



Cybercrime : a CERT perspective

- > I/ CERTs
- > II/ Risks
- > III Responses

V1.0

I/ Types of CERTs

Nomenclature

- CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team)
= CSIRT (Computer Security Incident Response Team)

Typology => Constituency

- ✓ Internal
- ✓ National
- ✓ Sector (i.e. Government, Military, Academics, Finance, etc.)
- ✓ Private
- ✓ Vendor (PSIRT: Product Security Incident Response Team)

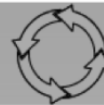
I/ How CERTs can help

Reactive Services



- + Alerts and Warnings
- + Incident Handling
 - Incident analysis
 - Incident response on site
 - Incident response support
 - Incident response coordination
- + Vulnerability Handling
 - Vulnerability analysis
 - Vulnerability response
 - Vulnerability response coordination
- + Artifact Handling
 - Artifact analysis
 - Artifact response
 - Artifact response coordination

Proactive Services



- ⦿ Announcements
- ⦿ Technology Watch
- ⦿ Security Audit or Assessments
- ⦿ Configuration & Maintenance of Security Tools, Applications, & Infrastructures
- ⦿ Development of Security Tools
- ⦿ Intrusion Detection Services
- ⦿ Security-Related Information Dissemination

Security Quality Management Services



- ✓ Risk Analysis
- ✓ Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery Planning
- ✓ Security Consulting
- ✓ Awareness Building
- ✓ Education/Training
- ✓ Product Evaluation or Certification

© CERT/CC

**CERTs HELP LOWER THE EFFECTS,
NOT TACKLE THE ROOTS OF CYBERCRIME**

4

22/11/11

- Octopus Conference - Council of Europe



II/ Risks: Breakdown of cybercriminals motives

Threats \ Motivations	Personal	Political	Image	Money
Hacktivism	X	X	X	
Cyber-bullying	X			
Child Abuse	X			(X)
Fraud				X
Espionage		X		X
Sabotage / Disruption	X	X	X	X
Deception	X	X	X	X

II/ Risks: Vectors leveraged by cybercriminals

TECHNICAL	ENVIRONMENTAL
Do-It-Yourself exploits, phishing kits	Social engineering
Insecure coding (protocols, OS, applications, etc.)	Growth of Internet users + bandwidth
Mobile devices	Economic crisis
Social networks platforms	Mixed personal/professional Internet uses
P2P sharing	Worldwide competition
Underground forums/market places	Anonymity (surf, money flows, encrypted communications, domain registration, etc.)
Weak authentication	Password re-use
...	...

III/ Preventive responses

✓ Solve PPP issues

- ✓ Information sharing vs. Privacy
- ✓ One-way information flow (Private -> Public)
- ✓ Incident reporting standards / formats

✓ Boost awareness raising

But long term effort, with relative low ROI

(How successful have we been on:

Threats: spam, scam, phishing, rogue AV ?

Technologies: Wi-Fi, AV updates, social networks, smartphones?)

✓ Promote secure coding contracting

Regulation or incentives ?

III/ Reactive responses : disrupt cybercriminals (1)

✓ Clean / block malicious resources

- ✓ URLs, domains, IP, etc.



abuse.ch ZeuS Tracker



✓ Take down specific fraudulent providers

- ✓ bulletproof hosting providers (RBN, McColo, 3FN, Troyak, etc.)
- ✓ fraudulent registrars (EstDomains)



BUT : new solutions are quickly developed by bad guys

- IP (fast-flux)
- Spam (ESP breaches, social networks)
- Hosting (BGP over VPN, DNS tunnelling)
- etc.

III/ Reactive responses : disrupt cybercriminals (2)



✓ Mitigating botnets

- ✓ Cleaning / Help desk center (DE, JP)
- ✓ Takedown (Microsoft, US/NL/SP LEAs)

BUT: no bots shortage

- 1,000 bots for 4 to 20\$ (depending on country)
- +10,000 bots in a few hours using spam or drive-by-download
- (4-6M bot infections/month according to McAfee)

EXPLOIT KITS



III/ Industry responses : pushing self-regulation

✓ Naming and shaming

- ✓ Spammers ([SpamHaus ROKSO](#))
- ✓ Hosting Providers / ISPs ([HostExploit-SiteVet](#))
- ✓ SCADA vendors ([Insecure Product List](#))
- ✓ Banking industry (i.e. online pharmacies : [UCSD](#))
- ✓ Registries, registrars, etc.

BUT: whac-a-mole game

✓ Voluntary code of conduct

- ✓ ISPs (botnets) : in effect (NL, AUS, JP) or discussed (US)
- ✓ Email Marketing (spam) : FR, CA, etc.

BUT: incentives vs. additional costs/impacts on revenue

III/ Regulatory & legal responses

✓ Update and harmonize legal & regulatory frameworks

- ✓ Product certification

- ✓ Industry standards / compliance

 - Finance (i.e. PCI-DSS, EMV, 2FA, etc.)

 - ISPs (botnets in Finland, data breach notification in EU)

BUT: often confused with security (check-list syndrom)

- ✓ Multi-national laws / treaties (EU, COE)

- ✓ Cyberwar rules of engagement (nation-states attacks)

BUT: slow process, political/diplomatic agendas, etc.

III/ Judicial responses

✓ **Empower your High-Tech Crime Law Enforcement Units**
(staff, training & exercises, tools, cooperation processes, etc.)

✓ **Effectively prosecute cybercriminals**

Trust your foreign counterparts

=> Make cybercrime a riskier, less attractive business !

Thank You !



CERT- LEXSI
cert.lexsi.com
cert-soc@lexsi.com
+33.810336060