

SE Labs

INTELLIGENCE-LED TESTING

ANNUAL REPORT 2019



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About SE Labs

Welcome to our first annual report! **SE Labs** was launched in 2016, immediately working with some of the best-known security companies in the world, as well as emerging 'next-generation' start-ups, all of which were attracted to our detailed and ethical approach to testing security products and services.

Initially focussing on endpoint security products, we also created new tests for services including email security and web security, as well as for firewalls and other security-focussed hardware appliances. Our 'hacking'-based testing, known as the Breach Response Test, has led the way in which endpoint and other products are tested in the face of effective and targeted attackers.

Our first blog post was published with the launch of our first public reports on endpoint security. The second article was about building a security lab, in terms of erecting walls, creating a server room and the challenges involved in starting up a business from scratch. [The blog](#) is the best place to find out what we're up to at any given time.



SE Labs is now located in the prestigious Wimbledon area of London.



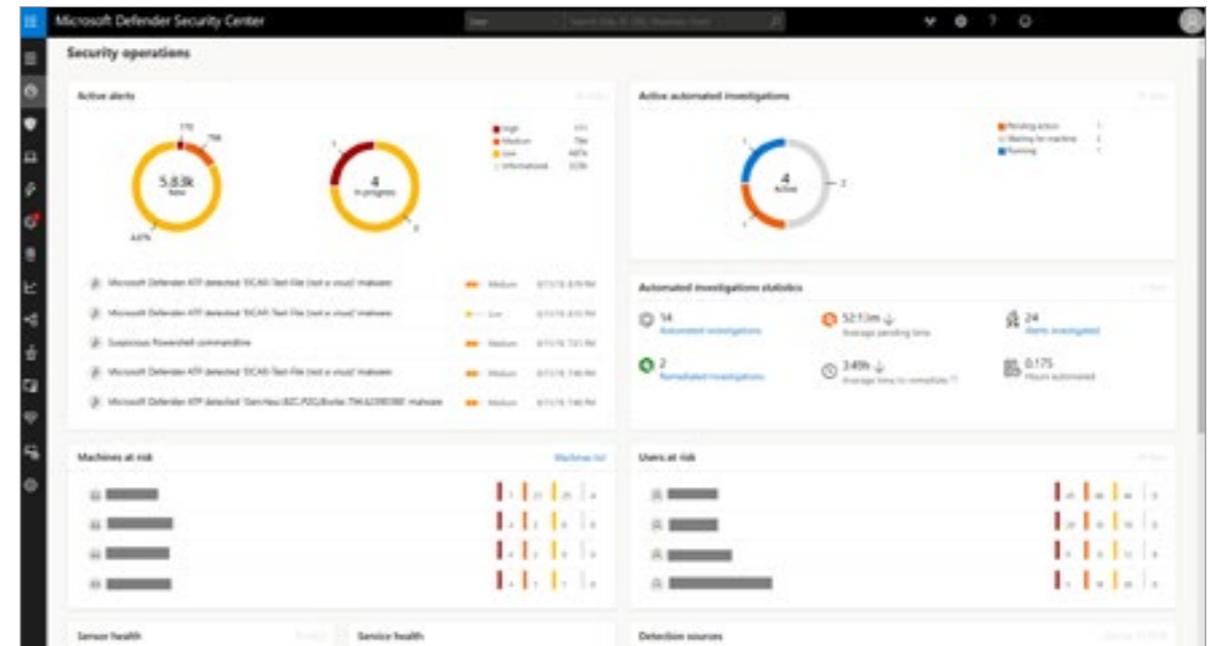
SE Labs uses state of the art equipment and facilities to run our world-leading security testing.

Over the last three and a half years the company has doubled in size and moved to larger, better-equipped offices in South West London. The new space accommodates a bespoke server room designed for the unique challenges involved in testing security products and services realistically, effectively and practically.

In September 2018 **SE Labs** was nominated by leading UK news outlet **The Telegraph** in its Trade Awards for Best Ethical Brand. We were also nominated for Best British International Brand; Best International Export; and Fastest Growing British Exports.

Seven months later business growth experts **Tech Nation** selected **SE Labs** as one of the 20 most promising cyber security companies in the UK.

While we continue to innovate in the computer security testing space, we have a keen sense of social responsibility and run a programme to introduce cyber security to young people at their schools and careers events like **cyber Re:coded**.



Our tests have expanded beyond endpoint testing and now includes threat response technologies on endpoints and in the cloud.



Social responsibility is core to our culture. We want to help improve IT security through testing and teaching the next generation of testers.

The Team

Management



Simon Edwards
Chief Executive Officer



Marc Briggs
Chief Operations Officer



Magdalena Jurenko
Chief Human Resources Officer



Stefan Dumitrascu
Chief Technical Officer

Testing Team



Thomas Bean
Tester



Dimitar Dobrev
Tester



Liam Fisher
Tester



Gia Gorbold
Tester



Pooja Jain
Tester



Jon Thompson
Email Testing Lead



Dave Togneri
Network Appliance
Testing Lead



Jake Warren
Tester



Stephen Withey
Development Ops

IT Support



Danny King-Smith
IT Support Manager



Chris Short
IT Support Manager



Steve Haines
Production Manager



Colin Mackleworth
Design and Production

Publication

SE Labs

Website www.SELabs.uk

Twitter [@SELabsUK](https://twitter.com/SELabsUK)

Email info@SELabs.uk

Facebook www.facebook.com/selabsuk

Blog blog.selabs.uk

Phone 0203 875 5000

Post SE Labs Ltd,
55A High Street, Wimbledon,
SW19 5BA, UK

SE Labs is BS EN ISO 9001 :
2015 certified for The Provision
of IT Security Product Testing.

SE Labs is a member of the
Microsoft Virus Information
Alliance (VIA); the Anti-
Malware Testing Standards
Organization (AMTSO); and
the Messaging, Malware and
Mobile Anti-Abuse Working
Group (M3AAWG).

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Our Tests

Many of SE Labs' test reports are available for free from [our website](#). We test a wide range of software, hardware and cloud-based services. The following list provides a few examples of our areas of expertise. In most cases we use both attacks found in the wild along with targeted attacks created in the lab. These targeted attacks can represent similar attacks that have occurred against real victims or may be more theoretical (but likely future) attacks.

- Endpoint Security Software
- Network Security Appliances
- Email Security Services
- Web Security Gateway Services
- Content Disarm and Reconstruction
- Endpoint Detection and Response/Incident Response
- Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning

4. Protection Details

These results break down how each product handled threats into some detail. You can see how many detected a threat and the levels of protection provided.

Products sometimes detect more threats than they protect against. This can happen when they recognise an element of the threat but aren't equipped to stop it. Products can also provide protection even if they don't detect certain threats. Some threats abort on detecting specific endpoint protection software.

Product	Detected	Blocked	Neutralised	Compromised	Protected
Microsoft Windows Defender	100	100	0	0	100
Trend Micro Internet Security	100	100	0	0	100
Comodo Internet Security	100	99	1	0	100
ESET Internet Security	100	99	1	0	100
F-Secure Safe	100	99	1	0	100
Kaspersky Internet Security	100	99	1	1	99
Symantec Norton Security	100	99	0	1	98
McAfee Internet Security	99	98	1	2	98
Avira Free Security Suite	98	97	1	3	97
Sophos Home Premium	93	90	10	4	96
Avast Free Antivirus	92	87	8	6	94
AVG Antivirus Free Edition	92	90	13	8	92
eScan Internet Security Suite	92	81	10	8	87
Check Point ZoneAlarm	92	82	10	13	87
G-Data Internet Security	92	79	8		
BullGuard Internet Security					



This data shows in detail how each product handled the threats used.

8. Threats Details

All of these attack types have been witnessed in real-world attacks over the previous few years. They are representative of a real and present threat to business networks the world over. The threats used in this are similar or identical to those used by the following threat groups. Attributions are taken from public sources:

- **APT19** A Chinese group believed to have targeted defence, energy, telecommunications and other industries.
- **APT28** Thought to be connected with Russian military cyber operations, APT28 targets government, military and security organisations.
- **APT29** Thought to be connected with Russian military cyber operations, APT29 targets government, military and telecommunications sectors.
- **APT32** This supposedly Vietnam-based group predominantly focusses on private businesses and foreign governments as targets.
- **APT33** Focussing on aviation industries, this group is believed to be active in Iran.
- **Sandworm** A Russian-based group appears to target Ukrainian government and media organisations.

Other threats include well-known and prevalent banking malware used in widely-spread campaigns; threats used to serve malware through online advertisements; and threats directly aimed at financial institutions.

When the US non-profit company The MITRE Corporation released details of its ATT&ACK framework we rejoiced. MITRE effectively educated

the market about targeted attack testing using the full attack chain, just as we perform it. In fact, we take things further than ATT&ACK does, by rolling out attacks with different options, but it's fair to say that the way we test is an extension of MITRE ATT&ACK.

MITRE's ATT&CK techniques include the following, all of which are included in our testing:

Attack Technique	Examples
Initial Access	Spear Phishing Link (a link to a malicious file on a website sent in an email to a specific user on the target network).
Execution	Malware, script or exploit is run on the targeted endpoint.
Persistence	Add a new service that starts automatically on reboot.
Privilege Escalation	Exploitation of Windows vulnerabilities.
Defence Evasion	

3. Targeted Attack Results

The results below use the following terms:

- **Notified** The service prevented the threat from being delivered and notified the user. There was no option for the user to recover the threat.
- **Stopped** The service silently prevented the threat from being delivered.
- **Rejected** The service prevented the threat from being delivered and sent a notification to the sender.
- **Quarantined** The service prevented the threat from being delivered and kept a copy of the threat, which could be recovered by the user or an administrator.

- **Edited** The service delivered the message but altered it to remove malicious content.
- **Junk** The message was delivered to the user's Junk box by Microsoft Office 365 with and without Advanced Threat Protection.
- **Inbox** The service failed to detect or protect against the threat.
- **Missed (Junk)** A non-Microsoft service has allowed through ('missed') the threat and Microsoft Office 365 has subsequently sent it to the Junk folder.

For a more detailed explanation of these terms please see [Appendix A: Terms Used](#) on page 19.

These results illustrate how each service handled a range of attacks, categorised as Social Engineering, Phishing and Malware. These are typical, general methods that criminals use to gain unauthorised access to victims' computer systems, internet accounts or funds.

Tactics typically include sending customised malware as email attachments; links to websites hosting exploits capable of downloading threats onto computers; links to websites posing as legitimate services such as Gmail and Amazon; and requests for money, while impersonating a friend, relative or colleague.

Microsoft Office 365	Stopped	Rejected	Edited (Deny)	Junk (Deny)	Quarantined (User)	Junk Folder	Inbox	Edited (Allow)	Junk (Allow)
	0	0	0	0	0	43	17	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	29	31	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	59	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	45	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0

Test Case Number	While Downloading	Extracting	Pre-execution Detection (static analysis)	Behavioural Analysis (on execution)	Complete Remediation	Compromised
11	X	X	✓	X	X	n/a
12	X	X	✓	X	X	n/a
13	X	X	✓	X	X	n/a
14	X	X	✓	X	X	n/a
15	X	X	✓	X	X	n/a

These attacks are triggered via VBS and hta files that will yield a connection to the C&C. The attacker will start with basic system enumeration. After successful exfiltration of personal documents the attacker tries to deploy obfuscated binary to gain administrator privileges via obfuscated binary uploaded by the attacker. Hashdumps of credentials are executed and system logs are cleared after a successful track to impede analysis of the attack.

Test Case Number	While Downloading	Pre-execution Detection (Static Analysis)	User Interacted	Behavioural Analysis (on Execution)	Complete Remediation	Compromised
16	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
17	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
18	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
19	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
20	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
21	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
22	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
23	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
24	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a
25	✓	X	X	X	✓	n/a

These attacks are introduced via weaponised office documents that will achieve a connection to the C&C server. These vary in obfuscation levels in order to hide the payload from security products. If a connection is established the attacker will start with information gathering about what system he is on. Current running processes, user information can be crucial information for later stages of the attack. The attacker will then try to exfiltrate data from the current user before escalating privileges. If successful the attacker will use mimikatz to dump credentials. The last steps of the attacker on the machine will be establishing a keylogger to monitor the users keypresses before attempting lateral movement.

Testing Standards

Security testing organisations make judgments on products and services, but how do you know if the tester is competent?

Testing computer security products and services comes with its own unique challenges and it is hard to assess the assessments. The industry is not known for its transparency in product effectiveness, and that extends to some testing. **SE Labs** has always prided itself on its ethical behaviour in terms of testing and business practices. That behaviour extends to maximum amounts of transparency. Unfortunately, until recently, there was no official way in which to demonstrate that we do what we say and are prepared to prove it to both validate test results and to help improve products.

In mid-2018 the Anti-Malware Standards Organization approved and adopted the AMTISO Testing Protocol Standard. A test that complies to this Standard has demonstrated that the testing has been conducted fairly and transparently. **SE Labs** was the first testing lab to engage with the Standard, running a private and then public pilot, before complying with the official Standard as soon as it was available.

To date all of **SE Labs**' public endpoint testing has complied with the AMTISO Standard, since its inception in 2018. We are committed to following the Standard so that readers of our

reports can be assured that we've tested the way we said we did and that the results were checked by third parties.

Additionally, in 2017 **SE Labs** achieved compliance with the ISO 9001:2015 Standard for Quality Management Systems, specifically relating to The Provision of IT Security Product Testing.

The screenshot shows the AMTISO website's 'What we do' section. The header includes the AMTISO logo and navigation links: AMTISO STANDARD, STANDARD COMPLIANCE, FREE TOOLS, NEWS, and ABOUT AMTISO. The main content is organized into four columns:

- Testing standards:** AMTISO's Testing Protocol Standard provides a framework for transparent, unbiased testing. Fair tests empower users to find the best protection. (Icon: document with lock)
- Free tools:** AMTISO's Security Features Check (SFC) free tools let anyone confirm that their protection is properly installed, correctly configured, and fully operational. (Icon: laptop with checkmark)
- Standard compliance:** All tests following AMTISO's Standard publish detailed test plans to show how they are designed and run, as well as feedback from those being tested. (Icon: document with magnifying glass)
- Membership:** AMTISO is a community of over 60 member organizations from across the security and testing industries. Our members drive everything we do. (Icon: group of people)

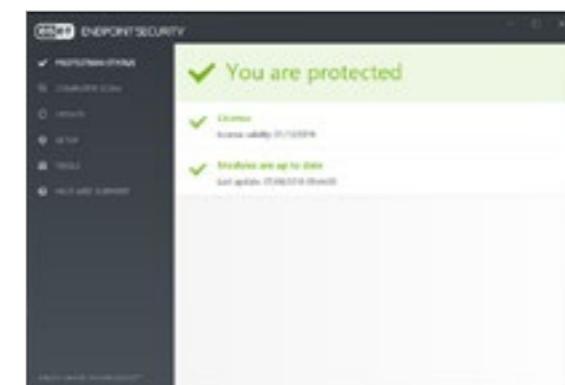
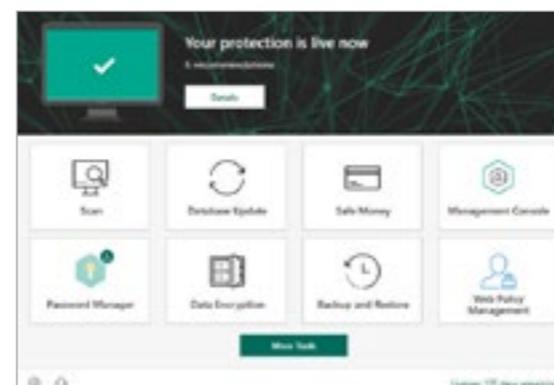
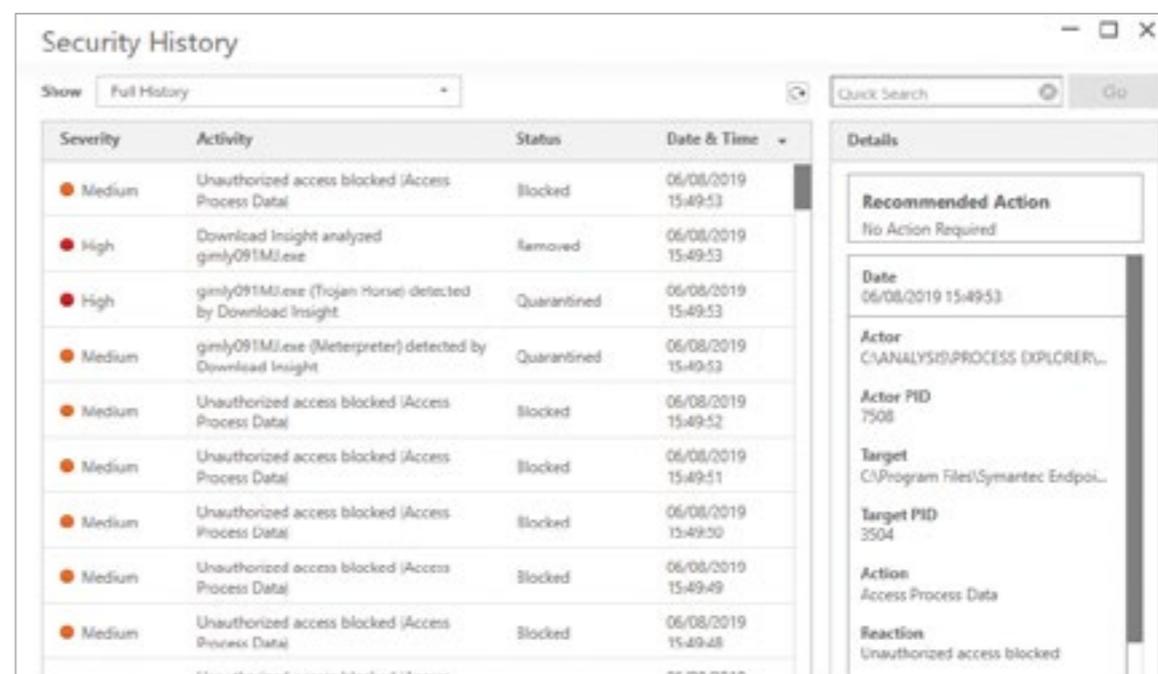
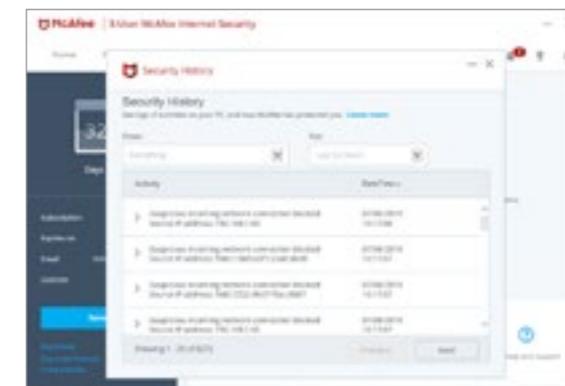
The Anti-Malware Testing Standards Organization supports transparency in testing, which encourages more accurate reports.

Targeted Attack Testing

SE Labs has always specialised in target attack testing. While tests based around publicly available malware are valuable, they are limited in a number of ways, not least in that the tester usually doesn't have full control of the malware. This means that testing the full attack chain is virtually impossible.

For example, if the tester doesn't have control of a Trojan's controlling server then the test ends with an infection or a protection, but subsequent malicious behaviour that would happen in real life cannot be replicated for each tested product. This makes testing even one product hard and making comparisons impossible.

We have enjoyed great success in testing using publicly available tools and techniques. While some of tools are readily detected by anti-malware and other breach response products, it is often possible to evade detection using various common techniques. This allows our testers not only to help improve detection rates by consulting with security vendors, but also to run full attacks that further test products' abilities to detect and prevent specific malicious behaviour that occurs after an infection by malware.



Full Attack Chain Testing Every Layer of Protection

Attackers start from a certain point and don't stop until they have either achieved their goal or have reached the end of their resources (which could be a deadline or the limit of their abilities). This means, in a test, the tester needs to begin the attack from a realistic first position, such as sending a phishing email or setting up an infected website, and moving through many of the likely steps leading to actually stealing data or causing some other form of damage to the network.

If the test starts too far into the attack chain, such as executing malware on an endpoint, then many products will be denied opportunities to use the full extent of their protection and detection abilities. If the test concludes before any 'useful' damage or theft has been achieved, then similarly the product may be denied a chance to demonstrate its abilities in behavioural detection and so on.



Targeted Attacks in Practice

Over the last few years we have tested more than 50 different products using over 5,000 targeted attacks. These attacks were run in a realistic way using publicly available hacking tools. The results were surprising. As attackers, our success levels were far greater than we'd predicted. Using freely available tools that are widely distributed on the internet we were able to compromise large numbers of systems, often without detection.

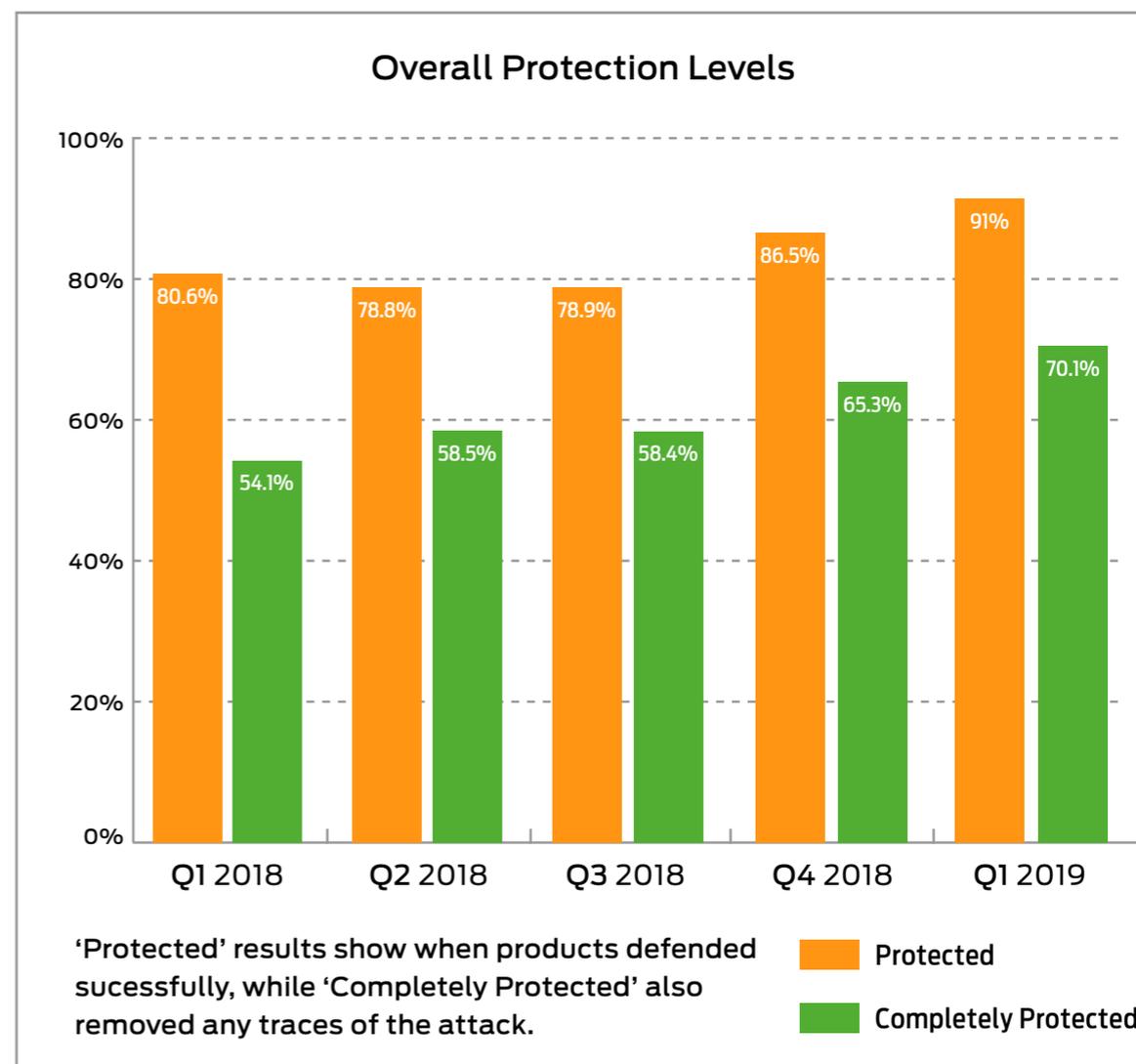
The good news is that, as we work closely with the security vendors, their products have improved over time. However, it is interesting to see which hacking approaches were most effective. We used a combination of techniques including process and memory injection; anti-malware evasion; and file-less attacks including Microsoft PowerShell.

The results show that many endpoint products detect most of the attacks. However, while anti-malware evasion tools were mostly detected and prevented, injection techniques resulted in higher levels of compromise, while using PowerShell is currently an excellent way to break into systems, with far higher levels of compromise compared to the other methods. Products were generally poor at cleaning up after a detected attack.

We have also tested email security services with many of these attacks and our public reports show that email remains an effective route for attackers. Combined with a good endpoint

product things don't look too hopeless, but you wouldn't want to rely solely on an email gateway right now.

If you are interested in diving more deeply into the details of our targeted attack research, please see our blog post at <https://tinyurl.com/selar2019>.



Annual Awards Winners

After months of in-depth testing we are proud to announce this year's Annual Awards winners. Each of the following companies or products has demonstrated to **SE Labs** its excellence in its category. We've based our conclusions on

a combination of continual public testing, private assessments and feedback from corporate clients who use **SE Labs** to help choose security products and services.



A Word from Simon

To ensure our testing is as realistic and useful as possible, we monitor real-world breaches from a technical point of view. This allows us to adapt and change our testing in a similar way to how real attackers operate.

How do we know what the bad guys do? We gain insight from publicly available information and also direct contact with large businesses that use us for consultancy with incident response. We've seen many real-world hacks from their server rooms and security dashboards. We've logged into their email administration accounts and seen forwarding rules created by attackers. We've examined very targeted, malicious emails constructed with weird alphabets and containing advanced malware.

Predictions

As we watch the development of attacks, we are often asked to predict the future. How will tomorrow's attackers behave? Security predictions are highly predictable – they usually happen towards the end of the year and vendors will claim that the following year's threats will evolve in line with their own product developments.

If they market their products using Artificial Intelligence then the next logical step is that criminals will counter with evil AI.

Similarly, vendors of signature-based products will predict that the bad guys will use morphing malware that will attempt to evade detection. In both cases the implication is that the world is facing a nearly insurmountable threat but that the good news is Vendor X has the solution.

It's clear from our testing that no single vendor has a unified and perfect answer to 'security'. We predict that this situation will continue indefinitely. Vendors that push their 'AI-based' solutions talk a good game but how many of their products have you seen in independent security tests? Precious few. You have to ask yourself why that might be...

At **SE Labs** we did prove that AI can work, though. In our Predictive Advantage test we've demonstrated how products can detect threats that were developed after the protection software was created, trained and deployed without the ability to update or check online resources.

Threat Intelligence

Threat intelligence, on which all of our testing is based, sounds exciting. It provides a view into the current criminal world of hacking. But we propose that development of attacks is not as fast and innovative as it could be, because it doesn't have to be.

When you look through our reports, reports from security vendors, leaked files from Wikileaks and books on hacking even from the start of the 21st century you'll see much the same thing. The hacking playbook is nearly identical, in fact. As software is patched so new exploits are discovered, but the general method in which hackers operate is quite established and predictable.

They try to gain access, perform some general reconnaissance, potentially steal some information and then move laterally through the network in search for further data or targets to damage. They may be some minor variations but that's essentially what you can expect to see in previous reports, today's news and for the foreseeable future.

Persistent Ransomware Attacks

That may sound disappointingly pedestrian so let's make an exciting prediction. We've seen a lot of ransomware over the last few years that encrypts an organisation's data quickly and then demands immediate payment for its decryption. One obvious and successful solution is to wipe the disks and restore from backups. We predict that the next evolution of ransomware will be a Persistent Ransomware Attack (PRA).

This new threat will sit quietly on systems slowly encrypting small numbers of files over a long period of time. These encrypted files will be absorbed into backups and will, after a period of months, replace many good files that had been backed up. As backup tapes are rotated back into service, or old backup sets abandoned, the backup will become corrupted. When the final demand for a ransom comes, the backups will no longer be a viable solution.



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