IONOS SUMMIT Level 19



Navigating Cloud Security

Establishing trust with Certifications & Attestations

Cloud is just another person's computer

Do I trust another person's computer a.k.a. The Cloud?

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Let's revisit the July 2024 CrowdStrike Incident



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/



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IN CHARGE OF FIXING THE CROWDSTRIKE THING YOU CAN USE THIS EXCUSE FOR PRETTY MUCH ANYTHING YOU WANT TO DO TODAY.

Source: https://xkcd.com/

- Approx 8,5 Mio. computers globally stuck in a boot loop
- Faulty software update from a security vendor interfered with Windows OS
- In general could happen to my or another person's computer

Why security certifications?

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The management system **owner** steers **improvement** of **security levels** and practises! **Structured approach** to Information Security **Management**

Standardised processes (Risk, Incident, ... Management)

Customer Recognition and Trust

Continuous Improvement Inside -Hackers do the same

Certification vs. Attestation

	Certification	Attestation
Foundation	3rd party audits based on requirements/controls	
Purpose	Adherence to a trusted standard	Assurance about control compliance through evidence verification
Scope	Broad scope - Covers different security levels and processes	Narrower scope - Focused on control framework
Result	Compact certificate with defined validity date in the future	Comprehensive attestation report covering a defined time period in the past
Examples	ISO27001, BSI IT-Grundschutz	BSI C5, PCI DSS

Certification/ Attestation based trust in IONOS



Which other trust factors play a role from a customer view?



Many commodity trust factors are already covered by certifications... up to a certain level:

Trust Factor	Covered by Certificate
Information Security Policies, Measures and Processes	Core of the ISMS - always in scope (Requirements and Control catalogues)
Service Level Agreements (Availability and other Protection Goals)	BSI C5 sets a control baseline from a Cloud customer perspective
Physical Security of data centres and cloud provider offices	 Covered by Requirements and Control catalogues KRITIS sets standards for 3rd party onsite audits

Recommendation:

Develop your own Cloud Security Strategy, that covers goals and required measures beyond certifications

Responsibility transparency begets trust -Customer and provider share responsibility



Cloud customer recommendations for sustained trust

Customer should have an own Cloud Security Strategy

- Clear responsibilities for actively managed Cloud and other Assets
- Classified data (low, medium or high risk)
- Employee security awareness training
- Emergency and continuity plans that span on premise and cloud
- Enable a "risk-friendly" culture

Cloud providers should offer corresponding solutions

- Transparent management of Cloud Assets
- Technical and organisational security measures for customer users, i.e. 2FA for all users, dependency tracking for developers
- Offer **risk-aware security configurations** with **secure** defaults

- Do I trust another person's computer now?
- Reliability develops trust with the right strategy

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Key-Takeaways

Trust the Cloud

Form your own Cloud Security Strategy

Develop your own trust in Cloud Products

Know your assets and security responsibility

Classify your data

2

3

4

5

Build a "risk-friendly" culture

