

# Threat Forecasting

Using Open Source Data to Foresee Your  
Next Breach

# Today's Topics



**THREAT FORECASTING IS  
POSSIBLE**



**THE WORLD SHALL  
BECOME KNOWN TO YOU**



**HOW TO FORECAST IN  
RISK ASSESSMENTS**

# Duty of Care Risk Analysis

**Impact<sub>(Others)</sub> x Likelihood**

**Impact<sub>(You)</sub> x Likelihood**

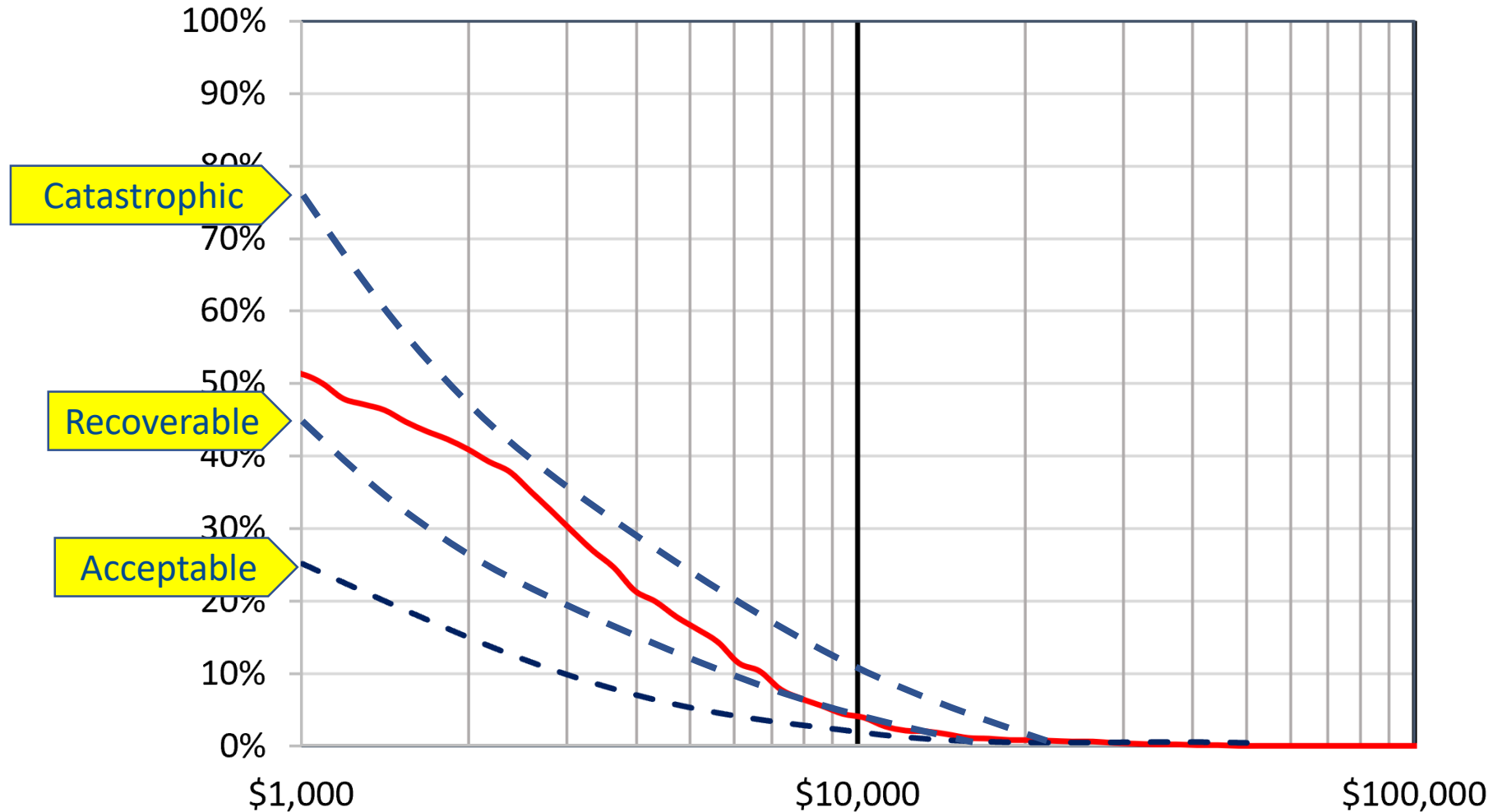
DoCRA

# “Risk only to me? What about balance?”

Risk	=	Objectives Impact “Profit”	Mission Impact “User health”	Obligations Impact “Others”	x	Likelihood
<u>12</u>	=	3	2	<u>4</u>	x	<u>3</u>
		1. On plan 2. Within variance <u>3.</u> Out of variance 4. < 3 yrs profit loss 5. Out of business	1. Significant results <u>2.</u> Few flat results 3. Significant misses 4. Majority misses 5. Cannot help users	1. No harm 2. Concern 3. Few embarrassed <u>4.</u> Many exploited 5. Millions exploited		1. Not possible 2. Rare, if at all <u>3.</u> Occasional 4. Common 5. Frequent

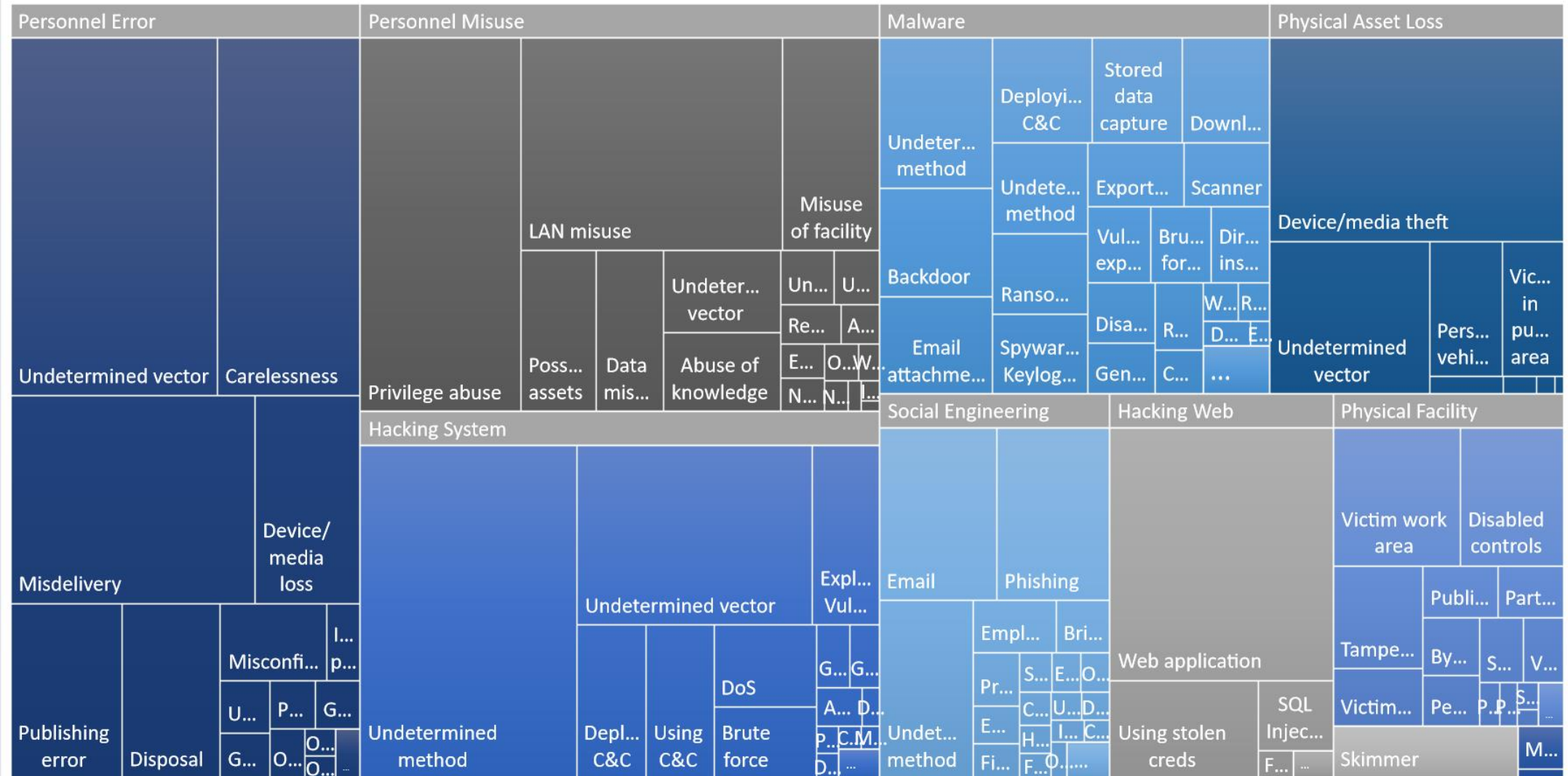
\* Risk criteria for a Social Health App

*(for quants, indicate limits along your curve)*



# What about likelihood?

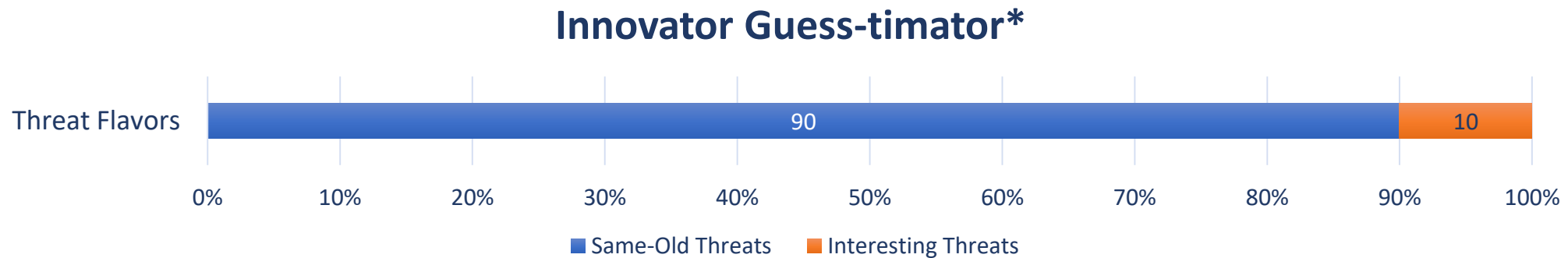
**HIT Index - Generic**  
ed. March, 2019



■ Hacking System ■ Hacking Web ■ Malware ■ Personnel Error ■ Personnel Misuse ■ Physical Asset Loss ■ Physical Facility ■ POS ■ Social Engineering ■ System Failure

# “You Can’t Predict Cybersecurity Threats!”

- We don’t want to *predict*
  - Not going for accuracy
- We want to *forecast*
  - Estimating so we can prepare
- And besides ... cybersecurity innovates, but not by much YoY ...





# Outcomes of Accurate Predictions vs Forecasts

- Results of accurate prediction
  - *“We were breached this year and lost a million records! Just as we predicted!”*
- Results from forecasts
  - *“We saw that Team X was prone to errors, so we removed their access to the crown jewels. Their eventual error released much less data than we originally estimated.”*

# Risk is About Likelihood and Impact

Forecasts allow us to either reduce likelihood of effective threats ...

... or take systems, data, and people out of harm's way for when the threat happens.

# So how do we forecast?

1

Know how your  
business operates

2

Know your threat  
landscape

3

Get threat data

4

Align threat data  
to your threat  
landscape

5

Organize data to  
see where threats  
*have been*\*

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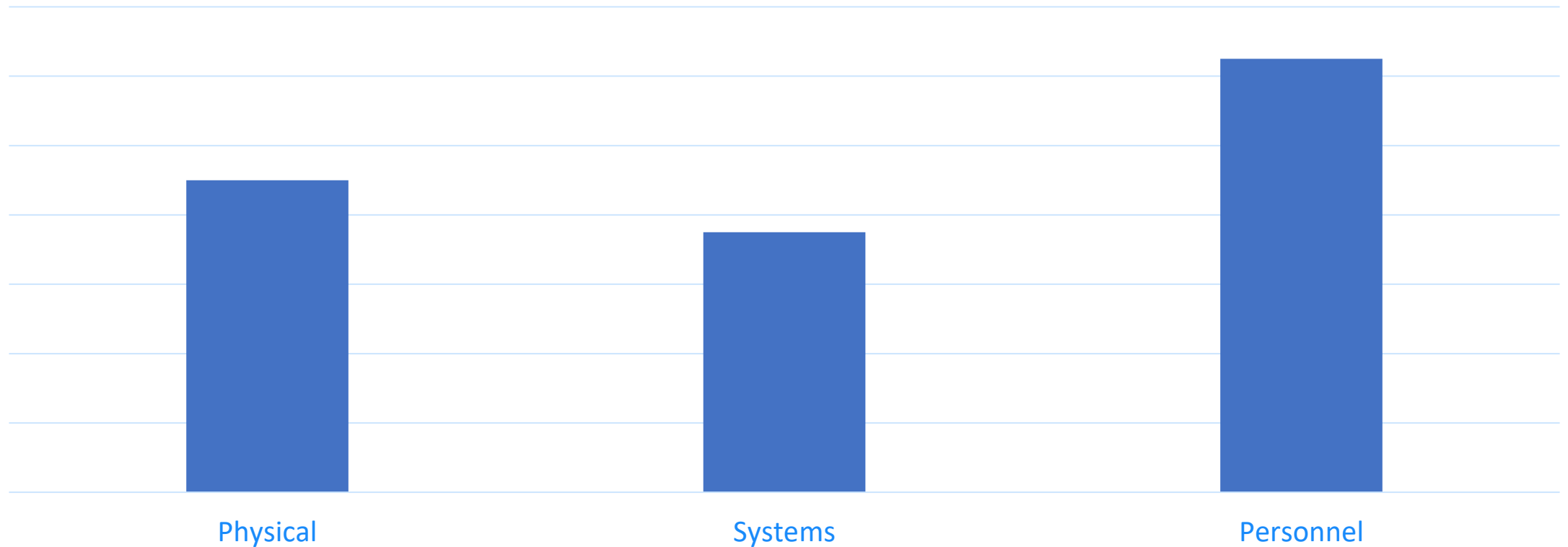
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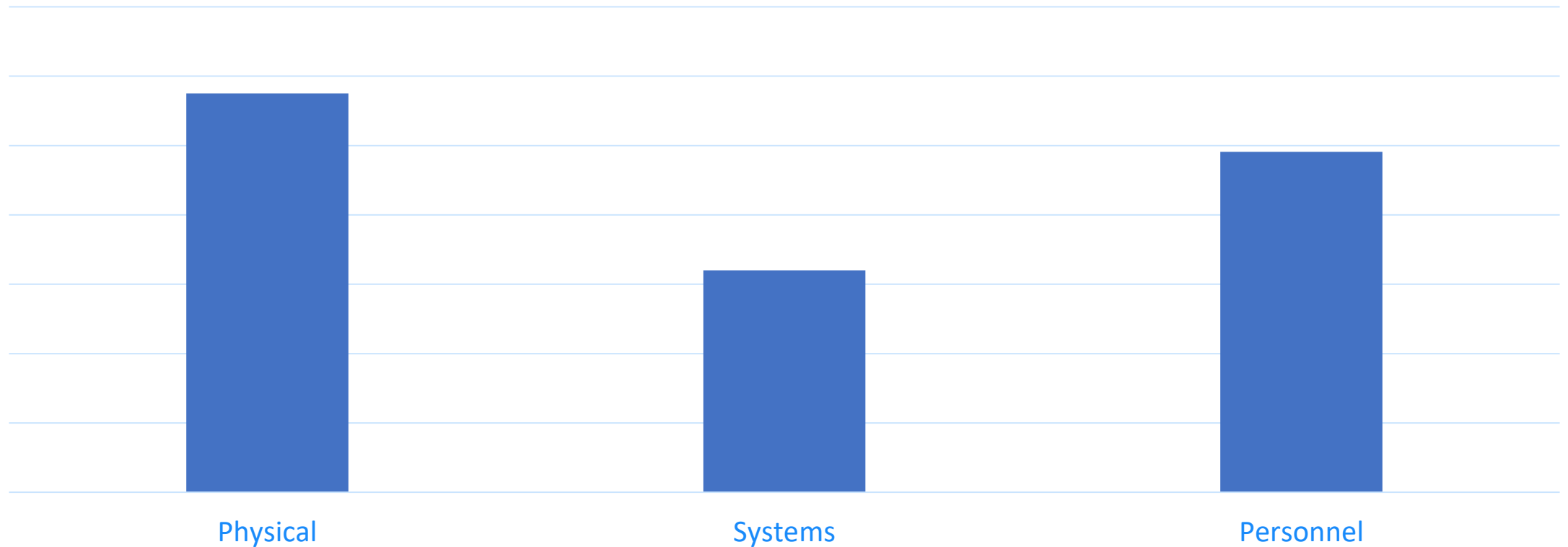
# Know Your Business: Where is Business Conducted/Business Assets?

Locus of Business: Hospitals



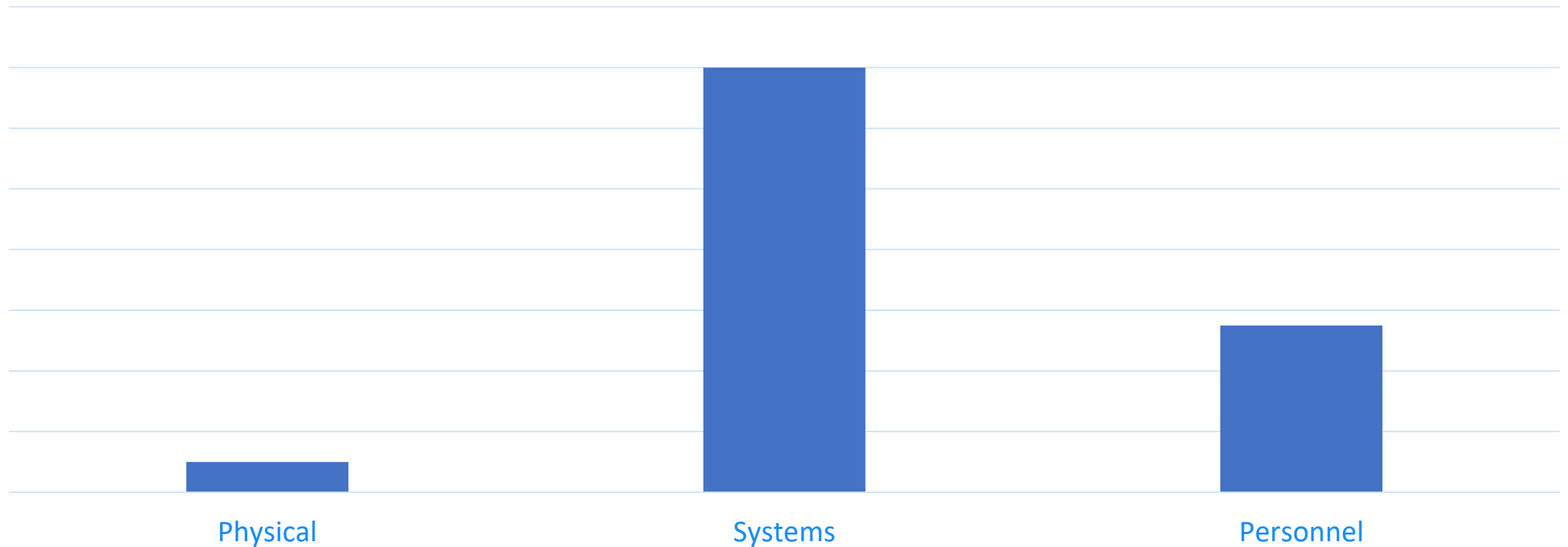
# Know Your Business: Where is Business Conducted/Business Assets?

Locus of Business: Banking



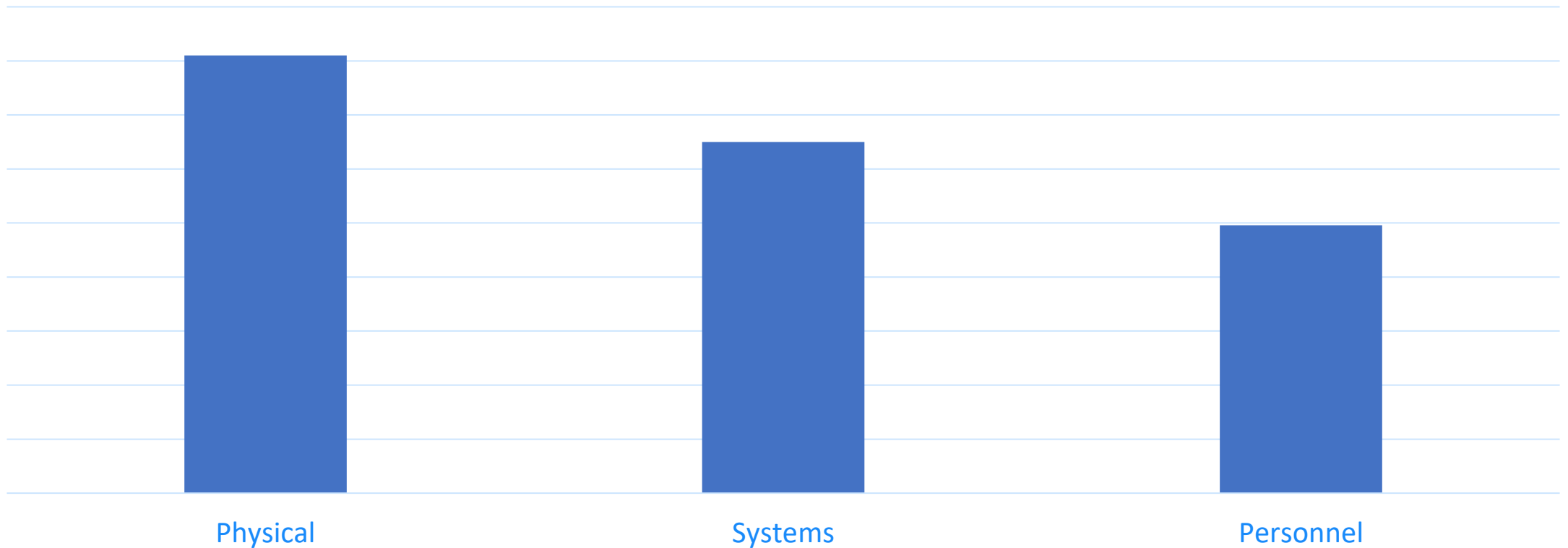
# Know Your Business: Where is Business Conducted/Business Assets?

Locus of Business: Information Services



# Know Your Business: Where is Business Conducted/Business Assets?

Locus of Business: Retail





# What Does the Data Teach Us?

Your threat landscape is where you conduct business

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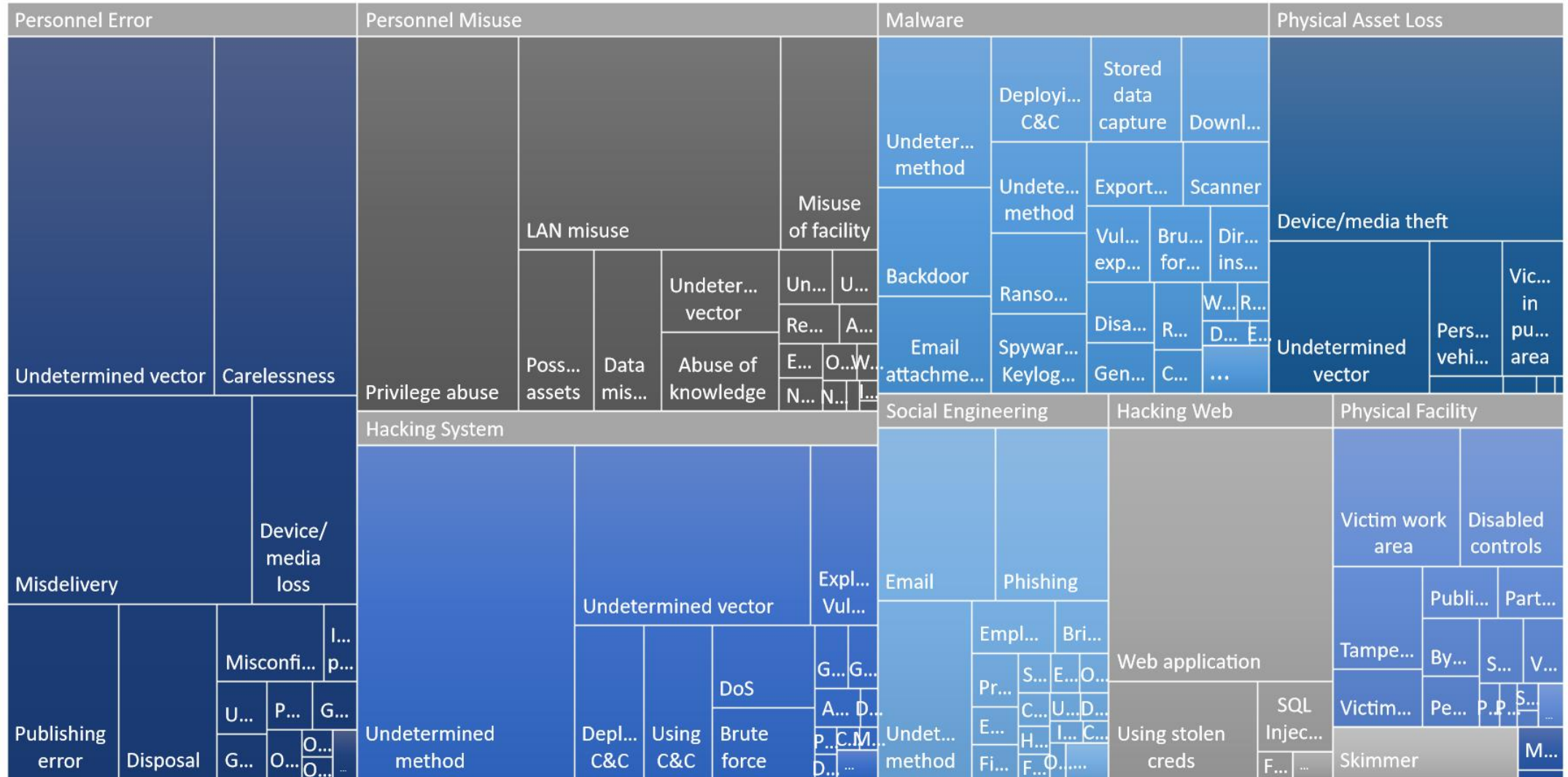
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# HIT Index - Generic

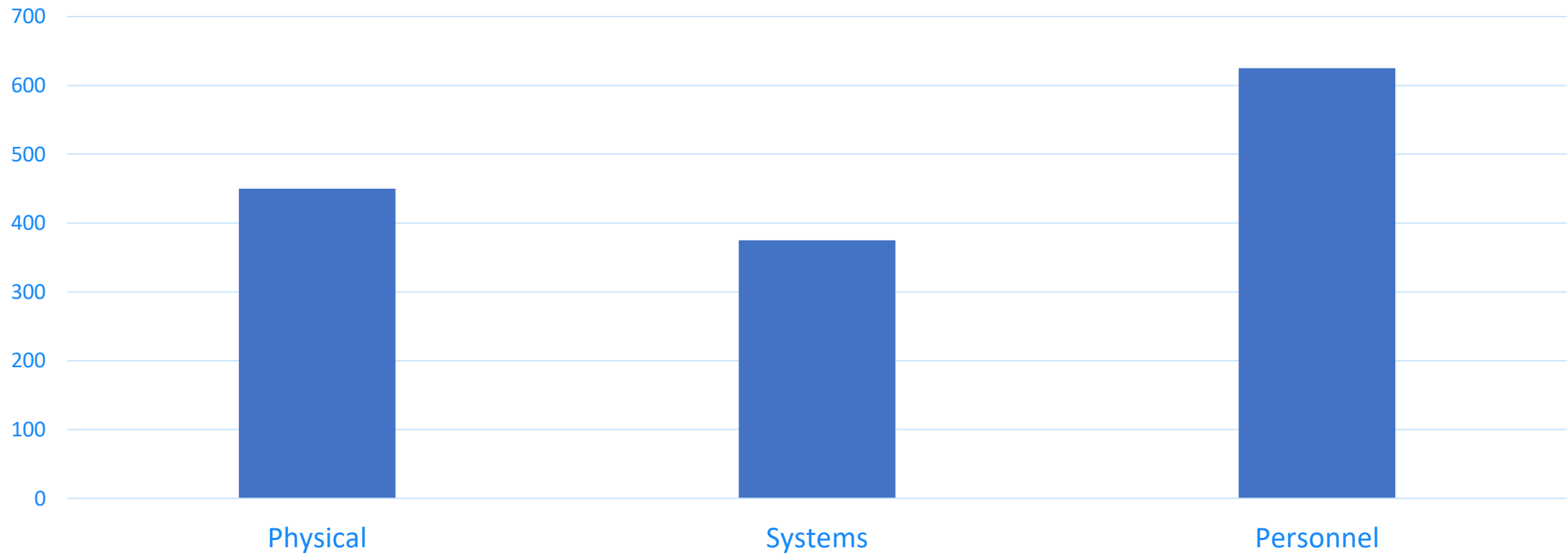
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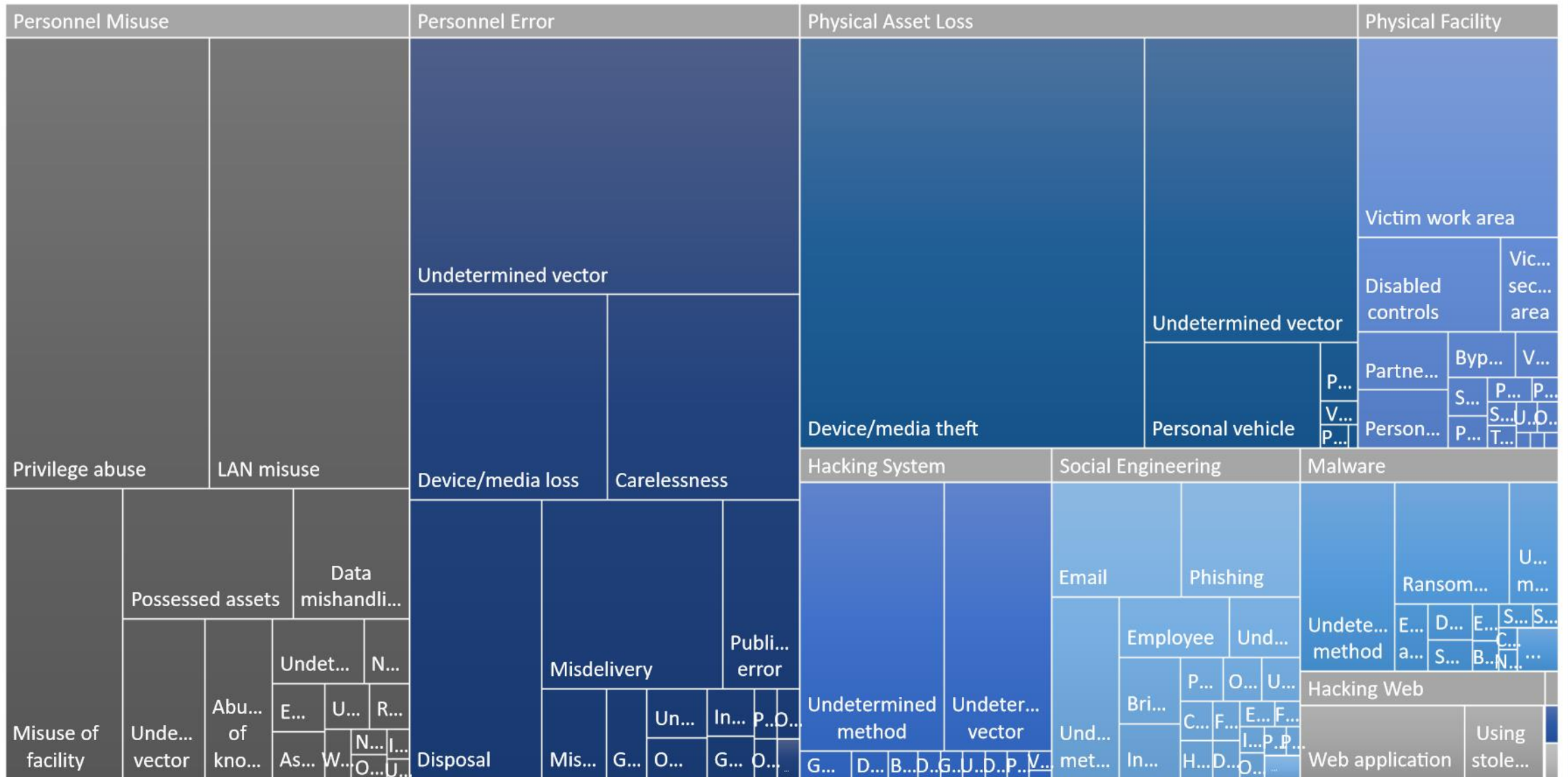
# Data: Your Threat Landscape is Where Your Business is Conducted

Locus of Business: Hospitals



# HIT Index - Clinical Healthcare

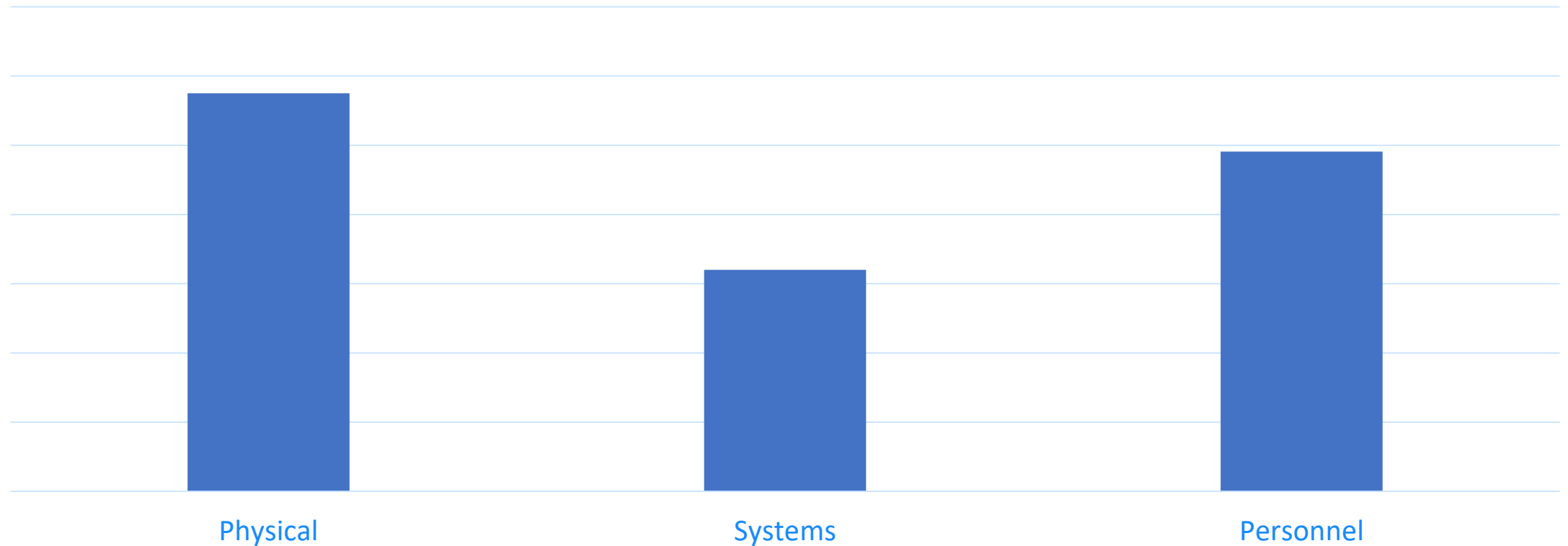
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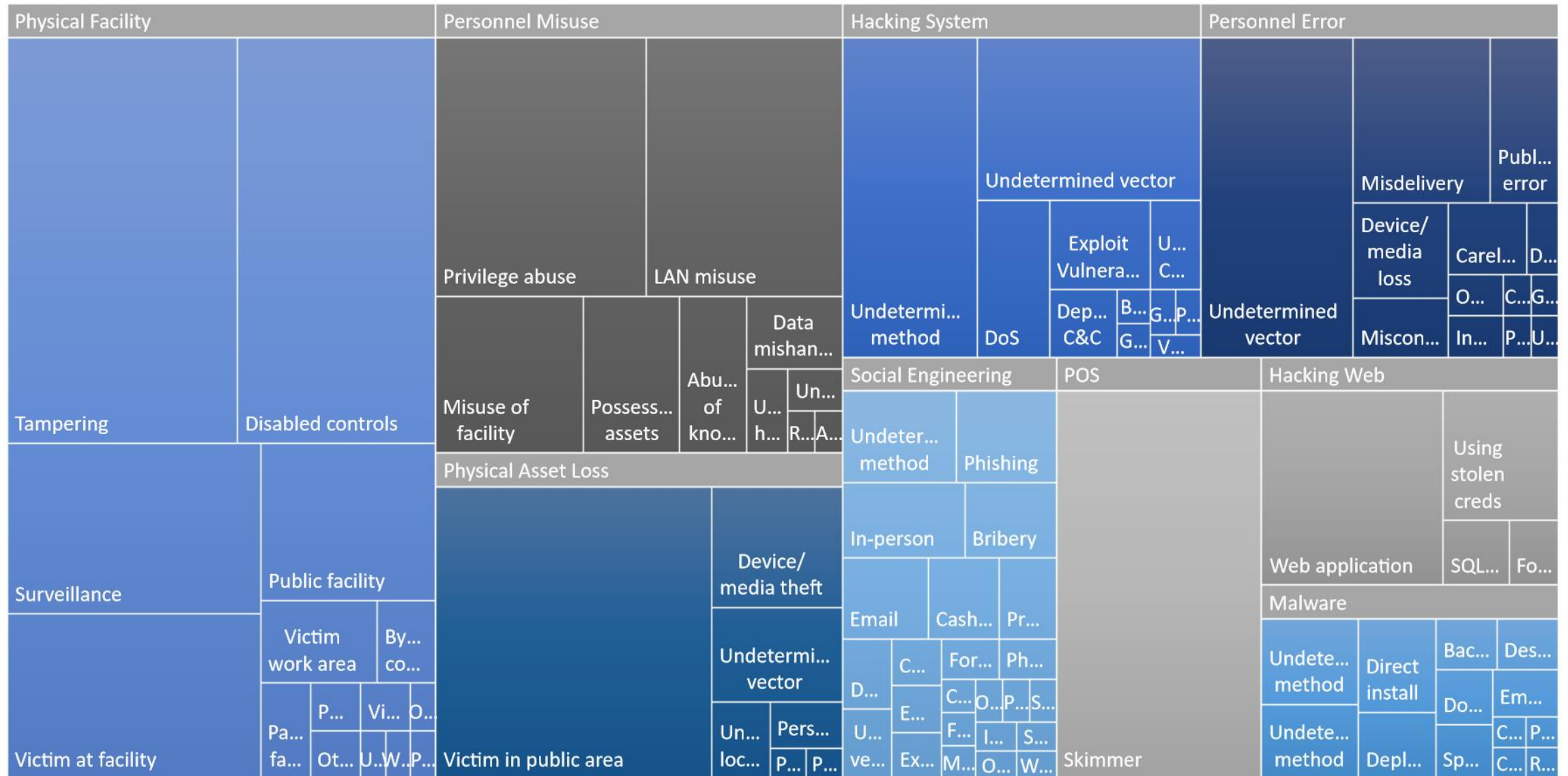
# Data: Your Threat Landscape is Where Your Business is Conducted

Locus of Business: Banking



# HIT Index - Retail Banking

ed. March 2019

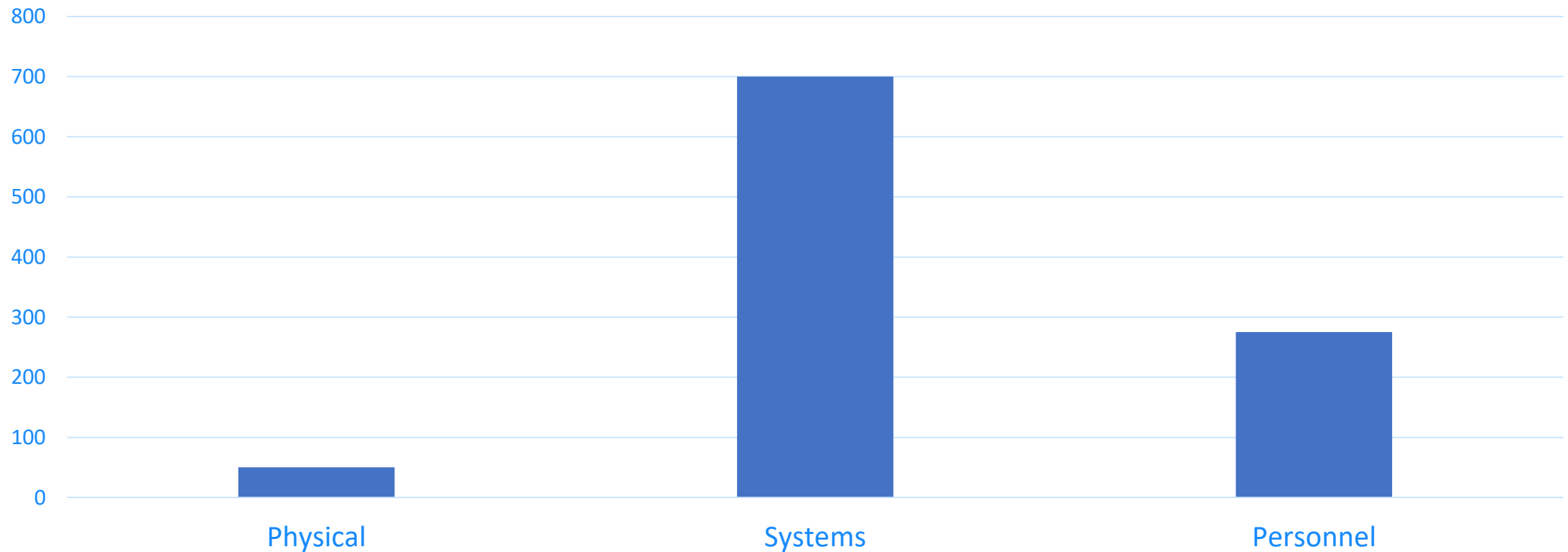


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# Data: Your Threat Landscape is Where Your Business is Conducted

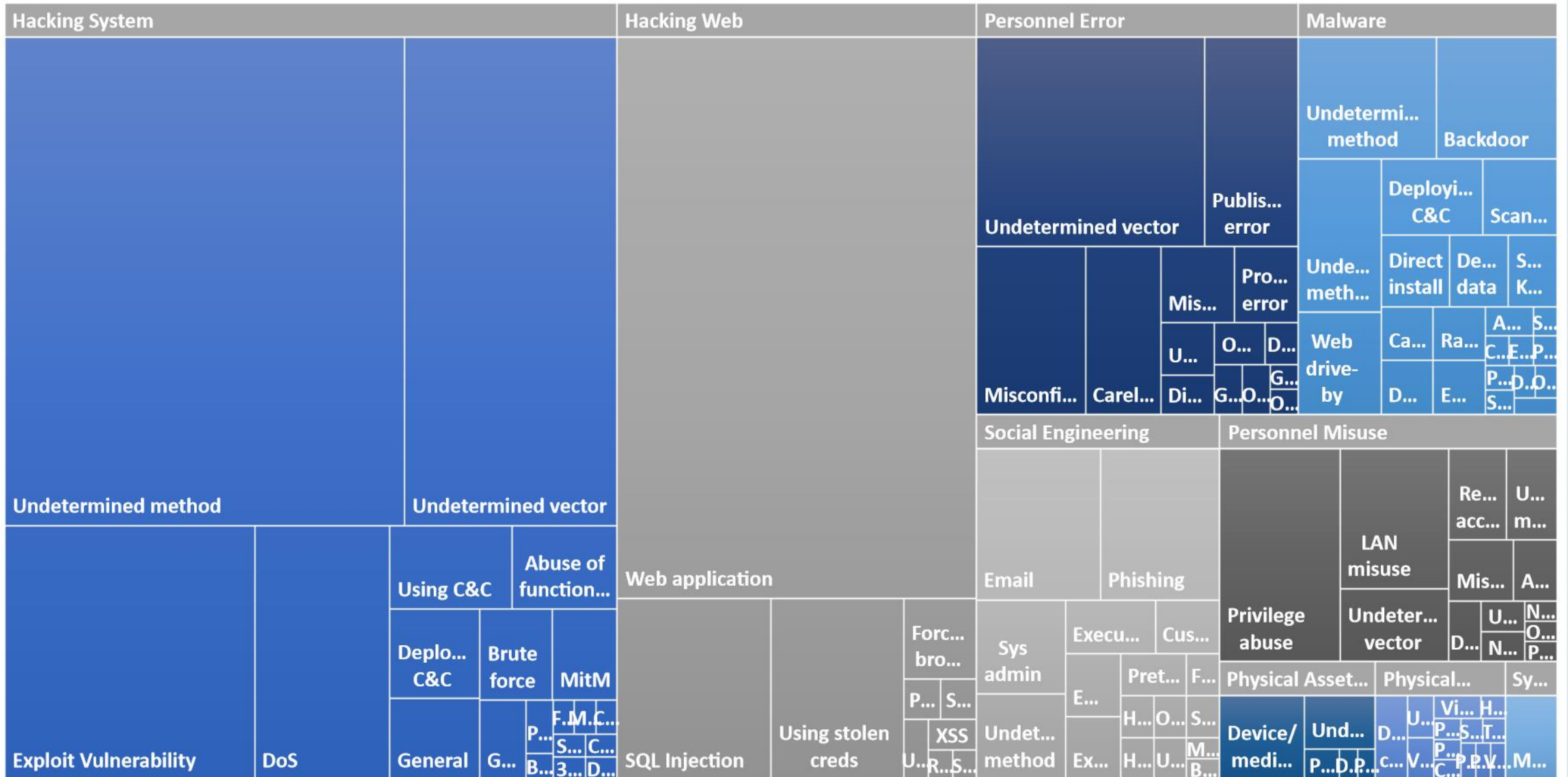
Locus of Business: Information Services





# HIT Index - Information Services

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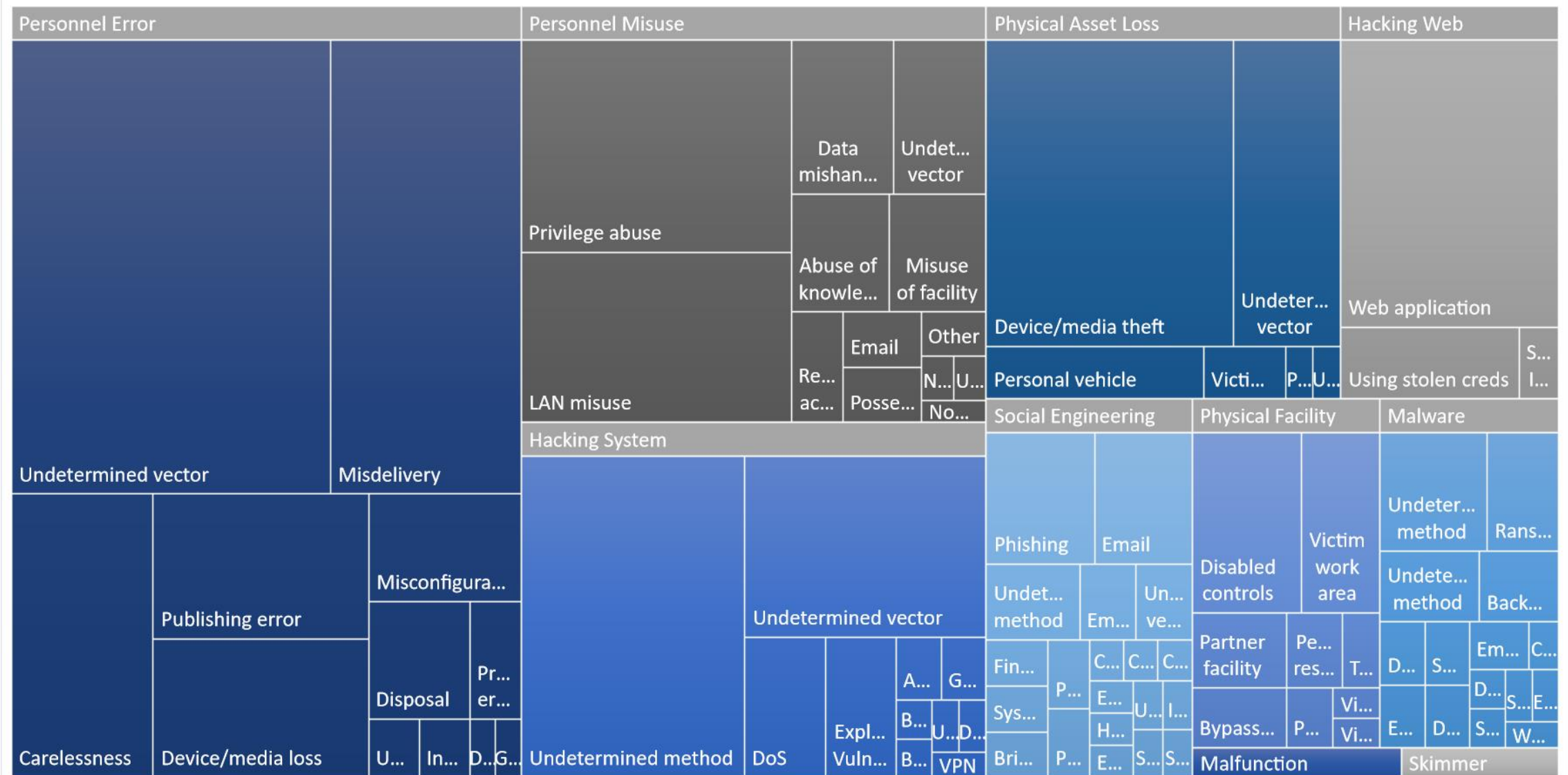


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# VCDB / HIT Index

- Financial services – Banking
- Financial services – Non-banking
- Education
- Public administration
- Professional services
- Clinical Healthcare
- Nonprofits
- Information services
- Retail
- Hospitality
- Manufacturing
- Etc ...

# Test the Hypothesis: What Business Is This?



■ Hacking System ■ Hacking Web ■ Malware ■ Personnel Error ■ Personnel Misuse ■ Physical Asset Loss ■ Physical Facility ■ POS ■ Social Engineering ■ System Failure

# Test the Hypothesis Results ...

- Financial Advisors

- Lots of 1-on-1 contact with customers
- Most employees handling personal information
- Lots of delivery and distribution of personal information
- Rare on-site transactions

# Past is Prologue

- Business Changes Slowly Enough that We Can Forecast Threat Landscapes by Watching What's Been Happening
  - Technical infrastructure
  - Go-to-market methods
  - Customer interaction “vectors”
  - Business processes
  - Reporting structures

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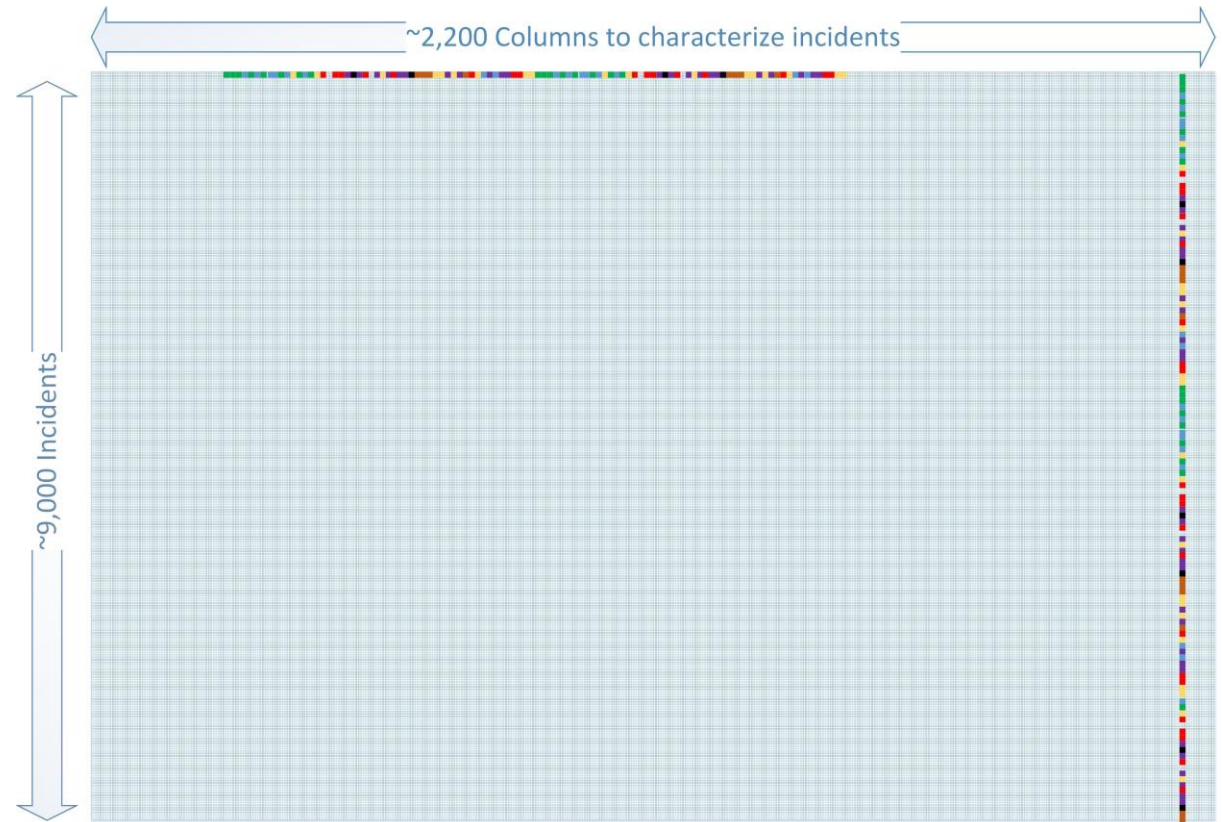
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# Veris Community Database (VCDB)

- Tremendously detailed look into ~9,000 reported incidents
- ~2,500 characterizations of incidents
- Sponsored by Verizon
  - Part of Annual DBIR
- Fed and maintained by a large community
- Records/details added regularly



# Sources for Past Threats

- Technical Threats – *Good for tactical prep and response*
  - MISP
  - OpenCTI
  - CVE
  - Commercial vendors
- All Reported Threats – *Good for planning*
  - Veris Community Database
  - Privacy Rights Clearinghouse
  - Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs)



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# Data Characteristics Found in VCDB

- Basic facts (who, what, when, where)
- Exploited assets (partial)
- Data classifications
- Nationality/location origin and target
- Third-party roles (partial)
- **Industries and sub-industries**
- **Threat actions**
- **Threat vectors**
- Size of breach ?
- Financial impacts ?
- ...

## Align threat data to your threat landscape

- How your business functions (industry class)
- What you can manage (threats)

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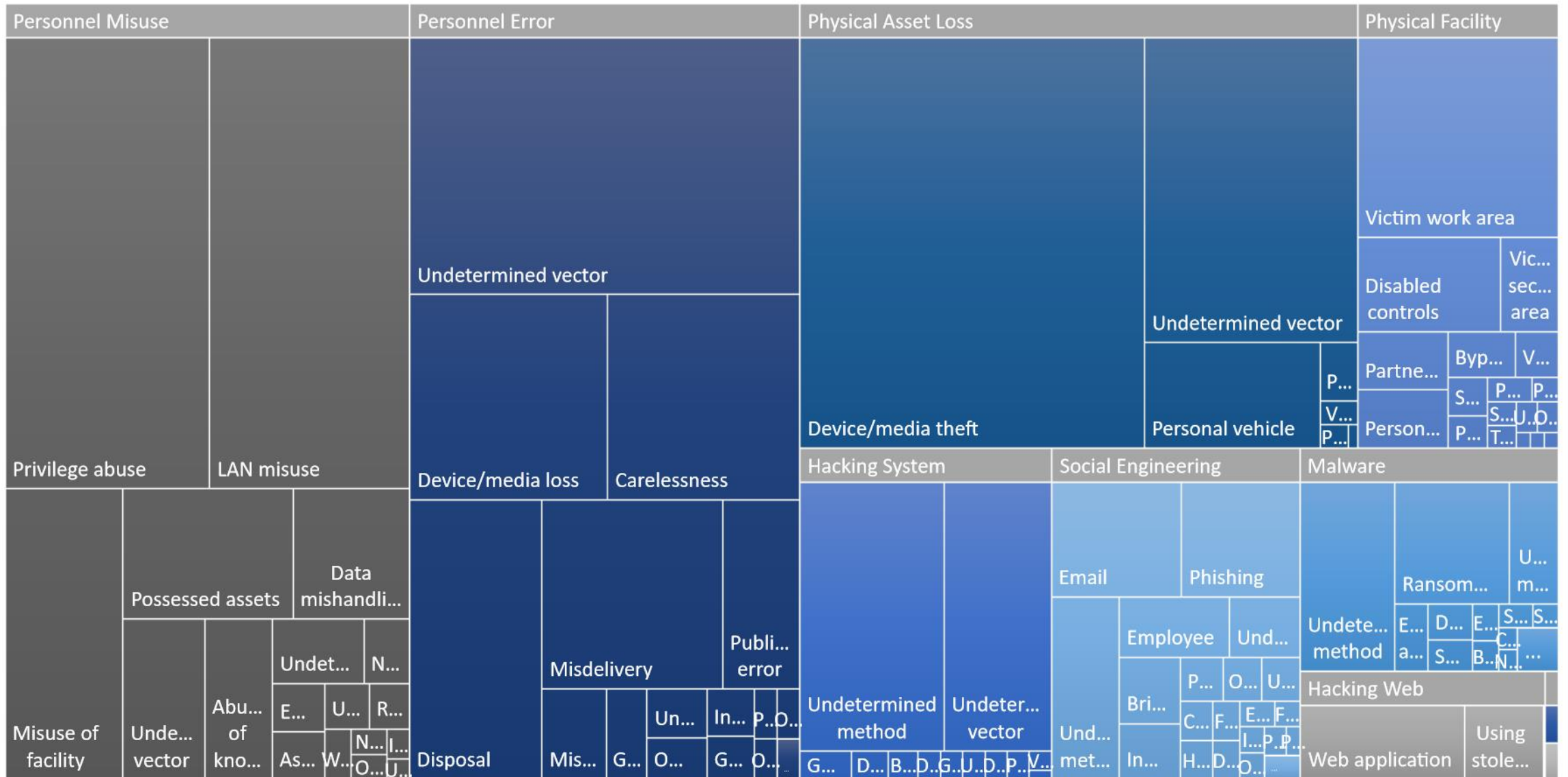
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# HIT Index - Clinical Healthcare

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# Past is Prologue

- Yes, cyber threats change often. But *generally* within the same threat landscape.
  - Business changes slowly enough to forecast threats landscapes
- *“I thought these threats were foreseeable, because they are frequently reported as threats in organizations like mine.”*
- *“I thought these other threats were unlikely because they are so rarely reported as threats in organizations like mine.”*



# What About COVID 19?

That's where your risk assessment will come in ...

# **How to Use Threat Forecasting in Risk Assessments**



# What Risk Assessments *Are* ...

## Estimation of Likelihood and Impact of Bad Events

- How likely is it that bad things will happen?
- What's the harm when they do happen?

## May be Qualitative or Quantitative

- “Many residents will likely get sick and very few may die ...”
- “170 – 426 students will suffer 3.4% - 51.7% temporary health detriment. .1% - .6% may die.”

# What Risk Assessments *Are NOT* ...

## Audits, Gap Assessments, or Scans

- “Here’s your vulnerabilities!”

## Maturity Assessments

- “You rate a ‘2.1’ out of ‘5’”
- “You should get to ‘3’. That’s where your peers are.”

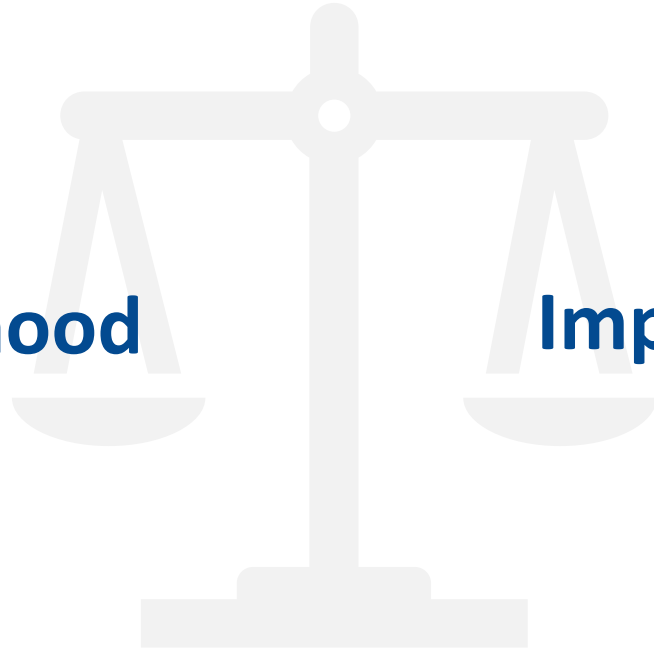
# Maturity Scoring (example)

Maturity Score	Meaning	
1	Ad hoc / not implemented	
2	Documented / Inconsistent	
3	Implemented Consistently	Consultants' "Goal"
4	Tested and Corrected	Typical Regulations
5	Innovative or Root Cause	ISO 27001, et al

# Duty of Care Risk Analysis

**Impact<sub>(Others)</sub> x Likelihood**

**Impact<sub>(You)</sub> x Likelihood**



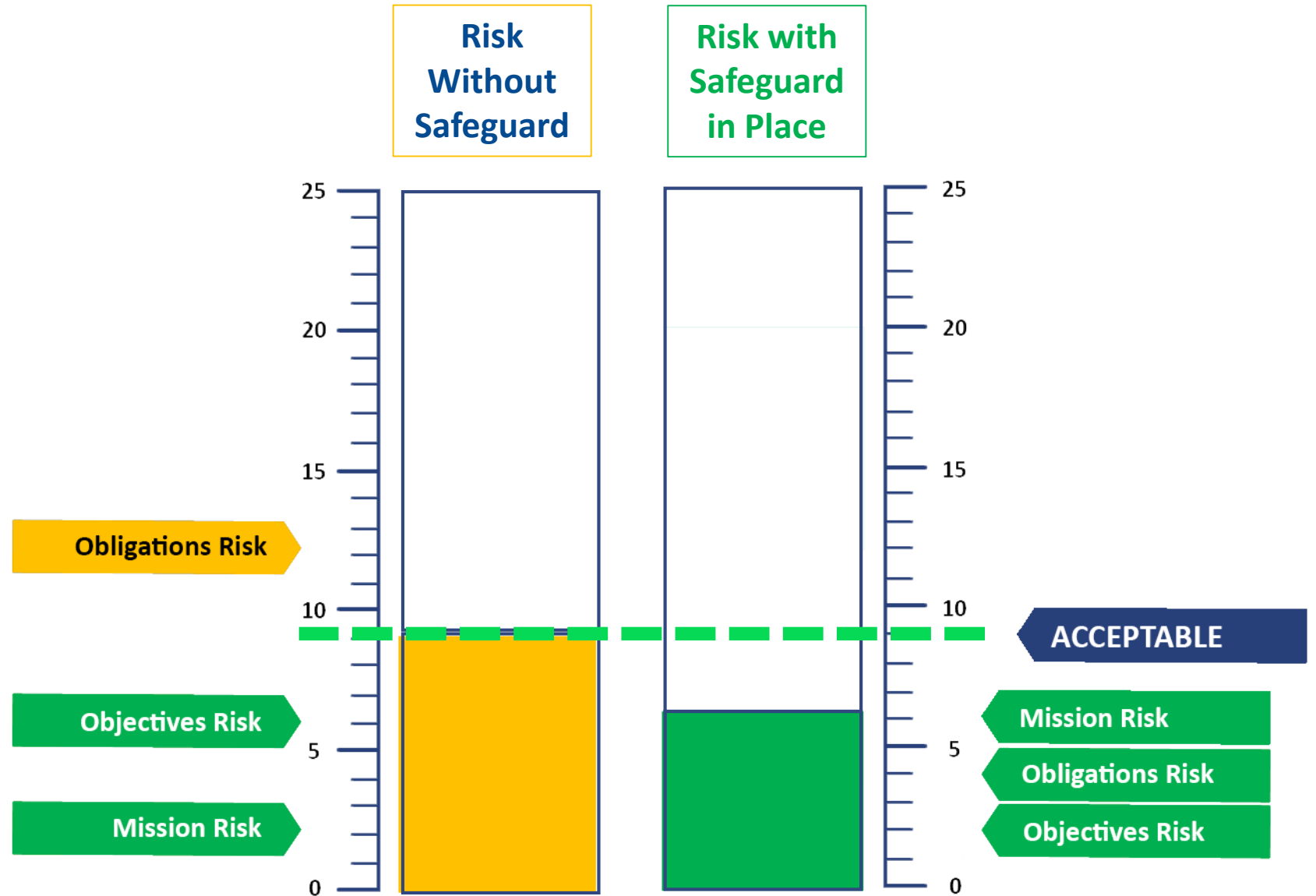
# Recent Law

- 7.1 As part of the Information Security Program, Orbitz, Expedia shall include risk management, which at a minimum includes:
  - a. Documented criteria for reasonable safeguards that appropriately protect Consumers while not being more burdensome to Orbitz than the risks they address. These criteria shall include:
    - i. Obligations owed to the Consumers for protecting their Personal Information,
    - ii. The social utility of Orbitz's handling of Consumers' Personal Information,
    - iii. The foreseeability and magnitude of harm caused by security threats,
    - iv. The burden of Orbitz's utility and objectives posed by safeguards,
    - v. The overall public interest in the proposed solution.

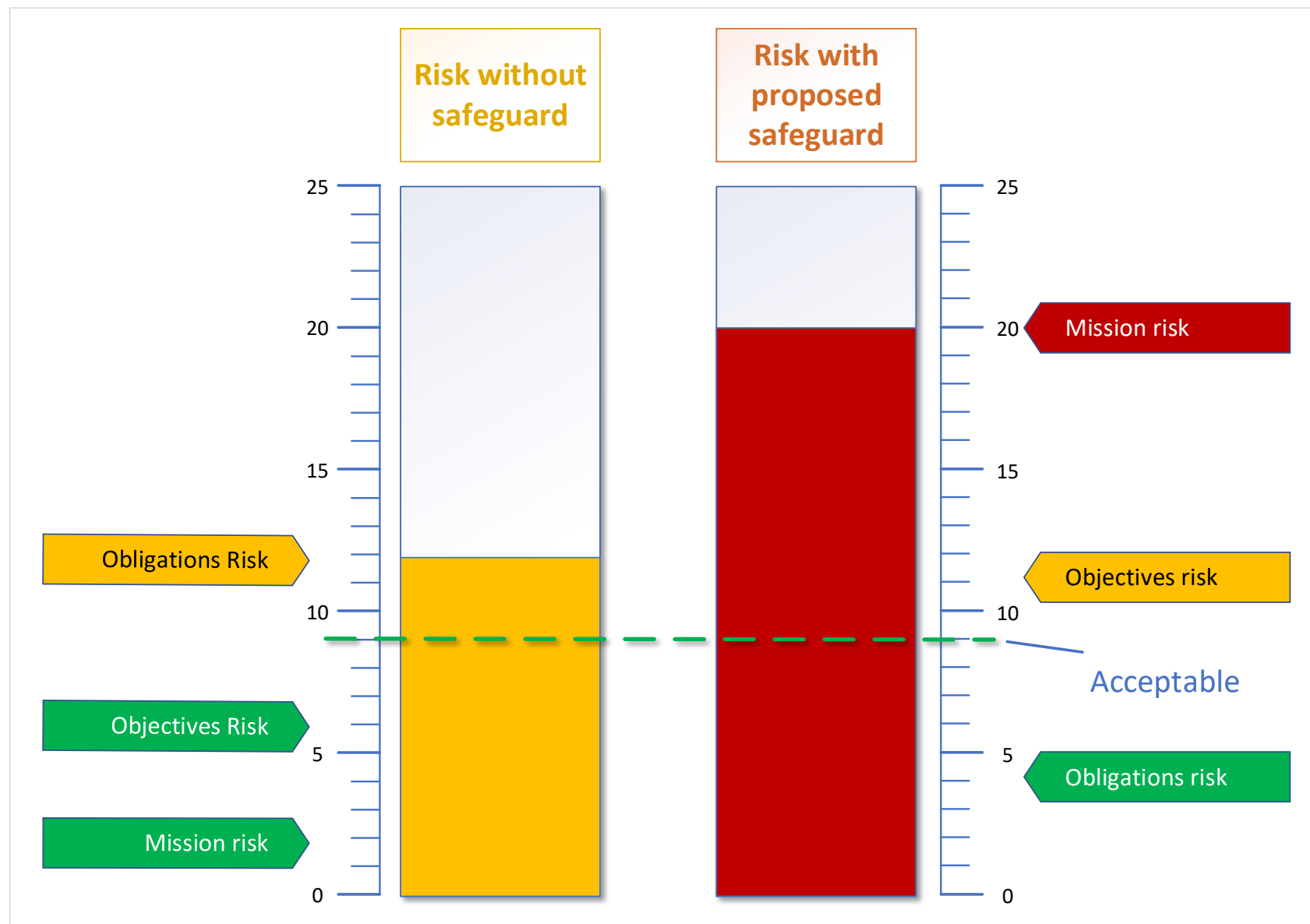
# Duty of Care Risk Analysis at its Simplest

Neither your conduct, nor your controls, may create a likelihood of harm (to yourself or others) large enough to require correction.

## How do I know if a Control is Reasonable?

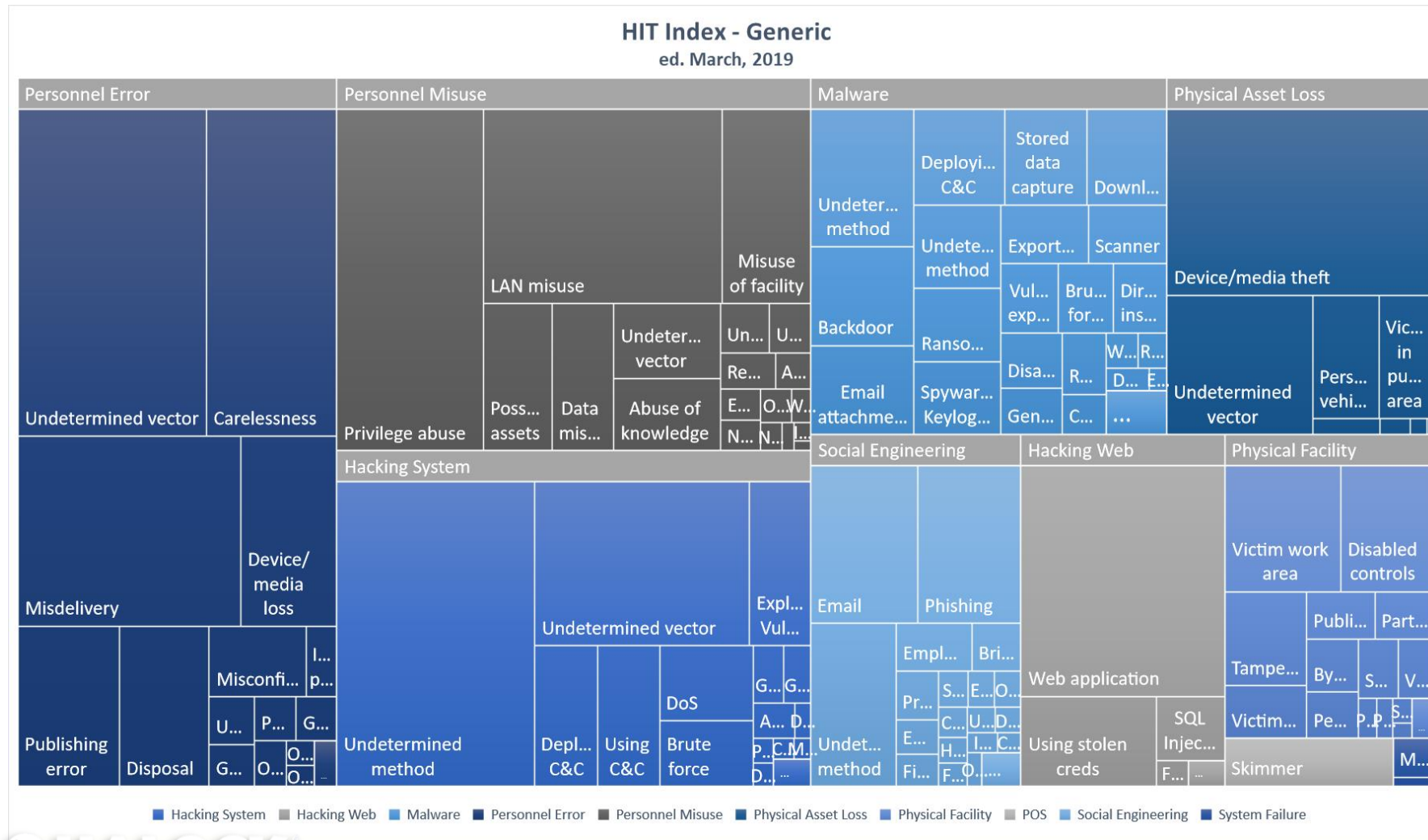


**This safeguard  
is NOT  
reasonable.**





# Using Foreseeability in Risk Analysis



Threat Clusters	Count	Percentage
Personnel Error	4748	58%
Personnel Misuse	3710	45%
Hacking System	3341	41%
Malware	2662	32%
Physical Asset Loss	2011	25%
Social Engineering	1553	19%
Hacking Web	1506	18%
Physical Facility	1344	16%
POS	170	2%
System Failure	42	1%

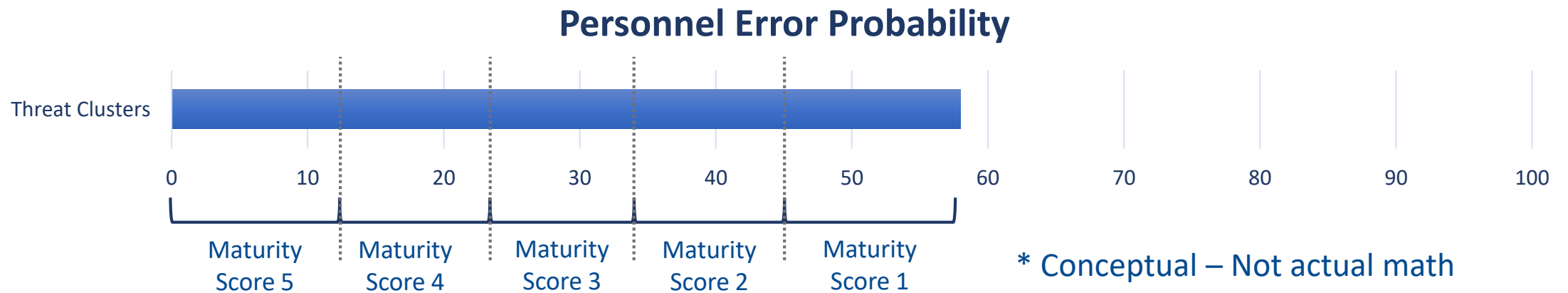
# Likelihood = Forecast – Control Strength

Threat Clusters	Percentage
Personnel Error	58%
Personnel Misuse	45%
Hacking System	41%
Malware	32%
Physical Asset Loss	25%
Social Engineering	19%
Hacking Web	18%
Physical Facility	16%
POS	2%
System Failure	1%

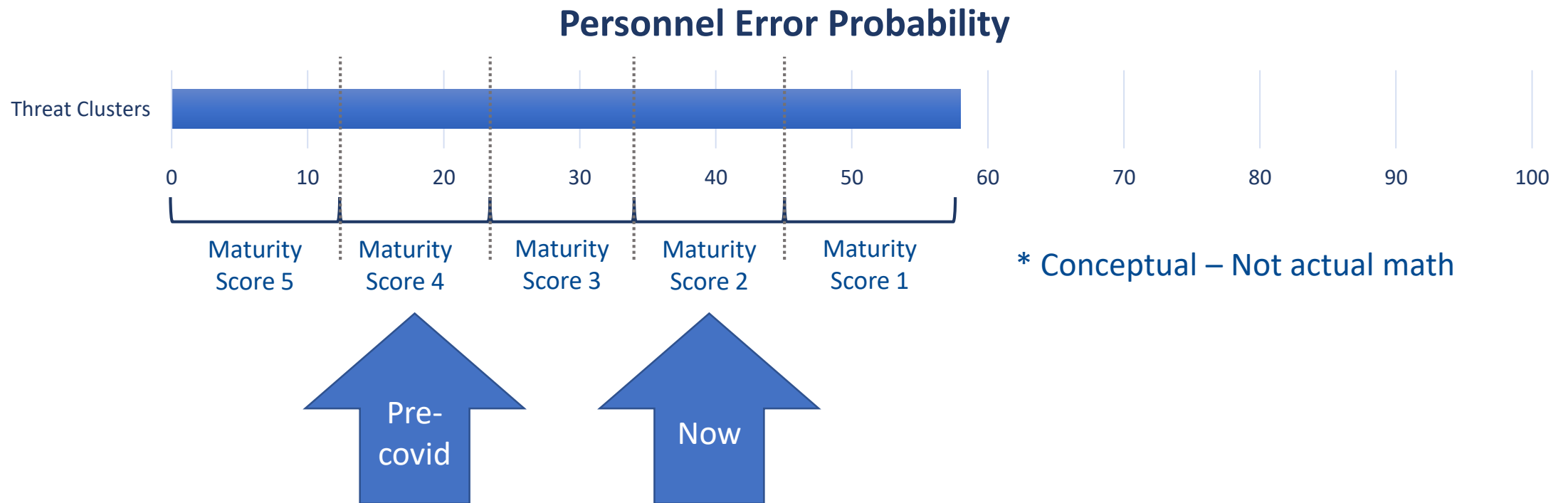
VS.

Control Maturity	Meaning
1	Ad hoc / not implemented
2	Documented / Inconsistent
3	Implemented
4	Tested and Corrected
5	Innovative or Root Cause

# Mitigate the Forecast by the Strength of Controls



# Mitigate the Forecast by the Strength of *Changing* Controls



# Mitigate the Commonality by the Strength of Controls

<u>Quintile % Threat</u>	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Maturity of Control</u>	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
<u>Likelihood</u>	3	4	4	5	5	2	3	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	3

\* Conceptual – Not actual math

Your threat landscape is where your business is conducted

# Thank You

**Chris Cronin**

HALOCK Security Labs

[ccronin@halock.com](mailto:ccronin@halock.com)