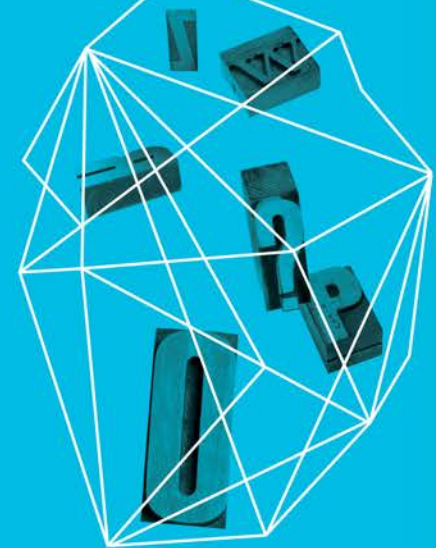


Security in  
knowledge

## THE IT SECURITY INDUSTRY: SURVIVAL IN THE AGE OF CYBERWARFARE

Eugene Kaspersky  
Kaspersky Lab



# SOURCES OF ATTACKS

- ▶ Cybercriminals
- ▶ Hacktivists
- ▶ Government agencies
- ▶ Terrorists



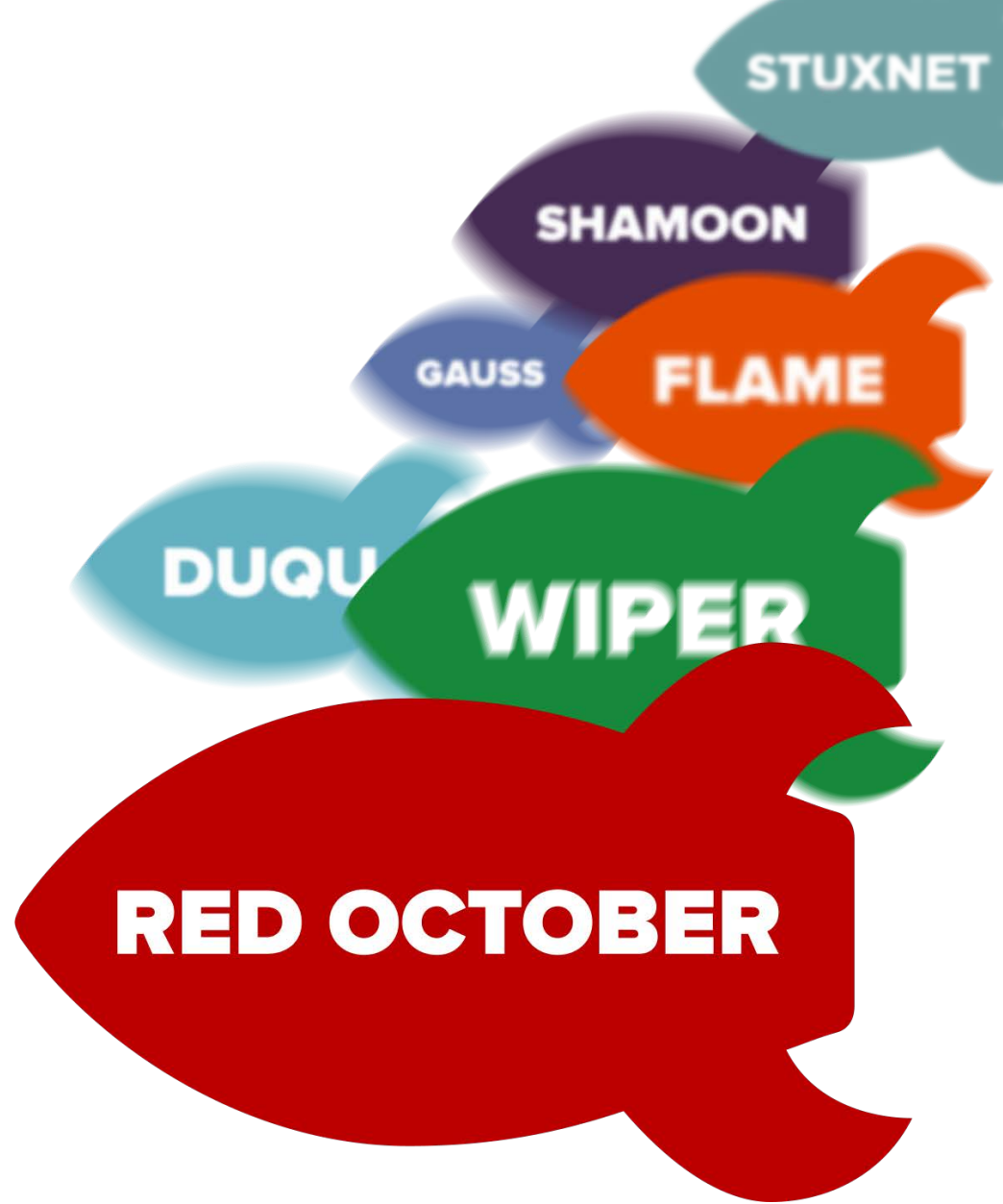
# MOTIVATION

- ▶ Financial
- ▶ Reputation damage
- ▶ Political
- ▶ Military
- ▶ Sabotage / scare tactics



# CYBERTOOLS

- ▶ Espionage
- ▶ Sabotage
- ▶ Terrorism



# — THE ABCs OF CYBERWEAPONS

- A** – Attribution almost impossible
- B** – Boomerang effect
- C** – Collateral damage
- D** – Defense much harder than offense
- E** – Ease of development

# CRITICAL TARGETS

## Industrial systems

- ▶ Stuxnet – Iran, 2010

## Critical IT infrastructure

- ▶ Shamoon – Saudi Aramco, 2012

## Telecommunications

- ▶ DDoS – Estonia, 2007

# ANATOMY OF HIGH PROFILE ATTACKS

:loop

- ▶ Gathering data on the target network
- ▶ Detailed analysis of the data
- ▶ Attack vector selected
- ▶ Malware tested
- ▶ Delivery method chosen
- ▶ Implementation

go to loop

# PROTECTION AGAINST TARGETED ATTACKS

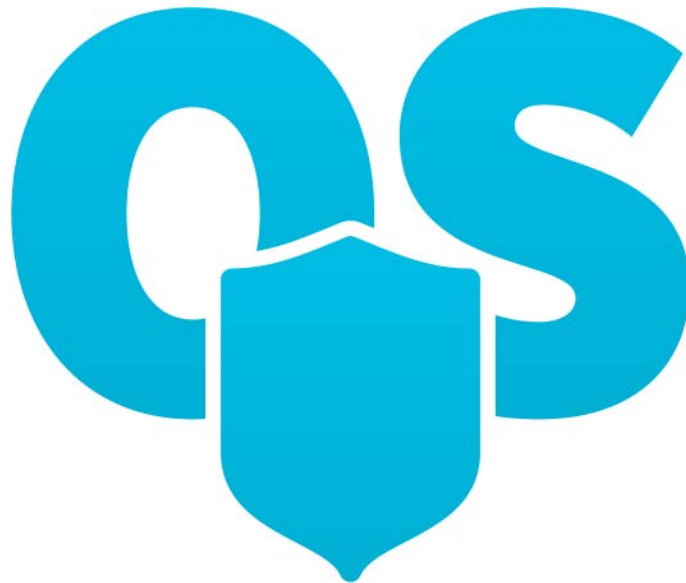
- ▶ Strict admin policies & education
- ▶ Technologies
- ▶ Government regulation & international cooperation





# SECURE OPERATING SYSTEM

- ▶ Microkernel
- ▶ Network security scenarios + filters



# THE RULES OF THE GAME ARE CHANGING

## ▶ **25+ years ago:**

- ▶ Script kiddies
- ▶ Antivirus

## ▶ **10+ years ago:**

- ▶ Criminals; later – hacktivists
- ▶ Internet Security suites / Endpoint Security

## ▶ **Now:**

- ▶ Sophisticated attackers, including government agencies
- ▶ Solution?...

# IT SECURITY INDUSTRY CHALLENGES

- ▶ Detecting mass malware infections
- ▶ Detecting pinpointed cyberwarfare strikes
- ▶ Detecting **all** threats – regardless of origin or purpose





**Thank you!**