
How do you know the ISMS is working?

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How do I know it is working?

Good design should ensure that ISMS detects all events in sufficient time...

May need to take action

PLAN

ACT

DO

CHECK

If not there will be an incident

Need other checks as well

- Scope
- Policy
- IS Improvements
- Preventive Action
- Corrective Action
- Management Review
- Internal ISMS Audit
- Response to Incidents

Statement of Applicability (SOA) •

Operate Controls •

Awareness Training •

Manage Resources •

Plan, Do, Check, Act

The Plot

- Overture (time metrics, internal control and risk treatment plans)
- Incidents
- Check activities
- Is this all?
- Summary and conclusions

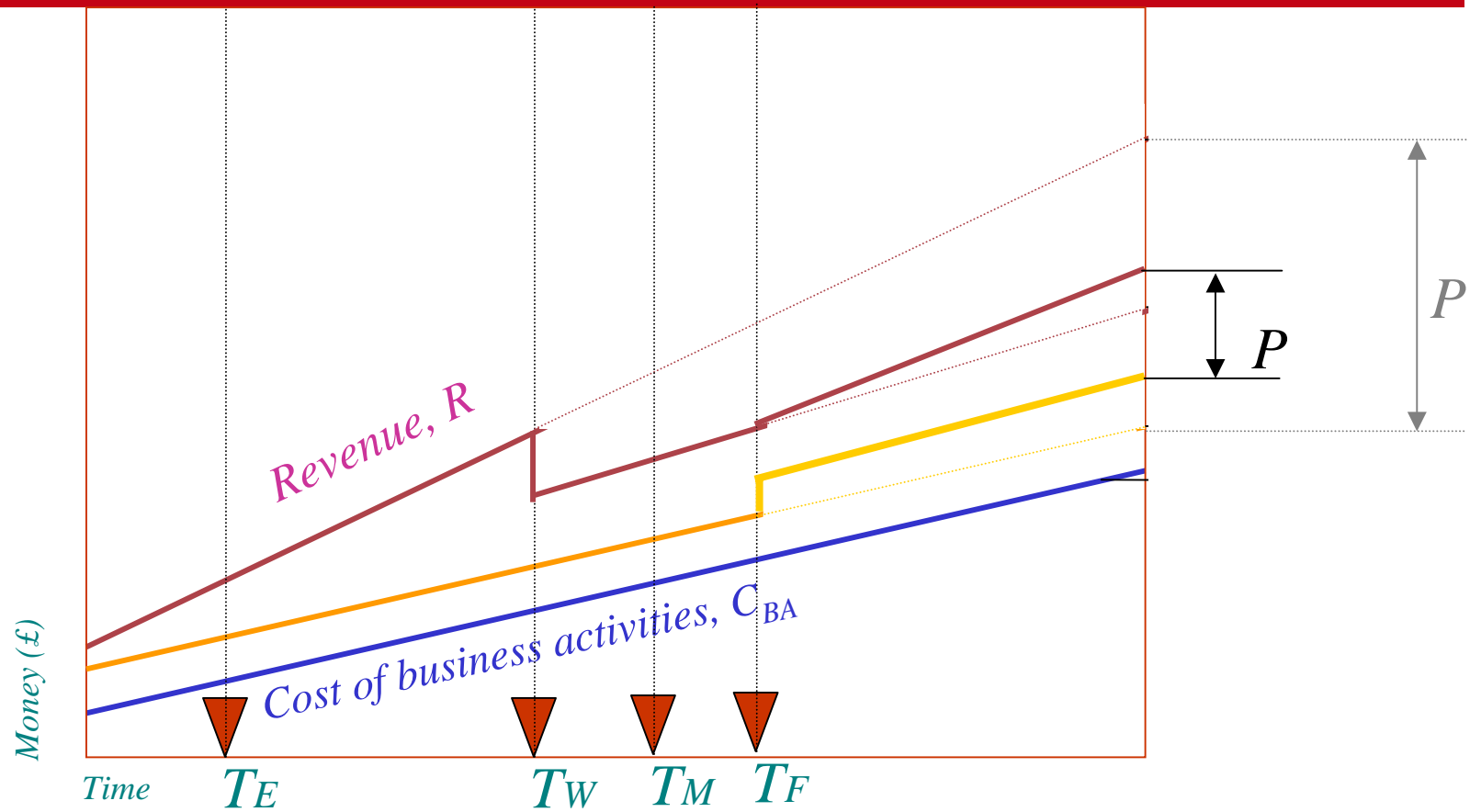
TIME METRICS

Time Metrics

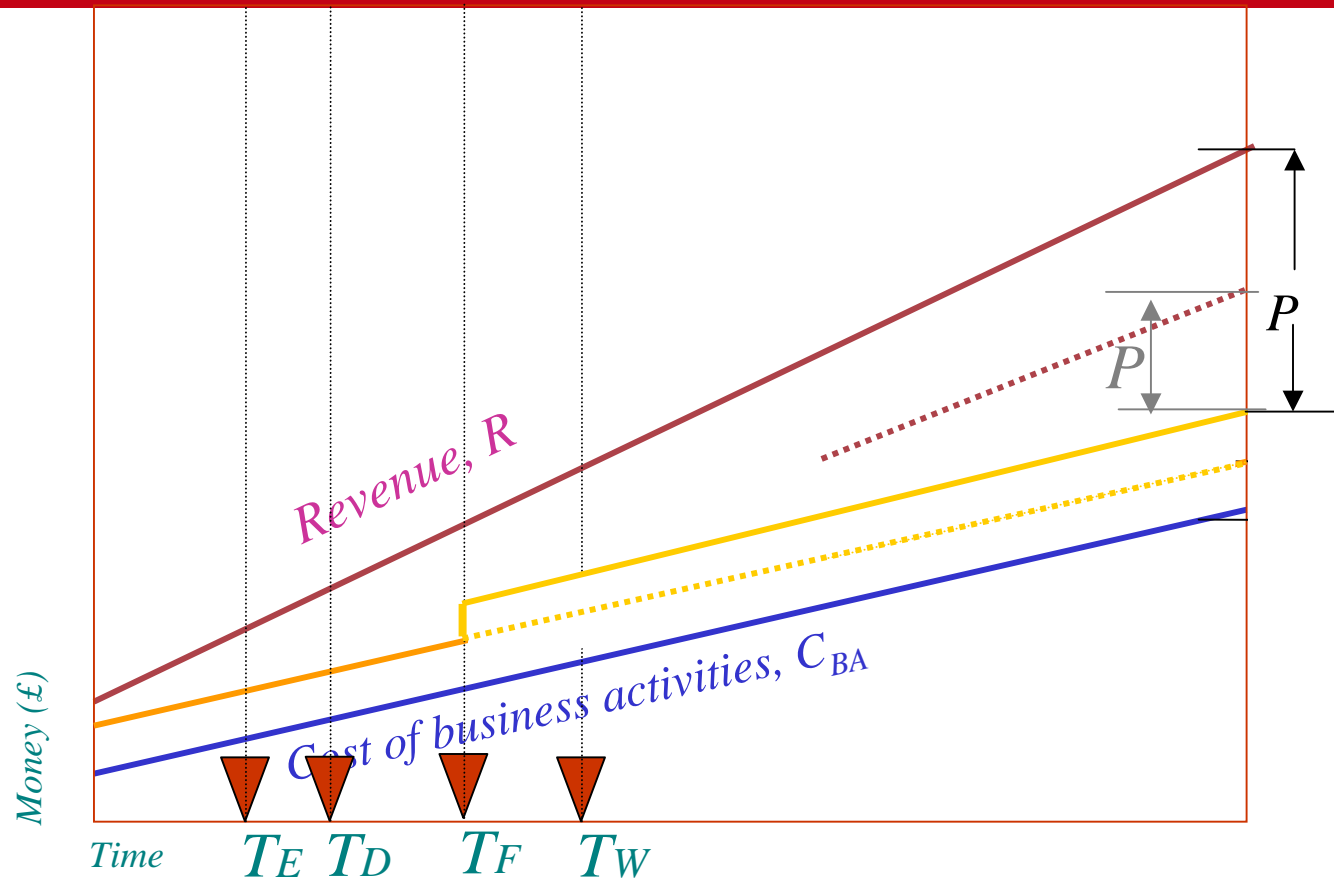
“... detect the event in sufficient time to do something positive about it...”

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

Time Metrics



Time Metrics



INTERNAL CONTROL

Internal Control

- Corporate Governance requirement
- Means to achieve objectives
 - *Operational procedures*
 - *Controls*
- Deming cycle (PDCA)
- Common to ISO 9001, BS7799-2 etc..



One Internal Control System

■ All risks...

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.

An Example

- Gamma's internal control system
- Finance, sales, marketing, R&D, projects, quality, information security



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Ex	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 ...	Rating
ORP9	The company's IT systems are ineffective in allowing us to carry out the contracted work.	Yes	If the IT isn't up to the job, or the business applications do not work as they should, the work will take longer than it ought, representing poor value for money to the customer. However, it is not judged as being significant, given the current policy for replacing and upgrading the company's IT every two years, and making special purchases when necessary.	G1
ORP10	We are unable to deliver our product on time.	No	Judged as being increasingly likely and potentially significant, with increased file sizes and the	S4

RISKS CONCERNING NON-APPLICABLE RISKS

It is possible that a non-applicable risk becomes an applicable risk.

All assets could be affected, but primarily Asset Groups V, A,

RISKS CONCERNING IT FAILURE

Gamma is reliant on its IT. The technology could fail for a wide variety of reasons and in a wide variety of manners. Broadly speaking, the failure will result in unavailability, loss of integrity and/or loss of confidentiality. Note that integrity also implies that information is sufficiently right for the purpose for which it is used at the time that it is used, and not just that data has been modified without authorization or in error. All IT based assets could be affected (Groups E, E, I, J, K).

The impacts of such events are:

- Possible inability to carry out some or all of Gamma's business, see S4.1a, S4.1b, S4.1c, S4.1d, S4.1e
- Possible unauthorised disclosure of information, see S4.2

The principal threats are backup failure, errors, utility failure, software failure and viruses

RISK TREATMENT PLANS

Risk Treatment Plans



Risk Treatment Plans

■ Tell it like a story

■ Methodology

➤ *Good plot*

➤ *Happy ending*

■ Uses time metrics

■ Ask “what if it doesn’t work?”

■ Encourages well formed controls (i.e., self-policing)

RISKS CONCERNING HACKING

The internal networks are connected to the Internet. There are also various modem access the internal networks remotely and read data, modify it, introduce malicious 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](#) , [E5.3](#) , [E5.4](#)
- Possible unwanted [disclosure of sensitive information](#) (e.g. Groups [F](#), [K](#)), see [E5.2](#) ,
- 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 through the network. The first line of defence against such an attack is the [firewall](#). The ISP provides a service therefore whether this firewall is always correctly configured, or if is under attack. Not an acceptable risk because there is a second line of defence, which lies in hardening the network through [“Hotfix and service pack upgrades”](#). However:

INCIDENTS

Incidents?

- Safe found unlocked ✓ *possible unauthorised disclosure*
- Blue death ✗ *usually no impact*
- Hard disc crash ✗ *ditto*
- Adware virus ✓ *possible unauthorised disclosure*
- Fox hunting protestors ✓ *adverse press coverage*

Definition of an Incident

“... an occurrence of an impact...”

Impacts

- Adverse press coverage
- Court action against company
- Court action against director
- Inability to carry out some or all of company's business
- Loss of key staff
- Loss of customer confidence
- Loss of revenue
- Loss of the monetary value of property and contents
- The company goes to the wall
- Unanticipated costs
- Unauthorised disclosure



YOU CHOOSE

Incident Analysis

- Was it an applicable or non-applicable risk?
- Discover whether controls operated within their design parameters
- Corrective, preventive action or improvements?

Date	Risk ID	Event	RTP	Impact			
T_E	T_D	T_M	T_F	T_W	I_P	$C_{control}$	

Extract from Gamma incident analysis proforma

Is this good enough?

■ No

- *There could be no incidents because there are no events*

■ Two strategies

- ~~*Monitor events*~~
- *Monitor controls* ✓

■ But if there are no events, monitoring won't tell if controls are working

■ Might not know what the event is

■ Could be billions of them – duplication of control?

CHECK ACTIVITIES

Check Activities

■ See Appendix B to BS 7799-2:2002

- *Internal MS audits*
- *Management system reviews*
- *Routine checks*
- *Self policing procedures*
- *Lessons learnt from others*
- *Trend analysis*
- *Intrusion detection*
- *External audits (financial, quality, security...)*

Routine Checks

■ Daily

- *Office still locked ...*
- *AV controls running ...*

■ Month end

- *Billing information, reconciliations ...*
- *Status of projects ...*

■ Periodic

- *Technical compliance with policy ...*
- *AV, IDS log inspections ...*
- *Back-ups taken and recovery is possible*

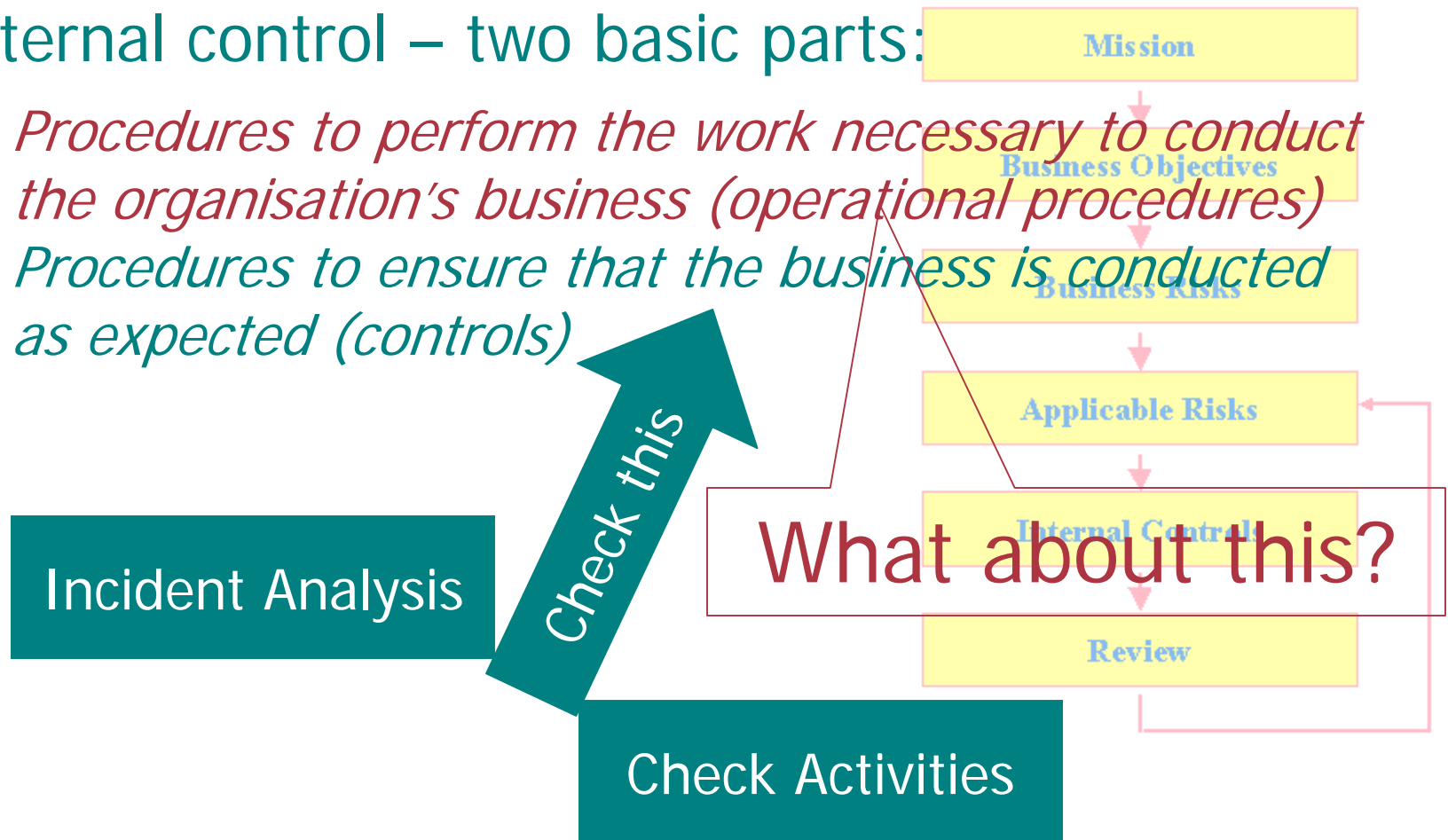
■ Ask: are they working within their design parameters

IS THERE ANYTHING
ELSE?

Possibly

Internal control – two basic parts:

- *Procedures to perform the work necessary to conduct the organisation's business (operational procedures)*
- *Procedures to ensure that the business is conducted as expected (controls)*



Dealing with Business Objectives

- Could use performance metrics
- But if we have an objective there will always be a risk of not meeting it:
 - *May be applicable or non-applicable*
 - *Ought to feature in an RTP*
 - *E.g. Are sales on target?*
 - *Has customer paid*
- Routine checks (our month end checks) are an example
- Use as a cross-check
 - *Might show omissions in RTP*

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Summary

- Detect the event in sufficient time to do something positive about it
- Tell it like a story RTP approach encourages well formed controls
 - *And everyone understands*
 - *Focus is on business issues as well as technology*
- Incident = occurrence of impact
- Incident analysis + check activities + time metrics = sound internal control
- Monitor performance against objectives as a cross check

Conclusions

- This works
- Addresses the whole ICS, not just information security
- Meets all requirements of BS 7799-2:2002
- But principles also apply to the whole ICS
- Information assurance is not just security as traditionally understood

For Further Information

- www.gammassl.co.uk
- Time paper
- Fast track ISMS certification paper
- Certification experiences
- BS 7799-2, Common Criteria
- Conference papers
- This one "How do you know the ISMS is working?"



- About Gamma
- Tour our Web Site
- White Papers
- Gamma Services
- Visitors' Book
- How to Contact Us



Welcome to Gamma

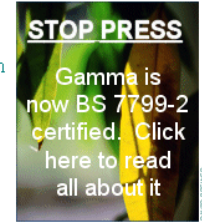
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- IS 17799 & BS 7799-2
- Smart Cards
- Common Criteria

Gamma is an ISO 9001/BS7799-2 certified company

Welcome to Gamma. Here you will find a goldmine of useful information on ISO/IEC 17799, BS 7799-2 and the Common Criteria, and a host of other interesting information security topics ranging from reprogrammable smart cards to internal control and corporate governance.

We offer a broad range of information security consultancy services. We can help you to gain BS 7799-2 certification quickly using our "Fast Track" method, and integrate quality and security into your internal control system. We offer training in information security management, and will teach you to train others. Our Common Criteria services start with establishing the business plan, and guide you throughout the process to successful certification. We carry out a wide variety of research and strategic studies. Why not let us help you? Innovation and great value are our strengths.

You may contact us by phone, e-mail or drop us a line in our Visitor's Book, or perhaps we may meet at an event. We would be very pleased to hear from you. Click here to see how to find our offices and learn about our partners world-wide.



BSI Gamma is an active participant in the ISO SC 27 standards committees and the BCS Information Security Specialist Group. We run the websites for the BSI shadow committee for ISO SC 27 WG3 (the Common Criteria) and the BCS ISSG. Click on these icons to visit them.

BCS THE BRITISH COMPUTER SOCIETY

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