

CYBERSECURITY FOR MOBILE DEVICES

A COMPILATION OF INFOGRAPHICS FROM ASEAN COUNTRIES

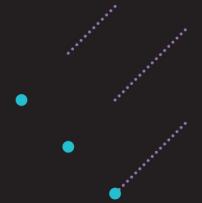


Introduction

The increased use of smartphones and other smart devices has made life more convenient. At the same time, it has also exposed us to risk from cyber threats such as online scams and data theft.

With the COVID-19 pandemic triggering a surge in digitalisation and e-commerce, the attack surface for cyber criminals has correspondingly increased. It is now more urgent than ever for government agencies to increase public awareness of cybersecurity and the need to adopt measures to protect our devices and data.

At the First ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Working Group Online Meeting on 18 Feb 2021, ASEAN Member States and Japan agreed to work on building cybersecurity awareness through collaborative efforts. This compilation of infographics by ASEAN Member States and Japan based on the theme, "Cybersecurity for Mobile Devices", is an initiative to bring countries together to share best practices and exchange public education resources. More importantly, it aims to help the citizens of the ASEAN-Japan community navigate cyberspace safely.



Contents

Brunei - Two-Factor Authentication

Cambodia - Mobile Password Management

Indonesia - Two-Factor Authentication

Japan - Patch your Psychological Security Hole

Lao PDR - Mobile Security Recommendation

Malaysia - Online Presence Security

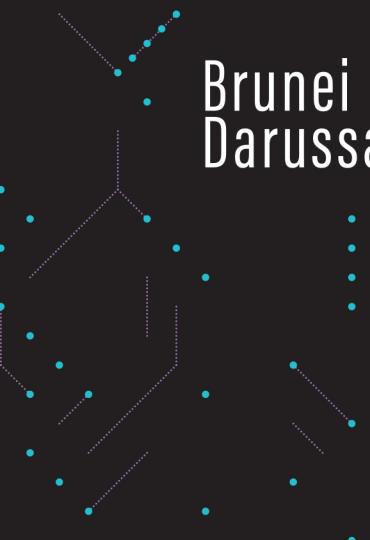
Myanmar - Ransomware in Mobile Device

Philippines - Online Classroom Platforms

Singapore - Email Extortion Scam

Thailand - How to Use Mobile Safely

Vietnam - Free Apps



Brunei
Darussalam

Two-Factor
Authentication

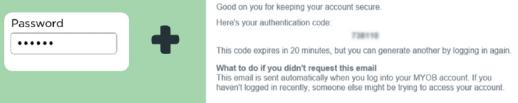
Two-Factor Authentication

or **Multiple Factor Authentication** is when a user successfully presents two or more pieces of evidence to an authentication device to gain access to his mobile device.

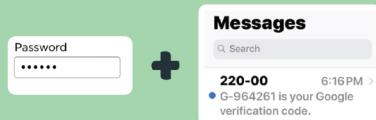


Examples of Two-Factor Authentication

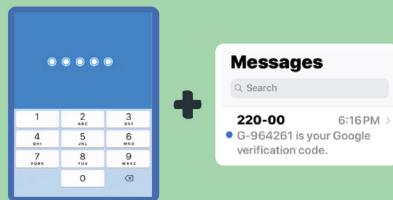
Password & E-mail Verification



Password & SMS Code Verification



PIN Code & SMS Code Verification



Enable Two-Factor Authentication On Your Social Media Accounts



WhatsApp

Settings > Account > Two-Factor Verification



Facebook

Settings & Privacy > Settings > Security & Login
> Use Two-Factor Authentication



Instagram

Settings > Security > Two-Factor Authentication



Twitter

Settings and privacy > Account
> Security > Two-Factor Authentication



LinkedIn

Settings > Sign In & Security > Two-Step Verification



Telegram

Settings > Privacy & Security > Two-Step Verification



Apple ID

Settings > [Your Apple ID] > Password & Security
> Turn on Two-Factor Authentication



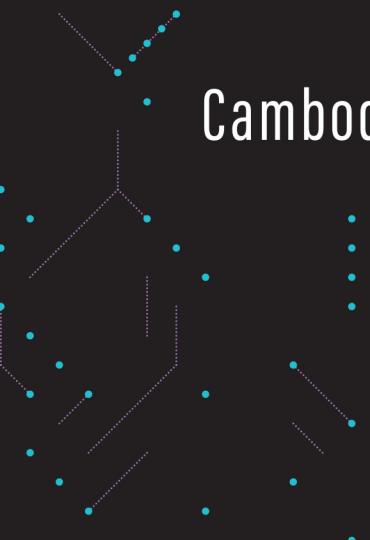
Google Account

Go to <https://myaccount.google.com> > Security
> Select 2-Step Verification > Follow the instructions
to turn on 2-Step Verification

An initiative by

A team under

Learn more about online safety



Cambodia

Mobile
Password Management



**MINISTRY OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF ICT
DEPARTMENT OF ICT SECURITY**



MOBILE PASSWORD MANAGEMENT



Set up unique password / pin / passcode not related to your personal information



Use a password manager to stores all the login information you use



Lock your device with strong password / pin / passcode



Use multi-factor authentication to confirm your identity before you can access an app or website



Use biometrics to unlock your device (Ex. facial recognition or fingerprint access)



Don't share your password to other



Use unique and separate password for each account and app on your device



Don't reuse old password



Indonesia

Two-Factor
Authentication

THE RISE OF PANDAVA

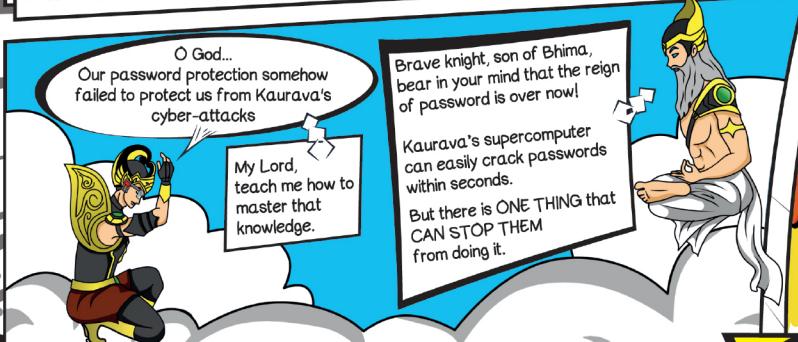
ADAPTED FROM THE GREAT WAR OF KURUKSHETRA IN MAHABHARATA STORY



The war between the good and evil lasts forever. Nevertheless in Mayapada, the realm of human kind in the epic of Mahabharata, the Kaurava managed to have Pandava cornered.



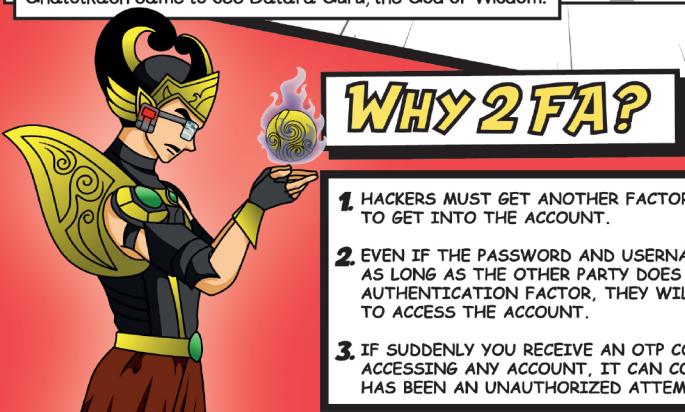
Unable to withstand the onslaught of Kaurava cyber-attacks, Ghatotkach - the Pandava warlord, immediately dashed into Khayangan asking for God's guidance to overcome Kaurava's cyber-attacks.



Ghatotkach came to see Batara Guru, the God of Wisdom.



All Pandava troops must start protecting their devices and accounts with
"TWO FACTOR AUTHENTICATION"



1. HACKERS MUST GET ANOTHER FACTOR OF AUTHENTICATION TO GET INTO THE ACCOUNT.
2. EVEN IF THE PASSWORD AND USERNAME ARE LEAKED, AS LONG AS THE OTHER PARTY DOES NOT HAVE ANOTHER AUTHENTICATION FACTOR, THEY WILL STILL NOT BE ABLE TO ACCESS THE ACCOUNT.
3. IF SUDDENLY YOU RECEIVE AN OTP CODE WHILE YOU ARE NOT ACCESSING ANY ACCOUNT, IT CAN CONCLUDED THAT THERE HAS BEEN AN UNAUTHORIZED ATTEMPT TO ACCESS THE ACCOUNT.

PRESSENTED BY:

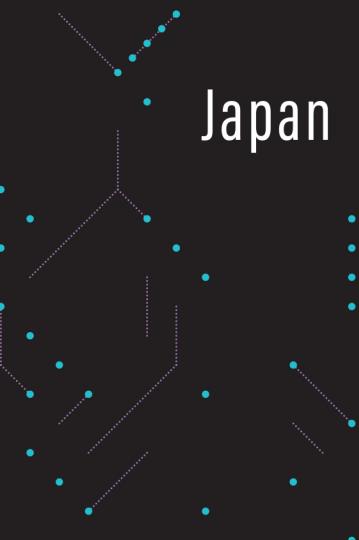


**BADAN SIBER
DAN SANDI
NEGARA**

Produksi Biro Hukum dan Humas BSSN | 2021

humas@bssn.go.id

www.bssn.go.id



Japan

Patch Your
Psychological
Security Hole

Patch Your Psychological Security Hole

Resistance to Social Engineering

Starting with searching trash cans, this method has been used for all kinds of fraud, including money transfer fraud such as "leading a person into a situation where they cannot make rational decisions", methods of controlling the other party's behavior to extract necessary information, or in many cases where important information is stolen because of believing that "no one is watching" or "no one would be looking without permission" or letting your guard down. Company information and personal information are important assets. To protect your assets, be wary of "vulnerabilities of the mind"!

What Is a "Social Engineering" ?

This is a method of stealing vital information such as passwords that are needed to break into networks. Many of these methods take advantage of the psychological vulnerabilities of humans and behavioral mistakes.



"Trashing"

Going through garbage cans, a technique that does not require direct contact with a target.

Use a shredder, etc.
to ensure that documents or
DVDs data cannot be restored!



Make sure to confirm
the identity of the person
on the other end
of the phone!



This is director XYZ!!
I want to get into the building
but the lockcode is changed!
Nobody told me!
Tell me the code, right now!

Hello, this is
Abcd !!

Social Engineering in the digitalized generation

Social Engineering in the digitalized generation also uses manipulation in the same way.

"Shoulder Hacking"

For example, as a way to obtain valuable information without direct contact with the target, the PIN code or pattern lock of someone using their smartphone on the train can be stolen using "Shoulder Hacking" while standing behind them.

Someone may be peeking
over your shoulder!

Lock code
is 1126...



"Name Dropping" "Hurry Up"

"Name Dropping" (Eliciting information by appearing to have authority), and "Hurry Up" (To get information by rushing a target) to control the situation where the target cannot think normally, elicit the necessary information or have the target perform a requested action.

Classic Social Engineering

For scams in general, including bank transfer scams, calling it "a commonly-used social engineering technique that targets psychological security holes" gives you an idea of its nature.



The pattern
lock is Z-shaped

Never leave
your smartphone
or tablet unattended
even for a short time!

"Looking at Finger Traces on the screen"

Or the pattern lock of a smartphone left on a table can be discovered by picking it up and looking at the finger traces on the screen. By identifying how to unlock the smartphone in advance, you can obtain all of their other personal data by stealing their smartphone later.



Lao PDR

Mobile
Security
Recommendation

Mobile Security Recommendation

You should be followed these methods to reduce the risk of mobile threats



Use a strong password
to lock the screen



Check privacy and security,
Especially turn on finding my phone



Keep your phone software updated



Don't save essential
information on mobile phone



Be careful when connecting to
free Wi-Fi, Especially do not
process any financial



Be careful before click links

Don't forget to log out from the application
when you are not used

99% of mobile threats
occurred from a lack of
understanding of
how to use mobile safety,
so awareness-raising
is the most essential.



Malaysia

Online
Presence Security

Online Presence Security



What
is online
presence?

Online presence is **any existence** of an individual, organization or business that can be found via an online search or the **internet**



To protect our
privacy



To protect from
**cyber
criminals**



To safeguard our
**personal and
confidential
information**

Why
we need
online
presence
security?



Data Leakage



Hacking



Malware



Online
Scam



Phishing



Cyberbullying

What
are the
dangers
during online
presence?

How
can we
protect our
online
presence?

Do not share
personal
information
online

Use strong
and unique
password
for every
login

Perform
routine
Back-up

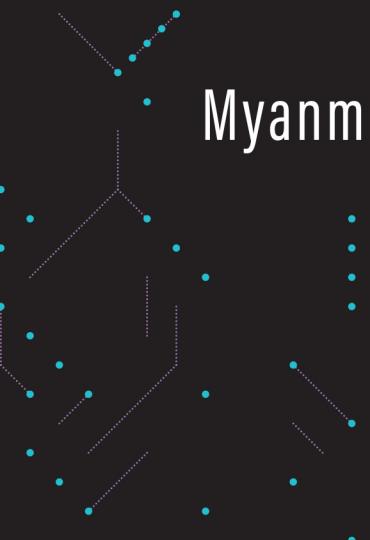
Install and
update an
antivirus in
every device

Turn-off
'Save
Password'
feature in web
browser

Use
Two-Factor
authentication

Avoid using
public wi-fi

Make online
purchase from
secure site



Myanmar

Ransomware
in Mobile Device

RANSOMWARE IN MOBILE DEVICE



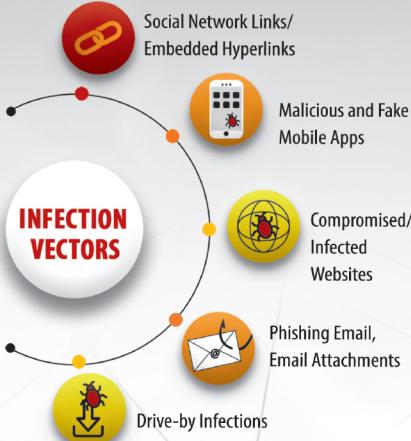
TYPES OF MOBILE RANSOMWARE



- ▶ Lock-screen types



- ▶ File-encrypting type



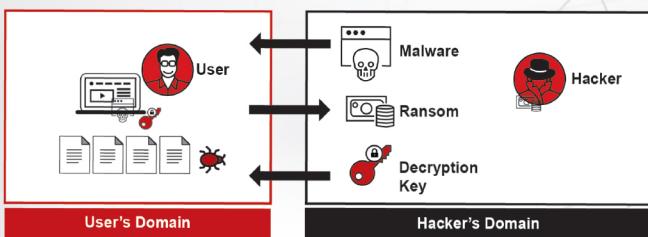
20 Billion USD by 2021

Source: cybersecurityventures

RISKS OF INFECTION

- ▶ Destroy Backups
- ▶ Steal Credentials
- ▶ Leak Stolen Data
- ▶ Publicly expose Victims
- ▶ Threaten victim's customers

PROCESS OF RANSOMWARE



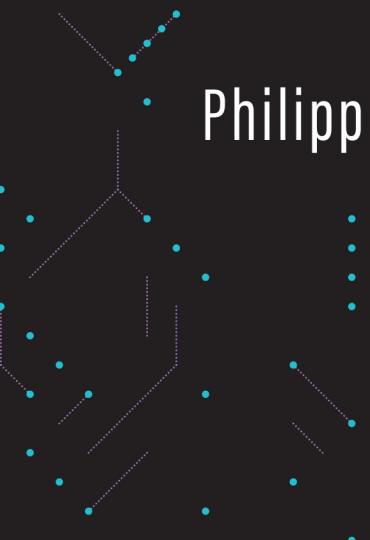
Expected to attack a business
Every
11
SECONDS
by the end of 2021

Source: cybersecurityventures

WAYS TO PROTECT RANSOMWARE

- ▶ Be aware of installing fake apps
- ▶ Back up all files
- ▶ Use a trusted and robust mobile security solution
- ▶ Keep up-to-date about the latest threats
- ▶ Install Security Patches





Philippines

Online
Classroom
Platforms

Safe Use of Online Classroom Platforms

Set your online class to “private”

Teachers should have a class list to ensure that students in the room are accounted for

Don't share the class link or Meeting ID number on social media or any messaging apps

Enable password for each session

Don't let anyone use your account for your online classes

Teachers should appoint a co-host that could take control of the class in case he/she gets kicked out of the room

Regularly update application

Avoid using third party apps like video and voice recording, during class



Singapore

Email
Extortion
Scam

WHAT IS AN EMAIL EXTORTION SCAM?



What should you do if you receive an extortion email?

Learn how this scam works and what you should do to avoid falling victim.

HOW THE SCAM WORKS



- 1** You receive an email claiming that your device/account has been compromised
- 2** Scammer claims to have your 'private and confidential' information
- 3** A ransom is demanded to keep the information private, typically in a currency called Bitcoin
- 4** Scammer may use your email and password from past data breaches as 'proof' that the email is legitimate

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

Do not make payment. Delete the email immediately.

To prevent unauthorised access, you should:



Set strong passwords that are long and random



Do not use personal information (e.g. NRIC) in your passwords



Use different passwords for different accounts



Enable Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) when available



Perform anti-virus scans on all devices



Keep your software up-to-date



Thailand

How to Use
Mobile Safely

HOW TO USE MOBILE SAFELY

LOSING MOBILE MIGHT BE MORE DANGEROUS THAN YOU COULD IMAGINE



PERSONAL DATA OR ORGANIZATIONS' CLASSIFICATION DATA MIGHT BE LEAKED AND RANSOMED



THE POSSIBILITY IN BEING DIGITALLY TRACKED AND FRAUD COULD EMERGE



IMPORTANT DATA MIGHT BE STOLEN AND CANNOT BE RETRIEVED



BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY



WHEN THE DAMAGE IS DONE

BE AWARE OF THE DATA AND APPLICATIONS YOU HAVE ON YOUR MOBILE

NOTIFY THE APPLICATION SERVICE PROVIDERS SUCH AS E-BANKING SERVICES FOR SUSPENSION

APPLY "DOUBLE LOCK" BY USING MOBILE PASSCODE FOR MOBILE ACCESS AND USE PASSWORD FOR APPLICATION LOG IN

CHANGE PASSWORDS FOR EVERY APPLICATION IN YOUR PHONE

DO NOT FORGET TO LOGOUT FROM APPLICATIONS WHEN THEY ARE NOT USED

NOTIFY THE POLICE TO TRACK CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES AND TO KEEP THE NOTIFICATION AS EVIDENCE IN CASE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES ARE COMMITTED VIA YOUR PHONE

DO NOT SAVE ANY PASSWORDS IN YOUR MOBILE

ACCESS FIND MY DEVICE OR FIND MY iPhone TO LIMIT THE ACCESS AND DELETE THE IMPORTANT DATA REMOTELY

TURN ON FIND MY DEVICE

TURN ON FIND MY iPhone

THE APPLICATIONS THAT CAN BE LOGGED IN FROM BROWSERS TO LOCK OR RESET YOUR LOST PHONE





Vietnam

Free Apps

FREE APPS - COSTLY EXPERIENCE



Remove untrusted apps which can
exploit sensitive information from your smartphone



Address: 8th floor, Radio Frequency Department Building, 115 Tran Duy Hung Str., Cau Giay Dist., Ha Noi.
Phone: +84 24 3209 6789 * Fax: +84 24 3943 6684
Email: cucatt@mic.gov.vn * Website: <https://ais.gov.vn>



ASEAN · JAPAN
Cybersecurity Cooperation