

Cybersecurity

Beirut, August 2016

Marilia Maciel

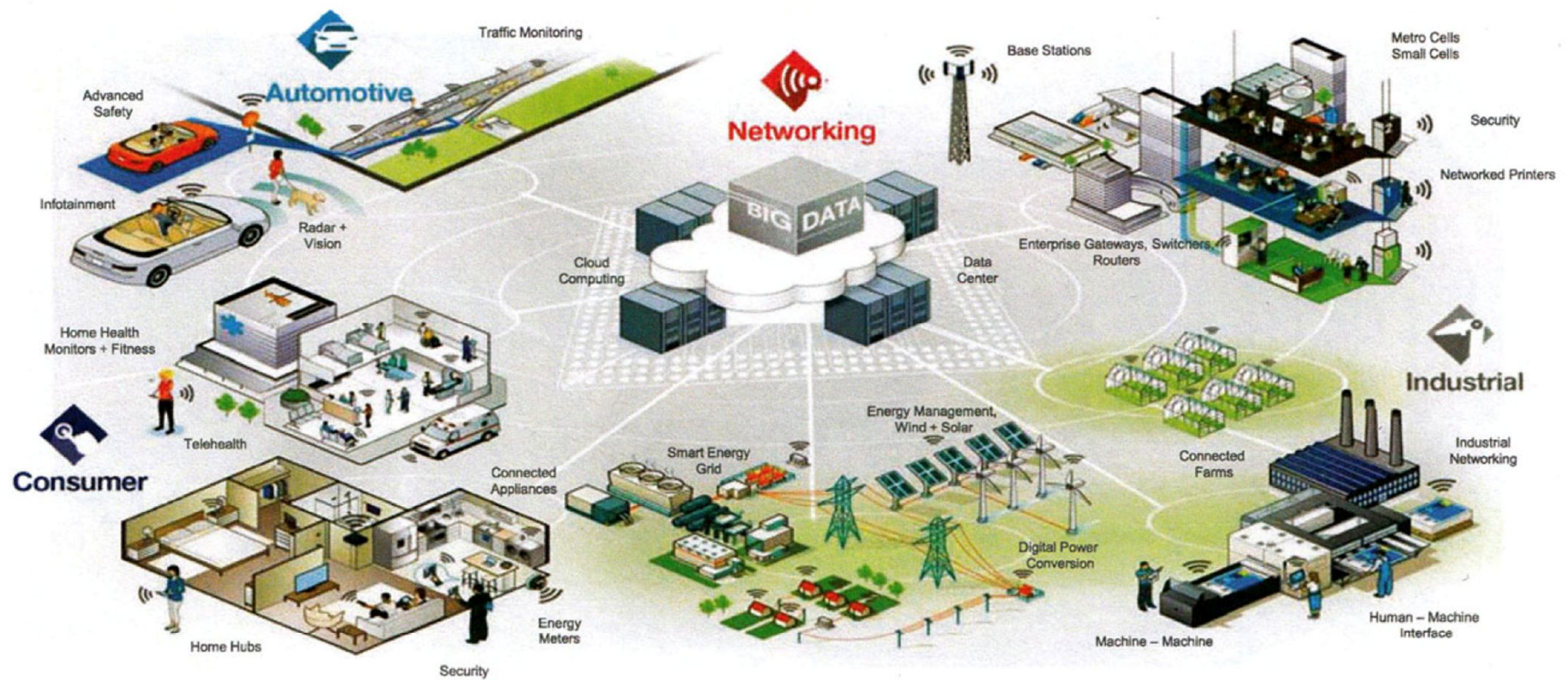
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The Internet of Things





There can be
no security
where there
is fear.

Felix Frankfurter

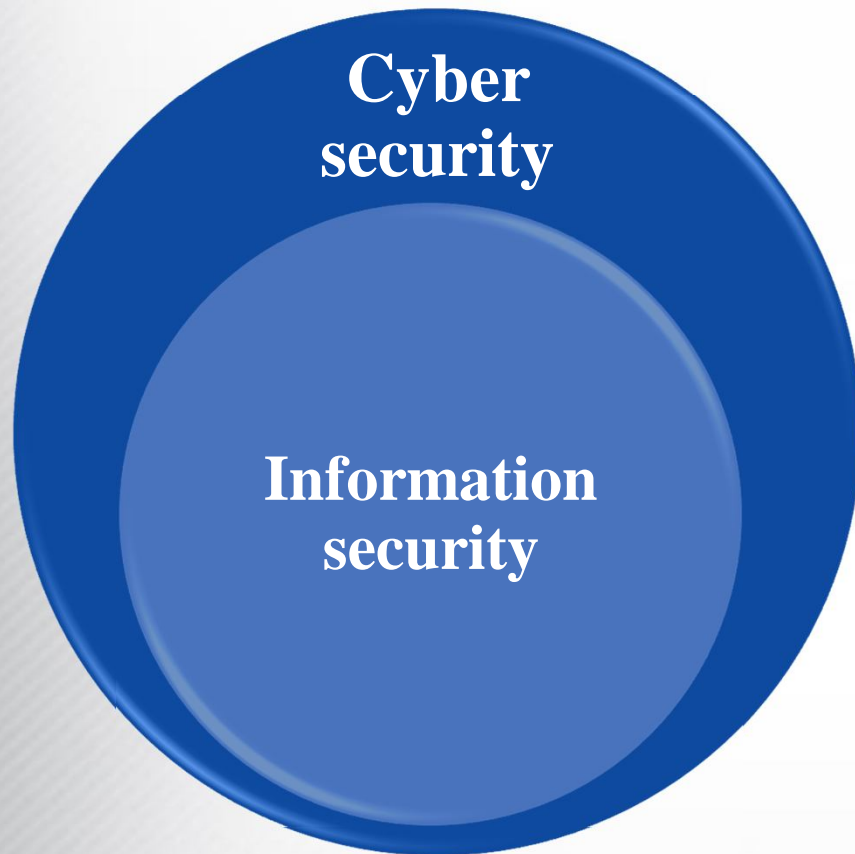
meetville.com

Definition?

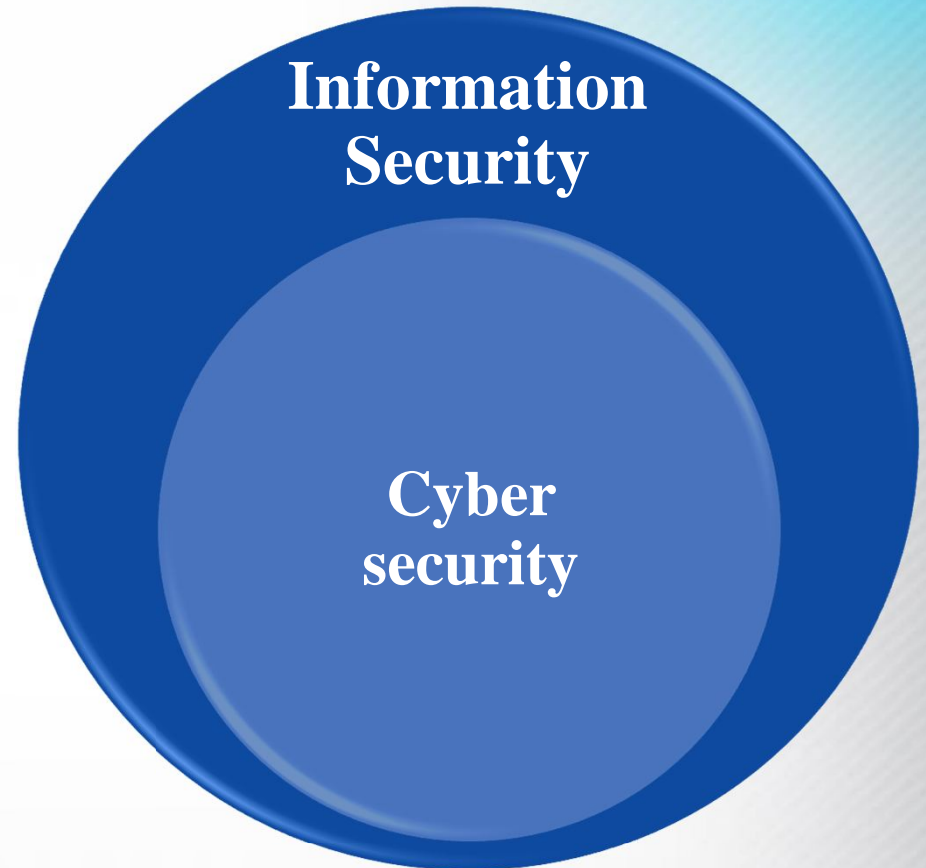
More than **900**

What's your name?

- ▶ **Information security**
- ▶ **Cyber-security**
- ▶ **Network security**
- ▶ **Data security**
- ▶ **Computer security**



US and Euro-Atlantic Approach



Chinese-Russian Approach

Definitions?

Information security is ‘protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction’ in order to provide integrity, confidentiality, and availability
(USA Legal Information Institute, no date)

Cyber-security commonly refers to the **safeguards and actions that can be used to protect the cyber domain**, both in the **civilian and military** fields, from those threats that are associated with or that may harm its interdependent networks and information infrastructure.
(EU Cybersecurity Strategy 2013)

Theory



Confidentiality (unauthorised disclosure)

Integrity (unauthorised change)

Availability (measured)

Vocabulary

- Adware
- Backdoor
- (Boot) virus
- Brute force, Dictionary attack
- Bot, Botnet, Sheppard, Zombie cp
- Cyberstalking
- Hacking, Cracking, Hactivism
- DDoS attack
- Defacing
- Exploit
- Jamming
- Money Mule
- Man-in-the-middle attack
- Grooming
- Information Warfare
- Nigerian scam (adv. Fee)
- (Packet) Sniffer, key logger
- Pharming
- Phishing
- Ransom ware
- Rootkit
- Skimming
- Spoofing
- Smishing
- Stepping Stone Attack
- Trojan Horse
- Typo Squatting
- War dialing/driving
- Worm

Complexity



Mapping the field

- Critical (information) infrastructure protection – C(I)IP
- Cybercrime
- Cyberconflicts

“Enemies” Perpetrators

The enemy: state/non-state actors

Activists
Criminals
Separatists
Anarchists
Hacktivists
Revolutionaries
Terrorists
State sponsored



Cyber attack

**Cyber attack concurrent
with physical attack**

Provided by Ed Gelbstein

Motives

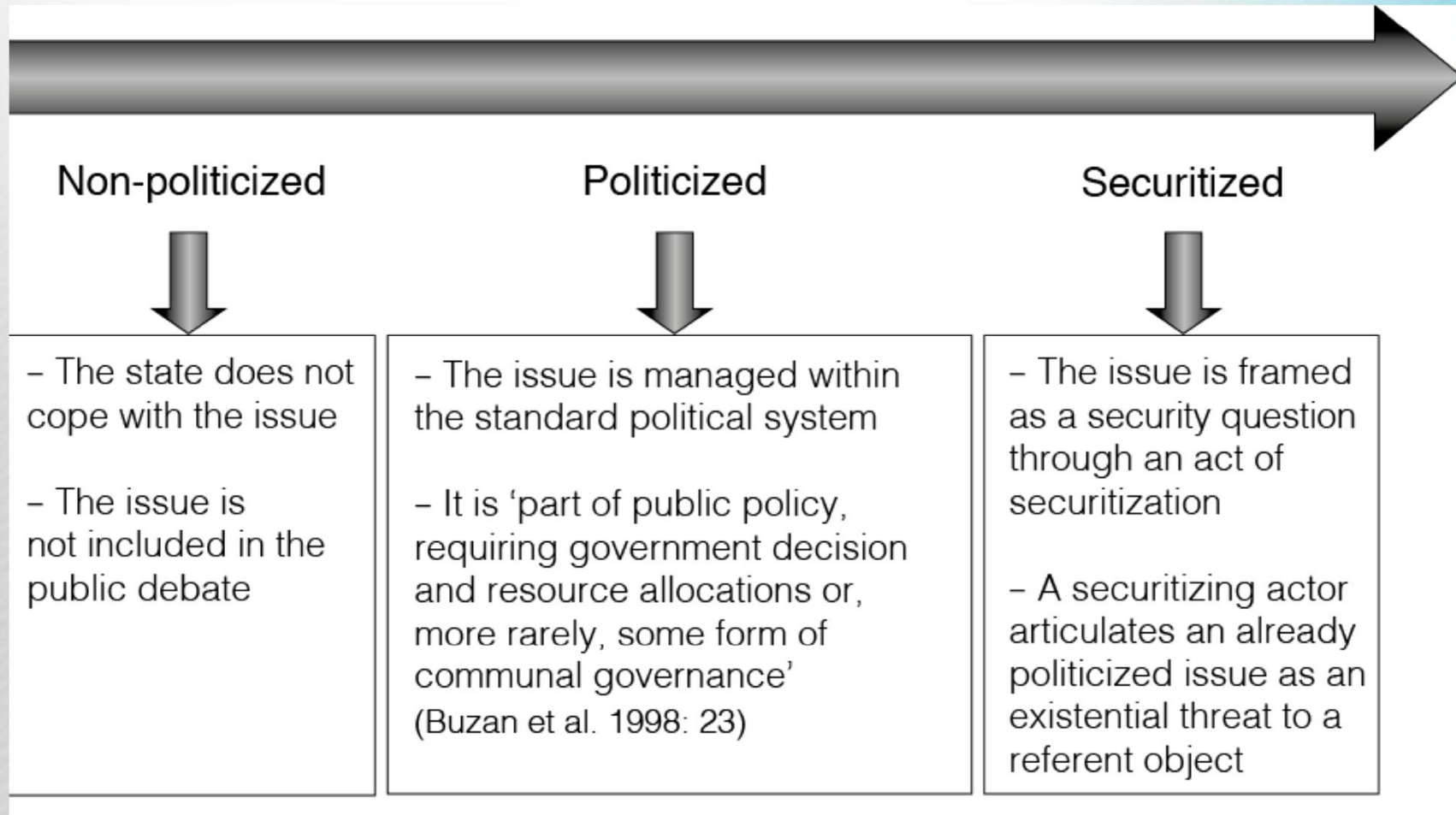


- ▶ **Hacktivism**
- ▶ **Crime**
- ▶ **Espionage**
- ▶ **Terrorism**
- ▶ **Warfare**

Targets

- individuals (ID, zombies)
- business (SMEs, banks)
- civil society and NGOs (especially political activists)
- government (e-gov, databases)
- public institutions (databases)
- core Internet infrastructure (ISPs, IXPs, fusion centers, data centers)
- critical society infrastructure (power/industry facilities, traffic, ...)
- military assets

Attention: Securitization



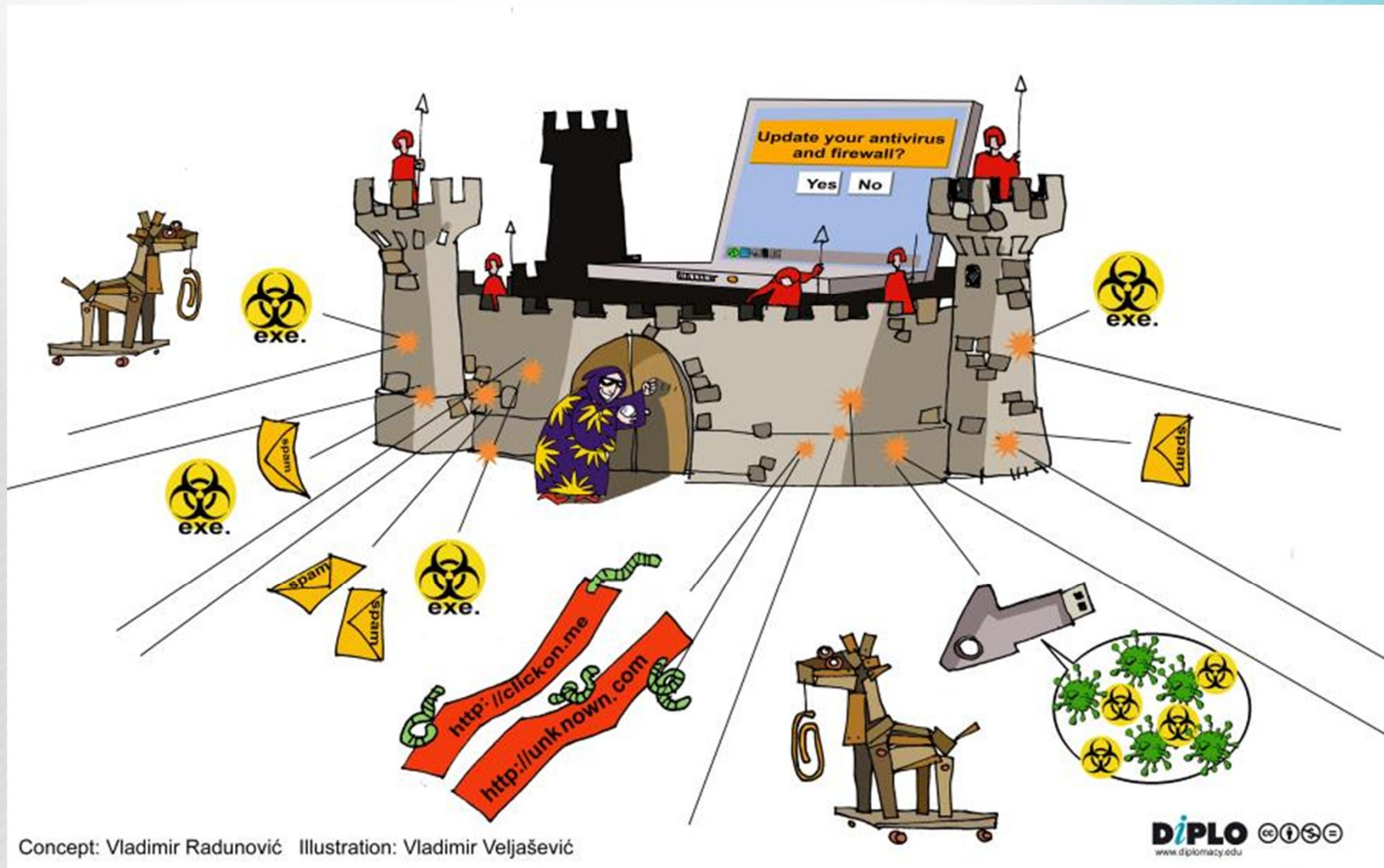
“Weapons” Main threats

- social engineering (phishing, scams)
- malware (viruses, worms, Trojans)
- botnets
- misconfigured open infrastructure
- data inspection
- IP spoofing
- data interception
- data interference
- illegal access
- malware distribution
- phishing and e-scams
- identity theft
- copyright and IPR theft
- DDoS attacks
- espionage (industrial, intelligence)

Weapons and tools

- Software flaws** ▶ **Malware** (viruses, trojans, worms)
- Protocol flaws** ▶ **Bot-nets** (DDoS, spam, infection, frauds)
- Mind flaws** ▶ **Social engineering** (phishing, scams)

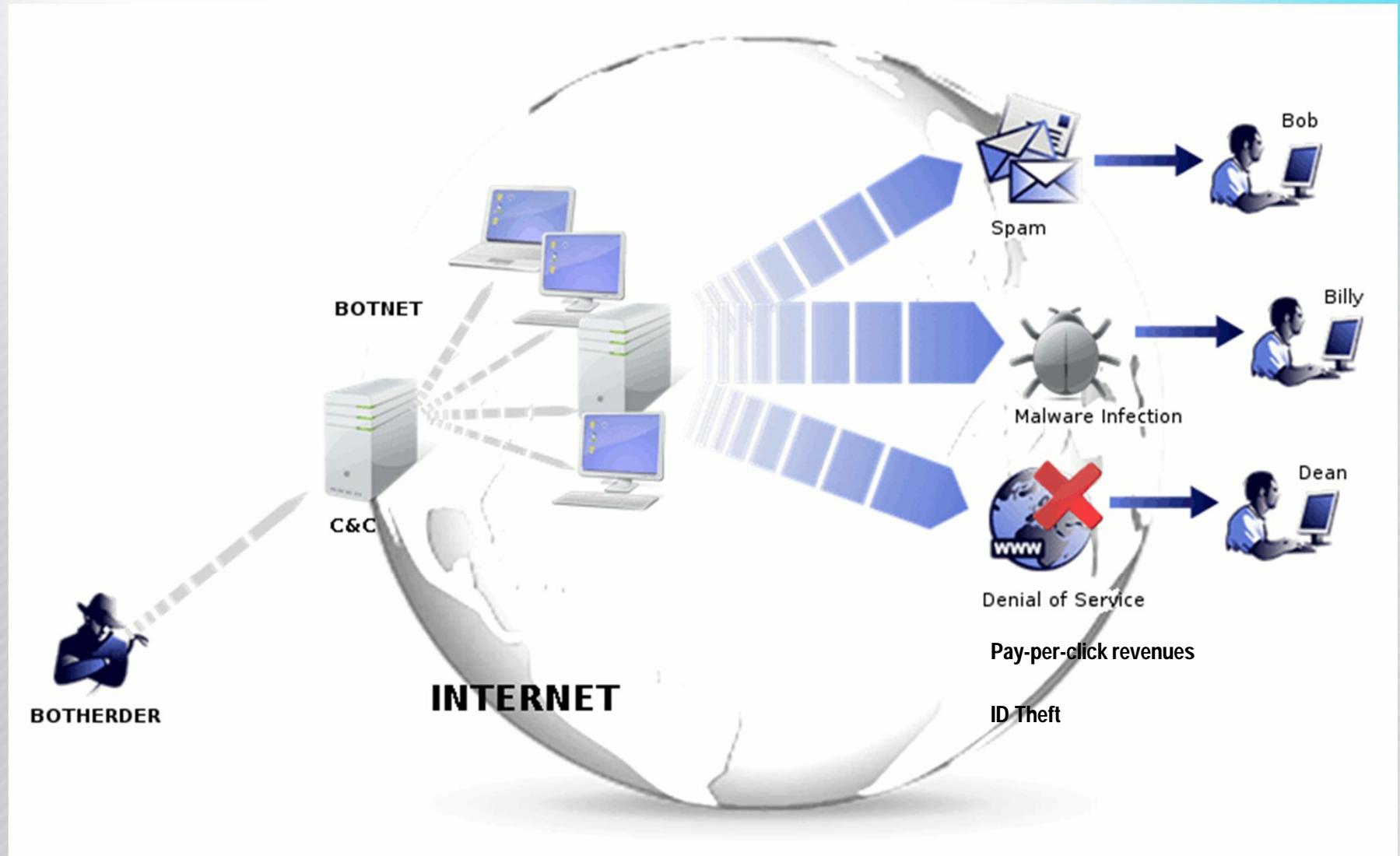
Malware



Botnets

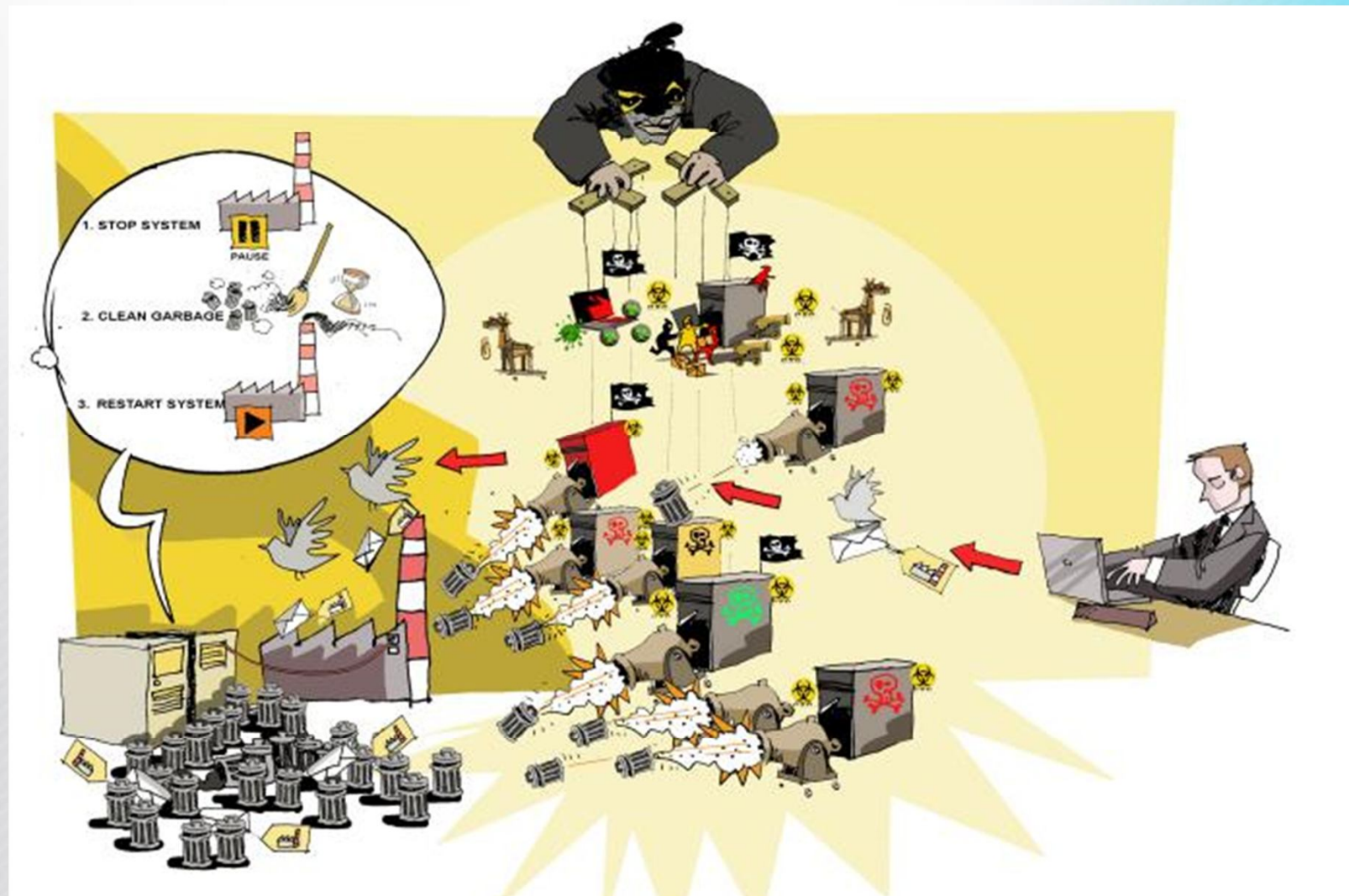


Botnets

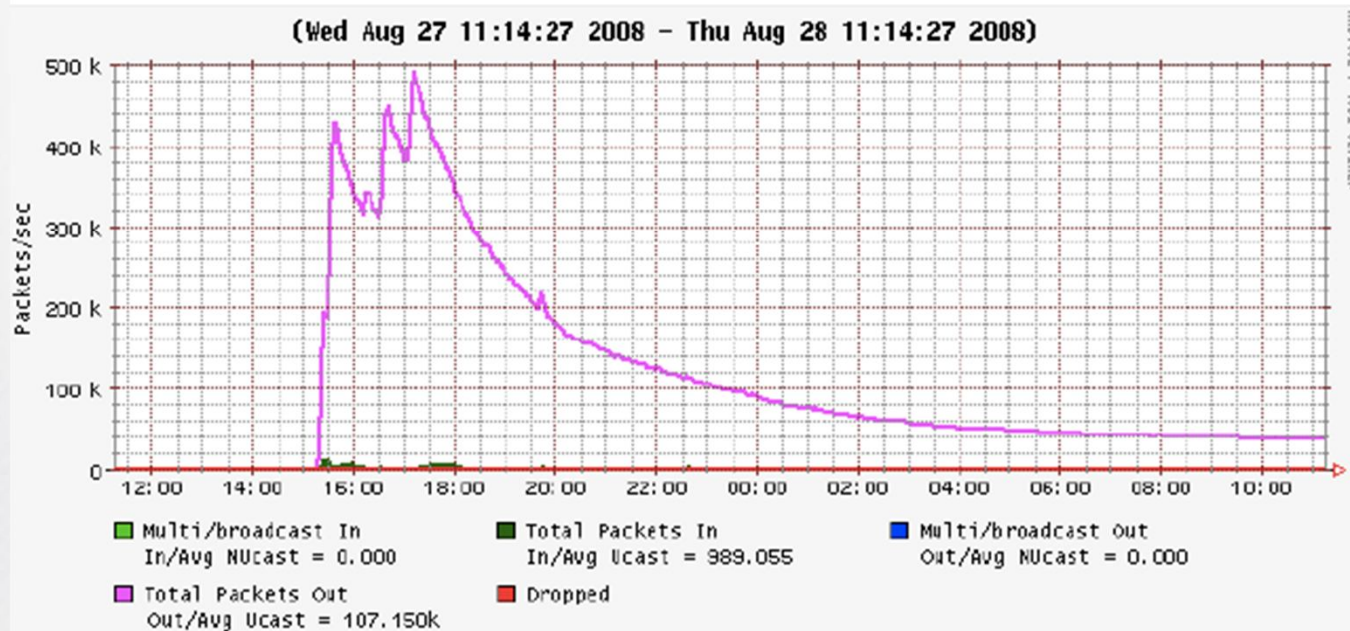
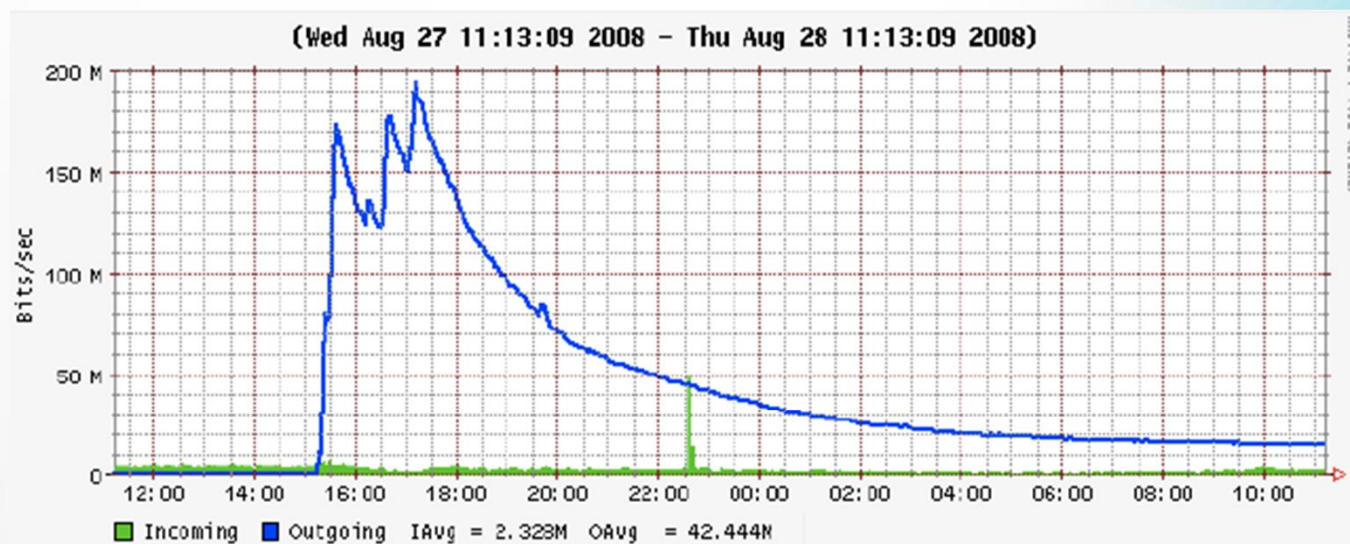


Source: F-Secure

DDoS



DDoS



Botnets



Source: www.lessucettes.com

DDoS

Digital Fears Emerge After Data Siege in Estonia



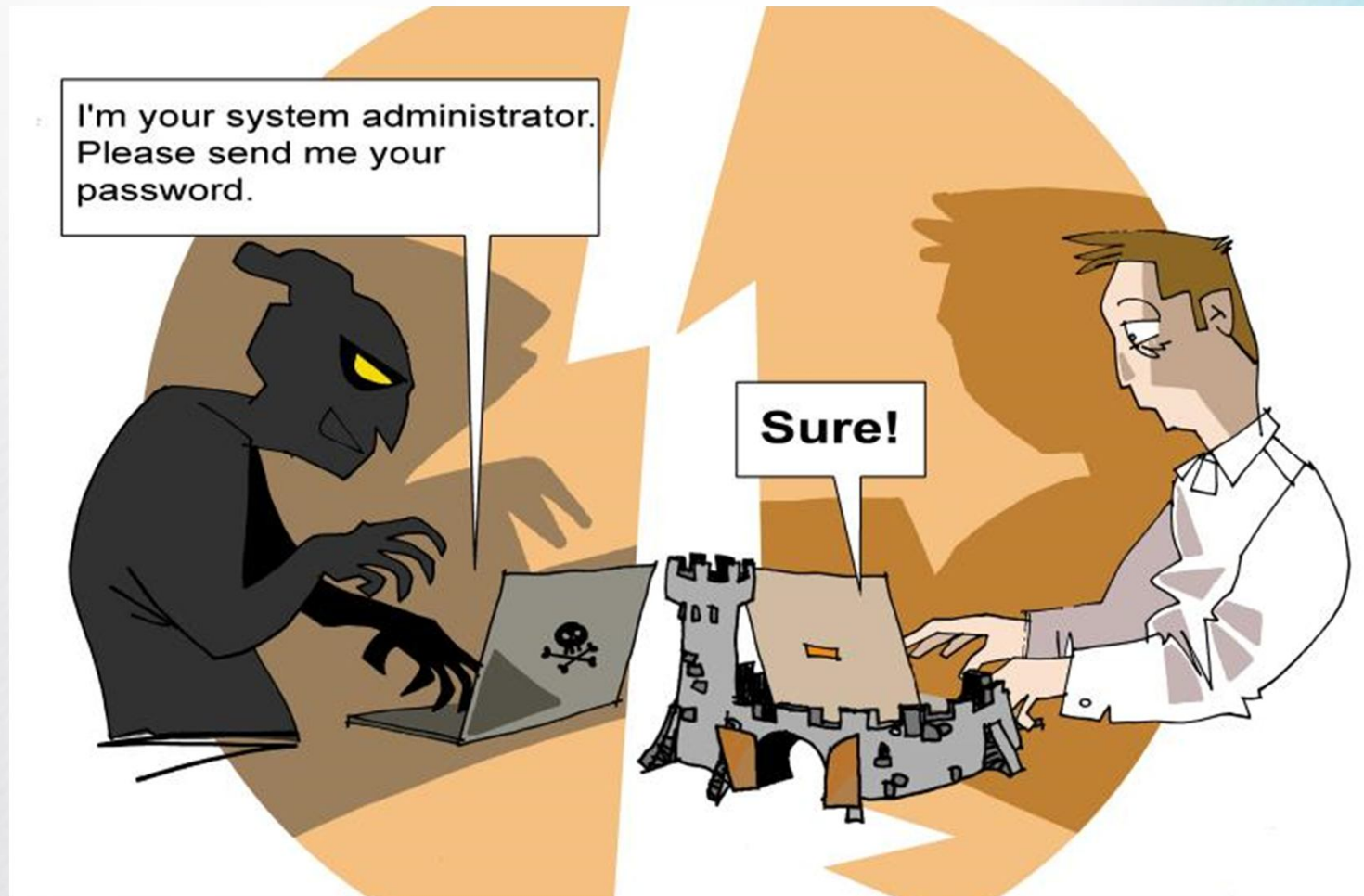
“It turned out to be a national security situation,” Estonia’s defense minister, Jaak Aaviksoo, said in an interview. “It can effectively be compared to when your ports are shut to the sea.”



Reuters

Protesters in Tallinn confronted the police on April 26, after authorities announced plans to remove a Soviet-era memorial to World War II.

Phishing





Marcos Colón, Online Editor

 Follow @turbomarcos

June 16, 2014

Surprised? Not really

"Human error" contributes to nearly all cyber incidents, study finds

Share this article:



Even though organizations may have all of the bells and whistles needed in their data security arsenal, it's the human element that continues to fuel cyber incidents occurring, according to one recent study.

The **"IBM Security Services 2014 Cyber Security Intelligence Index,"** a report that includes cyber security data on close to 1,000 of IBM Security Services' clients located in 133 countries, indicates that "human error" is involved in more than 95 percent of the security incidents investigated in 2013.



A new IBM report reveals that organizations experienced more than 91 million "security events" last year.

E-scams

I am contacting you in respect of a family treasure of Gold deposited in my name

From: **becky** (becky_time5001@rediffmail.com)

 You may not know this sender

Sent: Wed 8/15/07 11:59 AM

To: becky_time5001@rediffmail.com

 **Subject: Protect your Visa card online with a personal password**

From: Visa Inc. <ybv@visa-europe.com>

Reply-To: ybv@visa-europe.com

Date: 29/03/2008 6:31 PM

To: undisclosed-recipients::

i am Becky Ofori a Ghanian from Ashanti
treasure of Gold deposited in my name

As a well known business man, and a
J.J. Rawlings the ex- president of the
public against the government of the
loving wife was abandoned after the
mother carefull and stiff handling of my
benefitting from any of my fathers share
left at the mercy of my elder brothers.

Right now we are passing through grief
father while he was alive, deposited a
outfit in my country. We have made all
and i have decided to sell this consignment
proceeds to put our lives on course again

I want you to come to Ghana and see
the sale overseas. We are prepared to
help, and we are very much prepared

On the contrary, if you are a potential
transaction.

I am looking forward to hear from you



Protect your Visa card online with a personal password

Solution

Create an additional password to protect your existing card for online purchases

We are proud to announce that Visa Europe in association with all European and
just for enroll and secure your card. Your personal bonus code is VISA-884AM-44
use your code twice, for more info please visit our [Privacy and Policy](#)

Please enroll now by clicking the Global Visa Site select your country and follow the

•  [Global Visa Sites](#)

Do not be the next victim and fight with us against credit card fraud.

Enjoy life's opportunities



End users: addiction + poor hygiene

**Work/Personal identities
ID theft**

Unencrypted Wi-Fi

Artificial Urgency

Disclosures

Insecure Apps

Latest shiny toy

**Spontaneity:
Act before thinking**

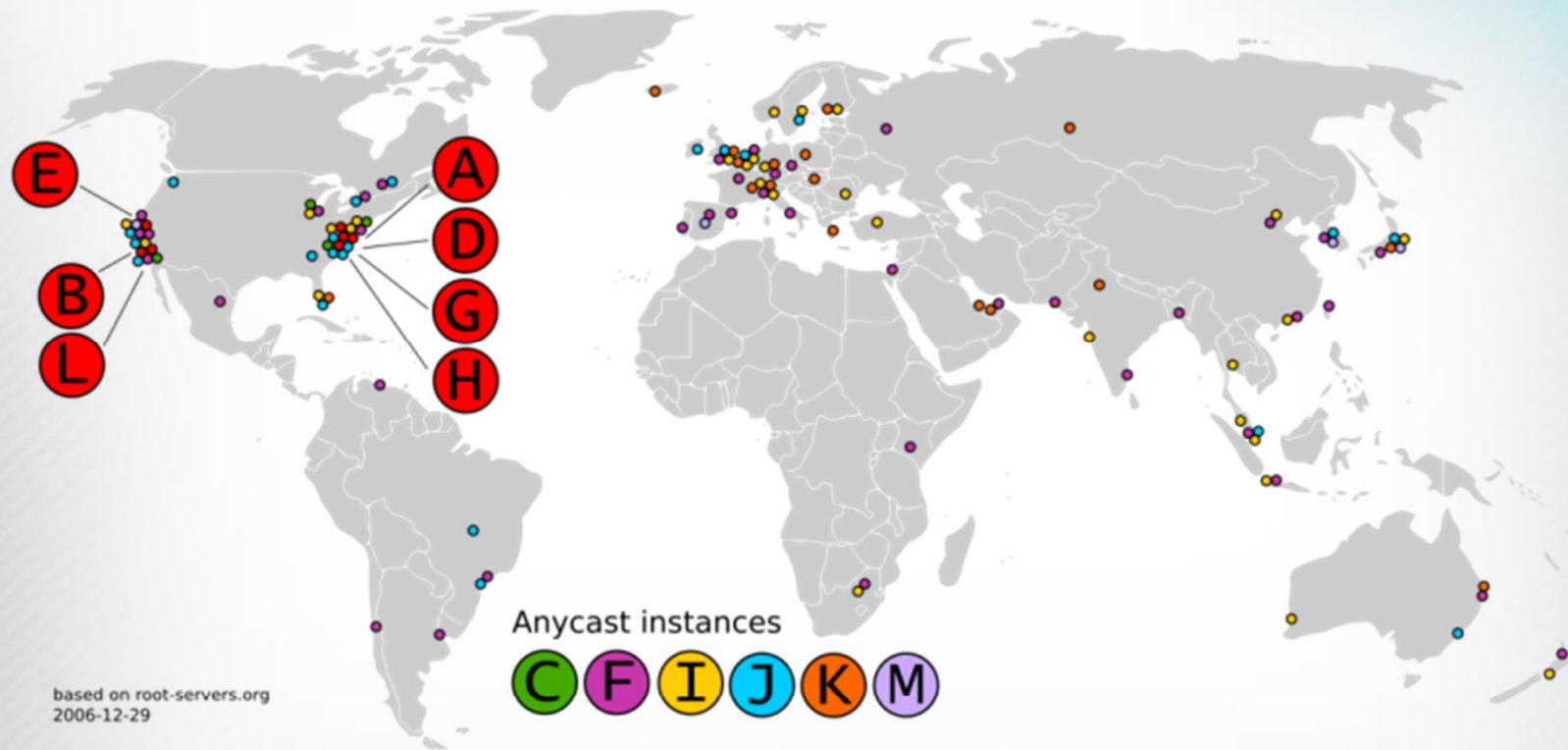


Mapping the field

- Critical information infrastructure protection (CIP)
- Cybercrime
- Cyberconflicts



Critical Internet Resources

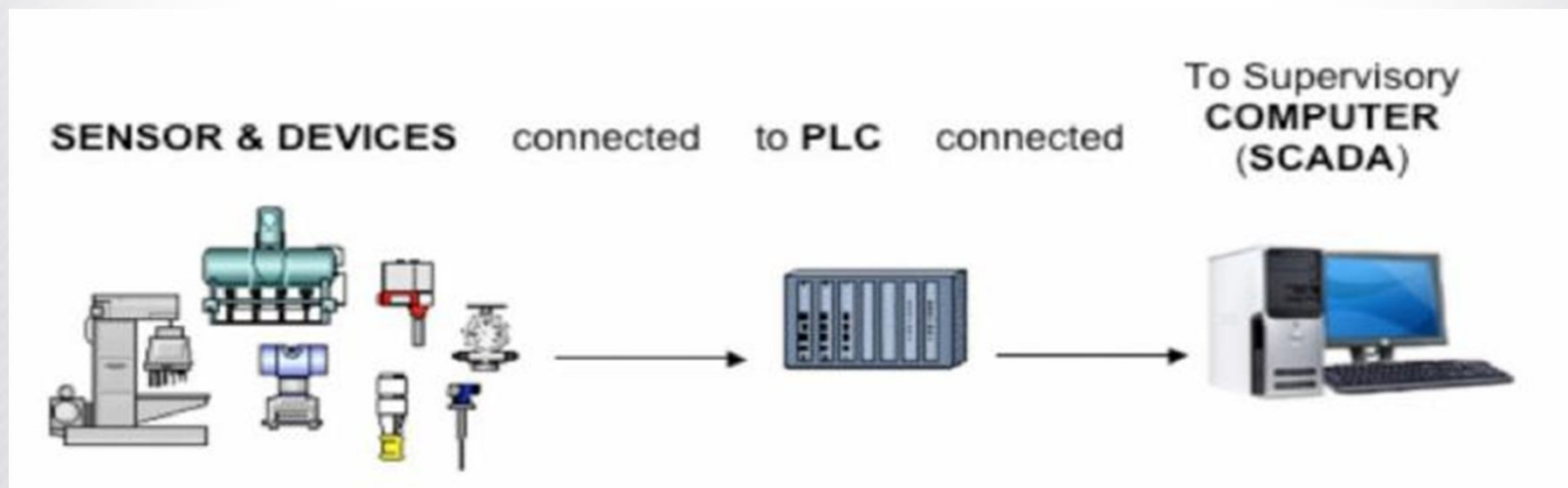


- Domain name hijacking
- Packet interception
- Name changing or DNS poisoning
- DNS spoofing

Critical infrastructure



Control room: in 60s, 80s and 2000s



Source: <http://www.lucasavoldi.it/blog/?p=62>

Critical infrastructure

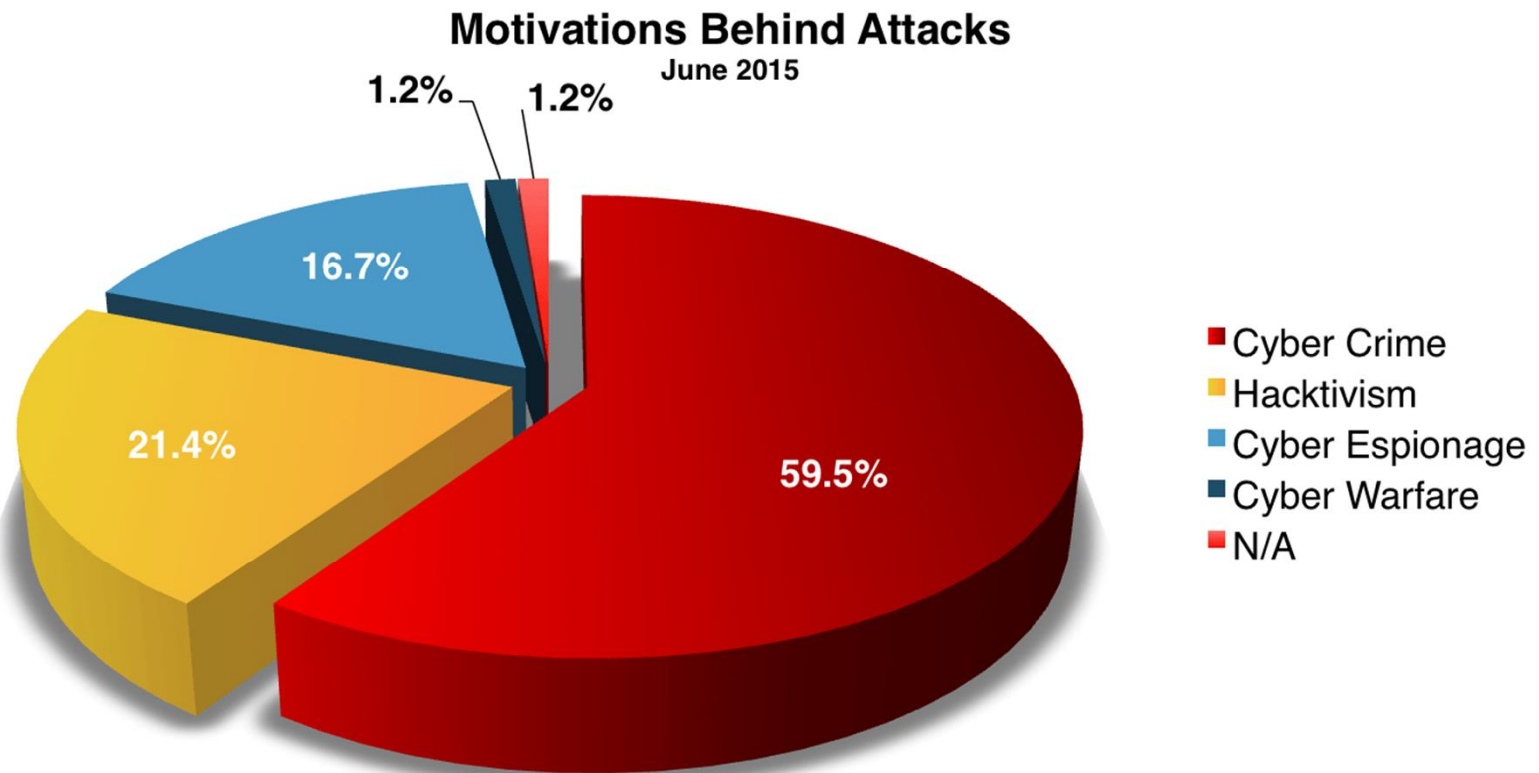


Source: <http://www.sandia.gov/nisac/overview/>

Mapping the field

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Attacks



Source: Special prosecutor for high technology crime, Serbia

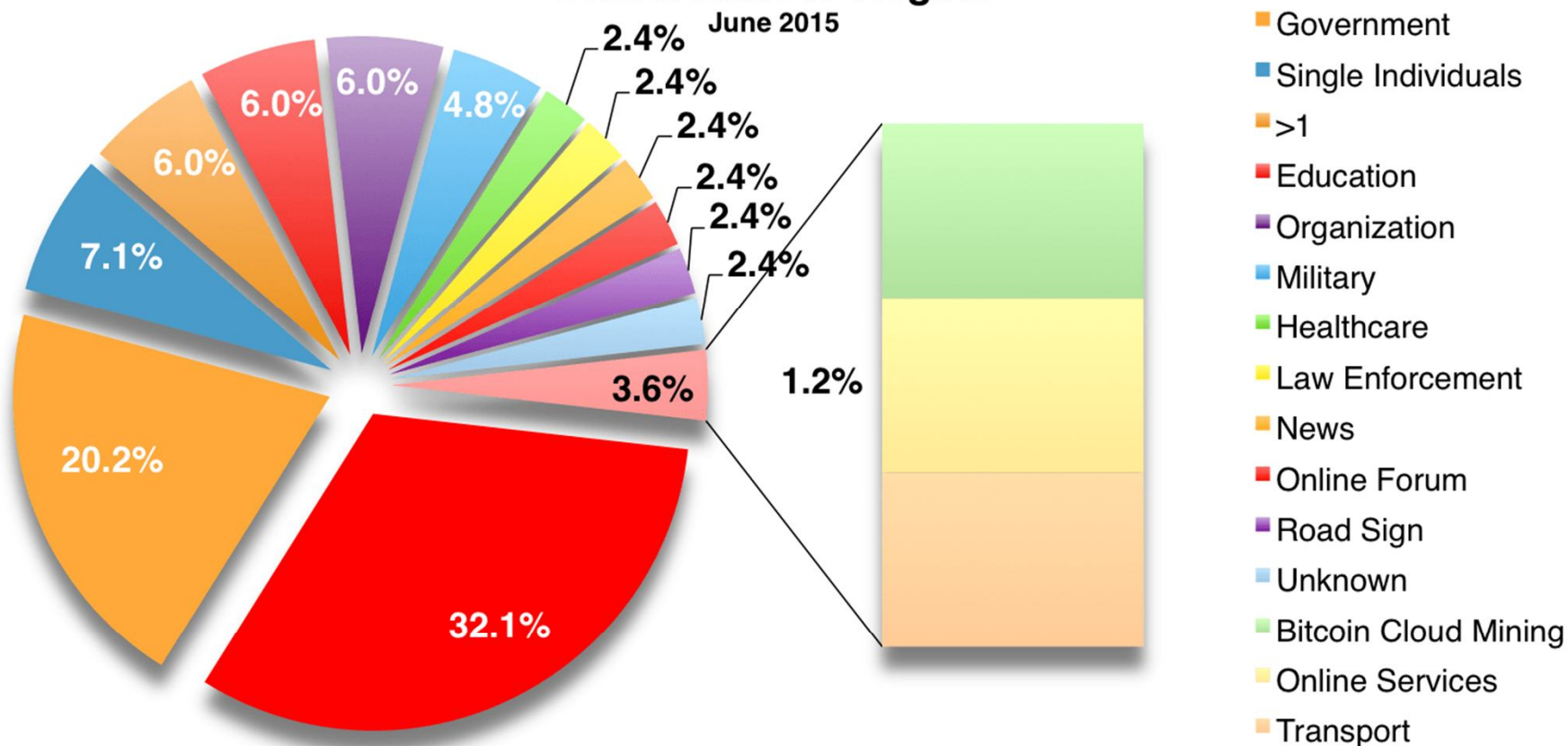
Technology Developments

- 3D printing
- ToR
- Digital currencies
- Internet of Things

Attacks

Distribution of Targets

June 2015



Source: Special prosecutor for high technology crime, Serbia

Cost of cybercrime



Source: Special prosecutor for high technology crime, Serbia

Cost of cybercrime

- Internet economy generates between **US\$ 2 and US\$3 trillion**
- Between **15% to 20%** of the value created by the Internet is extracted by cyber crime

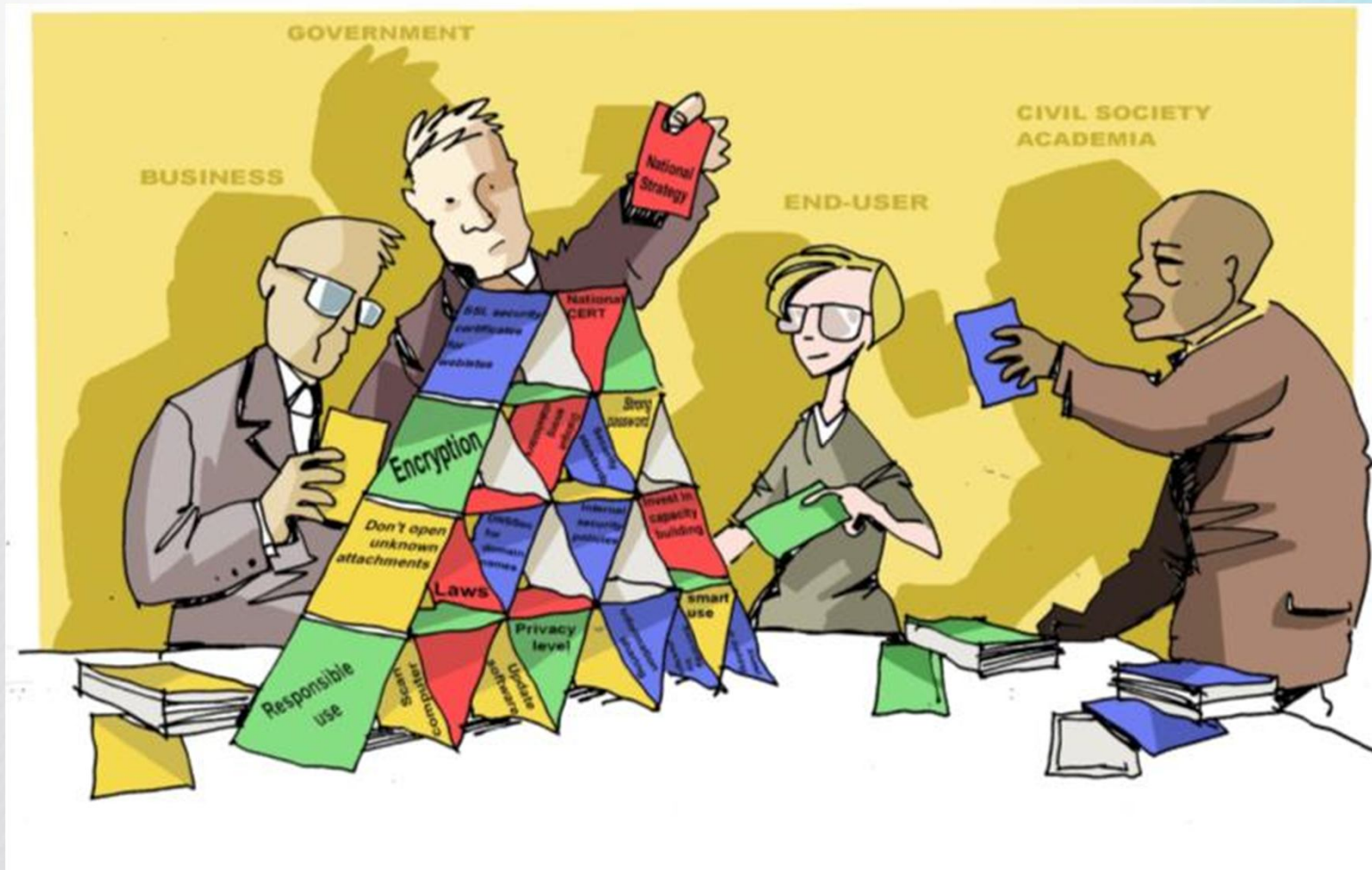
Source: 2014 CSIS/McAfee

Legal Frameworks

CoE's convention on cybercrime

- Offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems, such as illegal access or interception or misuse of devices.
- Offences that are computer-related or -facilitated, such as computer-related forgery or fraud.
- Offences that are content-related, particularly those related to child sexual abuse content.
- Offences related to infringements of copyright and related rights.

Collaborative responsibility



Actors

- **National Governments** (Security Ministries, Technology Ministries, Diplomatic Services, Law Enforcement)
- **International Organisations** (CoE, ITU, UNODC, UN, OSCE)
- **Business Sector** (Telecomm & Internet Companies, Financial Sector, C(I)IP Operators)
- **Academia and technical community** (CERTs, TLD and DNS management, hackers, researchers)
- **Civil Society** (Human Rights, Capacity Building)

International Cooperation

International initiatives

- **UN**: Governmental Group of Experts on “International norms pertaining to state use of ICT” (2011-)
- **CoE**: Convention on Cybercrime (2001)
- **OSCE**: Confidence Building Measures re. ICT (2013)
- **ITU**: Global Cybersecurity Agenda (2008)
- **Global Forum on Cyber Expertise** (2015)
- **OECD**: Guidelines on Information Security
- **Commonwealth**: Cybercrime Initiative and “Model Law” (2011)
- **WSIS, IGF, GCCS, ASEAN...**

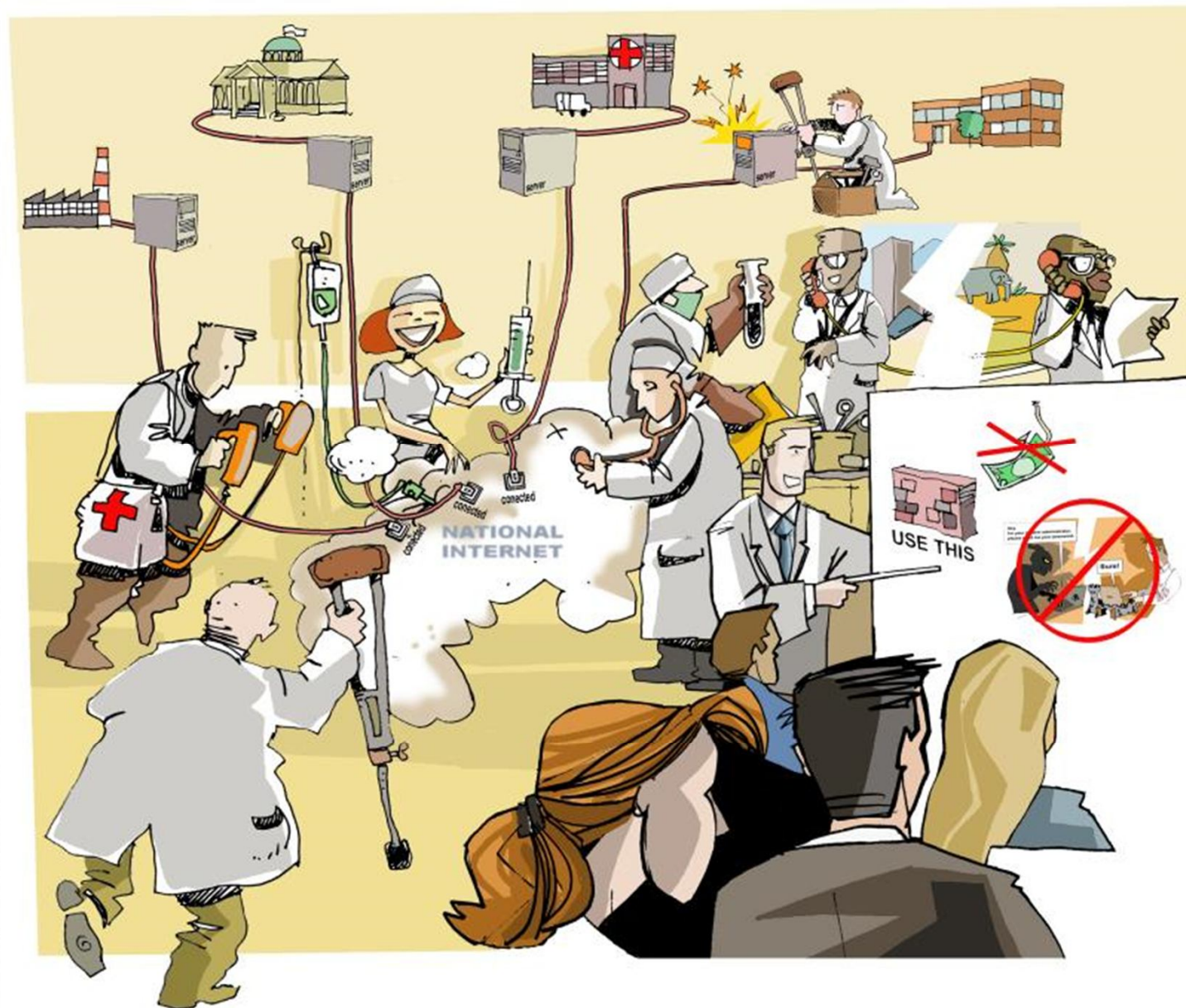
Cooperation

1. Critical Information Infrastructure Protection (CIIP) and network **resilience and response**
2. **Information sharing** across sectors on incidents, risks and best practices
3. **Legal frameworks** and cooperation against cyber-crime
4. Defense and **dialogue on IHL** applications in cyberspace
5. **Role of the corporate sector** and Internet communities
6. **Awareness** building and developing institutional **capacities**
7. Internet governance and Internet **diplomacy**

Technical level

CERT/CSIRT

CERT



CERT tasks

1. Contact point on a national and international level
2. Incident response
3. Analysis of the system vulnerability and information about the incidents
4. Early warning and alarm
5. National situational awareness in cyber-space
6. Establishing and maintaining a network of partners
7. Awareness raising
8. Advises and assistance with strategic planning

Prevention + Reaction

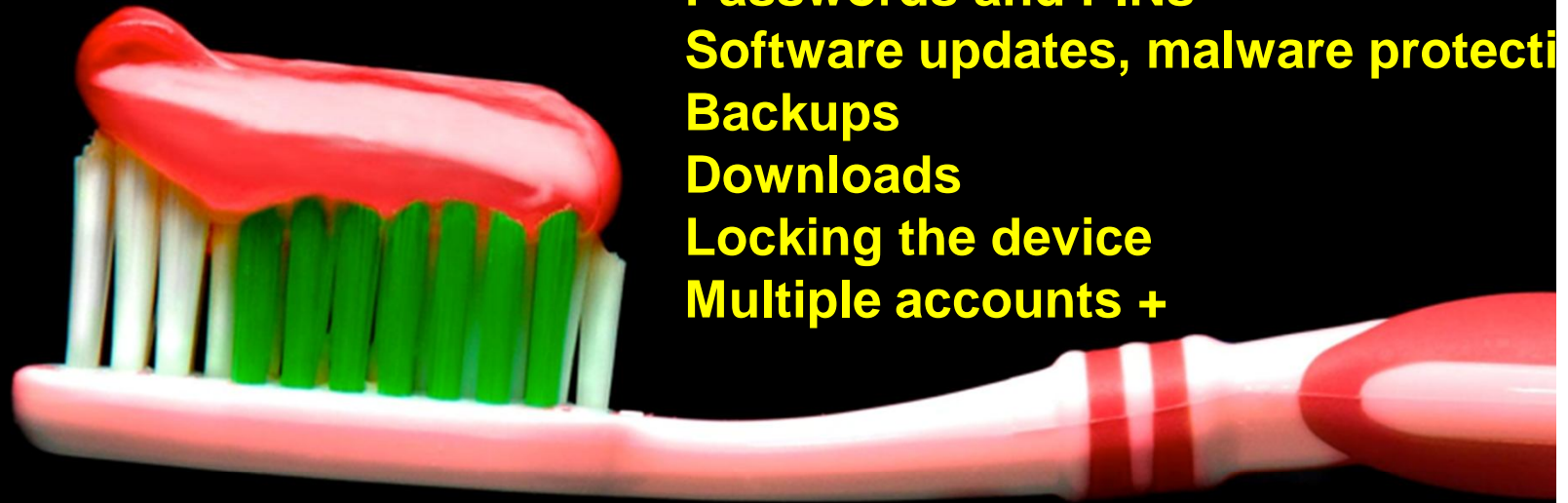
Citizens' level

Digital hygiene

Promote digital hygiene

The basics

Passwords and PINs
Software updates, malware protection
Backups
Downloads
Locking the device
Multiple accounts +



Landmines

Disclosures and sharing
Phishing and scams
Attachments
Free unencrypted Wi-Fi

Advanced

Remote wipe
Geolocation
Bluetooth
Home Wi-Fi

Mapping the field

- Critical information infrastructure protection (CIP)
- Cybercrime
- Cyberconflicts

Conflicts Cyber-warfare

Estonia



Sony-N.Korea



Stuxnet



„Aurora“

TOP SECRET//SI//ORCON//NOFORN

Introduction
U.S. as World's Telecommunications Backbone

- Much of the world's communications flow through the U.S.
- A target's phone call, e-mail or chat will take the cheapest path, not the physically most direct path – you can't always predict the path.
- Your target's communications could easily be flowing into and through the U.S.

International Internet Regional Bandwidth Capacity in 2011
Source: TeleGeography Research

TOP SECRET//SI//ORCON//NOFORN

PRISM

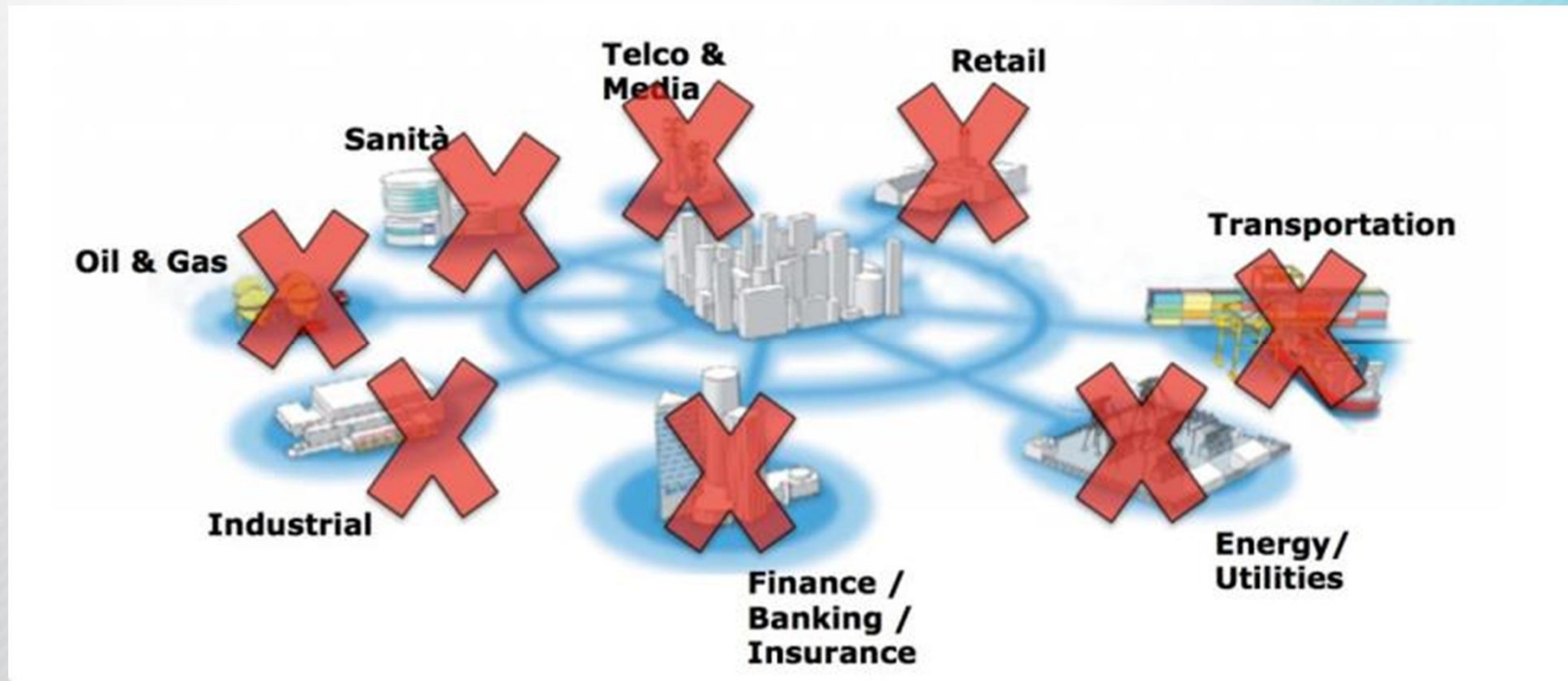
Warfare 2.0




Asymmetry



Targets



Source: <http://www.lucasavoldi.it/blog/?p=62>



```
update = '-u' in opts or '--update-taglist' in opts
if not os.path.isfile("tag_data.json") or update:
    params = urllib.urlencode({
        "username": "config",
        "password": "conflg",
        "action": "queryresults",
        "query": "select TAGNAME, BITMODE from IND order by ADDR asc",
        "returnType": "array",
        "deflateBoundary": -1
    })
```

Source: CERT-SI. The photo is symbolic. Bonneville Dam (cc) EMSL @ flickr.com

Targets



Militarisation

- ▶ **UN: Expert group on international security in ICT**
- ▶ **US: 4x Cyber-Command with Pentagon**
- ▶ **UK: Cyber Defence Operations Group at the Ministry of Defence**
- ▶ **Russia: FSB (Federal Security Service)**
- ▶ **China: Cyber-warfare unit within PLA**
- ▶ **Iran: High council for cyber-space and cyber-defence command**
- ▶ **NATO: CCDCoE**
- ▶ **EU: European Defence Agency (EDA)**

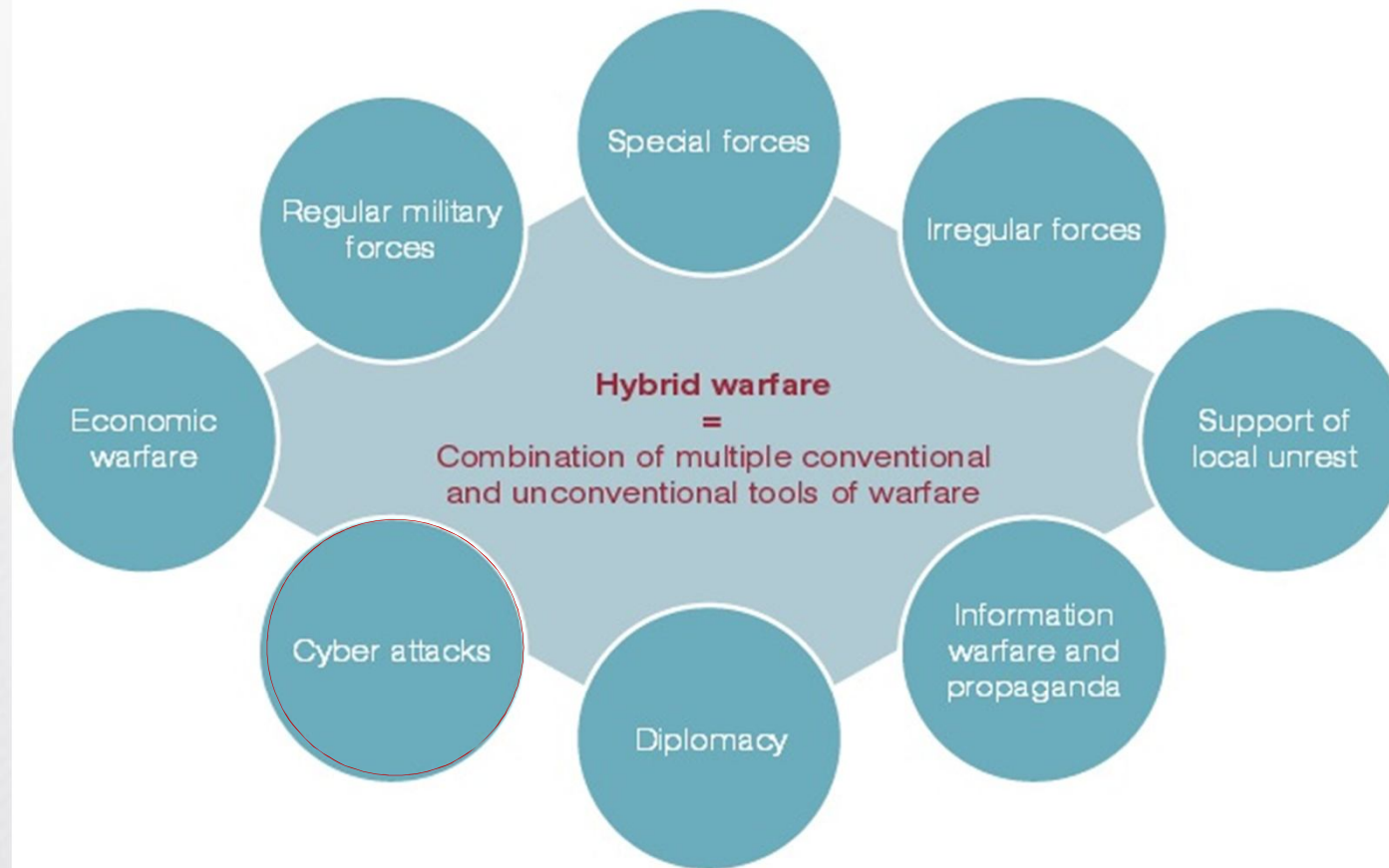
Cyber-war – hype or reality?



- Cyber “armed attack”?
- “Destruction”?
- (Spill-over) Effects?
- Response?

Hybrid warfare

What does hybrid warfare entail?



Source: MSC

Conflicts Prevention

Negotiations



- ❑ Legal frameworks and cooperation against cyber-crime
- ❑ Confidence building measures (CBM), cooperation on critical infrastructure protection and response to cyber-incidents
- ❑ Defining cyber-conflicts and application of IHL to cyber-space
- ❑ Setting the norms of behavior in cyber-space
- ❑ Control of proliferation of cyber-weapons and dual-use technologies
- ❑ Cyber-disarmament
- ❑

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