CYBER INCIDENTS RESPONSE OPERATIONAL CENTRE
OF THE STATE CYBER PROTECTION CENTRE
OF THE STATE SERVICE OF SPECIAL COMMUNICATION
AND INFORMATION PROTECTION OF UKRAINE

2022 Q2

REPORT

ON VULNERABILITY DETECTION AND CYBER INCIDENTS/ CYBER ATTACKS RESPONSE SYSTEM

TLP:WHITE

VULNERABILITY DETECTION AND CYBER INCIDENTS/CYBER ATTACKS RESPONSE SYSTEM

is a set of software and software-hardware tools that ensure round-the-clock monitoring, analysis and transferring of telemetric information about cyber incidents and cyber attacks which occurred or are currently occurring at cyber protection objects and may have negative impact on their sustainable functioning.

Vulnerability Detection and Cyber Incidents/Cyber Attacks Response System interacts with cyber security management centres, industry cyber security management centres, other systems of critical information infrastructure objects, enterprises, institutions and organizations regardless of property form for the purpose of information exchange relating detection and termination of cyber attacks and cyber incidents.

SUBSYSTEM OF CYBER INCIDENTS RESPONSE OPERATIONAL CENTRE

is a central component of the Vulnerability Detection and Cyber Incidents/Cyber Attacks Response System and provides:

- centralized management of all subsystems of the Vulnerability Detection and Cyber Incidents/Cyber Attacks Response System;
- centralized collection and accumulation of information about network information security events;
- real-time monitoring and processing of cyber threats and cyber incidents.

The Subsystem of Cyber Incidents Response Operational Centre detects malicious activity, as well as system and network anomalies at cyber protection objects by analysing the data, which is received from network devices (active sensors, firewalls, vulnerability scanners), workstations and servers, authorization systems, internal and external cyber threats data sources.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (SSSCIP) constantly fixates an increase in the number of cyber incidents and cyber attacks targeted on state information resources and critical information infrastructure objects. Since the beginning of the war, the trend towards an increase in the number of cyber attacks has been continuing.

During the II quarter of 2022, 19 billion events were processed with the Vulnerability Detection and Cyber Incidents/Cyber Attacks System. The number of registered and processed cyber incidents increased from 40 to 64.

The main goal of hackers remains cyberespionage, disruption of the availability of state information services and even destruction of information systems with the help of wipers. In the second quarter of 2022, we saw a significant increase in the activity of hacker groups in the distribution of malware, which includes both data stealing and data destruction programs. Comparing to the statistics for the 1st quarter of 2022, the number of IS events in the "Malicious code" category increased by 38%.

Comparing to the first quarter of 2022, the number of critical IS events originating from russian IP addresses decreased by 8.5 times. This is primarily due to the fact that providers of electronic communication networks and/or services that provide access to the Internet blocked IP addresses used by the russian federation.
These IPs were actively used for carrying out cyber attacks on Ukrainian information resources and propagating fake information, related to discrediting the state bodies during the russian-Ukrainian war.

Currently, the largest number of critical IS events is associated with source IP addresses from the USA. However, automatically determined geolocation of source IP addresses does not necessarily mean their attribution to the identified location.

By attribution, the absolute majority of registered cyber incidents is related to hacker groups funded by the russian federation government. In particular, these are UAC-0082/UAC-0113 (related to Sandworm), UAC-0010 (Gamaredon) and others, mentioned in the report.

In the second quarter of 2022, the main targets of hackers from the russian federation were the Ukrainian mass media, the government and local authorities sectors. Most information security events can be associated with APT groups and hacktivists activities.

Last year, the Administration of SSSCIP approved the decree on the adoption of Methodological recommendations for increasing the level of cyber security of critical information infrastructure in Ukraine. The State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine recommends to implement this guideline in order to increase the level of cyber resilience.

MONITORING STATISTICS

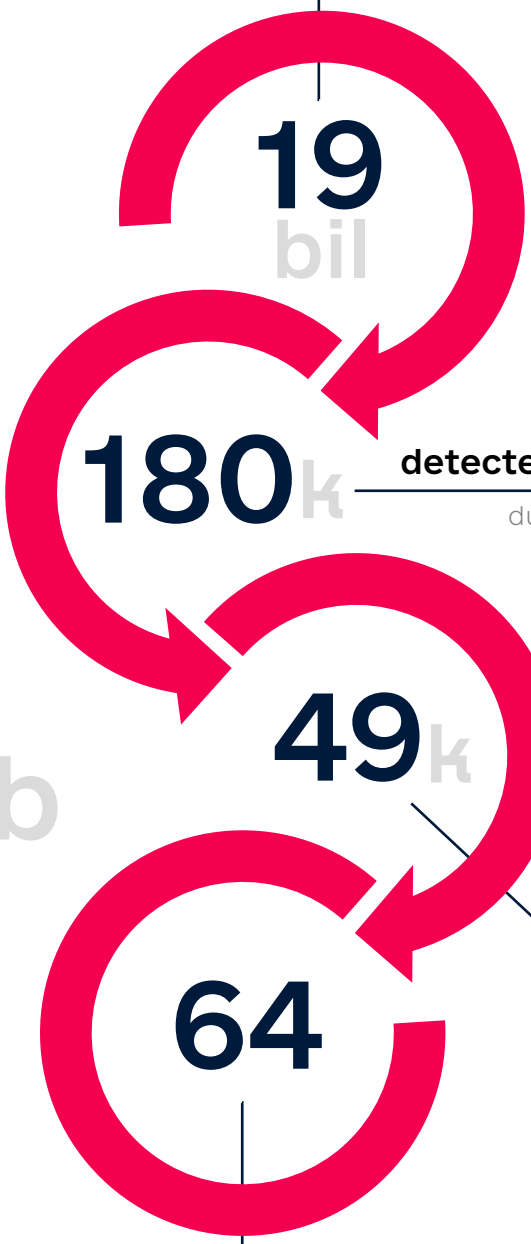
QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS OF COLLECTED AND PROCESSED DATA

6 k
FPS

14.7 k
hosts

183 Gb
input data received

5 Gbit/s
incoming traffic speed of sensor network



processed events
received by means of monitoring, analysis and transferring of telemetric information about cyber incidents and cyber attacks

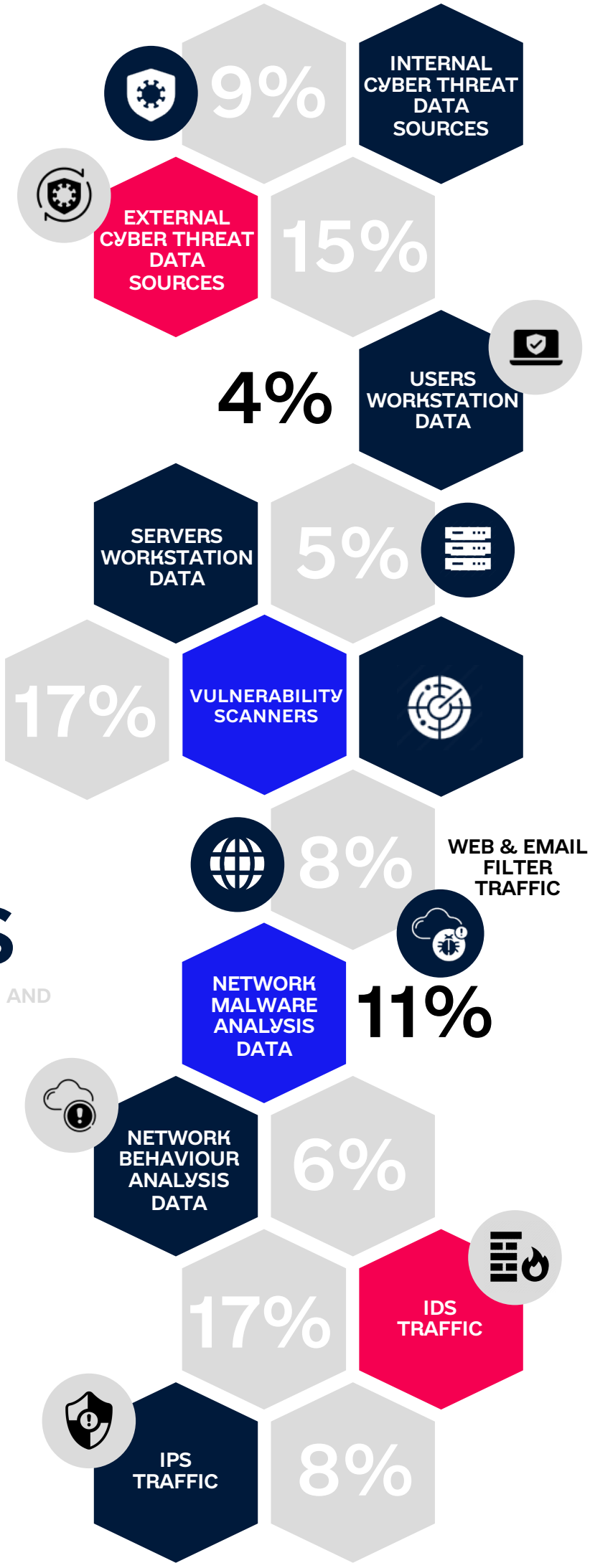
detected suspicious IS events
during primary analysis

processed critical IS events
potential cyber incidents identified after suspicious IS events filtering and secondary analysis completion

registered cyber incidents
critical IS events identified and processed directly by security analysts

DATA SOURCES

MAIN SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION AND CONTEXTUALIZATION



2022(Q2)

IS EVENTS MONITORING

QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS OF COLLECTED AND PROCESSED DATA

displayed according to

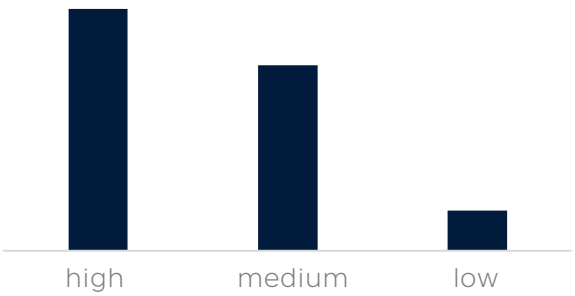
Incident Classification Taxonomy

approved by the National Coordination Center for Cybersecurity under the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine

- 01 Abusive content
- 02 Malicious Code
- 03 Information Gathering
- 04 Intrusion Attempts
- 05 Intrusion
- 06 Availability
- 07 Information Content Security
- 08 Fraud
- 09 Vulnerable
- 10 Other

cyber incidents by criticality

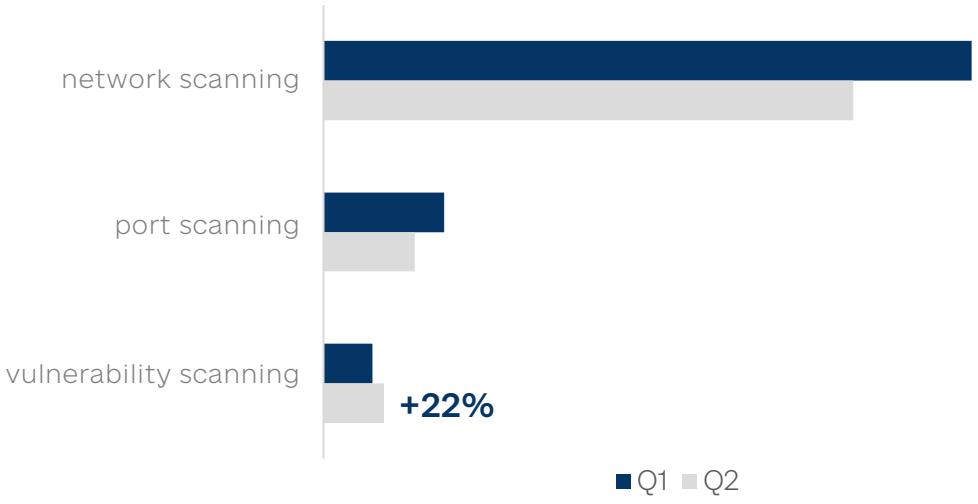
presented chart displays statistical information for the reporting period, obtained by analyzing registered cyber security incidents according to the internal criticality rating scale, according to which incidents can be classified by this parameter

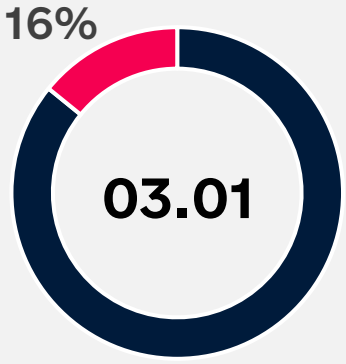


STATISTICS OF CYBER INCIDENTS TYPES

which dominate over other types of cyber incidents in percentage terms during the II quarter of 2022

by scanning techniques

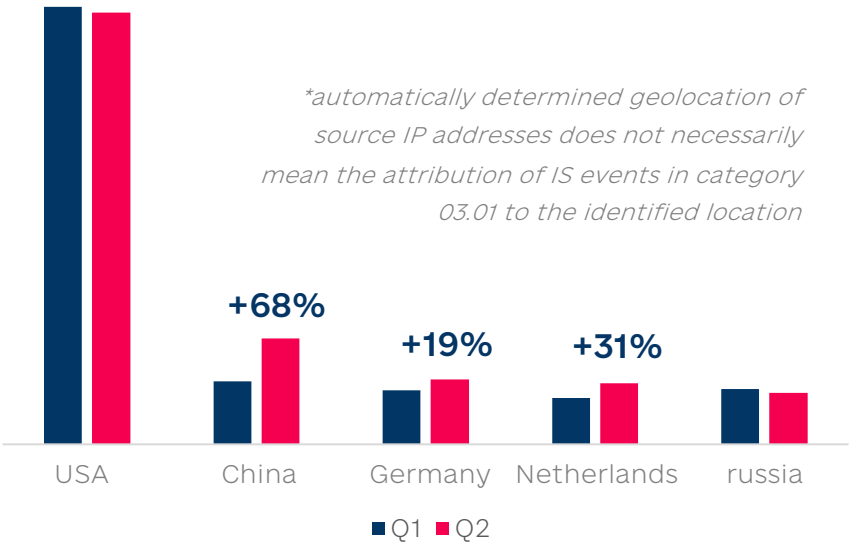




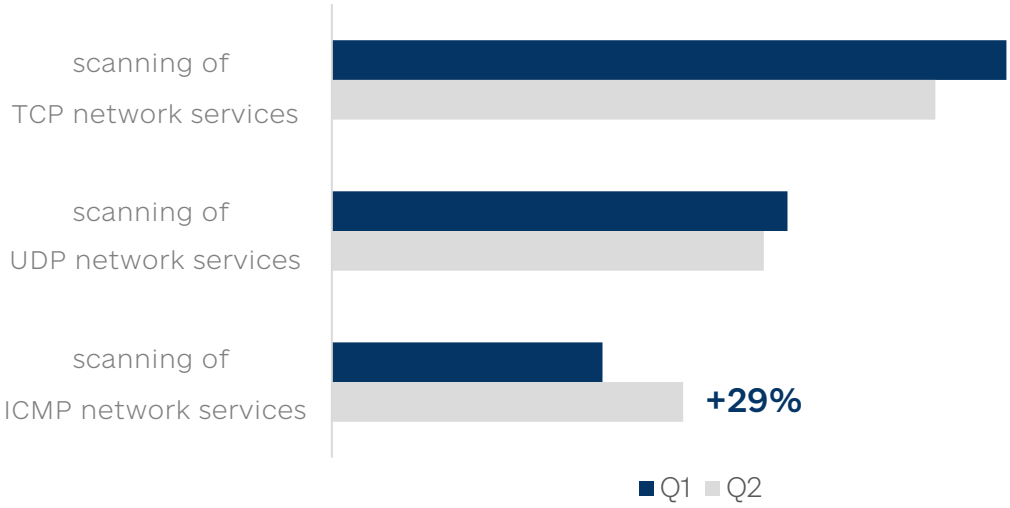
scanning

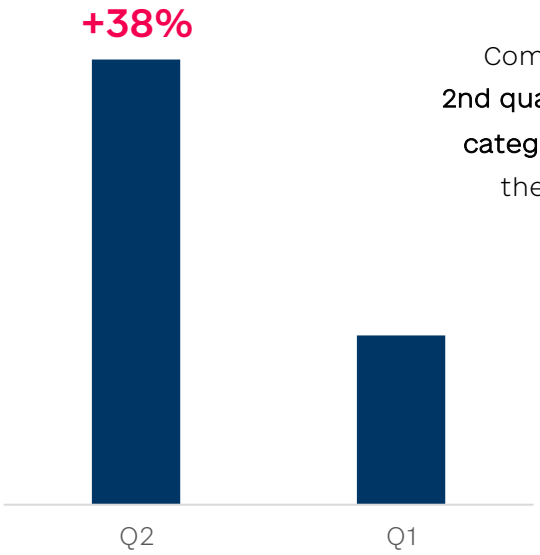
gathering of information about systems or networks

by source IP addresses geolocation



by scanning types

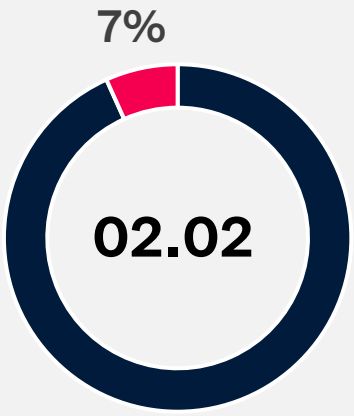




Compared to the statistics for the 1st quarter of 2022, **during the 2nd quarter of 2022, the number of IS events in the "Malicious code" category increased by 38%**, which indicates significant increase in the level of malicious network activity associated with malware distribution and malware usage attempts for infecting new/ exploitation of previously infected botnet devices.

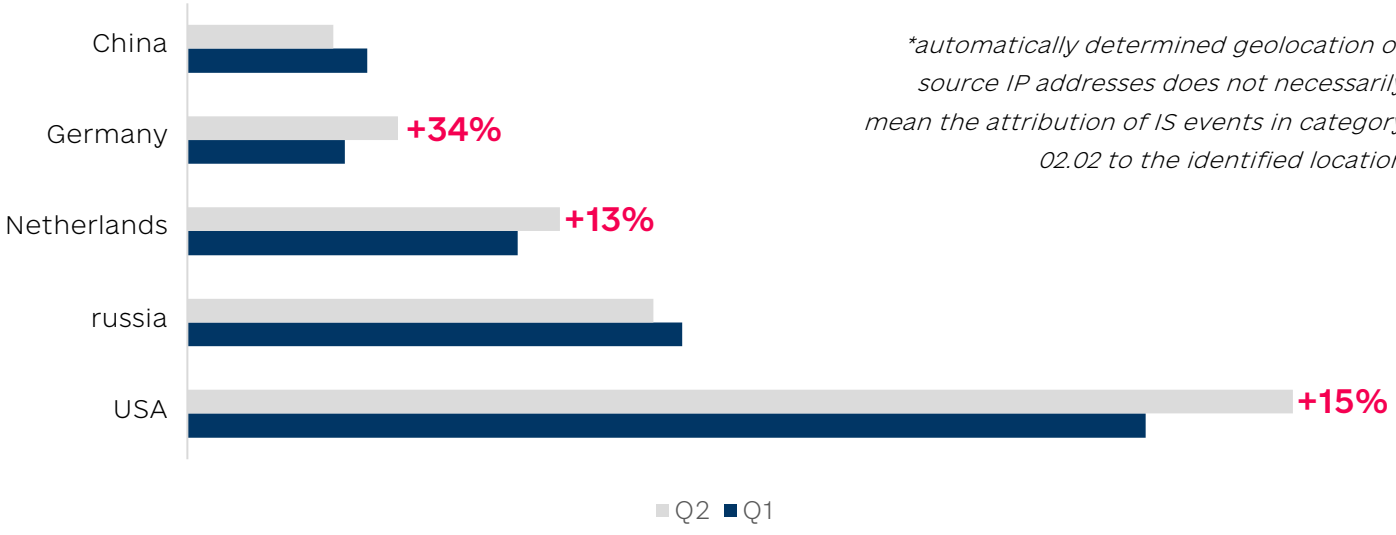
408

unique suspicious files were automatically detected by the Telemetry Collection Subsystem of the Vulnerability Detection and Cyber Incidents/Cyber Attacks Response System and processed directly by security analysts for criticality during the reporting period



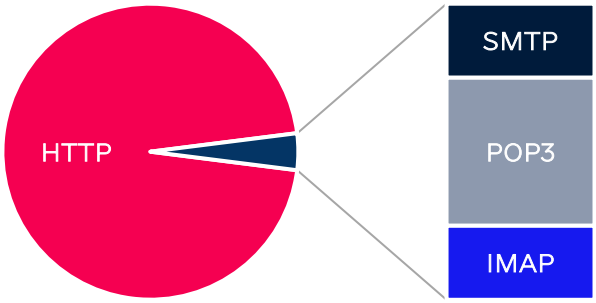
malware distribution

by source IP addresses geolocation

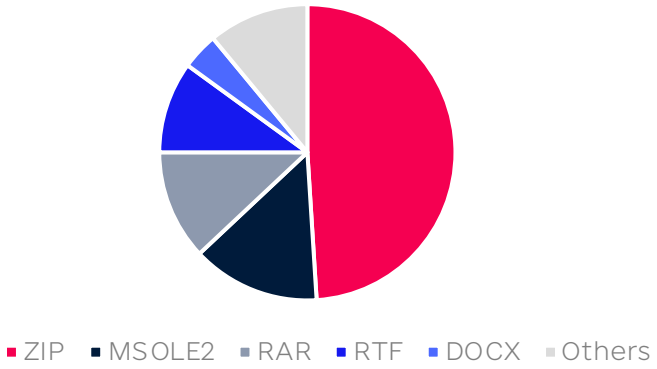


**automatically determined geolocation of source IP addresses does not necessarily mean the attribution of IS events in category 02.02 to the identified location*

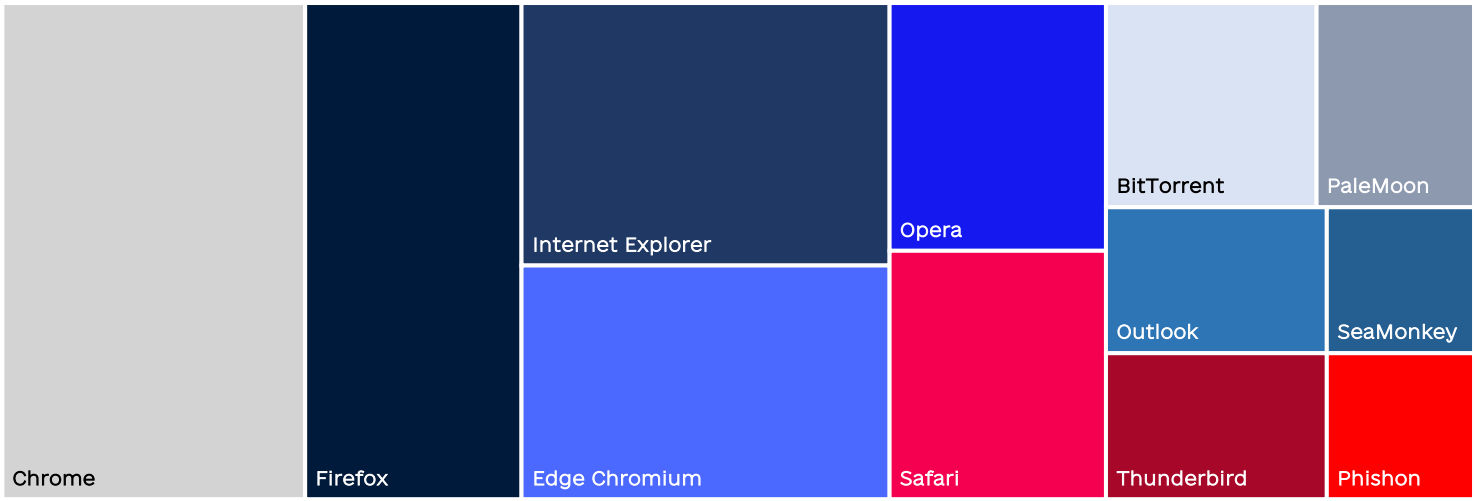
by malware distribution protocol



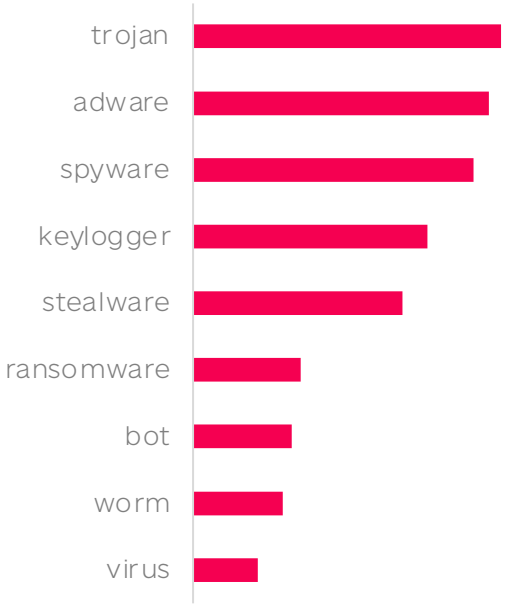
by malware extention



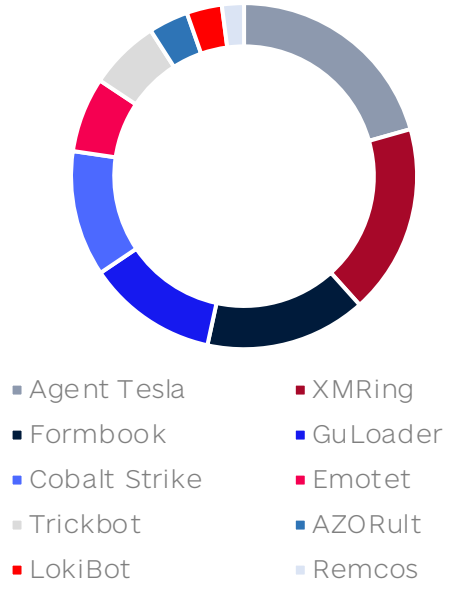
by associated software, used as a malware distribution channel



by malware type

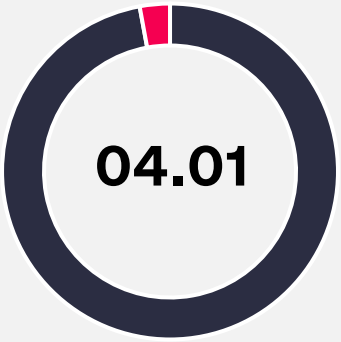


by malware family



presented charts display statistical information for the reporting period, obtained by analysing IS events, which were triggered by intrusion attempts targeted on the networks of cyber protection objects and the realization of cyber threats with the aim of detecting software vulnerabilities, finding misconfigurations of services and active network devices

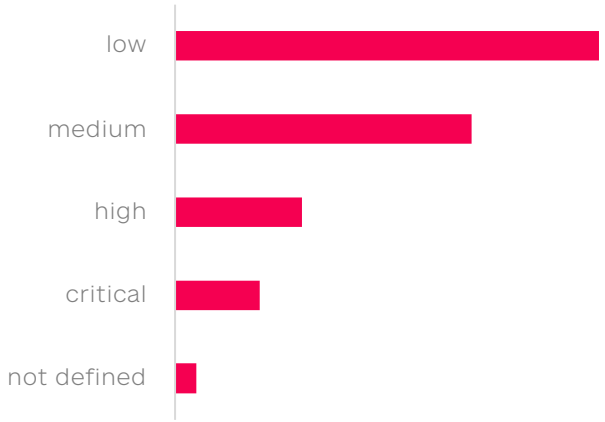
2,9%



vulnerability exploitation attempt

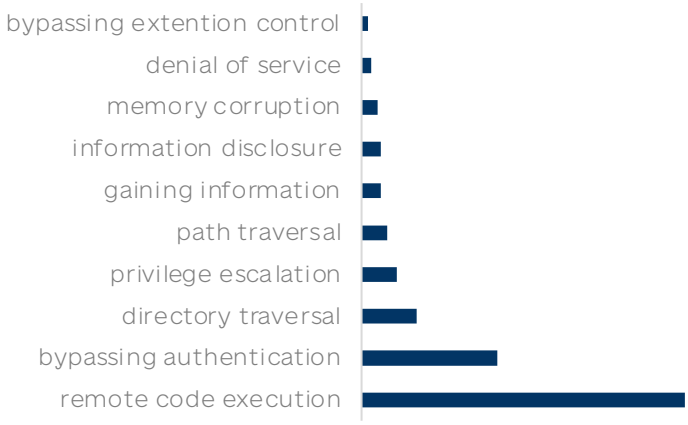
an intrusion attempt using a vulnerability in a system, component, or network

qualitative rating by CVSS Base Score

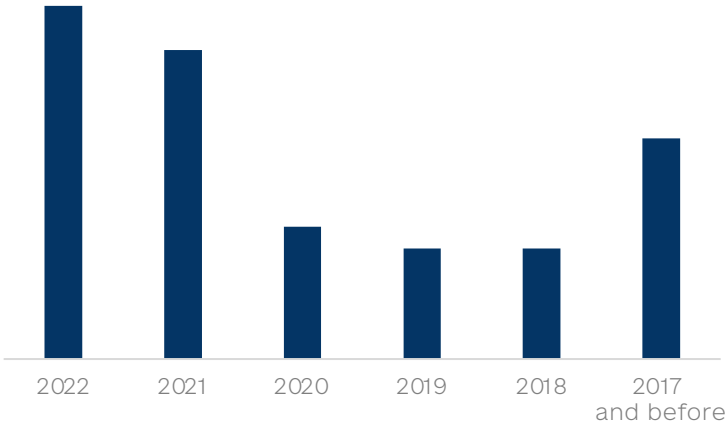


according to the approach of comparing CVSS Base Scores (1-10) to a qualitative rating scale, described in CVSSv3.1 specification

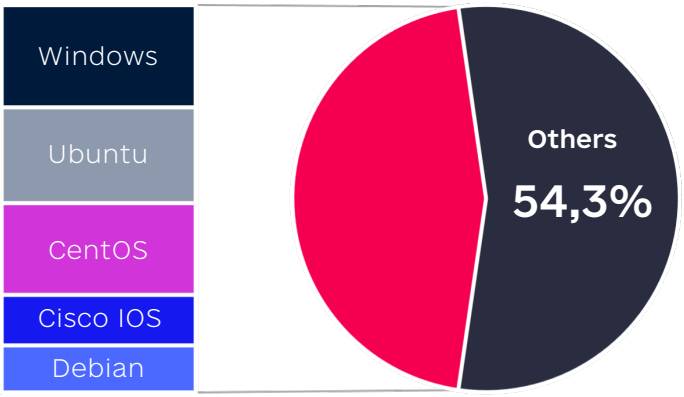
most exploited vulnerabilities by category



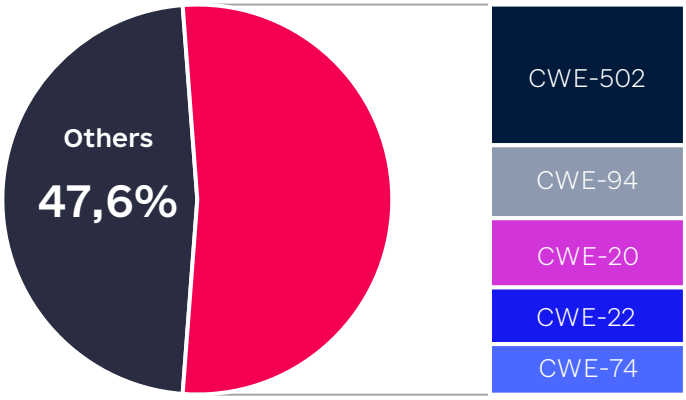
most exploited vulnerabilities by year



targeted OS



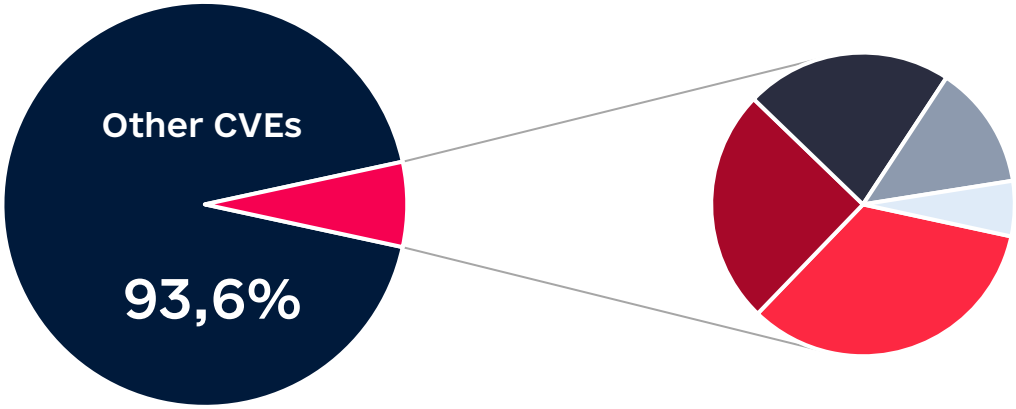
exploited CWE



relevant vulnerabilities

The following list of current software vulnerabilities is not complete and describes CVEs that have been documented by known cyber threat intelligence expert groups and that continue to be actively exploited in order to gain unauthorized access or privileged control.

The chart shows the % of detected activity in the network traffic of cyber protection objects (potentially related to the exploitation of the list of CVEs described below), to the total number of activity detections, related to all identified vulnerability identifiers, during the reporting period.



CVE-2022-26134

Successful exploitation of *OGNL injection vulnerability* (by sending a malicious HTTP GET request with an OGNL payload in the URI) can result in **unauthenticated remote arbitrary code execution** on affected versions of Confluence Server or Data Center instances.

CVE-2022-30190

Successful exploitation of the vulnerability in *Microsoft Windows Support Diagnostic Tool (MSDT)*, which is a part of Microsoft's troubleshooting pack, can result in **remote arbitrary code execution with the privileges of the calling application**. The vulnerability, better known as "Follina", affects most supported Windows OS (also server-side).

CVE-2022-26809

Successful exploitation of *Remote Procedure Call (RPC) runtime* vulnerability (by sending a specially crafted RPC call to an RPC host) can result in **remote code execution (RCE) with the privileges of the RPC service**. It is potentially suggested that this vulnerability will be actively exploited in future large-scale cyber attacks due to the possibility of autonomous launch (independence from user interaction).

CVE-2022-26925

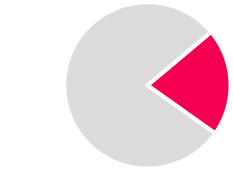
Successful exploitation of the *Windows LSA spoofing* vulnerability by an authenticated attacker, calling a method on the LSARPC interface, can result in **coercing the domain controller to authenticate to the attacker using NTLM**. The vulnerability is relevant for OS users starting with Windows 7 (for server systems - with Windows Server 2008).

CVE-2022-26937

Successful exploitation of the stack buffer overflow vulnerability in the *Windows Network File System (NFS)* may result in **remote unauthorized arbitrary code execution** under the context of SYSTEM.

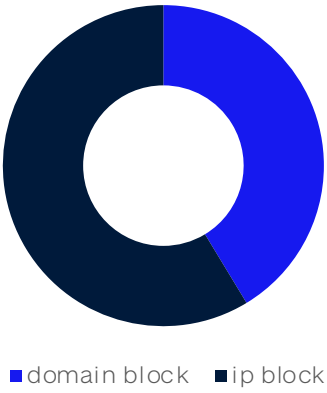
EMAIL SECURITY GATEWAY

21%
blocked in automatic mode

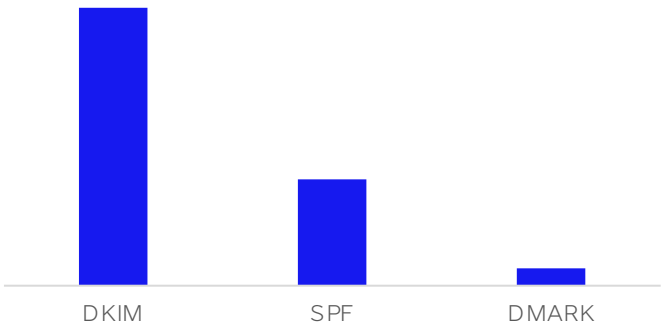


120k
emails received and analysed during reporting period

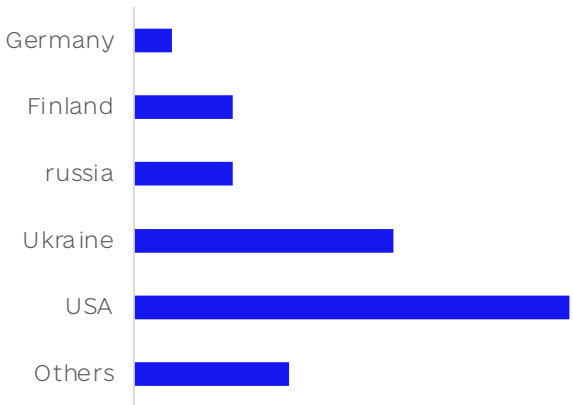
Sender Validation failure reason



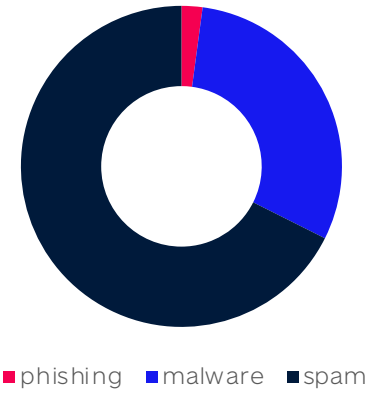
Sender Authentication failure reason



Sender Threat category (by country)



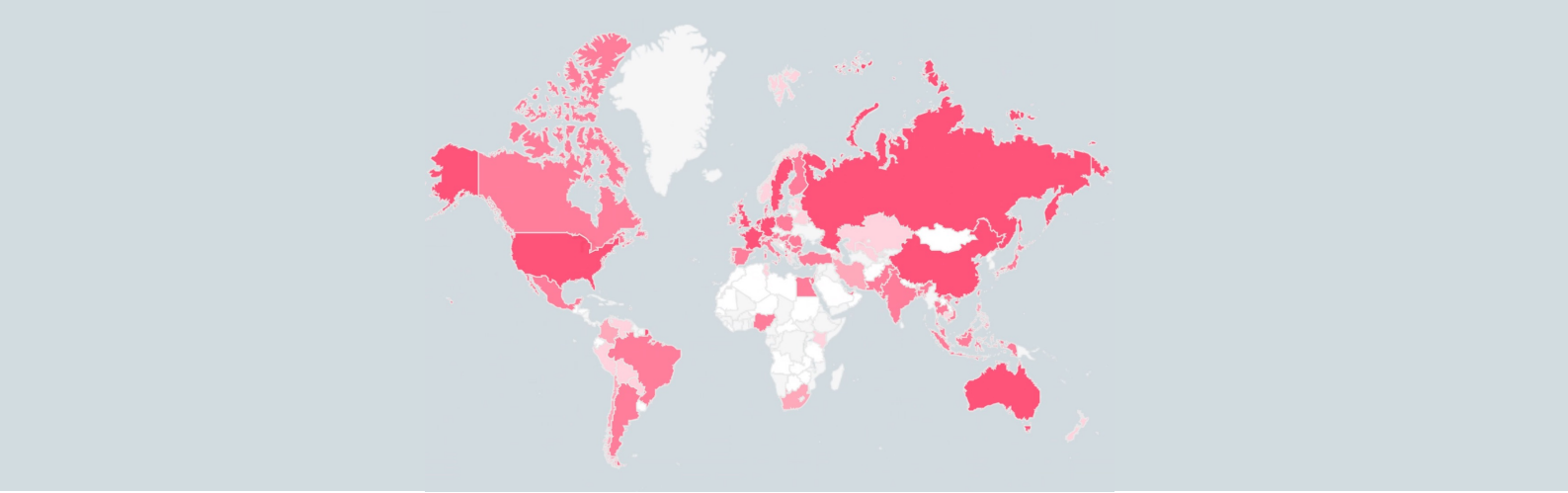
Sender Threat category

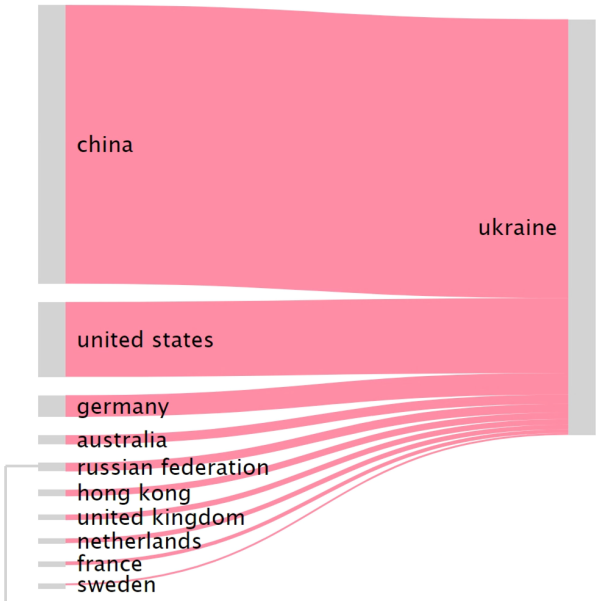


GEOGRAPHY OF DETECTIONS

OF CRITICAL INFORMATION SECURITY EVENTS *

**automatically determined geolocation of source IP addresses of critical IS events does not necessarily mean their attribution to the identified location*



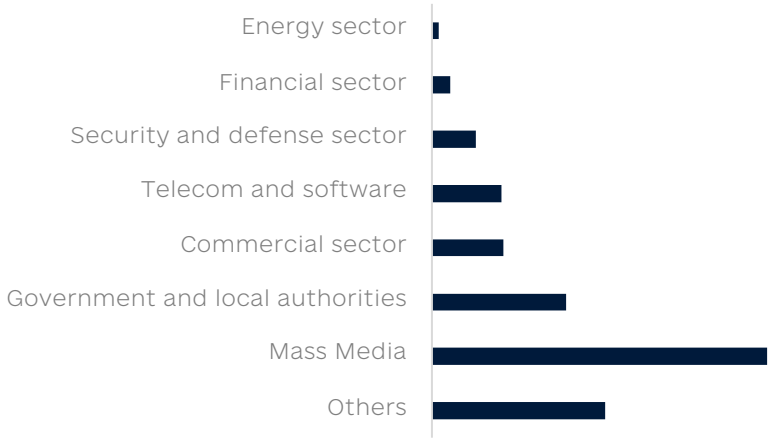


8,5 times less

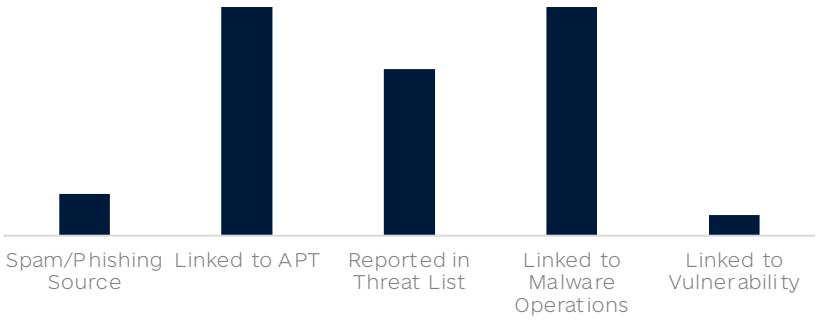
critical IS events were detected , which source IP addresses geolocation is determined to be russia (compared to the 1st quarter of 2022). This is largely due to the blocking of AS (from which cyber attacks were carried out on Ukrainian information resources, fake information related to the discrediting of state bodies and about the progress of the russian-Ukrainian war was propagated, etc.), providers of electronic communication networks and/or services that provide access to the Internet, used by the russian federation

russian hacker groups activity

by sectors



by detection category



THREAT ACTORS ACTIVITY

the following list describes current hacker groups targeting Ukraine information resources, whose activity identifiers were detected in the networks of cyber protection objects during the reporting period

UAC-0010

Related names: Gamaredon, Armageddon, PrimitiveBear
Category: Nation State Sponsored
Location: russia
First Reference: 2013-2014

Read more:
Cyber attacks of UAC-0010 group (CERT-UA#4634,4648)
Cyber attack of UAC-0010 group (CERT-UA#4434)

UAC-0056

Related names: Lorec53, SaintBear, GraphSteal, GrimPlant
Potential Category: Nation State Sponsored
Potential Location: russia
First Reference: Jul, 2021

Read more:
Cyber attack of UAC-0056 group (CERT-UA#4545)
Cyber attack of UAC-0056 group (CERT-UA#4293)

UAC-0028

Related names: APT28, Fancy Bear, Iron Twilight, Sednit
Category: Nation State Sponsored
Location: russia
First Reference: Apr, 2013

Read more:
Cyber attack of APT28 group (CERT-UA#4843)
Cyber attack of APT28 group (CERT-UA#4622)

UAC-0098

Related Malware: GzipLoader, IcelD, Cobalt Strike Beacon
Potential Related Threat Group: Trickbot/IcelD
Potential Location: russia
First Reference: Apr, 2022

Read more:
Cyber attack of UAC-0098 group (CERT-UA#4842)
Cyber attack of UAC-0098 group (CERT-UA#4560)

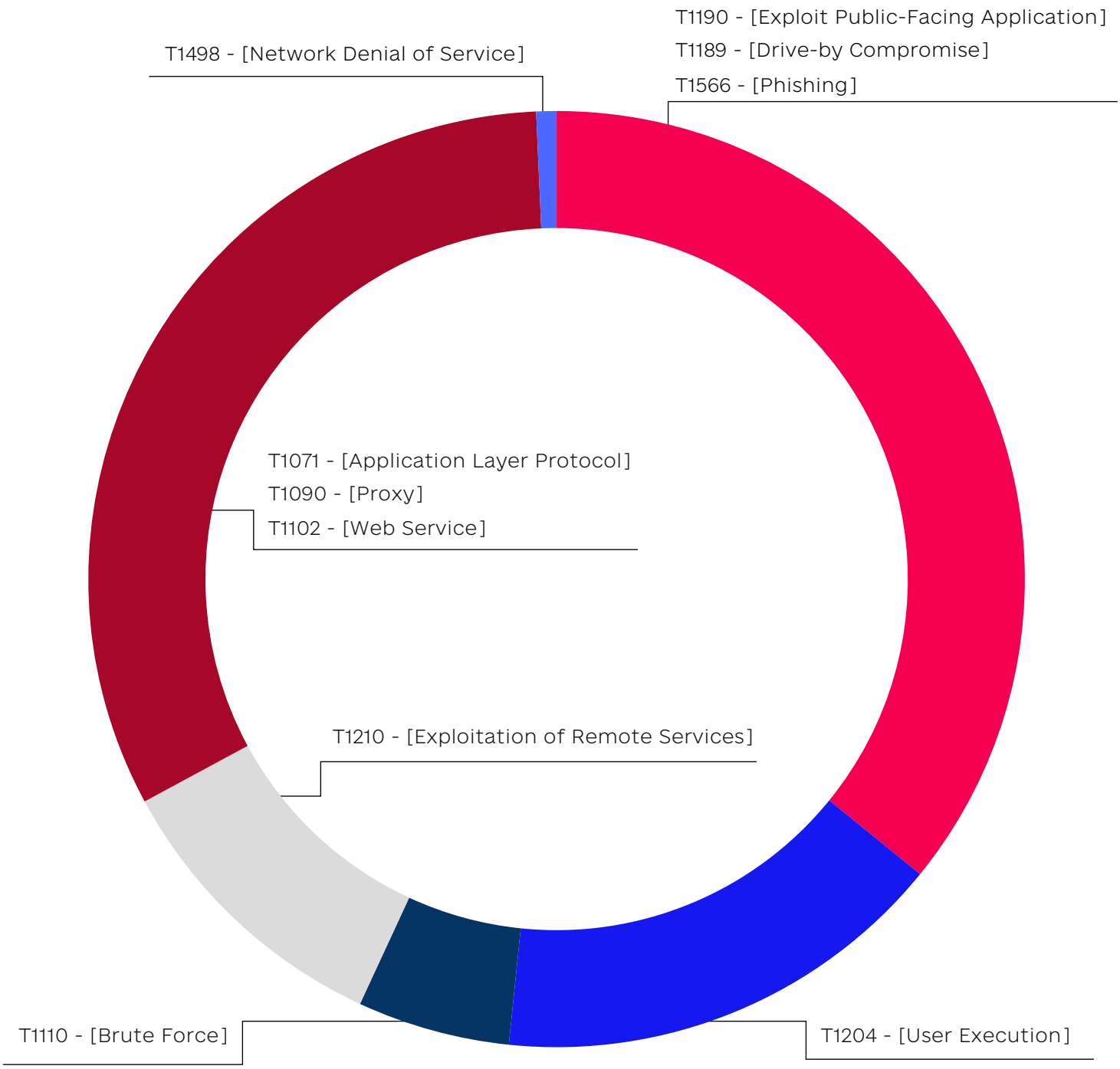
UAC-0082, UAC-0113

Related Malware: CrescentImp, DarkCrystal RAT
Potential Related Threat Group: Sandworm
Potential Location: russia
First Reference: Jun, 2022

Read more:
Cyber attack with CrescentImp usage (CERT-UA#4797)
Cyber attack with DarkCrystal RAT usage (CERT-UA#4874)

MITRE ATT&CK MAPPING

statistics on identified tactics/techniques (according to the MITRE ATT&CK knowledge base) associated with a set of detected and processed IoCs that were used at different stages of the life cycle of cyber attacks which occurred during the reporting period



METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR INCREASING THE LEVEL OF CYBER SECURITY OF CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Methodological recommendations for increasing the level of cyber security of critical information infrastructure were developed in accordance with sub-clause 1 of part two and clause 3 of part three of Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles of Ensuring Cybersecurity of Ukraine", paragraph two of part one of Article 3, clauses 85, 86 and 88 of part one of Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine", paragraph two of sub-clause 1 of clause 3 of the Regulation on the Administration of the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, September 3, 2014, № 411 and General requirements for cyber security of critical infrastructure objects, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, June 19, 2019, № 518 in order to increase the level of cyber security of critical information infrastructure.

The Recommendations were developed taking into consideration the Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, issued in 2014 and updated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology of the United States of America in 2018.

The Recommendations do not establish legal norms and are voluntary for use.

The Recommendations describe a general approach to ensuring cyber security that allows to:

- carry out an analysis and provide a description of the current cyber security state of critical information infrastructure objects;
- describe the target cyber security state of critical information infrastructure objects;
- identify and determine priorities, the level of implementation of cyber security measures in the context of continuous and repetitive process of risk management in the field of cyber security of critical information infrastructure objects;
- assess progress in achieving the target cyber security state of critical information infrastructure objects;
- ensure communication between entities that are directly on the critical information infrastructure objects and with entities that can be considered as organization's partners in terms of risk management in cyber security field.

The Recommendations consist of 3 main parts:

➢ systems (taxonomies) of cyber seacurity measures;

➢ levels of implementation of cyber security measures;

➢ cyber security profile.

The approach which is defined in the Recommendations is not the only one for cyber security risk management, as critical information infrastructure objects, belonging to different sectors of such infrastructure, may have either the same or various risks – specific threats, different vulnerabilities, unique acceptable risk levels. The approach for ensuring cyber security state depends on the method of implementation of cyber security measures, which are outlined in the Recommendations.

Decree of the SSSCIP Administration About the adoption of Methodological recommendations for increasing the level of cyber security of critical information infrastructure

REGULATORY LEGAL BASE

- The Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles of Ensuring Cyber Security of Ukraine", which defines the legal and organizational foundations for ensuring the protection of the vital interests of a person and a citizen, society and the state, national interests of Ukraine in cyberspace, the main goals, directions and principles of the state policy in cyber security field, powers of state authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations, individuals and citizens from this area, the main principles of their activities coordination to ensure cyber security.

- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, December 23, 2020, № 1295 "Some issues of ensuring the functioning of the Vulnerability Detection and Cyber Incidents/Cyber Attacks Response System", that defines the principles of functioning of the Vulnerability Detection and Cyber Incidents/Cyber Attacks Response System, which are carried out in relation to cyber protection objects, designated in the second part of Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles of Ensuring Cyber Security of Ukraine".

CONTACTS

Cyber Incidents Response Operational Centre

State Cyber Protection Centre

State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection of Ukraine

e-mail: soc@scpc.gov.ua
Tel.: +38 (044) 281 87 37