KEMENTERIAN SAINS, TEKNOLOGI DAN INOVASI
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

CyberSecurity MALAYSIA

DETECTION, ERADICATION & FORENSIC: CYBER THREATS INTELLIGENCE MODEL FOR CNII ORGANIZATIONS

PREPARED BY :

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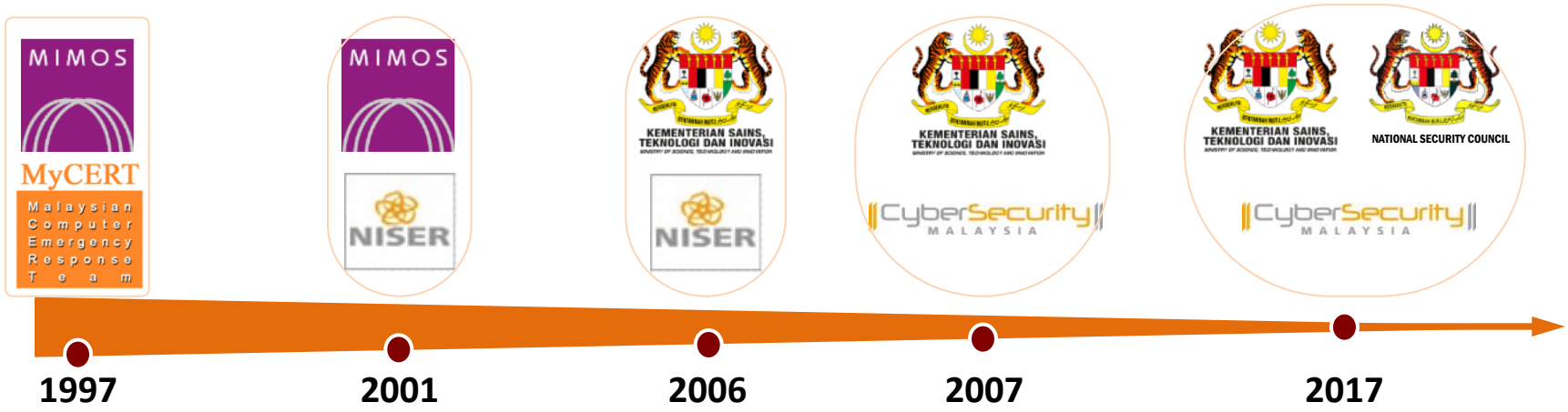
ABOUT CYBERSECURITY MALAYSIA



- **A technical cyber security agency under the Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation (MOSTI)**
- **Started operation as the Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team (MyCERT) in year 1997 and later "rebranded" as CYBERSECURITY MALAYSIA in 2007**

30 Mar 2007
NISER was officially registered as CyberSecurity Malaysia (CSM)

20 Aug 2007
CSM was launched by YAB Prime Minister

11 Jan 2017
Cabinet meeting agreed that CSM national cybersecurity functions report directly to NACSA while CSM functions on industry development and R&D remain under the purview of MOSTI

21 Dec 2017
MOSTI & National Security Council signed *Memorandum of Understanding*

CyberSecurity Malaysia - Services

CYBER SECURITY RESPONSIVE SERVICES

Cyber999 Help Centre

Cyber999

MyCERT
Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team

Digital Forensics

CYBER SECURITY PROACTIVE SERVICES

Security Management & Best Practices

Security Assurance

Cyber Security Certification

OUTREACH & CAPACITY BUILDING

Global Accredited Cybersecurity Education Scheme

Outreach

STRATEGIC STUDY & ENGAGEMENT

Strategic Engagement

Strategic Study

INDUSTRY & RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

Industry Development

Research & Development

Cyber999™
Cyber Early Warning Services

Incident Handling

Cyber Early Warning

Technical Coordination Centre

Malware Research Center

REFERENCE CENTRE FOR CYBER SECURITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

for all internet users, including home users and organizations

Email us at:
cyber999@cybersecurity.my

PROTECTION OF CRITICAL NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (CNII)

- Key To Malaysia's E-Sovereignty

CNIIs:
Assets, systems and functions that are vital to the nation that their incapacity or destruction would have a devastating impact on:

- National Defence and Security
- National Economic Strength
- National Image
- Government Capabilities to Function
- Public Health and Safety

CNII IN MALAYSIA

VISION

'Malaysia's Critical National Information Infrastructure shall be secure, resilient and self-reliant. Infused with a culture of security, it will promote stability, social well being and wealth creation'

DEFENCE & SECURITY

TRANSPORTATION

BANKING & FINANCE

HEALTH SERVICES

EMERGENCY SERVICES

CRITICAL NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

ENERGY

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS

GOVERNMENT

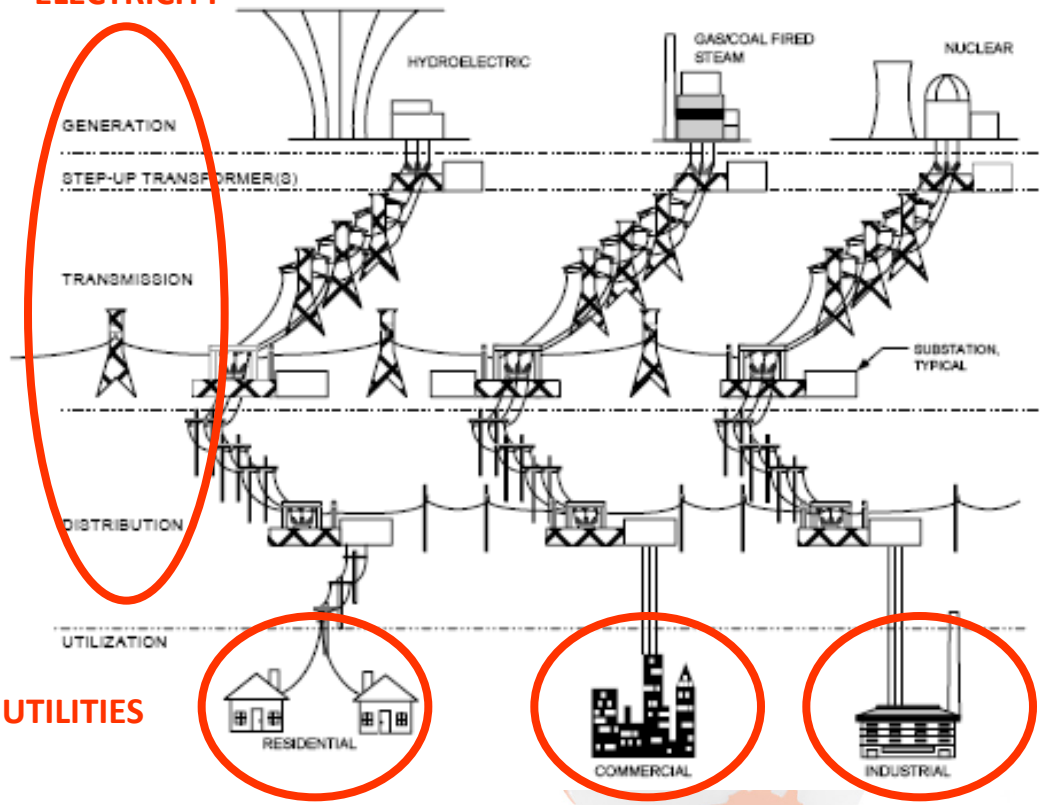
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

WATER

THREATS TO CNII : INTERDEPENDENCY

The high degree of interdependency between critical infrastructure sectors means failures in one sector can propagate into others.

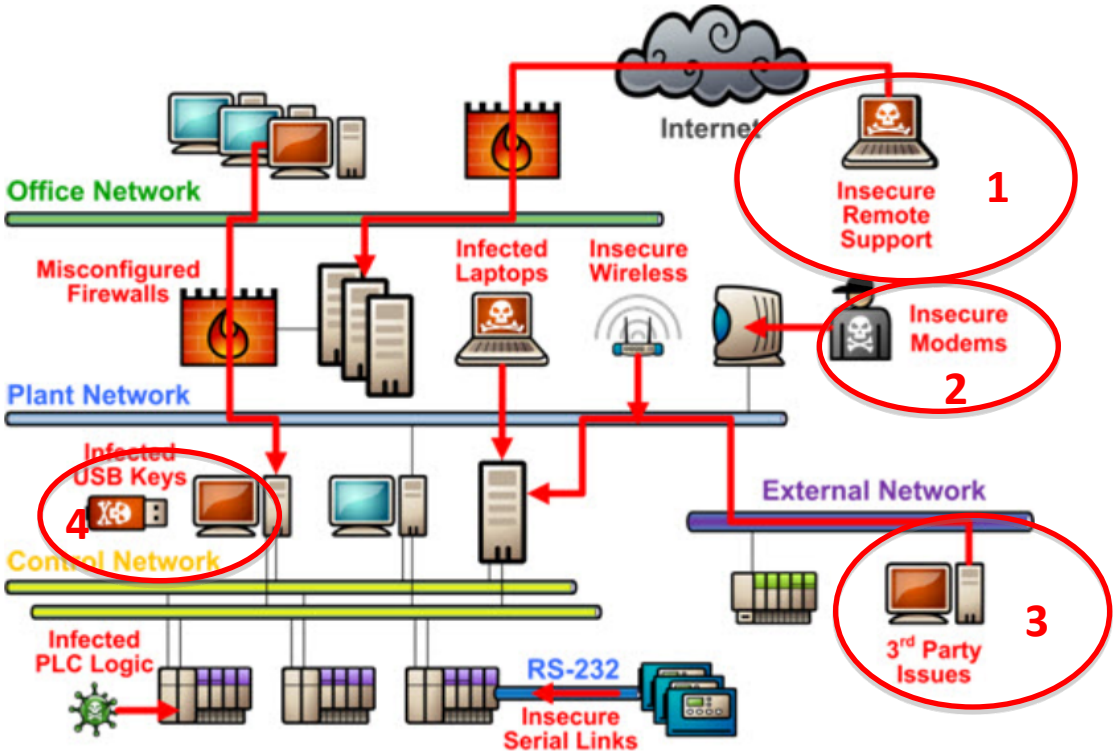
ELECTRICITY



UTILITIES

SECTORS / SERVICES

THREATS TO CNII : SCADA SYSTEMS



SCADA = Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition

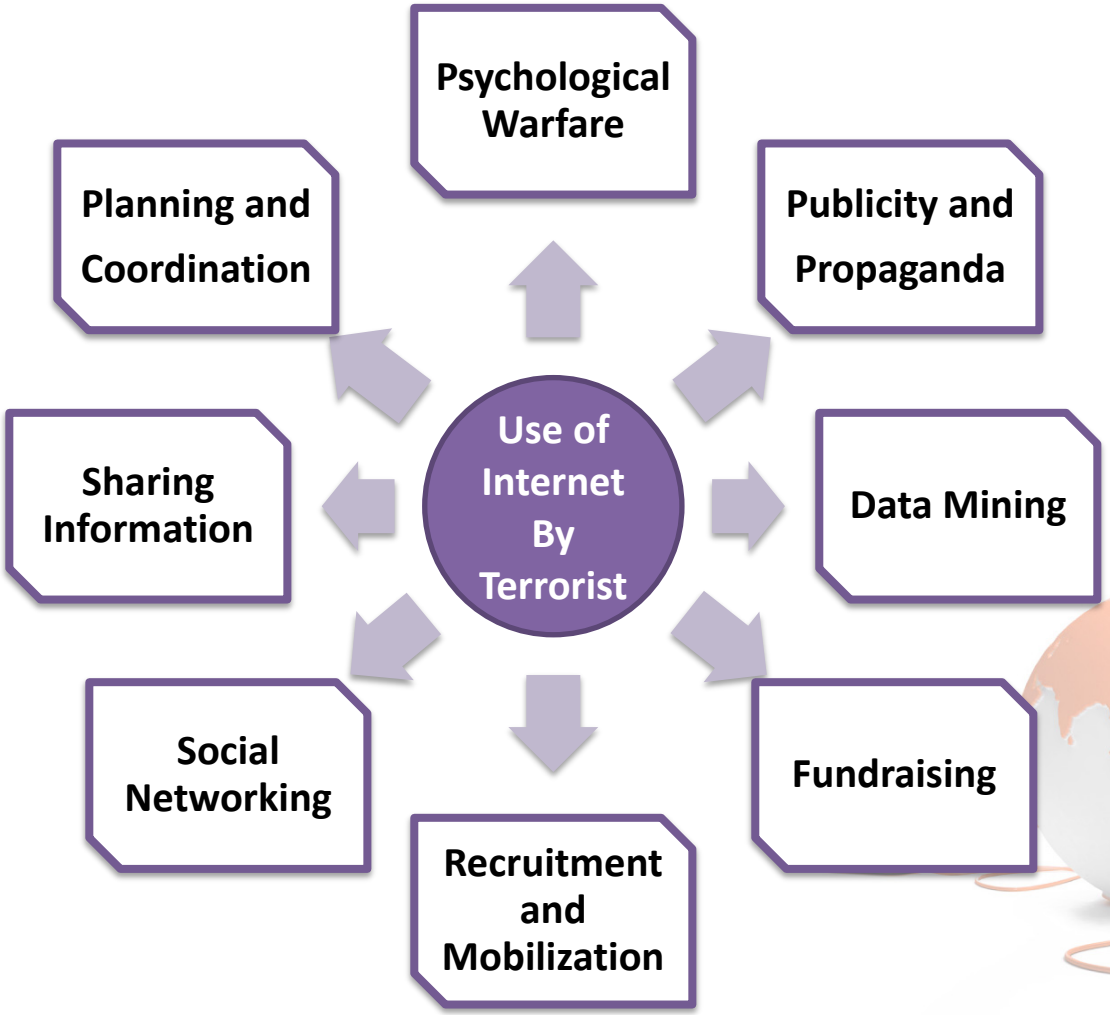
1st Generation SCADA - Monolithic
Single server controlling a small number of sensors and/or actuators.
No wider connectivitiy.

2nd Generation SCADA - Distributed
Connection of individual SCADA systems into centralised network.
No wider connectivitiy.

3rd Generation SCADA - Networked
SCADA network connected to corporate network.
Connectivity to internet and third parties via corporate network.

4th Generation SCADA - Internet of Things
SCADA equipment connected directly to internet.

THREATS TO CNII : THE USE OF ICT AND CYBERSPACE BY TERRORIST

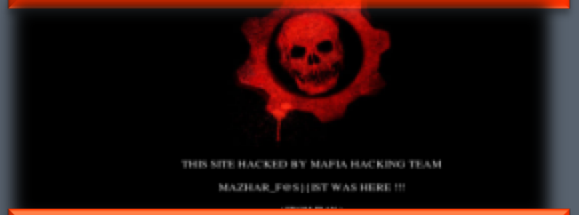


CYBER THREATS COME IN VARIOUS FORMS

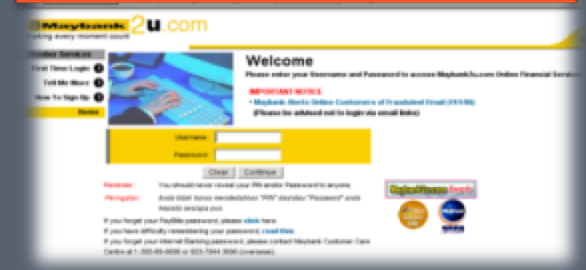
Technology Related Threats

Hack Threat

Intrusion



Fraud



Spam

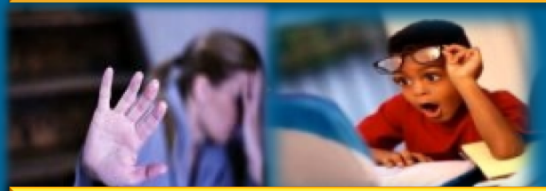
Malicious Code

Denial of Service Attack

Cyber Content Related Threats

Threats to National Security

Cyber Harassment



Child Porn

Fake News / Defamation

CYBER INCIDENTS BY SECTORS

Rank	Sector	Number of Incidents	Percentage of Incidents (100%)
1	Healthcare	116	37%
2	Retail	34	11%
3	Education	31	10%
4	Gov. & Public Sector	26	8%
5	Financial	19	6%
6	Computer Software	13	4%
7	Hospitality	12	4%
8	Insurance	11	4%
9	Transportation	9	3%
10	Arts and Media	6	2%

Top 10 Sectors Breached by Number of Incidents

Source: Symantec

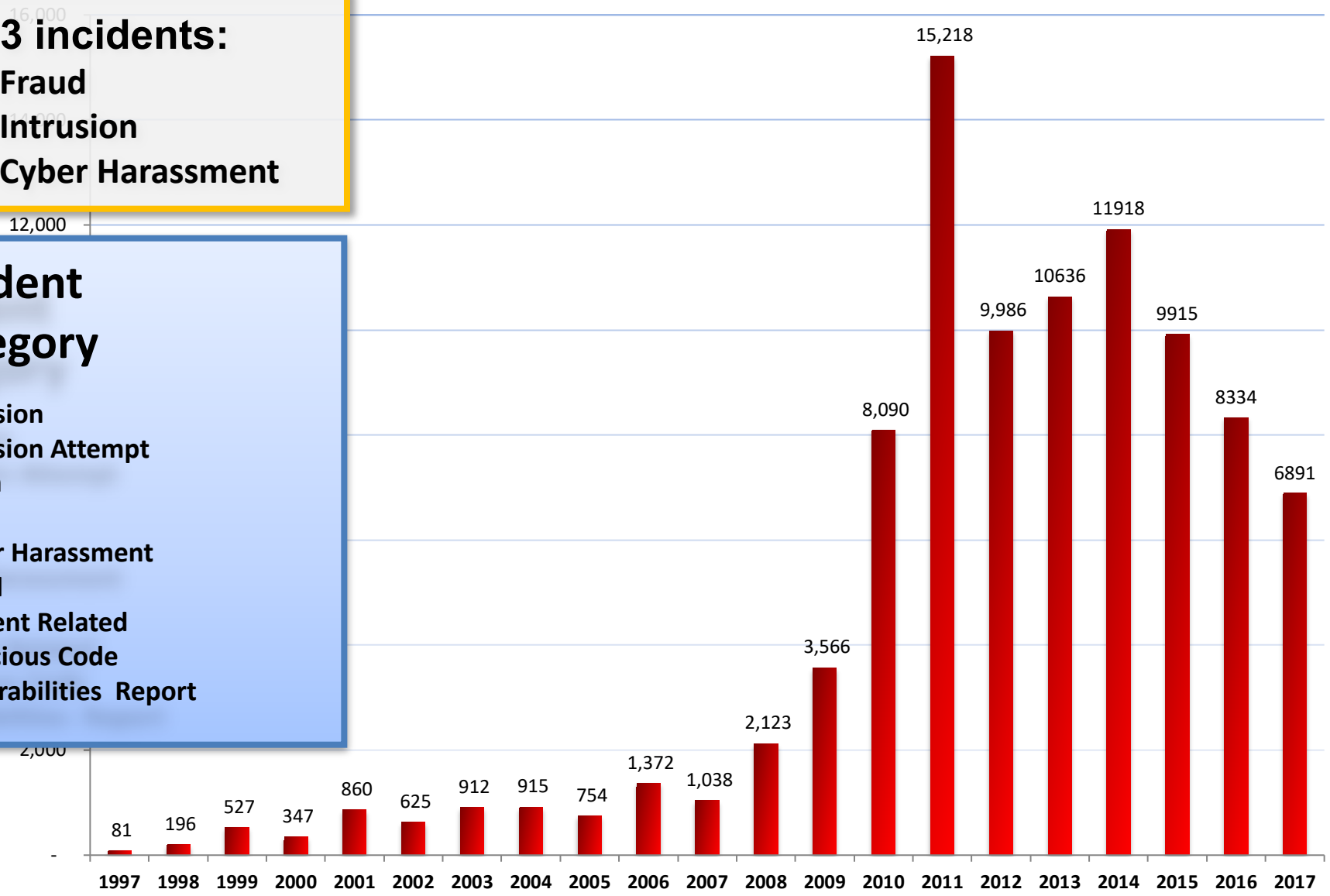
CYBER SECURITY INCIDENTS REPORTED TO CYBERSECURITY MALAYSIA

Top 3 incidents:

1. Fraud
2. Intrusion
3. Cyber Harassment

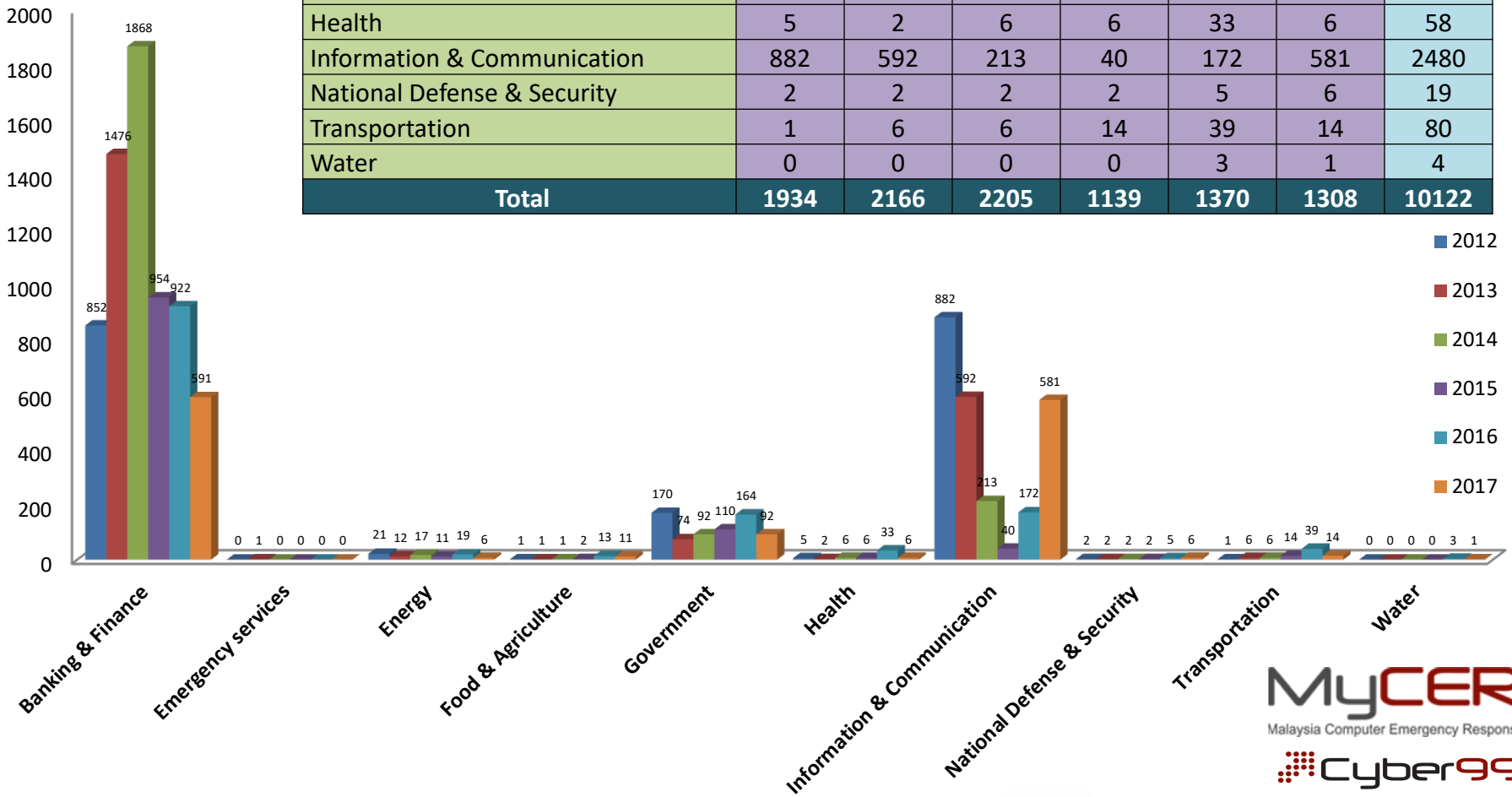
Incident Category

- Intrusion
- Intrusion Attempt
- Spam
- DOS
- Cyber Harassment
- Fraud
- Content Related
- Malicious Code
- Vulnerabilities Report



CYBER INCIDENTS BY SECTOR (2012-2017)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Banking & Finance	852	1476	1868	954	922	591	6663
Emergency services	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Energy	21	12	17	11	19	6	86
Food & Agriculture	1	1	1	2	13	11	29
Government	170	74	92	110	164	92	702
Health	5	2	6	6	33	6	58
Information & Communication	882	592	213	40	172	581	2480
National Defense & Security	2	2	2	2	5	6	19
Transportation	1	6	6	14	39	14	80
Water	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Total	**1934**	**2166**	**2205**	**1139**	**1370**	**1308**	**10122**

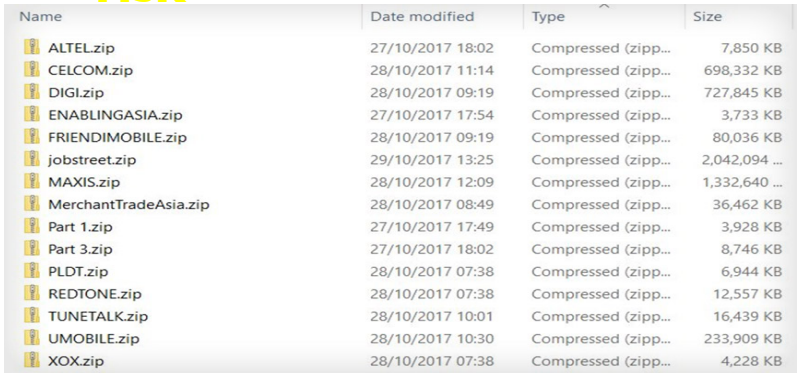


Source : www.mycert.org.my

CYBER INCIDENTS - MALAYSIA

Oct 2017

46.2M mobile subscribers at risk



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
ALTEL.zip	27/10/2017 18:02	Compressed (zipp...	7,850 KB
CELCOM.zip	28/10/2017 11:14	Compressed (zipp...	698,332 KB
DIGI.zip	28/10/2017 09:19	Compressed (zipp...	727,845 KB
ENABLINGASIA.zip	27/10/2017 17:54	Compressed (zipp...	3,733 KB
FRIENDIMOBILE.zip	28/10/2017 09:19	Compressed (zipp...	80,036 KB
jobstreet.zip	29/10/2017 13:25	Compressed (zipp...	2,042,094 ...
MAXIS.zip	28/10/2017 12:09	Compressed (zipp...	1,332,640 ...
MerchantTradeAsia.zip	28/10/2017 08:49	Compressed (zipp...	36,462 KB
Part 1.zip	27/10/2017 17:49	Compressed (zipp...	3,928 KB
Part 3.zip	27/10/2017 18:02	Compressed (zipp...	8,746 KB
PLDT.zip	28/10/2017 07:38	Compressed (zipp...	6,944 KB
REDTONE.zip	28/10/2017 07:38	Compressed (zipp...	12,557 KB
TUNETALK.zip	28/10/2017 10:01	Compressed (zipp...	16,439 KB
UMOBILE.zip	28/10/2017 10:30	Compressed (zipp...	233,909 KB
XOX.zip	28/10/2017 07:38	Compressed (zipp...	4,228 KB

On 19th Oct, *lowyat.net,* reported that personal data of 46.2M mobile subscribers are being compromised and being sell online. These included IC numbers, addresses, IMSI, IMEI and SIM numbers as well

CYBER INCIDENTS - MALAYSIA

Aug 2017

OPS Bendera

Flag blunder in *Kuala Lumpur SEA Games* souvenir booklet has triggered anger among the Indonesian. The situation escalated further to the cyber world and Malaysia came under fire from a group of Indonesian hackers who infiltrated a large number of Malaysian websites.

CYBER INCIDENTS - MALAYSIA

Type of cyber attack:

Web defacement

total of 411 websites were observed to have been defaced (281 were .my websites, 75 .com sites, 47 .gov.my websites)

Confidential info leak

leaked and exposed on the publicly available Pastebin website. The types of information leaked were system vulnerabilities, usernames and passwords, and banking information.

Distributed Denial of Service (DDOS) attacked

CYBER INCIDENTS - MALAYSIA

April 2015

MYNIC Berhad

Unauthorized modification were made to the .***MY (domain registry DNS (domain name server)*** to redirect traffic to a rogue site when users visited websites such as Google Malaysia & Yahoo Malaysia.

Some internet users see the affected page for 24 hours due to DNS hijacking.

June 2015

Malaysia Airlines

The home page of ***Malaysia Airllines website*** was replaced by a photo of a MAS Airbus A380, with the word "***404-Plane not found***".

A group calling itself "Cyber Caliphate" has claimed responsible for the incident.

CYBER LAWS IN MALAYSIA

- 1.COMPUTER CRIME ACT 1997
- 2.COMMUNICATIONS AND MULTIMEDIA ACT 1998 (CMA)
- 3.MALAYSIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MULTIMEDIA COMMISSION ACT 1998
- 4.DIGITAL SIGNATURE ACT 1997 5.COPYRIGHT ACT (AMENDMENT) 1997
- 6.TELEMEDICINE ACT 1997 7.OPTICAL DISC ACT 2000 8.ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS ACT 2006

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

1) Legal challenges

- Digital evidence quality
- Identity / ownership
- Cross border jurisdiction
- Laws & Regulations

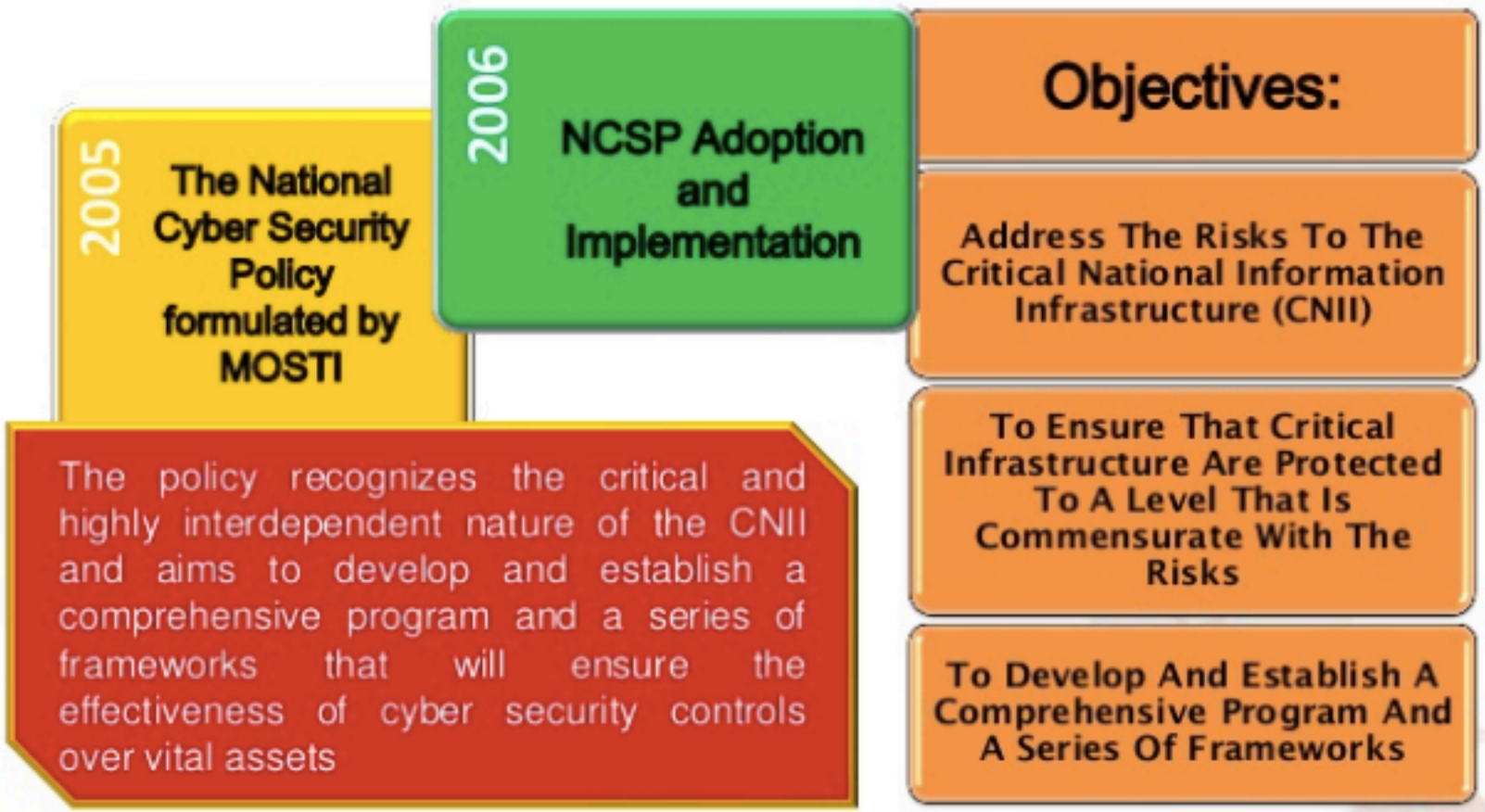
2) Technical challenges

- Anti forensics technology
- Anonymizer technology
- Internet of Things technology

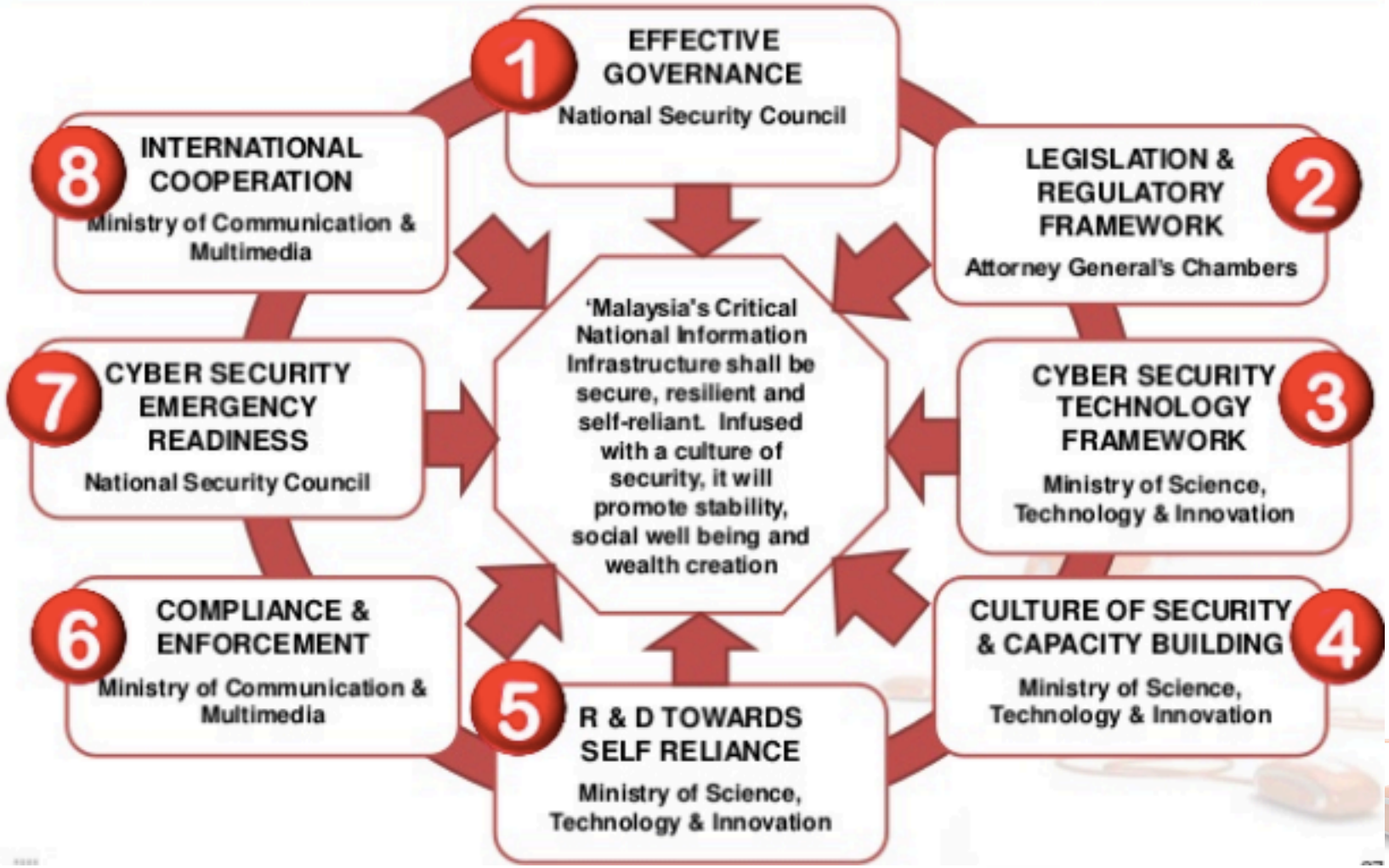
3) Governance challenges

- Inter-working relationship
- Budget and funding
- Syndicate / organized crime network

THE NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY POLICY



THE NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY POLICY (POLICY THRUST)



NATIONAL CYBER CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Framework that outline the strategy for cyber attacks mitigation & response among malaysia's CNII through public & private collaboration and coordination

- X-MAYA 1: 24th July 2008, 11 participating agencies
- X-MAYA 2: 10th Dec 2009, 28 participating agencies
- X-MAYA 3: 4th Aug 2010, 34 participating agencies
- X-MAYA 4: 15th Nov 2011, 51 participating agencies
- X-MAYA 5: 25th Nov 2013, 96 participating agencies
- X-MAYA 6: 6th March 2017, 96 participating agencies

Exercise objective:
1)Examine the effectiveness, identifying the gaps and improve Communication Procedures, Responses and Coordination of NCCMP
2)Familiarize CNII agencies on cyber incident handling mechanisms
3) Familiarize communication between CNII agencies during cyber incidents.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CSIRT IN ORGANIZATION IN MALAYSIA

In 2013, the National Security Council of Malaysia (NSC) released the guideline *"NSC Directive 24: National Cyber Crisis Management Mechanism."*

This directive specifies the requirement for all government agencies to establish their own CSIRT as one of the initiatives to manage cyber incidents

In 2013, the latest version of the ISMS standard (27001:2013(E)) contains three additional sub clauses under paragraph A16.1, which emphasize on response and assessment of information security incidents:

1. *A 16.1.5 Response to information security incidents*
2. *A 16.1.6 Learning from information security incidents*
3. *A 16.1.7 Collection of evidence*

CyberDEF

CyberDEF

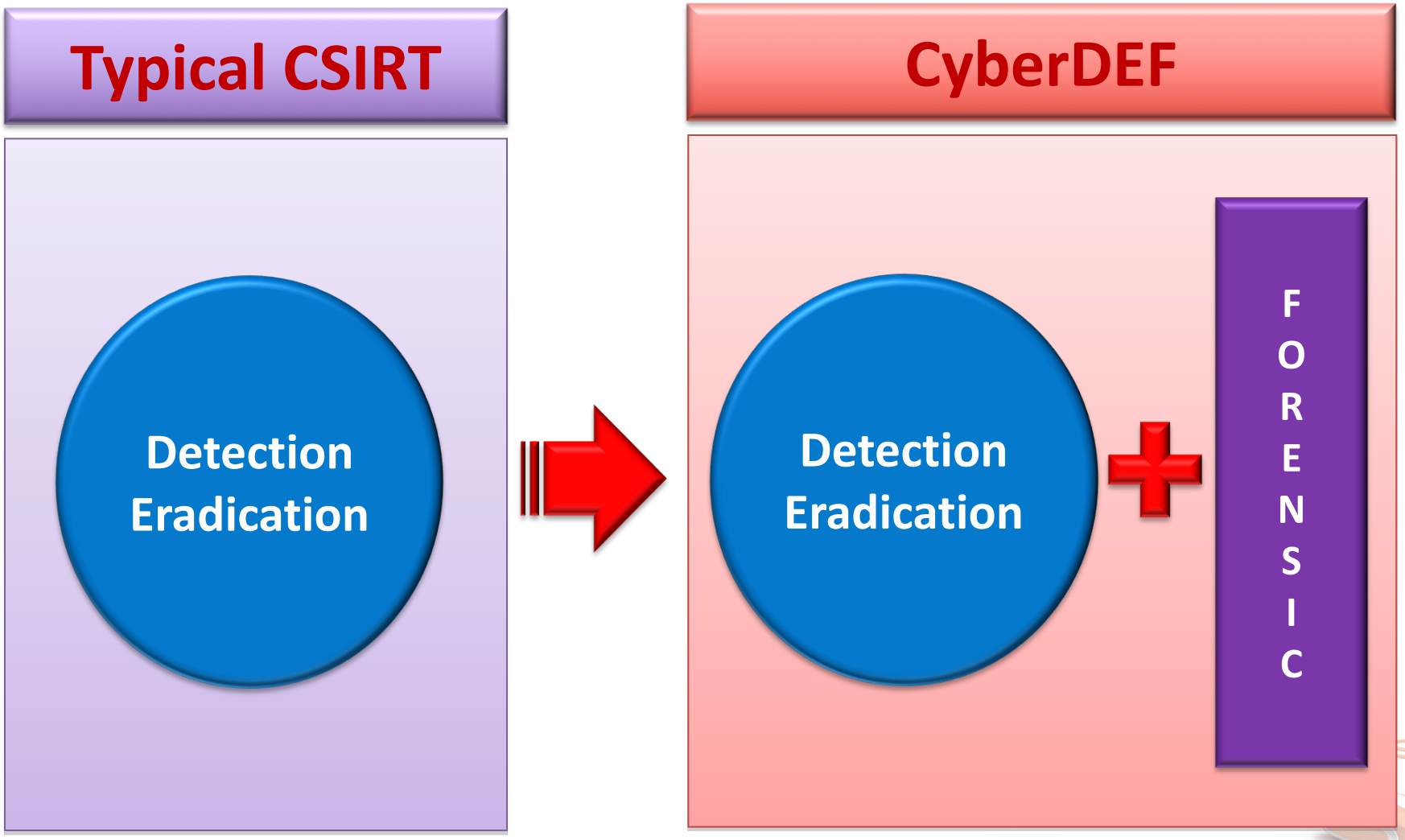
D *"detection of cyber threat"*

E *"eradication of cyber threat"*

F *"forensic analysis of cyber threat"*

This stage is iterative, return to "D" or "E" to improve the technique further

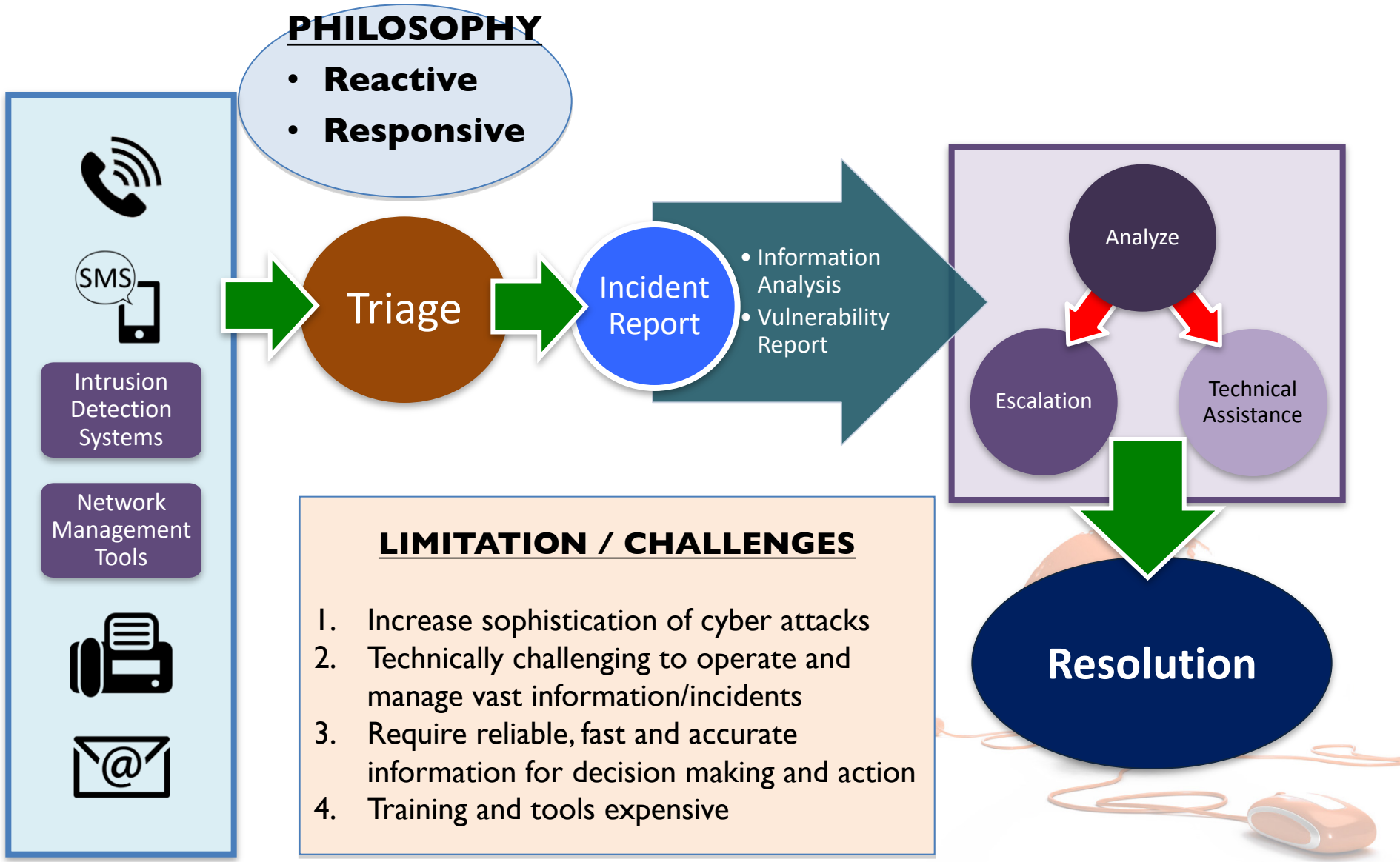
CyberDEF (cont...)



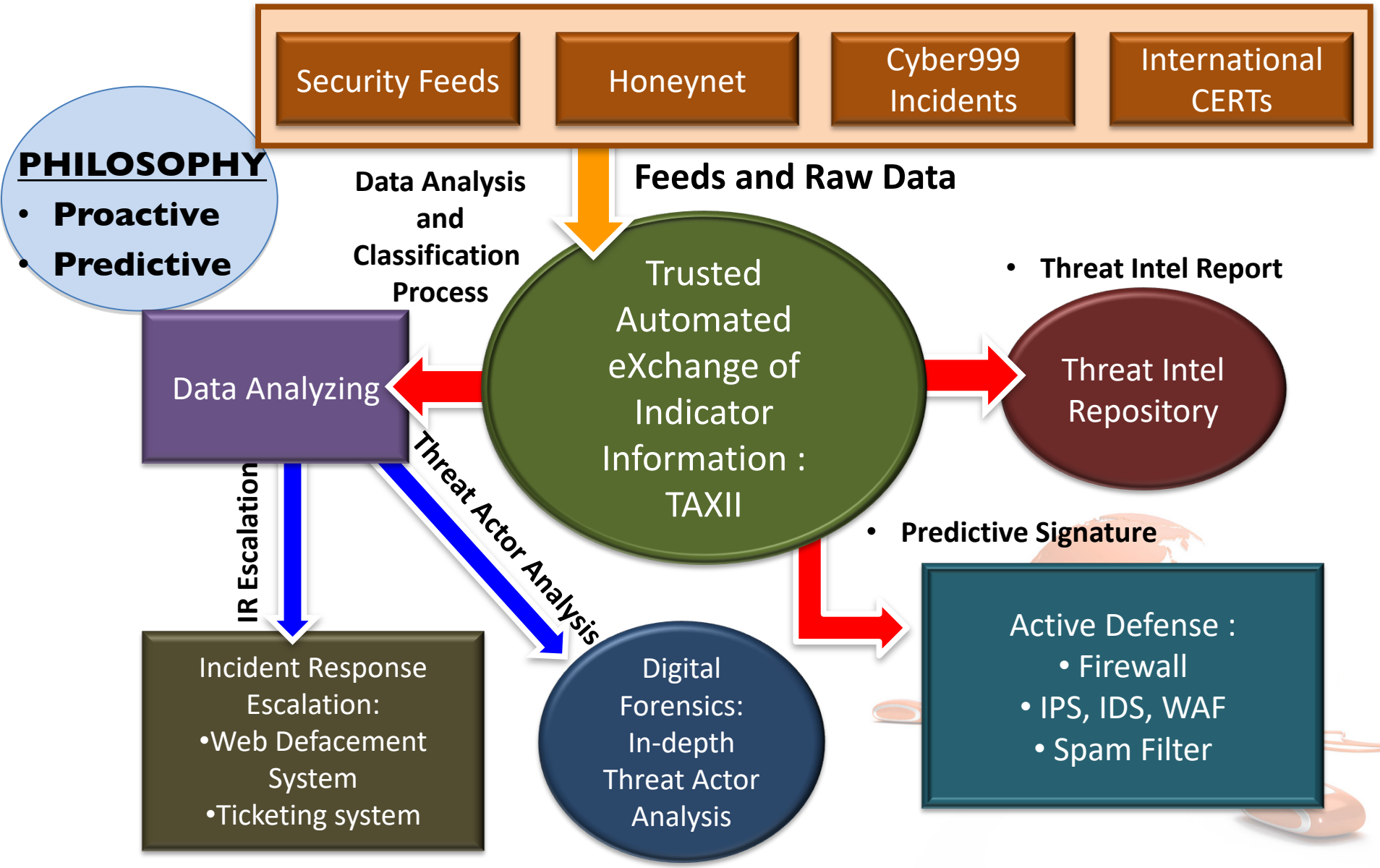
CyberDEF (cont...)

Detection	Eradication	Forensics
Identify any loopholes, vulnerabilities and existing threats 1. Sensors 2. Sandbox 3. Analytics 4. Visualization	Close loopholes, patch vulnerabilities and neutralize existing threats Perform cyber threats exercise or drill to test the feasibility and resiliency of the new defense / prevention system	1. E-Discovery 2. Root cause analysis 3. Investigation 4. Forensics readiness 5. Forensic compliance

TRADITIONAL SOC OPERATION



PROPOSED SOC OPERATION V2.0



INTENDED OUTCOME SOC V2.0

To have better ways of addressing the broad category of cyber security threats

To improve current framework/system that can proactively provide early warning mechasim about cyber security threats in real-time

To enhance the service in terms of expertise and information sharing with relevant authorities and partners

Why CyberDEF is unique?

3 Technical Departments

Consists of **3 technical departments** :

1.Secure Technology Services department (STS)

2.Digital Forensic department (DF)

3.Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team (MyCERT)

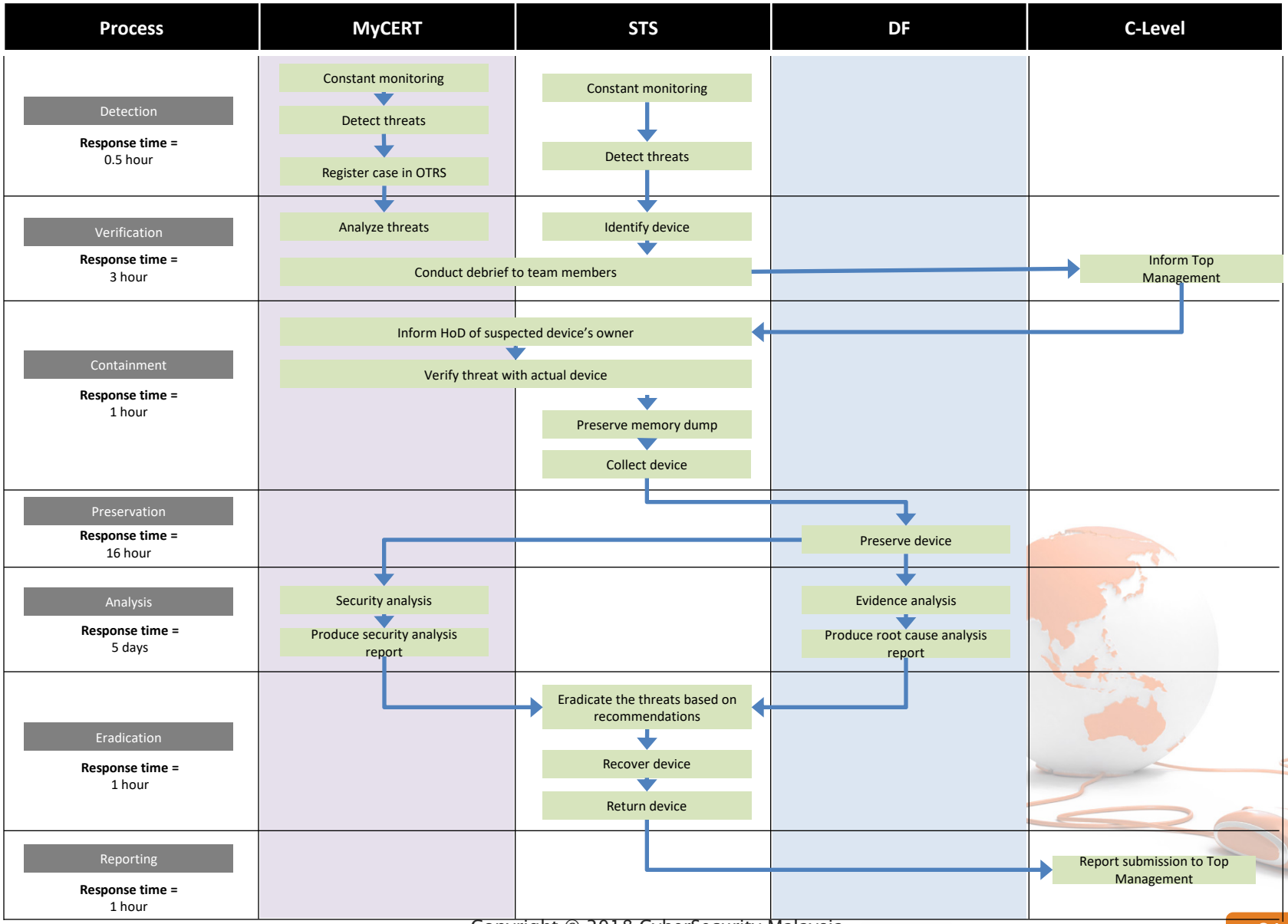
Centralized Governance

Effective **centralized governance** because all of the 3 involved departments report directly to Vice President of Cyber Security Responsive Services.

Forensic Element

Forensic element **incorporated** in the services offered

CSIRT MANAGEMENT WORKFLOW



CASE STUDY: DETECTION

IP Location	United States Dallas David Zhou
ASN	AS36351 SOFTLAYER - SoftLayer Technologies Inc. (registered Dec 12, 2005)
Resolve Host	b.ab.c1ad.ip4.static.sl-reverse.com
Whois Server	whois.arin.net
IP Address	173.193.171.11

Alert 126915

Victim downloads malicious executable file which is “**wzUninstall.exe**”:

```
malware-detected:
    malware (name:Malware.Binary.exe):
      type: exe
      parent: 126911
      downloaded-at: 2016-02-23T07:36:45Z
      md5sum: dfd78e15d615109463c6322019e235e0
      original: wzUninstall.exe
      executed-at: 2016-02-23T07:43:08Z
      application: Windows Explorer
```

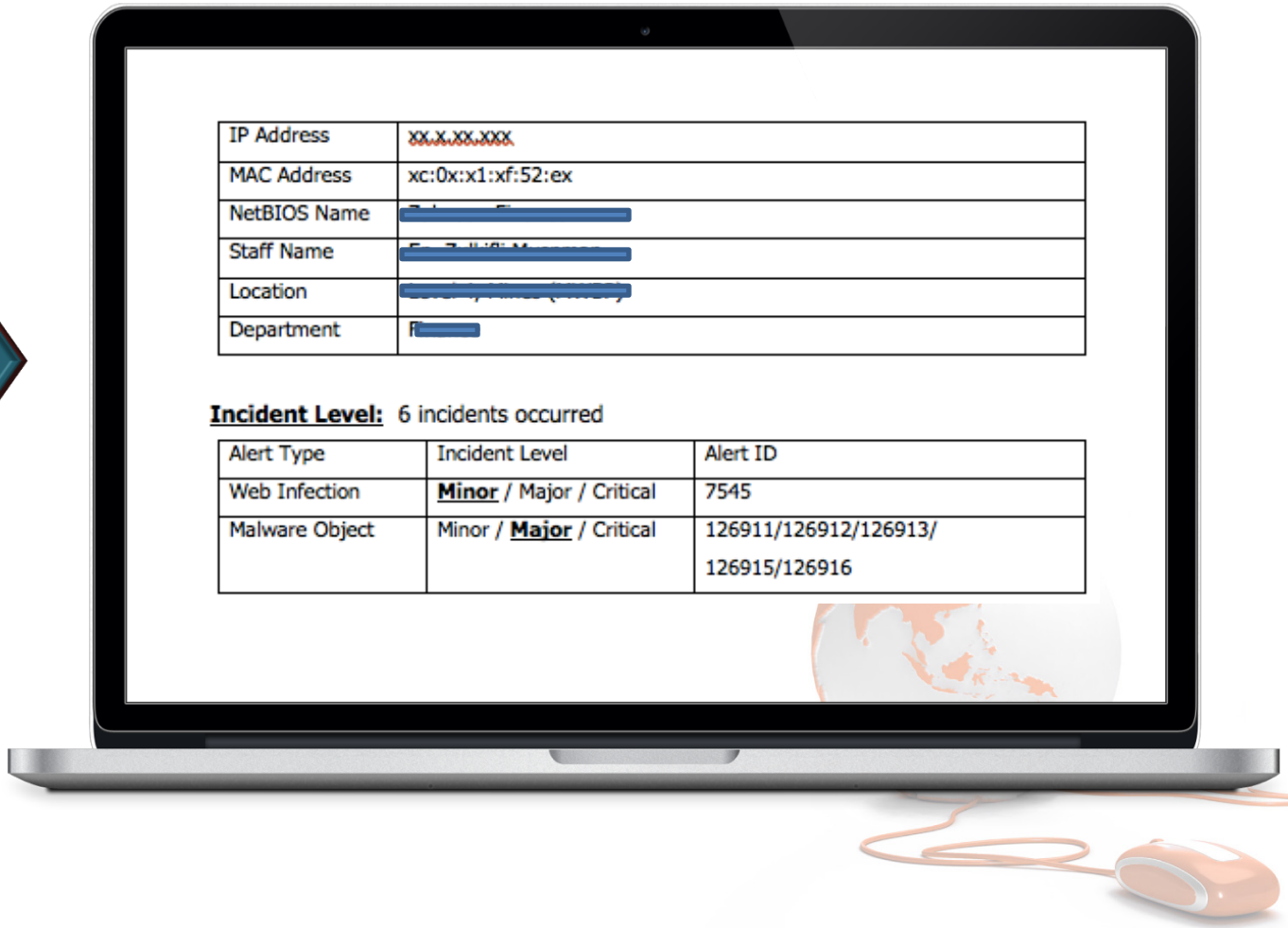
Alert 126912

Victim downloads malicious executable file which is “**Migration.exe**” from “xa.xingcloud.com”:

```
malware-detected:
    malware (name:Malware.Binary.exe):
      type: exe
      parent: 126911
      downloaded-at: 2016-02-23T07:36:44Z
      md5sum: a67dce958b56e55aa92ec45299246022
      original: Migration.exe
      executed-at: 2016-02-23T07:38:58Z
      application: Windows Explorer
  cnc-services:
    cnc-service:
      protocol: tcp
      port: 80
      address: xa.xingcloud.com
```

CASE STUDY: DETECTION (Cont...)

Affected device identified



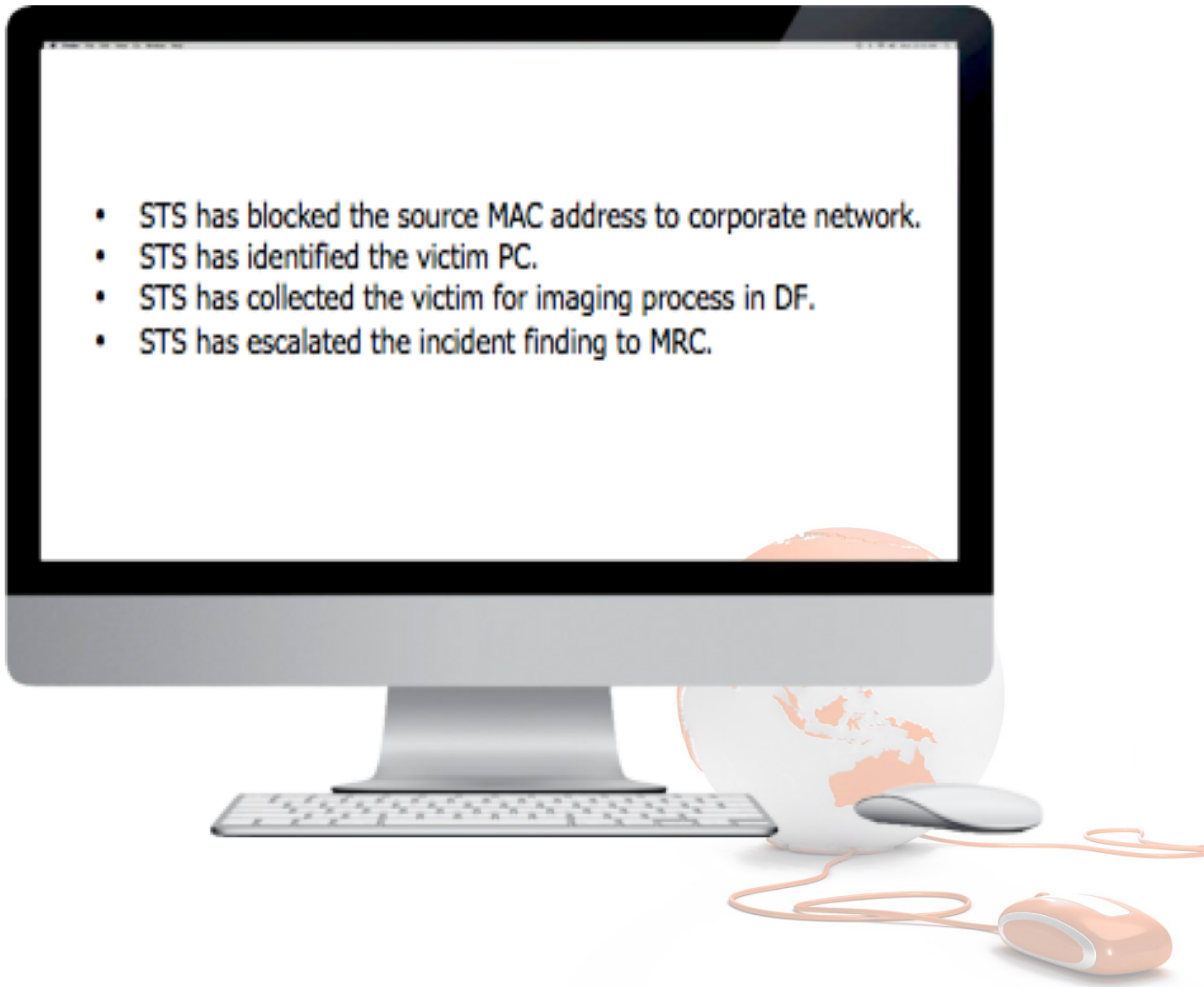
IP Address	xx.x.xx.xxx
MAC Address	xc:0x:x1:xf:52:ex
NetBIOS Name	[redacted]
Staff Name	[redacted]
Location	[redacted]
Department	[redacted]

Incident Level: 6 incidents occurred

Alert Type	Incident Level	Alert ID
Web Infection	**Minor** / Major / Critical	7545
Malware Object	Minor / **Major** / Critical	126911/126912/126913/ 126915/126916

CASE STUDY: ERADICATION

Eradicate the malware



CASE STUDY: FORENSICS

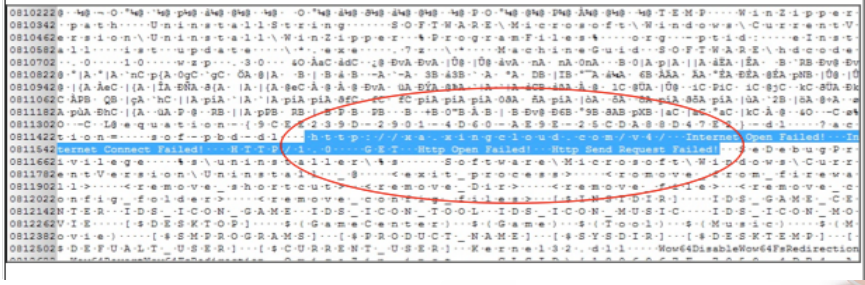
Analysis

Extract metadata & registry info from malicious file and analyze it using available tools

No	Exhibit	Methods
1.	INCIDENT_20160224(1)NB01_HD01	1. Connect exhibit to workstation. 2. Make forensic image of the exhibit using EnCase v6.18. 3. Calculate hash of the image file. *MD5*=**3fdf2da8aa5968bbef41de3921059e10** 4. Recover deleted data. 5. Run keywords related to the malicious software. 6. Bookmark and analyze files from exhibit. 7. Analyze registry data using IEF v6.6.3.0744 8. Bookmark and extract relevant information

Findings

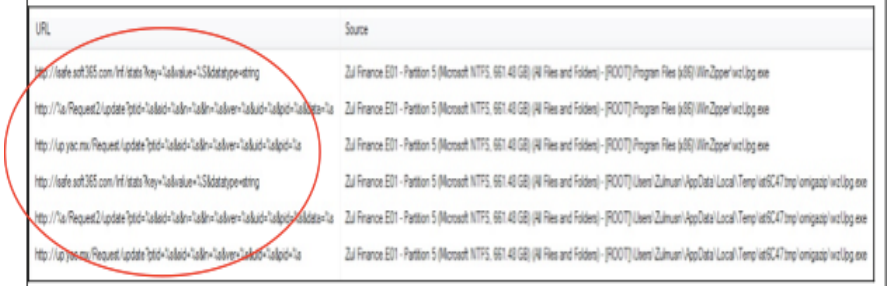
Found **1 (one) attempt** of file named as **Migration.exe** to connect to http://xa.xingcloud.com as shown in the screenshot below:



CASE STUDY: FORENSICS (Cont...)

Findings

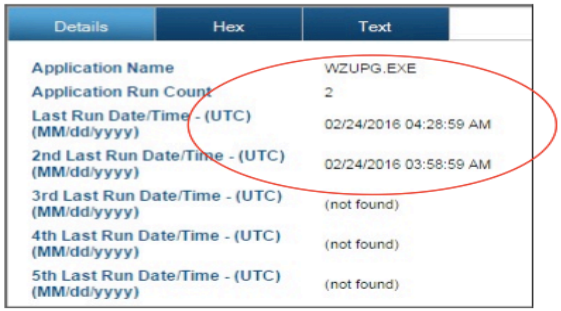
Found 6 **(six) browser activities** (URLs accessed) of a file named as **wzUpg.exe** in the exhibit as shown in the screenshot below:



Screenshot 2: wzUpg.exe access to several URLs

Found that an application named as **WZUPG.exe** had ran for **2 (two) times** as the details in the screenshot below:

(Please refer Appendix C for the screenshots below)



Screenshot 3: wzUpg.exe application run count

CONCLUSION

- CSIRT Workflow Management should include elements of Detection, Eradication & Forensic
- It work for us!
  - effective CSIRT implementation
  - effective governance for managing incidents
- Communication, collaboration and information sharing are critical in CSIRT management
- If we can predict attacks, we can be well prepared and provided early alerts to computer users

KEMENTERIAN SAINS, TEKNOLOGI DAN INOVASI
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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Best Brand Internet Security 2008 & 2009

CERTIFIED TO ISO/IEC 27001:2013
CERT. NO. : AR 4656

MS ISO/IEC 17025
TESTING
SAMM NO. 456
(MyBEF LABORATORY)

Status Company

Best Child Online Protection Website