

Countermeasure against Insider Threat

Regarding Psychological State of Organizational Members and Business Impact of Information Resources

*Yuki Kodaka(y_kodaka@nii.ac.jp), **Hirokazu Hasegawa, **Hiroki Takakura

*The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI), Japan

**Center for Strategic Cyber Resilience R&D, National Institute of Informatics, Japan



- **Name : Yuki Kodaka**
- Affiliation : The graduate university for advanced studies(SOKENDAI), Japan
- Contact information
Email address : y_kodaka@nii.ac.jp
- Research interest :
Insider Threat Countermeasure, Dynamic Access Control.

- Insider threat :
 - Former employees, contractors, other business partners
 - **Knowledge of systems and business processes**
 - **Hold legitimate access privileges**
 - > As a result, they can cause widespread damage across organization
 - Report on insider threat
 - i. Average annual costs: \$8.3 million in 2018, \$15.38 million in 2022 [1]
 - ii. Over 800 managers and IT professionals, 89% concern about insider threat but only 11% adequately prepared to address these threats [2]
- >Countermeasure: Conduct risk assessment and develop a response plan

[1] P. Institute, "2022 cost of insider threats global report", [retrieved: September, 2024], 2022,

[2] H. Poll, "Vormetric insider threat report", [retrieved: September, 2024], 2015

① Difficulty in **identifying malicious activities**

- Hard to determine malicious intent only from outcome of action
- > Strengthen monitoring based on risk assessment

② Difficulty in **managing access records**

- Hard to detect malicious activities in large volumes of access records
- > Define critical operations in advance based on risk assessment

③ Difficulty in **detecting insider threats**

- Hard to detect malicious activities as they are often concealed
- > Detect signs of attacks early or ensure quick response after attack

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- Insider threat risk assessment: data or system sabotage



- Countermeasure
 - Prevent step-by-step attack at previous step
 - Roll back from executed attacks quickly using backup data

Member risk assessment :

Two classifications based on **Attribute** information and **Behavior** information

- Member risk assessment based on **Attribute** information



Member risk assessment item

- Financial status (annual income, debt, credits) [3, 5, 8, 21]
- Lifestyle status (family issues) [3, 14]
- Health status (drug addiction, alcoholism, mental illness) [14]
- Criminal record (arrests) [3, 21]
- Personality characteristics (excitement, neurotic tendency, hostility, lack of co-ordination, lack of conscience, self-love tendency) [3, 5, 21]
- Emotions (stress, lack of job satisfaction, anger, vengeance, lack of organizational belonging) [3, 5, 21]
- Personnel (demotion, termination, job change) [5, 14, 21]
- Job type (technical position) [14]
- Privilege (administrative privileges) [16]

Blue: System, Red: Data, Black: both

Binary conversion

Member	Finance status			Lifestyle status	Health status			...
	Annual income	dept	Credits	Family issue	Drug	Alcoholism	Mental illness	
A	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
...								

Applicable: 1, Otherwise: 0

- Annual income
Industry, occupation, age group average
Below:1, Over: 0
- Credits
Long-term repayment delays
Presence: 1, Absence: 0

Member risk assessment

Formula :

$$R_{category_attribute_member_i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n_{category}} \sum_x v_{x,category} \cdot w_{x,category}$$

$$0 \leq R_{category_attribute_member_i} \leq 1$$

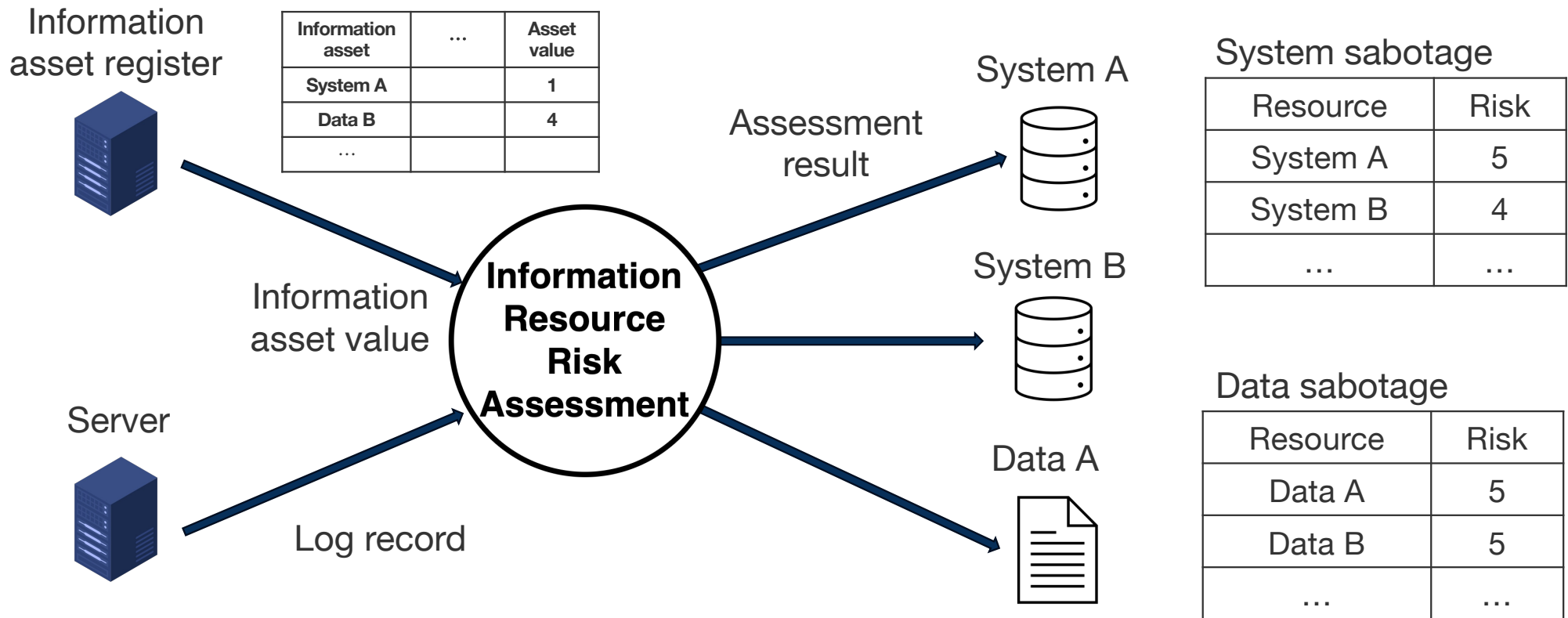
category: System or Data

$n_{category}$: Number of assessment items

$v_{x,category}$: Score of assessment item x

$w_{x,category}$: Weight of the assessment item x

Impact when system or data is targeted and destroyed



Operation Monitoring of high-risk members on information resources

1. Pre-definition of operational path
2. Identification of next operation based on access privileges

$z = 1,2$ **Monitoring target** for Countermeasure

$z \geq 3$ Risk assessment item

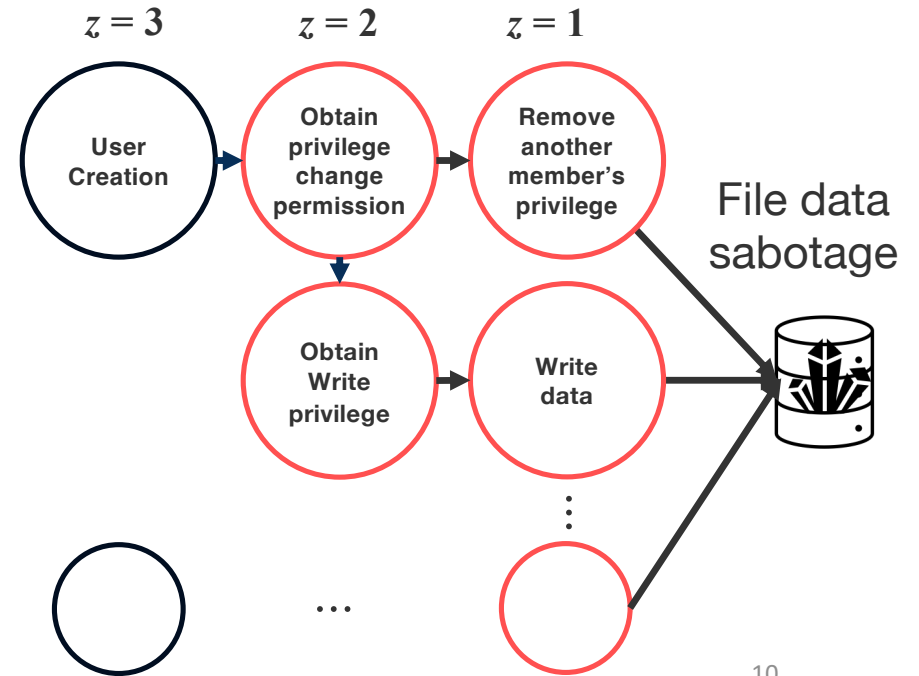
as **Behavior** information

$$v_{y \text{ operation_member_}i} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s} \times D \right)$$

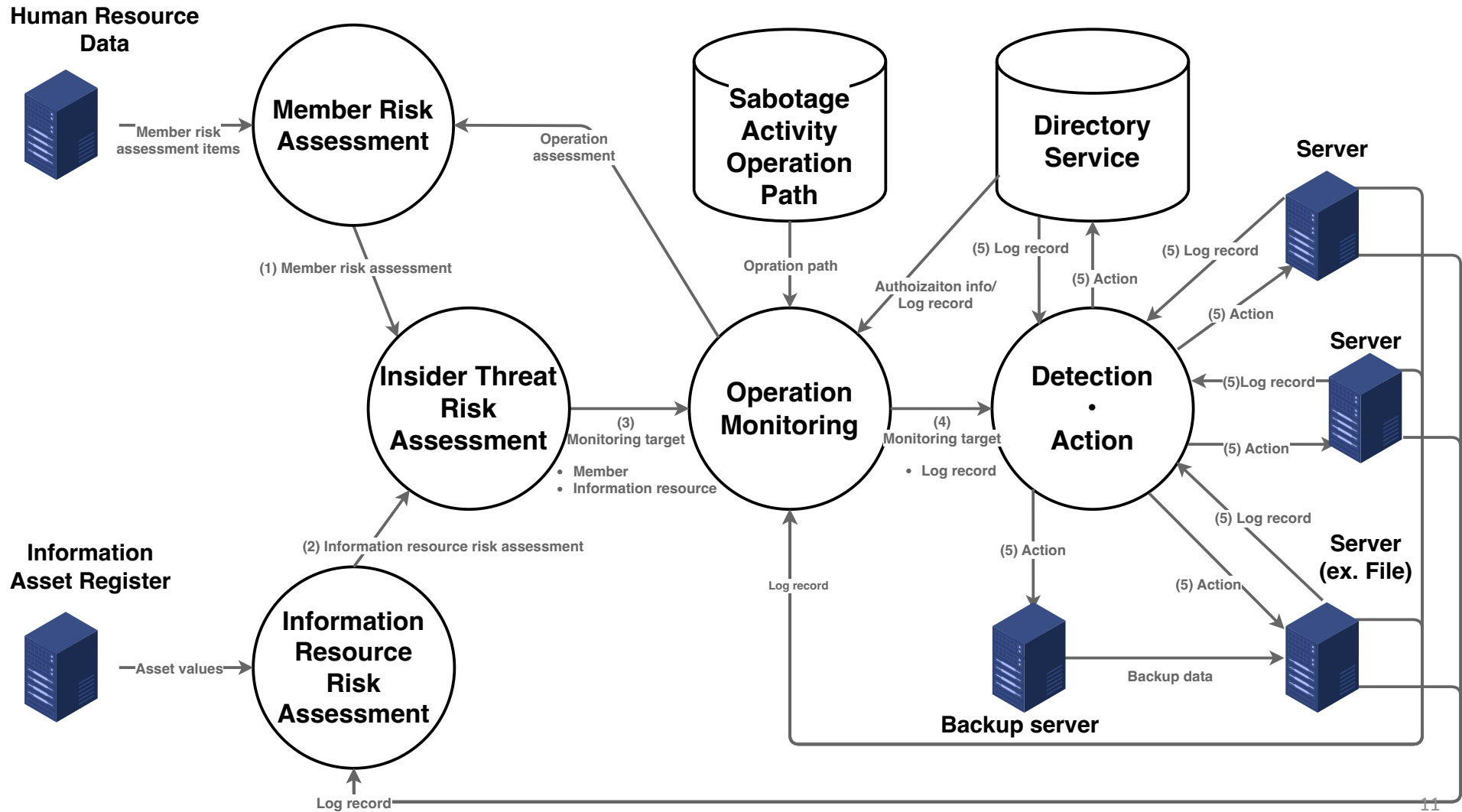
S : Number of steps to achieve sabotage activity

D : Number of connected next step operations

Example of operation path for Achieving Objectives

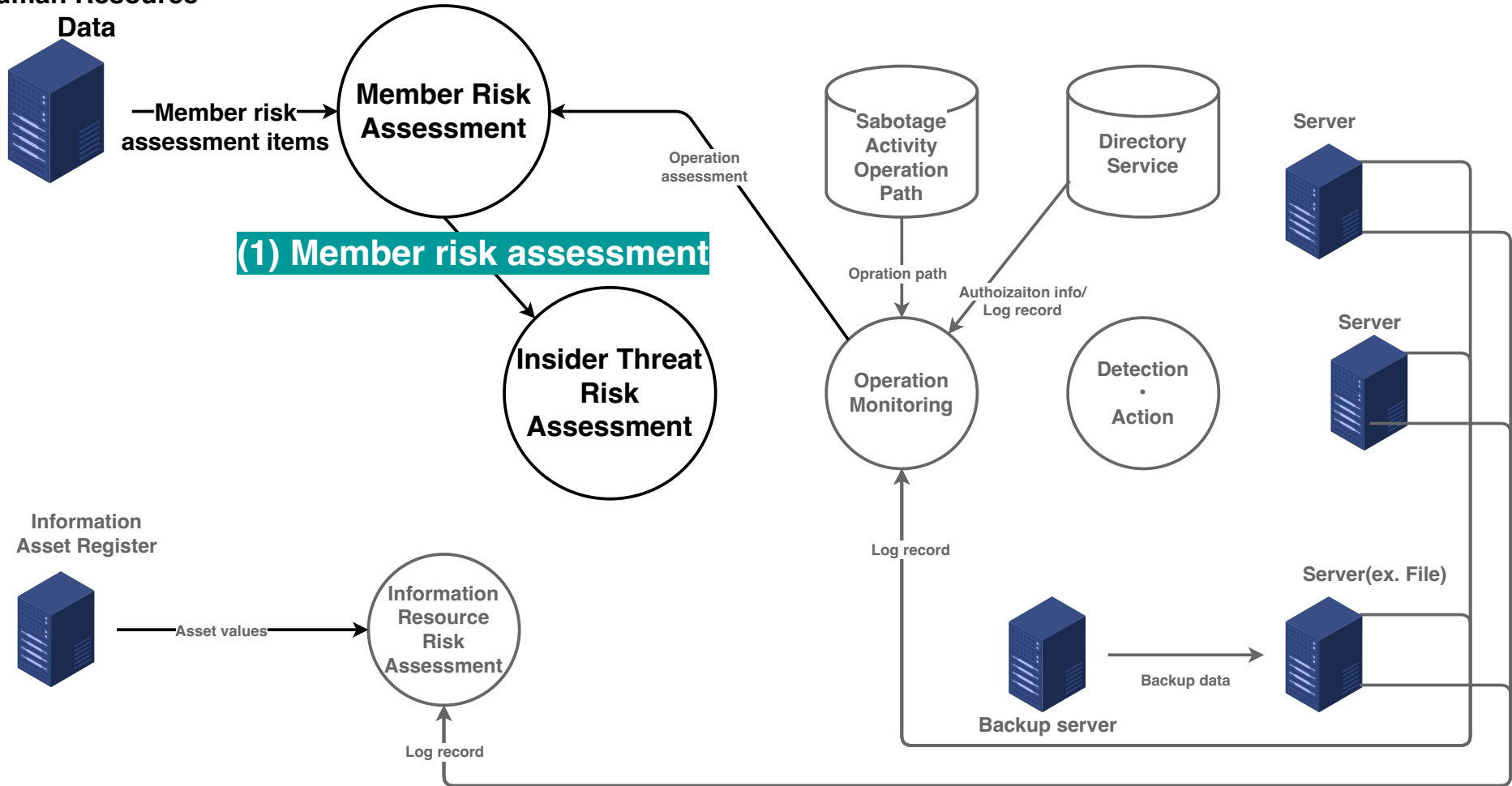


Architecture of Proposed System

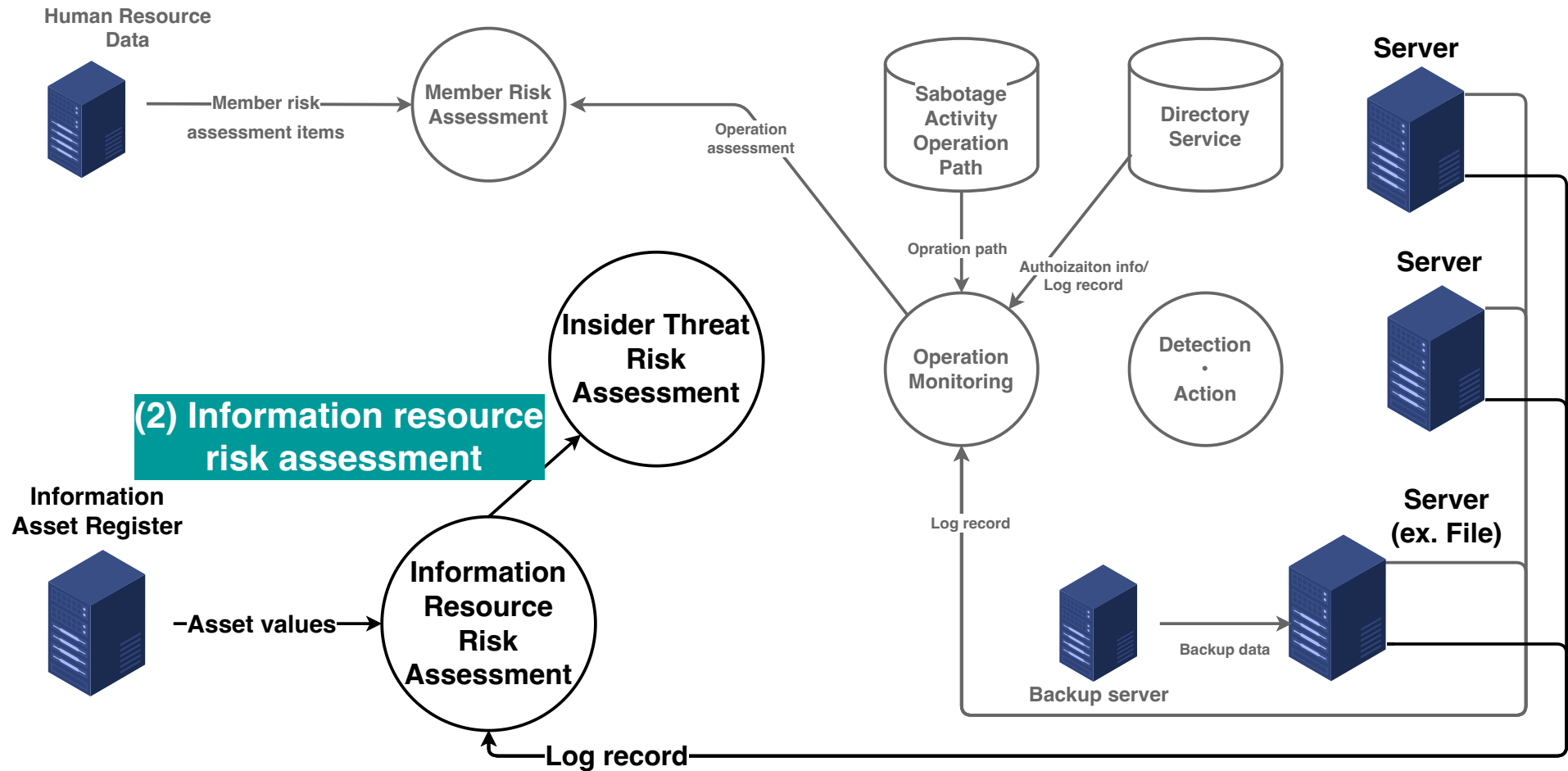


Architecture of Proposed System (Step.1)

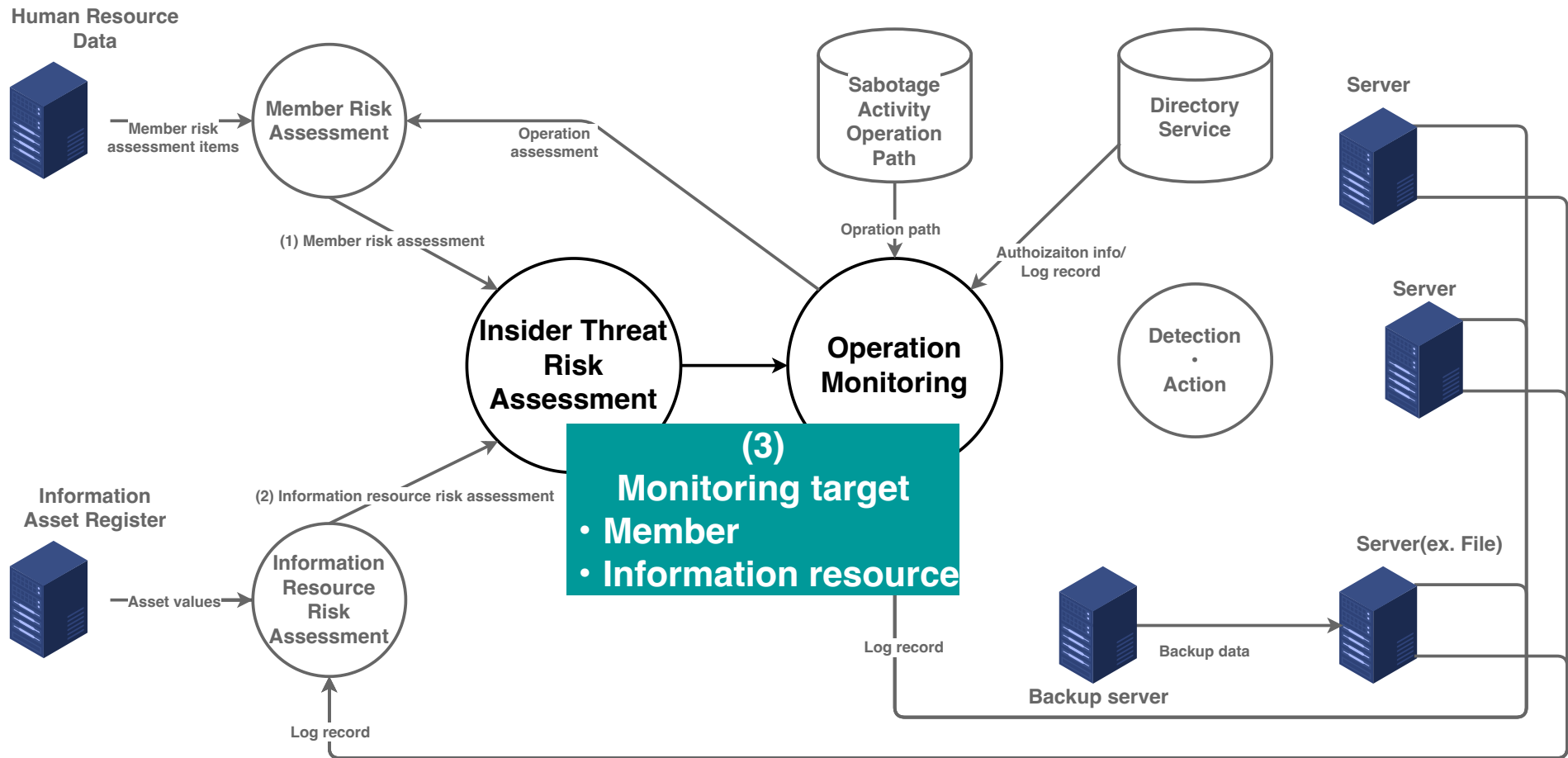
Human Resource Data



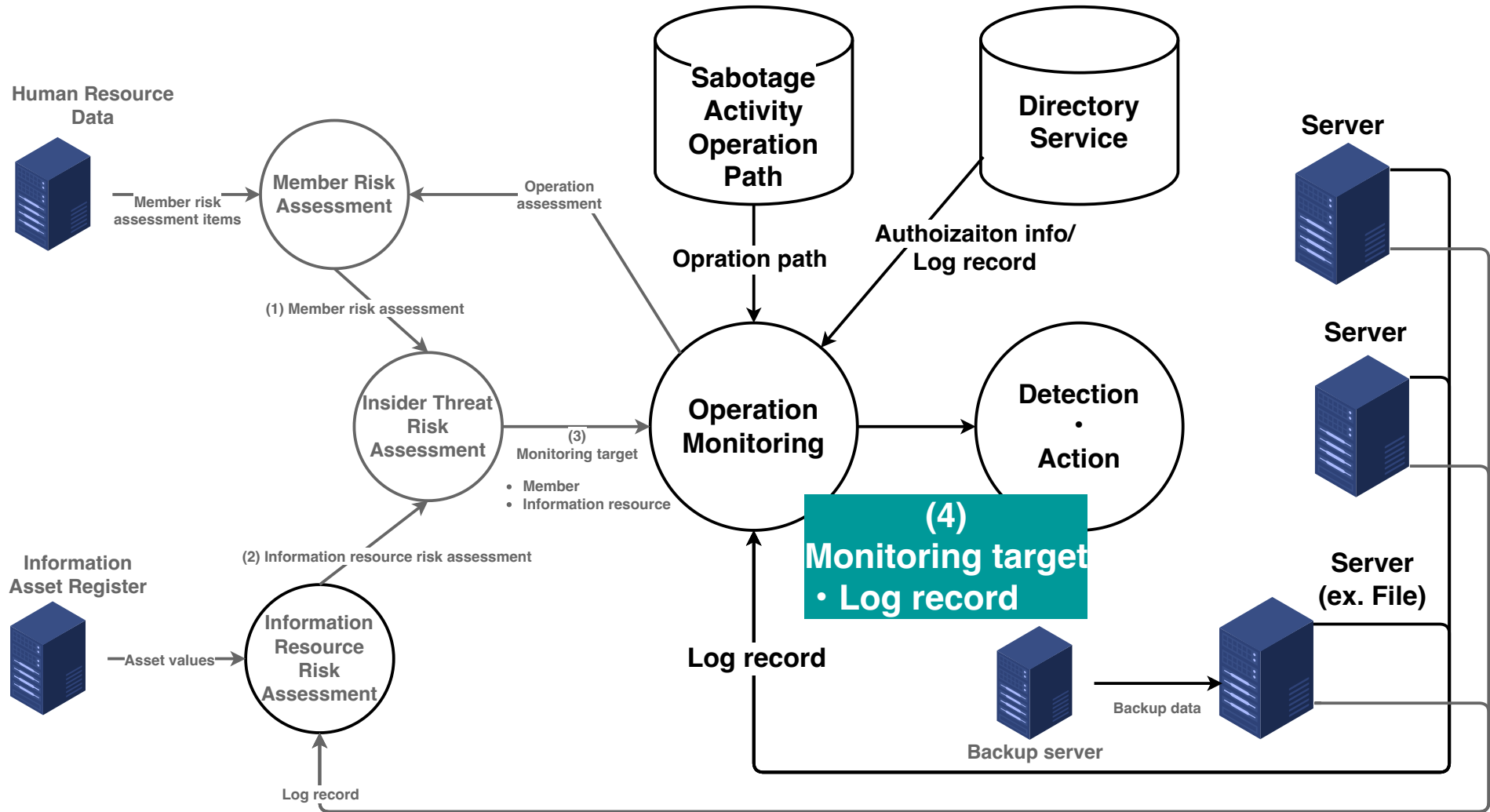
Architecture of Proposed System (Step.2)



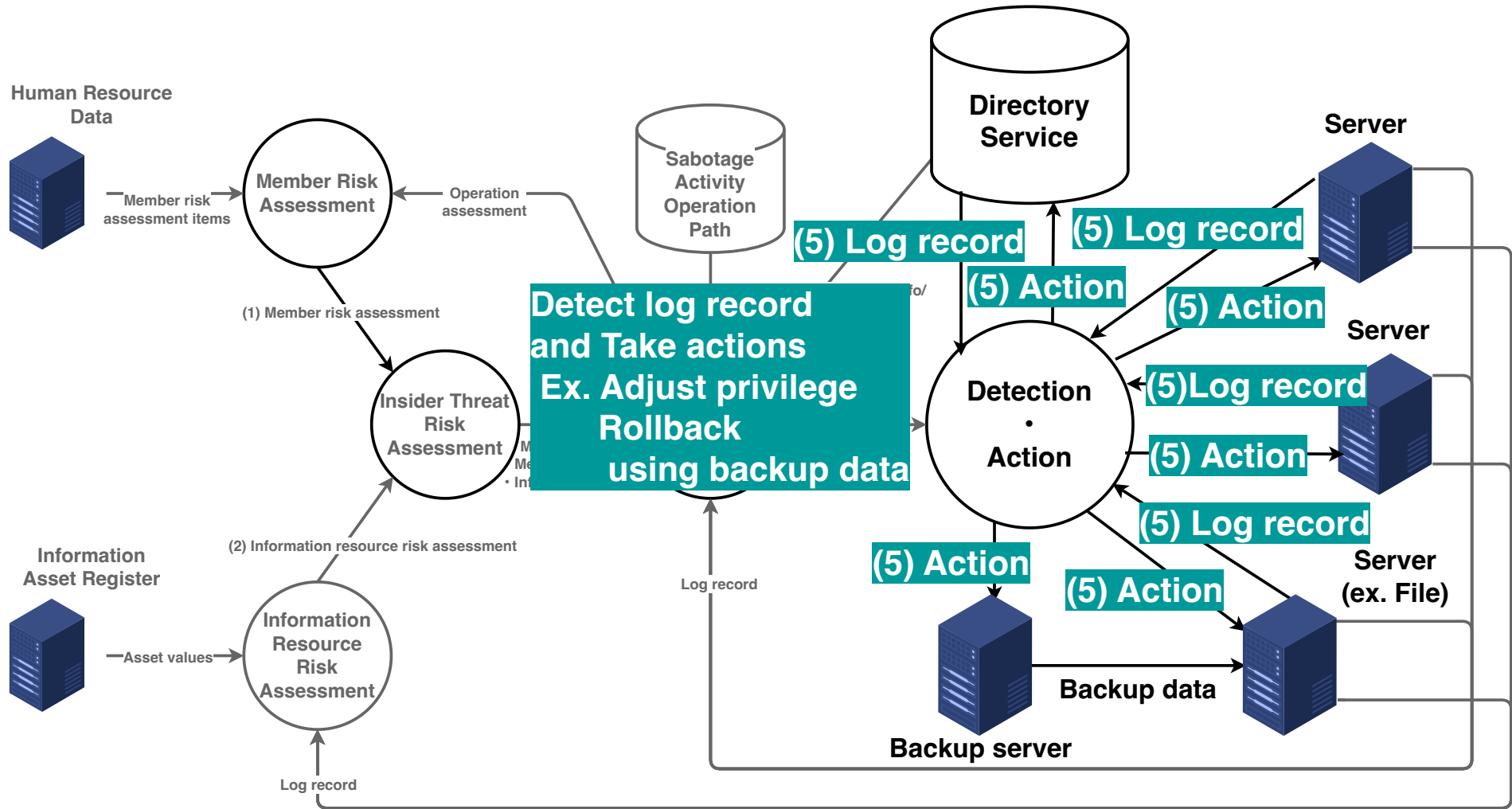
Architecture of Proposed System (Step.3)



Architecture of Proposed System (Step.4)



Architecture of Proposed System (Step.5)



Handling considerations for organizational member information

- Legal issues
 - GDPR in Europe, CCPA in United States, APPI in Japan
 - Privacy and ethical concerns
- > Exploring standards and methods that balance security and privacy

Replacement of contaminated data with backup data

- Difficulties in data consistency due to partial data replacement
 - Difficulties in data replacement due to unclear scope of contamination
- > Need for reconsideration of the scope and methods of data replacement

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- Insider threat risk assessment
 - Member risk assessment
 - Information resource risk assessment
- > Countermeasure for high-risk members' operations on information resource
- Handling considerations for organizational member information
- Replacement of contaminated data with backup data

Reference

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