



Critical Information Infrastructure Protection

Role of CIRTs and Cooperation at National Level

18 September 2017



Key Aspects of Cybersecurity in the Context of Internet of Things (IoT)
Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 18-19 September 2017











ITU is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs)

Founded in Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union

More than 150 years of experience and innovation



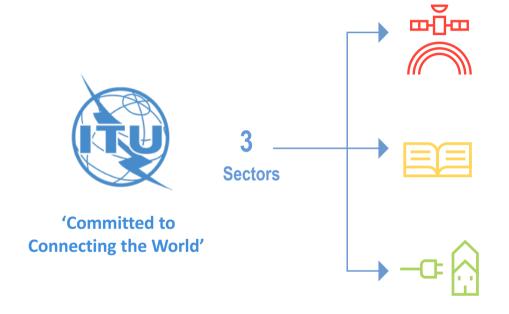




ITU Sectors



What we do



ITU Radiocommunication

Coordinating radio-frequency spectrum and **assigning** orbital slots for satellites

ITU Standardization

Establishing global standards

ITU Development

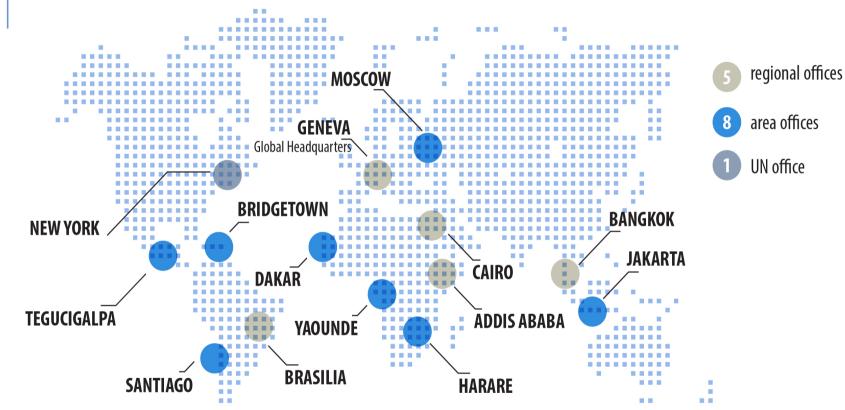
Bridging the digital divide





Global presence











193

MEMBER STATES

+700

INDUSTRY & INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



+150

ACADEMIA MEMBERS





ITU Mandate on Cybersecurity



2003 - 2005

WSIS entrusted ITU as sole facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5 - "Building Confidence and Security in the use of ICTs"





2007

Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) was launched by ITU Secretary General GCA is a framework for international cooperation in cybersecurity

2008 to date

ITU Membership endorsed the GCA as the ITU-wide strategy on international cooperation.





Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs is widely present in **PP and Conferences**' resolutions. In particular WTSA 12, PP 10 and WTDC 10 produced Resolutions (WTSA 12 Res 50, 52, 58, PP Res 130, 174, 179, 181 and WTDC 45 and 69) which touch on the most relevant ICT security related issues, from legal to policy, to technical and organization measures.

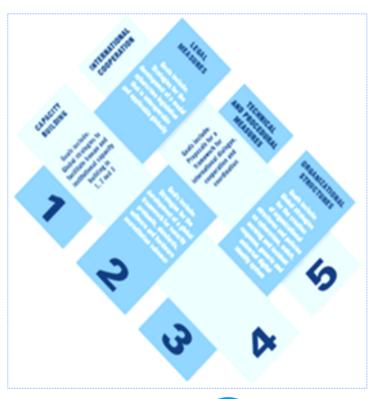




Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA)



- GCA is designed for cooperation and efficiency, encouraging collaboration with and between all relevant partners, and building on existing initiatives to avoid duplicating efforts.
- GCA builds upon five pillars:
 - 1. Legal Measures
 - 2. Technical and Procedural Measures
 - 3. Organizational Structure
 - 4. Capacity Building
 - 5. International Cooperation
- Since its launch, GCA has attracted the support and recognition of leaders and cybersecurity experts around the world.







BDT Cybersecurity Program



6 Service areas - 18 Services

Engagement and awareness

Global Cybersecurity Index

Global, Regional and National events

High-Level Cybersecurity Simulations

Information Dissemination

National Cybersecurity Assistance

National Cybersecurity Assessment

National Cybersecurity Strategy support

Critical Infrastructure Protection Support

Technical Assistance

Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) Program

CIRT Assessment

CIRT Design

CIRT Establishmemt

CIRT Improvement

Information sharing

Best Practices Sharing

> Information Exchange Tools and Techniques

Cyber Drills

Regional drills

National drills

Human Capacity Building

Curricula and Training Programs

> Bespoke Training





Agenda



- 1. What Is National Critical Information Infrastructure?
- 2. Threats to National Critical Information Infrastructure
- 3. The Role of the national CIRT in the CIIP







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What Is Critical National Infrastructure?



Global Cybersecurity Index 2017 Top three ranked countries in the Word

| Member State | Score | Global Rank |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Singapore (:: | 0.925 | 1 |
| United States of America | 0.919 | 2 |
| Malaysia C | 0.893 | 3 |



Source: Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) 2017 www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI-2017.aspxITU







What Is National Critical Information Infrastructure?





Singapore

sectors

Definition of Critical National Infrastructure:

"CIIs are computers or computer systems that are necessary for the continuous delivery of essential services that Singapore relies on, the loss or compromise of which will lead to a debilitating impact on national security, defence, foreign relations, economy, public health, public safety or public order of Singapore. Currently, essential services have been identified in 11 sectors, including utilities, banking and finance, media, infocommunications, healthcare and transportation."

| SERVICES | UTILITIES | TRANSPORT |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ⊕ & ⊗ @ @ | 000 | 000 |
| Government services Emergency services Healthcare Media Banking and financial services | Power Water Telecoms | Transport Airport Seaport |

The Cyber Security Agency of Singapore (CSA) - Singapore -





What Is Critical National Infrastructure?





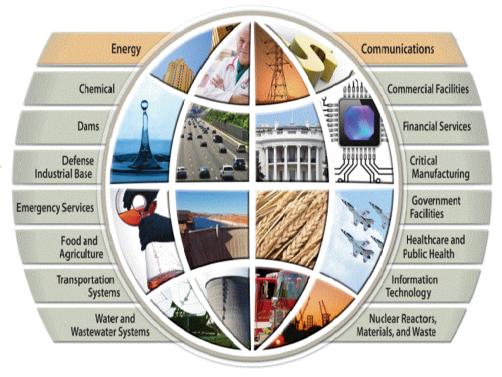
The United States of America

Definition of Critical National Infrastructure:

"Critical infrastructure are the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination thereof."

Department of Homeland Security -USA-

sectors







What Is Critical National Infrastructure?





Malaysia

Definition of Critical National Infrastructure:

"Critical National Information Infrastructure (CNII) is defined as those assets (real and virtual), systems and functions that are vital to the nations that their incapacity or destruction would have a devastating impact on:

- National economic strength; Confidence that the nation's key growth area can successfully compete in global market while maintaining favourable standards of living.
- National image; Projection of national image towards enhancing stature and sphere of influence.
- National defence and security; guarantee sovereignty and independence whilst maintaining internal security.
- Government capability to functions; maintain order to perform and deliver minimum essential public services.
- Public health and safety; delivering and managing optimal health care to the citizen."

CyberSecurity Malaysia - Malaysia -

sectors



DEFENCE & SECURITY



ENERGY



TRANSPORTATION



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS



BANKING & FINANCE



GOVERNMENT



HEALTH SERVICES



FOOD & AGRICULTURE



EMERGENCY SERVICES



WATER





In General, we can identify 10 Critical National Infrastructure sectors :





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Source : https://emilms.fema.gov







Mirai Botnet (未来) September and October 2016



The Telegraph

Unprecedented cyber attack takes Liberia's entire internet down









n unprecedented cyber attack has knocked Liberia's internet offline, as hackers targeted the nation's infrastructure using the same method that shut down hundreds of the world's most popular websites at the end of last month.

The attack, which is the same used to shut off sites including Netflix, eBay and Reddit, fuels fears that cyber criminals are practicing ways to sabotage the US' internet when the country heads to the polls on November 8.

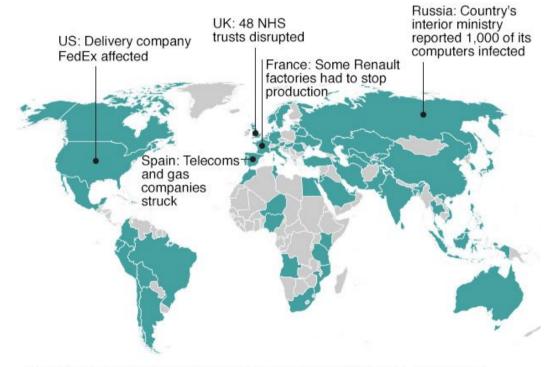
Multiple attacks against Liberia's rudimentary internet infrastructure have have intermittently taken the country's websites offline over the course of a week. Although it isn't clear who was behind either attack, experts said the method used was simple enough to have been launched by a lone actor and that it appeared to have come from the same source.





Countries hit in initial hours of cyber-attack

WannaCry ransomware May 2017



*Map shows countries affected in first few hours of cyber-attack, according to Kaspersky Lab research, as well as Australia, Sweden and Noway, where incidents have been reported since

Source: Kaspersky Lab's Global Research & Analysis Team



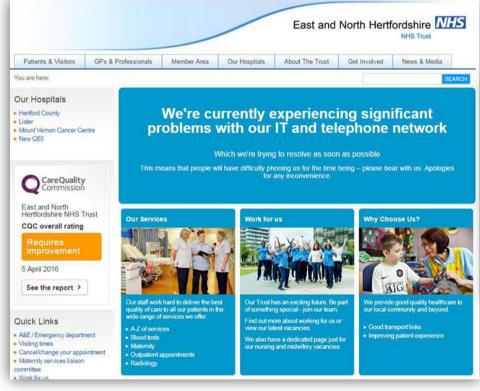






WannaCry ransomware

May 2017









BUENOS AIRES 2017

WannaCry ransomware May 2017

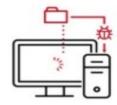
How it works



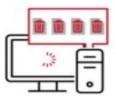
In most cases of infection, attackers send spam emails disguised as being work-related, with a link pointing to a malicious site. Unsuspecting victims click on the link.



As the link loads, the malicious site hosting the exploit kit starts to communicate with the victim's computer.



When the exploit kit finds a vulnerability in the victim's computer, it pushes down a malicious .exe file.



Once installed, the ransomware deletes existing backup system files, limiting the victims' ability to perform any system recovery.



It creates copies of the malware in three folders including AppData, Start menu and root directory to make sure the malware restarts upon reboot.



Then it searches for files with specific extensions and starts to encrypt these files. It is able to encrypt more than 100 types of files.



After encryption is finished, the malware sends the encryption key and other infomation to the malicious site.



The victim then gets a ransom message demanding payment in untrackable bitcoins. The note also indicates the amount will be doubled after three days.









Bangladesh Bank

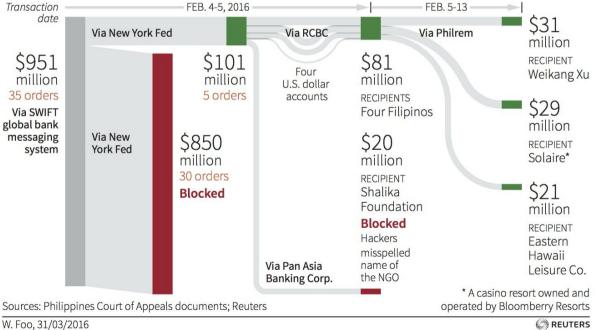
4 February 2016



Bangladesh Bank heist

In one of the largest cyber heists in history, hackers ordered the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to transfer \$81 million from Bangladesh Bank to accounts in the Philippines.

THE MONEY TRAIL

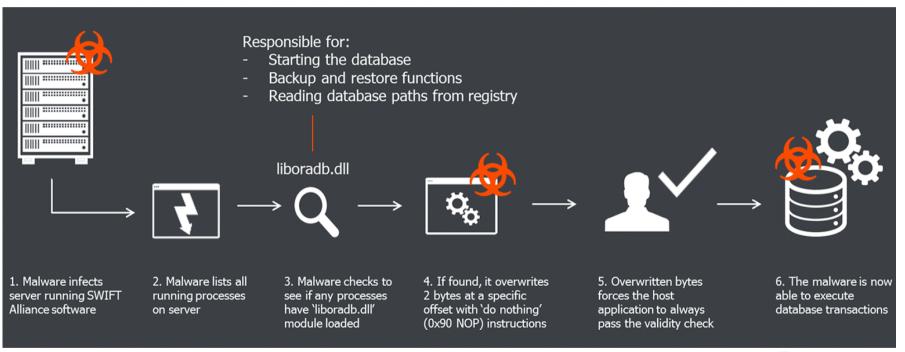




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Bangladesh Bank

4 February 2016



Source : BAE Systems







Istanbul AirportsJuly 2016



ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 26 (UPI) -- Turkish authorities said Friday a cybertattack may have been responsible for dozens of flight delays at airports in Istanbul.

The Turkish daily Today's Zaman reports authorities believe a cyberattack shut down passport control systems at two facilities.



San Francisco train system

November 2016









Kiev's power grid December 2016

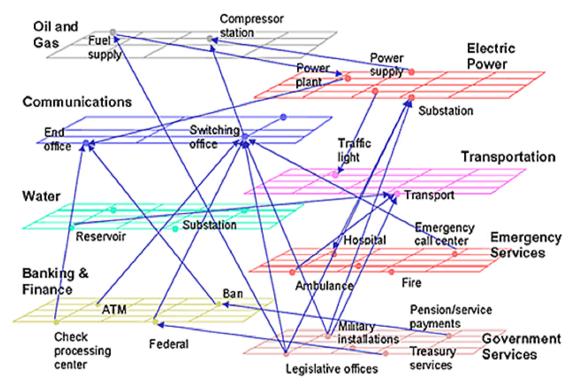














Cascade effect

Source: NSA

Interconnected Nature of Critical Infrastructure









Natural disasters caused \$175 billion in damage in 2016

by Charles Riley @CRrileyCNN

(L) January 4, 2017: 7:45 AM ET

Cybercrime costs the global economy \$450 billion: CEO

Luke Graham | @LukeWGraham Published 10:00 AM ET Tue, 7 Feb 2017



In 2016 "cybercrime cost the global economy over \$450 billion, over 2 billion personal records were stolen and in the U.S. alone over 100 million Americans had their medical records stolen," said Steve Langan, chief executive at Hiscox Insurance, told CNBC.





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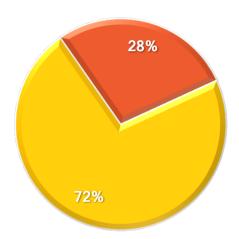




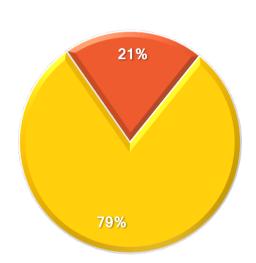


Key findings of GCI 2017 on CIIP (LEGAL)

■YES ■NO



Does the legislation or regulation impose the implementation of cybersecurity measures on the critical infrastructure operators?



■YES ■No

Does the legislation or regulation impose cybersecurity audits on the critical infrastructure operators?



www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI-2017.aspxITU

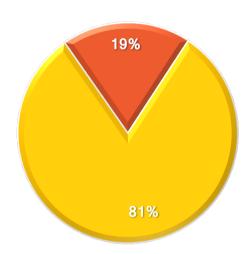




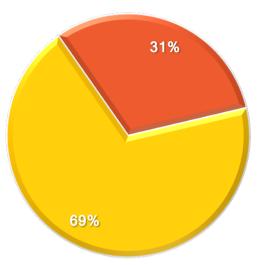


Key findings of GCI 2017 on CIIP (ORGANIZATIONAL)

■YES ■ No



■YES ■No



Does national cybersecurity strategy include a national resilience plan?

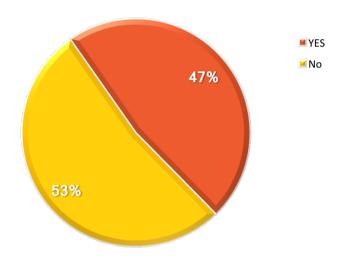
In the national strategy for cybersecurity , Is there a section on the protection of critical information infrastructure?







Key findings of GCI 2017 on CIIP (ORGANIZATIONAL)



Do you have an responsible agency responsible for critical information infrastructure protection?

- Governments are responsible for the country's overall security, public safety, the effective functioning of the economy, and the continuity of government services in case of an emergency or crisis
- → Government has responsibility to lead
- Private Sector Most of the critical infrastructures are administered by the private sector operators
- The CIIP is the <u>SHARED</u> responsibility of both public and private organisations who develop, own, provide, manage and/or use this critical infrastructure.



Source: Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) 2017 www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/GCI-2017.aspxITU



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Type Of Incident Response Team

- National Incident Response Team
- Organizational Incident Response Team
 Governmental CIRT
- Multi-Organizational Incident Response Team
 UN-CSIRT, CERT-EU
- Sectorial Incident Response Team
 Financial Institutions CIRT, CII CIRT
- Regional Incident Response Team
 AfricaCERT, APCERT, OIC-CERT







What is a National CIRT?



A national / governmental CERT typically handles incidents at a national level, identifies incidents that could affect critical infrastructures, warns critical stakeholders about computer security threats, and helps to build effective incident response across its constituency in both, public and private sectors.



A National CSIRT coordinates incident management and facilitates an understanding of cyber security issues for the national community. A National CSIRT provides the specific technical competence to respond to cyber incidents that are of national interest.



A national CSIRT refers to an entity which has the sole mandate to provide national-level coordination of cybersecurity incidents. Its constituency generally include all government departments/agencies, law enforcement, private sector, academia, and civil society. It also generally is the authority to interact with the national CSIRTs of other countries, as well as with regional and international players.







Basic Services of a National CIRT

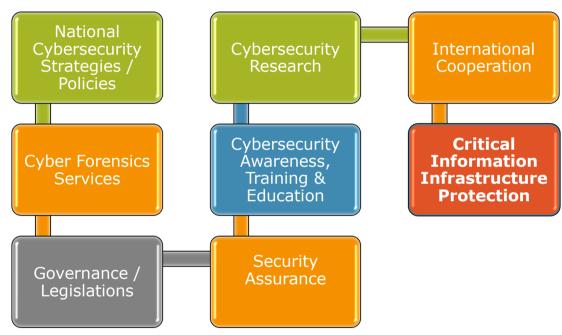
| Incident Management | ANALYSIS | SITUATIONAL AWARENESS | INFORMATION ASSURANCE | Outreach/Communications |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | |
| Incident Handling | ARTIFACT ANALYSIS | DEVELOPMENT AND CURATION OF | Risk Management | Security Awareness Raising |
| Incident Analysis | | SECURITY INTELLIGENCE | Technical Security Support | Knowledge Sharing and |
| Incident Mitigation | | INTELLIGENCE | Support | Publications |
| And Recovery | | | | Dissemination |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |







National CIRT as enabler









The Six Phases of Critical information Infrastructure Protection (CIIP)

Analysis and Assessment

Recovery

Remediation

Incident Response Indications and Warnings

Mitigation







Role of CIRT within the CIIP

- Facilitate the development of a national CIIP strategy (CIIP)
- Assisting owners & operators of CII to mitigate their information risk
- Establish a trusted communication channel between all the stakeholders
- Provide early warning
- Coordination of incidents response at the National level
- Help CII to develop their own incident management capabilities.
- Testing and measuring CIIP maturity over time and guiding strategy based on measurement
- Promote National Culture of Cybersecurity







THANK YOU

