

Italian Cyber Security Report 2013

critical infrastructures and other sensitive sectors readiness

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Joint work with Marco Angelini, Maria Cristina Arcuri, Claudio Ciccotelli, Giuseppe Antonio Di Luna, Luca Montanari, Ida Claudia Panetta, Leonardo Querzoni, Nino Vincenzo Verde

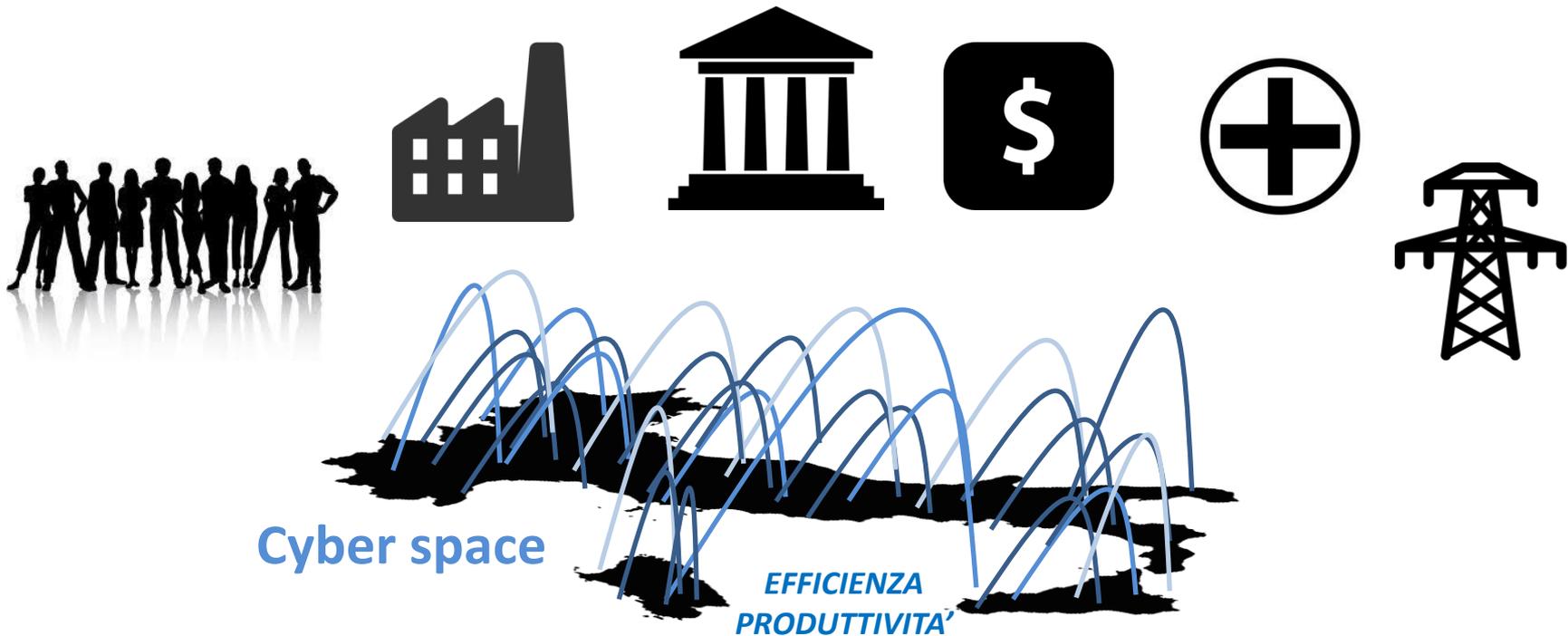
**Work partially supported by
TENACE PRIN Project and Microsoft**

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Cyber space e settori sensibili ad attacchi cibernetici



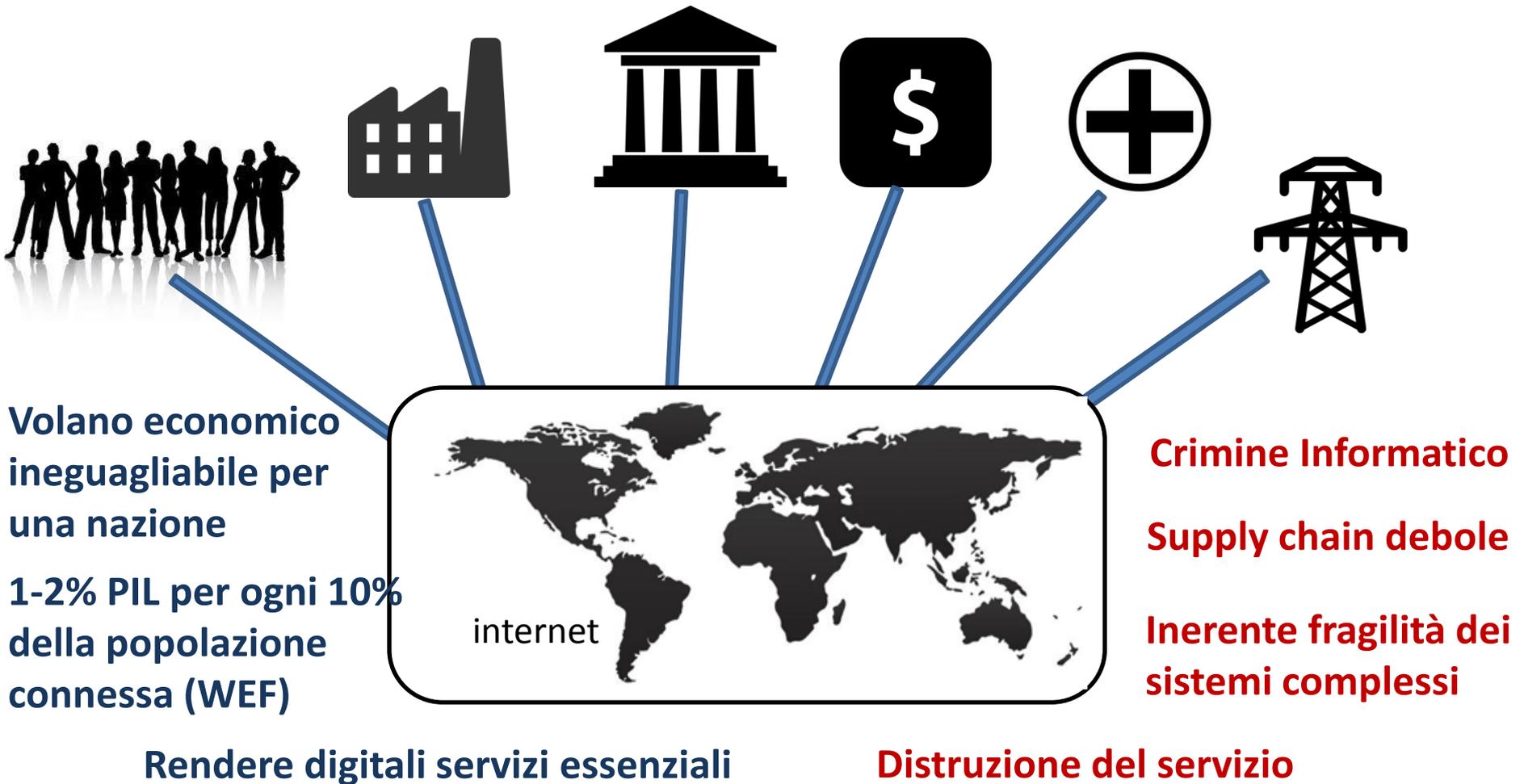
La prosperità economica di un sistema paese si misurerà anche in base al grado di sicurezza che si saprà dare al proprio spazio cibernetico



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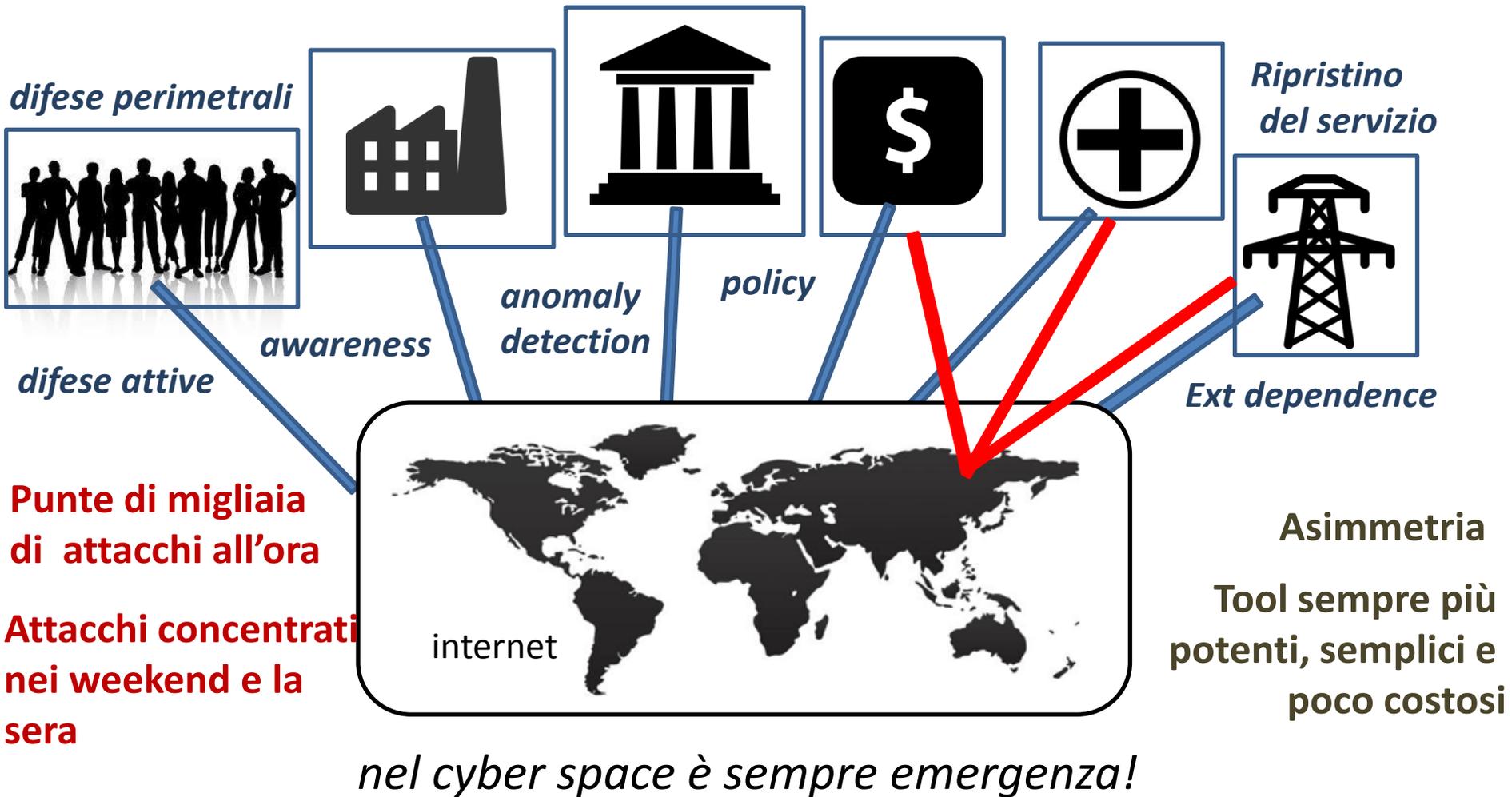
Cyber space e crescita economica



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Attacchi cibernetici



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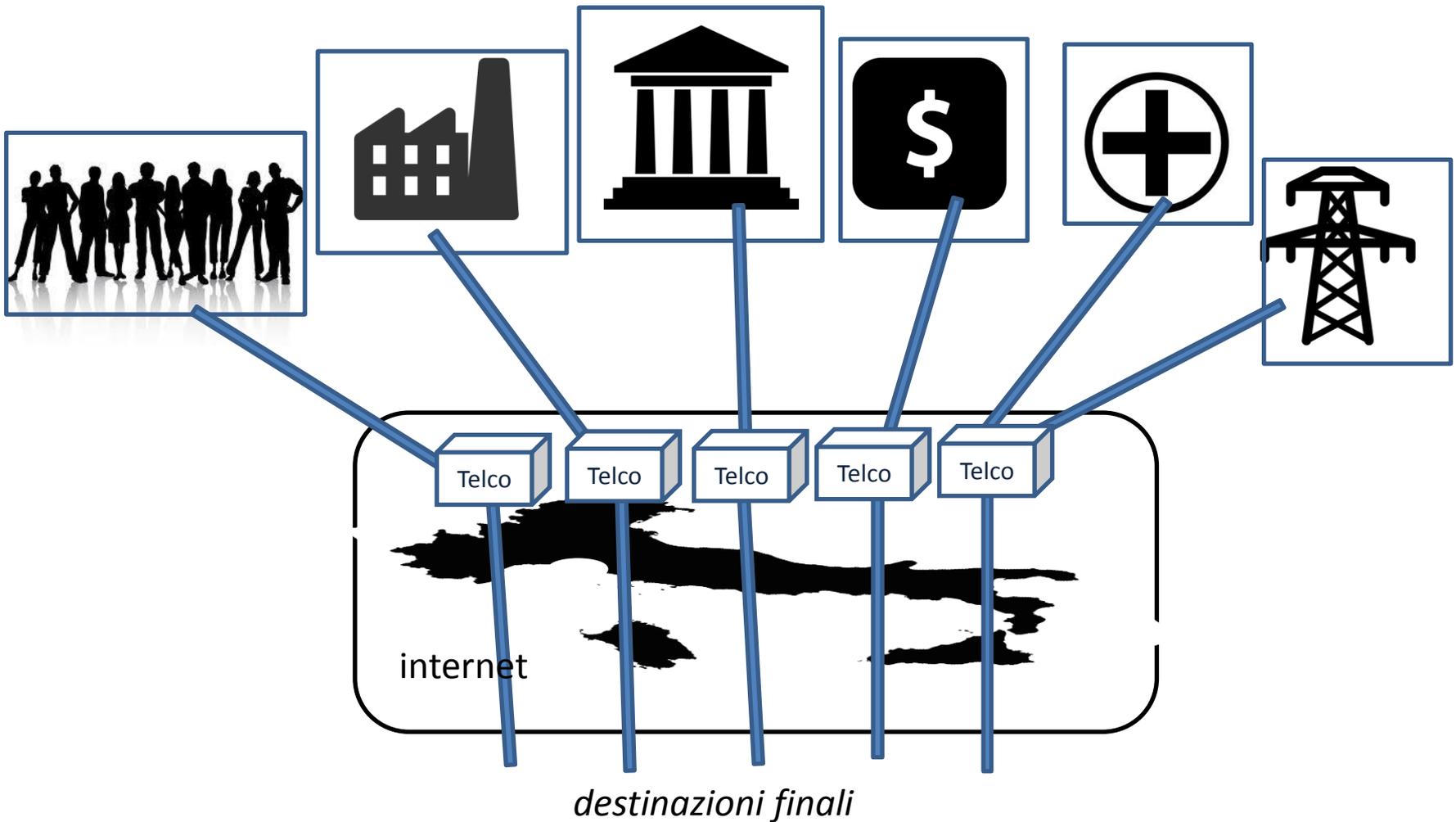
ATTACCHI E INTELLIGENCE NEL CYBER SPAZIO



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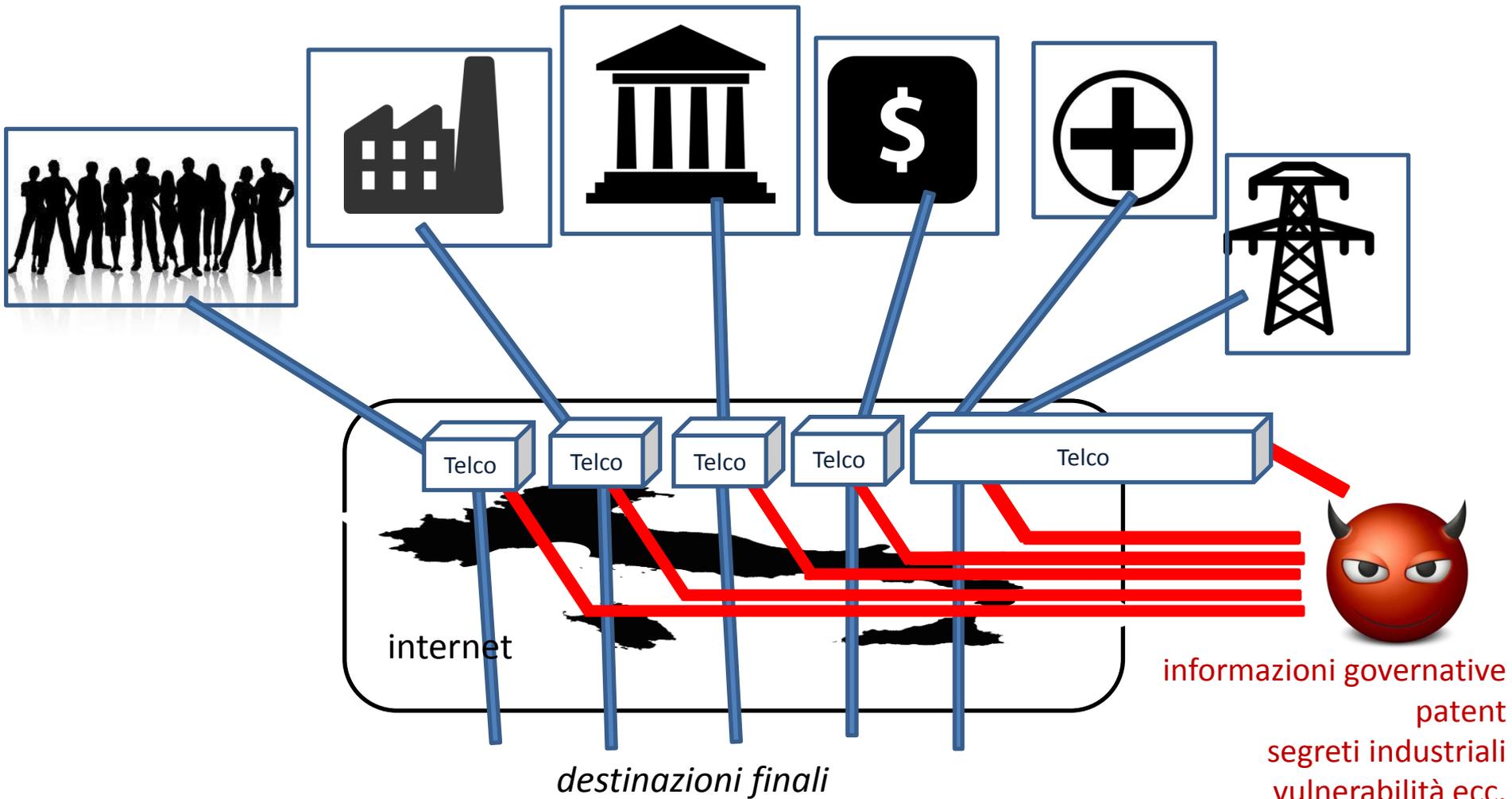
Monitoraggio «upstream»: tapping the internet



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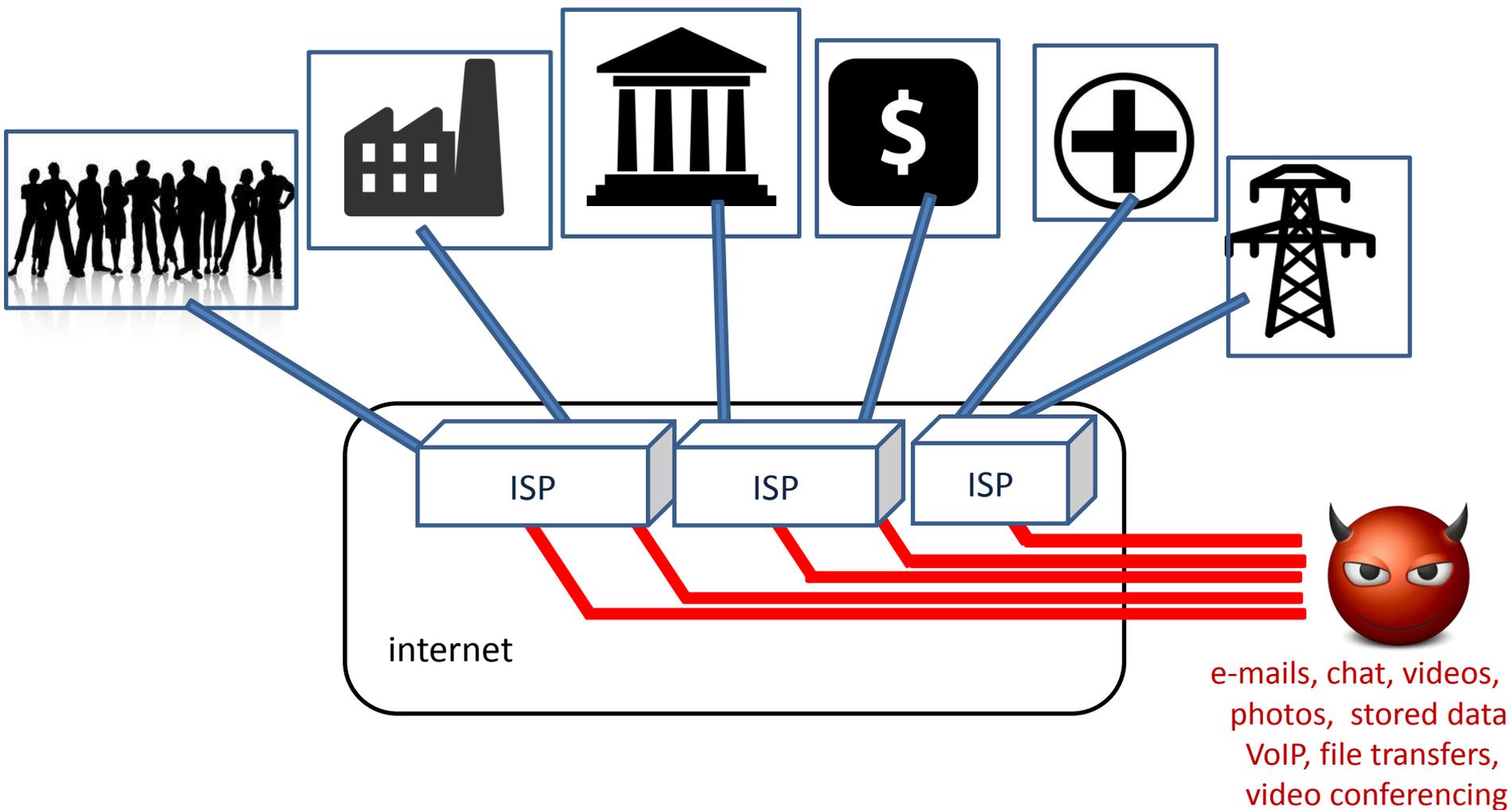
Monitoraggio «upstream»: tapping the internet



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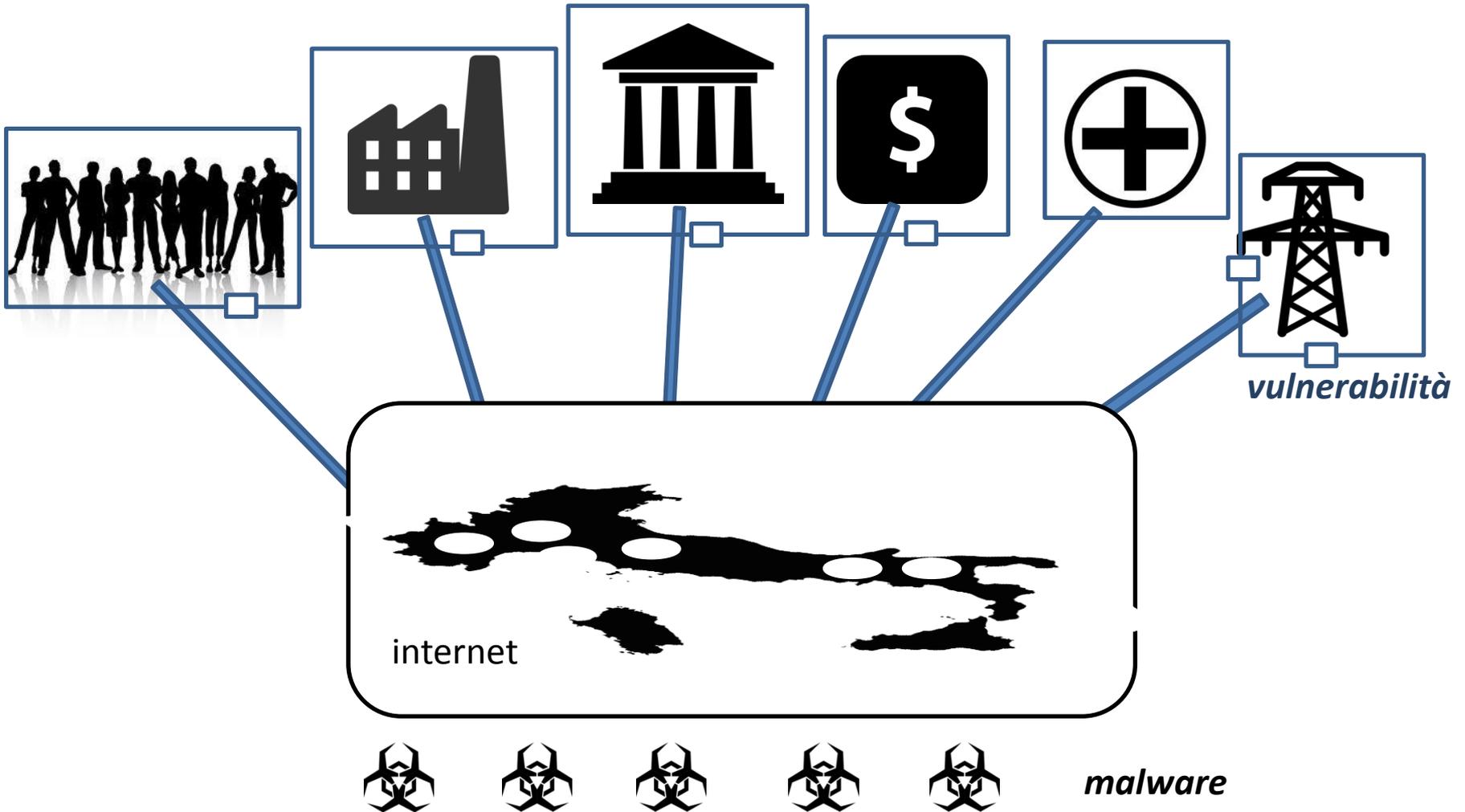
Monitoraggio «downstream»



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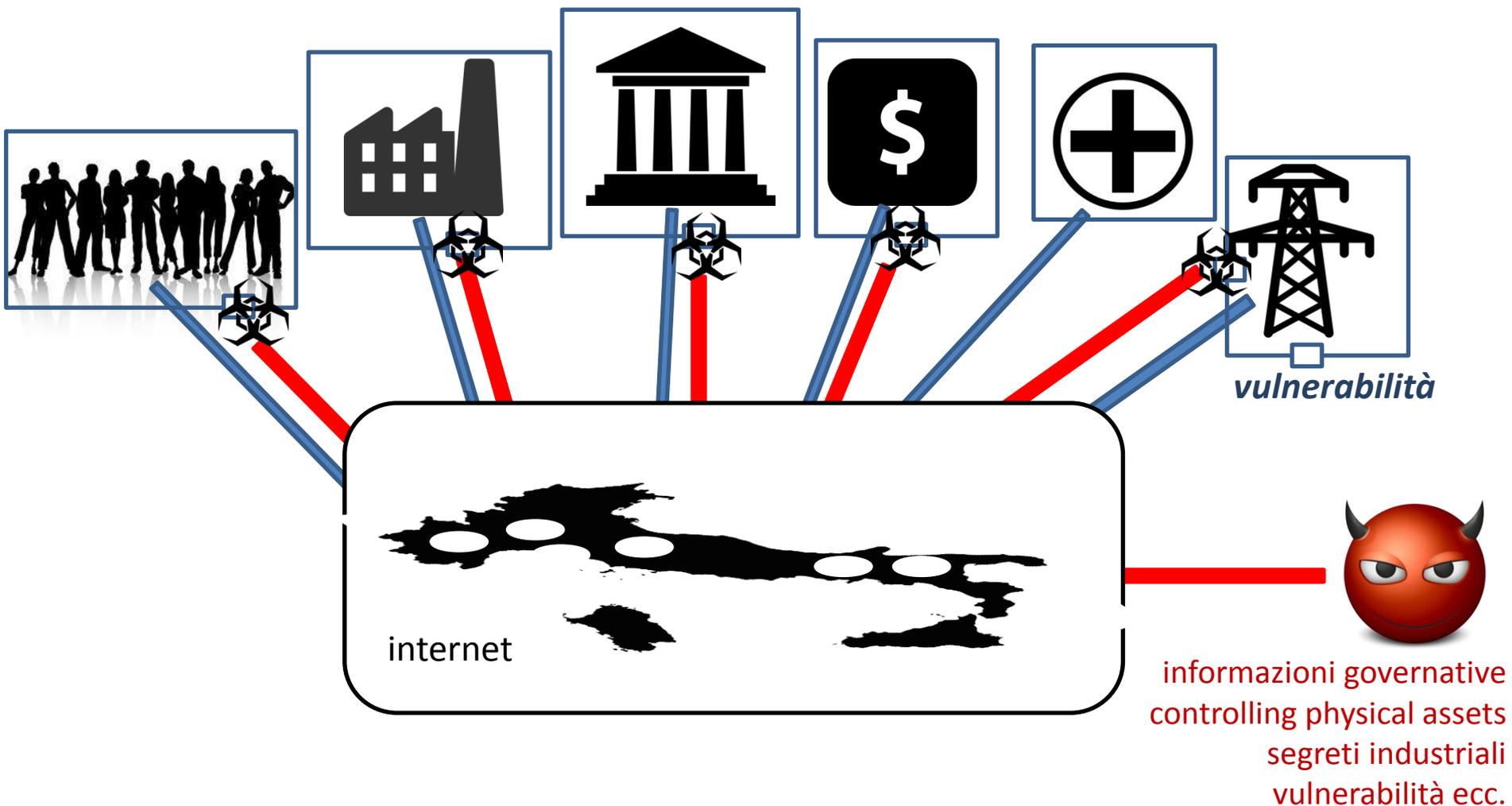
Attacchi di tipo Malware



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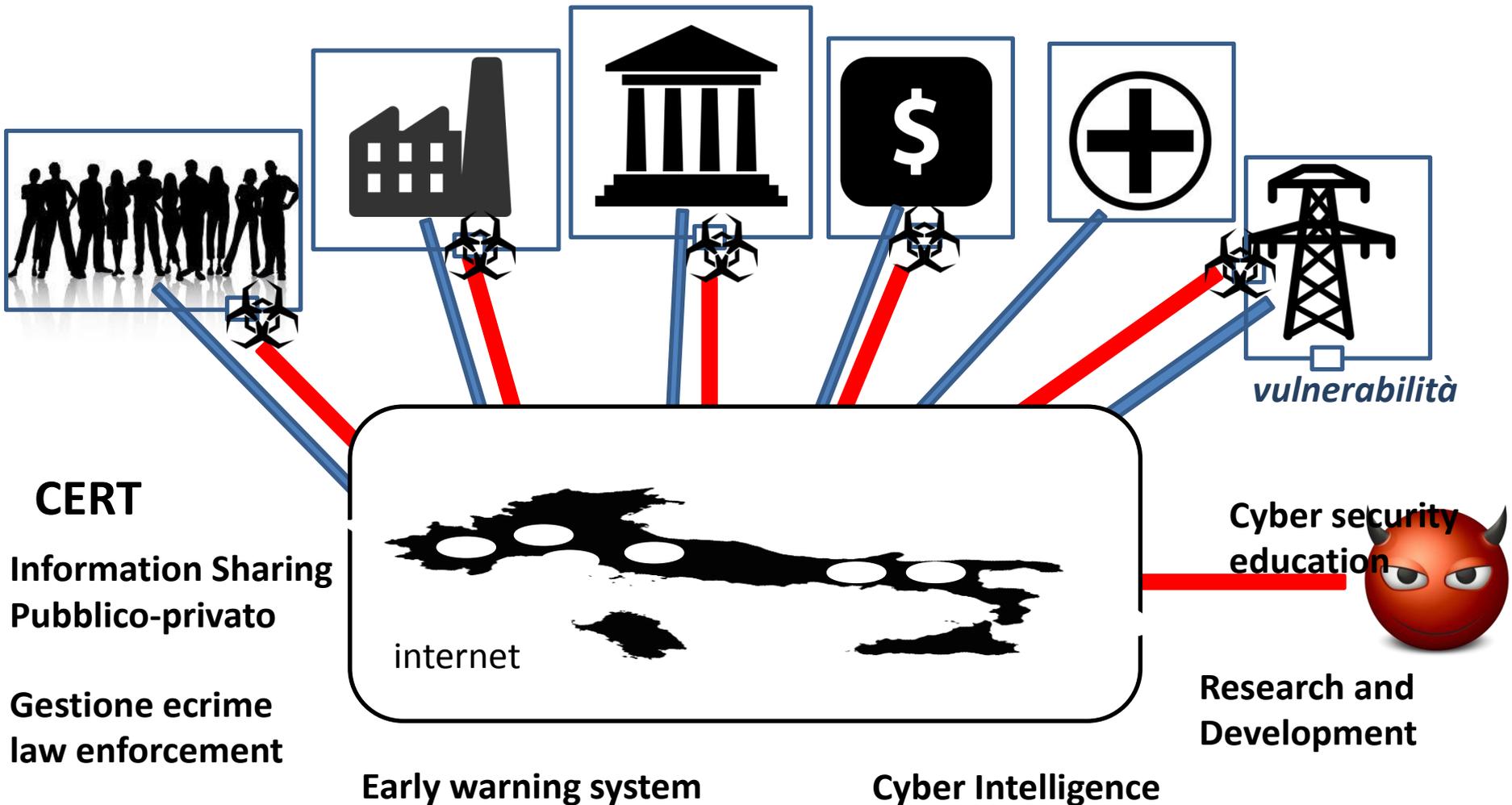
Attacchi di tipo Malware



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Strategia Nazionale di Cyber Security



CERT

Information Sharing
Pubblico-privato

Gestione ecrime
law enforcement

internet

Early warning system

Cyber Intelligence

Cyber security
education



Research and
Development



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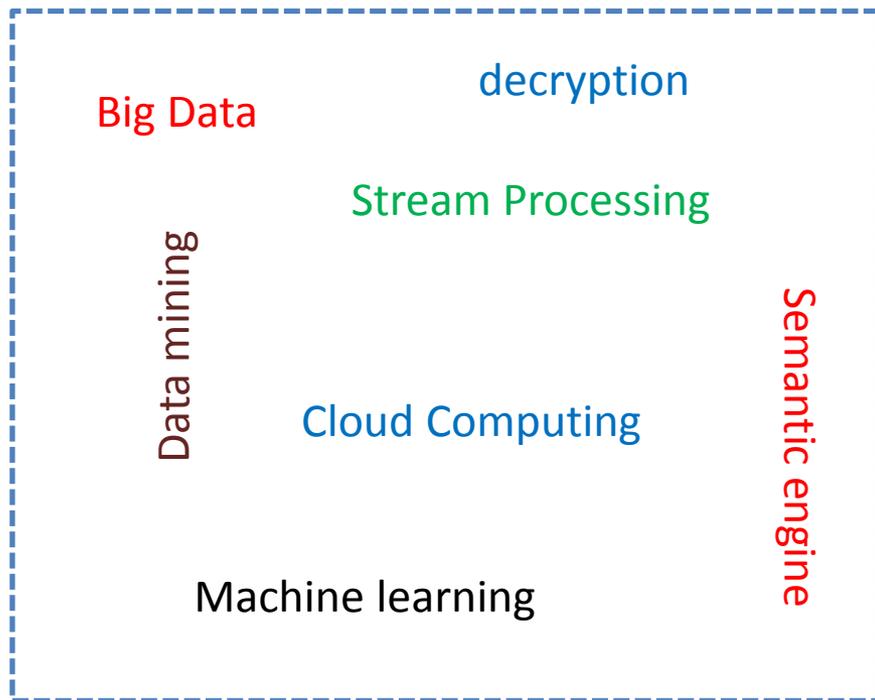
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Surveillance program



Systems and Algorithms for mass electronic surveillance



- Upstream monitoring
 - Accordi tra NSA e le maggiori US Telco
 - Internet routers, switches and firewalls hackings
- Downstream Monitoring (PRISM)
 - Accordi tra NSA e le maggiori US ISP
 - Più di 2,000 PRISM-based reports al mese
- Decrypto program
 - Investimenti in “groundbreaking cryptanalytic capabilities” per rompere sistemi crittografici adottati da avversari and decriptare internet traffic online e traffico 3G
- Malware
 - Identificare utenti TOR attraverso le vulnerabilità del software utilizzato dagli utenti stessi



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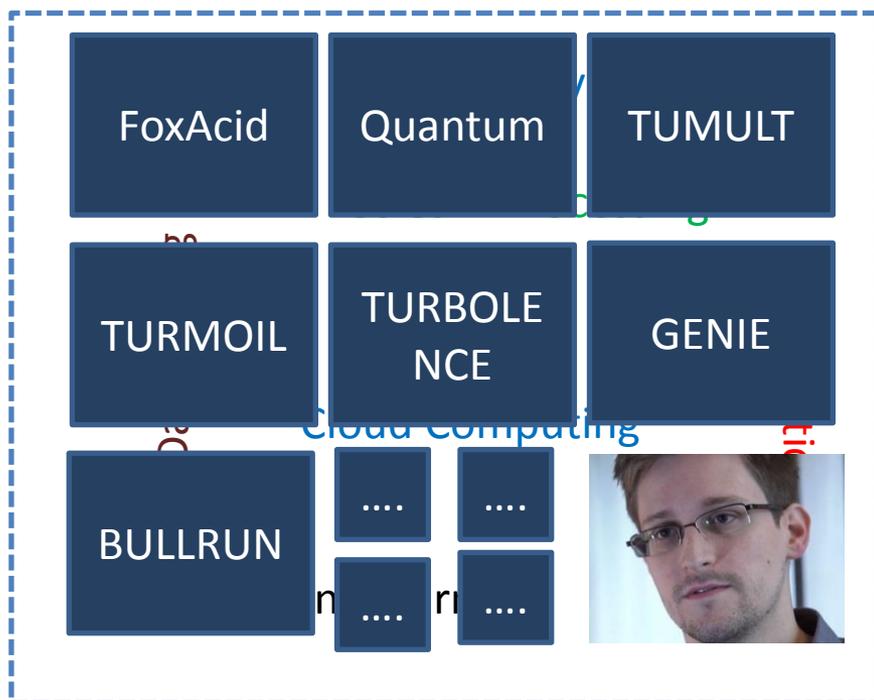
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Surveillance program



Systems and Algorithms for mass electronic surveillance



-
- **Upstream monitoring**
 - ...
 - ...
 - Più di 2, ...
 - **Decrypto programs**
 - Investimenti in “groundbreaking cryptanalytic capabilities” per rompere sistemi crittografici adottati da avversari and decryptare internet traffic online e traffico 3G
 - **Malware**
 - Identificare utenti TOR attraverso le vulnerabilità del software utilizzato dagli utenti stessi



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Rischio balcanizzazione di internet

- Labile confine tra spiare per sicurezza della nazione e interessi economici nazionali, casi:
 - Petronas, Qatar's Ras Gas, Saudi Aramco
- Strategie nazionali di cyber security

constructing submarine cables that do not route through the US, building internet exchange points in Brazil, creating an encrypted email service through the state postal service and having Facebook, Google and other companies store data by Brazilians on servers in Brazil. Dilma Rouseff



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2013 Cyber Security Report

Italy policy standpoint



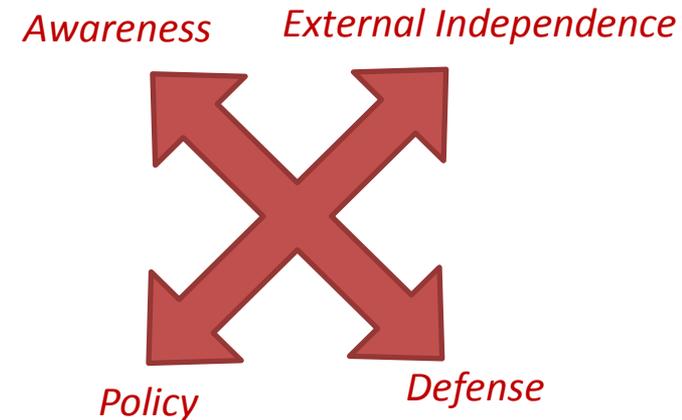
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Analisi dello scenario di cyber security in Italia

Target groups	Questionnaires sent	Questionnaires returned	Number of organizations	% of returned questionnaires
PA	31	13	26	41.9%
Utilities	8	4	7	50%
Financial	17	6	17	35.3%
Industrial	12	5	12	41.7%
Total	68	28	62	Avg. 42.23%

- 60 domande
- Luglio 2013- Settembre 2013
- 50% delle organizzazioni consultate operano nel territorio nazionale
- 75% dei questionari è stato riempito da persone centrali alla cyber security dell'organizzazione



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External Dependency

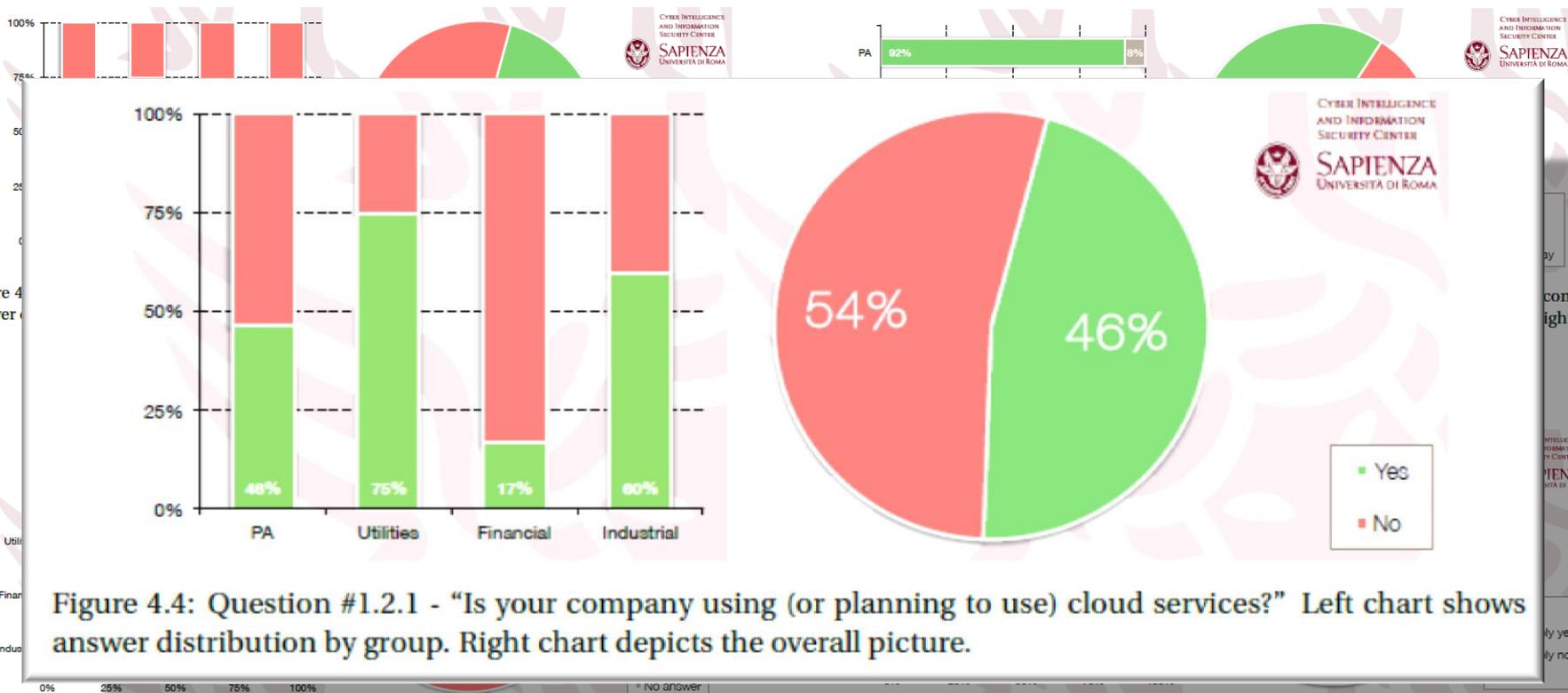


Figure 4.4: Question #1.2.1 - "Is your company using (or planning to use) cloud services?" Left chart shows answer distribution by group. Right chart depicts the overall picture.

Figure 4.5: Question #1.2.2 - "Do cloud services support core business processes that are necessary to deliver critical services?" Left chart shows answer distribution by group. Right chart depicts the overall picture.

Figure 4.7: Question #1.2.6 - "Do you know if your software providers are following a strategic approach to address application risks in each phase of the application development process?" Left chart shows answer distribution by group. Right chart depicts the overall picture.



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External Dependency

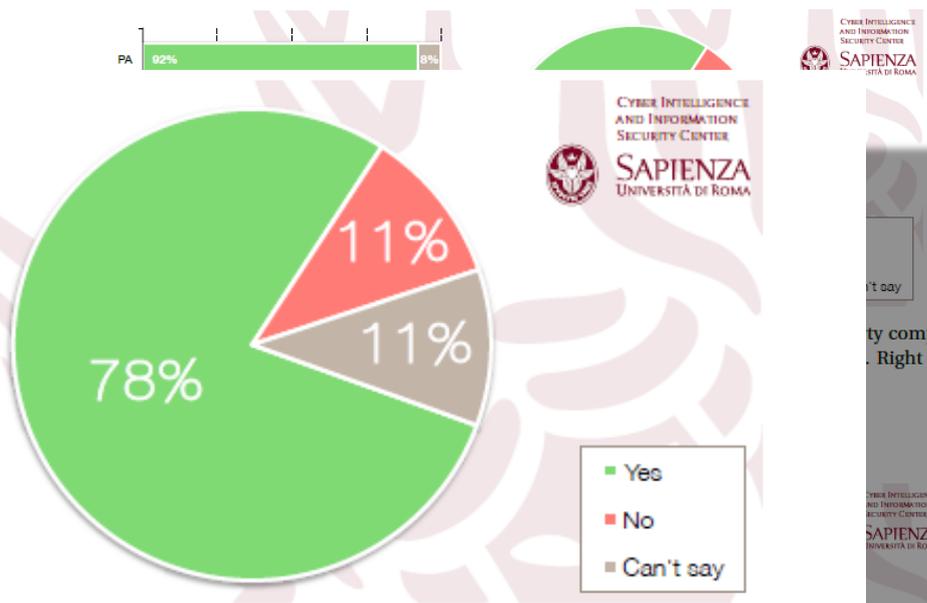
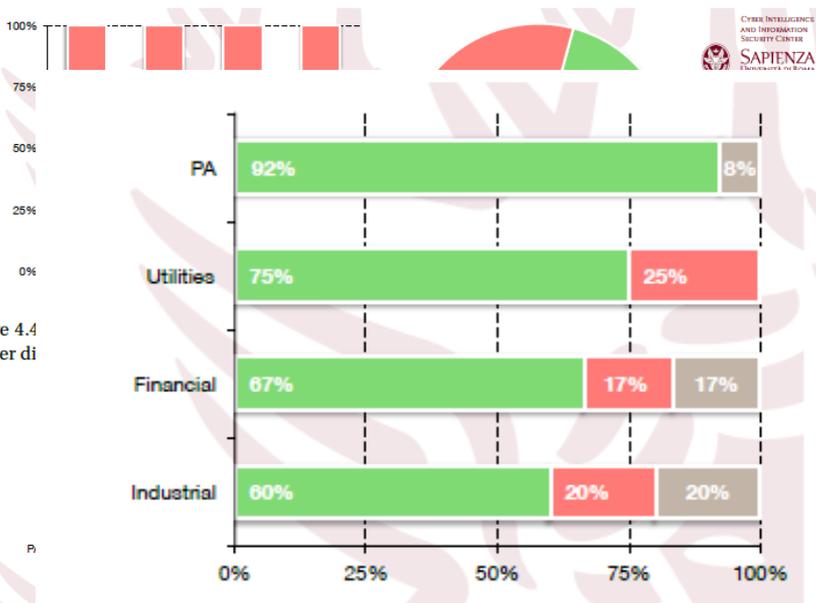


Figure 4.6: Question #1.2.5 - “Is it possible that an ICT service failure in one (or more) third-party company, will have a significant impact on your company?” Left chart shows answer distribution by group. Right chart depicts the overall picture.

Figure 4.5: Question #1.2.2 - “Do cloud services support core business processes that are necessary to deliver critical services?” Left chart shows answer distribution by group. Right chart depicts the overall picture.

Figure 4.7: Question #1.2.6 - “Do you know if your software providers are following a strategic approach to address application risks in each phase of the application development process?” Left chart shows answer distribution by group. Right chart depicts the overall picture.



Defense: Attacchi esterni

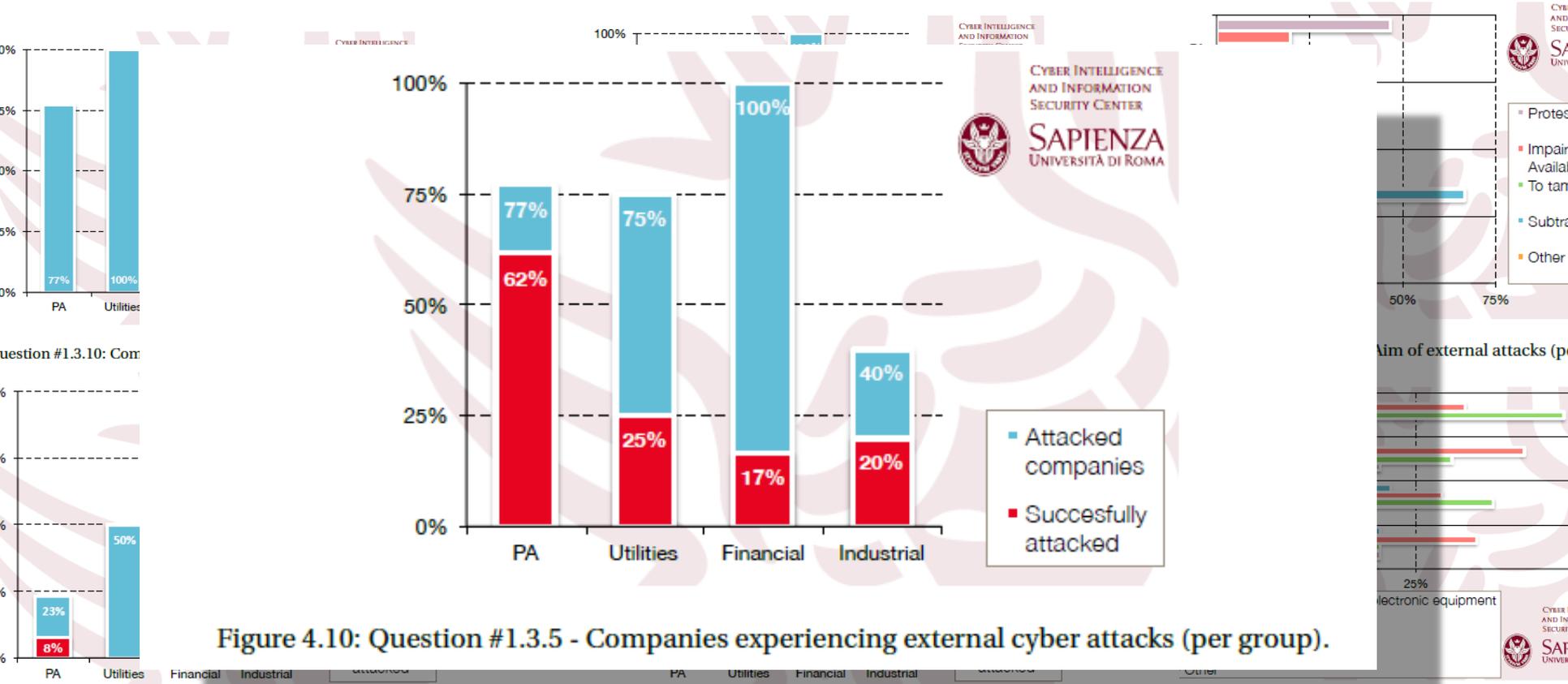


Figure 4.10: Question #1.3.5 - Companies experiencing external cyber attacks (per group).

on #1.1.5 - Companies that have been attacked by an insider (per group). 1.10: Question #1.3.5 - Companies experiencing external cyber attacks (per group). #1.4.8 - "Which of the following measures to protect does your company implement?" Adoption rate for each group.



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Defense: misure di protezione

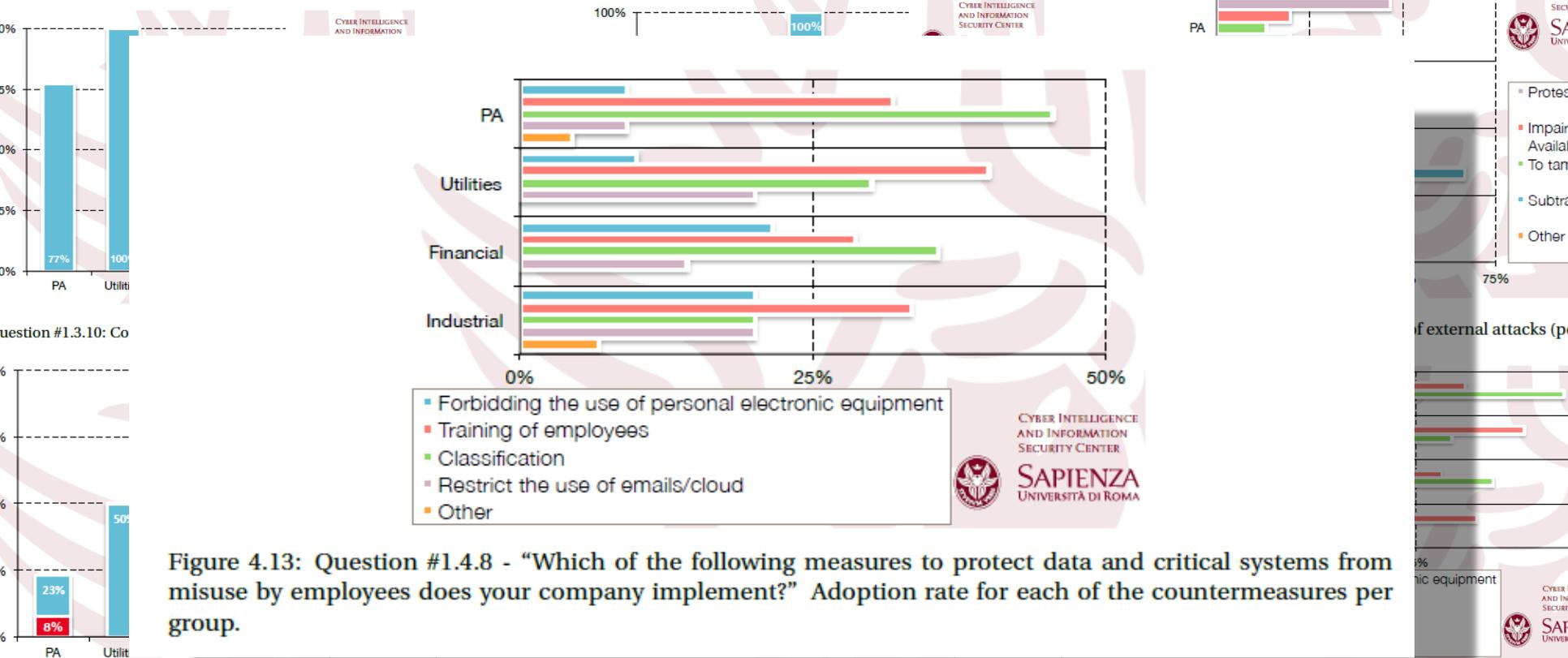


Figure 4.13: Question #1.4.8 - "Which of the following measures to protect data and critical systems from misuse by employees does your company implement?" Adoption rate for each of the countermeasures per group.

on #1.1.5 - Companies that have been attacked by an insider (per group). #1.10: Question #1.3.5 - Companies experiencing external cyber attacks (per group). #1.4.8 - "Which of the following measures to protect data and critical systems from misuse by employees does your company implement?" Adoption rate for each group.



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Come le organizzazioni vorrebbero migliorare la loro sicurezza cibernetica

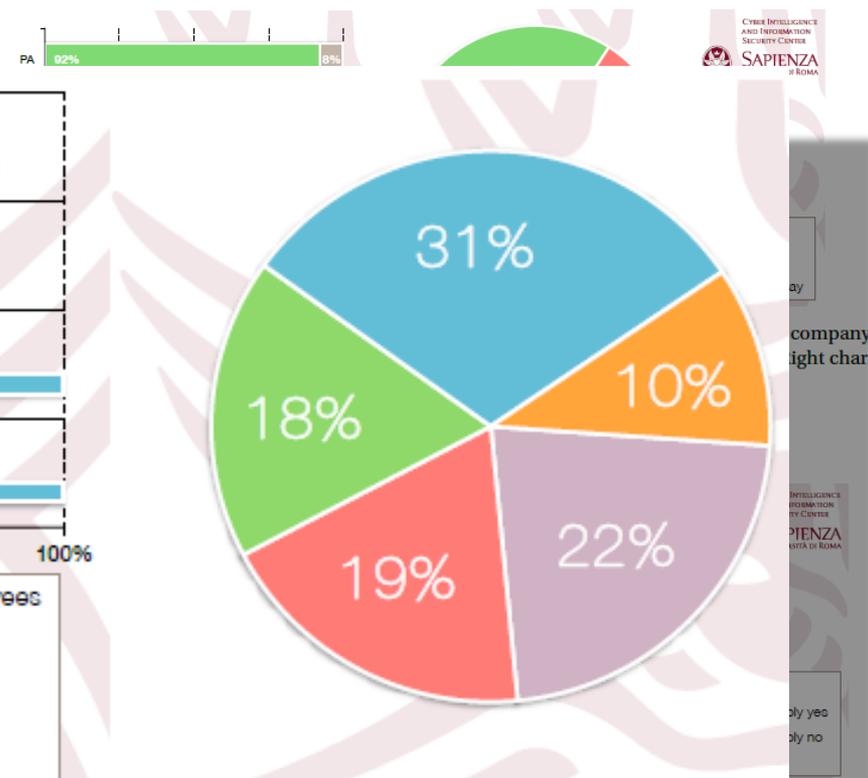
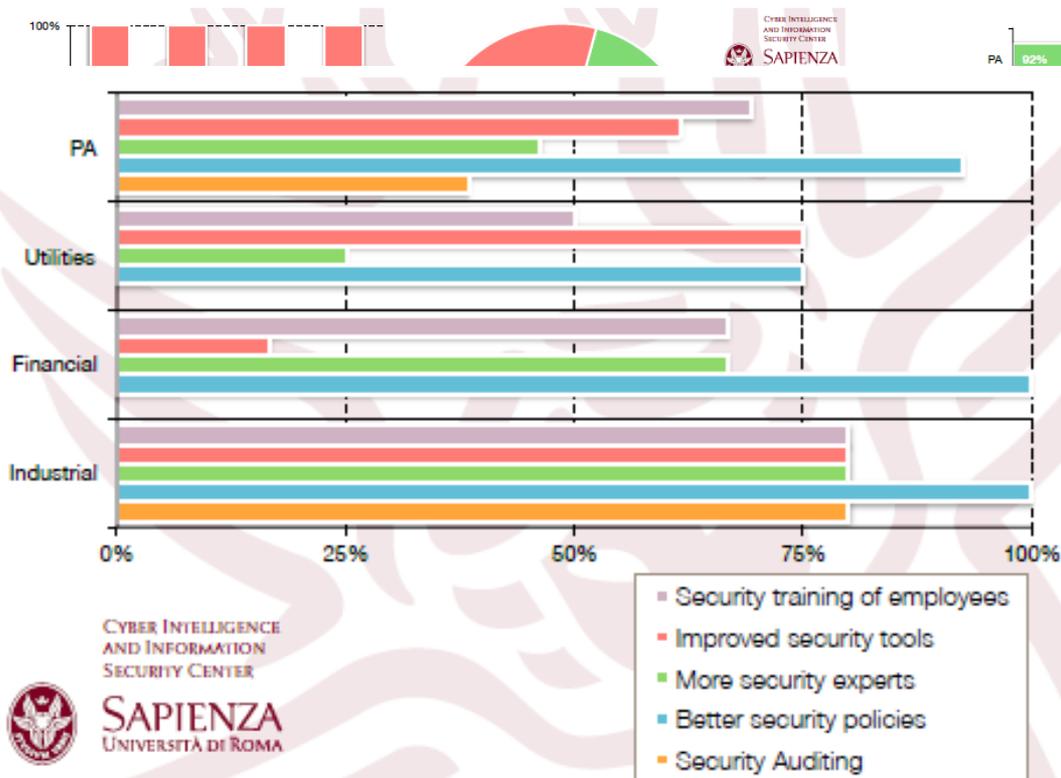


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A cyber security readiness index

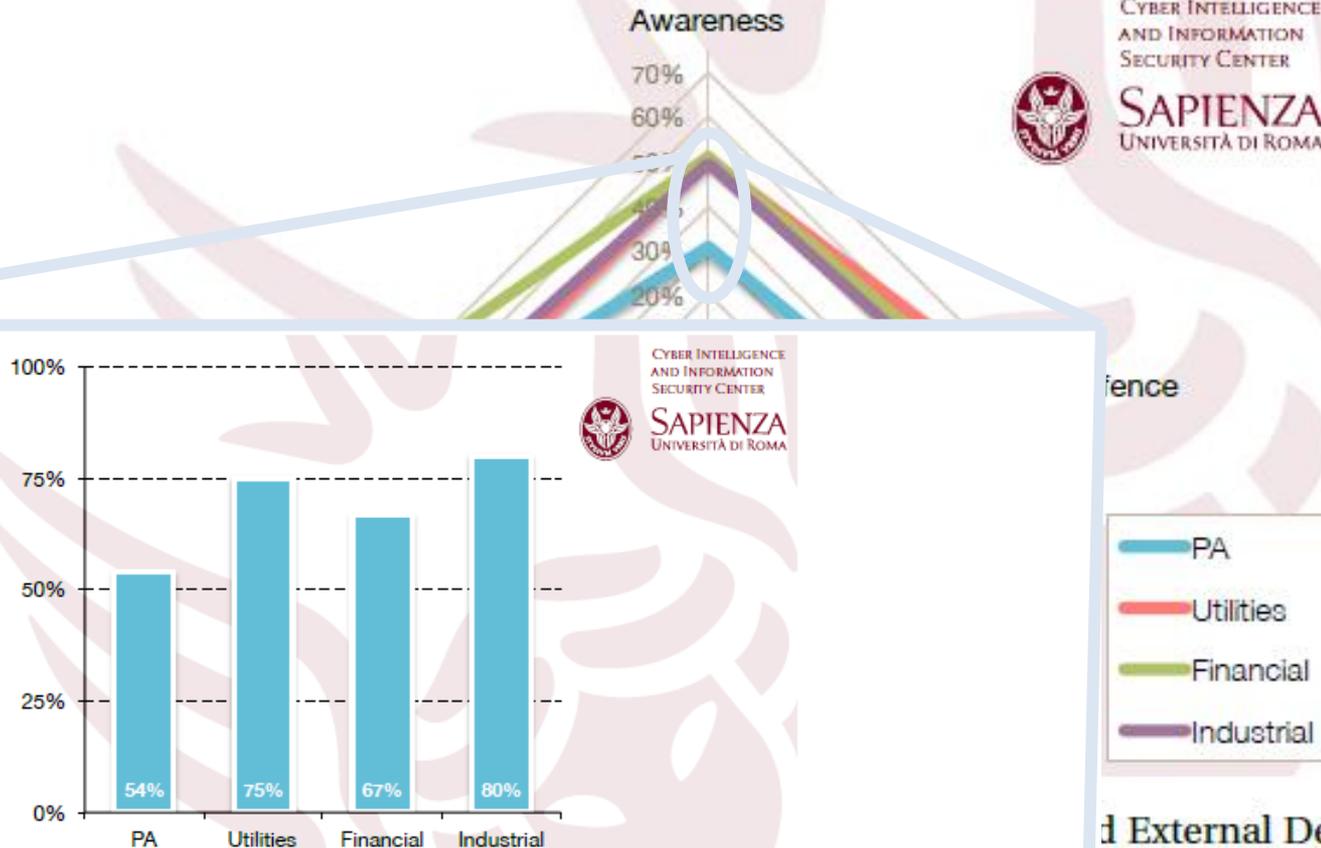


Figure 4.28: Question #1.5.3 - "Do you have situational awareness on the state of cyber threats to your organization?" (per group)



A cyber security readiness index

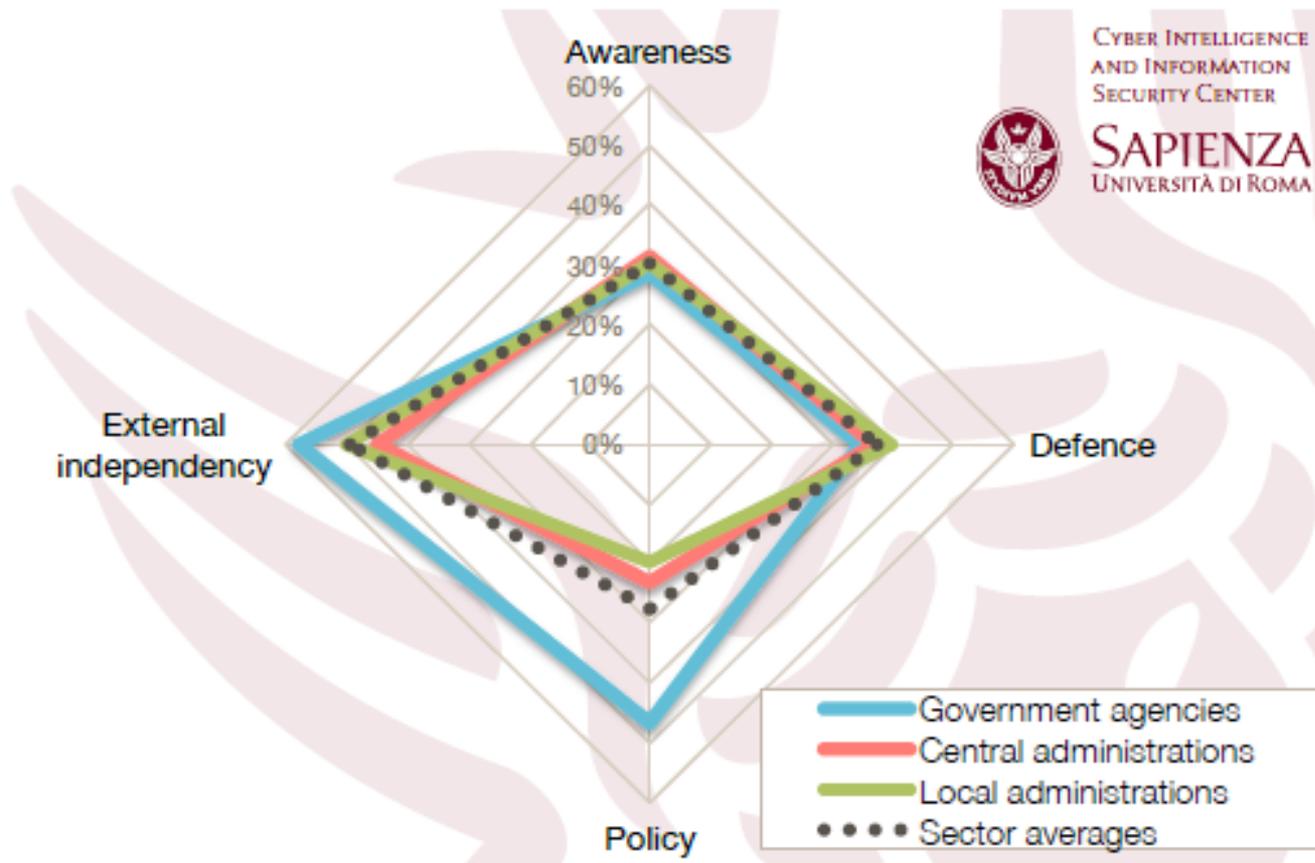


Figure 4.29: Cyber security readiness index for PA group.



Cyber Security Report 2014

- Abbiamo imparato molto
 - Migliorare il questionario
 - Renderlo specifico anche sul settore
- Servizi dedicati a coloro che parteciperanno al questionario
- Sperare che questa esperienza possa aumentare il trust e avere un maggior numero di risposte



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Lista di Raccomandazioni per la definizione di una strategia nazionale

- Understanding the dimension of cyber threats
- Identify priorities within critical economic sectors
- Understanding attackers' habits
- Taking critical economic sector infrastructure inter-dependencies into account
- Cooperative assessment of threats and vulnerabilities
- Nationwide methodology for threat classification
- Clear guidelines governing how risks are accepted and documented
- Clear role and mission for the national CERT
- Set clear definitions and procedures for incident response
- Cooperative early threat and vulnerability warning dissemination
- Promote dissemination activities and enhance education skills
- Research, development and technology investments
- International engagements
- Critical economic sector organizations should adopt solid risk management processes
- Reducing the supply chain risk
- A national agency for cyber security



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Raccomandazione #1: Realizzazione del CERT nazionale

- Mattone base dell'incident-response
 - primo step dell'implementazione di una strategia di sicurezza cibernetica nazionale
- Relazioni internazionali
- Comprovata cyber security expertise
- Coinvolgimento del settore privato e accademia



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Raccomandazione #2:

Government-Business-Academia partnership

- La strategia nazionale non deve diventare un esercizio PA centrico
- Privato deve organizzarsi attraverso opportuni Information Sharing group (modello ISAC americani) e collaborare con il pubblico
- L'accademia e l'istruzione, in generale, devono attaccare il problema della sicurezza cibernetica su più fronti: dal creare una cultura della sicurezza cibernetica fino a sfornare esperti un materia



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Raccomandazione #3:

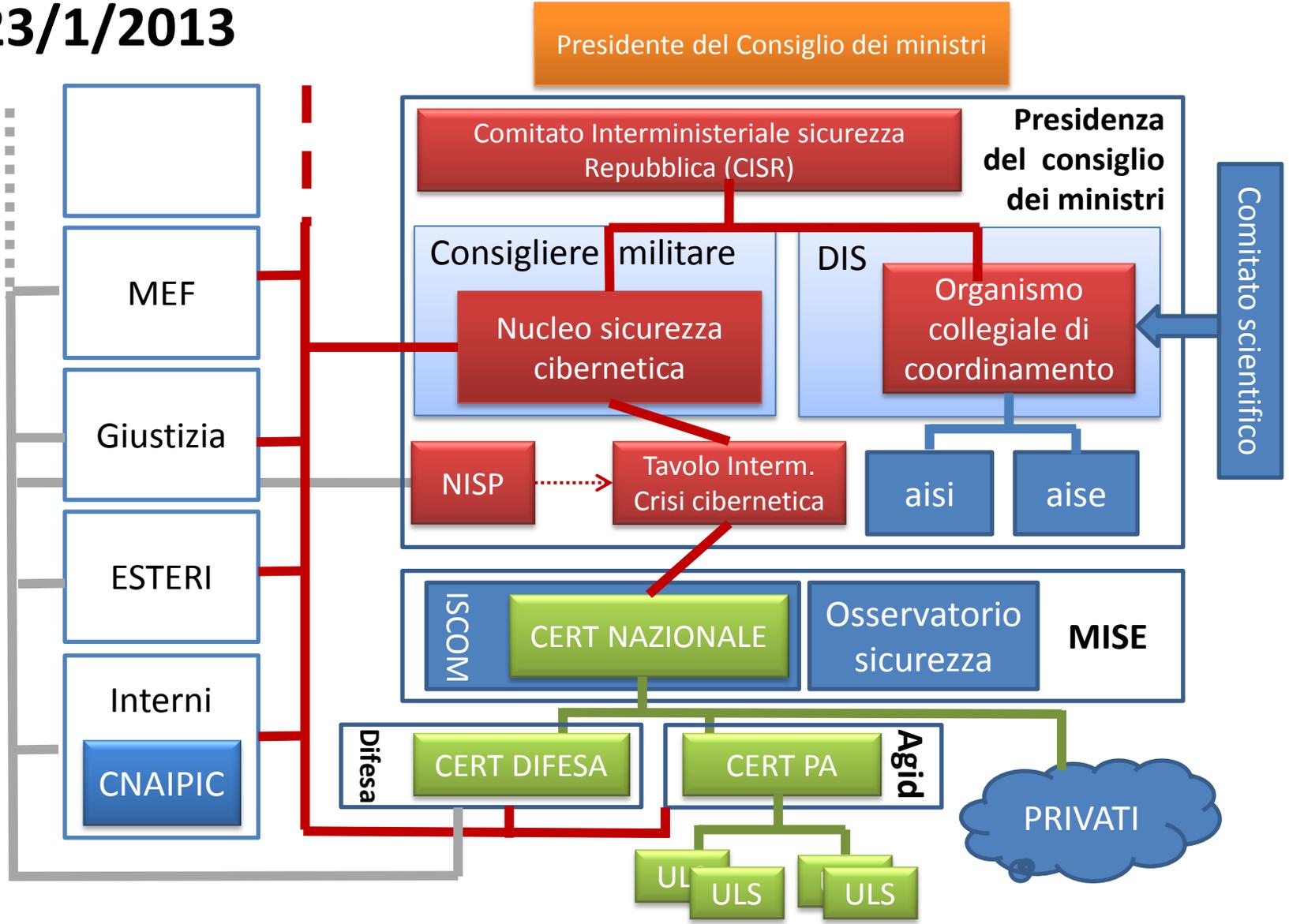
Research, development and technology investments

- Non possiamo dare in outsourcing competenze di sicurezza cibernetica ad altri paesi. E' imperativo consolidare e incrementare competenze nazionali nel creare/dominare tecnologie ICT.
- Iniziative di cyber security possono diventare una fonte di impiego per questa e le prossime generazioni di giovani.
- Agenda di ricerca e sviluppo per promuovere punte di eccellenza in ricerca e sviluppo high-tech (start-up in cyber security)
- Mantenere/portare in Italia i migliori ricercatori nel settore contribuendo ad assicurare l'indipendenza nazionale dai rischi tecnologici



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Raccomandazione #3: Agenzia Nazionale di Cyber Security

- La sicurezza è una missione che difficilmente si coniuga con altri obiettivi e dovrebbe essere confinata all'interno del minimo numero di organizzazioni possibili (possibilmente una)
- Esempio di altri paesi: US, Israele, Francia, Germania, Olanda etc.
- Ridurre la catena di comando per risposta e monitoraggio
- Concentrazione di Cyber Security Expertise



Conclusioni

Proteggere lo spazio cibernetico nazionale da attacchi è un dovere perché:

- sicurezza e prosperità della nazione sono un binomio inscindibile (*Mario Monti Gennaio 2013*)
- non ci possiamo permettere di essere un libro aperto per altre nazioni, ne va della nostra ricchezza, libertà personale e sicurezza nazionale
- la cyber security è una grossa opportunità economica nazionale per la presenza di grandi attori industriali, piccole medie imprese e grandi expertise scientifiche



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