

# Security Operating Model Trends & challenges



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Once upon a time, long ago, there was... **a CISO**



## A bit of history...

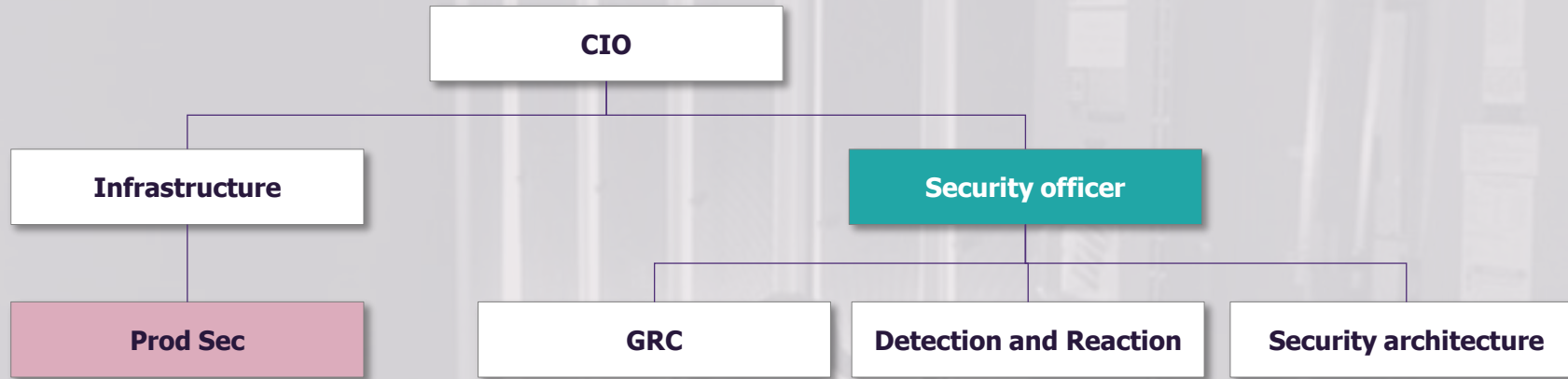


### 15/20 years ago...



- / **CISO** was not a CISO but more of a security officer
- / Usually a tech guy in charge of security operations
- / ...almost unknown to Top Management

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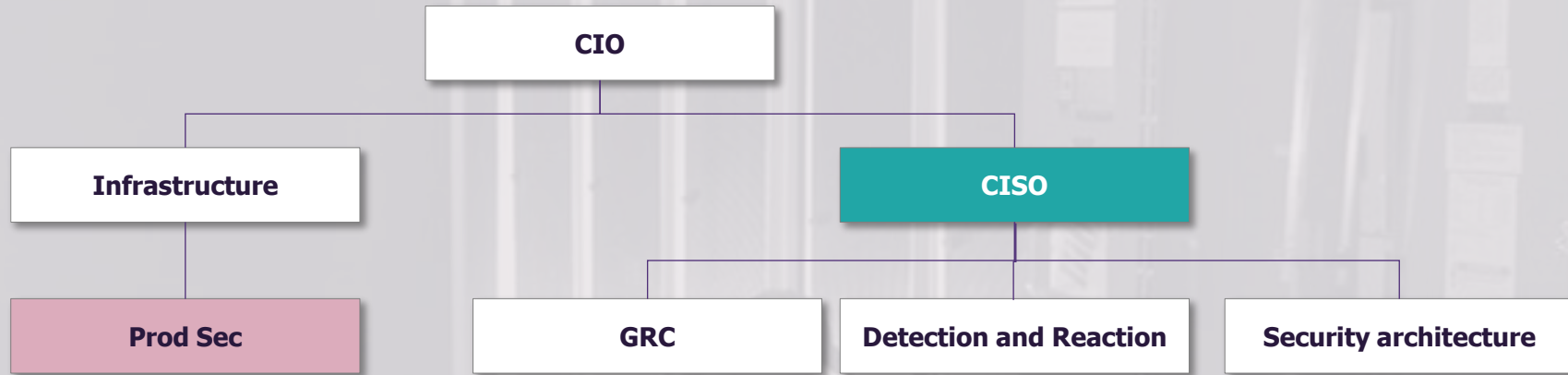


### 10 years ago...

- / CISO moved up the range
- / He structured his team
- / Top management is starting to become aware of the cyber challenge



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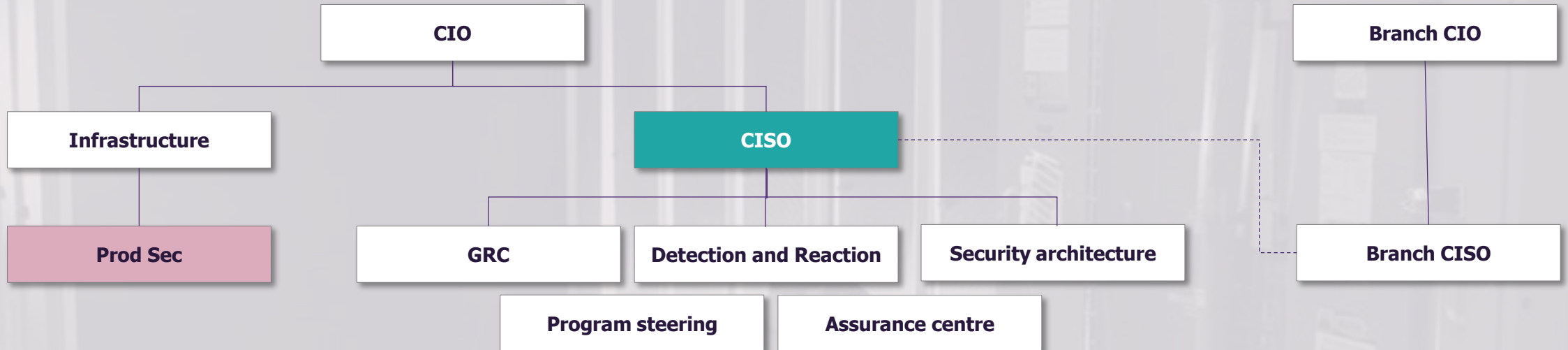


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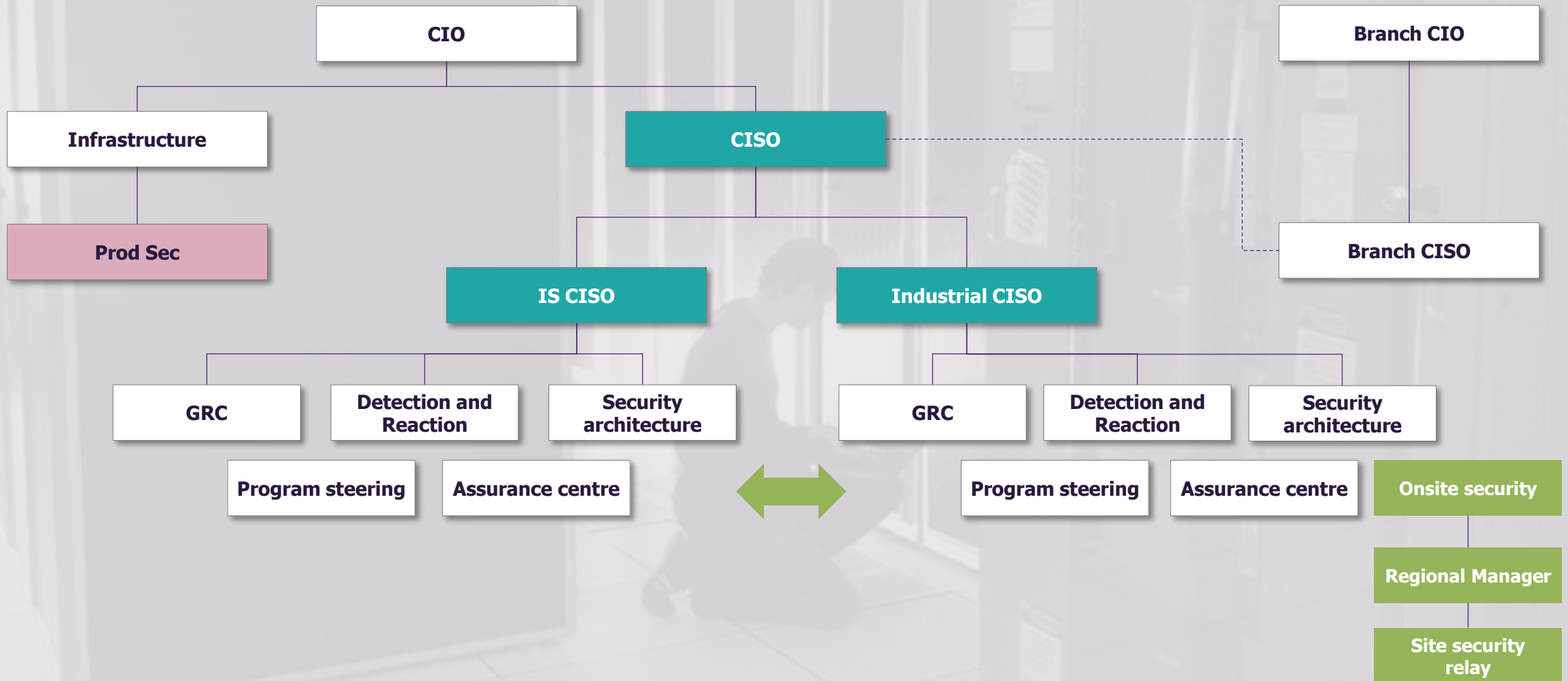


### 5 years ago...

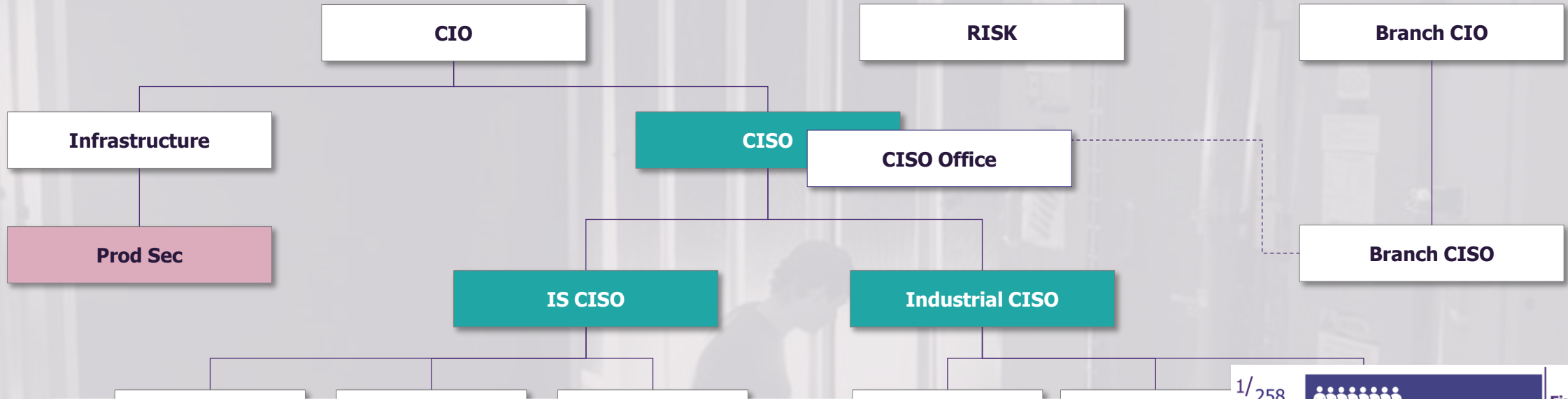
- / Cyber rolls out across business lines
- / Cyber activities become industrialised
- / Top management requests regular cyber reporting



# A bit of history...

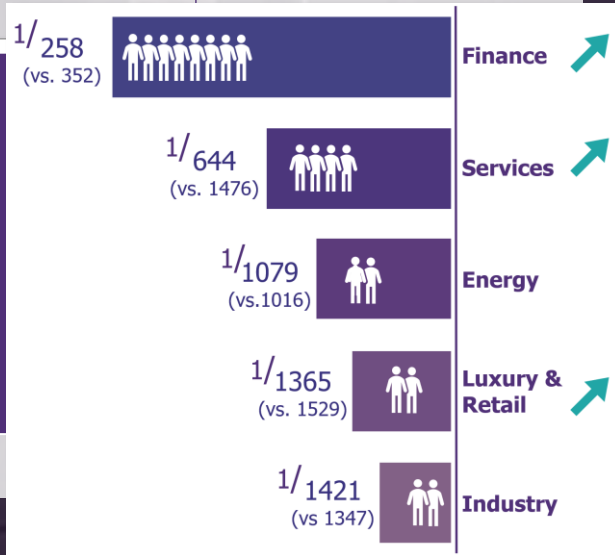


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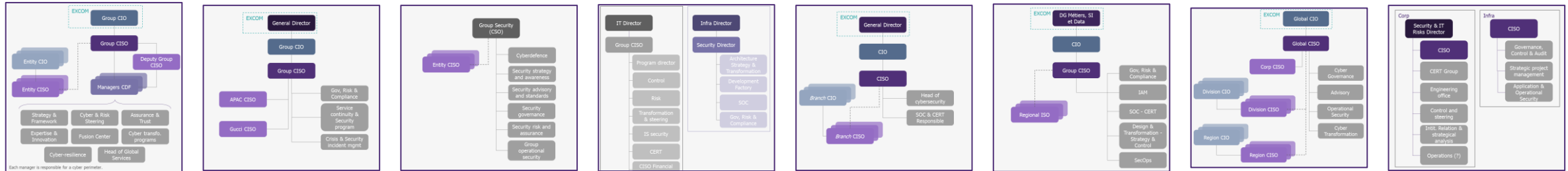
Today, models are relatively stable and mature, but CISOs are facing new challenges:

- / Cyber teams are still growing and becoming more difficult to manage
- / There are more are more interfaces with the rest of the structure
- / Regulators require an increasingly consolidated view of risks





# Numerous models on the market... with new common drivers

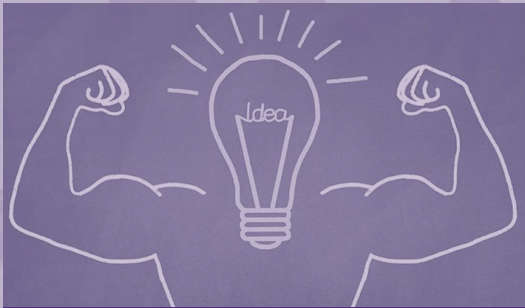


***"Clarify roles and responsibilities among the lines of defense / business / IT."***

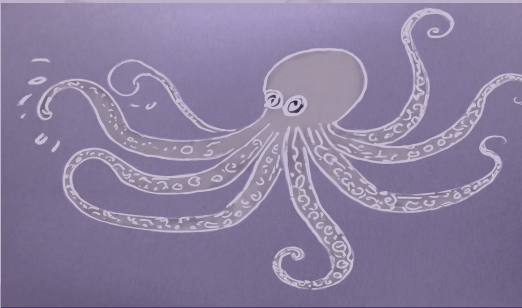
***"Strengthen the group's authority, on a global scale."***

***"Search for efficiency levers among entities (redundancy, pooling)"***

# 3 major trends for Groups' CISOs



**Strengthen his  
authority**



**Extend his field  
of action**



**Security is not just  
the CISO's business**

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# Groups' CISOs are strengthening their accountability with a more compelling governance



## Reinforce the relationship with BU CISOs

- / Strong functional reporting line
- / Possibly direct reporting line
- / Granular model to be planned for sub-entities



## Define and enforce a common Group strategy

- / Group Framework with a compliance target to reach
- / Group level control and reporting
- / Cyber budget consolidation and monitoring at group level



## Create Cybersecurity service lines

- / Provide services and expertise for all entities
- / Centralization of specific teams
- / Coordination of Cyber expertise communities

→ Implement a Lines of Defense (LoD) model

# Under the impulse of FS regulators, organizations have implemented Cyber functions organized into different Lines of Defense (LoD)



## Separation of Duty

- / **Group CISO** (LoD1.5, sometimes LoD2)
- > Strategy and Policies definition
  - > Control deployment , follow-up & C-Level Reporting
  - > Shared Cyber Security services (SOC/CSIRT, VOC, IAM...)
  - > Advanced expertise (incl. OT), Security support on critical projects

- / **Operational/BU CISOs** (LoD1.1)
- > Follow the deployment of policies & security rules
  - > Manage Security BAU (vuln. remediation, local incident/exception management, operational reporting...)
  - > Project Security support



### Financial Institutions



### Industry / Retail / Energy

LoD3



Internal Audit / General Inspection



Safety / Risk and Internal Audit

LoD2



Operational Risk / Compliance

Transposed



**Group CISO**

LoD1



**Group CISO**



Operational / BU CISOs



Operational / BU CISOs

# To enforce a common strategy, the Group's CISO is positioned as a provider of cybersecurity services and support to the entities



## Group-wide tools and services

*Provide and impose standardized security solutions to all entities*

DLP

SOC / CERT

PKI/KMS

VOC

IAM

...



## Shared services and activities delegated to the Group

*Avoid redundancy & consolidate costs, harmonize practices and centralize cutting-edge expertise*

Awareness

Assurance /  
Red Teaming

Homologation

Security into  
project

Cloud  
Security

...



## How to encourage Group services adoption?

Product mode (QoS, client-oriented, scalability...)

Industrialisation and promotion

Incentiveness (ROI & cost-effectiveness, framework compliance...)

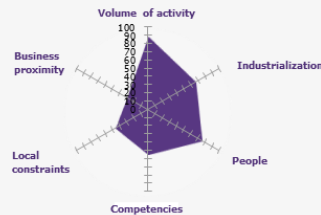
# Cyber Smart Sourcing: how to scale up cyber services and boost efficiency?

## How?

### AS IS Services ID Card formalization

ID Card – Current Service			
Detailed description of the service			
Clients	KPIs	Expertises	
List of service clients	List of KPIs	List of required expertise	
Activities			
CANADA Volume of activity Local regulations Business process Language	PORTUGAL Volume of activity Local regulations Business process Language	POLAND Volume of activity Local regulations Business process Language	IRELAND Volume of activity Local regulations Business process Language

### Activities scoring & eligibility matrix



### Definition of smart sourcing scenarios



💡 In the financial sector, the trend is towards 30% of budget activities being offshored

## What & Where?

### On-shore

Services with very sensitive activities (inc. data management): **Red Teaming, Crisis Management...**

Local constraints requiring on-site activity

Service with strong need of proximity with clients of the service

### Near-shore

Services requiring qualified profiles at a lower cost: **Security into project, TPRM, Cloud Security...**

The proximity of the location allows better exchanges and management, and local regulation compliance

### Off-shore

Services with low added value, trivialized and on order with standardized processes: **VOC, Controls, L1 SOC, standard pentesting...**

The cost of the activity is very low and with few management

💡 For now essentially internal x-shoring but starting to appear in outsourced services

## Change

### Framing of the Transition Program

Transition Governance (*prioritization, KPI & dashboard...*)

Activity transfer methodology (*KT, shadowing, handover...*)

Change management & Comm'

Upskilling & Training

Recruitment plan

Tooling & Access

💡 Once transitioned to RUN, remember to "cut the cord" to empower X-shore teams

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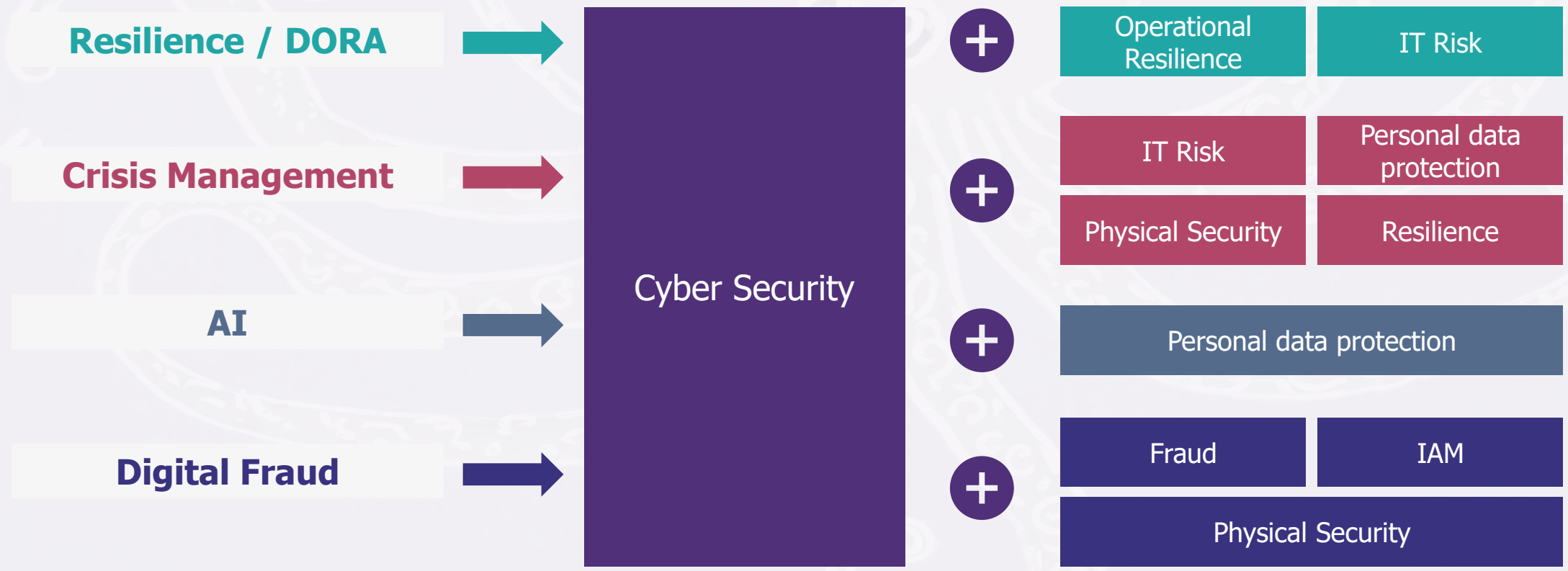
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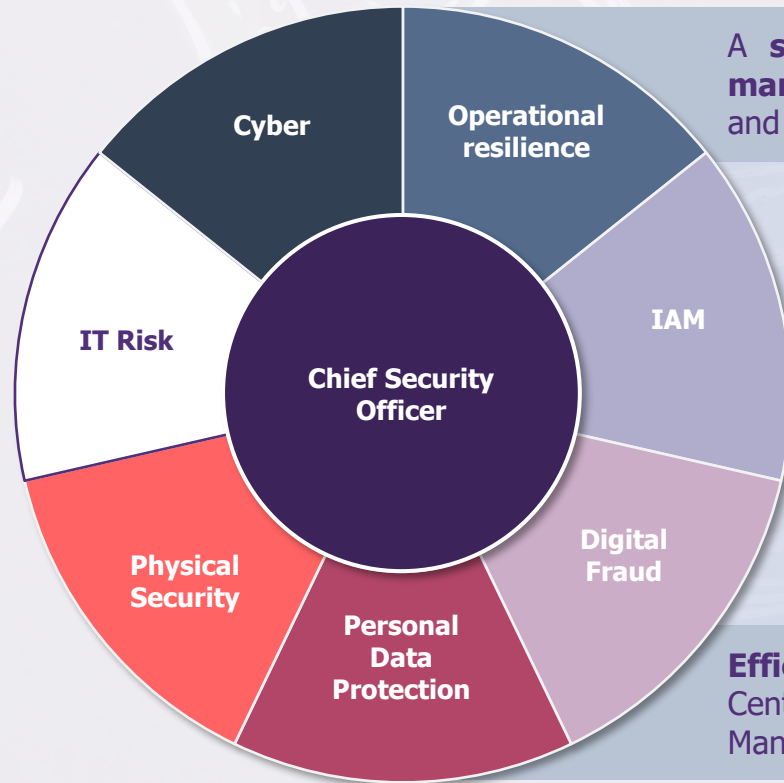
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# CISO has to work more and more closely with other risk teams...



## ...leading to the convergence of different risk functions under the responsibility of a Chief Security Officer (CSO)



### ***Benefits of the convergence***

A **single** point of contact **reporting** to **top management** with a holistic view of security and risks

A **unified** and **coordinated approach** towards **business** functions: same vocabulary, methods, tools...

**Convergence of critical perimeters** through the common definition of **IBS** (*Important Business Services*) and **risk tolerance**

The ability to provide dynamic **career paths** and **attract talents**

**Efficiency gains** in key activities (Fusion Center, Threat Intelligence, Third-Party Risk Management)

*In major European Banks:*

**40% have appointed a CSO** - at least 3 functions converged

**35% are in the process of appointing a CSO**

**No common mandate of the scope of the CSO**

# Key points to start the convergence journey

## 0 Pooling responsibilities and adjusting the reporting level of the CSO

- › **Group converged functions** under the direct responsibility of the CSO
- › ...with the potential impact of the CSO's reporting line, and therefore the CISO's

## 1 Build stronger synergies between converged functions processes

- › **Global policies/framework**
- › **Consolidated risk vision** (taxonomy, risk mapping, alignment with business processes...)
- › Shared identification of the **Important Business Services** (IBS)
- › Single control **framework** (permanent controls, NIST assessments...)
- › **Regulatory watch** (Cyber, Resilience, Privacy...)

## 2 Start bringing cross-functional teams together

- › **Convergence the steering functions**
  - › **CSO Office** to steer the entire scope: budgets, skills and Talent Management, awareness-raising, coordination...
  - › **Control Tower**: control engineering for the Group/testing campaigns, consolidation of risk indicators and dashboards...
  - › **Program** management
- › **Upskill the teams on different areas of expertise** → Coordination of **expert communities**
- › **Provide common services**
  - › **Unified threat** monitoring: Fusion Center (Fraud & Cyber & Physical Security) and Threat Intelligence
  - › **Unified service offers** to the business

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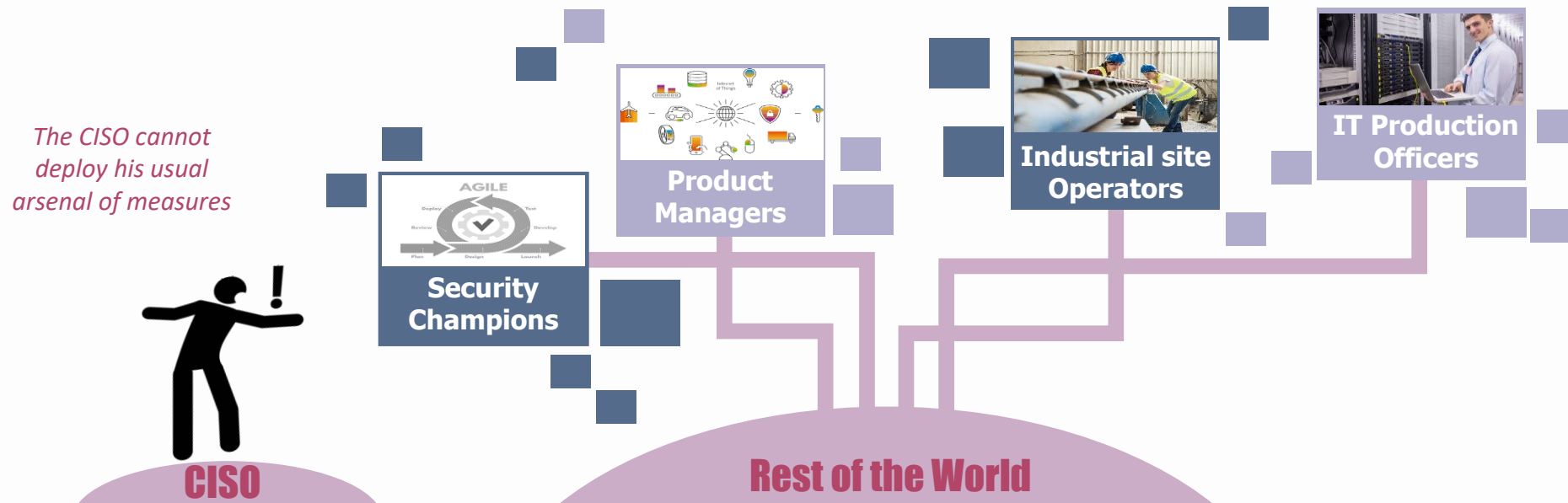


**Extend his field of action**



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# Some subjects remain beyond the direct reach of the CISO



The operating model is less the solution than in-depth work with those others teams

Guidelines & Standards

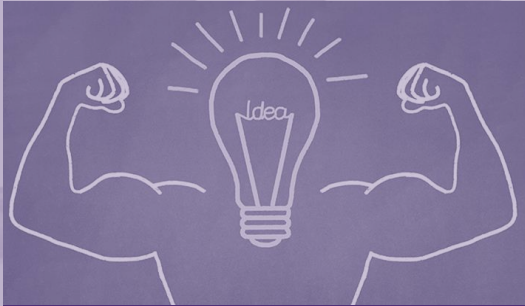
Tooling & Industrialization

Awareness & Cyber Security culture

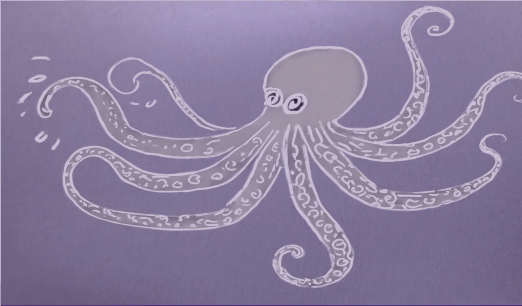
Controls & Compliance Checks

Sponsoring & Incentives :  
Cyber skills & Career prospects

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And now how do we go about it?

It's always interesting to challenge whether one's organization **is still suitable**

## Clarify your interfaces

(OT/Product stakeholders, DevOps Features Teams, Op. Risk, IT Ops,, Business...)

## Identify efficiency levers

(governance, mandate, sponsoring, means, pooling, smartsourcing...)

## Specify your needs

(efficiency, regulation, transformation...)



## Our Boosters



Wavestone organization benchmark

TOM diagnosis and definition



Cyber roadmap examples

Budget and TOM benchmark



Templates and dashboards to monitor deployment

Wavestone CISO Radar on CISO priorities for 2024



Indicators to assess TOM model effectiveness



