

Governance, Risk, Compliance context and strategy

navigating an uncertain world

(updated: 2022-04-22)



What and Why

- Governance: collection of capabilities driving principled performance
 - Example: requiring code reviews
 - Example: Forced 2 week vacations [FDIC](#)
- Compliance: externally imposed standards
 - UL listing for electrical appliances
 - PCI standard for card processing
 - FIPS 140-2 for crypto modules
 - Whether your workers are contractors or employees
- Risk: Market, Credit, Operational
 - Great introduction in the free and open source book [Financial Analytics Using R](#)

Defining Operational Risk

$$\text{RISK} = \text{Loss Event Frequency} \times \text{Loss Magnitude}$$

- A measurable event
- No such thing as "a risk". Probability of losses associated with scenarios over a period of time.
- a **loss event** is a **threat** acting on an **asset** causing an **effect**
- Effects are CIA
 - Confidentiality (data breach)
 - Integrity (fraud)
 - Availability (theft, DOS, outage)
- Effects have a magnitude, or cost

What are losses?

FAIR six forms of loss

- Primary or direct losses
 - Productivity (business interruption)
 - Replacement (capital assets)
 - Response (crisis management, forensic investigation)
- Secondary or indirect losses
 - Fines & Judgements
 - Reputation
 - Competitive Advantage

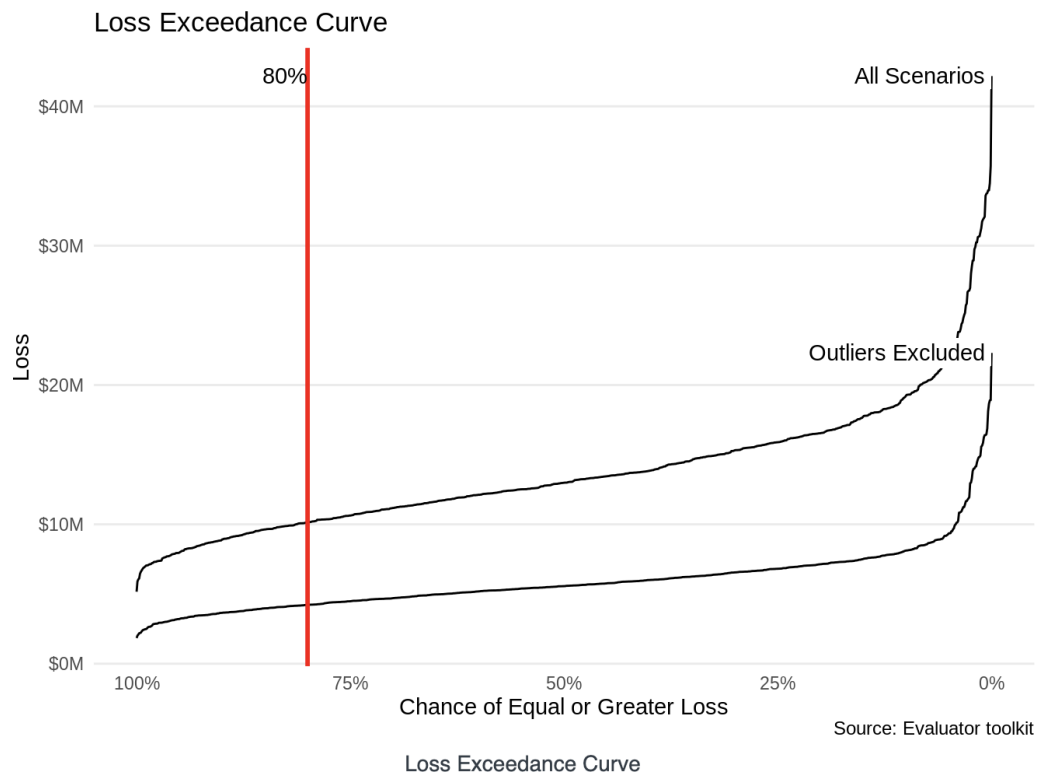
How to express the measurement?

Probability of loss for a scenario

- Probability of loss event
- Probability of magnitude
- Not a single point ordinal number!
- Example from [TidyRisk Evaluator](#)

Loss Exceedance Curve

The following loss exceedance curve is a common way to review the expected losses in a year. This figure shows how often total losses *exceed* any particular level during a given year. The 80% line shows that a loss of at least \$4,223,248 occurs every four out of five years when outlier scenarios are excluded, or at least \$10,142,053 when the outliers are included.



heatmaps - red flag for poor analysis

- cannot add risk scenarios together - how much risk if you add 2 red risks?
- range compression - just barely red vs very red
- doesn't allow for expression of uncertainty
- cannot calculate reduction in risk per dollar spent on security
- Use online tools to get a feel for building a model from range estimates
- Qualitative labels as summaries of ranges is fine

<https://www.fairinstitute.org/blog/heat-maps-dont-support-iso-31000>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266666768_The_Risk_of_Using_Risk_Matrices

<https://medium.com/guesstimate-blog>

"You can outsource your operations, but you cannot outsource your risk"

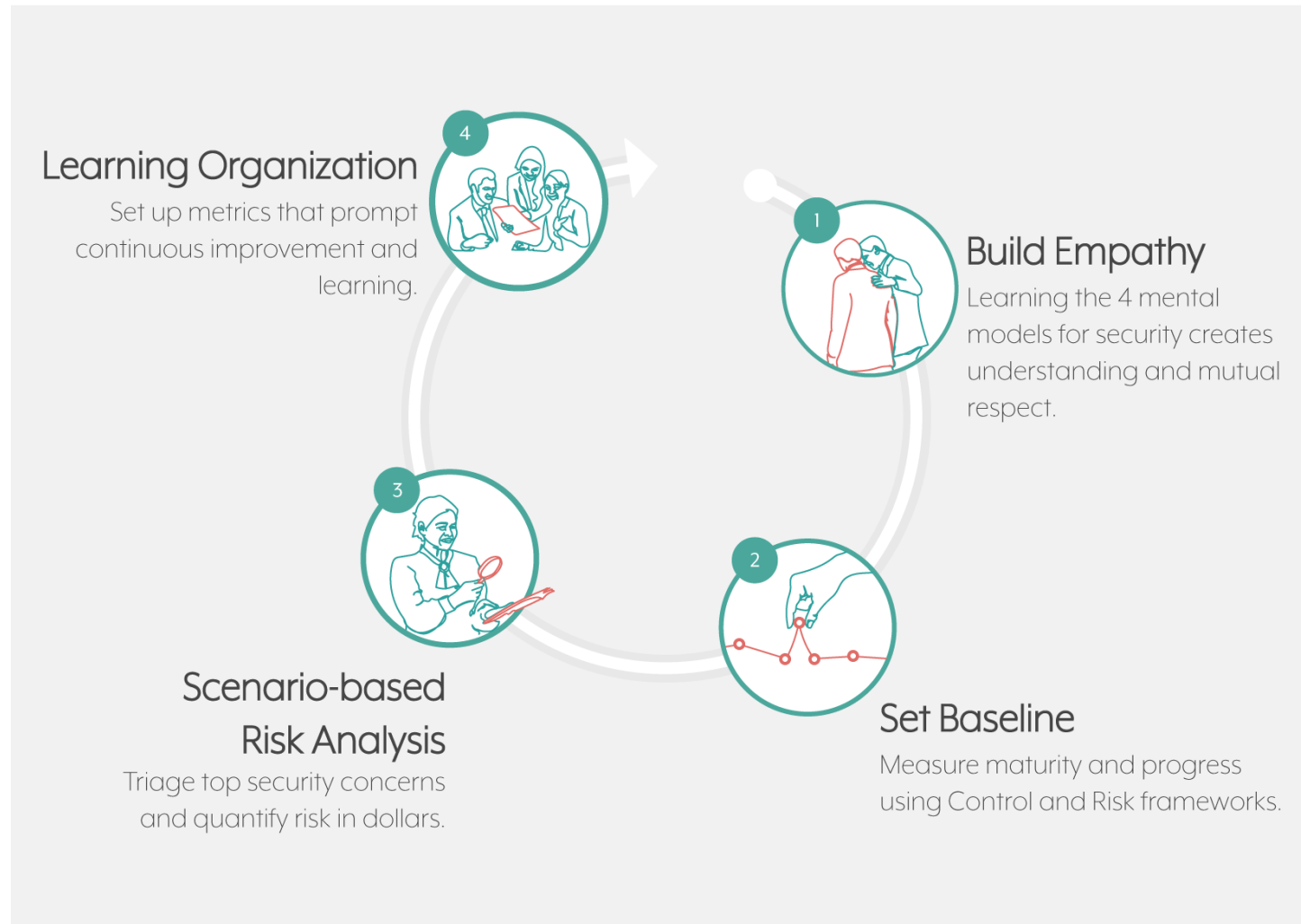
US Department of Homeland Security Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) [Awareness Briefing on Chinese Cyber Attacks \(slides\)](#)



STRATEGY



The Kindly Ops approach to GRC



Mental Models and Organizational Learning

- Lance Hayden *People-Centric Security*
 - CC-licensed toolkits
- Security Culture Diagnostic Tool
 - Haven open source SCDS implementation
- Security FORCE metrics
 - Maturity models like CSF give an initial lift, not sustained improvement
 - are these metrics more governance or compliance?

Baseline, top-down

NIST Cyber Security Framework (CSF)

Baseline - bottom up

CIS Top 20, AWS Foundations Benchmark

baseline - breadth

AWS Well-Architected Framework

Security

Operational Excellence

Reliability

Performance Efficiency

Cost Optimization

FAIR (Factor Analysis Information Risk)

<https://www.fairinstitute.org/>

ASSESSING CURRENT STATE

- CSF Maturity Model assessment
- CIS Cloud foundations benchmark
- Security Culture Diagnostic

Emerging work

- FAIR Privacy
 - NIST work on quantitative privacy risk for individuals
- NIST further endorsement of FAIR September 2019
 - NIST mapping of FAIR to CSF

Questions?