



## Organisations Security Level Evaluation Ongoing pilot project in Estonia and South Moravia (Czech Republic)

### Mari Seeba

Leading Cybersecurity expert, Information System Authority of Estonia, NCSC-EE

PhD student, University of Tartu, Estonia

Funded by the European Union under Grant Agreement No. 101087529. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or European Research Executive Agency. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

# **Survey approach**

- Target group
  - organisations whose services depend on information technology, and which are obliged to implement information security measures due to regulations
- Instrumentation
  - For security evaluation: F4SLE Framework for Security Level Evaluation
    - <200 statements in 10 dimensions to evaluate</li>
  - For data collection: MASS tool
  - Self-assessment
- Processing
  - Immediate organisation-based results and domain benchmarks
  - General calculations
- Metadata set

Survey approach	Data type	Options
Target group	Domain	Healthcare; Municipality; Government office; Education; ICT; Other private sector; Non-profit ; Other (specify)
<ul> <li>organizations whose services de are obliged to implement information</li> </ul>		130; 31100; 101300; 3011000; 1001
<ul> <li>Instrumentation</li> <li>For security evaluation: F4SLE</li> </ul>	Hours	Around 30 minutes; Around 1 hour; 2 hours; 2-4 hours; 4-8 hours; More than 1 working day
<ul> <li>For data collection: MASS</li> <li>Self-assessment</li> </ul>	Role	IT manager; Information security manager /specialist; Management; Network/system administrator; Administrative
Processing		assistant/lawyer/DPO; Other (specify)
<ul> <li>Immidiate organisatsion based r</li> </ul>	Country	Estonia; Czech Republic; Other
<ul> <li>General calculations</li> <li>Metadata set</li> </ul>	Implemented standards	ISO/IEC 27001; ISKE (Estonian); CIS Controls; KüTS (Estonian); NIST CSF; E-ITS (Estonian); BSI IT Grundshutz (German); Act on cyber security, no.181/2014 Coll. (Czech)

## **F4SLE - Framework for Security Level Evaluation**

- An instrument for evaluating organisation security maturity level
- Based on
  - E-ITS (BSI IT Grundshutz Kompendium),
  - ISO27002
  - ENISA Threat Landscape Report (suggestion part)
- Yearly updated attributes
   using MUSE principles
- Does not impose any prerequisites

			ttribute categ			
		Initial	Defined	Basic	Standard	
	[ISMS (Information Security Management system)					 
catalogue	ORP (Organisation and Personnel)					 Set of attributes where each attribute is evaluated
	CON (Concepts)					on a four-level scale
baseline	OPS (Operation)					Not implemented
E-ITS b	DER (Detection and Reaction)					Implemented with
on	APP (Applications)					significant deficiencies
s based	SYS (IT Systems)					Implemented with
Dimensions	IND (Industry IT)					a few shortages
Dime	NET (Networks and Communication)					Fully implemented
	INF (Infrastructure)					

## MASS - Measurement Application for Self-assessing Security

- Presents the F4SLE to respondents
- Provides immediate results (benchmarks)
- Collects averaged results for crossorganizational analysis
- Privacy principle
  - raw data does not leave from the respondent

Test environment: https://mass.cloud.ut.ee/test-massui/

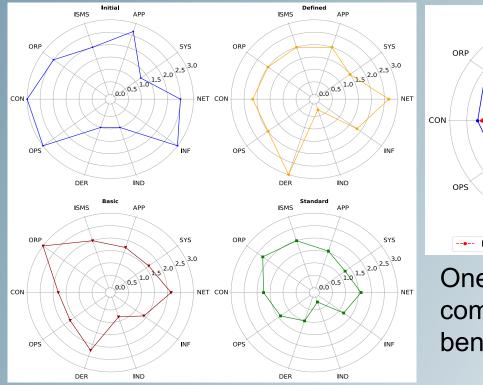
Production environment: https://mass.cloud.ut.ee/massui/

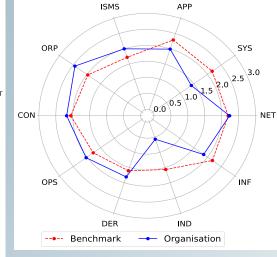
	🛆 🖓 Language selection							
2/189	ISMS - Security management							
<ul> <li>ISMS</li> <li>ORP</li> <li>CON</li> </ul>	Situation assessment of the establishment and performance of the organisation's information security management system, including the involvement of management, distribution of responsibilities and allocation of resources and asset mapping.							
○ OPS ○ DER ○ APP ○ SYS ○ IND ○ NET ○ INF	1. Information security measures and documentation have been updated during the last 3 years.         (i) More information         Working significant has year description of the situation description of the situation, but siti with significant has genificant he stituation.         It me attribute is partially in accordance with the subscription of the situation.         Subscription description of the situation.         Subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription.         Subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription.         Subscription of the subscription.         Subscription.         Subscription.         Subscription.         Subscription.         Subscription.         Subscription.         Subscription.         Subscription.         Not applicable							
	2. The need for information security management is recognized and has specific goals.							
	Nothing significant has yet been done for the described in brainfant stuation described in stillution, but still with the attribute significant stuation described in significant shortcomings shortcomings hortcomings hortcomings hort completely true in the context of your organization shortcomings hortcomings hortcomings hortcomings hortcoming hort states hortcoming hort states hortcoming hort states hortcoming hort hort states hortcoming hort hort states hortcoming hort hort states hortcoming hortcoming hort hort states hortcoming hort hort hort hort hort hort hort hort							
	<ol> <li>Information security management process is initiated at the management level (decision, protocol).</li> </ol>							
	<ul> <li>(i) More information</li> </ul>							

### MASS user interface example

### **Organizational level:**

- Immediate results
- Maturity levels by security dimensions
- Can be interpreted as a risk level
- Benchmarks





One organization, comparison with the benchmark

Results Difference between organizations (data dispersion)

Comparison based on individual data points (e.g., mean, median - compare results over time, provide benchmarks)

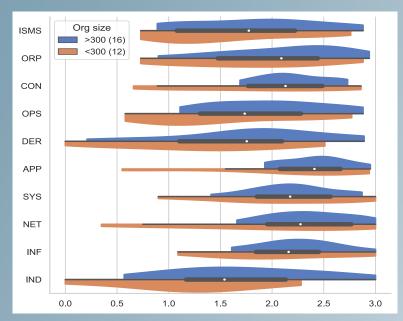
One organization, breakdown by maturity levels

**Organizational level:** 

### Results

**Cross organizations:** 

- Maturity levels by security dimensions
- Can be interpreted as a risk level
- **Benchmarks**

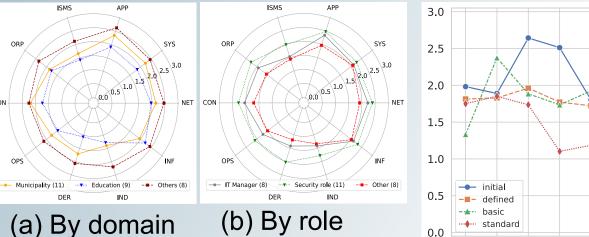


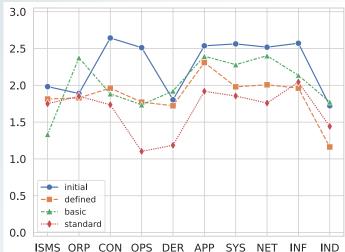
CON

OPS

**Overall evaluation distribution** by dimensions and organization size.

- **Difference** between organizations (data dispersion)
- Comparison based on individual data points (e.g., mean, median - compare results over time, provide benchmarks)





**Overall evaluation results** by maturity levels

## Plans

- From PoC to official version provided by NCSC-EE
- Update the F4SLE attributes using MUSE principles (yearly)
- Repeat the data collection to follow yearly dynamics
- Conduct more data analytics and link it to other databases (causal relationships, threat landscape, security, and specific regulations)
- Assess the option of using the results to develop security-related strategies
- Engage more decision-makers
- CHESS project: Collecting the same data from Estonia and the South Moravia simultaneously to compare and find differences



#### Partners:





CyberSecurityHub<sup>cz</sup>



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA INFORMATION SYSTEM AUTHORITY



**TAL TECH** 

> BRNO UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

guardtime 😂

- Thank you!
  - Contact:
    - mari.seeba@ut.ee
    - mari.seeba@ria.ee

Associated partners:



Masaryk University





### References

#### F4SLE- Framework for Security level Evaluation

- framework and its principles
  - Seeba, M., Mäses, S., Matulevičius, R. (2022). Method for Evaluating Information Security Level in Organisations. In: RCIS 2022. Lecture Notes in Business Information Processing, vol 446. Springer, Cham. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-05760-1\_39</u>
- Content versions <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-298">http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-372</a>

#### MUSE - Method for Updating Security Level Evaluation Instruments

- How to update the F4SLE: process, principles, inputs
  - Mari Seeba, Abasi-amefon Obot Affia, Sten Mäses, Raimundas Matulevičius. 2023. Create your own MUSE: A method for updating security level evaluation instruments, Computer Standards & Interfaces, Volume 87, 2024, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csi.2023.103776</u>

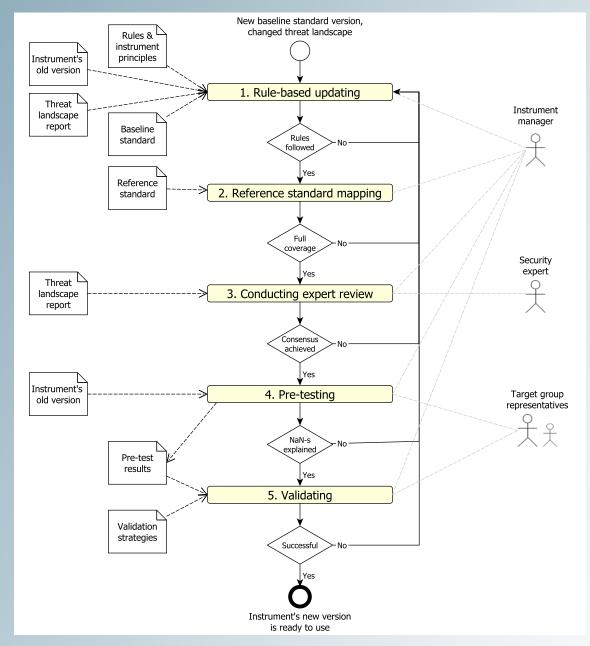
### MASS- Measurement Application for Self-assessing Security

- tool to present F4SLE https://mass.cloud.ut.ee/test-massui/; https://mass.cloud.ut.ee/massui/
- immidiate results to respondents and collecting data to server
- Master thesis of Maria Pibilota Murumaa, (2023) Designing a Security Sensitive Self-assessment Framework, <u>https://chess-eu.cs.ut.ee/2023/08/25/designing-a-security-sensitive-self-assessment-framework/</u>

#### Data interpretation options

 Mari Seeba, Tarmo Oja, Maria Pibilota Murumaa, and Václav Stupka. 2023. Security level evaluation with F4SLE. In Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security (ARES '23). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article 132, 1–8. https://doi.org/10.1145/3600160.3605045

# Method to update security evaluation instrument



- Baseline
  - Source of attributes security controls, principles, regular updateing
     E-ITS 2022
- Threat landscape report (attributes relevance):
  - ENISA Threat Landscape Report 2022,
  - RIA annyal cybersecurity book (2023 predictions)
- Reference standard
  - fixed scope:
  - ISO27002:2022

