10 YEARS OF MISP

WHAT'S NEXT IN THREAT INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SHARING?

CIRCL / TEAM MISP PROJECT



ENISA CTI-EU



WHAT IS MISP?

- MISP is a threat information sharing platform that is free & open source software
- A tool that collects information from partners, your analysts, your tools, feeds
- Normalises, correlates, enriches and connects the data
- Allows teams and communities to collaborate and share
- Feeds automated protective tools and analyst tools with the output
- MISP is a complete threat intelligence platform with strong sharing capabilities and extendability

Two years from now, threat intelligence will be easy. Bill Gates had he worked in threat intelligence

- Showing the evolution of threat intelligence¹ and
- data-driven threat hunting over the past years
- What can we expect in the future?

¹based on our empirical view from users using/integrating with MISP

FROM STANDALONE INDICATOR TO ADVANCED OBJECT DATA MODELS

- In early 2012, MISP supported basic indicators sharing with a limited set of types
- In 2022, MISP integrates a dynamic object model with advanced custom relationships
- Why did it evolve this way?
 - Increase in the use of intelligence across different sectors. From threat-hunting² to risk assessment and strategic decision making
 - Increased diversity³ among analysts

²With different types of threat hunts, including TTP-driven, intelligence-driven, asset-driven...

³MISP object public store include 296 templates in 2022.

- Chains, triangles, circles, diamonds, arrows, a mix or even a multi-layer matrix
- There are **no perfect intelligence models**
- Organisations invent their models, reuse existing ones or are even more creative
- Showing how diverse⁴ our societies are

⁴Embrace the diversity of models, taxonomies. 146 taxonomies are available in MISP taxonomies.

With the introduction of MITRE ATT&CK(tm) in 2013, this was a game changer. What makes it a successful model?

- Based on real and actual data⁵, not just theory
- Continuous updates were performed on ATT&CK
- Embraced and recommended by many communities (e.g. EU ATT&CK community)
- Change in usage and practices takes time⁶
- Percolation to other models (e.g. reusing the same matrix-like format)

⁶On a MISP community, 1% of ATT&CK techniques attached in 2013. In 2022, it's 72%.

⁵FMX - Fort Meade Experiment

Building narratives is critical in threat intelligence

- Intelligence narratives can be described in structured format (e.g. course-of-action)
- Or written in natural language, used to describe higher-level structures (e.g. assesment, executive summary or strategic information)
- For years, many thought that the narrative and structured intelligence were separated.
- Accepting that structured and unstructed belong together⁷ became critical.

⁷Mixed free-text Markdown reports with graph-oriented intelligence sharing in MISP increased during the past year.

Sharing detection engineering information became more prevalent

- Sharing only the resulting analysis (indicators) is the bare minimum requirement in various sharing communities
- Sharing the complete detection process⁸ increases⁹
- Reproducible workflows and playbooks play an important role in actionable intelligence¹⁰

⁹New object template to support advanced detection engineering or intelligene pipelines.

¹⁰MISP worflow blueprints

⁸Detection rules, scripts and playbooks

- **Sharing more** without disclosing the actual information¹¹
- Automatic data modeling on unstructured intelligence
- Advanced sighting and feedback on engineering detection rules¹²
- Automation and sharing of the threat intelligence pipelines framework.

¹¹Growth of research about PSI (private set intersection) and an increased usage of MISP feed caching ¹²Sharing back training-sets or dataset with the actual false-positive detection

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