

# Parldigi MasterClass

## Grosser Rat Bern

**Cybersecurity**

Bern, 11. März 2024

**Prof. Dr. Endre Bangerter**, Co-Leiter Institute for Cybersecurity and Engineering, BFH

**Dr. Melanie Knieps**, Forscherin Digital Society Initiative, UZH

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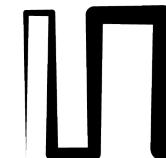
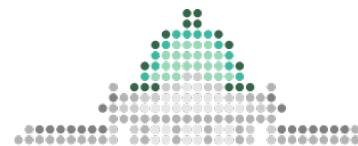
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**Universität  
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# Cyberattacken – Ein Blick hinter die Schlagzeilen

Grosser Rat Bern, 11.3.24  
Endre Bangerter

► Technik und Informatik

 FINANCIAL TIMES

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US Treasury bonds

Ransomware attack on ICBC disrupts trades in US Treasury market  
Chinese bank says it has contained a hack that affected some fixed income and equities transactions



Russischer Cyber-Angriff

# Beim RUAG-Hack wurden vertrauliche Daten geklaut

Belgacom Attack

**Britain's GCHQ Hacked Belgian Telecoms Firm**

CYBERSECURITY & INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY  AMERICA'S CYBER DEFENSE AGENCY

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BLOG

## The Attack on Colonial Pipeline: What We've Learned & What We've Done Over the Past Two Years

Home | Digital | Hack-Angriff: Ransomware-Gruppe Play erpresst NZZ und CH Media

Hacker-Gruppe Play erpresst «NZZ» – zittern vor Veröffentlichung im Darknet

# «Mehr vertrauliche Daten gestohlen als angenommen»

Die Nervosität bei «NZZ» und CH Media steigt. Die beiden Verlage werden von der Hacker-Gruppe Play erpresst. Nun ist klar: Der Schaden ist grösser als vermutet. Die Hacker habe mehrmals gedroht, das Material zu veröffentlichen. Neuster Termin: Mittwoch, 3. Mai.

**The Washington Post**  
*Democracy Dies in Darkness*

TECH POLICY

## Microsoft warns Russia has escalated its hacking campaign

The company says Russia's SVR foreign intelligence unit is behind the widening attacks



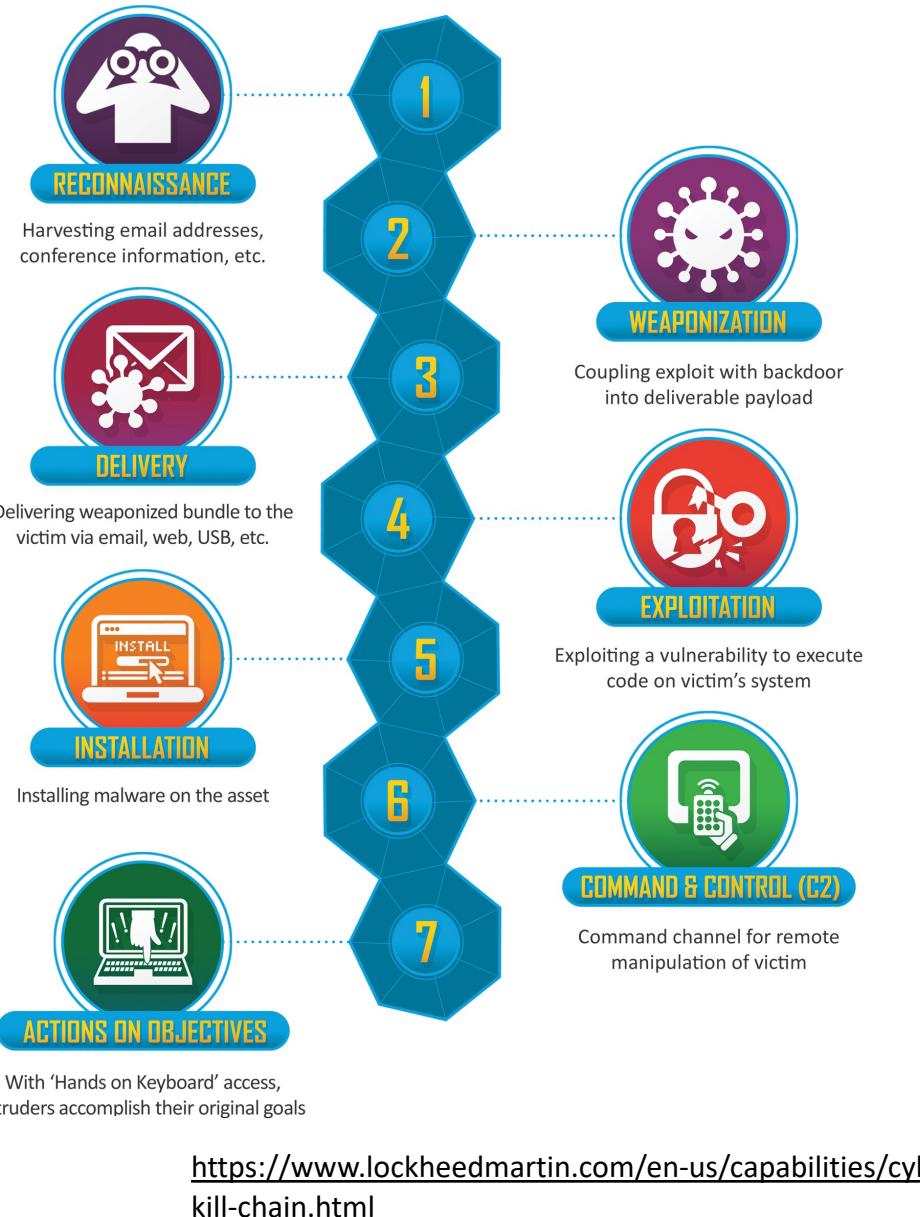
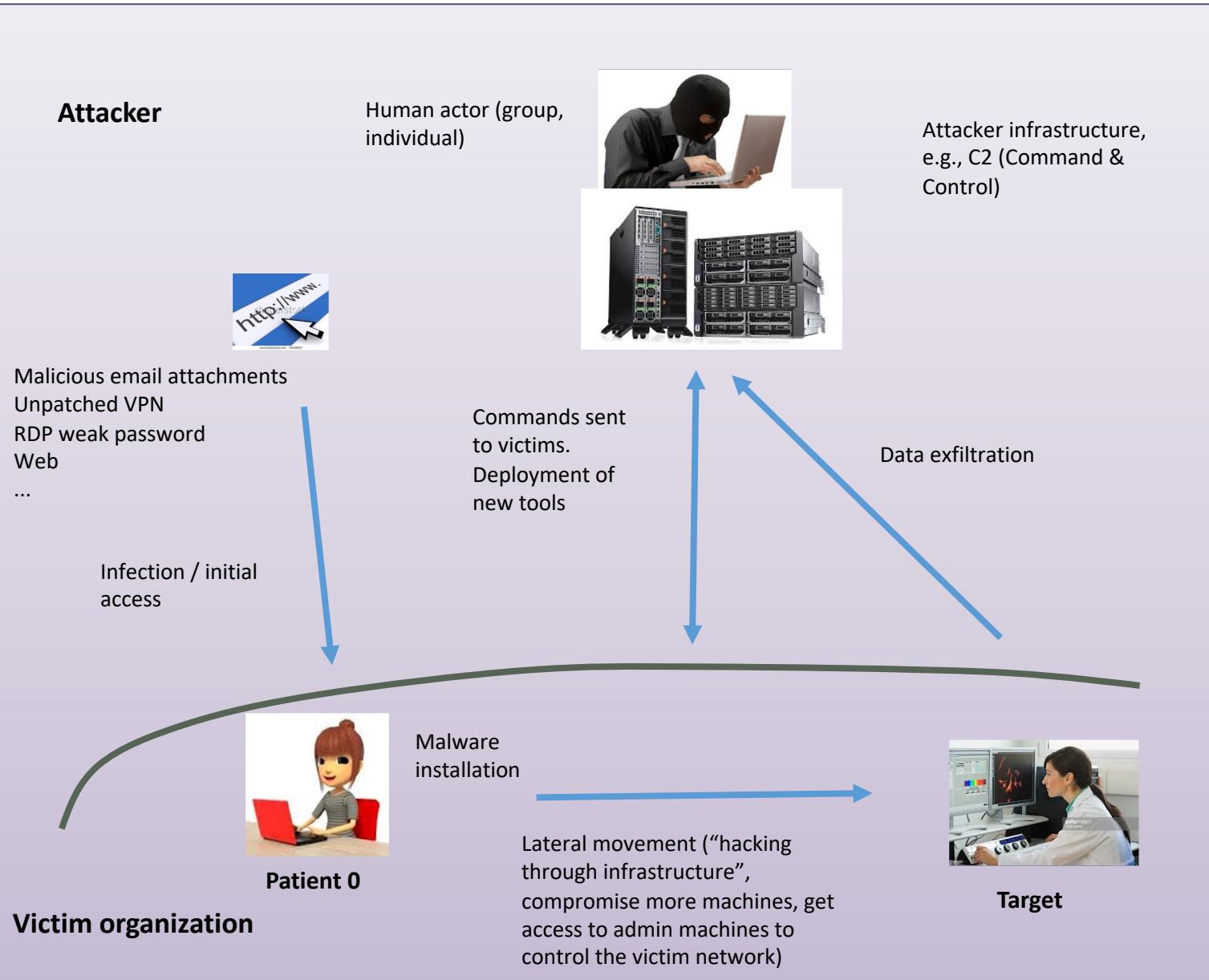
By Joseph Menn

March 8, 2024 at 5:43 p.m. EST

# Reasons for prevalence of cyber attacks

- ▶ Digital society and economy offer new opportunities for cybercrime, espionage etc.
- ▶ Connectivity allows attacker to be anywhere, attribution is hard, risks for attacker are low.
- ▶ Asymmetry between attacker and defender.
- ▶ All IT systems are vulnerable, and all defence can be bypassed given enough time and skills.
- ▶ Human vs human - creativity of attackers, social engineering of victims
- ▶ IT security is below state of the art, companies, organizations, individuals don't care enough about IT security.

# Anatomy of cyberattacks - Cyber kill chain



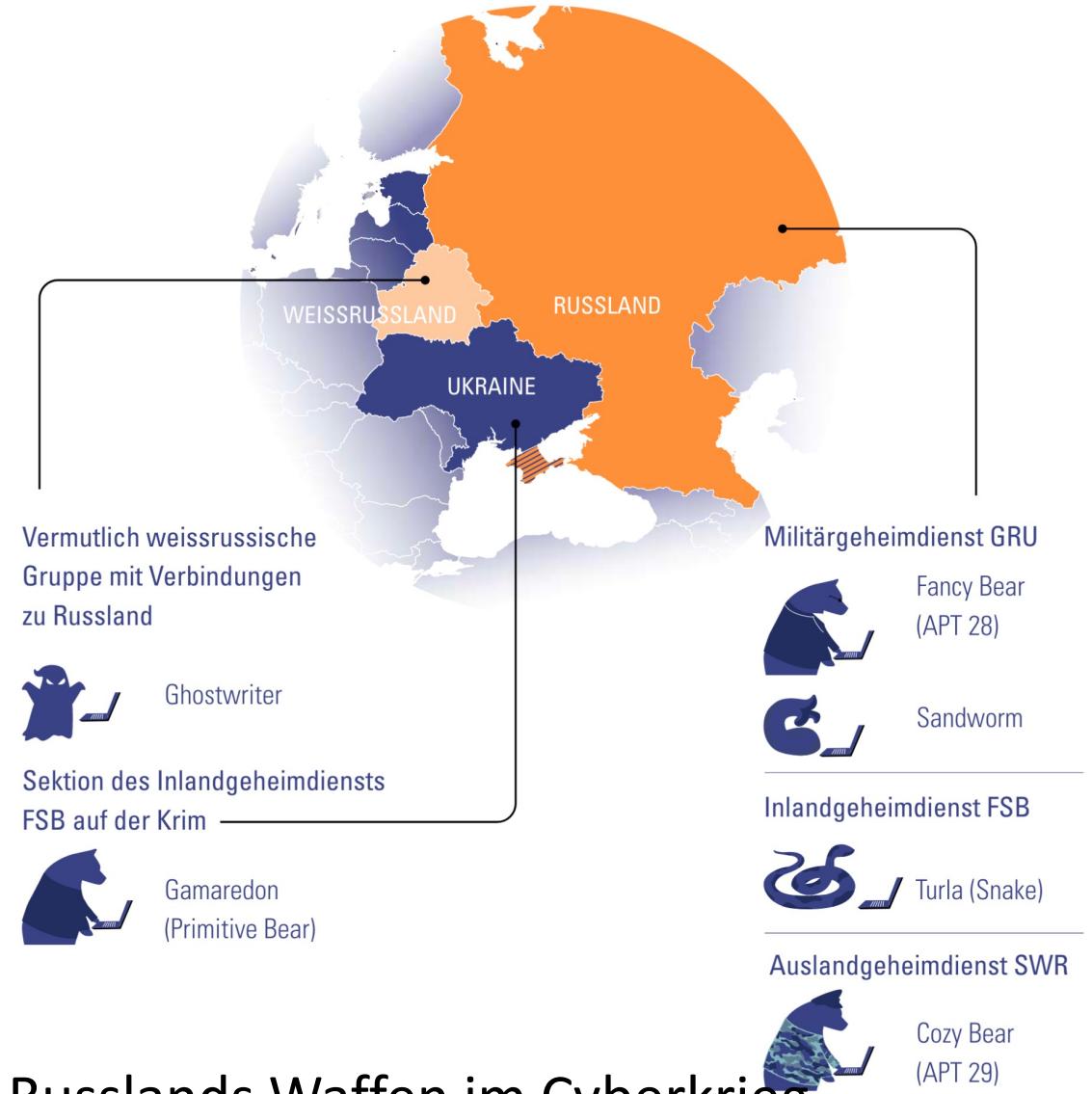
# Actor categories

	Cybercriminals	Law enforcement	Intelligence	Military	Unknowns
<b>Objectives</b>	Money	Surveillance of criminals, bypass encrypted communication	Information theft, influence operations, disinformation	Disruption or destruction of civil-, or military infrastructure	
<b>Targeting</b>	Opportunistic, weakly targeted	Highly targeted	Highly to medium targeting, depending on tasking	Targeted	
<b>Victims</b>	Mostly companies, sometimes individuals.	Criminals	Government, companies, NGOs, individuals (e.g., journalists)	Civil and military infrastructures, society at large	
<b>Target platforms</b>	Mainly Windows, some Linux, some Linux, some MacOS	Cell phones, laptops etc.	Any, including some exclusive like routers	Any, possibly including weapon systems	
<b>Capabilities &amp; funding</b>	Medium to advanced	State funding, medium, funding depends on state	State funding, usually high	State funding, usually high	
<b>Operating principle</b>	Rather short term, until they get money	Defined by tasking	Long term, keep coming back		
<b>Attack tools</b>	Proprietary, tools traded in cybercrime underground, commercial tools, free tools	Often commercial attack tooling bought from spyware vendors  Systematic access to zero-days through spyware vendors	From highly exclusive and advanced to free tools.  Systematic access to zero-days	From highly exclusive and advanced to free tools.  Systematic access to zero-days	
<b>Defense</b>	Commonplace techniques	Advanced security to none	Advanced security to none	Advanced security to none	

Berner F

# Espionage – Russian Actors

Cybergruppen der russischen Geheimdienste



NZZ 4.2.23 FancyBear, CozyBear, Sandworm – Russlands Waffen im Cyberkrieg

# Actor tracking

Microsoft publicly tracks 100+ actor groups



Actor category	Type	Family name
Nation-state	China Iran Lebanon North Korea Russia South Korea Turkey Vietnam	Typhoon Sandstorm Rain Sleet Blizzard Hail Dust Cyclone
Financially motivated	Financially motivated	Tempest
Private sector offensive actors	PSOAs	Tsunami
Influence operations	Influence operations	Flood
Groups in development	Groups in development	Storm

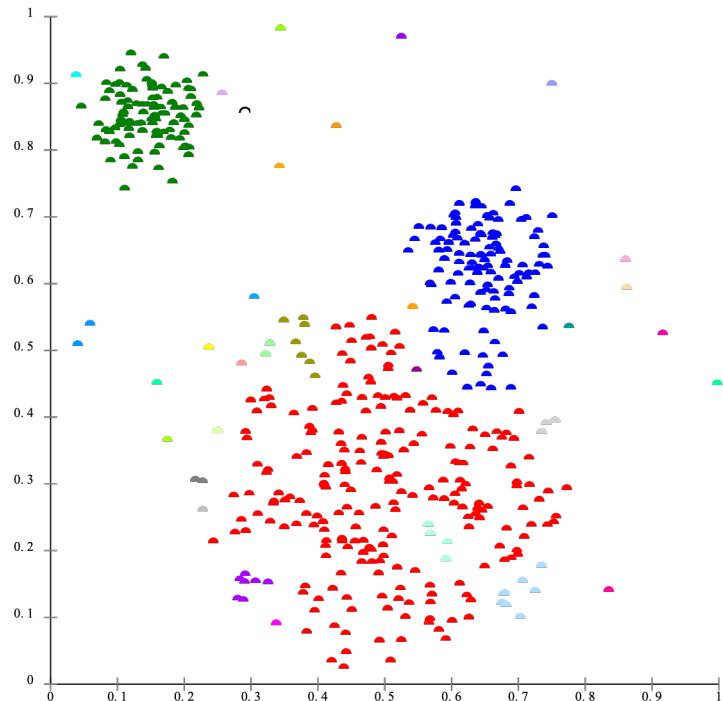
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender/microsoft-threat-actor-naming?view=o365-worldwide>

Malpedia documents 600+ groups from OSINT

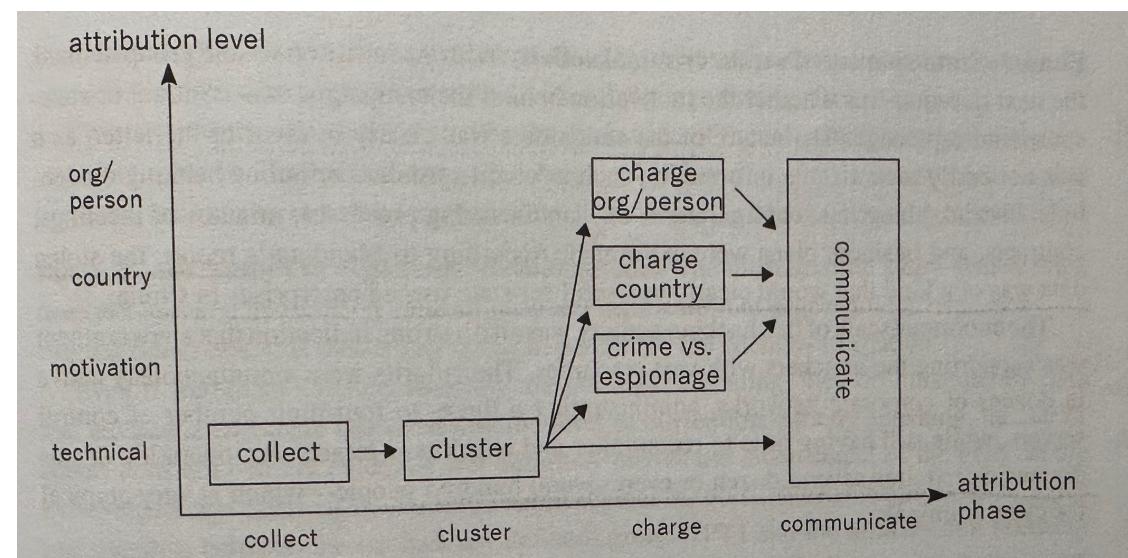
The screenshot shows the Malpedia website interface. At the top right is the Fraunhofer FKIE logo. Below it is a navigation bar with links: Inventory, Statistics, Usage, ApiVector, and Login. The main content area has tabs for Library, Families, and Actors, with Actors being the active tab. A sub-header states: "The following table provides a mapping of the actor groups tracked by the MISP Galaxy Project, augmented with the families covered in Malpedia." Below this is a search bar and a filter input labeled "Enter keywords to filter the actors below". The main table lists actor families with their common names, country flags, and coverage counts. The table includes the following entries:

Common Name	Coverage
1 🇺🇸 Lazarus Group	127
2 🇨🇳 APT1	35
3 🇷🇺 Turla	33
4 🇷🇺 APT28	32
5 🇨🇳 APT41	27
6 🇮🇹 OilRig	27
7 🇷🇺 APT29	24
8 🇨🇳 APT40	20
619 🇮🇩 WOLF SPIDER	
620 🇨🇳 Worok	
621 🇷🇺 XakNet	
622 🇷🇺 Xcatze	
623 🇷🇺 XDSpy	
624 🇨🇳 Xiaoqiying	
625 🇲🇾 YoroTrooper	
626 🇷🇺 Zarya	
627 🇷🇺 ZOMBIE SPIDER	
628 🇷🇺 ZooPark	
629 [Vault 7/8]	
630 🇸🇬 Stealth Mango and Tangelo	

# What is an actor, how are they identified



Attack clustering



Attribution of Advanced Persistent Threats, Timo Steffens

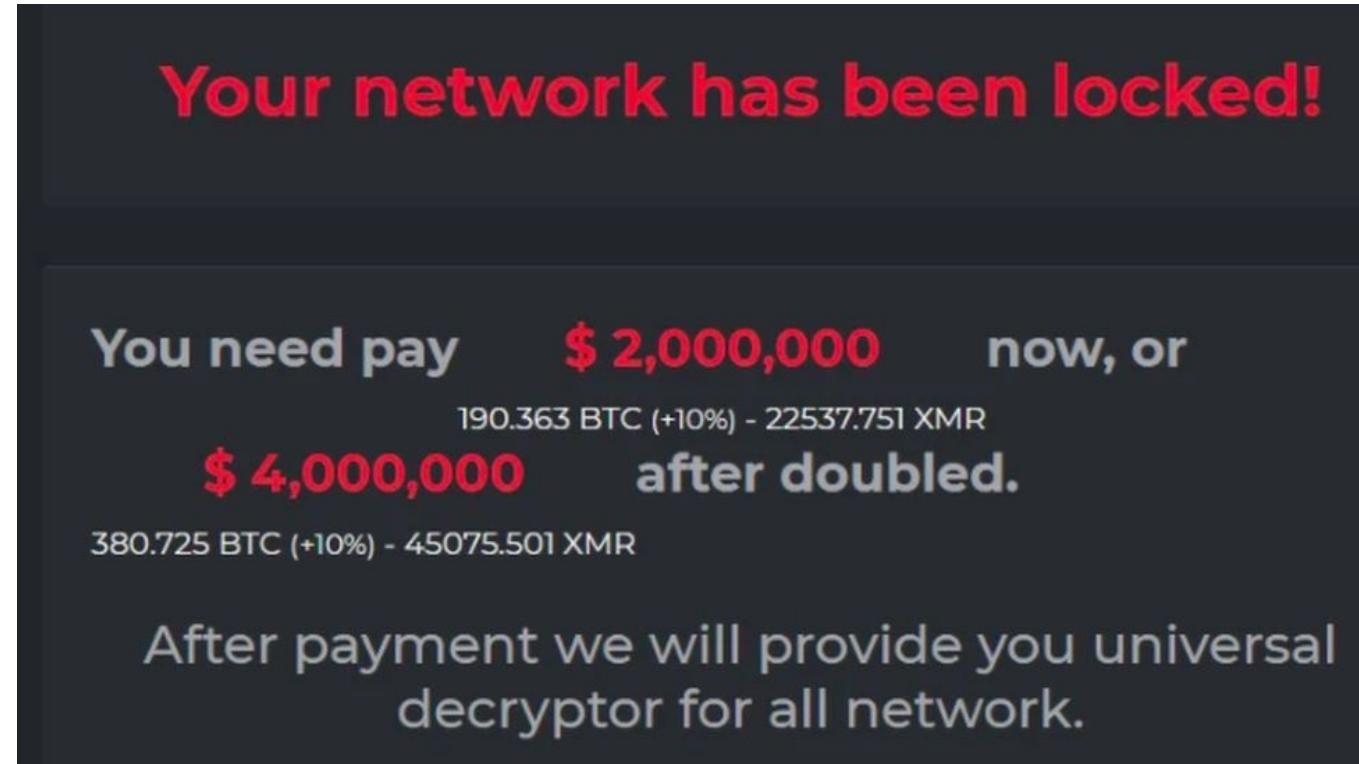
International | Spam, scam, scam, scam

# New technology has enabled cyber-crime on an **industrial scale**

A decentralised dark economy makes cyber-crooks more effective and harder to catch

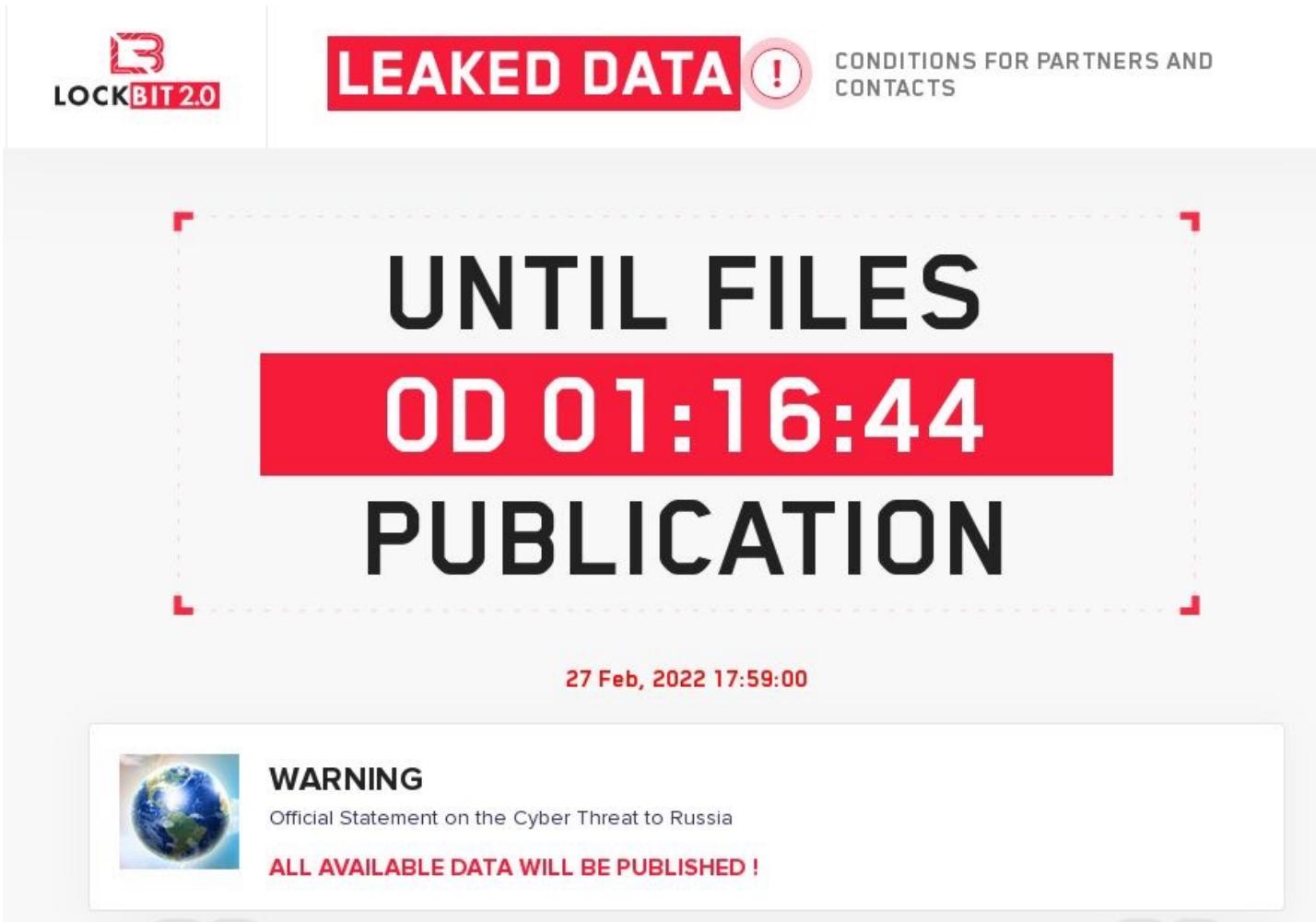


# Ransom notice – decryption of files

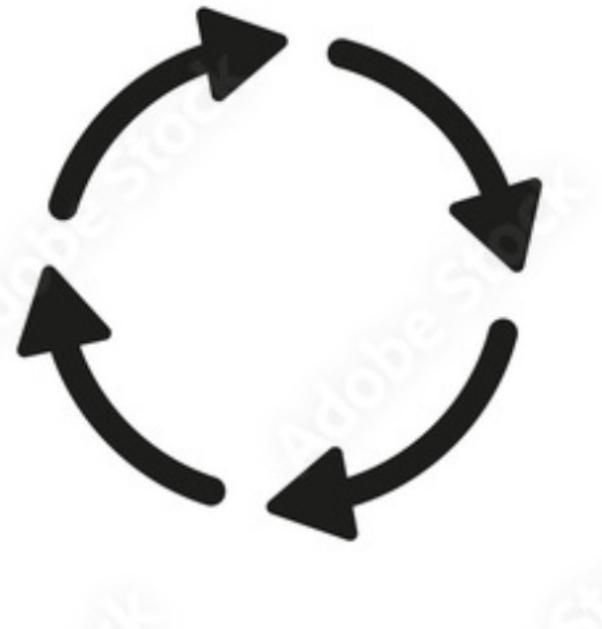
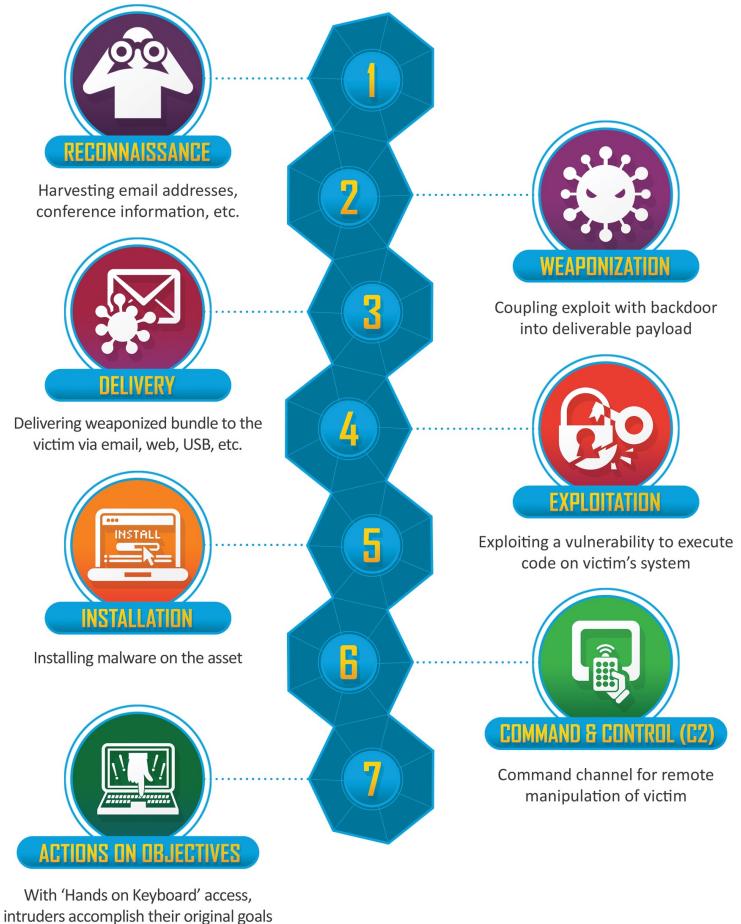


<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-57063636>

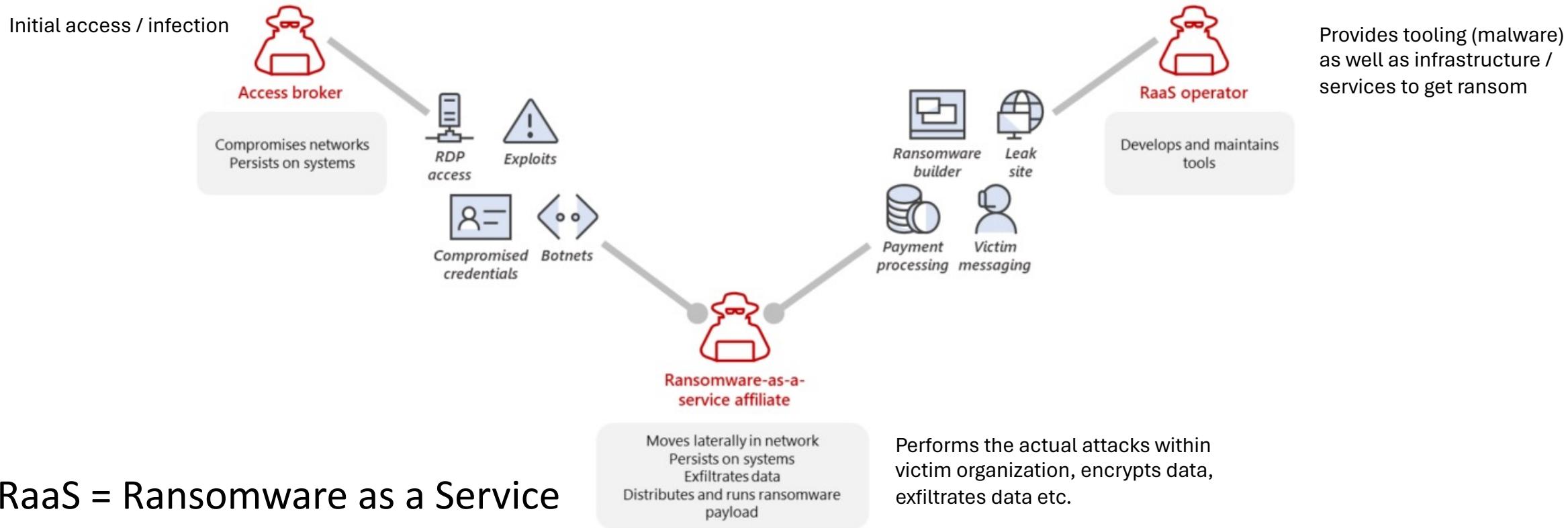
# Ransom notice – leakage of stolen data



# Industrialization of Ransomware attacks



# Ransomware – RaaS industrialization of cybercrime



RaaS = Ransomware as a Service

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/security/blog/2022/05/09/ransomware-as-a-service-understanding-the-cybercrime-gig-economy-and-how-to-protect-yourself/>

# Cyber security is possible

100% security is not possible, it is about reducing risks, like in all adversarial settings

Cyber security is multi faceted problem, no silver bullet solution in sight

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# Cyber Security at BFH

- ▶ BFH is a pioneer in cyber security education since 2005, long before the cyber security hype
- ▶ Bachelor IT security specialization
  - ▶ Very popular among students
  - ▶ 300+ graduates over past years
- ▶ Continuing education, 500 course participants in last 5 years
  - MAS Cyber Security
  - MAS Digital Forensics
  - CAS Networking & Security
  - CAS IT Security Management
  - CAS Security Incident Management Prevention & Detection
  - CAS Security Incident Management Analysis & Reaction
  - CAS Cyber Threat intelligence
  - CAS Linux Cyber Security
  - 4 CAS und 17 Fachkurse im Thema Digital Forensics
- ▶ Institute for Cyber Security and Engineering
- ▶ Applied R&D
  - ▶ Smart phone security
  - ▶ Secure e-voting
  - ▶ Identity and access management
  - ▶ Cyber threat intelligence
  - ▶ Wireless Communications, secure Internet of Things, hardware security
  - ▶ GNU Taler – privacy firendly payment systems
- ▶ Ransomware sensibilization campaign for SMBs
- ▶ More information  
<https://www.bfh.ch/en/topics/cyber-at-bfh/>

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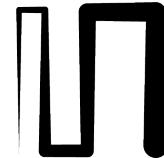
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