



LEVELING UP: HOW SHARING THREAT INTELLIGENCE MAKES YOU MORE COMPETITIVE



CYBER
THREAT
ALLIANCE

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WHAT DO WE MEAN BY INFORMATION OR THREAT SHARING?

Different kinds of sharing serve different purposes:

- > Technical data
- > Context
- > Attribution
- > Best practices
- > Defensive measures and mitigations
- > Strategic warning
- > Tactical warning
- > Situational Awareness

We often act as if all organizations can share all of these information types all of the time – but that's not true.

WHAT HINDERS THREAT SHARING?



Volume and diversity of information poses a problem



Hard to directly measure the ROI on sharing

Technical

Need an accepted standard and ability to separate signal from noise

Business

Need to show a benefit to sharing

Four factors constrain threat sharing:

Legal

Need clear frameworks on what is permissible



Anti-trust, privacy, GDPR, and other parameters can be unclear

Cultural

Need to change how competitive advantage is perceived



We have to know more than the other guy for people to buy our stuff

WHY DOES THREAT SHARING ENHANCE YOUR COMPETITIVE EDGE?



Cybersecurity is also an economic, psychological, and human behavioral challenge; no organization has expertise in all these areas.

It's not what you know, but what you do with what you know.

We need to consider comparative advantage.

THREAT SHARING EXAMPLES FROM CTA: LEVELING UP IN THE SHARING GAME

WannaCry threat sharing reduced the “fog of war”

We got to the right answer much more quickly

VPNFilter threat sharing amplified our actions

Coordinated protections boosted impact

Automated sharing enhanced outputs

All our members received information that was new to them

OKAY, WE'RE SHARING. SO NOW WHAT?

- Build up sharing organizations
 - Focus technical sharing efforts on technically capable entities
 - Allow companies to share according to their comparative advantage
- Enable more robust sharing between sectors
 - Spread lessons learned across sectors
 - Create regular, cross-sector links
- Translate sharing into action
 - Use shared data to create outputs that systemically disrupt adversaries
 - Employ shared data to identify specific actions that different parts of the ecosystem should take

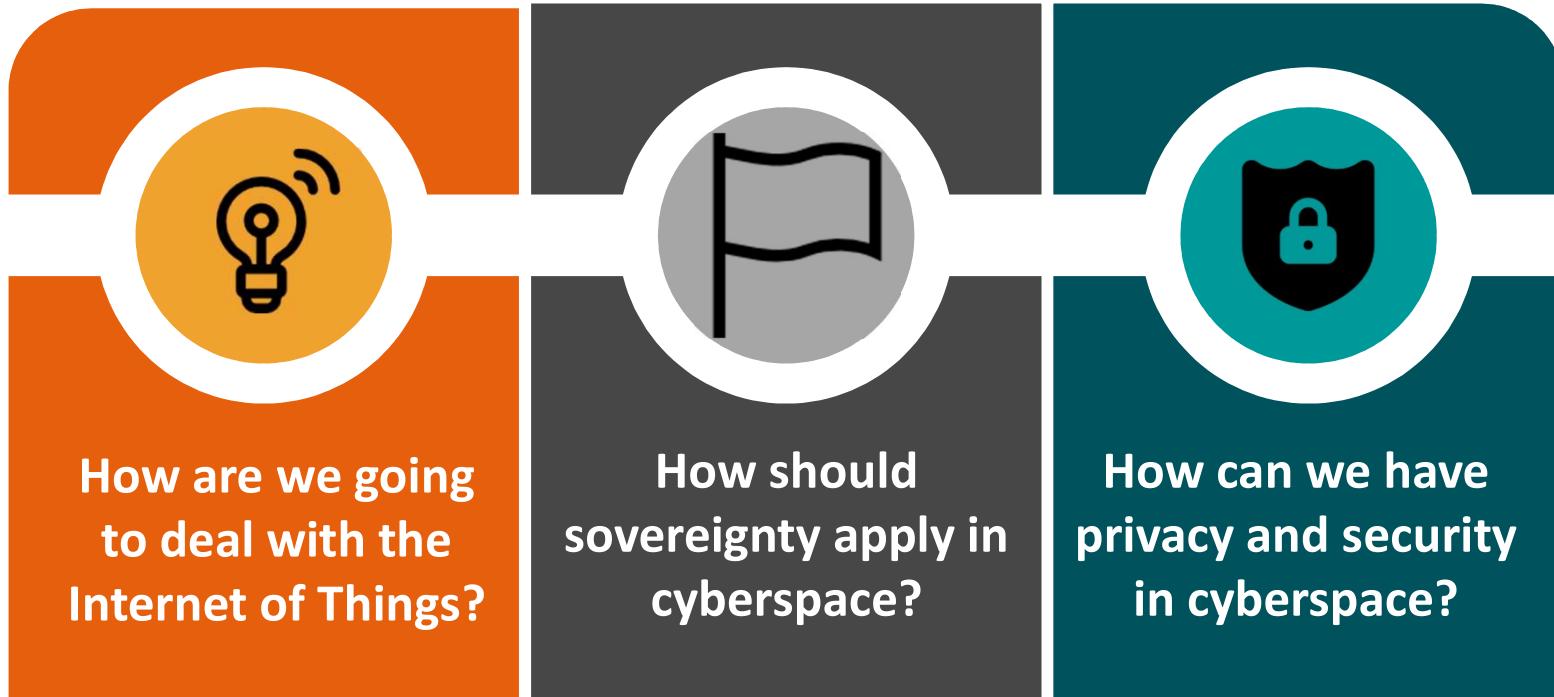


QUESTIONS?



BACKUP SLIDES

WHAT ARE SOME KEY ISSUES DRIVING GLOBAL CYBERSECURITY POLICY?



Once connected devices
can kill people,
regulation is inevitable.

We need new tools to
manage friction in
cyberspace.

Privacy and security
should reinforce each
other, but can be
mutually destructive.

TAKE ACTION INTERNALLY: BUILD A CYBER TOOL BOX



Each element depends on the others to be effective

TAKE ACTION EXTERNALLY: DON'T GO IT ALONE

Information sharing

External expertise

Law enforcement,
network defenders,
and regulators

Organizations must reach across boundaries and engage with external actors

NATION-STATE CYBER CAPABILITIES: BENEFITS, CONSTRAINTS, AND RISKS

Benefits

- > Effective
- > Relatively cheap and fast
- > Levels the playing field
- > Deniability

Constraints

- > Intelligence dilemma
- > Third country conundrum
- > Bureaucratic challenges
- > Collateral damage uncertainty
- > Tool reuse

Systemic Risks

- > Attribution difficulties
- > Offense favored over defense
- > Unintended consequences

NATION-STATE CYBER CAPABILITIES: DEALING WITH THE SYSTEMIC RISK

Analogies that **don't** apply:

Border security

Missile defense

Nuclear deterrence

Approaches having some promise:

Operational Collaboration

Transparency

International Norms

Confidence-building measures

Resilience