

Cyber Governance Applying cyber controls using a 'lessons learned' approach

Tertiary ICT - September 2022

Cyber – Incidents and Breaches

Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report (15th Edition)

- The DBIR was created to provide a place for security practitioners to look for data-driven, real-world views on cybercrime.
- This data informs us of the steps we should take to protect ourselves.
- The report is used to increase awareness of the tactics attackers are likely to use against organisations in your industry.
- It is also used as a tool to encourage executives to support security initiatives and illustrate to employees the importance of security and how they can help.

Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report (15th Edition)

- 23,896 security incidents that compromised the integrity, confidentiality or availability of an information asset.
- 5,212 breaches that resulted in the confirmed disclosure of data to an unauthorised party.



What Verizon Found – Key Statistics

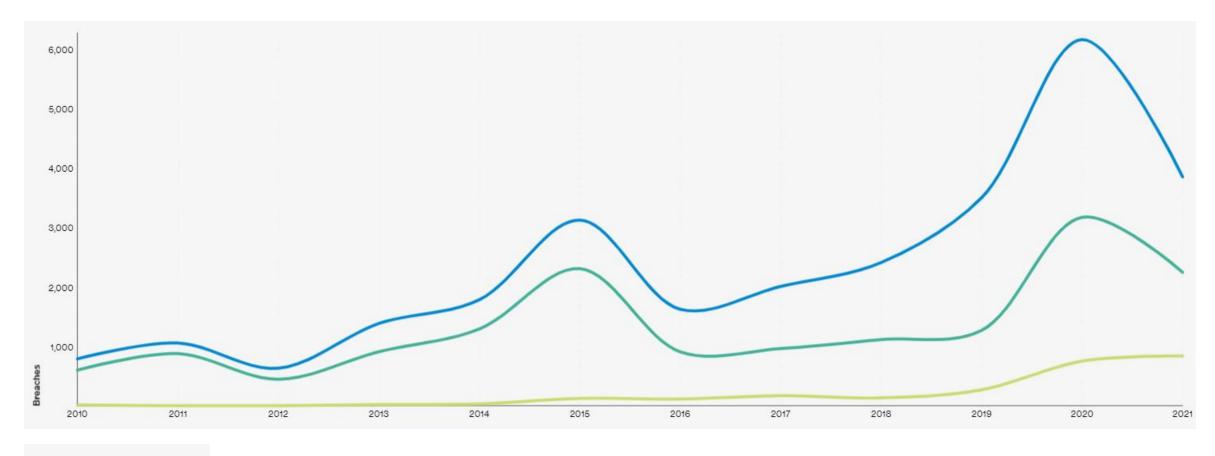
- 82% of breaches involved a human element.
- Over half of breaches involved the use of either remote access or web applications.
- Partners accounted for 62% of System Intrusion incidents, although this was mostly due to single supply chain breaches.
- About two-thirds of breaches involved Phishing, Stolen credentials and/or Ransomware.
- 95% had five or fewer steps. Phishing, Downloader, Ransomware.

What Verizon Found – Key Statistics

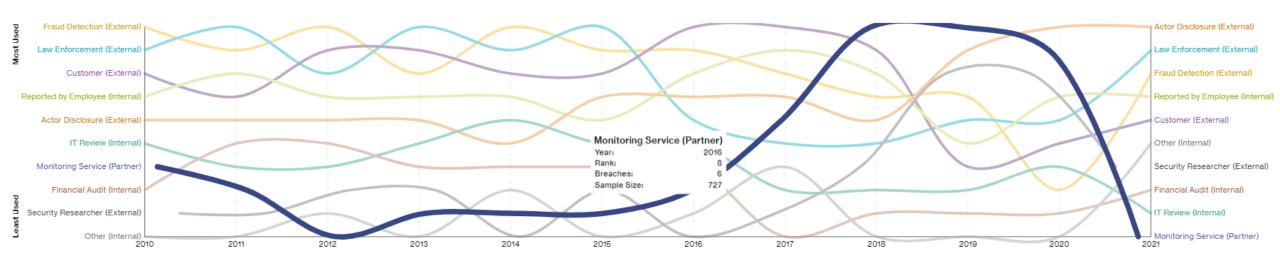




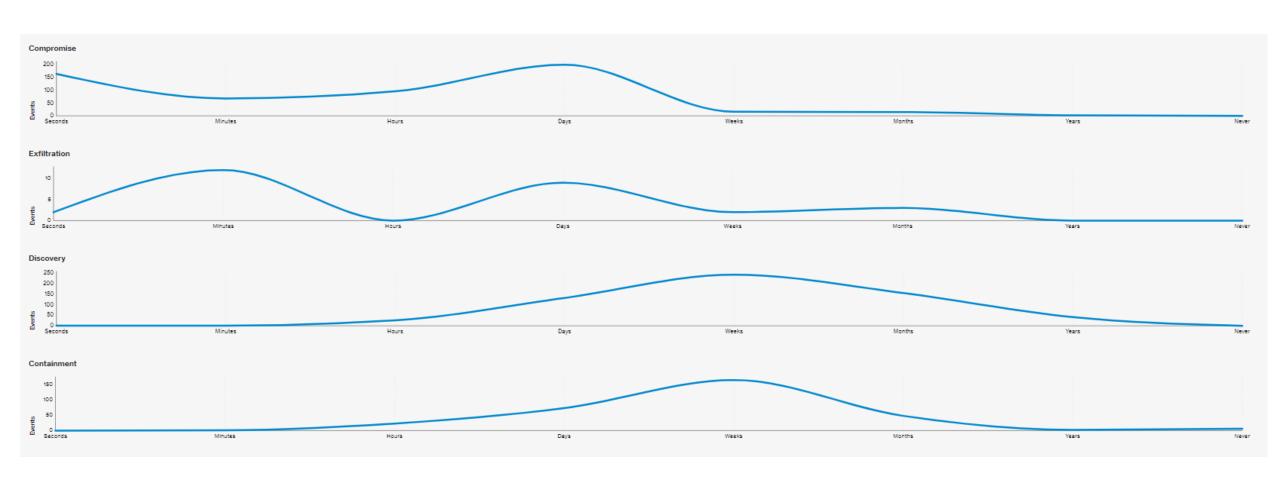
What Verizon Found - Breach Trends



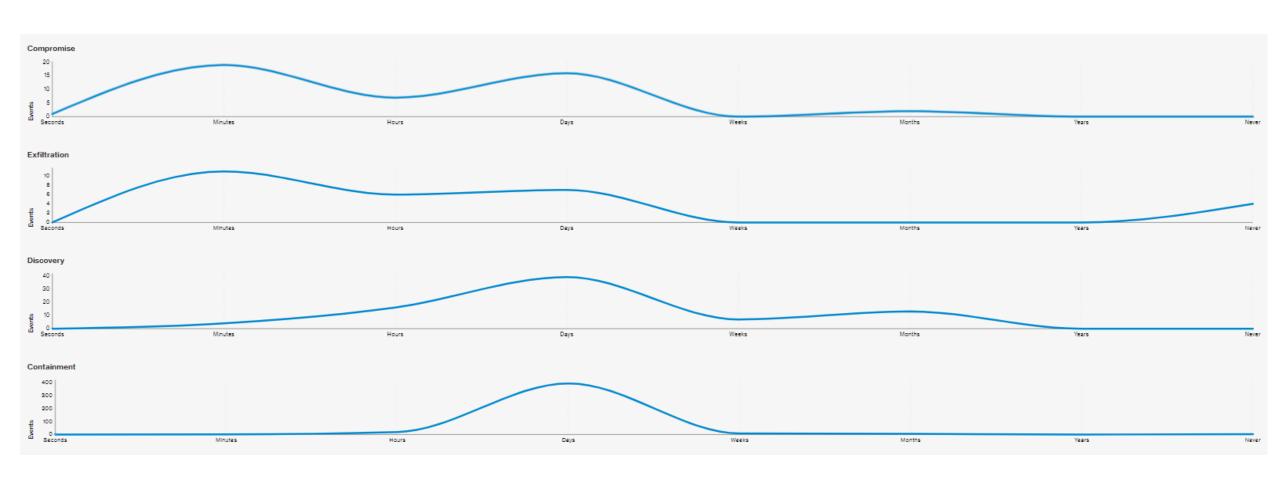
What Verizon Found - Discovery Methods Used Over Time



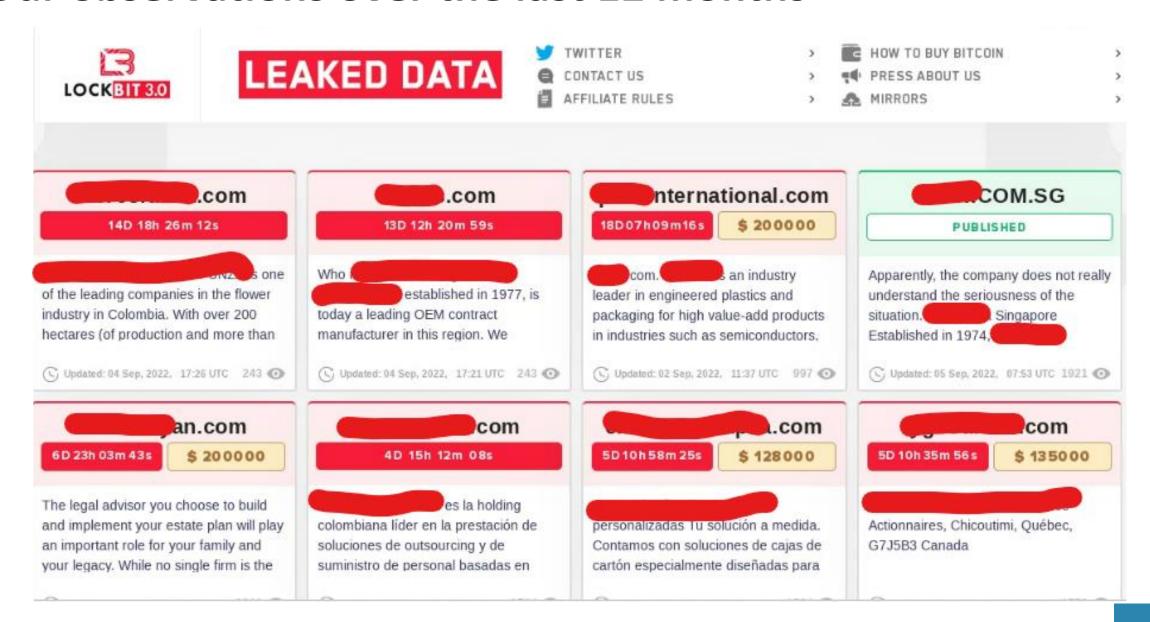
What Verizon Found - Response Time For Breach Events - 2010



What Verizon Found - Response Time For Breach Events - 2021



Our observations over the last 12 months

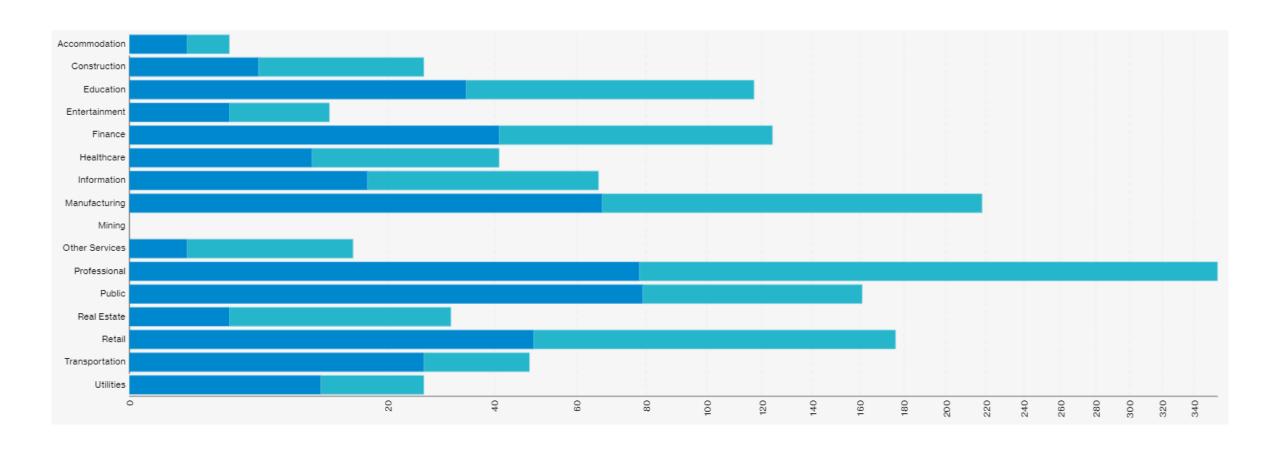


Our observations over the last 12 months

Device A	Device B	Device C
Hyperlink	Hyperlink	Hyperlink
Macro	Macro	Macro
Payload - HTM	Payload - HTM	Payload - HTM
Mobsync.exe discovery	Mobsync.exe discovery	Explorer.exe discovery
Scheduled task	Scheduled task	Scheduled task
Email exfiltration	Lateral movement	Email exfiltration
Browser credential theft		Browser credential theft
Cobalt Strike		
Ransomware		

Education Sector

What Verizon Found - Industry Breakdown by Organization Size



What Verizon Found – Education Sector

Patterns in years	5-year difference	3-year difference	Difference with peers
Basic Web Application Attacks	No change	Greater	Less
System Intrusion	Greater	Greater	Greater
Miscellaneous Errors	No change	Less	Greater

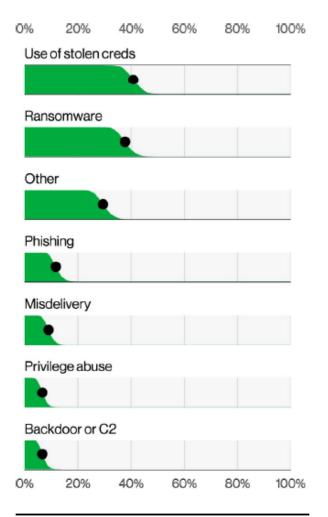
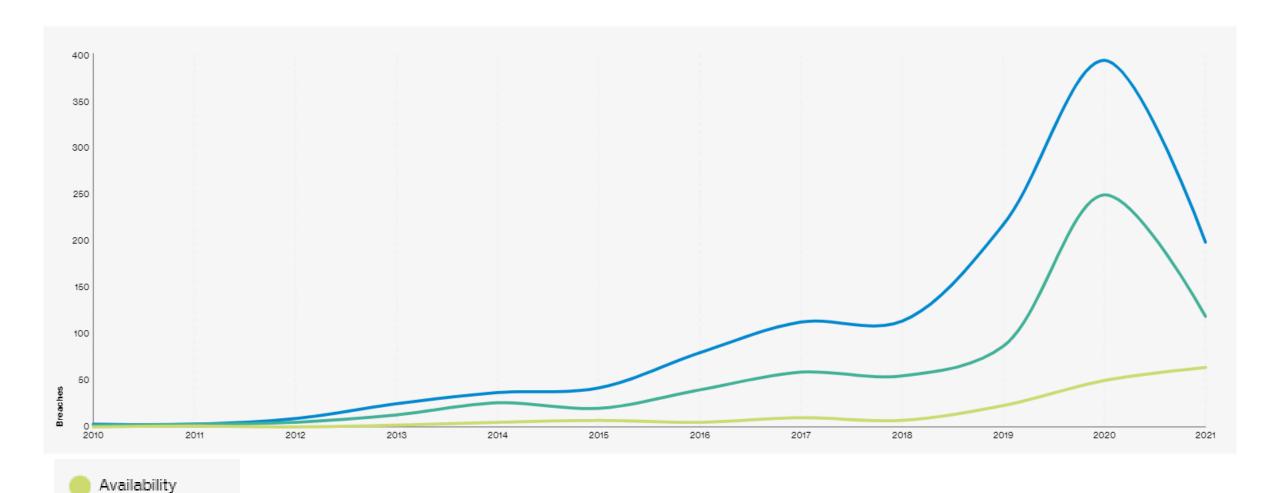
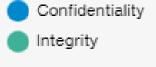


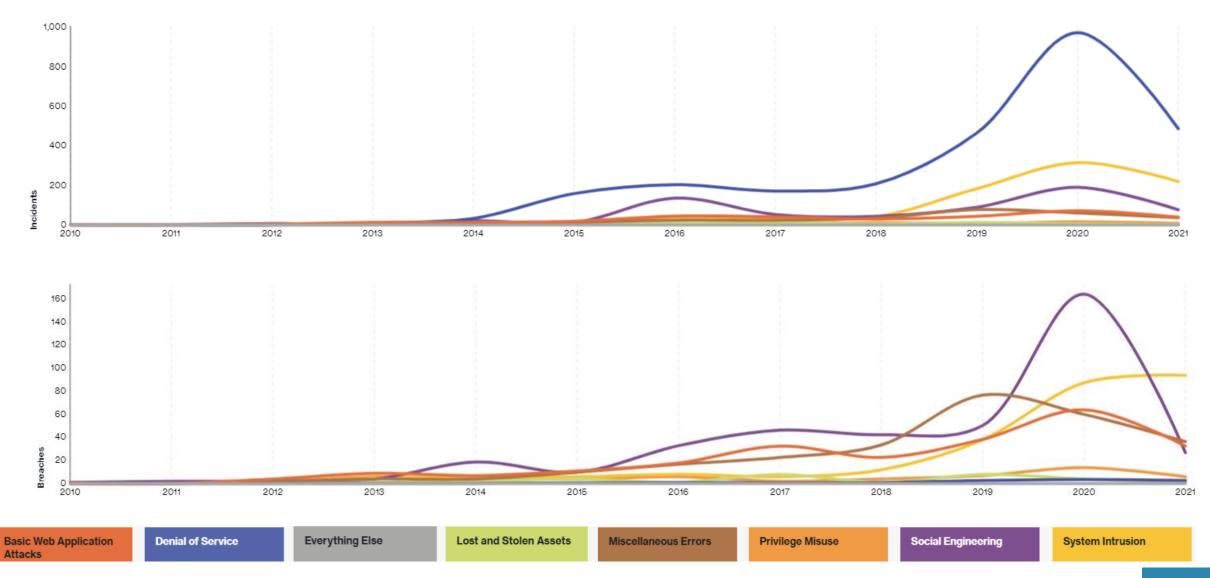
Figure 84. Top Action varieties in Educational Services breaches (n=218)

What Verizon Found – Education Sector





What Verizon Found – Education Sector



Cyber Governance

NIST Cyber Security Framework



Completed Framework Example

Function	1 Identify	2 Protect	3 Detect	4 Respor	nd	5 Recover	Current Profile	Target Profile	Risk Gap	
Cat.01 - Asset Management (ID.AM)	2.7						2.7	3	} -	0.3
Cat.02 - Business Environment (ID.BE)	3.8						3.8	4	-	0.2
Cat.03 - Governance (ID.GV)	2.3						2.3	3	3 -	0.8
Cat.04 - Risk Assessment (ID.RA)	2.7						2.7	3	-	0.3
Cat.05 - Risk Management Strategy (ID.RM)	2.7						2.7	4	-	1.3
Cat.06 - Supply Chain Risk Management (ID.SC)	2.2						2.2	3	3 -	0.8
Cat.07 - Identity Management, Authentication and Access Control (PR.AC)		:	3.1				3.1	4	-	0.9
Cat.08 - Awareness and Training (PR.AT)		:	2.8				2.8	3	3 -	0.2
Cat.09 - Data Security (PR.DS)		:	3.3				3.3	4	-	0.8
Cat.10 - Information Protection Processes and Procedures (PR.IP)		:	3.3				3.3	4	-	0.8
Cat.11 - Maintenance (PR.MA)		:	3.5				3.5	4	-	0.5
Cat.12 - Protective Technology (PR.PT)		:	3.2				3.2	4	-	0.8
Cat.13 - Anomalies and Events (DE.AE)				2.6			2.6	4	-	1.4
Cat.14 - Security Continuous Monitoring (DE.CM)				2.4			2.4	3	3 -	0.6
Cat.15 - Detection Processes (DE.DP)				3.0			3.0	3	3	-
Cat.16 - Response Planning (RS.RP)					4.0		4.0	. 4	1	-
Cat.17 - Communications (RS.CO)					3.6		3.6	4	-	0.4
Cat.18 - Analysis (RS.AN)					2.6		2.6	3	3 -	0.4
Cat.19 - Mitigation (RS.MI)					2.7		2.7	3	3 -	0.3
Cat.20 - Improvements (RS.IM)					3.5		3.5	4	-	0.5
Cat.21 - Recovery Planning (RC.RP)						3.0	3.0	3	3	-
Cat.22 - Improvements (RC.IM)						3.5	3.5	4	-	0.5
Cat.23 - Communications (RC.CO)						3.0	3.0	3	3	-
Grand Total	2.7		3.2	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.5	-	0.5





IG1 is the definition of basic cyber hygiene and represents a minimum standard of information security for all enterprises. **IG1** assists enterprises with limited cybersecurity expertise thwart general, non-targeted attacks.

56
Cyber defense
Safeguards



IG2 assists enterprises managing IT infrastructure of multiple departments with differing risk profiles. IG2 aims to help enterprises cope with increased operational complexity.

Additional cyber defense Safeguards



IG3 assists enterprises with IT security experts secure sensitive and confidential data. IG3 aims to prevent and/or lessen the impact of sophisticated attacks.

Additional cyber defense Safeguards

Total Safeguards 153

Number	Control/Safeguard	IG1	IG2	IG3	Number	Control/Safeguard
01	Inventory and Control of Enterprise Assets				04	Secure Configuration of Enterprise Assets and Software
1.1	Establish and Maintain Detailed Enterprise Asset Inventory	•	•	•	4.1	Establish and Maintain a Secure Configuration Process
1.2	Address Unauthorized Assets	•	•	•	4.2	Establish and Maintain a Secure Configuration Process for
1.3	Utilize an Active Discovery Tool		•	•		Network Infrastructure
1.4	Use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Logging to		•	•	4.3	Configure Automatic Session Locking on Enterprise Assets
	Update Enterprise Asset Inventory				4.4	Implement and Manage a Firewall on Servers
1.5	Use a Passive Asset Discovery Tool			•	4.5	Implement and Manage a Firewall on End-User Devices
					4.6	Securely Manage Enterprise Assets and Software
በን	Inventory and Control of				4.7	Manage Default Accounts on Enterprise Assets and Software
2.1	Software Assets Establish and Maintain a Software Inventory				4.8	Uninstall or Disable Unnecessary Services on Enterprise Assets and Software
2.2	Ensure Authorized Software is Currently Supported	-	÷	÷	4.9	Configure Trusted DNS Servers on Enterprise Assets
2.3	Address Unauthorized Software	÷	÷	÷	4.10	Enforce Automatic Device Lockout on Portable End-User Devices
2.3 2.4	Utilize Automated Software Inventory Tools	•	÷	÷	4.11	Enforce Remote Wipe Capability on Portable End-User Devices
	•		÷	÷	4.12	Separate Enterprise Workspaces on Mobile End-User Devices
2.5	Allowlist Authorized Software Allowlist Authorized Libraries		_	•		
2.6		_	•	•	UE	Account Management
2.7	Allowlist Authorized Scripts			•	UIJ	Management
00	Data				5.1	Establish and Maintain an Inventory of Accounts
03	Protection				5.2	Use Unique Passwords
		-			5.3	Disable Dormant Accounts
3.1	Establish and Maintain a Data Management Process		•	•	5.4	Restrict Administrator Privileges to Dedicated
3.2	Establish and Maintain a Data Inventory	_	•	•		Administrator Accounts
3.3	Configure Data Access Control Lists	_	•	•	5.5	Establish and Maintain an Inventory of Service Accounts
3.4	Enforce Data Retention	•	•	•	5.6	Centralize Account Management
3.5	Securely Dispose of Data	•	•	•		
3.6	Encrypt Data on End-User Devices	•	•	•	በር	Access Control
3.7	Establish and Maintain a Data Classification Scheme		•	•	UU	Access Control Management
3.8	Document Data Flows		•	•	6.1	Establish an Access Granting Process
3.9	Encrypt Data on Removable Media		•	•	6.2	Establish an Access Revoking Process
3.10	Encrypt Sensitive Data in Transit		•	•	6.3	Require MFA for Externally-Exposed Applications
3.11	Encrypt Sensitive Data at Rest		•	•	6.4	Require MFA for Remote Network Access
3.12	Segment Data Processing and Storage Based on Sensitivity		•	•	6.5	Require MFA for Administrative Access
3.13	Deploy a Data Loss Prevention Solution			•	6.6	Establish and Maintain an Inventory of Authentication and
3.14	Log Sensitive Data Access			•	0.0	Authorization Systems
					6.7	Centralize Access Control

IG1 IG2 IG3

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Define and Maintain Role-Based Access Control

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Number	Control/Safeguard	IG1	IG2	IG3	Number	Control/Safeguard	16
07	Continuous Vulnerability Management				10	Malware Defenses	
7.1	Establish and Maintain a Vulnerability Management Process	•	•	•	10.1	Deploy and Maintain Anti-Malware Software	•
7.2	Establish and Maintain a Remediation Process	•	•	•	10.2	Configure Automatic Anti-Malware Signature Updates	•
7.3	Perform Automated Operating System Patch Management	•	•	•	10.3	Disable Autorun and Autoplay for Removable Media	•
7.4	Perform Automated Application Patch Management	•	•	•	10.4	Configure Automatic Anti-Malware Scanning of Removable Media	Т
7.5	Perform Automated Vulnerability Scans of Internal		•	•	10.5	Enable Anti-Exploitation Features	Т
	Enterprise Assets				10.6	Centrally Manage Anti-Malware Software	Т
7.6	Perform Automated Vulnerability Scans of Externally-Exposed Enterprise Assets		•	•	10.7	Use Behavior-Based Anti-Malware Software	
7.7	Remediate Detected Vulnerabilities		•	•		Data	
						Data	
00	Audit Log					Recovery	_
08	Management				11.1	Establish and Maintain a Data Recovery Process	•
8.1	Establish and Maintain an Audit Log Management Process	•	•	•	11.2	Perform Automated Backups	•
8.2	Collect Audit Logs	•	•	•	11.3	Protect Recovery Data	•
8.3	Ensure Adequate Audit Log Storage	•	•	•	11.4	Establish and Maintain an Isolated Instance of Recovery Data	•
8.4	Standardize Time Synchronization		•	•	11.5	Test Data Recovery	
8.5	Collect Detailed Audit Logs		•	•	4.0	Notes of the forest weeks	
8.6	Collect DNS Query Audit Logs		•	•	12	Network Infrastructure	
8.7	Collect URL Request Audit Logs		•	•	12	Management	
8.8	Collect Command-Line Audit Logs		•	•	12.1	Ensure Network Infrastructure is Up-to-Date	•
8.9	Centralize Audit Logs		•	•	12.2	Establish and Maintain a Secure Network Architecture	
8.10	Retain Audit Logs		•	•	12.3	Securely Manage Network Infrastructure	
8.11	Conduct Audit Log Reviews		•	•	12.4	Establish and Maintain Architecture Diagram(s)	
8.12	Collect Service Provider Logs			•	12.5	Centralize Network Authentication, Authorization, and Auditing (AAA)	
09	Email and Web Browser				12.6	Use of Secure Network Management and Communication Protocols	
9.1	Ensure Use of Only Fully Supported Browsers and Email Clients		•	•	12.7	Ensure Remote Devices Utilize a VPN and are Connecting to an Enterprise's AAA Infrastructure	
9.2	Use DNS Filtering Services		÷	•	12.8	Establish and Maintain Dedicated Computing Resources for All	Ī
9.3	Maintain and Enforce Network-Based URL Filters	_	÷	•		Administrative Work	
9.4	Restrict Unnecessary or Unauthorized Browser and Email		•	•			
9.5	Client Extensions Implement DMARC		•	•			

Block Unnecessary File Types

Deploy and Maintain Email Server Anti-Malware Protections

IG1 IG2 IG3

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Number Control/Safeguard IG1 IG2 IG3

13 Network Monitoring and Defense

13.1	Centralize Security Event Alerting	•		•
13.2	Deploy a Host-Based Intrusion Detection Solution	•		•
13.3	Deploy a Network Intrusion Detection Solution	•		•
13.4	Perform Traffic Filtering Between Network Segments	•		•
13.5	Manage Access Control for Remote Assets	•		•
13.6	Collect Network Traffic Flow Logs	•		•
13.7	Deploy a Host-Based Intrusion Prevention Solution		П	•
13.8	Deploy a Network Intrusion Prevention Solution		Ī	•
13.9	Deploy Port-Level Access Control		1	•
13.10	Perform Application Layer Filtering		Т	•
13.11	Tune Security Event Alerting Thresholds		П	•

Security Awareness and Skills Training

14.1	Establish and Maintain a Security Awareness Program	•	•	•
14.2	Train Workforce Members to Recognize Social Engineering Attacks	•	•	•
14.3	Train Workforce Members on Authentication Best Practices	•	•	•
14.4	Train Workforce on Data Handling Best Practices	•	•	•
14.5	Train Workforce Members on Causes of Unintentional Data Exposure	•	•	•
14.6	Train Workforce Members on Recognizing and Reporting Security Incidents	•	•	•
14.7	Train Workforce on How to Identify and Report if Their Enterprise Assets are Missing Security Updates	•	•	•
14.8	Train Workforce on the Dangers of Connecting to and Transmitting Enterprise Data Over Insecure Networks	•	•	•
14.9	Conduct Role-Specific Security Awareness and Skills Training		•	•

15 Service Provider Management

15.1	Establish and Maintain an Inventory of Service Providers	•	•	•
15.2	Establish and Maintain a Service Provider Management Policy		•	•
15.3	Classify Service Providers		•	•
15.4	Ensure Service Provider Contracts Include Security Requirements		•	•
15.5	Assess Service Providers			•
15.6	Monitor Service Providers			•
15.7	Securely Decommission Service Providers			•

Number Control/Safeguard

16 Application Software Security

	occurry		
16.1	Establish and Maintain a Secure Application Development Process	•	•
16.2	Establish and Maintain a Process to Accept and Address Software Vulnerabilities	•	•
16.3	Perform Root Cause Analysis on Security Vulnerabilities	•	•
16.4	Establish and Manage an Inventory of Third-Party Software Components	•	•
16.5	Use Up-to-Date and Trusted Third-Party Software Components	•	•
16.6	Establish and Maintain a Severity Rating System and Process for Application Vulnerabilities	•	•
16.7	Use Standard Hardening Configuration Templates for Application Infrastructure	•	•
16.8	Separate Production and Non-Production Systems	•	•
16.9	Train Developers in Application Security Concepts and Secure Coding	•	•
16.10	Apply Secure Design Principles in Application Architectures	•	•
16.11	Leverage Vetted Modules or Services for Application Security Components	•	•
16.12	Implement Code-Level Security Checks		•
16.13	Conduct Application Penetration Testing		•
16.14	Conduct Threat Modeling		•

IG1 IG2 IG3

17 Incident Response Management

17.1	Designate Personnel to Manage Incident Handling	•)	•	•
17.2	Establish and Maintain Contact Information for Reporting Security Incidents	•		•	•
17.3	Establish and Maintain an Enterprise Process for Reporting Incidents	•		•	•
17.4	Establish and Maintain an Incident Response Process			•	•
17.5	Assign Key Roles and Responsibilities			•	•
17.6	Define Mechanisms for Communicating During Incident Response			•	•
17.7	Conduct Routine Incident Response Exercises			•	•
17.8	Conduct Post-Incident Reviews		Ī	•	•
17.9	Establish and Maintain Security Incident Thresholds		Ī		•

Penetration Testing

18.1	Establish and Maintain a Penetration Testing Program	•	•
18.2	Perform Periodic External Penetration Tests	•	•
18.3	Remediate Penetration Test Findings	•	•
18.4	Validate Security Measures		•
18.5	Perform Periodic Internal Penetration Tests		•

Applying Controls from the lessons learned

Education Services (NAICS 61)

Educational Services follows an eerily similar trend to the majority of the other industries: It is experiencing a dramatic increase in Ransomware attacks (more than 30% of breaches). In addition, this industry needs to protect itself against stolen credentials and Phishing attacks potentially exposing the personal information of its employees and students.

Frequency	1,241 incidents, 282 with confirmed data disclosure
Top Patterns	System Intrusion, Basic Web Application Attacks and Miscellaneous Errors represent 80% of breaches.
Threat Actors	External (75%), Internal (25%) (breaches)
Actor Motives	Financial (95%), Espionage (5%) (breaches)
Data Compromised	Personal (63%), Credentials (41%), Other (23%), Internal (10%) (breaches)
Top IG1 Protective Controls	Security Awareness and Skills Training (CSC 14), Access Control Management (CSC 6), Secure Configuration of Enterprise Assets and Software (CSC 4)
What is the same?	This industry continues to be impacted by attacks targeting its external infrastructure and is largely targeted by external actors with financial motives. However, this industry also faces errors as one of the top causes of breaches.

Applying Controls from the lessons learned

14 Security Awareness and Skills Training

Establish and Maintain a Security Awareness Program	
Train Workforce Members to Recognize Social Engineering Attacks	•
Train Workforce Members on Authentication Best Practices	
Train Workforce on Data Handling Best Practices	
Train Workforce Members on Causes of Unintentional Data Exposure	•
Train Workforce Members on Recognizing and Reporting Security Incidents	•
Train Workforce on How to Identify and Report if Their Enterprise Assets are Missing Security Updates	•
Train Workforce on the Dangers of Connecting to and Transmitting Enterprise Data Over Insecure Networks	
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16 Access Control Management

6.1	Establish an Access Granting Process	
6.2	Establish an Access Revoking Process	•
6.3	Require MFA for Externally-Exposed Applications	•
6.4	Require MFA for Remote Network Access	•
6.5	Require MFA for Administrative Access	•

Secure Configuration of Enterprise Assets and Software

4.1	Establish and Maintain a Secure Configuration Process	
4.2	Establish and Maintain a Secure Configuration Process for Network Infrastructure	•
4.3	Configure Automatic Session Locking on Enterprise Assets	•
4.4	Implement and Manage a Firewall on Servers	
4.5	Implement and Manage a Firewall on End-User Devices	
4.6	Securely Manage Enterprise Assets and Software	•
4.7	Manage Default Accounts on Enterprise Assets and Software	

What services are clients engaging in?

- Cyber framework
- Cyber controls
- Incident response plans and playbooks
- Incident response control room
- Tabletop simulations
- Responding to incidents including forensics
- Incident response retainer

Thank you

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