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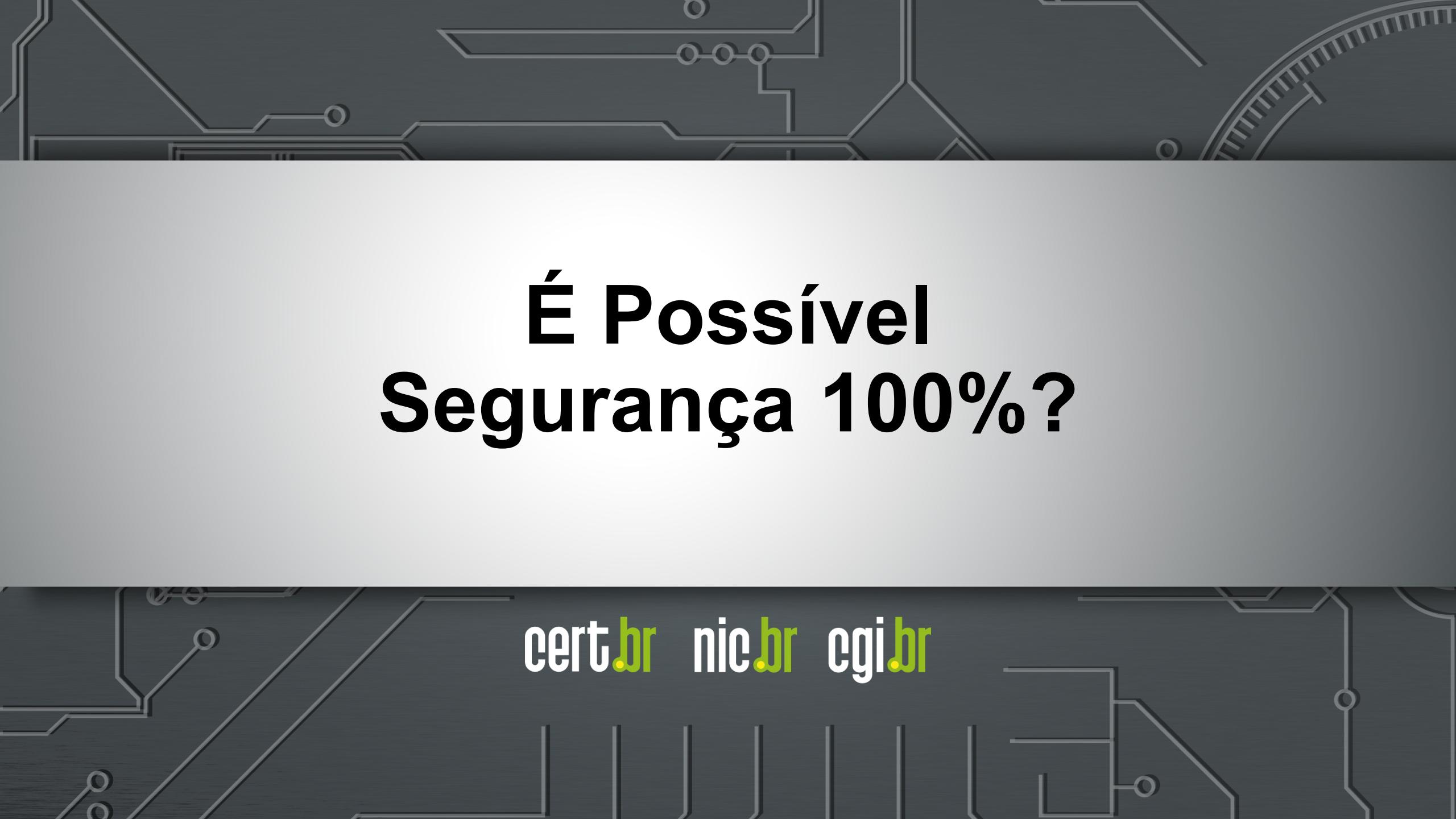
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II Seminário de Segurança e Defesa Cibernética
Desafios da Defesa Cibernética na Projeção Espacial Brasileira
03 de novembro de 2020

Grupos de Tratamento de Incidentes de Segurança (CSIRTs): Cenário Global, Maturidade e Padrões

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É Possível Segurança 100%?

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Ambientes de Operação (TO) e Infraestruturas Críticas: Realidades e Desafios para a Gestão dos Riscos

Safety vs. Security

- *Safety*: foco em tolerância a falhas, em manter operando por anos, com o menor número de intervenções possíveis
- *Security*: foco em impedir ou conter ataques, identificar vulnerabilidades e manter constantemente atualizado

Mentalidade de safety predomina

- Sistemas feitos para rodar por anos
- Projetos não preveem mecanismos de atualização e gerência remota
- Processos não acomodam a necessidade de atualizações e correções constantes

Sistemas Legados

- Sistemas utilizam softwares de uso geral (por exemplo, Sistemas Operacionais “de prateleira”)
- Sem haver previsão de atualização constante, é necessário monitorar de maneira redobrada
- Estar preparado para detectar e conter ataques, sabendo que está vulnerável

Processos e pessoas são mais importantes que ferramentas

Exemplos Concretos da Dificuldade de Impedir a Invasão de Sistemas

- Comprometimento da RSA/EMC, para furto de material criptográfico – levou ao comprometimento do DoD (*US Department of Defense*)
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/790070/000119312511070159/dex991.htm>
- Comprometimento do *Office of Personnel Management*, para furto dos antecedentes de todos os funcionários do Governo Americano
<https://www.opm.gov/cybersecurity/cybersecurity-incidents>
- Comprometimento da Autoridade Certificadora da Holanda – usada para gerar chaves falsas do Google, usadas em espionagem no Irã
http://www.slate.com/articles/technology/future_tense/2016/12/how_the_2011_hack_of_diginotar_changed_the_internet_s_infrastructure.html

Frameworks: Organizam Pessoas, Processos e Tecnologias

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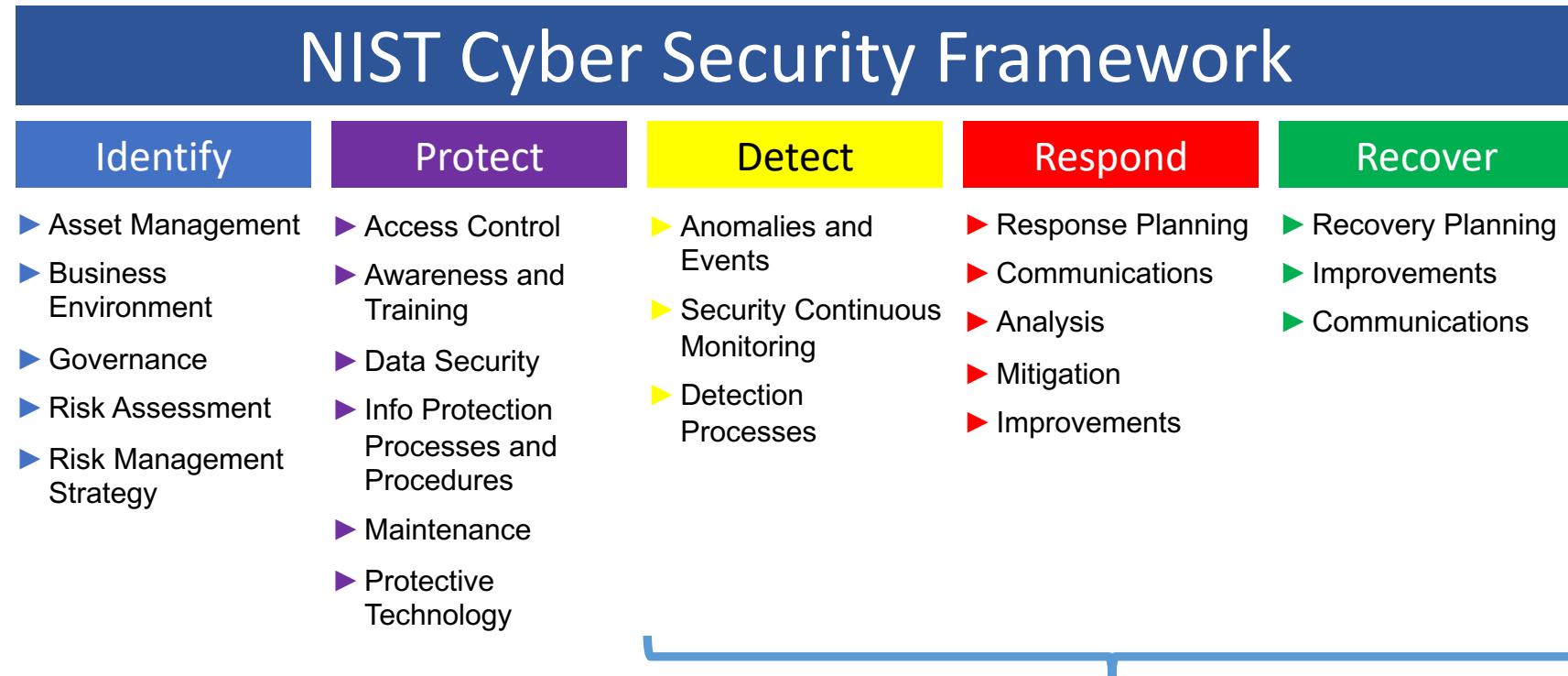
NIST Cyber Security Framework: Segurança e Gestão de Riscos em Ambientes Complexos

“The Framework is

- voluntary guidance,*
- based on existing standards, guidelines, and practices*
- for organizations to better manage and reduce cybersecurity risk.*

In addition to helping organizations manage and reduce risks, it was designed to

- foster risk and cybersecurity management communications*
- amongst both internal and external organizational stakeholders. ”*



Incident Management

Original em Inglês e tradução para o Português disponíveis em:
<https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/framework>

FIRST CSIRT Services Framework: Estabelecimento e Melhoria Contínuas da Gestão de Incidentes

“The Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) Services Framework is

- a high-level document*
- describing in a structured way*
- a collection of cyber security services and associated functions*

that Computer Security Incident Response Teams and other teams providing incident management related services may provide.”

“The services described are those potential services a CSIRT could provide. No CSIRT is expected to provide all described services.”



Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) Services Framework:
<https://www.first.org/standards/frameworks/csirts/>

FIRST CSIRT Services Framework: **Estrutura, Autores e Próximos passos**

Estrutura

Formato de cada área

- Service Area
 - Service
 - Function
 - Sub-Function

Próximos passos

- matriz de competências
- material de treinamento

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FIRST CSIRT Services Framework: Overview of all CSIRT Services and related Functions

 SERVICE AREA Information Security Event Management Monitoring and Detection <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Log and Sensor Management• Detection Use Case Management• Contextual Data Management Event Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Correlation• Qualification	 SERVICE AREA Information Security Incident Management Information Security Incident Report Acceptance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information Security Incident Report Receipt• Information Security Incident Triage and Processing Information Security Incident Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information Security Incident Triage (Prioritization and Categorization)• Information Collection• Detailed Analysis Coordination• Information Security Incident Root Cause Analysis• Cross-Incident Correlation Artifact and Forensic Evidence Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Media or Surface Analysis• Reverse Engineering• Runtime or Dynamic Analysis• Comparative Analysis Mitigation and Recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Response Plan Establishment• Ad Hoc Measures and Containment• System Restoration• Other Information Security Entities Support Information Security Incident Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication• Notification Distribution• Relevant Information Distribution• Activities Coordination• Reporting• Media Communication Crisis Management Support <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information Distribution to Constituents• Information Security Status Reporting• Strategic Decisions Communication	 SERVICE AREA Vulnerability Management Vulnerability Discovery/Research <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incident Response Vulnerability Discovery• Public Source Vulnerability Discovery• Vulnerability Research Vulnerability Report Intake <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vulnerability Report Receipt• Vulnerability Report Triage and Processing Vulnerability Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vulnerability Triage (Validation and Categorization)• Vulnerability Root Cause Analysis• Vulnerability Remediation Development Vulnerability Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vulnerability Notification/Reporting• Vulnerability Stakeholder Coordination Vulnerability Disclosure <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vulnerability Disclosure Policy and Infrastructure Maintenance• Vulnerability Announcement/Communication/Dissemination• Post-Vulnerability Disclosure Feedback Vulnerability Response <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vulnerability Detection/Scanning• Vulnerability Remediation	 SERVICE AREA Situational Awareness Data Acquisition <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy Aggregation, Distillation, and Guidance• Asset Mapping to Functions, Roles, Actions, and Key Risks• Collection• Data Processing and Preparation Analysis and Synthesize <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Projection and Inference• Event Detection (through Alerting and/or Hunting)• Situational Impact Communication <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internal and External Communication• Reporting and Recommendations• Implementation	 SERVICE AREA Knowledge Transfer Awareness Building <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and Information Aggregation• Report and Awareness Materials Development• Information Dissemination• Outreach Training and Education <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knowledge, Skill, and Ability Requirements Gathering• Educational and Training Materials Development• Content Delivery• Mentoring• CSIRT Staff Professional Development Exercises <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requirements Analysis• Format and Environment Development• Scenario Development• Exercise Execution• Exercise Outcome Review Technical and Policy Advisory <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risk Management Support• Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Planning Support• Policy Support• Technical Advice
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Dinâmica de Trabalho dos CSIRTs e Relação com Eficiência, Efetividade e Maturidade

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Tratamento de Incidentes: Pessoas e Relações de Confiança Fazem a Diferença

Incidentes não acontecem no vácuo

- envolvem múltiplas organizações, redes e países
- resolução requer análise de informações internas e externas

CSIRTs operam em um esquema de governança em rede

- não há hierarquia
- há a construção de redes de confiança globais e locais

Diversas Comunidades formadas ao redor do Globo

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| – FIRST | – TF-CSIRT | – APCERT | – AfricaCERT |
| – NatCSIRTs | – EU e-CSIRT Network | – LAC-CSIRTs | – OIC-CERT |

Maturidade evoluiu para modelos de Acreditação e Certificação

- SIM3
- TF-CSIRT Trusted Introducer

SIM3 – Security Incident Management Maturity Model

Quatro pilares

- Prevenção
- Detecção
- Resolução
- Controle de qualidade e *feedback*

Quatro quadrantes

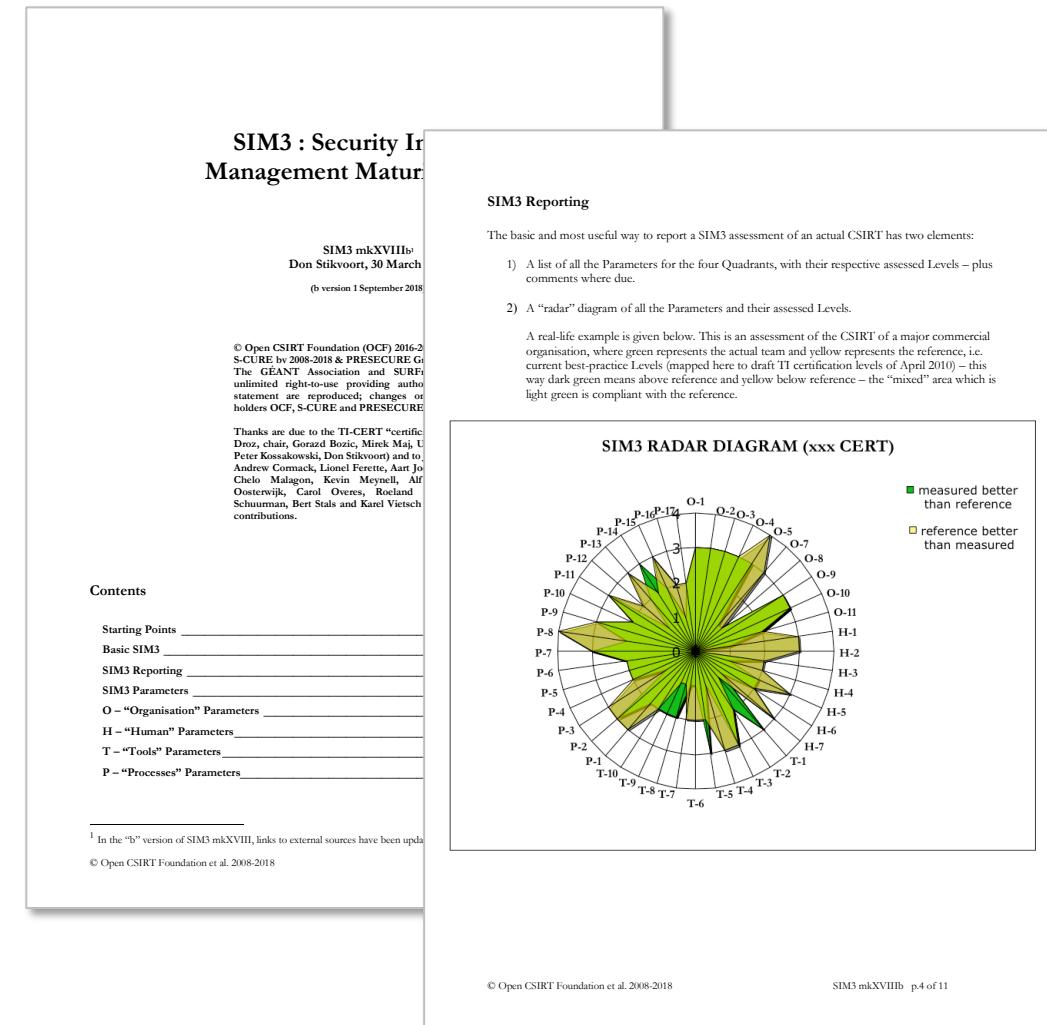
- O – *Organisation* (11 parâmetros)
- H – *Human* (7 parâmetros)
- T – *Tools* (10 parâmetros)
- P – *Processes* (17 parâmetros)

Quem usa

- *TF-CSIRT Trusted Introducer*
- ENISA, requerimento para CERTs Nacionais (NIS Directive)
- *Nippon CSIRT Association*
- FIRST: será adotado no processo de filiação

<https://opencsirt.org/maturity/sim3/>

<https://www.thegfce.com/initiatives/c/csirt-maturity-initiative/documents/reports/2019/06/12/maturity-framework-for-national-csirts>



SIM3: Parâmetros

0 = not available / undefined / unaware

1 = implicit (known/considered but not written down,
“between the ears”)

2 = explicit, internal (written down but not formalized
in any way)

3 = explicit, formalized on authority of CSIRT head
(rubberstamped or published)

4 = explicit, audited on authority of governance levels
above the CSIRT head (subject to control
process/audit/enforcement)

Como usar:

- Os parâmetros são em comum
- Cada comunidade escolhe os níveis de
maturidade para seu contexto

ENISA CSIRT Maturity - Self-assessment Tool

<https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/csirts-in-europe/csirt-capabilities/csirt-maturity>

Parameter number	Parameter description	Parameter number	Parameter description
O-1	Mandate	T-6	Resilient E-Mail
O-2	Constituency	T-7	Resilient Internet Access
O-3	Authority	T-8	Incident Prevention Toolset
O-4	Responsibility	T-9	Incident Detection Toolset
O-5	Service Description	T-10	Incident Resolution Toolset
O-7	Service Level Description	P-1	Escalation to Governance Level
O-8	Incident Classification	P-2	Escalation to Press Function
O-9	Integration in existing CSIRT Systems	P-3	Escalation to Legal Function
O-10	Organisational Framework	P-4	Incident Prevention Process
O-11	Security Policy	P-5	Incident Detection Process
H-1	Code of Conduct/Practice/Ethics	P-6	Incident Resolution Process
H-2	Personnel Resilience	P-7	Specific Incident Processes
H-3	Skillset Description	P-8	Audit/Feedback Process
H-4	Internal Training	P-9	Emergency Reachability Process
H-5	External Technical Training	P-10	Best Practice E-mail and Web Presence
H-6	(External) Communication Training	P-11	Secure Information Handling Process
H-7	External Networking	P-12	Information Sources Process
T-1	IT Resources List	P-13	Outreach Process
T-2	Information Sources List	P-14	Reporting Process
T-3	Consolidated E-Mail System	P-15	Statistics Process
T-4	Incident Tracking System	P-16	Meeting Process
T-5	Resilient Phone	P-17	Peer-to-Peer Process

SIM3: Online Tool

Auto avaliação em forma de perguntas

Possui 4 perfis

- Trusted Introducer TI Certification

- ENISA
 - Basic
 - Intermediate
 - Advanced

Será incluído um perfil para o FIRST, quando for adotado para filiação

<https://sim3-check.opencsirt.org/>

Open CSIRT SIM3 Self Assessment Tool

Organisation Human Tools Processes

With **Humans** we refer to the people working together to provide the services described in the Organisation area and satisfy the mandate. All people contributing to the goals of the (CSIRT) organisation that manages security incidents, require a technical and/or management oriented education with considerable on-the-job training plus additional training for more detailed expertise like malware analysis or forensics. The 'H' parameters in this area are about the factors of importance in regard the most important factor in any CSIRT: the human 'capital' of the people working there.

Expand all / Collapse all

H-1: Code of Conduct/Practice/Ethics

Does your CSIRT provide guidance, guidelines or sets of rules for its team members on how to behave professionally, in an ethical manner? Often called a 'Code of Conduct (CoC)' or a 'Code of Practice (CoP)', it can provide golden rules on confidentiality, trustworthiness, and other key human qualities expected from CSIRT team members. The CSIRT's host organisation will often have an ethics code, but such codes are of a generic nature and have nothing to do with the specific work that the CSIRT does. The CSIRT often deals with highly sensitive data, and communicates not just inside the host organisation, but also outside. Also, responsible behaviour of CSIRT team members is not limited to the work context, but also relevant in private circles where security is concerned. The Trusted Introducer CCoP can be used as CoP baseline, as it was written specifically for CSIRTS. Alignment with the security policy (O-11) is necessary. Does your team support such a code of conduct/practice/ethics?

0 We never really discussed this.
1 We know what kind of work ethics are expected of us, but they were never written down.
2 We don't have a formal written code of conduct, therefore we wrote something for our own purposes. Our management has not formally approved this.
3 We have a written code of conduct approved by our team management.
4 We have a written code of conduct approved by our team management. In the periodic review of our team it is checked if and how this code has been used and if it serves its purpose.

H-2: Personnel Resilience

Does your CSIRT have enough staffing to deal with planned or unexpected team members' unavailability? Such cases include illness, holidays, quitting of job ... Depending on the services offered (O-5) and the service levels (O-7), the number of team members will vary, but ensuring

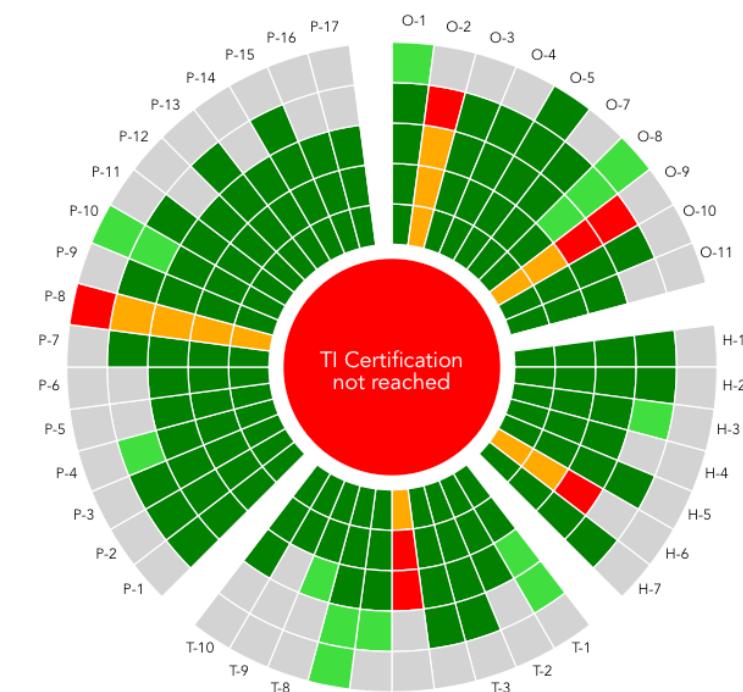
Your SIM3 Assessment URL
Please bookmark your results to start next time with this status:
<https://sim3-check.opencsirt.org/#/v1/6waL3v2nV-5bNcAAe3X-Eo63PcQ6>

Choose your desired SIM3 Profile:

ENISA/GCMF Basic ENISA/GCMF Intermediate ENISA/GCMF Advanced **TI Certification**

Spider-Chart/Show questions Table of Results Open Actions [7]

If you click on a specific tile you will be directed to the associated parameter on the left side.



Foco do CERT.br nestes 23 anos:

Aumentar a Capacidade Nacional de Tratamento de Incidentes

Nenhum grupo ou estrutura única conseguirá fazer sozinho a segurança ou a resposta a incidentes

Comunidade Nacional

- Ações junto a setores chave, para **criação e treinamento de Grupos** de Tratamento de Incidentes de Segurança (CSIRTs)
- **Auxiliar na análise** técnica e **facilitar** o tratamento de incidentes por outros CSIRTs
- Gerar massa crítica para possibilitar a **cooperação** e melhora na segurança das redes
- Ter uma visão sobre as principais **tendências** de ataques no Brasil

Comunidade Internacional

- Estabelecer **relações de confiança**
 - facilitar a comunicação em casos de incidentes
 - dar acesso a informações que ajudem a comunidade local
- **Influenciar** os padrões e certificações sendo construídos para CSIRTs
- Levar a **visão nacional** aos fóruns pertinentes

Cooperação Internacional: Construção de Confiança

FIRST

Fórum existe desde 1992

- membro desde 2002

É uma Rede Global de CSIRTs

- fomenta a cooperação
- acesso a times e especialistas do mundo todo

Destaques da Participação do CERT.br:

- *Co-chair* do *Membership Committee* e do *Security Lounge SIG*
- *Chair* da Conferência 2020
- Coordenação de conteúdo do padrão *FIRST CSIRT Services Framework*
- Viabilização da parceria entre o FIRST e o LACNIC
 - CERT.br é *co-host* dos TCs e Simpósios na região

Rede de CSIRTs Nacionais

Existe desde 2006

Fórum para discussão de assuntos específicos para grupos de responsabilidade nacional

- CERT.br e CTIR Gov são membros

Maiores parceiros do CERT.br:

CERT/CC	US-CERT	CERT.at
NCSC-NL	NCSC-FI	CERT.LV
JPCERT/CC	NISC JP	HKCERT
TWCERT/CC		

LAC-CSIRTs

Reunião de Grupos de Resposta a Incidentes de Segurança (CSIRTs) da região da América Latina e o Caribe – ocorre durante o LACNIC

Cooperação Nacional: Capacitação e Criação de Uma Comunidade Atuante

Objetivo

- Criar/aproximar CSIRTs (Grupos de Tratamento de Incidentes de Segurança) no Brasil
- Possuir profissionais preparados para resolver os problemas de segurança no país

Fórum Brasileiro de CSIRTs

- Evento anual para profissionais da área de Tratamento de Incidentes
- Workshops sobre assuntos específicos

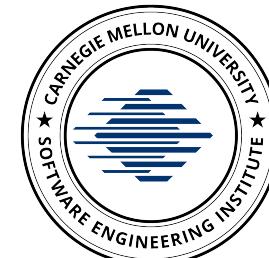
Lista de CSIRTs Brasileiros

- <https://www.cert.br/csirts/brasil/>

Cursos de Gestão de Incidentes

Ministra os cursos do *CERT® Division*, do *SEI/Carnegie Mellon*, desde 2004:

- <https://cert.br/cursos/>
 - *Overview of Creating and Managing CSIRTs*
 - *Fundamentals of Incident Handling*
 - *Advanced Topics in Incident Handling*



SEI
Partner
Network

Obrigada

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