



AIRBUS

Insider Threat Protection

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a unique approach to business challenges



International consulting firm in cybersecurity & IS performance



Our missions

- Control cyber risks
- Identify, protect, detect, respond and recover
- Imagine, build and operate efficient and secure information systems



An answer to our clients' challenges

- EvaBssi combines methodological know-how, high level of technical expertise and Research & Development



2007

Company creation

2021

Acquisition by Sopra Steria



8

Offices on 4 continents



+200

Active clients



34 M€

Turnover 2021



25%

Average yearly growth



280

Average employees'
age: 33 years old

AIRBUS

Leading multinational
aerospace company

*“At Airbus, we believe AI
is a key competitive
advantage that enables
us to capitalise on the
value of our data.”*



**863 commercial aircrafts and
332 helicopters delivered in 2019**



Design



Manufacturing



Mobility



Cybersecurity



Defence

Insider Threat

The potential for an individual who has/had authorized access to an organization's assets to use their access in order to harm that organization



Unintentional Insider
negligence, accident



Malicious Insider
retaliation, personal gain



External Actor
collusion with an Insider, credentials theft

\$11.45M

**average cost per
incident**

*in 2020, with 63% of
insider threats resulting
from employee
negligence*

*-Ponemon Institute
Cost of Insider Threats
2020-*

207 days

**to identify a data
breach on average**

*and 73 days to contain a
data breach, in 2020*

*-IBM
Cost of a Data Breach Report
2020-*

44%

**rise of insider
threats incidents**

*over the past 2 years,
with average cost per
incident up to \$15.38M*

*-Proofpoint
Cost of Insider Threats
Global Report
2022-*

Insider Protection: Setting



Project launched in 2019



Aim at detecting potential Insider Threats

User-centered



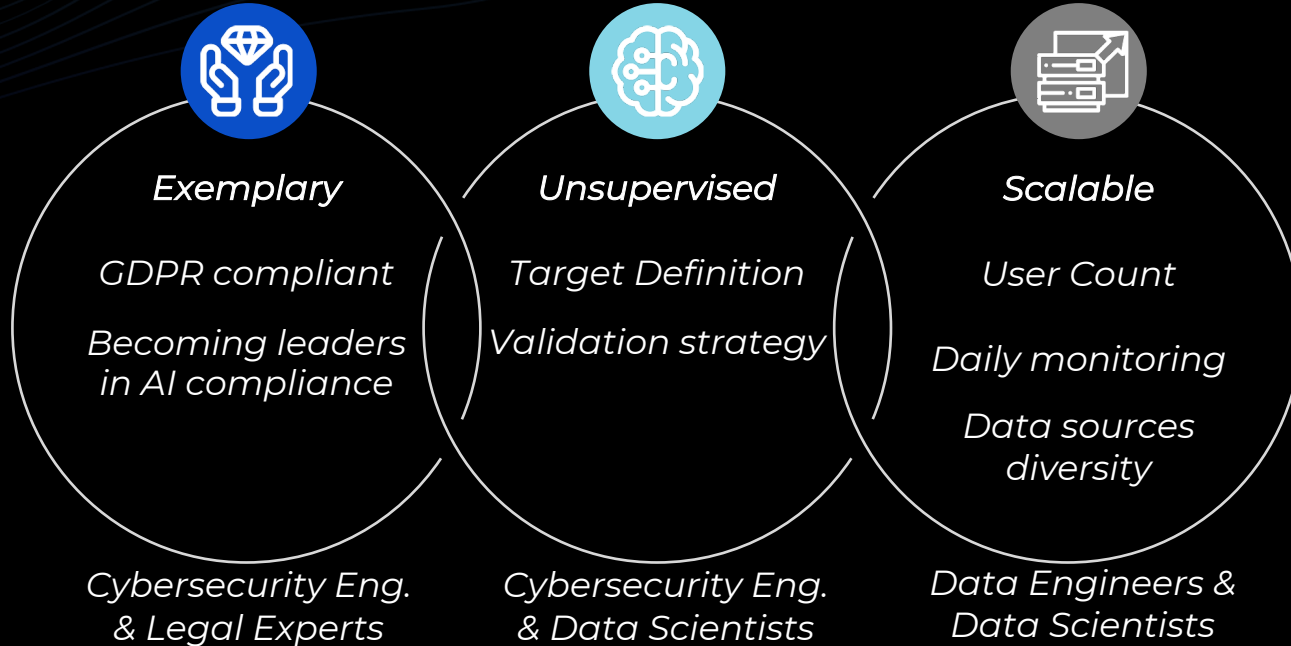
Behavioral analysis



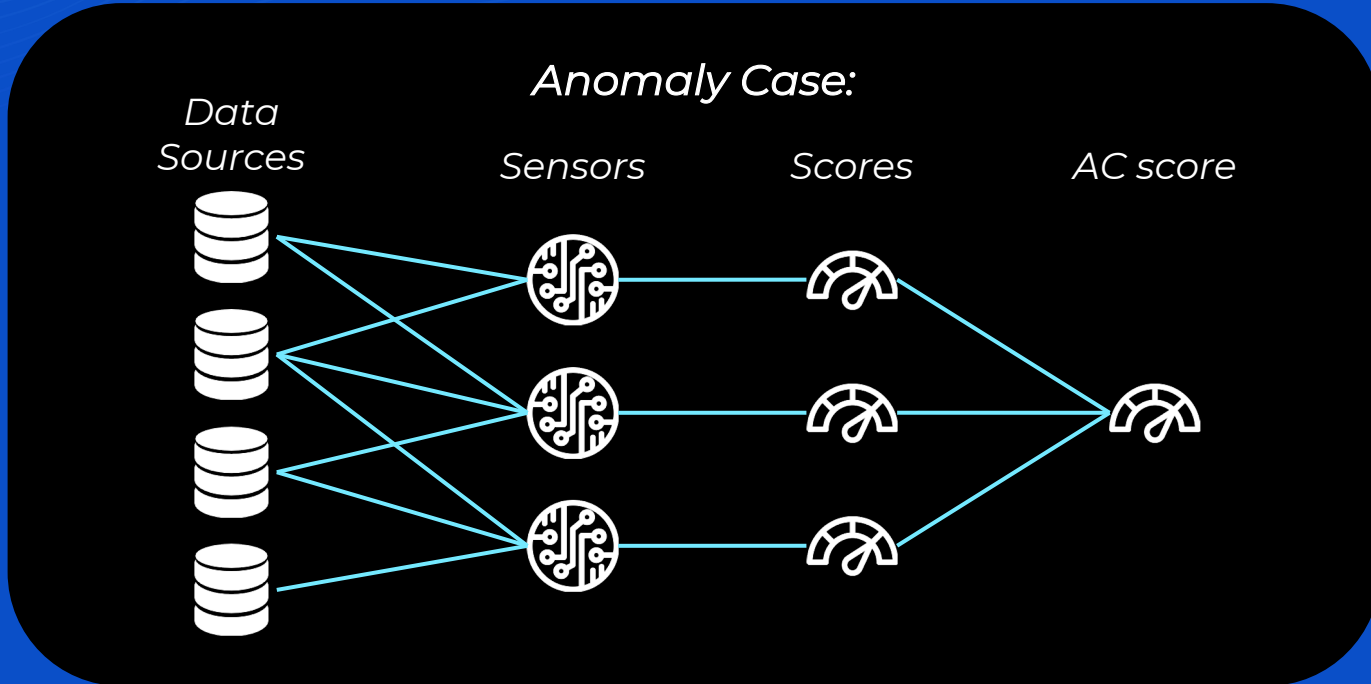
End product: Key Trust Indicator



Insider Protection: Challenges



Case-by-case approach



Anomaly case examples

Example: Download/Access substantial amount of data

- *Sensor 1: abnormal downloads from Source 1*
- *Sensor 2: abnormal accesses from Source 1*
- *Sensor 3: abnormal accesses from Source 2*



Connection activity



Use of USB devices



Number of printed files



Requests for clearance / higher-level access



Downloading activity

Sensor: general overview



Given a part of its AC's scope, outputs a score for each user

Multisource input



Multiple scopes

Hourly

Daily

Weekly

Global

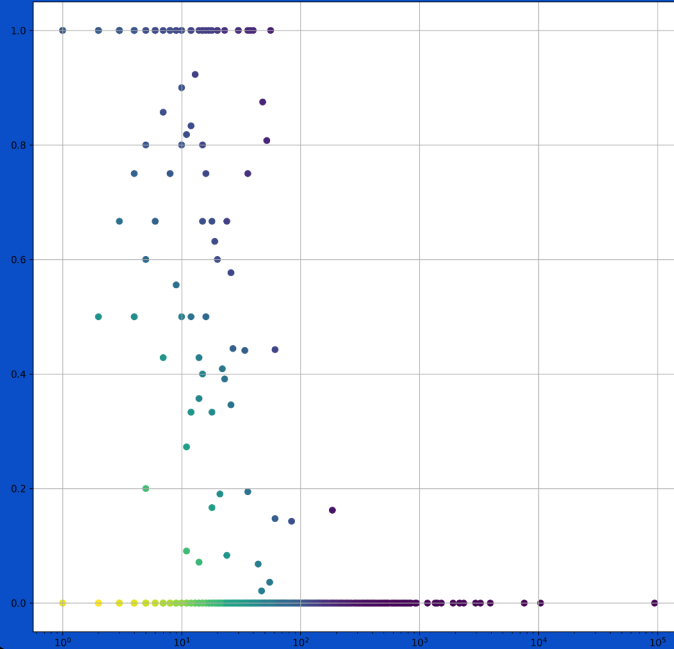
Community

Individual



Sensor: global score

Sensitivity ratio

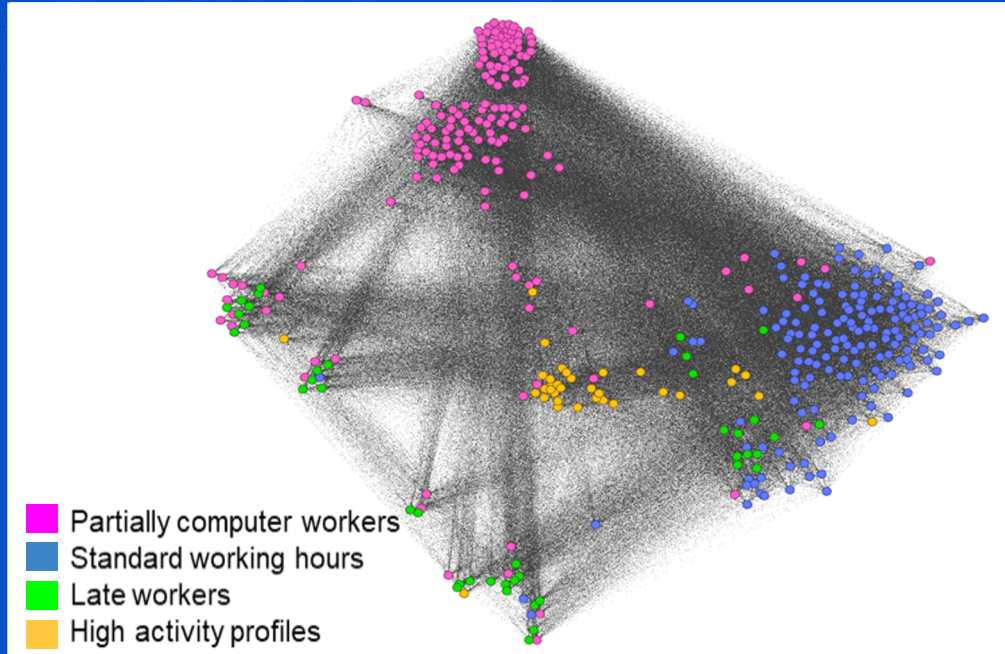


File Count

Each point represents a *daily* value for one of the users

The *darker* the colour, the *higher* the anomalous score

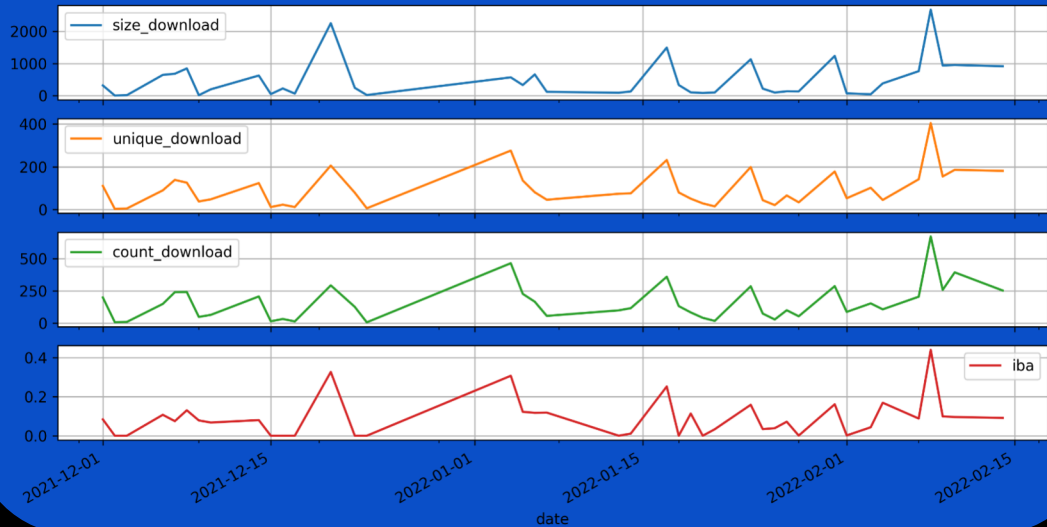
Sensor: community score



Community based score for a user (on a given day):

Average of the distances to every user of his community.

Sensor: individual score



Each point represents a daily value for one of the users

The darker the colour, the higher the anomalous score

Sensor: combination & aggregation

Combinations of contextual and temporal scopes yields behavioral diversity, ex: weekly IBA

A single sensor can have several scores ex: GBA, IBA, weekly IBA

Scores capture different patterns, hence do not distribute the same

Density estimation from observed data

Before the aggregation:

Each score observation is transformed into the probability of having a score smaller than the observation

Sensor

Technology:



Mix of Machine Learning and statistical tools

Objective: create an operational baseline before complexifying the solutions

Validation:



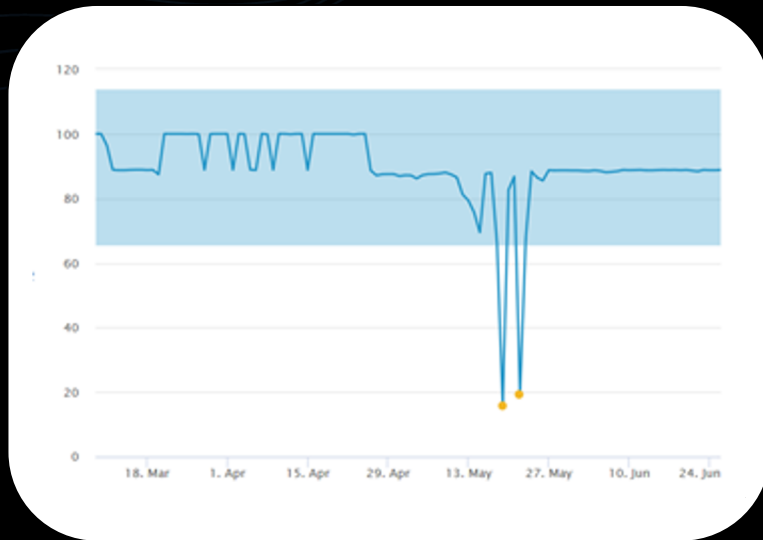
Joint effort by Cyber Eng. and Data Sci. to analyse the sensor's behavior

Use of Internal Evaluation of Unsupervised Outlier Detection (IREOS)



Key Trust Indicator: aggregation

KTI is computed as a weighted sum of Anomaly Case scores



KTI

- Inverted and scaled between 0 and 100
- The closest to 100, the less suspicious

AC weight: measured by cyber experts using internal criticality indicators, and external indicators (MITRE etc...)



Key Trust Indicator: Value

Visualisation:



Visualisation of the KTI, including the contributions of the different ACs and their sensors

Enhance investigation power for SOC / CERT

Analysis:



KTI values and variations along time can be analysed to determine if an account is compromised

Enable identification of potential Insider Threats

Insider Protection Usage

AI is **not a decision-maker** here:
its goal is to **reinforce** human
expertise, not supersede it

Users ending up on the
SOC's radar can be
suspended or **revoked**

*Evasion &
Poisoning*

*Need to blend in
or blur the outliers*

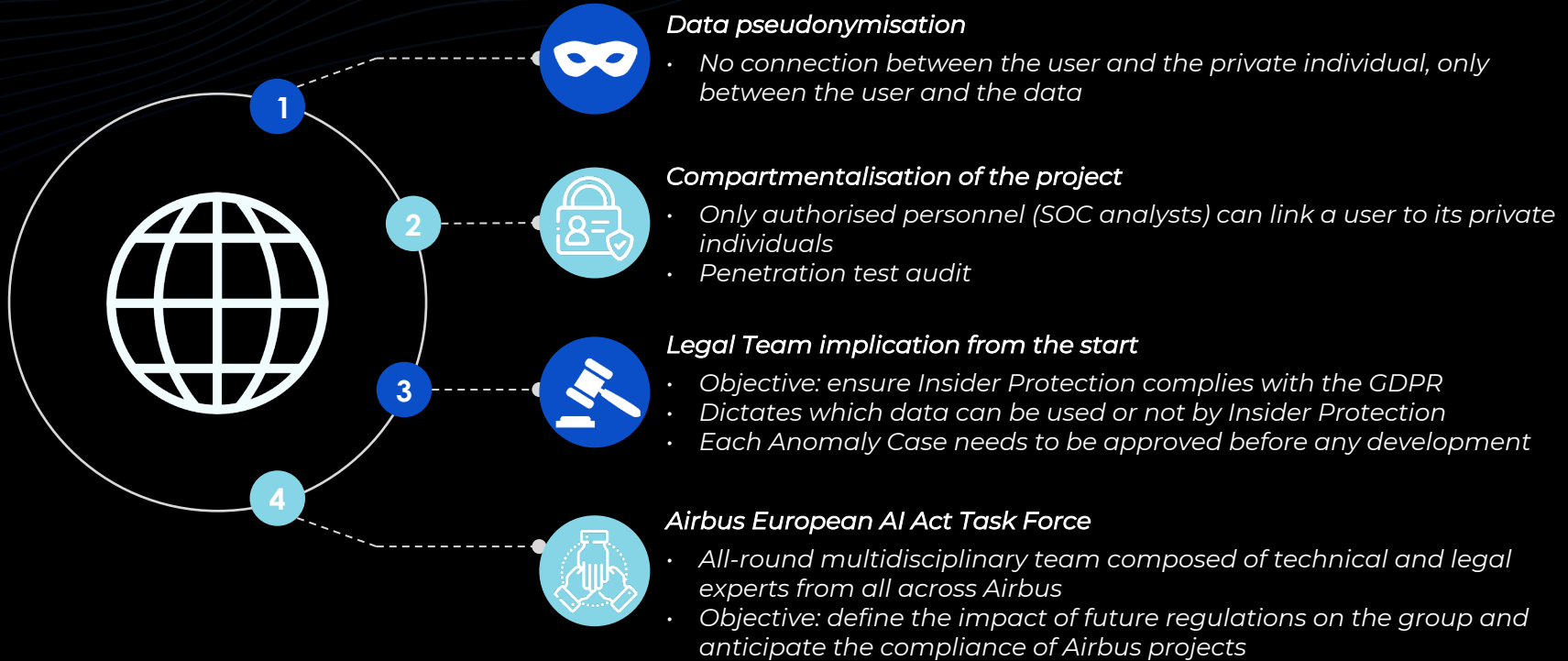
*Distributed design and scores'
diversity makes it hard
Tedious information
gathering*

*Model stealing &
Inference*

*Need to probe
the models*

*High risk of popping up
on SOC radar*

Ethics and Legal Context



Thank you!

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