

# Corporate Cyber Readiness

Guest Lecture Information & Communication Security | Winter 2024/2025 |  
Chair of Mobile Business & Multilateral Security | Goethe University Frankfurt

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Dr. Gökhan Bal | AONIC GmbH

# Agenda

- 1. About Me**
- 2. About AONIC**
- 3. The Need for Cyber Readiness**
- 4. Cyber Readiness Exercises**
- 5. AMA**

# About Me

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AONIC

Teamlead Cybersecurity Consulting

**Dr. Gökhan Bal**

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**2009:** Diplom-Informatiker (Goethe Uni, FB 12)

**2015:** Dr. rer. pol (Goethe Uni, FB 2)

**2015-2024:** Deutsche Bahn (InfoSec Governance, Cybersecurity Consulting)

**Since 10/2024:** Teamlead Cybersecurity Consulting at AONIC GmbH

UNSER UNTERNEHMEN

# Über AONIC

Als Management- und Technologieberatung beschleunigen wir den digitalen Wandel im Maschinenraum der deutschen Wirtschaft: Digitalisierung, Cybersicherheit, Wissensmanagement und KI

9

Zertifizierungen

+10

Jahre am Markt tätig

+50

Mitarbeitende

+300

Softwareeinführungen

2

Innovationspreise

0

Investoren

## Kunden



## Partner & Zertifizierungen



Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages



# Von der Softwareentwicklung zum IT-Consulting

2012

Gründungsteam aus der TU Darmstadt mit Schwerpunkten Cloud und Softwareentwicklung



2018

Neue Abteilung Consulting Services bietet Beratung im Bereich IT Infrastruktur

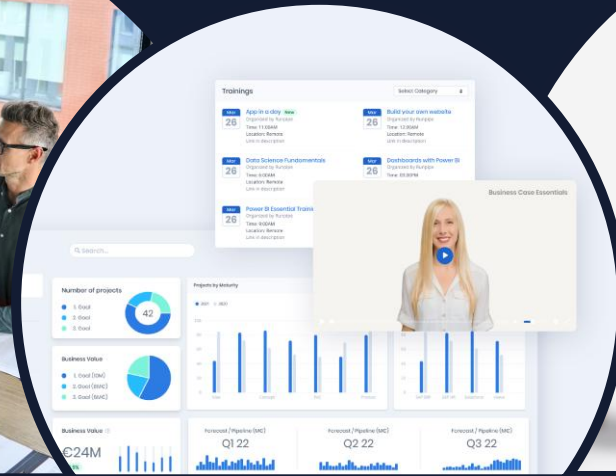
2016

AONIC wird Microsoft Partner



2020

Produktlaunch der hauseigenen Low-Code Governance Plattform Runpipe



2025

AONIC wird Atlassian Partner



# Unsere Leistungen

## Consulting

- IT-Strategie, IT-Prozesse, Governance
- IT-Ausschreibungen und Vendormanagement
- Portfolio- und Projektmanagement



## Digitalisierung und KI

- Daten, Digitale Prozesse und Hyperautomation
- Low-Code Plattformen
- Daten und KI in der Produktion

## Cybersicherheit

- Strategie, Gapanalyse und Roadmap
- Compliance (z.B. ISO 27001, IEC 62443, TISAX)
- Konzepte, Prozesse und KPIs (ISMS / CSMS)



## Wissensmanagement

- Modernes Intranet
- Dokumentenmanagement und Wiki
- Automatisierung durch GenAI

# The Need for Cyber Readiness

Why preventive cybersecurity is not enough

# THE WANNACRY CRYPTO WORM ATTACK OF 2017

The image shows a train departure board with a ransom note overlaid. The board lists train times, destinations, and platform numbers. The ransom note is a red window with a padlock icon and text in German and English. It demands 500 Bitcoin (worth \$120,000) and threatens to delete files if not paid.

Zeit	Über	22:10	DB	Nach	Gleis
22:15 RB61	Dresden Mitte			Dresden Hbf	8
22:20 S1	Dresden Hbf				2
22:25 S2	Dresden-K				1
22:25 RE50	Coswig (b.)			Hbf	6
22:25 RE50	Dresden M			Hbf	3
22:29 IC 2045				Hbf	7
22:32 S2	Dresden Mitte			Dresden Hbf	2
22:37 S1	Radebeul Ost - Coswig (b. Dre)			Meißen Trieb	1

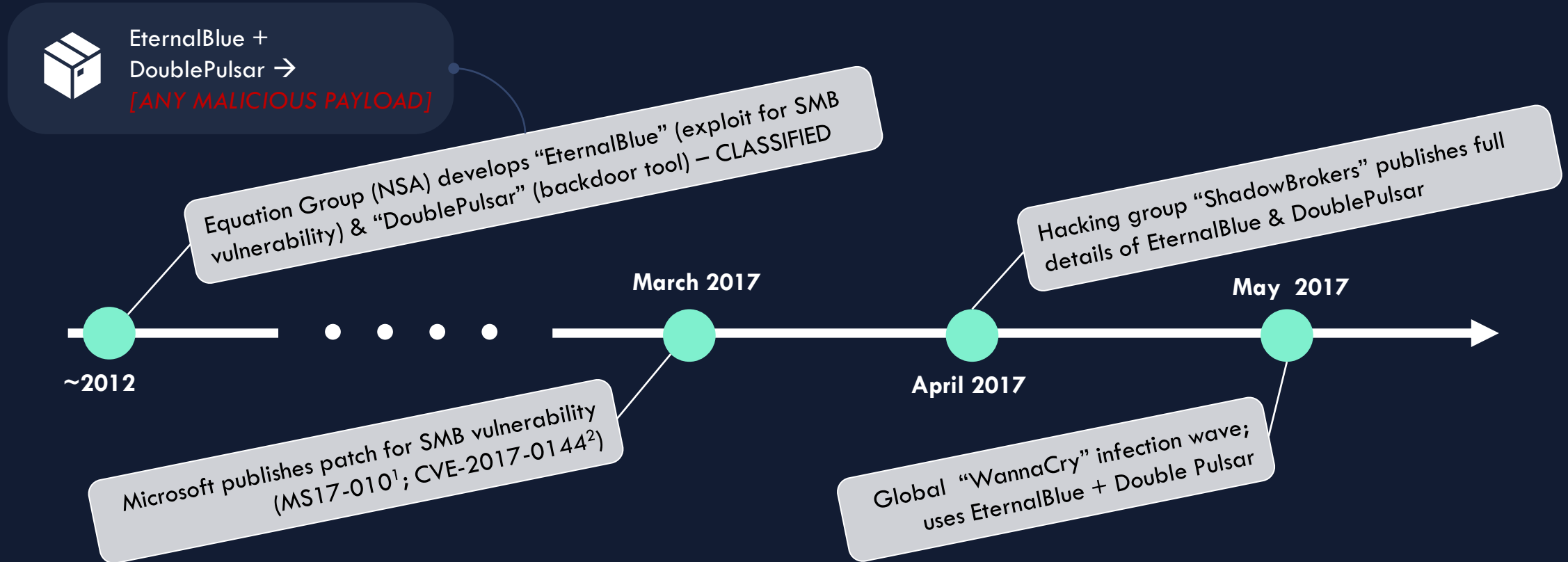
**WannaCry Ransom Note:**  
Oops, your files have been encrypted!  
Wir verschlüsselten meistens Computer!  
Kann ich meine Dateien wiederherstellen?  
Wir brauchen 500 Bitcoin!  
Send 500 worth of Bitcoin to this address:  
12WYDPguxz8HtMgud1Sp/AD1sp4514w



Train departure board with WannaCry ransom note



# WannaCry: Background Information

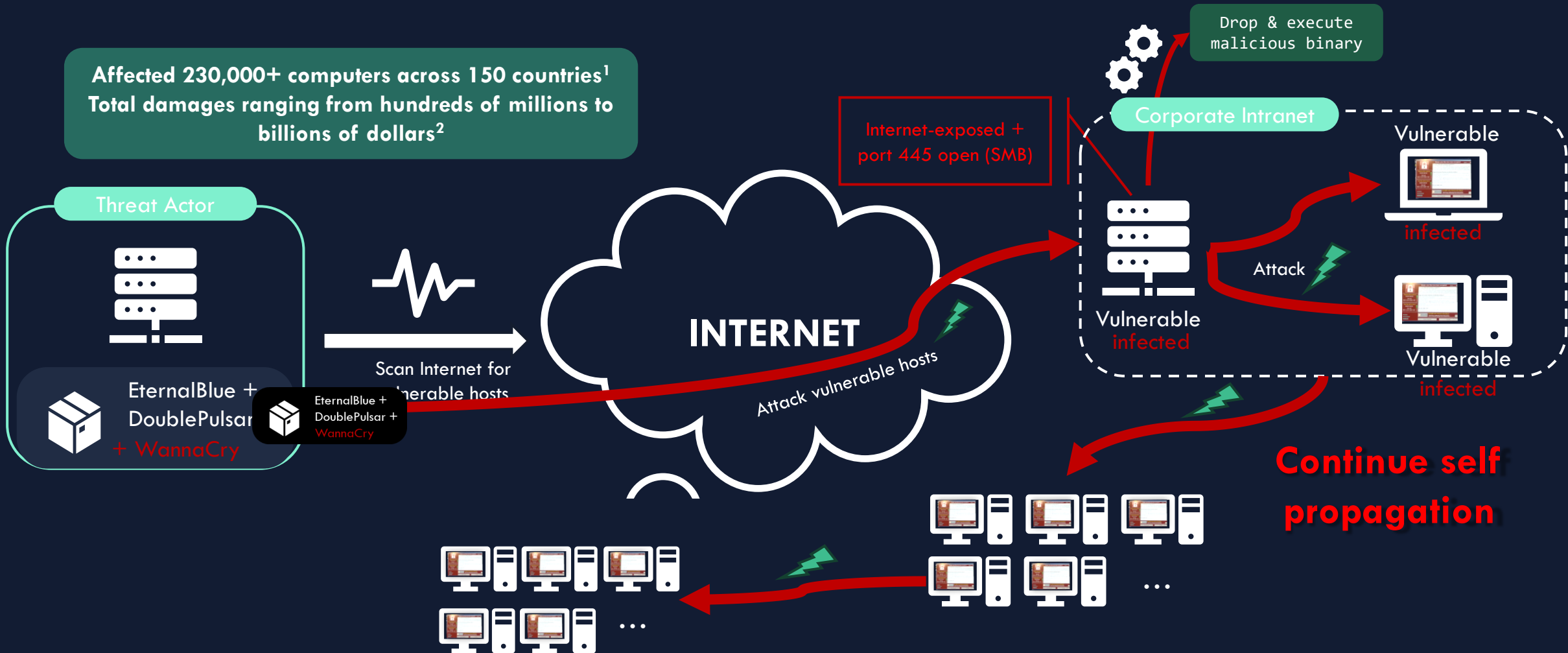


<sup>1</sup> <https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/security-updates/SecurityBulletins/2017/ms17-010>

<sup>2</sup> <http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-0144>

# WannaCry: How it spread

Affected 230,000+ computers across 150 countries<sup>1</sup>  
Total damages ranging from hundreds of millions to billions of dollars<sup>2</sup>



# Tense Cyber Threat Landscape

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**€178,6 bn.**

**Damage caused by  
cybercrime in Germany**

Ransomware and phishing are the most common forms of attacks (Source: Economic Protection Study 2024, Bitkom).

**+90% yearly**

Between 2019 and 2023, the number of attacks with physical impacts in the industrial context (OT) has doubled on average annually (Source: 2024 OT Threat Report, Waterfall Security).

**Less than 1/3**

of companies in Germany have a written emergency plan (Source: BSI Situation Report 2024).

## Cyber attacks: business as usual

“There are only two types of companies: Those that have been hacked and those that don’t know they have been hacked.”

– *Robert S. Mueller, III, Former Director FBI*

# Cyber readiness: The capabilities of detection and response

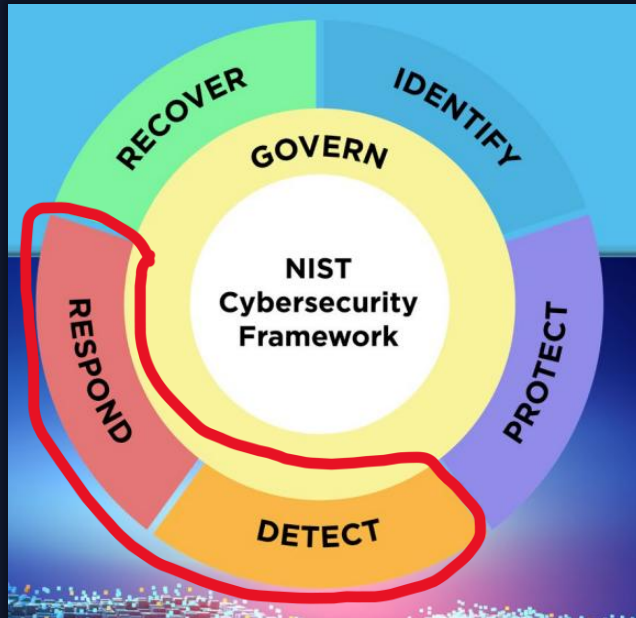


Table 1. CSF 2.0 Core Function and Category names and identifiers

Function	Category	Category Identifier
<b>Govern (GV)</b>	Organizational Context	GV.OC
	Risk Management Strategy	GV.RM
	Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities	GV.RR
	Policy	GV.PO
	Oversight	GV.OV
	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management	GV.SC
<b>Identify (ID)</b>	Asset Management	ID.AM
	Risk Assessment	ID.RA
	Improvement	ID.IM
<b>Protect (PR)</b>	Identity Management, Authentication, and Access Control	PR.AA
	Awareness and Training	PR.AT
	Data Security	PR.DS
	Platform Security	PR.PS
	Technology Infrastructure Resilience	PR.IR
<b>Detect (DE)</b>	Continuous Monitoring	DE.CM
	Adverse Event Analysis	DE.AE
<b>Respond (RS)</b>	Incident Management	RS.MA
	Incident Analysis	RS.AN
	Incident Response Reporting and Communication	RS.CO
	Incident Mitigation	RS.MI
<b>Recover (RC)</b>	Incident Recovery Plan Execution	RC.RP
	Incident Recovery Communication	RC.CO

## The NIST Cyber Security Framework

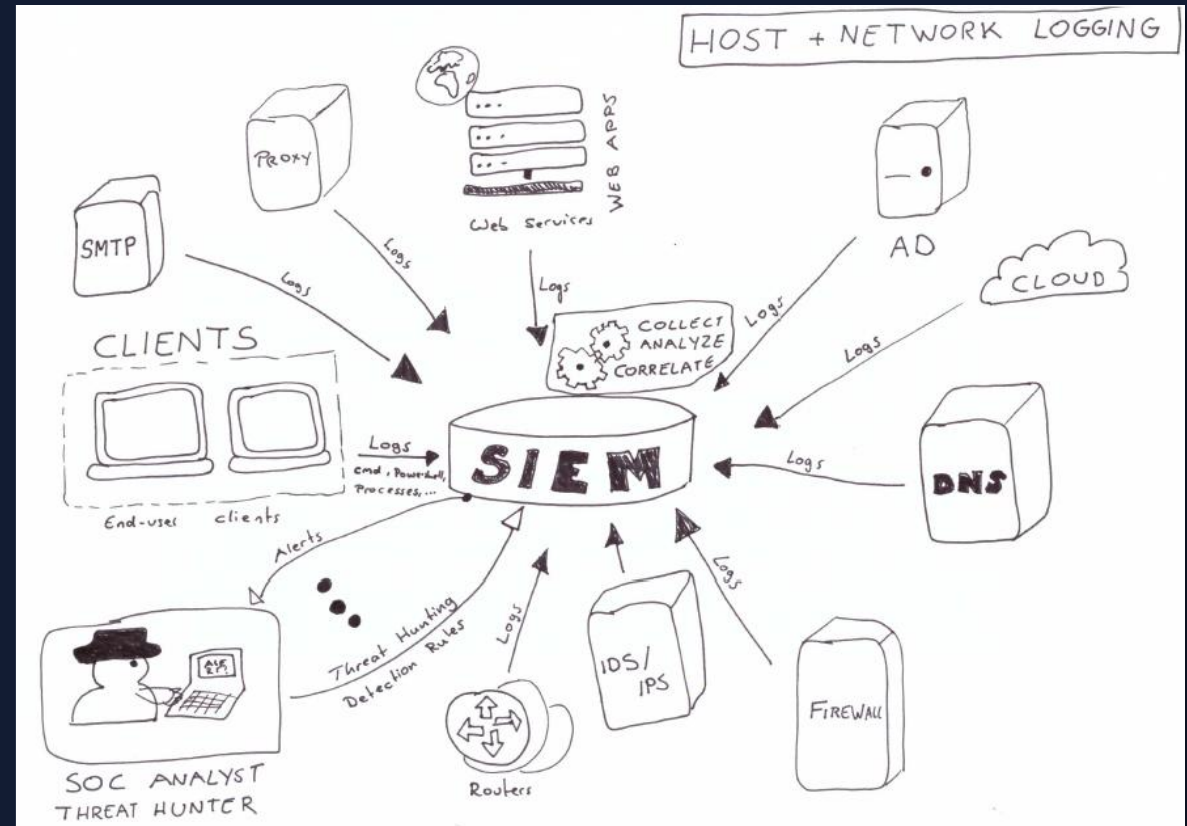
# The SOC: An Organizations' Center for Cyber Readiness



# SIEM: Key Tool for Security Monitoring

*“The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.” (Aristotle)*

- SIEM: Security Information and Event Management (tool)
- Collects and analyses event logs from different sources
- Helps you to identify suspicious activities across your organization
- The „engine“ of security operations



Generic SIEM architecture (own creation)

## Security Monitoring: How to filter out the noise?

- So much information
- What to look for?
- What are typical attacker tactics and techniques?

ATT&CK®

<https://attack.mitre.org/>



# Cyber Readiness Exercises

An effective method to test and improve cyber readiness

# Why **Cyber** Readiness?

- **Is your organization **cyber** ready?**

- Fast and smart detection
- Fast and systematic response
- Minimize damage

- **How to determine cyber readiness?**

- Option 1: Wait for the next attack
- Option 2: Test it

- **Set your goals, choose your format:**

- SIEM alerting tests
- Phishing simulations
- Red team tests
- Alarm drill
- Tabletop exercise (TTX)



**Cyber attacks are "business as usual"**

# Benefits of Cyber Readiness Exercises

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## Testing detection capabilities

In exercises and tests, technical capabilities for detecting anomalies can be specifically and tested in a controlled environment.



## Testing procedures and tools for response

Procedures and other tools designed to enable a systematic and efficient response can be tested for practical applicability. Decision-making can be practiced.



## Sharpening role understanding & raising awareness

Employees can exercise their roles and responsibilities in drills, thereby sharpening their role understanding. They receive immediate feedback on their actions. It also raises their awareness of threats and tools.



## Strengthening the security culture

In exercises, interactions occur between people from different areas that rarely happen in everyday work. This builds mutual trust and contributes to strengthening the security culture.



## Identifying optimization potentials

Whether it's suggestions for improving the incident response process, enhancing the technical security of an application, or updating a contact list: exercises reveal diverse optimization potentials for cyber readiness.



## Compliance

The regular execution of tests or exercises for handling cyber attacks is increasingly required by regulations. Cyber readiness exercises are suitable measures to meet these requirements and to achieve compliance.

# Cyber Readiness Exercise

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**Cyber Readiness Exercise (CRX):**  
tabletop-based **role-playing simulation** of a  
cyber security incident involving relevant roles  
of various functions



# Qualities of an exercise

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## Relevance & realism

Chosen scenarios should relate to the real infrastructure and be coordinated with 'insiders.' Participants should perform their real roles without a script, rather than being placed in fictional roles.



## Focus

The exercise should have a clear scope (e.g., a specific IT infrastructure at a location). The goal should be the extensive testing of response in this context.



## Participants & engagement

Relevant roles from various levels and functions should participate. Participants should be equally challenged as much as possible. Other roles should be integrated into the exercise live as needed.



## Good moderation

Good and independent moderation is essential. It ensures a focused and realistic process, responds flexibly to unforeseen situations, and is responsible for a positive experience for the participants.



## Stress level

The exercise should induce the highest possible stress level in participants, as this has a significant impact on their actions in an emergency. Targeted insertion of additional scenario elements can help achieve this.



## Active use of tools & resources

The use of tools and resources should be as practical as possible in exercises. Access to process documents, contact lists, or the use of incident tracking tools should be tested live during an exercise.



# AMA

Ask me anything about cybersecurity

# Contact

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The background features a dark blue gradient with a series of wavy, horizontal lines in a teal color. These lines are composed of a grid of small, light-colored dots, creating a textured, digital effect. The overall aesthetic is modern and tech-oriented.

**Let's start. together.**