

















# LATIN AMERICA PRIVACY & CYBERSECURITY SYMPOSIUM

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#### Presented by

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## WHO'S BEHIND THE DATA BREACHES



perpetrated by outsiders



involved internal actors



involved partners



featured multiple parties



carried out by organized criminal groups



involved actors identified as nation-state or stateaffiliated

















### THREAT LANDSCAPE: WHO'S BEHIND THE BREACH?

73% perpetrated by outsiders

28% involved internal actors



#### **Cyber Criminals**

#### **POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

- Data theft
- PII / PHI
- Banking information
- Cardholder data
- Cyber extortion
- · Commodity malware
- SPAM

#### **MOTIVATION**

Financial gain



#### POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Loss of intellectual property
- Destruction



#### **POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

- Data theft
- Reputational damage



## **POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

Mass destruction



#### Insider

#### POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Data theft
- Reputational damage

#### **MOTIVATION**

- Cyber espionage
- National security
- Global competition

#### **MOTIVATION**

- Fame and glory
- Ideological statements

#### **MOTIVATION**

 Political or national interest

**CRYPSIS** 

#### **MOTIVATION**

- Disgruntled employee
- Financial gain

















## WHAT TACTICS DO ATTACKERS USE?



featured hacking



included malware



had errors as causal events



were social attacks



involved privilege misuse



involved physical actions

















### WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

24%

of breaches affected healthcare organizations 15%

of breaches
involved
accommodation
and food services

14%

were breaches of public sector entities

58%

of victims are categorized as small businesses

















### WHAT ELSE IS COMMON?

49%
of non-POS
malware was
installed via
malicious email

76% of breaches were financially motivated

13%
of breaches were motivated by the gain of strategic advantage (espionage)

68% of breaches took months of longer to discover

















### THE HACKER ECOSYSTEM









### **Initial Exploit**

- Actor 1 gains access to a computer on the Internet via Remote Desktop
- Actor 1 uses tools to understand system value
- Actor 1 sells to Actor 2

#### **Various Fraud**

- Actor 2 uses the compromised computer to conduct Amazon and Dating Fraud
- Actor 2 sells the account to Actor 3

# Personally Identifiable Information (PII) Collector

- Actor 3 accesses the tax data file contained on the server
- Actor 3 sells access to Actor 4

## Ransomware Extortion

 Actor 4 takes a chance that the system owner will pay for the system's data

















### OTHER TRENDS



## Strategic Operationalization

- Attacks pay off 3-9 months after date of initial compromise
- Credit Card attacks usually collect every 2-4 weeks and sell after 9-12 months



## DarkNet Markets Sell Anything

- Credentials
- Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- Proprietary Information



## Ransomware Expansion

- Database extortions
- Email extortion



## **Creative Exploitation**

- Customer lists exploited
- Public password dumps



## Phishing Attacks

- Stealing employee information
- Stealing credentials









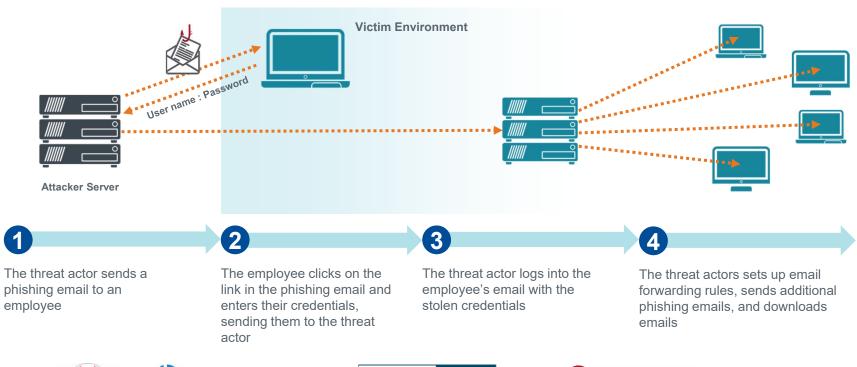








## PHISHING EMAIL — UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS











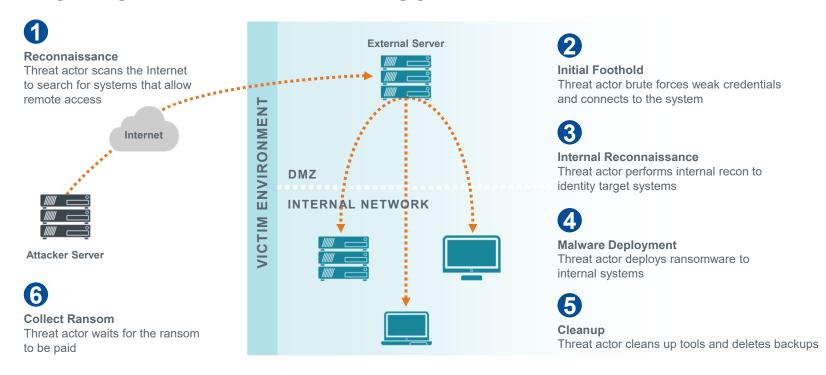








## **ANATOMY OF THE ATTACK — RANSOMWARE**











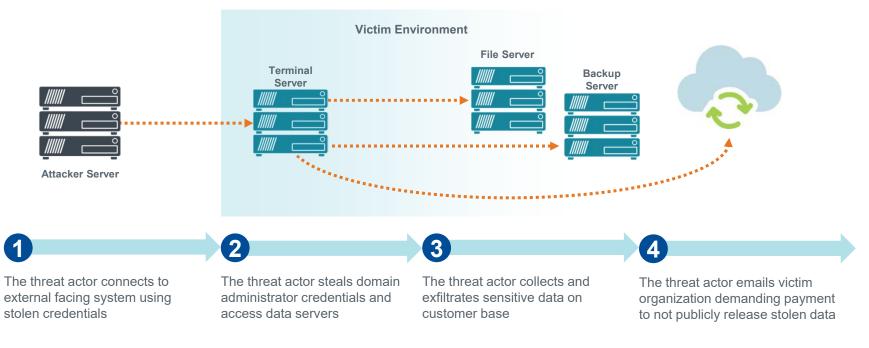








## **PUBLIC DATA RELEASE EXTORTION — ATTACK DETAILS**



















## **INCIDENT RESPONSE PROCESS**



Designed for agility and efficiency



Speed: capable of responding within minutes



Collaborative team approach



Proprietary tools and strategic partnerships



Engaged by outside counsel through SOW on 99% of IR matters



Assist with remediation efforts during the incident

















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