



Security - Who is in charge? - The users? Or the system?

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Internal Control and Corporate Governance
- Time Metrics
- Risk Treatment Plans
- Overview of the 7799 Standards
- Fast Track ISMS
- Results
- An Exercise
- Summary and conclusions





Introduction



We all live in an insecure world

Nothing is really secure



Old Threats

- Breakdowns
- Mistakes
- Thieves
- Fraudsters
- Terrorists - bombers
- Acts of God - flood, fire, etc



New Threats

- Hackers - spammers
- Viruses
- Impersonation - phishing
- Bugs and gremlins in the systems



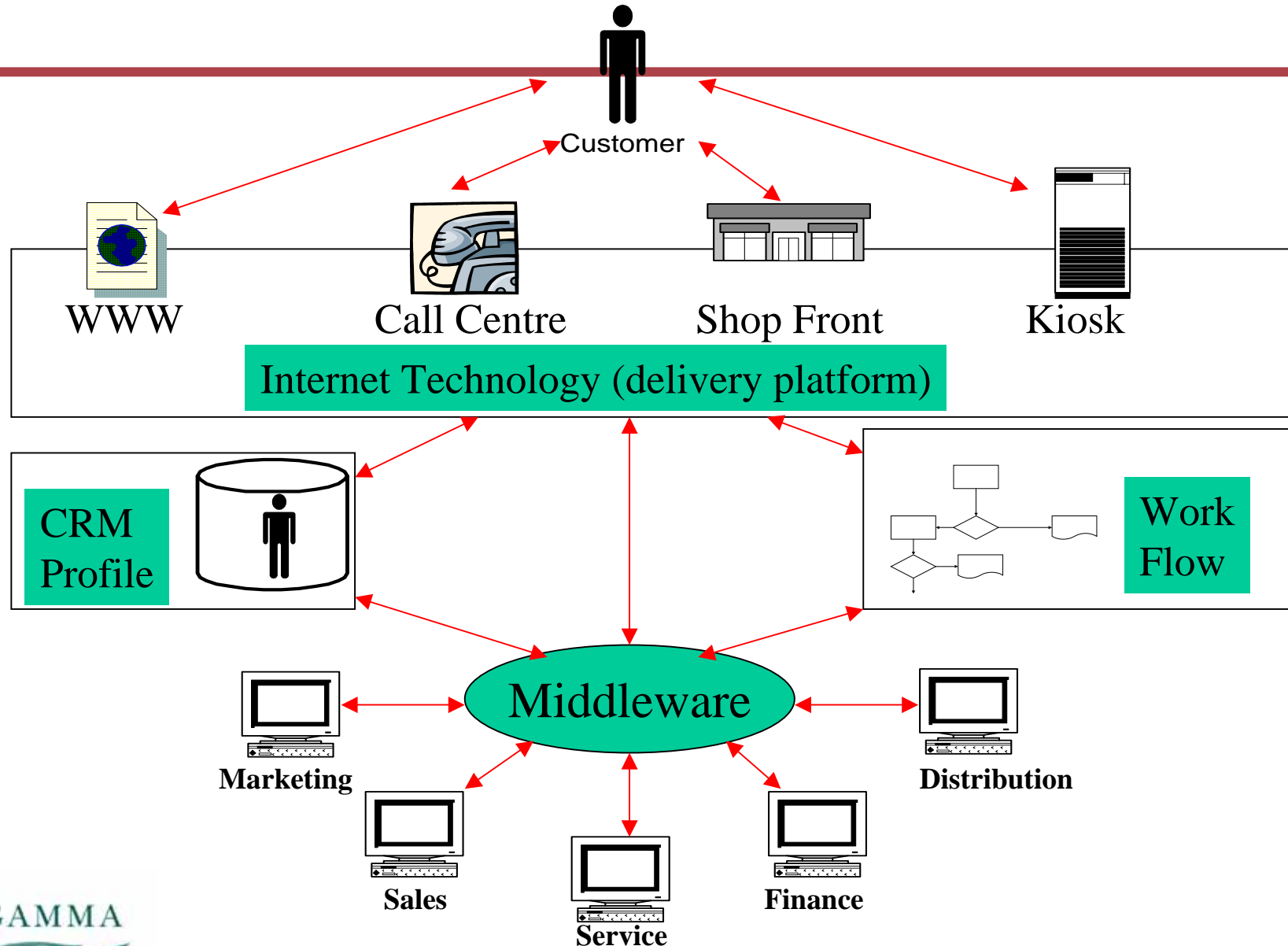
Traditional Solution

Secure the perimeter of the computer
(system)

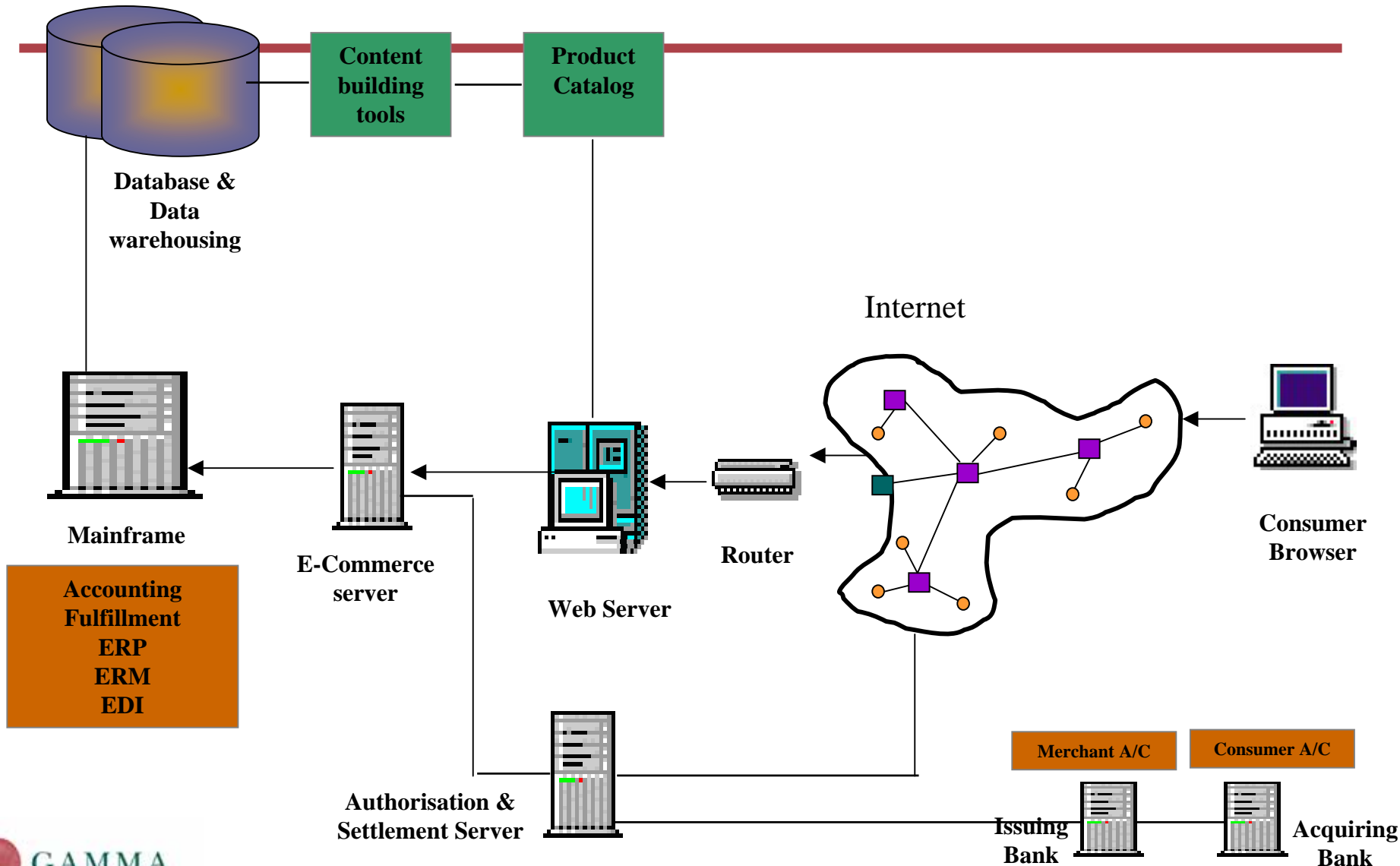


And elsewhere for E-Commerce

e-Business Structure



TYPICAL EC ARCHITECTURE



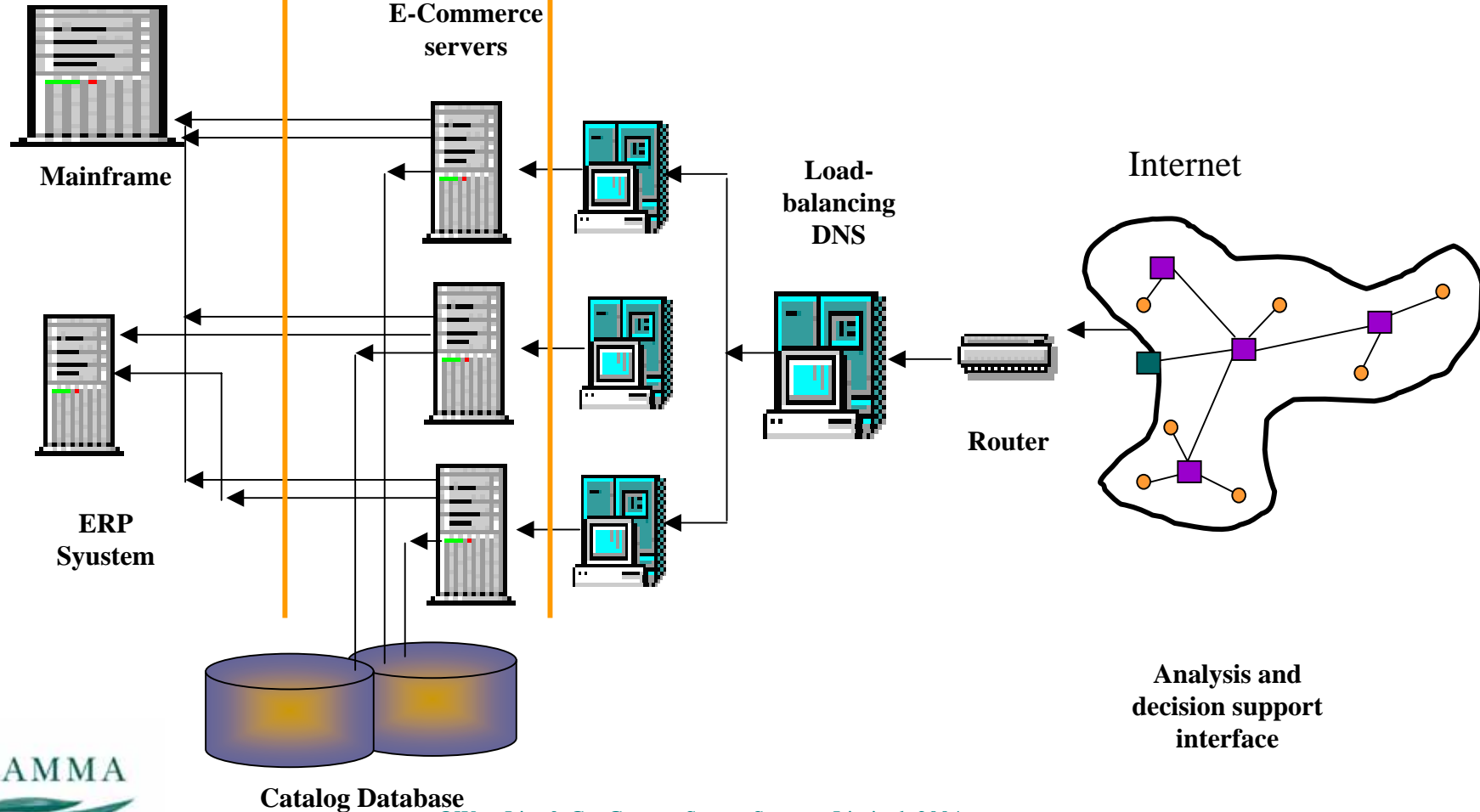


Three Tier Architectures

Backend Layer

Mid-tier Layer

Web Server Layer





And we must remember
that the programs are
(heavily) patched
and may be unstable



What is the system doing?

■ Is it right?

■ Is it authorised?

■ Can I find out?



So what are we told?

- Rogue users compromise security
- Emails contain bad things
- Boards must be involved



Internal Control & Corporate Governance



Internal Control is an old concept



What is Internal Control?

- Way in which management deploys resources to achieve the organisation's objectives

- Two basic parts:
 - *Procedures to perform the work necessary to conduct the organisations business (operational procedures)*
 - *Procedures to ensure that the business is conducted as expected (controls)*

- It is this second part that concerns us today



Audit Practice Board

■ This is their advice:





Risks – a Taxonomy

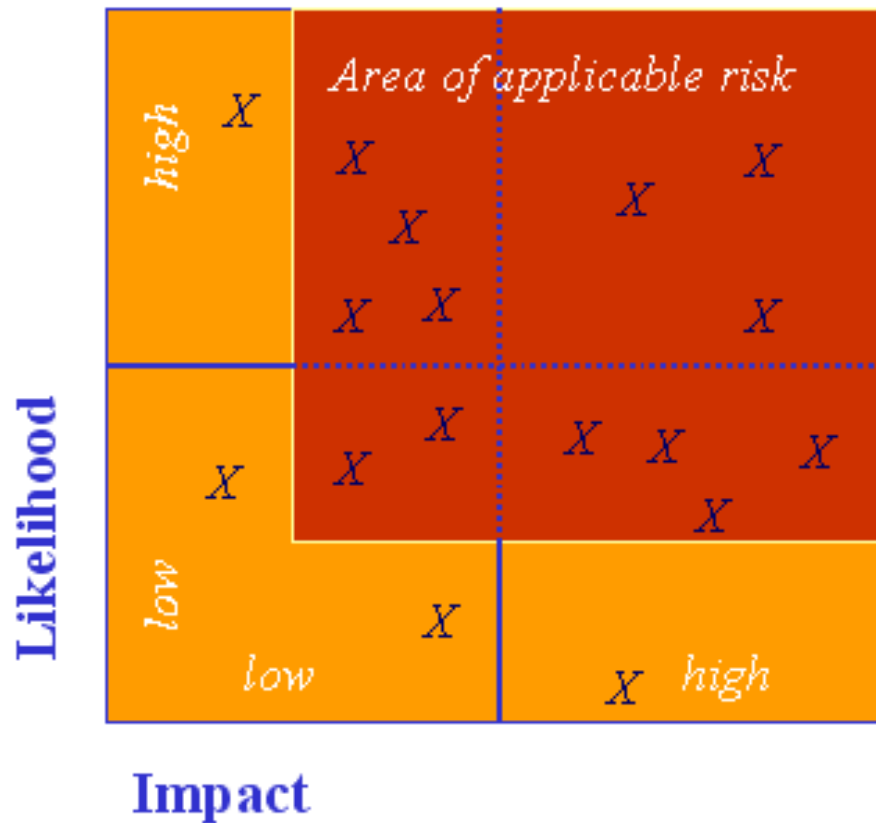
■ Following Basel II

Primary Risk Category	Definition: the risk of loss arising from ...	Associated Operational Risk: the inadequacy or failure of internal processes, people and systems that results in a risk of ...
<u>Project risk</u>	... default by a creditor (which will usually be a customer).	... doing work and not making a profit.
<u>Trading risk</u>	... changes in trading positions when prices move adversely.	... our money and other assets not being worth as much as they ought.
<u>Market risk</u>	... the market refusing to buy what we have to offer at the price we wish to sell it.	... being unable to sell what the market wants.
<u>Existence risk</u>	... the fact that we exist.	... spending money unnecessarily.



Applicable Risks

■ and non-applicable risks





Controls – Fundamentals

“... detect the event in sufficient time to do something positive about it...”



Types of Control

■ Preventive

- *Either prevent the event from occurring or affecting the organisation, or*
- *Detect the event as it happens and prevent any further activity that may lead to an impact*

■ Detective

- *Identify when some event, or events have occurred ... and invoke appropriate actions to arrest (or mitigate) the situation*

■ Reactive

- *Identify that the impact has occurred and invoke appropriate actions to recover (or mitigate) the situation*



Why Corporate Governance

- ... a result of scandals ... investing public ... being "ripped off" ... conduct of senior executives
 - *South Sea Bubble, Kruger, Salad Oil company, Equity funding, Polly Peck, Maxwell Pensions, Enron, WorldCom ...*
- New laws/regulations ... anti discrimination, privacy protection, product quality etc.
- Turnbull, OECD, Sarbanes-Oxley, EU directive



The OECD Principles (2004)

- The rights of shareholders and key ownership functions
- The equitable treatment of shareholders
- The role of stakeholders in corporate governance
- Disclosure and transparency
- The responsibilities of the Board
 - *It is an important function of the board to establish internal control systems covering the use of corporate assets and to guard against abusive related party transactions.*



Turnbull

- FTSE only (Yellow Book) requirement
- IC part

The internal control requirements of the Combined Code

Principle D.2 of the Code states that 'The board should maintain a sound system of internal control to safeguard shareholders' investment and the company's assets'.

Provision D.2.1 states that 'The directors should, at least annually, conduct a review of the effectiveness of the group's system of internal control and should report to shareholders that they have done so. The review should cover all controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management'.

Provision D.2.2 states that 'Companies which do not have an internal audit function should from time to time review the need for one'.



Sarbanes-Oxley/EC Directive

- An act "to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures made pursuant to the security laws, and for other purposes"
- Places heavy emphasis on internal control, e.g.
 - *§404 (a) (1) state the responsibility of management for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting.*

To protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures made pursuant to the securities laws, and for other purposes





Time Metrics



The Fundamental Principle

“... detect the event in sufficient time to do something positive about it...”

See <http://www.gammasl.co.uk/topics/time/index.html>



Parameter Definition (Time)

- Time that event occurs, T_E
- Time of detection, T_D or T_M
- Time problem is fixed, T_F
- Time at which impact occurs (if not fixed), T_w

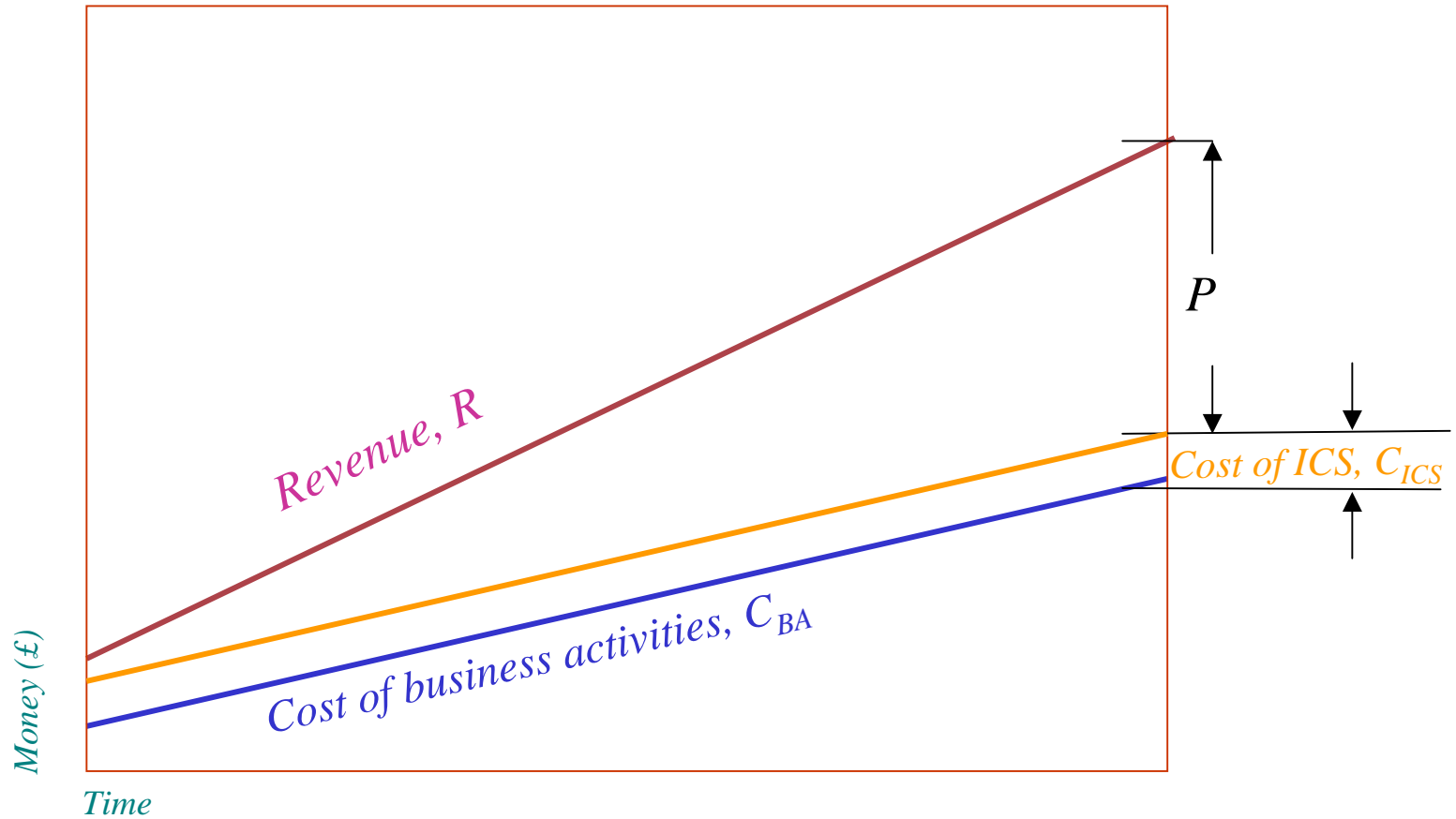


Parameter Definition (Money)

- Cost of doing business, C_{BA}
- Cost of internal control, C_{ICS}
- Impact penalty, I_P
- Cost of fix, C_F

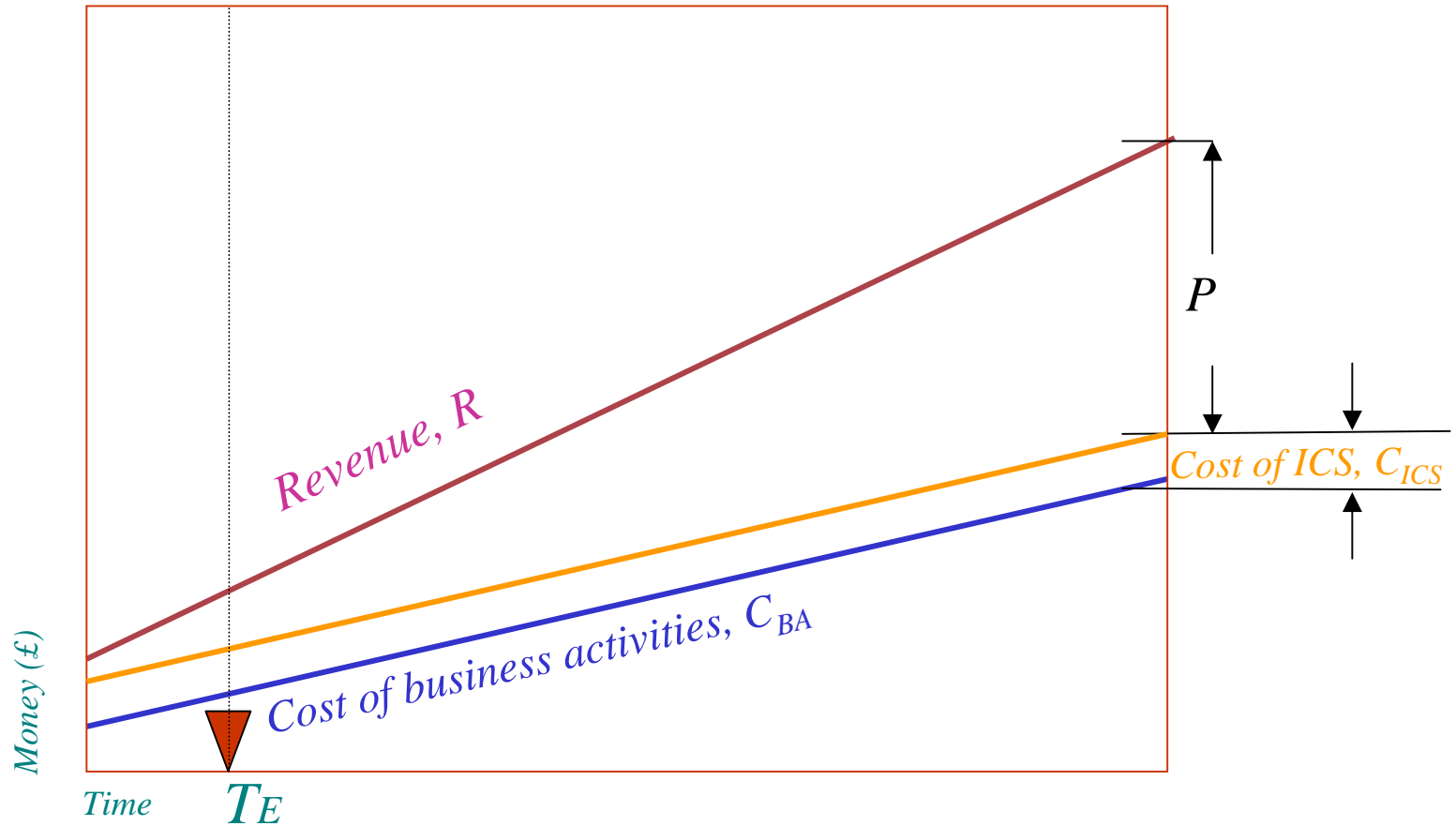


Fundamental Model



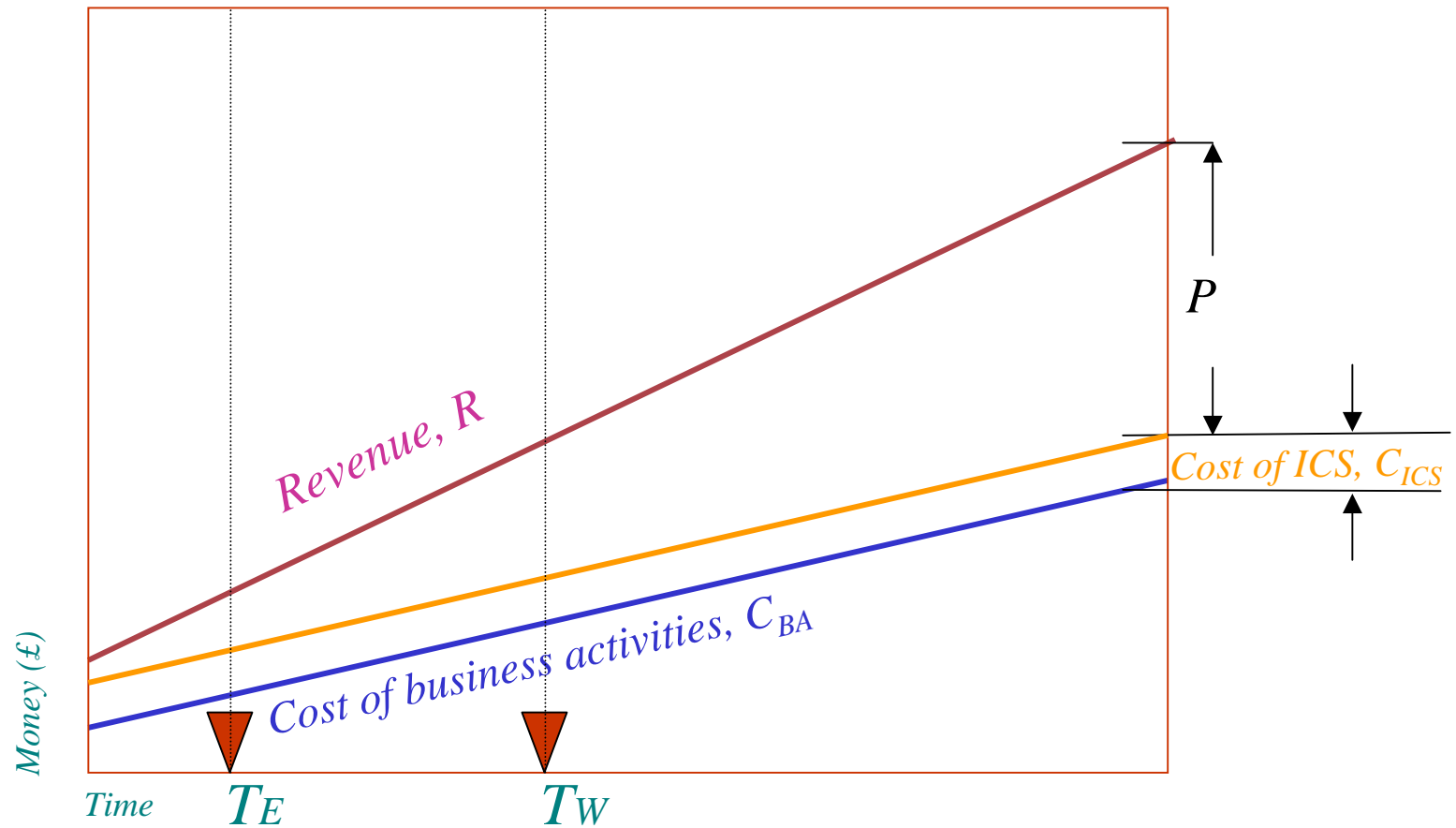


Fundamental Model



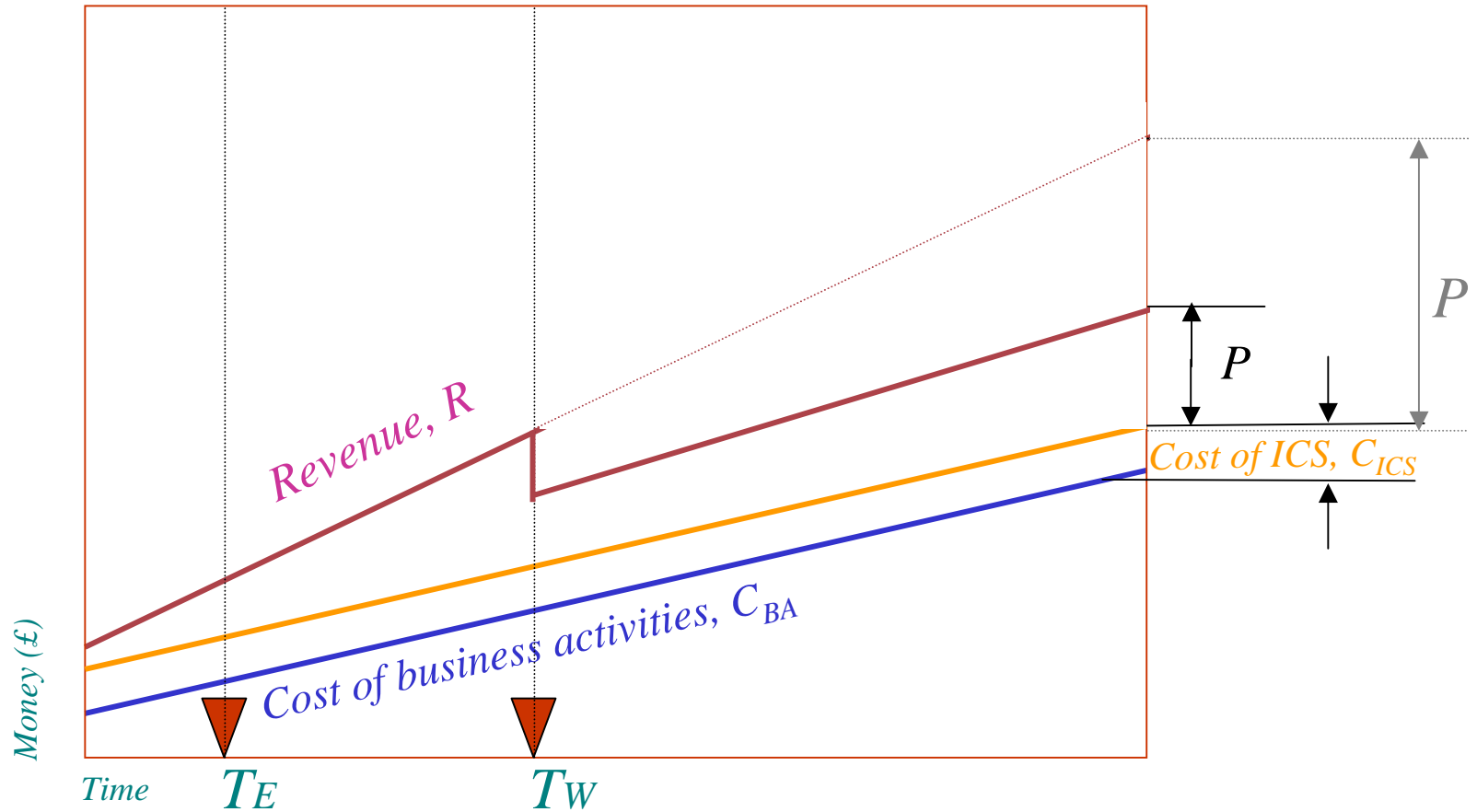


Fundamental Model



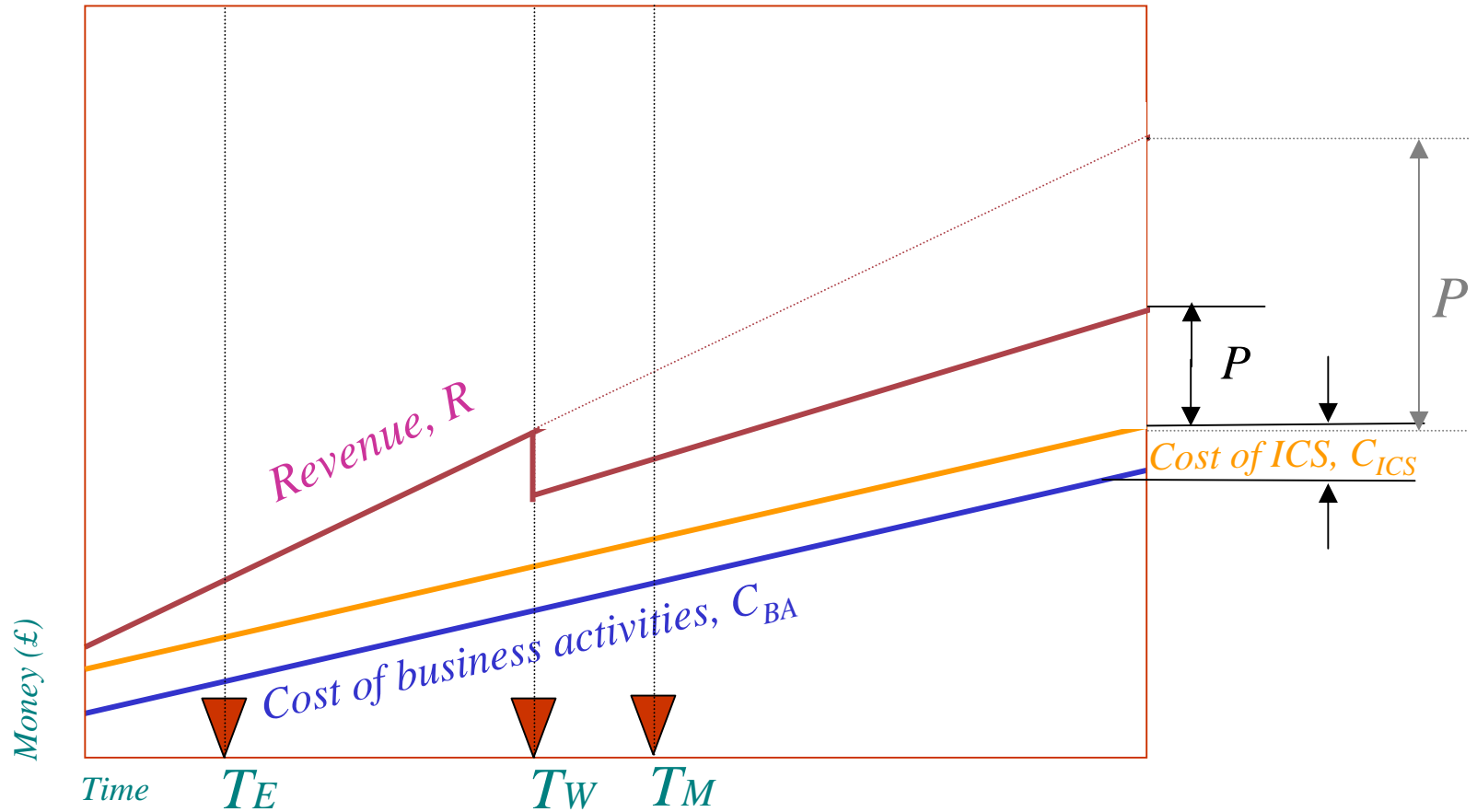


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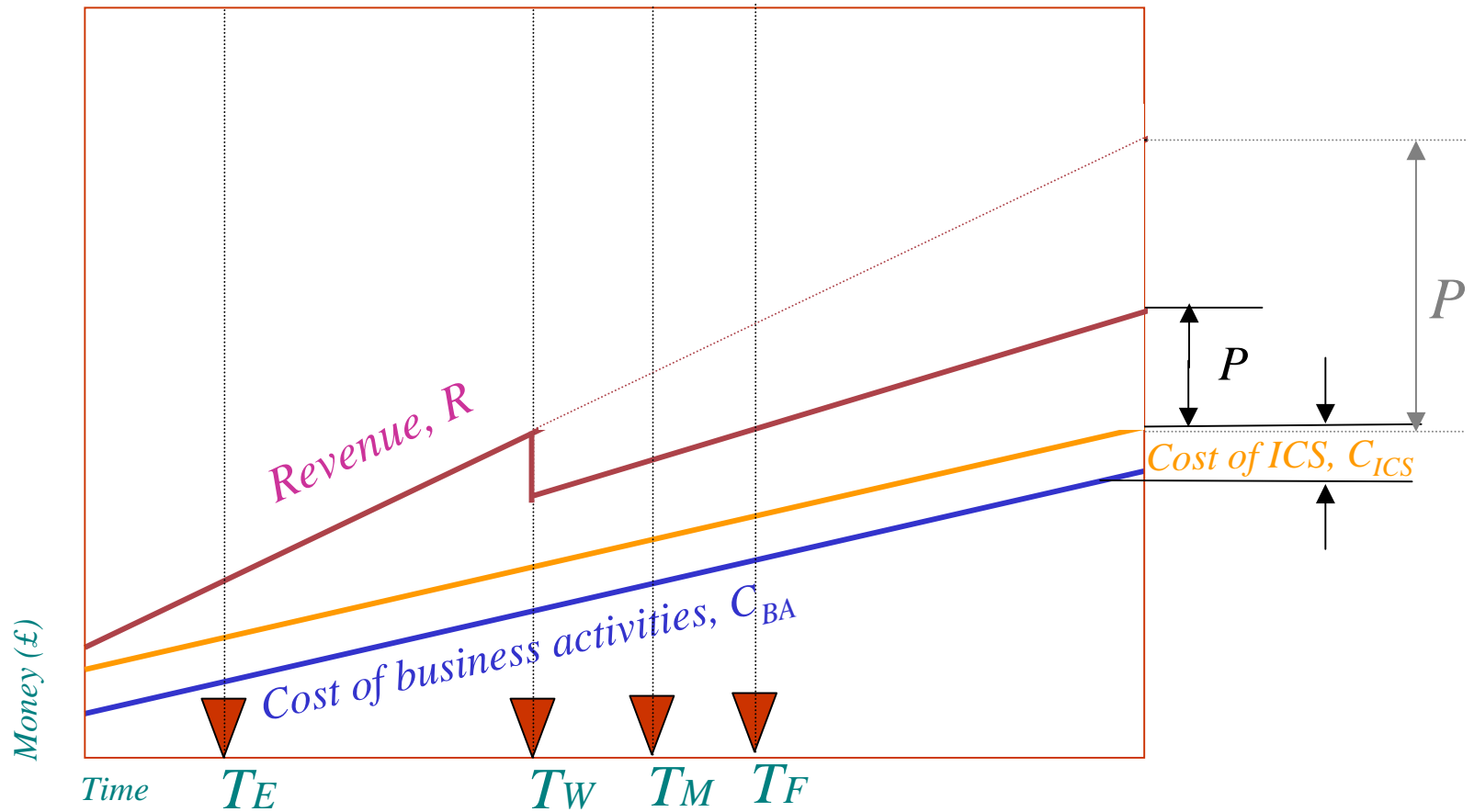


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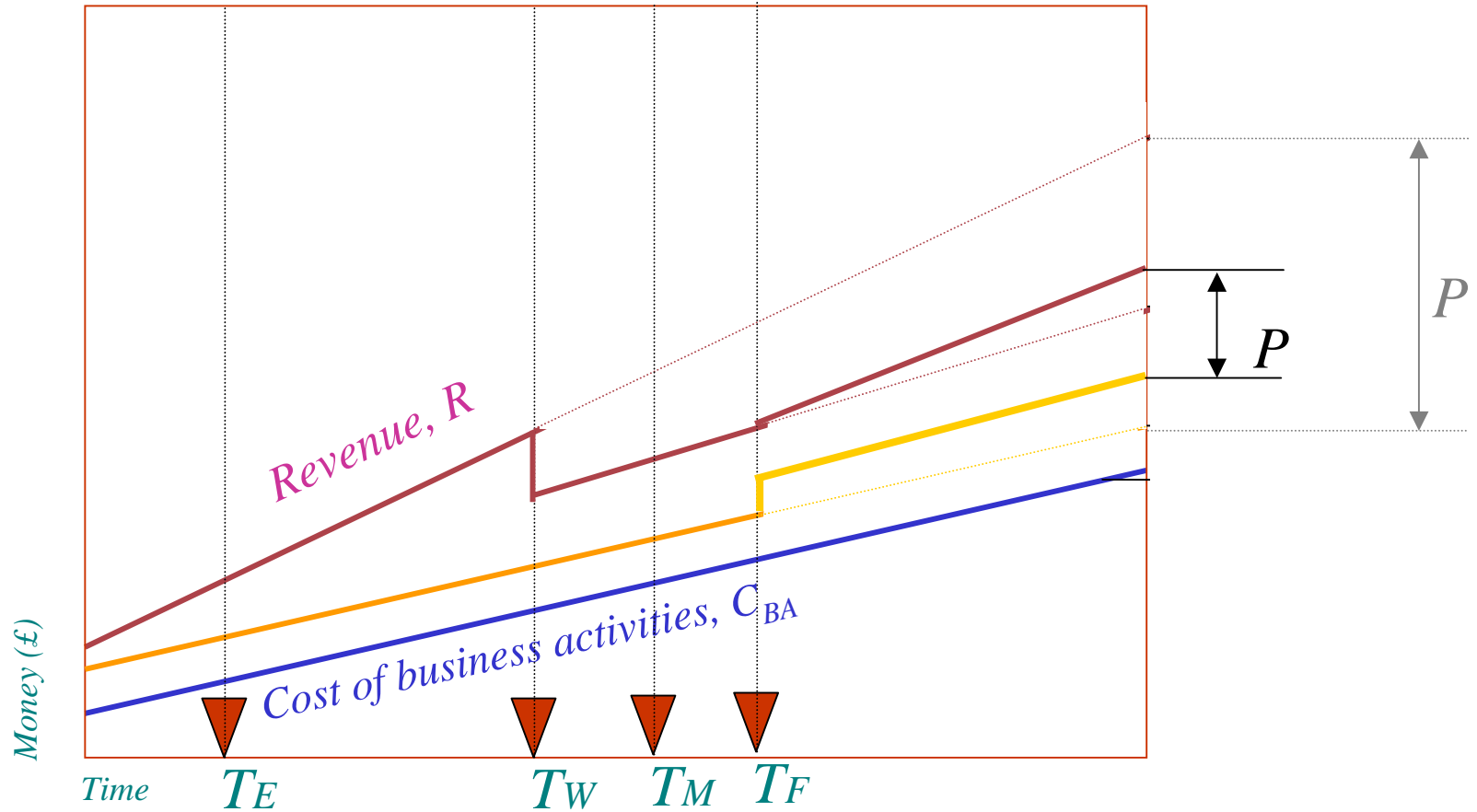


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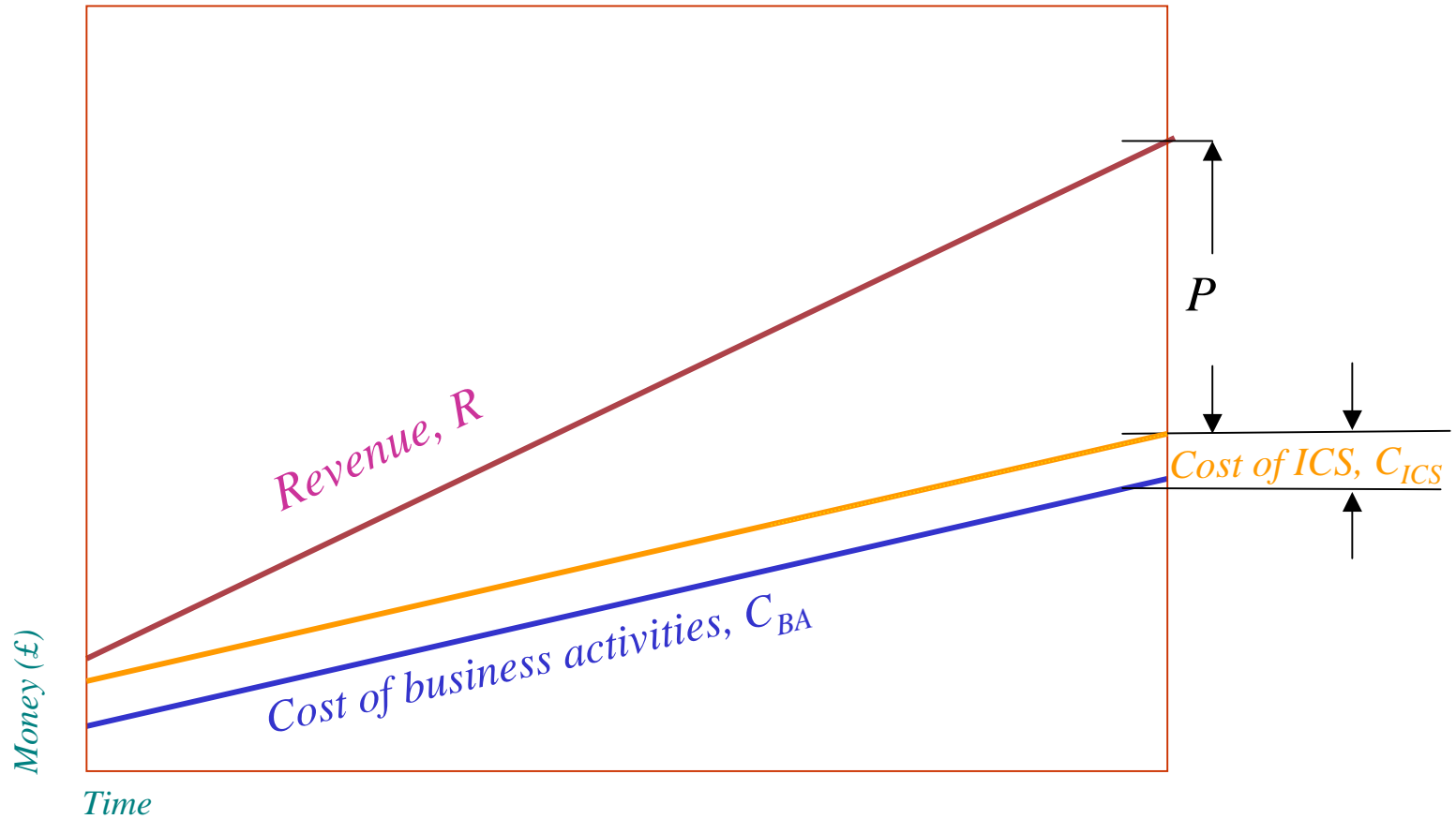


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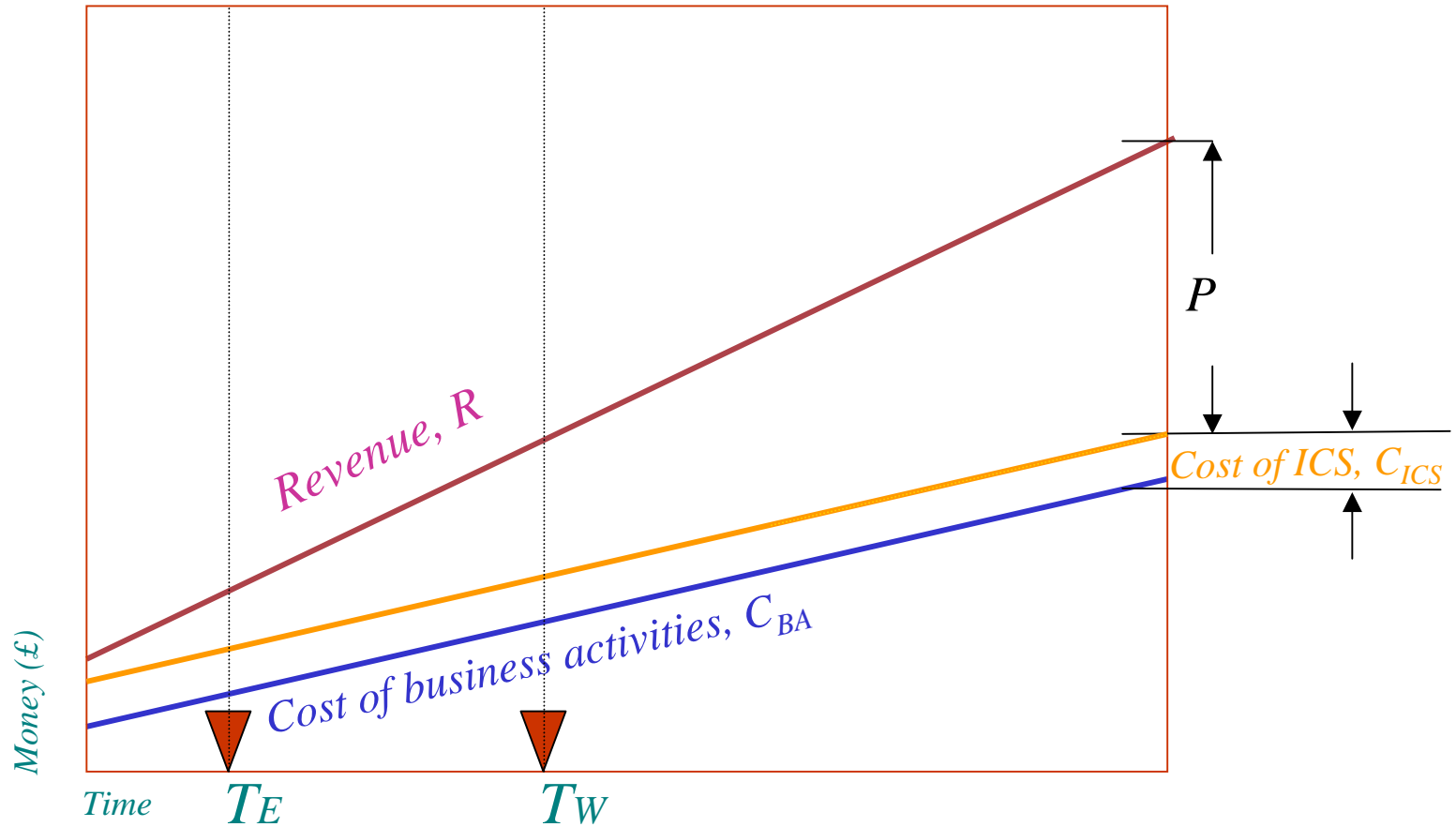


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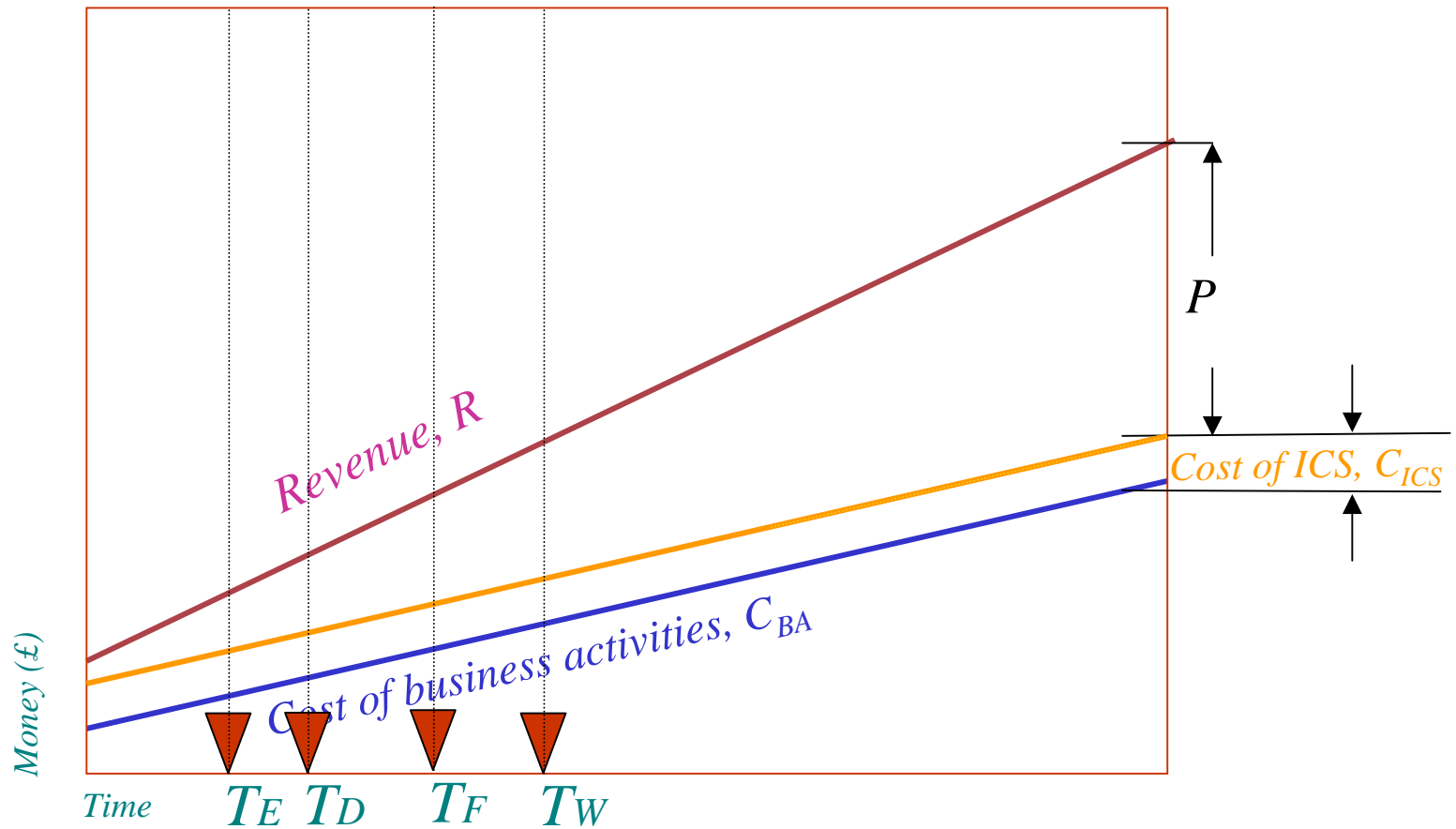


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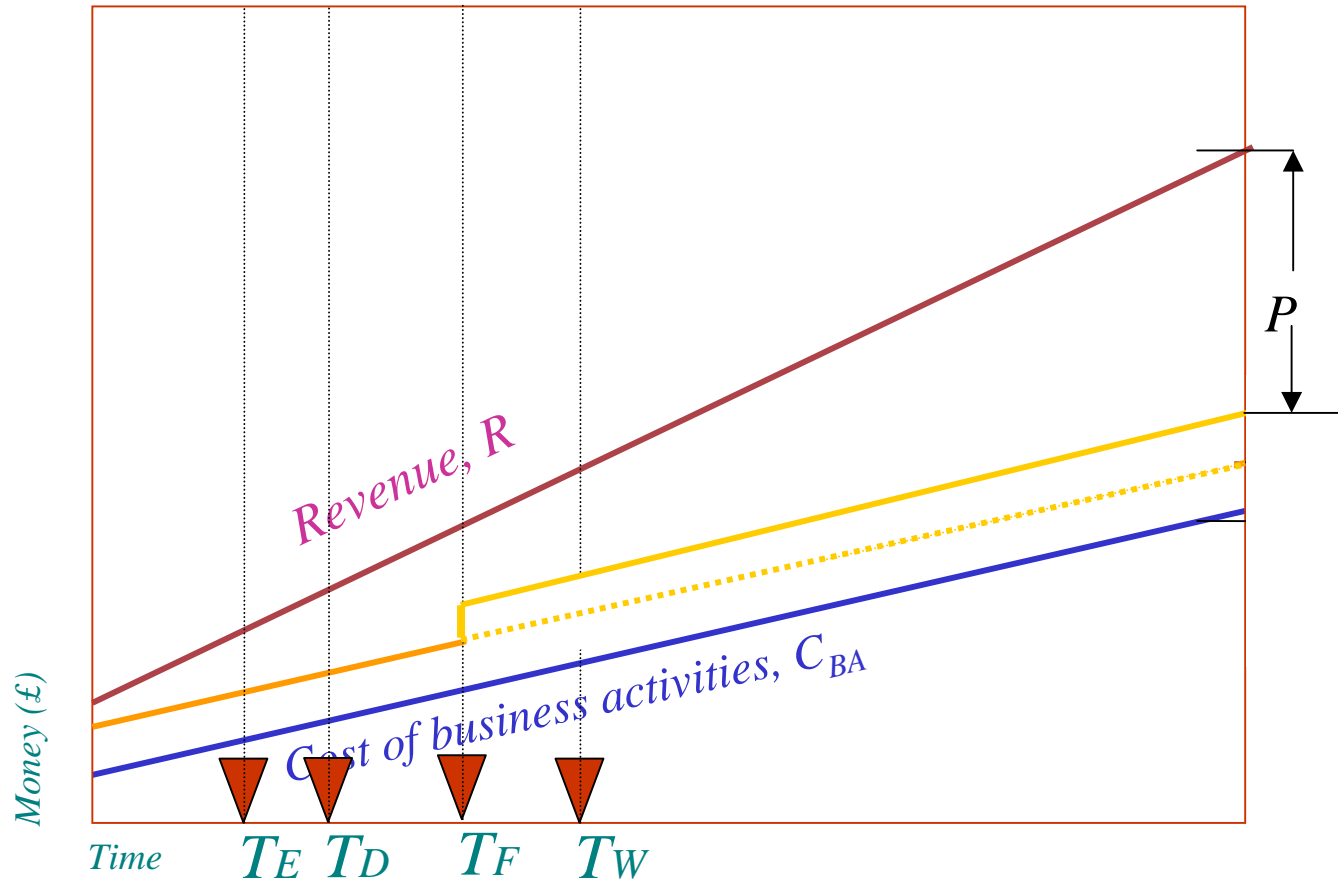


Fundamental Model



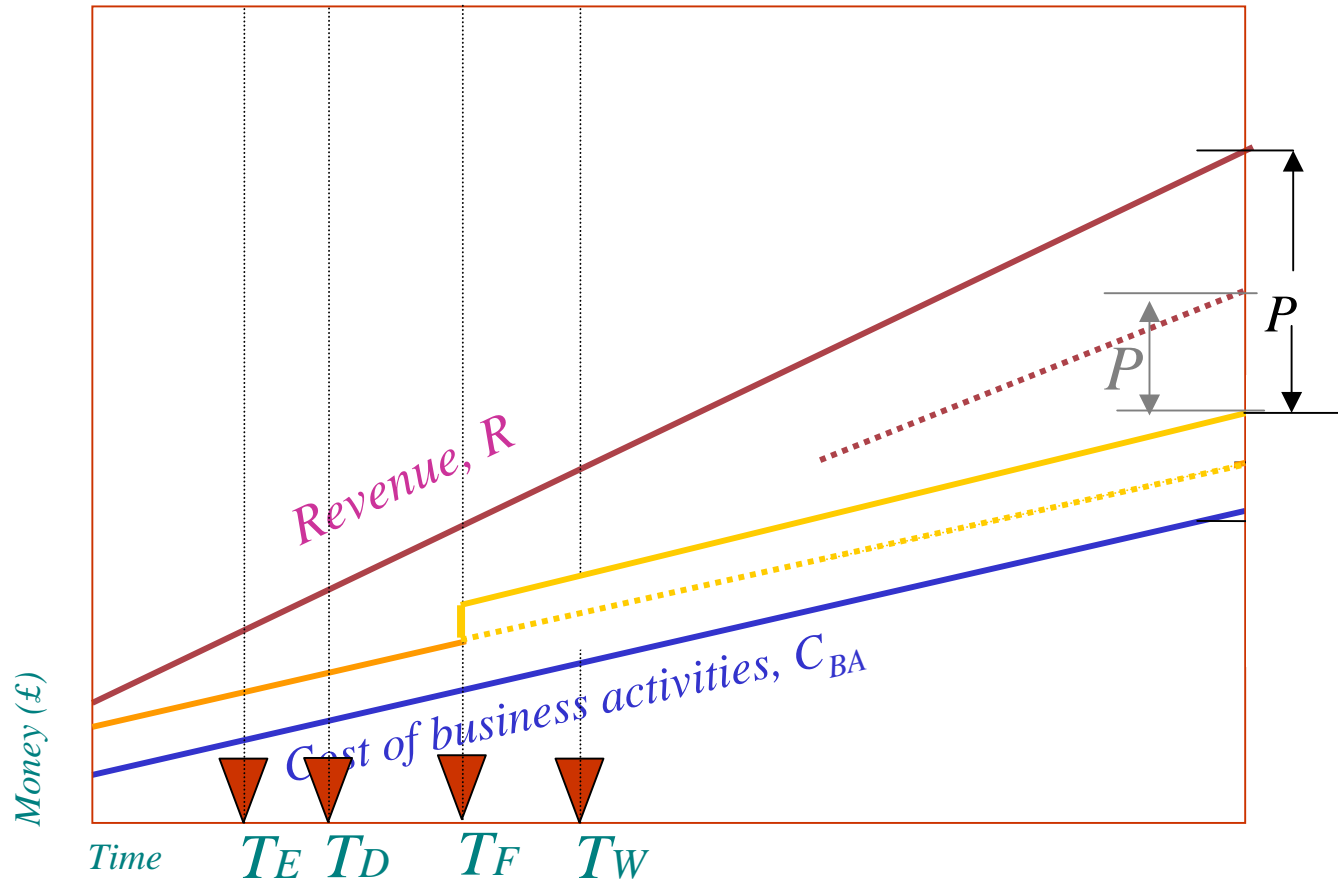


Fundamental Model





Fundamental Model





Continuum of Classes

Class	Ability to detect the event and take recovery action	Type
1	Prevents the event, or detects the event as it happens and prevents it from having any impact	Preventive
2	Detects the event and reacts fast enough to fix it well within the time window	
3	Detects the event and just reacts fast enough to fix it within the time window	
4	Detects the event but cannot react fast enough to fix it within the time window	
5	Fails to detect the event but has a partially deployed BCP	Reactive
6	Fails to detect the event but does have a BCP	
7	Fails to detect the event and does not have a BCP	





Risk Treatment Plans



What is a Risk Treatment Plan?

- **Risk Treatment:** *treatment process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk [ISO Guide 73]*
- Identification of risk
- Prevention of occurrence
- Detection of occurrence
- Limitation of Impact
- Recovery



What is a Good Risk Analysis?

- The senior management, as a whole can
 - *understand the risks*
 - *together participate in determining optimum countermeasures to risk*
 - *allocate the overall 'control' spend to various risks across the whole business*

- All staff concerned with design, implementation or performance of controls
 - *to understand why the control is necessary*
 - *to determine when an implementation of a control fails to meet its objective*
 - *to understand how failures in a control are detected*

- Enables prompt revisions to be undertaken as circumstances change or incidents occur

- NOTE The risk analysis can be in tiers if complex



Traditional risk analysis

■ Identify

- *Assets*
- *Threats*
- *Vulnerabilities*
- *Probability of incident occurring*

■ Estimate risk factor

- *Value of loss if risk occurs*
- *Probability of risk occurring*
- *Complex mathematics*



Who knows

- All the threats - or their urgency
- All the vulnerabilities - in purchased software
- What are probabilities of occurrence

- So 9/11



DO THE BOARD UNDERSTAND THE RESULTS?



There must be
a better way to
explain the
risk treatment plan



Suppose we start with
what worries people



Worries



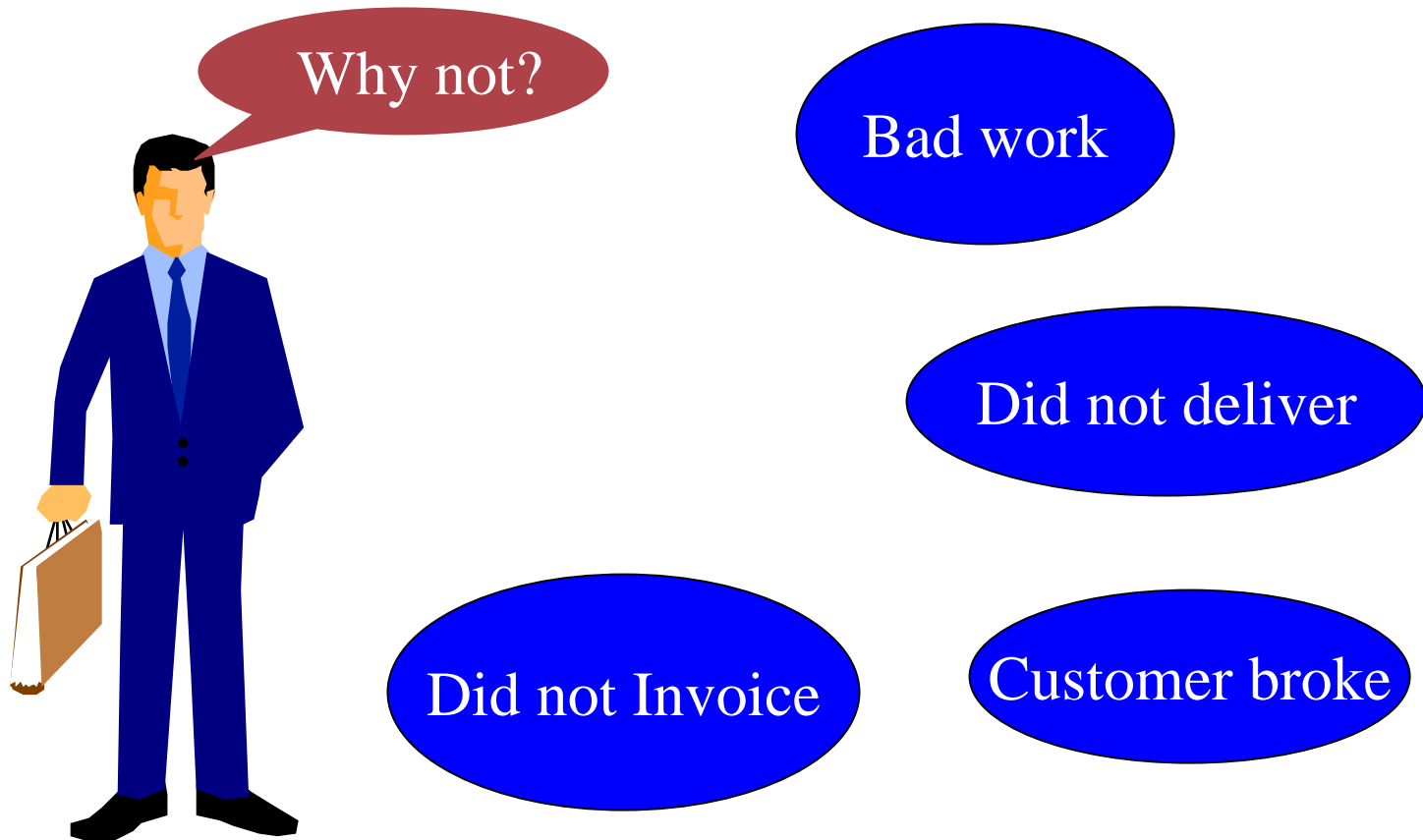
No Sales
No Money
IT failed
Fraud
Regulators
Bad press
Info all to pot



Wrong product
Competitors
Too expensive
No bribes



My Customers have not paid me





How to address worries

- Identify what they are
- Try to prevent
- Detect if materialised
- Limit impacts
- Recover



Recording the RTP

- Tell the story:
 - *How I planned to save the business*

- For example:
 - *My airplane is broken - far away*
 - *Impacts*
 - Safety for crew and passengers*
 - Customer satisfaction*
 - Additional costs*

- This happen to us on BA 122 on 22nd November 2003 – read the Time Paper





Stylised RTPs

- Business driven risk assessment/ treatment using events and impacts → making it all worthwhile

RISKS CONCERNING HACKING

The internal networks are connected to the Internet. There are also various ways in which external users can access the internal networks remotely and read data, modify it, introduce viruses, etc. (Groups S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ).

The impacts of such events are:

- Possible inability to carry out some or all of our business, see E5.1.
- Possible unwanted disclosure of sensitive information (e.g. Groups S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ).
- Possible court action against our company for breach of the Data Protection Act.

The threat is the hacker.

Risk E5.1 A hacker could bring about our inability to carry out some or all of our business by accessing the network. The first line of defence against such an attack is the firewall. However, whether this firewall is always correctly configured, or if it is unacceptably weak because there is a second line of defence, which lies in the “Hotfix and service pack upgrades”. However:

Event

- Aircraft broken down
- Baggage handler strike
- Theft
- Acts of God
- Regular Fraud
- IT failure
- Hacking
- etc

Common (but treatment might be different!)





Stylised RTPs

- Business driven risk assessment/ treatment using events and impacts → making it all worthwhile

RISKS CONCERNING HACKING

The internal networks are connected to the Internet. There are also various ways in which hackers can access the internal networks remotely and read data, modify it, introduce viruses, etc. The company could be affected (Groups [C](#), [D](#), [E](#), [F](#), [G](#), [H](#), [J](#), [K](#), [L](#), [M](#), [N](#), [P](#), [R](#)).

The impacts of such events are:

- Possible [inability to carry out some or all of our business](#), see [E5.1](#) , [E5.2](#)
- Possible unwanted [disclosure of sensitive information](#) (e.g. Groups [F](#), [G](#), [H](#), [J](#), [K](#), [L](#), [M](#), [N](#), [P](#), [R](#))
- Possible [court action against our company for breach of the Data Protection Act](#)

The threat is the [hacker](#).

Risk E5.1 A hacker could bring about our inability to carry out some or all of our business by accessing the network. The first line of defence against such an attack is the [firewall](#). It is therefore necessary to assess whether this firewall is always correctly configured, or if it is under attack, whether it is an acceptable risk because there is a second line of defence, which lies in the ["Hotfix and service pack upgrades"](#). However:

Impacts

- Adverse press coverage
- Questions in parliament
- Court action against org
- Failure to prosecute
- Unanticipated costs
- *etc*



Method

- One RTP per event
- Describe event
- List assets that might be affected
- Document, order applicable impacts
- List applicable threats
- Repeat until all impacts dealt with, and residual risk is acceptable:
 - *How can it happen?*
 - *Do I prevent it?*
 - *How do I detect it?*
 - No preventive measure or*
 - Preventive measure fails*
 - or*
 - Didn't know it could happen that way*
 - *How do I fix/recover?*



Overview of the 7799 Standards



ISO/IEC 17799 and BS7799-2

- **BS 7799 Part 2 is a *management standard* – *e.g. let's party*. Part 2 tells you what to do**
- **IS 17799 is a *super-market of good things to do***
- **Certification is against Part 2 – *is the party OK?***





BS 7799-2:2002

PLAN

• Scope •

• Policy •

• Risk Assessment (RA) •

• Risk Treatment Plan (RTP) •

• Statement of Applicability (SOA) •

• Operate Controls •

• Awareness Training •

• Manage Resources •

• Prompt Detection and Response to Incidents •

DO

ACT

• ISMS Improvements

• Preventive Action

• Corrective Action

CHECK

• Management Review

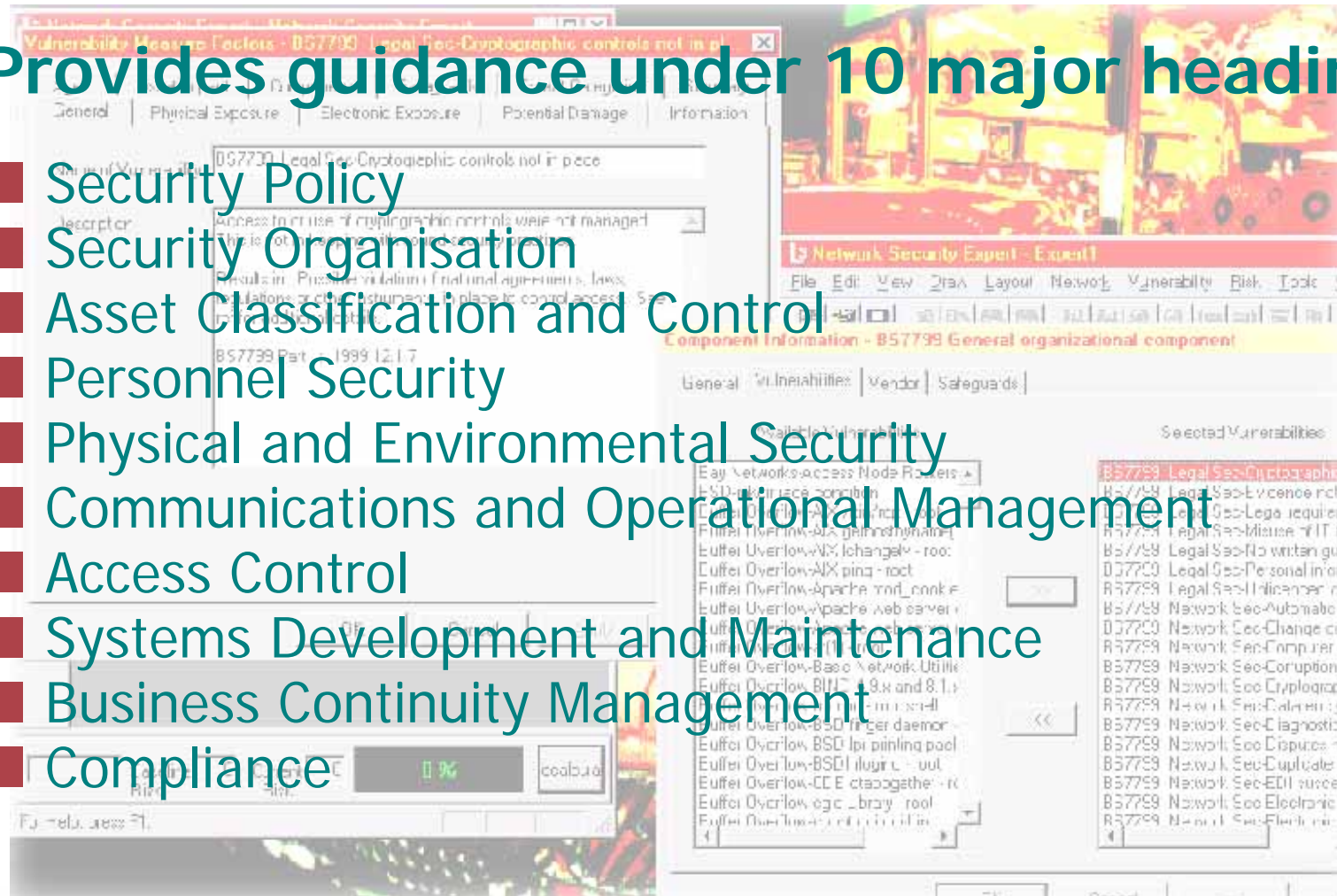
• Internal ISMS Audit



ISO/IEC 17799:2000

Provides guidance under 10 major headings

- Security Policy
- Security Organisation
- Asset Classification and Control
- Personnel Security
- Physical and Environmental Security
- Communications and Operational Management
- Access Control
- Systems Development and Maintenance
- Business Continuity Management
- Compliance





Linking the Two Standards

- The Statement of Applicability (SOA):

“a document describing the control objectives and controls that are relevant and applicable to the organization’s ISMS, based on the results and conclusions of the risk assessment and risk treatment processes”

- It is a certification requirement (EA7/03)



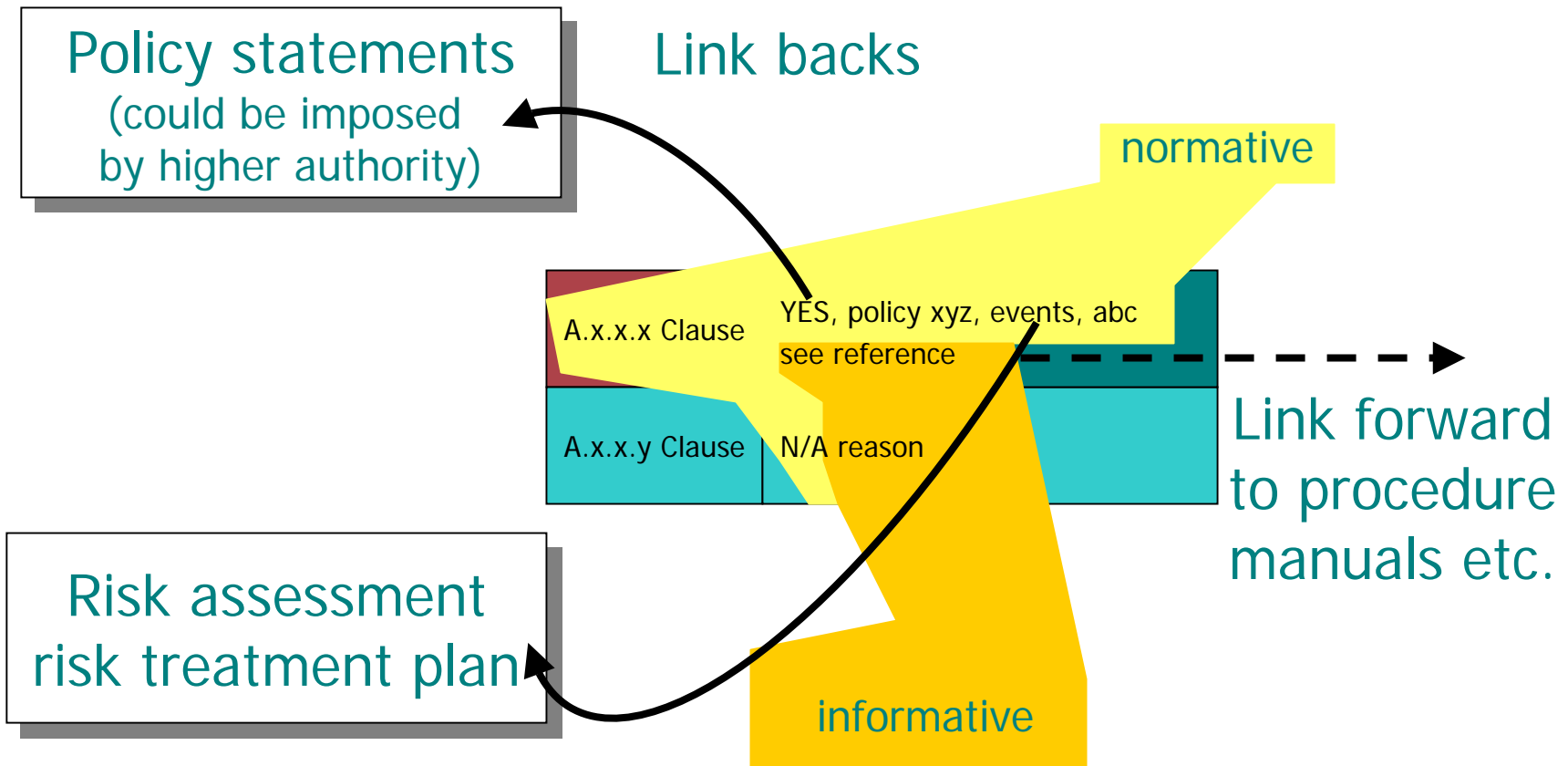
Why is it Important?

			BS ISO/IEC 17799:2000 numbering
A.3.1 Information security policy			3.1
<i>Control objective:</i> To provide management direction and support for information security.			
<i>Controls</i>			
A.3.1.1	<i>Information security policy document</i>	A policy document shall be approved by management, published and communicated, as appropriate, to all employees.	3.1.1
A.3.1.2	<i>Review and evaluation</i>	The policy shall be reviewed regularly, and in case of influencing changes, to ensure it remains appropriate	3.1.2

- You have to say, for all 127 ISO/IEC 17799 controls, whether they are applicable or not
- If YES, why (with reference to risk assessment)
- Important because everyone uses the same laundry list



A Practical Implementation





Fast Track ISMS



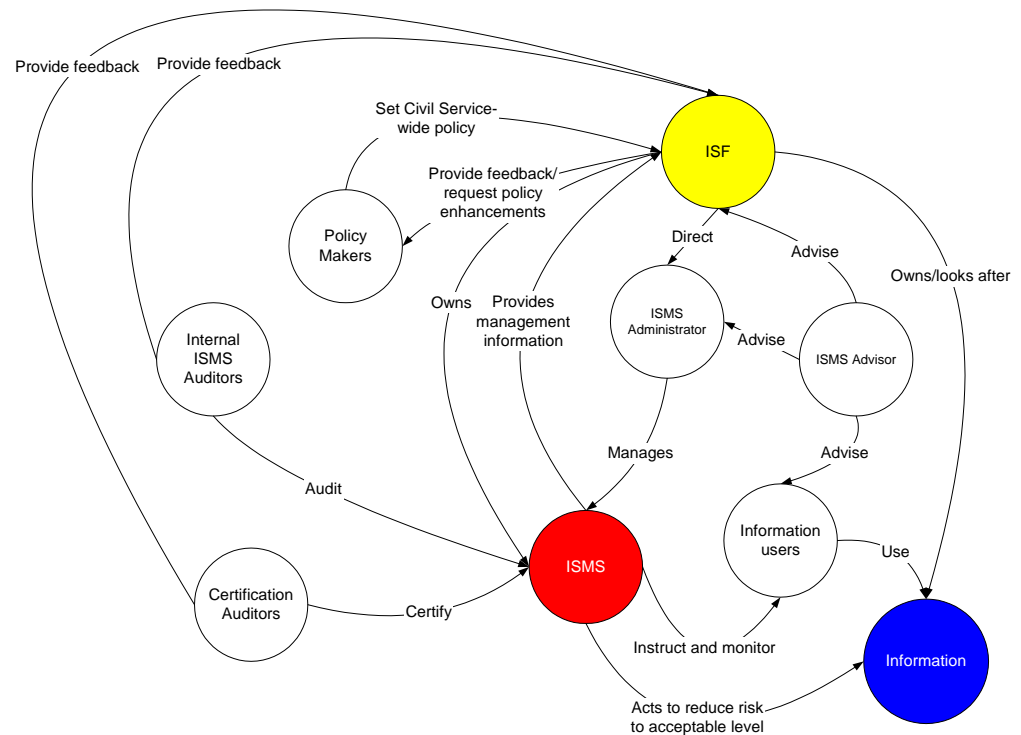
The Vital Ingredients

- Role Model
- Skeleton ISMS Manual
- The event-impact driven RTPs (as previously discussed)
- Classroom and on-the-job training
- Various quality assurance activities



Role Model

- Information Security Forum (ISF)
- ISMS Administrator
- Internal ISMS Auditor
- ISMS Trainer
- ISMS Advisor
- Certification Auditor
- Policy Maker





Skeleton ISMS Manual

Department (Name/Logo) **ISMS Manual**

Parts for you to complete

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This document is <<State name of Department (note you <<State name of System (ISMS) Manual". The purpose of the ISMS is emp<> risks.

Contents

This Manual defines the scope of the ISMS and all applica<> Assessment and Risk Treatment Plan and presents the St<> 2:2002. The SOA refers out to other relevant processes a<>

This manual details the processes and procedures for train<> Internal ISMS Audit, Management Review and ISMS imp<>

Approval and Distribution Policy

This ISMS Manual was approved by the Department on <> risks identified in the Risk Treatment Plans.

<<State here the distribution policy for this ISMS Manual>>

Checklists

Internal ISMS Audit Report and Checklist

INTERNAL ISMS AUDIT REPORT and CHECKLIST

Department:

Completed by:

ISMS Version
31025

Records

Covers every requirement
of BS7799-2:2002



Contents

- Pages associated with the whole PDCA cycle
- Built-in facility for document control
- Space to define ISMS scope and context
- Prototype ISMS policy
- Provision for RTPs
- Virtually complete SOA (with built-in hyperlinks to policy statements and standard events)
- Facility for including training and awareness
- Internal ISMS audit proforma and checklist
- Management system review checklist
- Procedures for corrective action etc.
- To-Do-List and associated procedures
- Compliance index



The “To-Do-List”

- BS 7799-2 is a management standard – so is internal control
- Management processes must be in place, but new security processes may be required because risks change
- At any point in time:
 - *Existing security procedures in place*
 - *Newly identified ones still-to-do*
- Managed using a “To-Do-List”



The "To-Do-List"

BS 7799-2 is a management standard so is

The To-Do-List

Reference	Action	Target Date	Comment/Completion Date
<u>Extend scope of MS to include BS7799-2</u>	Produce SOA	040402	040331
	Produce scope statement	040402	040331
	Produce context (i.e. information architecture)	040402	040331
	Integrate checklists into current MS, modify existing MS Review practice accordingly	040402	040331
	Produce RTPs (just the standard 8) and link with business risk analysis	040402	040331
	Insert compliance statement from Skeleton and check all cross refs	040402	040331

Managed using a TO-DO-LIST



Results



Some Results

■ UK Logistics Company

- *Initial development of Skeleton*
- *First application of event-impact driven RA/RTPs*
- *Engaged Board*
- *MD in control*

■ Government of Mauritius

- *4 sites "attested" by MSB*
- *Chiefs empowered*
- *Rollout to all other departments*

■ UK start-up

- *Up to speed in a day*
- *2 day brainstorm for RTPs*
- *First BSI visit in September*

The screenshot shows the website of the Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunications of the Republic of Mauritius. The main heading is "Information Security Seminar on 29 April 2004 at La Petite Cannelle, Domaine Les Pailles". The agenda is as follows:

Time	Activity
9:00 - 9:30	Registration
9:30 - 9:40	Welcome address by Myr Aubeelack, PS, Ministry of IT & Telecommunications
9:40 - 10:00	Opening address by Honorable B. Joseph, Minister of IT & Telecommunications
10:00 - 10:15	Introduction by Honorable J. Jagan, 17799 Security Standards by Dr. Rowan J. De Loo
10:15 - 10:30	Implementing ISO/IEC 17799 Security Standards in the Civil Service by Dr. Rowan J. De Loo
Session II : Implementing ISO/IEC 17799 Security Standards - The Pilot Sites Experience	
10:45 - 11:00	The Contributions Branch
11:00 - 11:15	The Civil Status Division
11:15 - 11:30	The Treasury Department
11:30 - 11:45	The Passport & Immigration Office
Session III : Certification	

On the right side of the screenshot, there are three photographs: the top one shows three people in professional attire standing together; the middle one shows a scenic view of a building with a flag; the bottom one shows two men in uniform looking at a document.



Principle can be extended

- Overall ICS

- Including

- *ISO 9000*

- *Financials*

- *General management issues*



Now an audience participation exercise

Identity Cards



Summary and Conclusions



Computers help people

- PCs, mobile phones, mainframes, servers etc
- Could we do without them?
 - *Volume of transactions*
 - *Speed of communications*
- Criminals are businesses too



Summary

- Information security part of internal control
- Time metrics key to effectiveness
- Event-impact driven RA/RTPs key to Board engagement
- Hypertext, web-technology Skeleton key to rapid development
- Certification successes bear this out





Security - Who is in charge? - The users? Or the system?

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