



# Future of Security

Future proofing tomorrows always on,  
always connected, world

## **Presented by**

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# Key points & Agenda

- Chatham house rules apply
- Show and tell
- Questions welcome anytime

1. **Cyber threats v/s Incidents**
2. **What we did - A change of focus**
3. **Key learnings**



# Threats and hype



Ransomware  
Zero day attacks  
Social media extortion  
Weaponisation of AIAPT Crypto mining  
Mobility Ransomware in the cloud  
Internet of Things  
Nation state attacks  
Multi-cloud risks  
File-less attacks  
Insider threats

# Threat horizon 2017/18 - 19



1. Rogue governments use terrorist groups to launch cyberattacks
2. Systemic vulnerabilities are weaponised
3. Dependence on CI becomes dangerous
4. Supercharged connectivity overwhelms defences
5. Crime syndicates take a quantum leap
6. Legacy technology crumbles
7. Impact of data breaches increases dramatically
8. Regulations fragment the cloud
9. Criminal capabilities expand gaps in international policing

1. Pre-meditated internet outages brings trade to its knees
2. Ransomware hijacks the Internet of Things
3. Privileged insiders coerced into giving up the crown jewels
4. Automated misinformation gains instant credibility
5. Falsified information compromises performance
6. Headlong rush to deploy AI leads to unexpected outcomes
7. Subverted blockchains shatter trust

*\*Source: Information Security Forum [www.securityforum.org](http://www.securityforum.org)*

# Incidents – common theme ?



MOSSACK & FONSECA



# Building a cyber security culture



# What is cyber-security culture?



**System of values and behaviors present in an organisation that shapes cyber risk decisions of employees and management.**

## Combination of

- Beliefs and Attitudes
- Principles for guiding behavior and decisions
- Management systems & processes that prioritise security
- Behaviors that foster & improve cyber security



# Implement cyber-risk-aware culture



1. Accountability is important
2. “Bake-in security”
3. Educate & Reward / WIIFM
4. Leadership

# Security team principles



1. Trust is our key objective
2. Foster enduring internal relationships
3. Ensure security effort is commensurate with risk (no knee jerk reactions)
4. Make secure solution easier than the existing non-secure process/solution

# Educate and Reward



1. Education & learning as cornerstone.
2. Awareness / training customised for job role
3. Face to face, innovative user training
4. Don't measure "clicks" – measure reports
5. SPoC awards
6. Educate with WIIFM as a basis



## Bake-in security

1. Security champions
2. Avoid compliance / checkbox mentality
3. Avoid us/them - “dotted line” reporting
4. Security presence in key areas – CAB, threat modelling, procurement, legal etc.

# Leadership



Cybersecurity leadership touches all parts of the business

## The Board

Security leadership is providing guidance for governance, committing appropriate resources.

## The CEO

- Being a role model that sets risk tolerance culture
- Through action communicates what due care looks like (tone from top)

## The CISO

- Foster enduring internal relationships
- Focus on enabling business securely
- Ensure technology team is undertaking technology hygiene as BAU

# Key learning



- With appropriate focus on
- Cultural change is hard
  - “Cyber risk aware culture” development,
  - Behaviours can be measured /
  - Leadership from security
  - culture cannot be
  - Using “Trust” as key objective.
  - This is a long process taking years
- organisations can bring about fundamental and lasting improvement to the cyber security posture.



# Questions ?

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