



Navigering av Sikkerhetslandskapet

DORA, NIS-2, og Tiber-NO



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• SHORT SUMMARY:

**I SHOW HOW CRIMINALS BREAK-IN,
AND I HELP THROW THEM BACK OUT...**

CERTS

- GCIH** GIAC Certified Incident Handler
- GPEN** GIAC Certified Penetration Tester
- GSLC** GIAC Security Leadership
- GIAC** GIAC Mobile Device Security Analyst
- GDAT** GIAC Defending Advanced Adversaries
- GCTI** GIAC Cyber Threat Intelligence
- GCFA** GIAC Certified Forensic Analyst
- GXIH** GIAC Experienced Incident Handler
- GXPT** GIAC Experience Penetration Tester
- GSP** GIAC Security Professional

Why This Talk

alphabet soup of buzzword and topics.

wanted to better understand these frameworks myself

Help others learn too

Defensive Services and **Incident Response** closely align with the requirements

Agenda:

Cyber Security Frameworks

NIS2

DORA

Tiber-EU



Security Frameworks

● Control Frameworks

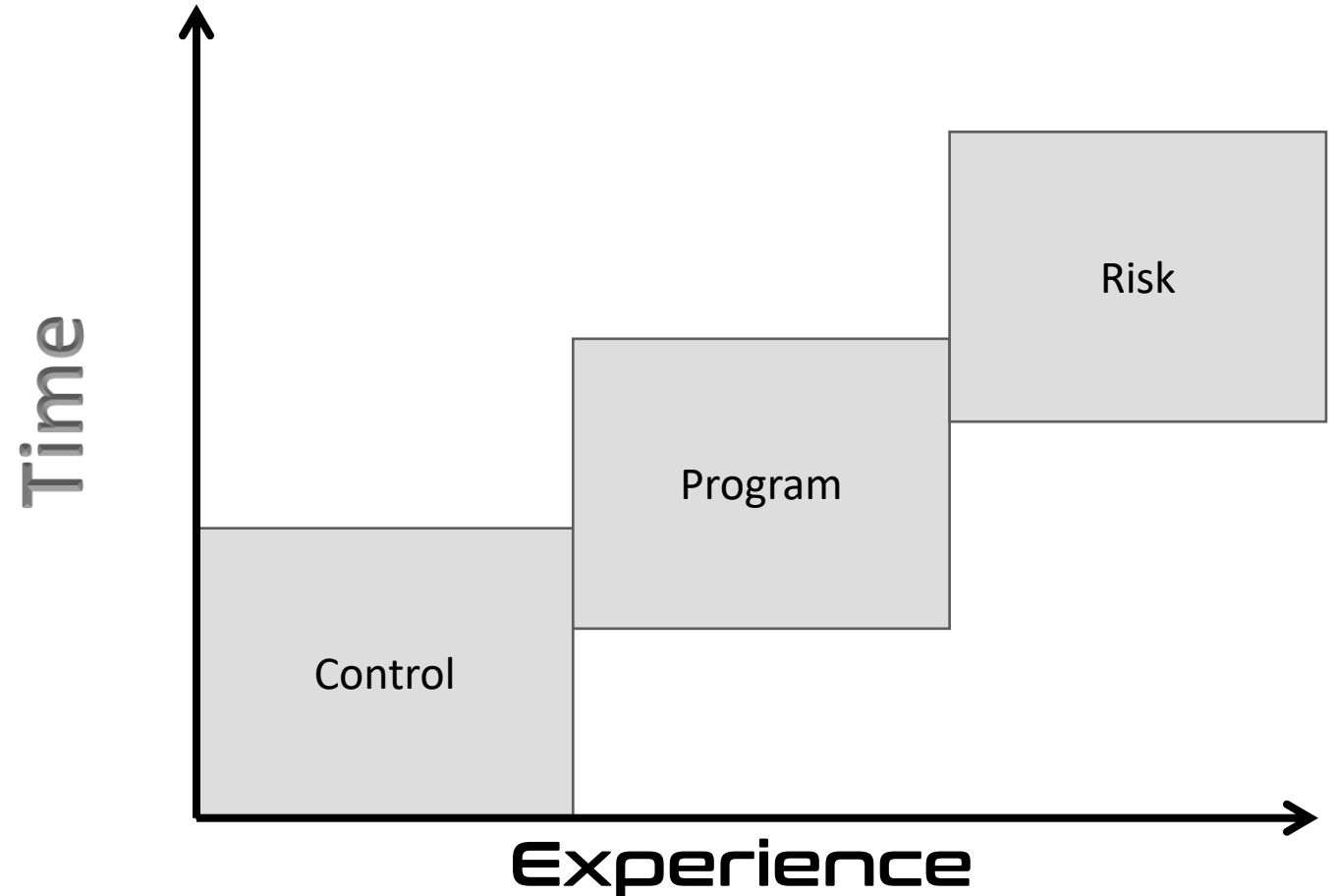
- NIST 800-53
- CIS 18 Controls
- ISO 27002

● Program Frameworks

- ISO 27001
- NIST CSF

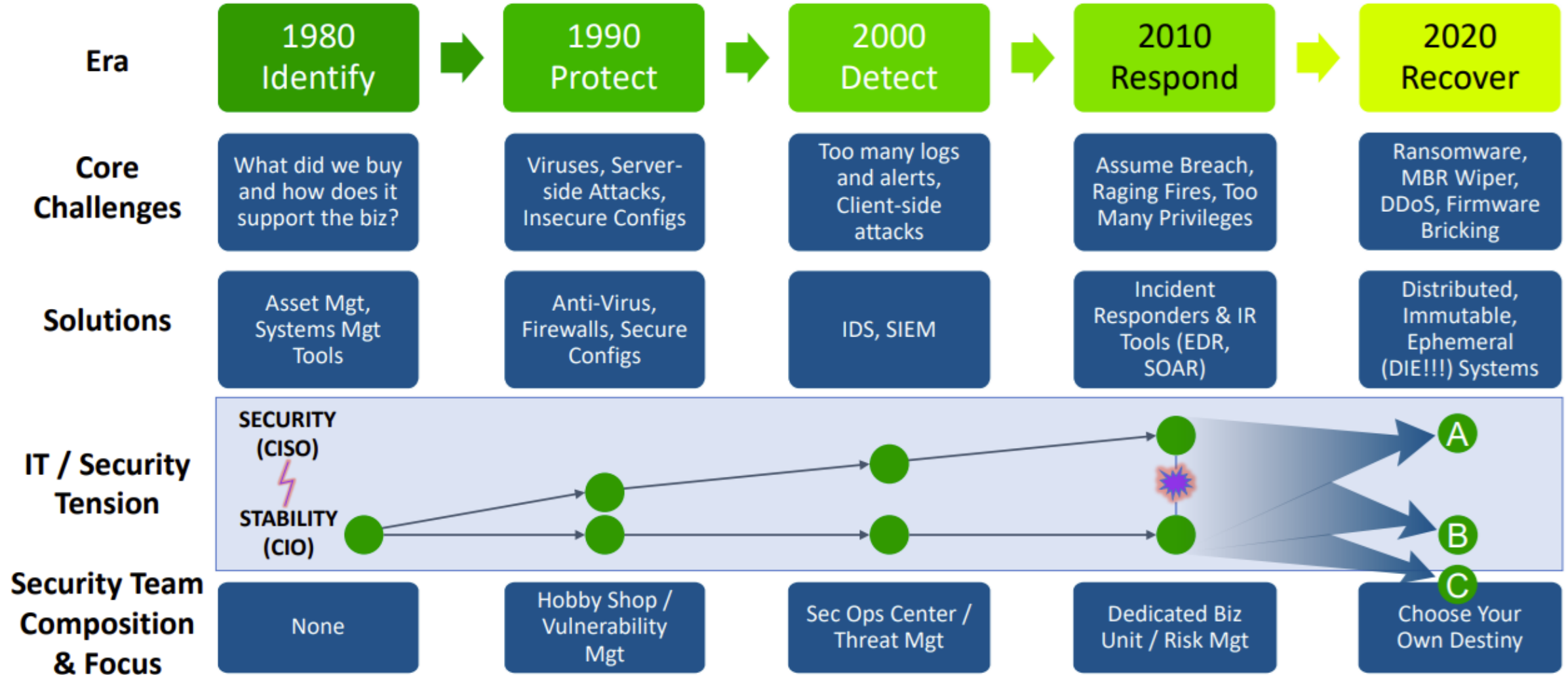
● Risk Frameworks

- NIST 800-39, 800-37, 800-30
- ISO 27005





Shout Out to Sounil Yu





**The need for
frameworks**

NIS-2



Key Threats in EU

- 🕒 Ransomware
 - 🕒 Lockbit and the throves of actors
- 🕒 Supply Chain
 - 🕒 Solarwinds, SSH Xz Compression library
- 🕒 War in Ukraine / Russia
 - 🕒 Signals, connectivity, destruction
- 🕒 Industrial and State Espionage
 - 🕒 NXP looted for 2 years
 - 🕒 Swizz aviation compromised for multitude of years
- 🕒 Foreign interference
 - 🕒 EU elections, influence operations, PsyOps
- 🕒 ICT supply chain risks
 - 🕒 5G and dependencies on third countries
- 🕒 Emerging Threats
 - 🕒 Vulnerabilites, Known Exploitable Vulnerabilities, Deep Fake Attacks, Social Engineering

The screenshot shows the ENISA website with a blue header. The ENISA logo and '20 years!' anniversary text are visible. A search bar is in the top right. Below the header, there is a 'Latest news' section with a photo of a conference stage. A sidebar on the left lists various topics. The main content area features a press release titled 'Shaping Cybersecurity Policy towards a trusted and secure Europe'.

ENISA Topics

- Awareness Raising
- Certification
- Cloud
- COVID19
- Critical infrastructure
- Cryptography
- Cyber Crisis Management
- Cyber Threats
- Cybersecurity Policy
- Education
- Emerging Technologies
- Foresight
- Incident Reporting
- Incident response
- Market
- National Cybersecurity Strategies
- Research and Innovation
- Risk Management
- Standards
- Training and Exercises
- Vulnerability Disclosure

Latest news [All news](#)

PRESS RELEASE

Shaping Cybersecurity Policy towards a trusted and secure Europe

On 17 April, the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA), the European Commission (DG CNECT) and the Belgian presidency of the Council of the European Union organised the 2nd EU Cybersecurity Policy Conference.

Published on April 18, 2024. [Read more](#)



NIS2 – 3 Pillars



National Capabilities

- CSIRT
- Strategy
- Cyber Crisis Management Framework
- Cyber Authorities



EU Collaboration

- Strategic
- Technical
- Risk management
- Supply chain risk assessment coordination



Supervision of Critical Sectors

- Security measures
 - Risk based approach
- Incident reporting
 - Inform Authorities

NIS2 Sectors Included

- Energy, including electricity, oil, and gas
- Transport, covering air, rail, water, and road transport
- Banking
- Financial Market Infrastructures
- Health sector, including healthcare providers
- Drinking water, encompassing both supply and distribution
- Waste water, including sewage and treatment facilities
- Digital infrastructure, such as DNS services, data centers, and trust services
- Public administration
- Space





NIS2 Critical Sectors

Including

Third Party

IT Suppliers

- Energy
- Transport and transport infrastructure
- Banking and financial markets
- Health and digital health
- Drinking water and wastewater treatment
- Waste management facilities
- Digital infrastructure, data centers, and trust services
- Public administration
- Space





NIS2 – 10 Minimum Requirements

Policies and procedures on cybersecurity risk management

You need to **assess** risk and define security policies for information systems

Incident Handling

Have **plans** for dealing with incidents, and be ready to do **reporting** when something has happened

Business Continuity

Ensure **plans** are made for managing business operations during and after a security incident.

Supply Chain Security

Understand which **providers** you have and do risk management accordingly.

Basic cyber hygiene practices and training

Put your staffing through **updates on your policies, procedures and best practice**.

Policies and procedures for use of crypto, where appropriate encryption

Data in **transit** and **at-rest** should be considered encrypted. Start with plans and procedures so enforcement and governance can begin.

Use of MFA and continuous authentication

Get it done! Replace passwords with tokens. Use password managers.



NIS2: Incident Handling

- Disclosure requirements in three different levels
- Requires reporting of **significant** (and large) incidents to CSIRT





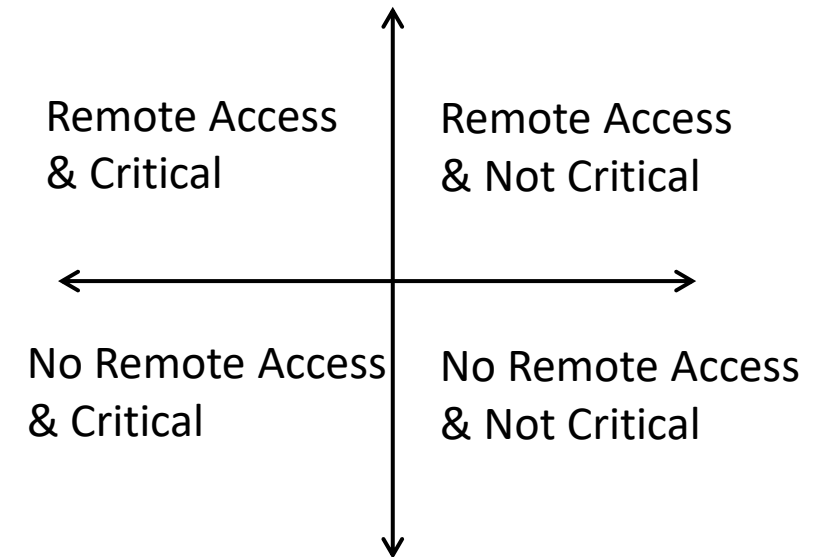
NIS2: Supply Chain

- 🕒 NIS2 requires us to ensure security in our supply chains
- 🕒 On of the biggest challenges in this is to:
 - 🕒 Know what suppliers you have
 - 🕒 Understand how this supplier is significant for you



Discovering Your Supply Chain

- ① Ask procurement
 - ① What are you paying for?
 - ① Highest cost third party, perhaps most important third part
- ① Consider asking your SoMe / Press team
 - ① Let them “follow” important providers
- ① Utilize Offensive SOC, E-ASM and other technology
- ① Have a plan to consider what happens if something happens to that third party
 - ① They get hacked / data breach
 - ① Loss of service





Search packages

Search

Sign Up

Sign In

http

0.0.1-security • Public • Published 4 years ago

Readme

Code Beta

0 Dependencies

2,195 Dependents

2 Versions

Security holding package

This package name is not currently in use, but was formerly occupied by another package. To avoid malicious use, npm is hanging on to the package name, but loosely, and we'll probably give it to you if you want it.

You may adopt this package by contacting support@npmjs.com and requesting the name.

Keywords

none

Install

```
> npm i http
```

Repository

github.com/npm/security-holder

Homepage

github.com/npm/security-holder#readme

Weekly Downloads

220,801



Version

0.0.1-security

License

none

Unpacked Size

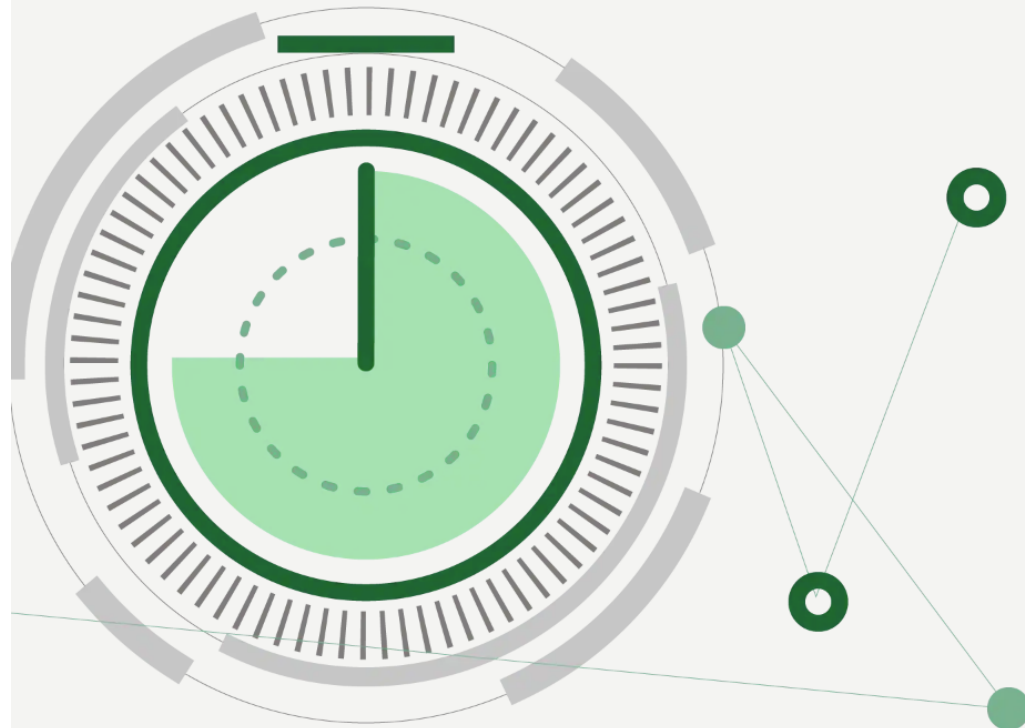
464 B

Total Files

2



24 Hours to Patch

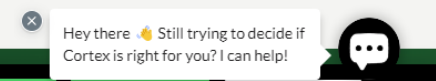


Attackers have an unfair advantage

Attackers scan the entire internet for vulnerabilities within 45 minutes. Meanwhile, enterprises take an average of 3+ weeks to find and fix them.

They're actively looking for weaknesses. Are you?

[Watch the webinar →](#)





Confluence



February 21, 2024 at 3:00 AM EST

Report indicates adversaries seek to disrupt global elections and exploit generative AI technology

 [PDF Version](#)

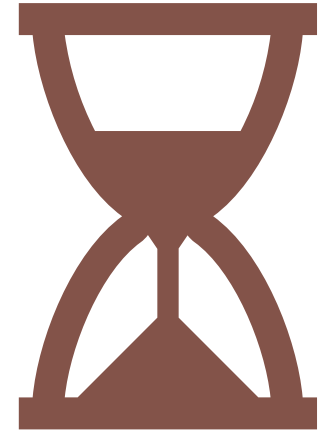
AUSTIN, Texas--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Feb. 21, 2024-- CrowdStrike (Nasdaq: CRWD) today announced the findings of the 2024 [CrowdStrike Global Threat Report](#), highlighting a surge in adversaries leveraging stolen identity credentials to exploit gaps in cloud environments and maximize the stealth, speed and impact of cyberattacks. The report also details the biggest threats on the horizon for 2024, including the disruption of global elections and the exploitation of generative AI to lower the barrier of entry and launch more sophisticated attacks.

In the 10th annual edition of the cybersecurity leader's seminal report, CrowdStrike highlights activity from some of the 230+ prolific threat groups that it tracks today. Key findings in the 2024 report include:

- **Dramatic Increase in Attack Velocity:** The speed of cyberattacks continues to accelerate at an alarming rate. The report indicates that the average breakout time is down to only 62 minutes from 84 in the previous year (with the fastest recorded attack coming in at 2 minutes and 7 seconds). Once initial access was obtained, it took only 31 seconds for an adversary to drop initial discovery tools in an attempt to compromise victims.
- **Stealthy Attacks Spike as Adversaries Compromise Credentials:** The report notes a sharp increase in interactive intrusions and hands-on-keyboard activity (60%) as adversaries increasingly exploit stolen credentials to gain initial access at targeted organizations.
- **Adversaries Follow as Business Moves to the Cloud:** Adversaries turned their sights to the cloud through valid credentials – creating a challenge for defenders looking to differentiate between normal and malicious user behavior. The report shows cloud intrusions increased by 75% overall with cloud-conscious cases amplifying by 110% Year-over-Year.
- **The Exploitation of Generative AI on the Horizon:** In 2023, CrowdStrike observed nation-state actors and hackers experimenting with and seeking to abuse generative AI to democratize attacks and lower the barrier of entry for more sophisticated operations. The report highlights



1-10-60 Rule



1 Minute

- Detect
- Triage

10 minutes

- Investigate
- Understand

60 Minutes

- Remediate
- Contain





DORA

Digital Operational Resiliency Act

The Digital Operational Resiliency Act

Deadline: 2025.01.17 for Financial Entities operating in EU.

Monitoring/enforcement starts 2025.



5 Pillars of DORA

These items are all much more detailed and complex

IT Risk Management

You need a framework to **assess** and **manage** risk; you will get audited! There is a focus on accountability and ability to identify important and critical functions. **Know yourself!**

Third Party Risk Management

You have to **identify** and **assess** third parties and monitor critical **third parties**. You also need exit strategies.

Digital Operational Resilience Testing

You must do “basic” and “advanced” **penetration testing** . Vulnerability scanning is not enough. Yearly “basic” pentesting, and every 3rd year “advanced” pentesting.

IT Incident Reporting

Have **plans** for incidents and **report major IT incidents** to authorities. You need to report **early and often**... You need to classify and log all IT incidents and determine which ones are “major”. Exist templates exist!

Information Sharing

Act on Threat Intelligence sharing - ensure threat intelligence is exchanged.



Digital Operational Resilience Testing

- Penetration Testing is a requirement
 - “Basic” testing once a year
 - “Advanced” testing once every three year
- Vulnerability scanning and assessment is still necessary
- The methodologies for penetration testing should be up to date with the latest cybersecurity developments.



Pentest Execution Standard

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Search The Penetration Testing Execution Stande

Main Page

High Level Organization of the Standard

The penetration testing execution standard consists of seven (7) main sections. These cover everything related to a penetration test - from the initial communication and reasoning behind a pentest, through the intelligence gathering and threat modeling phases where testers are working behind the scenes in order to get a better understanding of the tested organization, through vulnerability research, exploitation and post exploitation, where the technical security expertise of the testers come to play and combine with the business understanding of the engagement, and finally to the reporting, which captures the entire process, in a manner that makes sense to the customer and provides the most value to it.

This version can be considered a v1.0 as the core elements of the standard are solidified, and have been "road tested" for over a year through the industry. A v2.0 is in the works soon, and will provide more granular work in terms of "levels" - as in intensity levels at which each of the elements of a penetration test can be performed at. As no pentest is like another, and testing will range from the more mundane web application or network test, to a full-on red team engagement, said levels will enable an organization to define how much sophistication they expect their adversary to exhibit, and enable the tester to step up the intensity on those areas where the organization needs them the most. Some of the initial work on "levels" can be seen in the intelligence gathering section.

Following are the main sections defined by the standard as the basis for penetration testing execution:

- [Pre-engagement Interactions](#)
- [Intelligence Gathering](#)
- [Threat Modeling](#)
- [Vulnerability Analysis](#)
- [Exploitation](#)
- [Post Exploitation](#)
- [Reporting](#)

As the standard does not provide any technical guidelines as far as how to execute an actual pentest, we have also created a technical guide to accompany the standard itself. The technical guide can be reached via the link below:

- [Technical Guidelines](#)

For more information on what this standard is, please visit:

- [The Penetration Testing Execution Standard: FAQ](#)

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Basic vs. Advanced Testing






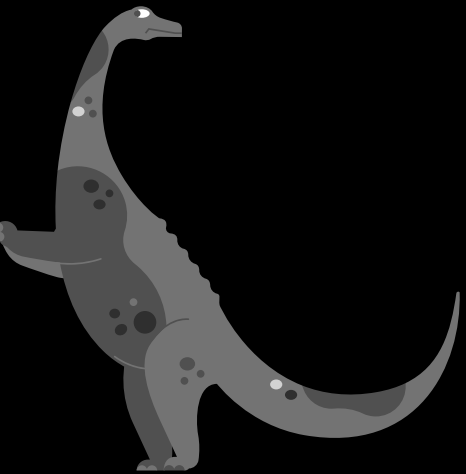
DORA & Tiber

- TLPT – Threat Lead Penetration Testing
 - TIBER – Threat Intel Based Ethical Red teaming...
 - Aim is to make organizations resilient

Requirement ID	Description	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
25.3	Duly considering the need to maintain a balanced approach between the scale of resources and the time to be allocated to the ICT testing provided for in this Article, on the one hand, and the urgency, type of risk, criticality of information assets and of services provided.	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Advanced testing of ICT tools, systems and processes based on TLPT(TIBER)				▼
26.1	Shall carry out at least every 3 years advanced testing by means of TLPT.	✗	✓	✓	✓
26.2	Shall cover several or all critical or important functions of a financial entity, and shall be performed on live production systems supporting such functions.	✗	✓	✓	✓
26.3(amended)	It shall employ appropriate and proportionate systems, resources and procedures, including ICT systems managed in accordance with Regulation.	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Requirements for testers for the carrying out of TLPT				▼
27.1	Ethical framework	✗	✓	✓	✗
27.3	Indemnity insurance	✗	✓	✓	✗



Challenges with Pentesting - Speed and Agility



Key To Success

- 🕒 APT – Advanced **Persistent** Threat
- 🕒 Know the target better than the target know themselves
- 🕒 Waiting game, patience, and you get in





Tiber-EU/NO In A Nutshell

- 🕒 Simulated cyberattacks on critical financial infrastructures to assess and improve their defense mechanisms against real cyber threats.

TIBER-NO Red Team Test Plan Guidance

Version 0.1

1 Introduction

This is practical guidance produced by TCT-NO to support and guide how to produce the Red Team Test Plan (RTTP) in TIBER-NO tests. The figure below shows the Red Team test phase in the TIBER-EU process.

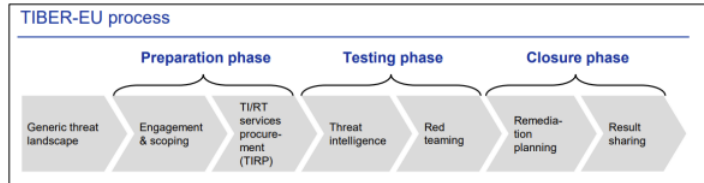
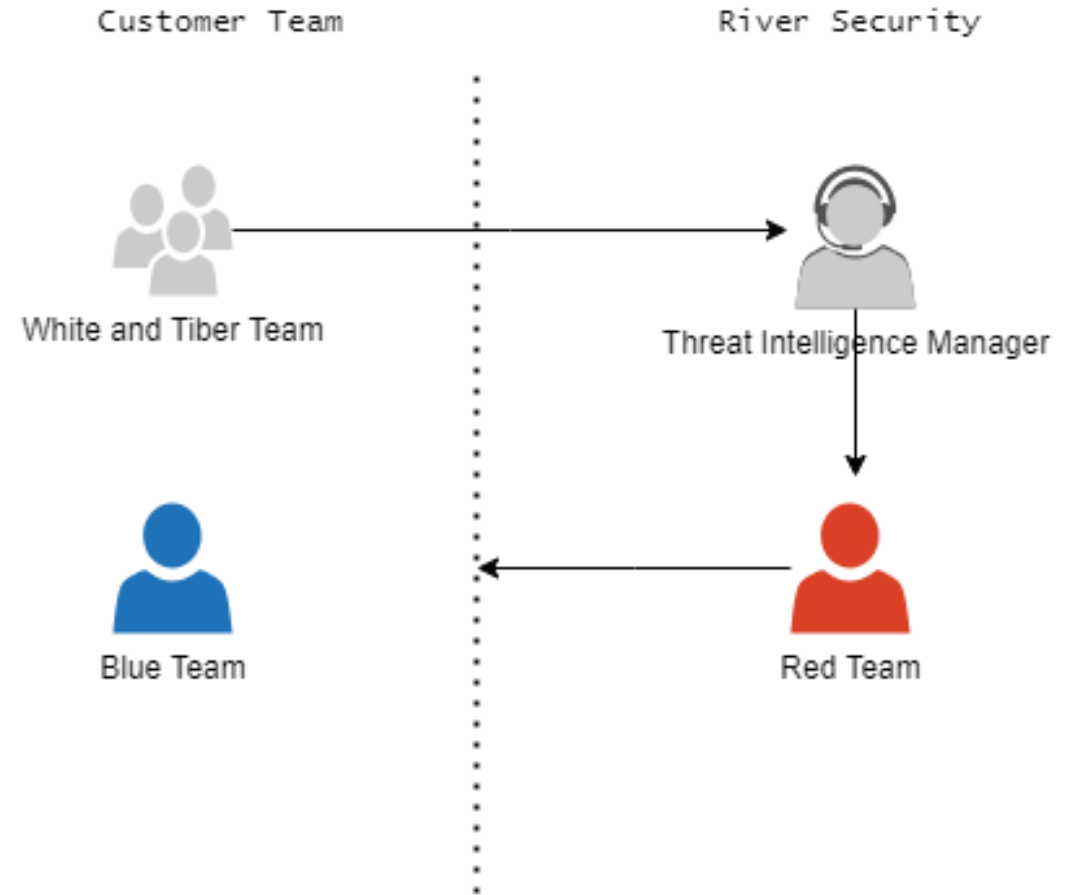


Fig: TIBER-EU process





Security Frameworks

- Control Frameworks

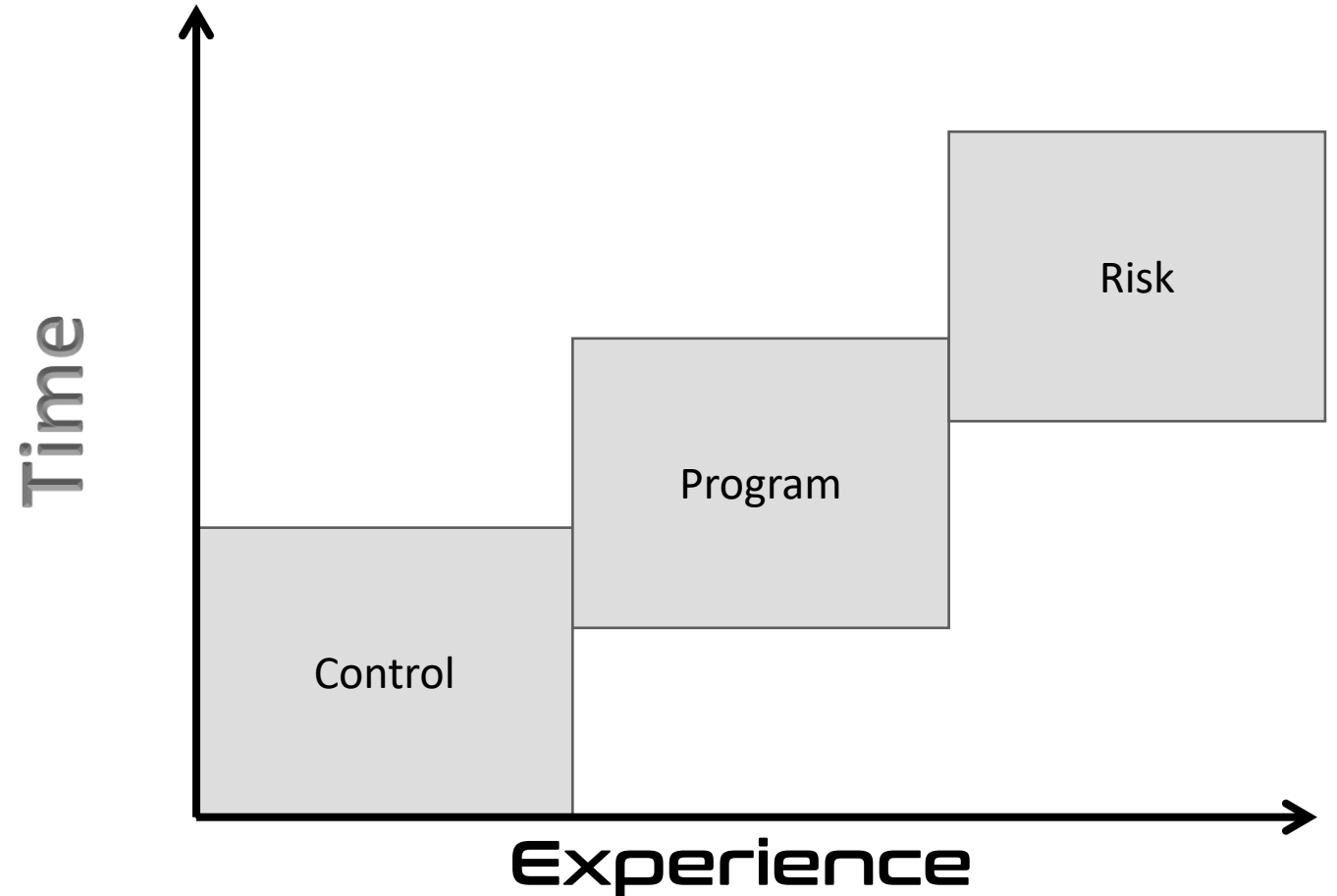
 - TIBER

- Program Frameworks

 - NIS2

- Risk Frameworks

 - DORA





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