

Cybercrime: a basis for cyberwar?



"Cyberthreats – Cyberwar – Cyberdefence : Pearl Harbor or a Death of thousand cuts ?"



Brussels, 19 November 2012

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Presentation

@LucBeirens

Chief Commissioner

Head of the Federal Computer Crime Unit
Belgian Federal Judicial Police
Direction Economical and financial crime







Chairman of the EU Cybercrime task force representing the organization of heads of national hightech crime units of the EU

War?

- Vom Krieg Carl Von Clausewitz 19th C
 - War is the continuation of *Politik* by other means => Imposing your will to opponent
- Antoine-Henri Jomini => Occupy his territory
- Art of War Sun Tzu (500 BC)
 - Find weak points
 - Be first to occupy terrain
 - Use deception & keep secrecy
 - Use spies

Cybercrime threats © Belgian Federal Computer Crime Unit





Goal of my presentation

- General trends in our society
- Analysis of "ordinary" cybercrime
 - Tools and techniques / infrastructure
- Can these be the "other means"?
- Do they allow to engage in war according Sun Tzu's art of war ?



General trends today

- Evolution towards e-society
 - replace persons by e-applications
 - Interconnecting all systems (admin, industrial, control)
 - Mobile systems Cloud
 - Social networks => new
- IP is common platform offered by many ISPs integrating telephony / data / VPN & all new apps =opportunities / Achilles tendon / scattered traces
- Poor security in legacy applications and protocols (userid+pw)=> identity fraud is easy



Enduser is not yet educated to act properly

First conclusions?

- Society is thus very heavily depending on ICT
- ICT = important vulnerability of modern society
- End user = weakest link => biggest danger
- Need to
 - Guarantee continuity of ICT functioning
 - Availability and integrity of data
- Data is more and more in the cloud
 - Accessible from all over the world
 - Outside jurisdiction of your country



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What do criminals want?

- Become rich / powerfull rapidly, easily, very big ROI in an illegal way if needed
- Destabilaze (e-)society by causing troubles



Cybercrime against citizens

- Creation of false internet profiles
- Hacking / abuse of internet accounts
- Payment card fraud (credit/debit/fuel)
 - Shouldersurfing / skimming / hacking DB
- eBanking fraud



Extortion with data / pictures / videos

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Cybercrime against organizations

- Defacement of websites
- Hacking of internet servers & extortion
- Divulging of confidential/personal data
- Long duration state/economical espionage
- Bring down of websites / internet nodes
- Abuse of process control systems SCADA





Threats against infrastructure

- ePaymentsystems
 - 2010 Wikileaks case: "Anonymous" attack on VISA, Paypal, Mastercard,...
- DNS system (hinders routing)
- Certification authorities (Diginotar)
- Datacenters (blocks all servers in it)





Risks of cybercrime

- Economical disaster
 - Large scale : critical infrastructure
 - Small scale : enterprise
- Individual & corporate (secret) data
- Loss of trust in e-society



Preparing infrastructure for cyberwar ?



How to combat cyber criminals?

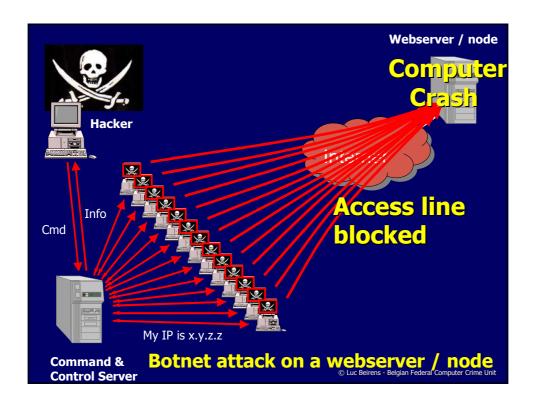
Analyse their methods and tools

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Cyber criminal's toolbox

- MALWARE => trojan horses
 - distribution via mail, p2p, social networks, websites
 - auto-update & auto-propagation in network
 - very high rate of new versions
- remote control of infected systems=> BOTNETS
- creation of knowledge databases
 - collected & keylogged info of infected pc
- keyservers in safe haven countries





Interesting DDOS

- 2004 UK : gambling website down (+ hoster + ISP)
- 2005 Netherlands : 2 botnets : millions of zombies
- 2005 Belgium : Commercial firm during social conflict
- 2006 Sweden : Gov websites after police raid on P2P
- 2007 Estonia: political inspired widespread DDOS attack
- 2008 Georgia : cyber war during military conflict
- 2010 Worldwide : Wikileaks cyberconflict
- 2011 2012 : Anonymous attacks on Gov sites

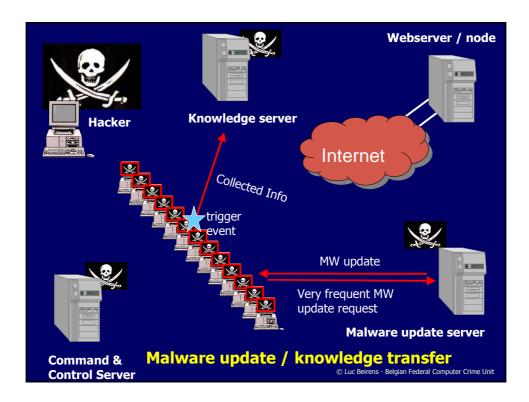


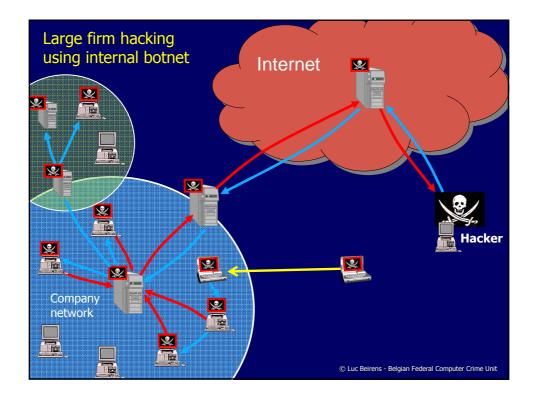
What are botnets used for ? Getting data & making money!

- Sometimes still for fun (scriptkiddies)
- Spam distribution via Zombie
- Click generation on banner publicity
- **Dialer** installation on zombie to make premium rate calls
- Spyware / malware / ransomware installation
- Espionage : banking details / passwords / keylogging
- Transactions via zombie PC



Capacity for distributed denial of service attacks DDOS
 => disturb functioning of internet device (server/router)





Cases?

- e-Banking fraud
- Hacking of large institutions / firms
 - Long time unaware of hacking
 - Keylogging
 - Encrypted files on PC
 - Internal botnet
 - Intermediate step to other networks
 - Often no complaint



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Latest malware developments

- **Stuxnet**: very complex and elaborated trojan
- Dugu based upon Stuxnet : spying purposes
- But less known malware versions => extortion
 - Activation of webcam / microphone







New evolutions

- Political motivated attacks (hacktivism)
- Apple no longer out of range
- Mobile devices & smartphone botnets
- P2P botnets : no longer C&C



But the criminal cyber architecture also includes ...

- Underground fora and chatrooms
 - Botnets for hire
 - Malware on demand / off the shelf packages
 - Trade stolen Credit cards / credentials
 - Money laundering services
- Organized Cyber criminals
 - take over / set up ISP's
 - infiltrate in development firms

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If technical security is ok ...

- They are informed of webactivity over the botnet
- They know you! (knowledge base & social networks)
- They will switch to social engineering
 They will make you believe they are someone else to make you do something they want / need
- Abusing expected "normal user behaviour"
 - Fear of or willingness to help or coope with hierarchy security services / helpdesk / vendors / (business) partners
 - Love for (new) friends
 - Greed



Causes of success of cybercriminals

- Unawareness of users / firms / authorities
- Bad protection technical & organizational
- Outdated ID techniques (username+pw)
- Not detected (no detection systems)
- Not reported (even if detected)
- If reported : Minimize incident & bad coop
- Difference in goals of incident handling
- International aspect hinders investigations

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International aspects

- Generalized analysis of different cases
 - Bots are scattered all over the world
 - eBanking fraud : Eastern Europe and beyond
 - Espionage : links to China
 - Internet fraud : Africa
- Cooperation difficult sometimes OK



Police action?

- Internationally : cybercrime
 - EU Ministers JHA Empact strategy
 - EC EEAS cyber strategy
 - EC3 => Europol
- National security plan =>police justice
- Lacking: integrated approach
 - Police other parties

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Conclusion to cyberwar

- Criminal ICT infrastructure is in place
 - => they occupy the terrain
 - => they stay often secretly => spying
 - => they control the infrastructure
 - => striking power within attacked country
- The infrastructure and the services
 - can serve criminals but
 - can be used for political goals



Contact information



Federal Judicial Police

Direction for Economical and Financial crime

Federal Computer Crime Unit

Notelaarstraat 211 - 1000 Brussels – Belgium

Tel office : +32 2 743 74 74 Fax : +32 2 743 74 19

E-mail : <u>luc.beirens@fccu.be</u>

Twitter : @LucBeirens



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