From data to decision-making under conditions of uncertainty

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Emerging risks and decision-

making

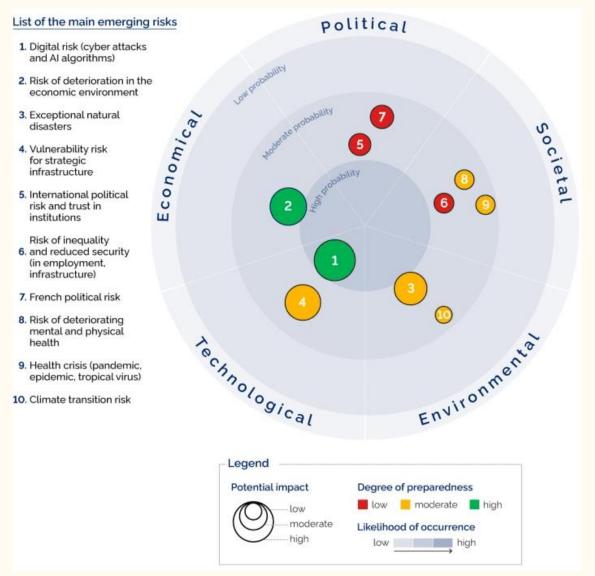
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Digital risk management: the case of Grenoble-Alpes Metropolis



A constantly changing world





EMERGING RISKS: DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT - THE FOCUS OF OUR CONCERNS — FEBRUARY 4, 2025 - CNP ASSURANCES

Backgroud: an uncertain environment in constant change(1)

- Increasing digitization of tools and processes in public service production.
- Rapid evolution of digital risk and low level of control.
- Professionalisation of attacks.
- Massive use of the cloud.
- Confusion between private and professional uses: shadow IT, applications.
- Need for permanent connection.
- Security not always a priority.



Backgroud: an uncertain environment in constant change(2)

- Data essential for improving service quality and gaining a better understanding of operational constraints and needs.
- Strong interconnection between all systems.
- Increased dependence on energy.
- Citizen demand for continuity.
- Particularly exposed local authorities (Marseille, Lille, Angers, Saint-Nazaire).



Significant challenges for public authorities

- Assessment of the impact of an attack, data theft or technical incident.
- Compliance issues: NIS2 (network and information security), RGS (general security framework), RGPD (general data protection regulation).
- Image and trust issues.
- Financial and strategic issues.
- Performance vs. security.



Numerous sources of risk to manage

- Cyber attacks: ransomware, DDos, phishing
- Technical failures: weather hazards, network outages, software updates
- Human error: information overload, confusion between private and professional use, lack of training
- Heavy reliance on third parties: software publishers, data hosts



Multiple impacts on public services and organisation

- Interruption of essential services to the public.
- Theft, deletion and modification of data.
- Damaging consequences for users : fraud, identity theft, invasion of privacy.
- Significant financial cost.
- Loss of trust.



Reducing the likelihood of incidents

- Implementation of a cyber security strategy.
- Strong authentication in access management.
- Regular updating of systems and applications.
- Securing critical infrastructure (networks, industrial systems, urban IoT).
- Awareness-raising among staff.



Quickly identify threats

- Continuous monitoring of networks and information systems.
- Alert systems (detection of anomalies, intrusions, suspicious behaviour).
- Cyber security monitoring of new threats (CERT-FR, ANSSI).



Limiting the impact of an incident

- Business continuity plan (BCP): maintain essential services in the event of a failure/attack.
- Disaster recovery plan (DRP): restore systems quickly.
- Crisis management (communication, legal, technical).
- Transparent communication with citizens and partners in the event of an incident.



Strengthening resilience

- Regular training and crisis exercises (full-scale attack simulations).
- Data security (backups, redundancy, encryption).
- Regular risk assessment (security audits, intrusion tests).

