

CERT-FI

Co-operation against
cybercrime
CSIRTs – LE –
private sector

Octopus Interface 2010

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Finnish Communications
Regulatory Authority

- National Point of Contact for incident reports
- Incident Handling
- National Information Security Situation Awareness Service
- Vulnerability Coordination

On duty 24/7/365

VAROITUS!

13.10.2007 **Suomalaisia verkkopalveluiden käyttäjätunnuksia sisältävä tiedosto verkossa**
07/2007

Tiedostossa vaikuttaa olevan noin 80000 suomalaisen internet-verkkopalvelun käyttäjien käyttäjätunnustiedot. Erityisesti yhteisöpalvelujen käyttäjien syytä o...

[Näytä kaikki varoitukset](#)

Tietoturva nyt!

19.10.2007 **Salasanatiedostotapaus - tilanpäivitys 19.10.**
12.41

On käynyt ilmi, että osa salasanatiedostotapauksen alkuvaiheessa julkisuuteen toimittamistamme hyödynnettyjä haavoittuvuuksia koskevista tiedoista oli puutte...

18.10.2007 **Ruotsissa murrettu ja muutettu www-sivustoja**
17.50

Uutislähteiden mukaan Ruotsissa on viime päivinä nähty tavallista enemmän tapauksia, joissa www-sivustojen sisältöä on muutettu luvattomasti. Www-sivustojen ...

18.10.2007 **Salasanatiedostotapauksen poliisitutkinta eteni**
17.03

Keskusrikospoliisi on julkaissut ...

[Näytä kaikki kirjoitukset](#)

Haavoittuvuudet

19.10.2007 **Haavoittuvuuksia Mozilla Thunderbird -ohjelmistossa**
142/2007

Mozilla Thunderbird -ohjelmistosta on löydetty haavoittuvuuksia, joita hyväksikäyttämällä hyökkääjän voi olla mahdollista suorittaa kohdejärjestelmässä omia ...

19.10.2007 **Haavoittuvuus Mozilla SeaMonkey -ohjelmistossa**
141/2007

Mozilla SeaMonkey -ohjelmistosta on löydetty haavoittuvuuksia, joita hyväksikäyttämällä hyökkääjän voi olla mahdollista mm. saada haltuun kohdejärjestelmän...

19.10.2007 **RealPlayerin ActiveX-haavoittuvuus**
140/2007

RealPlayer-ohjelmistoon liittyvästä ActiveX-komponentista on löydetty puskurin ylivuotoon perustuva haavoittuvuus, joka mahdollistaa hyökkääjän ohjelmakoodin...

[Näytä kaikki haavoittuvuudet](#)

The duties of the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority are:

- 1) to **supervise compliance** with this Act and any provisions issued under it, unless otherwise provided in section 32;*
- 2) to **collect information on violations of and threats to information security** in respect of network services, communications services and value added services, and on significant faults and disruptions in such services;*
- 3) to **investigate violations of and threats to information security** in respect of network services, communications services and value added services, and significant faults and disruptions in such services; and*
- 4) **publicize information security matters.***

Act on the Protection of Privacy in Electronic Communications (516/2004) section 31

VAROITUS!

13.10.2007 **Suomalaisia verkkotiedosto verkossa**
07/2007
Tiedostossa vaikuttaa o verkkopalvelun käyttäji yhteisöpalvelujen käyttöä

Tietoturva nyt!

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Haavoittuvuudet

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142/2007
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141/2007
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19.10.2007 **RealPlayerin ActiveX**
140/2007
RealPlayer-ohjelmistoon puskurin ylivuotoon per hyökkääjän ohjelmakoo



FINNET etc.. (>300 TelCos)

TeliaSonera

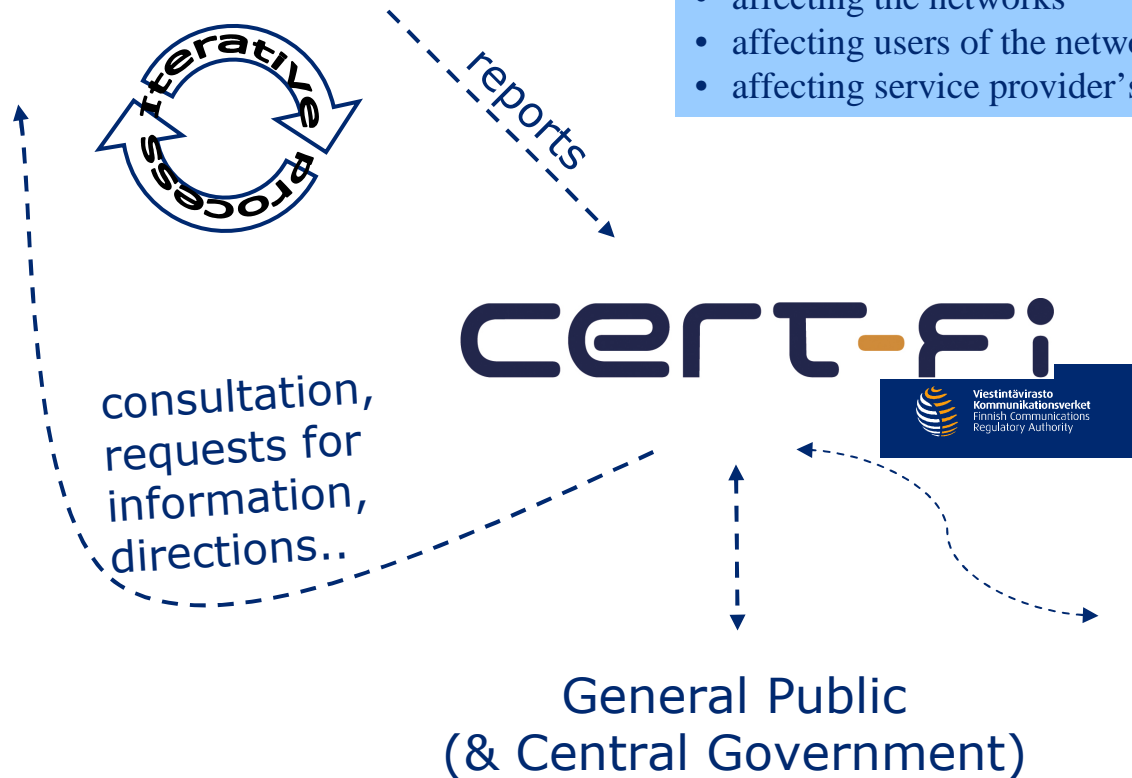
elisa

Telecommunications operators

Applies to Telecommunications Operators only:

Mandatory reporting of Information Security Incidents as well as Major Faults:

- affecting the networks
- affecting users of the networks
- affecting service provider's ability to operate it's networks



Critical Infrastrucure

- Energy
- Finance
- Logistics
- Basic Industry

- **CERT-FI is the national point of contact for incident & abuse reports related to information security incidents**
 - Major ISPs have their own teams
 - CERT-FI is not the law enforcement PoC
- Due to the very networked nature of CSIRT activity, CERT-FI is often the first government authority in Finland to receive information about an information security incident or ICT crime in progress
- Fast and appropriate redelivery of this information is critical on limiting the adverse effects of the incident in question

- CERT-FI has the mandate to investigate violations of and threats to information security. This means in practice giving assistance in following areas to the affected parties:
 - Verifying that the incident is a valid case
 - Identifying the breadth and seriousness of the incident
 - Incident information delivery to all affected parties
 - anonymisation if necessary
 - Coordination of the case with other authorities
 - Directing the actions needed to limit the adverse effects of the information security incident
 - Securing the affected ICT infrastructure

- **Any further investigative work is within the area of the pre-trial investigation powers of the law enforcement authorities**
- CERT-FI has good working relationship with the whole LE structure in Finland, NBI IT investigation in particular
 - Victims are actively informed on LE contacts and advised on the possibility to report a crime
 - Victims are assisted to find the most relevant police unit capable to take the case
 - Victims are assisted and reminded on securing the evidence
 - Many positive customer experiences – easing the concerns regarding reporting a crime to law enforcement

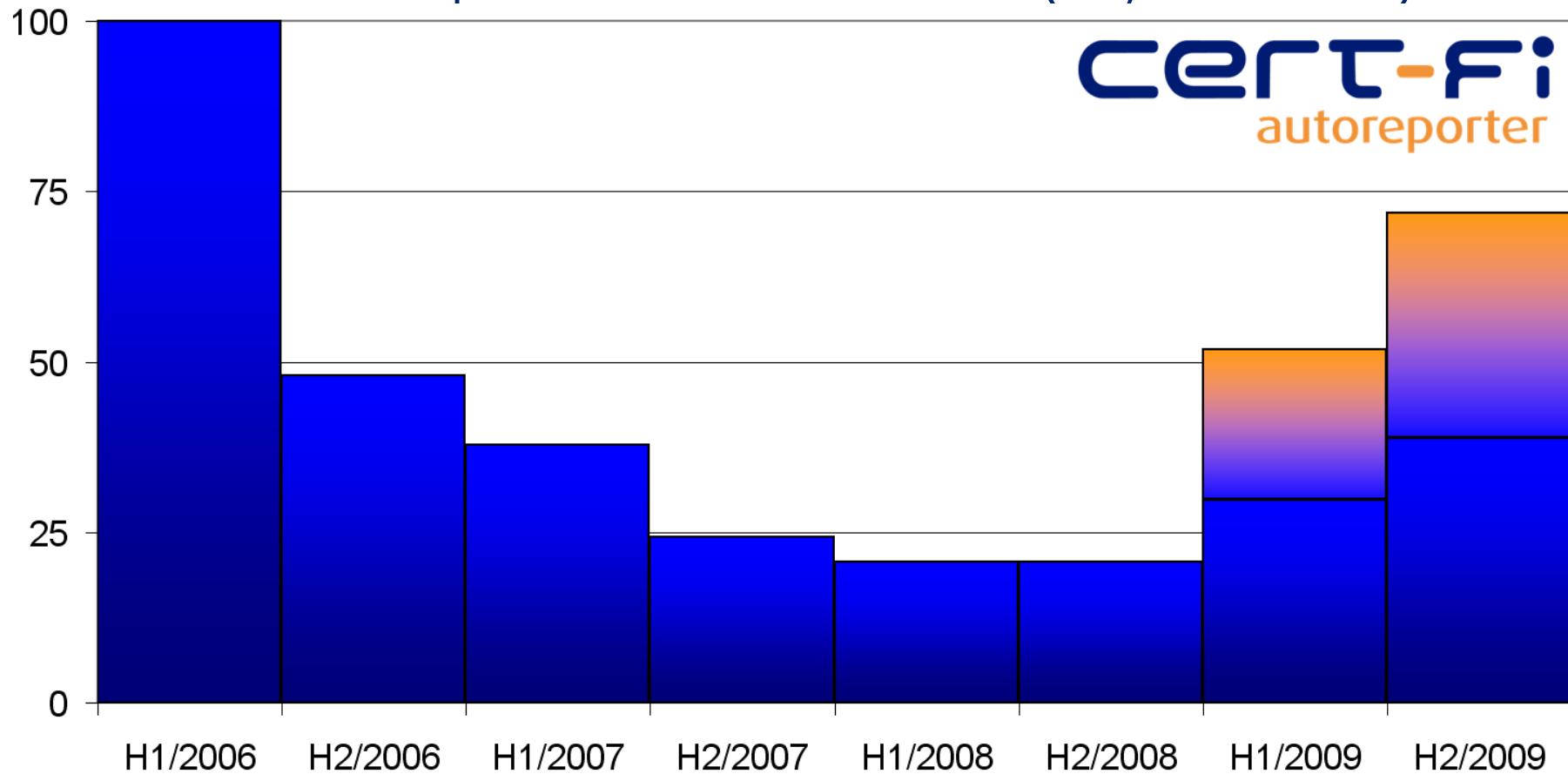
- CSIRT teams are often in a position to introduce case-related LE authorities to each other
 - The incident related to Finland can be a part of a major case widely known in the CSIRT community – and already under LE investigation known to CSIRTs
- CERT-FI providing assistance on specialist technical analysis, especially related to malware
- Background information on global level incidents

- **CERT-FI, National Bureau of Investigation Finland (NBI) and the Finnish Data Protection Ombudsman have jointly developed a report on data stealing malware**
 - Description of the threat landscape
 - Description of the government authorities and other parties involved in information exchange
 - Description of the legal environment and paths/limitations on information sharing
- Report to be available soon available in English at CERT-FI website:
<http://www.cert.fi>

- Autoreporter is a service to collect malware and information security incidents related to Finnish networks from worldwide resources
- Incidents are automatically reported to relevant network maintainers (ISP NOCs or abuse teams)
- Service has been in operation since 2006 and covers all network areas in Finland
- Many ISP:s have automated their receiving processing of these reports
- Autoreporter has clearly caused **a positive effect on the cleanliness of Finnish IP space**
- Further service development with CERT-EE: Abuse Helper
- Current statistics show challenges with Conficker worm

Statistics

Incidents per broadband customer (H1/2006=100)



- Criminal operatives have enhanced their practices on gaining access to network resources
 - IP address space
 - Network capacity with ISP level routing capability
 - Computer hosting facilities
- These capabilities are not stolen, but “purchased”
- With these properly arranged, technically the criminal enterprise on the network looks exactly the same as a regular internet service provider (ISP)
- There are indications of increased activity on this area, related to operation of several common malware operating infrastructures

- The task of RIRs (Regional Internet Registries) in processing applications for address space and AS (autonomous system) resources is a challenging one
 - registration document and data verification
 - Need for active coordination with CSIRT and LE communities
- Similar, even more challenging situation with the domain registries and registrars
 - *Operating a "clean" country code top level domain is possible*
- ISPs need education on signs of a potentially malicious customers
 - Issues mostly (but not always) related to small providers in a financially challenged situation and without a properly resourced security department

- The criminal actors are very well aware of the challenges related to cyber crime case investigations
 - Initiation of a LE investigation takes a lot of time – at least from a Internet time perspective
 - Criminals try clearly to maximise on unenforceability
- The networks of CSIRTs, responsible ISP security teams and security researchers are used to act in a very short timeframe
 - These networks are based not on international agreements but on a trust developed on day-to-day incident handling
 - Operational security community is capable of working together and self organising
 - The community's focus is usually short-term, but effective

- Networking of CSIRTs, global security community at large and LE resources – can create very positive results
 - The community is very willing to assist LE
 - There is a need for longer-term attention span and proper “broad picture” –analysis
 - There is a lot of background information and data available
 - The membership in the communities is ad-hoc, trying to grow as fast as possible while maintaining the very high level of trust involved
 - Appropriate legal limitations, information “firewalls” must be applied and understood by all participating parties
 - Support and network with your national and sector-specific CSIRT teams!

National **EMERGENCY SUPPLY** Agency
Co-operation for the protection of critical systems

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CERT-FI alerts and advisories are available in Finnish via:

- E-mail
- SMS (subscription fees apply)
- web pages
- RSS feed
- TELETEXT page 848 (YLE)



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