MONARC

Optimised Risk Analysis Method

Quick Start

v1.0

Table of contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the document

The purpose of this document is to help get started quickly with MONARC. It explains the main features of the tool and the necessary steps to deal with a risk with the default settings.

1.2 Other documents

“MONARC_Tool-Doc”: Complete documentation of the tool.

“MONARC_Method-Doc”: Complete documentation of the method.

1.3 Compatibility warning

MONARC application is optimized for “Chrome”. For the moment, please do not use “Internet Explorer”.

1.4 Syntax used in the document

: All numbers in white on a red background are used on print-screen views to provide additional explanations. Explanations are always after the view with the corresponding numbering: “1)” …

Italic: All sentences in italics are some advice.

1.5 Syntax used in MONARC

: Button that always brings up the menu.

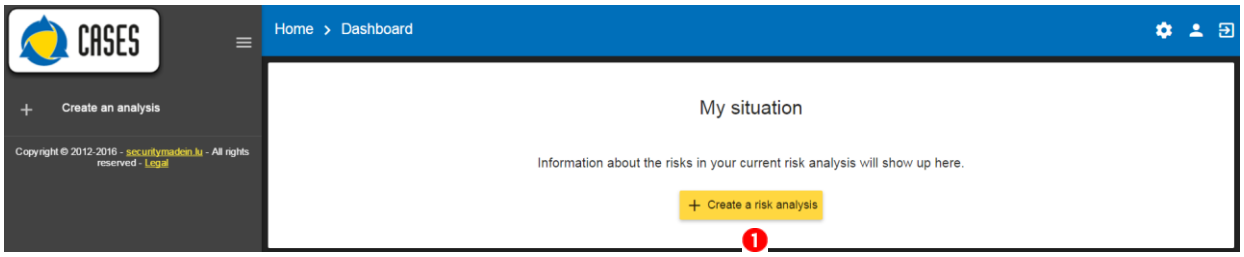
: Creating/adding something in context (assets, recommendations, etc.).

: Most fields of MONARC display additional information when the pointer stay unmoved some time.

2 Home page

2.1 First Connection Screen

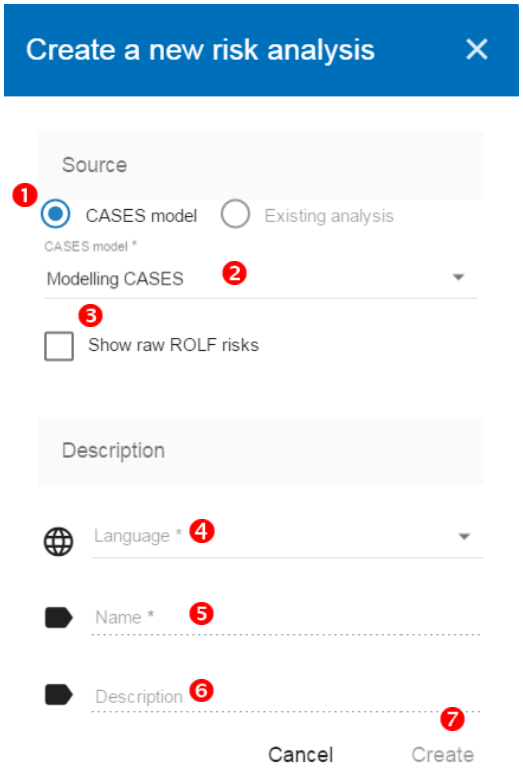
At the first connection, the following screen appears:



1) Click on “Create a risk analysis”

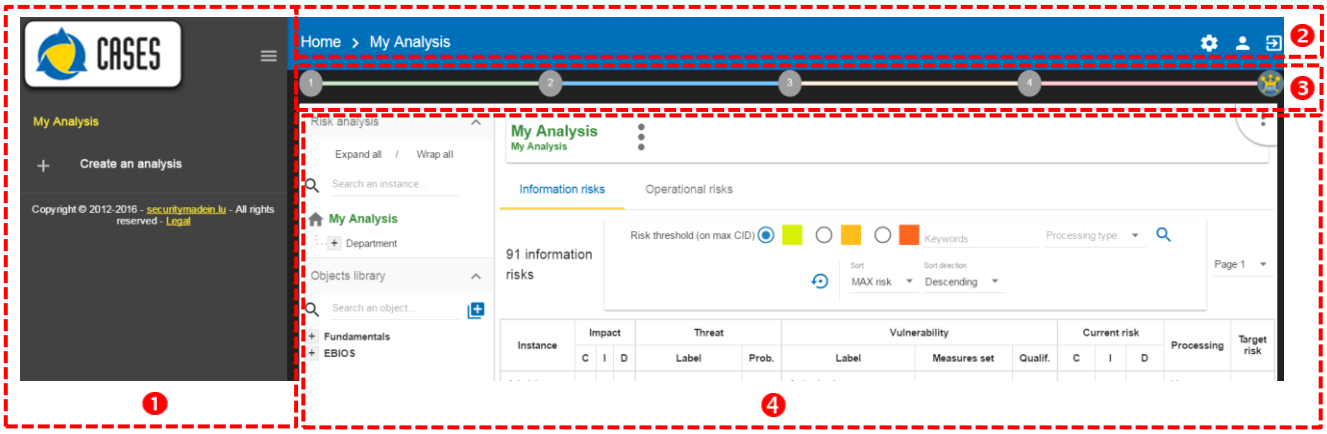
2.2 Creating the first risk analysis

After clicking on “Create a risk analysis”, the following pop-up appears:



1) Select “CASES model”
2) There are at least two choices. Select “Modeling CASES”, this is the default template. It provides sufficient knowledge bases to start an analysis.
3) Displays the “raw operational risks table”. This option does not matter right now.
4) Select your preferred language for this new analysis.
5) Give your analysis a name, for example “My analysis”.
6) Optional field, which allows you to describe your analysis with more details.
7) If all required fields are filled in, click on “Create”

2.3 Description of the main view



1. Analysis list: Create, edit, delete and select analyzes. *Once the analysis is selected, the dashboard can be retracted to optimize the horizontal space by clicking on the symbol* ☰.
2. Navigation pane and management of the customer environment, user rights and information..
3. Access the steps of the method by clicking on numbers 1 to 4.
4. Contextual working areas of analysis.

3 Simplified risk analysis

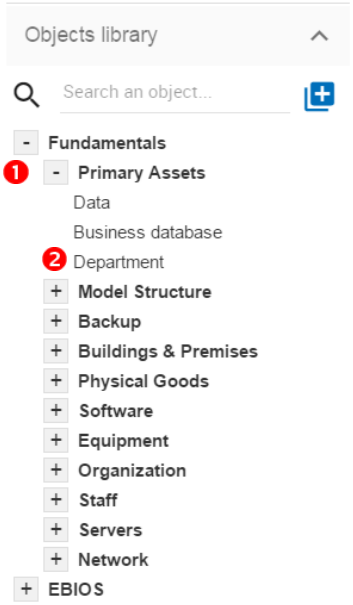
3.1 Risk identification (default modeling)

It is necessary to use the assets of the library and place them in the analysis.

If the risk analysis does not contain any assets, follow the instructions below, otherwise go to the next chapter.

MONARC proposes by default a structure where primary assets (Business) must be placed on the root of the analysis and supporting assets below. In order to simplify this step, two groups of assets have been created:

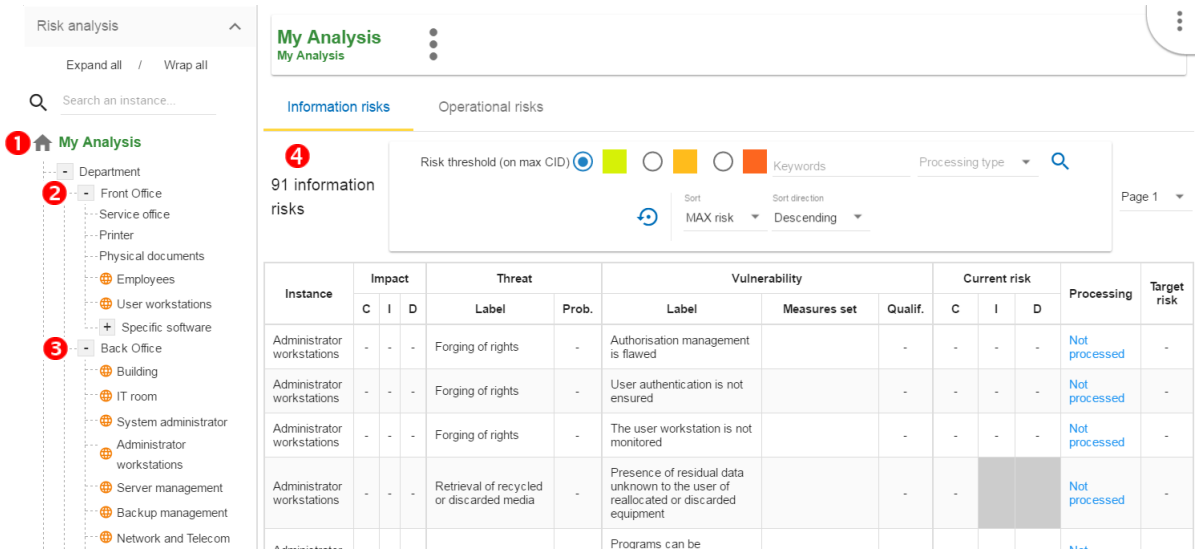
1) Front-Office: This asset group provides the identification of the common risks found on the user's side for a "Human Resources" department (for example, risks related to the office, computers, applications, physical & environmental risks…).
2) Back-Office: These assets group provide the identification of transversal risks of the organization related to the IT and to organizations in general.



Click on the "+" or the "-" to expand or wrap all categories of the library.

1. In the category "Primary assets" find the asset "Department"
   a. Click on "Department" and then, by holding down the left mouse button, move the asset to the analysis area just above (Drag and Drop).

2. In the category " Model Structure " find the assets " Front Office " and " Back Office "
   a. Click on "Front Office" and then, by holding down the left mouse button, move the asset on the asset "Department", which is now in the analysis area.
   b. Click on "Back Office" and then, by holding down the left mouse button, move the asset on the asset "Department", which is now in the analysis area.



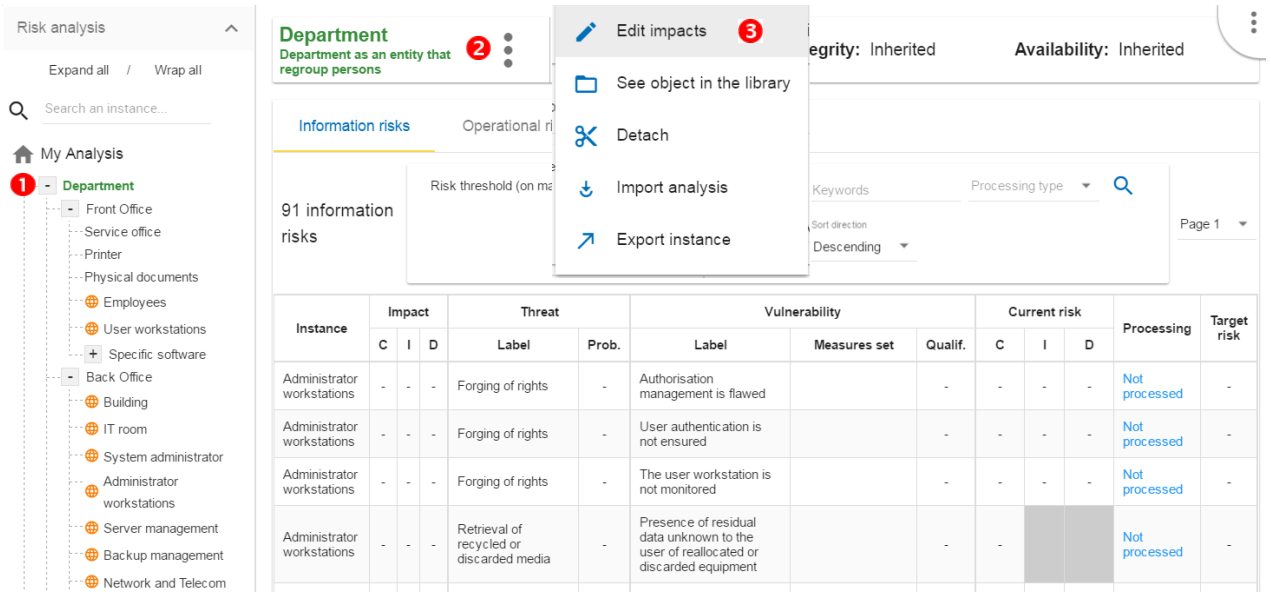
1) The risk analysis now offers a model for “Department”.
2) The “Front Office” now offers a default identification of the risks on the users’ side.
3) The “Back Office” now offers a default identification of the risks, for IT and organization.
4) The total number of risks in this model is 91 (in this case).

Note: Identified risks by default are the risks commonly encountered and supposed to be significant, they do not claim to be exhaustive.

3.2 Updating impacts and consequences

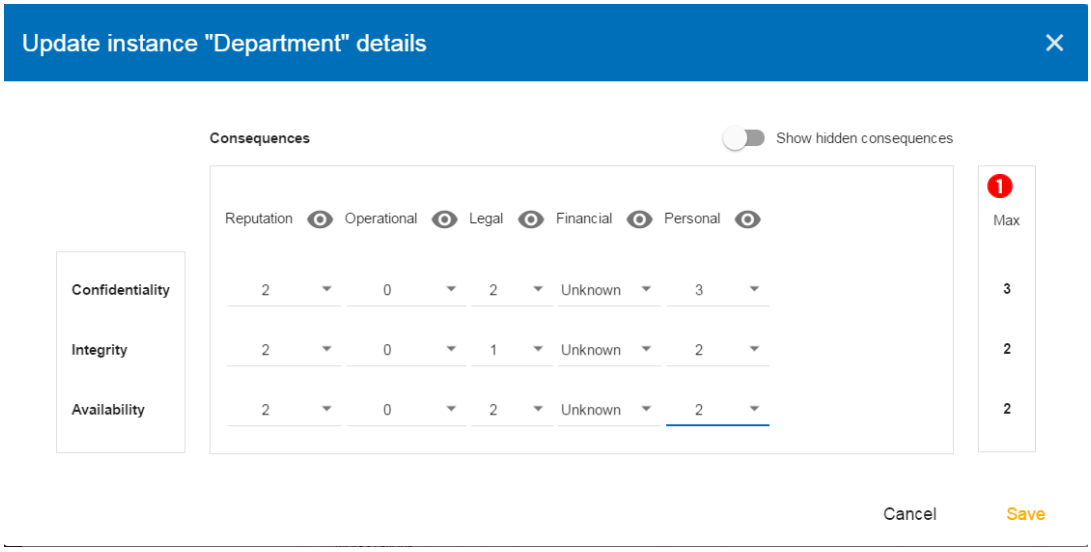
The aim is to define impacts and consequences for primary assets that can result from an occurrence of a risk from the model.

In the case of this analysis, the primary asset is “Department”.



1) Click on the primary asset “Department”.
2) Click on the symbol ⋮ to display the context menu of the asset.
3) Click on “Edit impacts”.

The pop-up below appears:



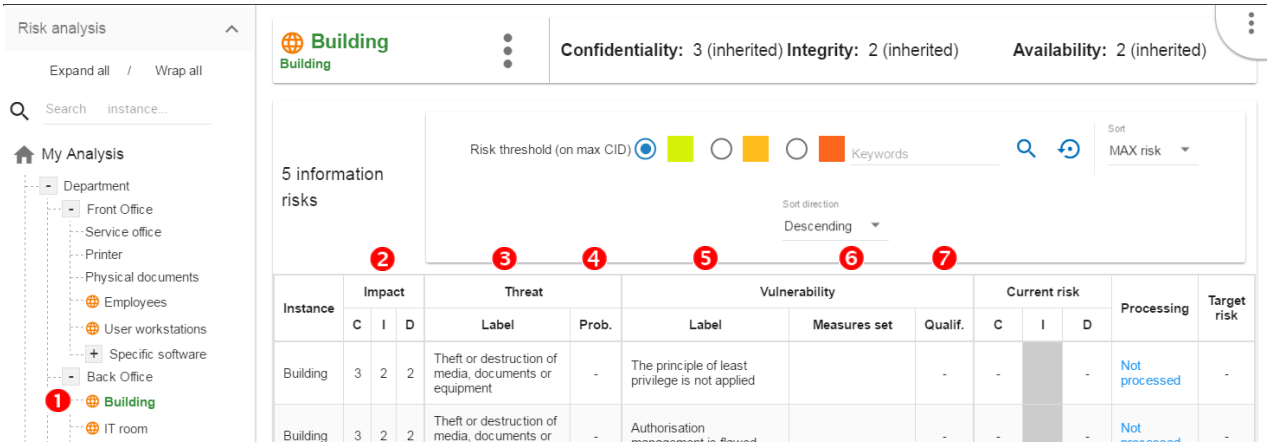
1) Consultation of impact scales is done through the menu at the top right of the screen.

By leaving the pointer unmoved over the numbers, the meaning of this number appears after one second.

When one of the criteria C (confidentiality), I (integrity) or A (availability) is allocated, there is a need to ask : what are the consequences on the company, and more particularly on its ROLFP, i.e. its "Reputation", its "Operation", its "Legal", its "Finances" or the impact on the "Person" (in the sense of personal data).

In the case of the above figure, the "3" (out of 5) impact on confidentiality, is explained by the maximum value ROLFP regarding confidentiality. Example, "3" is the consequence for the person in case of disclosure of his personal file.

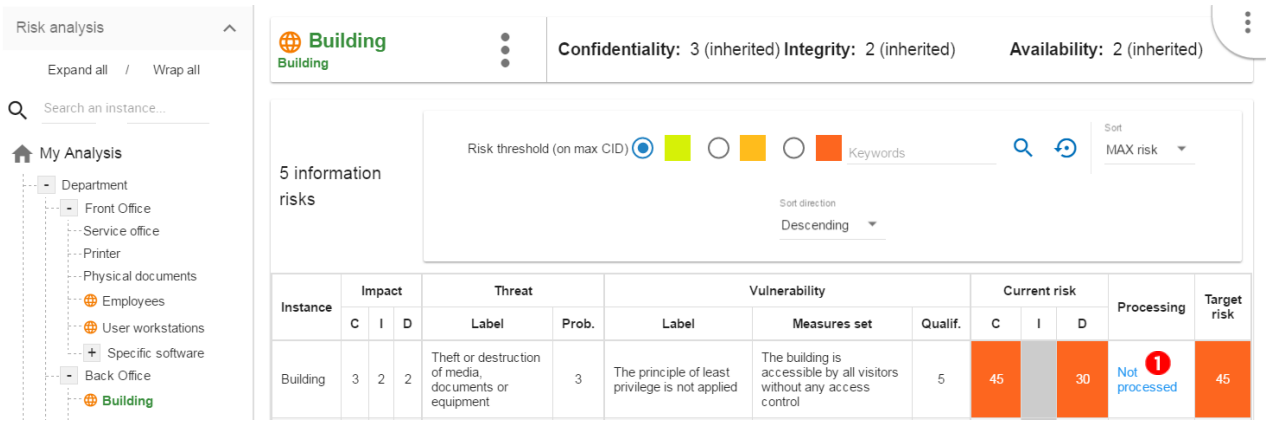
3.3 Risk assessment



1) Click on a secondary asset, for example "Building".
2) CIA criteria that have been assigned to the "Department" are inherited by default and are no longer required.
3) The threat: "Theft or destruction of media, documents or equipment" is a physical threat that expresses fear of being robbed or destroyed materials.
4) This is an estimate of the probability on a scale of 1 to 4 that the threat occurs. Take, for example, the case of a very large company where this threat is above average, so "3".
5) Vulnerability: "The principle of least privilege is not applied". The security principles searched are to know who has access rights and whether they related to the duties of the people involved.
6) Controls in place: Describe, in a factual manner, the security controls in place regarding this vulnerability or, more broadly, the risk in question. Take, for example, a second unfavorable case, for example a hospital where the whole building is like a public area.
7) In relation to the measure in place (point 6 above), the vulnerability is therefore maximum "5" out of 5.

By leaving the pointer on most fields, a tooltip appears after 1 second.

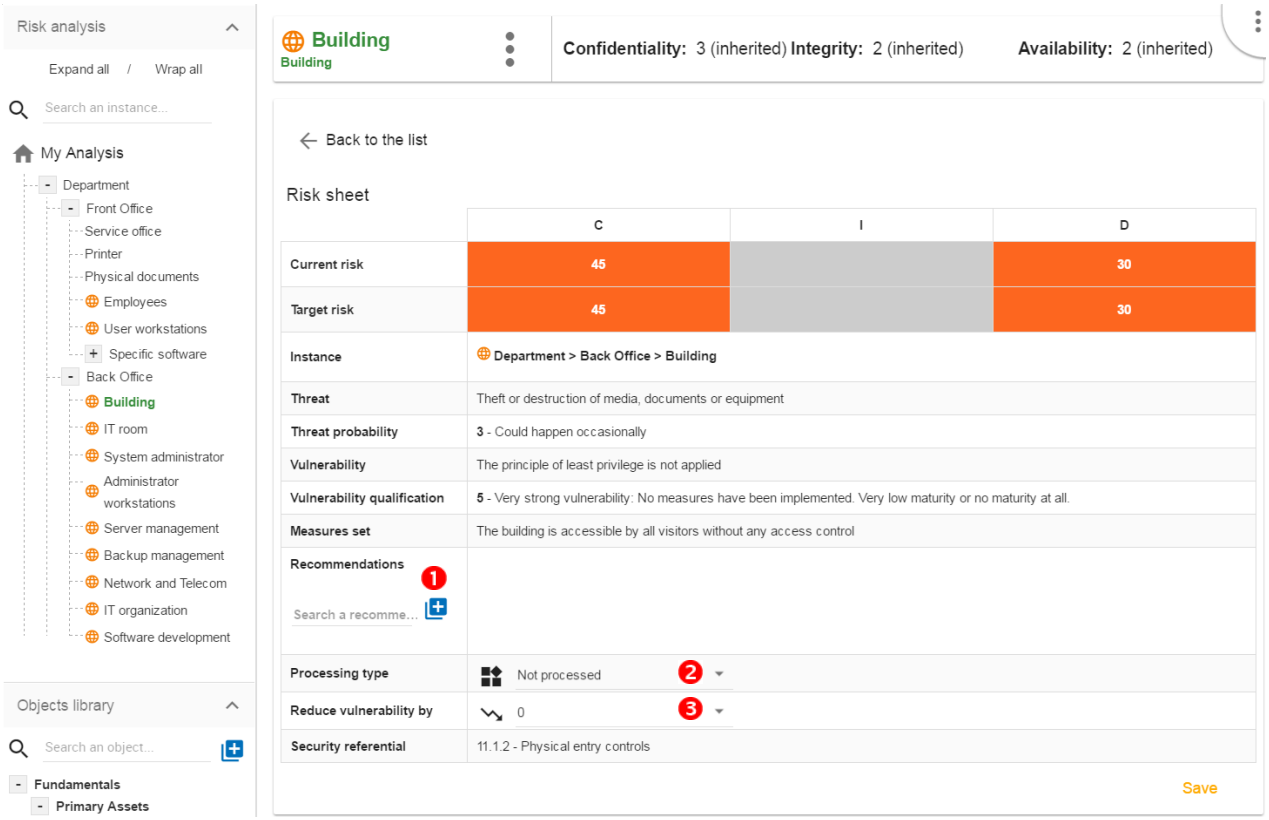
All the parameters for calculating the risk are present, the current risk is therefore calculated based on the CIA values, which are directly dependent on the threat.



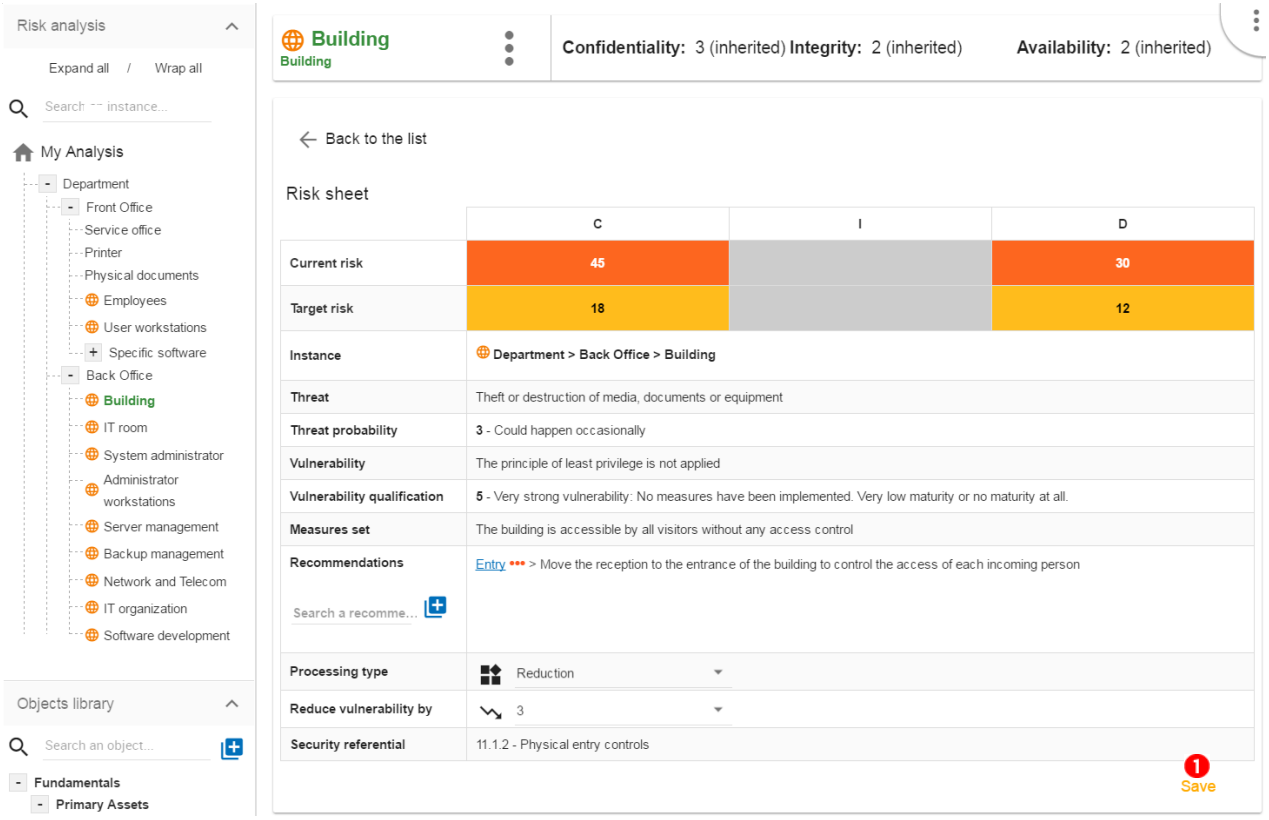
1) Click “Not processed” in order to call the Risk Processing view.

3.4 Risk treatment

The risk treatment consists in proposing one of the 4 types of treatment, knowing that most of the time the treatment is to reduce the risk by allocating a control, or to accept a weak risk.



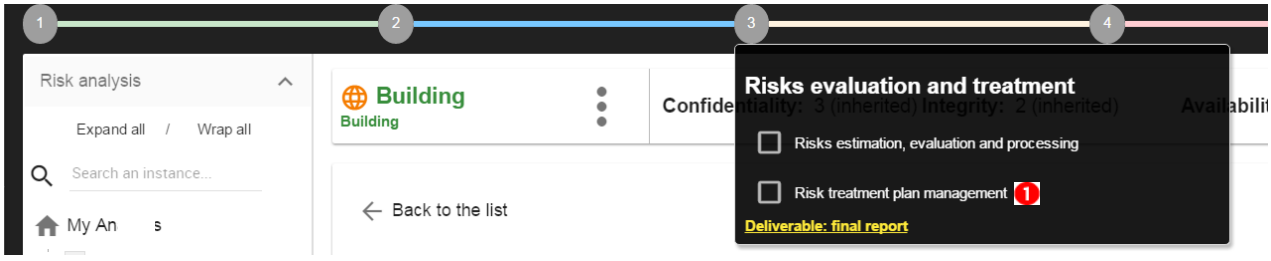
1) Create a recommendation.
2) Define the treatment type (according to ISO / IEC 27005).
3) Estimate the risk-reducing value in order to define the residual risk.



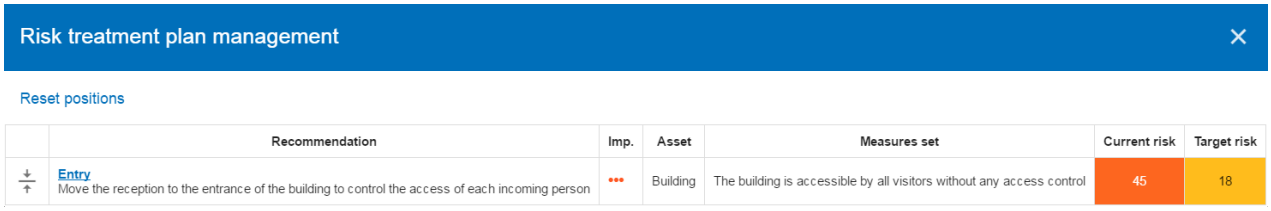
1) Once the recommendation is created and the risk card validated, the risk is treated.

3.5 Risk treatment plan management

In that case, the risk treatment plan only consists in one risk, but once all risks are treated, all risks and information risk recommendations will be in the treatment plan.



1) The call of the pop-up is done by clicking on the 3rd step of the method and “Risk treatment plan management”.



A final report of risk analysis can be generated by clicking on the 3rd step of the method and “Deliverable: final report”.

Note: Deliverables are only relevant when the MONARC method has been fully processed and all information has been entered.