

# Information Security Risk Management



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# Agenda

- Current State of Affairs
- Why Information Security?
- The Role of Risk Management
- Information Security Threats, Controls and Performance Measures
- Conclusion

# Current State of Affairs



# In the News

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## Threat of the Week: DDoS Becoming an Expensive Fact of Life

BY ROBERT MCGARVEY  
March 4, 2013 • Reprints

## MSUFCU Warns of Phishing Scam

By Fox 47 News  
CREATED JUN. 8, 2013

## Kingsport credit union hit by fraud

By Kyle Benjamin, [kbenjamin@wcyb.com](mailto:kbenjamin@wcyb.com)

POSTED: 6:09 PM May 31 2013 | UPDATED: 12:00 AM May 31 2013

## Threat of the Week: Mayhem in the Mobile Browser

BY ROBERT MCGARVEY  
June 4, 2013 • Reprints

## How to Succeed When Your Defenses Fail

BY ERIC BROWNING  
January 14, 2013 • Reprints

## 5 Tips for Protecting Against DDoS Attacks

BY PHIL LERNER  
March 13, 2013 • Reprints

## NAFCU's Berger advocates measures to help credit unions address cybersecurity

Published on May 22, 2013 by Sarah Jackson

## Nervous Credit Unions Seek Buffers After DDoS Attacks

BY ROBERT MCGARVEY  
February 20, 2013 • Reprints

## Time to Protect Yourself From State-Sponsored Attacks

BY CALUM MACLEOD  
March 4, 2013 • Reprints

# Credit Union's State of Mind

- **“We are not the targets”**: Credit unions have the impression that larger banks are more likely to be victims of a cyberattack.

While this may be true when *hacktivism* is concerned, it does not take other attack motivations into account.

- **Shame**: Everyone is reluctant to expose weaknesses.

Putting your head in the sand will not make the problem go away...

- **Confusion**: Why do I need security? Where do I start? What is my current situation? What are my priorities?

A risk management-based approach will enable you to define your needs and help you structure your efforts.

# Why Information Security?



# Information Security

## *Why should credit unions consider improving their security footprint and monitoring?*

- Your business increasingly depends on information technology and, therefore, is more prone to damage through technological means:
  - Internet banking
  - Internet marketing
  - Network connections to partners and suppliers
  - What percentage of your employees work with a computer?
- Openness to the world and increased reliance on technology creates new business opportunities, but also introduces new risks that have to be identified and measured.

# Information Security

## *Why should credit unions consider improving their security footprint and monitoring?*

- Laws, regulations and standards are imposed on you and noncompliance could result in monetary loss (and, in some cases, imprisonment)
  - Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)
  - Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)
  - U.S. State Security Breach Notification Laws
  - Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act (GLBA)
  - Payment Card Industry's Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS)



# Information Security

## *Why should credit unions consider improving their security footprint and monitoring?*

- The value of a security program comes down to costs versus benefits:
  - Compliance to laws, standards, regulations...
  - Competitive advantage
  - Business catalyst
  - **Risk management**
- Security is about:
  - Confidentiality
  - Integrity
  - Availability

Risk management is about finding, measuring, controlling and monitoring the risks to confidentiality, integrity and availability.



# The Role of Risk Management



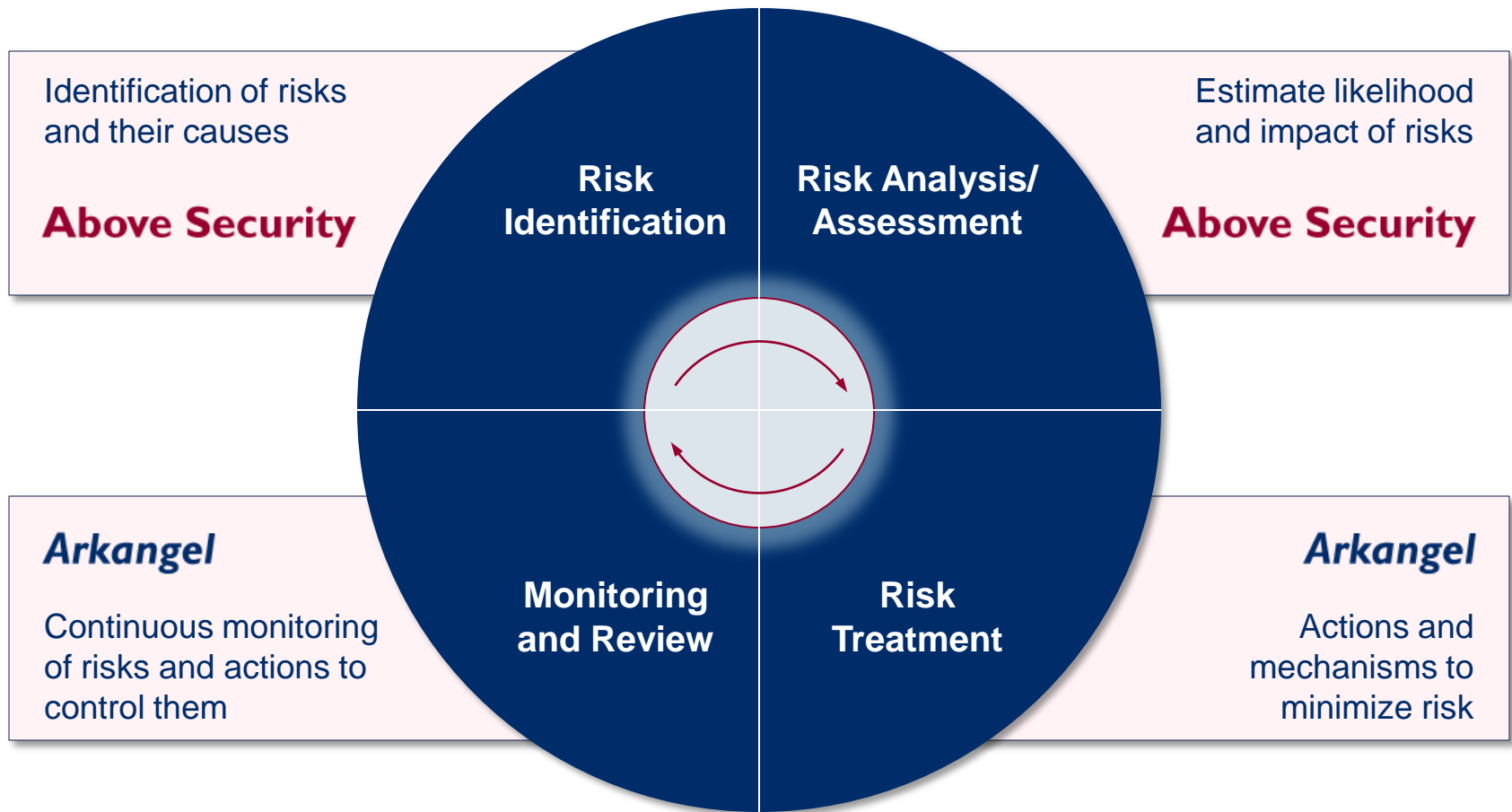
# Risk Management

- Credit unions likely dedicate much time and effort to organization-wide risk governance and oversight relating to:
  - Legal
  - Health and safety
  - Financial
  - Governance
- Loss of data/theft of information, vulnerability to cyberattacks and the myriad of related IT security threats need to be considered equally when determining potential business risks and developing mitigation strategies

# Risk Management

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# Risk Management

An **analysis of the information security risks** is necessary:

- As part of an overall business risk management effort
- At least annually and any time security incidents occur
- As part of an information security management program
  - Risk Management Framework (NIST)
  - Carnegie Mellon's OCTAVE<sup>®</sup> (Operationally Critical Threat, Asset and Vulnerability Evaluation<sup>SM</sup>) is a suite of tools, techniques and methods for risk-based information security strategic assessment and planning
  - ISO 27001 Information Security Management System
  - PCI Data Security Standard (req. 12.1.2)

# Risk Management

## Risk identification and measurement

- With the participation of:
  - Executives (long-term visibility into business strategy)
  - Owners of information assets (who better to evaluate value?)
  - IT security professionals (best practice, experience)
- Risk can be measured as a function of four factors:
  - A = The value of the assets
  - T = The likelihood of the threat
  - V = The nature of the vulnerability, i.e. the chance that it can be exploited (proportional to the potential benefit for the attacker and inversely proportional to the cost of exploitation)
  - I = The probable impact, i.e. the extent of the harm



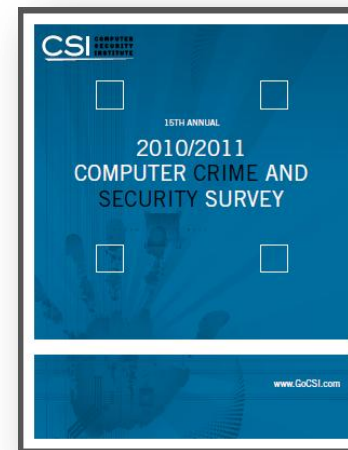
# Risk Management

## Risk identification and measurement

- Get inspiration from multiple sources to identify risks and prioritize your security needs inline with:
  - Contracts with clients and partners
  - Standards, laws and regulations of your industry
  - Past experiences
  - Supplier white papers
  - Industry opinions (Gartner, Forrester, CSI, etc.)

**CAUTION** Their goal is to showcase their product!

- They are not very comprehensive
- They may not be applicable to your industry
- They may already be obsolete



# Risk Management

## Risk treatment methods

- Avoid (eliminate)
- Control/reduce (optimize, mitigate)
  - Layered controls are the best approach to optimal information security
- Transfer/share (outsource, insure)
- Accept (retain and budget)



**Above Security**



# Risk Management

## Monitoring and review

- Often neglected... the perception is that security solutions resolve the issues... they are installed and then forgotten.
- Do you have the proper resources, expertise, procedures and tools in place to monitor your controls?
- Do you have the proper procedures and tools in place to measure control performance?

## *Managed Security Monitoring for Maximum ROI*

- Centralized management of logs and alerts produced
- 24/7 monitoring and response



# Risk Management

## Monitoring and review

### *Managed Security Monitoring for Maximum ROI*

- Trained and dedicated experts
- Conformity to standards (PCI)
- Measure the controls' (effectiveness, efficiency, constraints)
- Provide reports contributing to risk management efforts
  - Continuous improvement
  - Non biased observations and recommendations
- Participates actively in Computer Incident Response
  - Planning
  - Detection
  - Response



# Information Security Threats, Controls and Performance Measures



# Information Security Threats

## *What threats cast a shadow on credit unions?*

- Denial of service attacks (loss of revenue stream)
- Data loss/theft (fines, legal fees, criminal prosecution)
- Service infrastructure damage (loss of productivity)
- Defacement (reputation)



# Information Security Controls

*What controls are used to address the threats?*

- Intrusion Detection Systems
- Anti-DDoS service or device
- File integrity monitoring
- Vulnerability scanning
- Anti-Spam
- Anti-Virus
- Firewalls

There is no *Holy Grail*. Dedicated and layered controls are the best approach to optimal information security. As controls are accumulating, so is the effort to configure, maintain and monitor them!

# Performance Measures

## Steps to measuring the performance of controls

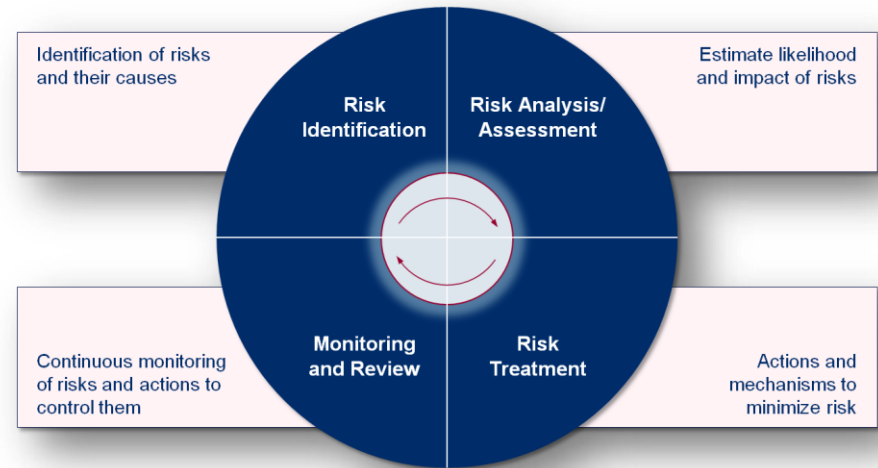
1. Start by clearly identifying the security controls currently in place:
  - Security policy
  - Anti spam
  - Anti virus
  - IDS
  - SIEM
  - Vulnerability scanner
2. Identify the risk that they treat:
  - Loss of productivity
  - Data theft
  - Reputation

# Performance Measures (continued)

3. Identify the performance measure(s):
  - Make an effort to align yourself with business controls
  - Internal/external intrusion test
  - Email monitoring
  - Internet usage monitoring
  - External/internal audit
  - Social engineering
  - Volume and type of support requests
  - Volume and type of incidents
  - Knowledge testing (policy, awareness program)
4. Set the frequency
5. Management reports

# Conclusion

- Make risk management a priority
  - Identify
  - Evaluate
  - Manage
  - Measure
- Involve all departments
  - Legal: Risks associated with laws
  - HR: Cost of a resource
  - Sales, Marketing, IT, etc.
  - Information security literature and professionals



*Raise awareness and involve the executives*



# Questions?

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**Thank You**



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