

# Lessons Learned from the Russian-Estonian Cyber-Conflict

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Thus, there are new lessons to be learned, and not just the usual NSP operators should be paying attention.

# What Made Estonia so Successful?

Command structure was young and connected.

They skipped the whole “is the network worth protecting” step that older countries seem to invariably get hung up on.

They already had the necessary channels of communication established prior to the attack.

## **What Makes Other Countries More Vulnerable?**

Lack of understanding and conviction.

Lack of commitment to funding defensive operations.

Scale. Many countries are too large for everyone who matters to already know everyone else who matters.



# Roles in Cyber-Conflict

User population

Network service providers

CERT

Law enforcement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Military

# Roles in Cyber-Conflict

User population	Intelligence
Network service providers	Defense
CERT	Analysis & coordination
Law enforcement	Domestic prevention
Ministry of Foreign	International prevention
Military	Credible threat of offense

# User Population

The population of users – people in their homes and offices – are essentially the only ones who can determine authoritatively that an attack is taking place and provide the intelligence that differentiates an attack from productive traffic.

What differentiates a DDoS from a slashdotting? Only end-user expectations.

## **Network Service Providers**

NSPs have absolute control over the field of action when they choose to exercise it, but are essentially neutral until called into play by their user constituencies or attacked directly.

The cost of exercising control can be immense and unrecompensed.

## CERTs

Computer Emergency Response Teams provide the dedicated intelligence analysis, real-time forensic capabilities, and specialized channels of coordination that end-users cannot afford to each maintain individually.

CERTs are the primary site of national shared investment in common defense.

## **Law Enforcement**

A coherent and comprehensive system of laws which prohibit cyber-offense, and effective and obvious enforcement of those laws, are the mechanism whereby domestic attacks are forestalled.

## **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Diplomacy, on the part of the department of state or foreign affairs or its equivalent, is the mechanism whereby a nation forestalls attacks on the part of other state actors or forces under their control.

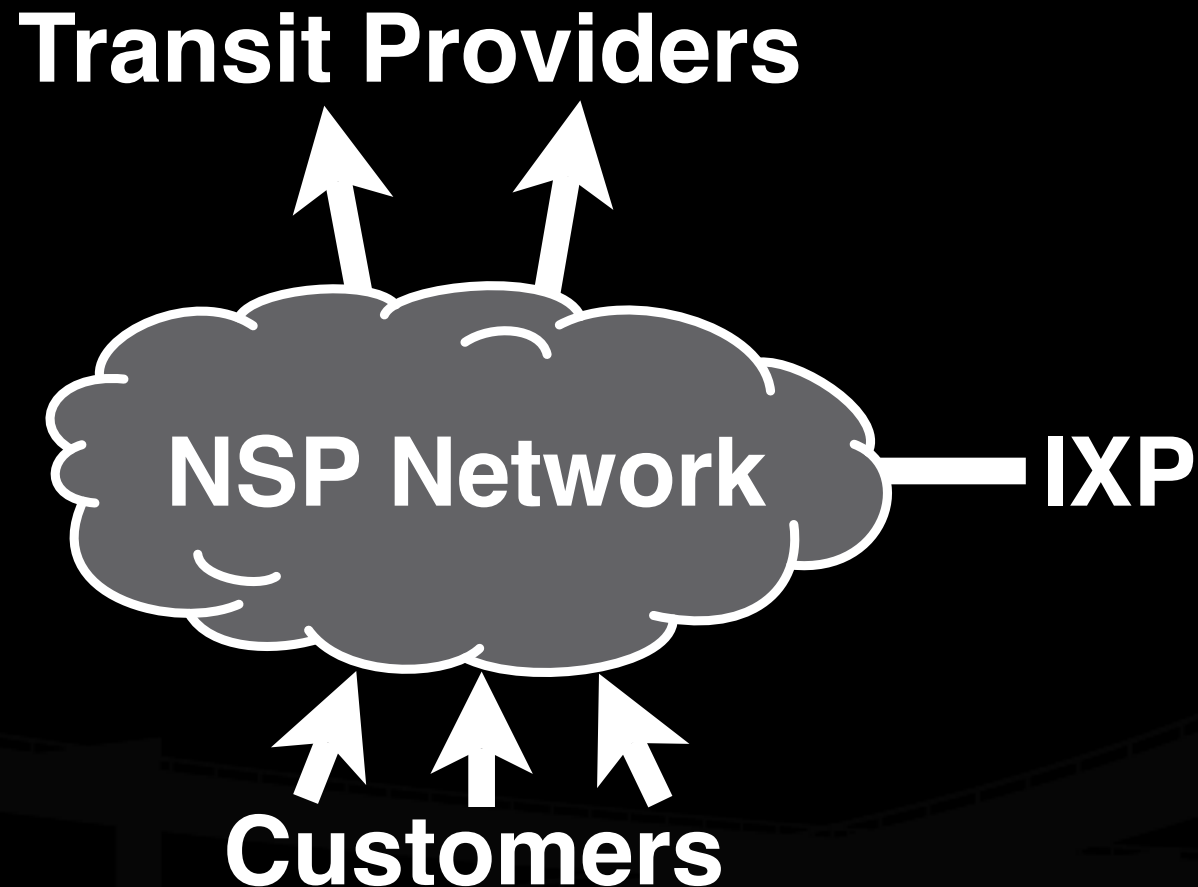
## Military

In countries other than China, militaries do not have privileged access to or control over the field, so militaries are reduced to solely offensive roles in cyber-conflict.

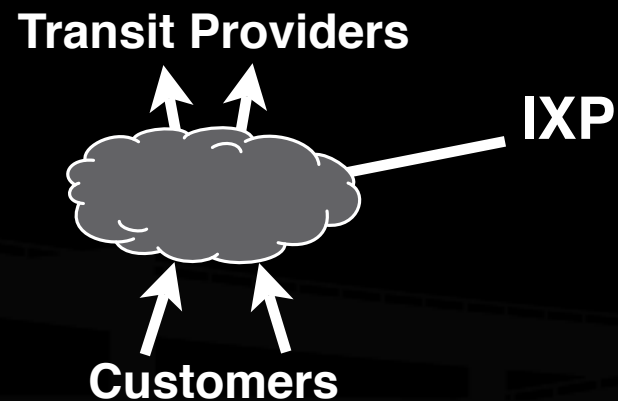
In this regard, they provide the credible threat behind diplomatic negotiation.



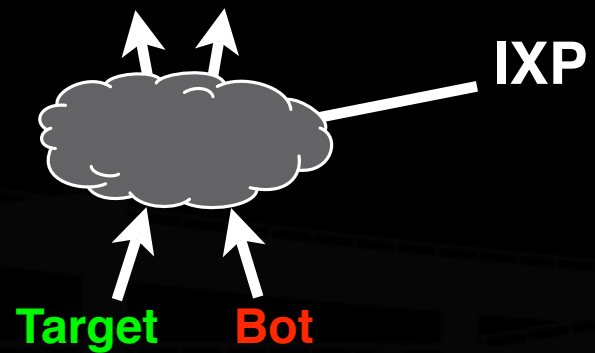
# Essential Model of an ISP



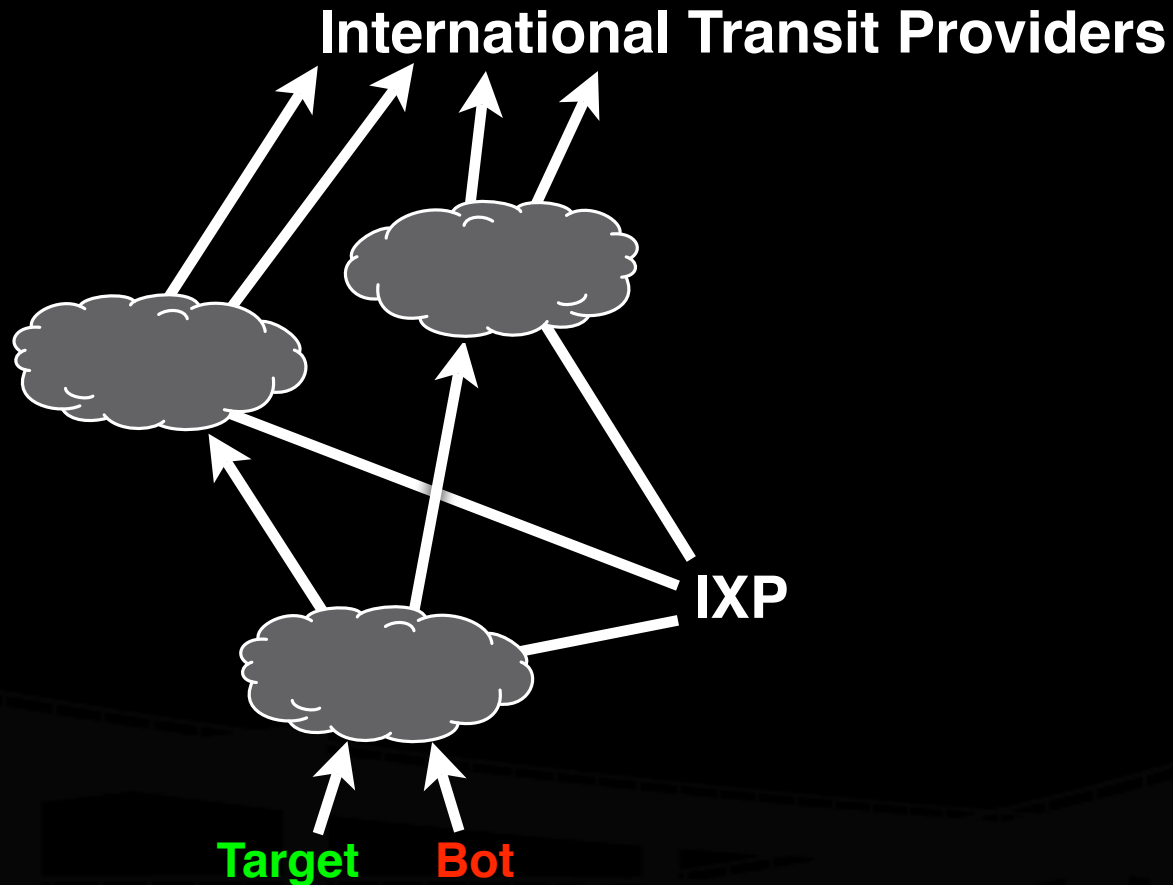
# Topology of the Field



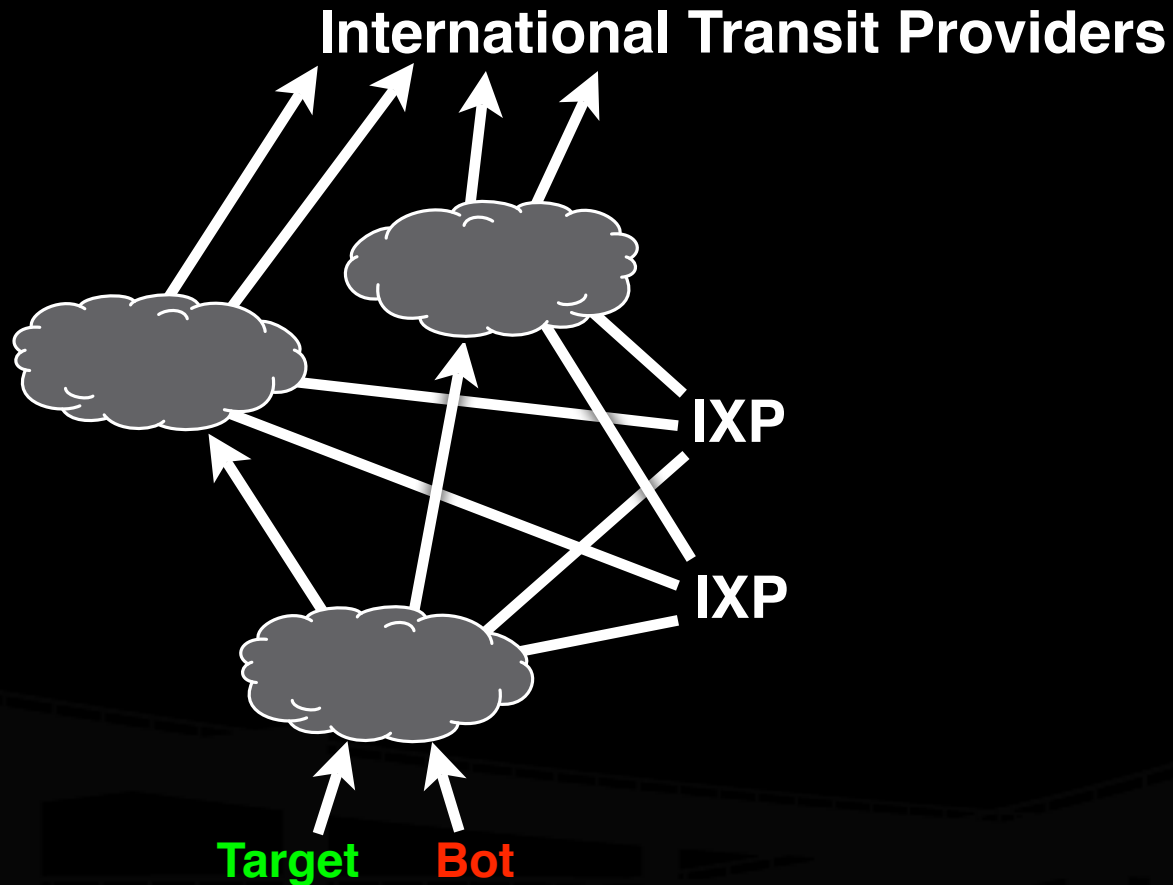
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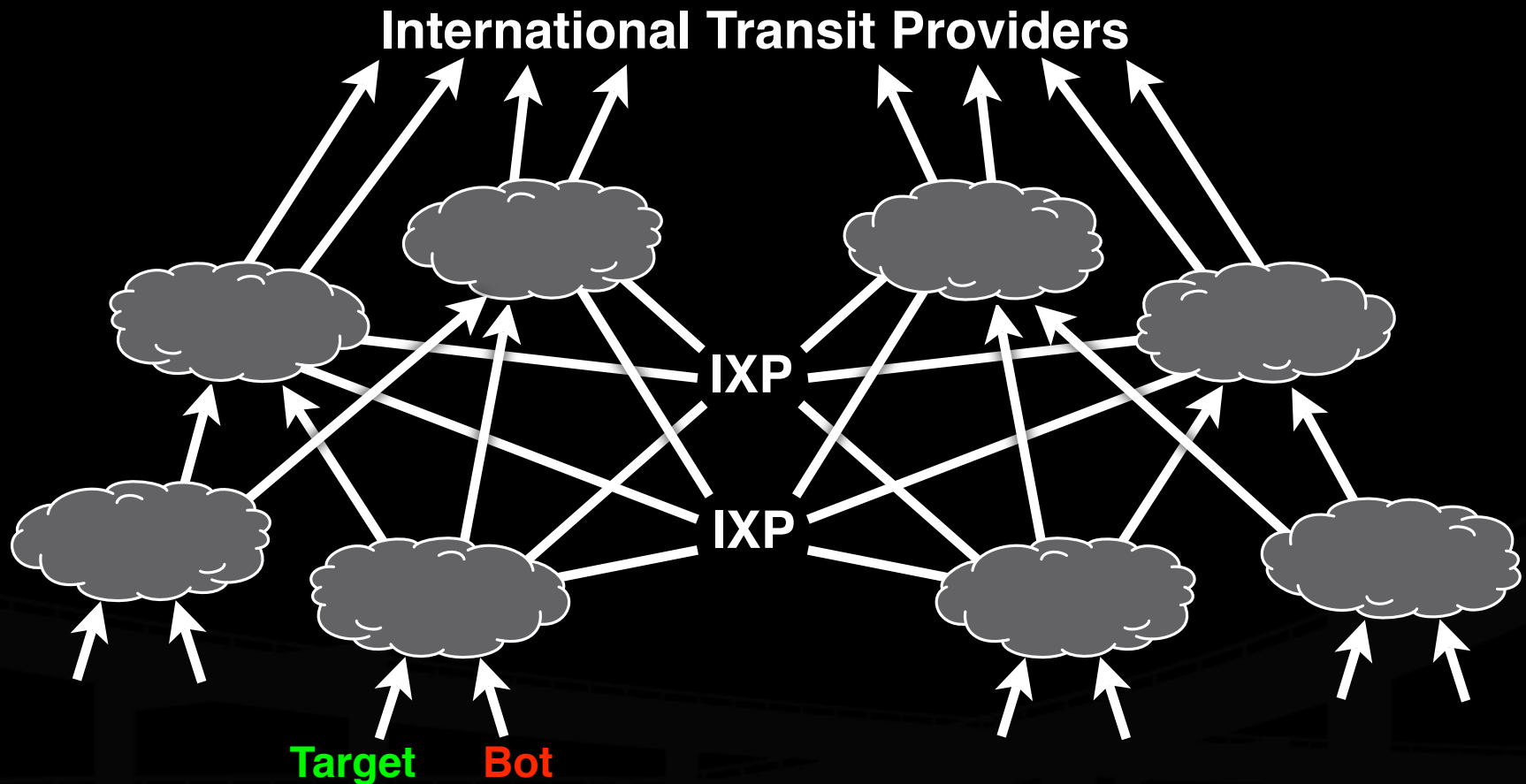
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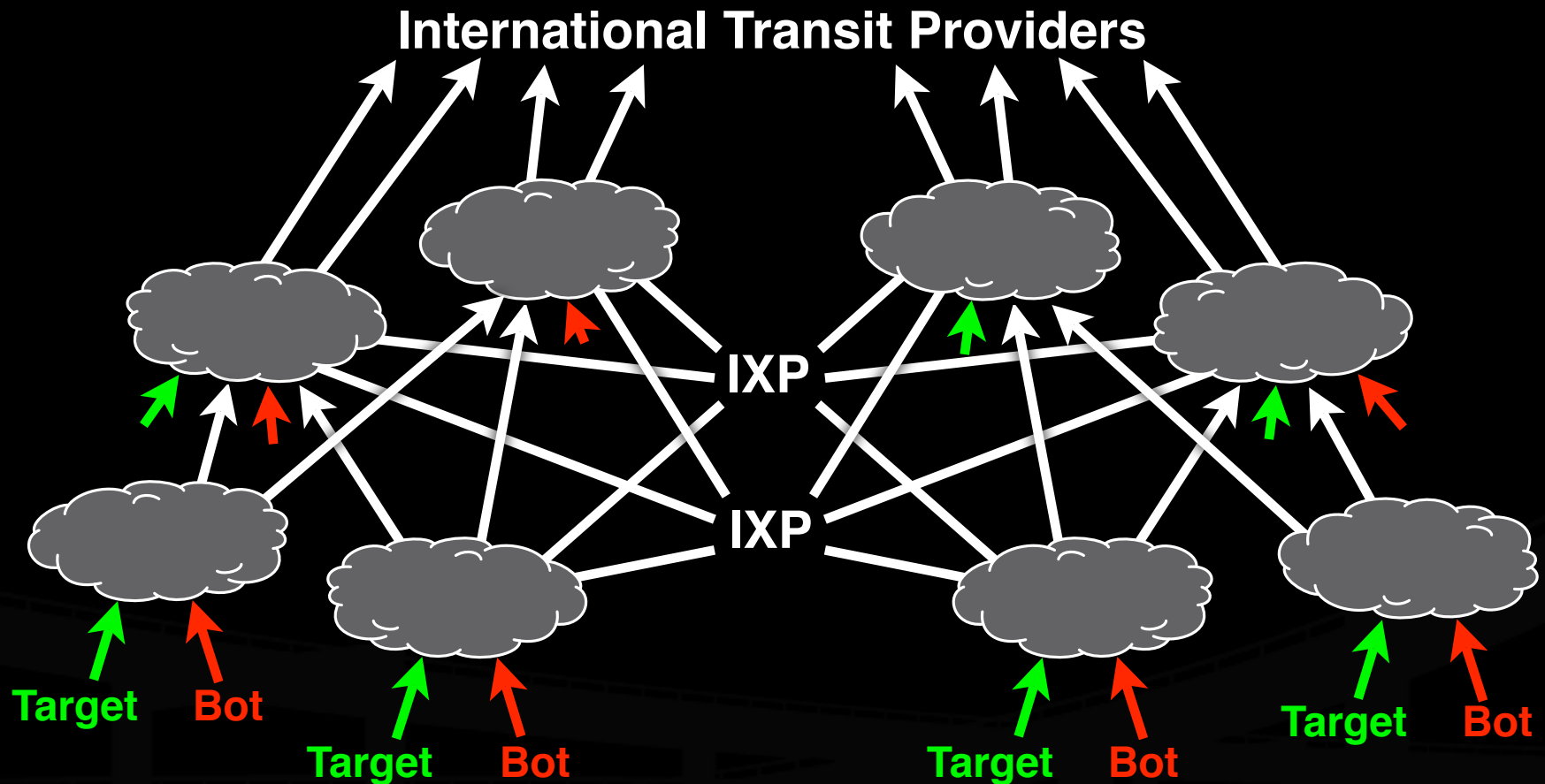
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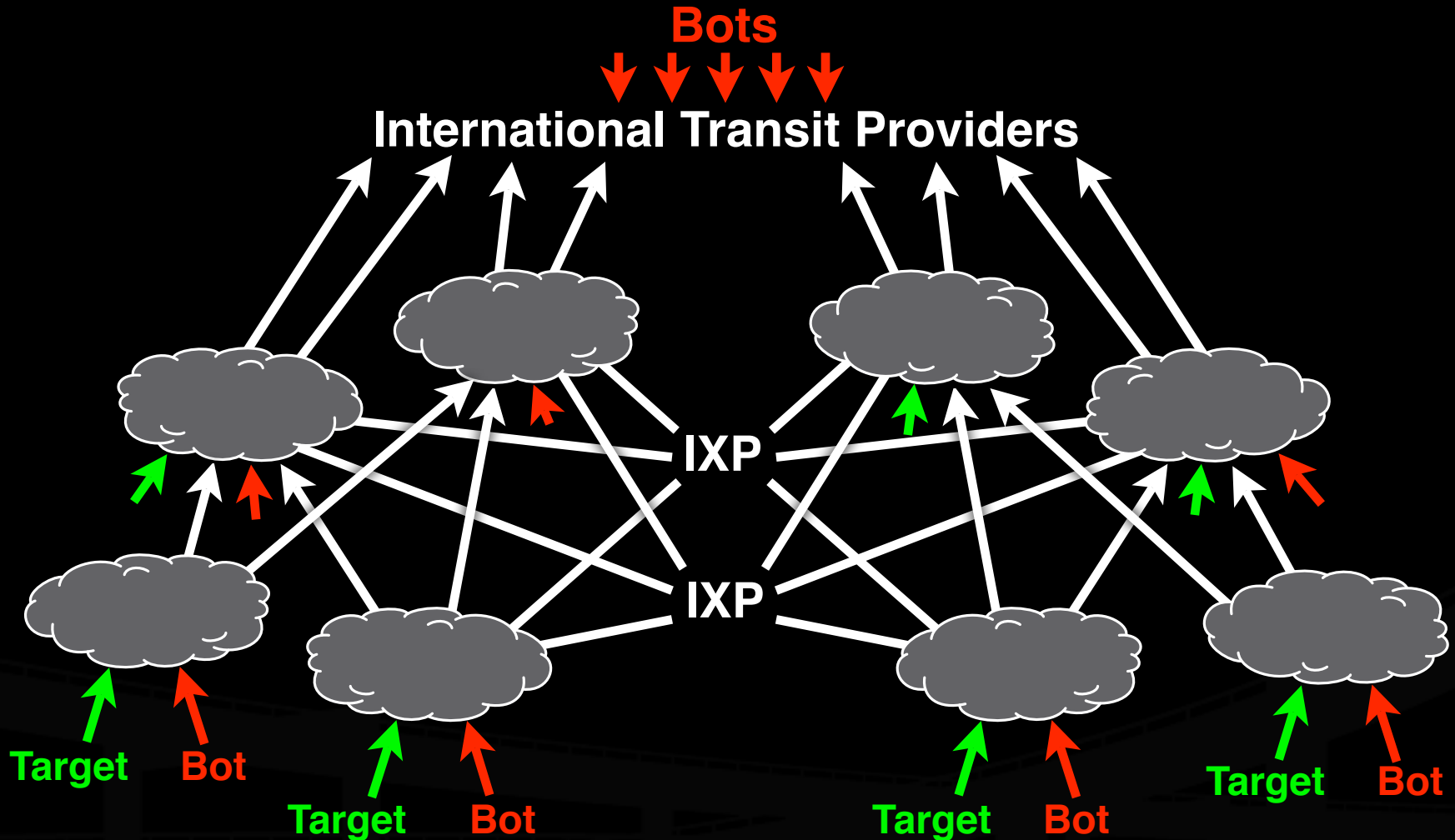
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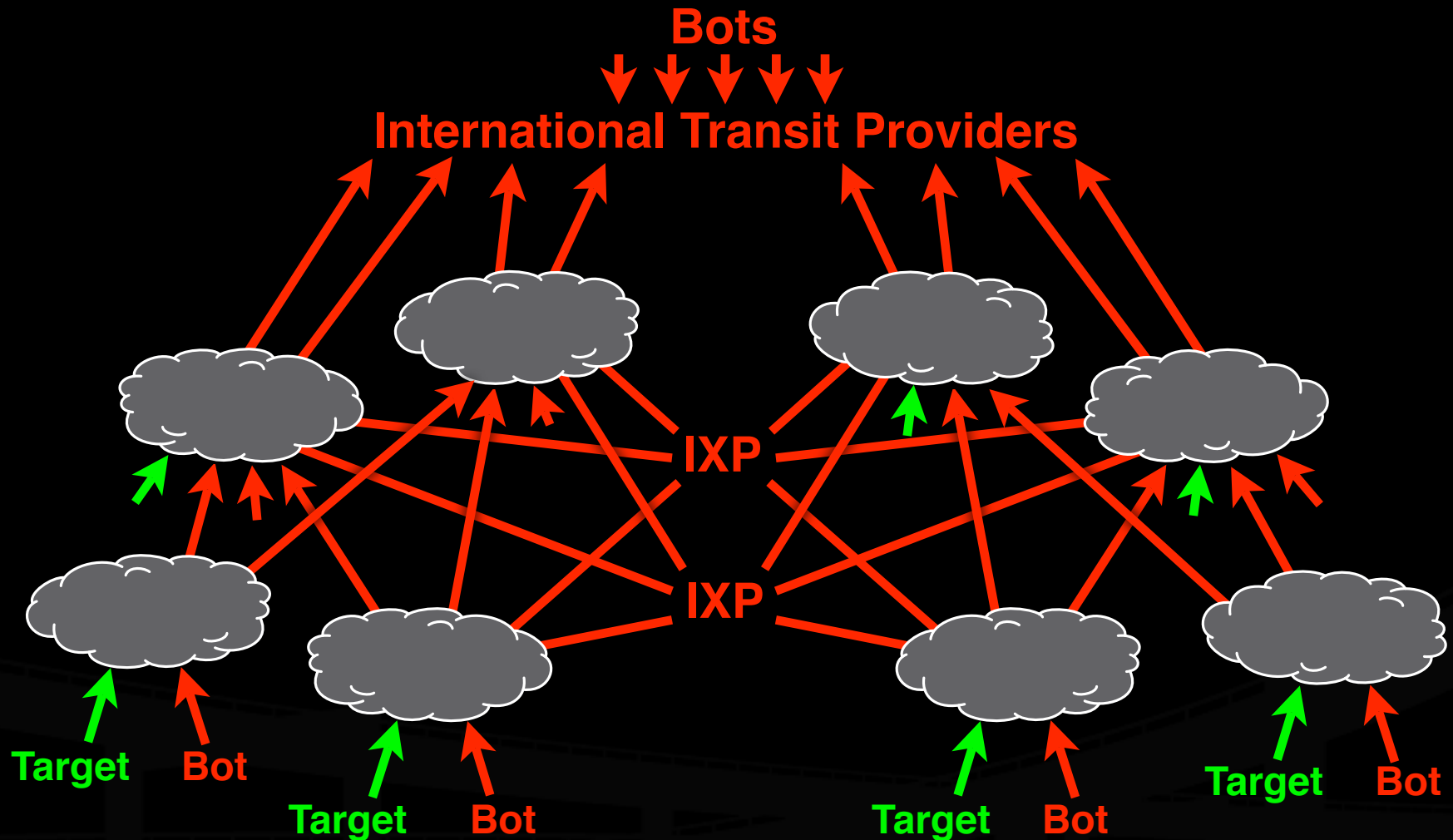


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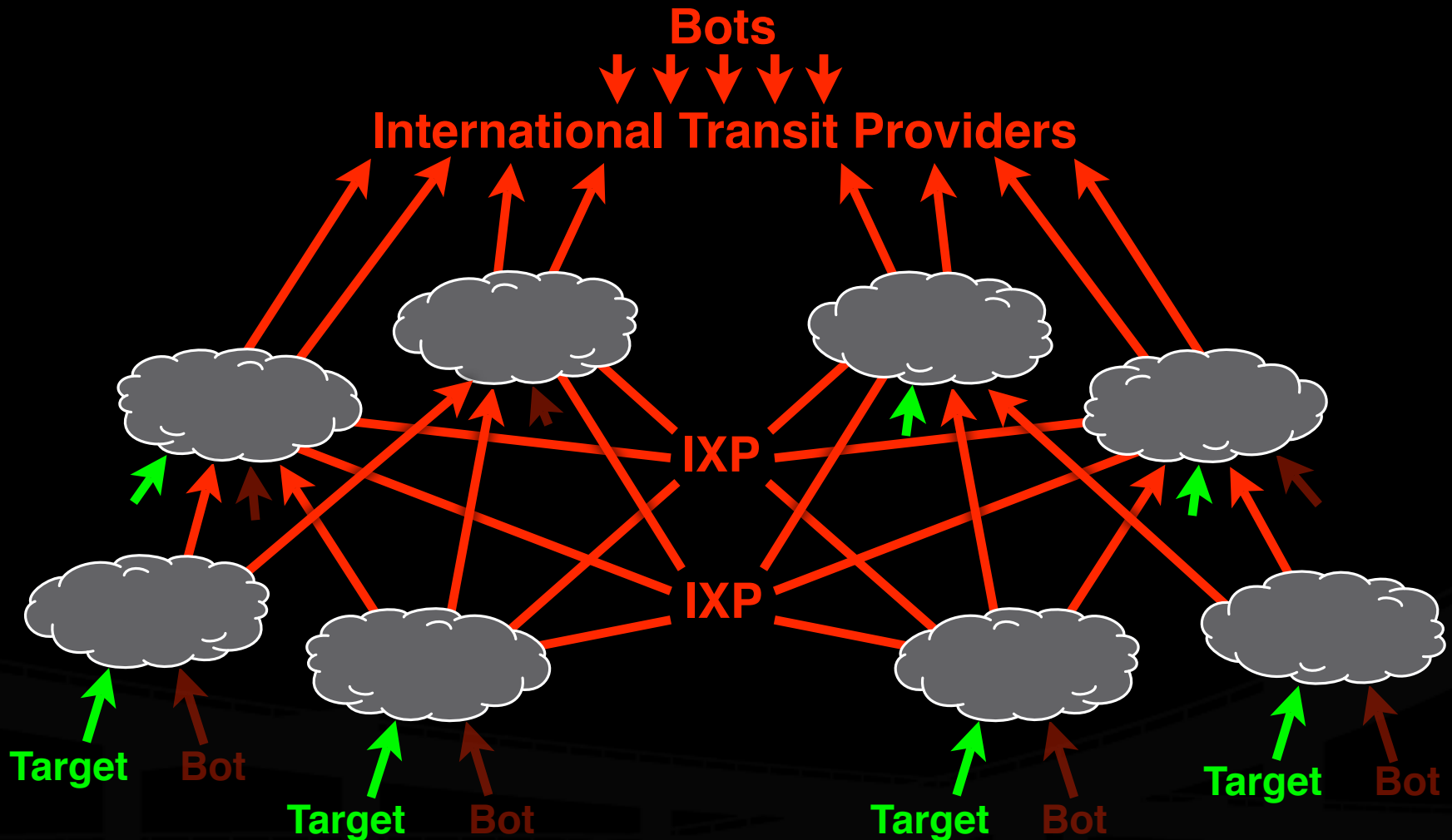




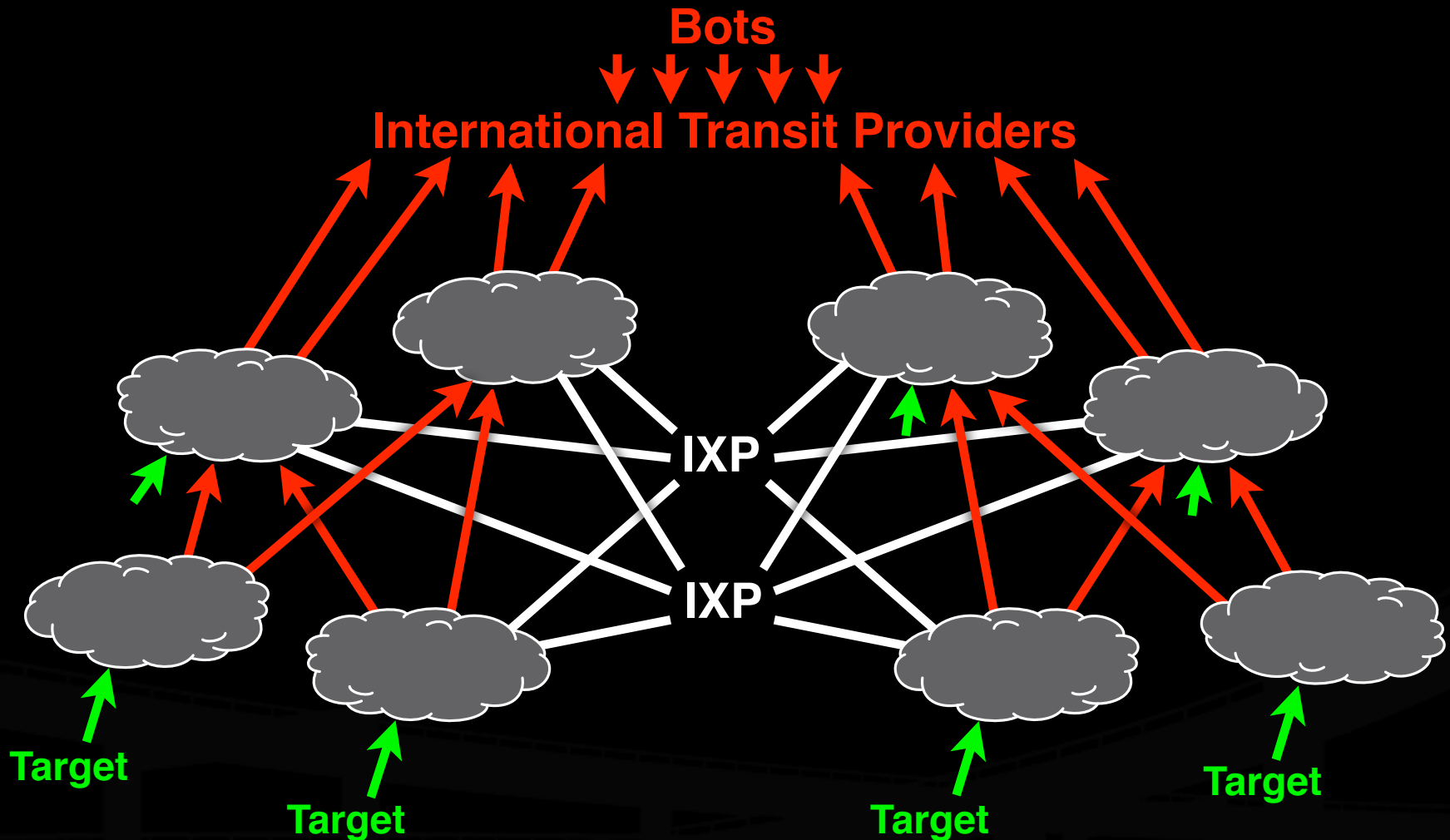
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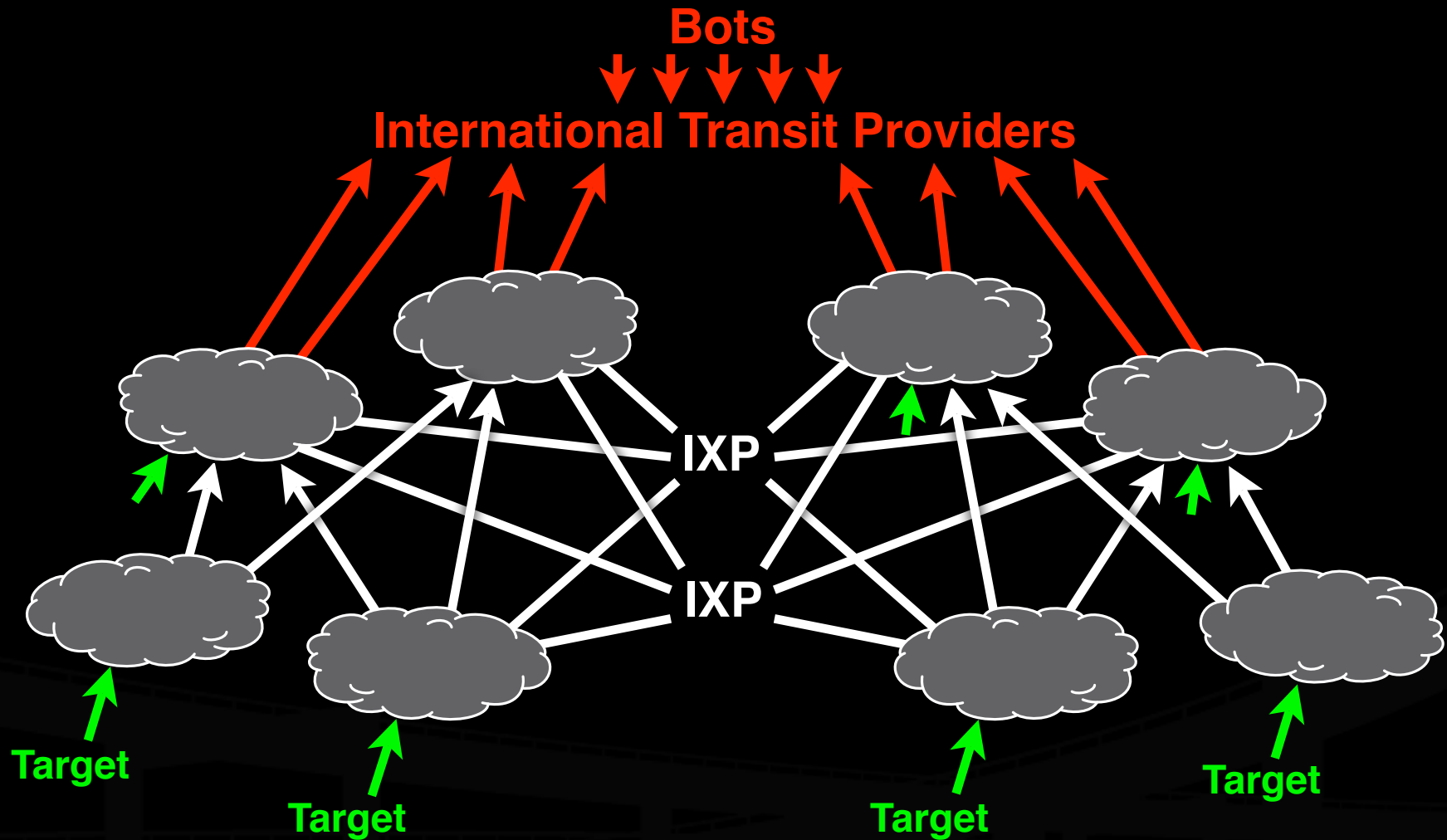
# NSPs and Law Enforcement



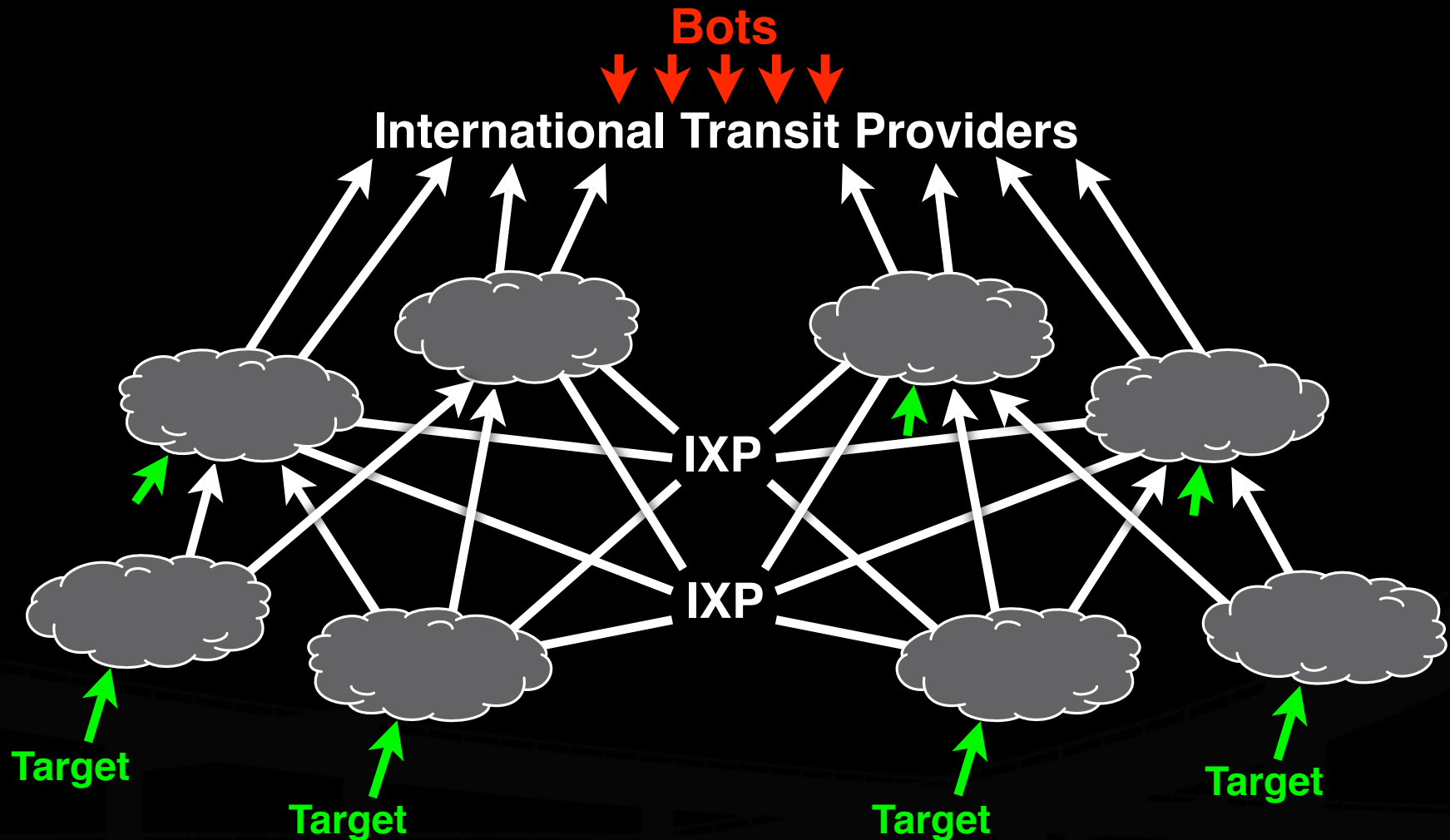
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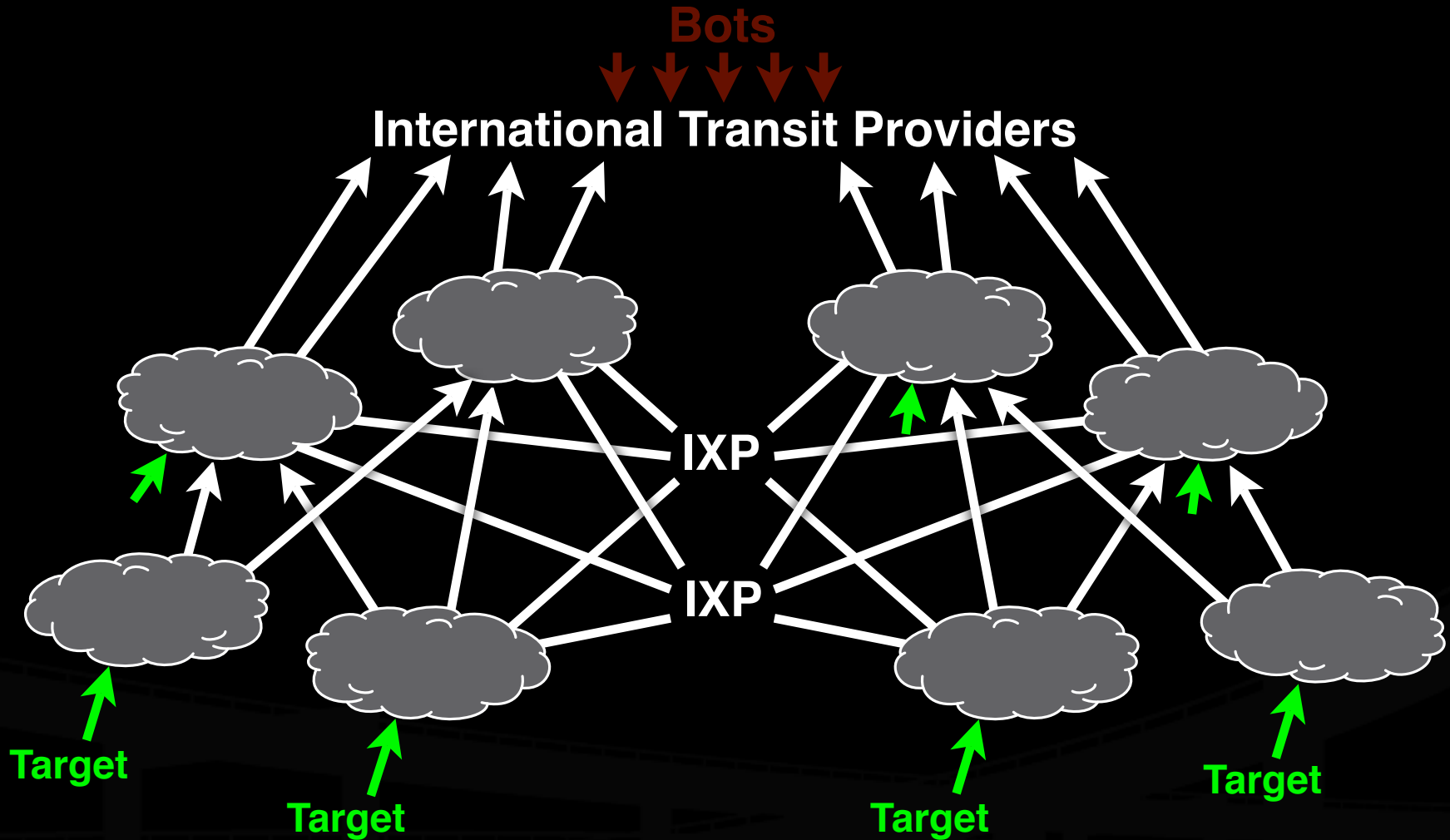
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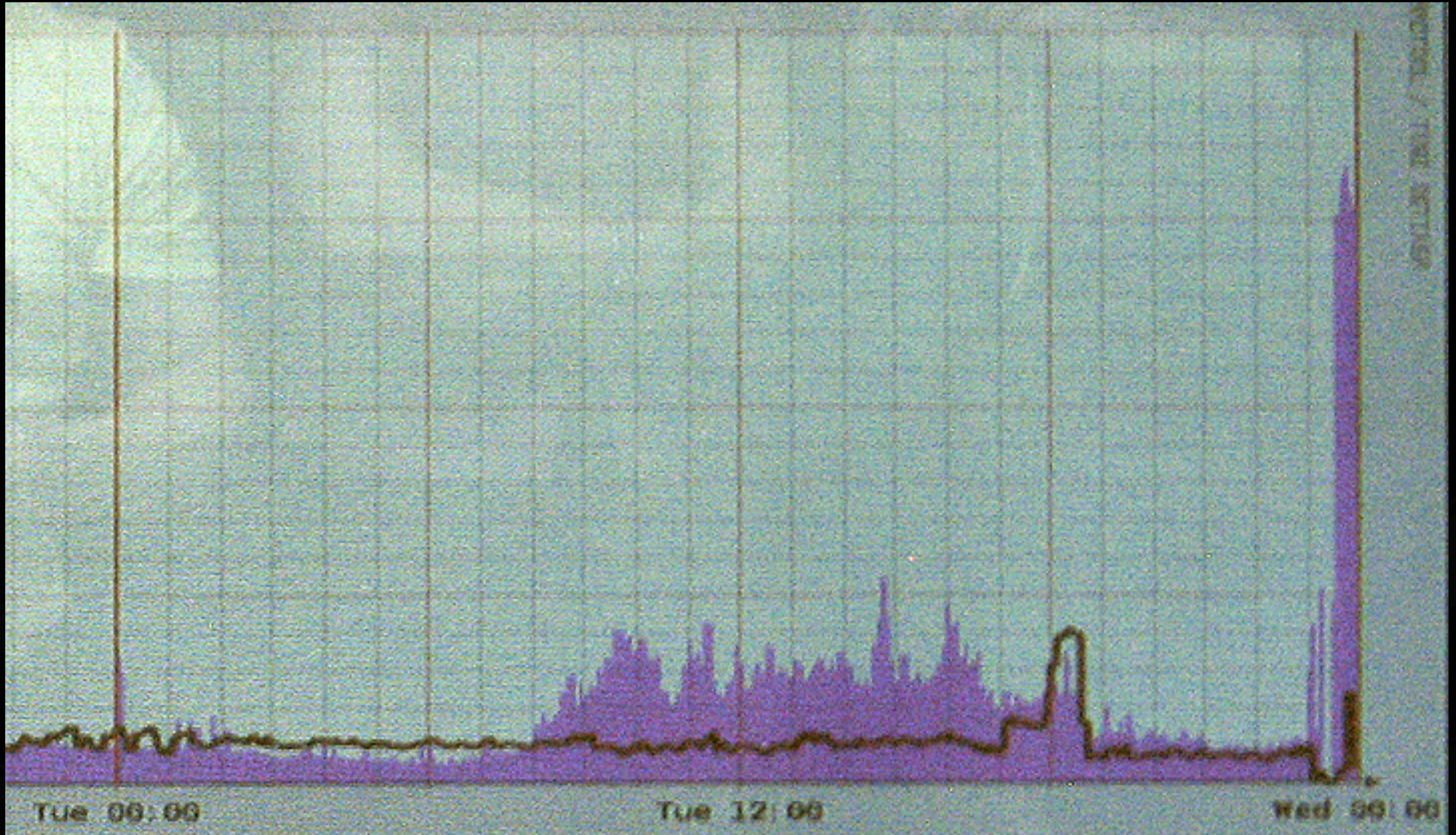
# NSPs and CERT



# Diplomacy and International Law Enforcement



# International Capacity



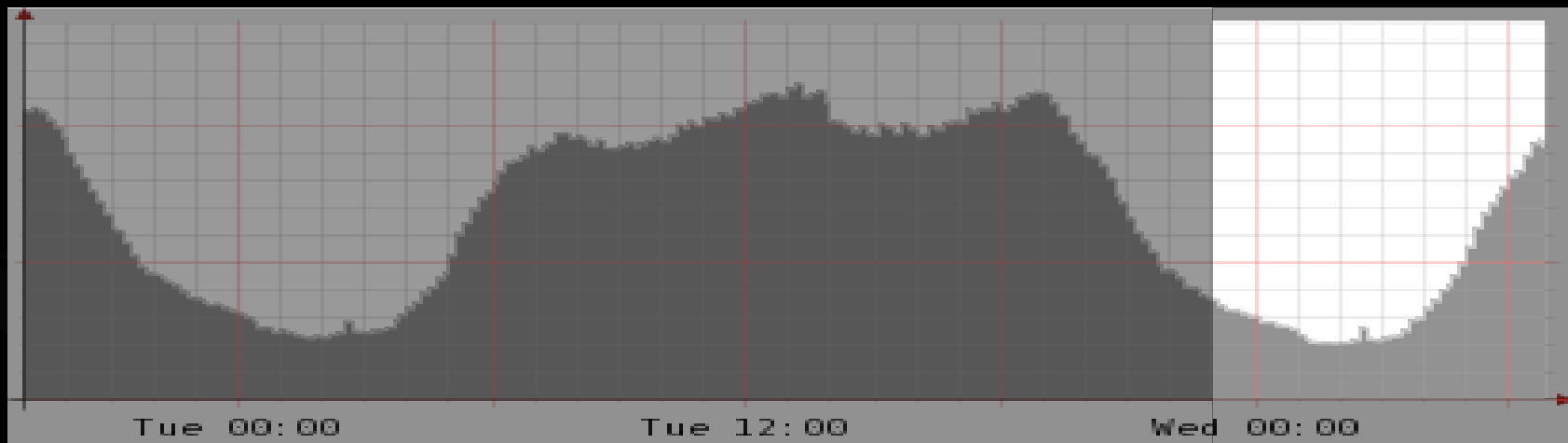
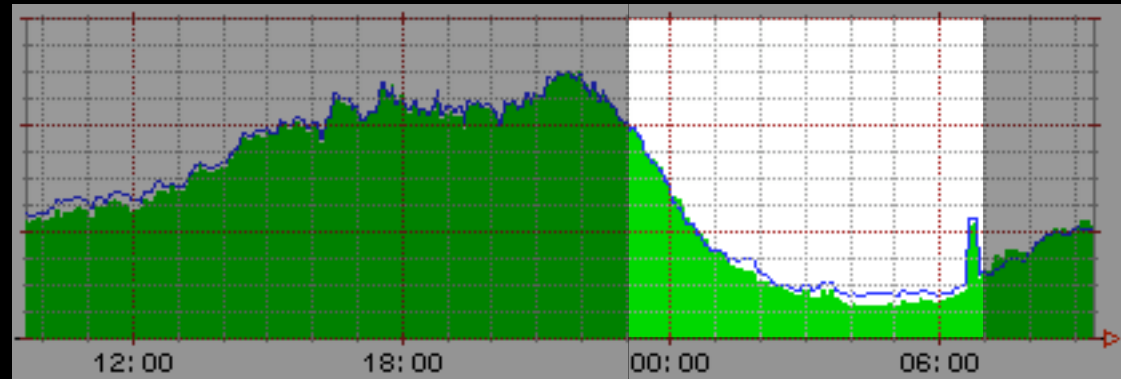
# Impact on International Capacity

More than 3mpps at peak

Mitigated to 30kpps by 7am by diligent work through the night on the part of the CERT-EE and many NSPs.



# Domestic Capacity



# Impact on Domestic Capacity

None.

Entirely prevented by timely and decisive action by law enforcement.

## **Diplomatic Efforts**

Despite a lot of effort on the part of the Estonian government, and their status as a recent NATO member, there has been little or no diplomatic pressure brought to bear on Russia thus far.

Although Nashi has claimed responsibility, no arrests nor extraditions have been made.

## **Military Efforts**

The Estonian National Defense Force has no known cyber-offense capability and little kinetic offense capability, and thus poses no credible threat to Russia to back diplomatic efforts of its own.

No nation with cyber-offense capability has offered any force to back Estonia's diplomatic position.

## **All Cyber-Conflict is Insurgency**

Defenders have absolute control over means of production and access to the field of battle. Their weapon is intelligence.

Attackers have the initiative, and win through attrition and asymmetric expenditure. Their weapon is disruption.

# Goals of a Defending Force

Maintain order

Maintain means of production

Maintain the confidence of the population

- Continued efficient labor

- Creativity and innovation

- Investment and reinvestment

- Low-friction transactions

# Goals of an Attacking Force

Disable the defender's means of production

Disable the defender's means of defense

Deny them privacy

Remove their confidence

Increase their cost of operation

Increase their cost of capital

# Thanks, and Questions?

Copies of this presentation can be had  
in Keynote or PDF on request.

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