

# ISO17799 & Risicoanalyse: Vrienden of Vijanden?

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20 september 2007

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## Agenda



- Hoe wordt een goede risico analyse uitgevoerd?
- Risico's – maatregelen - incidenten



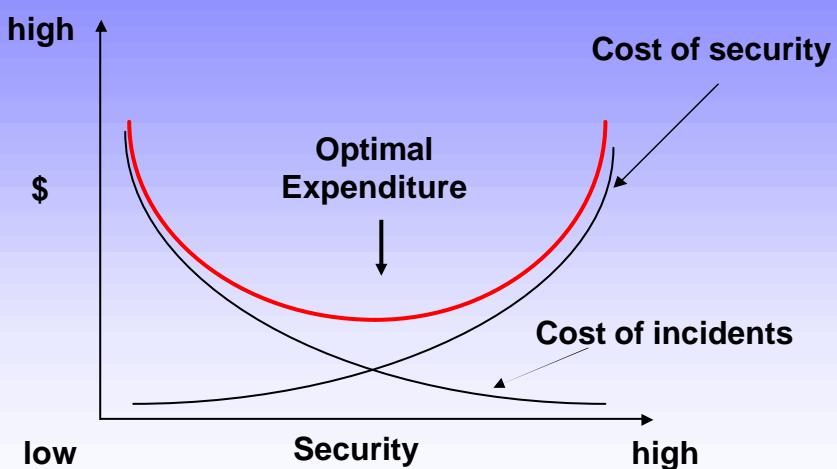
## Vijand



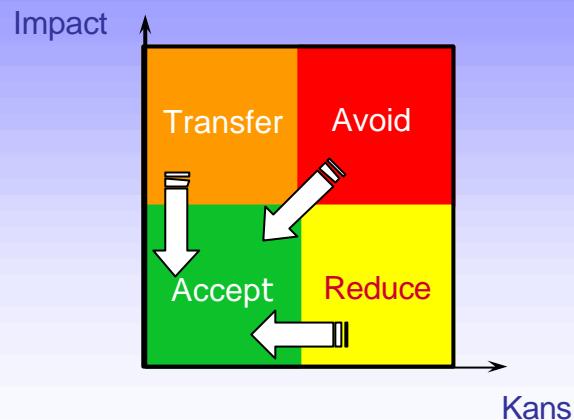
- Het niet beheersen van beschikbaarheid, integriteit en vertrouwelijkheid van de informatievoorziening zal leiden tot:
  - Verlies van vertrouwen bij klanten en het niet kunnen doen van "nieuwe business"
  - Juridische straffen (rechtszaken)
  - Onnodig extra werk / beheer
  - Het niet kunnen garanderen van de continuïteit van de bedrijfsvoering
- Verdediging: informatiebeveiliging / Information Security
- Wat beveiligen, Hoeveel beveiligen



## Wat en hoeveel: Risicoanalyse



# Risico management

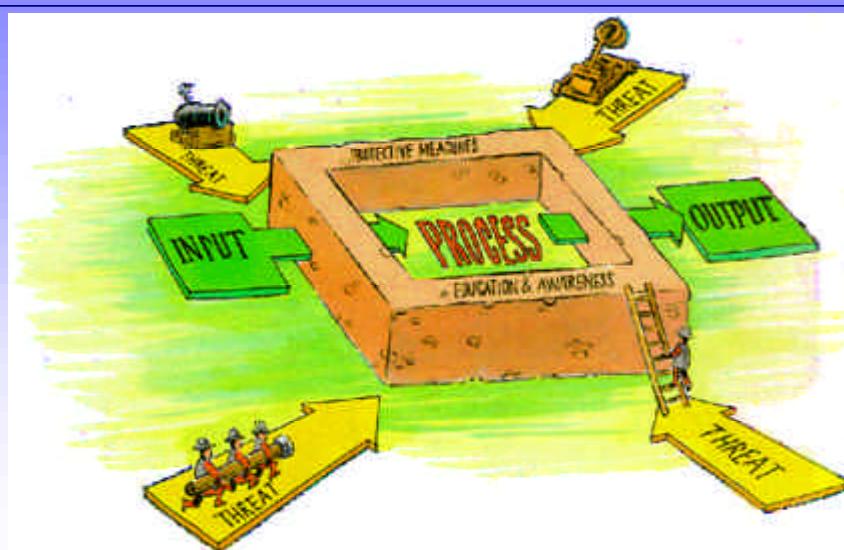


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# Security Management

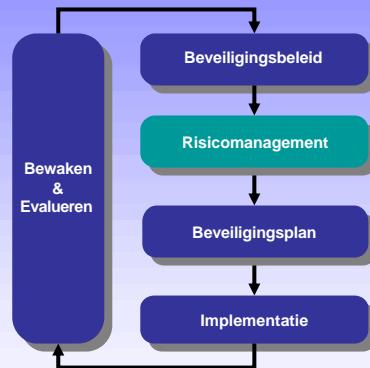


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# Informatiebeveiligingsmodel



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## 2006 Survey of RM/RA



### Methodes

- Australian IT Security handbook
- CRAMM
- Dutch A&K analysis
- EBIOS
- ISF methods for RA & RM
- ISO/IEC 13335-2 (ISO/IEC 27005)
- ISO/IEC 17799:2005
- ISO/IEC 27001
- IT Baseline Protection Manual
- MARION
- HEHARI
- Octave v2.0
- SP800-30 (NIST)

### Tools

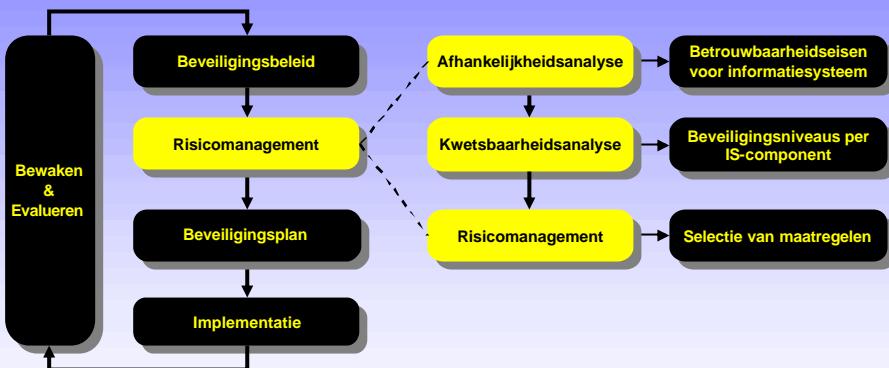
- Callio
- Casis
- Cobra
- CounterMeasures
- CRAMM
- EBIOS
- GSTool
- ISAMM
- Octave
- Proteus
- RA2
- RiskWatch

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# Risico (A&K) analyse

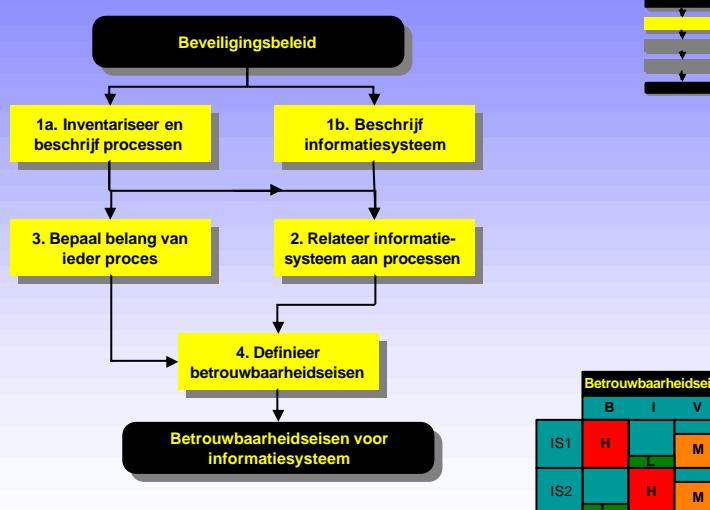


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## Afhankelijkheidsanalyse



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# Kwetsbaarheidsanalyse



Betrouwbaarheidseisen per IS-component

Bepaal kwetsbaarheid per IS-component

Bepaal benodigde beveiliging per IS-component

Bedreigingen en beveiligingsniveaus per IS-component

	Bedreiging	Beveiligingsniveau
Component 1	Bedreiging 1	Red
	Bedreiging 2	Red
	Bedreiging 3	Orange
	Bedreiging 4	Orange
	Bedreiging 5	Orange
Component 2	Bedreiging 1	Green
	Bedreiging 2	Green
	Bedreiging 3	Green
	Bedreiging 4	Orange
	Bedreiging 5	Orange

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# Risico-management



Bedreigingen en beveiligingsniveaus per IS-component

Bepaal maatregelen per IS-component

Bepaal maatregelen per Informatiesysteem

Vergelijk maatregelenset met referentielijst

Referentielijst  
(ISO-17799)

Getroffen  
maatregelen

Selectie van maatregelen

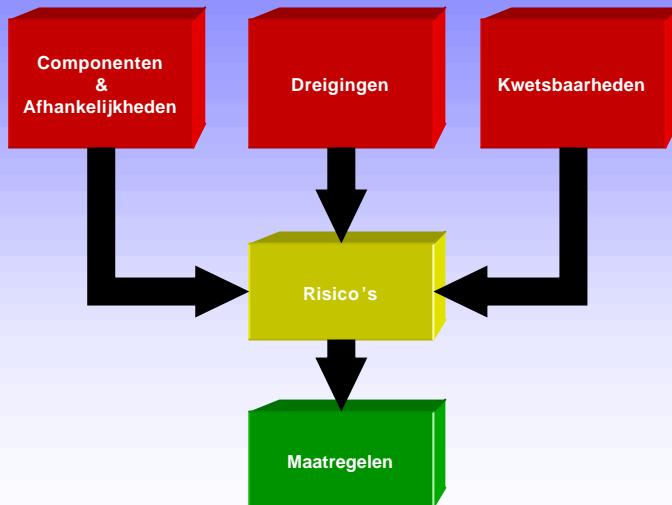
Informatie-  
beveiligings  
plan

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# CRAMM Methode



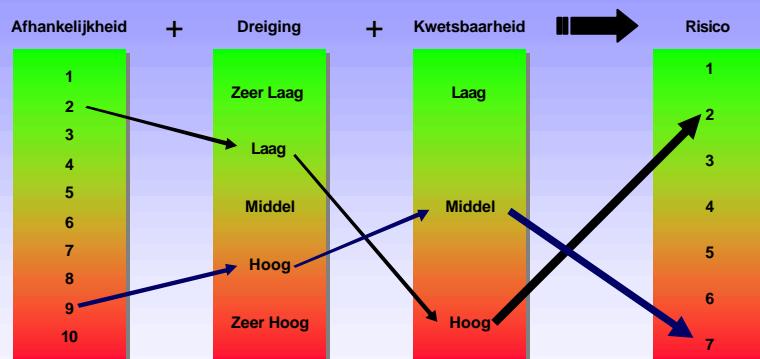
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## De Risico's

De risico's worden door CRAMM berekend:



Uitgedrukt in een score 1 - 7

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## De Risico-matrix



Diagram illustrating the Risk Matrix, showing the relationship between Threat (Dreiging), Vulnerability (Kwetsbaarheid), and Risk (Risico).

The matrix is based on a 10x10 grid where Threat ranges from Low (1) to High (10) and Vulnerability ranges from Low (1) to High (10). The Risk scale is also 1 to 10.

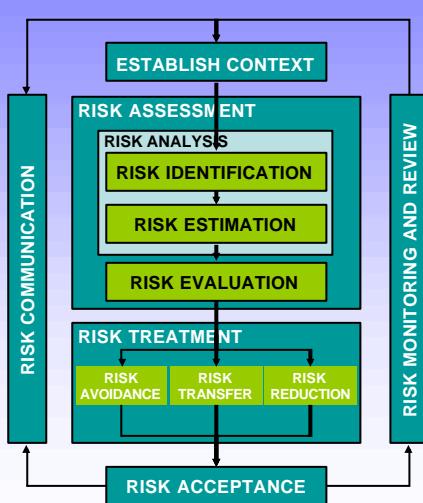
Dreiging		ZL	ZL	ZL	L	M	M	M	H	ZH	ZH	ZH
Kwetsbaarheid	L	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	H
Afhankelijkheid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
4	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
6	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
9	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
10	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7

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## ISO-27005 Risk Assessment & Treatment



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## ISMS Definition



- An ISMS (**Information Security Management System**) is the part of the overall management system that, based on a business **risk approach**, is intended to ensure the **availability, confidentiality and integrity** of information and associated assets.

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## 4.2.1 Establish the ISMS (2/5)



- c) Define a systematic approach to risk assessment
  - 1) Identify a method of risk assessment that is suited to the ISMS, and the identified business information security, legal and regulatory requirements.
  - 2) Determine criteria for accepting the risks and identify the acceptable levels of risk

The risk assessment methodology selected shall ensure that risk assessments produce comparable and reproducible results.
- d) Identify the risks
  - 1) Identify the assets and the owners of these assets.
  - 2) Identify the threats to those assets.
  - 3) Identify the vulnerabilities that might be exploited by the threats.
  - 4) Identify the impacts that losses of confidentiality, integrity and availability may have on the assets.

## 4.2.1 Establish the ISMS (3/5)



- e) Assess the risks
  - 1) Assess the business harm that might result from a security failure
  - 2) Assess the realistic likelihood of such a security failure
  - 3) Estimate the levels of risks.
  - 4) Determine whether the risk is acceptable or requires treatment using the criteria established in c).
- f) Identify and evaluate options for the treatment of risks
  - Possible actions include:
    - 1) applying appropriate controls;
    - 2) knowingly and objectively accepting risks
    - 3) avoiding risks;
    - 4) transferring the associated business risks to other parties, e.g. insurers, suppliers.

## 4.2.1 Establish the ISMS (4/5)



### g) Select control objectives and controls for the treatment of risks

Control objectives and controls shall be selected and implemented to meet the requirements identified by the risk assessment and risk treatment process. This selection shall take account of the criteria for accepting risks (see 4.2.1c)2)) as well as legal, regulatory and contractual requirements.

The control objectives and controls from Annex A shall be selected as part of this process as suitable to cover the identified requirements.

The control objectives and controls listed in Annex A are not exhaustive and additional control objectives and controls may also be selected.

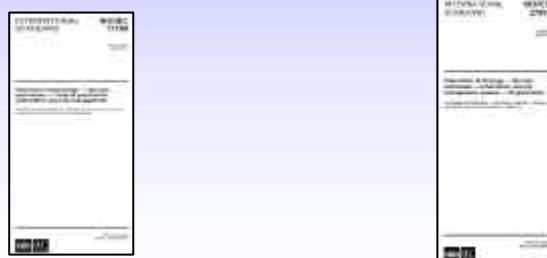
## ISO/IEC 17799



## So far, so good



- ISO 27000** – *principles and vocabulary*
- ISO 27001** – **ISMS requirements**
- ISO 27002** – *(ISO/ IEC 17799:2005)*
- ISO 27003** – *ISMS Implementation guidelines*
- ISO 27004** – *ISMS Metrics and measurement*
- ISO 27005** – *ISMS Risk Management*

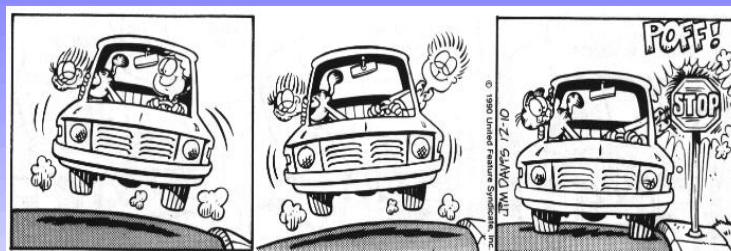


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## Risk Assessment



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# Security Policy



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# Organization of Info. Security



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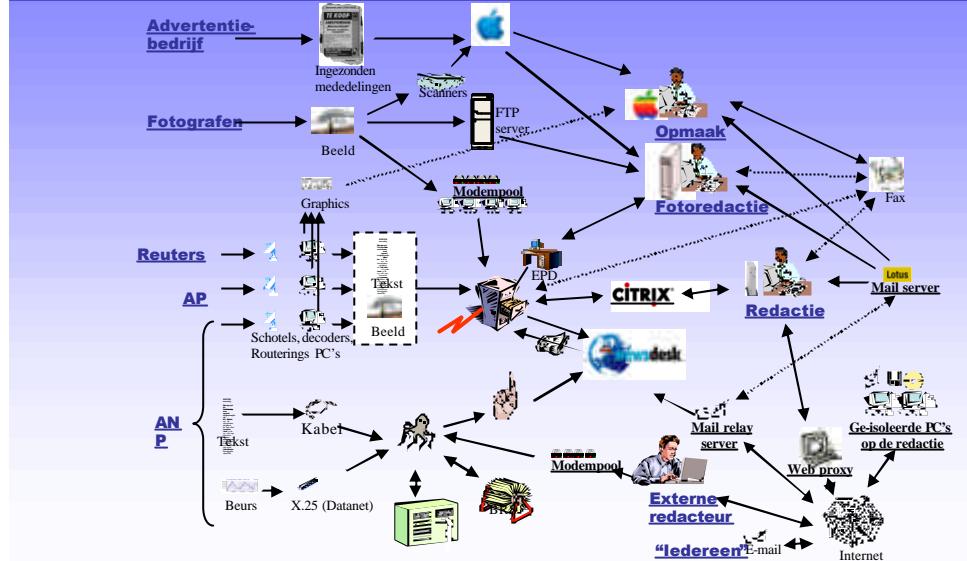
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## Asset management



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## Human Resources Security



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## Physical Security (1)

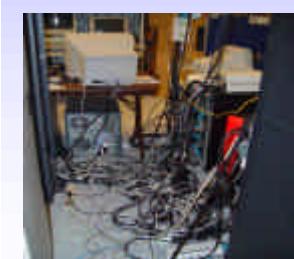


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## Physical Security (2)



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# Operations Management



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# Access Control

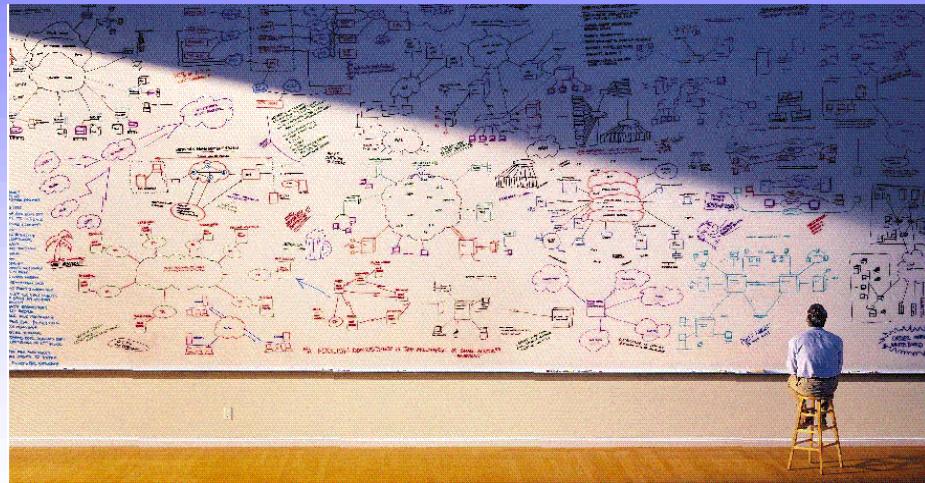


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# Systems development



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# Information Security Incident Mgt.



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# Business Continuity Management



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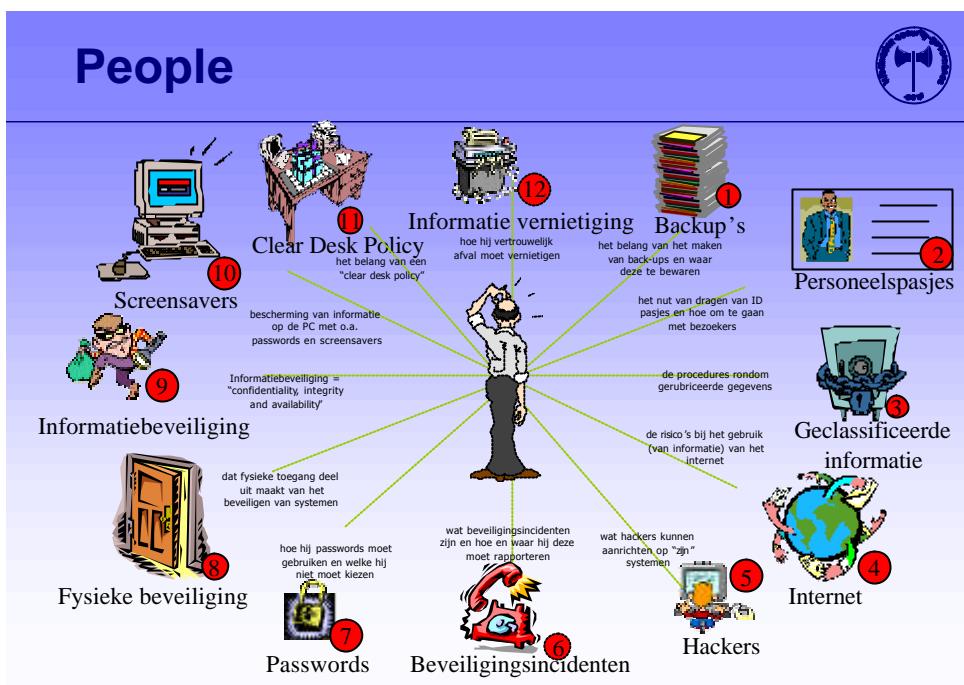
# Compliance



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## Top-20 security issues (2)



11. Protection of log information
12. Confidentiality agreements
13. Information classification guidelines
14. Change management
15. Mobile devices
16. Monitoring System Use
17. Management of Removable Media
18. OSG, TVE, OS Hardening
19. Clear Desk Policy
20. Asset management

## Referenties



- Articles & presentations:
- ENISA ad hoc working group on risk assessment and risk management, *Inventory of risk assessment and risk management methods*
- GAO, *Information Security Risk Assessment: Learning from Leading Organizations Books*:
- NIST, *Sp800-30, Risk Management Guide for Information Technology Systems*
- ISO/IEC 27001; ISO/IEC 17799
  
- [www.enisa.europa.eu](http://www.enisa.europa.eu)
- [www.gao.gov](http://www.gao.gov)
- [www.nist.gov](http://www.nist.gov)
- [www.iso.ch](http://www.iso.ch); [www.nen.nl](http://www.nen.nl)
- [www.information-security-governance.com](http://www.information-security-governance.com)

# Readings



**6.3 Invoering van ISO 17799: een succesvolle aanpak**

Wijziging van norm ISO 17799-1:2005. Implementatie van informatiebeveiliging voor organisaties die informatiebeveiliging in de dienstverlening moeten implementeren. De norm ISO 17799-1:2005 is vervangen door de ISO 27001-1:2005. De norm ISO 17799-1:2005 is een bewerkte versie van de ISO 27001-1:2005 en kan worden gebruikt om de ISO 27001-1:2005 te implementeren. De ISO 27001-1:2005 is een internationale standaard voor informatiebeveiliging en informatiebeveiliging op basis van risico-evaluatie en controles. De ISO 27001-1:2005 is een internationale standaard voor informatiebeveiliging en informatiebeveiliging op basis van risico-evaluatie en controles.

**8.5 Information security governance**

Court in financiële instellingen

Na 'Corporate governance en IT-governance' zijn 'Information security governance' op komst. Meer dan dat governance. Wat niet te governance, en wel IT-dienstverlening in een informatiebeveiliging governance? De titel magelijk niet de 'IT-hoofdinstellingen en information security governance' of 'De enige IT-governance'. De titel 'Information security governance' is het logische volg van een kleine omschrijving van informatiebeveiliging en informatiebeveiliging op basis van risico-evaluatie en controles. De 'information security governance' werkt niet in de praktijk.

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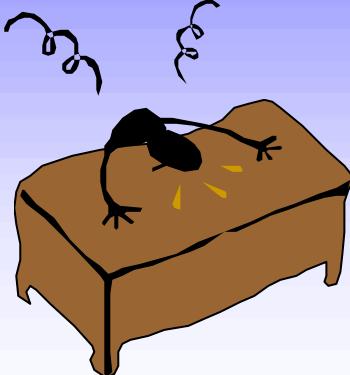
# Dank voor uw aandacht !



## Vragen



## Opmerkingen



## Suggesties



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