

## Five objections to FAIR and how to overcome them

## Who we are



#### **Prashanthi Koutha** Senior Security Risk Engineer

I've worked in the Information Security and Risk Management fields for over 5 years. I have a MS in Information Technology Management from the University of Texas at Dallas and hold the OpenFAIR Analyst industry certification. I am also a member of the RiskLens Technical Advisory Board: a platform that offers quantitative cyber risk management solutions built on the FAIR standard.

Favorite Netflix Show: Indian Matchmaking



#### **Tony Martin-Vegue** Senior Security Risk Engineer

I've worked in the Information Technology and Information Security fields for over 20 years, with the last 12 in technology risk management, focusing on quantitative methodologies. I have a BS in Business Economics from the University of San Francisco and hold the CISSP, CISM and OpenFAIR Analyst industry certifications. I co-chair the San Francisco chapter of the FAIR Institute and serve on ISACA's Risk Advisory Council: two organizations dedicated to advancing technology risk practices.

Favorite Netflix Show: Love is Blind





5



### 5 common objections

## Parting thoughts





## **Our Leadership Wanted More**

#### Cost/benefit analysis

ROI

Risks in business language (\$)

#### No fear mongering





We slowly, and carefully, moved to risk quantification...









"FAIR risk managers need a degree in Statistics to do an analysis"

### **#1 Steep Analyst Learning Curve**





FAIR leverages centuries-old techniques

#### The FAIR community is vast

So are the Stats, Finance and Business Forecasting fields



"I need a degree in Stats to UNDERSTAND a risk analysis"



### **#2 Steep Consumer Learning Curve**



#### More ideas Do any sking of a time The basic is a requested processe

where the part of the same car is familied in the same car is a same car

Deals presentations into 30 minute or Transmitter my medicine who want of the measure of the terms of the interaction we may another the many years, provide a pation project can pay attention to 1 hours of the state project can pay attention to 1 hours of the state project can pay attention to 1 hours of the state of the Yout Generalised at one of the lanteraction of the Yout Generalised at one of the lanteraction.

#### ----

the product a detailed description of that maple proting the set of the set of description of the could be an experiment of the set of description of the set of th

## Meet people where they are

winners had riqued, I had Why did I construct for Nettoni why about foo second to not have would be unities. And I motions distribute would be unities. And I motions distribute the foost second to "boy"

which the automote strengths in get over the eventing task data quickly and the second data should be the second second data and the second second task data france to the automation stream second data the automation stream second data the second basis data frances.



"Your risk analysis doesn't account for all the millions of possibilities of things that can happen"



### **#3 It's not perfect**



## We don't want to count all the things.





"If your inputs are garbage, then the results will be garbage"

### **#4 Garbage in, garbage out**



Use your experts!

...but no more than 8!

Debias your experts

Leverage all three types of data sources



## Where do we get data?



#### **External Research**

We use external research (Verizon DBIR, Cyentia reports); SEC filings for event type and cost data; news reports; public insurance claim data (e.g. Advisen), other reports for trends, threats, emerging risk, vectors, etc.

#### **Internal Incidents**

All previous incidents that have occurred at Netflix help us forecast future events.

#### **Subject Matter Experts**

We ask experts to take external and internal data and filter it through their years of experience and knowledge about the environment that helps us adjust our forecasts.



"We could do 15 r/y/g/assessments in the time it take you to do 1 FAIR"

### **#5 It takes longer**

A quantitative risk assessment does take longer than qualitative – but only marginally longer

Collecting quantitative data is about 10% of of the total time spent on a risk project

All other activities must be done regardless of the methodology

Assessment scoping
Interviewing stakeholders
Collecting quantitative data
Perfoming the analysis
Writing the memo
Holding read-out meetings





To summarize...

## **Objection, or advantage?**



## **Questions?**