



CIRA – Conflicting Incentives Risk Analysis

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Problem description

Current Risk Analysis methods are too focused on IT-security, and does not consider the humans in Information Security adequately



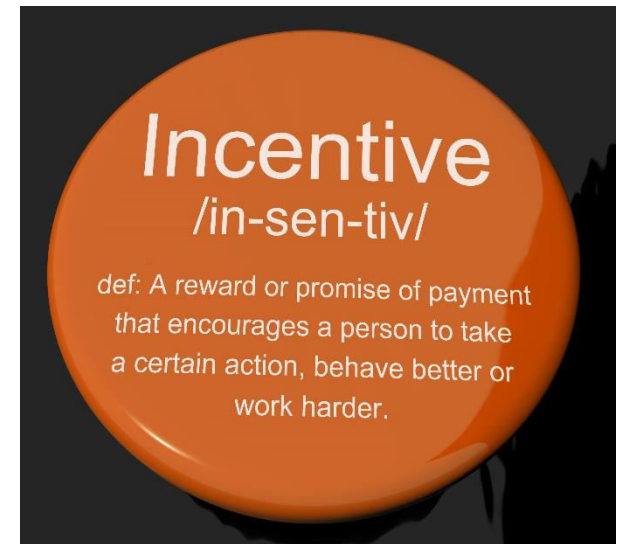
Incentive based systems explained

- An incentive is something that motivates a person to commit an action or behave a certain way
- We can use incentive based systems to compell a certain behavior
- Such a system can be
 - Reward based – e.g. financial based, benefits for acting in a particular way
 - Moral based – e.g. the right or wrong thing to do, achieve fame or shorn from a community
 - Coersive – e.g. the threat of punishment for not acting in an certain way
 - Natural based – e.g. curiosity, mental or physical exercise



Examples of Incentive based systems

- Salaries – working more earns you more (most of the time...)
- Laws and juridical system – crime comes with punishment
- Rules in Soccer to ensure desired behavior



<http://www.entredonovan.com/media/wysiwyg/Incentive.jpg>



Conflicting Incentives in Soccer?

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Conflicting Incentives

- According to CIRA *“we have risk if the stakeholder that is in the position to trigger the action and the risk taker would be in disagreement as to whether or not the action should be implemented”* - Sneekenes, 2012
- Is conflicting incentives a source of information security risk?



Information Security Risks explained in Conflicting Incentives

- Conflict 1: Nurses/Doctors in healthcare, patient as risk owner:
 - Incentive 1: Gossip to achieve social status
 - Incentive 2: Preserving Patient privacy
- Conflict 2: User efficiency vs security compliance, employer as (main) risk owner:
 - I1: Cutting corners for efficiency
 - I2: Complying with security policy
- Which is the stronger incentive?
- How do we risk manage these scenarios?



The Components of CIRA (1)

- CIRA uses aspects from many theoretical fields:
 - Risk Management and Analysis
 - Game Theory – Games and Strategies
 - Economics – Utilities
 - Psychology – Human incentives
 - Decision Theory – MAUT, MCDA



The Components of CIRA (2)

- CIRA identifies:
 - Scenario
 - Risk Owner
 - Stakeholders
 - Utility Factors
 - Actions/Capabilities
 - Perceived expected consequences that characterizes the risk situation
 - Controls



The Components of CIRA (3)

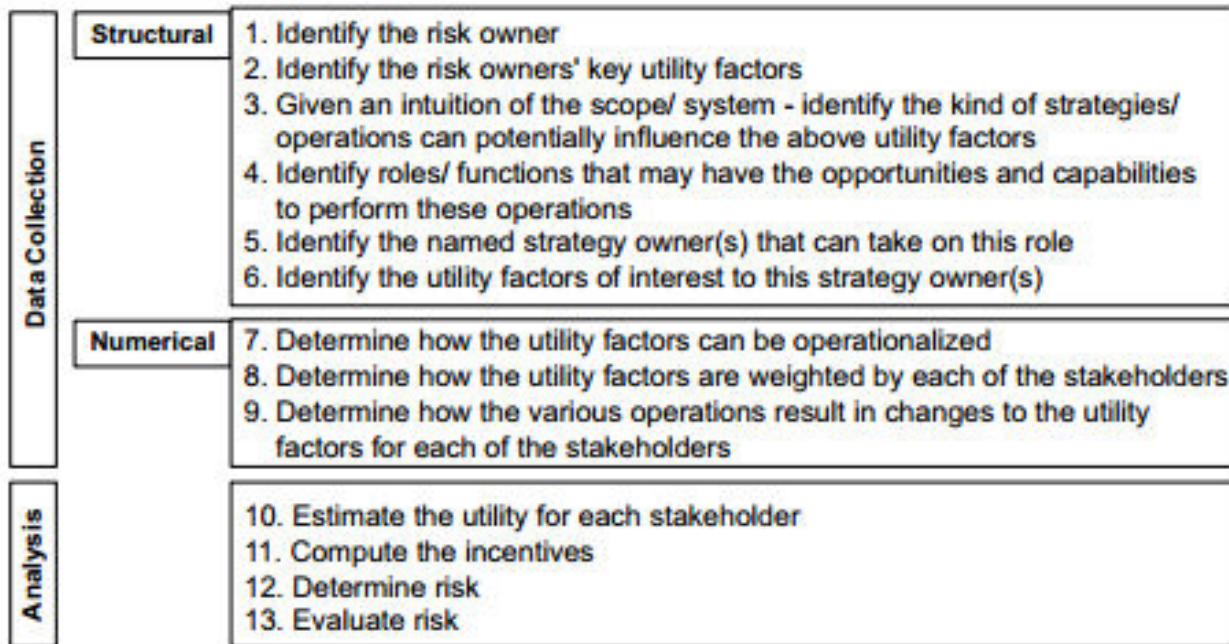
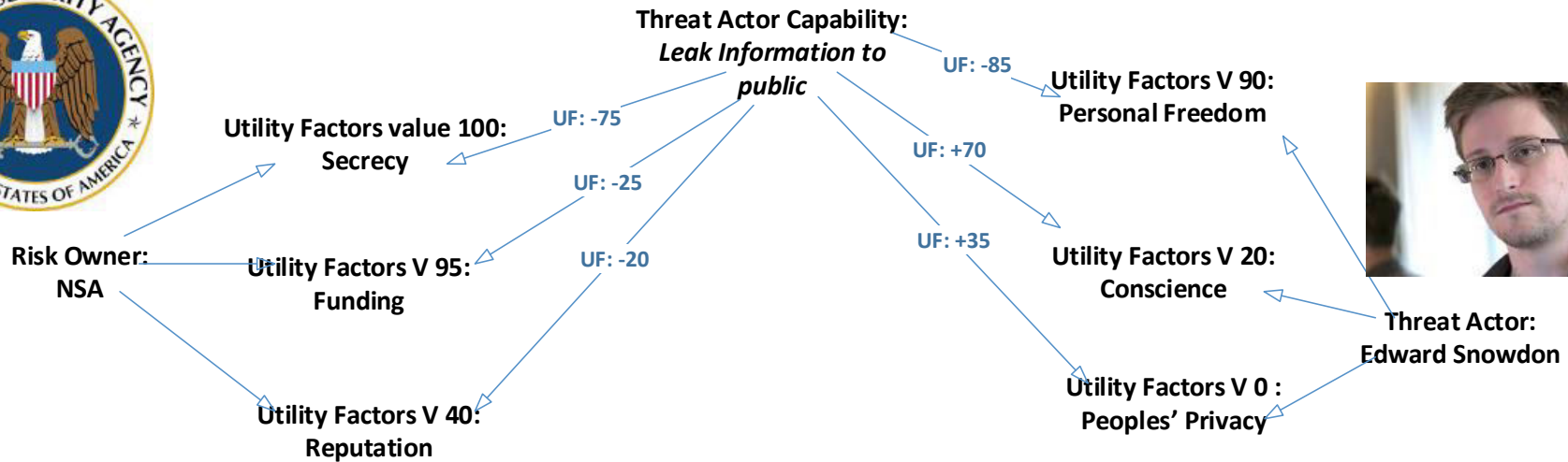


Figure 11.1: Procedure in CIRA



Simple CIRA in practice, example scenario Snowden leaks





Future Work

- Case Studies
 - The theoretical work of CIRA is well under way, and needs to be validated
 - Further development of CIRA
 - CIRA in Business Processes Security Re-engineering