

# Managing Business Risks Related to Cybersecurity



## Cloud ERP – bookkeeping

- QuickBooks Online account was hijacked and you were asked to pay a ransom
- QuickBooks Online servers were attacked, and you lost all your accounting and customer data
- A former employee made error deleting customer data from QuickBooks

## Social Media Accounts – YouTube, Facebook

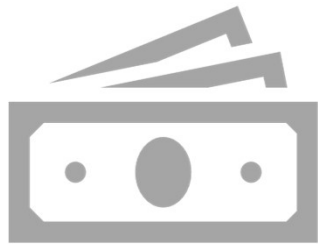
- Someone impersonate you, made sales, collect payment and never send orders to customers

Possibilities

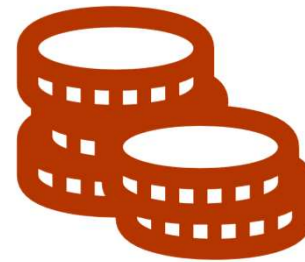
**Risk level = probability x impact**

- Computer crimes
- Computer viruses and destructive codes
- Natural disasters

# Would this make sense?



Budget spent: \$2 million



The loss of an asset: \$5,000

Overview & Future Trends  
(Jim Bahm)

Cost of Cybersecurity Treats – A True  
Experience  
(Erica Plyler)

Managing Business Risks Related to  
Cybersecurity (Yaa)

Insurance Aspects of Cybersecurity  
(Reid Wellock)

A Small-Business Roadmap to Address Risks  
Related to Cybersecurity  
(Robin Gamble)



Risk and Business Risks  
IS Security Process  
Risk Assessment and  
Management

The assessment should encompass an organization's systems

- Hardware, Equipment
- Software
- Data
- Networks

Any business processes that involve them in identifying **threats** and **vulnerabilities**.

Organizations must consider

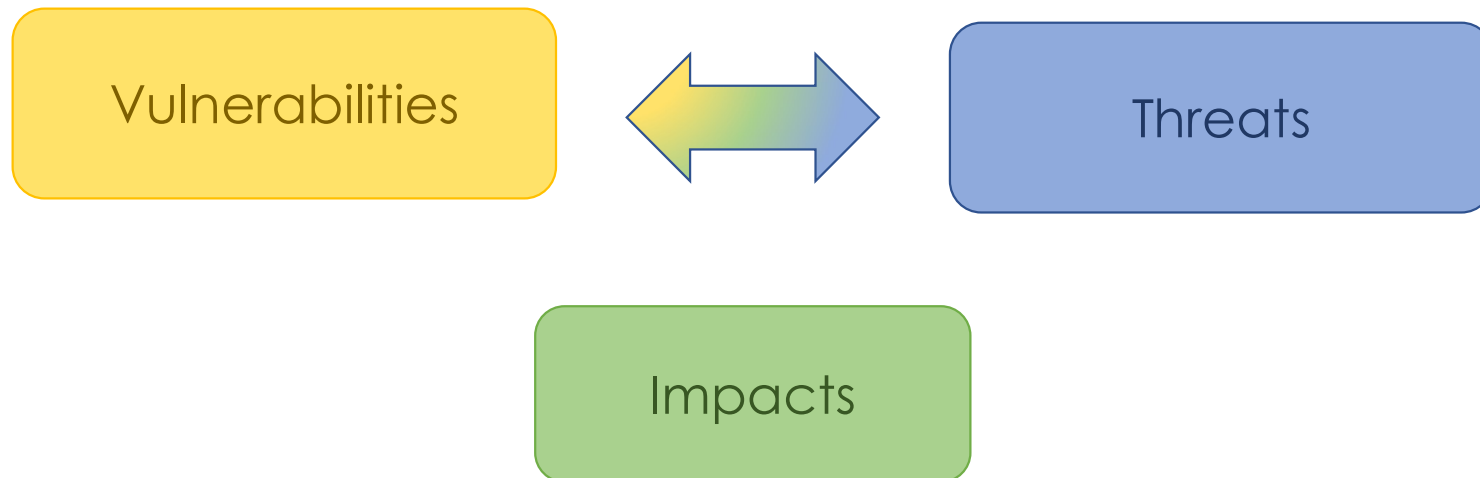
**Availability** – ensuring that legitimate users can access the system

**Integrity** – ensuring that unauthorized manipulations of data and systems ( that may compromise accuracy, completeness, or reliability of data) are prevented

**Confidentiality** – ensuring that data are protected from unauthorized access

**Accountability** – ensuring that actions can be traced

# Information Systems Risk Assessment

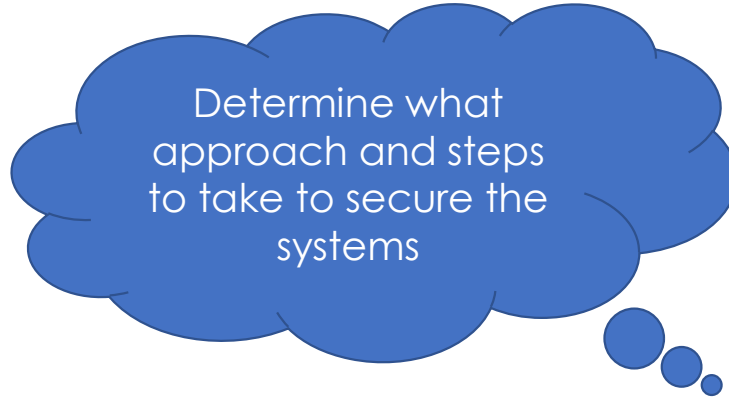


## How to best manage the risks - Controls

Design and implement a security strategy that make the best use of the available resources to eliminate vulnerabilities or reduce impacts.

- Business Risks
- Strategic
  - Operational
  - Reputational
  - Compliance/Legal
  - Institutional

- Category
- Availability
  - Integrity
  - Confidentiality
  - Accountability



**Balancing Different Approaches**

- Risk reduction
- Risk acceptance
- Risk transference
- Risk avoidance

**Strategy**

- Preventive controls
- Detective controls
- Corrective controls

Business Risk	Risk Category	Possibility	Impact (1-5)	Probability (1-5 or 0-1)	Risk Level (Impact x Probability)

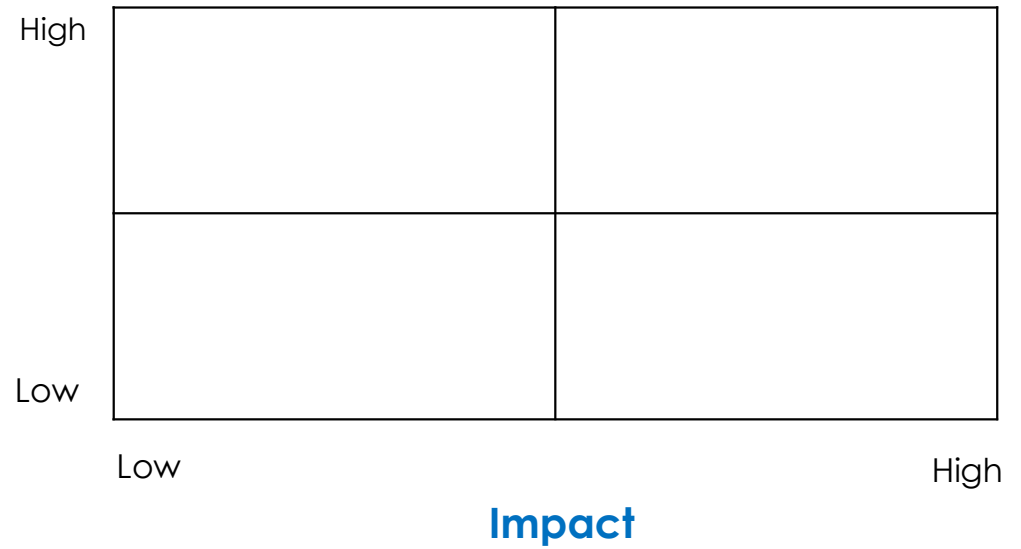
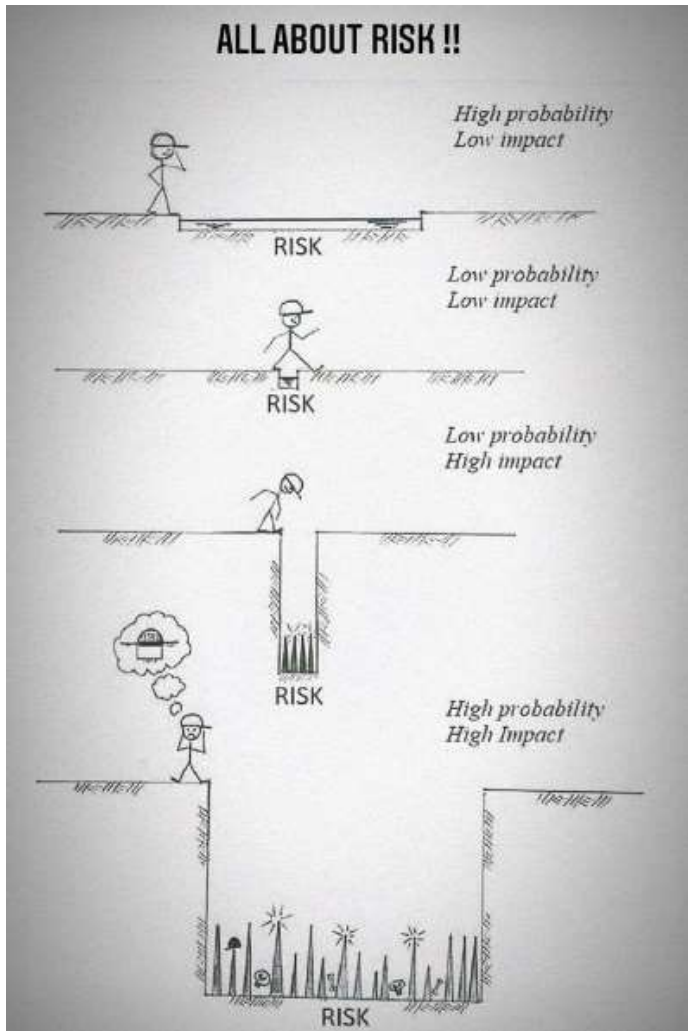


Image Source: <https://twitter.com/SJosephBurns/status/1376146974580355081/photo/1>



# Thorough Understanding of Risks – to determine and assess the threats and vulnerabilities

## Technical Information

- Cloud Providers
- Network
- Hardware
- Software

## Non-technical Information

- Processes and procedures related to physical or personnel security

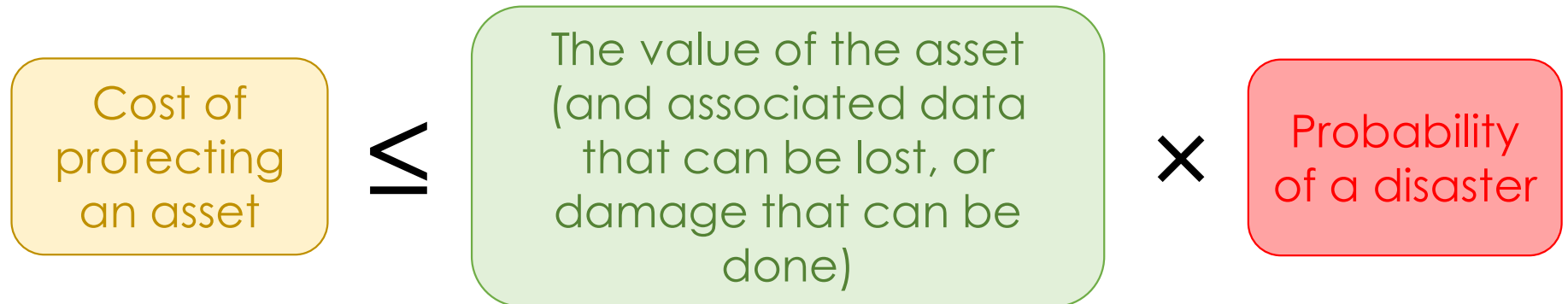
## Quantitative data

- Value of an asset or implementation costs of security measures

## Qualitative data

- Results from interviews or walkthroughs

# Rule of thumb – managing multiple risks



# Information system security is an ongoing process



**Assess**  
risk



**Develop**  
security  
strategy



**Implement**  
controls



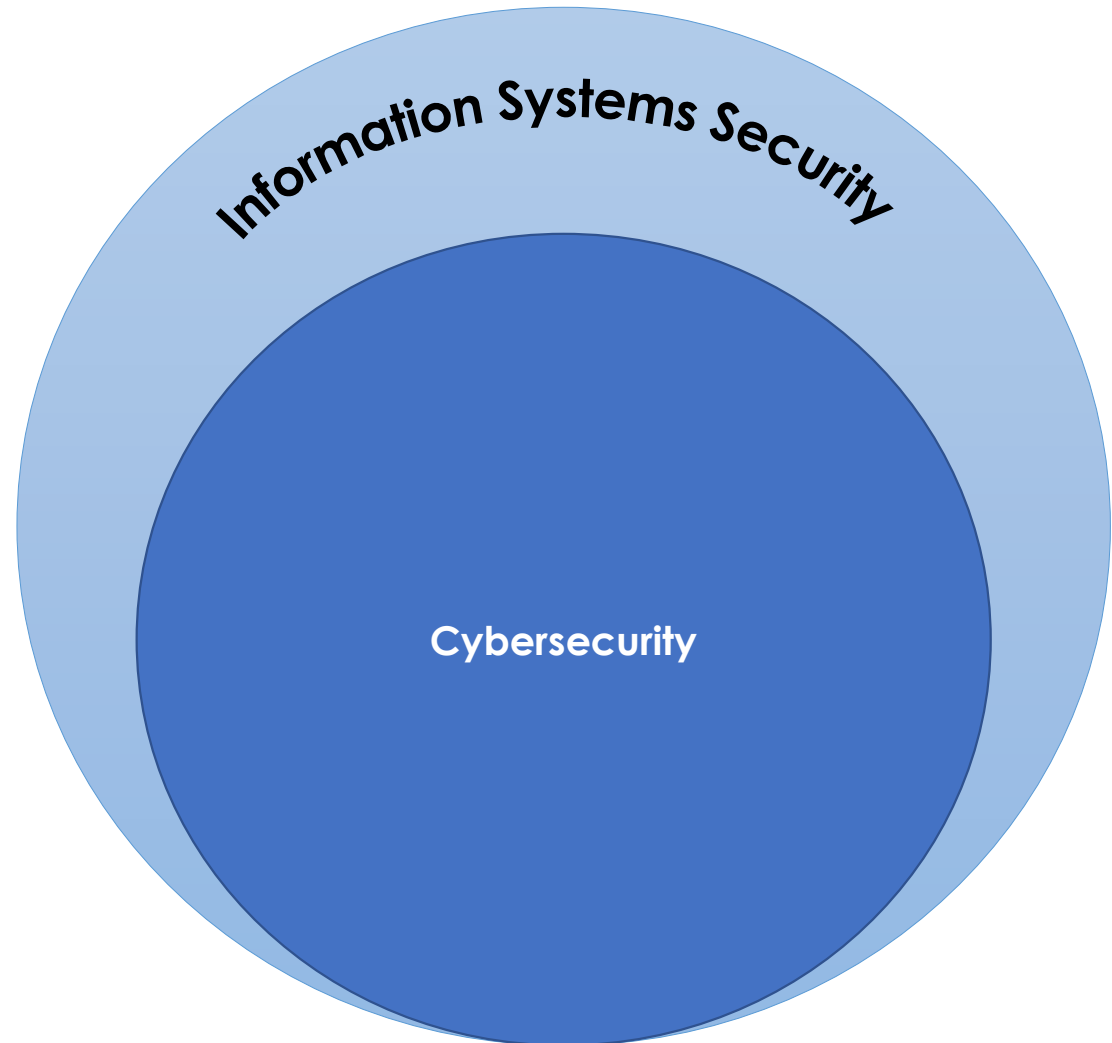
**Monitor**  
security

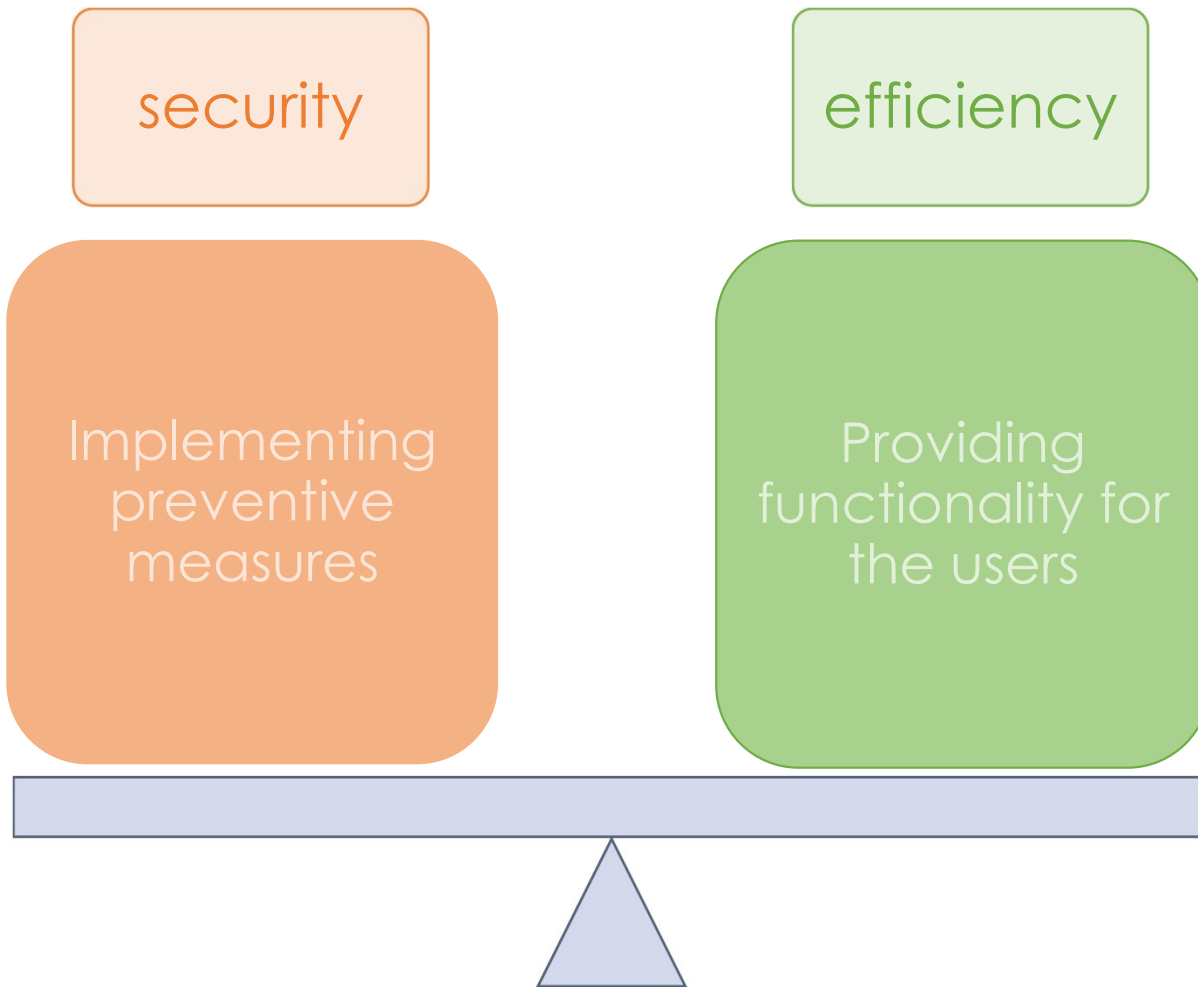
Review and update security process – watch for emerging threats, vulnerabilities, and attacks (including ones on other organizations)

**Cybersecurity** is the art of

- **protecting networks, devices, and data from unauthorized access or criminal use** and
- the practice of **ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.**

Source: <https://www.cisa.gov/uscert/ncas/tips/ST04-001>





Suggested approach:

**Least permissions and least privileges**

Users should **only be given access** to the systems, data, or resources that are **needed to perform their duties** and should be **restricted from accessing other resources**.

## 7 benefits of an acceptable use policy

1. Informs employees of the rules upfront
2. Limits an organization's legal liability and protects against legal action
3. Limits personal use of an organization's resources
4. Can help with cost control by limiting use of resources, such as storage and bandwidth
5. Helps secure an organization's computing resources and data from cyber attacks and data breaches
6. Helps prevent compliance violations
7. Protects an organization's reputation from intentional or inadvertent employee actions



### Common components

- Confidential information policy
- Security policy
- Use policy
- Backup policy
- Account management policy
- Incident handling procedures
- Disaster recovery plan

### Having an AUP is not enough

- Clearly communicated
- Having mechanism in place for enforcing the AUP
- AUP should be continually reviewed and updated to account for environmental changes

Source: <https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/acceptable-use-policy-AUP>

## End Notes

**Mitigation:** firewall, software, SOP, training, etc.

### **Don't overlook:**

Make every effort to **hire trustworthy employees** and treat them well - less likely to commit offenses affecting the organization's information systems.

Selecting a cloud provider is a mitigation approach.

Have a plan in place and have peace of mind 😊  
Don't let worries take over your mind.

# References

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- Book: Cyber Risk Management: Prioritize Threats, Identify Vulnerabilities and Apply Controls by Hodson (2019)
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  - Resources for Small and Midsize Businesses (SMB) <https://www.cisa.gov/uscert/resources/smb>
  - CYBER GUIDANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES <https://www.cisa.gov/small-business>
- NIST.gov
  - Cybersecurity Framework <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework>
  - NIST Risk Management Framework <https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/risk-management/about-rmf>
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## NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)

Function	Category
<b>Identify</b>	Asset Management Business Environment Governance Risk Assessment Risk Management Strategy Supply Chain Risk Management
<b>Protect</b>	Identity Management, Authn & Access Control Awareness and Training Data Security Information Protection Processes & Procedures Maintenance Protective Technology
<b>Detect</b>	Anomalies and Events Security Continuous Monitoring Detection Processes
<b>Respond</b>	Response Planning Communications Analysis Mitigation Improvements
<b>Recover</b>	Recovery Planning Improvements Communications

- Helps organizations ask:
  - What are we doing today?
  - How are we doing?
  - Where do we want to go?
  - When do we want to get there?

Source: <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework>