

KRECENDO HUI

CYBER SECURITY ENGINEER



PROFILE

- Offensive Security Certified Professional (OSCP)
- eLearnSecurity Junior Penetration Tester (eJPT)
- Multiple years working in InfoSec and Cyber Security
- Former security responsible in HKFWS, Langham and Blue cross Insurance
- Experienced in SRAA operation

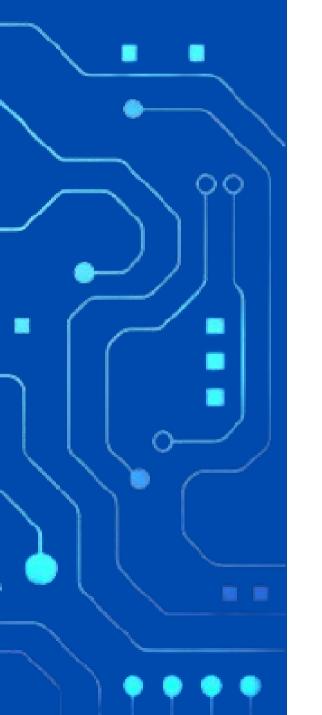














WHAT IS SRAA?

Consist of 2 parts:

Security Risk Assessment

Security Audit







What is Security Risk Assessment?

A Security Risk Assessment (SRA) is the process of identifying and evaluating potential security risks to an organization.

Including:

- Asset identification Identifying critical assets to protect
- Threat modeling Evaluating potential threats to those assets
- Vulnerability assessment Evaluating vulnerabilities that could be exploited
- Risk analysis Estimating risk levels based on threats, vulnerabilities, and impact
- Recommendations Providing recommendations to mitigate high risk issues



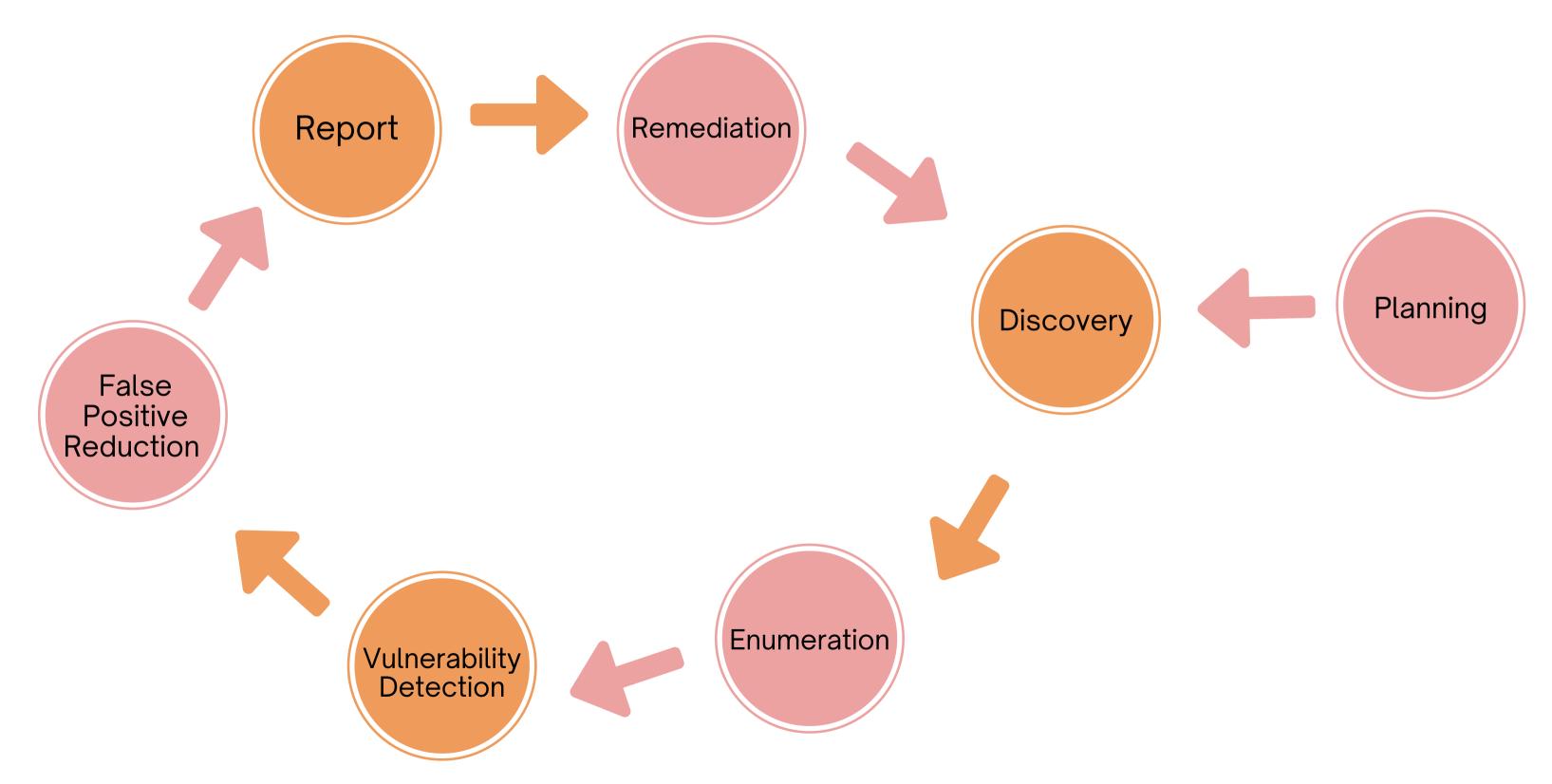


- 1) Vulnerabilities Scanning
- 2) Penetration testing
 - Black box, grey box, white box
- 3) Cloud Security Risk Assessment
- 4) Network Security Risk Assessment
- 5) Mobile Application Risk Assessment
- 6) Code Review
- 7) Application Programming Interface (API) Risk Assessment



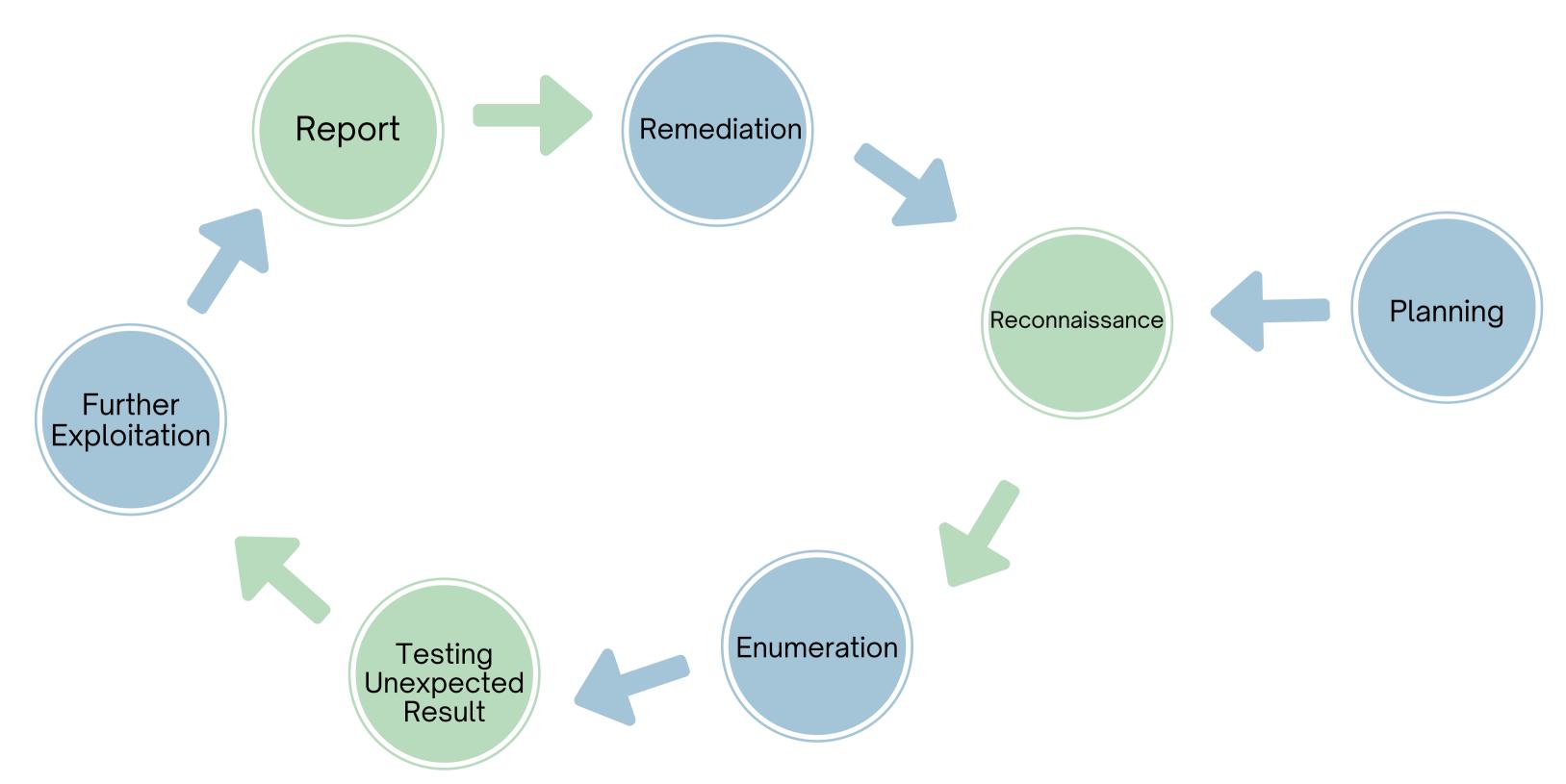
Flow of Vulnerability Scanning





Flow of Penetration Testing





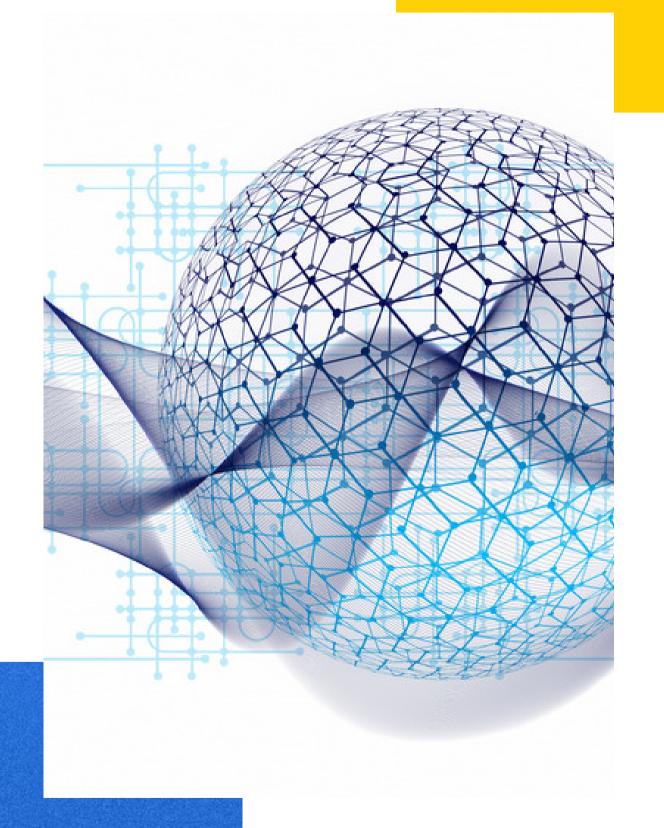


Security Risk Assessment Standard

- OWASP Web Testing Guideline
- OWASP Mobile Testing Guideline
- The Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)
- The Penetration Testing Execution Standard(PTES)







WHAT IS SECURITY AUDIT?

A Security Audit (SA) is a more in-depth evaluation of the security of a system or organization.

Including:

- Examining security controls
- Assessing system configurations and patching
- Reviewing access controls
- Testing for vulnerabilities
- Evaluating compliance with security policies and standards
- Interviewing employees (i.e. project owner, it staff)
- Providing recommendations for improvement





Security Audit Standard

- COBIT Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology
- NIST SP 800-53 Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems
- SOC 2 Service Organization Control 2 (for service organizations)



Security Risk Audit Questionnaire



Ref	Auditable Unit	Inherent Risk Rating	Control Environment Indicator	Audit Requirement Rating	Rating*	Frequency
A	Corporate Governance					
A.1	Finance	5	3	4	C	Annual
A.2	Legal and Democratic Services	4	4	2	M	Every 3 years
A.3	Human Resources and Organisational Development	5	2	4	С	Annual
A4	Customer Services and Performance	6	3	5	С	Annual
A5	Procurement	5	3	4	С	Annual
В	Enterprise Planning and Infrastructure					
B.1.	Asset Management and Operations	4	4	2	M	Every 3 years
B.2	Planning and Sustainable Development	4	2	3	Н	Every 2 years
В.3	Economic and Business Development	5	3	4	С	Annual
С	Education, Culture and Sport					
C.1	Communities, Culture and Sport	4	4	2	M	Every 3 years
C.2	Schools and Education Establishments	5	2	4	С	Annual
С.3	Educational Development, Policy and Performance	4	4	2	M	Every 3 years
D	Housing and Environment					
D.1	Regeneration and Housing Investment	5	5	3	Н	Every 2 years
D.2	Housing and community safety	3	3	2	M	Every 3 years
D.3	Environmental Services	3	2	2	M	Every 3 years
E	Social Care and Wellbeing					
E.1.	Adult Services	6	4	4	С	Annual
E.2	Children Services	6	4	4	С	Annual
E.3	Older people and rehabilitation	5	5	3	Н	Every 2 years





The different between Security Risk Assessment and Audit

Security Risk Assessment

The identification threats and vulnerabilities, evaluation of levels of risk involved, and determination of an acceptable level of risk and risk mitigation strategies

Focus on the risk perspective

Key Deliverables: risk register and risk mitigation measures

Security Audit

The processes to ascertain the effective implementation of security measures against the departmental IT security policies, standards, and other contractual or legal requirements

Focus on compliance perspective

Key Deliverables: compliance checklist



Other Requirement by OGCIO

- Baseline IT Security Policy (S17)
- IT Security Guidelines (G3)
- Practice Guide for Security Risk Assessment & Audit
- Practice Guide for Penetration Testing
- Practice Guide for Information Security Incident Handling





The importance of Security Risk Assessment and Audit

- Requirement from government/funder
- NGOs are high-risk targets
- Security risks are not a concern during the software development cycle
 - Identify and understand the existing vulnerabilities.
- Improve the effectiveness of the existing policy, standards, guidelines and procedures by identifying the inadequacies and examine
- Enhance funder confidence and future cooperate opportunities



