



Use Case Panorama: How Quantification Enables Risk-Aligned Decision Making

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How quantification enables risk-aligned decision making

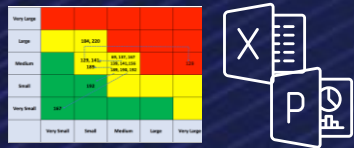
The Swisscom Journey
Laura Voicu, Swisscom

A Brief History

Now we have the chance to benefit from new opportunities

Gut feeling decision making

Green-yellow-red risk assessments, incoherent or insufficient information, is cloud computing really a risk?



2018

Fact based decision making

Risk management framework, FAIR methodology, lean risk management processes, and a better understanding of the actual risk exposure



TODAY

AI-driven and automated decision making

Everything is coming together. Data and insights are automatically integrated in risk management to better support decision making



2020

...?

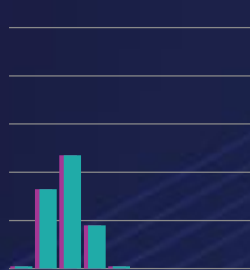
We don't yet know what the future will bring. What we do know is that the next wave is coming.



...

Current State of Information Risk Management

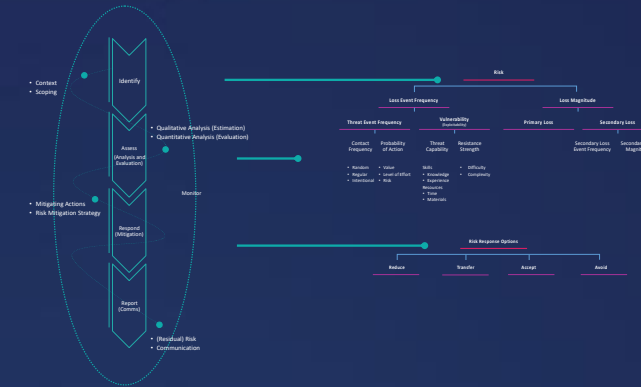
The journey has just begun



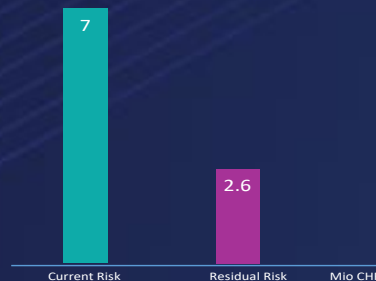
FAIR for Risk Assessment



Framework



Process



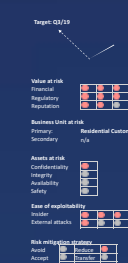
Reporting

RISK-00000 – Data Breach Customer Data on Swisscom Customer Portal

Risk Scenario Description:
Data loss/data breach of sensitive customer data (e.g. customer data records, billing information) due to weak authentication (Username Password). Potential violation of legal and regulatory requirements according to DSGVO and PMG as well as contractual infringement (Compliance).

Risk Owner: Customer Portal Product Owner
Security Responsible: Security Officer Residential Customers

Status Measures: on track
 ● Monitoring Access Control
 ● Regulating access rate (throttling)
 ● Verification of external employees (identity management)



Management Summary

Make the Change

RISK-00000 – Data Breach Customer Data on Swisscom Customer Portal

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Security Responsible: Security Officer Residential Customers

Status Measures:

- ① Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
- ① Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor.
- ① Aenean massa.

Not started In Progress Implemented



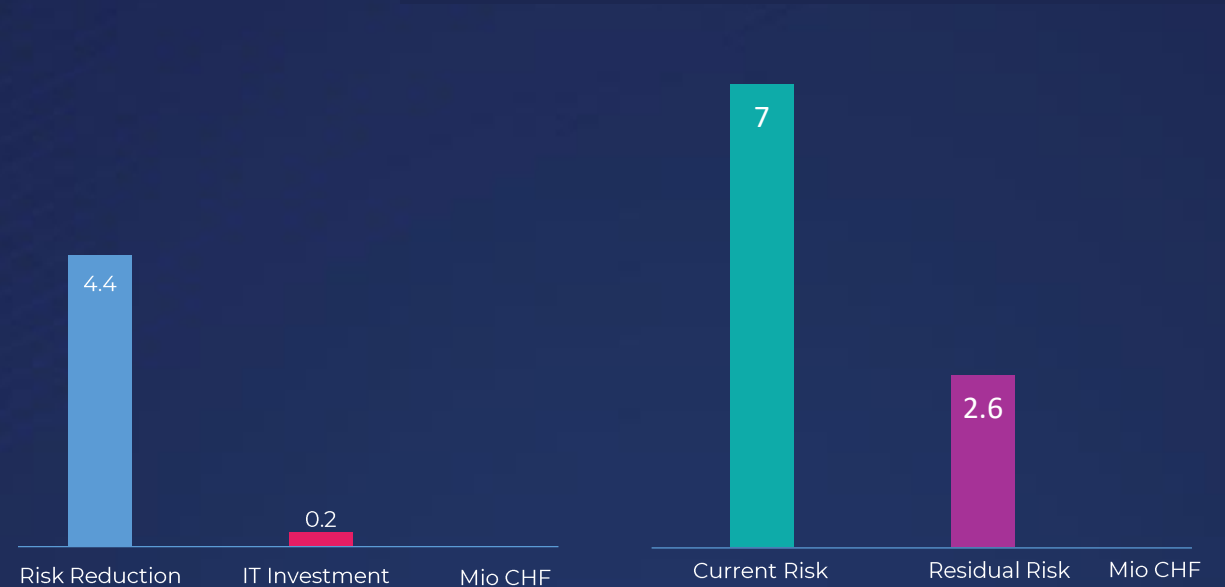
Value at risk:
 Financial ●●●○
 Regulatory ●●●○
 Reputation ●●●○

Business Unit at risk
 Primary: SAS
 Secondary: n/a

Assets at risk
 Confidentiality ●
 Integrity ●
 Availability ○
 Safety ○

Ease of exploitability
 Insider ●●●●
 External attacks ●○○○

Risk mitigation strategy
 Avoid ○ Reduce ●
 Accept ○ Transfer ○



4.4 Mio CHF Average Risk Reduction

- Reduction of secondary loss magnitude of data breach
- Reduction of primary response efforts

Analysis

	Min	Average	Max	Vulnerability
Data Breach of sensitive customer data – without two-factor authentication	0 CHF	7 Mio CHF	15 Mio CHF	80%-90%
Data Breach of sensitive customer data – with two-factor authentication	0 CHF	2.6 Mio CHF	5 Mio CHF	20%-40%

Take Aways

Bring the discussion to the people who can affect change

Approach business as risk takers and risk owners (If you approve the budget, you own the risk)



Think big, start small

From Proof of Concept with small number of stakeholders to alignment with operational and enterprise risk management



Manage risks for today and tomorrow

Keep the topic on the radar and launch a feedback loop between business and risk management functions



Think critically, communicate clearly

View a complex problem from multiple perspectives, and accept the fact that uncertainty is always present.



TAKE AWAYS



Demonstrating the Value of FAIR in a Grassroots Manner

Alex Rogozhin, BB&T



Disclaimer

The views that I express are my own and do not necessarily represent those of the BB&T Corporation, SunTrust Banks, Inc. or Truist Financial Corp.

Grassroots (bottom-up) Approach

Our journey was slightly different from most large organizations... Our FAIR implementation started as a grassroots effort in the Information Security Data Analytics team and expanded in scope over time.

- 1. Pilot: Data Encryption at Rest.** Demonstrate that the model works in BB&T's environment using our data.
- 2. Professional Services: Prioritization of remediation efforts for Payments Ecosystem.** Demonstrate pragmatic business value for Information Security operations.
- 3. Model validation with Model Risk Management.** Operationalizing the FAIR model for the Information Security department.

Pilot → Professional Services → Operationalization

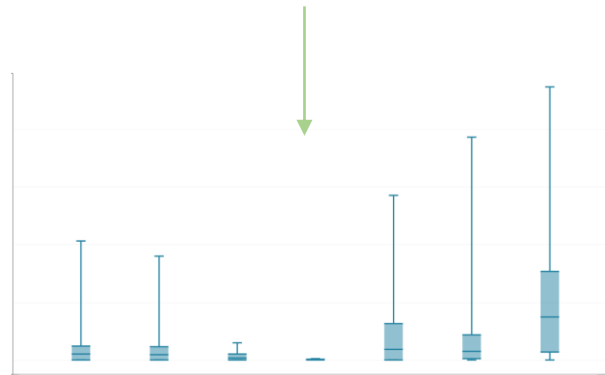
Pilot

Data Encryption at Rest

# of Records	Annualized Loss Exposure		
	Before	After	Reduction
50K	\$300K	\$50K	\$250K
250K	\$1M	\$50K	\$950K
1M	\$3M	\$55K	\$2.9M
10M	\$20M	\$200K	\$19.8M
50M	\$30M	\$300K	\$29.7M

Professional Services

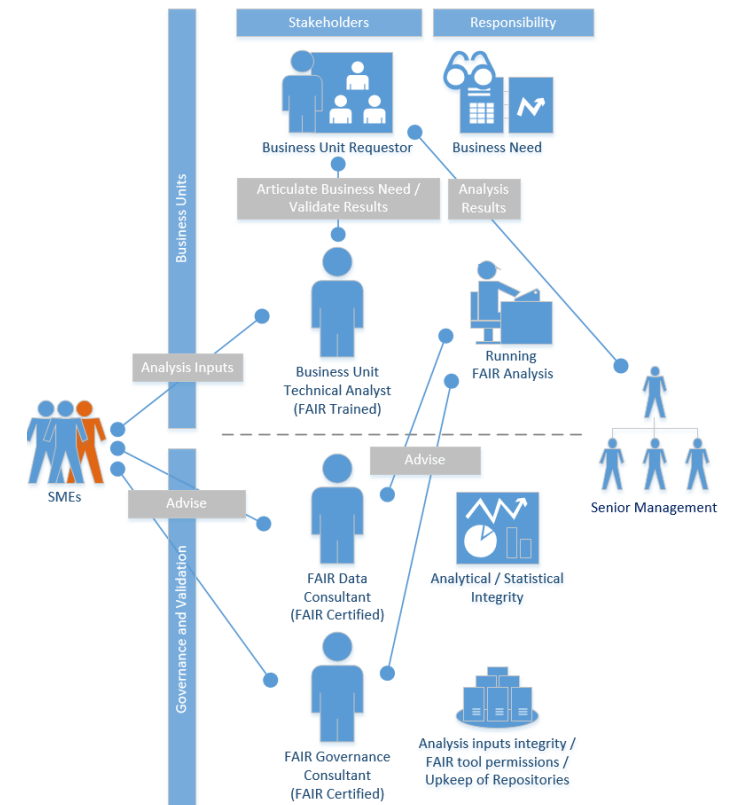
Prioritization of remediation efforts for Payments Ecosystem



Additional insights gleaned from FAIR analysis:

Limiting the maximum amount lost via fraudulent wire to \$X, whether via additional internal controls, insurance coverage, etc., would reduce the maximum ALE by 30%.

Operationalization



Key Takeaways

Based on our experience implementing FAIR in a grassroots manner, the following were the key takeaways.

1. Gradually demonstrate business value. By following “Pilot -> Professional Services -> Operationalization” approach we removed management’s anxiety about failure: were we to fail at the early stages, political impact and material losses to the executive sponsor would be minimal. This enabled us to grow FAIR organically and implement lessons-learned along the way.

2. Be aware of and manage political forces “FOR” and “AGAINST”.

FOR

- Regulatory requirements
- Pragmatic managers
- Executive sponsor
- Building alliances

AGAINST

- Always done it another way
- Resistance to change
- Fear of being left behind

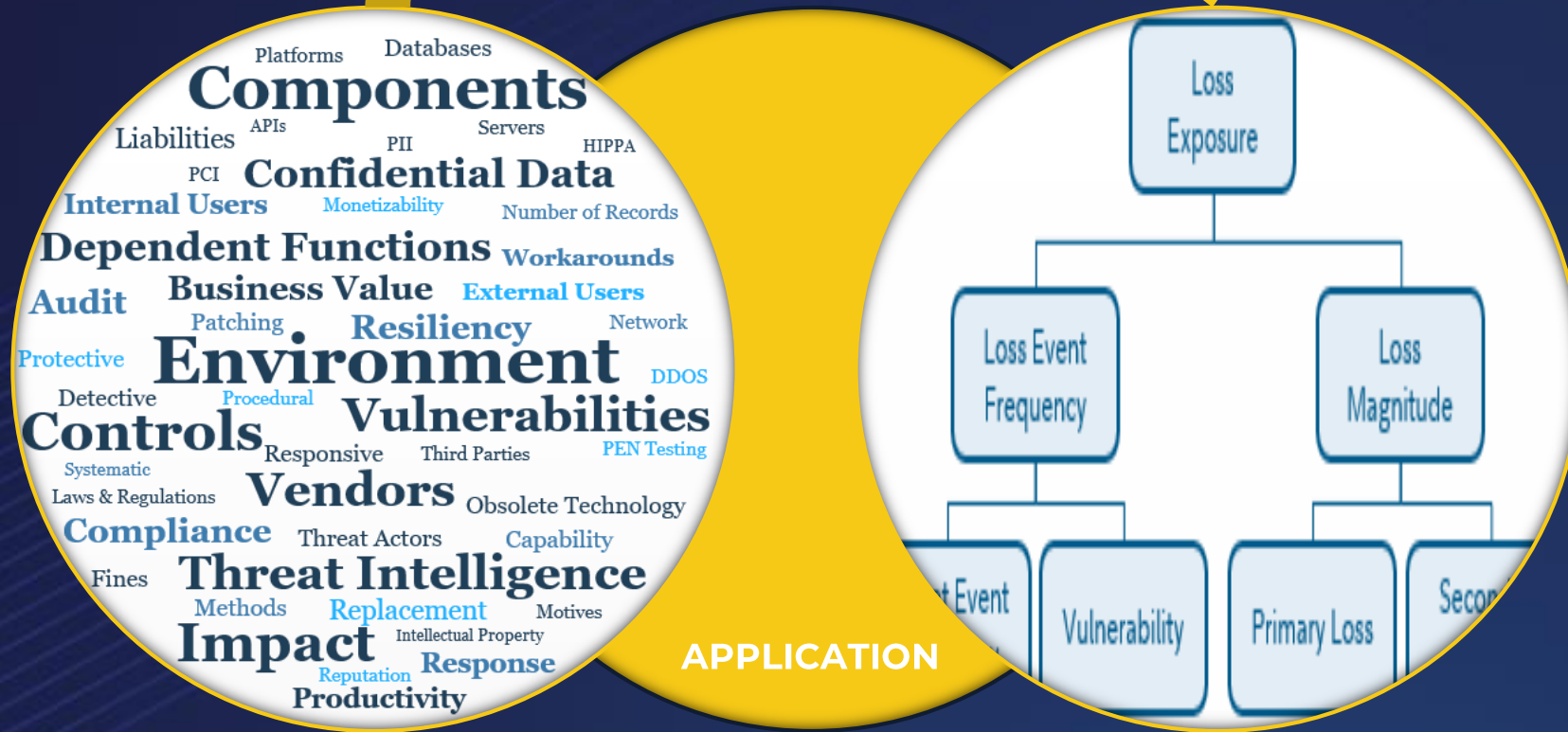
3. Be willing to educate, partner, and pass-on the responsibility. Throughout the process, we have given numerous presentations across the IT organization. We identified key stakeholders who could either enable or derail the implementation of FAIR, and either gained their support or mitigated their impact. Finally, we partnered with the IT Risk function, preparing them to be the future owners of FAIR capability.



Where do we focus?

Luke Domet,
Center of Excellence Lead -
Technology Risk Assessments

METRIC TO FAIR MAPPING



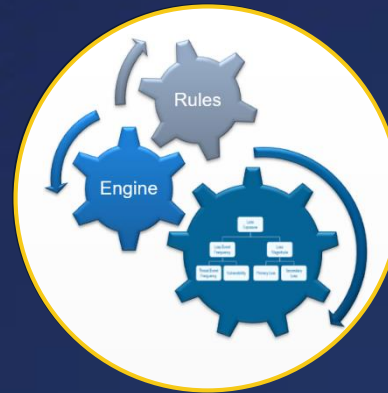
How do we scale?



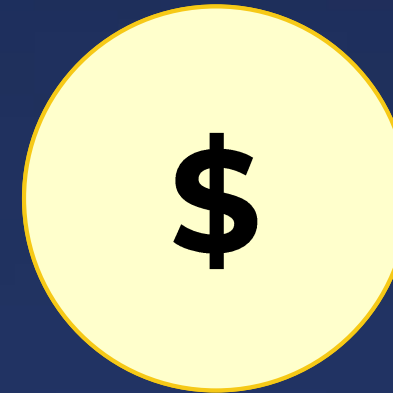
**Application
Portfolio**



**Automated
Metrics
Gathering**



**Automated
Estimating
Engine**



**Portfolio
Heat Map**



Where do we focus?



Daimler Mobility

CyberSecurity

CYBER RISK IS BUSINESS RISK

ENABLING BUSINESS-DRIVEN SECURITY THROUGH CYBER-RISK
QUANTIFICATION

INDIA SUTTON

Global Cyber-Risk Management Specialist

PART 1: THE STORY
**CYBERSECURITY
TRANSFORMATION**

CREATE MEANINGFUL MEASUREMENTS TO
UNDERSTAND RISKS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

PRIORITIZE AND INVEST IN CAPABILITIES
THAT ADDRESS RISKS

EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATE RISKS
ACROSS THE BUSINESS

INDIA SUTTON

Global Cyber-Risk Management Specialist

PART 2: THE GOAL
ENABLING BUSINESS-DRIVEN SECURITY

COMMUNICATING CYBER RISK IN FINANCIAL TERMS



How does our actual risk compare to our risk appetite?



Did risk decline or increase in the last quarter?



What assets represent the greatest risk exposure?



What percentage of aggregate loss exposure is driven by what control deficiency?

INDIA SUTTON

Global Cyber-Risk Management Specialist

CYBER RISK QUANTIFICATION PROGRAM

SCOPED RISK SCENARIOS

500 ATTACK VULNERABILITIES

Function of prior incidents and security problem management input

Control gaps and issues from internal risk register

SELECTED A CRQ TOOL



Purpose-built on FAIR performs Monte Carlo simulations

Randomizing data inputs over 5,000+ iterations to ensure best statistical probability of model output

COLLECTED DATA

50% OF CROWN JEWELS

High-criticality, enhanced-protection applications containing millions of NPPI records

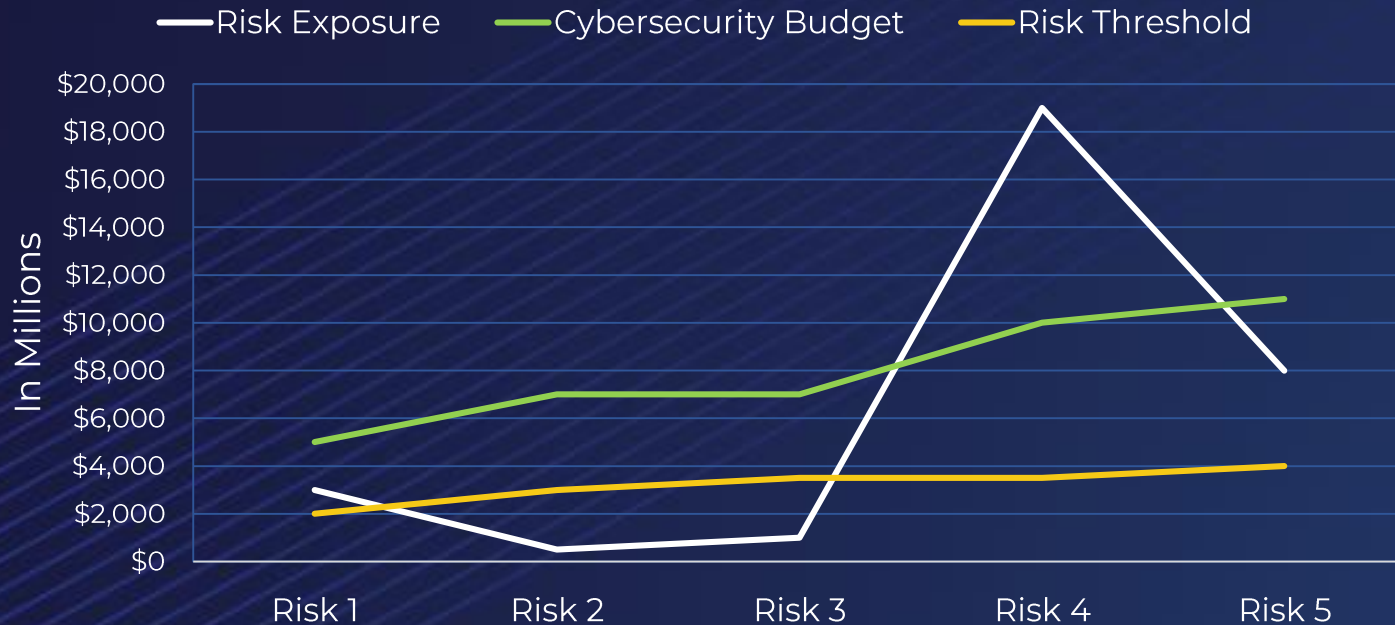
Threat actors their motivations and attack vectors to build attack scenarios developed using Daimler Mobility AG's Security Operations Center inputs

INDIA SUTTON

Global Cyber-Risk Management Specialist

CYBER RISK QUANTIFICATION PROGRAM

THE TOP 5 CYBER RISKS IN FINANCIAL TERMS



	Risk Scenario	Likelihood	Risk Exposure
1	Actor: Cybercriminal Motivation: Data theft Vector: Vendor compromise Outcome: Disclosure (exploitation)	Threat Event Frequency: ~Annual Likelihood: 20%	\$3M
2	Actor: Employee Motivation: Accident Vector: System upgrade Outcome: Application outage	Threat Event Frequency: ~Semi-annual Likelihood: 8%	\$0.5M
3	Actor: Hactivist Motivation: Data theft Vector: Phishing email, vulnerability exploit (remote code execution) Outcome: Disclosure (exploitation)	Threat Event Frequency: ~5 years Likelihood: 0.5%	\$1M
4	Actor: Cybercriminal Motivation: Financial gain Vector: Ransomware Outcome: Destruction	Threat Event Frequency: ~2 years Likelihood: 2%	\$19M
5	Actor: Angry user Motivation: Revenge Vector: Credential misuse Outcome: Disclosure	Threat Event Frequency: ~5 years Likelihood: 11%	\$8M

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Global Cyber-Risk Management Specialist

PART 4: THE OUTCOME

A GLOBAL VIEW OF CYBER RISK



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

100%
Reallocated budgeted investment in third-party risk

25%
Reorganized risk reducing projects

15%
Consolidated remediation plans

DAYS TO HOURS
Reduced risk analysis time to completion for faster path to transparency

CRQ RESULTED IN A RIGHT-SIZED BUDGET, PROJECT PLAN AND RISK REGISTER