

GRC

CONFERENCE 2022



Where Governance
and Risk Management
Align for Impact

Reporting Cybersecurity Risk to Directors and Senior Executives

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Agenda and objectives

Today we will discuss:

Topic	Learning objectives	Slide
Current state	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Why typical reporting of cybersecurity risk does not support well-informed decisions	6
A better way	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Alternatives to model and measure riskRisk measuring tools and techniquesReporting options and communication guidelines	12 15 20 24
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Summary	28







Local time at origin

5:45pm | 17:45

Local time at destination

6:45pm | 18:45

Flight Number

EDY1980

Estimated time of arrival

11:20pm | 23:20

Distance traveled

1784 mi | 2935 km

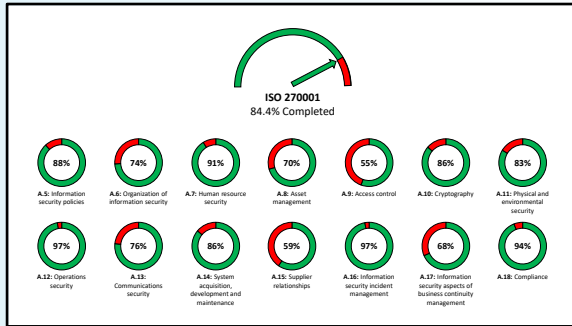
Distance to destination

1880 mi | 3085 km

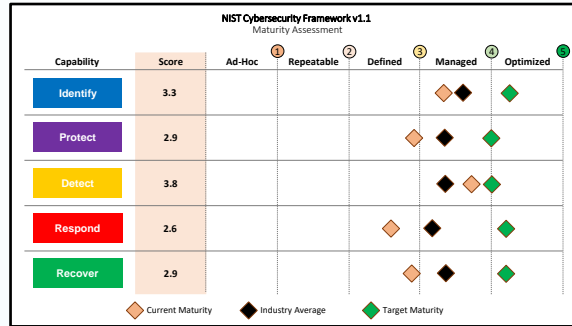
1. Current state

Examples of typical cybersecurity reports

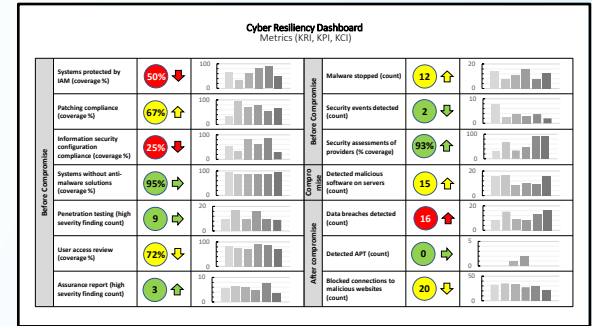
Report #1 Compliance checklist



Report #2 Maturity Benchmark



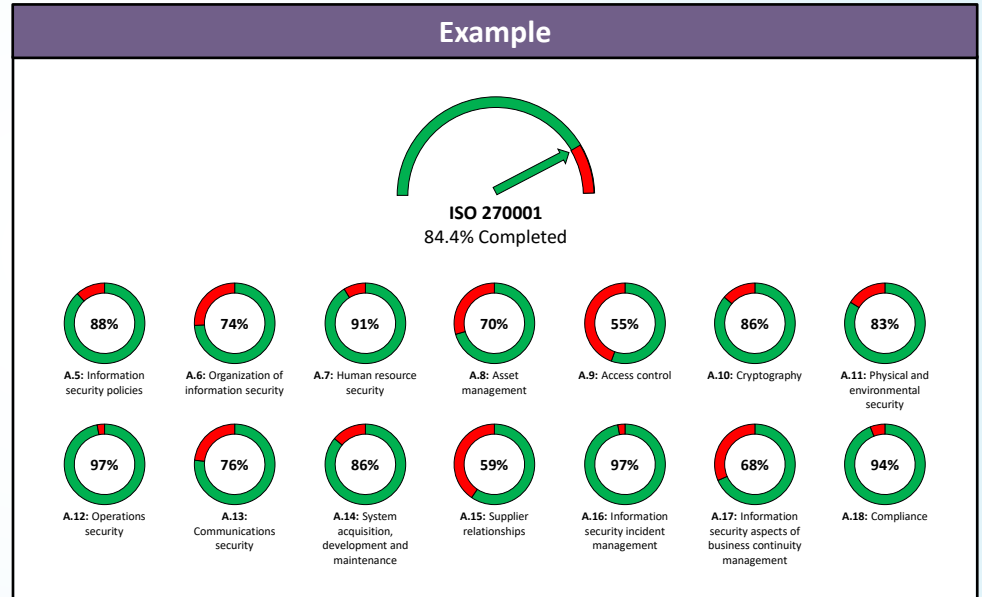
Report #3 Metric Dashboard



1. Current state

Example #1: The compliance checklist

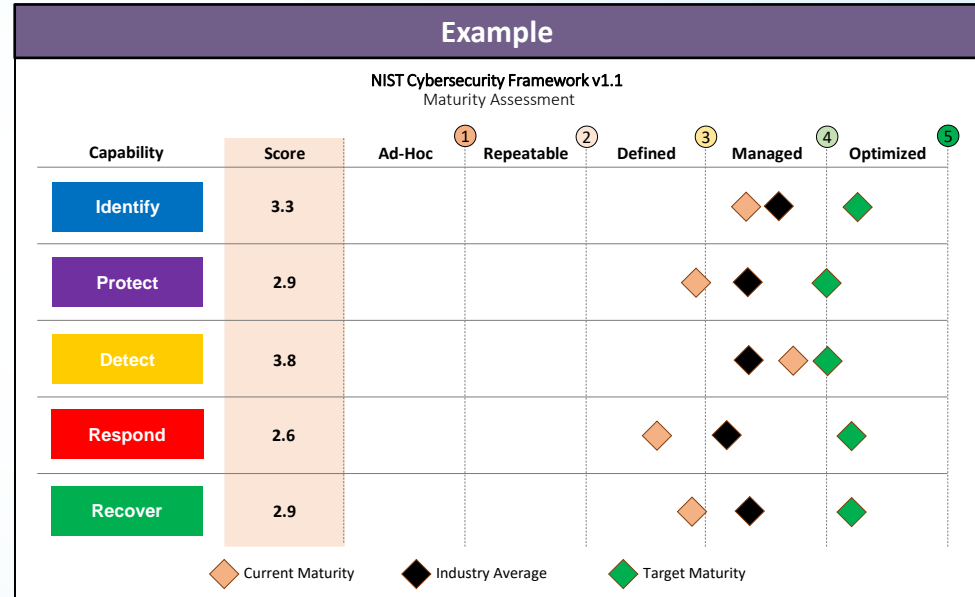
- Pick a famous industry-standard and perform compliance testing
- More compliance = Less risk?
 - False sense of security?
- Investments are based on compliance rather than risk reduction



1. Current state

Example #2: Maturity Benchmark

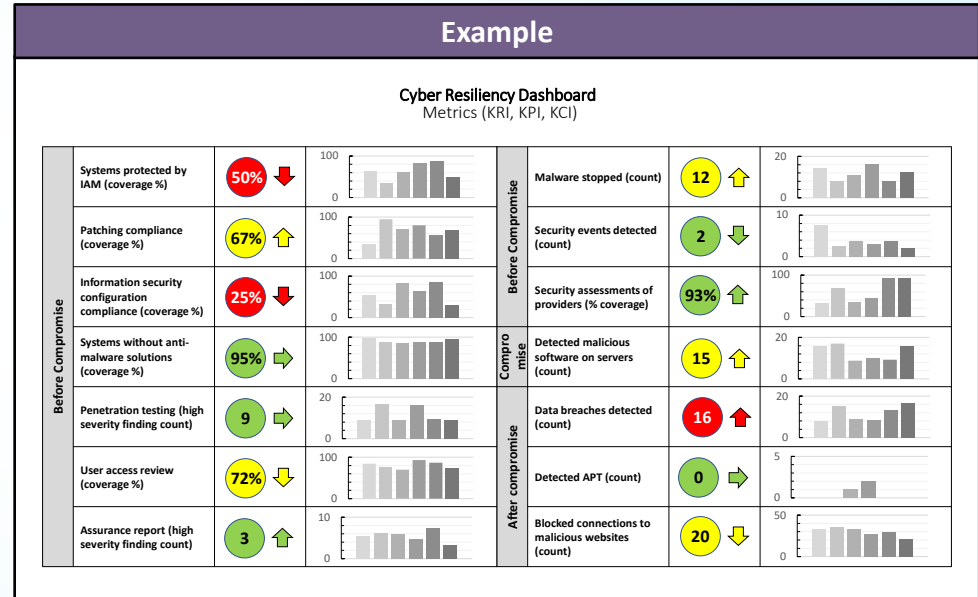
- Very useful to compare against other organizations
- More mature = Less risk?
- Investments are based on maturity rather than risk reduction



1. Current state

Example #3: Metric Dashboard

- Cybersecurity related metrics:
 - Key Performance Indicators (KPI),
 - Key Risk Indicators (KRI), and
 - Key Control Indicators (KCI)
- Difficult to understand
- More green = Less risk?
 - What is my residual risk?



1. Current state

Typical reporting of cybersecurity risk does not support well-informed decisions

- Cybersecurity risk is “front and centre” topic for directors
 - Is my residual cybersecurity risk within risk appetite?
- Our current reporting approach no longer serves the business:
 - Is typically fuzzy, too technical, and/or difficult to understand
 - Does not clearly characterize risk (likelihood & impact)
 - Does not enable informed decisions
- We must pursue a better way

Approving cybersecurity investments has become an act of blind faith.

2. A better way

Steps



Build Scenarios

Make it real to
the business



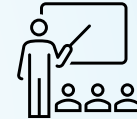
Prioritize

Focus on what
matters



Measure Risk

Likelihood and
impact



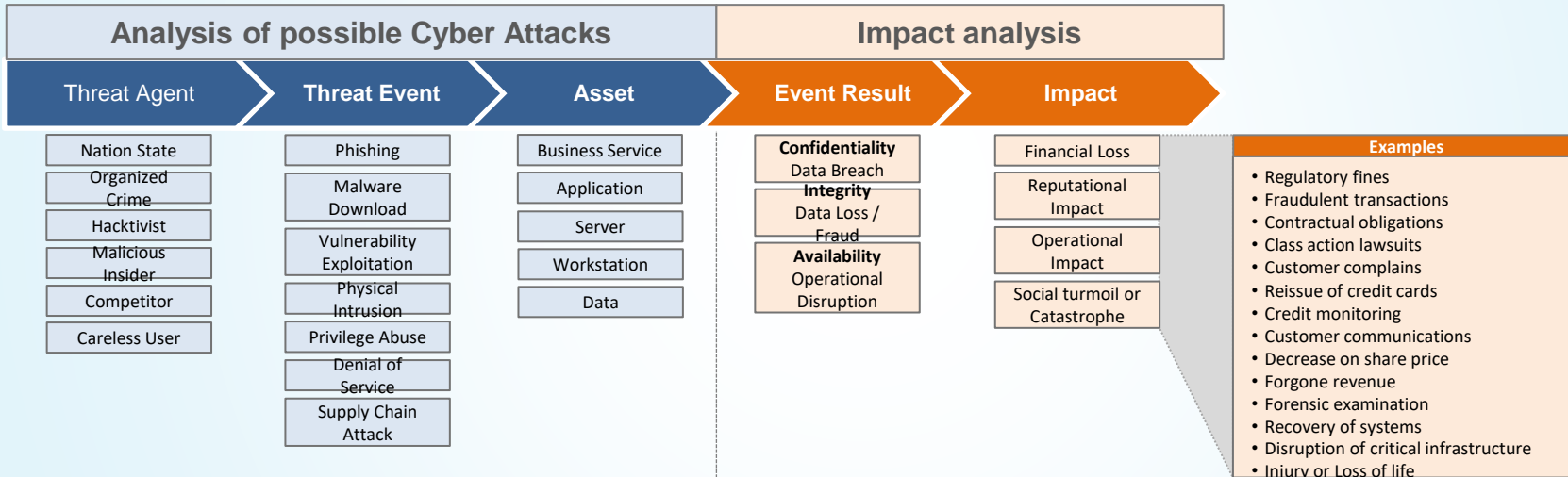
Reporting

Enable business to
pursue value

2. A better way



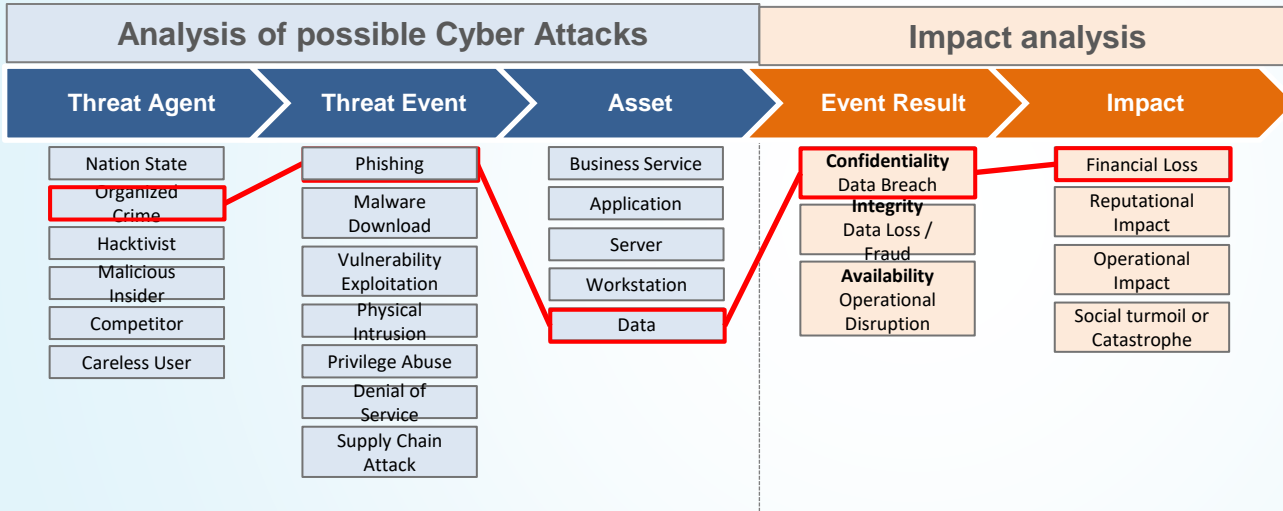
Build Scenarios: How do we make it real?



2. A better way



Build Scenarios: How many scenarios?



Example

Cybercriminals use spear phishing to compromise key personnel and exfiltrate sensitive data

Targeted cyber attack from a criminal organization where social engineering tactics are used to deceive a key employee by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an email communication to gain unauthorized access to critical applications and exfiltrate sensitive data.

2. A better way

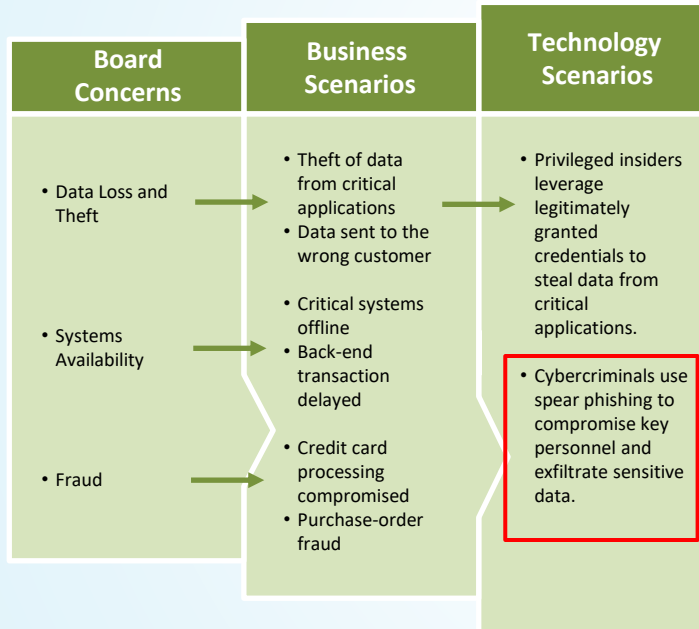
Build Scenarios

Prioritize

Measure Risk

Reporting

Build Scenarios: Decomposition of risk categories



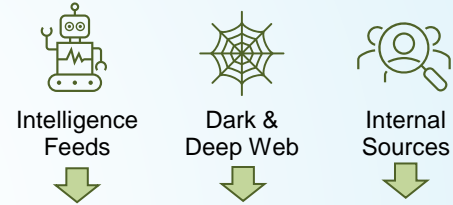
- Decompose high-level board concerns into business and technology relevant scenarios
- Build the connection between the board, the business, and technical teams
- Allows to target different audiences
- Start with executive-friendly risk types and drill down into technology-friendly risk scenarios.

2. A better way



Prioritize: Focus on your top cyber threats

- Cyber Threat Intelligence:
 - Valuable information used to understand the cyber threats that have, will, or are currently targeting the organization
- Prioritization and characterization of cyber threats
 - Cyber threat profiles
 - Forecast frequency and likelihood



Example	
Cyber Threat Profile	
Name	Organized Crime
Motive	Financial
Capabilities	Highly Technical (8) Expert in social engineering (8)
Tolerance	Medium to High (7)
Probability of Action	Opportunistic (5)

2. A better way

Build Scenarios

Prioritize

Measure Risk

Reporting

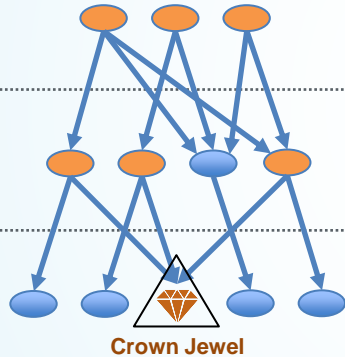
Prioritize: Focus on your top digital assets

Business process mapping

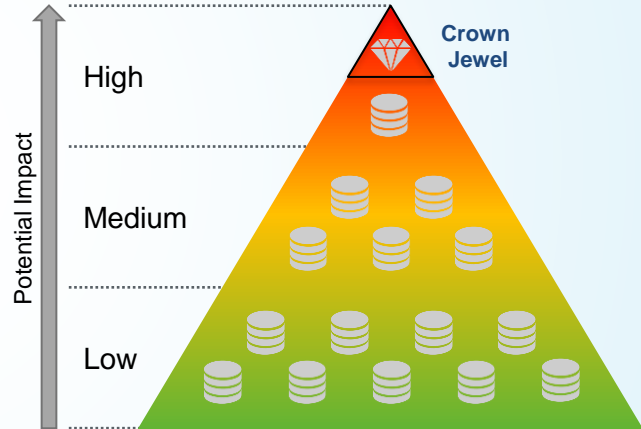
Business Objectives

Business Products & Services

Supporting Assets



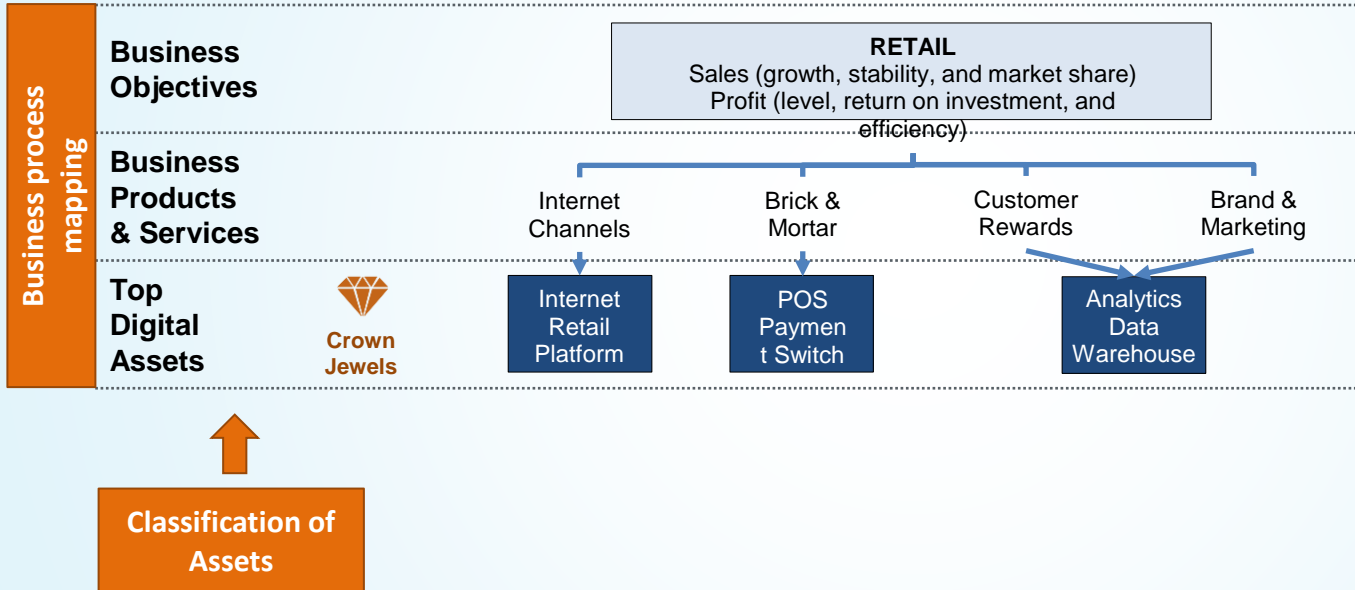
Classification of Assets



2. A better way

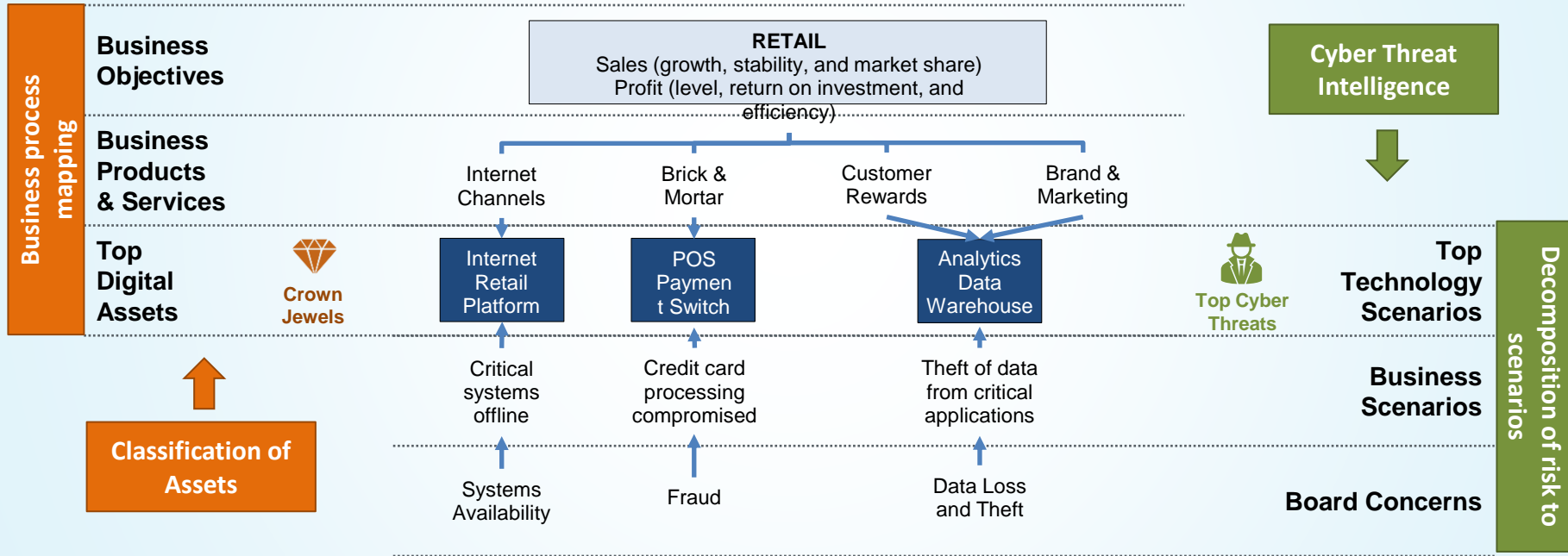


Prioritize: Example



2. A better way

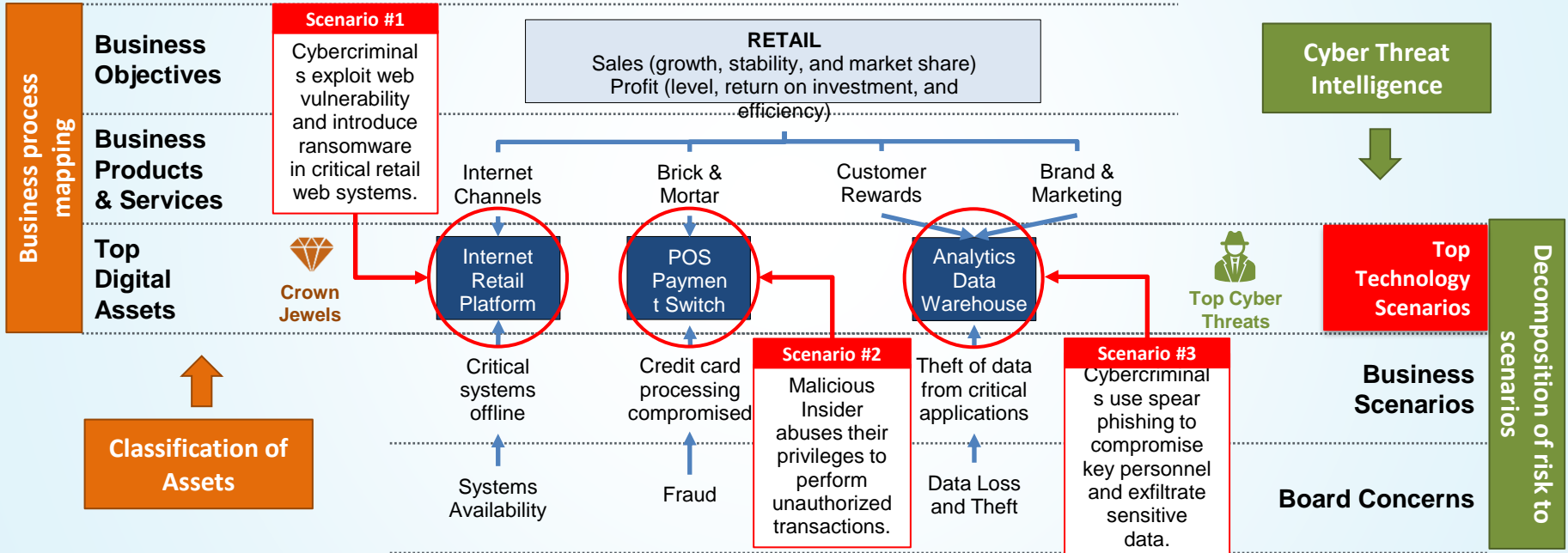
Prioritize: Example



2. A better way



Prioritize: Example



2. A better way



Measure Risk: Scenario Analysis

- Process to obtain expert opinion from business and technical SMEs to estimate Risk (Likelihood and Impact).
- Typically resource intensive
 - Prioritize your scenarios to a manageable number
 - Emerging tools support scenario analysis at scale
- How to reduce subjectivity
 - A robust Risk Framework & Model
 - An established measure approach and practice

Industry leading practices

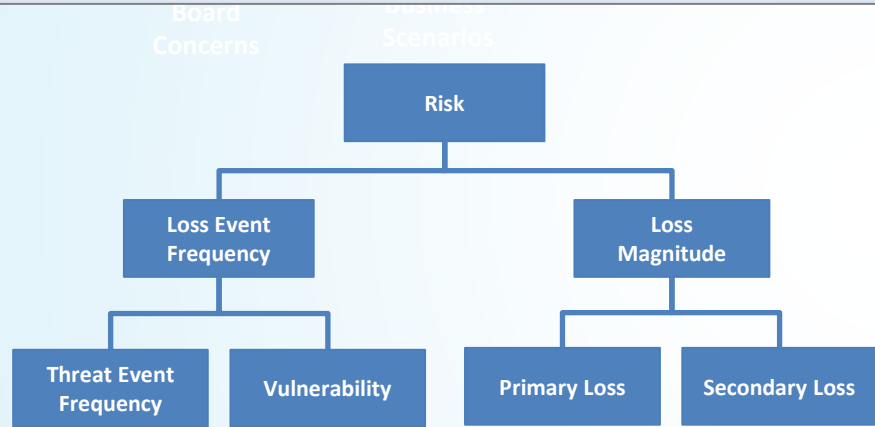
- Open FAIR™
- NIST sp800-30 Risk Management guide
- NISTIR 8286 Integrating Cybersecurity and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
- OCTAVESM

2. A better way



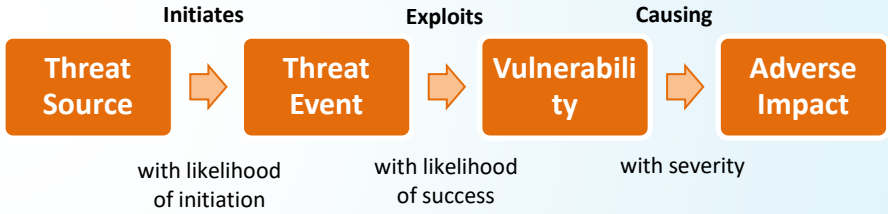
Measure Risk: Risk Framework & Model

Open FAIR™



NIST sp800-30 Risk Management guide

GENERIC RISK MODEL



2. A better way



Measure Risk: Assessment approach

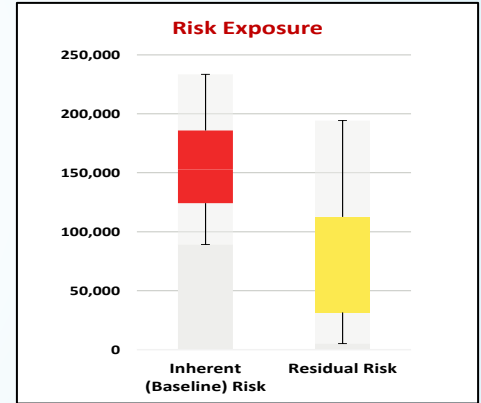
Qualitative
Ordinal scales / Non-numerical

Primary Loss Magnitude	VH	M	H	VH	VH	VH
	H	L	M	H	VH	VH
	M	VL	L	M	H	VH
	L	VL	VL	L	M	H
	VL	VL	VL	VL	L	M
	VL	L	M	H	VH	
	Loss Event Frequency					

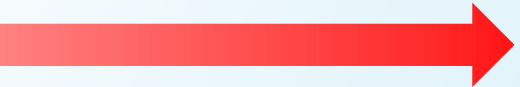
Semi-Quantitative
Interval scales / Bins

Primary Loss Magnitude	VH >\$50M	M	H	VH	VH	VH
	H \$1-50M	L	M	H	VH	VH
	M 50k-1M	VL	L	M	H	VH
	L \$1-50k	VL	VL	L	M	H
	VL <\$1K	VL	VL	VL	L	M
	VL <0.1	L 0.1-0.5	M 0.5-1	H 1-5	VH >5	
	Loss Event Frequency					

Quantitative
Ratio scales / Numerical



Objective measurements



2. A better way

Build Scenarios

Prioritize

Measure Risk

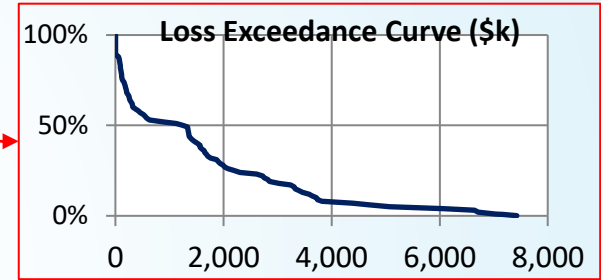
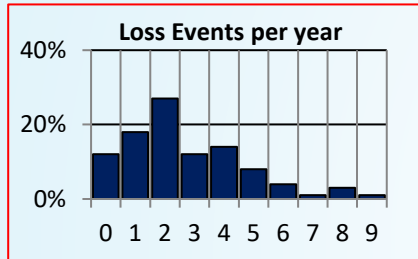
Reporting

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Measure Risk: Example – Measuring risk using Open FAIR (Quantitative)



2. A better way



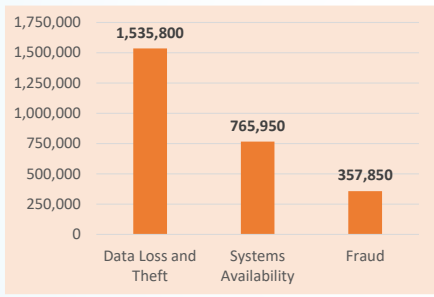
Reporting: Selecting the report type depends on organizational culture and risk management knowledge

A. Qualitative

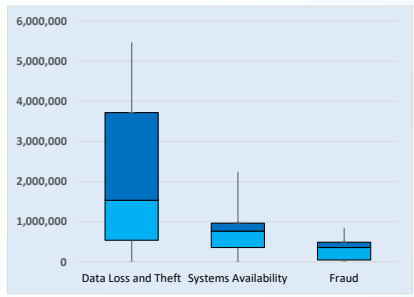
VH	M	H	VH	VH	VH
H	L	M	H	VH	VH
M	VL	L	M	H	VH
L	VL	VL	L	M	H
VL	VL	VL	L	M	M
	VL	L	M	H	VH

Primary Loss Magnitude (Y-axis)
 Loss Event Frequency (X-axis)

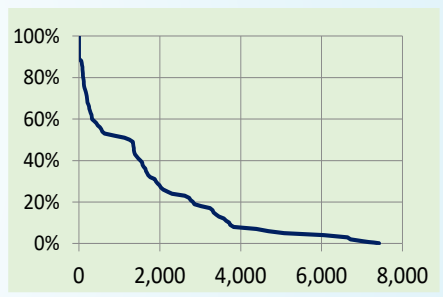
B. Annualized Risk Exposure



C. Box-and-whisker Plot



D. Loss Exceedance Curve



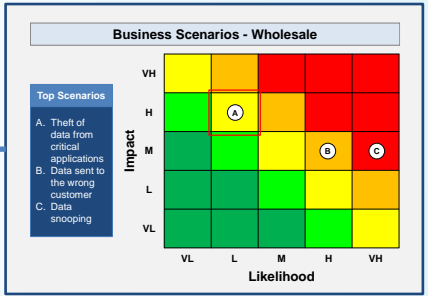
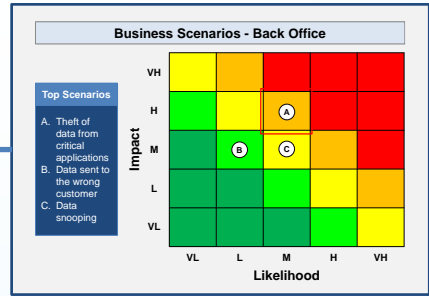
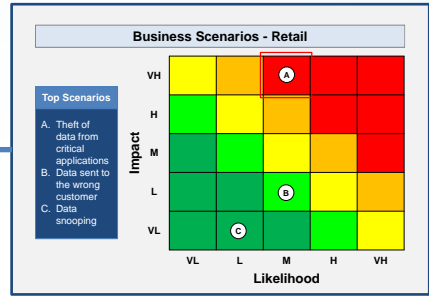
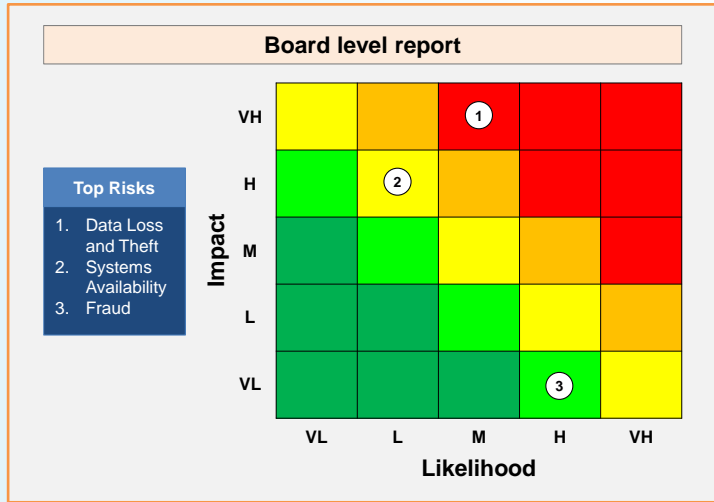
Complexity on interpretation



2. A better way



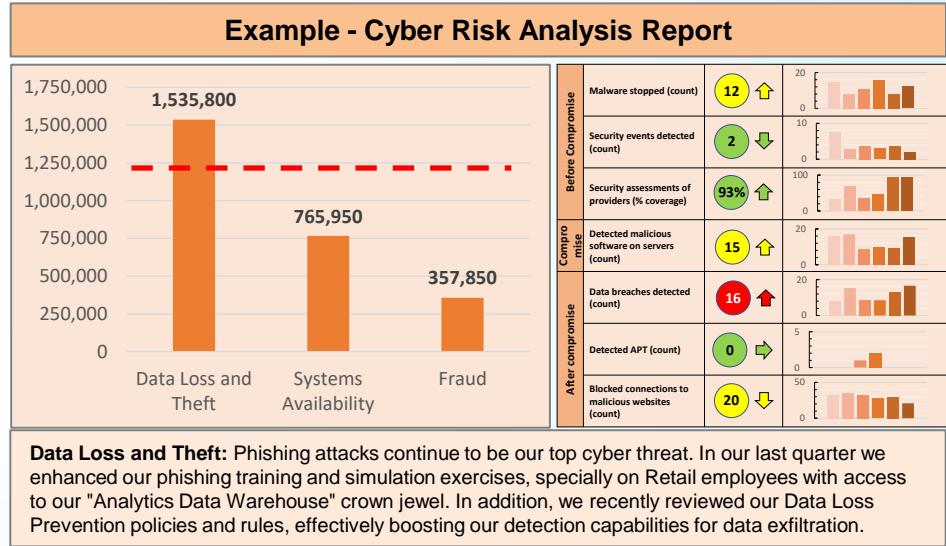
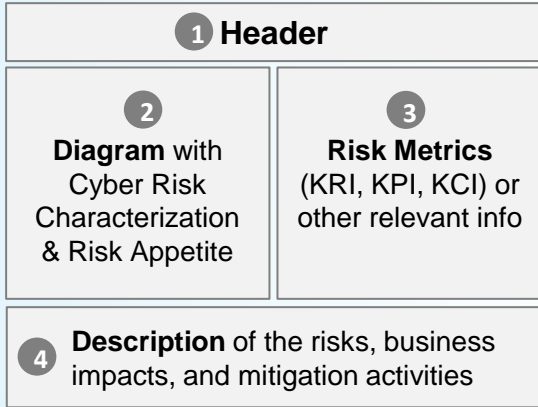
Reporting: Example – Qualitative risk aggregation / consolidation



2. A better way



Reporting: Example – Reporting guidelines



2. A better way

Build Scenarios

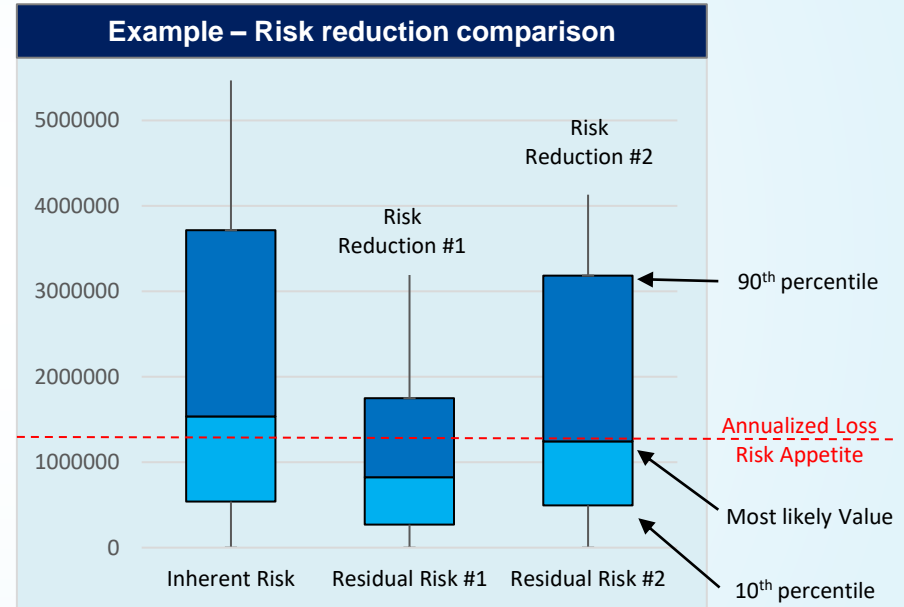
Prioritize

Measure Risk

Reporting

Reporting: Example - Benefits of quantitative risk reporting

- Better articulation of residual risk vs the risk appetite
- Compare return on investment (ROI) of cybersecurity initiatives
- Effectively support business decisions and prioritization of mitigation efforts
- Improve business accountability / risk ownership.



3. Conclusion

There is a better way!

- Focus on communicating a clear characterization of risk. Enable business to make effective comparisons and well-informed decisions.
- Prioritize, keep it simple, and be objective. Pursue the quantitative approach to measure risk.
- Select the report that fits the organization culture & risk management practices. Train directors & senior executives on cybersecurity matters.
- Never stop fostering “the better way!”

THANK YOU!

**DON'T FORGET TO FILL OUT THE
SESSION SURVEY AFTER THIS AND
EVERY SESSION!**