

# *CVD model in Latvia – attempts and failures*

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*CERT.LV*



- **Information Technology Security Incident**

**Response Institution of the Republic of Latvia**

- **Operates on basis of IT Security Law**
- **State funded**
- **All services are free of charge**



## Media

- TV
- Radio
- Press

## General public

## State institutions

## Local municipalities

## Private sector

## Internet service providers

## Critical infrastructure

## International partners

## CERT/CSIRT community

## National partners

## Web resources

- [cert.lv](http://cert.lv)
- [esidross.lv](http://esidross.lv)
- [twitter.com/certlv](https://twitter.com/certlv)

## *CVD in Latvia – current status*

- **Policy implemented in some organisations**
- **Many real cases, most of them have been coordinated via CERT.LV**
  - **eID software**
  - **Social network**
  - **E-banking**
  - **Riga city transportation system**
- **In 2017 – about 40 reports**

## *CVD – attempt to put it in the law*

- **Experience from 2016**
- **Working group included lawyers and the hacker  
community**
- **Proposal for the law**
- **Failure**

## *CVD – attempt to put it in the law*

- **Several countries have implemented policies**
- **Latvia – legal system where only the law is relevant in the court**
- **So – different approach – what can be done in the law?**

## *Parts of the CVD process*

- 1. Discovery**
- 2. Reporting**
- 3. Response**
- 4. Disclosure**

- **Every process must have beginning and end**
- **Precise and strict rules**
- **Fair and effective implementation**

## *The idea*

- **To define CVD process in the law. If a researcher has followed the process, then the liability is waved.**
- **CERT.LV (or MiICERT) as the main coordinating entity**
- **Applies to State institutions, local municipalities, CII**



# *The CVD process - 1*

- Researcher
  - Logs his actions
  - Finds vulnerability
  - Informs CERT.LV (or MiICERT) within 5 days
- CERT
  - Verifies the vulnerability
  - Informs the researcher (true or false)
  - If true – informs the owner of the system

## *The CVD process - 2*

- Owner of the system
  - Obligated to fix the vulnerability in 90-180 days
  - Informs CERT.LV
- CERT.LV
  - Verifies if fixed
  - Informs the researcher
- The researcher – can publish info about vulnerability

## *What is hard to specify in the law*

- When does the vulnerability discovery process start?
  - Immediately after discovery or max 5 days prior submission of report
- Amount of information researched would be allowed to gather during this phase
  - Causing minimal possible damage ?
  - Gather only minimal amount of data required for discovery process
- Legitimacy of methods and instruments
- Publishing
  - If published before fixed – then liability is not waved
  - Freedom of speech?

## *Failure – why?*

- **Process in general too complicated**
- **Objections from State Police**
  - **Sufficient and grounded risk analysis is not presented**
  - **May lead to unexpected and unpredicted consequences**
  - **Did not foresee creating a researchers register = no anonymous reporting**

## *Conclusions*

- **It is not a defeat**
- **Government approved the idea of CVD process in the law**
- **Private sector is encouraged to have CVD policy**
- **CERT.LV acts as the trusted party de facto**
- **Next iteration – when?**

## *For the next iteration*

- **CERT.LV – trusted party**
- **Better definition of proportional and disproportional activity**
- **Concerns about the anonymity of a researcher should be addressed**

*Based on the scientific article by Uldis Ķinis*

***Paldies!***

***Thank you!***

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