

NETSCOUT.

Libya Cyber Threat Intelligence Report Jul – Dec 2024



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Executive Summary

In the second half of 2024, Libya experienced a significant increase in Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks, characterized by higher bandwidth, longer durations, and a broader range of attack vectors. These developments underscore the evolving sophistication of cyber threats targeting the country.

Key Statistics

- Maximum Attack Bandwidth: 172.68 Gbps
- Maximum Throughput: 27.46 million packets per second (Mpps)
- Average Attack Duration: 59.19 minutes
- Total Number of Attacks: 1,635
- Peak Aggregate Throughput: 47 Mpps on December 22, 2024
- Peak Aggregate Bandwidth: 379 Gbps on August 21, 2024

Predominant Attack Vectors

The most frequently observed attack vectors during this period included:

- 1. **DNS Amplification:** 854 attacks
- 2. **STUN Amplification:** 786 attacks
- 3. TCP ACK Flood: 600 attacks
- 4. NTP Amplification: 581 attacks
- 5. ICMP Flood: 566 attacks

These vectors highlight the diverse methods employed by attackers to disrupt services and infrastructure.







♦ Targeted Sectors

The sectors most frequently targeted by DDoS attacks in Libya were:

- 1. Web Search Portals and Information Services: 151 attacks
- 2. Wired Telecommunications Carriers: 120 attacks
- 3. Other Gasoline Stations: 22 attacks
- 4. Telecommunications Resellers: 1 attack

These statistics indicate a concentrated effort to disrupt communication and information dissemination channels.

Attack Complexity

- Maximum Number of Vectors in a Single Attack: 23
- Average Number of Vectors per Attack: Approximately 4

The use of multiple attack vectors in single incidents demonstrates a strategic approach to overwhelm defense mechanisms.

Strategic Implications

The escalation in DDoS activities in Libya during the latter half of 2024 suggests a trend towards more complex and sustained cyberattacks. Organizations are advised to enhance their cybersecurity posture by:

- Implementing Multi-Layered Defense Mechanisms: Deploying a combination of network-level and application-level defenses to mitigate diverse attack vectors.
- Regularly Updating Security Protocols: Ensuring that all systems are equipped with the latest security patches and configurations.
- Conducting Continuous Monitoring: Establishing real-time monitoring systems to detect and respond to threats promptly.
- Engaging in Cybersecurity Awareness Training: Educating employees and stakeholders about potential threats and safe practices.



