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Hindsight
20/20: Applying
Foresight to
Cybersecurity

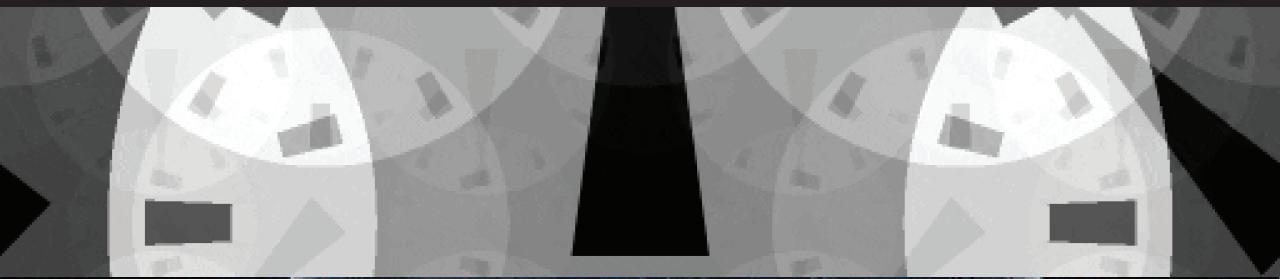
Jeremy Treadwell President & COO







HISTORY of the FUTURE



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1940s

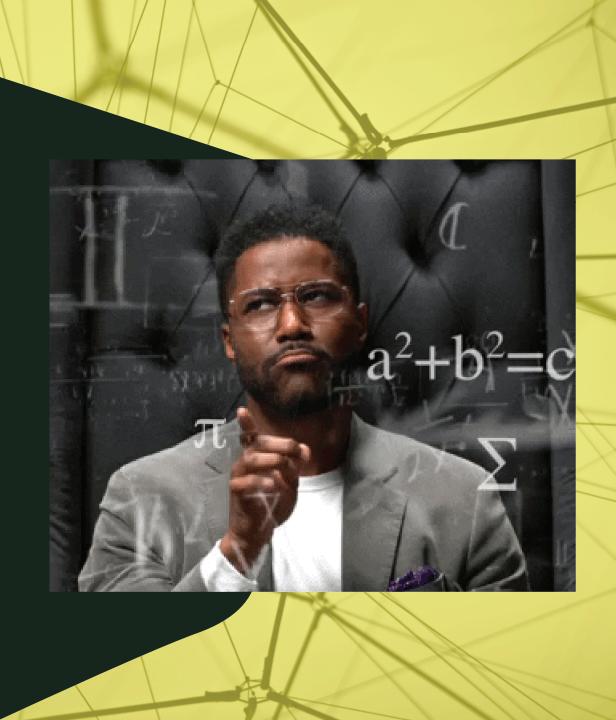
The term futurology in its contemporary sense was first coined in the mid 1940s by the German Professor Ossip K. Flechtheim, who proposed a new science of probability

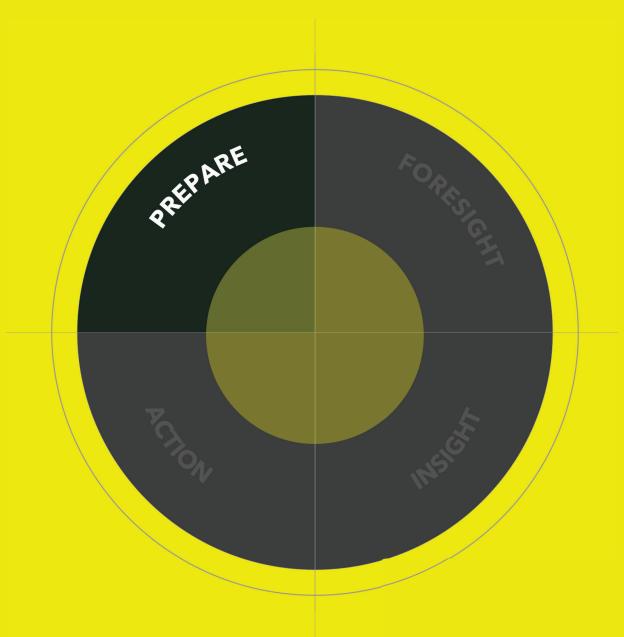
1950s

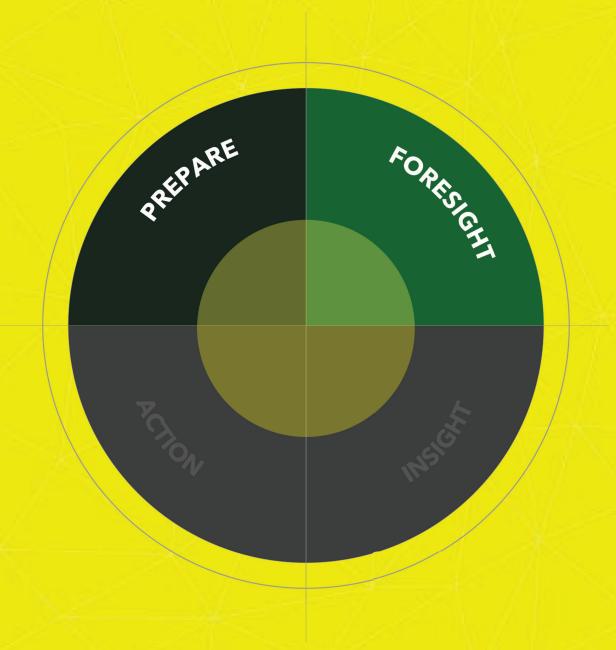
RAND and SRI began in long-range planning, trend watching, scenario development and visioning, at first under World War II military and government contracts

1960s

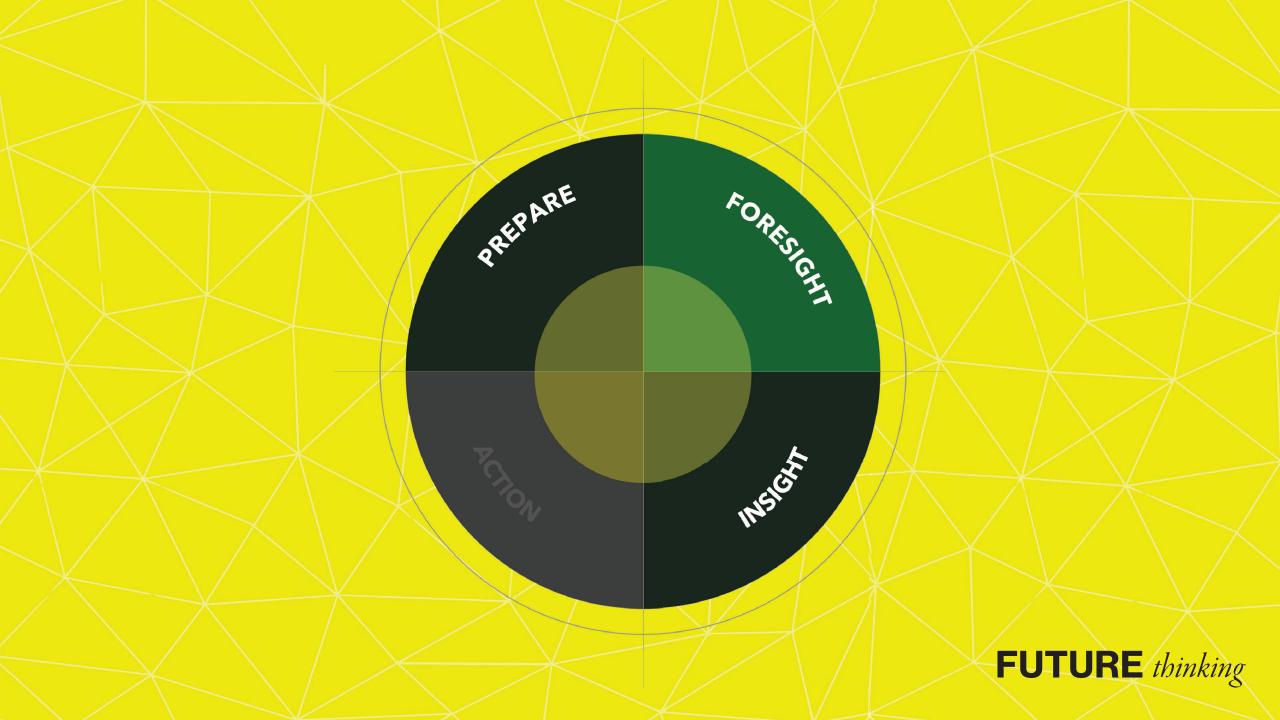
Herman Kahn found the Institute of the Future in 1968 focusing on government, private institutions, foundations and civic organizations

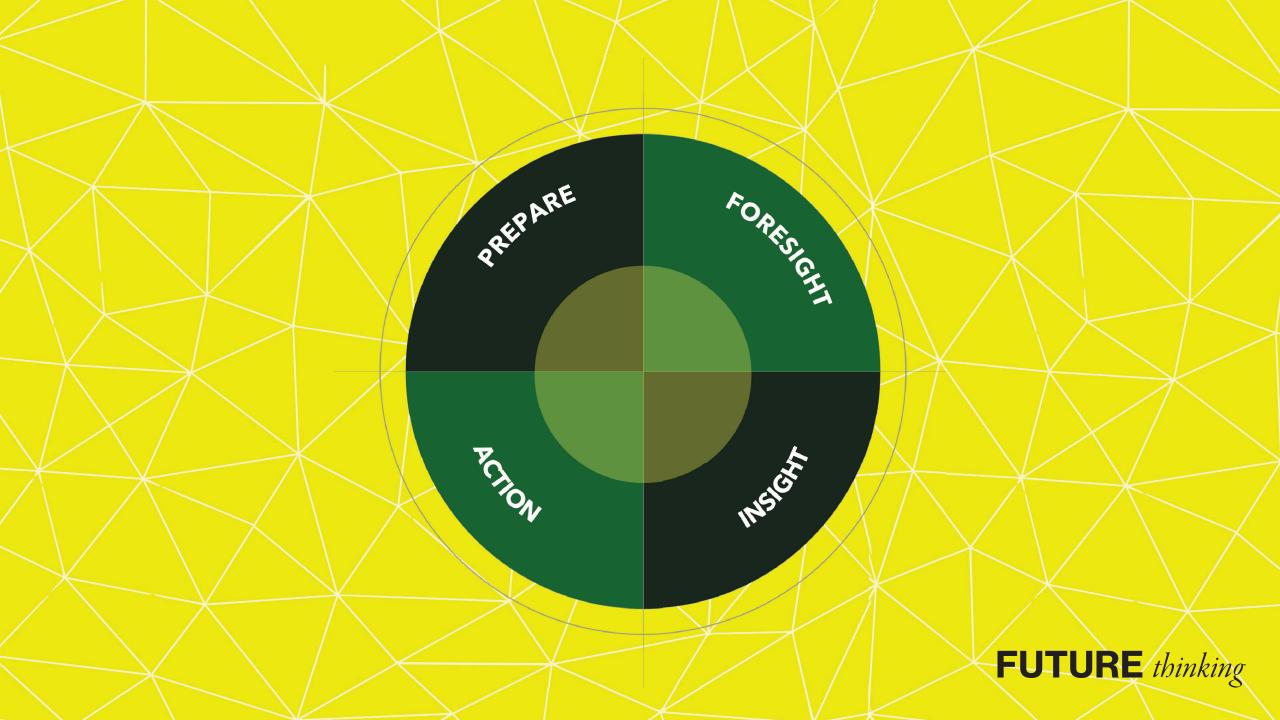






FUTURE thinking









If a message is written in the clear, meaning in a common natural language, without concealment, anyone could get hold of it and be able to read it, if they know the language and understand it.

Churchhouse, 2002

TIMELINE of SECURITY

- Colossus, the first programmable digital machine was created
- British developed first digital machine to hack German codes (WWII)
- Intel released the first integrated microprocessor
- First "worm" attack occurred on the internet in 1989

- ARPANET became the Internet
- The Pentagon's first "information warfare" exercise, known as Eligible Receiver', found that industrial and information systems throughout the US are vulnerable to cyberattacks
- Scientist conclude that the cyber-universe is complex and well beyond anyone's understanding
- Some of the largest hacks in history (Target, Marriott, Yahoo)

1940 's

1960's

1970 's

1980's

1990's

2000's

2010's

- J.C.R. Licklider wrote series of memos on idea for "Galactic Network" where people could access data from anywhere
- ARPANET's first message sent at 10:30 pm, Oct. 29, 1969

- National security officials in the US launched one of the worlds first cyber attacks on another country
- Bob Thomas created the "Creeper" as an experimental self-duplicating program in 1971

- The amount of digital information surpass the amount of all information created in human history
- Cyberspace accelerated its expansion with the number of devices over 12.5 billion due to IoT

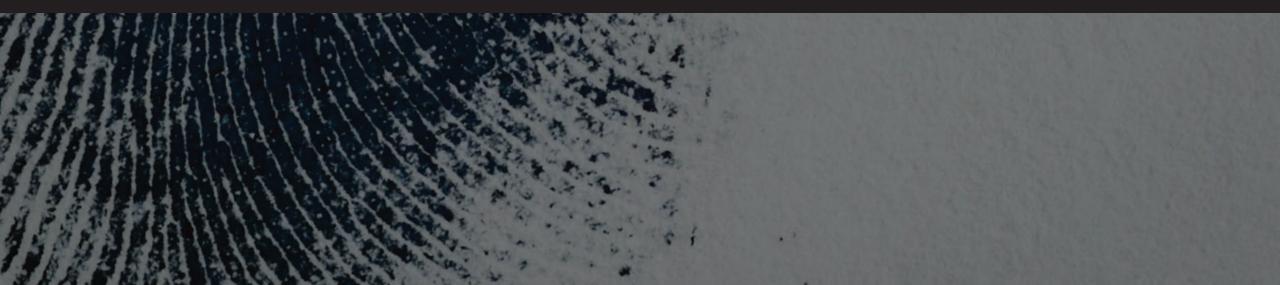


155.8 million individuals are affected by data exposure in the US
-Joseph Johnson, Mar 3, 2021, Statista





NEED for FORSIGHT





TYPES of FUTURES INTELLIGENCE

MEGATRENDS

TRENDS

CHANGE DRIVERS

SCENARIOS

DISRUPTIONS

WEAK SIGNALS

WILD CARDS

SCIENCE FICTION

SEEING THE BIGGER PICTURE

FINDING ALTERNATIVES

HORIZON SCANNING

FREE MAGINATION

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL EVENTS

Cyber FORESIGHT SCOPE

AREA	QUESTIONS TO ASK
TARGET OUTCOMES AND DELIVERABLES	Which will most likely produce the deliverables expected from the foresight activity?
FORESIGHT INTENTIONS	Is the objective to diagnose a current state, or to prognose or prescribe a future state?
FORESIGHT TIMEFRAME	Is this activity listening or planning for Short-Range (1-3 Years), Mid-Range (5+ Years), or Long-Range (10+ Years)
ACTIVITY TIMEFRAME	How long can our team dedicate to this foresight activity? — One Week? Three Months?
REQUIRED RESOURCES/SKILLS	What access does the project have to administrative support, data available on the subject, expert participants, financial resources?



CYBERforesight METHODS

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORKS

TREND ANALYSIS SCENARIO MODELING & ANALYSIS CYBERSECURITY ANALYSIS METHODS

RESEARCH GROUPS

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Systematically explore a chosen environment with the goal of detecting signals of incoming change that could significantly impact the future.

STEEP

Socio-cultural, Technological, Economic, Environmental and Political

PESTLE

Political, Economic, Socio-cultural, Technological, Legal and Environmental Risk or Security concerns related to an emerging pattern of change.

HORIZON SCANNING

Identification and monitoring of trends

TREND IMPACT ANALYSIS

Measurement of a potential megatrend's impact.

Exploratory tools to think about possible, desired or undesired futures

VISIONING

Envisioning the ideal future to create a strategy to achieve specific goals.

GAMING

Roleplay scenarios to test possible strategies or solutions Assess risk and potential future threats, incidents and crisis scenarios

TARA

Threat Agent Risk Assessment - used to identify, assess, and prioritize risks

OCTAVE

Operationally Critical
Threat, Asset, and
Vulnerability
Evaluation - a
comprehensive
evaluation method to
identify, rank, and
manage
cybersecurity risks

The assembly of cyber and adjacent departments or external partners to capture and analyze trends and scenarios

DELPHI METHOD

A Military created qualitative research approach built by leveraging foresight professionals

GROUP-BASED FORECAST

Assembles individual's experiences into consistent and collective judgements

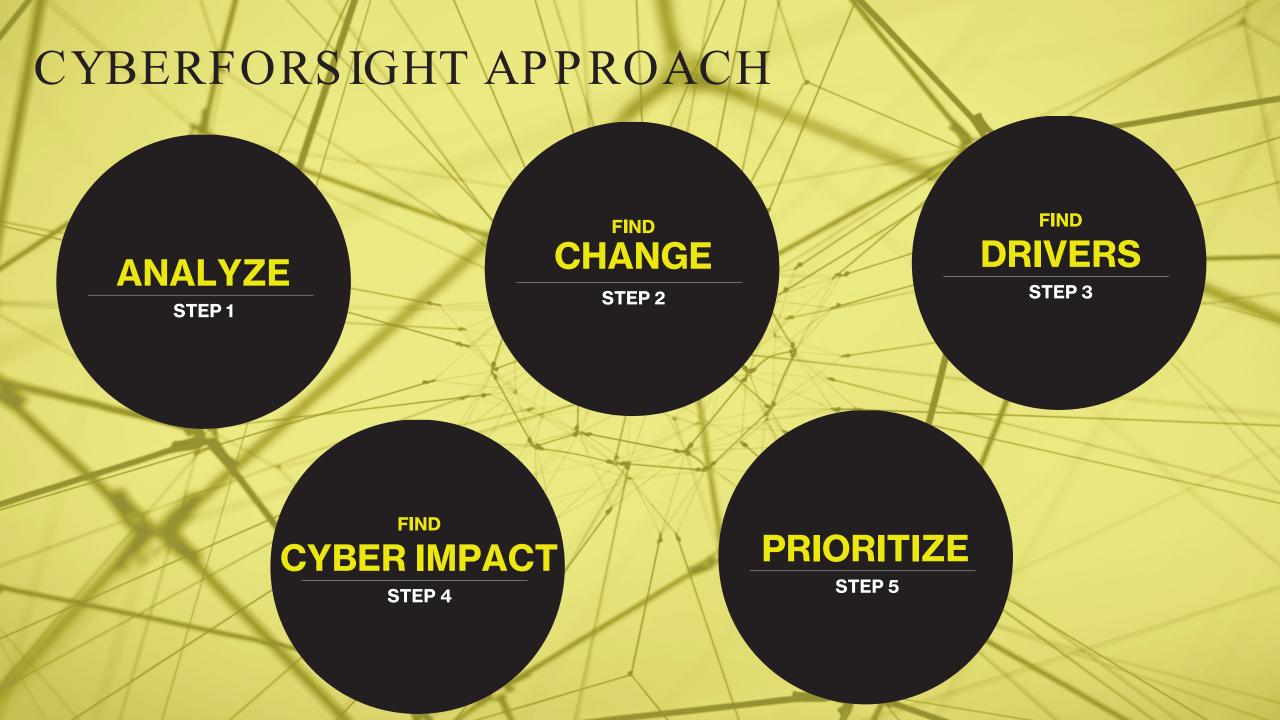
A prescriptive foresight approach through event regression and system decomposition

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Explores complex problems and possible solutions using a multidimensional matrix.

BACKCASTING

Exercise that raises awareness of the fact that the future is determined by many factors and that different actions lead to various alternative outcomes





New-age RESILIENCY EXERCISES

ESTABLIS H RIS K APPETITE PENETRATION TESTING

TABLE TOP EXERCISES

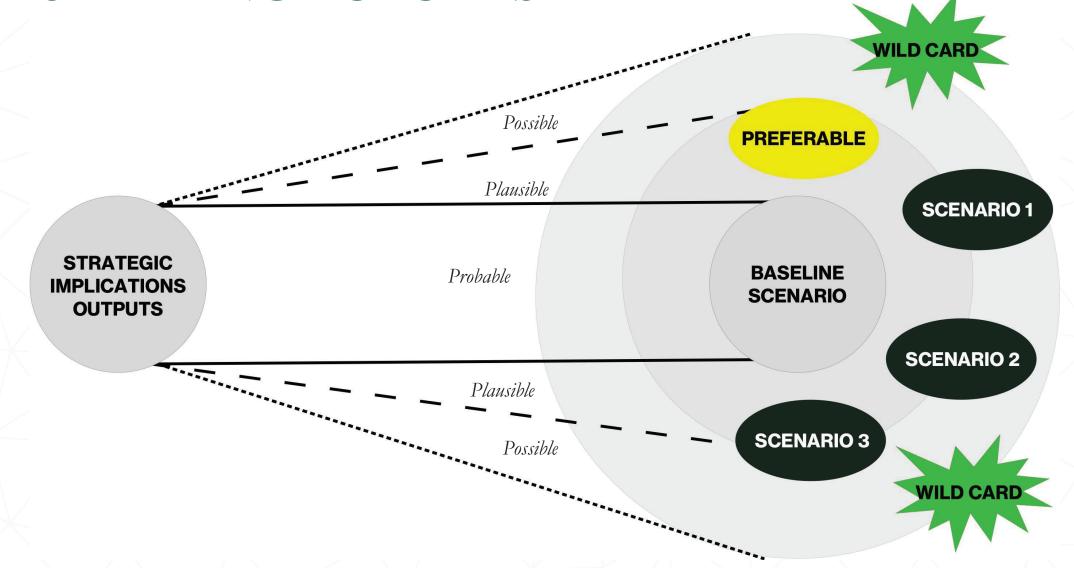
INCLUDING EXECUTIVES, BOARDS OR EXTERNAL PARTNERS REVIEW PLANS

(BUSINESS & SERVICE CONTINUITY PLANNING)

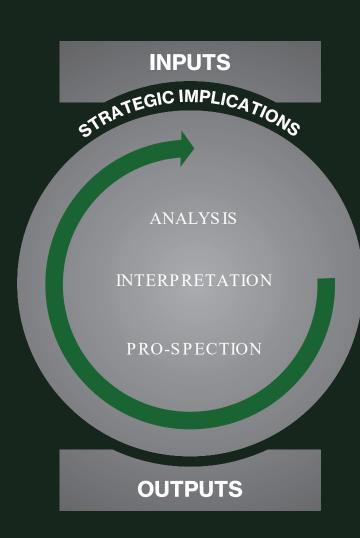
STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS EXERCISES

HARDENS SECURITY RESILIENCY

PRIORITIZING FUTURES



FORESIGHT to STRATEGY



What's happened or happening?

Why is this happening?

What's really happening?

What impact could it have?
What is the likelihood of this happening

What should we plan for?

What will we do to plan and prepare?

Key TAKEAWAYS Foresight can be an asset to the cybersecurity community Foresight is flexible and must be adapted for each activity Foresight helps improve understanding and communication



