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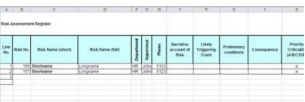
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# Iso 27005 risk assessment template xls sheets download

Line No.	Risk No.	Risk Name (short)	Risk Name (full)	Department	Supervisor	Owner	Narrative account of Risk	Likely Triggering Event	Preliminary conditions	Consequence	Priority Critical (A/B/C)
1	151	Shortname	Logname	HR	John	1512					A
2	152	Shortname	Logname	HR	John	1522					A

## Why Risk Assessment?

Regulatory Compliance	Risk Assessment Requirement
PCI DSS Requirement 12.12	Formal and structured risk assessment based on methods NIST SP 800-30, OCTAVE, etc.
HIPAA Section 164.308(a)(1)	Conduct an accurate and thorough assessment of the vulnerabilities to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability protected health information held by the covered entity.
FISMA 3544	Periodic testing and evaluation of the effectiveness of info policies, procedures, and practices, to be performed at least
ISO 27001 Clause 4.1	Risk assessments should identify risks against risk assessment organizational objectives. Risk assessments should also be periodically to address changes in the security requirement situation.
GDPA, SOX, FISMA, Data Protection Act, IT Act Amendment 2008, Privacy Act	



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This is where I think the ISO 27001 risk assessment framework is better - it forces you to pinpoint where the weaknesses are, which assets should be protected better, etc. One indirect change that is not visible at first reading of the standard is that risk management has taken the role of preventive actions (preventive actions do not exist in the 2013 revision any more) - only when reading clause 6.1.1 of ISO 27001:2013 more carefully does this become obvious. And you will always have the opportunity to add the other risks later on, once you finish your initial implementation. The purpose of the Risk Treatment Plan The question is - why didn't ISO 27001 require the results from the risk treatment process to be documented directly in the Risk Treatment Plan? You can group your employees into, e.g., "top management," "IT system administrators," and "other employees." How many risks are enough? Assigning the risk owners Once you have a list of your risks, you need to define who's responsible for each of them. Example of risk treatment An example of a risk treatment table might look something like this: Asset Threat Vulnerability Treatment option Means of implementation Server Fire No fire extinguisher 1) Decrease risk + 2) Share risk Purchase fire extinguisher + buy insurance policy against fire Laptop Access by unauthorized persons Inadequate password 1) Decrease risk Write Password Policy System administrator Leaving the company No replacement 1) Decrease risk Hire second system administrator who will learn everything the first one does How to write a risk assessment and treatment report ISO 27001 doesn't specify the contents of the Risk Assessment Report; it only says that the results of the risk assessment and risk treatment process need to be documented - this means that whatever you have done during this process needs to be written down. The problem with quantitative assessment is that, in most cases, there is no sufficient data about SLE and ARO, or obtaining such data costs too much. Example of risk assessment In the table below, you'll see an example of a simple risk assessment using an asset-based approach. Therefore, this report is not only about assessment - it is also about treatment. A common approach in information security is, e.g., the use of permissive, restrictive, and balanced scenarios to identify risks in access control. It differs from brainstorming because it uses people searching for ISO 27001 checklists for performing the internal audit; however, they expect those checklists to help them with, e.g., what information the organization has, who has access to it, how it is protected, how confidential it is, etc. But you can't start doing the real thing before you figure out the right thing to do. Which comes first - risk assessment or business impact analysis? risk assessment Very often, I see people confuse gap analysis with risk assessment - which is understandable, since the purpose of both is to identify deficiencies in their company's information security. Define how to identify the risk owners. Here are some tips on how to make risk management more manageable for smaller companies: Choose the right methodology. The purpose of risk treatment is to find out which security controls (i.e., safeguards) are needed in order to avoid those potential incidents - selection of controls is called the risk treatment process, and in ISO 27001 they are chosen from Annex A, which specifies 114 controls. Below is an example of how risk values are calculated through quantitative risk assessment: Database value: \$2.5 million (SLE) Manufacturer statistics show that a database catastrophic failure (due to software or hardware) occurs one time every 10 years (1/10 = 0.1) (ARO) Risk value: \$2,500,000 x 0.1 = \$250,000 (ALE) That is, in this case, the risk value is \$250,000. An organization has an annual risk of suffering a loss of \$250K in the event of the loss of its database. This situation with bias generally makes the qualitative assessment more useful in the local context where it is performed, because people outside the context probably will have divergences regarding impact value definition. The main differences between the two So, I would say that one of the main differences is in the mindset: risk assessment is thinking about the (potential) things that could happen in the future, while the internal audit is dealing with how things were done in the past. Here's the rest of his question: "... Because on your blog I found that if I've done ISMS it should be fine for BCM. Based on ISO 27005, there are essentially two ways to analyze the risks using the qualitative method - simple risk assessment, and detailed risk assessment - you'll find their explanation below. Even though the approach suggested by ISO 31010 is not mandatory for ISO 27001, companies that want to explore other approaches to risk assessment might find it useful. For example, to take the opportunity to increase productivity, an organization decides to implement remote access by sharing existing resources and personnel to build and run the service which, in effect, increases risks. Further, gap analysis doesn't need to be performed before the start of ISO 27001 implementation - you must do it as part of your Statement of Applicability, only after the risk assessment and treatment. Regarding a bias in probability, a lack of understanding of the timeframes of other processes may lead someone to think errors and failures occur more often in his own process than in the others, and this may not be true. Very often, people ask me how many risks they should list. Interview: A conversation where pre-defined questions are presented to an interviewee to understand his perception of a given situation (e.g., market trends, processes performance, product expectations, etc.), and by that identify risks considering his perspective. The purpose of business impact analysis (BIA) Business impact analysis is mandatory for the implementation of business continuity according to ISO 22301, but not for ISO 27001. ISO 27001 requires you to document the whole process of risk assessment (clause 6.1.2), and this is usually done in the document called Risk Assessment Methodology. On the contrary, in ISO 27001:2013, the risk owners must accept the residual risks and approve the Risk Treatment Plan. ISO 27001 doesn't really tell you how to do your risk assessment, but it does tell you that you must assess consequences and likelihood, and determine the level of risk - therefore, it's up to you to decide what is the most appropriate approach for you. What is their purpose? In other words, ISO 27001 tells you: better safe than sorry. How to address opportunities in ISO 27001 risk management using ISO 31000 When organizations think about risks, they generally focus on what could go wrong, and take measures to prevent that, or at least to minimize its effects. Its use is recommended in cases where historical information, market references, and knowledge of previous situations are widely available. Although this approach may have been appropriate in the early days of the standard, organizations today can no longer simply think in terms of what can go wrong in relation to their information security. In some cases, a good Excel template will do a better job than complicated software. Alternatively, you can examine each individual risk and decide which should be treated or not based on your insight and experience, using no pre-defined values. It should be considered in situations where the characteristics of participants may affect the opinions of others (e.g., all agree/disagree with someone just because of his position). Can they be performed at the same time? When you do so, you can either say Yes or No, or you could use a scale similar to this: 0 - requirement not implemented nor planned 1 - requirement is planned but not implemented 2 - requirement is implemented only partially, so that full effects cannot be expected 3 - requirement is implemented, but measurement, review, and improvement are not performed 4 - requirement is implemented, and measurement, review, and improvement are performed regularly Gap analysis is not mandatory in ISO 27001; it is done indirectly when developing your Statement of Applicability - clause 6.1.3 d) says you need to determine "... whether the necessary controls are implemented or not." Therefore, you don't need to perform the gap analysis for clauses of the main part of the standard - only for the controls from Annex A. While risk assessment is crucial for ISO 27001 implementation, gap analysis is only indirectly done - when writing the Statement of Applicability - therefore, one is not a replacement for the other, and both are required, but in different phases of implementation and with different purposes. Larger companies will usually have project teams for the implementation of ISO 27001, so this same project team will take part in the risk assessment process - members of the project team could be the ones doing the interviews. In other words, if you are a smaller company, choose the risk assessment tool carefully and make sure it is easy to use for smaller organizations. As explained in the sections above, there are usually four treatment options available for companies: decrease the risk, avoid the risk, share the risk, and retain the risk. If they start being really thorough, for each asset they could find 10 threats, and for each threat at least five vulnerabilities - this is quite overwhelming, isn't it? Risk Assessment Implementation One you know the rules, you can start finding out which potential problems could happen to you - you need to list all your assets, then threats and vulnerabilities related to those assets, assess the impact and likelihood for each combination of assets/threats/vulnerabilities, and finally calculate the level of risk. In very small companies, you can nominate only one person to be the risk
owner for all risks; however, for both big and small companies, a much better approach would be to consider each risk separately and to define risk owners based on these factors: the person who knows the asset the best, and the person who has the power to make the necessary changes For example, the risk owner of a risk related to personnel records might be the head of the HR department, because this person knows best how these records are used and what legal requirements are, and they have enough authority to pursue the changes in processes and technology necessary for protection. Therefore, you'll probably find this kind of exercise quite revealing - when you are finished, you'll start to appreciate the effort you've made. The purpose of risk treatment seems rather simple: to control the risks identified during the risk assessment; in most cases, this would mean to decrease the risk by reducing the likelihood of an incident (e.g., by using nonflammable building materials), and/or to reduce the impact on assets (e.g., by using automatic fire-suppression systems). ISO/IEC 27005 is a standard dedicated solely to information security risk management. Very often, I see companies implementing simple risk assessment (i.e., they directly assess consequences and likelihood), but they also add the asset value to this assessment. One of the most significant changes in the 2013 version of ISO 27001 is that it no longer prescribes any particular approach in the risk assessment. Treatment options in the 2013 revision are not limited only to applying controls, accepting risks, avoiding risks, and transferring risks as they were in the 2005 revision - basically, you are free to consider any treatment option you find appropriate. And, without their commitment, you won't get any of these. It is recommended when detailed particular opinions are required (e.g., from the CEO, CFO, clients, etc.). Therefore, ISO 27001:2013 has only corrected what was not very logical in ISO 27001:2005, and the good thing is you do not have to change your risk assessment process because of it. ISO 27001 gap analysis vs. For example, for HR people, HR impacts will be more relevant than IT impacts, and vice versa. The answer is: it can be written only after the Statement of Applicability is completed. The doctor first asks a few simple questions, and from patient answers he decides which more detailed exams to perform, instead of trying every exam he knows at the beginning. So, how do you combine assets, threats, and vulnerabilities in order to identify risks? However, the coordinator has another important function during the risk assessment process - once he starts receiving the risk assessment results, he has to make sure they make sense and that the criteria between different departments are uniform. What is the risk treatment process? The last option is probably the easiest from the perspective of the coordinator, but the problem is that the information gathered this way will be of low quality. And this is what risk assessment is really about: find out about a potential problem before it actually happens. By including opportunities in an ISMS approach, organizations may increase the benefits of information security. Once you've written this document, it is crucial to get your management's approval because it will take considerable time and effort (and money) to implement all the controls that you have planned here. 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