

# Information Security Optimization

## Client challenges

Continuous high profile incidents of organized hacking activities against corporations highlight the importance of protecting organizations against risk, while enabling them to continue to do business effectively and efficiently. A company's inability to comply with security standards is generally due to the inefficiency of their processes and not necessarily their tools.

CIOs face a number of critical questions:

- Are my IT Security resources working efficiently to address the real risks of the company?
- How many employees are performing security functions within my organization? What are they spending their time on?
- Why is our organization failing audits when we have so many skilled personnel?
- Are these security processes really addressing risks or simply quashing productivity for no other reason than "this is the procedure we have always had in place"?
- Do we require more consistent security processes and, if so, how do we go about defining, justifying and implementing them?

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## Kurt Salmon solutions

While traditional cost benefit analysis is useful for optimizing resources, an IT Security group must consider additional risk-related parameters that transcend costs to create a lifecycle approach for efficient management of the IT Security organization:

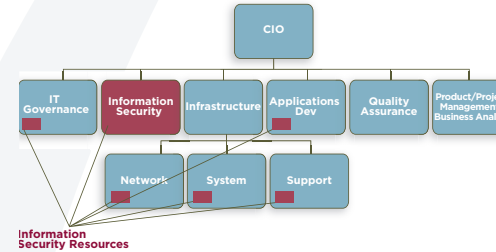
- **Optimize and Streamline Processes** with the highest value to reduce internal risks and external threats
- **Develop Key Performance Indicators** to determine its effectiveness within the overall enterprise
- **Establish Key Risk Indicators** with the organization to assess risk appetite

Kurt Salmon provides clients with immediate process improvement in seven proven steps by:

1. Mapping existing processes
2. Rating the maturity of the processes
3. Prioritizing and optimizing processes
4. Developing a target process improvement roadmap
5. Defining a lifecycle and aligning it to the overall IT lifecycle
6. Implementing a security dashboard for Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and Key Risk Indicators (KRI)
7. Increasing the level of security with ongoing maintenance and continuous improvements

## Illustrative deliverables

### Mapping of Security Resources



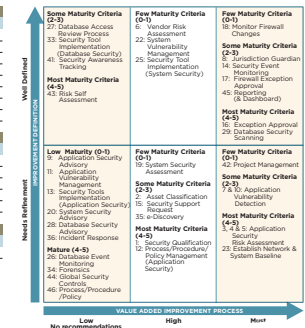
### Risk Assessment

Elements	L = Low M = Medium H = High	Operational	Financial	Regulatory	Reputation	Average
People / Process	H	L	H	H	H	2.60
Business Systems	M	M	M	H	H	2.25
Technical Infrastructure	M	H	M	H	H	2.60
Facilities	M	L	L	M	M	2.00

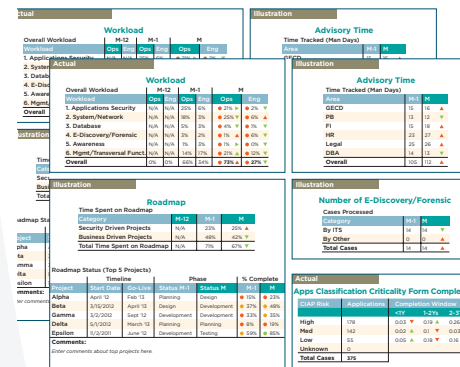
### Security Process Rating

Application Security			Database Security		
ID	Process Name	Rating	ID	Process Name	Rating
1	Application Security Clearance	3	25	Database Event Monitoring	1
2	Asset Classification	3	27	Database Access Review Process	3
3	Application Security Risk Assessment	4	28	Database Security Advisory	1
4	Application Owner Risk Acceptance	4	29	Database Vulnerability and Exception Detection	4
5	Control Validation	2	30	Database Vulnerability Management	1
6	Vendor Risk Assessment	4	31	Database Security Baseline	4
7	Application Development Source Code Review	3	32	Process / Procedure / Policy Management	4
8	Jurisdiction Guardian	2	33	Security Tool Implementation	0
9	Application Security Advisory	0			
10	Application Vulnerability and Exception Detection	1			
11	Application Vulnerability Management	1			
12	Process / Procedure / Policy Management	4			
13	Security Tool Implementation	0			
14	Security Event Monitoring	1			
15	Security Support Request	4			
16	Exception Approval	4			
17	Firewall Change Approval	3			
18	Monitor Firewall Changes	4			
19	System Security	1			

### Process Improvement Matrix



### Key Performance & Risk Indicators Dashboard



### Security Lifecycle-Continuous Improvement Diagram

