



Tailoring information security to  
business requirements

# Research & Innovation on Security - Lessons learned

08/06/2015

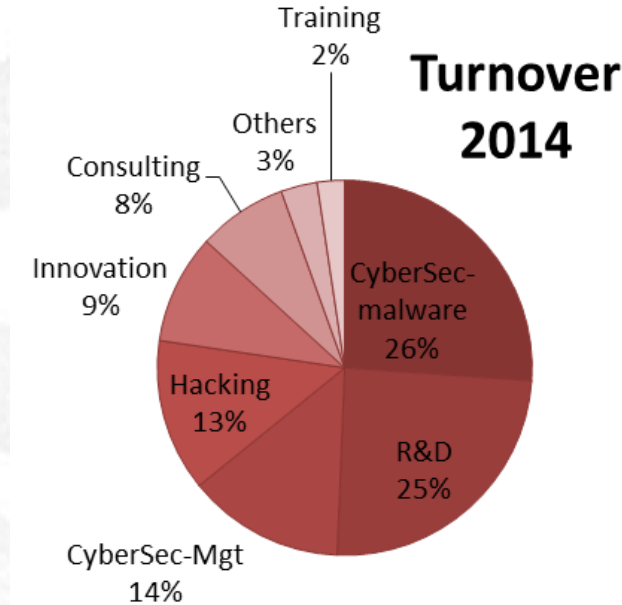
itrust consulting s.à r.l.  
6 Z.I. Bombicht  
L-6947 Niederanven

Tel: +352 26 176 212  
Fax: +352 26 710 978  
Web: [www.itrust.lu](http://www.itrust.lu)

**Dr. Carlo Harpes**

## Tailoring information security to business requirements

- **itrust** : acronym of “Information: Techniques and Research for Ubiquitous Security and Trust”
- An SME from Luxembourg specialising in Information Security Systems.
- Start-up of the year 2008
- Current staff 17 persons
- Turnover 2013 or 2014 : 1,1 M€



### CERT: Computer Emergency Response Team

- Incident Response
- Forensic Investigation
- Malware Analysis
- R&D
- Participation to international conferences
- Knowledge transfer, like on 27/3/2013 P. Rascagneres, APT1: technical backstage

### Lessons Learned by operating a CERT:

- We learn a lot on threats and malware.
- Nobody is ready to pay for, except very large (governmental) organisations
- In future: all organisations SHALL manage how to react to security incidents, i.e. have CERTs as partners / subcontractors.



# Pentesting

## Hacking as a Service

---

### Pentest activities:

- Vulnerability Scans
- Redteam pentesting
- Vulnerability assessments
- Technical audits

### Leassons Learned:

- SME unaware of current risks.
- Missing care on security maintainance
- Missing appropriate Security Management Systems

## Security consulting activities:

- ISO 27001 (ISMS) Implementation
- Risk assessment, i.e. with TRICK Service, a Web Service tool to assess and treat risk, developed by us in different R&D projects.

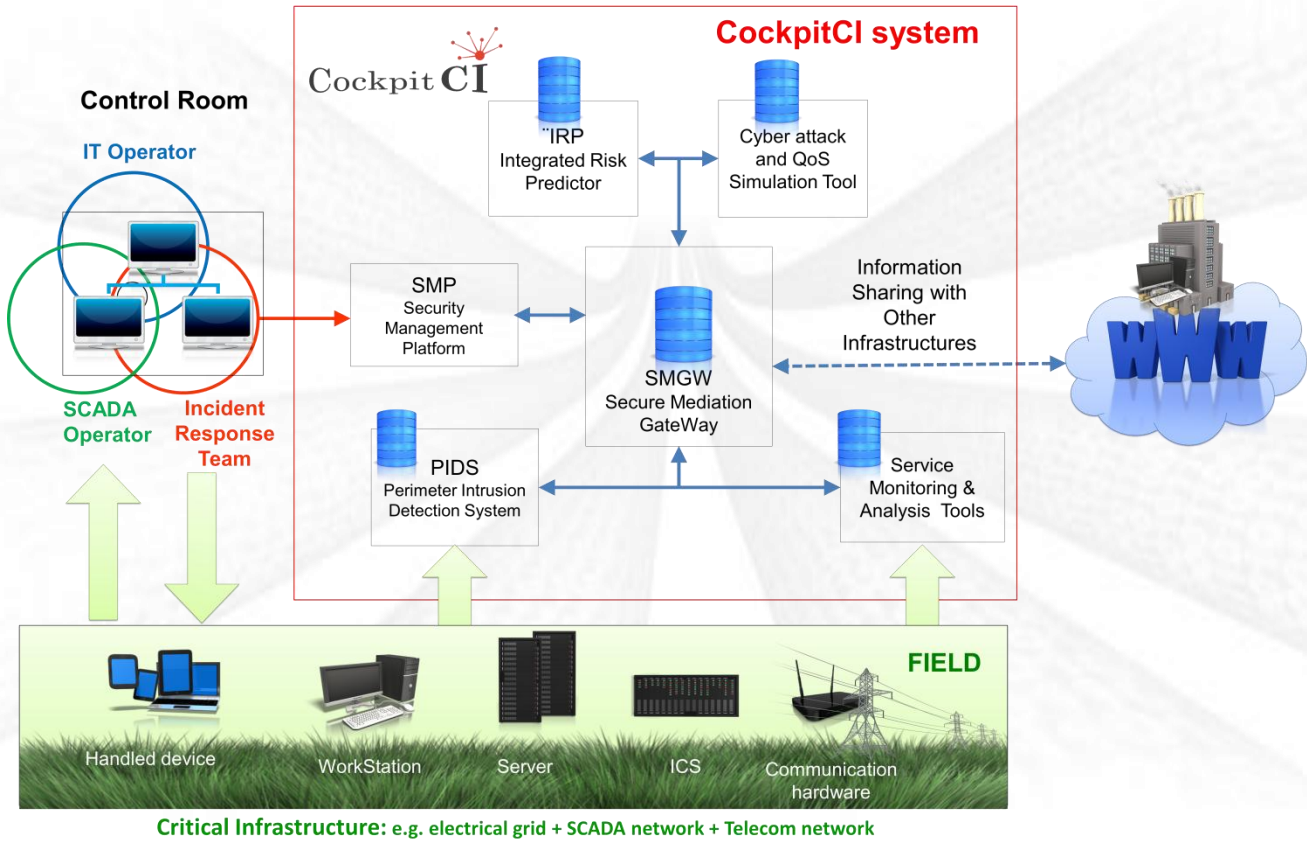


## Lessons Learned :

- Increased demande for formal Risk Assessments and Risk Management
- Not enough customer ask for security, i.e., insufficient deployment of security certification
- Need for effective security management
- Need for more communication and knowledge on cybersecurity
- Need for online risk monitoring
- Need for better tools, which are fully exploited...

# FP-7 CockpitCI

## Cybersecurity monitoring



### On-going projects

**FP7 TREsPASS (Technology-supported Risk Estimation by Predictive Assessment of Socio-technical Security):** we lead development and integration of the TREsPASS tool, such as Attack Tree tools, TRICK Service, ...

**SGLC (SmartGrid Luxembourg- Cockpit)...**

We will create a real-time risk monitoring tool for the Lu smartmeter network and similar ICS.

### Former projects

**FP7 CockpitCI (Cybersecurity on SCADA: risk prediction, analysis and reaction tools for Critical Infrastructures):** CockpitCI defines and implements an online distributed risk predictor, and design a tool able to detect critical situations such as cyber attacks and enable reaction strategies.

**DIAMONDS (Security testing):** we developed malwasm, malware.lu CERT, ..

**ESA project LASP (Localisation Assurance Service Provider):** The LASP project, lead by itrust consulting, aims at developing a demonstrator to ensure the location correctness (subcontr. uni.lu).

**FP7 Liveline:** Live Ict services Verified by EGNOS to find Lost Individuals in Emergency situations

**FP7 MICIE:** Design of a risk prediction tool for interdependent Critical Infrastructures

**CELTIC BUGYO Beyond:** Building security assurance in open infrastructure beyond: we developed TRICK light.

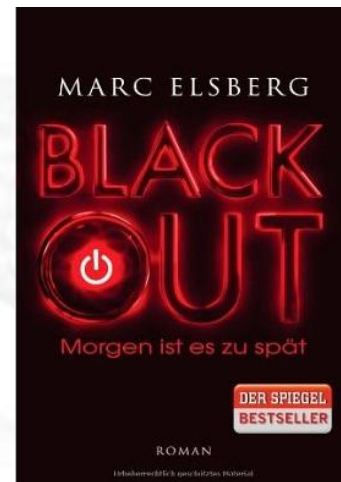
**CIPS SPARC (Space Awareness for Critical Infrastructures):** with telespatio, Uni. Roma3...  
The project will analyse the space threats, their impact and set up security good practices guidelines.

**FP7 i-GOing (i-Galileo indoor navigation):** Galileo like signals by network of pseudolites for indoor navigation

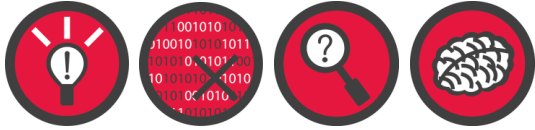


### Lessons Learned by cofunded R&D project:

- For itrust consulting, R&D is THE enabler of growth.
- Users do not pay the full price for the required security; co-funded R&D is mandatory to create the required knowledge to protect against cybersecurity
- Too much competition for R&D funds, an missing focus an result application.
- Missing focus on interdisciplinarity (such as computer and social science to fight against social engineering and usability challenges).
- Missing concerns by operators for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Cybersecurity attacks.







**Thank you for your attention**