

Cyber Security

Office of Digital Government



Points for discussion

- Executive discussions are we safe?
- Governance principles (AICD & CSCRC)
- Risk Management
- Confidentiality, Integrity and availability of data
- Data retention
- Supply chain
- Cyber security skills
- Cyber security project vs security operations
- New Cyber Strategy
- Cyber Security Coordinator

Cyber security is not an even playing field. Its cheap & easy for attackers and expensive and costly for defenders!



The Cyber Security Unit's Role

To lead, coordinate and support whole-of-government cyber security efforts to protect the WA Government's information, assets and service delivery from cyber threats.

Responsibilities

- 1. Coordinating and supporting improvements to cyber security resilience across Government
- 2. Improving visibility of cyber security threats, vulnerabilities and controls across Government
- 3. Coordinating inter-agency operational responses to cyber security incidents
- 4. Leading the State's inter-jurisdictional cyber security engagement
- 5. Providing cyber security advice to Government















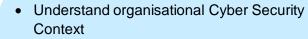




WA Government Cyber Security Policy

- Role of the Accountable Authority in leading cyber security
- Assign Cyber Security responsibilities to an Executive

- Integrate Cyber Security into Business Continuity Planning
- Ensure adequate cyber security Insurance coverage to manage impact.
- Review and share lessons learnt from incident recovery.



- Assess cyber risk
- Plan to manage cyber risk



Implement controls to manage risk:

- Essential 8 Controls
- Top Strategies to Mitigate Cyber Intrusions
- Vulnerability Management
- Secure Software Development
- Security Awareness
- Secure overseas travel
- Supply Chain Security
- Physical security of relevant assets
- Safe and secure disposal of digital assets



- Plan for how to respond to cyber incidents.
- Regularly test and exercise response plans.
- Report incidents to the Office of Digital Government.
- Review and share lessons learnt from incident response.



- Maintain event logs for critical systems
- Implement Intrusion Detection
- Process log data through a Security Information and Event Monitoring system.
- Integrate with the Office of Digital Government SIEM.



WA Government Security Operations Centre

CAPABILITIES – Services to WA Government Organisations:

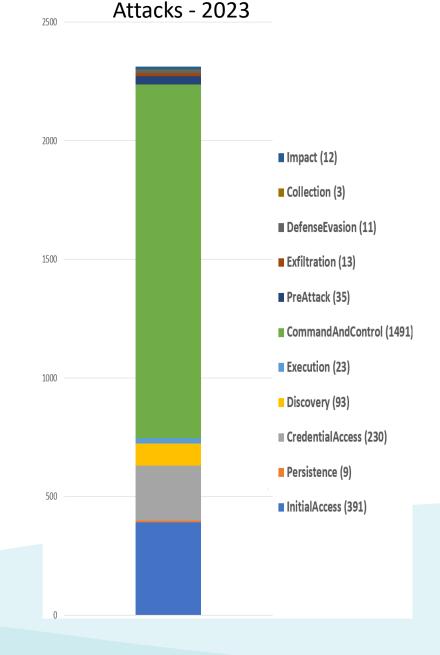
- 62 Agencies currently connected more on the way
- Cyber security incident monitoring and analysis.
- · Incident response coordination and advice.
- Threat intelligence alerts and advisories.

COMMON ATTACKS – Targeting sensitive information, and disruption of services:

- Targeting of internet facing services exploiting unpatched systems.
- Sophisticated phishing emails targeting staff to divulge their usernames and passwords.
- Business Email Compromise seeking to redirect payroll and payments to suppliers.
- New malware attacks using advanced tactics and techniques to bypass traditional defences.
- · Accidental exposures of data.

KEY INITATIVES

- Improving detection capabilities.
- Central vulnerability scanning service to promptly identify exposed systems.
- Threat Intelligence Sharing Platform between agencies, federal and interstate counterparts.
- Promotion of the secure internet connections Australian Protective DNS service.





Efforts to improve cyber security maturity

Cyber Uplift Team

- Newly formed team that builds on existing efforts to assist agencies by:
 - Offering a catalogue of cyber security services, informed by the reported data.
 - Proactively engaging with agencies to help address their issues on a case-by-case basis; and
 - Create whole-of-sector solutions and guidance to solve issues at scale.

Cyber Assurance

- Combined effort from the varied skills of the Cyber Security Unit:
 - Assessments against the Cyber Security Policy.
 - Design reviews for new systems and applications.
 - · Cyber security testing and vulnerability assessments.

Security Operations Centre

- Assist agencies with detecting and responding to cyber threats.
 - New centralised services to address common issues
 - Assist agencies in maturing their own processes, not just offering a central service.

Data#3 Partnership (Project Fortify)

- Partnership between DGov, the Department of Finance, and a major ICT supplier, Data#3
- Three work streams designed to increase agency cyber maturity and understanding, developed by DGov and Data#3.
- 30 agencies are engaged with Fortify, most in multiple steams..
- Almost 60 projects are underway or have been completed, valued at \$2.2m.
- Fortify 2.0 Implementation time!

Western Australian Government Cyber Security Incident Coordination Framework

Roles and responsibilities
Principles
State Emergency Management Arrangements
Interjurisdictional Coordination

Reporting incidents
Support to Ministers
Exercising



Cyber Event

Agencies and MSPS

- Periodic reporting to agency's Corporate Executive
- Reporting to DGov of abnormal increases in cyber events

Cyber Incident

Agencies and MSPS

- Manage incident in accordance with its incident management plan
- Notify DGov of incident within 24 hours of detection
- Report applicable incidents to WA Police and ACSC and coorperate with any investigation
- Inform RiskCover of Incident

DGov

- Notify ACSC of incidents (and liase if required)
- Liase with WA Police and ACSC
- Coordinates interagency information sharing on reported incidents and inter-jurisdictional coordination, if required.
- Supports coordinated public information, if required.

Significant Cyber

Incident

Agencies and MSPS

- Manage incident in accordance with its incident management
 plan
- Notify DGov of incident as soon as practicable
- Report applicable incidents to WA Police and ACSC and coorperate with any investigation
- · Inform RiskCover of Incident

DGo

- Notify ACSC of incidents (and liase if required)
- Liase with WA Police and ACSC if required
- Coordinates interagency responses to significant
- incidents or crises
 Provides inter-jurisdictional
- coordination, if required
 Provides Ministerial-level
- coordination, if required
 Provides coordinated public

information, if required DG ICT Council

 Strategic-level coordination by GC ICT Council, if required

NCSA-5 is the baseline NSCA Level which NCSA-5 establishes a normal state of readiness. NCSA-5 is typical of a normal day-to-day cyber threat that is Normal managed with existing capability and capacity, with Conditions no additional resources or capability required. A cyber threat that necessitates precaution via NCSA-4 increased monitoring and analysis, and strategic Lean coordination and engagement at the national level. Forward A cyber threat that requires immediate monitoring analysis and strategic coordination at the national NCSA-3 level. The situation may also require incident, preparation and response activity in one or more Alert jurisdictions. A cyber threat that significantly impacts or NCSA-2 has the potential to impact multiple Australian jurisdictions, and/or requires an immediate **National Cyber** and coordinated inter-jurisdictional response including potential for national resource sharing. Incident NCSA-1 A significant cyber threat that necessitates a collective, strategic approach to response. **National Cyber** Requirement for nation-wide crisis management Crisis

Cyber Crisis

Agencies and MSPS

- Manage incident in accordance with its incident management plan
- Notify DGov, WA Police and ACSC of significant developments

DGov

- Notify and liase with the ACSC
- Liase with WA Police and ACSC if required
- Leads the coordination of operational-level incident
- Inter-jurisdictional coordination
- Ministerial-level coordination
- · Coordinated public information

DG ICT Council

 Strategic-level coordination by GC ICT Council, if required

Cyber Security Unit Office of Digital Government

