

Zero Trust

Key take-aways en hoe nu
verder?

■ **11,8% of Flemish companies**

indicate they have been a victim in the past year

■ **Smaller companies are more vulnerable**

and have greater operational consequences

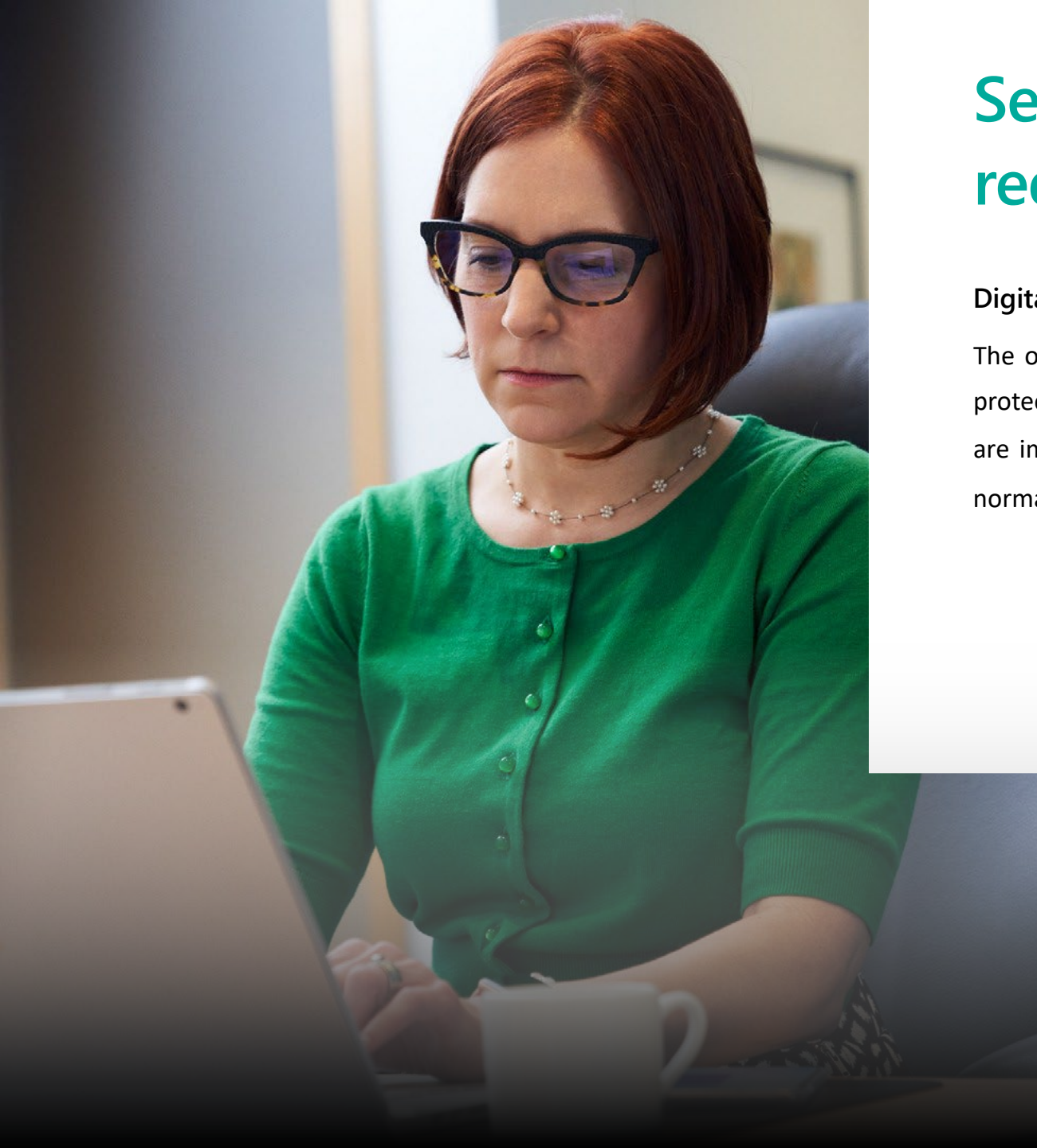
■ **23,5% of impacted companies**

experienced corporate data destruction

■ **13,3% of impacted companies**

experienced corporate data theft

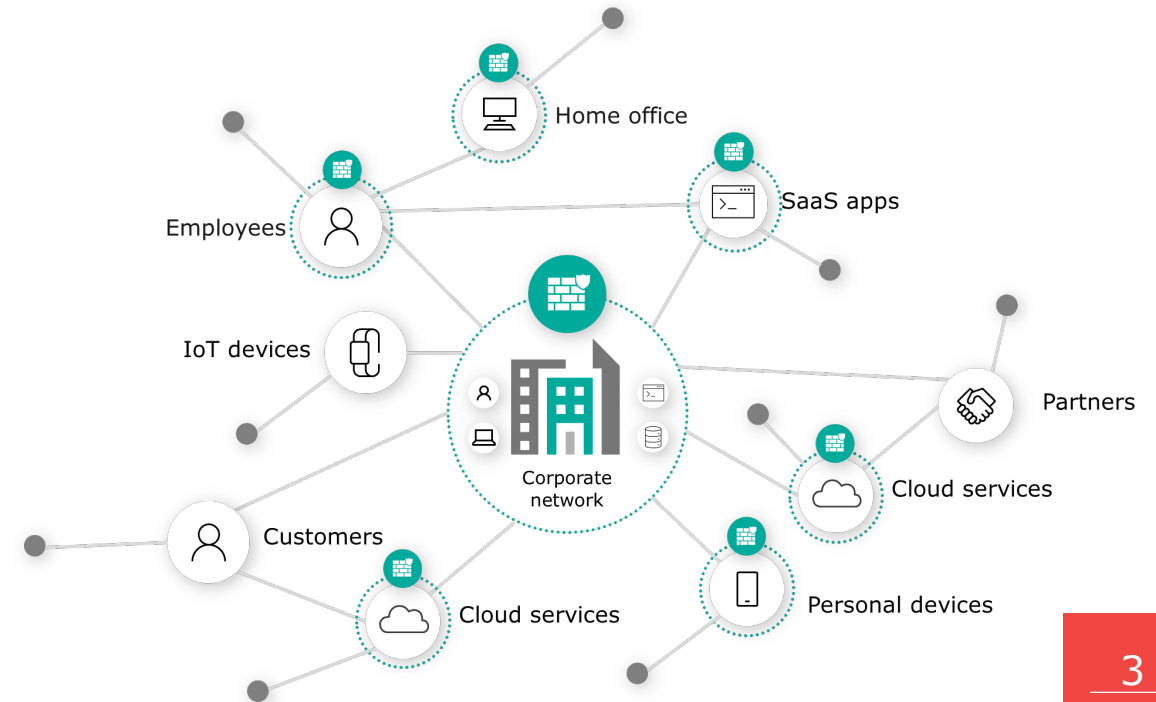




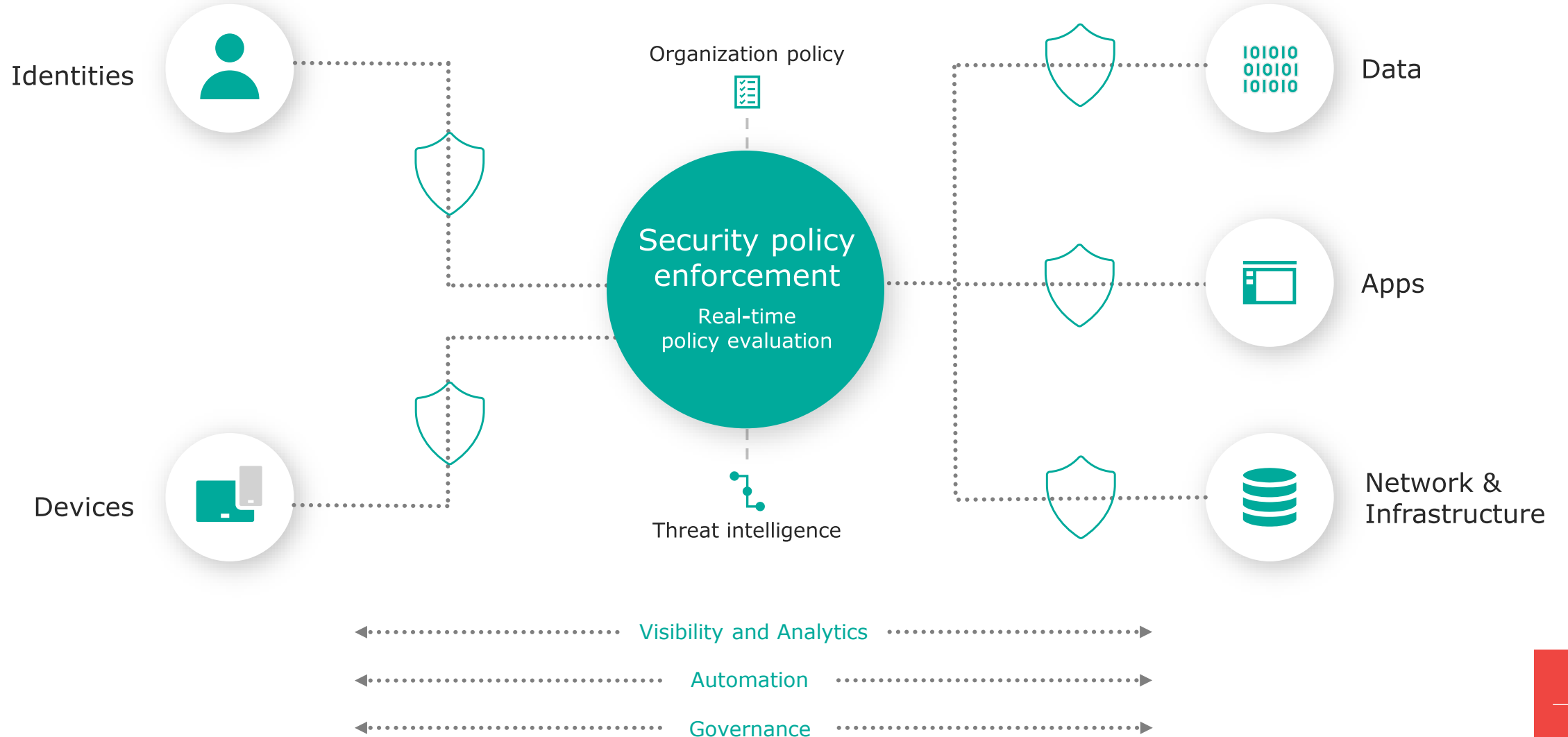
Securing digital transformation requires Zero Trust

Digital transformation forces re-examination of traditional security models

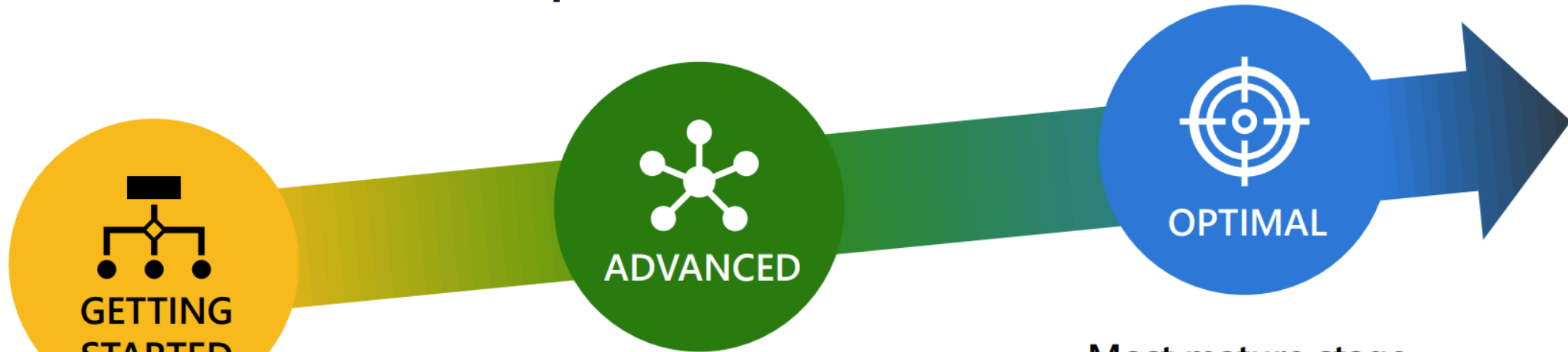
The old way of security does not provide business agility, user experiences, and protections needed for a rapidly evolving digital estate. Many organizations are implementing Zero Trust to alleviate these challenges and enable the new normal of working anywhere, with anyone, at any time.



Zero Trust Architecture



Zero Trust Roadmap



First stage

- Are you reducing password risks with strong auth methods like MFA and providing SSO access to cloud apps?
- Do you have visibility into device compliance, cloud environments, and logins to detect anomalous activity?
- Are your networks segmented to prevent unlimited lateral movement inside the firewall perimeter?

Significant progress

- Are you using real-time risk analytics to assess user behavior and device health to make smarter decisions?
- Can you correlate security signals across multiple pillars to detect advanced threats and quickly take action?
- Are you proactively finding and fixing vulnerabilities from misconfigurations and missing patches to reduce threat vectors?

Most mature stage

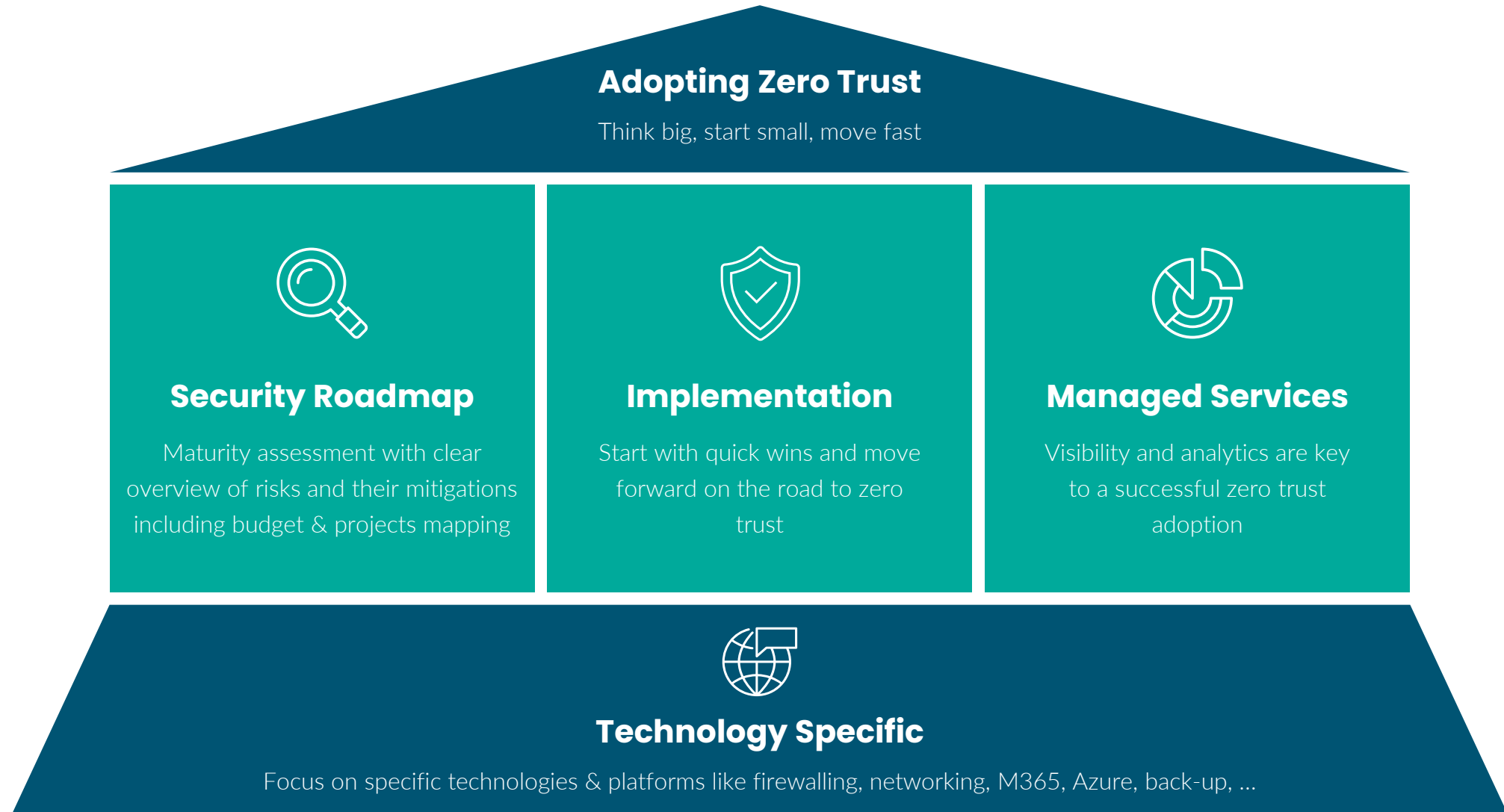
- Are you able to dynamically enforce policies after access has been granted to protect against violations?
- Is your environment protected using automated threat detection and response across security pillars to react more quickly to advanced threats?
- Are you analyzing productivity and security signals to help drive user experience optimization through self-healing and actionable insights?

Zero Trust Roadmap

	Identities	Devices	Network & Infrastructure	Applications	Data
TRADITIONAL	<p>No SSO between cloud and on-premises apps</p> <p>Visibility into identity risk is very limited</p>	<p>Devices are domain joined</p> <p>No overview and inventory of devices</p>	<p>Flat open network with unencrypted traffic</p> <p>Minimal threat protection</p>	<p>On-premises apps and no cloud apps</p> <p>No overview of shadow IT</p>	<p>Access is governed by perimeter</p> <p>Unencrypted and without classification</p>
ADVANCED	<p>Basic conditional access policies with basic MFA</p> <p>Cloud identity federation and visibility into identity risk</p>	<p>Devices are registered with a cloud identity provider</p> <p>DLP policies for BYOD</p>	<p>Basic network segmentation</p> <p>Cloud native filtering and threat protection</p>	<p>Apps configured with SSO + discover shadow IT</p> <p>Critical apps are monitored</p>	<p>Access is governed by classification</p> <p>Encrypted and classified via keywords</p>
OPTIMAL	<p>Password less authentication</p> <p>Phishing-proof MFA</p> <p>User behavior is analyzed in real time</p> <p>Enforce least privilege access</p>	<p>Endpoint threat protection is used to monitor device risk</p> <p>Access control is gated on device risk</p> <p>Continuous risk-based asset management</p>	<p>Micro segmentation</p> <p>ML-based threat protection and filtering</p> <p>All traffic is encrypted</p>	<p>Apps are available using least privilege access</p> <p>In-session monitoring and response</p> <p>Assess the security posture of cloud apps</p>	<p>Classification by AI</p> <p>DLP policies based on classification</p> <p>Access governed by cloud security policy engine</p>

←..... Visibility, analytics, automation & governance→

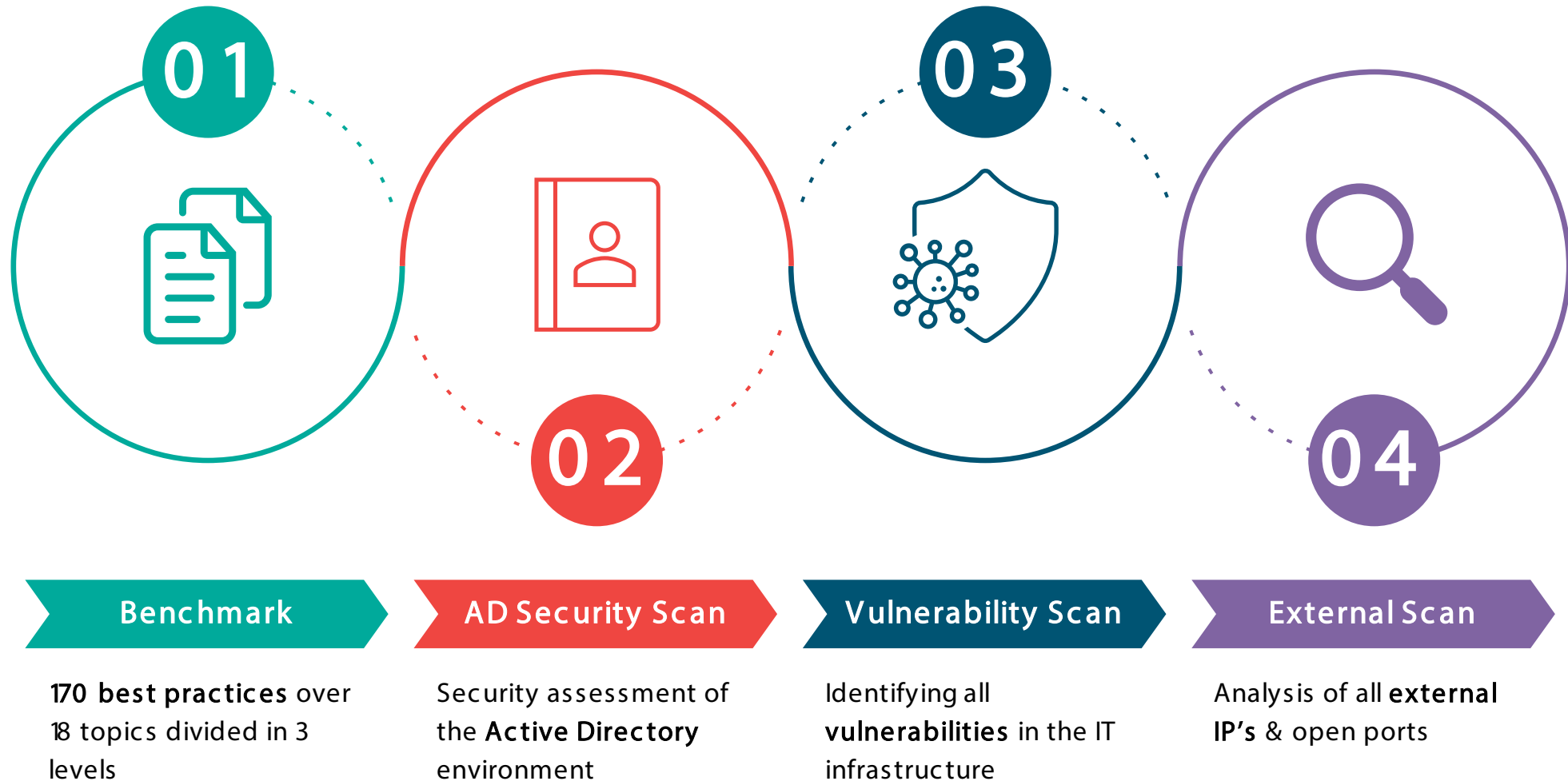
Security adoption



Security Roadmap



Security Roadmap



Security Roadmap

4.6. Access Control Management

Global score: 50,00%
Standard score: 62,50%
Advanced score: 50,00%
Premium score: 0,00%

✓ A process is in place for the change of user privileges applying for revoking...

NIST CSF controls (partially) scored:

- PR.AC-1** | Identities and credentials are issued, managed, verified, revoked, and audited for authorized devices, users and processes
- PR.IP-11** | Cybersecurity is included in human resources practices (e.g., deprovisioning, personnel screening)

✗ A process is in place for the change of user privileges enforcing password policy...

NIST CSF controls (partially) not scored:

- PR.AC-1** | Identities and credentials are issued, managed, verified, revoked, and audited for authorized devices, users and processes
- PR.AC-7** | Users, devices, and other assets are authenticated (e.g., single-factor, multi-factor) commensurate with the risk of the transaction (e.g., individuals' security and privacy risks and other organizational risks)
- PR.AC-3** | Remote access is managed

Recommendation	Risk	Level	NIST CSF
	H	Std	PR.AC-1 PR.AC-7 PR.AC-3
	M	Adv	PR.AC-1

4.3. Data Protection

Global score: 53,85%
Standard score: 83,33%
Advanced score: 20,00%
Premium score: 50,00%

✓ File server is protected with security groups and access rights. All access requests go to the compliance officer for approval. NFO reporter is used as reporting tool to compare access rights over time. Files are only deleted by IT personnel. Data encryption on client devices is configured with BitLocker. Hardware that holds data like servers and client devices and need to be decommissioned are securely destroyed by the IT partner. Some DLP functions are configured by the Generalized Application Security to detect bank account numbers for example.

NIST CSF controls (partially) scored:

- PR.IP-6** | Data is destroyed according to policy
- PR.AC-4** | Access permissions and authorizations are managed, incorporating the principles of least privilege and separation of duties
- PR.DS-3** | Assets are formally managed throughout removal, transfers, and disposition

✗ No baseline of network operations and expected data flows for users and systems is established and managed. No written data flow documentation. No restriction on removable media for USB drives. No classification based on data sensitivity. Data storage and processing. Data controls DLP solution implemented.

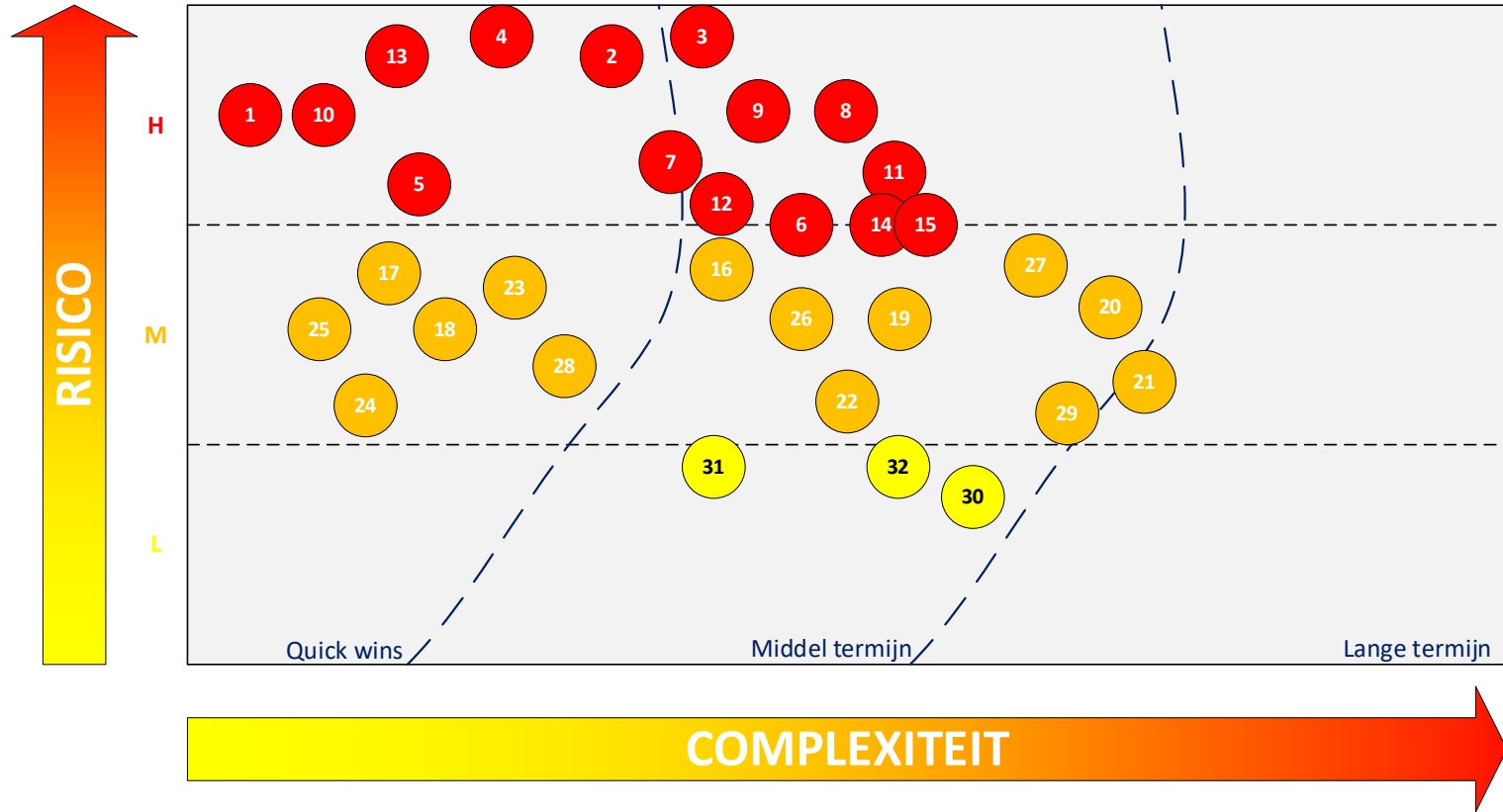
NIST CSF controls (partially) not scored:

- ID.AM-5** | Resources (e.g., hardware, devices, data, time, personnel, and software) are prioritized based on their classification, criticality, and business value
- DE.AE-1** | A baseline of network operations and expected data flows for users and systems is established and managed
- ID.AM-3** | Organizational communication and data flows are mapped
- PR.PT-2** | Removable media is protected and its use restricted according to policy
- PR.DS-5** | Protections against data leaks are implemented
- PR.AC-5** | Network integrity is protected (e.g., network segregation, network segmentation)

Recommendation	Risk	Level	NIST CSF
Verify data retention limits and retain data accordingly. Do not delete data below minimum and maximum thresholds.	H	Std	PR.IP-6
Establish and maintain an overall data classification scheme. Classify data as sensitive, confidential, and public and classify their data according to those labels.	M	Adv	ID.AM-5
Document data flows. Data flow documentation includes sensitive data flows and should be based on the enterprise data management plan.	M	Adv	DE.AE-1
Encrypt data on removable media.	M	Adv	PR.PT-2
Segment data processing and storage based on the sensitivity of data. Do not process sensitive data on enterprise assets intended for lower sensitivity data.	L	Adv	PR.AC-5
Implement an automated tool, such as a host-based data declassification (DLP) tool, to scan all enterprise assets for processed, or transmitted through enterprise assets, including those located onsite, from a remote sensitive asset.	L	Prm	PR.DS-5

Security Roadmap

ID	Aanbeveling	Risico	Impact	Niveau
1		H	L	Std
2		H	L	Std
3		H	M	Std
4		H	L	Std
5		H	L	Std
6		H	M	Std
7		H	M	Std
8		H	M	Std
9		H	M	Std
10		H	L	Std
11		H	M	Std
12		H	L	Std
13		H	L	Adv
14		H	L	Adv
15		H	L	Adv
16		M	L	Std
17		M	L	Std
18		M	L	Std
19		M	L	Std
20		M	L	Adv



The road to secure success

We offer different solutions, a quick glance



IDENTIFY

Gaining insights into your IT resources and associated risks. In concrete terms, knowing what you have and what risk this entails.

- Security Assessments & Roadmaps
- Vulnerability Management
- Penetration testing
- Phishing simulation



PROTECT

Preventing security incidents with appropriate measures and resources.

- Endpoint Protection
- Patch Management
- Network Protection
- Multicloud Protection
- Identity Protection
- E-mail Protection



DETECT

Detecting and identifying suspicious behaviour and security incidents.

- Managed Detection & Response (MDR)
- SOC / SIEM
- Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR)



RESPOND & RECOVER

Responding to incidents and restoring operations after an incident.

- Managed Services
- CSIRT Response Team
- Back-up & Recovery
- M365 Back-up



GOVERNANCE

Overseeing the cybersecurity strategy to reduce risk.

- Workshops
- CISO
- Guidance

Upcoming Webinars



Woensdag 14/12/2022 @ 11:00u

Identity Protection: meer dan enkel een wachtwoord



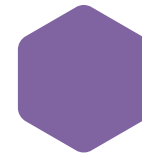
Woensdag 25/01/2023 @ 11:00u

Privileged accounts: een gemakkelijk doelwit voor hackers?



Woensdag 01/02/2023 @ 11:00u

Hou grip op uw documenten met Azure Information Protection



Woensdag 08/02/2023 @ 11:00u

Microsoft 365 Defender Threat Protection: een gedegen security-oplossing



Woensdag 15/02/2023 @ 11:00u

Aan de slag met big data? Beheer de overvloed aan data met Azure Purview

Bedankt!

Rondleiding? Nog even blijven
zitten a.u.b.