

Cybersecurity: bluster industrialists and craftsmen of the unexpected

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Amoral
uncertainty of
risks

02

Poison of
bureaucracy

03

Fantasy of
industrialisation

TLP : CLEAR

(original TLP was AMBER: some sections are redacted – in black, interesting oral comments)

whoami

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Infosec practitioner since the last century

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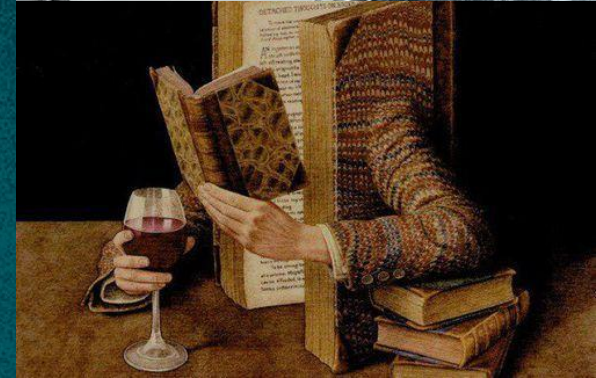
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my own views –



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Amoral
uncertainty
of risks

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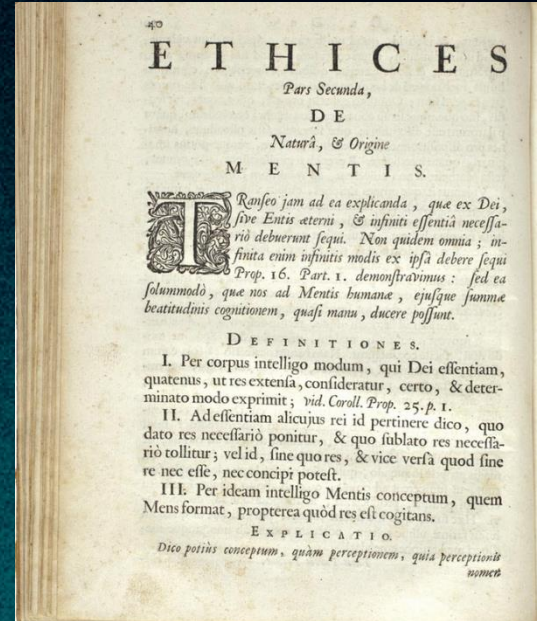
Amoral uncertainty of risks

Risks are very often considered from an implicit **moral** standpoint: they are bad, **security is good**

It is reassuring, but it is false: there is no life without risks – **risks are the counterpart to life**

Reducing risks is often perceived as an easy antidote to one of Spinoza's sad passions, **fear**

Security is costly – money, energy, time, usages and freedom



How to assess risks ?

People are usually much more convinced by numbers than by words: numbers seem more “real”, they smell science

But each time you see something like “70% of intrusions occur from within the organization”... you should say: probably fake

How can we make **rational decisions** when we have little or **no statistics** ?

We must rely on **qualitative statements**, experience, expertise, approximations, and orders of magnitude

And that's not a bad thing. That's where honesty and our freedom of action and decision-making lie

Rather than KPIs, KRIs... PowerPoints, we have to rely on **reasoning and sentences**



Conservation of risks

Reducing a risk does not eliminate it, in general

Often, **reducing a risk creates other risks**

We do not have sufficient budget !

Despite our ego, we always have to remember that we are a **support function**

If you don't have enough resources, it may simply be that your organisation is **ready to take higher risks than you imagine**

Just say so. It is neither good nor bad in itself

Action Required: Data Breach Notification

Your Data Is Now Beyond Your Control

We have taken control of your systems, encrypted your critical files, and extracted sensitive data. This is a pivotal moment for your organization—your actions now will determine the outcome.

What You Need to Understand

Your data security was compromised because of insufficient protection. As a result:

1. All access to important files has been restricted through encryption.
2. We possess confidential business records, personal data, and other critical information.
3. If you do not respond within 72 hours, we will initiate the public release of your data, creating irreversible damage.

The Risks You Face:

Failure to act swiftly puts your organization at risk of:

- Legal violations under GDPR, GLBA, CCPA, HIPAA, NYDFS Cybersecurity Regulation, and DPA 2018.
- Financial penalties for failing to protect Non-Public Information (NPI).
- Reputational harm as clients, partners, and the public lose trust in your ability to safeguard their data.



31 January 2024

Massive data theft
from 2 leading
provider of third-party
payment and direct
healthcare payment
(*Tiers Payant*)

Attack began on
January 22

We are the client. They
process our data...

[REDACTED]

Doubts on the modus operandi –
A massive data extraction ? How ?
An intrusion ?

But again, we have this...

[REDACTED]



2 February – Internal statement – *CISO to EXCO*

« ... these informations do not allow to exclude an intrusion. However, it's very unlikely. »

2 February – Our public com'

« Consequently, we considered that there was no justification for cutting the links with our third-party payment operators and that such an overreaction could, on the contrary, cause unnecessary inconvenience for our customers, beneficiaries, and partners. »

Reducing risks by cutting the link was not the *good* option

It would have created another risk (for clients): unavailability

Our risk assessment was not quantitative

The company was OK with our risk-posture proposal

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Poison of bureaucracy

2

Organisations generate bureaucracy

While we are familiar with alert fatigue... let's
talk about *bureaucracy fatigue*

What is bureaucracy the name of ?

Heaviness and rigidity... it's a form of work organization

- ❑ A desperate attempt to bring certainty in a landscape of uncertainty
- ❑ Monopolisation of power
- ❑ Other's processes
- ❑ Another name for... lack of trust

Formal and informal bureaucracy

Formal : complex policies & processes, validations, hierarchy, controls, reporting, certifications, compliance, regulation, etc.

Informal :

- Fear of taking responsibility
- Lack of trust
- Parkinson's law of triviality: organisations commonly give disproportionate weight to trivial issues



To each his own bureaucracy

- ❑ Massive organisation
- ❑ Useless jobs
- ❑ Change & incident tickets
- ❑ Requests to suppliers/support
- ❑ Pointless meetings / Flood of emails
- ❑ RACI matrix
- ❑ Budget “engineering” & approval
- ❑ Use of slides – when appearance matters more than substance
- ❑ Control (*a priori* rather than *a posteriori*)
- ❑ Decision making
- ❑ Security reporting
- ❑ Management: timesheets, annual reviews, performance reviews, recruitment...

Some slides ago I mentioned « Regulation » as a sample of « formal » bureaucracy. It is indeed a source of bureaucracy. But we also really need regulation: without regulation, the « free market » leads to concentration, abuse of dominant position, waste, failure to respect privacy

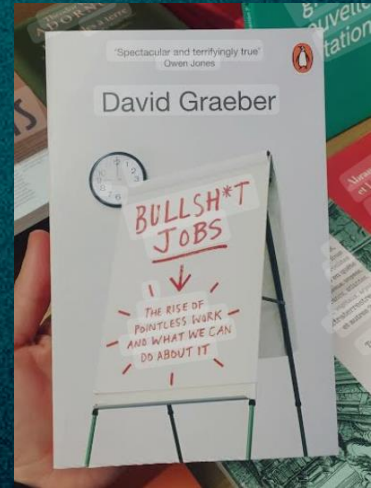
Public sector vs. Private sector

Private companies are just as bureaucratic than public entities, sometimes / often more

Other names: management, policies, process, reporting, control, quality, audit...

Hypotheses (Graeber):

- ❑ Profit: sanctions, fines to those who do not respect the “rules”
- ❑ Justification for the existence of... bureaucrats
- ❑ Lack of trust



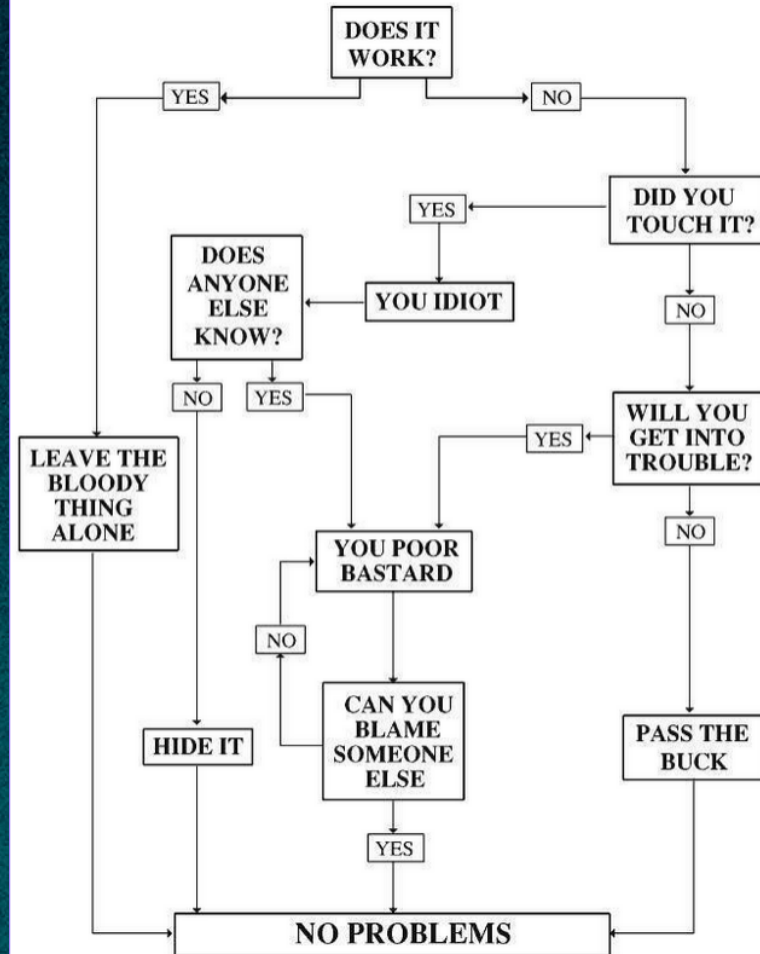
Focus on policies & processes

They are necessary

The problem is that often:

- Belief that a task is done/managed when the process is written down
- They can turn the organisation too rigid and unable to transform quickly when needed, for example in the event of a crisis

PROBLEM SOLVING FLOW CHART



6 consequences of bureaucracy

- ❑ Costs and delays
- ❑ Dehumanisation
- ❑ Demotivation
- ❑ Distortion of risk perception
- ❑ Unnecessary risk-taking (e.g. shadow IT)
- ❑ Rigidity – difficulty in dealing with the unexpected

BTW, what is the etymology of this word ?

Bureau _ Office

-*cracy* [ancient Greek]
rule (in the sense of governing)

From *bureaucratie*:

it's a French word \o/



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Fantasy of
industrialisation

3

"IT industrialization is the standardization of IT services through predesigned and preconfigured solutions that are highly automated, repeatable, scalable and reliable, and that meet the needs of many organisations"

Gartner

In this definition from the Gartner, something is missing.

Costs.

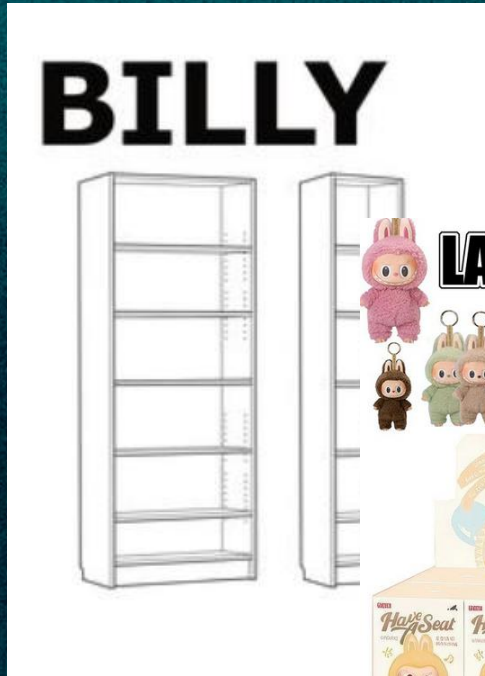
The main objective of industrialisation is cost reduction.

Industry ?

While bureaucracy has a bad connotation, industrialisation almost always seems virtuous

What does the industry produce : standardised products, whose manufacturing processes are driven by cost reduction (taylorism, fordism, offshoring, lean management, etc.)

Industry ?... like...



Cars you cannot fix – have you ever tried?

Awful clothes, made by exploiting people and destroying the environment

Do you really beleive the Billy bookshelf is a good product?

Do you really beleive mass production is something good to us... and our children...

Industry or craftsmanship ?

Automation is essential, at the heart of all IT activity

The benefits of industrialisation are almost always those of the supplier or service provider, not those of the user, customer or citizen (e.g. cloud)

If you want a complex product or service **that meets your needs**, it is probably better to opt for handmade. Which can use industrial components

It may be more expensive. Or not. But it is more durable, can be of better quality... and can meet your needs, address your specific risks

This applies to food, clothes, handbags, bookcases... or infosec / cybersecurity



*Complex objects, of high quality, which fit your needs are not mass-produced or standardized.
You may say... and iPhones?
The magic here is that industry often manage to convince us that we need their production
Industry creates our needs*



Operational security

Good prevention, detection, investigation and response processes are essentially artisanal, handmade

Because they deal with the **unexpected**

We know this

But we must learn to accept it: we are craftspeople, artisans. Good services are expensive and require skilled people, not industrial assembly lines

Cybersecurity is not an industry





[REDACTED]

TLP : CLEAR

Incident context

[REDACTED]

TLP : CLEAR

Incident timeline

[REDACTED]

TLP : CLEAR

But how did that begin? A chaotic series of fixes...

10 January

CVE-2023-46805 (Authentication Bypass) & CVE-2024-21887 (Command Injection) |
Mitigation but not a remediation

10 January

Volexity: Active Exploitation of Two Zero-Day Vulnerabilities in Ivanti Connect Secure
VPN

15 January

Volexity: Ivanti Connect Secure VPN Exploitation Goes Global | Integrity Check Tool |
1,700 devices compromised

18 January

Volexity: "Ivanti Connect Secure VPN Exploitation: New Observations" | non-public
exploits | 2100 devices infected by a webshell

22 January

CVE-2024-21888 Privilege Escalation for Ivanti Connect Secure and Ivanti Policy Secure
| new vulnerabilities

31 January

CVE-2024-21893 and new patch

1st February

a new cumulative patch

*Signs of major design weaknesses... what are Perl and Python
interpreter doing on this kind of appliance, for instance?
And I know that there are people in this room who had access to
the core of these appliances, among others, and... c'est pas joli
joli.*

*I am sure that a VPN gateway maintained
"artisanally" by experts, handmade in the better
sense of the word, would not have suffered such
weaknesses.*

TLP : CLEAR

**This IS NOT a device
manufactured by an
industry**

**This IS a device
manufactured by an
industry**

**Our overall incident
response was really
handmade – in the best
sense of the word**



Handmade is everywhere, but hidden

Suppliers develop their products and services in a much more crafty way than they claim

Massive use of open source components developed and maintained very manually

- ❑ November 2021, Log4Shell
- ❑ March 2024, xz backdoor
- ❑ July 2024, CrowdStrike Falcon Sensor outage
- ❑ XXe century, Crypto AG - *“The intelligence coup of the century”*

Conclusion – 3 takeaways

Security is not good in itself, risks are not necessarily bad, and most of the time we cannot quantify them

Bureaucracy is a sign of lack of trust – and that's where the remedy lies



Conclusion – 3 takeaways

Security is not good in itself, risks are not necessarily bad, and most of the time we cannot quantify them

Bureaucracy is a sign of lack of trust – and that's where the remedy lies

Infosec, cybersecurity is not an industry – we should embrace craftsmanship





Thank you for your attention

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