

Current Cyber Threat Landscape

A look at current trends to inform payment security professionals

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The True Facts Of What We Are Up Against

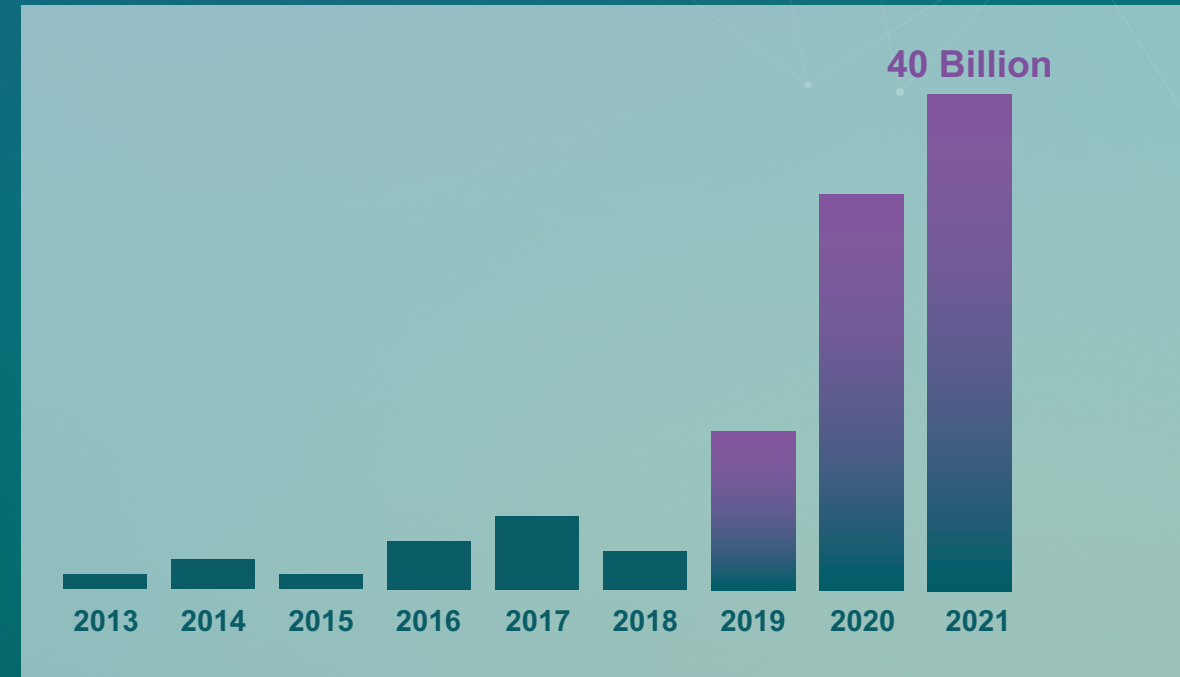
○ A record 40 Billion records were compromised by data breaches last year

In 2021, millions had their personal data & online accounts exposed due to attacks on healthcare, government, finance and retail databases. Data breaches are getting bigger...

– ...and hackers are getting smarter

Any time a technology becomes adopted and popular, that technology will be targeted by the bad guys.

– Jay Abbot, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP



SOURCE: 2020 Year End Data Breach QuickView Report, Risk-Based Security Analytics

What Do The Hackers Want?



Cyber attacks and data breaches happen hourly, if not every second!

Cyber criminals are attacking every kind of organisation small or large.

But what are the adversaries targeting?

To understand this, we need to understand what motivates them.



ID theft

Infrastructure theft



DDOS

Ransomware

Data loss

Motivation

- PCI PTS POI standards have made it very difficult to hack POI devices directly. The effort is too great.
 - Whilst we must stay vigilant, the profits are not big enough for the hacking effort on these platforms anymore.
- **Ransomware** is high stakes, easier and much more profitable for the hackers.

IMPORTANT: even though large-scale hackers have moved to other opportunities, you should still maintain a security posture that is working...don't let your guard down.



\$40,000,000



\$570,000



Ransomware attack every 11 seconds



On average 21 days to recover

Ransomware Hidden Costs

- Downtime
- Customer support
- Replacement equipment
- Higher insurance
- Lost business
- Penalties and fines
- Loss of IP
- Repeat attacks



Cost of a Data Breach Report 2021



Global Average cost of a data breach
\$4.24M

Global Average cost per lost record
\$161

Average cost of a data breach in the UK
\$4.64M

Average time to contain a data breach
287 days

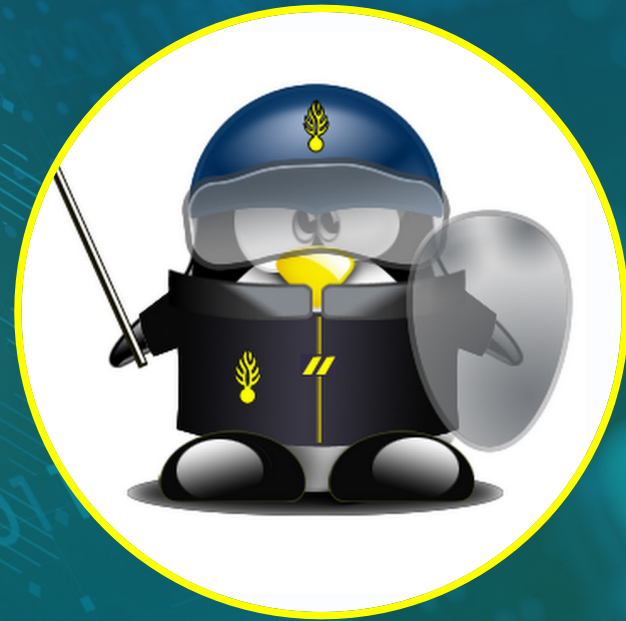
Average cost of a Mega-Breach
(1+ M records lost)
\$52M

Mitigating The Attack Surface



Linux

- Boot security
- Patching Linux kernel
- Removal of unnecessary software
- Strong password policy
- Secure root login
- Process security
- Encrypted file system
- Secure APIs
- SE Linux



Mitigating The Attack Surface



Android

- Apps run in their own JVM
- Apps are constricted by the underlying Linux OS
- Apps are restricted from interacting with other apps
- Apps present a significantly reduced attack surface to the OS
- Android allows for a security policy, which defines each App security intent
- Apps are developed using Java and Java has its own security features



Mitigating The Attack Surface

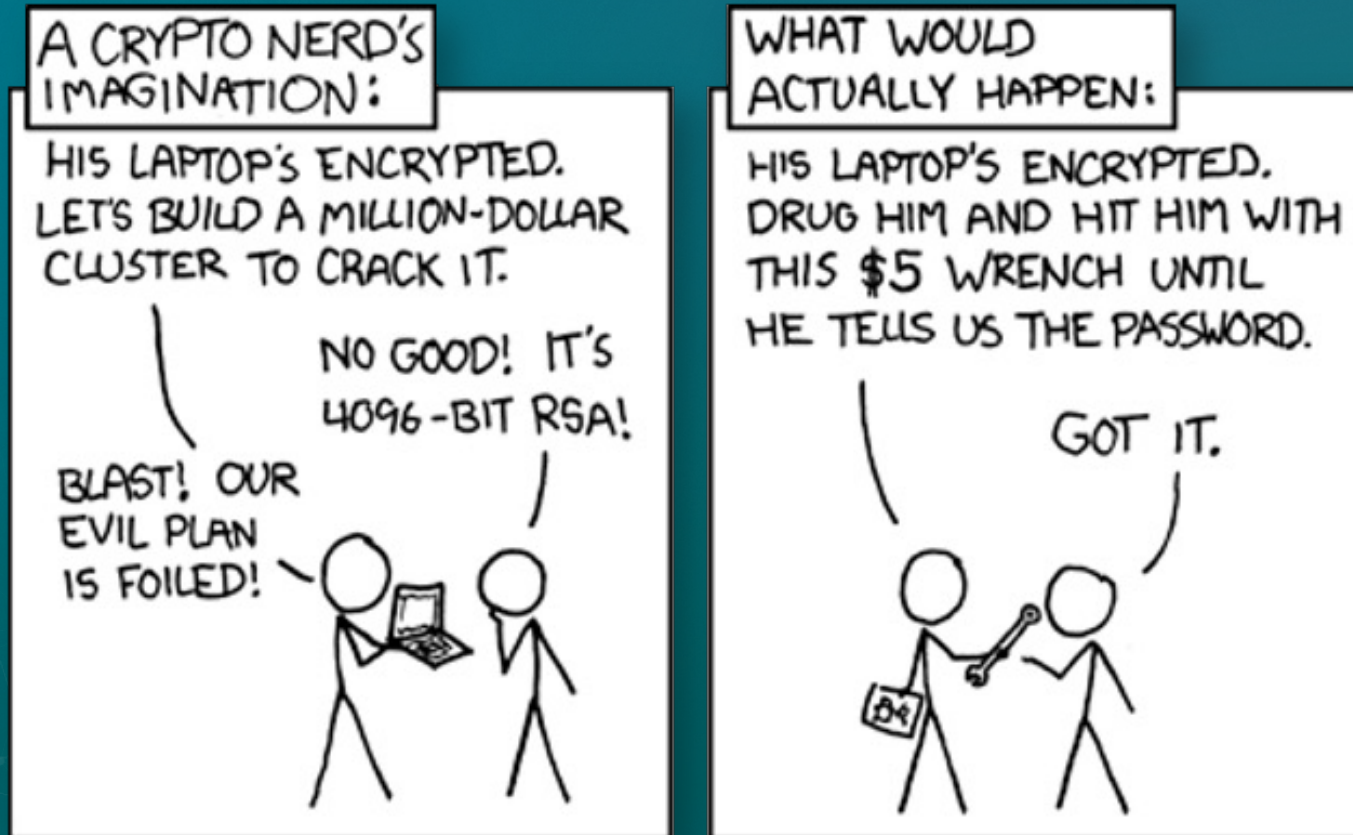


iOS

- System Security
- Device Controls
- Secure Enclave
- Encryption and Data Protection
 - Support for pointer authentication (PAC)
- Application Security
- Network Security
- Apple Pay
- Privacy Controls
- Proprietary OS, code is closely guarded



Mitigating The Attack Surface



Mitigating The Attack Surface



Multi-factor Authentication (MFA)

All modern cell phones now provide for MFA via biometrics

Almost all banks in the UK now implementing MFA



Something
you **HAVE**



Something
you **ARE**



Something
you **KNOW**

Mitigating The Attack Surface



PCI PTS POI v6.2

- Purpose built payment terminals hardened over decades
- All devices closely monitored
- All devices tamper protected
- Evaluated by strict conformance to PTS POI standards and approved Lab accreditation



GDPR – Largest Fines

- Global organization: **\$847M**
- Large social media company: **\$255M**
- Global search engine: **\$102M**
- Very large merchant retailer: **\$41M**
- Large airline: **\$26M**
- Large hotel chain: **\$23M**

State Sponsored Cybercrime

○

Actions benefit the attacking 'state'

Focussed on:

Critical national infrastructure
Security and IPR

Very difficult to defend against



The screenshot shows a webpage from the Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). The page title is "State-Sponsored and Criminal Cyber Threats to Critical Infrastructure". It includes a breadcrumb trail: "National Cyber Awareness System > Current Activity > Russian State-Sponsored and Criminal Cyber Threats to Critical Infra...". The main heading is "State-Sponsored and Criminal Cyber Threats to Critical Infrastructure". Below the heading, it states "Original release date: April 20, 2022". There are social sharing buttons for Print, Tweet, Send, and Share. The main text reads: "The cybersecurity authorities of the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom have released a joint Cybersecurity Advisory (CSA) to warn organizations that Russia's invasion of Ukraine could expose organizations both within and beyond the region to increased malicious cyber activity from Russian state-sponsored cyber actors or Russian-aligned cybercrime groups." It then provides a summary of the Joint CSA: "Joint CSA: Russian State-Sponsored and Criminal Cyber Threats to Critical Infrastructure, drafted with contributions from industry members of the Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative, provides an overview of Russian state-sponsored advanced persistent threat groups, Russian-aligned cyber threat groups, and Russian-aligned cybercrime groups to help the cybersecurity community protect against possible cyber threats." It also mentions that U.S., Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, and UK cybersecurity authorities urge critical infrastructure network defenders to prepare for and mitigate potential cyber threats by hardening their cyber defenses as recommended in the joint CSA. Finally, it provides a link to more information on current and historical Russian-state-sponsored cyber activity and recommended mitigations, pointing to the following CISA webpages:

- [Russia Cyber Threat Overview and Advisories](#)
- [Shields Up](#)
- [Shields Up Technical Guidance](#)
- [Joint CSA: Understanding and Mitigating Russian State-Sponsored Cyber Threats to U.S. Critical Infrastructure](#)

Cyber Insurance



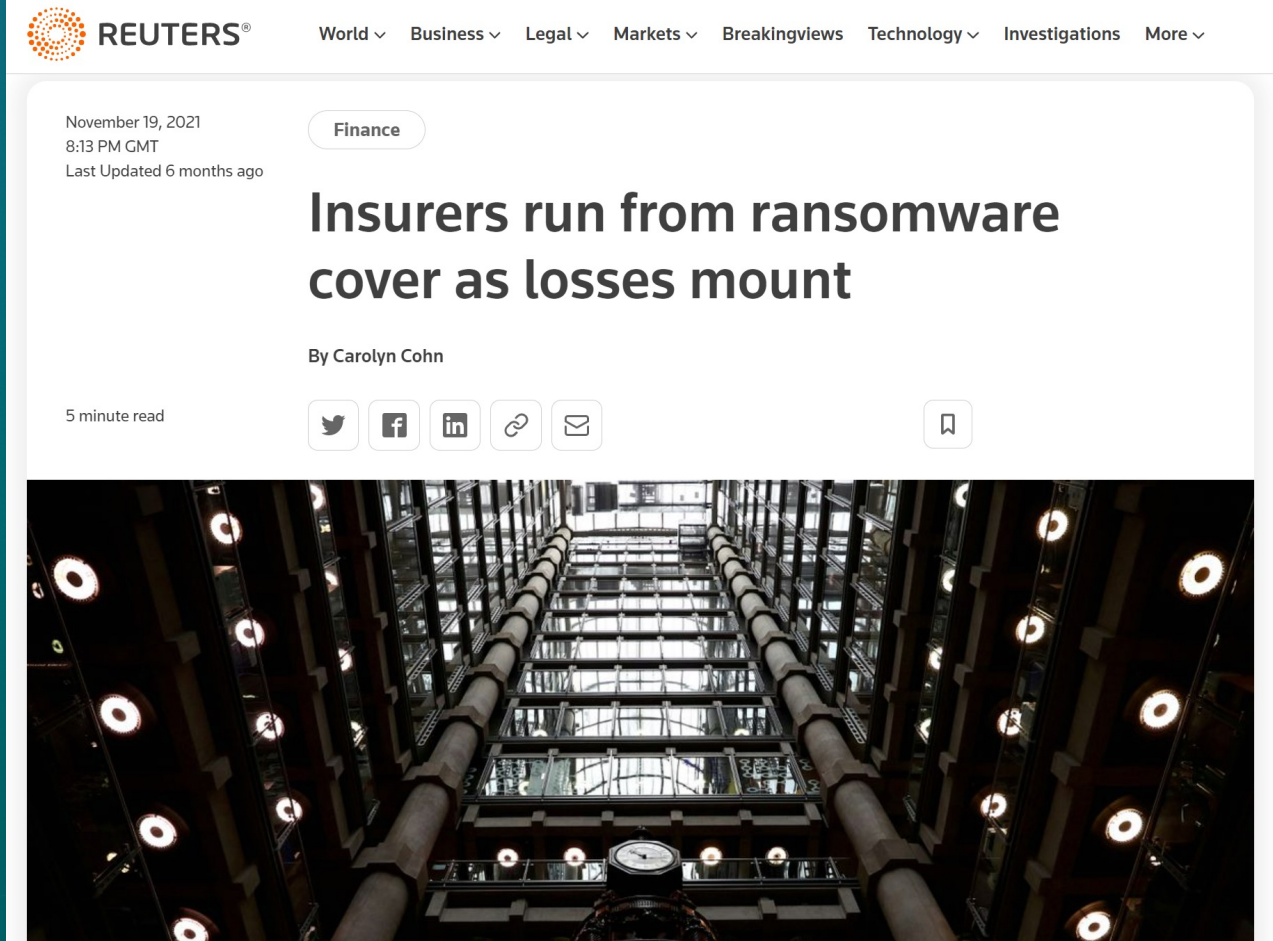
Large number of pay-outs
in 2021

Mainly due to ransomware

Resulting in:

Premiums rising (50% or more)

Coverage falling (50% or more)



The screenshot shows a Reuters article page. At the top, the Reuters logo is on the left, and navigation links for World, Business, Legal, Markets, Breakingviews, Technology, and Investigations are on the right. The article is dated November 19, 2021, at 8:13 PM GMT, and was last updated 6 months ago. The category is Finance. The headline is "Insurers run from ransomware cover as losses mount" by Carolyn Cohn. It is a 5-minute read. Below the text are social media sharing icons for Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, a link icon, and an email icon, along with a bookmark icon. The main image is a perspective view of a server room aisle with rows of server racks and overhead lighting.

Summary

- Continue to follow the PCI security standards
- Develop best practices to mitigate against cyber attacks
- Develop a standard to provide for a global cyber-secure platform
- Work and align with other national security and intelligence agencies
 - FBI
 - NSA
 - UK Cyber Security Council
 - GCHQ
 - Australian Cyber Security Centre
 - Israel National Cyber Directorate
 - ...

