Boost your cyber criminal activities with cryptocurrencies? or the tough life of the attackers.



Alexandre Dulaunoy - TLP:WHITE

April 13, 2016

What's CIRCL?



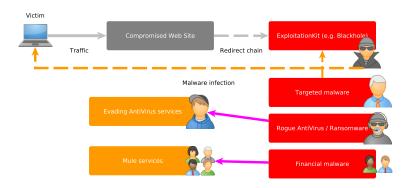
- The Computer Incident Response Center Luxembourg (CIRCL) is a government-driven initiative designed to provide a systematic response facility to computer security threats and incidents.
- CIRCL is the CERT for the private sector, communes and non-governmental entities in Luxembourg.
- CIRCL supports organizations located/incorporated in Luxembourg in case of incident or proactively by providing an advanced sharing platform (MISP).

Ransomware from locker to crypto

Attackers experimented many potential techniques to extort money from computer users like

- Locking access to computer;
- Leaking personal information to the public;
- Losing critical information and data;
- Using fear of police, law enforcement or hierarchies;
- or destructing physical equipments.

Cybercriminal ecosystem - an overview



- Cash-out is a key element for attackers to get the money out and drop the risks on the mules.
- Bitcoin plays a role in the overall ecosystem but it's not a silver bullet solution for the attacker.

The use of bitcoin by cyber criminals

- The early use of bitcoin was an alternative process to the vetting (e.g. access to private forums).
- Buying CC or stolen accounts.



Crypto-ransomware and bitcoin

- When ransom-lockers are used, computers are fully locked and unusable (e.g. attacker use paysafe cards, ucash, ...).
- Crypto-ransomware encrypt the data (and the system remains usable). Allowing the victim to get access to a bitcoin provider.
- Bitcoin helps the attacker to have an alternative scheme of payment but...
 - Attackers are users of bitcoin and they do mistakes.
 - o Victims might find difficult to use bitcoin.
 - o Attackers still need to cash out.

Bitcoin privacy

- Bitcoin is not anonymous and everyone¹ can track the transactions.
- Attackers have to use mixer(s) to hide their traces or limit the ability to traceback.



 $[\]frac{1}{7}$ Including law enforcement, security researcher

The risks of using mixer(s)

- Mixer(s) can be operated by anyone having a small assets of coins (or claiming to have some).
- A random fee is taken by the mixer service.
- Attackers need to find reliable mixing and laundering service(s).
- Such service can be fake or a decoy. Various copy-cats exist on Tor or I2P.
- Mixing is just a part of the problem. How do you cash out?

Attracting your victim to become a mule



Conclusion

- Defense mechanisms can only be built by knowing and understanding the attackers.
- Installing more software or hardware is just increasing the attack surface.
- Sharing and improving your existing infrastructure (including reducing the software installed) is key to improve your security posture.
- Logging and monitoring are often underestimated or hidden (or even rationalized) behind meaningless dashboard.

Q&A - Contact

- info@circl.lu
- https://www.circl.lu/
- OpenPGP fingerprint: 3B12 DCC2 82FA 2931 2F5B 709A 09E2 CD49 44E6 CBCD
- Twitter: @adulau @circl_lu