

Centre for Cyber security Belgium Service Catalogue

Sandro MANZO

Lead of the Fusion Centre

CyTRIS (Cyber Threat Research & Intelligence Sharing)

CyTRIS is the CTI department of the CCB

WHOAMI

Sandro Manzo

Lead of the Fusion Centre @ CCB/CyTRIS Education

- Prof. Bachelor Applied Information Technology – DEV
- Prof. Bachelor Applied Information
 Technology Cyber Crime Professional

Certifications

- GSEC, GCTI, GCIH, GDAT
- GOSI ,GREM, GASF, CEH



Legal Basis

1. Created by Royal Decree 10/10/2014

Contribute to build a safer and reliable internet

Create national policy and capabilities with existing actors

Under the authority of the Prime Minister

2. NIS-law 7 April 2019 & Royal Decree 12 July 2019

CCB is the national CSIRT and the national authority

In charge of monitoring and coordinating

The implementation of the NIS law





Legal Basis CCB

- 1. Implementation of the Belgian Cyber Security Strategy & Policy
- 2. Ensuring coordination
- 3. Adapting the regulatory framework
- 4. Ensuring crisis management
- 5. Implementation of standards, guidelines and security standards for public institutions
- 6. Belgian representation in international cybersecurity forums
- 7. Security evaluation and certification
- 8. Informing and raising awareness

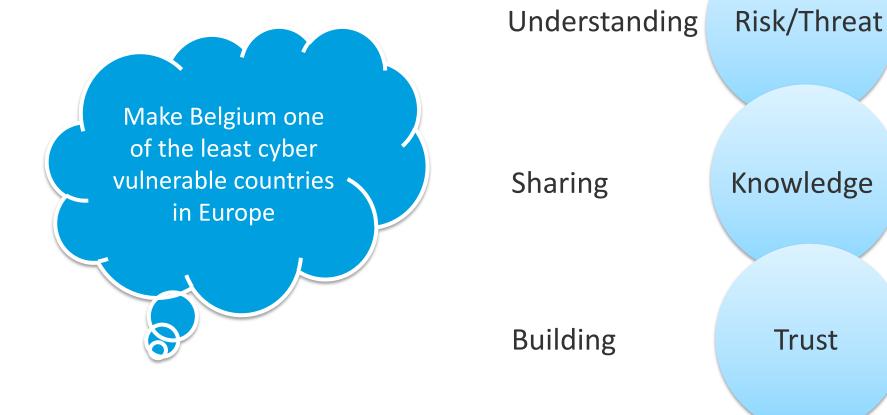


Legal Basis CCB-CERT.be/CyTRIS

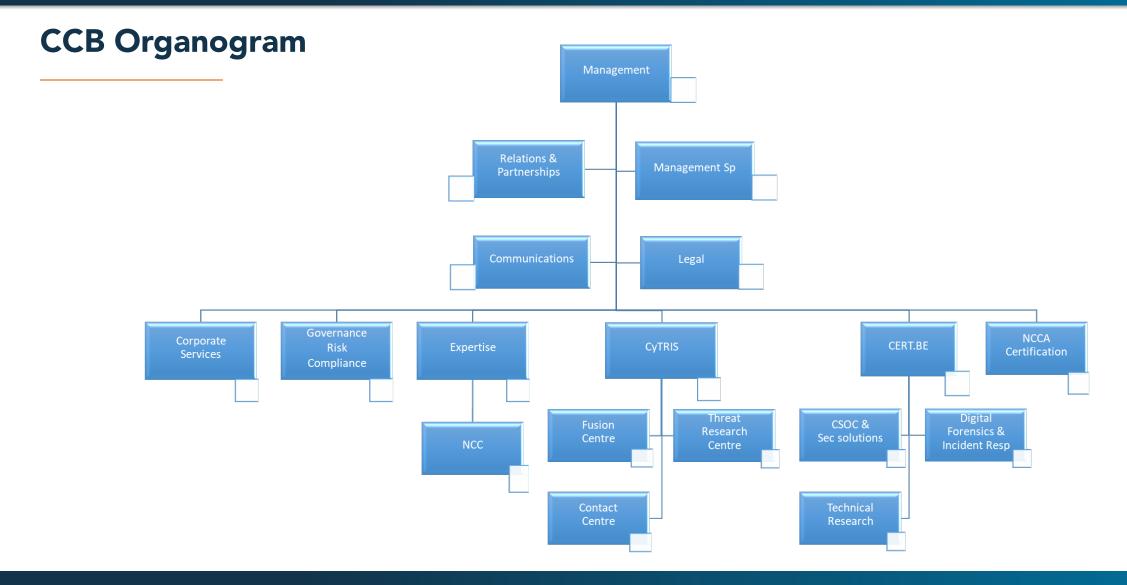
- Monitor incidents at the national and international level
- 2. Provide early warnings, alerts, announcements and dissemination of Intelligence
- 3. Respond to incidents
- 4. Provide dynamic risk and incident analysis and situational awareness;
- Detect, observe and analyze Cyber security problems;
- 6. Encourage the adoption and use of common or standardized practices
- 7. Provide cooperative contacts with the private sector and with other administrative departments
- 8. Participate in the EU CSIRT network



CCB Mission









Mission

@Home

Inform & involve

@Work

Guide & assist

@Gov

Guide & support

OVI

Critical Infra, NIS OES, Gov ...

Empower & support

Govern

Protect

Inform

Detect

Respond



The challenge

- Phishing
 - 44% of people think an email is safe when it contains familiar branding/point of contact
 - 33% of people will click links or download malware
 - 41% of cyber attack starts with an phishing email, 95% of ransomware attacks start with phishing
- Malware
 - 92% of malware gets delivered via email.
 - 4.1 million websites host malware at any given time.
- Vulnerabilities
 - Over 25,000 vulnerabilities have been published in 2022.
 - Web application (56%) and mail (28%) servers account for the top two assets being impacted.
 - Unpatched vulnerabilities were involved in 60% of data breaches.
 - Less than 1% of companies have more than 95% visibility into all their assets

References: Proofpoint, IBM, GetAstra



Cyber Crime as a Service Catalogue

•Gaining access to compromised accounts & systems in bulk trough RDP, VPN, Web Shells, Exploitable Access vulnerabilities • Facilitiating distribution of malware with watering-hole attacks, exploitable vulnerabilities Malware • End to end services for cloned sites, hosting, phishing campaigns Phishing •Bundled services provided by threat actors to hide C2 beacons, infections to minimize the risk of detection OpSec •Offering ready to use lists of organisations that are vulnerable for specific vulnerabilities Scanning • Delivery of targeted malicious ads, scamming kits, or cryptocurrency scams Scamming



CCB's approach: Active Cyber Protection (ACP)

User involvement



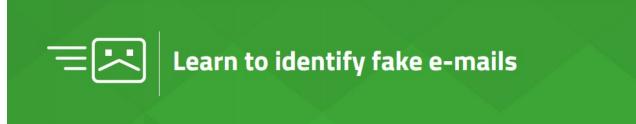
Pillar 1 - User Involvement BePhish

- KISS principle
 - User sends suspicious email to one of the 4 e-mailadresses
 - verdacht@safeonweb.be
 - suspicious@safeonweb.be
 - suspect@safeonweb.be
 - verdachtig@safeonweb.be



NEWS BLOG TIPS CAMPAIGN MATERIAL LINKS CONTACT





Forward suspicious e-mails to suspicious@safeonweb.be.

Phishing is a form of online scamming using fake e-mails, websites or messages. How can you identify those fake e-mails and how can you distinguish them from real messages? Smart cybercriminals can really make you doubt. Here are a number of tips to help you assess whether or not you can trust a message.



Pillar 1 – User Involvement BePhish

- Collection
 - Suspicious e-mail
 - SMS
 - MMS
- Detection of malicious
 - URLS/Attachments
 - Malware
 - Web shell
 - Credential harvesting pages
- Block
 - 3d party organisations
 - Browser
 - Belgian Anti Phishing Shield



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under <u>CC BY-NC-ND</u>

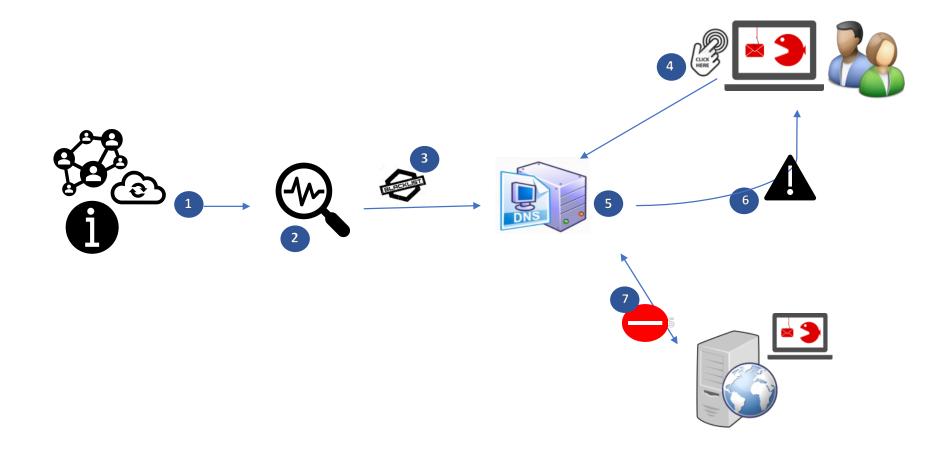


Pillar 1 – User Involvement BePhish Statistics

	2022							
BEPHISH	Q1	Q2	Q3	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4	Total
Number of e-mails received:	1.326.864	1.206.159	1.421.618	535.696	773.446	830.323	2.018.598	5.973.239
Daily average:	14.743	13.254	15.796	17.281	25.782	26.785	21.941	16.434
Number of unique URLs received:	1.304.336	1.339.602	1.606.626	667.803	773.446	1.162.156	2.569.185	6.819.749
Daily average:	14.493	14.721	17.851	21.542	25.782	37.489	27.926	18.748
Number of Unique Domains received:	102.719	74.729	110.326	110.499	72.208	72.227	236.522	524.296
Daily average:	1.141	821	1.226	3.564	2.407	2.330	2.571	1.440
Number of Unique Attachments received:	18.577	14.637	19.458	6.440	8.232	10.403	24.678	77.350
Daily average:	206	161	216	208	274	336	268	213
Unique URLs tagged as malicious by Netcraft:	129.987	59.949	166.896	112.726	65.540	132.556	307.418	664.250
Daily average:	1.444	659	1.854	3.636	2.185	4.276	3.342	1.825
Unique domains tagged as malcious by Netcraft:	5.737	6.435	9.852	48.141	3.353	3.775	54.127	76.151
Daily average:	64	71	109	1.553	112	122	588	208
Number of unique smishing URLs tagged as malicious by Netcraft:	5.183	2.730	657	280	427	208	888	9.458
Daily average:	58	30	7	9	14	7	10	26
Number of unique phishing URL found in QR codes				1	11	10	16	



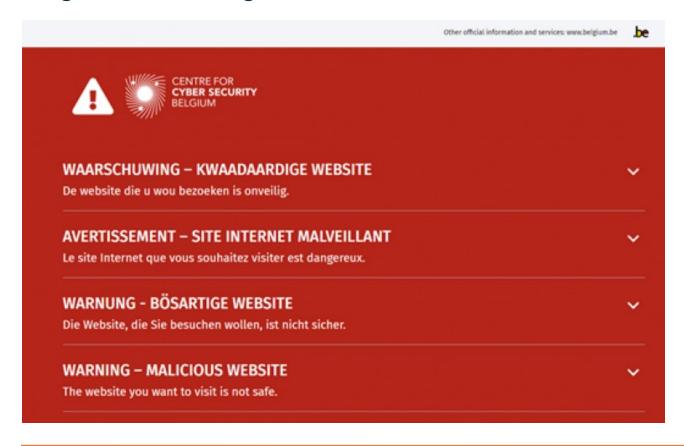
Pillar 2 – Infrastructure segmentation: Belgian Anti Phishing Shield





Pillar 2 – Infrastructure segmentation: Belgian Anti Phishing Shield

Belgian Anti-Phishing Shield (BAPS)



2022

664 000 URLs redirected related to **76 000 malicious web domains**



Pillar 3 - Early Warning System





Pillar 3 - Early Warning System

Goal

- Obtain Organization Information
 - Where?
 - Who?
 - What?
- Cyber Threat Intelligence Requirements
 - Reports, Alerts, Advisories
 - Correlation
- Collaboration
 - Threat Intel Loopback

Benefits

Rapid Response, Early Warning

Actionable Information for each profile

Improvement of Belgium's Cyber Security



Pillar 3 - Early Warning System: Spear Warning?



Active Cyber security



Spear Phishing: Threat actor targets organizations of interest to achieve actions on objectives



Spear Warning: CCB informs vulnerable organizations to prevent the threat actor to achieve its actions on objectives



Pillar 3 - Early Warning System Spear Warning Types







Infection



Vulnerability



Pre-Ransomware notification



Compromised assets



Pillar 3 - Early Warning System Spear Warning: Deliverables



Email



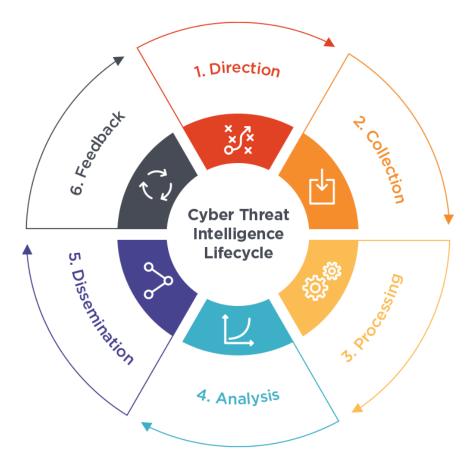
Physical Letter (CEO)



Phone call

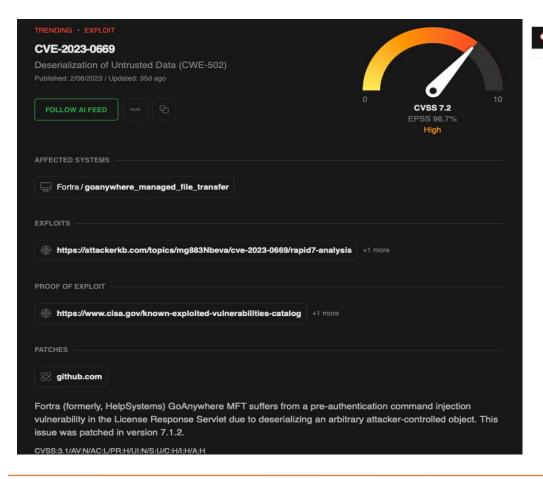


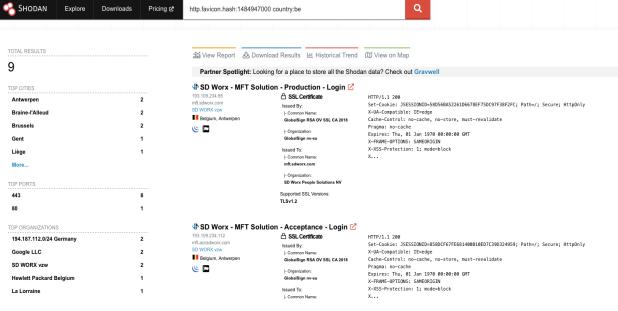
Pillar 3 - Early Warning System Spear Warning: CTI driven – Intelligence — lifecycle—





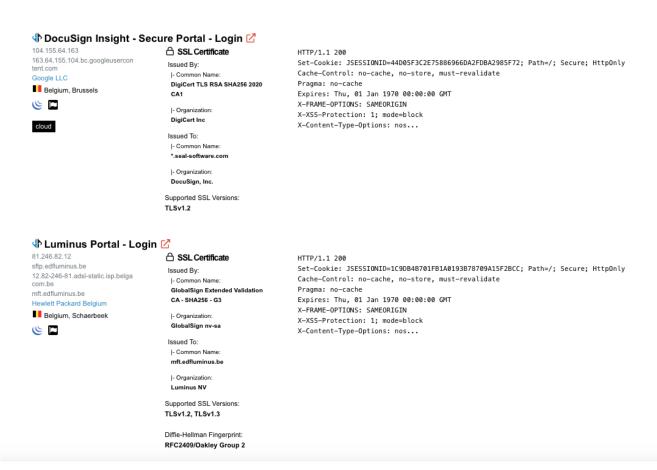
CVE-2023-0669: Fortra Go Anywhere - Collection







Spear Warning: Processing & Analysis





Spear Warning: IP Identification

WHOIS

ENRICHMENT

IP IDENTIFICATION



Spear Warning: Processing & Analysis



Risk



Technical Description



Recommended actions



Spear Warning: Dissemination - Advisories & CTI reports

WARNING: FORTRA RELEASED AN EMERGENCY PATCH TO ADDRESS AN ACTIVELY EXPLOITED ZERO-DAY VULNERABILITY IN FORTRA GOANYWHERE MANAGED FILE TRANSFER, PATCH IMMEDIATELY!

Reference:

Advisory #2023-16

Version:

1.0

Affected software:

Fortra GoAnyWhere Managed File Transfer versions < 7.1.2

Type

Remote code execution (RCE)

CVE/CVSS

CVE-2023-0669 CVSS3.1: N/A

Date:

10/02/2023



WARNING: FORTRA RELEASED AN EMERGENCY PATCH TO ADDRESS AN ACTIVELY EXPLOITED ZERO-DAY VULNERABILITY IN GOANYWHERE MANAGED FILE TRANSFER, PATCH IMMEDIATELY!

Reference: Advisory #2023-16

Version: 1.0

Affected software: Fortra GoAnyWhere Managed File Transfer versions < 7.1.2

Type: Remote Code Execution (RCE)

CVE/CVSS:

CVE-2023-0669 :CVSS N/A(

Date:14/03/2023

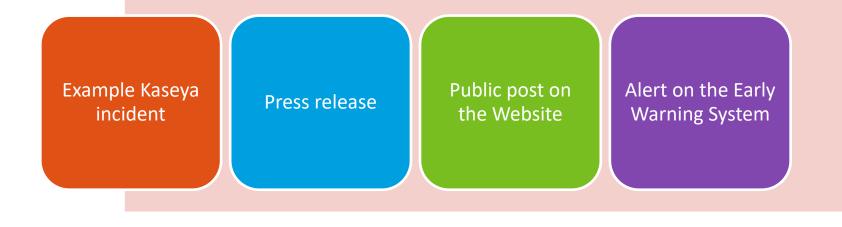
0-Day: Yes

Actively Exploited: Yes

Proof of Concept Available: Yes

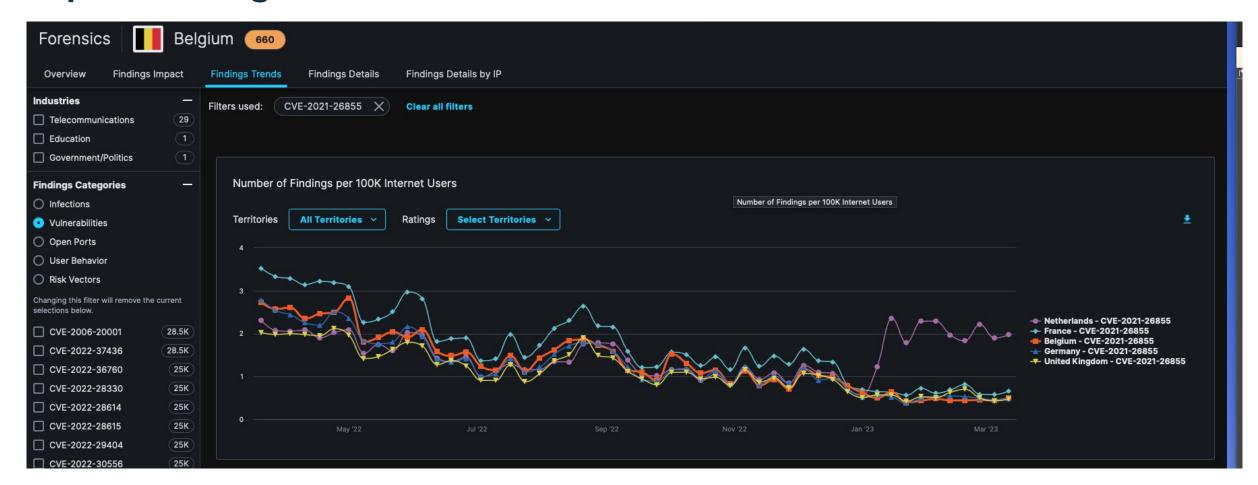


Spear Warning: 0-Day - Escalation procedure (Use Case Kaseya)





Spear Warning: Benchmark – (Use Case Hafnium)





Spear Warning metrics



2022

Spear warnings: 10995





Pillar 4 – Cybersecurity Routine – Cyberfundamentals

The Cyberfundamentals (CyFUN) framework was released in early 2023 to help all Belgian organisations increase their cyber resilience.





Policy & Guidance: Cyberfundamentals Framework

Small

The starting
level Small allows an organisation to make an initial assessment. It is intended for microorganisations or organisations with limited technical knowledge.

Basic

The assurance
level Basic contains the
standard information
security measures for all
enterprises. These provide
an effective security value
with technology and
processes that are generally
already available. Where
justified, the measures are
tailored and refined.

Important

The assurance
level Important is designed
to minimise the risks of
targeted cyber-attacks by
actors with common skills
and resources in addition to
known cyber security risks.

Essential

The assurance
level Essential goes one
step further and is designed
to address the risk of
advanced cyber-attacks by
actors with extensive skills
and resources.



Pillar 4 – Cybersecurity Routine

Use of Common standards







Pilar 4: CyberFundamentals Framework

Based on our historical data, retro-fitting was done on successful cyber-attacks using anonymized data.

Based on these attacks, key measures were identified at each level to prioritize the countermeasures to protect against the known cyberattacks relevant for the respective assurance level.

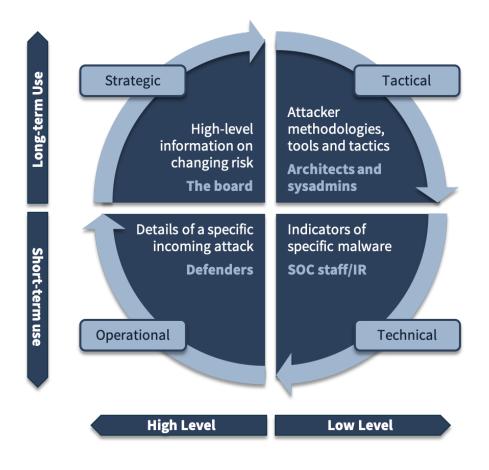
Conclusion:

- Measures in assurance level Basic: cover 82% of the attacks,
- Measures in assurance level Important: 94 % of the attacks,
- Measures in assurance level Essential: 100% of the attacks.

https://ccb.belgium.be/en/cyberfundamentals-framework



Pillar 5: Sharing Cyber Threat Intelligence





Sharing Intelligence is key



Coming together = beginning Keeping together = progress Working together = success - Henry Ford

- Share Intelligence in your organisation
- Share intelligence in your community
- Share intelligence with your partners



Thank You



