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# GESTIÓN DE RIESGOS I

Ciclo 2025 - 1

SI904V (ST215V) - Seguridad de Sistemas

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# Content

Title: "Risk Management in Cybersecurity: Know Yourself, Know Your Enemy"

Subtitle: "Asset Identification, Threat Assessment & Risk Ownership"

Sources:

[NIST Cybersecurity Framework](#)

[ISO 27005 Risk Assessment](#)

YouTube Video: [Risk Analysis - Know Your Threat Tolerance](#)

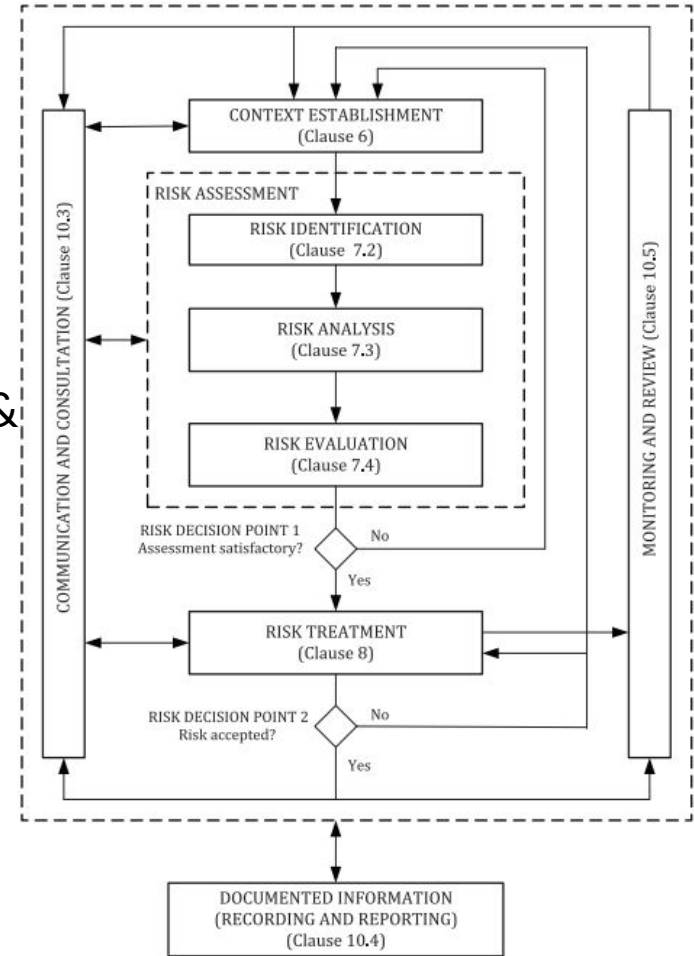


Figure 1 — Information security risk management process

# Know Your Organization (Self-Assessment)

Inventory of assets (data, systems, people).

Business criticality analysis.

Sources:

[NISTIR 7693, Specification for Asset Identification 1.1](#)

[Information Technology Sector \(CISA\)](#)

YouTube Video: [ITAM - What Is It? Introduction to IT Asset Management](#)

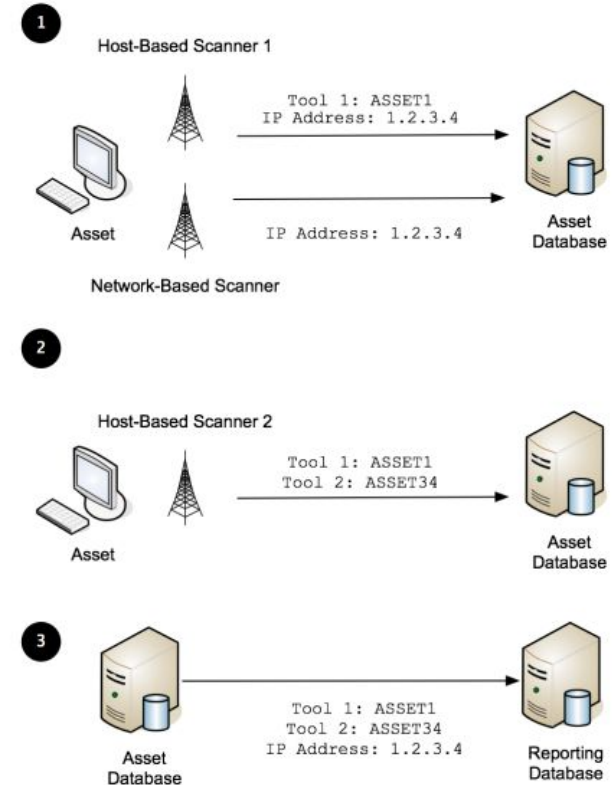


Figure 5-1: Sample Correlation Workflow

# — Know Your Enemy (Threat Actors)

**Types: Hacktivists, nation-states, insiders.**

**Motivations: Financial, espionage, disruption.**

**Example: Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack.**

## **Sources**

[MITRE ATT&CK Framework](#)

[FBI Cyber Threat Reports](#)

[The Attack on Colonial Pipeline: What We've Learned & What We've Done Over the Past Two Years](#)

**YouTube Video:** [Why do cybercriminals want your computer?](#)

# Risk Management Responsibility

Shared responsibility model (IT, leadership, employees).

Roles: CISO, risk owners, auditors.

Example: Uber's CSO fired for breach cover-up.

## Sources

[Cybersecurity is Everyone's Job](#)

[Federal Trade Commission Gives Final Approval to Settlement with Uber](#)

[The Role of the CISO and the Digital Security Landscape \(ISACA\)](#)

**YouTube Video:** [IT Security Tutorial - Understanding Cyber Security RISKS](#)

# Risk Management Process

1. Identify assets/threats.
  2. Assess risks.
  3. Mitigate/monitor.
- Example: NIST RMF applied in healthcare.

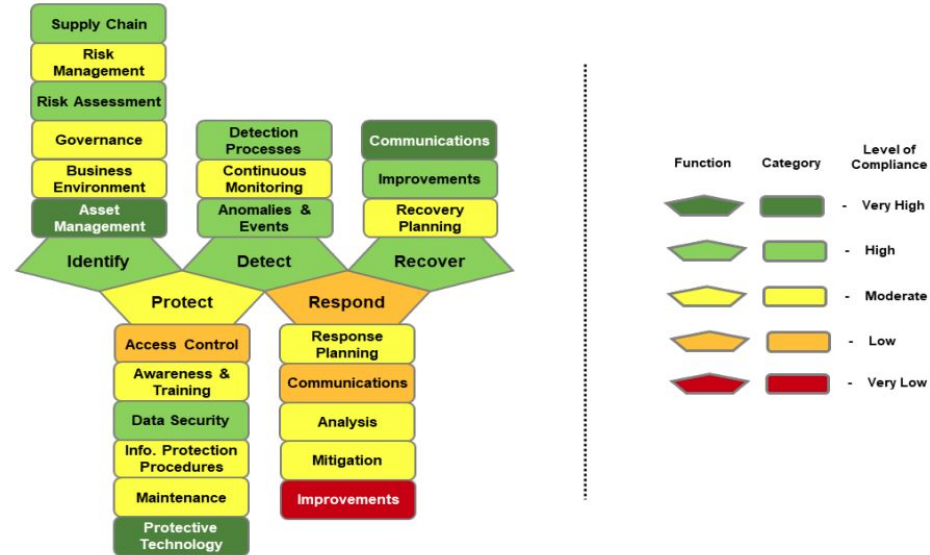
Sources:

[NIST RMF Steps](#)

[Healthcare RMF Case \(HHS\)](#)

YouTube Video: [Definitive Guide to RMF \(Actionable plan for FISMA Compliance\)](#)

Figure 5. Example NIST Cybersecurity Framework Scorecard



# Threat Identification

**Methods:** Threat intelligence, pentesting, logs.

**Tools:** SIEM, vulnerability scanners.

**Example:** SolarWinds supply chain attack.

**Sources:**

[Insider Threat Mitigation Guide \(CISA\)](#)

[OWASP Threat Modeling](#)

[SolarWinds Analysis \(Microsoft\)](#)

**YouTube Video:** [Cybersecurity Threat Hunting Explained](#)

Figure 3. Potential Consequences of an Insider Incident



# Asset Identification & Valuation

Criteria: Financial value, legal impact, reputation.

Methods: Interviews, automated discovery.

Example: Maersk's \$300M NotPetya loss.

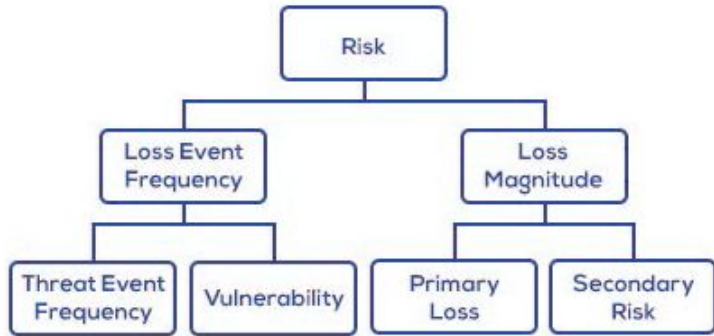
Sources:

[How to Protect Your High Value Assets](#)

[Maersk says June cyberattack could cost it up to \\$300 million](#)

[What Is a Cyber Value-at-Risk Model?](#)

YouTube Video: [RiskLens Introduction Video](#)





# Case Study – Target Data Breach (2013)

Missed risk: Third-party HVAC vendor access.

Impact: 40M credit cards stolen, CEO fired.

Lesson: Include vendors in risk assessments.

Sources:

[Target Hackers Broke in Via HVAC Company](#)  
[PCI DSS – 5 Most Commonly Observed Control Failures](#)

[What is Third Party Risk Management \(TPRM\)? A Comprehensive Guide](#)

YouTube Video: [CBS National News Interviews Keith Squires on Target Breach](#)

## A big bullseye

*Target is investigating a security breach that began the day before Thanksgiving, involving stolen credit and debit card information of millions of its retail customers.*

### About the retailer

Opened 1962 in Minneapolis

Online E-commerce site launched in 1999

Employees 361,000 worldwide

Gross profit \$22.73 billion

Chairman, President, CEO

Gregg Steinhafel

Popularity No. 2 discount chain (behind Walmart) in the U.S.

Stores 1,797 in 49 U.S. states; 124 in Canada



**TARGET**

**Nov. 27**

Criminals gained access to customer information

**Dec. 15**

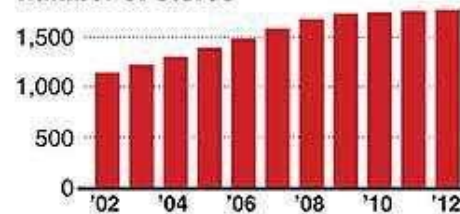
Target identified breach, resolved the issue

**40 million**

Names, credit, debit card numbers, expiration dates, three-digit security codes stolen

Data can be sold on the black market; used to create counterfeit cards

### Number of stores

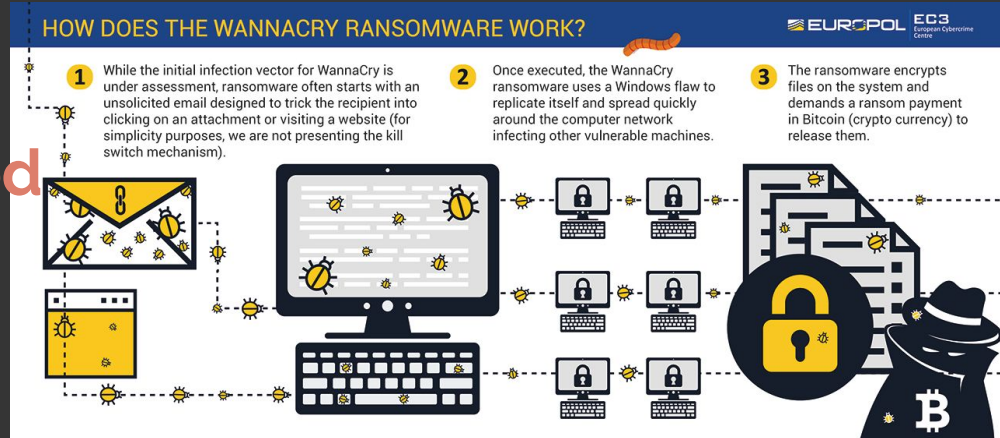


Source: Target Corp., Hoovers, Yahoo Finance  
Graphic: Melina Yingling

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# Case Study – WannaCry & Patch Management

**Unmitigated risk: Unpatched Windows systems.**  
**Impact: 200K+ systems infected, NHS paralyzed.**  
**Lesson: Prioritize vulnerability management.**



## Sources

[NHS England business continuity management toolkit case study: WannaCry attack](#)

[Ransomware: 'WannaCry' guidance for home users and small businesses](#)

[#StopRansomware Guide](#)

**YouTube Video:** [Cyber Attack: Ransomware causing chaos globally - BBC News](#)

# Mitigation Strategies

Avoid, Transfer, Accept, Mitigate.

Example: Cyber insurance (transfer).

Sources:

[Managing Information Security Risk](#)

[Cyber Insurance Guide \(FTC\)](#)

[Risk Appetite vs. Risk Tolerance: What is the Difference?](#)

[Applying Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance in the Age of AI](#)

YouTube Video: [How Would Cyber Insurance Companies Cover Catastrophic Hacks? | WSJ Tech News Briefing](#)



# Case Study – Case Study – Zoom Security Risks (2020)

Unforeseen risks: Pandemic-driven scaling exposed vulnerabilities.

Response: 90-day security overhaul.

Lesson: Dynamic risk reassessment.

Sources:

[Zoom Privacy Issues: Everything You Need to Know](#)

YouTube Video: [Guidance for Securing Video Conferencing](#)

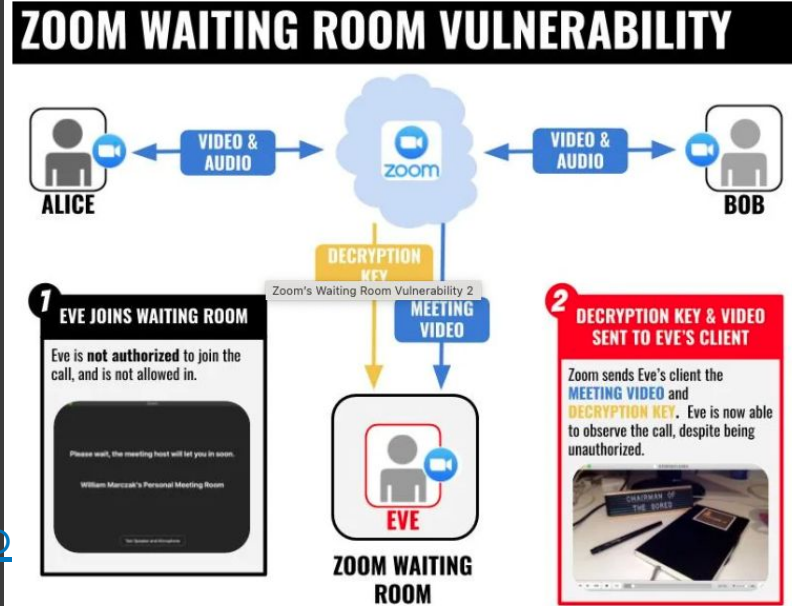


Figure 2: EVE uses her Zoom client to attempt to join the meeting of ALICE and BOB. Despite not being authorized by ALICE or BOB, Zoom sends EVE the meeting video and decryption key for the meeting.

# Case 1: Cambridge Analytica & Data Privacy Violations (2018)

What happened: Harvested 87M Facebook profiles without consent for political targeting

Legal consequences: \$5B FTC fine (largest in Facebook's history)

Ethical issues: Consent, data misuse, and democratic integrity

Sources:

[FTC Settlement Document](#)

YouTube Video: [What is the Cambridge Analytica scandal?](#)

# Case 2: Uber Data Breach Cover-up (2016)

What happened: Paid hackers \$100k to hide breach of 57M user records

Legal fallout: \$148M settlement across US states

Professional ethics: CSO fired for concealment

Sources:

[What can the Uber breach teach us about information security?](#)

YouTube Video: [Uber Paid Hackers \\$100K To Delete Data And Stay Quiet | CNBC](#)

# Case 3: Sony Pictures Hack (2014)

What happened: North Korean hackers leaked emails and unreleased films

Legal issues: First cyberattack declared act of terrorism by US

Intellectual property implications: Pirated films cost millions

Sources:

[The Sony Pictures Breach: A Deep Dive into a Landmark Cyber Attack](#)

YouTube Video: [The Perfect Weapon \(2020\): Sony Hack \(Clip\) | HBO](#)

# Case 4: Microsoft vs. US Government (2013-2018)

Legal battle: Refusal to hand over emails stored in Irish data center

Outcome: CLOUD Act resolution (clarifying cross-border data access)

Privacy vs. law enforcement debate

Sources:

[United States vs Microsoft](#)

YouTube Video: [Defending the cloud: Microsoft argues landmark data storage case](#)



# Case 5: Google Right to Be Forgotten (2014-Present)

EU ruling: Individuals can request removal of personal search results

Implementation challenges: Over 5 million URLs processed

Balance between privacy and free speech

Sources:

[Google wins landmark right to be forgotten case](#)

YouTube Video: [Privacy Law and the right to be forgotten: Three Minute Lectures](#)