

Sector Industrial

Bajo Ciber Ataques como nunca antes

Entendemos las amenazas globales



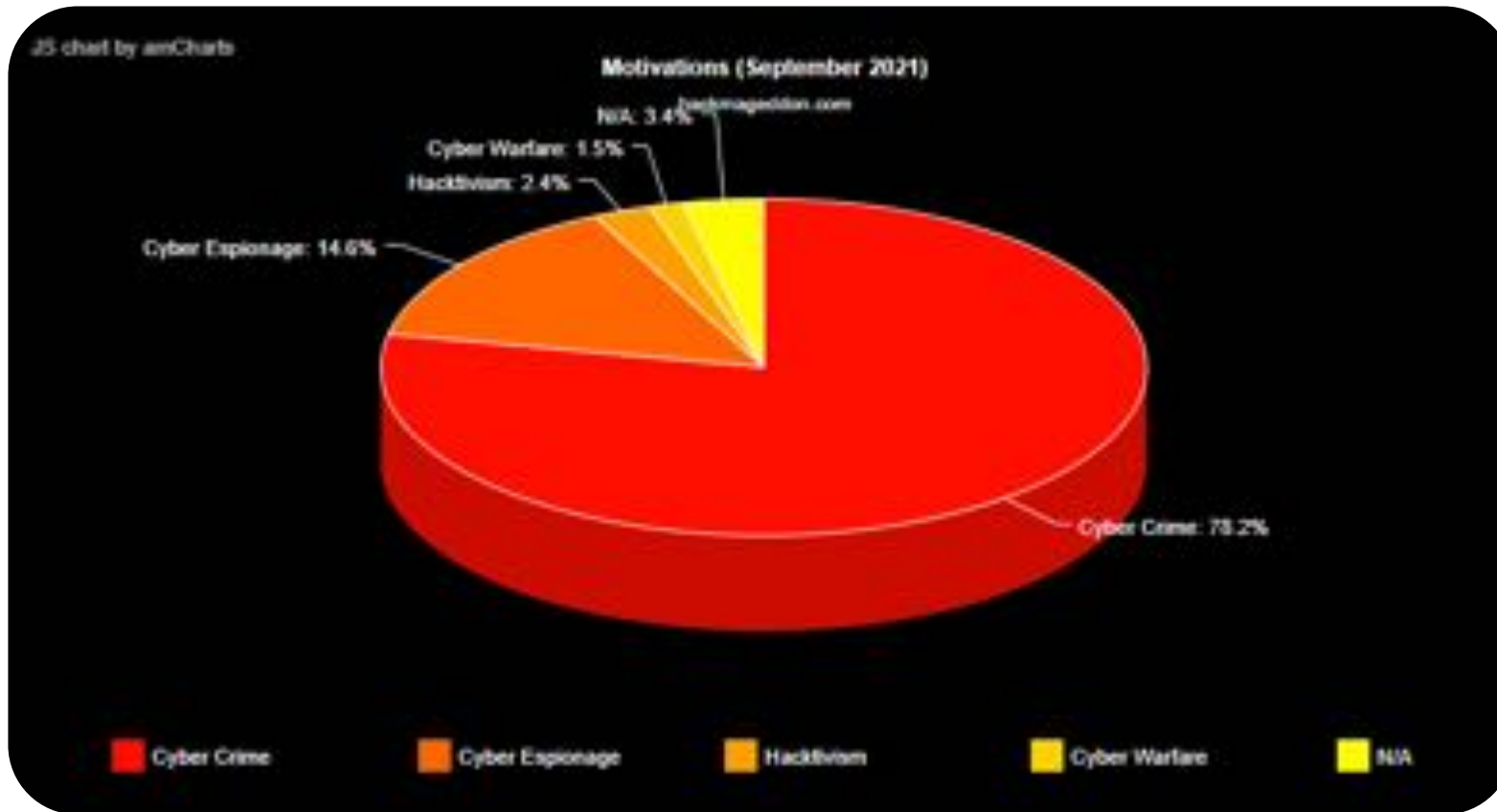
Los Ciberataques están Cambiando al mundo

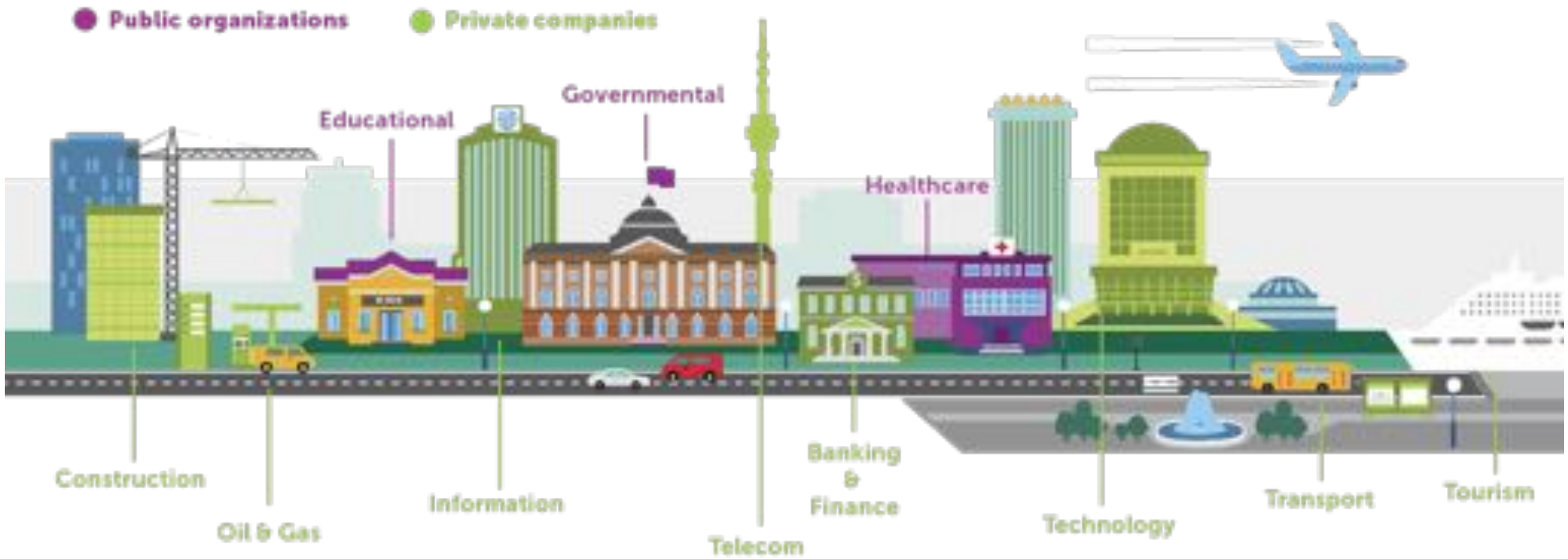


Motivaciones, Actores y Objetivos



Estadísticas de ciberataques de septiembre de 2021





Todo Puede ser un blanco

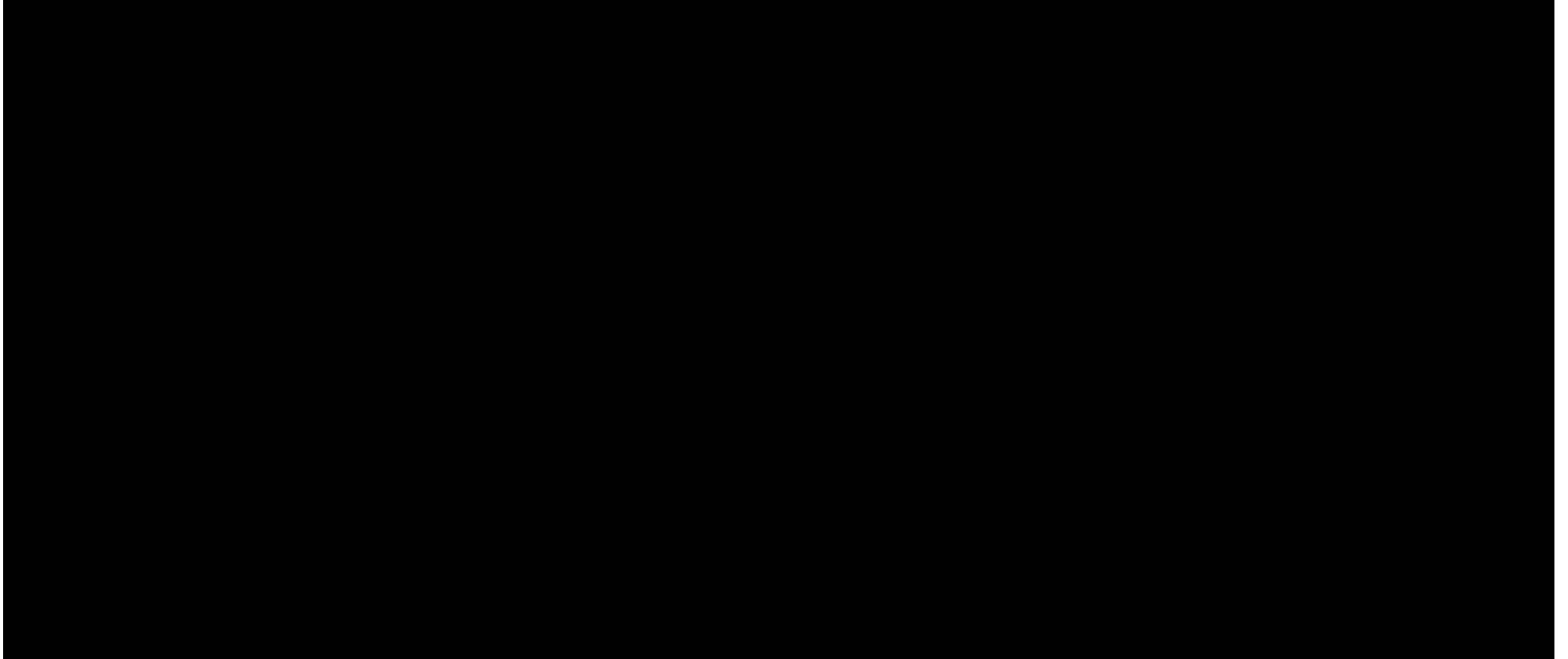
Las Amenazas a la Seguridad de las Organizaciones se están Incrementando

```
your important files are encrypted.  
  
If you see this text, then your files are no longer accessible, because  
they have been encrypted. Perhaps you are busy looking for a way to recover  
them, but don't waste your time. Nobody can recover your files without  
our decryption service.  
  
We guarantee that you can recover all your files safely and easily. All  
you need to do is submit the payment and purchase the decryption key.  
  
Please follow the instructions:  
  
Send $388 worth of Bitcoin to following address:  
  
153HMuxXTuR2R1t7BmGSdzaAtNbBAX  
  
Send your Bitcoin wallet ID and personal installation key to e-mail  
mih123456@posteo.net. Your personal installation key:  
  
96-2Nx1GM-yHQRWr-S8gaN6-8Bs1td-U2DKul-ZZpKJE-kE6sSM-o8tizU-gUeU  
  
If you have already purchased your key, please enter it below.
```



Ataques a Sistemas Industriales e Infraestructuras Críticas

Ficción vs. Realidad



EP-4118
M

EP-4119
M

EP-4120
M

EP-4109
M

EP-4110
M

EP-4111
M

EP-4112
M

EP-4113
M

2.739
mbar

2.739
mbar

2.996
mbar

3.252
mbar

3.000
mbar

PT
4109

PT
4110

PT
4111

PT
4112

PT
4113

0.003

0.018

0.022

0.059

0.02



HOW STUXNET WORKED



1. infection

Stuxnet enters a system via a USB stick and proceeds to infect all machines running Microsoft Windows. By brandishing a digital certificate that seems to show that it comes from a reliable company, the worm is able to evade automated-detection systems.

2. search

Stuxnet then checks whether a given machine is part of the targeted industrial control system made by Siemens. Such systems are deployed in Iran to run high-speed centrifuges that help to enrich nuclear fuel.

3. update

If the system isn't a target, Stuxnet does nothing; if it is, the worm attempts to access the Internet and download a more recent version of itself.



4. compromise

The worm then compromises the target system's logic controllers, exploiting "zero day" vulnerabilities—software weaknesses that haven't been identified by security experts.

5. control

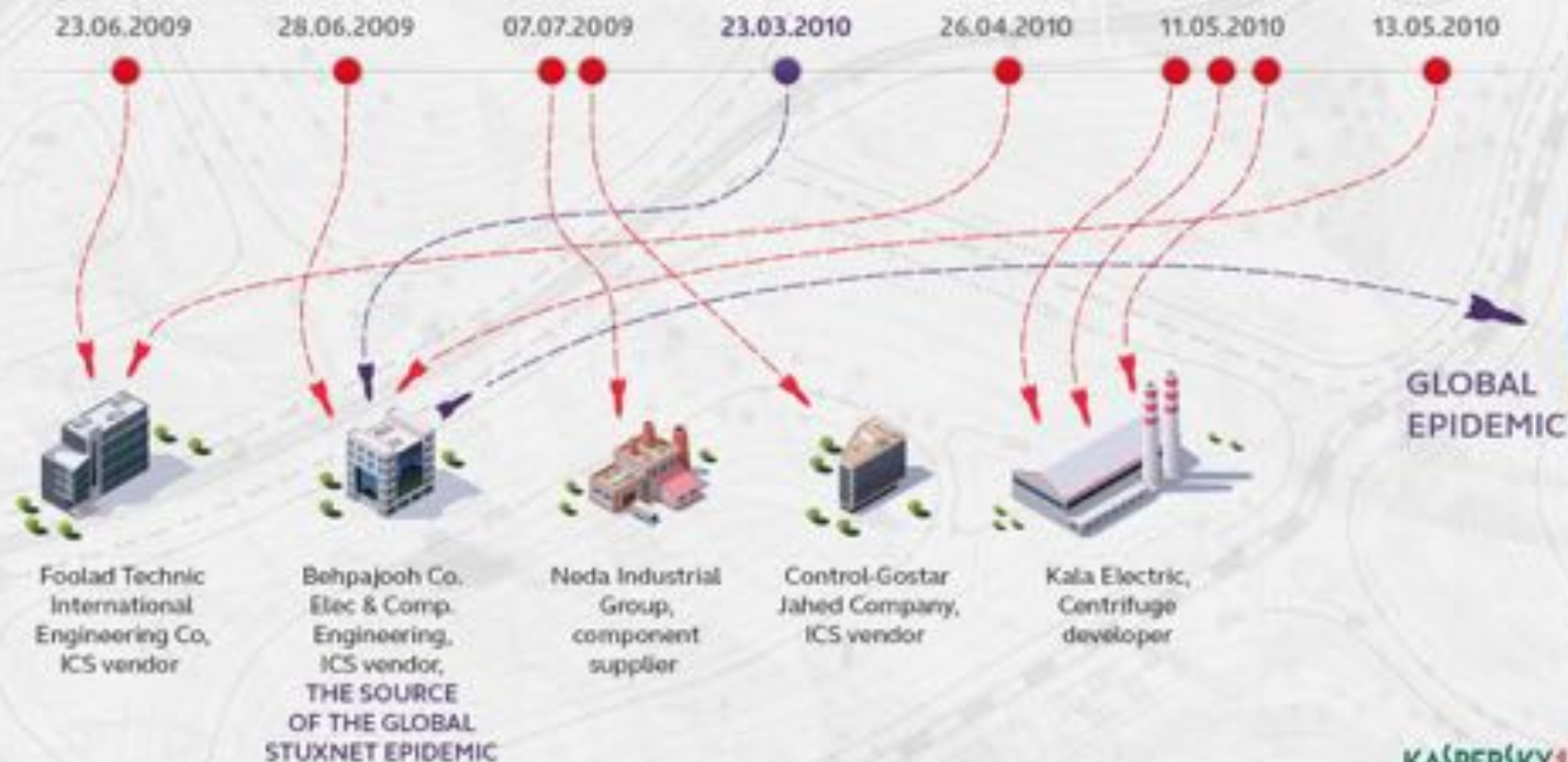
In the beginning, Stuxnet spies on the operations of the targeted system. Then it uses the information it has gathered to take control of the centrifuges, making them spin themselves to failure.

6. deceive and destroy

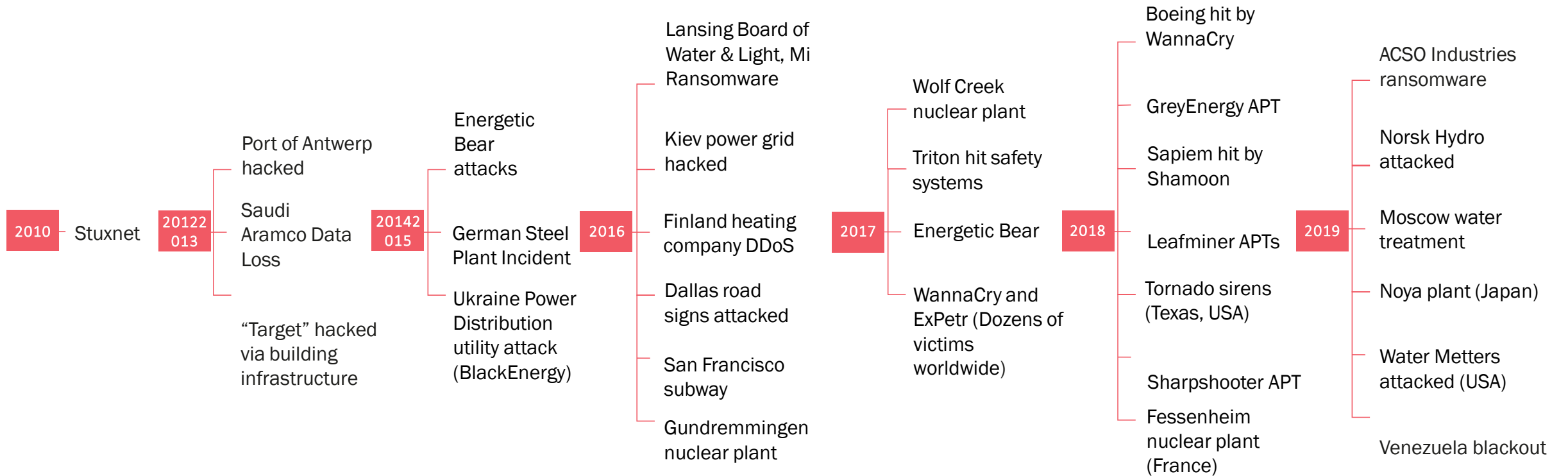
Meanwhile, it provides false feedback to outside controllers, ensuring that they won't know what's going wrong until it's too late to do anything about it.

OUTBREAK: THE FIRST FIVE VICTIMS OF THE STUXNET WORM

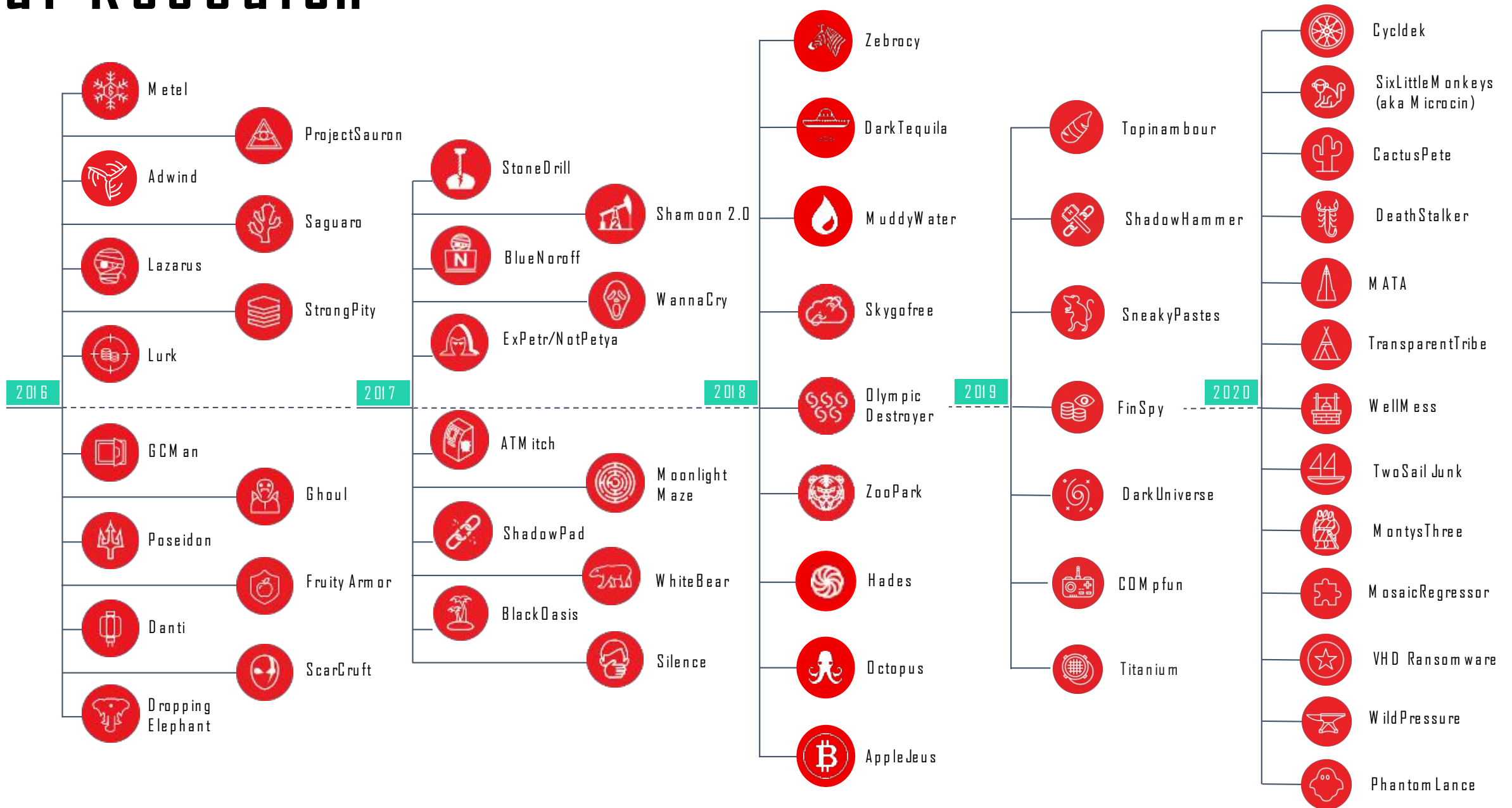
The infamous Stuxnet worm was discovered in 2010, but had been active since at least 2009. The attack started by infecting five carefully selected organizations



Critical infrastructure being hacked every year (Public news)



Our Research



Black Energy
Ataques APT en Ucrania
usando spearphishing
con documentos de Word



How it happens? - BlackEnergy example

Stage 1 - Intrusion



Phishing Emails
+
BlackEnergy Malware
↓
VPN & Credential Theft
Network & Host Discovery

Stage 2 - ICS Attack



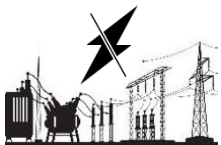
Malicious Firmware Development
SCADA Hijack (HMI/Client)



↓
Breaker Open Commands



↓
UPS Modification
Firmware Upload
Killdisk Overwrites



↓
Power Outage

Why it happens?



Large corporate infrastructures
Human factor
Supply chain attacks



OT is never isolated from IT
No visibility on OT communications
Vulnerable OT components

Lansing BWL, Michigan 2016



City-owned utility

Phishing attack

Cryptor ransomware

\$25000 ransom

\$2.4M cost / \$1.9M insurance claim

It took the insurance > 11 months to review the BWL cyber attack

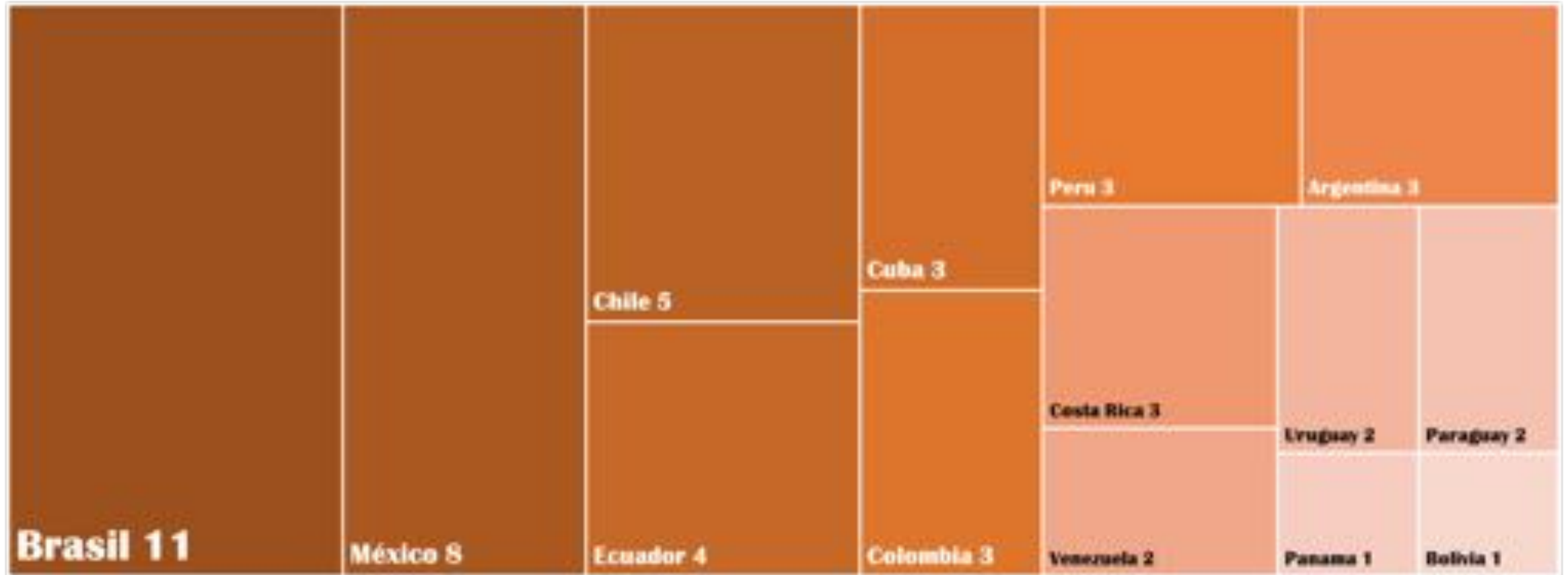
<http://www.lansingstajournal.com/story/news/local/2017/03/08/11-months-later-insurance-still-reviewing-bwl-cyber-attack/98847680/>

Falsa alarma de misiles balísticos obliga a Hawái a entrar en pánico



Attacks-as-a-Service, Malware-as-a-Service and Fraud-as-a-Service

Países y Actores



LAZARUS GROUP

Lo conocemos desde 2015

Publicado en Abril de 2020

Watering Hole:

- México
- Costa Rica
- Uruguay
- Rusia
- Norway
- India
- Nigeria
- Perú
- Polonia

The Geography of financial attacks by Lazarus group

The malware by Lazarus group, infamous for its theft of \$81 million from Central Bank of Bangladesh, has been active since at least 2009. It has been spotted in the last couple of years in at least 18 countries.



LAZARUS: ataques al sistema Swift



En 2015 11,000 instituciones financieras estaban conectadas al SWIFT, en más de 200 países y territorios, que cambiarán 15 millones de mensajes por día



BLUENOROFF: Una unidad de Lazarus



Lazarus

Ciber Espionaje

Ciber Sabotaje



Bluenoroff

Robo de dinero

Minado de Cripto monedas

Desarrollo Backdoors

Exfiltración datos

DoS

Infiltración


Operación C2

Ataques de borrado



“Respuesta a Incidentes”



A close-up photograph of a yellow ballpoint pen with a silver nib, resting on a white document. The document has a yellow header at the top. The text 'Cybersecurity Strategy:' is printed in a bold, black, sans-serif font, slanted upwards to the right. Below the text are three horizontal lines, suggesting a form or a list of items to be added to the strategy.

**Cybersecurity
Strategy:**

A high-angle, first-person perspective shot of a person standing at a crossroads. The ground is dark asphalt with two large, light-colored arrows pointing in opposite directions. The arrow on the left points towards the top-left and is labeled 'PROACTIVE' in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters. The arrow on the right points towards the top-right and is labeled 'REACTIVE' in the same font. The person's feet, wearing orange and white sneakers, are positioned at the center where the two arrows meet. The lighting is bright, casting soft shadows from the person's feet onto the asphalt.

PROACTIVE

REACTIVE

Panorama de amenazas 2021 / 2022

- Una re-integración e internalización de las operaciones dentro del ecosistema de la ciberdelincuencia.
- El ransomware dirigido se ha convertido en una amenaza relevante para el sector financiero.
- Los grupos ransomware usan exploits de día 0 para comprometer las organizaciones y ya no solo mediante correo electrónico.
- Incremento de los Attackers as a Services

Panorama de amenazas 2021 / 2022

Expansión de los actores de amenazas brasileños al resto del mundo (España, Latinoamérica, África y Portugal).

Guildma, Javali, Melcoz, Grandoreiro ("la Tétrade") Amavaldo, Lampion y Bizarro.


Ataques a puntos de venta PoS y ATMs.

Prilex se convirtió en Malware as a Service (MaaS). El ecosistema alrededor de Prilex integra grupo de hackers maliciosos que atacan ATMs, PoS, servicios DDoS, software para clonar tarjetas de pago y otros.

 CIS Controls Version 7	
01	Inventory of Hardware
02	Inventory of Software
03	Continuous Vulnerability Management
04	Control of Admin Privileges
05	Secure Configuration
06	Maintenance and Analysis of Logs
07	Email and Browser Protections
08	Malware Defenses
09	Limitation of Ports and Protocols
10	Data Recovery
11	Secure Configuration of Network Devices
12	Boundary Defense
13	Data Protection
14	Controlled Access Based on Need to Know
15	Wireless Access Control
16	Account Monitoring and Control
17	Security Awareness Training
18	Application Security
19	Incident Management
20	Penetration Testing

 CIS Controls Version 8	
01	Inventory and Control of Enterprise Assets
02	Inventory and Control of Software Assets
03	Data Protection
04	Secure Configuration of Enterprise Assets and
05	Account Management
06	Access Control Management
07	Continuous Vulnerability Management
08	Audit Log Management
09	Email and Web Browser Protections
10	Malware Defenses
11	Data Recovery
12	Network Infrastructure Management
13	Network Monitoring and Defense
14	Security Awareness and Skills Training
15	Service Provider Management
16	Application Software Security
17	Incident Response Management
18	Penetration Testing





“Fundamentalmente, si alguien quiere comprometer su red o dispositivo, seguramente lo va a hacer..... asumámoslo

Debemos entender que estamos en medio de una batalla, lo queramos o no y seguramente su red ya fue comprometida de alguna manera”

Michael Hyden

Ex-director CIA, NSA

Microsoft Enterprise Cloud Teaming
Whitepaper

Preguntas?

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LinkedIn



ITSN Networks

kaspersky

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Director de Negocios Corporativos

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