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# ERM identifies and manages Emergent Risks which threaten stakeholder interests

## Law Enforcement plays a pivotal role

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## ERM

### Establishes Enterprise Risk Policy & Manages Significant Breaches

1. Allocating Risk Management Resources (*expenditures, capital reserves, cash*) and Establishing Disclosure Strategies (*for Shareholders, Clients, Partners, Workforce, Regulators, Public and Adversaries*), commensurate with enterprise exposure.

2. Mitigating Enterprise Peril from *Emergent Risks*<sup>(1)</sup> which directly (*often immediately*) threaten mission, value and solvency

which requires knowledge of the behavior of all players and elements of organizations' complex Cyber EcoSystem

federal & local law enforcement plays a pivotal role

(1) Behaviors and risks from unexpected, often overlooked sources

## *Emergent, Systemic Risks*

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### **Reputation Risk**

Affecting Shareholders, Sales,  
Partnering, Workforce,  
Regulators and the Public

- **Heartland** lost almost 50% of share value in one day
- **Snowden Breach** impacted NSA Authorities, Alliances, DIB trust, Public Trust

### **System Complexity Risk**

Presenting channel conflicts,  
defect density & race conditions

- **2003 NE Power Outage** took down electric power, causing consumer, industry and government operations expense and peril – could be a cyber vulnerability

### **Embedded 3<sup>rd</sup>Party Risk**

When partners are given direct  
access to core assets

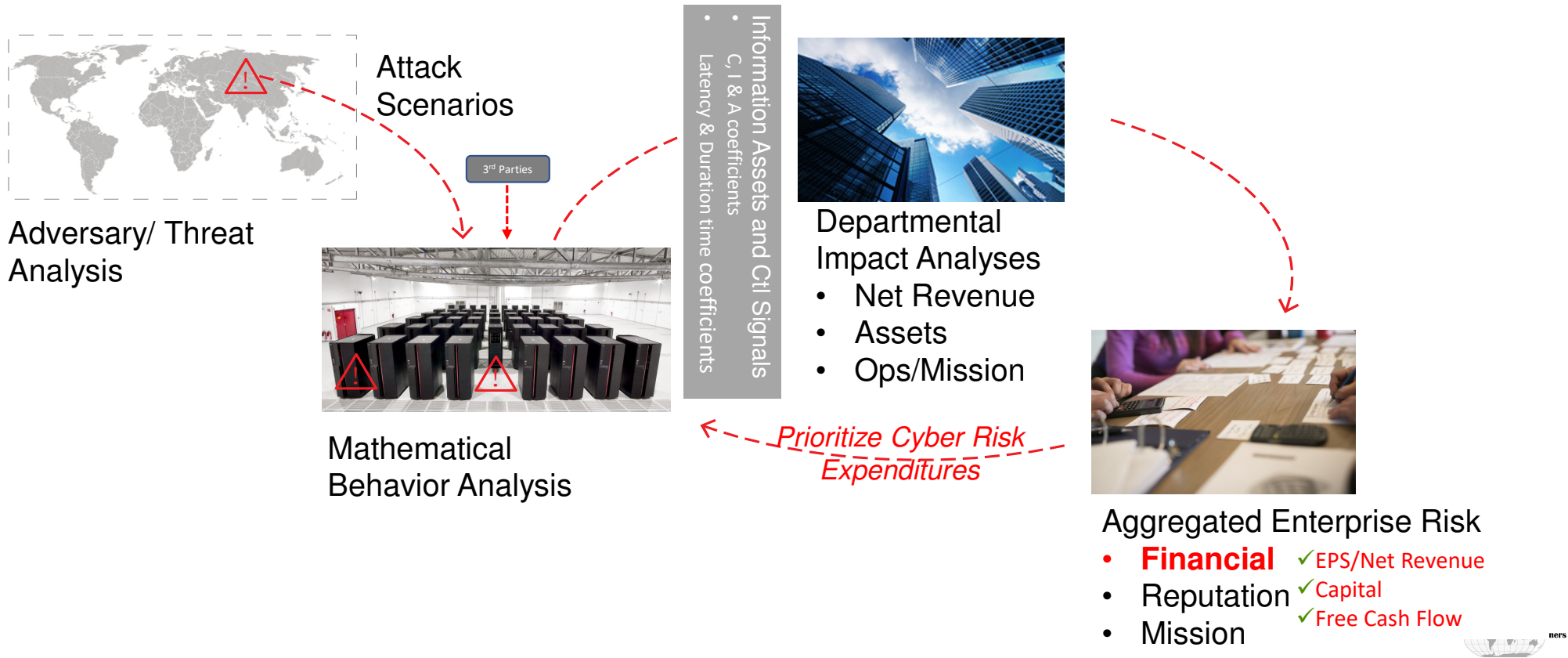
- Counterparty risk facilitated **Lehman Brothers** and **AIG** collapse during the 2008 financial crisis – could be a cyber vulnerability

## *Identify and Prepare*

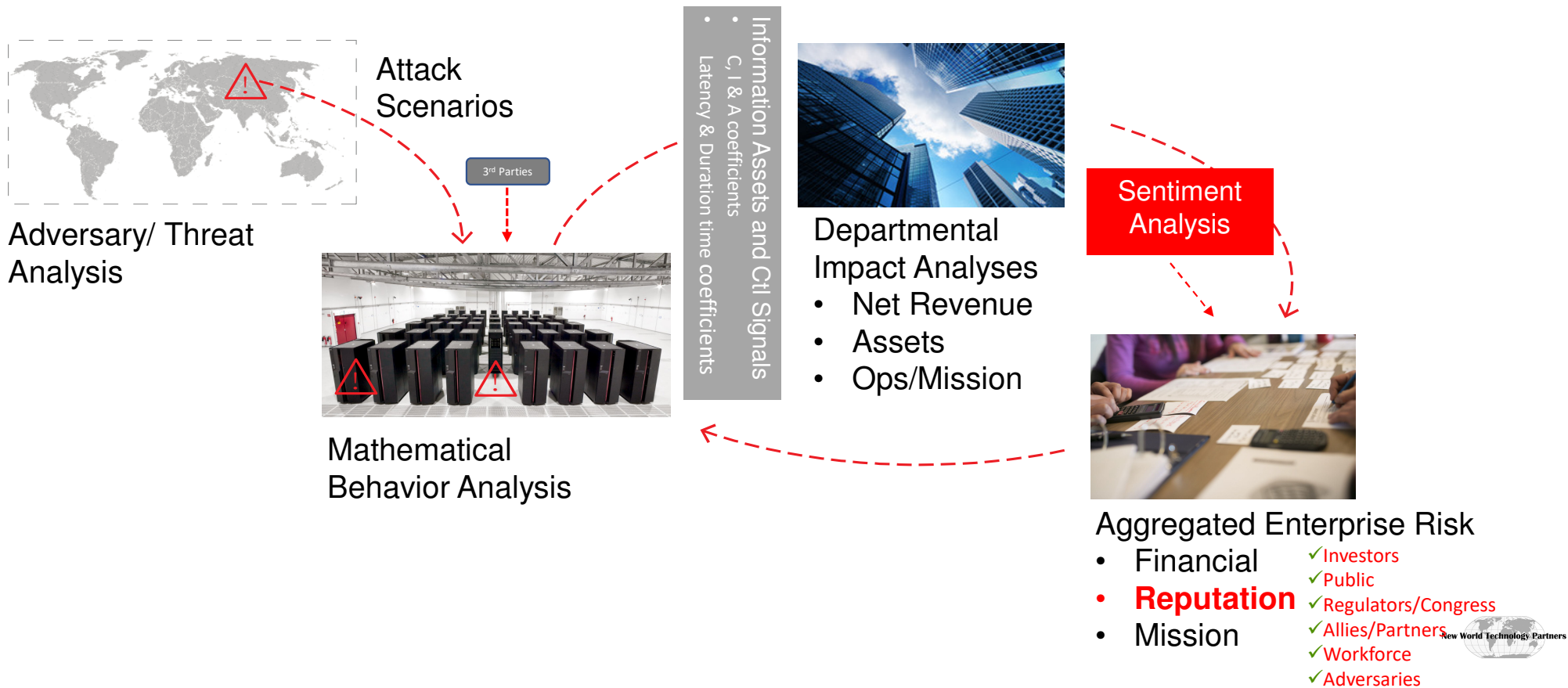
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1. Determine configuration and dynamics of enterprise's complete cyber eco-system
2. Examine all Sources and Channels which may cause and propagate emergent breaches (accidental or intentional)
3. Instrument infrastructure
4. Alert and Coordinate with Law Enforcement (International, Federal and Local)

# Enterprise Risk Architecture enables Financial Consequence Analysis



# Then, Quantify and Analyze Reputation/Trust Consequences

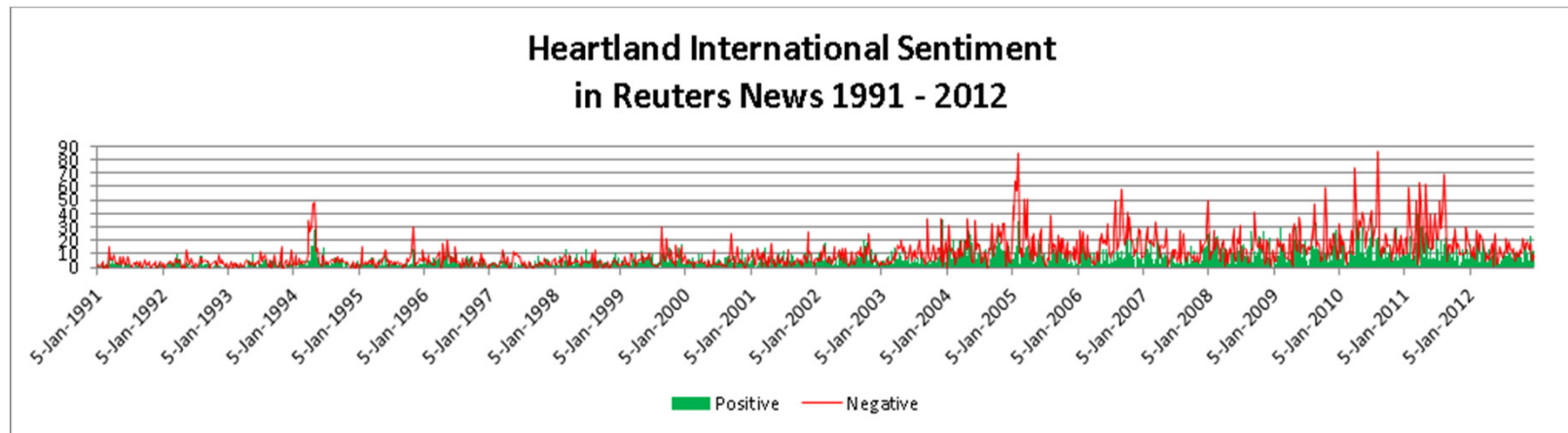


## *NLP Sentiment Analysis Indexes Stakeholder Trust*

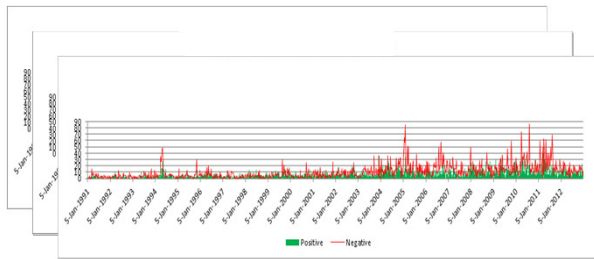
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Measures subject-object-verb triads: indices reflect character & intensity of interactions between and among events, actors and organizations

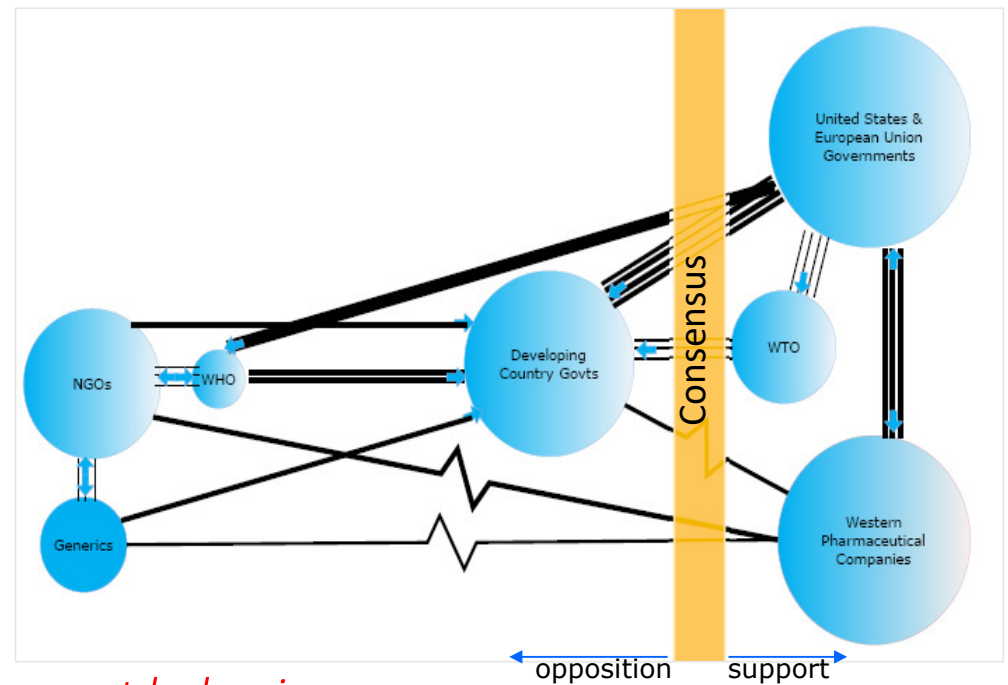
When correlated against events, creates a histogram of reputation among shareholders, clients, partners, regulators, the public... *also adversaries!*



# Visualization of Collective, Consensus Attitude



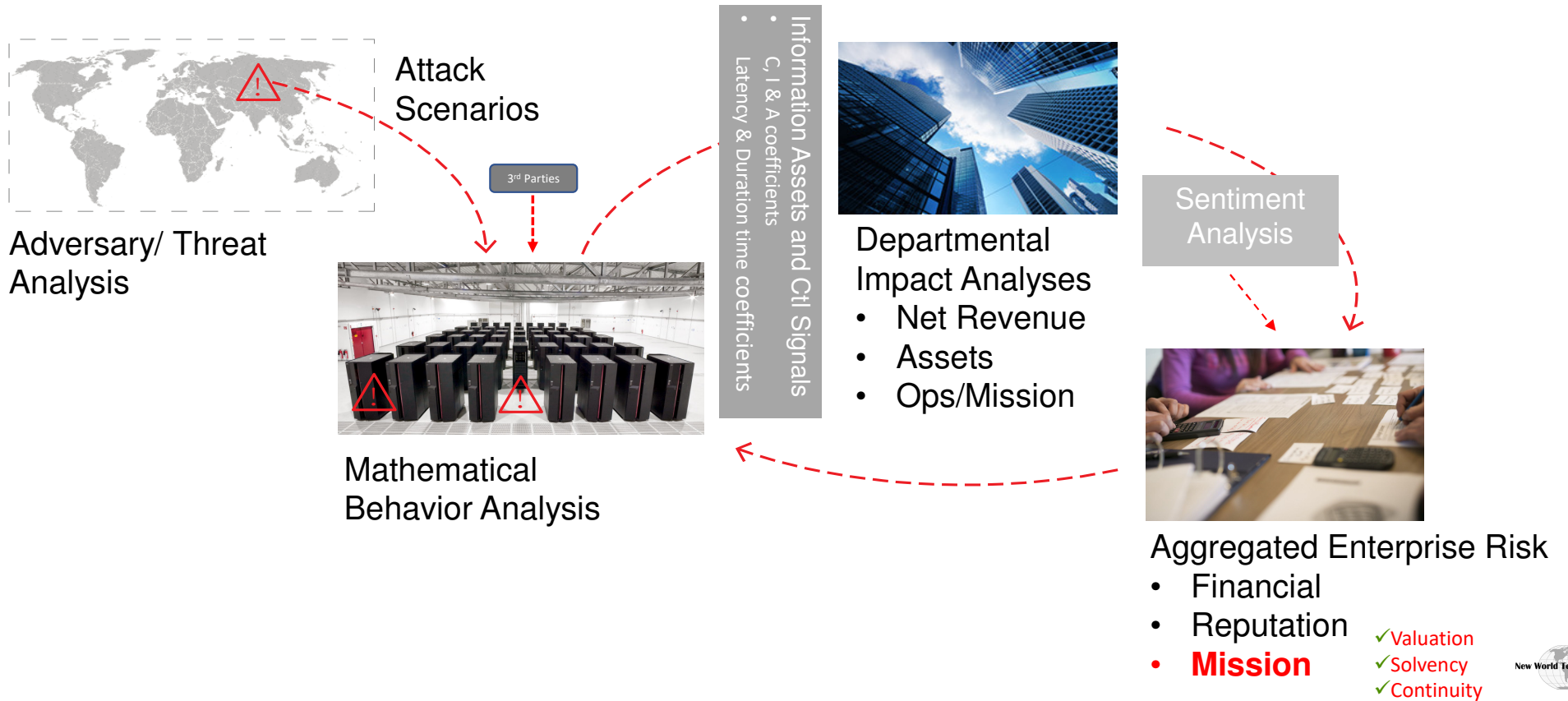
Map of Stakeholders' Positions



*Provides clues to potential sources of emergent behavior...  
...or strategies for influence*



# Integrate to Quantify Enterprise Mission Consequences



## *Look for Potential Emergent Risks*

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See if/how 3<sup>rd</sup> party sources may present hidden behaviors and incidents

- Emergent Behavior Modeling (NPS/MP)
- Event Tree Analysis
- Covert Channel Analysis (NSA)
- FMECA<sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(2)</sup> Failure Modes Effect and Criticality Analysis – system engineering practice attributed to Bell Laboratories



## *Anticipate Events to Deter, Protect or Respond*

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### **Inform and Consult with Government & Law Enforcement**

**“WATCH” operations** (e.g. FBI, DHS, US-CERT, NYPD, LAPD, et al per U.S. Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act)

Examine Dark Web, Securities Trading, Pulsing, Social Media,

Also collaborate with Peer Enterprises to share incident information (e.g. US Banks have successful info sharing policies)

## *Be Prepared!*

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1. Examine enterprise's complete cyber eco-system
2. Examine all Sources and Channels for Emergent Behavior Possibilities
3. Alert and Coordinate with International, Federal and Local Law Enforcement