

# Leading with Confidence: Board Oversight in Cyber Security Management

CFDCs Spring Conference Presentation

# Introductions



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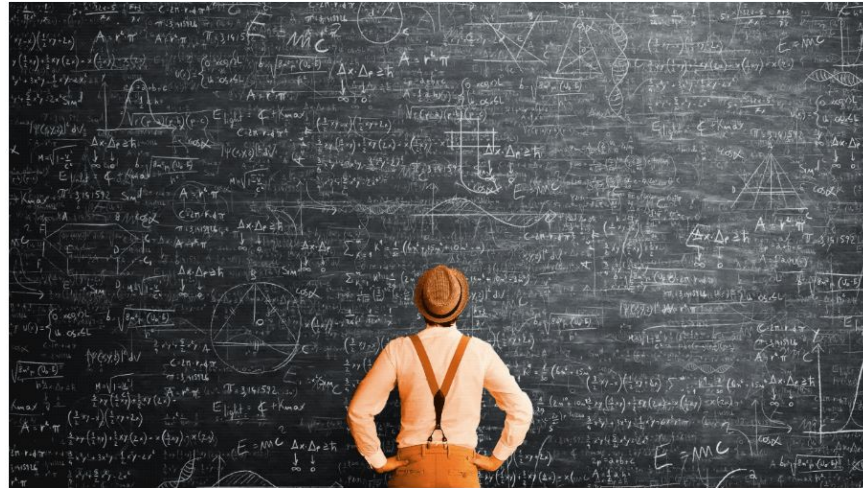
**Bronwen Clewley**

Presentation question:

*What are the activities board of directors and top management can do to improve Cyber security management?*

# Ultimate Questions

1. Why do we have cyber security challenges?
2. How can we fix it?



# Cyber Security Management

Let's do ground work.  
3 Concepts to get across.



"Slap me when he's done. I'm putting myself into a self-induced coma."

Cyber security management?

**A well-informed sense of assurance that information risks and controls are in balance\***

\*James M. Anderson, 2003.

# What is Risk?

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard}}{\text{Safeguards}}$$

Reference: [Kaplan & Garrick \(1980\)](#)



# What is Risk?

Risk is never zero

Risk can be small

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard}}{\text{Safeguards}}$$

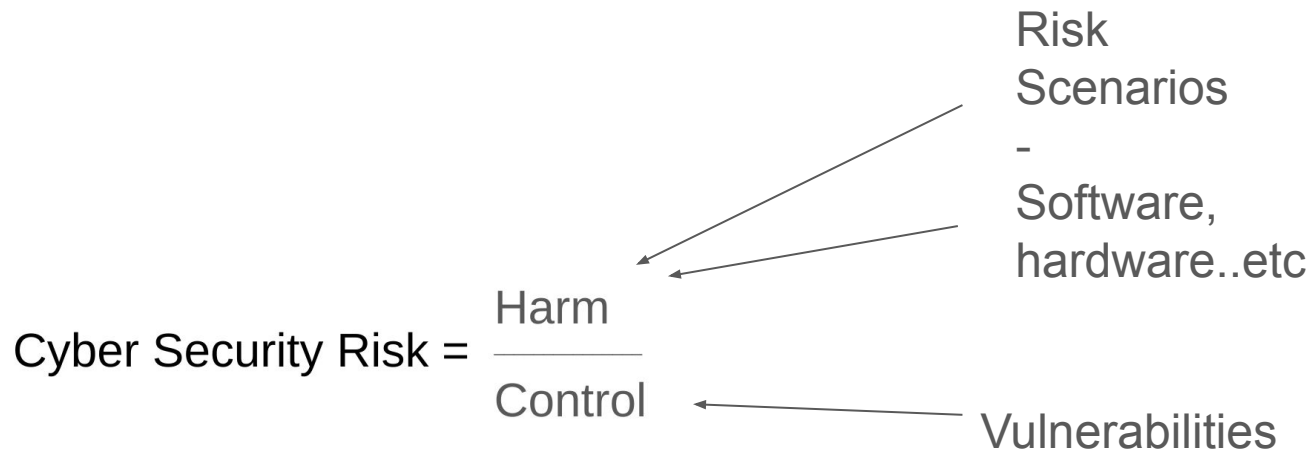
When Safeguards are Big

# Cyber Security Functions?



$$\text{Cyber Security Risk} = \frac{\text{Harm}}{\text{Control}}$$

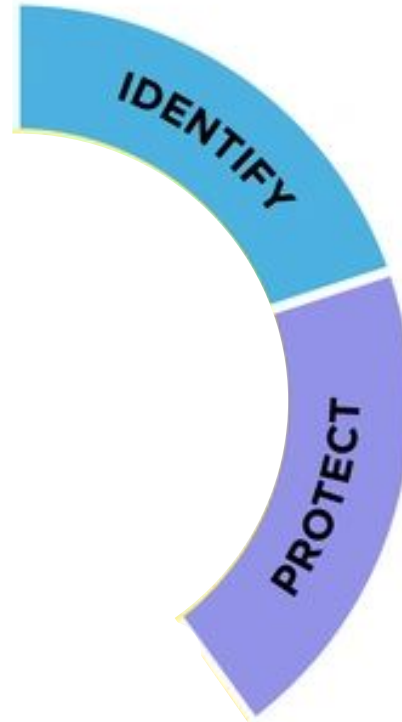
# Cyber Security Functions?



# Cyber Security Functions?

$$\text{Cyber Security Risk} = \frac{\text{Harm}}{\text{Control}}$$

Training  
Anti virus  
Firewall

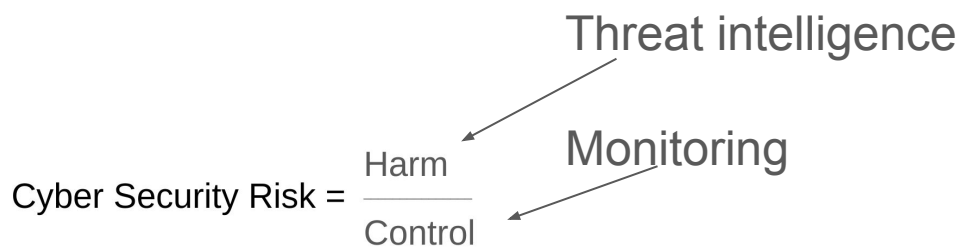


# Cyber Security Functions?

$$\text{Cyber Security Risk} = \frac{\text{Harm}}{\text{Control}}$$

Threat intelligence

Monitoring





# Cyber Security Functions?

$$\text{Cyber Security Risk} = \frac{\text{Harm}}{\text{Control}}$$

Incidents ←



# Cyber Security Functions?

Recover  
after attack

$$\text{Cyber Security Risk} = \frac{\text{Harm}}{\text{Control}}$$

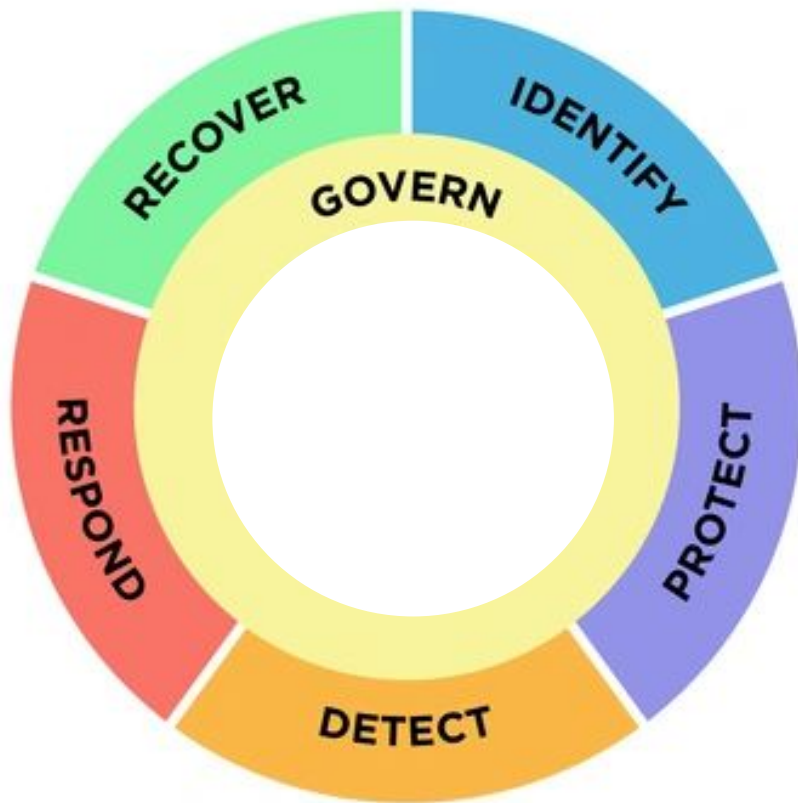


# Cyber Security Functions?

Context,  
strategy,  
Roles,  
Policy,  
Oversight..



$$\text{Cyber Security Risk} = \frac{\text{Harm}}{\text{Control}}$$

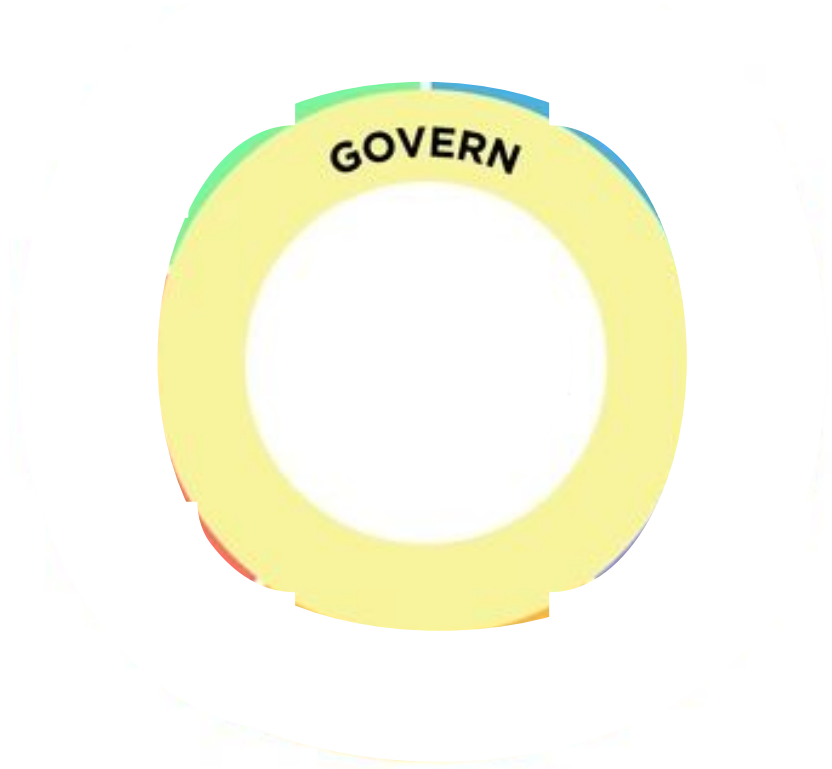




# Cyber Security Functions?



# Let's Focus on Governance Today.



# What is Cyber Security **Governance**?

To **Establish, Communicate** and **Monitor**:

*Strategy, Expectations, Policy.*

<b>Function</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b><u>Govern (GV)</u></b>	Organizational Context
	Risk Management Strategy
	Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities
	Policy
	Oversight
	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management
<b><u>Identify (ID)</u></b>	Asset Management
	Risk Assessment
	Improvement
<b><u>Protect (PR)</u></b>	Identity Management, Authentication, and Access Control
	Awareness and Training
	Data Security
	Platform Security
	Technology Infrastructure Resilience
<b><u>Detect (DE)</u></b>	Continuous Monitoring
	Adverse Event Analysis
<b><u>Respond (RS)</u></b>	Incident Management
	Incident Analysis
	Incident Response Reporting and Communication
	Incident Mitigation
<b><u>Recover (RC)</u></b>	Incident Recovery Plan Execution
	Incident Recovery Communication

Function	Category
<b><u>Govern (GV)</u></b>	Organizational Context
	Risk Management Strategy
	Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities
	Policy
	Oversight
	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management

Now we know what **cyber security** is!

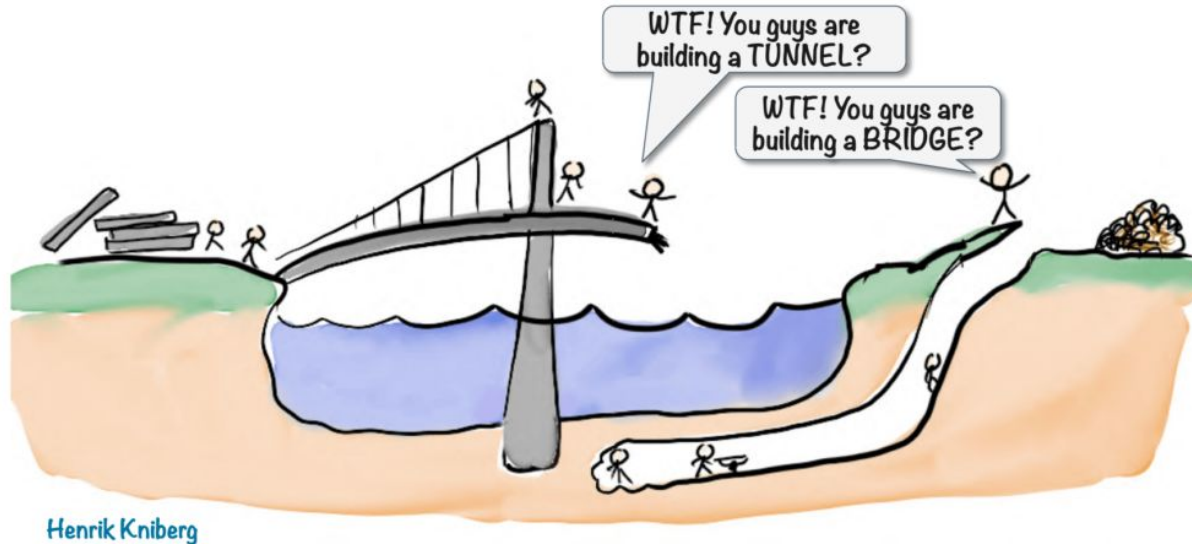
What are the challenges?

**Governance Function**

**Challenge**

**Organizational Context**

**Misalignment** between business and IT



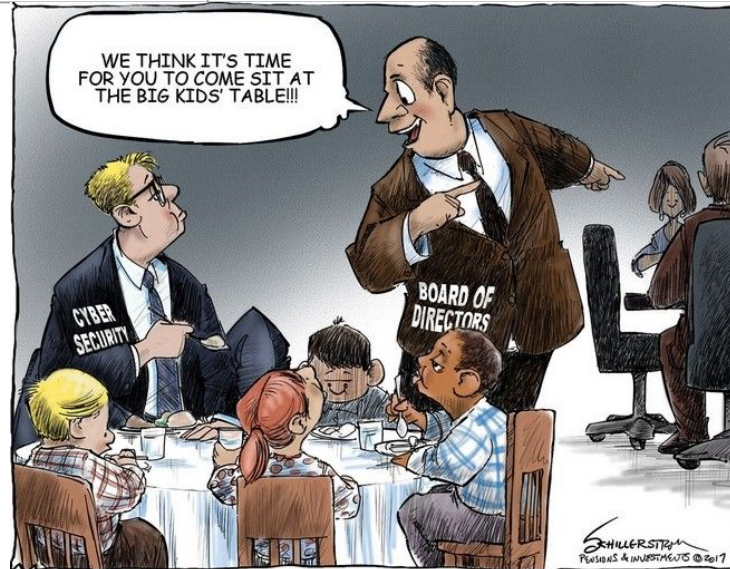


## Governance Function

Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities

## Challenge

Lack of cyber **skills** at the Top



**Governance Function**

**Challenge**

**Policy**

**Lack of adaptability**

**10 YEARS AGO**



**NOW**



# Governance Function

Cybersecurity Supply Chain  
Risk Management

# Challenge

Challenges with transparency



CyberSecure Canada

How about **CyberSecure Canada**?

Where would CyberSecure Canada fit into this?

# Where to get access to CyberSecure Canada Standard

To be eligible for Cybersecure certification your organization must implement ALL the controls in the [National Standard CAN/CIOSC 104:2021 Baseline cyber security controls for small and medium organizations](#).

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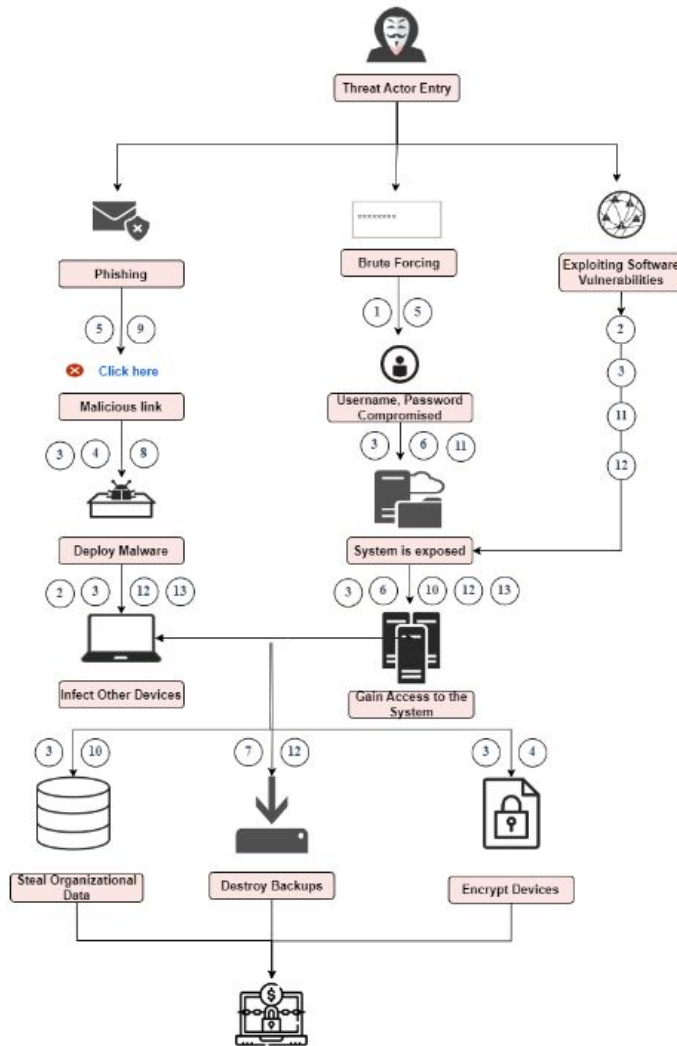
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### How to use this document

Ideally, organizations invest in cyber security to balance their individual cyber security risks and business objectives. However, as smaller sized organizations lack the resources to develop customized cyber security plans, this Standard outlines security controls which (when implemented) can serve as a cyber security baseline for these organizations.



# Risk Management



## Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) Tools

## Cybersecurity Certifications

- Controls
- 1 Password Manager
  - 2 Updating and patching
  - 3 Logging and alerting
  - 4 Application Allowlisting
  - 5 Cyber security training
  - 6 Multi-factor Authentication
  - 7 Backups
  - 8 Disable Macros
  - 9 Email Domain Protection
  - 10 Least Privilege
  - 11 Network Segmentation
- Security Tools (Anti-Virus Software)
- 12
  - 13 Protective (DNS)

# Certification Audit Process

# Certification Process

## CyberSecure Canada Audit



### 1 - Submission of Documents



Our team will reach out to guide you through the process and set the stage for your Initial audit.

### 2 - Initial Audit: Stage 1



Auditors review your management system and share conformity assessments as you prepare for stage 2.

### 3 - Initial Audit: Stage 2



Your auditor conducts a review to see if your management systems and procedures align with CyberSecure Canada's standards. You'll know the recommendations the same day, which will then be confirmed by our Compliance Team.

### 4 - Annual Surveillance



To maintain your certification, we will schedule an annual review.

### 5 - Re-Certification



Similar to surveillance, re-certify after 2 years from the initial certification.

Next Steps

# Next Steps:

1. Ask questions in your next board meeting.
  - a. About context and alignment
  - b. About risk strategy
  - c. About policy
  - d. About measurement and oversight
2. Use CyberSecure Canada as first step to implement cybersecurity.
3. Get CyberSecure Canada certified check [Complade.com](https://www.complade.com)