

2019

Combining two International Standards

NIST CSF AND FAIR



CYBER RISK = BUSINESS RISK

EXPECTATIONS FOR CISOs HAVE CHANGED

**FEAR,
UNCERTAINTY
& DOUBT**



**COMPLIANCE
CHECKLISTS**



**MATURITY
MODELS**



**CYBER RISK
ECONOMICS**

THE COMMUNICATION CHALLENGE

CFO

"How much risk do we have?
Are we spending too little or
too much on mitigation?"

AUDIT

"Did you fix those
high priority
issues?"

BOARD/CEO

"We don't want to be the next news
headline cybercrime victims. Are
we doing enough to minimize risk?"

CIO

"Are we spending our cybersecurity
budget on the right things? What is
the ROI?"

CISO

"Εχουμε πάνω από
δέκα χιλιάδες
τρωτά σημεία ,
είναι συμβατό
με το ογδόντα
τοίς εκατό"

NEW SEC GUIDANCE ON CYBER RISK DISCLOSURE

MERE ENUMERATION OF CYBER RISK FACTORS
NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE

CYBERSECURITY RISKS AND INCIDENTS TO BE REPORTED IF
"MATERIAL" TO THE FINANCES OF THE COMPANY

Disclosures to include:

- Frequency of cyber events
- Probability and magnitude of incidents - costs, in financial terms
- Adequacy of controls
- Potential reputational harm
- Potential fines and judgements



Controls and procedures should enable companies to

- *identify cybersecurity risks and incidents,*
- *assess and analyze their impact on a company's business,*
- *evaluate the significance associated with such risks and incidents,*
- *provide for open communications between technical experts and disclosure advisors, and*
- *make timely disclosures regarding such risks and incidents.*

SEC Commission Statement and Guidance on Public
Company Cybersecurity Disclosures – Feb. 26, 2018

COMPLIANT... BUT STILL IN THE DARK

1

Qualitative Checklists & Excel

NIST
CSF



2

Governance, Risk & Compliance Tools



Very Low

Low

Moderate

High

Very Hgh

1

2

3

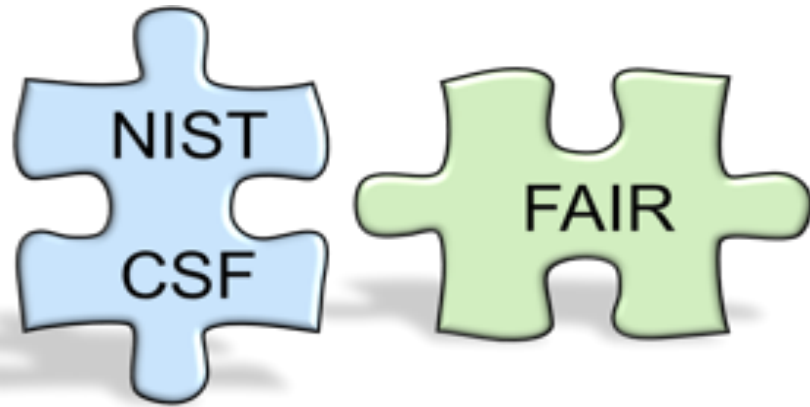
4

5

No embedded risk analytics capabilities in most GRC tools

The way most organizations measure risk today fails to quantify cybersecurity and operational risk in terms the business can understand and use

MARRYING NIST-CSF AND FAIR



What is the maturity level of our cybersecurity activities?

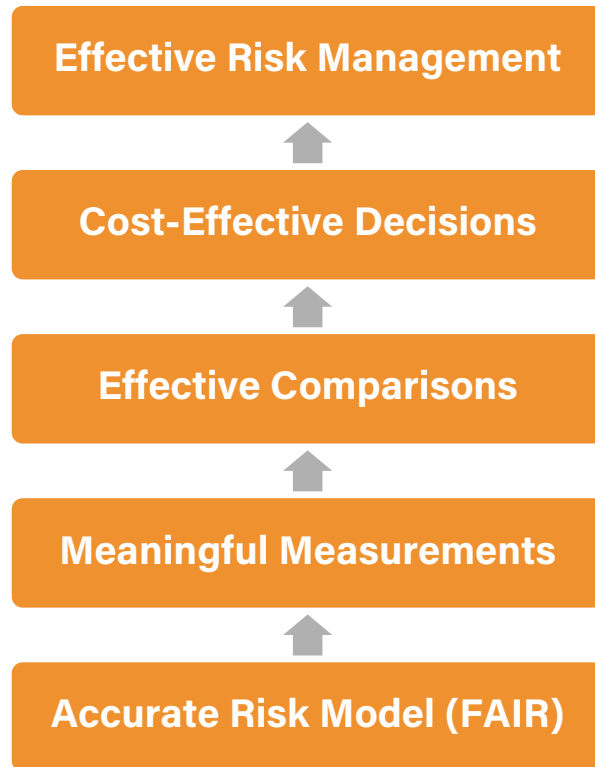
How much risk do we have? Which activities matter the most and should be prioritized?

“How is **FAIR** different from (or better than) a framework like **NIST’s Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)**?”

The simple answer:

FAIR isn’t inherently better or worse - it is fundamentally different and, in fact, complementary.

EFFECTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT



The combination of personnel, policies, processes and technologies that enable an organization to cost-effectively achieve and maintain an acceptable level of loss exposure.

Source: "Measuring and Managing Information Risk: A FAIR Approach"

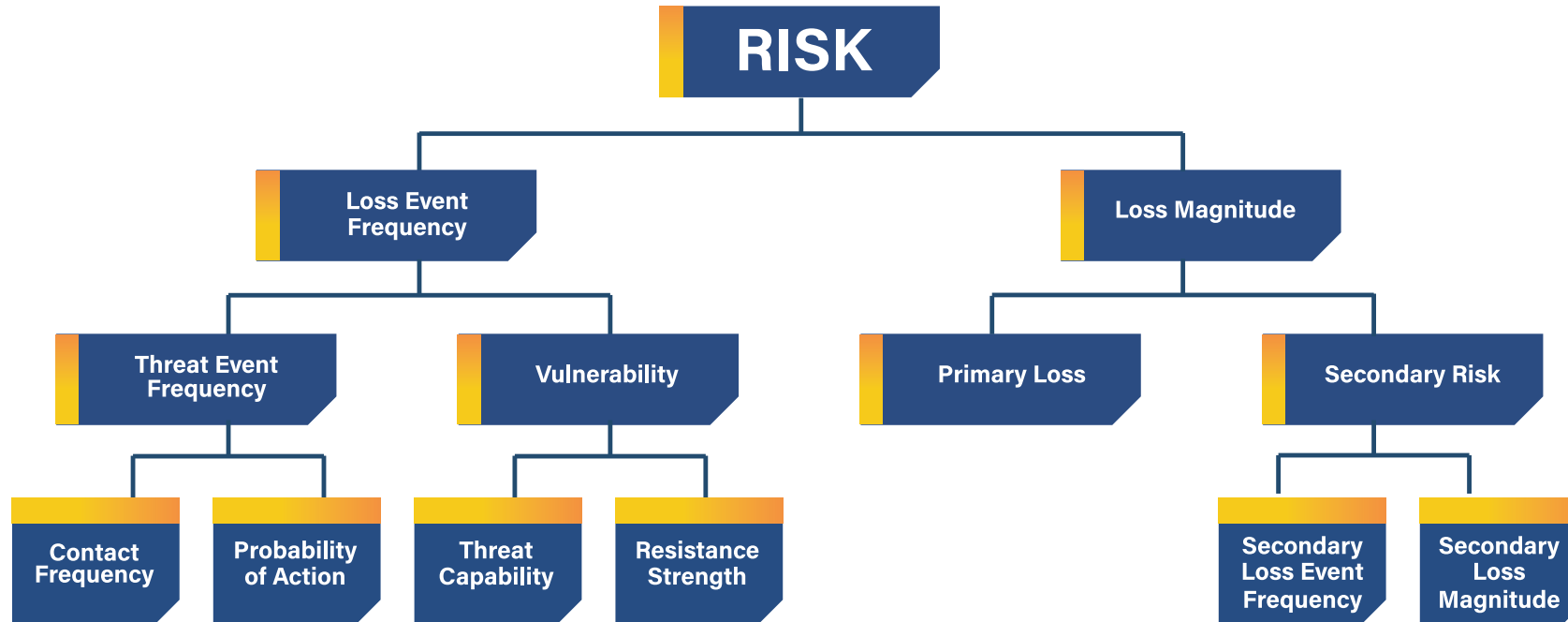
FAIR: A STANDARD RISK SCOPING MODEL

WE CAN ONLY ASSESS THE RISK OF LOSS EVENTS



RISK (LOSS EXPOSURE) SCENARIO

FAIR: A STANDARD RISK ANALYTICS MODEL



Accredited as an Industry Standard by



Complementary to Risk Frameworks



NIST

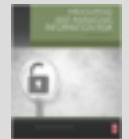
Supported by a Fast Growing Community



Wide Industry Adoption
30% Fortune 1000



FAIR Book Inducted in Cybersecurity Canon



IAN AMIT – CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER – CIMPRESS

INTRODUCTION

Ian Amit
Chief Security Officer
Cimpress

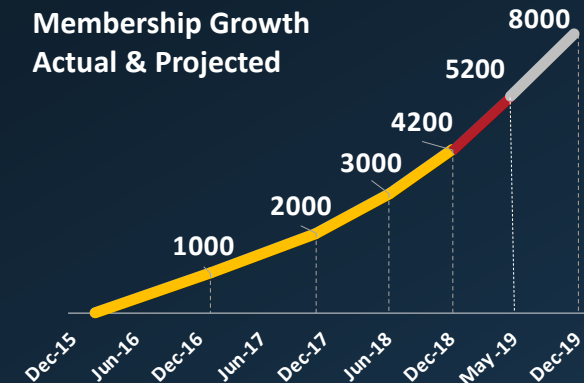


- Decades as a Security Practitioner
 - President of Board – BSides Las Vegas
 - Founding member of the PTES (Penetration Testing Execution Standard)
 - Founding member IL-CERT and Tel-Aviv DEFCON Group
 - Formerly at ZEROFox, IoActive, Amazon, et al.
 - Frequent speaker at BlackHat, DEFCON, RSA, BSides, BlueHat, etc.

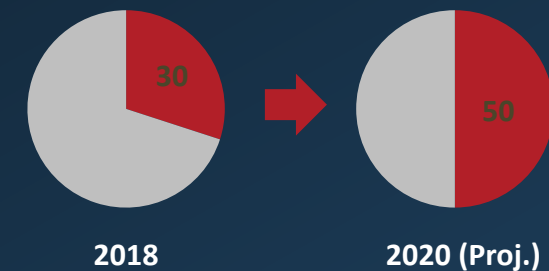


FINDING FAIR – MY HISTORY

- Realization: We need better risk management in cyber
 - As a consultant – trying to find better ways to help my customers build and manage security programs
 - Ran across FAIR in 2010, and realized it codified a lot of what I was practicing
 - Enabled quantification where we had previously been led to believe impossible
 - FAIR trained in 2010
 - On-line training resources available
 - On-site training for larger teams
 - www.fairinstitute.org
 - Been practicing ever since ;-)



Fortune 1000 Co.s Represented at the FAIR Institute



MARRYING NIST-CSF AND FAIR

NIST-CSF

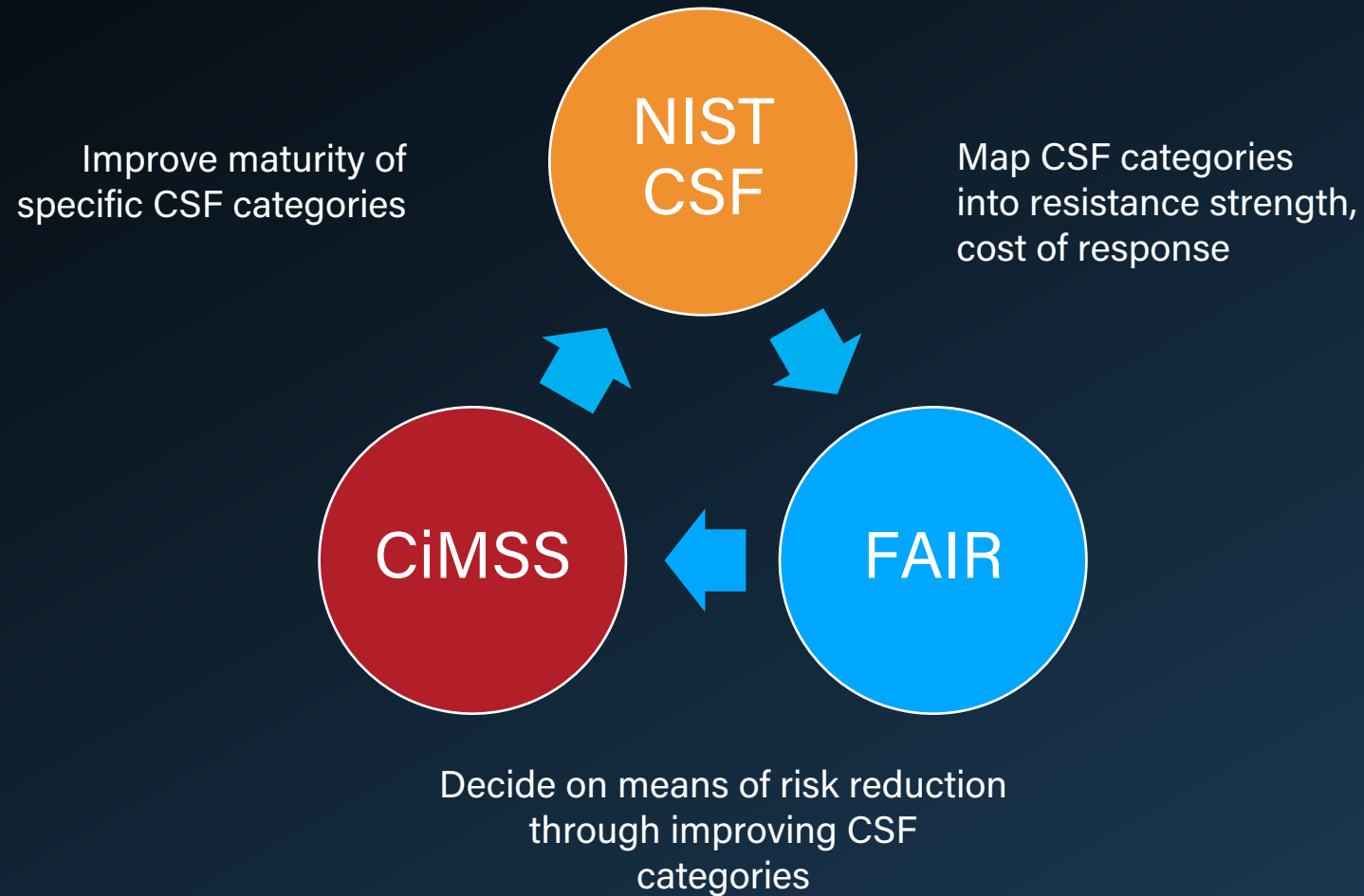
- Maturity framework driving our strategy at Cimpres
- Tactical level view of specific security capabilities

FAIR

- Risk framework driving our strategy at Cimpres
- Top down risk approach for the organization

We balance the two frameworks
Tie them together with CSF affecting specific elements of FAIR
Enables more independent risk measurements with less reliance on SMEs for providing resistance strength

OUR NIST-CSF | FAIR WORKFLOW



OUR NEAR TERM ROADMAP

- Add more automation and reporting capabilities around FAIR loss scenarios and risk analysis
 - Recently became a RiskLens Platform client
- Add more automation in updating the NIST-CSF maturity levels
- Further the use of FAIR through other risk practices – ERM specifically

CHIP BLOCK – VICE PRESIDENT – CONVERGED SECURITY SOLUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

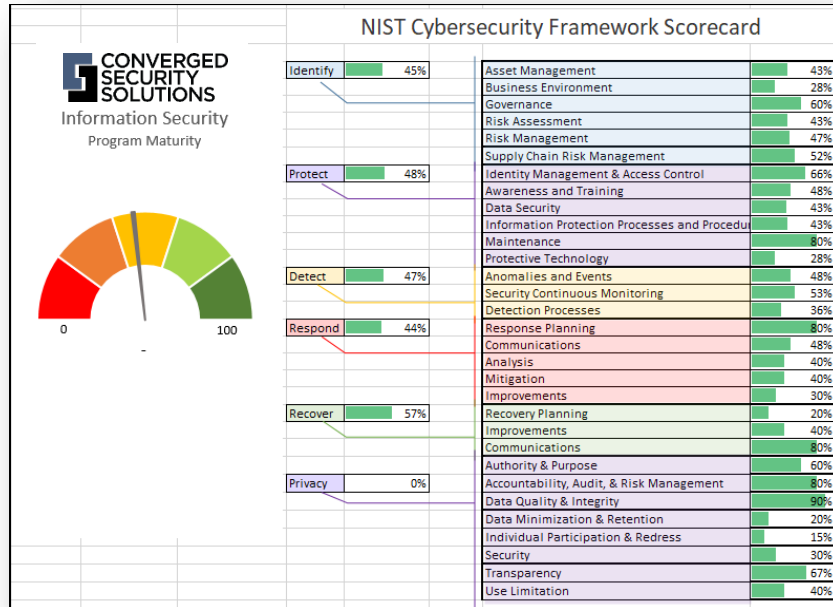
Chip Block– Vice President,
Chief Solutions Architect

Converged Security Solutions

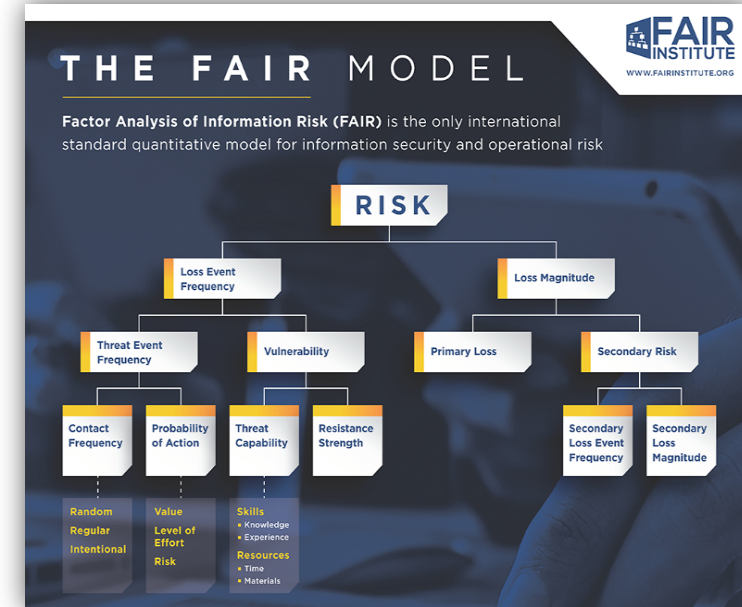


- Works extensively in cyber research, development & operations for Federal, Commercial/Financial & Legal Clients
- Architect of CSS' Cyber Risk Ecosystem
- Frequent author and speaker on cybersecurity, cyber risk, and cyber insurance
- Awarded several high level honors for his advanced technological achievements
- Chair, DC FAIR Chapter

APPLYING NIST-CSF 800-53 to FAIR ANALYSES



Leveraged Existing Maturity Evaluation To Do FAIR Analysis



Leveraged FAIR Analysis To Do Maturity Evaluation

SURPRISING FINDINGS

FAIR analyses are specific to the organization...much more so than the generic NIST-CSF framework.

FAIR shows that it is often times better to invest in a control area that is already mature than improving a less mature control

Dozens of Engagements Across Verticals



CONTROL EVALUATIONS – IN THE FAIR MODEL



RUNNING FAIR ANALYSIS of NIST 800-53 AGAINST A THREAT COMMUNITY



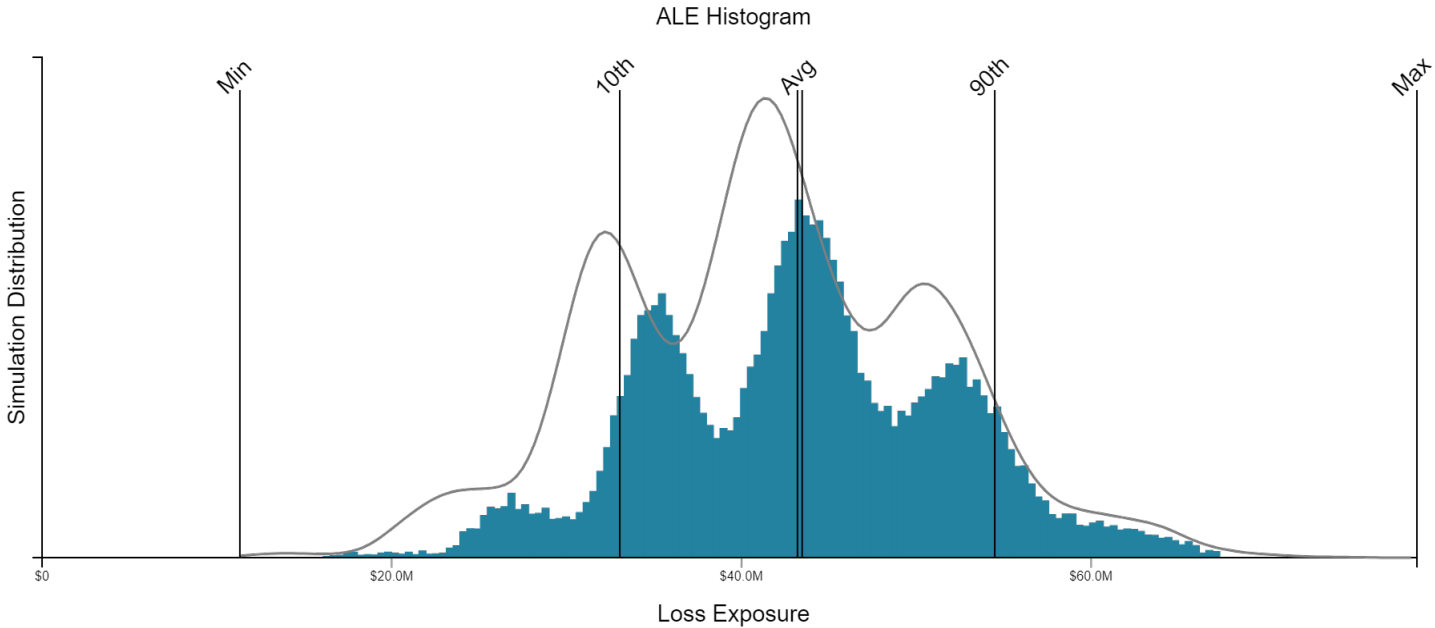
QUANTIFICATION BY MAJOR CONTROL FAMILIES

Function	Category	ID	Subcategory	Informative References
Identify	Asset Management	ID.AM	ID.BE-1: The organization's role in the supply chain is identified and communicated ID.BE-2: The organization's place in critical infrastructure and its industry sector is identified and communicated ID.BE-3: Priorities for organizational mission, objectives, and activities are established and communicated ID.BE-4: Dependencies and critical functions for delivery of critical services are established ID.BE-5: Resilience requirements to support delivery of critical services are established for all operating states (e.g. under duress/attack, during recovery, normal operations)	COBIT 5 APO08.01, APO08.04, APO08.05, APO10.03, APO10.04, APO10.05 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.15.1.1, A.15.1.2, A.15.1.3, A.15.2.1, A.15.2.2 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, SA-12 COBIT 5 APO02.06, APO03.01 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 4.1 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-8 COBIT 5 APO02.01, APO02.06, APO03.01 ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.2.1, 4.2.3.6 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-11, SA-14 COBIT 5 APO10.01, BAI04.02, BAI09.02 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.2.2, A.11.2.3, A.12.1.3 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-8, PE-9, PE-11, PM-8, SA-14 COBIT 5 DSS04.02 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1.4, A.17.1.1, A.17.1.2, A.17.2.1 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, CP-11, SA-14
	Business Environment	ID.BE		
	Governance	ID.GV		
	Risk Assessment	ID.RA		
	Risk Management Strategy	ID.RM		
Protect	Supply Chain Risk Management	ID.SC		
	Identity Management and Access Control	PR.AC		
	Awareness and Training	PR.AT		
	Data Security	PR.DS		
	Information Protection Processes & Procedures	PR.IP		
Detect	Maintenance	PR.MA		
	Protective Technology	PR.PT		
	Anomalies and Events	DE.AE		
Respond	Security Continuous Monitoring	DE.CM		
	Detection Processes	DE.DP		
	Response Planning	RS.RP		
	Communications	RS.CO		
Recover	Analysis	RS.AN		
	Mitigation	RS.MI		
	Improvements	RS.IM		
	Recovery Planning	RC.RP		
	Improvements	RC.IM		
	Communications	RC.CO		

- Consider working at Control Family first
- Measure based on variance, not necessarily discrete values
- Recognize the threat scenarios core to the business
- Cover all Loss categories

REAL WORLD ANALYSIS – BASELINING

10th Percentile \$33.0M Min \$11.3M		Most Likely \$43.2M Average \$43.5M		90th Percentile \$54.5M Max \$78.6M
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Baseline FAIR Analysis for Ransomware Attack

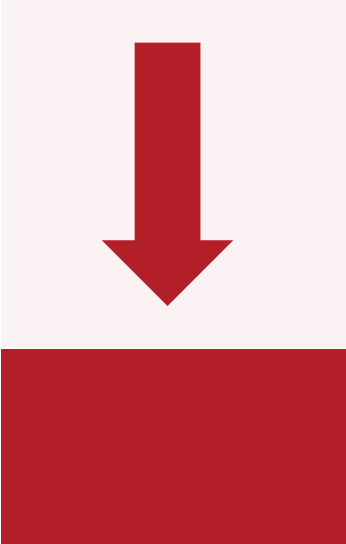
REAL WORLD ANALYSIS – RISK REDUCTION COMPARISONS

Current State



\$43.2M

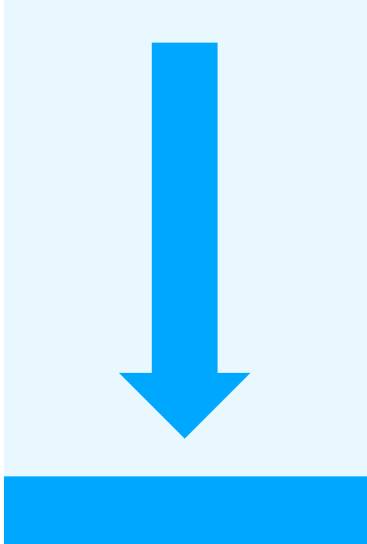
Improve Malware Detection



\$13.3M

\$29.9m reduction

Improve ID Management and Access Control



\$2.5M

\$40.7m reduction

THINGS TO AVOID LIKE THE PLAGUE



Rabbit Holes

* Differential Equation

$$\begin{cases} y' + 2y = 3y \\ f'(x) + 2f(x) = 3f(x) \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} = 3y \end{cases}$$

Solution: function(s)

Complex Math Calculations



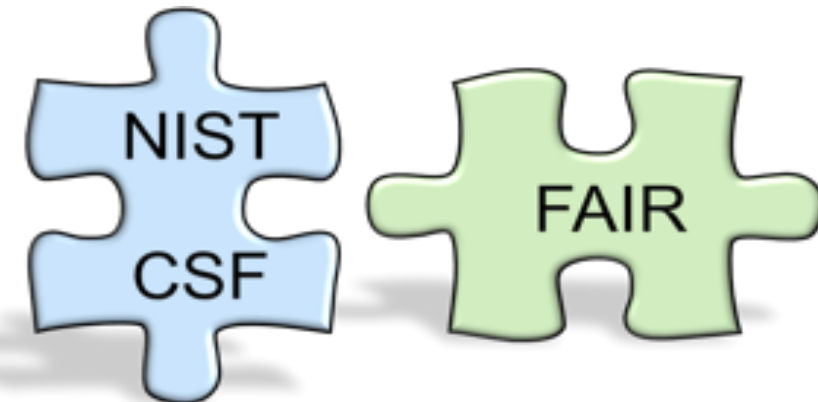
Unmeasured Controls

PATHWAY TO COMBINING NIST-CSF AND FAIR

DEEP INTO NIST-CSF?

1. Put on the 'air brakes' and immediately move to quantifying **TOP RISKS**
2. Blanket investments in people, process and technology across **ALL** maturity categories **IS NOT** addressing risk reduction
3. Identify and **QUANTIFY TOP RISKS** – including current activity maturity level corresponding to NIST-CSF
4. Use this current state assessment to run what-if? Scenarios. What does an increase in activity maturity buy me?
5. You'll now be focused on maturity improvements against **TOP RISKS** – prioritizing investments where the business needs it most

“If it doesn't tie into reduction of your top risks – it shouldn't be today's priority...”

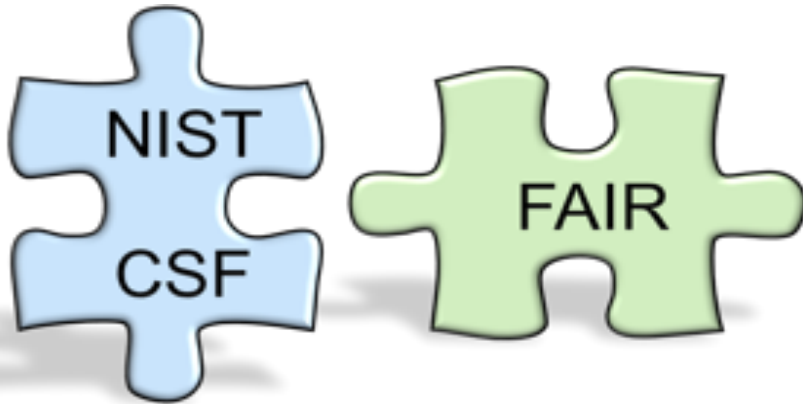


What is the maturity level of our cybersecurity activities?

How much risk do we have? Which activities matter the most and should be prioritized?

ALREADY DOING FAIR?

“If it doesn’t tie into reduction of your top risks – it shouldn’t be today’s priority...”

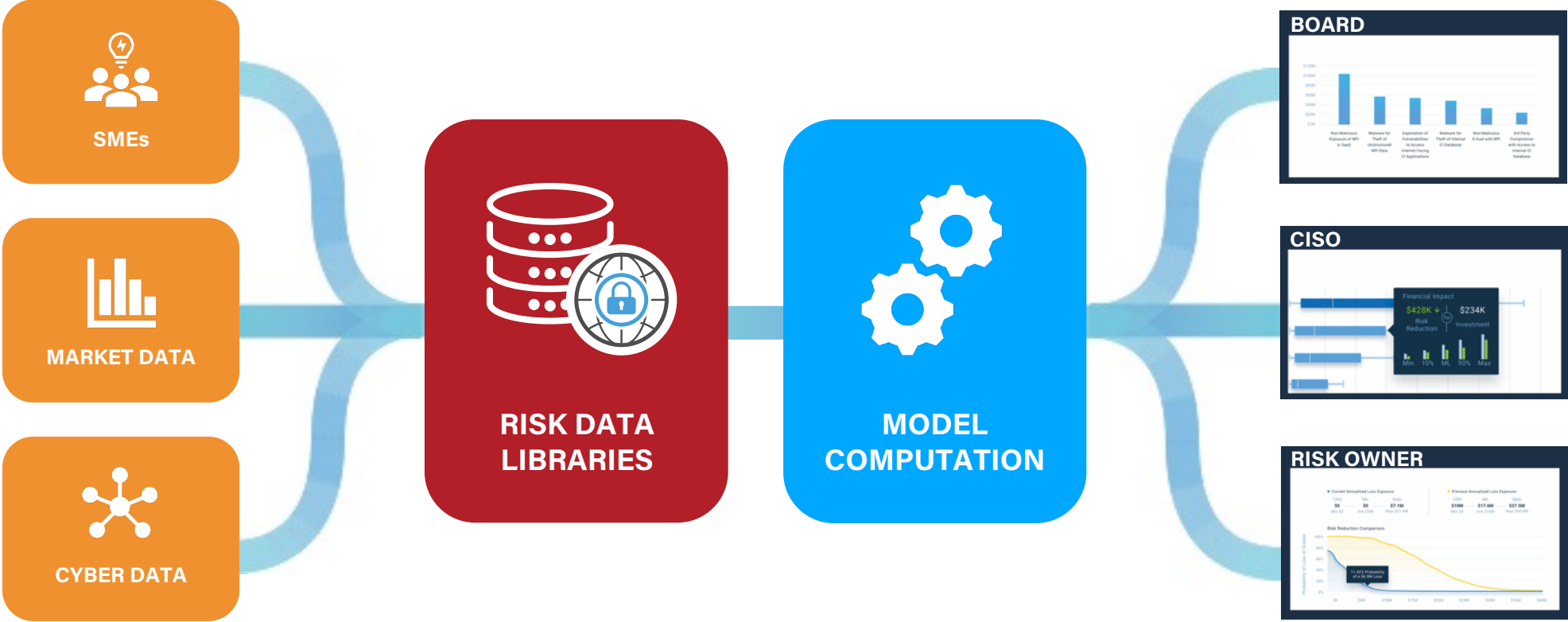


What is the maturity level of our cybersecurity activities?

How much risk do we have? Which activities matter the most and should be prioritized?

1. **TOP RISKS** are likely already quantified – if not, they should be as your very next project
2. Apply what you know about activity maturity level corresponding to NIST-CSF to your **TOP RISK** scenarios
3. Use this current state assessment to run what-if? scenarios. What does an increase in activity maturity buy me?
4. You’ll now be focused on maturity improvements against **TOP RISKS** – the business needs it most

RISKLENS PLATFORM: PURPOSE BUILT ON FAIR

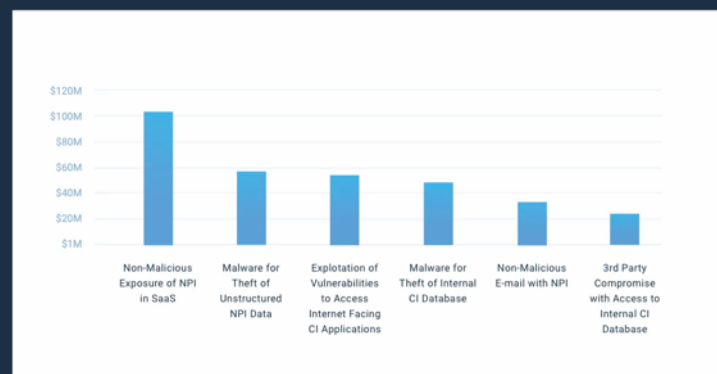


DRIVE BETTER COMMUNICATION & DECISION MAKING

HOW MUCH RISK DO WE HAVE?



WHAT ARE OUR TOP RISKS?



HOW IS RISK TRENDING VS APPETITE?



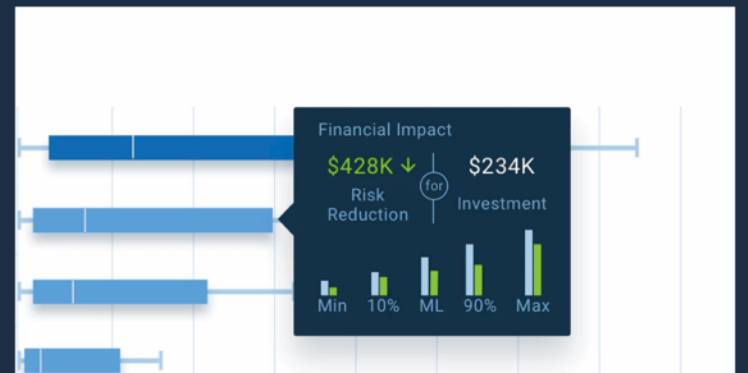
HAVE WE REDUCED RISK?



WHAT TYPES OF LOSS CAN WE EXPECT?



WHAT IS THE COST-BENEFIT OF THIS PROJECT?





CYBER RISK ECONOMICS IS HERE