Cyber defence tools: Operational to the strategic A NATO CCDCOE perspective

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Agenda

- 1. Cyber Defence tools an operational perspective
- 2. Cyber Defence tools a strategic and policy perspective

Cyberspace - Terms and definitions

ENISA Cyberspace Definition:

Cyber space is the time-dependent set of tangible and intangible assets, which store and/or transfer electronic information.



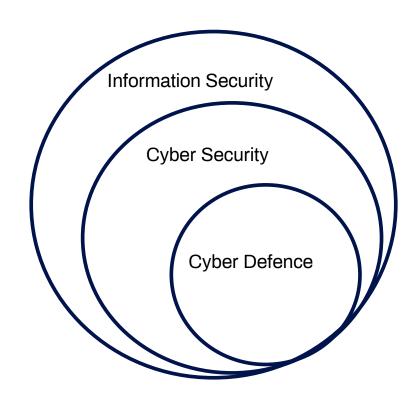
Cyber Security

Threat Agnostic



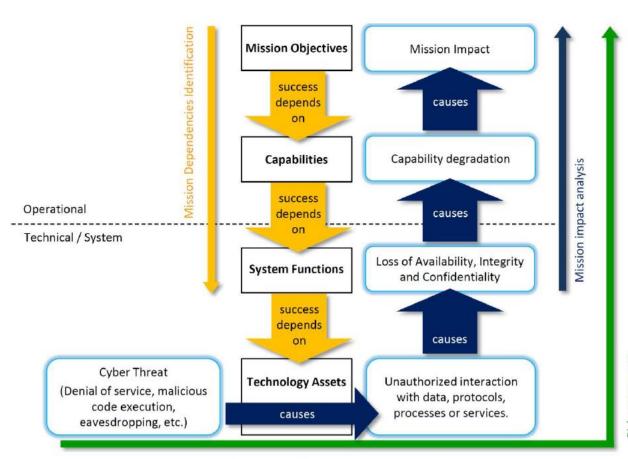
Cyber Defence

Threat Specific



Cyberspace – Understanding the Operational Environment

Cyber Defence: Cyberspace terrain Analysis.



Area of Interest: Where should we be looking

Avenues of Approach: Ingress and egress points

Key Terrain In Cyberspace: Most important assets

TOOLS

- Network Mapping
- Network Traffic Analysis
- Vulnerability Scanning
- Cloud Asset Management tools

Figure 1: Cyber Mission Assurance model.

Cyberspace – Understanding the Operational Environment

Cyber Defence: Threat Actor Analysis

- A small number which specifically focus on our industry / successfully attacked
- Identify most likely Threat actors to target us for what reason and how



Background: STATE – NON STATE actors in our Geographical area and industry

• Motivation: Geopolitical / Financial

Victims: Cyber attacks in our Industry

TTPs: How

TOOLS

Cyber Threat Intelligence Platforms: Which Focus on Threat Actors and Motivation

Reports which on Threat Actors motivation and intent

Cyber Defence: Strategy and policy considerations for the banking sector

- 1. Characteristics of cyberspace
- 2. Strategic considerations
- 3. Courses of action: A practical example
- 4. Takeaways



Cyberspace characteristics



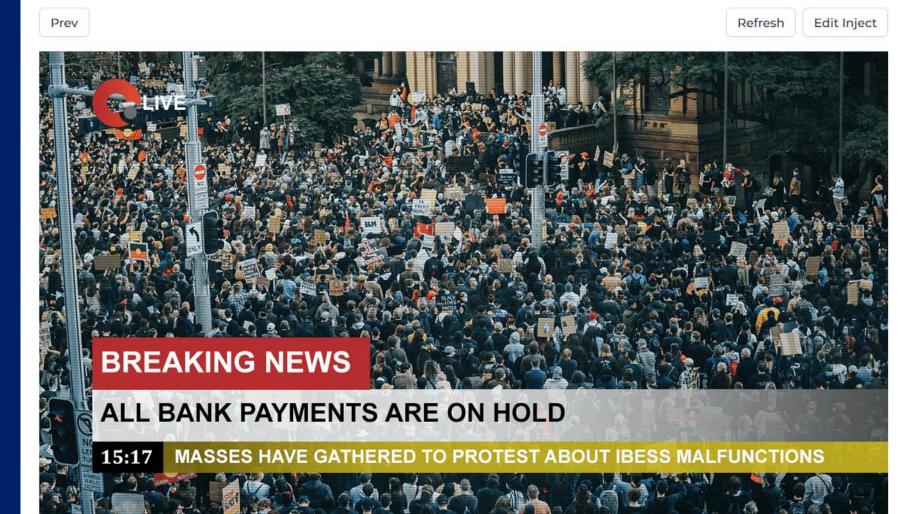


Strategic considerations

- → Cyberspace has no borders
- → No peace in cyberspace
- → Whole of society approach to defence







Questions:

- 1. What oversight and knowledge does your Government have over backup records and fall-back redundancy systems if your RTGS system (IBESS, in Berylia's case) completely fails?
- 2. If your country's RTGS has a fall-back system, what tests are conducted, and how often, to ensure that production can be switched over to this?
- 3. How often are banks in your country required to back up records of transactions? Are there procedures in place to ensure the Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability of these back-ups?

Takeaways

- → Cyberspace cuts through everything
- → Your choices matter
- → Iterative exercising and mapping is a lifelong process





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