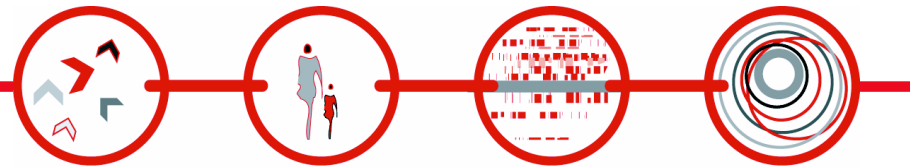


Swedish IT Incident Centre

Establishing a Government CERT from scratch –
the Swedish experience

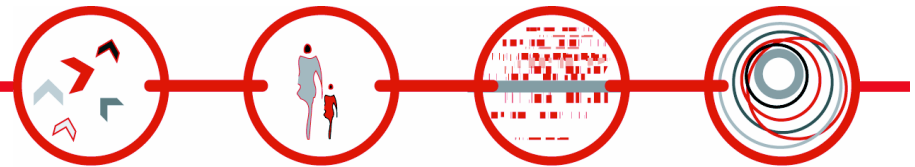
Establishment phase 2003 – 2004

”CERTs in Europe – Lessons Learned and Good Practices”,
Brussels 2005-12-13



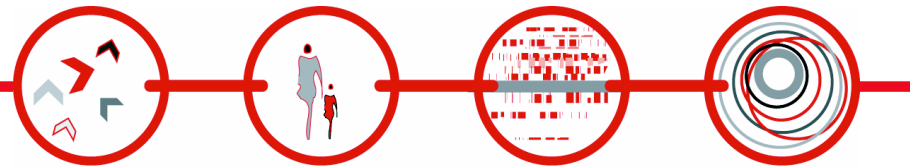
Presentation structure

- Framework
- Assignment
- Basic facts about the resulting Sitic organisation
- Internal vs External view
- What we learnt
 - General remarks
 - For each task in the assignment
 - Hints for budding new organisations



Framework

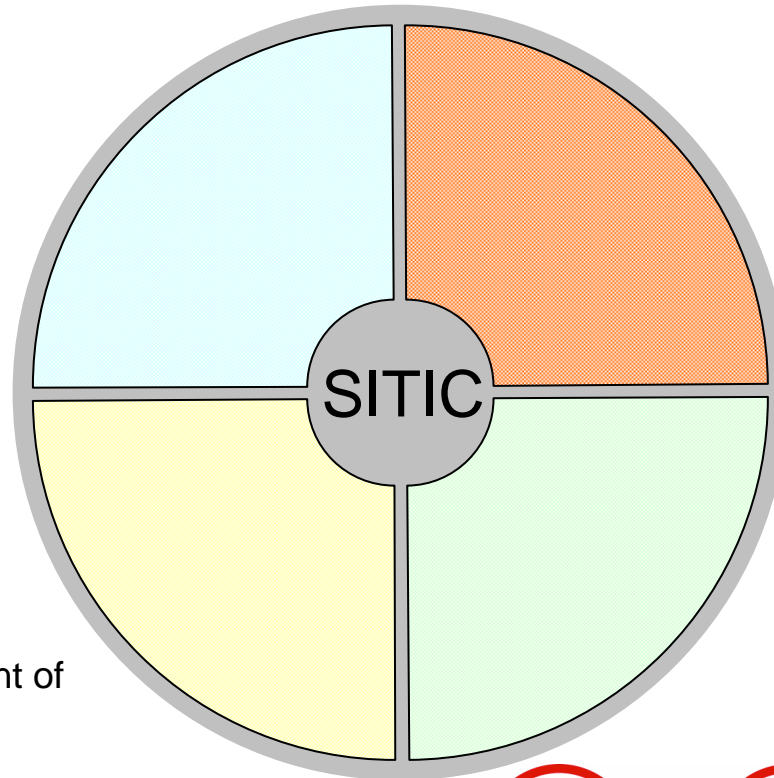
- "Various" official investigations and reports, ending in a government proposal in 2001
- Official assignment to PTS 2002-05-30
- Operational Jan 2003
- Give an account of achievements and results Dec 2004
 - http://www.pts.se/Archive/Documents/SE/Tvaarsrapport_Sitic_A2_pecr_2004_44_dec04.pdf



PTS assignment

Support society in the efforts against IT incidents by:

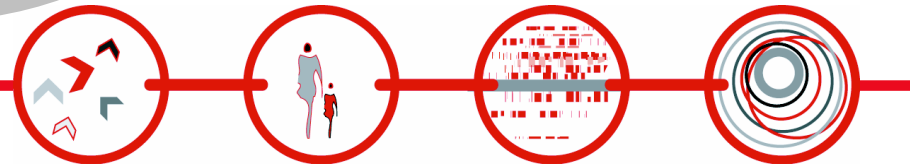
Establishing a system for **information exchange regarding IT incidents** between community organizations and the team



Being able to quickly **communicate information** to the community **regarding new problems**, potentially threatening to IT systems

Aggregate and publish **statistics** as input to continuous improvement of the preventive work

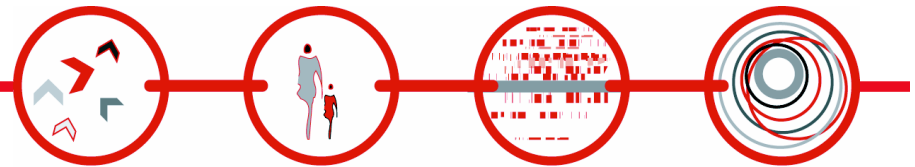
Providing information and **advice regarding preventive efforts**



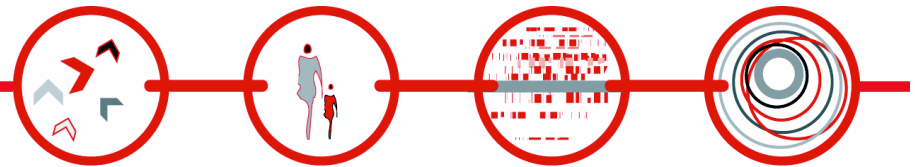
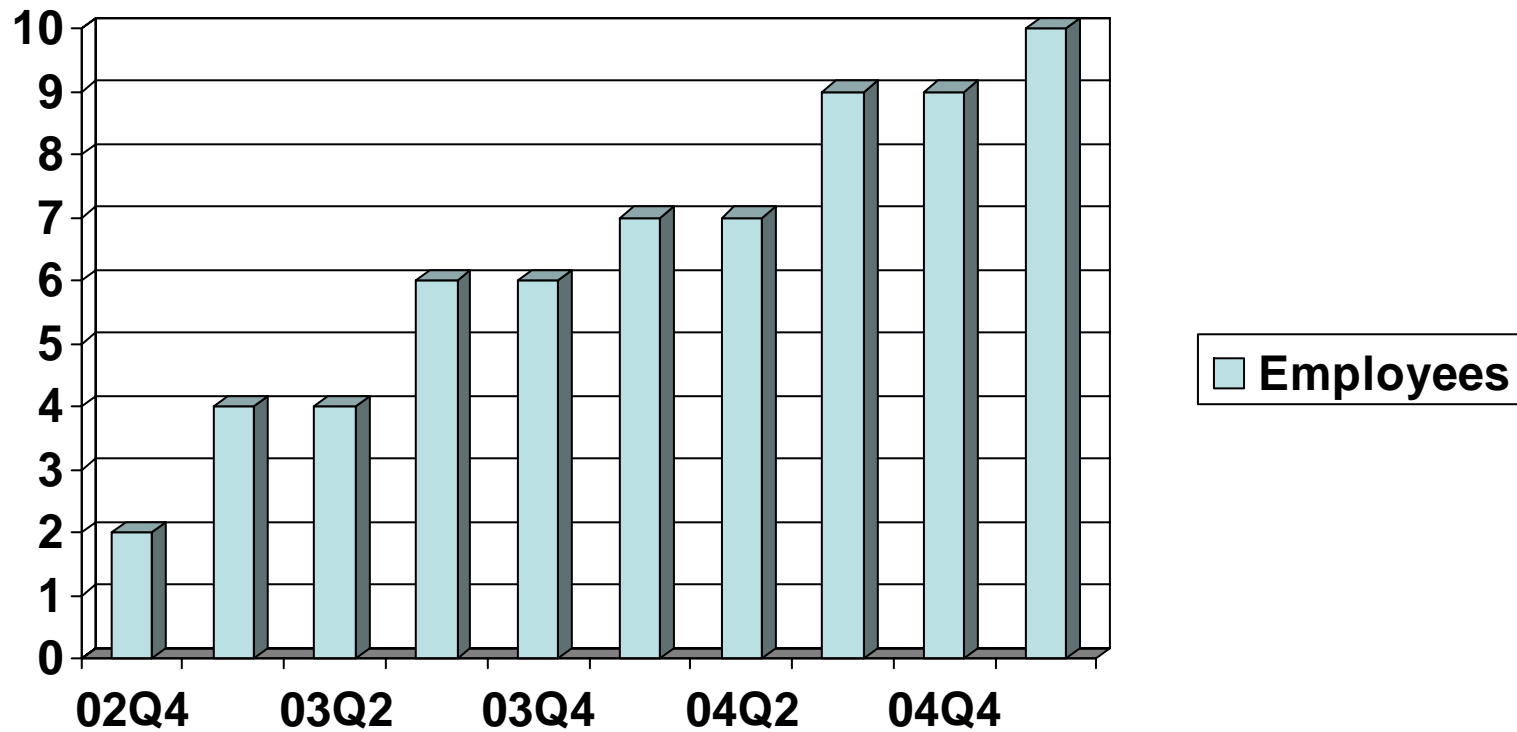
Constituency

According to the assignment:

- Government authorities
- Municipalities
- Regions
- Companies

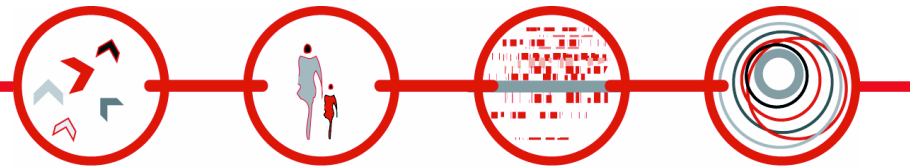


Staff



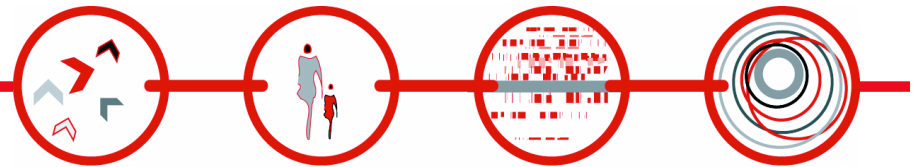
Status Dec 2004

- All four parts of the assignment operational
- 250 Security Advisories
- 30 Security Alerts
- Series of preventive advisories underway
- Quarterly statistical reports
- 9 / 10 employees

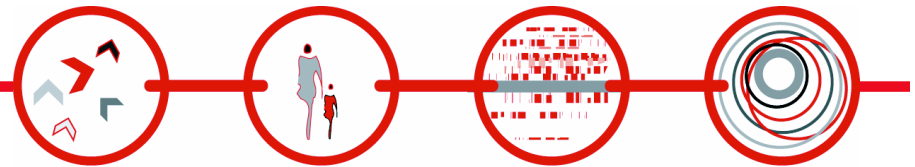
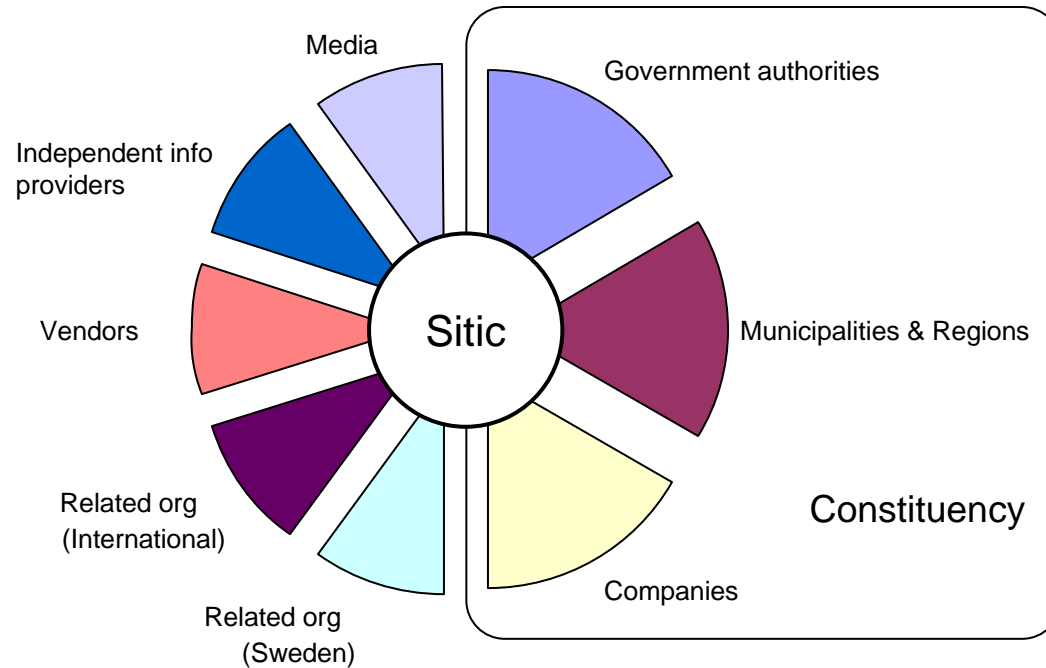


Examples of cases / achievements

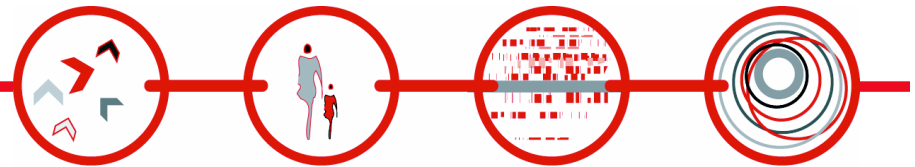
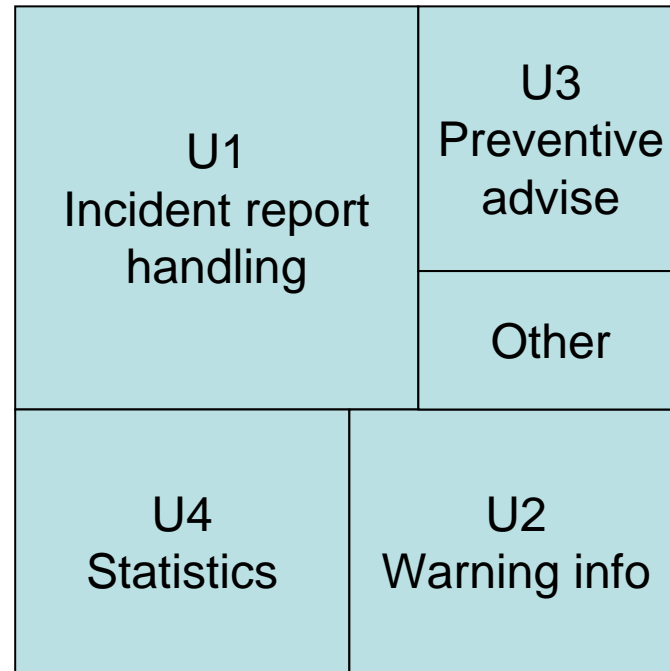
- Co-ordinated international release of vulnerability information
- Implemented (responsible) Vulnerability Disclosure Process for in house discovered vulnerability
- Co-ordination of site closures in phishing case against a Swedish bank
- Incident response and log analysis in DDoS case against a Swedish government agency.
- Security tool development on direct government assignment
- Mass defacement case involving government agencies
- Assistance to municipality in establishing an incident process



SITIC interfaces

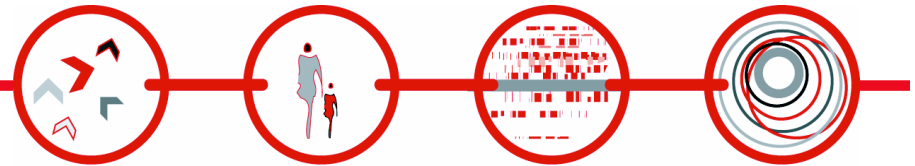


What people think we do



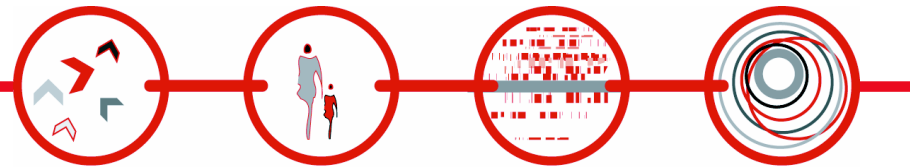
What we actually spend time on

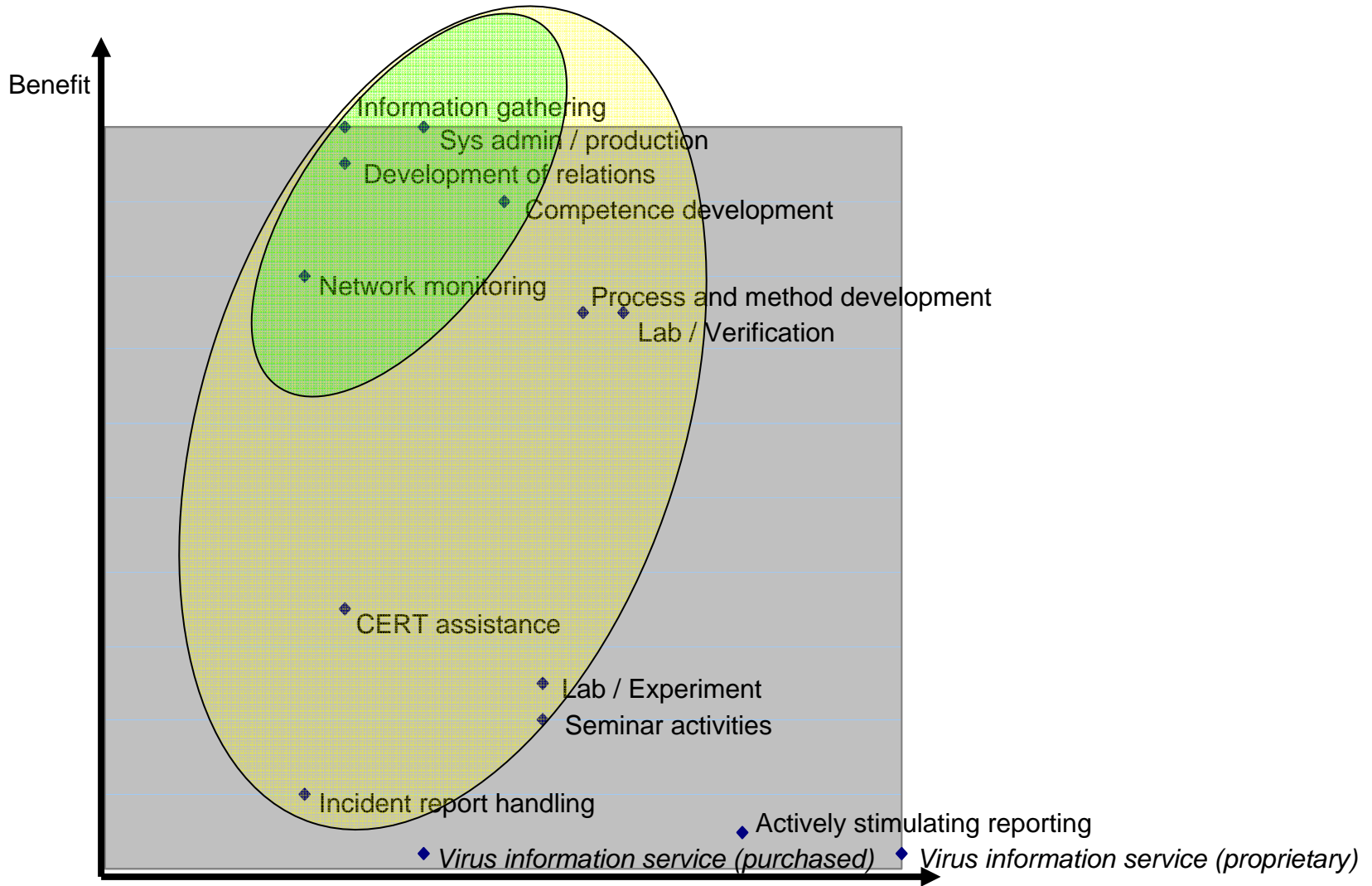
Information gathering		Handling / Analysis of vulnerability info	
		Preventive advise	Competence development
Statistics	Sys admin	Vulnerability Advisories and Lab work	
		Report handling	
Relations, relations, relations...			



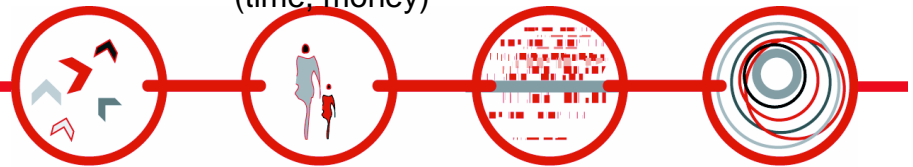
Usefulness of different activities

- Information gathering is key
- Relations are key
- A lab environment is "a safety net"
- Incident reports have negligible effect on the ability to discover and warn about new threats
- Not owning a substantial production network is limiting
- Network monitoring possibilities provide original, proprietary data, which is key

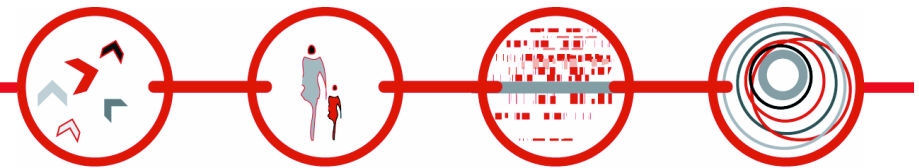




Cost
(time, money)

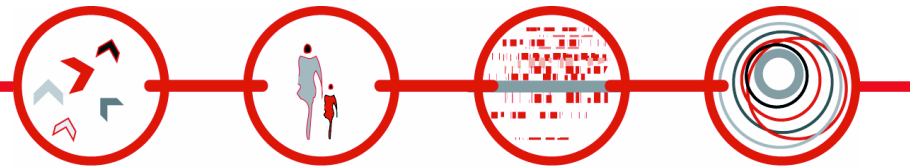


Lessons learnt: Handling of incident reports



Incident reporting

- (Probably) Lower numbers of incidents in the constituency than originally expected
- Lower willingness to report than expected
- Lower importance for SITIC's other tasks than expected
- Incentive to report is key
- Receiving incident reports primarily for statistical purposes does not motivate 24/7/365 activities



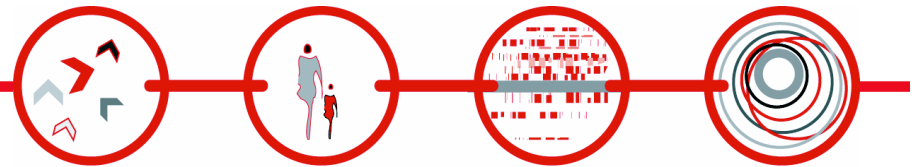
Control levels to consider

Incident reporting compulsory for all gov agencies

Incident reporting compulsory for all "national security" gov agencies

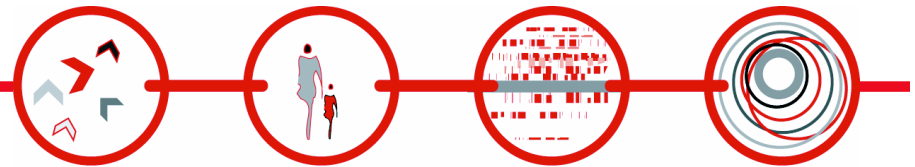
Incident reporting compulsory for all "national security" gov agencies, for subset of events

Incident reporting voluntary

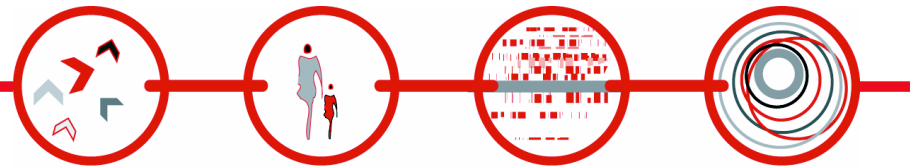


Lessons learnt: Communication regarding threats and risks

- Clear move from incident related work towards work with vulnerabilities and "help to help yourself"
- Work flow: Documented process and tailored tools are key
- *Develop more SITIC unique info*
- *Investigate non internet dependent info mechanisms (Teletext etc)*
- *Build closer relations with certain vendors (advance info, technical reference)*

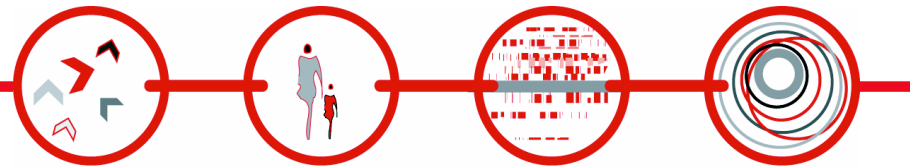


Lessons learnt: Preventive activities

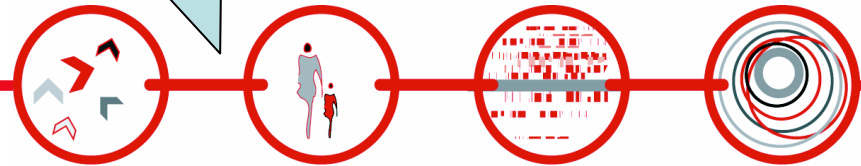
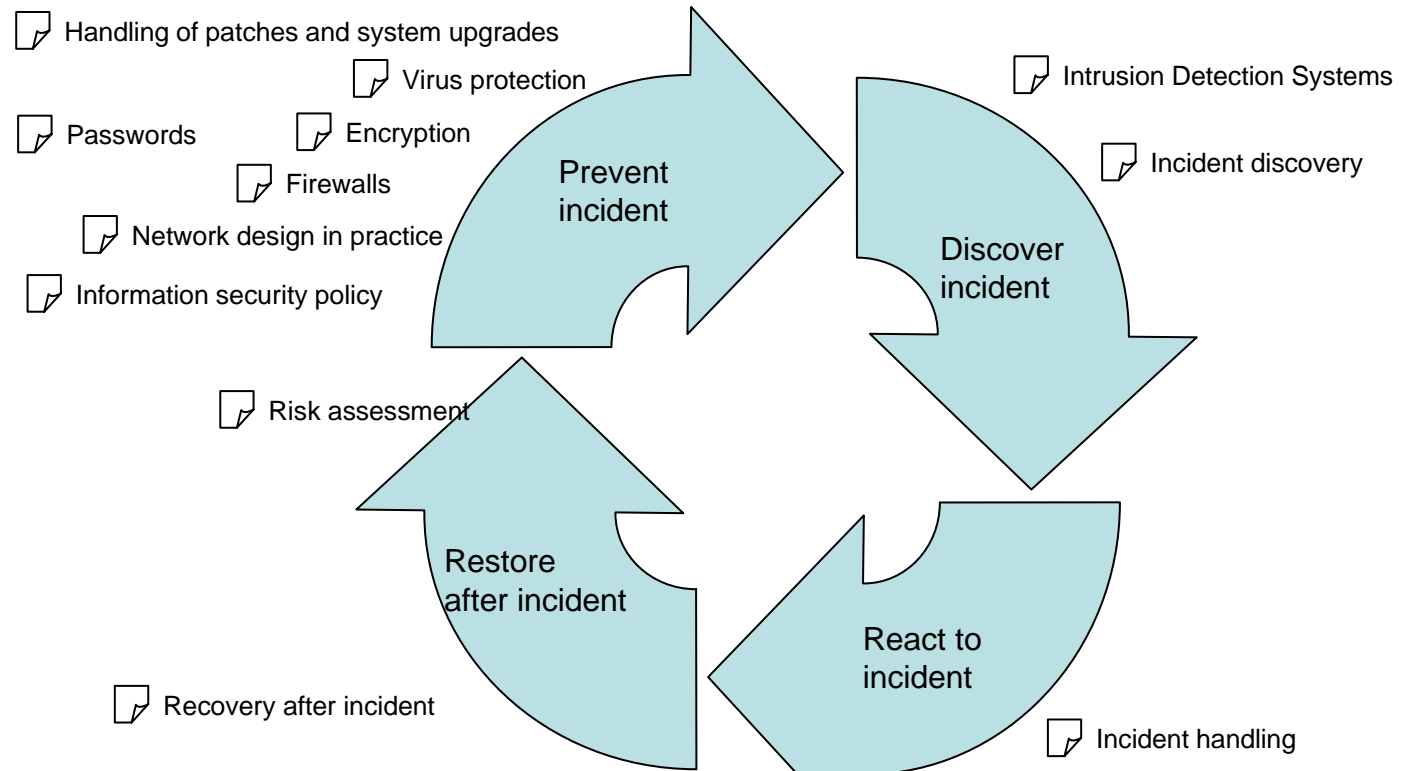


Preventive info, "best practices"

- Preventive advisories have considerably lower impact than (time critical) advisories and alerts
- Indications are that preventive advisories become interesting only when a security problem has occurred
- What type of preventive info it is relevant for a CSIRT to provide is unclear (int. comparison)
- Arranging seminars has a low impact / effort ratio

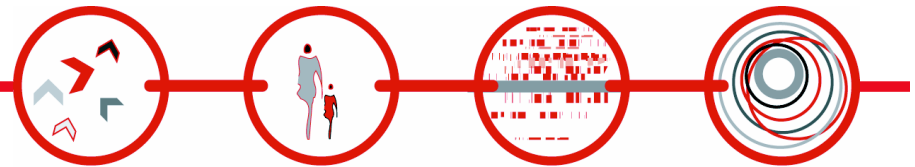


Preventive advisories – SITIC delimitation



Lessons learnt: Statistics

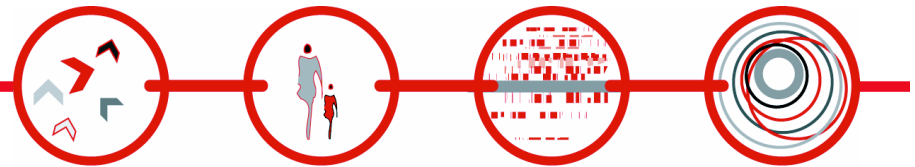
- External statistics are difficult to compare
- Control over data quality requires proprietary info
- Proprietary data is essential for a CSIRT, not having a substantial production network is limiting
- *Build statistics on raw data (logs) from partners*
- *Establish and develop our Distributed IDS*
- *Identify additional external sources for statistics*



International comparison – seeking an identity

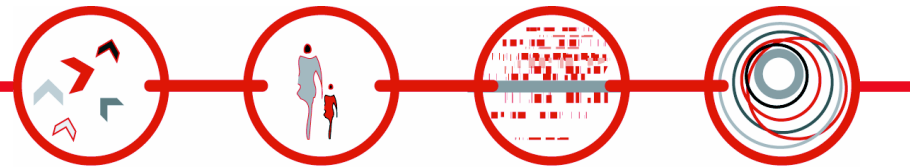
- RFC 2350 “Expectations for Computer Security Incident Response” (chapter 3.5)
- GOVCERT.NL CERT-in-a-box
- CERT/CC ”Handbook for Computer Security Incident Response Teams”

The resulting profile illustrates, to ourselves and to others, what we are and what we are not.



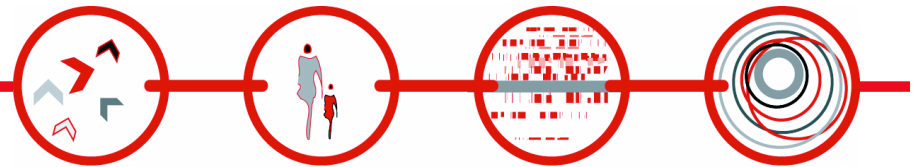
Presentation structure - revisited

- Framework
- Assignment
- Basic facts about the resulting Sitic organisation
- Internal vs External view
- What we learnt
 - General remarks
 - For each task in the assignment
 - *Hints for budding new organisations*



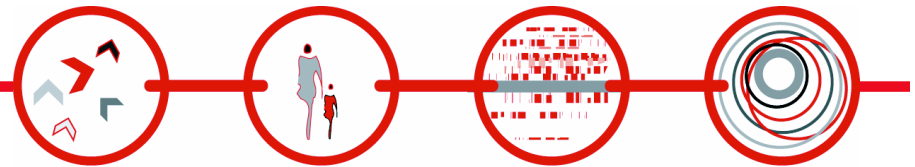
Hints – some key issues for establishing a Government CERT (and perhaps other CERTs)

- An unambiguous **task definition**.
 - The issuers of the assignment are typically not CERT experts.
 - Expectations differ between organisations with vested interests.
- A clear and delimited **mandate**.
 - E.g. authority in networks and organisations.
- A clear and delimited **responsibility**.
 - What can the organisation be held accountable for, when and by whom?



Hints – some key issues for establishing a Government CERT (and perhaps other CERTs) (cont.)

- A complete (secrecy) **legislation**
- **Success factors**
 - What will the organisation be measured on?
- The right **competence** and attitude
- **Publicity**
 - Make yourself known
- Join international **organisations**
 - Work consciously on relations
- **Learn from others**



Swedish IT Incident Centre

Swedish IT Incident centre
National Post and Telecom Agency
P. O. Box 5398
SE-102 49 Stockholm
Tel +46-8-678 57 99
Fax +46-8-678 55 05
sitic@pts.se
www.sitic.se

