

# **RSA**®Conference2015

San Francisco | April 20-24 | Moscone Center

SESSION ID: ECO-T09

## Leveraging Global Threat Intelligence: Raising the Cost of Cyber-Warfare

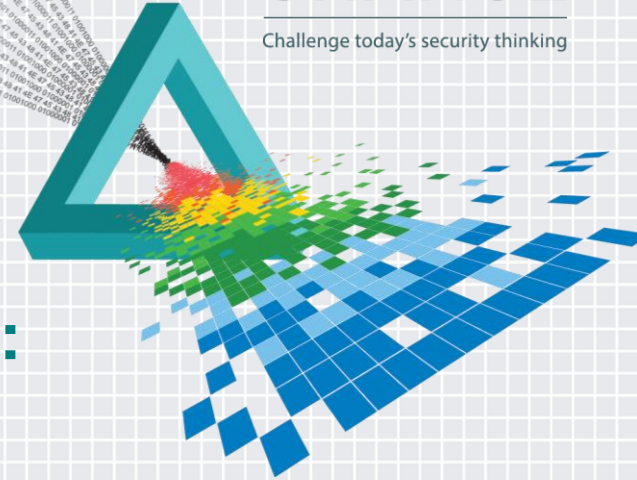
**Dean Thompson**  
**(Dean.Thompson@anz.com)**

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Senior Manager, Global Threat Intelligence & Advanced Response  
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

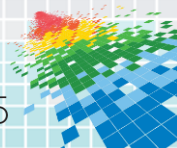
# CHANGE

Challenge today's security thinking



# Agenda

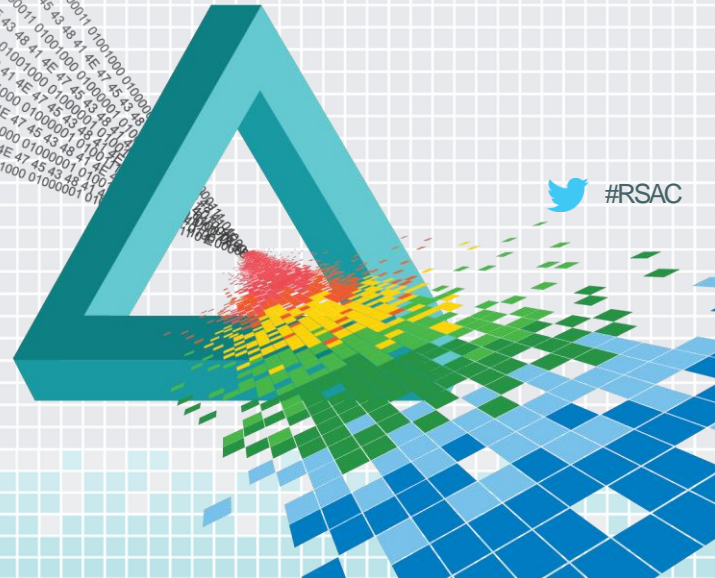
- ◆ Introductions
- ◆ Sophistication of Actors vs Tools over Time
- ◆ Modus Operandi
- ◆ Operational Environment
  - ◆ Considerations for ANZ
  - ◆ Problems faced within ANZ and Globally
- ◆ Harnessing the power of the community
  - ◆ Benefits
  - ◆ Limitations
- ◆ What needs to change / Your in the driver seat
- ◆ Parting thoughts ...



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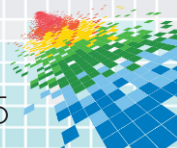
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## Introductions



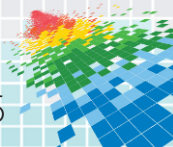
# Introductions – Dean Thompson

- ◆ Senior Manager, Global Threat Intelligence & Advanced Response
- ◆ Manager, Global Security Operations Centre
  - ◆ 24 x 7 Computer Security Incident Response Team
  - ◆ Respond to all sorts of Computer Security Incidents
  - ◆ Forensic / Boutique / Delicate Security Incidents
  - ◆ Technical Subject Matter Experts (SME's)
- ◆ Assisted with the Cyberstorm II & Cyberstorm III scenarios for Australia
- ◆ PhD (Computer Science) -- Monash University, Australia
- ◆ Security / Network Engineering background
- ◆ Systems Administrator & Developer



# Introductions – ANZ Bank

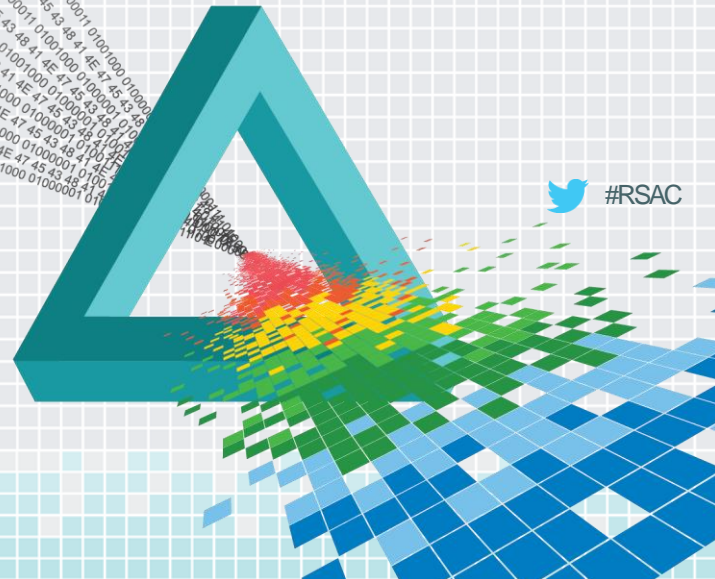
- ◆ World headquarters located in Melbourne, where it first opened as an office of the Bank of Australasia in 1835
- ◆ Assets of \$772.10 (AUD) billion / Profit \$7.27 (AUD) billion (Sep 2014)
- ◆ 1,220 worldwide points of representation
- ◆ 486,596 shareholders (Sep 2014)
- ◆ 50,824 employees worldwide
- ◆ Super regional bank with a specific focus on Asia



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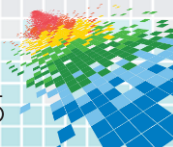
## Sophistication of Actors vs Tools over Time



# Sophistication of Actors vs Tools over Time

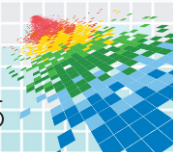


Source: Booz Allen Hamilton. [www.boozallen.com](http://www.boozallen.com)



# Implications of Sophisticated Attack Tools and the lack of Sophistication to use them

- ◆ Imbalance exists with the Return On Investment (ROI) proposition for cyber-criminals vs. organisations
- ◆ Organisations spend large amounts on security infrastructure and threat intelligence (% of their overall budget) on trying to equalise the equation
- ◆ Regardless of these investments by numerous companies, there have still been breakdowns in security controls:
  - ◆ JP Morgan Chase
  - ◆ Sony Pictures Entertainment
  - ◆ Home Depot
  - ◆ Anthem

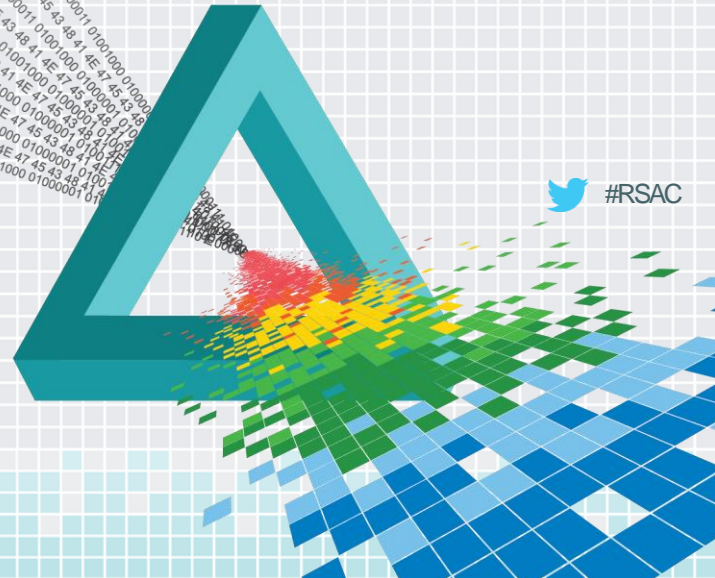




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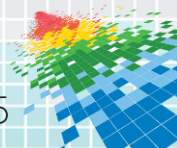
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## Modus Operandi



# Modus Operandi / Threat Actor Groupings

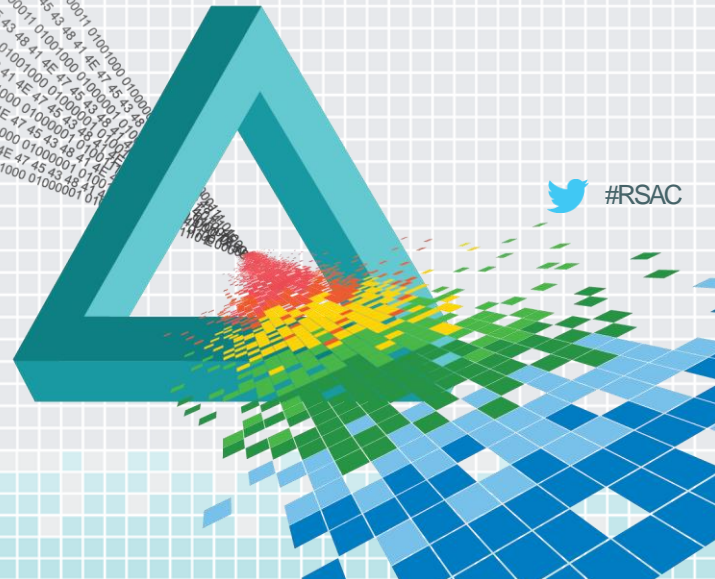
- ◆ Criminals
- ◆ Hacktivists
- ◆ Information Gathering / Espionage
- ◆ War / Kinetic



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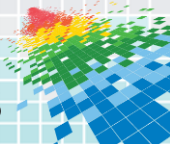
## Dealing with the Threat Landscape @ ANZ



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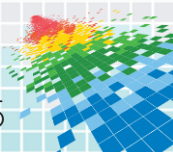
# Back to ANZ Bank

- ◆ Operate across 33 markets and have 28 regulators to appease
- ◆ Tightest Regulator we deal with: Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)
  - ◆ Impose tight limits on banks reporting security incidents
    - ◆ Definition of security incidents becomes interesting
    - ◆ Timelines to report these incidents extends to hours with root cause having to be identified within days
- ◆ Banking Operations within:
  - ◆ China
  - ◆ Hong Kong
  - ◆ Taiwan



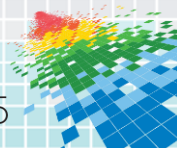
# What does this mean to ANZ ?

- ◆ Operate in a challenging environment
- ◆ Geographically positioned in some interesting places across the world
- ◆ Consequently, our environment is large and prone to be subjected to various levels of badness from various sorts of actors



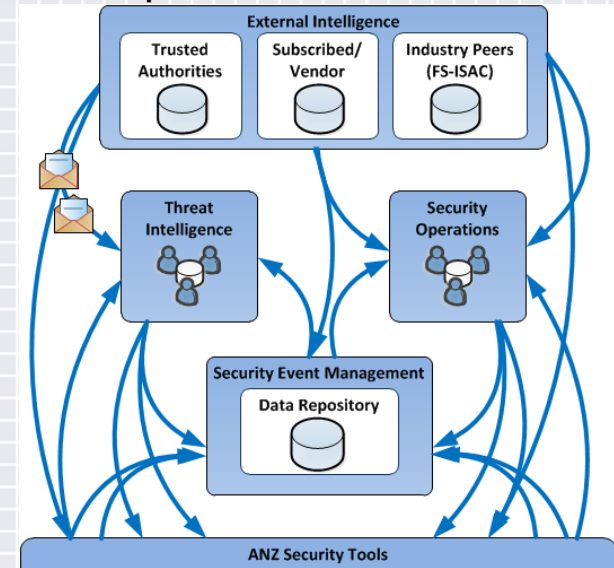
# What does this mean to ANZ ? (cont.)

- ◆ Operate within the confines of various regulations and regulators
  - ◆ Some have preconceived ideas, outdated security models and theories
- ◆ Signature-based detection does not always work
  - ◆ We observe threats before signatures are available to detect them
  - ◆ Threats are polymorphic and obscured so straightforward detection doesn't work

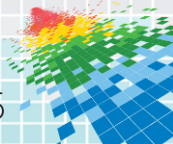


# Problems faced by ANZ and others

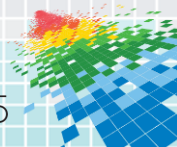
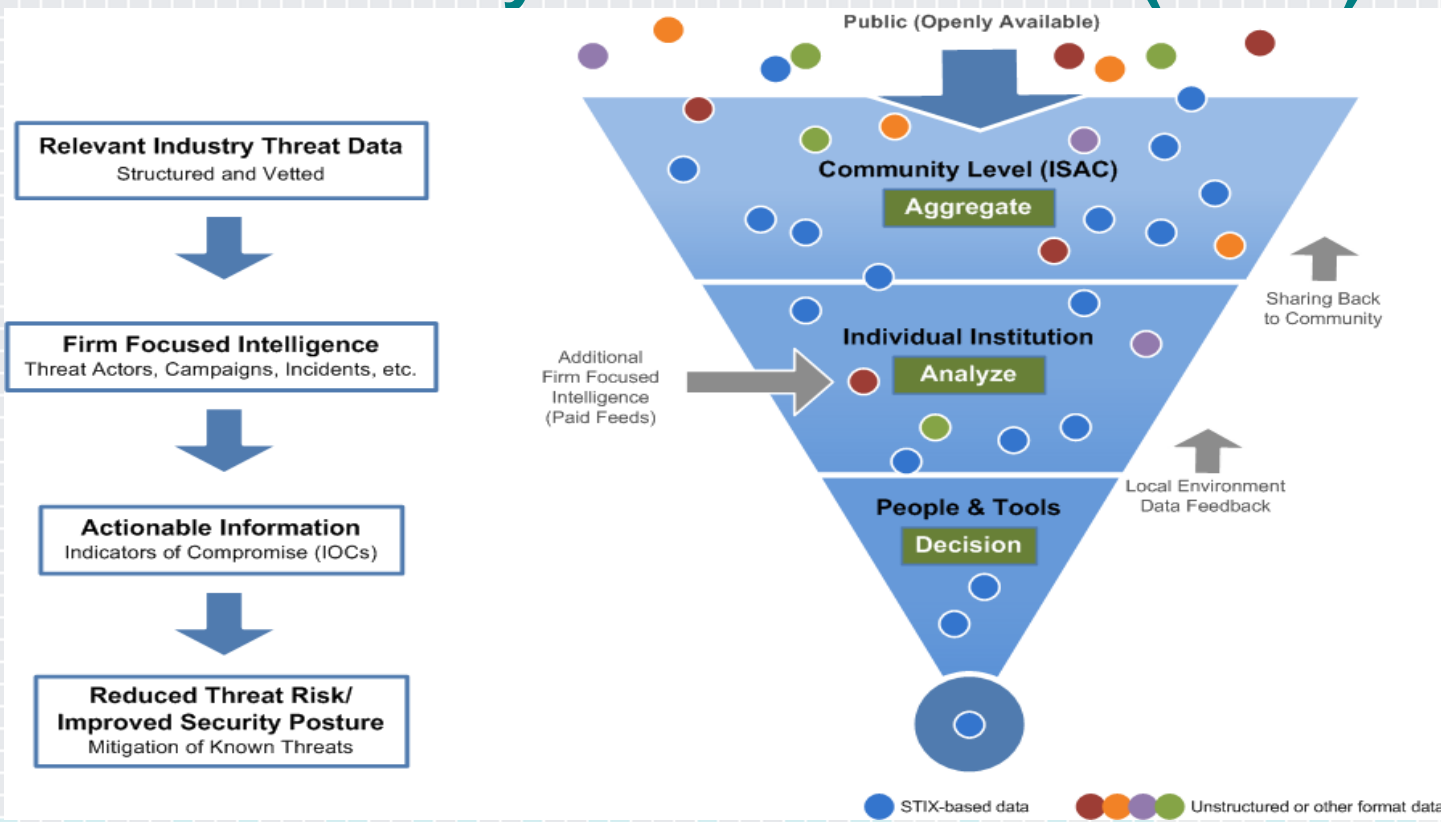
- ◆ We have a number of security tools and products
  - ◆ Each of these tools provide a high level of intelligence output
  - ◆ Issues we initially faced
    - ◆ Data is present within the environment
    - ◆ Data flows everywhere and is often duplicated
    - ◆ Transmitted without any context
    - ◆ Not being used effectively
- ◆ We need to respond quickly to threat intelligence
  - ◆ Both internally and externally
  - ◆ It needs to be actionable intelligence that we can use in our environment



Source: ANZ Security Threat and Vulnerability Strategy (2014)  
 Author: Steven Mond



# Problems faced by ANZ and others (cont.)

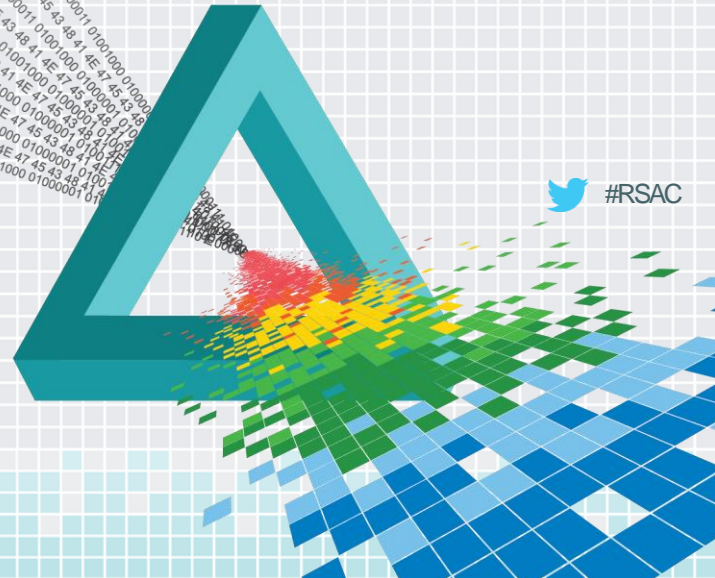




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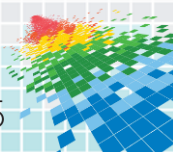
## Dealing with the Threat Landscape Globally



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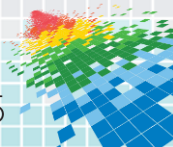
# Problems faced more globally

- ◆ Return On Investment (ROI) for cyber-criminals is high
- ◆ Return On Investment (ROI) for organisations is low
- ◆ Organisations have to invest a considerable amount to defend themselves (and in some cases that still isn't enough)
- ◆ To balance the equation
  - ◆ Need to work more closely with one another
  - ◆ Share data and information with context within trust groups to further defend against these threats



# Problems faced more globally (cont.)

- ◆ We need to work as a community
- ◆ Reverse the ROI equation
  - ◆ Make it harder for cyber-criminals to attack organisations
  - ◆ Tip the balance in our favour
- ◆ Adopt Knowledge Hierarchy
  - ◆ Companies have data
  - ◆ Valuable when pooled together with others' data
  - ◆ Data becomes information



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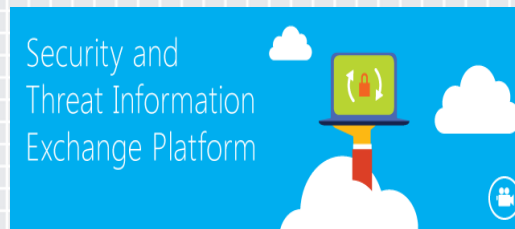
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## Addressing Threat Landscape Issues @ ANZ



# ANZ's approach to the problem

- ◆ Establishment of a Cyber-Threat Intelligence Repository
  - ◆ We use Soltra's Edge platform for this repository (but there are others available)

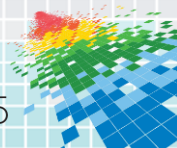


- ◆ Expression of Cyber-Threat Intelligence in STIX notation
  - ◆ Enforces a common standard for the representation of cyber-threats
  - ◆ Use of known definitions and relationships allows consumers of the information to understand the meaning and intent of that being expressed

# STIX™

# ANZ's approach to the problem (cont.)

- ◆ Establishment of a Cyber-Threat Intelligence Repository
  - ◆ Assists with providing information and knowledge
  - ◆ Most importantly it provides 'context' to our Security Operations Centre
- ◆ Integration of Cyber-Threat Intelligence Repository
  - ◆ Global Threat Intelligence & Advanced Response Group
  - ◆ Security Operations Centre
- ◆ Streamline flow of information from tools within the environment



# ANZ's approach to the problem (cont.)

```

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  <NetworkConnectionObj:HTTP_Session>
    <HTTPSessionObj:HTTP_Request_Response>
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        <HTTPSessionObj:HTTP_Request_Line>
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          <HTTPSessionObj:Value>http://enterthename14.bbsindex.com/ts/in.cgi</HTTPSessionObj:Value>
          <HTTPSessionObj:Version>HTTP/1.1</HTTPSessionObj:Version>
        </HTTPSessionObj:HTTP_Request_Line>
      </HTTPSessionObj:HTTP_Client_Request>
    </HTTPSessionObj:HTTP_Request_Response>
  </NetworkConnectionObj:HTTP_Session>
</NetworkConnectionObj:Layer7_Connections>

```

# ANZ's approach to the problem (cont.)

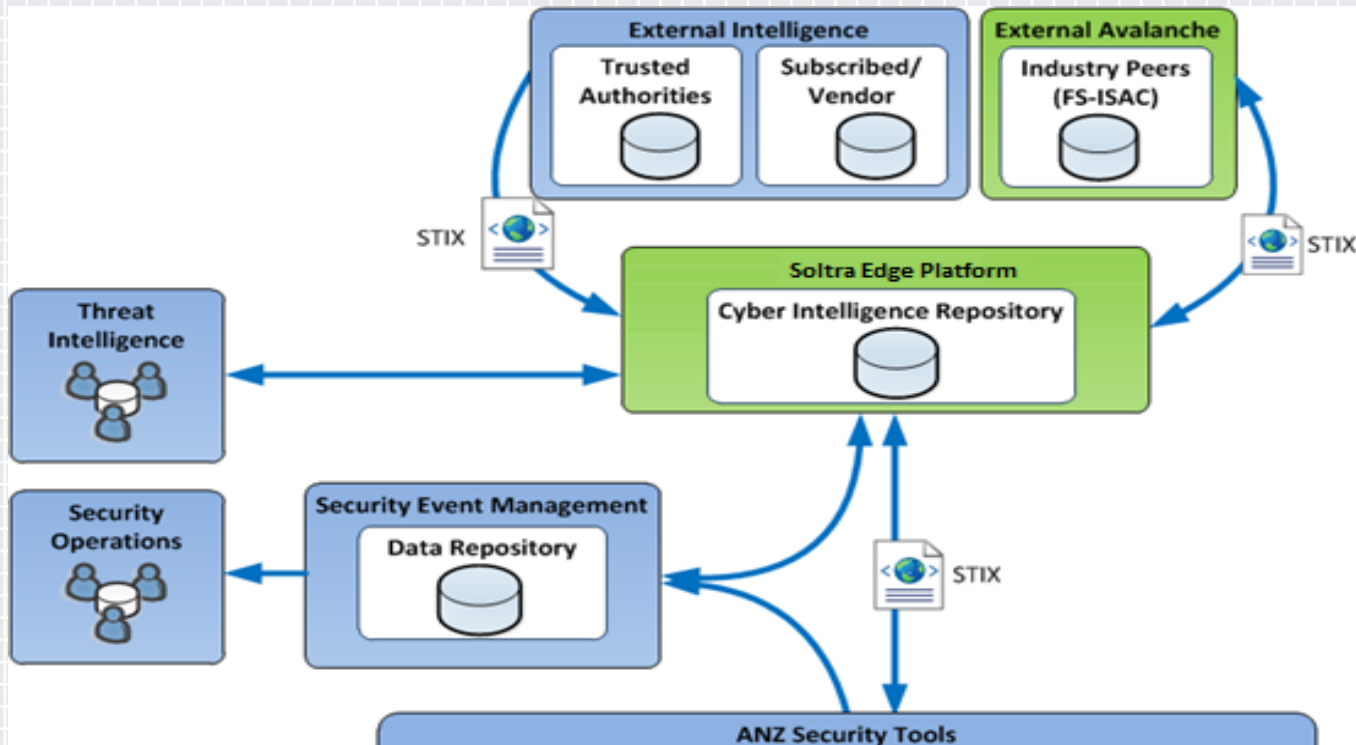
```

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  <HTTPSessionObj:Parsed_Header>
    <HTTPSessionObj:Accept>application/x-ms-application, image/jpeg, application/xaml+xml, image/gif
    <HTTPSessionObj:Accept_Language>en-AU</HTTPSessionObj:Accept_Language>
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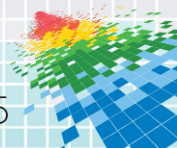
```



# ANZ's approach to the problem (cont.)



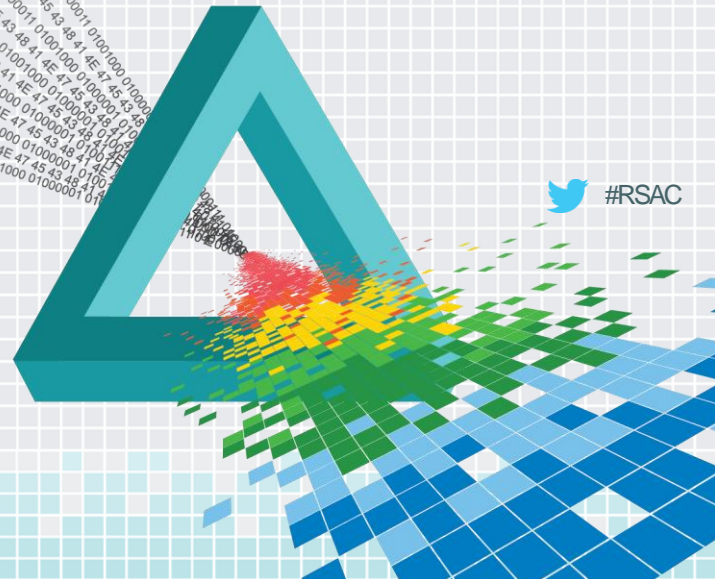
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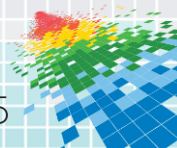
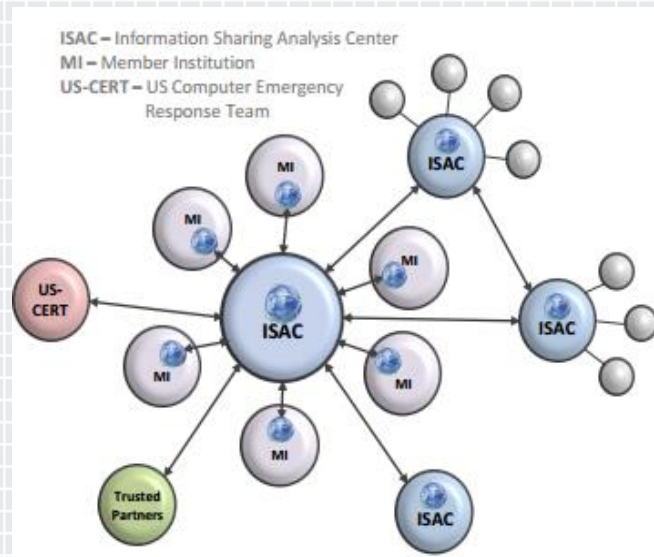
## Threat Landscape 'Power of the Community'



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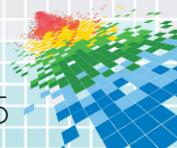
# Harnessing the power of the community

- ◆ Being in Australia, we do not see all attacks evolve during our business hours (they normally occur after hours)
- ◆ The power of "Community" allows us to gain visibility into:
  - ◆ Threat indicators
  - ◆ Observables & Indicators
- ◆ Cyber-Threat Intelligence Repository allows rules for our other security controls to be built automatically
- ◆ Provides context and access to time sensitive data fast



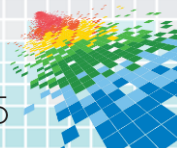
# Benefits of adopting this approach

- ◆ Sharing of attack information
  - ◆ ANZ saw attack information on threats like HeartBleed / Shellshock in 2014
    - ◆ Information collected was a subset of the overall knowledge base
    - ◆ Sharing this attack information assisted those that had not been attacked by those particular hosts
    - ◆ Those participating in the exchange would get additional information about other hostile hosts that could be used as a basis for filters within their environment



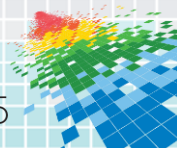
# Benefits of adopting this approach (cont.)

- ◆ Sharing of attack information (cont.)
  - ◆ Other examples include Dyre malware information
    - ◆ Malware targeting financial institution
    - ◆ Sharing of Dyre proxies
      - ◆ Sharing technical information makes it possible to limit the effectiveness of this malware and realign ROI indicators back into our favour
  - ◆ Sharing provides a deeper pool of data
  - ◆ Data can be mined to develop signatures based on event-based information that you have received



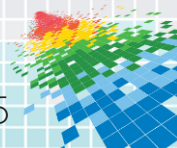
# Limitations of this approach

- ◆ Solution is not a panacea, it does not stop bad things from happening
- ◆ Issues exist around processing information received:
  - ◆ Block vs. Alert
  - ◆ ANZ monitors and alerts on intelligence it receives
- ◆ Does not resolve problems relating to:
  - ◆ Confidence of data and the association of information
  - ◆ Context of the data
  - ◆ Threat Model



# Limitations of this approach (cont.)

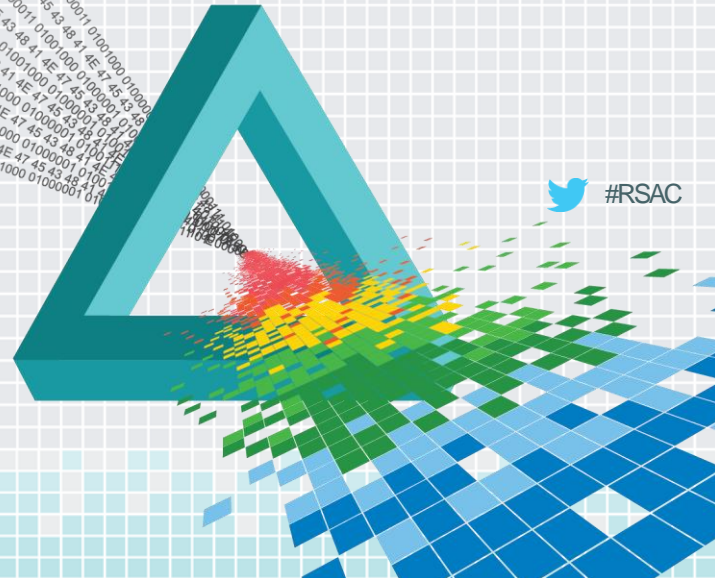
- ◆ How is the data being used
  - ◆ Producer vs. Consumer of the information
- ◆ Integration issues
  - ◆ Most vendors do not support data interchange formats such as STIX
  - ◆ Custom development required for translations of data
    - ◆ CSV to STIX
    - ◆ JSON to STIX
    - ◆ XML to STIX



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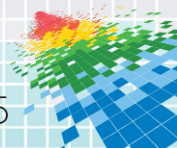
## Applying Cyber-Threat Intelligence within your Organisation





# What needs to change ... you can help

- ◆ Share information about what you are seeing in your environments
- ◆ By sharing observations/indicators:
  - ◆ You will be helping others defend
  - ◆ In turn they will publish what they are seeing
- ◆ Encourage security tool vendors to consider STIX as a valid means of sharing data with the community
  - ◆ Some have started but more a needed to join in so that the data can be used properly and shared accordingly

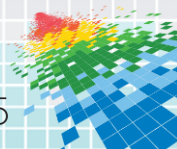


# What needs to change ... you can help (cont.)

- ◆ Data / Information needs to be shared in a format that we can ingest into Threat Intelligence Platforms
- ◆ Working together we can actually lift the barrier that exists to protect ourselves from Cyber-Warfare
  - ◆ As a security collective we can re-balance the ROI equation in our favour and in turn make the investment proposition too expensive for them to operate

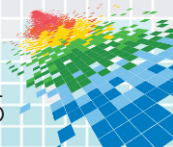


**TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE AN IMPACT!!**



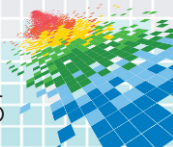
# Parting Thoughts ...

*“If we all work together we can actually make a difference and result in making it to expensive for the various adversaries to perform Cyber-Warfare.”*



# Parting Thoughts ... Let's Apply

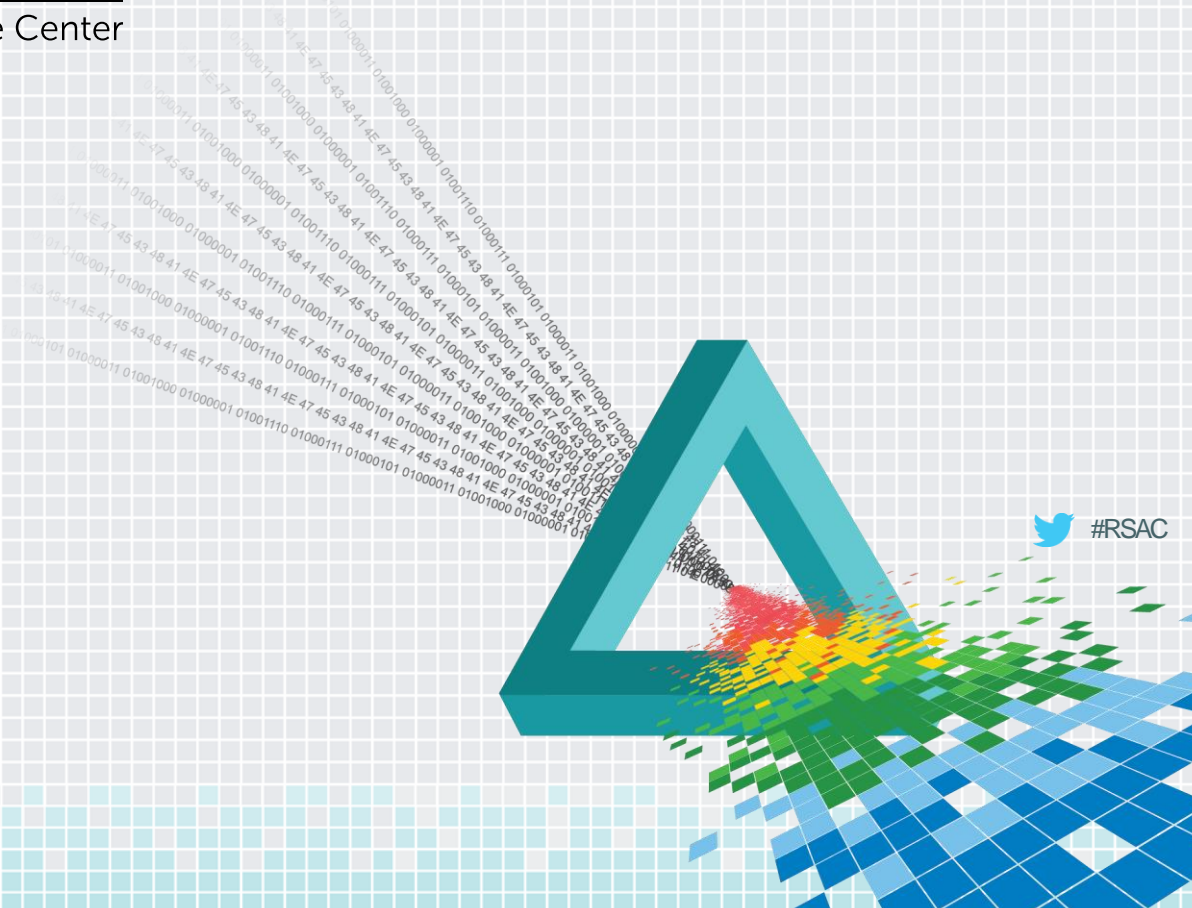
- ◆ Next week you should:
  - ◆ Explore a Cyber-Threat Intelligence Repository
- ◆ In the next three months you should:
  - ◆ Consider what security data your organisation collects
  - ◆ Understand how this data can be used to defend your sector
  - ◆ Come up with a standard/guidelines on what you can share
- ◆ Within six months you should:
  - ◆ Look at standing up a production Cyber-Threat Intelligence Repository
  - ◆ Integrate some of your production data into it
  - ◆ Set up peering relationships with others in your sector



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## Questions



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