

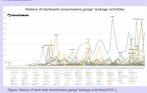
Responding to Business Cyber Threats with eXtened Threat Intelligence (XTI)

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#cyberthreat #XTI #extendedthreatintelligence #CTI #cyberthreatintelligence



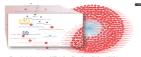




users to collect and monitor information on theasts [Risk] related to business operations such a cyber threats, leskage of corporate secrets and customer information, and reputation information based on existing Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) in the modern business ICT

rapid transition to cloud adoption due to telecommuting, remote work, and a shift to a non-face-to-face environment. In this process, various forms of cyberattacks are occurring due to the exposure of corporate information assets and data in the process of data transfer to the





threat hunting and various OSINT activities by cyber threat analysts, and based on this, companies build early warning systems for security threats and prepare countermeasures

2. Extended Threat Publigence (CTT)

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state of the Surface Web and Dark Web, and oreating occurred that the Surface of Collection and analysis covers the entirety of an organizations digital assets, networks, and other connected systems. This enables organizations to understand and respond to accountly threats from a more holded and fragrated perspective.

rine impact of COVID-19 and the changing landscape of remote work. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to an unintended and forced shift to remote work for againstations, which has expanded the perimeter of their response. The has expanded the plants and increased security threats. The second is the acceleration of again transformation (DIA, Digital transformation in the part of their response to the transformation of an organization business processes, culture, and user experience through digital incrinciples. Cloud-based remote end non-feed-to-lace we endormers are accelerating DI, and threates such as changes in the structure of corporate networks and systems and data exposure have arisen in the process of DI. Third, the security paradigm is expended. The existing perimeter relevant security is an SCC-centric security control system that centers on the security of the internal relevant, which limits the response to attacks from the outside.

3, CTI vs XTI

classification	Threat Intelligence	Extended Threat Intelligence
	The process of collecting, analyzing, and sharing information about security threats	The process of identifying external attack surfaces and sharing contextual data to improve security,
What to analyze	Cyberattacker behavior patterns, attack indicators (loCs, attack tools, etc.)	Your organization's digital assets, networks, and other connected systems as a whole, Attack surface, including surface web and deep/dark web (DDW) assets from an attacker's perspective,
	Prevent or stay ahead of security threats	Understand and respond to security threats from a more holistic and integrated perspective



(SoC), Or, more accurately, it's an extension of your existing security controls. Security services are provided by combining XTI analysis data with the operating data of the existing SoC, and the data provided here is not just an indicator, but a context (evidence) containing actual threats, which is provided and utilized through constant and active security analysis activities.



through continuous search and reconnaissance to check the fence and collect information about potential threats outside the asset. In the modern business environment, which is thoroughly based on ICT sechnology, the discentralization of information assets due to the introduction of the cloud has expanded the attack points, and corporate security organizations are facing increasing concerns. This is because it is not enough to introduce a cyber threat intelligence system with advanced AL Als only a girdle, and it is strictly up to the analyst to identify, analyze threats and suggest countermeasures. The software market is shifting to SasS, including cloud services. XTI services are part of that.

Cybersecurity Threat Analysis for 2023 and

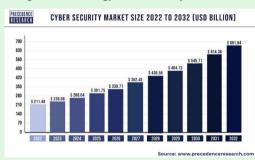
Predictions for 2024



#cybersecurity #cybercrime #credentialstuffing #phishingattacks #smishing



Changes in AI technology and the security service market



According to a study by Precedence Research, the global cybersecurity market size was valued at USD 214.48 billion in 2022 and is expected to exceed USD 691.64 billion by 2032. growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 12.58% during the forecast period from 2023 to 2032.

The rapid development of generative artificial intelligence technology, with ChatGPT as a hot topic, has brought evolution and innovation in various fields. However, it also carries the risk of being used for various cyberattacks, such as vulnerability identification, social engineering, and voice falsification, as well as malware creation, which can be easily done by users without specialized security knowledge

Al can be used to generate fake content or messages that look real, or to develop sophisticated phishing attacks to steal personal information. Al can also be used to bypass security systems, automate and optimize network intrusions, and threaten cybersecurity. The methods of cybercriminals using Al are constantly evolving, and security strategies are becoming increasingly important. Al technology can utilize complex algorithms and data to generate realistic fake content that can be used to trick security systems. This enables new types of cyberattacks that are difficult to detect using traditional security methods, and security professionals need to understand Al technology and take appropriate measures to counter these threats. As a result, the importance of Al-enabled defense technologies in the cybersecurity market is becoming more prominent.

Let's take a look at the "Cybersecurity Threat Analysis in 2023 and Forecast for 2024" released by the Ministry of Science and ICT and the Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA).

Cybersecurity Threat Analysis in 2023

- Security Program Vulnerabilities and Supply Chain Attacks on SW Developers Expand: There have been many software supply chain attacks targeting programs that must be installed and updated, such as online financial transaction security authentication programs. As these SW supply chain attacks are difficult to detect and take action against and have a large impact, MSIT and KISA are focusing on preventing damage through security patch development and public guidance in cooperation with related organizations.
- Devolving messenger impersonation attacks targeting personal information and re-spreading damage: Phishing attacks disguised as popular portals or messengers have increased, as well as secondary damage cases using leaked personal information. Personal information leaks and financial damages are also occurring due to credential stuffing attacks, an attack method that attempts to log in by randomly substituting user account information collected from other sites.
- Ransomware attacks and financial blackmail for disclosing trade secrets: Although the number of ransomware attacks has decreased, they have become more malicious, including stealing and encrypting confidential information and demanding ransom. In preparation, it is important to strengthen attack surface management and establish backup servers, and KISA and the Korea Information Security Industry Association offer ransomware response programs.

Cybersecurity Threat Predictions for 2024

- Stealthy SW Supply Chain Attacks: Hackers are using new attack strategies to target open source and developers. They take over developer systems by impersonating popular open source and distributing tampered code. Once the malicious SW is distributed, the organizations that use it don't even realize it's been compromised. This can cause cascading damage not only to the organization but also to other users such as customers.
- ased potential for cybercrime using generative Al: Rapidly advancing generative Al technologies have made it possible for anyone to engage in cybercrime, even if they are not an expert, by creating malware and forging voices
- Increased OT/ICS and IoT security threats: The integration of information and communication technology into major infrastructures has increased security threats due to the increasing connection between OT (operational technology), ICS (industrial control system), and IoT (Internet of Things) systems. This can pose a direct threat to the public by stealing critical information of key infrastructure or spreading malware in the system operating environment.
- Increased cyber threats using political and social issues: In 2024, when several domestic and international elections are scheduled, the activities of hacking groups targeting these political events are expected to increase. Various forms of cyberattacks are expected, including activities to leak critical information of opposing parties and attacks that can cause chaos and disruption to society as a whole.

They added that it is important to take measures to prevent and respond to cyber attacks, establish a backup system, implement a rapid recovery process, and strengthen cyber defense capabilities, MSIT and KISA are working with related organizations to detect and prevent attacks, check vulnerabilities and strengthen server security, and support ransomware response, and are planning to introduce a zero trust framework and release SW supply chain security guidelines.

As such, we need to be thoroughly prepared for increasingly diverse and sophisticated cyber threats. In order to build a safe digital future, not only should we prepare by utilizing the latest security technologies and information, but also users should always be alert and use the Internet with caution, such as not clicking on files from unknown sources.

Reference

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- Navigating The Cybersecurity Landscape In 2024 $\, {\cal P} \,$
- Cyber Security Market Global Industry Analysis, Size, Growth Trends, Reginal Outlook, and Forecast 2023-2032 👂



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