

CYBER SECURITY ASSESSMENT – RISK ASSESSMENT – NIST FRAMEWORK

Assessment with company services – Public

By: Green Circle for Software Solutions LTD.

(Version 1.1)

Date: Dec 3, 2022

Doc#: GC-Tec-T301-603



**GREEN
CIRCLE**
be aware..be secure

Table of Contents		
1.	Assessment Questioneer	3
2.	Offered Service and Solutions	23
2.1	Advanced Security Operation Center Services.....	23
2.2	Advanced Green Circle Services	25
2.3	Green Circle Security Packages	28
2.4	Green Circle Packages Prices for Partners	28



1. Assessment Questionnaire



Security Risk Assessment Questionnaire

Name of Company:

Company's Website:

Contact Person Completing the Assessment:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

Select the appropriate answer from the drop down in the Response column, and provide a brief description in the Comments section.

Information Security Assessment Questions			Response	Comments	Customer Comments/Questions This section for Customer Use Only	Third Party's Response to Customer Comments/Questions
Organizational Information Security						
1		Do you have a member of your company with dedicated information security duties?				

2	Is a background check required for all employees accessing and handling the company's data?				
3	Does the company have written information security policies?				
3.1	If yes, please provide copies when responding to this assessment				
4	Does the company have a written password policy that details the required structure of passwords?				
4.1	How do you verify password strength?				
5	Do all staff receive information security awareness training?				
6	Does the company have a copy of Customer Data Access Policy and are they willing to comply with the policies as well as the data protection guidelines?				
7	Does the company have a formal change control process for IT changes?				
8	Has the company implemented an IT Governance framework such as ITIL or ISO 27001?				
9	Will your company be processing credit cards on behalf of Customer?				
9.1	If yes, is your company PCI DSS compliant?				
General Security					
10	Is antivirus software installed on data processing servers?				
11	Is antivirus software installed on workstations?				
12	Are system and security patches applied to workstations on a routine basis?				
13	Are system and security patches applied to servers on a routine basis?				
13.1	Are system and security patches tested prior to implementation in the production environment?				
14	Do employees have a unique log-in ID when accessing data?				
15	Does the company have security measures in place for data protection?				
15.1	If yes, please describe in the comments section				
16	Is access restricted to systems that contain sensitive data?				
16.1	If yes, what controls are currently in place to restrict access?				
17	Is physical access to data processing equipment (<i>servers and network equipment</i>) restricted?				
17.1	If yes, what controls are currently in place?				

18	Is there a process for secure disposal of both IT equipment and media?				
1 8.1	If yes, please describe in the comments section				
Network Security					
19	Are network boundaries protected by firewalls?				
20	Is regular network vulnerability scanning performed?				
21	Are Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) or Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) used by your company?				
2 1.1	If yes, please describe in the comments section				
22	Are employees required to use a VPN when accessing the company's systems from all remote locations?				
23	Is wireless access allowed in your company?				
2 3.1	If yes, please describe how it is protected in the comments section				
Systems Security					
24	Are computer systems (<i>servers</i>) backed up according to a regular schedule?				
24. 1	Has the back-up and recovery process been verified?				
24. 2	Does the company store backups offsite?				
24. 3	Does the company encrypt its backups?				
25	Does the company replicate data to locations outside of JORDAN?				
26	Does the company outsource its data storage?				
26. 1	If yes, to whom is the data outsourced?				
27	Is there formal control of access to System Administrator privileges?				
28	Are servers configured to capture who accessed a system and what changes were made?				
28. 1	If no, in case of a security breach, how do you determine who accessed the system and what changes were made?				
29	is there an anti virus solution in use?				
29. 1	if yes, what are the features of AV software enabled?				
30	is there a PAM solution in use?				
31	is there MDM solution in use?				

32	is there EDR solution in use?				
33	is there IDS/IPS in use?				
34	is there DLP in use?				
35	is there Cloud Security Solutions in use?				
36	is there data encryption solution in use?				
37	is there a SEIM solution in use?				
38	Are you performing code security check periodically or part of development?				
Business Continuity / Disaster Recovery					
39	Does the company have disaster recovery plans for data processing facilities?				
39.1	What about Business Continuity Plans?				
40	Are computer rooms protected against fire and flood?				
41	Does the company have a "Hot" recovery site?				
Incident Response					
42	If an information security breach involving Customer's data occurred, would the Institute be notified of the breach?				
42.1	If yes, how soon would the Institute be notified?				
43	Does the company have a formal Incident Response plan?				
44	Has the company experienced an information security breach in the past three to five years?				
44.1	If so, please document what information was lost in the comments section?				
44.2	If so, please document how the clients were notified and how quickly in the comments section?				
Auditing / Client Reporting					
45	Does the company receive an SSAE-16 SOC Report, ISO27001 Audit Report, TierIII DC Report, NIST, GDPR?				
45.1	If so, please document which type of SOC report is being obtained in the comments section. Please provide a copy of the latest SOC report.				
45.2	If not, does the company allow clients the right to audit their systems and controls?				
Additional Security Questions Specific to the Service Offering(s) Provided by the Vendor		Response	Comments	Comments/Questions	Third Party Response to Reviewe

					r Commen ts/Questi ons
1		Operational Risk - Based on business process and Org Chart to be provided!			
2		Human Related Risks - Redundancy and Backup?			
3		Industry Specific Risks - Business process and market analysis! - Interviews required!			

info@grcico.com



**GREEN
CIRCLE**

be aware..be secure

info@grcico.com

Function	Category	Subcategory	Informative References
IDENTIFY (ID)	Asset Management (ID.AM): The data, personnel, devices, systems, and facilities that enable the organization to achieve business purposes are identified and managed consistent with their relative importance to organizational objectives and the organization's risk strategy.	ID.AM-1: Physical devices and systems within the organization are inventoried	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1 • COBIT 5 BAI09.01, BAI09.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3.4 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.8 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.1.1, A.8.1.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CM-8, PM-5
		ID.AM-2: Software platforms and applications within the organization are inventoried	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 2 • COBIT 5 BAI09.01, BAI09.02, BAI09.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3.4 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.8 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.1.1, A.8.1.2, A.12.5.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CM-8, PM-5
		ID.AM-3: Organizational communication and data flows are mapped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 12 • COBIT 5 DSS05.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.13.2.1, A.13.2.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, CA-3, CA-9, PL-8
		ID.AM-4: External information systems are catalogued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 12 • COBIT 5 APO02.02, APO10.04, DSS01.02 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.2.6

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-20, SA-9
	ID.AM-5: Resources (e.g., hardware, devices, data, time, personnel, and software) are prioritized based on their classification, criticality, and business value	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 13, 14• COBIT 5 APO03.03, APO03.04, APO12.01, BAI04.02, BAI09.02• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3.6• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.2.1• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, RA-2, SA-14, SC-6	
	ID.AM-6: Cybersecurity roles and responsibilities for the entire workforce and third-party stakeholders (e.g., suppliers, customers, partners) are established	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 17, 19• COBIT 5 APO01.02, APO07.06, APO13.01, DSS06.03• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.3.3• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.1• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, PS-7, PM-11	
	Business Environment (ID.BE): The organization's mission, objectives, stakeholders, and activities are understood and prioritized; this information is used to inform cybersecurity roles, responsibilities, and risk management decisions.	ID.BE-1: The organization's role in the supply chain is identified and communicated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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
		ID.BE-2: The organization's place in critical infrastructure and its industry sector is identified and communicated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• COBIT 5 APO02.06, APO03.01• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 4.1• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-8
		ID.BE-3: Priorities for organizational mission, objectives, and activities are established and communicated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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
		ID.BE-4: Dependencies and critical functions for delivery of critical services are established	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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
		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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• COBIT 5 BAI03.02, 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-13, SA-14
	Governance (ID.GV): The policies, procedures, and processes to manage and	ID.GV-1: Organizational cybersecurity policy is established and communicated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 19• COBIT 5 APO01.03, APO13.01, EDM01.01, EDM01.02• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.6• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.5.1.1

	monitor the organization's regulatory, legal, risk, environmental, and operational requirements are understood and inform the management of cybersecurity risk.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 -1 controls from all security control families
		ID.GV-2: Cybersecurity roles and responsibilities are coordinated and aligned with internal roles and external partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 APO01.02, APO10.03, APO13.02, DSS05.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.3.3 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.1, A.7.2.1, A.15.1.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PS-7, PM-1, PM-2
		ID.GV-3: Legal and regulatory requirements regarding cybersecurity, including privacy and civil liberties obligations, are understood and managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 BAI02.01, MEA03.01, MEA03.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.4.3.7 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.18.1.1, A.18.1.2, A.18.1.3, A.18.1.4, A.18.1.5 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 -1 controls from all security control families
		ID.GV-4: Governance and risk management processes address cybersecurity risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 EDM03.02, APO12.02, APO12.05, DSS04.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3.1, 4.2.3.3, 4.2.3.8, 4.2.3.9, 4.2.3.11, 4.3.2.4.3, 4.3.2.6.3 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 6 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SA-2, PM-3, PM-7, PM-9, PM-10, PM-11
	Risk Assessment (ID.RA): The organization understands the cybersecurity risk to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, and individuals.	ID.RA-1: Asset vulnerabilities are identified and documented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 APO12.01, APO12.02, APO12.03, APO12.04, DSS05.01, DSS05.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3, 4.2.3.7, 4.2.3.9, 4.2.3.12 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.6.1, A.18.2.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-2, CA-7, CA-8, RA-3, RA-5, SA-5, SA-11, SI-2, SI-4, SI-5
		ID.RA-2: Cyber threat intelligence is received from information sharing forums and sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 BAI08.01 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3, 4.2.3.9, 4.2.3.12 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SI-5, PM-15, PM-16
		ID.RA-3: Threats, both internal and external, are identified and documented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 APO12.01, APO12.02, APO12.03, APO12.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3, 4.2.3.9, 4.2.3.12 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 6.1.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 RA-3, SI-5, PM-12, PM-16
		ID.RA-4: Potential business impacts and likelihoods are identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 DSS04.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3, 4.2.3.9, 4.2.3.12

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.6, Clause 6.1.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 RA-2, RA-3, SA-14, PM-9, PM-11
	ID.RA-5: Threats, vulnerabilities, likelihoods, and impacts are used to determine risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 APO12.02 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.6.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 RA-2, RA-3, PM-16
	ID.RA-6: Risk responses are identified and prioritized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 APO12.05, APO13.02 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 6.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-4, PM-9
	Risk Management Strategy (ID.RM): The organization's priorities, constraints, risk tolerances, and assumptions are established and used to support operational risk decisions.	ID.RM-1: Risk management processes are established, managed, and agreed to by organizational stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 APO12.04, APO12.05, APO13.02, BAI02.03, BAI04.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 6.1.3, Clause 8.3, Clause 9.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-9
		ID.RM-2: Organizational risk tolerance is determined and clearly expressed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO12.06 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.6.5 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 6.1.3, Clause 8.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-9
		ID.RM-3: The organization's determination of risk tolerance is informed by its role in critical infrastructure and sector specific risk analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO12.02 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 6.1.3, Clause 8.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SA-14, PM-8, PM-9, PM-11
	Supply Chain Risk Management (ID.SC): The organization's priorities, constraints, risk tolerances, and assumptions are established and used to support risk decisions associated with managing supply chain risk. The organization has established and implemented the processes to identify, assess and manage supply chain risks.	ID.SC-1: Cyber supply chain risk management processes are identified, established, assessed, managed, and agreed to by organizational stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 APO10.01, APO10.04, APO12.04, APO12.05, APO13.02, BAI01.03, BAI02.03, BAI04.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.2 • 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 SA-9, SA-12, PM-9
		ID.SC-2: Suppliers and third party partners of information systems, components, and services are identified, prioritized, and assessed using a cyber supply chain risk assessment process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO10.01, APO10.02, APO10.04, APO10.05, APO12.01, APO12.02, APO12.03, APO12.04, APO12.05, APO12.06, APO13.02, BAI02.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3.1, 4.2.3.2, 4.2.3.3, 4.2.3.4, 4.2.3.6, 4.2.3.8, 4.2.3.9, 4.2.3.10, 4.2.3.12, 4.2.3.13, 4.2.3.14 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.15.2.1, A.15.2.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 RA-2, RA-3, SA-12, SA-14, SA-15, PM-9

PROTECT (PR)		ID.SC-3: Contracts with suppliers and third-party partners are used to implement appropriate measures designed to meet the objectives of an organization's cybersecurity program and Cyber Supply Chain Risk Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO10.01, APO10.02, APO10.03, APO10.04, APO10.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.6.4, 4.3.2.6.7 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.15.1.1, A.15.1.2, A.15.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SA-9, SA-11, SA-12, PM-9
		ID.SC-4: Suppliers and third-party partners are routinely assessed using audits, test results, or other forms of evaluations to confirm they are meeting their contractual obligations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO10.01, APO10.03, APO10.04, APO10.05, MEA01.01, MEA01.02, MEA01.03, MEA01.04, MEA01.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.6.7 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 6.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.15.2.1, A.15.2.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-2, AU-6, AU-12, AU-16, PS-7, SA-9, SA-12
		ID.SC-5: Response and recovery planning and testing are conducted with suppliers and third-party providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19, 20 • COBIT 5 DSS04.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.5.7, 4.3.4.5.11 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.8, SR 3.3, SR.6.1, SR 7.3, SR 7.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.17.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, CP-4, IR-3, IR-4, IR-6, IR-8, IR-9
	Identity Management, Authentication and Access Control (PR.AC): Access to physical and logical assets and associated facilities is limited to authorized users, processes, and devices, and is managed consistent with the assessed risk of unauthorized access to authorized activities and transactions.	PR.AC-1: Identities and credentials are issued, managed, verified, revoked, and audited for authorized devices, users and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1, 5, 15, 16 • COBIT 5 DSS05.04, DSS06.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.5.1 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 1.1, SR 1.2, SR 1.3, SR 1.4, SR 1.5, SR 1.7, SR 1.8, SR 1.9 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.9.2.1, A.9.2.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.2.4, A.9.2.6, A.9.3.1, A.9.4.2, A.9.4.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-1, AC-2, IA-1, IA-2, IA-3, IA-4, IA-5, IA-6, IA-7, IA-8, IA-9, IA-10, IA-11
		PR.AC-2: Physical access to assets is managed and protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 DSS01.04, DSS05.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.2, 4.3.3.3.8 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1.1, A.11.1.2, A.11.1.3, A.11.1.4, A.11.1.5, A.11.1.6, A.11.2.1, A.11.2.3, A.11.2.5, A.11.2.6, A.11.2.7, A.11.2.8 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PE-2, PE-3, PE-4, PE-5, PE-6, PE-8
		PR.AC-3: Remote access is managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 12 • COBIT 5 APO13.01, DSS01.04, DSS05.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.6.6

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 1.13, SR 2.6• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.2.1, A.6.2.2, A.11.2.6, A.13.1.1, A.13.2.1• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-1, AC-17, AC-19, AC-20, SC-15	
	PR.AC-4: Access permissions and authorizations are managed, incorporating the principles of least privilege and separation of duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 3, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18• COBIT 5 DSS05.04• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.7.3• ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.1• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4, A.9.4.5• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-1, AC-2, AC-3, AC-5, AC-6, AC-14, AC-16, AC-24	
	PR.AC-5: Network integrity is protected (e.g., network segregation, network segmentation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 9, 14, 15, 18• COBIT 5 DSS01.05, DSS05.02• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.4• ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.1, SR 3.8• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.13.1.1, A.13.1.3, A.13.2.1, A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-10, SC-7	
	PR.AC-6: Identities are proofed and bound to credentials and asserted in interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC, 16• COBIT 5 DSS05.04, DSS05.05, DSS05.07, DSS06.03• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.2.2, 4.3.3.5.2, 4.3.3.7.2, 4.3.3.7.4• ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 1.1, SR 1.2, SR 1.4, SR 1.5, SR 1.9, SR 2.1• ISO/IEC 27001:2013, A.7.1.1, A.9.2.1• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-1, AC-2, AC-3, AC-16, AC-19, AC-24, IA-1, IA-2, IA-4, IA-5, IA-8, PE-2, PS-3	
	PR.AC-7: Users, devices, and other assets are authenticated (e.g., single-factor, multi-factor) commensurate with the risk of the transaction (e.g., individuals' security and privacy risks and other organizational risks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 1, 12, 15, 16• COBIT 5 DSS05.04, DSS05.10, DSS06.10• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.6.1, 4.3.3.6.2, 4.3.3.6.3, 4.3.3.6.4, 4.3.3.6.5, 4.3.3.6.6, 4.3.3.6.7, 4.3.3.6.8, 4.3.3.6.9• ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 1.1, SR 1.2, SR 1.5, SR 1.7, SR 1.8, SR 1.9, SR 1.10• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.9.2.1, A.9.2.4, A.9.3.1, A.9.4.2, A.9.4.3, A.18.1.4• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-7, AC-8, AC-9, AC-11, AC-12, AC-14, IA-1, IA-2, IA-3, IA-4, IA-5, IA-8, IA-9, IA-10, IA-11	
	Awareness and Training (PR.AT): The organization's personnel and partners are provided cybersecurity awareness education and are trained to perform	PR.AT-1: All users are informed and trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 17, 18• COBIT 5 APO07.03, BAI05.07• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.4.2• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.7.2.2, A.12.2.1• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AT-2, PM-13
		PR.AT-2: Privileged users understand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 5, 17, 18• COBIT 5 APO07.02, DSS05.04, DSS06.03

	their cybersecurity-related duties and responsibilities consistent with related policies, procedures, and agreements.	their roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.4.2, 4.3.2.4.3 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.1, A.7.2.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AT-3, PM-13
		PR.AT-3: Third-party stakeholders (e.g., suppliers, customers, partners) understand their roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 17 • COBIT 5 APO07.03, APO07.06, APO10.04, APO10.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.4.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.1, A.7.2.1, A.7.2.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PS-7, SA-9, SA-16
		PR.AT-4: Senior executives understand their roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 17, 19 • COBIT 5 EDM01.01, APO01.02, APO07.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.4.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.1, A.7.2.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AT-3, PM-13
		PR.AT-5: Physical and cybersecurity personnel understand their roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 17 • COBIT 5 APO07.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.4.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.1, A.7.2.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AT-3, IR-2, PM-13
	Data Security (PR.DS): Information and records (data) are managed consistent with the organization's risk strategy to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.	PR.DS-1: Data-at-rest is protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 13, 14 • COBIT 5 APO01.06, BAI02.01, BAI06.01, DSS04.07, DSS05.03, DSS06.06 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.4, SR 4.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.2.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 MP-8, SC-12, SC-28
		PR.DS-2: Data-in-transit is protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 13, 14 • COBIT 5 APO01.06, DSS05.02, DSS06.06 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.1, SR 3.8, SR 4.1, SR 4.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.2.3, A.13.1.1, A.13.2.1, A.13.2.3, A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SC-8, SC-11, SC-12
		PR.DS-3: Assets are formally managed throughout removal, transfers, and disposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1 • COBIT 5 BAI09.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.9, 4.3.4.4.1 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 4.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.2.3, A.8.3.1, A.8.3.2, A.8.3.3, A.11.2.5, A.11.2.7 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CM-8, MP-6, PE-16
		PR.DS-4: Adequate capacity to ensure availability is maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1, 2, 13 • COBIT 5 APO13.01, BAI04.04 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.1, SR 7.2

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.1.3, A.17.2.1• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-4, CP-2, SC-5	
	PR.DS-5: Protections against data leaks are implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 13• COBIT 5 APO01.06, DSS05.04, DSS05.07, DSS06.02• ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 5.2• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2, A.7.3.1, A.8.2.2, A.8.2.3, A.9.1.1, A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4, A.9.4.5, A.10.1.1, A.11.1.4, A.11.1.5, A.11.2.1, A.13.1.1, A.13.1.3, A.13.2.1, A.13.2.3, A.13.2.4, A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-5, AC-6, PE-19, PS-3, PS-6, SC-7, SC-8, SC-13, SC-31, SI-4	
	PR.DS-6: Integrity checking mechanisms are used to verify software, firmware, and information integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 2, 3• COBIT 5 APO01.06, BAI06.01, DSS06.02• ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.1, SR 3.3, SR 3.4, SR 3.8• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.2.1, A.12.5.1, A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3, A.14.2.4• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SC-16, SI-7	
	PR.DS-7: The development and testing environment(s) are separate from the production environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 18, 20• COBIT 5 BAI03.08, BAI07.04• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.1.4• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CM-2	
	PR.DS-8: Integrity checking mechanisms are used to verify hardware integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• COBIT 5 BAI03.05• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.4.4• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.2.4• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SA-10, SI-7	
	Information Protection Processes and Procedures (PR.IP): Security policies (that address purpose, scope, roles, responsibilities, management commitment, and coordination among organizational entities), processes, and procedures are maintained and used to manage protection of information systems and assets.	PR.IP-1: A baseline configuration of information technology/industrial control systems is created and maintained incorporating security principles (e.g. concept of least functionality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 3, 9, 11• COBIT 5 BAI10.01, BAI10.02, BAI10.03, BAI10.05• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.3.2, 4.3.4.3.3• ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.6• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.1.2, A.12.5.1, A.12.6.2, A.14.2.2, A.14.2.3, A.14.2.4• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CM-2, CM-3, CM-4, CM-5, CM-6, CM-7, CM-9, SA-10
		PR.IP-2: A System Development Life Cycle to manage systems is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 18• COBIT 5 APO13.01, BAI03.01, BAI03.02, BAI03.03• ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.3.3• ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.5, A.14.1.1, A.14.2.1, A.14.2.5• NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PL-8, SA-3, SA-4, SA-8, SA-10, SA-11, SA-12, SA-15, SA-17, SI-12, SI-13, SI-14, SI-16, SI-17
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIS CSC 3, 11

	PR.IP-3: Configuration change control processes are in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 BAI01.06, BAI06.01 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.3.2, 4.3.4.3.3 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.6 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.1.2, A.12.5.1, A.12.6.2, A.14.2.2, A.14.2.3, A.14.2.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CM-3, CM-4, SA-10
	PR.IP-4: Backups of information are conducted, maintained, and tested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 10 • COBIT 5 APO13.01, DSS01.01, DSS04.07 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.3.9 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.3, SR 7.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.3.1, A.17.1.2, A.17.1.3, A.18.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-4, CP-6, CP-9
	PR.IP-5: Policy and regulations regarding the physical operating environment for organizational assets are met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 DSS01.04, DSS05.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.1 4.3.3.3.2, 4.3.3.3.3, 4.3.3.3.5, 4.3.3.3.6 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1.4, A.11.2.1, A.11.2.2, A.11.2.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PE-10, PE-12, PE-13, PE-14, PE-15, PE-18
	PR.IP-6: Data is destroyed according to policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 BAI09.03, DSS05.06 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.4.4 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 4.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.2.3, A.8.3.1, A.8.3.2, A.11.2.7 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 MP-6
	PR.IP-7: Protection processes are improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO11.06, APO12.06, DSS04.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.4.3.1, 4.4.3.2, 4.4.3.3, 4.4.3.4, 4.4.3.5, 4.4.3.6, 4.4.3.7, 4.4.3.8 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.6, Clause 9, Clause 10 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-2, CA-7, CP-2, IR-8, PL-2, PM-6
	PR.IP-8: Effectiveness of protection technologies is shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 BAI08.04, DSS03.04 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.6 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-21, CA-7, SI-4
	PR.IP-9: Response plans (Incident Response and Business Continuity) and recovery plans (Incident Recovery and Disaster Recovery) are in place and managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 APO12.06, DSS04.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.5.3, 4.3.4.5.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.1, A.17.1.1, A.17.1.2, A.17.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, CP-7, CP-12, CP-13, IR-7, IR-8, IR-9, PE-17
	PR.IP-10: Response and recovery plans are tested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19, 20 • COBIT 5 DSS04.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.5.7, 4.3.4.5.11 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.3

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.17.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-4, IR-3, PM-14
	PR.IP-11: Cybersecurity is included in human resources practices (e.g., deprovisioning, personnel screening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 5, 16 • COBIT 5 APO07.01, APO07.02, APO07.03, APO07.04, APO07.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.2.1, 4.3.3.2.2, 4.3.3.2.3 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2, A.7.2.1, A.7.2.2, A.7.2.3, A.7.3.1, A.8.1.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PS-1, PS-2, PS-3, PS-4, PS-5, PS-6, PS-7, PS-8, SA-21
	PR.IP-12: A vulnerability management plan is developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4, 18, 20 • COBIT 5 BAI03.10, DSS05.01, DSS05.02 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.6.1, A.14.2.3, A.16.1.3, A.18.2.2, A.18.2.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 RA-3, RA-5, SI-2
	Maintenance (PR.MA): Maintenance and repairs of industrial control and information system components are performed consistent with policies and procedures.	PR.MA-1: Maintenance and repair of organizational assets are performed and logged, with approved and controlled tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 BAI03.10, BAI09.02, BAI09.03, DSS01.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.7 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1.2, A.11.2.4, A.11.2.5, A.11.2.6 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 MA-2, MA-3, MA-5, MA-6
		PR.MA-2: Remote maintenance of organizational assets is approved, logged, and performed in a manner that prevents unauthorized access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 3, 5 • COBIT 5 DSS05.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.6.5, 4.3.3.6.6, 4.3.3.6.7, 4.3.3.6.8 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.2.4, A.15.1.1, A.15.2.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 MA-4
	Protective Technology (PR.PT): Technical security solutions are managed to ensure the security and resilience of systems and assets, consistent with related policies, procedures, and agreements.	PR.PT-1: Audit/log records are determined, documented, implemented, and reviewed in accordance with policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16 • COBIT 5 APO11.04, BAI03.05, DSS05.04, DSS05.07, MEA02.01 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.9, 4.3.3.5.8, 4.3.4.4.7, 4.4.2.1, 4.4.2.2, 4.4.2.4 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.8, SR 2.9, SR 2.10, SR 2.11, SR 2.12 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.4.1, A.12.4.2, A.12.4.3, A.12.4.4, A.12.7.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU Family
		PR.PT-2: Removable media is protected and its use restricted according to policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 8, 13 • COBIT 5 APO13.01, DSS05.02, DSS05.06 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.3 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.2.1, A.8.2.2, A.8.2.3, A.8.3.1, A.8.3.3, A.11.2.9 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 MP-2, MP-3, MP-4, MP-5, MP-7, MP-8
		PR.PT-3: The principle of least functionality is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 3, 11, 14 • COBIT 5 DSS05.02, DSS05.05, DSS06.06

		incorporated by configuring systems to provide only essential capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.5.1, 4.3.3.5.2, 4.3.3.5.3, 4.3.3.5.4, 4.3.3.5.5, 4.3.3.5.6, 4.3.3.5.7, 4.3.3.5.8, 4.3.3.6.1, 4.3.3.6.2, 4.3.3.6.3, 4.3.3.6.4, 4.3.3.6.5, 4.3.3.6.6, 4.3.3.6.7, 4.3.3.6.8, 4.3.3.6.9, 4.3.3.7.1, 4.3.3.7.2, 4.3.3.7.3, 4.3.3.7.4 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 1.1, SR 1.2, SR 1.3, SR 1.4, SR 1.5, SR 1.6, SR 1.7, SR 1.8, SR 1.9, SR 1.10, SR 1.11, SR 1.12, SR 1.13, SR 2.1, SR 2.2, SR 2.3, SR 2.4, SR 2.5, SR 2.6, SR 2.7 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.9.1.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-3, CM-7
		PR.PT-4: Communications and control networks are protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 8, 12, 15 • COBIT 5 DSS05.02, APO13.01 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.1, SR 3.5, SR 3.8, SR 4.1, SR 4.3, SR 5.1, SR 5.2, SR 5.3, SR 7.1, SR 7.6 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.13.1.1, A.13.2.1, A.14.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-17, AC-18, CP-8, SC-7, SC-19, SC-20, SC-21, SC-22, SC-23, SC-24, SC-25, SC-29, SC-32, SC-36, SC-37, SC-38, SC-39, SC-40, SC-41, SC-43
		PR.PT-5: Mechanisms (e.g., failsafe, load balancing, hot swap) are implemented to achieve resilience requirements in normal and adverse situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 BAI04.01, BAI04.02, BAI04.03, BAI04.04, BAI04.05, DSS01.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.5.2 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.1, SR 7.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.17.1.2, A.17.2.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-7, CP-8, CP-11, CP-13, PL-8, SA-14, SC-6
DETECT (DE)	Anomalies and Events (DE.AE): Anomalous activity is detected and the potential impact of events is understood.	DE.AE-1: A baseline of network operations and expected data flows for users and systems is established and managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1, 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16 • COBIT 5 DSS03.01 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.4.3.3 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.1.1, A.12.1.2, A.13.1.1, A.13.1.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, CA-3, CM-2, SI-4
		DE.AE-2: Detected events are analyzed to understand attack targets and methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 3, 6, 13, 15 • COBIT 5 DSS05.07 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.6, 4.3.4.5.7, 4.3.4.5.8 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.8, SR 2.9, SR 2.10, SR 2.11, SR 2.12, SR 3.9, SR 6.1, SR 6.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.4.1, A.16.1.1, A.16.1.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-6, CA-7, IR-4, SI-4
		DE.AE-3: Event data are collected and correlated from multiple sources and sensors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 • COBIT 5 BAI08.02 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 6.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.4.1, A.16.1.7

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-6, CA-7, IR-4, IR-5, IR-8, SI-4
	DE.AE-4: Impact of events is determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4, 6 • COBIT 5 APO12.06, DSS03.01 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, RA-3, SI-4
	DE.AE-5: Incident alert thresholds are established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 6, 19 • COBIT 5 APO12.06, DSS03.01 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3.10 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 IR-4, IR-5, IR-8
	DE.CM-1: The network is monitored to detect potential cybersecurity events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16 • COBIT 5 DSS01.03, DSS03.05, DSS05.07 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 6.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-2, AU-12, CA-7, CM-3, SC-5, SC-7, SI-4
	DE.CM-2: The physical environment is monitored to detect potential cybersecurity events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 DSS01.04, DSS01.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.8 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1.1, A.11.1.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-7, PE-3, PE-6, PE-20
	DE.CM-3: Personnel activity is monitored to detect potential cybersecurity events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 5, 7, 14, 16 • COBIT 5 DSS05.07 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 6.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.4.1, A.12.4.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-2, AU-12, AU-13, CA-7, CM-10, CM-11
	DE.CM-4: Malicious code is detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4, 7, 8, 12 • COBIT 5 DSS05.01 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.3.8 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.2.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SI-3, SI-8
	DE.CM-5: Unauthorized mobile code is detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 7, 8 • COBIT 5 DSS05.01 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.5.1, A.12.6.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SC-18, SI-4, SC-44
	DE.CM-6: External service provider activity is monitored to detect potential cybersecurity events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO07.06, APO10.05 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.14.2.7, A.15.2.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-7, PS-7, SA-4, SA-9, SI-4
	DE.CM-7: Monitoring for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 • COBIT 5 DSS05.02, DSS05.05

		unauthorized personnel, connections, devices, and software is performed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.4.1, A.14.2.7, A.15.2.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-12, CA-7, CM-3, CM-8, PE-3, PE-6, PE-20, SI-4
		DE.CM-8: Vulnerability scans are performed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4, 20 • COBIT 5 BAI03.10, DSS05.01 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.3.1, 4.2.3.7 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.6.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 RA-5
	Detection Processes (DE.DP): Detection processes and procedures are maintained and tested to ensure awareness of anomalous events.	DE.DP-1: Roles and responsibilities for detection are well defined to ensure accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 APO01.02, DSS05.01, DSS06.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.4.3.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.1, A.7.2.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-2, CA-7, PM-14
		DE.DP-2: Detection activities comply with all applicable requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 DSS06.01, MEA03.03, MEA03.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.4.3.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.18.1.4, A.18.2.2, A.18.2.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-25, CA-2, CA-7, SA-18, SI-4, PM-14
		DE.DP-3: Detection processes are tested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO13.02, DSS05.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.4.3.2 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.3 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.14.2.8 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-2, CA-7, PE-3, SI-3, SI-4, PM-14
		DE.DP-4: Event detection information is communicated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 APO08.04, APO12.06, DSS02.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.9 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 6.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.2, A.16.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-6, CA-2, CA-7, RA-5, SI-4
		DE.DP-5: Detection processes are continuously improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO11.06, APO12.06, DSS04.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.4.3.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.6 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-2, CA-7, PL-2, RA-5, SI-4, PM-14
	RESPOND (RS)	Response Planning (RS.RP): Response processes and procedures are executed and maintained, to ensure response to detected	
		RS.RP-1: Response plan is executed during or after an incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 APO12.06, BAI01.10 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.5 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, CP-10, IR-4, IR-8

	cybersecurity incidents.		
	Communications (RS.CO): Response activities are coordinated with internal and external stakeholders (e.g. external support from law enforcement agencies).	RS.CO-1: Personnel know their roles and order of operations when a response is needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 EDM03.02, APO01.02, APO12.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.2, 4.3.4.5.3, 4.3.4.5.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.1, A.7.2.2, A.16.1.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, CP-3, IR-3, IR-8
		RS.CO-2: Incidents are reported consistent with established criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 DSS01.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.5 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.3, A.16.1.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-6, IR-6, IR-8
		RS.CO-3: Information is shared consistent with response plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 DSS03.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.2, Clause 7.4, Clause 16.1.2 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-2, CA-7, CP-2, IR-4, IR-8, PE-6, RA-5, SI-4
		RS.CO-4: Coordination with stakeholders occurs consistent with response plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 DSS03.04 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.5 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 7.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, IR-8
		RS.CO-5: Voluntary information sharing occurs with external stakeholders to achieve broader cybersecurity situational awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 BAI08.04 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SI-5, PM-15
	Analysis (RS.AN): Analysis is conducted to ensure effective response and support recovery activities.	RS.AN-1: Notifications from detection systems are investigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4, 6, 8, 19 • COBIT 5 DSS02.04, DSS02.07 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.6, 4.3.4.5.7, 4.3.4.5.8 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 6.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.4.1, A.12.4.3, A.16.1.5 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-6, CA-7, IR-4, IR-5, PE-6, SI-4
		RS.AN-2: The impact of the incident is understood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 DSS02.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.6, 4.3.4.5.7, 4.3.4.5.8 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.4, A.16.1.6 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4
		RS.AN-3: Forensics are performed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO12.06, DSS03.02, DSS05.07

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.8, SR 2.9, SR 2.10, SR 2.11, SR 2.12, SR 3.9, SR 6.1 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.7 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-7, IR-4
	RS.AN-4: Incidents are categorized consistent with response plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 DSS02.02 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.6 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, IR-5, IR-8
	RS.AN-5: Processes are established to receive, analyze and respond to vulnerabilities disclosed to the organization from internal and external sources (e.g. internal testing, security bulletins, or security researchers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4, 19 • COBIT 5 EDM03.02, DSS05.07 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SI-5, PM-15
	Mitigation (RS.MI): Activities are performed to prevent expansion of an event, mitigate its effects, and resolve the incident.	RS.MI-1: Incidents are contained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 19 • COBIT 5 APO12.06 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.6 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 5.1, SR 5.2, SR 5.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.2.1, A.16.1.5 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 IR-4
		RS.MI-2: Incidents are mitigated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4, 19 • COBIT 5 APO12.06 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.6, 4.3.4.5.10 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.2.1, A.16.1.5 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 IR-4
		RS.MI-3: Newly identified vulnerabilities are mitigated or documented as accepted risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 4 • COBIT 5 APO12.06 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.6.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CA-7, RA-3, RA-5
	Improvements (RS.IM): Organizational response activities are improved by incorporating lessons learned from current and previous detection/response activities.	RS.IM-1: Response plans incorporate lessons learned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 BAI01.13 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.5.10, 4.4.3.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.6, Clause 10 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, IR-8
		RS.IM-2: Response strategies are updated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 BAI01.13, DSS04.08 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.6, Clause 10 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, IR-8
	Recovery Planning (RC.RP): Recovery processes and	RC.RP-1: Recovery plan is executed during or after a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 10 • COBIT 5 APO12.06, DSS02.05, DSS03.04
RECOVER (RC)		

	procedures are executed and maintained to ensure restoration of systems or assets affected by cybersecurity incidents.	cybersecurity incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.5 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-10, IR-4, IR-8
	Improvements (RC.IM): Recovery planning and processes are improved by incorporating lessons learned into future activities.	RC.IM-1: Recovery plans incorporate lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO12.06, BAI05.07, DSS04.08 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.4.3.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.6, Clause 10 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, IR-8
		RC.IM-2: Recovery strategies are updated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO12.06, BAI07.08 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.16.1.6, Clause 10 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, IR-8
	Communications (RC.CO): Restoration activities are coordinated with internal and external parties (e.g. coordinating centers, Internet Service Providers, owners of attacking systems, victims, other CSIRTs, and vendors).	RC.CO-1: Public relations are managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 EDM03.02 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.4, Clause 7.4
		RC.CO-2: Reputation is repaired after an incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 MEA03.02 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 7.4
		RC.CO-3: Recovery activities are communicated to internal and external stakeholders as well as executive and management teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 APO12.06 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 7.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4

2. Offered Service and Solutions

2.1 Advanced Security Operation Center Services

The modern cybersecurity threat landscape is constantly evolving. New vulnerabilities and zero-day attacks are discovered every day, we are using an integrated approach with advanced knowledge building capabilities and advanced attacks analysis with sophisticated prediction techniques built with AI and DL.

Mitigating modern cyber threats require solutions for continuous training, monitoring, correlation, and behavior analysis that are expensive and require significant amount of time to be implemented. Moreover, many organizations struggle to hire and retain the expensive security experts needed to operate those solutions and provide value by defending the organizations.

A. Security Analytics

Green Circle Security Analytics service is used to collect, aggregate, index and analyze security data, helping organizations detect intrusions, threats and behavioral anomalies.

As cyber threats are becoming more sophisticated, real-time monitoring and security analysis are needed for fast threat detection and remediation. That is why our light-weight agent provides the necessary monitoring and response capabilities, while our server component provides the security intelligence and performs data analysis.

B. Intrusion Detection

Green Circle agents scan the monitored systems looking for malware, rootkits and suspicious anomalies. They can detect hidden files, cloaked processes or unregistered network listeners, as well as inconsistencies in system call responses.

In addition to agent capabilities, the server component uses a signature-based approach to intrusion detection, using its regular expression engine to analyze collected log data and look for indicators of compromise.

C. SIEM & Log Data Analysis

Green Circle agents read operating system and application logs, and securely forward them to a central manager for rule-based analysis and storage.

Our rules help make you aware of application or system errors, misconfigurations, attempted and/or successful malicious activities, policy violations and a variety of other security and operational issues.

D. File Integrity Monitoring

We monitor the file system, identifying changes in content, permissions, ownership, and attributes of files that you need to keep an eye on. In addition, it natively identifies users and applications used to create or modify files.

File integrity monitoring capabilities can be used in combination with threat intelligence to identify threats or compromised hosts. In addition, several regulatory compliance standards, such as ISO 27001, PCI DSS, NIST, SOC2, etc. require it.

E. Vulnerability & Penetration Testing

Our VAPT Service is display an Infrastructure Vulnerability assessment and penetration test aiming to identify security issues resulting from insecure development practices in the design, coding, Configuration and publishing of software or websites.

In addition to, our agents pull software inventory data and send this information to the server, where it is correlated with continuously updated CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposure) databases, in order to identify well-known vulnerable software.

Automated vulnerability assessment helps you find the weak spots in your critical assets and take corrective action before attackers exploit them to sabotage your business or steal confidential data.

F. Configuration Assessment and Hardening

We monitor system and application configuration settings to ensure they are compliant with your security policies, standards and/or hardening guides. Agents perform periodic scans to detect applications that are known to be vulnerable, unpatched, or insecurely configured.

Additionally, configuration checks can be customized, tailoring them to properly align with your organization. Alerts include recommendations for better configuration, references and mapping with regulatory compliance.

G. Endpoint Detection and Response

We provide a full Endpoint Detection and Response solution on the targeted IT infrastructure, for identification of anomalous behavior, identification of breaches, risk assessment, and further forensic investigation that features response capabilities to mitigate the discovered threats. Then Green Circle Will Managed and Monitor the solution and send a weekly monitoring report.

H. Email Security

Email security refers to the collective measures used to secure the access and content of an email account or service. It allows an individual or organization to protect the overall access to one or more email addresses/accounts.

Green Circle implements email security to secure customer email accounts and data from hackers - at rest and in transit.

I. Incident Response

We provide out-of-the-box active responses to perform various countermeasures to address active threats, such as blocking access to a system from the threat source when certain criteria are met.

In addition, we can be used to remotely run commands or system queries, identifying indicators of compromise (IOCs) and helping perform other live forensics or incident response tasks.

J. Threat Intelligence

Green Circle will deliver a system that will aid government agencies and other organizations in the prediction and attribution of cyber-attack infrastructure.

Therefore, the system will:

- Enable government agencies, financial institutions, ISPs, and the enterprise to understand how the adversary acquires infrastructure and prepares networks to launch.
- Protect the aforementioned entities months before the actual cyber-attack is launched.
- Attribute these attacks to the groups behind them. This can be done by tracking the patterns that these groups follow in acquiring infrastructure and launching attacks.
- Aid law enforcement in identifying and taking down these threat actors.

K. Awareness Service

Security Training and Awareness service provides employees at all levels with relevant security information and training to lessen the number of security incidents. Green Circle can provide training and support in the following areas:

- Generalized Security and Awareness
- Customized Security Awareness and Training for unique requirements
- Our Awareness Service: Phishing, Smishing, and Vishing

2.2 Advanced Green Circle Services

A. Cyber Testing

1. Penetration Testing (Web, Network, Apps, and Code security review).

Green Circle offers complete penetration testing designed to identify system vulnerabilities, validate existing security measures and provide a detailed remediation roadmap.

Our team, equipped with the latest tools and industry-specific test scenarios, is ready to deliver a thorough checkup to pinpoint system vulnerabilities, as well as flaws in application, service and OS, loopholes in configurations, and potentially dangerous non-compliance with security policies.

Grcico performs the following types of a penetration test:

- Network services test.
- Web application security test.
- Client-side security test.
- Remote access security test.
- Social engineering test.
- Physical security test.

We apply 3 recognized penetration testing methods:

- Black Box testing (external testing).
- White Box testing (internal testing).
- Grey Box testing (combination of both above-mentioned types).

2. Vulnerability Management

Grcico allows you to identify and manage both internal and external threats, report risks, and be compliant with current and future regulations. It gives you visibility into shadow IT - to map your full attack surface and respond to critical vulnerabilities associated with cyber threats.

3. RED Team

Don't wait until a real-world cybercriminal attacks to find the gaps in your security controls. Grcico's Red Team services let you perform a "live fire" Red Team cyber security test to identify (and fix) holes in your defense—before malicious actors expose them for you.

Grcico's Red Team security services will execute and/or simulate an attack against your Organization, showing you exactly how your people and security team will perform under pressure when it comes to protecting your organization's data.

B. Cyber Consulting

1. Risk Assessment

Putting cyber security measures in place without understanding or testing their efficacy immediately undermines the strength of your security. Performing a complete technology assessment that is tried and true involves Infrastructure Penetration Testing, Social Engineering reviews & Compliance assessments. Grcico's Risk Assessment provides a systematic method for testing risks and uncovering vulnerabilities, approaching each level of the system from software to hardware to personnel to management. This can include:

- Business process mapping
- Information classification policy assessment
- Data protection & retention strategy assessment
- Incident response process assessment
- Business continuity strategy assessment
- HR processes assessment
- Change management process assessment
- Training & development plan assessment

2. SOC Architecture

Grcico's SOC Architecture team is ready to provide their expertise from years of designing mobile, automotive, networking, and IoT SOC's to your unique design.

3. Threat Modeling

Our threat modeling service will build full capabilities matrix for identifying Risk categories and impact with detailed steps on how to increase your ability to identify and mitigate risk, also we are providing Risk scoring cloud tool to keep you updated with continuous risk score.

4. Security Maturity Model and Risk scoring

To ensure security, we identified four domains that affect security at an organization namely, organization governance, organizational culture, the architecture of the systems, and service management. This model is proposed as an information security maturity model (ISMM) and it is intended as a tool to evaluate the ability of organizations to meet the objectives of security.

C. Cyber Compliance Services

1. GRC Architecture

We help simplify your Governance, Risk and Compliance matters with providing expert people, proven processes, to build your GRC framework and architecture.

2. ISO 27001 – 27701

Information security management does not stop at certification. ISO/IEC 27001 can grow with your business, providing a proven framework for any business, regardless of industry, making sure your information stays secure no matter how much it changes and as new security threats emerge. Grcico's solutions enable organizations to continually improve ISO/IEC 27001 management system to stay ahead.

3. General Data Protection Regulations - GDPR

Organizations need to prove they are secure to compete within the global marketplace. In today's world, it's not enough to just claim you are secure; potential clients, business partners and board rooms want proof. With Grcico Security as your trusted partner, achieving and maintaining GDPR certification year over year is a guaranteed reality. Clients who work with us benefit from significantly enhanced security postures and an ability to demonstrate the same to their key stakeholders, including business-critical customers.

4. PCI-DSS, PCI-PA

Grcico provides PCI-DSS compliance assessment for your organization, starting from the initial PCI DSS readiness assessments to the issuance of final PCI compliance report by a Qualified Security Assessor (QSA).

We provide below services under our PCI-DSS assessment,

- PCI-DSS Scoping and Gap Assessment
- Risk Assessment and Policies and Procedures Review
- Advisory services and guidance on implementing recommendations
- ASV Scans
- Advisory services and guidance on solution implementation
- Final Review and Certification Audit
- Post-implementation support in maintaining the PCI-DSS certification

Alongside with PCI-DSS, Grcico will assist organizations to obtain the PA-DSS compliance for their payment applications.

5. NIST and Saudi ECC standards

As the largest pure-play cyber security solutions provider, Grcico offers the most comprehensive suite of security services and solutions in the market. To improve compliance with NIST risk management recommendations, we employ a business-aligned approach to compliance, risk and security that helps organizations streamline efforts and get more from their compliance programs.

We offer comprehensive services to plan, build and run successful NIST security programs.

- Plan. Our services include information security risk management, security risk assessments and risk controls gap assessments that provide greater visibility into the strengths and weaknesses of existing systems and approaches.
- Build. We help organizations build stronger compliance programs by providing security maturity assessments, assessing and developing policies, and implementing technology to automate management of enterprise governance, risk and compliance (GRC) programs.
- Run. We provide third-party risk management consulting, data-centric risk consulting and IT staffing services to assist with day-to-day execution of compliance programs.

2.3 Green Circle Security Packages

To deliver Security in Easy way with integrated solutions and services to achieve compliance with minimum time, budget and operations, we Grico developed our new approach to easily manage your security, apply policies and procedures, have 24/7 visibility without having to deal with 10's of vendors.

For Apple, Grape and Kiwi Bundles

Small	Med	Large
50User	250User	900user
10Servers	50Servers	150Servers
5SecurityDevices	10Security Devices	25SecurityDevice



Green Apple Monitored Package



1. Network Vulnerability Scan & PEN Test once Per Quarter.
2. 24X7 Monitoring
3. Managed SIEM
4. IDS (Host Based for All Servers).
5. Hardening Security Devices.
6. Review Policies and procedures.

Green Grape Managed Package



1. Network Vulnerability Scan & PEN Test once Per Quarter.
2. 24X7 Monitoring
3. Managed Security Devices
4. Managed SIEM
5. IDS & FIM (Host Based for All Servers).
6. Hardening Security Devices.
7. Review Policies and procedures.

Green Kiwi Advanced Managed Package



1. Network Vulnerability Scan & PEN Test once Per Quarter.
2. 24X7 Monitoring
3. Managed Security Devices
4. Managed SIEM
5. IDS & FIM (Host Based for All Servers).
6. Hardening Security Devices.
7. Review Policies and procedures.
8. AntiX
9. Threat Management
10. Social Media Tools
11. Brand/Name Protection

2.4 Green Circle Packages Prices for Partners

Secure Workplace for secure remote working solution offered for COVID-19 Special work requirements. This solution provides your users with a simple and secure digital working environment. Automated processes such as software distribution or license allocation will make your IT faster. A user-friendly service catalog and end-to-end service processes make your users more productive.

Today's location-independent workers want future-ready, self-service digital workspaces. Therefore, they need authenticated access to workspaces across the world. May they be physical, virtual or mobile.

Green Circle delivers to these needs by deploying and managing workspaces through a holistic, integrated, and automated solution. Customers worldwide thus benefit from a noticeably less burdened IT, cost savings and significantly more productive users.

You will gain out through this package the following points:

- Enhance your employee productivity.
- Improve the employee working experience.
- Reduce the burden of your IT team.

Contact: info@grcico.com

