

# CYBER-EXE POLSKA 2013

## Lessons learnt for CERT-s?

**Deloitte.**

 FUNDACJA  
bezpieczna  
cyberprzestrzeń

**RCB**  
Rządowe Centrum  
Bezpieczeństwa

# The „CYBER EXERCISES” trend

CYBER-EXE  
POLSKA  
2013

- European and worldwide trend in organising „Cyber Exercises”
  - Cyber Europe 2010/2012/2014 / ENISA
  - Cyber-Storm / US
  - Waking Shark 2 / UK
- A continuation of the cycle which started in 2012
- Cyber-EXE Poland 2012 was dedicated for the CIIP sector



CYBER-EXE  
POLSKA  
2012

# Cyber-EXE Polska 2012 – CIIP sector

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# Two editions of the Cyber-EXE Polska exercises



- Cyber-EXE Polska 2012:
  - Gaz-System SA / PSE Operator
  - Government Centre for Security
  - Ministry of Defense / Police
  - Military University of Technology / Wroclaw University of Technology
  - CERT Orange Poland
- Cyber-EXE Polska 2013: banking sector in Poland
  - Commercial banks (from top10)
  - Anonymous participation based on the banks' decision (same like in Cyber Europe 2012)

## Organiser

- CYBERSECURITY FOUNDATION



## Organising Partners

- DELOITTE POLAND
- POLISH GOVERNMENT CENTRE FOR SECURITY

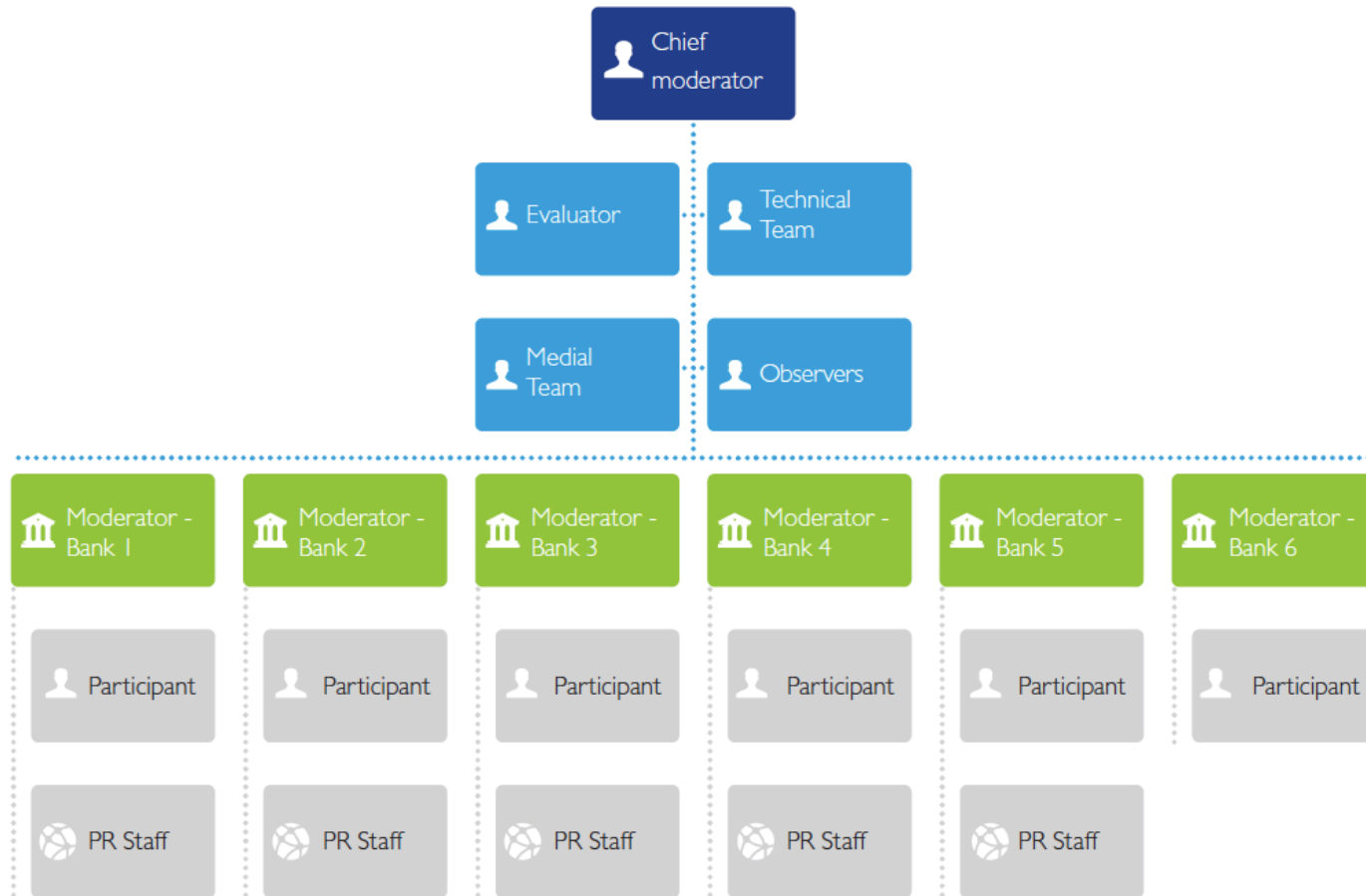


## Supporting Partners

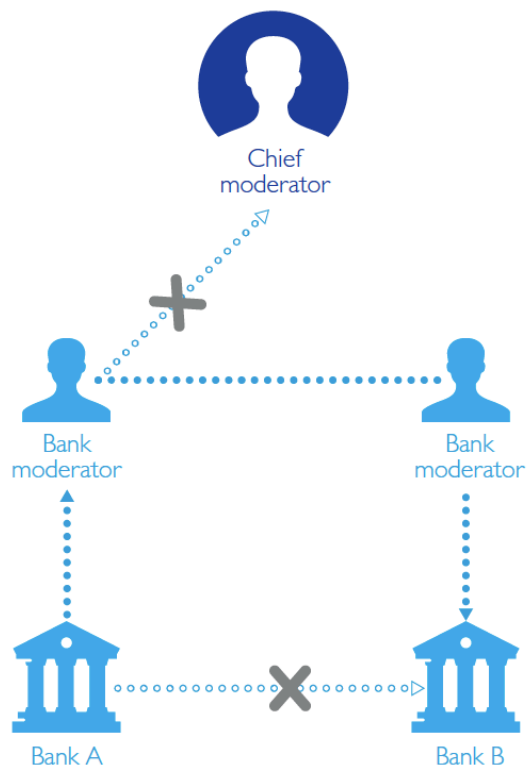
- MINISTRY OF FINANCE
- NATIONAL BANK OF POLAND
- POLISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY
- POLISH BANKS ASSOCIATION



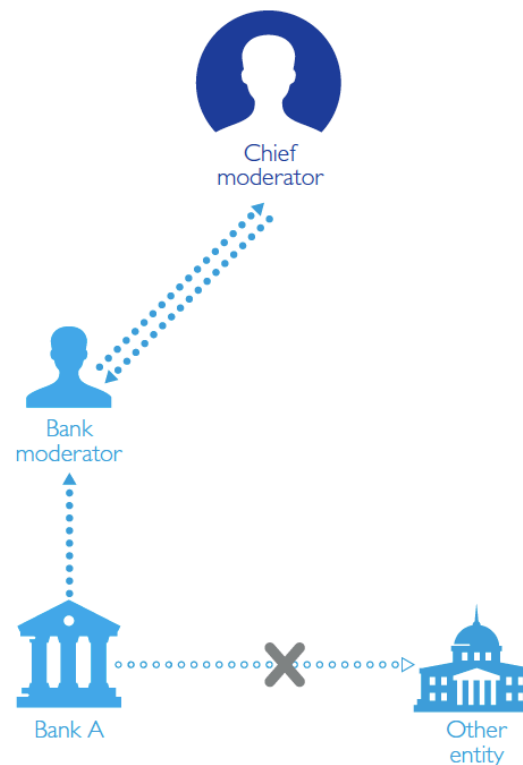
# Organisational structure



## BANK TO BANK



## BANK TO OTHERS



# The exercises objectives

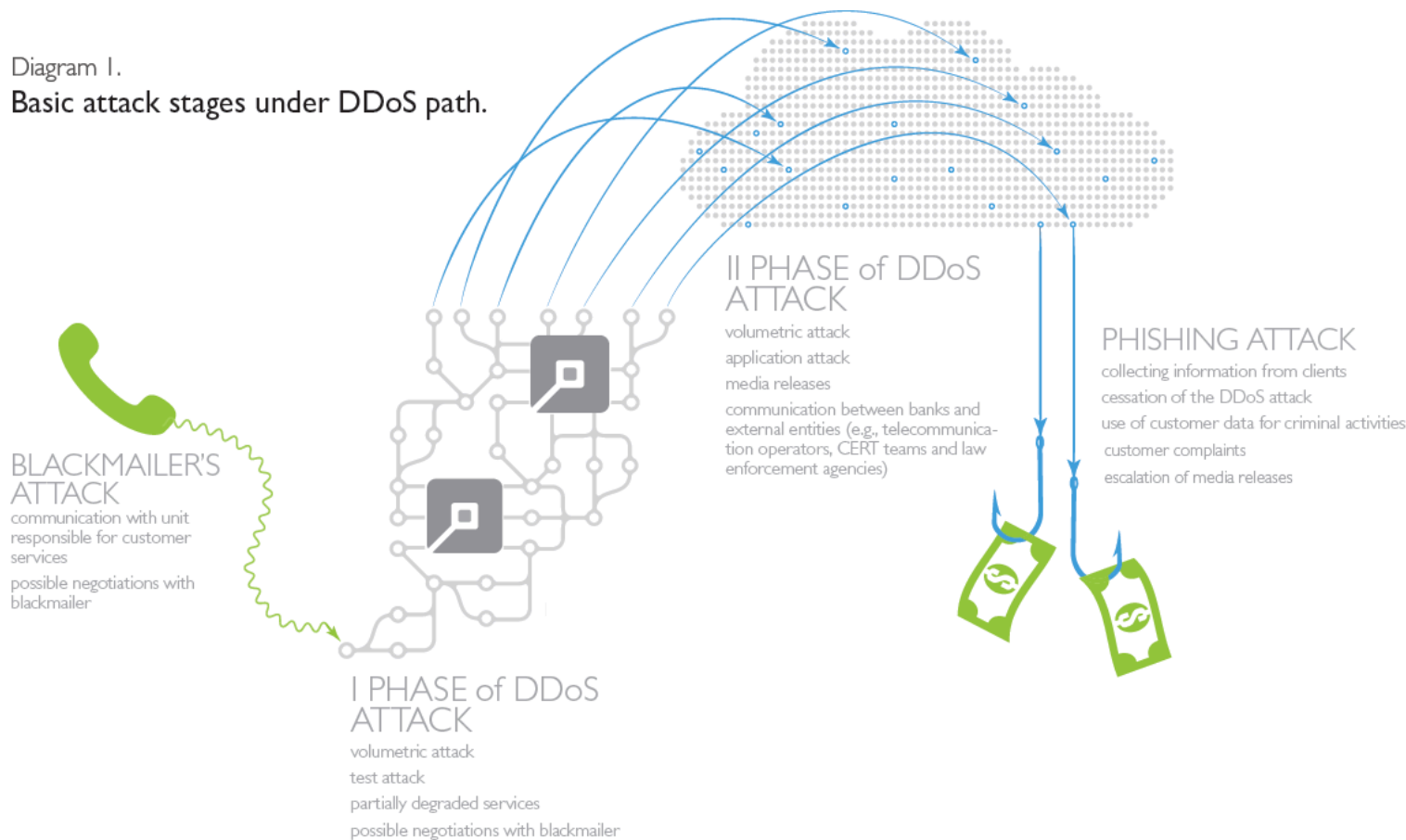
- Checking the organisations' cyber attack emergency response procedures
- Identification of interdependencies among banks, regulators and other entities within the financial sector
- Checking communication among banks, regulators and other entities within the financial market





# DDoS ATTACK SCENARIO

Diagram I.  
Basic attack stages under DDoS path.



# APT ATTACK SCENARIO



## PUBLICATION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

- press release
- residual confidential information
- blackmail and possible negotiations

## ATAK ANALYSIS

- collecting as much information about the source of the attack as possible
- escalation of media releases
- blackmail and possible negotiations

## LIAISON WITH EXTERNAL ENTITIES

- cooperation among the banks
- possible joint ventures undertaken by banks
- cooperation with external entities (e.g., CERT teams and law enforcement agencies)



# Conclusions and recommendations

- For implementing within banks
  - Organisational
  - Related to an external communication
  
- For implementing in the whole sector





# Conclusions and recommendations for BANKS

## Conclusions:

- To know procedures is not enough
- There is a big dependency on external partners and organisations
  - Telecoms
  - LEAs, CERTs

## Recommendations:

- Acquiring up-to-date knowledge
- Basic trainings for all bank employees
- Advanced security training for key personnel
- Building relationships and cooperation during „peace” (Si vis pacem para bellum)
- Improving skills regarding blackmailing negotiations

# Conclusions in regards to external communication

## Conclusions:

- Prompt reaction to public news and customers' „publications”
- Good coordination between internal PR team and crisis management unit
- Delayed reaction to „individual approach by journalists – („talking points”)
- Single acting by banks when the crisis was in the whole project

## Recommendations:

- Faster reaction to crisis situations based on often exercises and trainings
- Cooperation with peers in other banks in case of crisis situation



**Conclusions and recommendations  
for  
BANKING SECTOR**

# CONCLUSIONS

- Cooperation between banks in case of crisis situation is limited only to the basic information level
- There is a limited coordination of operational activities in both areas – technical and public relations. There was no common information issued to all e-banking customers even when the crisis was in the whole sector.





- 75% of responders (survey after the exercises) believe there is no a significant influence of common actions on the higher probability of crisis neutralization. Banks believe especially that there is no added value in cooperation in case of DDoS attacks
- There is very rare communication with the whole sector. If there is the information exchange it is only on the bank-to-bank level

# WNIOSKI

- There is the information exchange platform for Polish banks, operated by Polish Banks Association. Not all banks used it during the crisis information.
- There was no communication between banks and Polish Financial Supervisory Authority during the crisis situation
  - The exercises gave the chance to clarify that the Authority does not expect this communication during the crisis situation but only after it.



- Not all banks have formal rules and procedures of communication with external parties
  - Other banks
  - Internet Service Providers
  - CERTs
  - LEAs
- There is big dependency of e-banking services availability on ISP services

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is need for better cooperation between banks in case of sector wide crisis situation, especially banks need:
  - Rules for effective exchange of the operational information (logs, other relevant data)
  - Rules for operational help during crisis situation as well as areas of responsibilities
  - Establishing stable continuous cooperation between banks
  - Rules for reporting security incidents between banks as well as to the financial and state authorities.

# CERT Role

- Very important in the banking incident response procedure
  - The banking sector mature regarding requesting for CERT services
  - Governmental CERT, commercial CERT services
- Operationally involved in crisis management
  - DDoS support
  - Malware analysis
  - Other technical support
- The real check needs involvement of teams

# It's Hard Work but It's Worth It!

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