

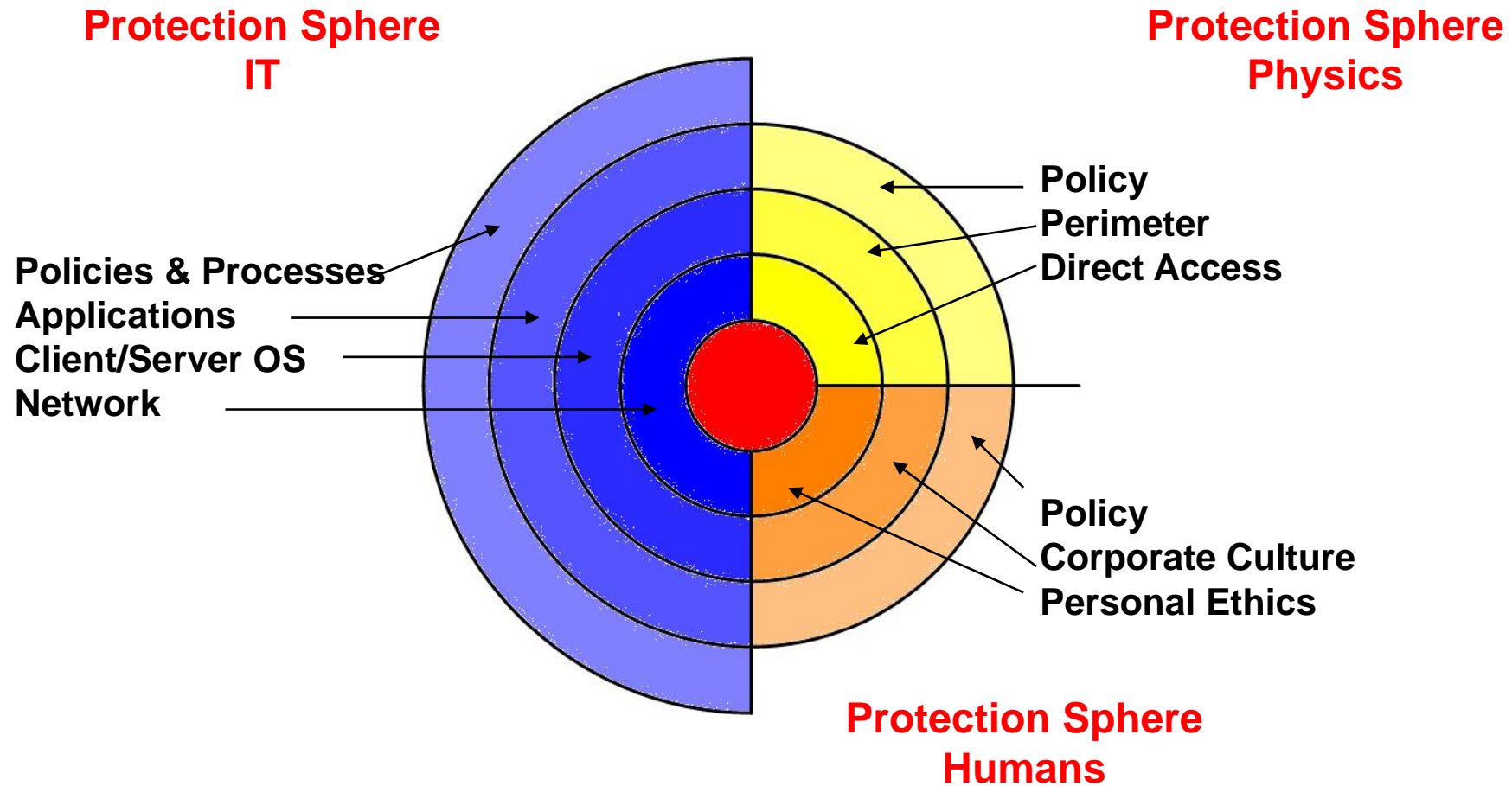
# **Comprehensive Information Security and Cyberwar Defence Strategies for Corporations**

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# **Comprehensive Information Security**

**... or „The World's a Very Special Onion“**

# Comprehensive Information Security



## Examples

- A bank forgets virus protection when migrating from host environment to MS environment
- Telecom: Bad Software + Corporate Arrogance  $\Rightarrow$  Public Security Affair
- University: One server per department per term is simply stolen.
- The Liechtenstein Affair:  $\Rightarrow$  3 main motives for employees to cause damage: greed, revenge, despair
- Bawag, Soc. Gen., Barings: lack or ineffectiveness of internal controls
- Industry (Defence Sector): Don't search for bug three days after initial suspicion

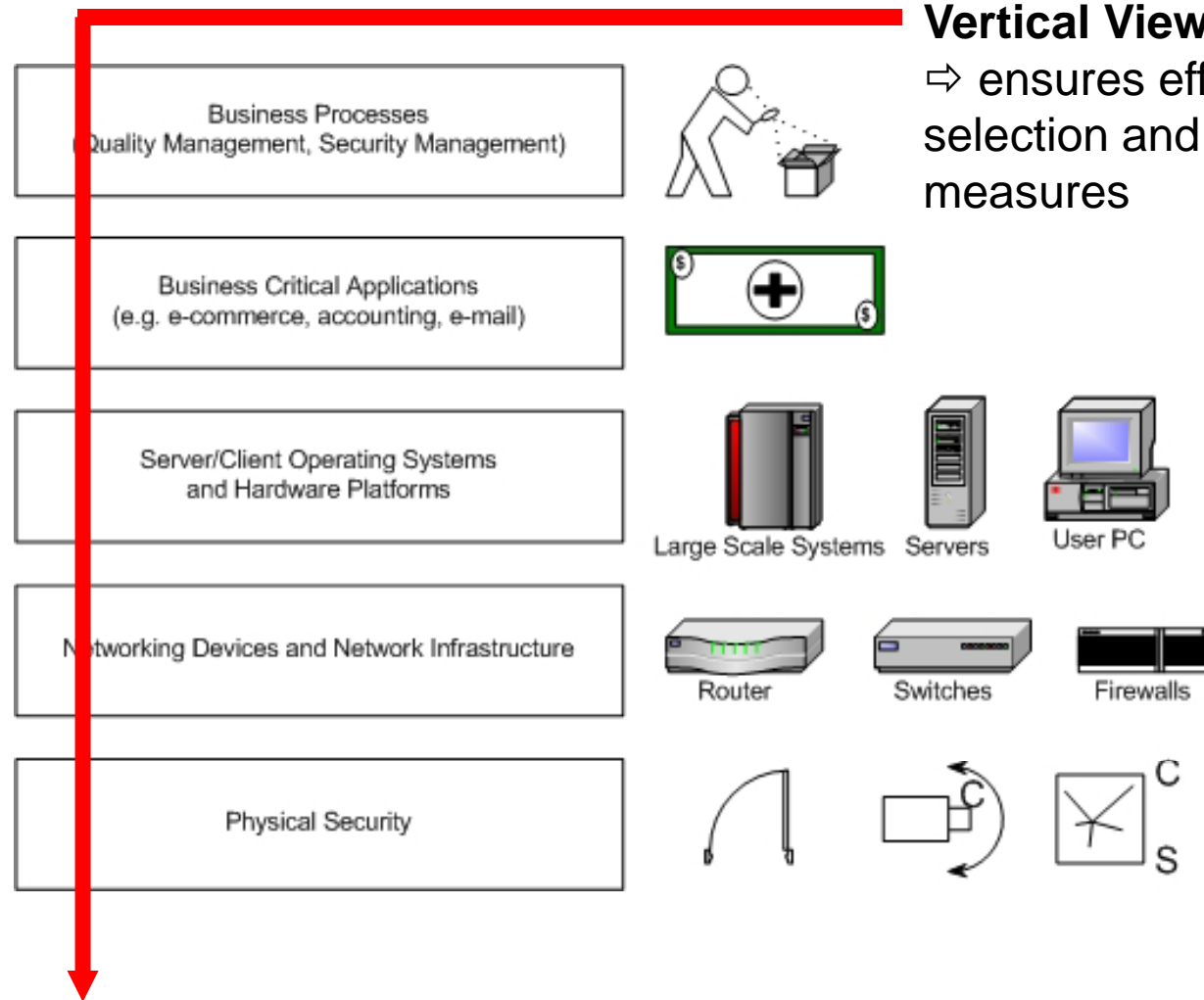
## What you need to get right ...

- Corporate Culture
- Security Department
- Technology & technical processes on five different layers
- Processes (as tight as sensibly necessary or as mandated)
- CISO or CSO must have formal and factual powers
- CISO or CSO is NOT an IT-function. It's a business function.

## Comprehensive Information Security

... or „Vertical is Better Than Horizontal“

## How to look at things ...



### Vertical View

⇒ ensures effective and efficient selection and implementation of measures

# Cyberwar Defence Strategies for Corporations



## Are you a likely target for CyberWAR ?

- **Cyberwar:** The usage of IT means and methods in war-like ways to achieve a military or diplomatic goal as part of a political strategy.
- **Affected business branches:**
  - Defence sector
  - Defence sector outsourcing partners
  - Politically exposed companies (or exposed by media coverage)
  - Infrastructure Providers
  - IT (IT-Security) Companies (Reverse Engineering)
  - Collaterally Damaged Companies (e.g. an IP address is attacked, intelligence was bad, a company is hit)
  - ... all others sequenced by military target priority

## Defensive Strategies

- Organisational Strategies
- Technical Strategies

## Defensive Strategies – Organisational Strategies

- Establish and maintain a security department that encompasses the entire organisation. Assure sufficient budget and emergency budget.
- Closely examine your exposure and take business risks only after careful consideration.
- Implement risk treatment before being exposed.
- Maintain a 24x7 alerting structure.
- Establish a working relationship with relevant authorities.
- Share information in peer groups and with CERT's.
- Maintain a global internal CERT, if globally active.

## Defensive Strategies – Technical Strategies

... put simply ...

1. **CAPACITY**
2. **MONITORING**
3. **TIGHT APPLICATIONS**

## Defensive Strategies – Technical Strategies

- Capacity, Capacity, Capacity ⇒ Ensures service levels if under heavy attack
- Security Monitoring (centralized correlation and evaluation of all kinds of relevant logs). Security Monitoring is MORE than IDS and IPS, ranging from detecting unknown devices to access right usage evaluation.
- Implement an appropriate level of redundancy to avoid network and server related single points of failure.
- Keep systems up to date and patched. Use 4-eyes principle for changes. Always verify changes.
- Daring: Make use of non-standard systems

## Defensive Strategies – Technical Strategies

- If you require high customization of systems  $\Rightarrow$  use open standards and customize/tighten these as much as needed (e.g. Linux as OS)
- Implement operating system hardening for all operating systems used

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