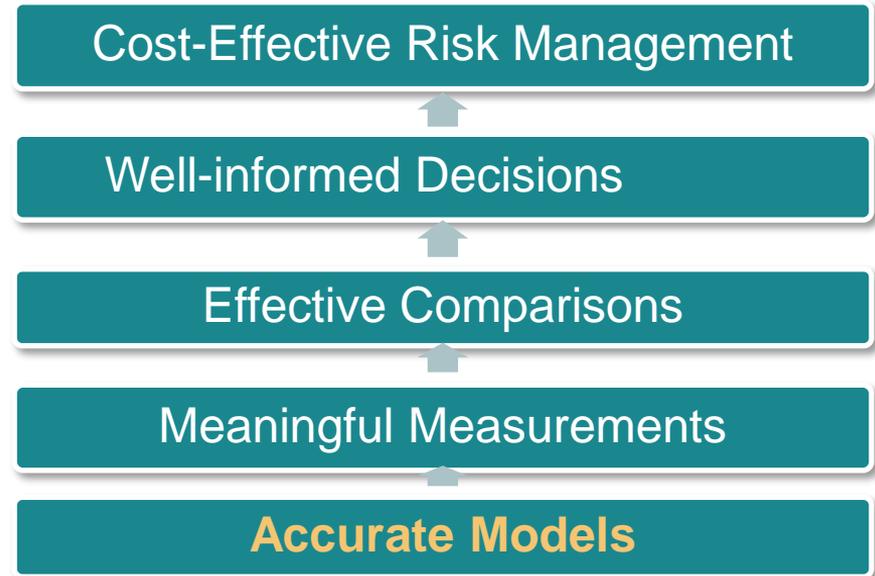
The objective is to achieve **cost-effective risk management**.

Risk management is a decision making discipline, which means we try to make **well-informed decisions**.

Decisions are typically trade offs between multiple options. We can only decide on which is best for our particular context by making **effective comparisons**.

Effective comparisons are objectively enabled through **meaningful measurements**.

For measurements to be meaningful, logical, consistent and defensible they need to be based on **accurate models**.



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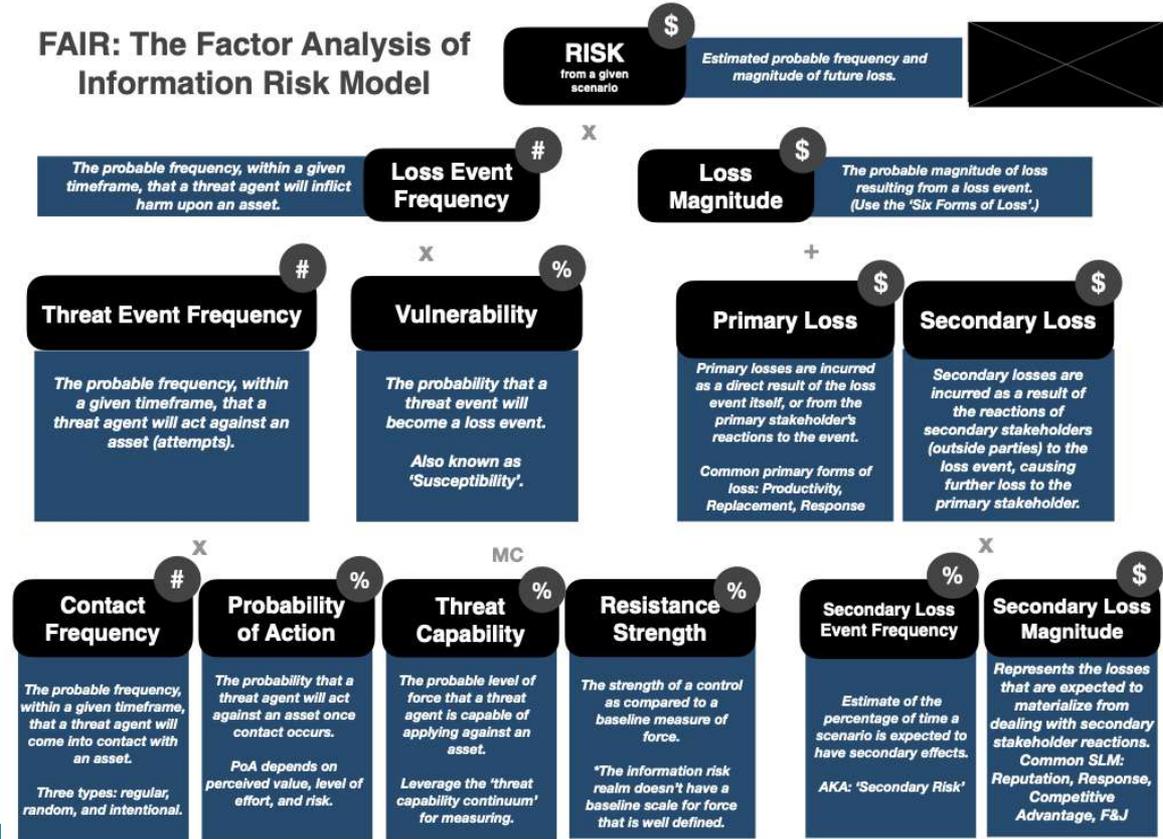
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# FAIR Model

Risk is a measurement of future loss from a given scenario derived from probable frequency and probable magnitude of loss events.

## FAIR: The Factor Analysis of Information Risk Model



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# Focus on Loss Event Frequency



Our objective is to feed data into the LEF side of the model with the ATT&CK matrix.

1. Leverage the Real Data
2. Reduce the Guesswork
3. Increase Confidence
4. Dynamically Change Scenario Results

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# Ingredients...

1. Leverage Threat-Informed Defense with ATT&CK Matrix
2. ATT&CK Components
3. Leverage Attack Flow
4. FAIR
5. Accurate Assumptions :)

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**Appropriate  
measures**

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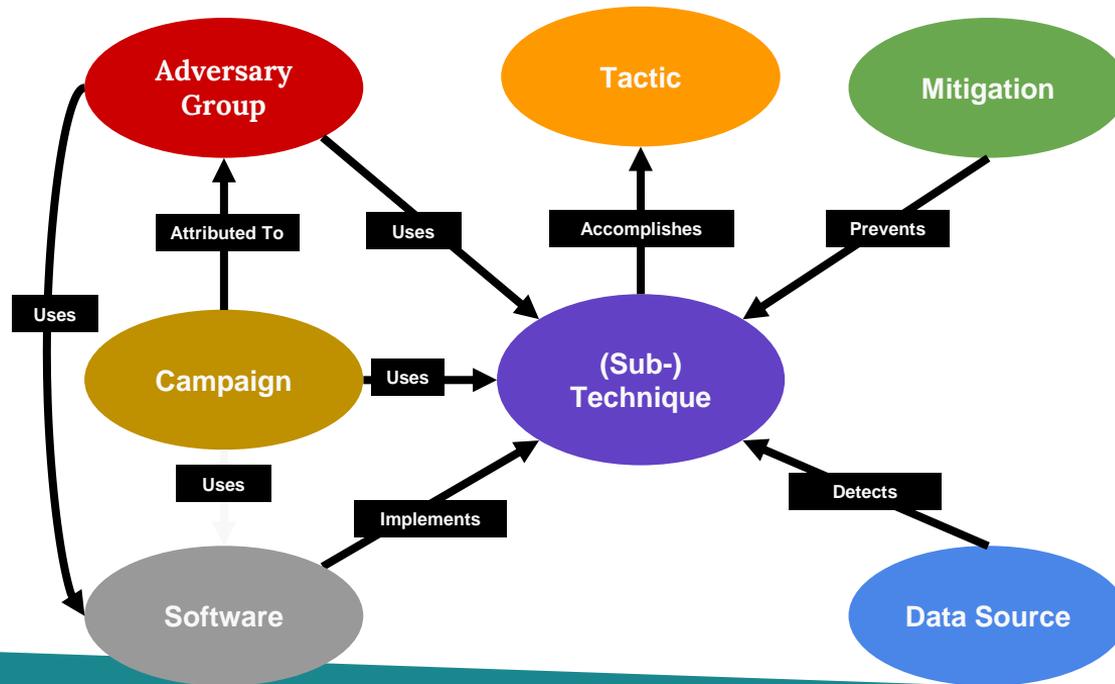
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# From TTPs to Mitigation and Detection



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# Example Technique

## Technique: Bruteforce

(<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1110/>)

4 Sub-techniques

19 Threat Actors

19 Campaigns

### Mitigations

ID	Mitigation	Description
M1036	Account Use Policies	Set account lockout policies after a certain number of failed login attempts to prevent passwords from being guessed. Too strict a policy may create a denial of service condition and render environments un-useable, with all accounts used in the brute force being locked-out. Use conditional access policies to block logins from non-compliant devices or from outside defined organization IP ranges. <sup>[26]</sup>
M1032	Multi-factor Authentication	Use multi-factor authentication. Where possible, also enable multi-factor authentication on externally facing services.
M1027	Password Policies	Refer to NIST guidelines when creating password policies. <sup>[26]</sup>
M1018	User Account Management	Proactively reset accounts that are known to be part of breached credentials either immediately, or after detecting bruteforce attempts.

### Detection

ID	Data Source	Data Component	Detects
DS0015	Application Log	Application Log Content	Monitor authentication logs for system and application login failures of Valid Accounts. If authentication failures are high, then there may be a brute force attempt to gain access to a system using legitimate credentials.
DS0017	Command	Command Execution	Monitor executed commands and arguments that may use brute force techniques to gain access to accounts when passwords are unknown or when password hashes are obtained.
DS0002	User Account	User Account Authentication	Monitor for many failed authentication attempts across various accounts that may result from password spraying attempts. It is difficult to detect when hashes are cracked, since this is generally done outside the scope of the target network.

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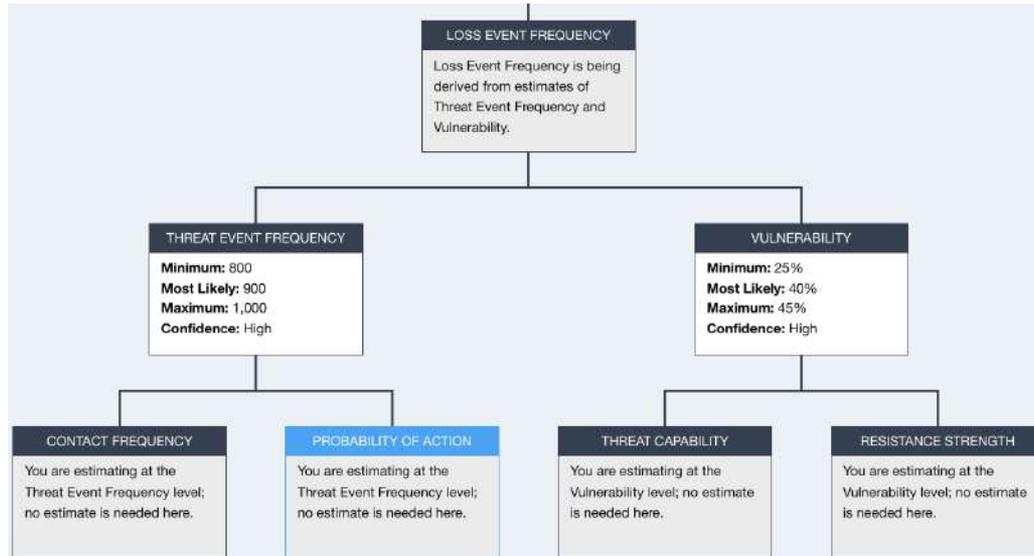


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# Leverage ATT&CK and Real Data in FAIR Model



- Map your security findings and controls against ATT&CK Techniques, Subtechniques, Mitigations and Detections to better understand your **Resistance Strength and Probability of Action**
- Use Attack Flow to understand frequently used Techniques and Sub-techniques by Threat Groups during a specific attack type (method) to better understand **Threat Capability**

SIEM

Failing Techniques

Threat Group + Software + Campaign Techniques

Mitigations &amp; Detections

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# Leverage ATT&CK and Real Data in FAIR Model

1. Asset - PII Data
2. Threat - Wizard Spider Group
3. Effect - Availability Impact
4. Method - Data Encrypted using Ransomware

# Fortune-10 Healthcare Win

**Risk**  
 Min: \$3.2  
 Most Likely: \$4.6M  
 Max: \$6.2M



**Loss Event Frequency**  
 Min: 9  
 Most Likely: 12  
 Max: 15



**Loss Magnitude**  
 Min: \$1.6M  
 Most Likely: \$3.4M  
 Max: \$5.3M



**Threat Event Frequency**  
 Min: 400  
 Most Likely: 650  
 Max: 900



**Vulnerability**  
 Min: 26%  
 Most Likely: 60%  
 Max: 78%



**Primary Loss**  
 Min: \$1.1M  
 Most Likely: \$2.2M  
 Max: \$3.1M



**Secondary Loss**  
 Min: \$0.5M  
 Most Likely: \$1.2M  
 Max: \$2.2M



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# Success Story :)

## Business Enablement:

Enabled business to continue securely

## Board Engagement:

Effective Communication with the Board and the business leadership

## Cross Team Alignment:

Focused Execution towards common goal with accurate context setting between Security and Risk teams.

## Risk Based Security:

Crown Jewels protection  
Build encryption  
Key management and enhanced DB security program

**Cost:** \$2.1M

## Value:

**Loss Exposure:** Reduced from \$8M to \$1.9M

**Increased Data Protection:** Secured 33M PHI records vs 5M PHI records that were at risk

**Increased Maturity:** Enhanced Cyber program maturity by securing all DBs and implementing enhanced monitoring and Access.

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## Conclusion

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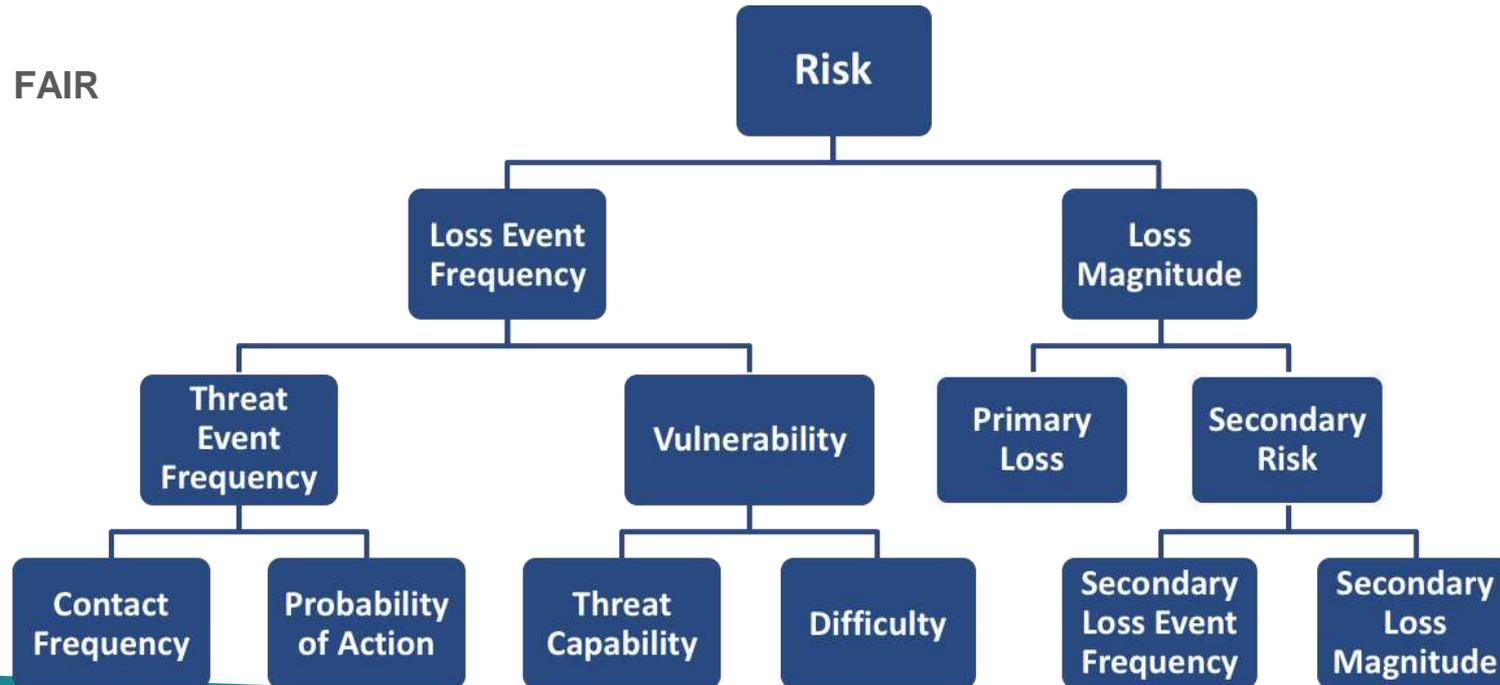
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# Leveraging Cyber Risk Quantification for Robust Cybersecurity Governance

- Choose your Framework wisely
- Structure the Cyber Security Function accordingly
- Move from Qualified Risk to Quantified Risk
- Align Threat modelling with Quantified Risk Analysis
- Implement Risk based mitigating measures
- Deliver Business aligned Decisions

# Manage the Cyber Risk

- FAIR



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**Thank  
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