



## Webinar Series: Cybersecurity for your business

# Emerging cyberthreats and the role C-suite members play in protecting the business in the COVID-19 era

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# — Hong Kong Cyber Threat Landscape

Shifting Sands – Trends in Cybersecurity

# What's Old is New Again

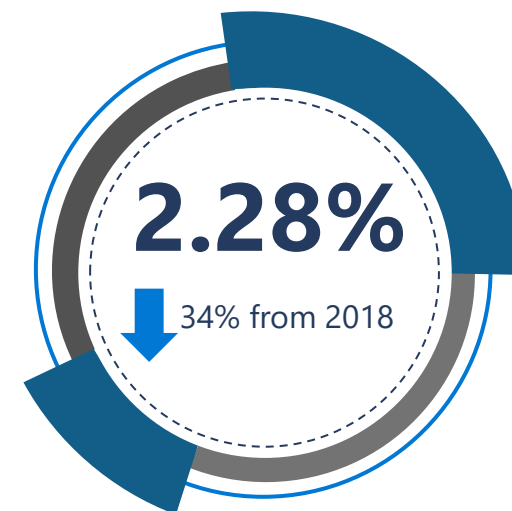
Our data shows that these COVID-19 themed threats are retreads of existing attacks that have been slightly altered to tie to this pandemic.

We're seeing a **changing of lures, not a surge in attacks.**

# Malicious URLs

Each day we see and processes more than 18,000 malicious COVID-19-themed URLs and IP addresses

Swapping malicious URLs on a more frequent basis in an effort to evade machine learning protections



# MALWARE

Hong Kong's malware encounter rate was 2.3 times lower than the regional and 1.4 times lower than the global average.



# MALWARE

*Code developed by cyber attackers, designed to cause extensive damage to data and systems or to gain unauthorized access to a network*



## Malware encounter rate across Asia Pacific

5.34%

(↓23% from 2018)

**1.6** times higher than the global average



## Countries with **highest** encounter rate

1. Indonesia
2. Sri Lanka
3. Vietnam



## Countries with **lowest** encounter rate

1. Japan
2. New Zealand
3. Australia

## Malware trends in Asia Pacific

Cybercriminals remain focused on attacking countries with:

- ◆ Lower levels of cyber awareness
- ◆ High usage of unlicensed and/or pirated software, and sites that illegitimately offer free software or content

# Beyond Phishing

## Top Observations



Vulnerable  
Internet-facing  
network devices



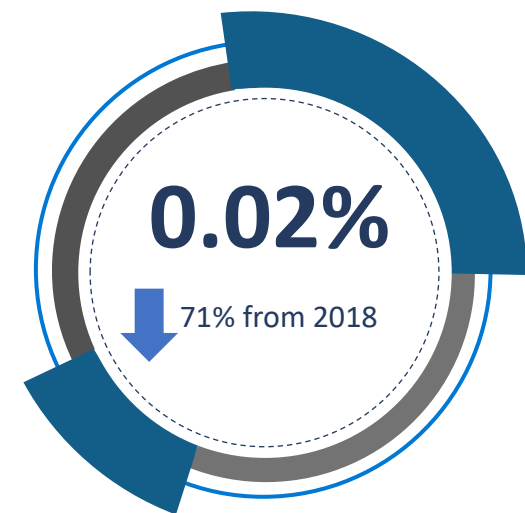
Brute forcing RDP  
servers



Credential theft  
and lateral  
movement  
(Mimikatz, Cobalt  
Strike)



Wide range of  
ransomware  
payloads



# RANSOMWARE

Hong Kong's ransomware encounter rate was 2.5 times lower than the regional and 1.5 times lower than the global average.





# RANSOMWARE

*Malicious software that disables a device or its files until the attacker is paid a ransom*



## Ransomware encounter rate across Asia Pacific

0.05%

(↓29% from 2018)

**1.7** times higher than the global average



## Countries with **highest** encounter rate

1. Vietnam
2. Indonesia
3. India



## Countries with **lowest** encounter rate

1. Japan
2. New Zealand
3. Australia

## Ransomware trends in Asia Pacific

Even with a slowdown in ransomware encounters, cyber attackers are shifting their efforts to customized campaigns targeting specific:

- ◆ Geographical areas
- ◆ Industries
- ◆ Businesses

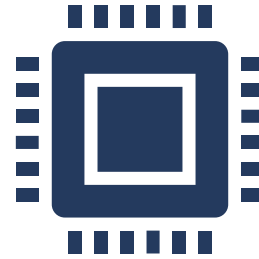
# Human-Operated Attacks are Different



## Automated Attacks

Often enter via phishing

Rapid deployment



## **Human-operated Attacks**

Enter manually

Long game; dormant

Hands on keyboards

# Human-Operated Ransomware Attacks

## Common Attack Techniques



Initial entry through misconfigured or outdated Web servers



Credential theft and escalation of privilege



Deployment through commodity malware infection



Human-operated lateral movement



Finding and exploiting poor security controls



Disabling security controls



# CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING

Hong Kong's cryptocurrency encounter rate was 2.5 times lower than the regional and global average.



# CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING

*Malware introduced into an unsuspecting user or organization's machine(s), which then uses the machine's computing power to mine cryptocurrency*



## Cryptocurrency mining encounter rate across Asia Pacific

0.05%

(↓64% from 2018)

**On par** with the global average



## Countries with **highest** encounter rate

1. Sri Lanka
2. India
3. Vietnam



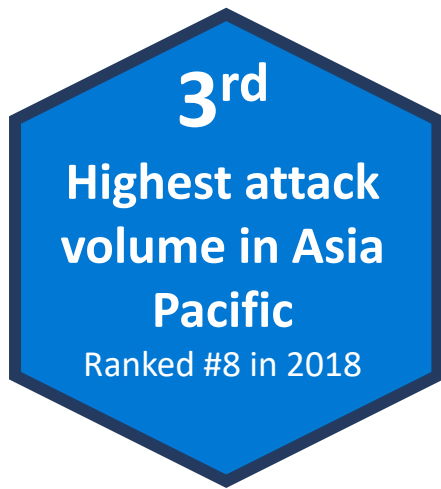
## Countries with **lowest** encounter rate

1. Japan
2. China
3. Australia

## Cryptocurrency mining trends in Asia Pacific

Recent fluctuations in cryptocurrency value and the increased time required to generate cryptocurrency have resulted in attackers refocusing their efforts to target markets with:

- ◆ Low cyber awareness
- ◆ Low adoption of cyber hygiene practices



# DRIVE-BY DOWNLOAD

Hong Kong's drive-by-download attack volume was 3 times higher than the regional and global average.



# DRIVE-BY DOWNLOAD

*Unintentional download of malicious code to a device when the user visits a website, aimed at exploiting vulnerabilities in web browsers, applications, or even the operating system*



## Drive-by download attack volume across Asia Pacific

0.08\*

(↓27% from 2018)

**On par** with the global average



## Countries with **highest** attack volume

1. Singapore
2. India
3. Hong Kong



## Countries with **lowest** attack volume

1. New Zealand
2. Korea
3. Philippines

## Drive-by download trends in Asia Pacific

Cybercriminals remain focused on stealing financial information and intellectual property.

This has resulted in key financial hubs recording the highest attack volumes in 2019.

\*The Security Endpoint Threat Report records the average volume of drive-by download pages detected for every 1,000 pages indexed by Bing.



# — The Impact of COVID-19 — on Cybersecurity



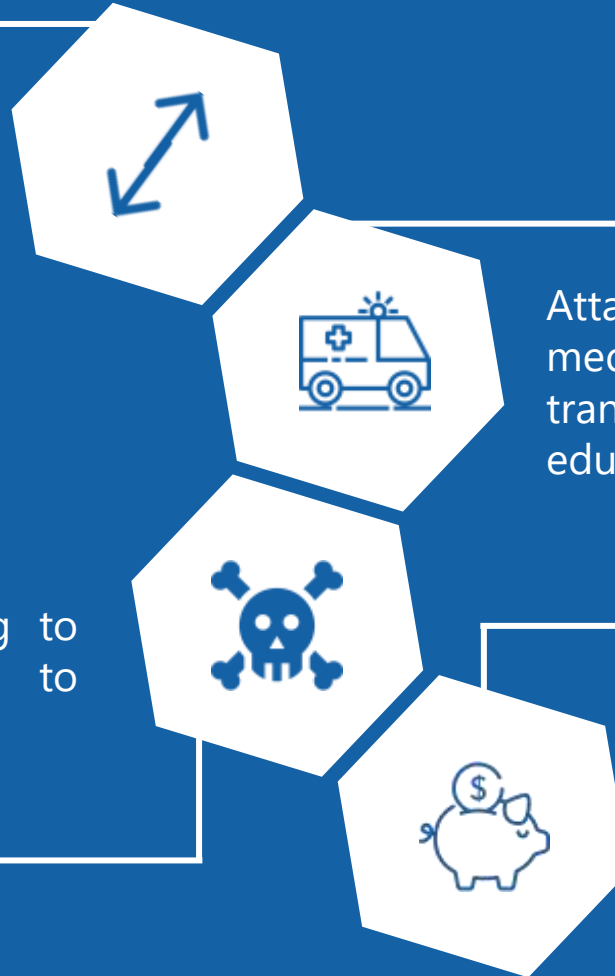
# Threats Microsoft Is Seeing Since COVID-19

Many of the compromises that enabled the cyberattacks occurred earlier. Multiple ransomware groups have been accumulating access and maintaining persistence on target networks for several months

Attackers had been silently waiting to monetize their ransomware attacks to maximize financial gains

Attacks have affected aid organizations, medical billing companies, manufacturing, transport, government institutions, and educational software providers

The attacks all used the same techniques – credential theft and lateral movement – culminating in the deployment of a ransomware payload of the attackers' choice



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# Five Lasting Security Implications of the Pandemic



Security has proven  
to be the foundation for  
**digital empathy** in  
a remote workforce



Everyone is on a  
**Zero Trust** journey



Better **threat  
intelligence**  
comes from  
diverse data sets



**Cyber resilience** is  
fundamental to  
business operations



The end of  
**bolt-on security**



## Recommendations from Microsoft for Staying Cybersafe

◆  
**Businesses and individuals are encouraged to adopt the following best practices for cybersecurity**

### Guidance for businesses

- ◆ **DO:** Safeguard employees with strong tools and infrastructure
- ◆ **DO:** Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) as employees work from home
- ◆ **DO:** Include end-to-end encryption on trusted applications for audio/video calling and file sharing
- ◆ **DO:** Guide employees on how to identify phishing attempts and distinguish between official communications and suspicious messages

### Guidance for individuals

- ◆ **DO:** Update all devices with the latest security updates and ensure that an antivirus service is included
- ◆ **DO:** Watch out for malicious or compromised websites and avoid pirated content
- ◆ **DO:** Recognize and report suspected attack attempts
- ◆ **DO:** Verify all links and attachments before opening them

# Q&A

*Please type in your question at the chat pane.*

