

Vietnam Cyber Threat Trends

Vietnam Security Summit 2021



Numbers

Agenda

Statistics of Vietnam's cyber threats by **Viettel Threat Intelligence**



Trends

Cyber threat emerging trends in Vietnam 2021



Case Study

Some real-world cases



Conclusion

Summary, suggestion



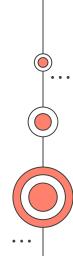






01 Numbers

Vietnam Cyber Threat Trends 2021

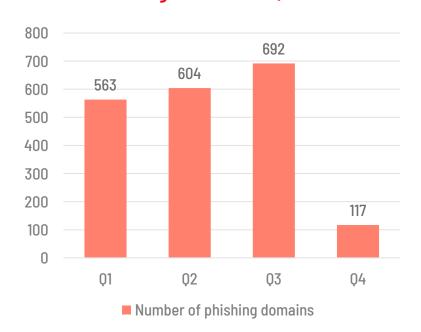




Phishing

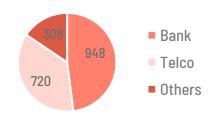
viettel security

Phishing domains / Quarter





Number of phishing domains



Phishing by industry

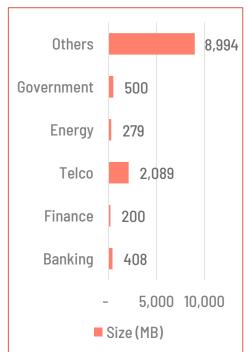


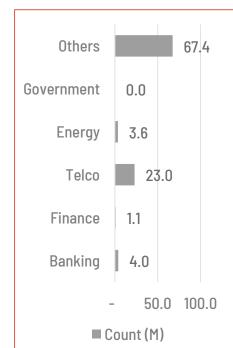




Data Leak

Data Leak by Industry



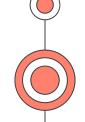




Total number of leaked data entry



Total number of leaked credentials



APT Attacks



Mean time to detect

5 days

Mean time to response

10 days

Mean time to comeback









APT Groups

APT32 (Ocean Lotus)

- Origin: Vietnam (suspicious)
- C&C (active): 18
- Targets: companies, organizations in Vietnam

Mustang Panda

- Origin: China
- C&C (active): 33
- Targets: government, political, non-profit organizations

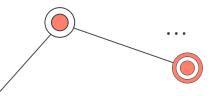
Goblin Panda

- Origin: China
- C&C (active): 12
- Targets: government, military, health, diplomacy, politics





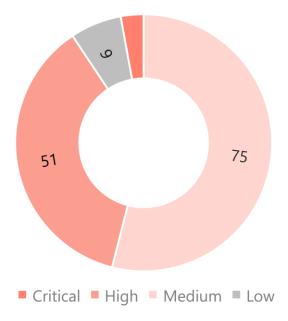




Vulnerabilities



Number of vulnerabitities



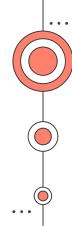
Top impact vulnerabilities







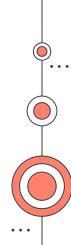


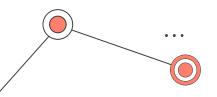




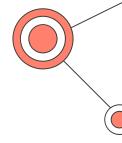
02 Trends

Vietnam Cyber Threat Trends 2021





Phishing is rising!

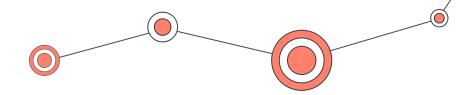


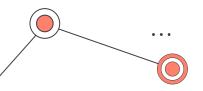


A large number of phishing campaigns have been recorded in Vietnam 2021:

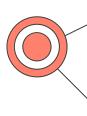
- Multiple phishing domains
- Advanced attack techniques (email, sms, call...)
- Big campaigns targeted Vietnam banks







Data Leak: Big & Critical!

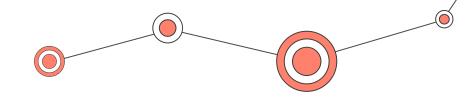


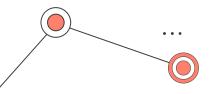


VCS TI recorded a large amount of leaked data of Vietnam companies on Dark/Deep Web:

- Customer data
- Company's credentials
- Confidential Documents







Real-world Exploitation

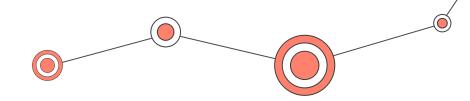


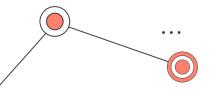


Many discovered vulnerabilities have been used in cyber attacks against Viet Nam organizations:

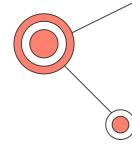
- Popular applications (MS Exchange, VMWare vSphere, Confluence, MS Office...)
- From advisories to working exploits
- Mass scan & attacks
- Both botnet & APT







APT is still a big problem

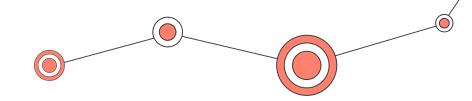


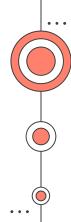


Vietnam is still one of the most active regions of targeted attacks

- Multiple industries (government, energy, finance, health, education...)
- Very active cyber espionage
- Dedicated tools, infrastructure
- Multiple purposes (politics, espionage, finance)



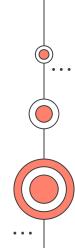






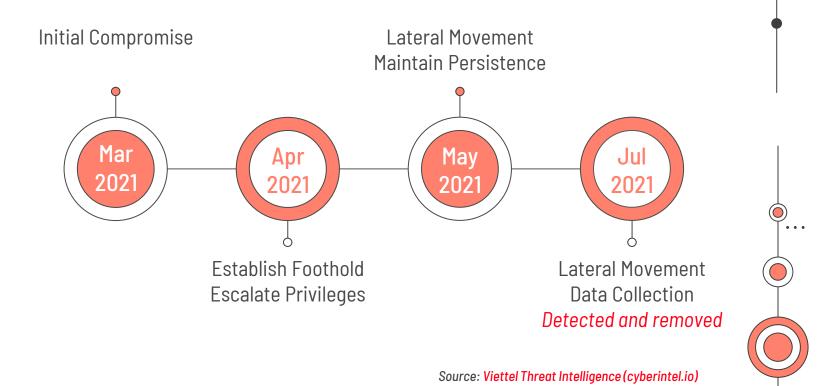
03 Case Study

Vietnam Cyber Threat Trends 2021



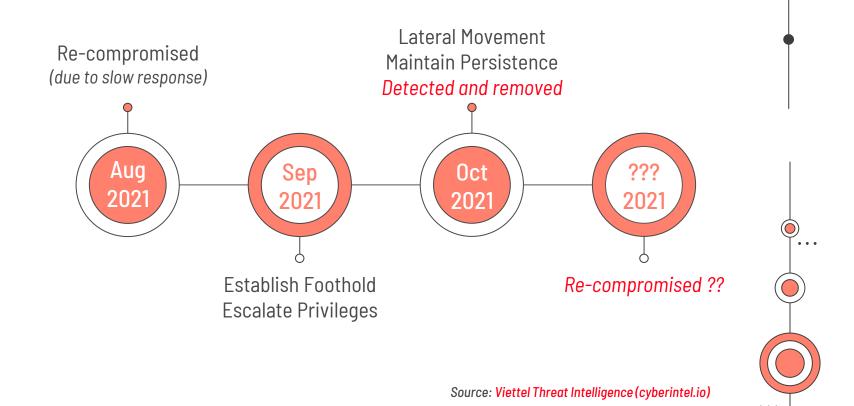


Goblin Panda: New Campaign!

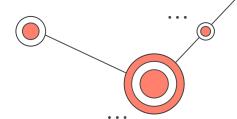




Goblin Panda: New Campaign!





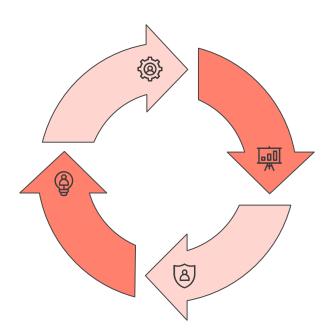


Initial Attack Vector

 MS Exchange Vulnerabilities (ProxyLogon)

Defense Evasion

- Rootkit
- Disable Antivirus

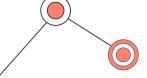


Maintain Persistence

- Compromise Authen Systems
- Compromise Central Management Systems

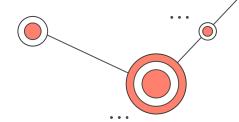
Credentials Collection

- Exchange Special Module
- Customize Mimikatz



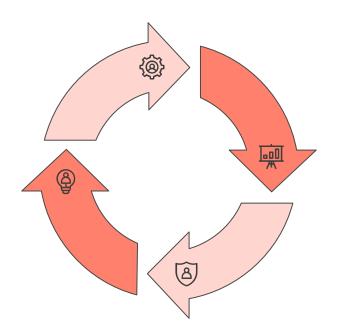






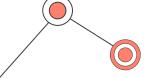
Malware & Tools

- Special Loader
- Newly built
 - o May/Jun 2021
 - o Aug 2021
- Same code-base from 2015

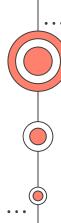


Infrastructure

- No domain used
- VPS/compromised hosts
 - Viet Nam
 - o China
 - Hong Kong
 - South Korea
 - Malaysia







Campaign 1

- From Dec 2020
- Target: Vietnamese Bank Users

Campaign 2

- From Mar 2021
- Target: Vietnamese Bank Users











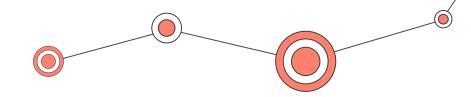




Step 1: Send SMS to victim

- Fake sender: victim's bank
- Content: account lock announcement, lure victim to malicious URL
- How?
 - Fake BTS
 - SMS Fake Sender ID
 - Malicious Application









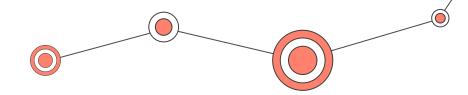




Step 2: Information Steal

- Victim access malicious URL, input personal finance information
- Malicious websites have similar interface to original websites
- Victim information is sent to attacker









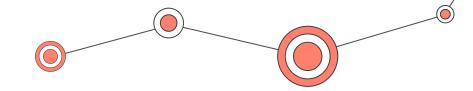




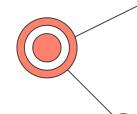
Step 3: OTP Request

 Attacker use victim credential to login to bank systems, request to get OTP









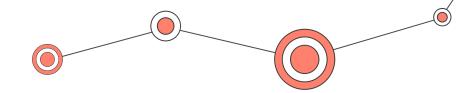




Step 4: OTP Steal

- OTP is sent to victim's phone
- Phishing website redirect to OTP submit form
- Victim submit real OTP
- Attacker now able to do transactions

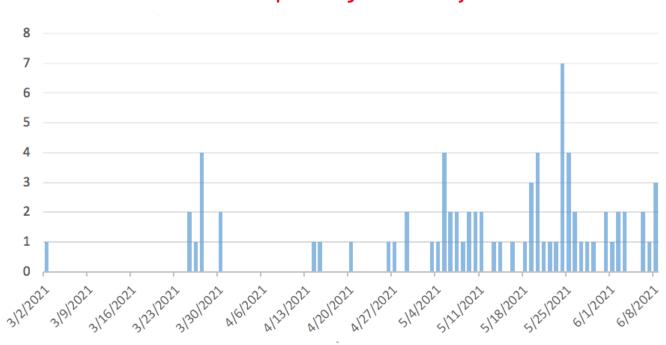






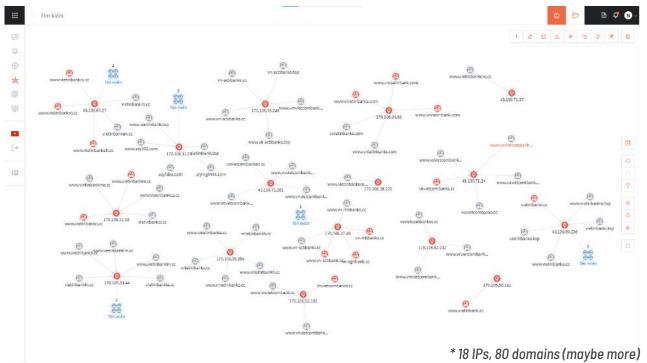


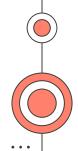
Number of phishing domains by time

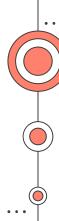




Phishing Infrastructure

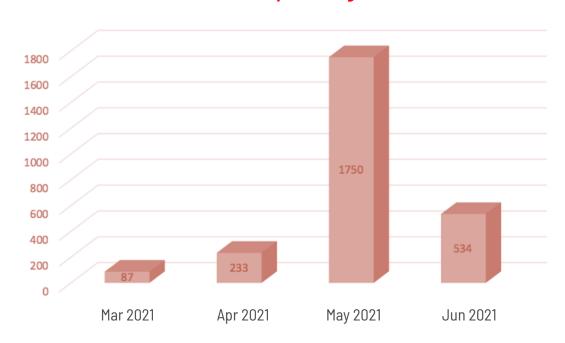


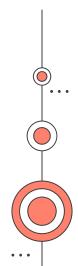


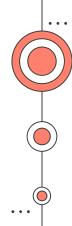




Connections to phishing infrastructure



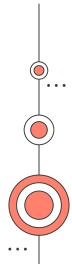




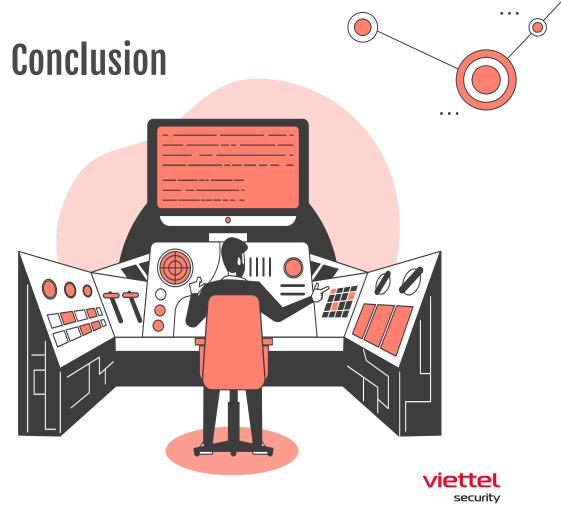


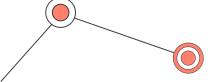
04 Conclusion

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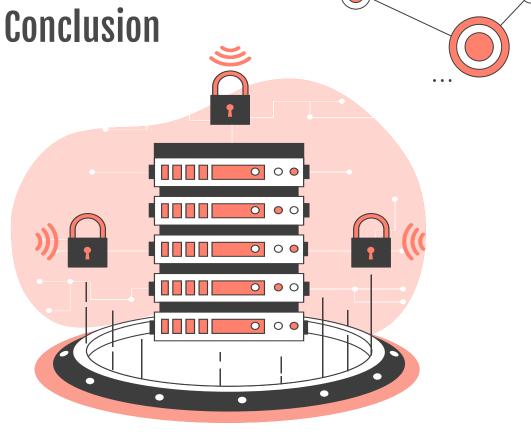


The significant increase in number and severity of cyber security threats make organizations to quickly adapt, take effective countermeasures, and pay a much greater attention to information security





End users are facing many increasingly sophisticated scams, well organized by cybercriminals, which forces enterprises to have solutions to protect their customers to increase their prestige, credibility and competitiveness of its brand, especially organizations in the banking and finance sector







Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

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