

# UNIVERSITÉ DU LUXEMBOURG



### New Technology, old risks, loT (in-)security

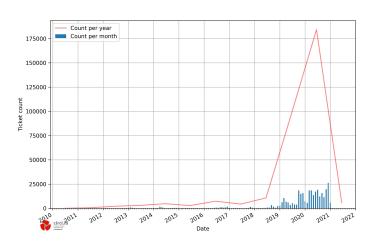
Master in Technopreneurship

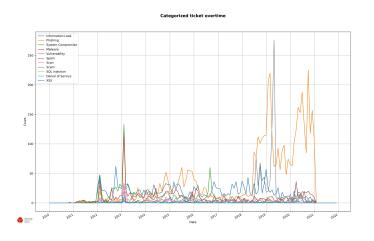
# Threat landscape

2020/2021

### Luxembourg (numbers & type)

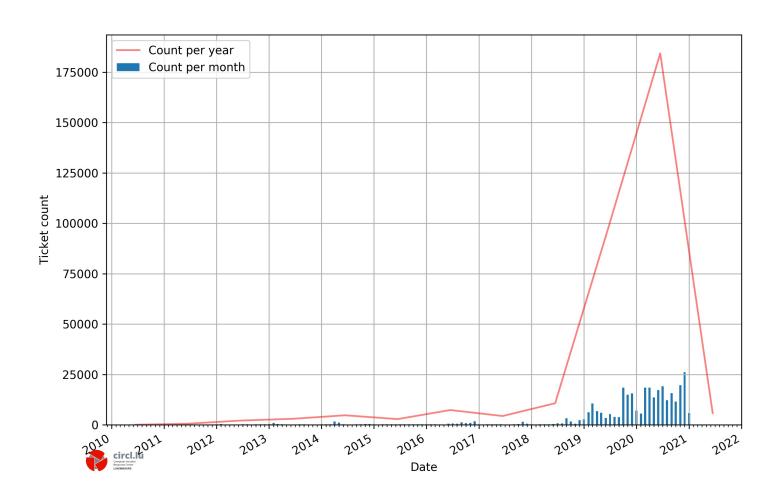
#### Number of ticket overtime



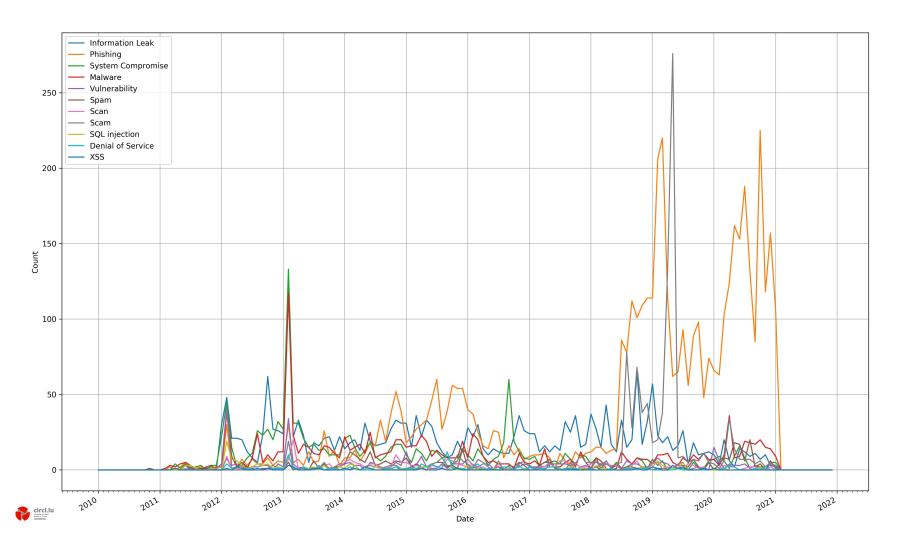




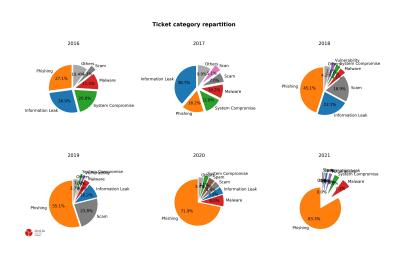
#### **Number of ticket overtime**

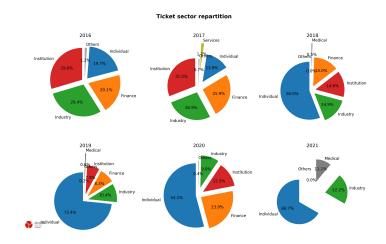


#### Categorized ticket overtime



### Luxembourg (category and sector)







#### **Ticket category repartition**

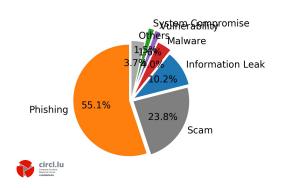
2016 2017 2018

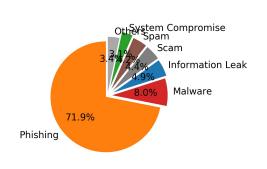


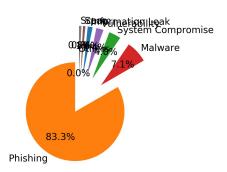


2021

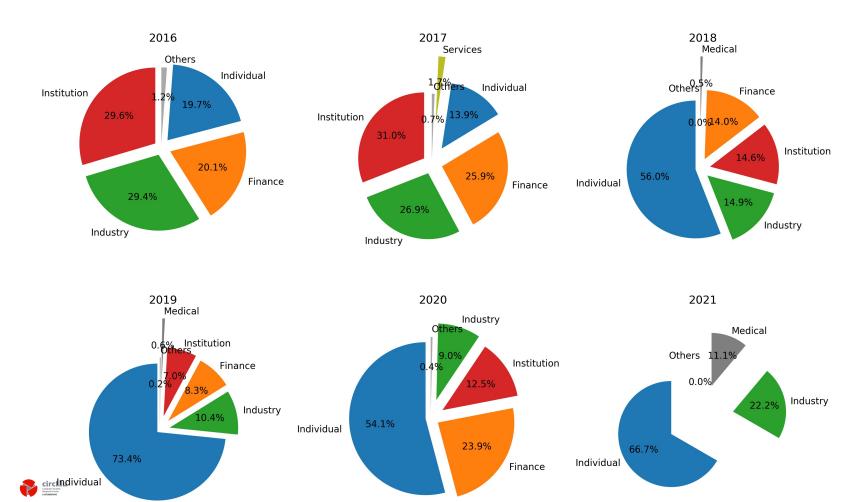
2019 2020







#### **Ticket sector repartition**



### Europe (critical/vital systems)

Cryptojacking
Threats against data

ENISA
THREAT
LANDSCAPE

Malware

Disinformation
Misinformation
Mon-malicious
threats

Ransomware

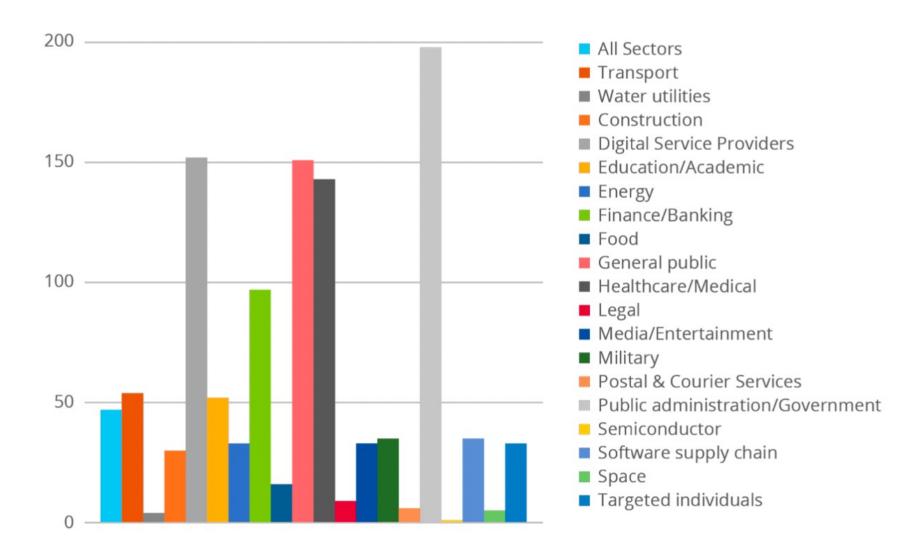
Threats against
availability &

Figure 4: Targeted sectors per number of incidents (April 2020-July 2021) 200 All Sectors ■ Transport ■ Water utilities Construction ■ Digital Service Providers 150 Education/Academic ■ Energy Finance/Banking ■ Food General public 100 ■ Healthcare/Medical Legal ■ Media/Entertainment ■ Military Postal & Courier Services ■ Public administration/Government Semiconductor ■ Software supply chain Space ■ Targeted individuals

Figure 1: ENISA Threat Landscape 2021 - Prime threats



Figure 4: Targeted sectors per number of incidents (April 2020-July 2021)





- Ransomware has been assessed as the prime threat for 2020-2021.
- > Cybercriminals are increasingly motivated by monetisation of their activities, e.g. ransomware.
- Cryptocurrency remains the most common pay-out method for threat actors.
- Malware decline continues, however an increase in threat actors resorting to relatively new or uncommon programming languages to port their code.
- Cryptojacking infections attained a record high.
- COVID-19 is still the dominant lure in campaigns for e-mail attacks. There was a surge in healthcare sector related data breaches.
- Traditional DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) campaigns are more targeted, more persistent and increasingly multi-vector. The IoT (Internet of Things) in conjunction with mobile networks is resulting in a new wave of DDoS attacks.
- Spike in non-malicious incidents, as the COVID-19 pandemic became a multiplier for human errors and system misconfigurations, up to the point that most of the breaches in 2020 were caused by errors.



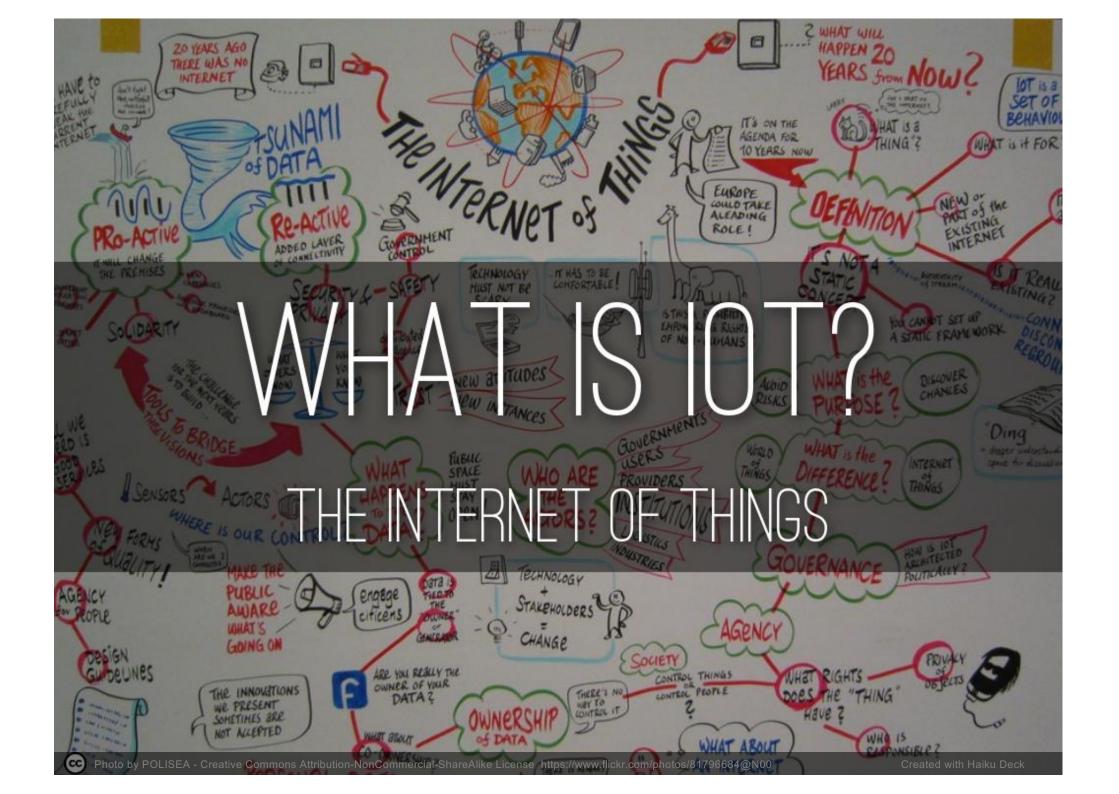
### Europe (threat actors)

- State-sponsored actors
- Cybercrime actors
- Hacker-for-hire actors
- Hacktivists



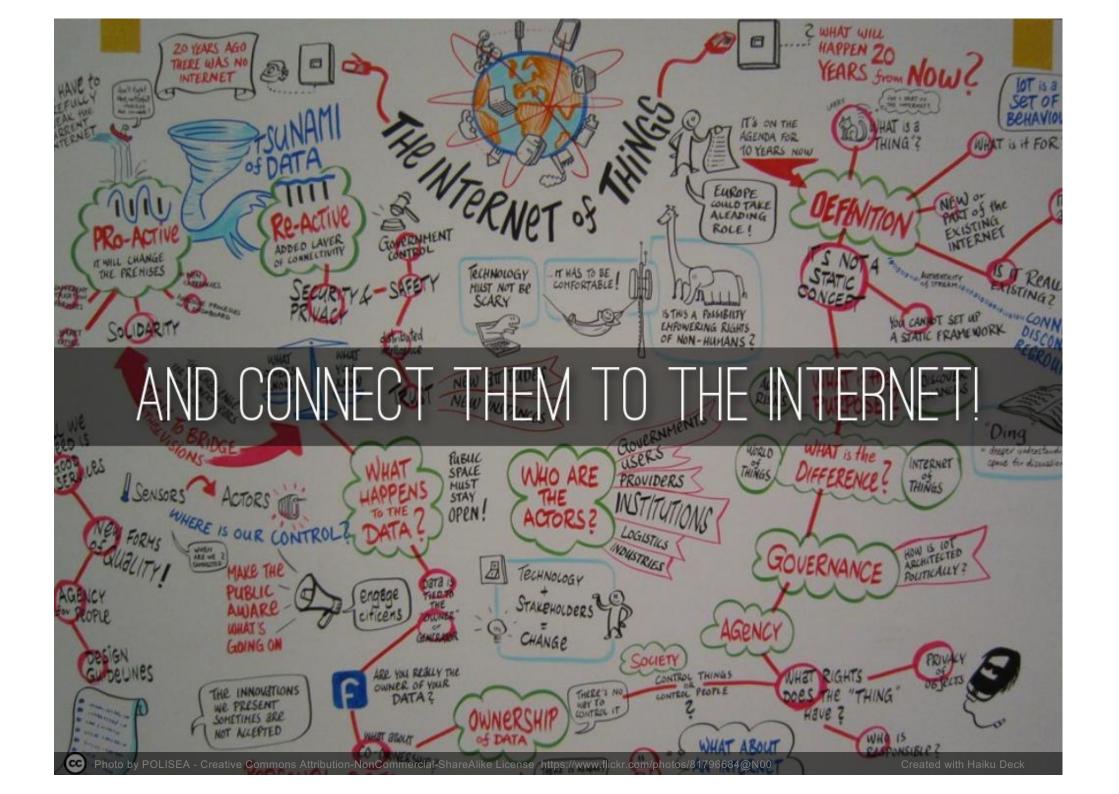
### What is IoT?

The Internet of Things











# MAJOR RISKS OF IOT

- account hijack
- data/privacy abuse
- interception/surveillance
- rogue/"zombie" devices
- supply chain/SDLC compromise
- massive botnets (e.g. DDoS)
- physical attacks
- human casualty













## RECOMMENDATIONS (USER)

strong password security
SECURE
Software/firmware updates Digital First Aid Kit

network segmentation and filtering

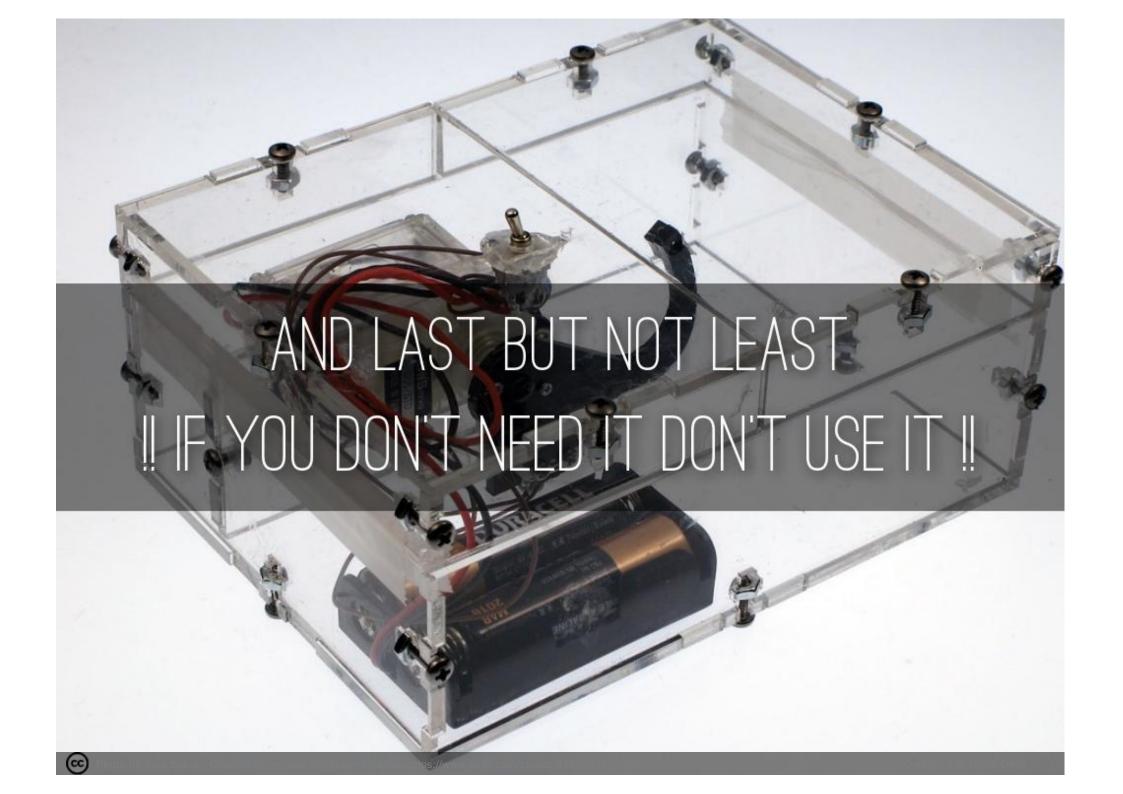


• ! if you don't need it don't use it!

LOST & STOLEN

DEVICES

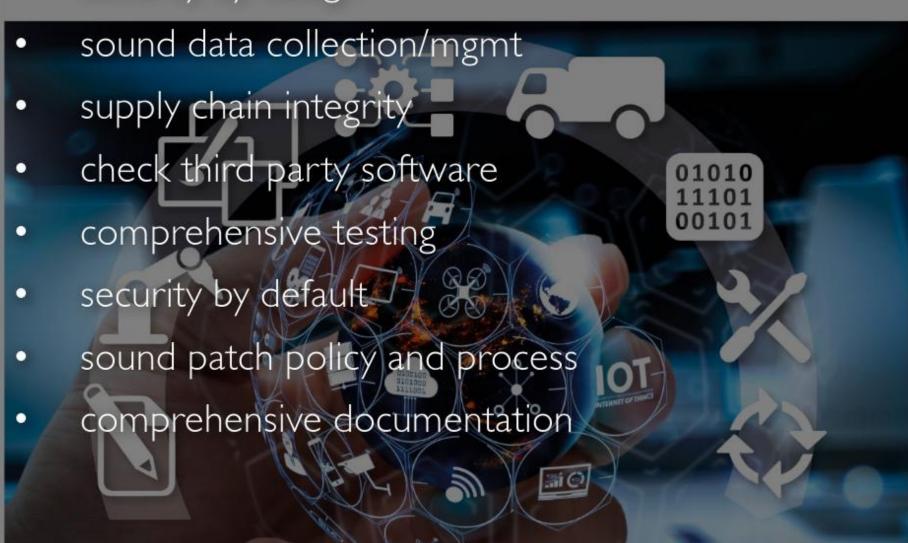
The Digital First Aid Kit



# \* RECOMMENDATIONS (PROVIDER)

sécurity by design

FOR CYBERSECURITY



#### **ENISA** references

### IoT and Smart Infrastructures Tool



# Threat Landscape for Supply Chain Attacks



**■ Navigation menu** 

#### Threat Landscape for Supply Chain Attacks

This report aims at mapping and studying the supply chain attacks that were discovered from January 2020 to early July 2021. Based on the trends and patterns observed, supply chain attacks increased in number and sophistication in the year 2020 and this trend is continuing in 2021, posing an increasing risk for organizations. It is estimated that there will be four times more supply chain attacks in 2021 than in 2020. With half of the attacks being attributed to Advanced Persistence Threat (APT) actors, their complexity and resources greatly exceed the more common non-targeted attacks, and, therefore, there is an increasing need for new protective methods that incorporate suppliers in order to guarantee that organizations remain secure.

Published July 29, 2021 Language English ENISA THREAT LANDSCAPE FOR ATTACKS

**Download** 

PDF document, 4.79 MB

https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/iot-and-smart-infrastructures





**Smart Phone** 

**Smart Office** 

**Smart Home** 



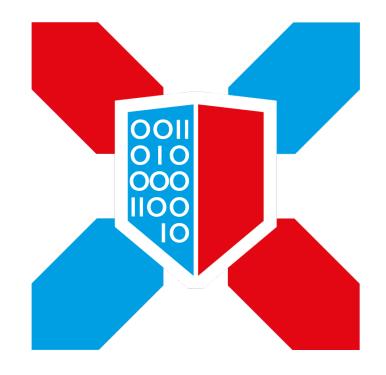




**Smart Wearables** 

**Smart Toys** 





# CYBERSECURITY LUXEMBOURG

The Luxembourg Cybersecurity Ecosystem

20 years of creating a culture of security for economic and social prosperity



#### WHERE IT ALL STARTED

#### "I LOVE YOU" VIRUS (2000)





#### TOWARDS A CULTURE OF SECURITY

#### OECD GUIDELINES FOR THE SECURITY OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS (2002)



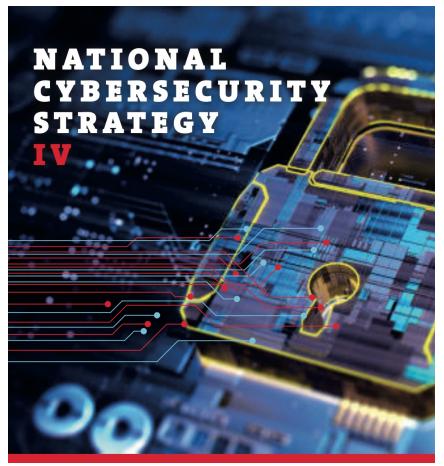


# TODAY

### NATIONAL STRATEGY

### 2021-2025

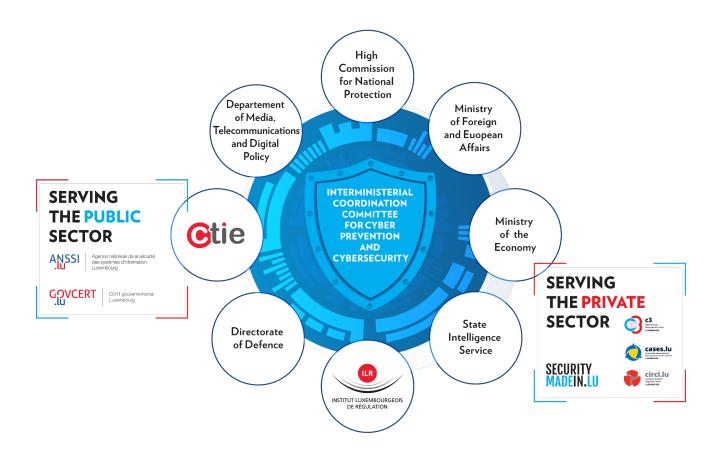
- Objectives
  - 1. Building trust in the digital world and protection of human rights online
  - 2. Strengthening the security and resilience of digital infrastructures in Luxembourg
  - 3. Development of a reliable, sustainable and secure digital economy
- Governance Framework
- Preparedness & Response
- Education and Awareness
- Research & Development



National Cybersecurity Strategy IV



### — NATIONAL GOVERNANCE





### **AUTHORITIES & REGULATORS**



- CIP Critical Infrastructure Protection (loi du 23 juillet 2016 portant création d'un Haut-Commissariat à la Protection nationale)
- GDPR General Data Protection Regulation (loi du 1er août 2018 portant mise en place du régime général sur la protection des données)
- NIS Network and Information Security (loi du 28 mai 2019 portant transposition de la directive NIS)
- PSDC Prestataires de Services de Dématérialisation ou de Conservation (loi du 25 juillet 2015 relative à l'archivage électronique)
- PSF Professionnels du Secteur Financier de Support (loi modifiée du 5 avril 1993 relative au secteur financier)





CNPD









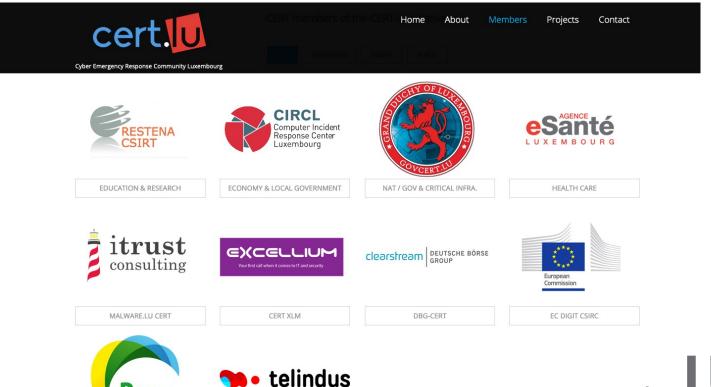






### PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

### **PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION IN ACTION**



TELINDUS-CSIRT









Post

EBRC/POST SOC

### — EDUCATION & RESEARCH

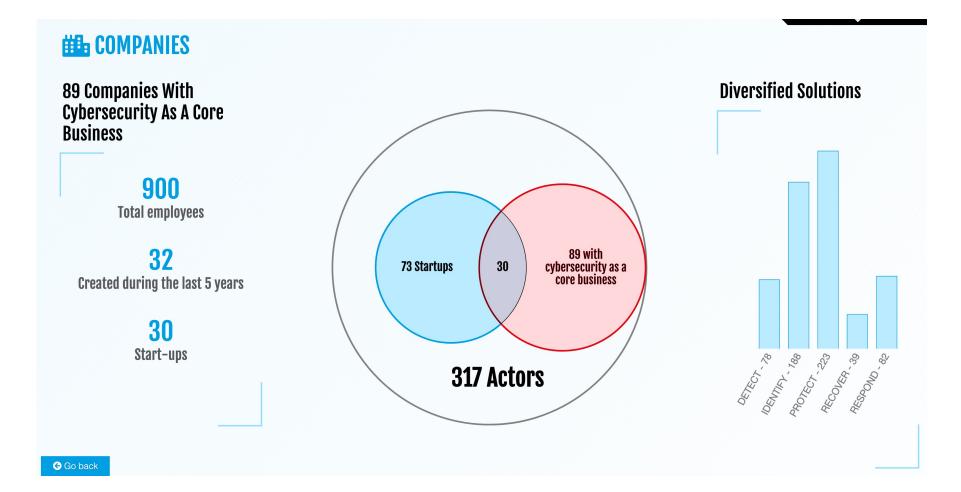






### **ECOSYSTEM**

### -> WWW.CYBERSECURITY.LU





## Protecting the private sector

# SECURITY MADEIN.LU







### COMPUTER INCIDENT RESPONSE CENTER LUXEMBOURG

### **DFIR**

- Incident Coordination and Incident Handling
- Incident Handling Support Tools and Services
  - URL Abuse to check and review security of URLs
  - cve-search Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) web interface and API
  - Passive SSL historical database of SSL certificate per IP address
- Projects and Software
  - Early Detection Network map.circl.lu
  - AlL Framework for Analysis of Information Leaks
  - BGP Ranking

### BY SECURITYMADEIN.LU







Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP) and Threat Sharing Platform



Dynamic Malware Analysis Platform (DMA)



Clean documents from untrusted USB keys / sticks



Database storing historical DNS records



### CYBERWORLD AWARENESS AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT SERVICES

### GRC

- Awareness Raising and promotion of best practices
- Democratisation of security for SMEs
- Supporting CISOs
  - Organisational Security Tools
  - Knowledge base of good practices

### BY SECURITYMADEIN.LU













### CYBERSECURITY COMPETENCE CENTRE

### **HMI**

- Threats and Vulnerabilities Observatory
- Testing facility
  - -> testing.c3.lu
- Training Centre



### BY SECURITYMADEIN.LU











### Thank you for your attention

Questions?