

Assessing information security maturity in an industrial company

Ekaterina Rudina

Critical Infrastructure Defense

KL ICS-CERT



KASPERSKY[®]

Contents

1. Motivation
2. Security Maturity assessment as a base for security processes in IIoT
3. Security Maturity Model, its purpose and intended use
4. Security Maturity enhancement process
5. Identifying and targeting required Security Maturity level
6. Conclusions and further work

Security Facets

Which, when, where, and to which extent?



Difference between Security Level and Security Maturity Level

SECURITY LEVEL

is a degree for the implementation of security practices, mechanisms, and procedures

Consistency in the implementation

Assurance on the implementation

Confidence in assurance cases

SECURITY MATURITY LEVEL

is a degree of understanding of the current Security Level, its benefits, and cost of its support

Example. Approaches to Threat Modeling facet

- ++ valid across various IIoT domains.
- sometimes they cannot be properly applied to the particular domain
- in some other cases they do not cover the specific risks

Horizontal models:

general (such as STRIDE or CAPEC classification)
technology specific (OWASP Top 10)

Combining the methods and models is the best option

Vertical models:

valid within one domain (LINDDUN, PASTA, template by NCC)

- ++ take into account the specific risks for the domains
- may cover the narrow set of technologies
- some “vertical” models address only certain objectives

General objective:

Stakeholders collaboration in the process of getting the mature state

Different stakeholders consider the same aspects from the different viewpoints



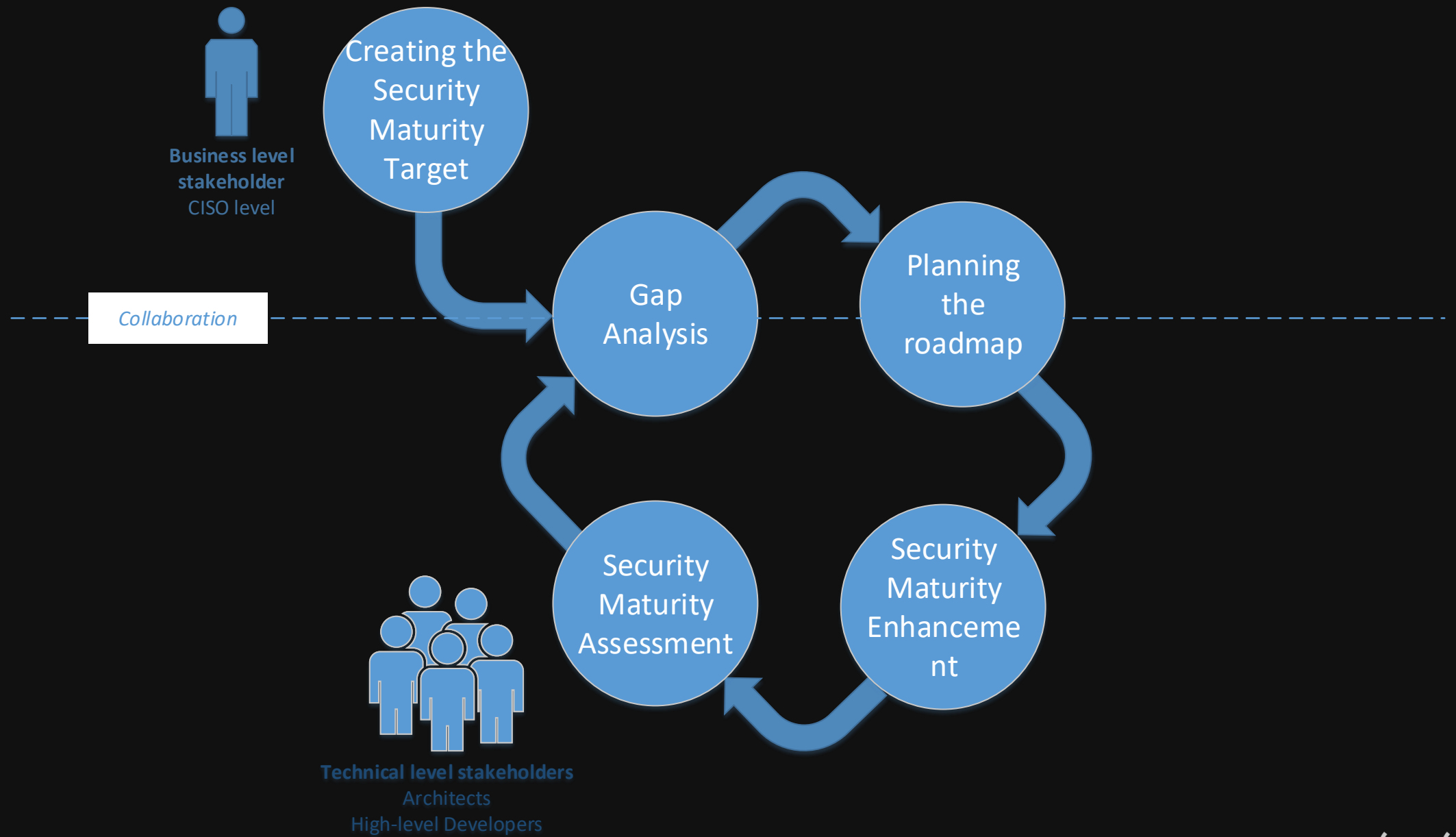
Business level stakeholders define the security goals*



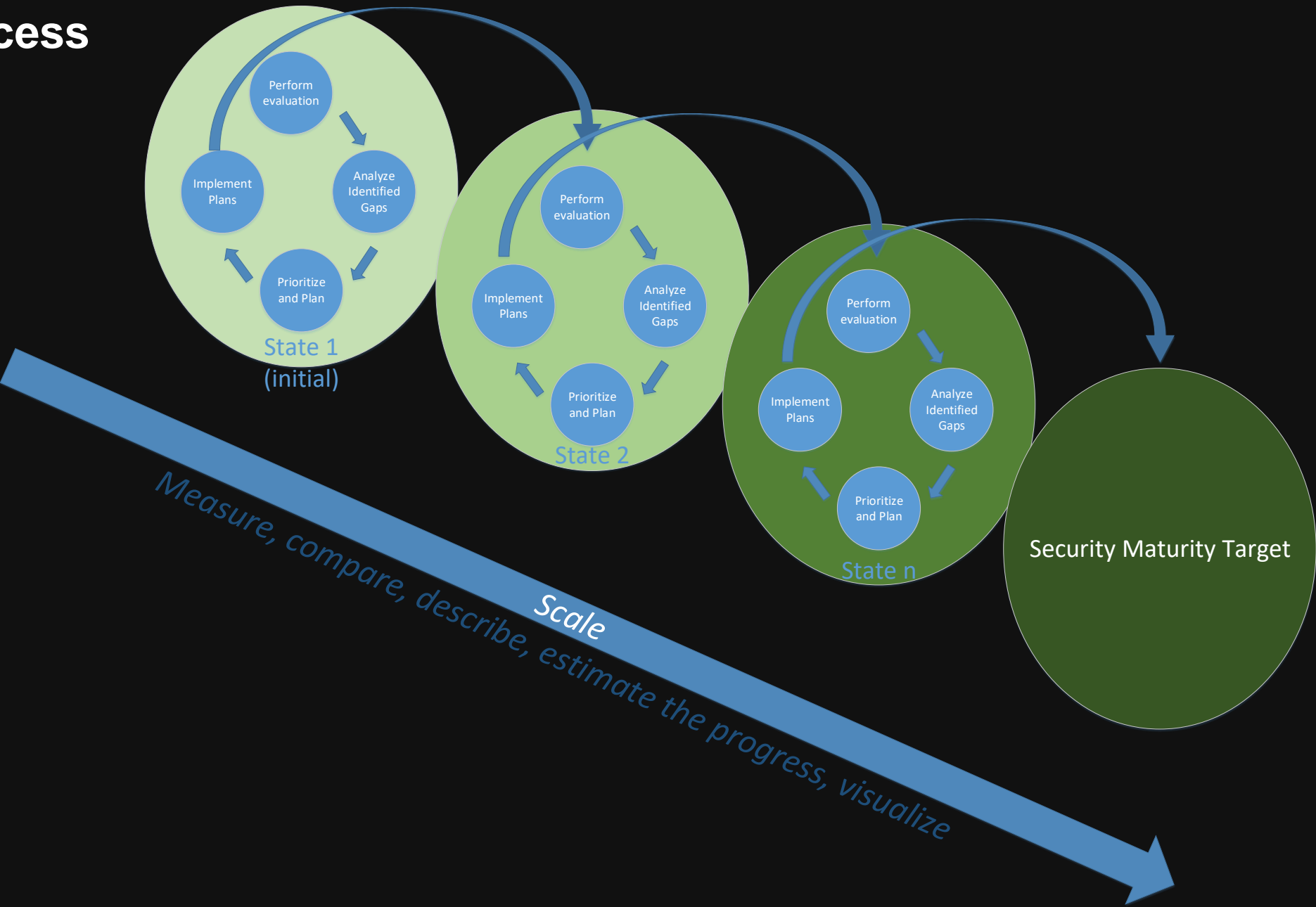
Technical level implements the mechanisms and procedures**

* Business level here means security aware stakeholders (not CEO but CISO)

** Technical level – not codewriters but architects, high-level developers, etc.

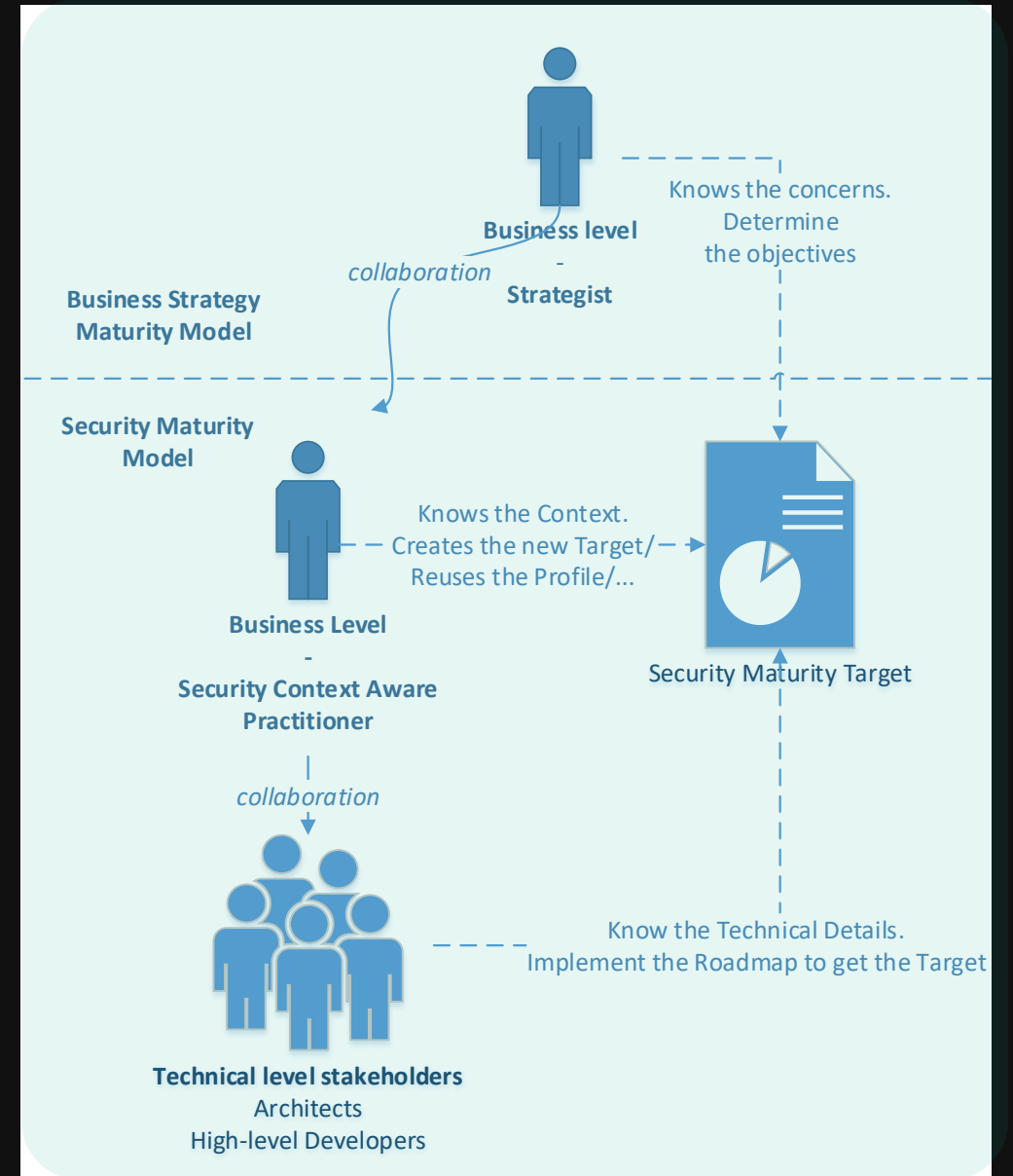


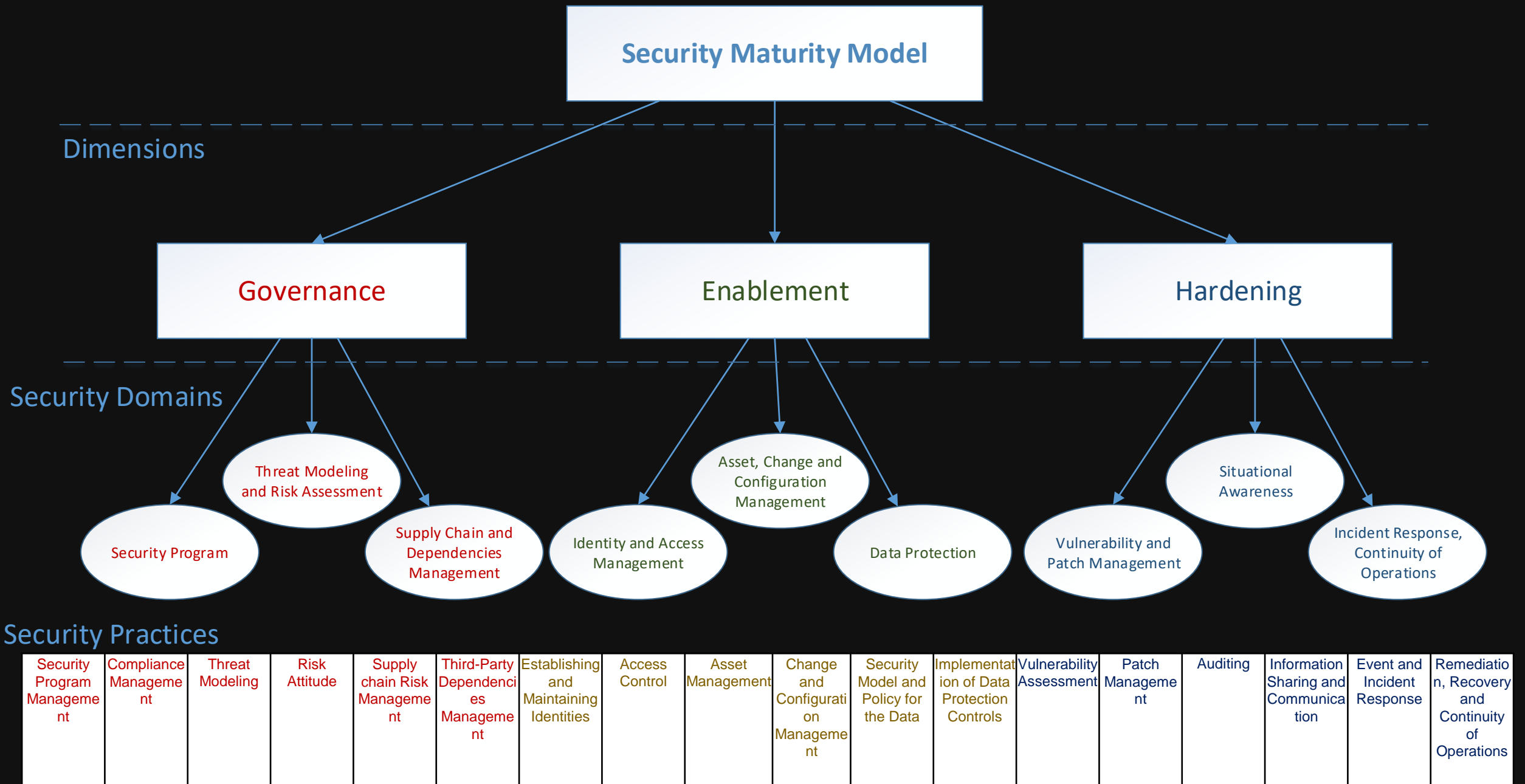
The Process



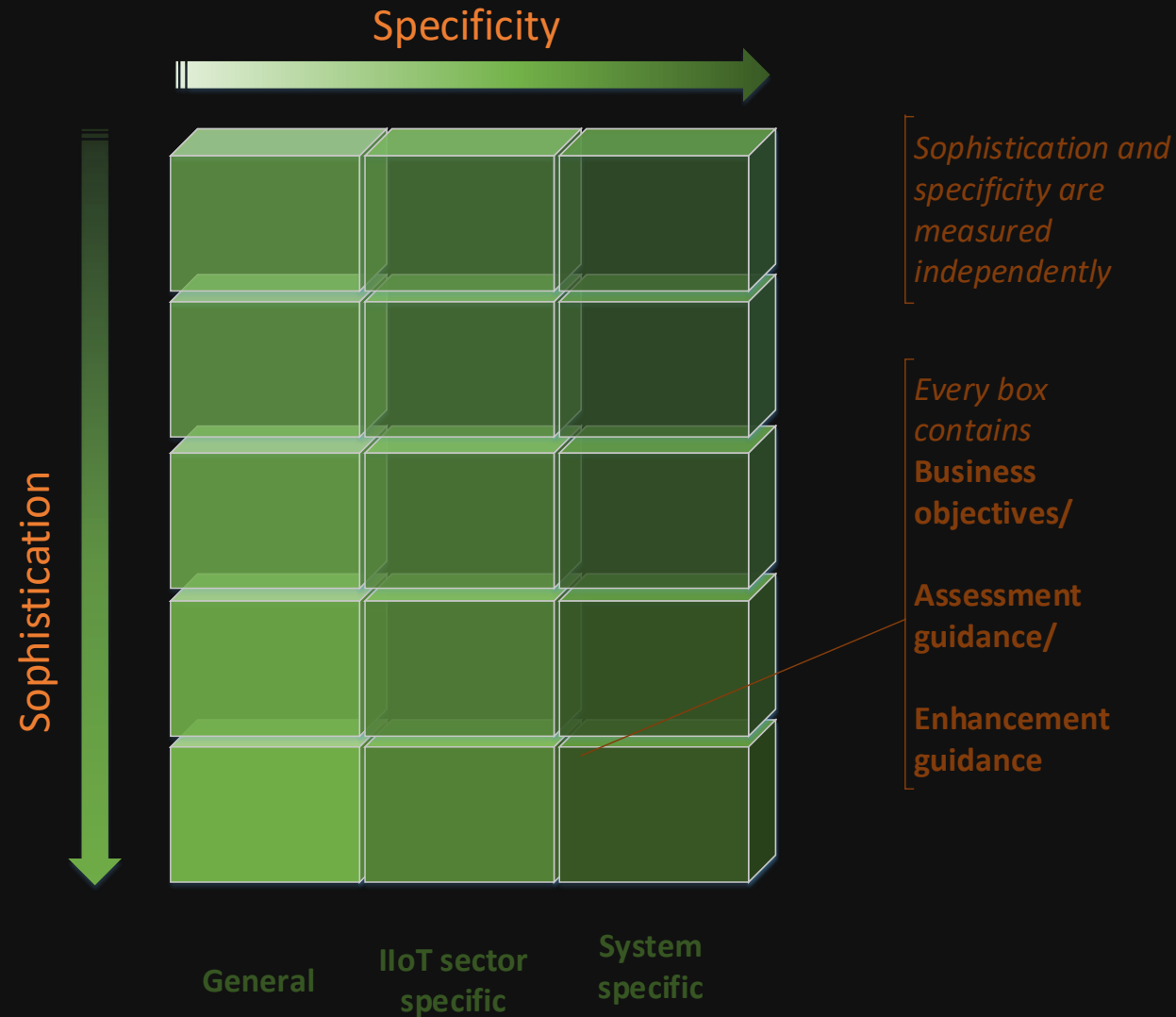
Security Maturity Target

SM Target defines what the 100% Security Maturity for the system is





Measuring scale for the Security Facet




The detailed scale

The rows describe the measure of the comprehensive, consistent, and highly assured implementation of security controls

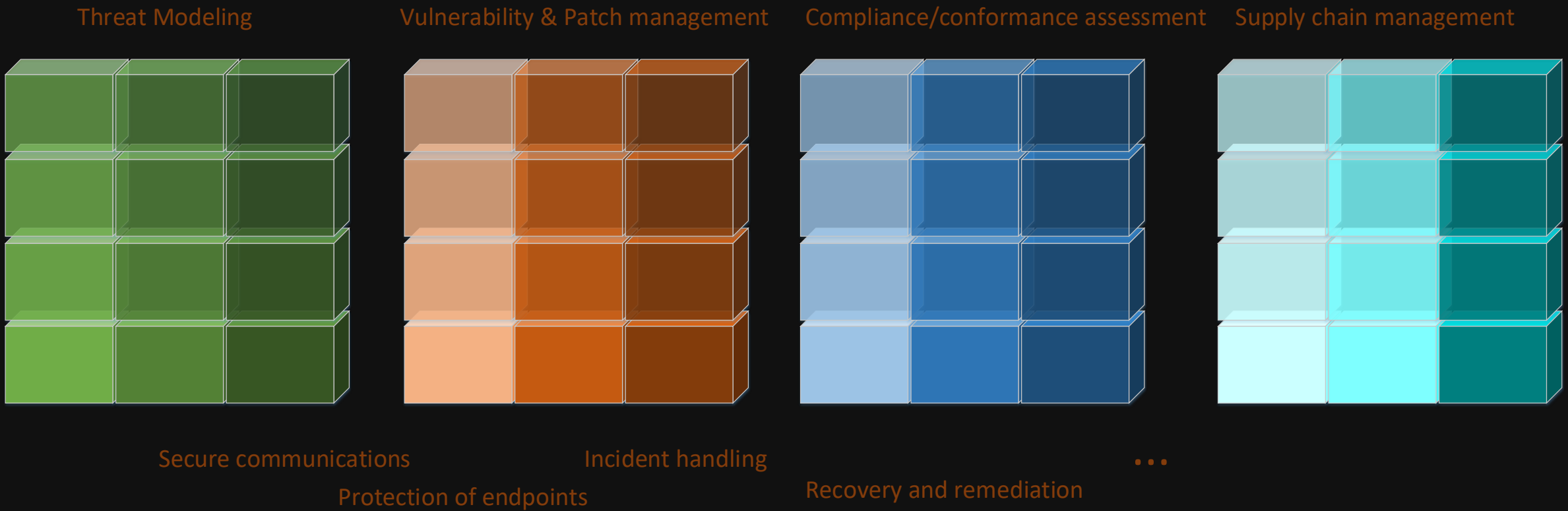
The columns relate to the customized, technically appropriate approach to the implementation of security controls

| Sophistication/Specificity measured independently | General | IIoT Sector specific | System specific |
|---|---------|----------------------|-----------------|
| No information on of how the Security Facet is applied | | | |
| The Security Facet is implemented somehow | | | |
| The Security Facet is implemented with taking into account the main use cases | | | |
| The Security Facet employs the generally accepted methods, classifications, tools, software, etc. | | | |
| The Security Facet is implemented consistently, using the process-oriented approach | | | |

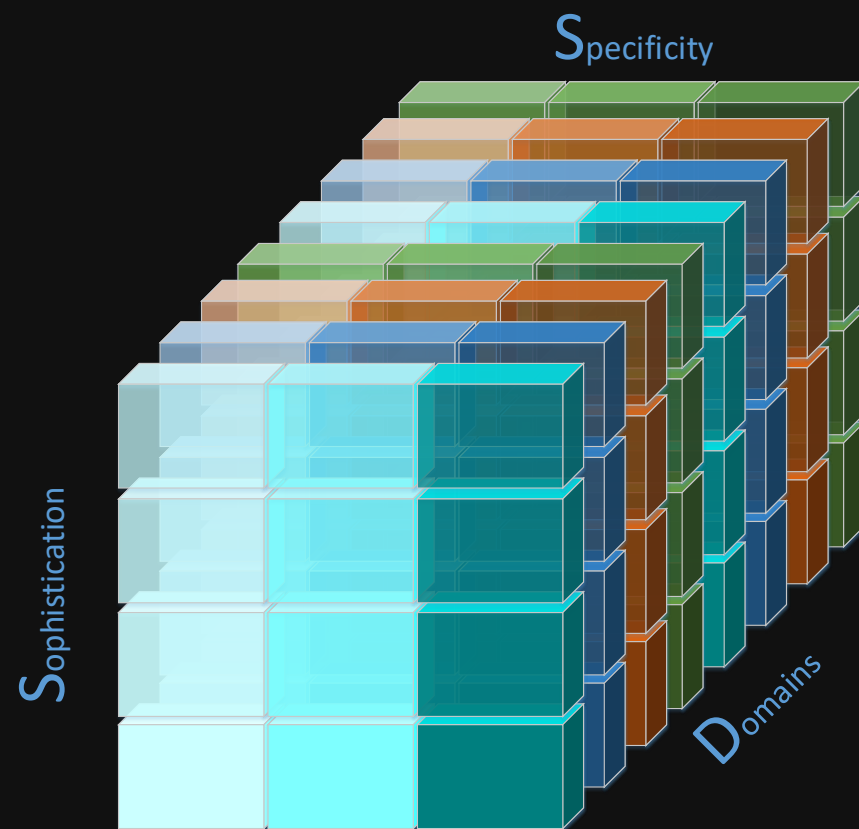
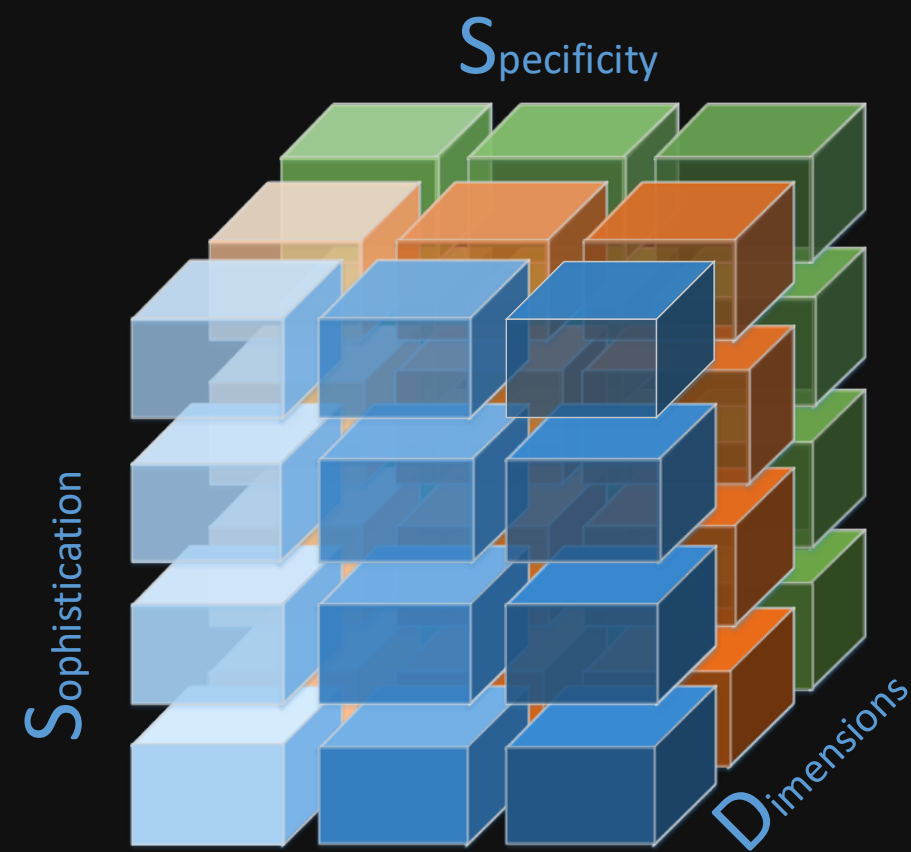


The diagram illustrates the progression of maturity across the scale. A red arrow labeled "Maturity" originates from the intersection of the first row ("No information on of how the Security Facet is applied") and the "General" column. It points towards the intersection of the fourth row ("The Security Facet employs the generally accepted methods, classifications, tools, software, etc.") and the "System specific" column, indicating a progression of maturity across the scale.

Security Facets and their maturity

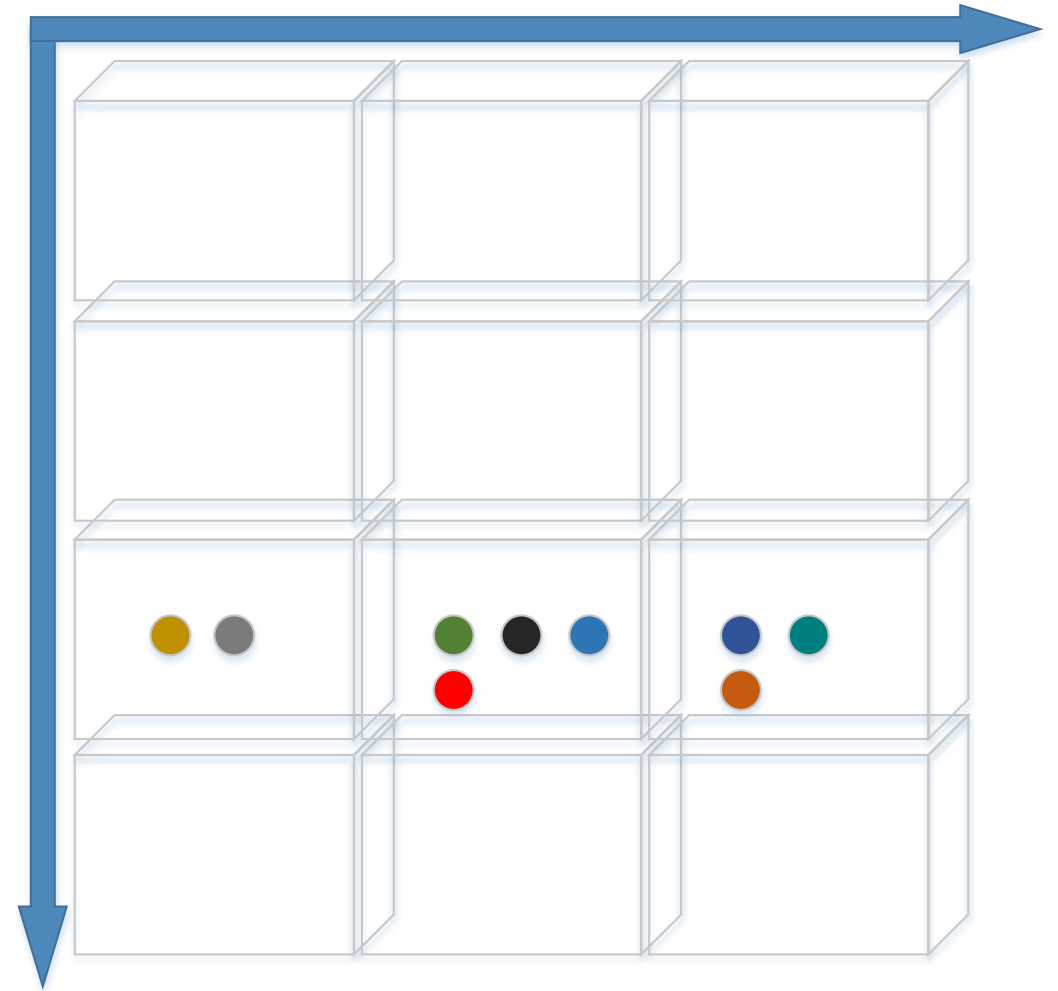


The Security Maturity Model



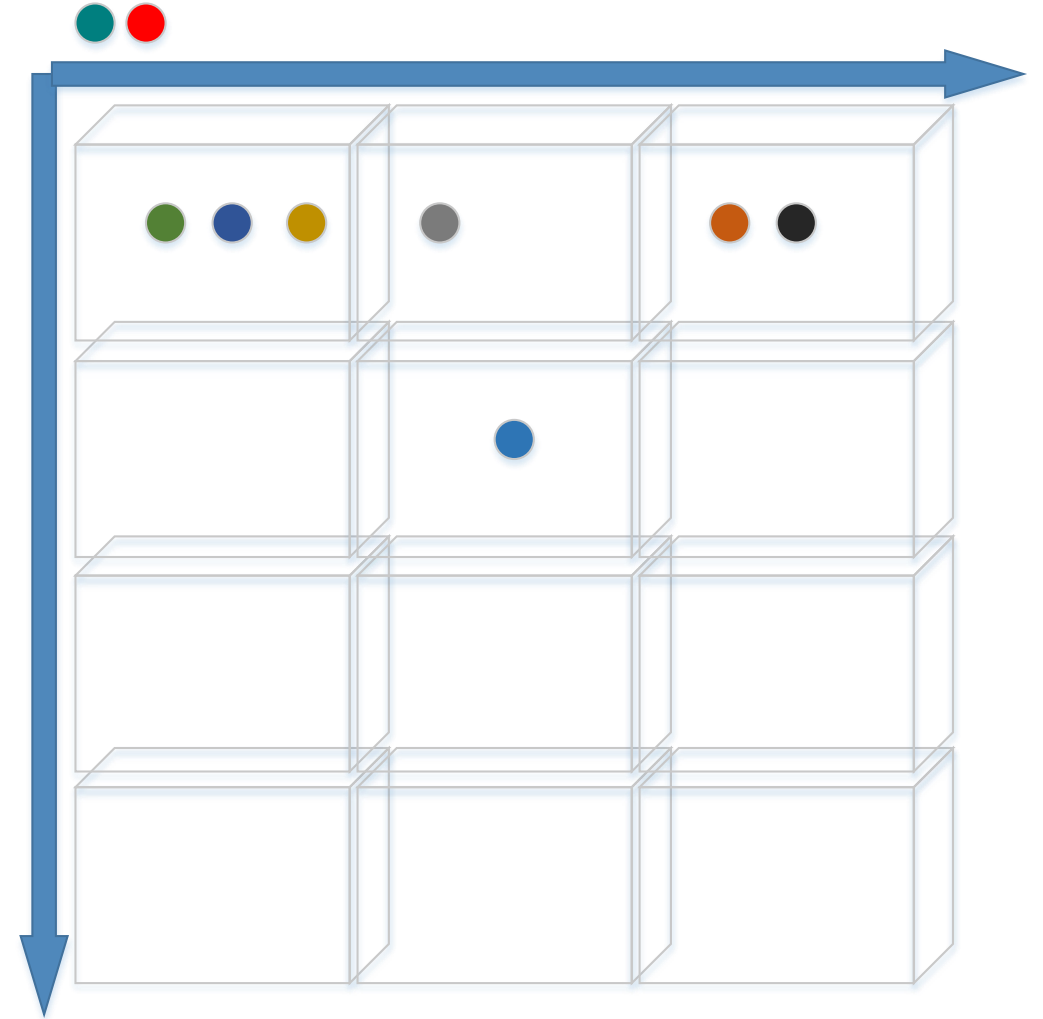
EXAMPLE. SM Target

- Security strategy and Governance
- Threat Modeling and Risk Assessment
- Supply Chain and External Dependencies Management
- Identity and Access Management
- Asset, Change and Configuration Management
- Vulnerability and Patch Management
- Situational Awareness
- Event and Incident Response, Continuity of Operations
- Information Sharing and Communication



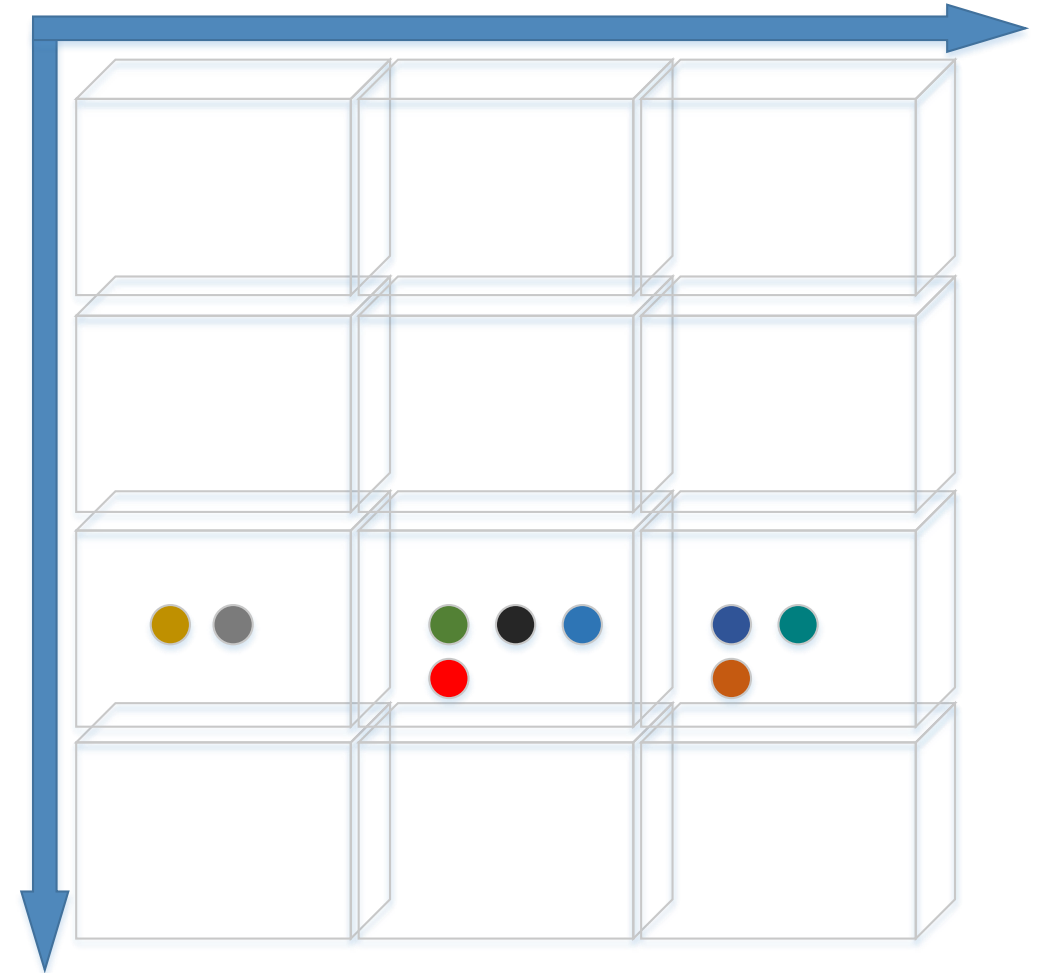
EXAMPLE. SM State

- Security strategy and Governance
- Threat Modeling and Risk Assessment
- Supply Chain and External Dependencies Management
- Identity and Access Management
- Asset, Change and Configuration Management
- Vulnerability and Patch Management
- Situational Awareness
- Event and Incident Response, Continuity of Operations
- Information Sharing and Communication



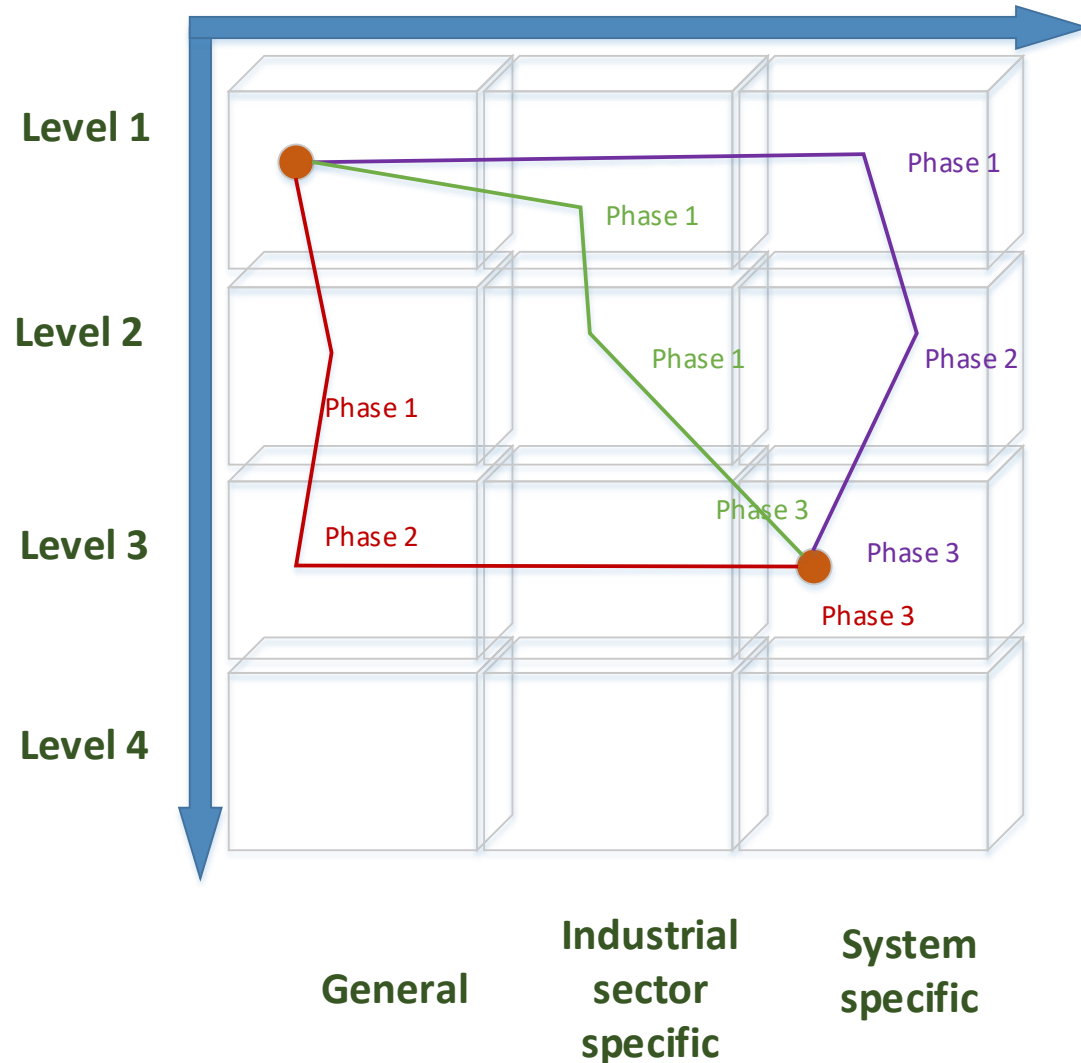
EXAMPLE. How to get the Target?

- Security strategy and Governance
- Threat Modeling and Risk Assessment
- Supply Chain and External Dependencies Management
- Identity and Access Management
- Asset, Change and Configuration Management
- Vulnerability and Patch Management
- Situational Awareness
- Event and Incident Response, Continuity of Operations
- Information Sharing and Communication



The Roadmap

- Asset, Change and Configuration Management
- *SMM allows choosing the direction and the strategy:*
 - *use known security practices (increase maturity)*
 - *tailor the security processes to the system (increase specificity), or*
 - *step-by-step increase both parameters*



Conclusions, current and further work

Two documents describing the SMM and its use

1. SMM description and intended use
2. SMM details and how to apply

The tool (currently Excel-based) to support the process of setting the SM Target

1. Questionnaire for the business level stakeholders
2. Visualization of SM Target and SM State

Work continues in the Security Applicability WG of Industrial Internet Consortium

A lot of IIC members are already interested in the results

Contributions, comments, reviews are welcomed!



LET'S TALK?

Kaspersky Lab HQ
39A/3 Leningradskoe Shosse
Moscow, 125212, Russian Federation
Tel: +7 (495) 797-8700
www.kaspersky.com

KASPERSKY 