

CyBOK

The Cyber Security Body Of Knowledge



Towards a Responsible Cyber Security Profession: Mapping CyBOK to Ethical Concerns

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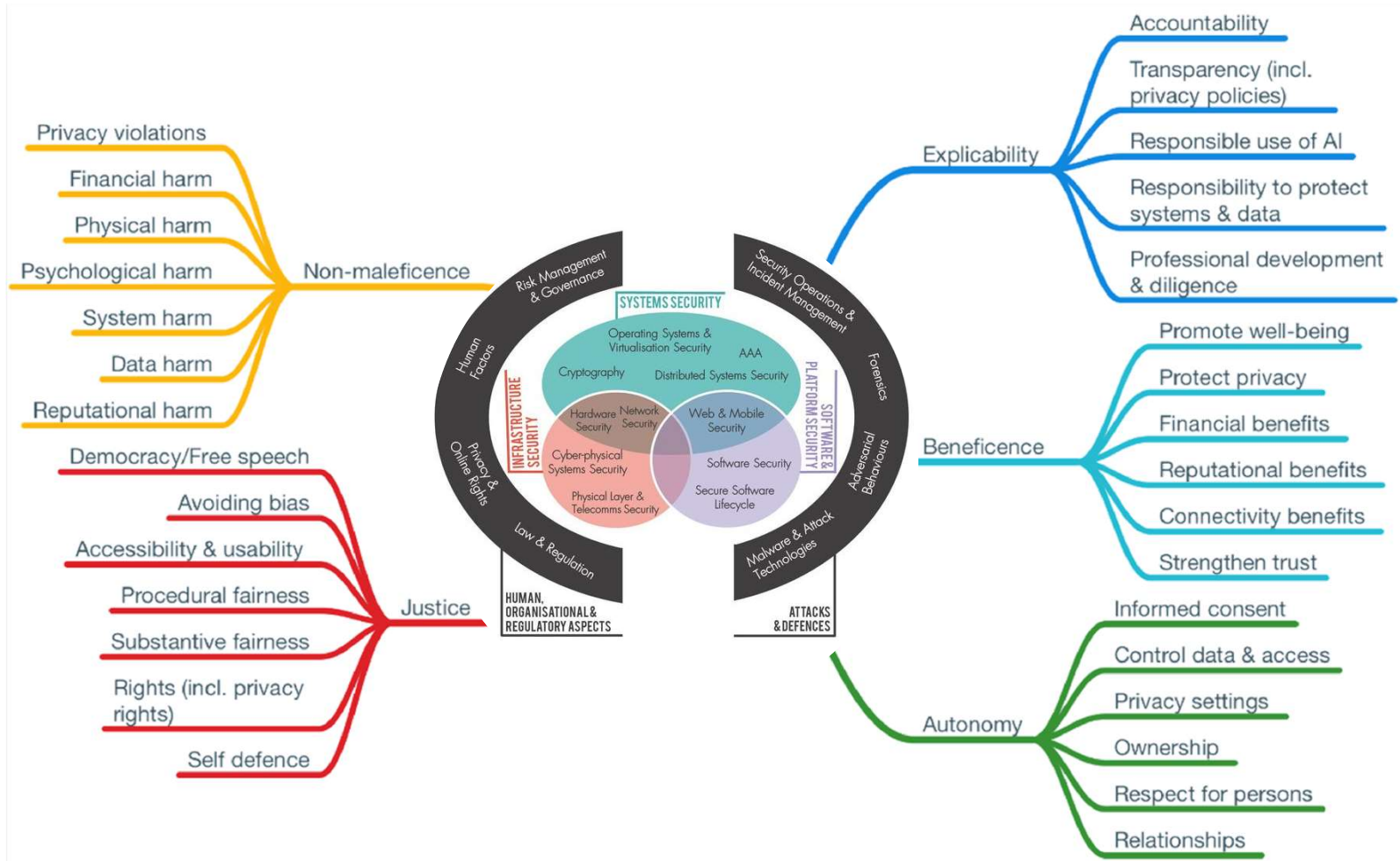
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Ethics of Cyber Security

- Ethical issues in Cyber Security are widespread: e.g. privacy, disclosure, transparency, autonomy, justice, etc.
- Unlike in academic research, Cyber Security Professionals have no ethical review boards to help
- Existing guidance is generally quite high level:
 - UK Cyber Security Council's code of ethics
 - ISSA Code of Ethics
 - ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct
 - ...

Research

- Objective: Map Cyber Security Ethical challenges against CyBOK
- Method:
 1. Literature review of cyber security ethics
 2. Interviews with experts and professionals to identify and map ethical issues



Example dilemmas

- Ethical implications of associating with irresponsible third parties (either clients or service providers)
- Possible harm arising from how security information is interpreted by customers
- Navigating conflicts between company and customer interests

Findings

Systems Security

Contracting Third Party Security Services

Cyber security Resource Allocation

Infrastructure Security

Balancing Infrastructure Security with Privacy

Ensuring Accountability and Responsibility in AI

Software & Platform Security

Disclosure and Patching of Vulnerabilities

Prioritising Vulnerability Patching Practices

Disclosing Security Incidents Without Losing Customer Trust

Human, Organisational,

Regulatory Aspects

Always Maintaining Confidentiality

Conflicts between Business & Security Practices

Disclosing Security Risks Without Making Users Feel Insecure

Attacks & Defences

Ethical Security Hacking and Cyber Intrusion

Defending Against Cyber Attacks

Implications

- Ethics should be embedded into cyber security
- Mapping of common dilemmas to different areas
- Training provided to identify and tackle dilemmas
- More research is needed™

Discussion

- Cyber security is concerned with ***desirable*** decisions and actions to manage threats, vulnerabilities, and impacts
- Desirable decisions involve judgement and can involve multiple perspectives/tradeoffs. Should some views hold more weight? On what basis/evidence?
- Cyber security has three dimensions: objective, subjective, affective
 - all are valid, but are they equal?

Discussion

- Decision-makers have power over others, and decisions happen in all aspects of cyber security profession. What are the structures of responsibility, and how are individuals held to account?
- How much should individuals rely on precedent (aka “best” practice) to resolve dilemmas?
- How can a cyber security professional be supported in tackling ethical issues?

Thank you!

- Any questions?