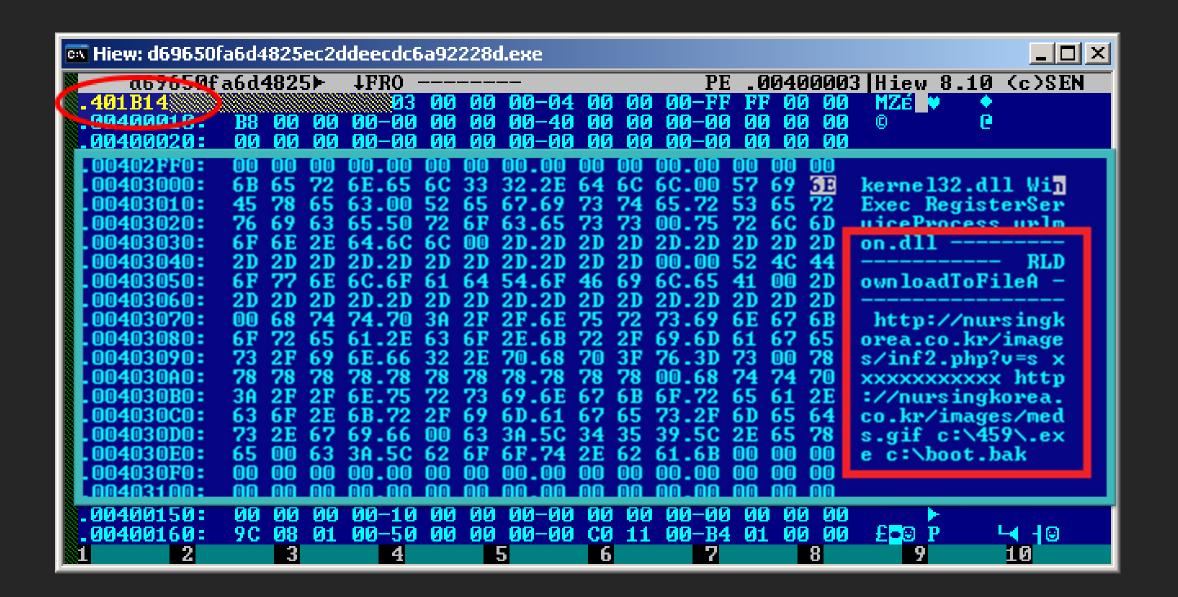


Team leader GRC

ISO27001 LI SABSA SCF

CCAK



Working in cybersecurity today is really difficult

Cybersecurity is complex

CONSTANT CHANGE IN:

- □ the threat landscape
- legislations, government policies and regulatory requirements
- cyber-attack methods

SHORTAGE OF EXPERTISE:

Difficult to obtain the right security skills due to the general shortage in the market

Considerable consequences

\$4.24m*

GLOBAL AVERAGE TOTAL COST OF A DATA BREACH

287 Days*

AVERAGE NUMBER TO IDENTIFY AND CONTAIN A DATA BREACH



Cybersecurity is complex and open to interpretation

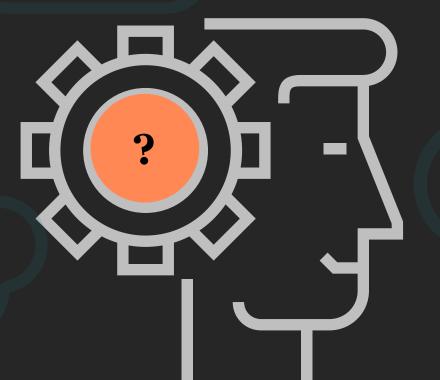
enabler, not stopper

"business -oriented" "risk -based" relevant threats

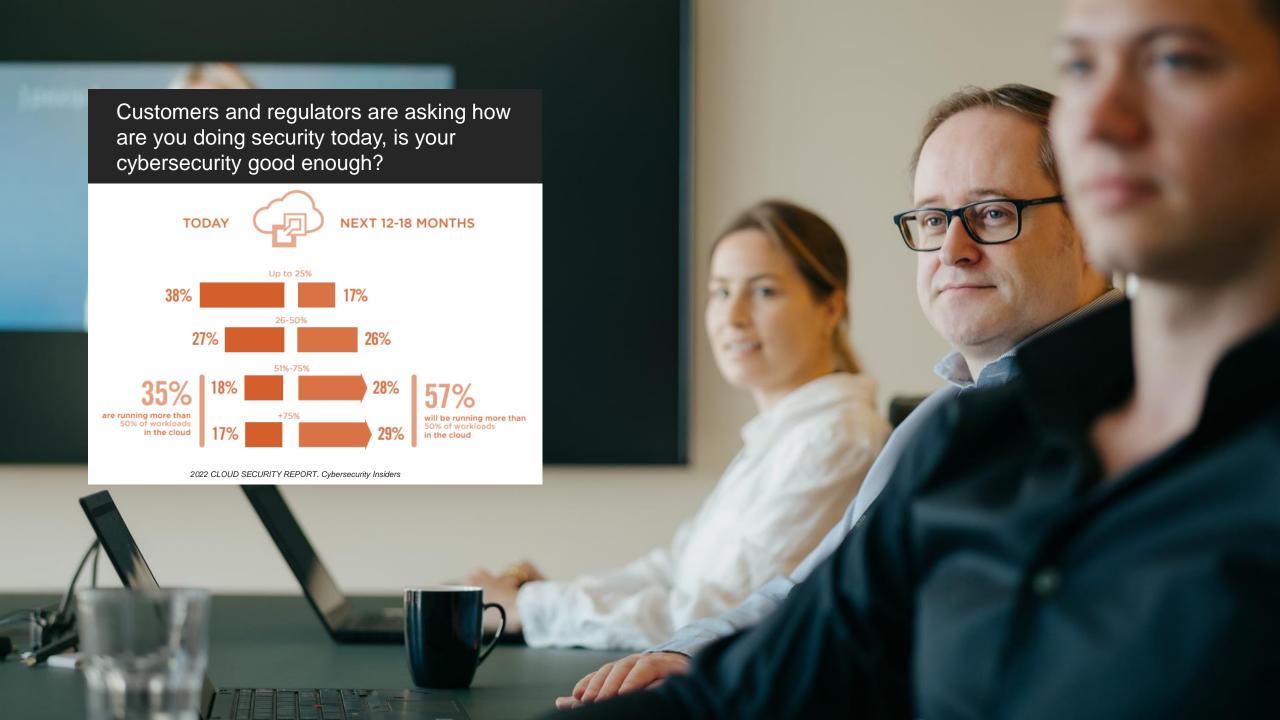
"reasonable" security

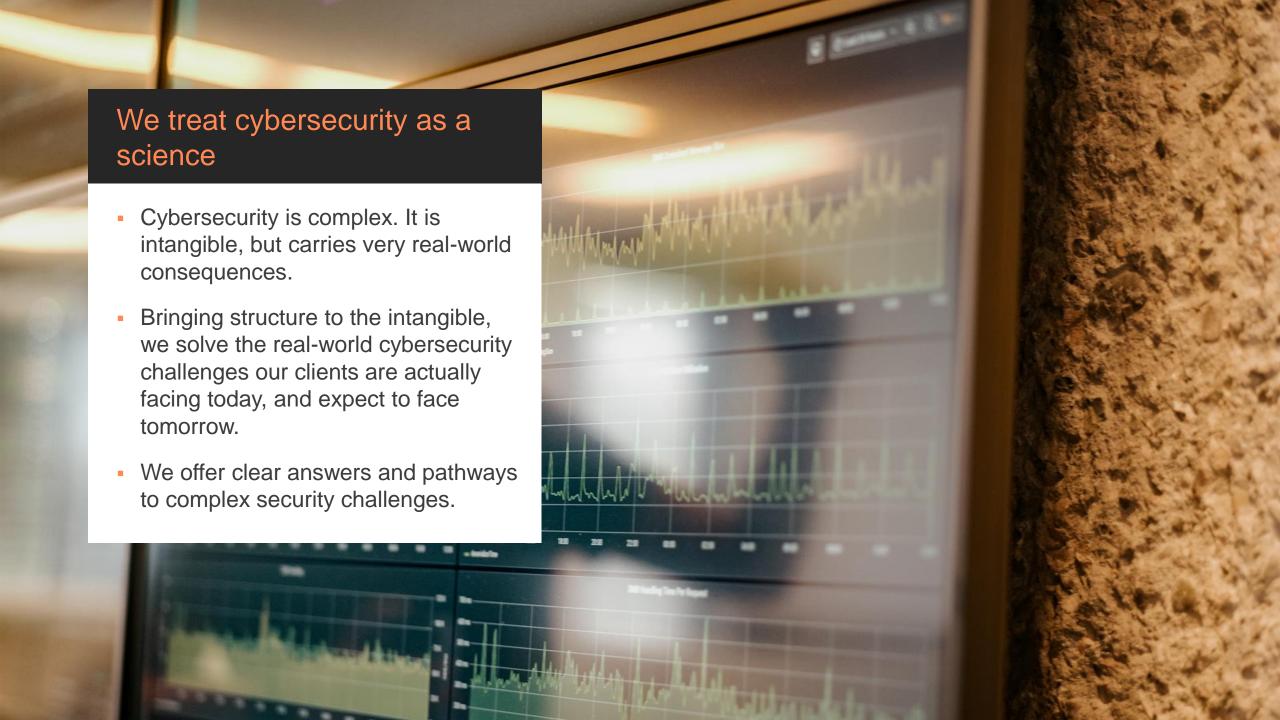
"adequate" safeguards

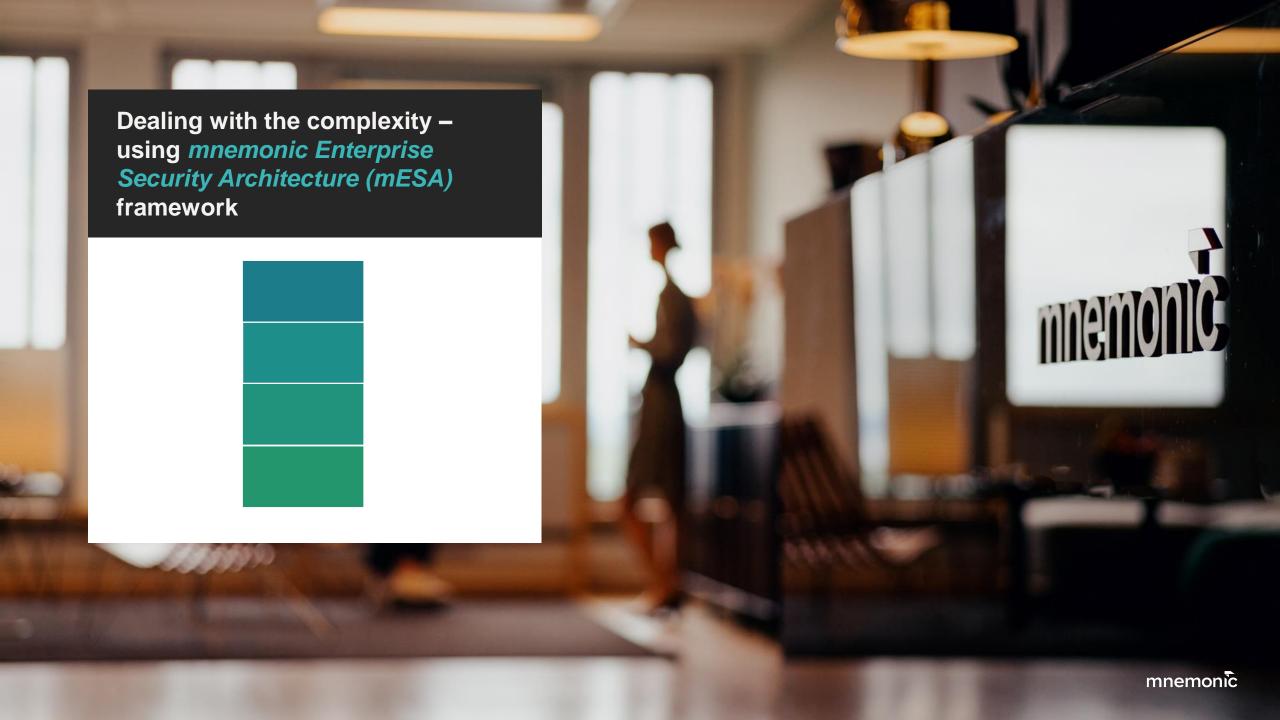
"defendable" security



"appropriate" security measures





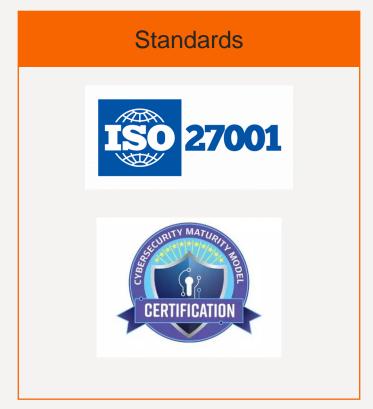




```
char* eax2:int1_t cf3;struct s0* edi4;signed char* esi5;void* ecx6;int1
fun_409156():}cf7 = reinterpret cast<uint32 t>(edi4) < reinterpret cast</pre>
(&v9->f4);ge3ae8f0 = reinterpret_cast<unsigned_chara/gasesf0 | *::?inter
                                        einterpret cast<int32 t>(eax2));whi
*esil
                                        s4 (signed char[8] pad8;unsigned ch
                                        5);zf6 = *reinterpret cast<signed ch.</pre>
r[56]
                                        ned char*>(&ecx14) + *reinterpret ca
nterp
                                        (eax9));eax9 = reinterpret cast<unsig
        Problem #1
*rein
                                          cast<signed char*>(&eax9));__asm
nt32
                                        ad200008418; void* f200008418; }; struc
ddr 46
                                        ruct s8* fun 4097c8();struct
ar[26
        Choosing
                                        bx16;int32 t ebx17;struct s8*
gned
                                         struct s17* esp48;struct s17*
                                        <unsigned char*>(&ecx7));*reinterpr
        controls
0X20;
                                        cast<struct s11*>(0xeb5f5e62);geb5f
**65
                                        while (ecx10) {ecx10 = reinterpret c
                                        einterpret_cast<uintl t>(reinterpre
tmp8
c<uint
rein
         erpret cast
```

There exist a myriad of different best practices, standards, industry specific guidelines and legislation for cyber security

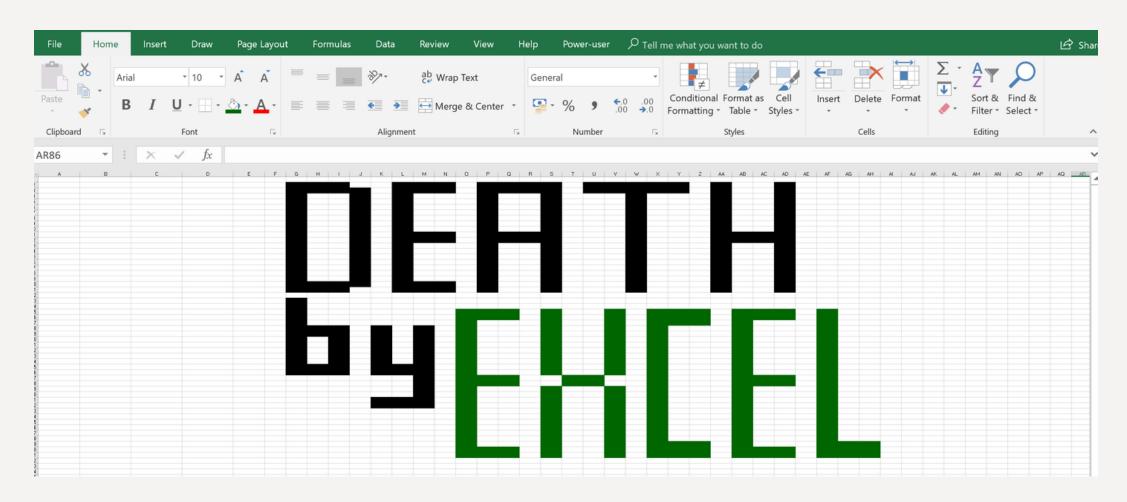


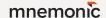




Note 1: Normen – Norm for informasjonssikkerhet og personvern i helse- og omsorgssektoren Note 2: Lov om elektroniske tillitstjenester og Forskrift om selvdeklarasjon av ordninger for eID

All frameworks have some form of logical structure that can be broken down where many refer to each other





mESA - Control layer



Control objectives Controls measures



lΞ

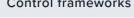






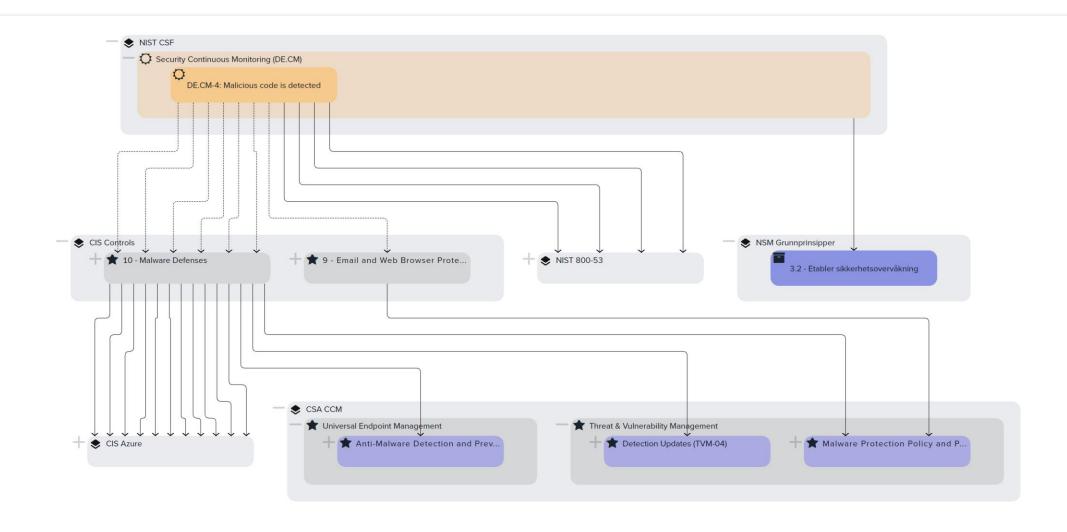
DE.CM-4: Malicious code is detected

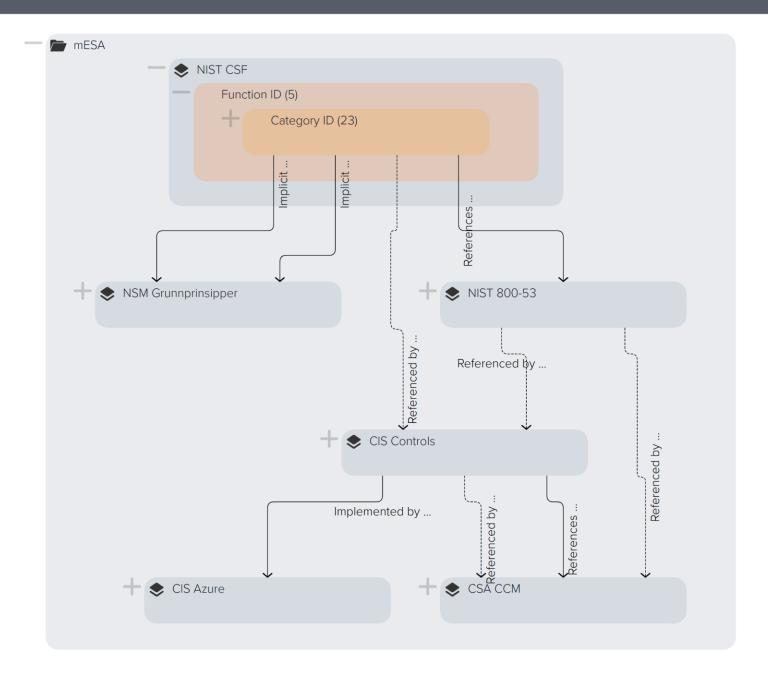
Control frameworks >





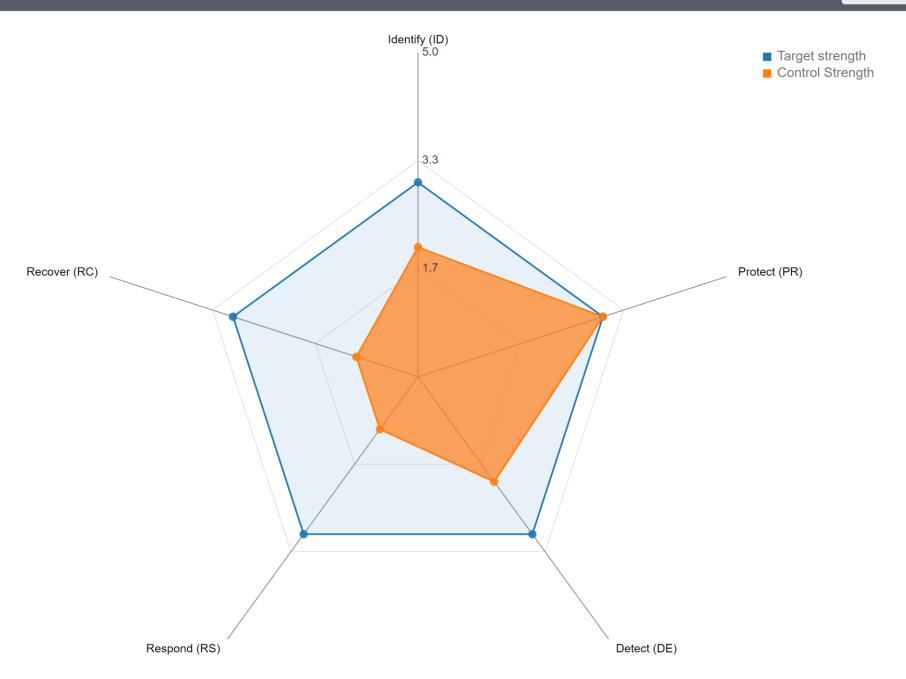












- 1 Identifisere og kartlegge
 - 1.1 Kartleggstyringsstrukturer, leveranser og understøttende systemer
 - 1.2 Kartlegg enheter og programvare
 - 1.3 Kartlegg brukere og behov for tilgang

- 2 Beskytte og opprettholde
 - 2.1 Ivareta sikkerhet i anskaffelses- og utviklingsprosesser
 - 2.2 Etabler en sikker IKTarkitektur
 - 2.3 Ivareta en sikker konfigurasjon
- 2.4 Beskytt virksomhetens nettverk
- 2.5 Kontroller dataflyt
- 2.6 Ha kontroll på identiteter og tilganger
- 2.7 Beskytt data i ro og i transitt
- 2.8 Beskytt e-post og nettleser
- 2.9 Etabler evne til gjenoppretting av data
- 2.10 Integrer sikkerhet i prosess for endringshåndtering

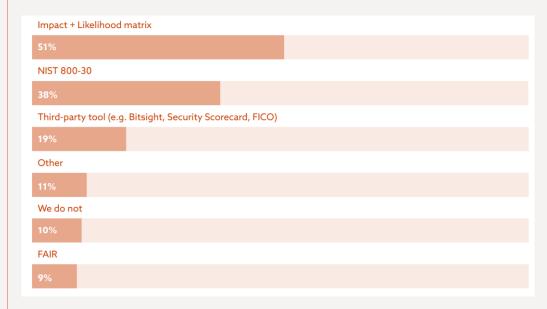
- 3 Oppdage
- 3.1 Oppdag og fjern kjente sårbarheter og trusler
- 3.2 Etabler sikkerhetsovervåkning
- 3.3 Analyser data fra sikkerhetsovervåkning
- 3.4 Gjennomfør inntrengningstester

- 4 Håndtere og gjenopprette
 - 4.1 Forbered virksomheten på håndtering av hendelser
 - 4.2 Vurder og klassifiser hendelser
- 4.3 Kontroller og håndter hendelser
- 4.4 Evaluer og lær av hendelser

```
char* eax2:int1_t cf3;struct s0* edi4;signed char* esi5;void* ecx6;int1
fun_409156():}cf7 = reinterpret cast<uint32 t>(edi4) < reinterpret cast</pre>
(&v9->f4);ge3ae8f0 = reinterpret_cast<unsigned chara/gasesf0 1 * : inter
                                        einterpret cast<int32 t>(eax2));whi
*esil
                                        s4 (signed char[8] pad8;unsigned ch
                                        5);zf6 = *reinterpret cast<signed ch
r[56]
                                        ned char*>(&ecx14) + *reinterpret_ca
nterp
                                        (eax9));eax9 = reinterpret cast<unsig
*rein
                                          cast<signed char*>(&eax9));__asm
        Problem #2
nt32
                                        ad200008418; void* f200008418; }; struc
ddr 46
                                        ruct s8* fun 4097c8();struct
ar[26
                                        bx16;int32 t ebx17;struct s8*
        Mitigating risk
                                         struct s17* esp48;struct s17*
igned
                                        <unsigned char*>(&ecx7));*reinterpr
0x20;
                                        cast<struct sl1*>(0xeb5f5e62);geb5f
                                        while (ecx10) {ecx10 = reinterpret c
                                        einterpret_cast<uintl t>(reinterpre
tmp8
c<uint
rein
         erpret cast
```

"Risk-based approach", what does it mean in practice?

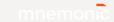




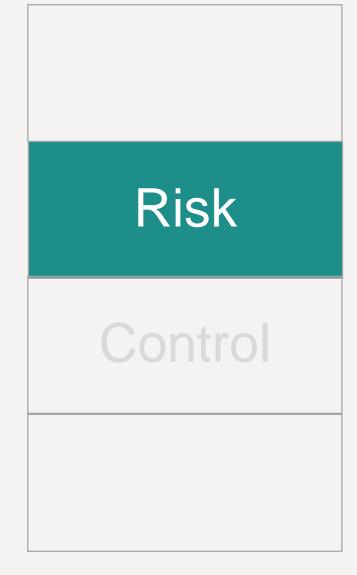
2022 Measuring Risk and Risk Governance report. Cloud Security Alliance

... take appropriate and proportionate technical and organisational measures to manage the risks posed to the security of network and information systems which they use in their operations. Having regard to the state of the art, those measures shall ensure a level of security of network and information systems appropriate to the risk posed.

Network and information security (NIS) directive Article 14.1



mESA - Risk layer



Threat events
Threat actors
Adversary techniques

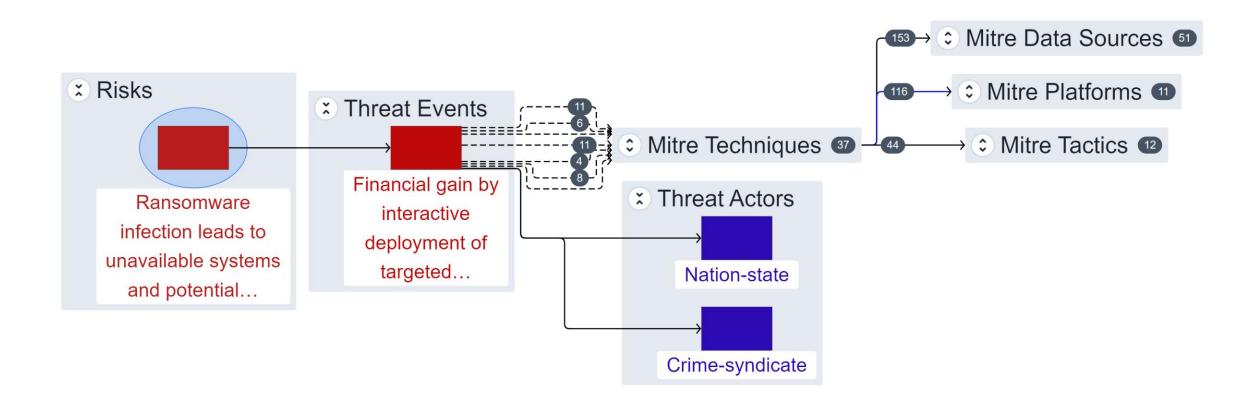


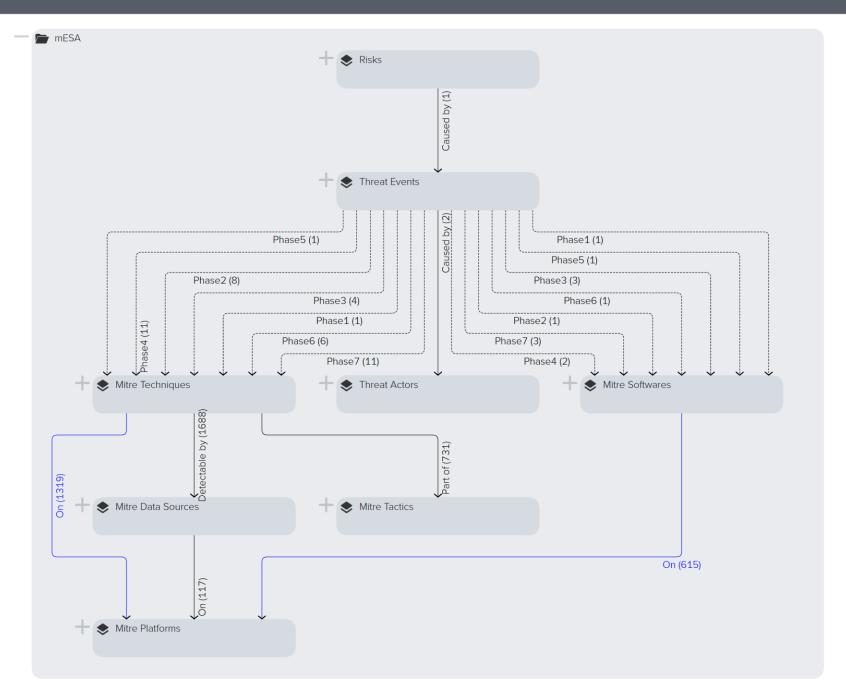
Ardoq













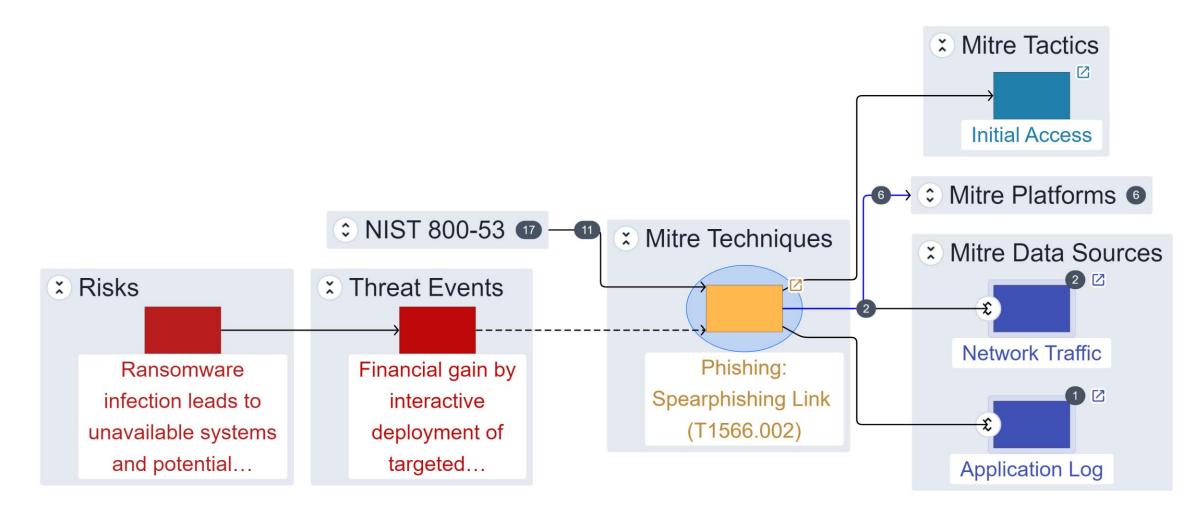
Ardoq



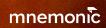


Q

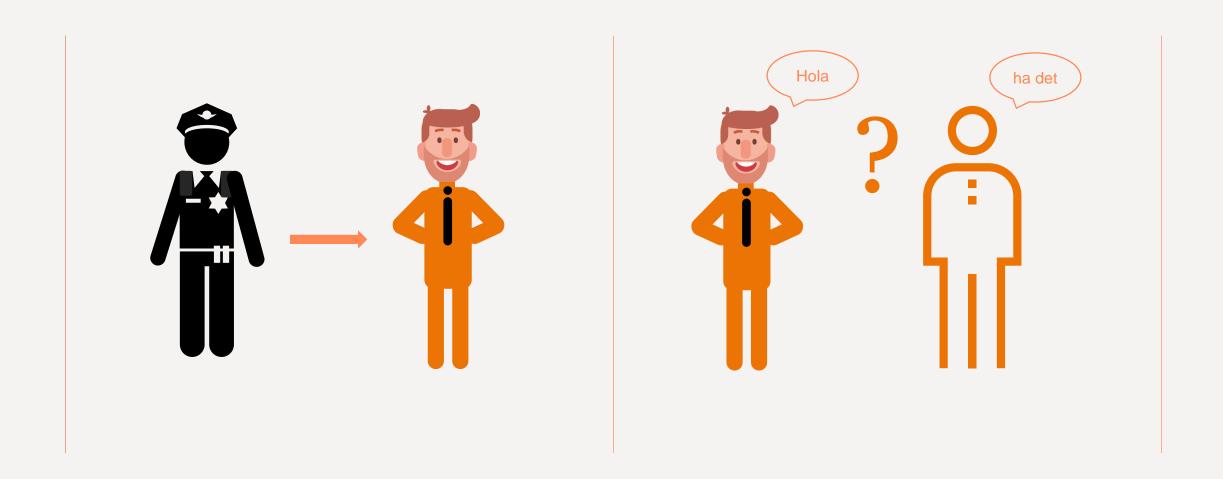


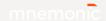


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char* eax2:int1_t cf3;struct s0* edi4;signed char* esi5;void* ecx6;int1
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                                        einterpret cast<int32 t>(eax2));whi
*esil
                                        s4 (signed char[8] pad8;unsigned ch
                                        5);zf6 = *reinterpret cast<signed ch.
r[56]
                                       ned char*>(&ecx14) + *reinterpret ca
nterp
                                       (eax9)):eax9 = reinterpret cast<unsig
        Problem #3
*rein
                                         cast<signed char*>(&eax9));__asm
nt32
                                       ad200008418; void* f200008418; }; struc
ddr 46
                                        uct s8* fun 4097c8();struct
        Supporting the
ar[26
                                        .bx16;int32_t ebx17;struct s8*
                                        struct s17* esp48;struct s17*
igned
                                        <unsigned char*>(&ecx7));*reinterpr
        business
DX20;
                                        cast<struct s11*>(0xeb5f5e62);geb5f
**65
                                        while (ecx10) {ecx10 = reinterpret c
                                        einterpret_cast<uintl t>(reinterpre
tmp8
c<uint
rein
         erpret cast
```



"Business-oriented", how security can support the business?





mESA – Business layer

Business

Risk

Control

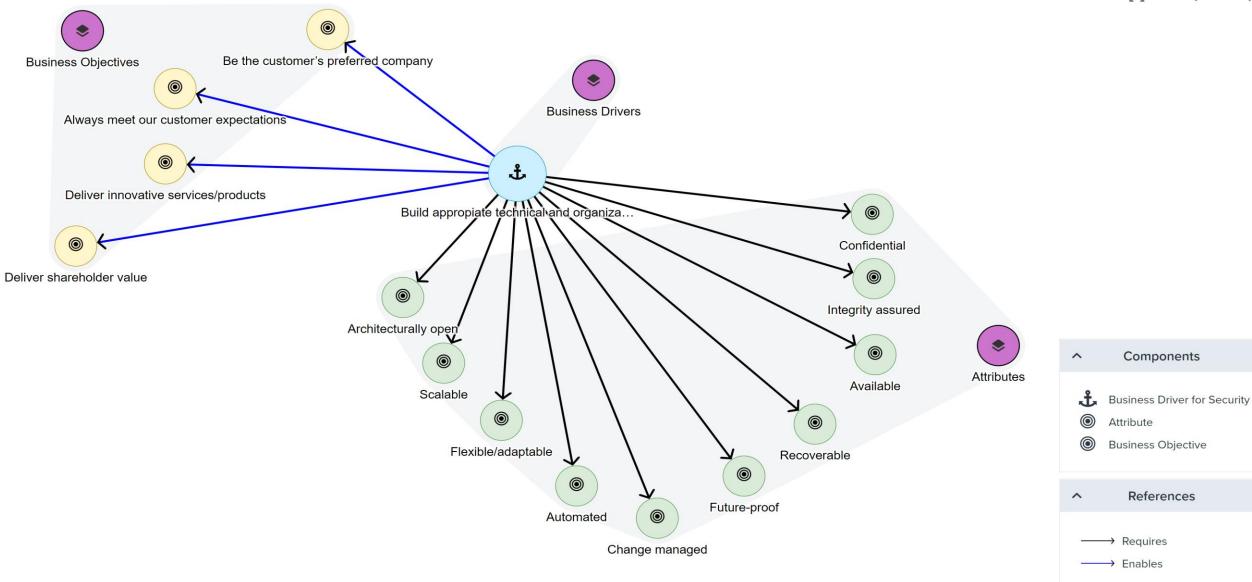
Business objectives
Business drivers for security
Attributes





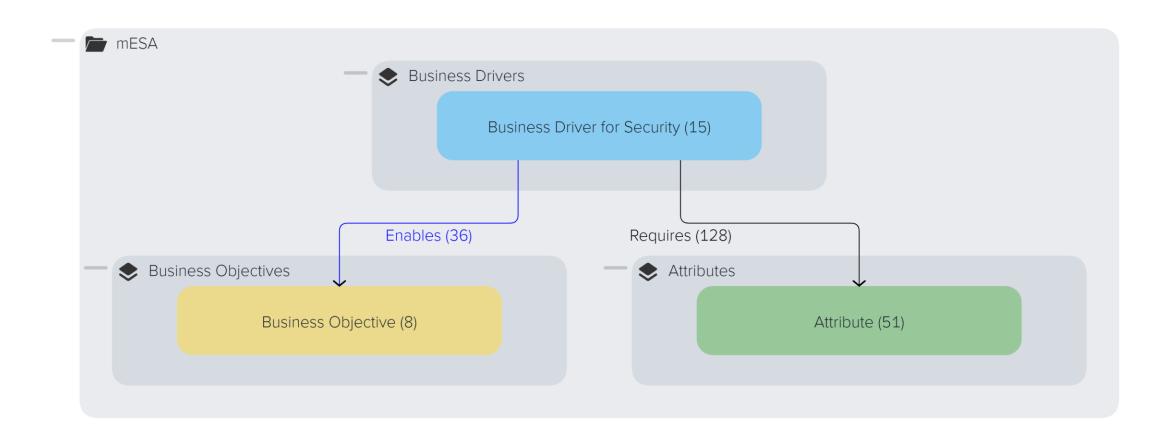












```
char* eax2:int1_t cf3;struct s0* edi4;signed char* esi5;void* ecx6;int1
run_409156():}cf7 = reinterpret cast<uint32 t>(edi4) < reinterpret cast</pre>
(&v9->f4);ge3ae8f0 = reinterpret_cast<unsigned_chara/gasesf0 | *::?inter
                                        einterpret cast<int32 t>(eax2));whi
*esil
                                        s4 (signed char[8] pad8;unsigned ch
                                        5);zf6 = *reinterpret cast<signed ch.
r[56]
                                        ned char*>(&ecx14) + *reinterpret ca
        Problem #4
nterp
                                       (eax9)):eax9 = reinterpret cast<unsig</pre>
*rein
                                          cast<signed char*>(&eax9));__asm
nt32
                                       ad200008418; void* f200008418; }; struc
ddr 46
        Effectively
                                        ruct s8* fun 4097c8();struct
ar[26
                                        .bx16;int32_t ebx17;struct s8*
        using your
                                        struct s17* esp48;struct s17*
igned
                                        <unsigned char*>(&ecx7));*reinterpr
0x20:s
                                        cast<struct s11*>(0xeb5f5e62);geb5f
        capabilities
                                         while (ecx10) {ecx10 = reinterpret
                                        einterpret_cast<uintl_t>(reinterpre
tmp8
c<uint
rein
         tsej_je
```

Many vendors, many technologies. How to maintain a proper portfolio with limited resources?











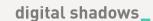


















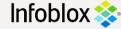


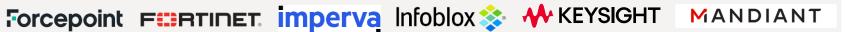
































































mESA - Capability layer

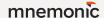
Business

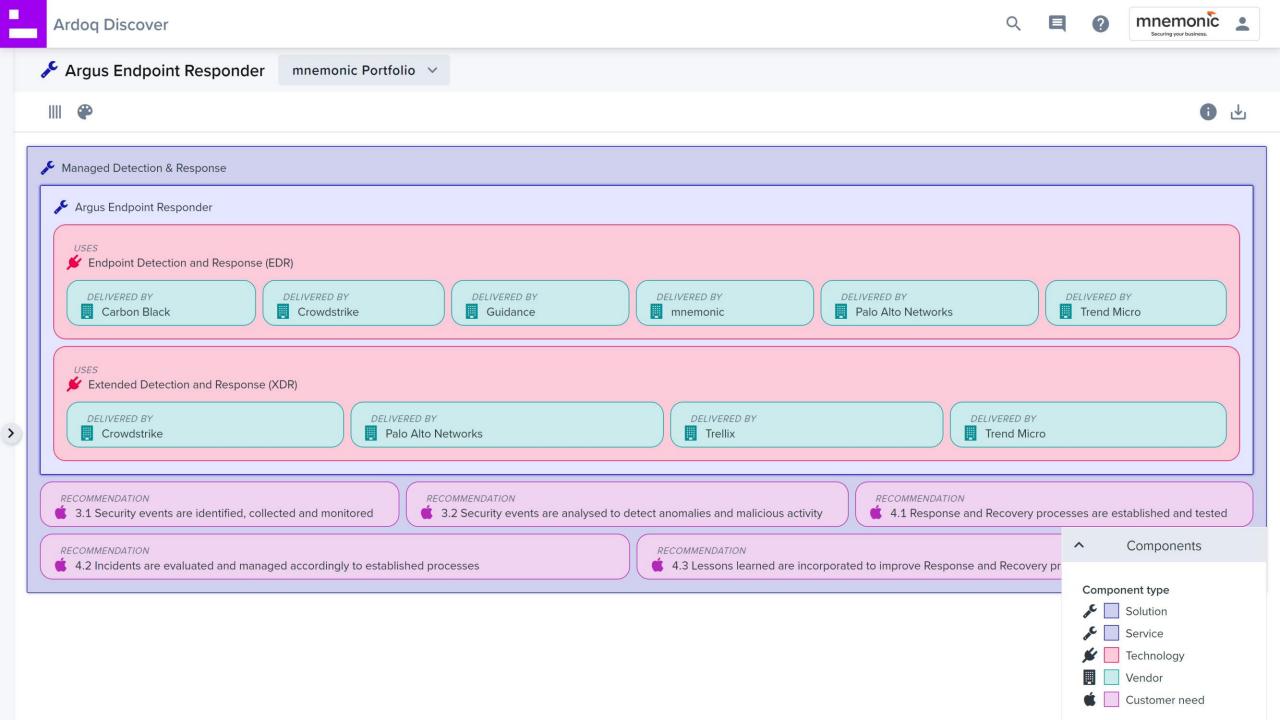
Risk

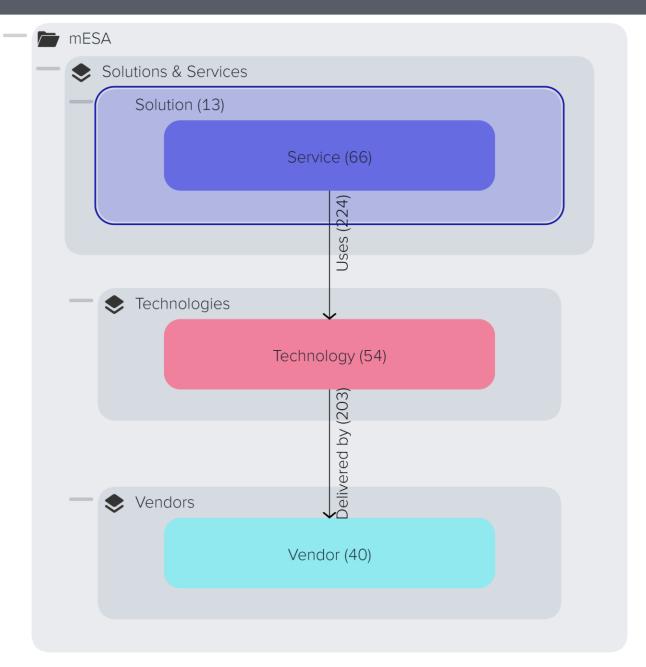
Control

Capability

Services
Technologies
Vendors













Putting it all together; using the traceability concept





■ Ardoq RANSOMWARE Legend

> Financial gain by interactive deployment of targeted...

Mitre Tactics 12

Threat Actors 2

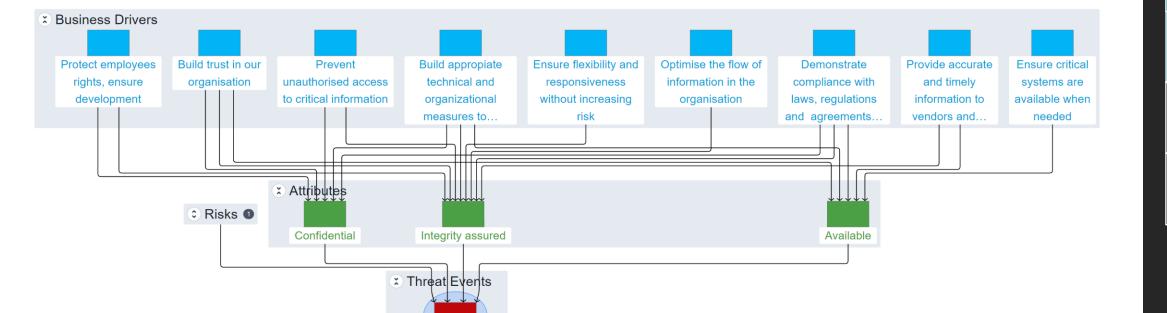
Mitre Data Sources 61

Explore mode

Fullscreen

0





Mitre Softwares

Mitre Platforms

Business

Risk

Control

Capability

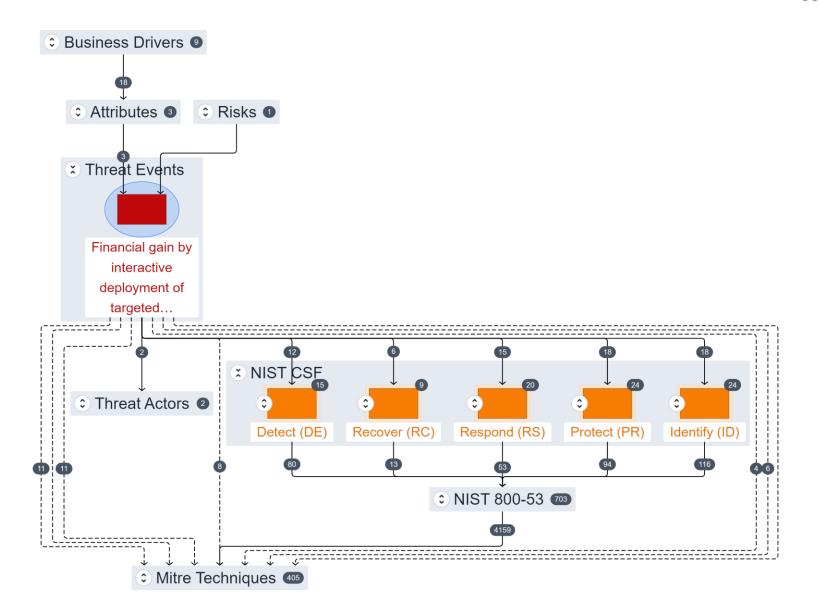
- Ardoq RANSOMWARE

Legend

Explore mode

Fullscreen

 \odot



Business

Risk

Control

Capability

Business

Risk

Control

Capability

