



***From MISP to RISP
a keynote on the benefits of
collaboration in cybersecurity***

*François Thill, Director cybersecurity,
Ministry of the Economy.*



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Économie



- Collaboration
- MISP a success story
- Informed governance and RISP



- To collaborate, you must be at least 2
- You must be able to understand each other
- You should have a mutual interest



Alone

- Like a farmer without weather forecast
- You might try to read natural indicators, but still cannot exchange with peers, as there is no common language, no taxonomy

That's not collaboration



Immature governmental entity (former times)

- Only has few information as nobody trusts him
- The information he has might be classified and are de facto unusable
- He might even have a very outdated repressive state of mind

That's not collaboration either



The Leitmotiv of our national cyber strategy:

- **Cybersecurity is a collaborative task**, involving governments, companies and individuals.
- For a country building its economic strengths on ICT, **cyber security is an essential asset to its economic attractiveness.**



Examples of effective collaboration:

- Experts groups
- Crisis management, coordination within government
- CERT.lu
- Cooperation in the European context between regulators (NIS, GDPR)
- **MISP** ... the basis for mass collaboration and threat intel generation



Malware Information Sharing Platform

- A platform provided in **open source**
- That can be **interconnected**
- With nearly a thousand instances over the world
- Where technical experts agreed upon contextual **taxonomies**
- Where mostly technical experts exchange with their **peers**
- Where the information provider decides about the **outreach**



CIRCL runs 7 MISP platforms

- The private sector MISP connects
 - 1164 entities
 - 2414 users
- The private sector MISP gives access to
 - 22.308 events
 - Described with 5 million attributes



MISP provides more than purely technical information:

- Events
- Campaigns
- Threat actors

MISP is a valuable source for threat intel, it provides a kind of “cyber weather”



From technical to organizational security

(From MISP to RISP)

**From threat intel to risk management in order
to involve the management and implement
informed governance**



Why is this important?

- **Interdependences** between systems are growing and complex; cyber security is **no more an individual challenge**, there is too much at stake.
- Risk management decisions should be **reliable, comparable** and **repeatable**.
- **Risk management decisions** should be taken upon as **FACTUAL INFORMATION** as possible.
- **Collaboration** is a **MUST**, **common taxonomies** are required
- **Coordinated guidance** is needed.



Risk management - **governance choices:**

- Primary assets (scope)?
- Risk scenarios (granularity)?
- Qualification of impacts?
- Qualification of threats?
- Qualification of vulnerabilities?
 - Risk treatment decisions?
- Effectiveness of risk treatment measures?
 - Risk acceptance matrix?



How to choose relevant **risk scenarios**?

- Primary assets (scope)
 - Risk scenarios (granularity)
 - Qualification of impacts
 - Qualification of threats
 - Qualification of vulnerabilities
 - Risk treatment decisions
 - Effectiveness of risk treatment measures
 - Risk acceptance matrix
- The most frequent incidents in SME can be described by **42 scenarios** (CASES Diagnostic)
 - **CERTs** and **SOCs** often know the scenarios that led to incidents.
 - **Regulators** already have or will have this information (breach and incident notification)
 - **ENISA** and other's threat landscapes
 - **Specialised security companies** have a lot of experience
 - Creation of **sectorial ISAC**

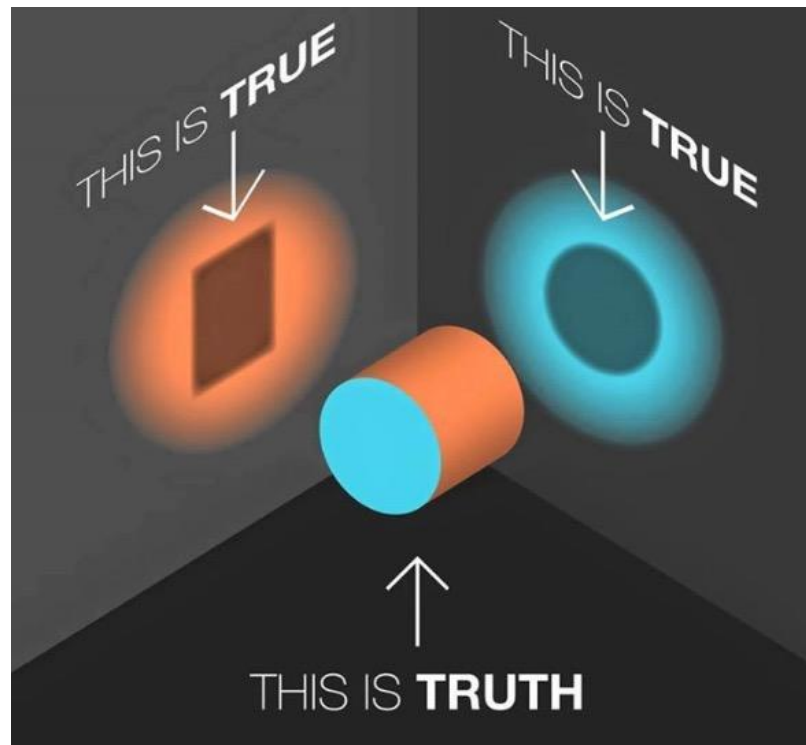
SHARE this most valuable information for the sake of all



How to choose qualification of **impact(s)**?

- For yourselves
- For data subjects
- For your customers

- Primary assets (scope)
- Risk scenarios (granularity)
- **Qualification of impacts**
- Qualification of threats
- Qualification of vulnerabilities
- Risk treatment decisions
- Effectiveness of risk treatment measures
- Risk acceptance matrix



[Maggie Hos-McGrane](#)



How to qualify threats, vulnerabilities and effectiveness of treatments?

- Projects like MISP*, AIL**, D4***, BGPRanking**** generate intel
- **ENISA** and other threat landscapes
- **SOCs** and **specialised security companies** have a lot of experience

- Primary assets (scope)
- Risk scenarios (granularity)
- Qualification of impacts
- Qualification of threats
- Qualification of vulnerabilities
- Risk treatment decisions

- Effectiveness of risk treatment measures
- Risk acceptance matrix

*: MISP - <https://www.circl.lu/services/misp-malware-information-sharing-platform/>

** AIL: <https://www.circl.lu/services/ail-training-materials/>

*** D4: <https://d4-project.org/>

****: BGPRanking: <https://www.circl.lu/projects/bgpranking/>



Informed governance based upon collaboration provides

- Primary assets (scope)?
- Risk scenarios (granularity)
- Qualification of impacts?
 - Qualification of threats
 - Qualification of vulnerabilities
- Risk treatment decisions?
 - Effectiveness of risk treatment measures
 - Risk acceptance matrix?

Collection of frequent incidents
provided by SA & ISAC & RISP

Information provided by Situational
Awareness, ISAC and RISP



- **International collaboration of regulators**
 - GDPR: CNPD – EDPB
 - NIS: ILR – European collaboration group
- **Transversal collaboration of regulators**
- **Regulators giving guidance**



Informed governance based upon collaboration and involvement of regulators

- Primary assets (scope)
- Risk scenarios (granularity)
- Qualification of impacts

- Qualification of threats
- Qualification of vulnerabilities
- Risk treatment decisions?

- Effectiveness of risk treatment measures

- Risk acceptance matrix

Regulator

By the community

**LET'S
MAKE IT
HAPPEN**
