



Scanning and verifying over 50 billion apps every day

All Android apps undergo rigorous security testing before appearing in the Google Play Store. We vet every app and developer in Google Play, and suspend those who violate our policies. Then, Play Protect scans billions of apps daily to make sure everything remains spot on. That way, no matter where you download an app from, you know it's been checked by Google Play Protect.

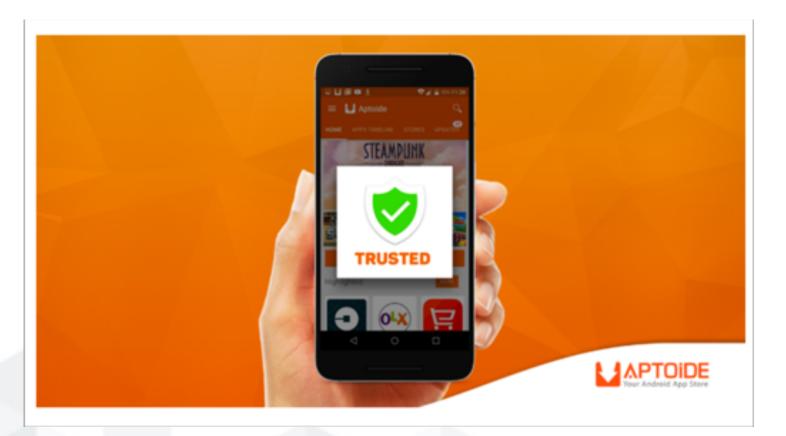




Play Protect's Malware Scanner Keeps Your Phone Virus-Free



Is Aptoide Safe?

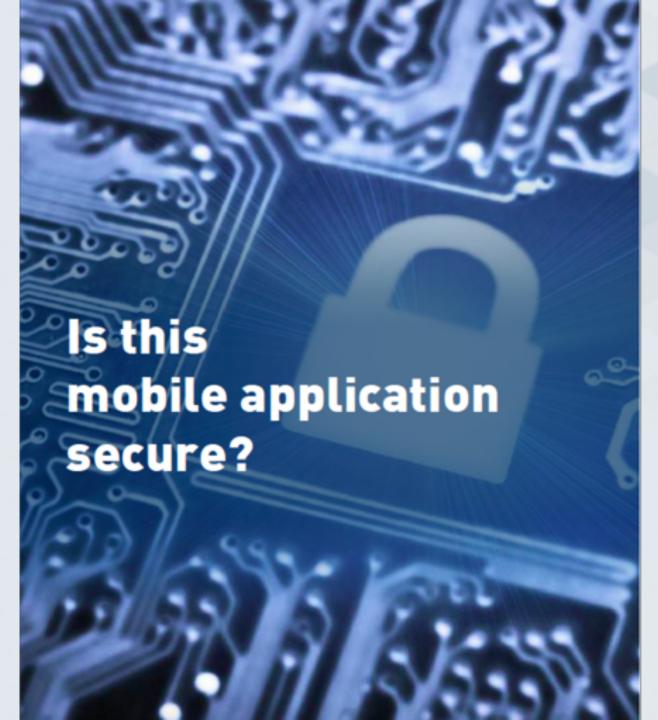


"Aptoide has made the protection of its users one of its key concerns - That's why we have developers continuously developing and upgrading Aptoide Anti-Malware System".



Six broad types of apps that can compromise your smartphone

- 1. Data Stealer
- 2. Premium Service Abuser
- 3. Click Fraudster
- 4. Malicious Downloader
- 5. Spying tools
- 6. Rooter



Malicious Android app had more than 100 million downloads in Google Play

August 27, 2019

Kaspersky researchers recently found malware in an app called CamScanner, a phone-based PDF creator that includes OCR (optical character recognition) and has more than 100 million downloads in Google Play. Various resources call the app by slightly different names such as CamScanner — Phone PDF Creator and CamScanner-Scanner to scan PDFs.



Source: https://www.kaspersky.co.in/blog/camscanner-malicious-android-app/16595/



400 Trojans on Google Play

October 11, 2016

We often advise Android users to download apps from official app stores only. It is much more secure to search for apps on Google Play because all apps in the store go through rigorous multistep checks and approvals before being finally published.

However, rogue apps have infiltrated Google Play at times. In a recent, massive incident, more than 400 apps on Google Play (and nearly 3,000 in other app stores) turned out to be plagued with the DressCode Trojan.

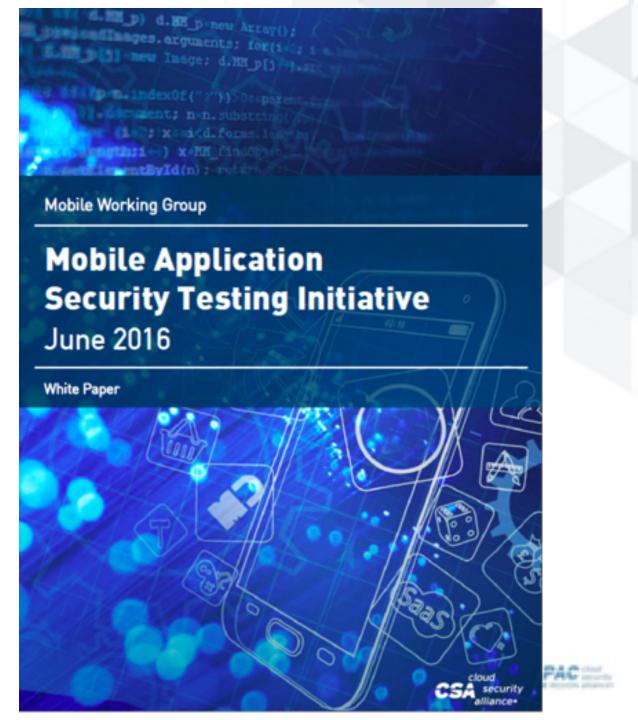


Source:

https://www.kaspersky.com/blog/dresscode-android-trojan/13219/



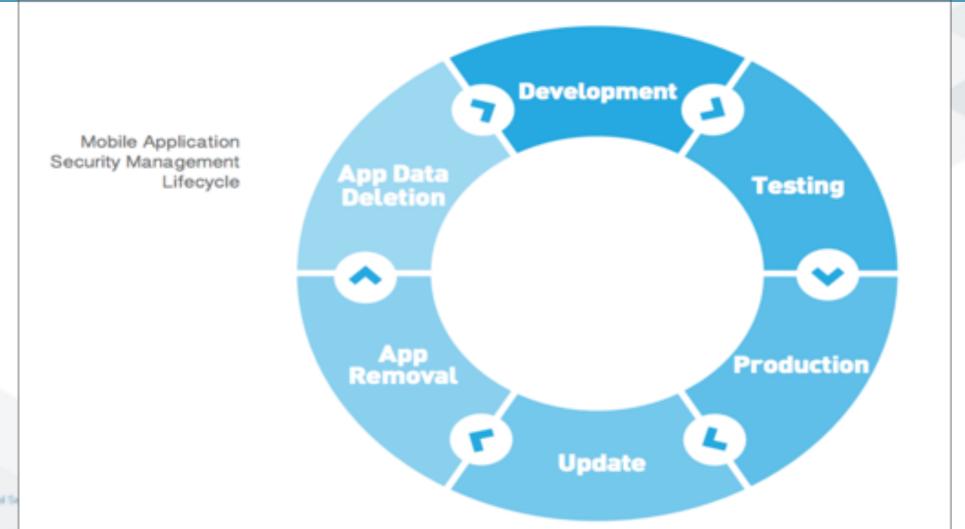




Mobile Application Security Management Lifecycle



How can we manage the security of mobile applications?





Development

- Check whether kit version management is conducted as documented.
- Check whether program code origin assurance has been done by designated personnel.
- Check whether continuous security vetting management is conducted during various phases within the application development lifecycle.



Testing

Check whether a standardized security vetting guideline is applied.

 Check whether vetting result feedback has been delivered to the system for future development revisions or other testing processes.



Production

Perform version control during application production.

 Make sure application specifications follow the rules given by public markets such as Apple App store & Google Play.

Check whether assurance management of version control & content procedures are in place for in-house applications.



Update

Check whether an internal revision process has been established.

 Check whether all revisions have fulfilled the update requirements established by public markets, such as App Store & Google Play.



Application Removal

 Verify whether additional services, such as advertisement identification & any future online payments, have been canceled.

Make sure that these activities are recorded for future assurance.



Application Data Deletion

 Check whether the data is completely erased from the device after an application has been uninstalled.

 Check whether there is a mechanism that will inform the cloud administrator about any application data that may remain.



CSA Mobile Application Security Testing Scheme



CSA Mobile Application Security Testing Scheme

- Vetting with source code available
 - Conducted either by the use of code review tools or by manual-source code reviews
- Vetting without source code available
 - Conducted vetting tests against files such as iPAs or APKs

Static & Dynamic



Mobile Application Security Requirements

Privacy Handling

Permission Misuse

- Improper permission requests for malicious purposes
- Intended hidden permission usage
- Custom-built permission

Improper Information Disclosure

- Improper surrounding information disclosure
- Application internal activities

Native Security

API/LIB Native Risk

- Potential API risks
- Potential LIB risks
- Injection risks

Application Collusion Activity

- Data source/destination collusion
- BroadcastReceiver components or equivalent
- Data creation/modification/ deletion

Development Obfuscation Concern

- Native code execution obfuscation
- Call mapping issues
- Recreational obfuscation

Protection Requirement

Connection Encryption Strength

- Connection protection
- Cryptographic strength and multifactor authentication

Data Storage

- Storage mechanism and location
- Private and sensitive information protection

Execution Environment

Power Consumption

- CPU utilization rate
- I/O issue



Privacy Handling

Permission Misuse

- Improper permission requests for malicious purposes
- Intended hidden permission usage
- Custom-built permission

Improper Information Disclosure

- Improper surrounding information disclosure
- Application internal activities



Mobile Application Security Requirements

Privacy Handling

Permission Misuse

- Improper permission requests for malicious purposes
- Intended hidden permission usage
- Custom-built permission

Improper Information Disclosure

- Improper surrounding information disclosure
- Application internal activities

Native Security

API/LIB Native Risk

- Potential API risks
- Potential LIB risks
- Injection risks

Application Collusion Activity

- Data source/destination collusion
- BroadcastReceiver components or equivalent
- Data creation/modification/ deletion

Development Obfuscation Concern

- Native code execution obfuscation
- Call mapping issues
- Recreational obfuscation

Protection Requirement

Connection Encryption Strength

- Connection protection
- Cryptographic strength and multifactor authentication

Data Storage

- Storage mechanism and location
- Private and sensitive information protection

Execution Environment

Power Consumption

- CPU utilization rate
- I/O issue



Native Security

API/LIB Native Risk

- Potential API risks
- Potential LIB risks
- Injection risks

Application Collusion Activity

- Data source/destination collusion
- BroadcastReceiver components or equivalent
- Data creation/modification/deletion

Development Obfuscation Concern

- Native code execution obfuscation
- Call mapping issues
- Recreational obfuscation



Mobile Application Security Requirements

Privacy Handling

Permission Misuse

- Improper permission requests for malicious purposes
- Intended hidden permission usage
- Custom-built permission

Improper Information Disclosure

- Improper surrounding information disclosure
- Application internal activities

Native Security

API/LIB Native Risk

- Potential API risks
- Potential LIB risks
- Injection risks

Application Collusion Activity

- Data source/destination collusion
- BroadcastReceiver components or equivalent
- Data creation/modification/ deletion

Development Obfuscation Concern

- Native code execution obfuscation
- Call mapping issues
- Recreational obfuscation

Protection Requirement

Connection Encryption Strength

- Connection protection
- Cryptographic strength and multifactor authentication

Data Storage

- Storage mechanism and location
- Private and sensitive information protection

Execution Environment

Power Consumption

- CPU utilization rate
- I/O issue



Protection Requirement

Connection Encryption Strength

- Connection protection
- Cryptographic strength & multifactor authentication

Data Storage

- Storage mechanism and location
- Private & sensitive information protection



Mobile Application Security Requirements

Privacy Handling

Permission Misuse

- Improper permission requests for malicious purposes
- Intended hidden permission usage
- Custom-built permission

Improper Information. Disclosure

- Improper surrounding information disclosure
- Application internal activities

Native Security

API/LIB Native Risk

- Potential API risks
- Potential LIB risks
- Injection risks

Application Collusion Activity

- Data source/destination collusion
- BroadcastReceiver components or equivalent
- Data creation/modification/ deletion

Development Obfuscation Concern

- Native code execution obfuscation
- Call mapping issues
- Recreational obfuscation

Protection Requirement

Connection Encryption Strength

- Connection protection
- Cryptographic strength and multifactor authentication

Data Storage

- Storage mechanism and location
- Private and sensitive information protection

Execution Environment

Power Consumption

- CPU utilization rate
- I/O issue



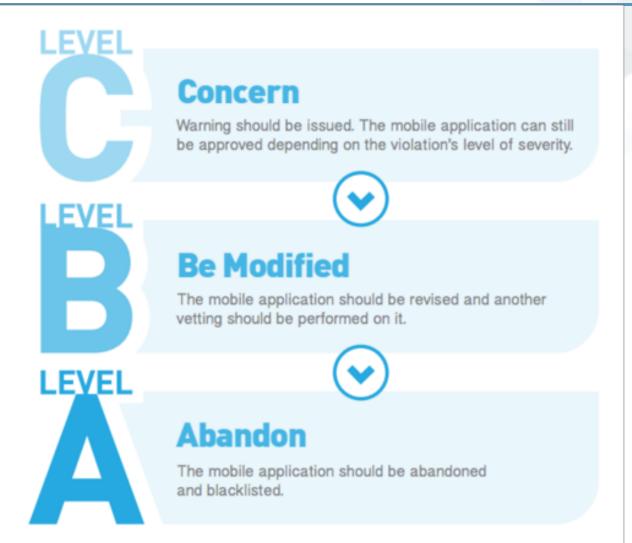
Execution Environment

Power Consumption

- Central processing unit (CPU) utilization rate
- Input/output (I/O) issue



Content Classification and Rating





Example of Mobile App Security Vetting Classification Scheme

	Category	Category Number	Sub-category	Sub- category Number	Security Concerns	Concern Number
	Privacy Handling	A1	Permission misuse	B1	Improper permission requests for purposes	C1
					Intended hidden permission usage	C2
					Custom-built permission	C3
			Improper information disclosure	B2	Improper surrounding information disclosure	C4
					Application internal activities	C5
	Native problem	A2	Application program interface (API)/ Library (LIB) native risk	В3	Potential API risks	C6
					Potential LIB risks	C7
					Injection risks	C8
			Application collusion activities	B4	Data source/destination collusion	C9
					BroadcastReceiver components or equivalent	C10
					Data creation/modification/deletion	C11



Mobile Application Security Vetting Steps and Procedures

Mobile application security vetting preparation

Prepare basic information of the mobile application, such as target audience, vendor information, etc.

Identify items that should be tested according to security measurements that are listed in this document.

Initialize vetting process

Physically or virtually submit the mobile application to a vetting institution.

Approval

The application passes the vetting process.

No security issues found

If no security issue is found in the tested mobile application, the mobile application is approved.

Vetting

Vet the mobile application against security measurements that are listed in this document.



Approval

The application passes the vetting process.



The application pasess if less than or equal to 24 points are deducted during the vetting process.

Security issues found

For each Level C security measurement violation, 5 points will be deducted.

More than 24 points deducted

The application fails if more than 24 points are deducted during the vetting process.



Level A violation

If consecutive violations of Level B security measurements are detected under the same Level A sub-category, the violations are treated as a Level A security violation.

Level B violation

If consecutive violations of Level C security measurements are detected under the same Level B sub-category, the violations are treated as a Level B security violation.

Only Level C violation

Only Level C security issues are found.



Approval

The application passes the vetting process.

Blacklist

The mobile application is blacklisted and no vetting request will be accepted in the future.

Rejection

The mobile application is marked as "Rejected." The application should be revised before being vetted again.

In Progress

- Investigate and develop requirements for security of App Store
- Develop a mobile incident response handling procedure
- Develop a mobile forensic standard
- Investigate secure bootstrap for mobile phone

Deliverable: Mobile Application Vetting

 Align & map security controls under OWASP's Mobile Security Testing Guide (MSTG) to the 2016 MAST whitepaper.



Potential Future Work

 Develop a mobile certification framework based on MAST control requirements & application vetting process

 Certified mobile apps can be issued a 'MAST Trust Mark' that gives users assurance that robust security testing has

been undertaken



Join the MAST WG!

Companies Represented in WG

- OWASP
- ERCOT
- LGMS
- Standard Chartered
- Chevron
- University of Auckland
- UL
- Eforce Tech
- UTC
- CEPREI
- CISCO
- CSA Group
- CAT
- KPMG



To join the WG, write to us at:

csa-apac-research@cloudsecurityalliance.org

Download our 2016 MAST whitepaper:

http://bit.ly/2keCHa2



Contact Us

General inquiries:

csa-apac-info@cloudsecurityalliance.org

Research information:

csa-apac-research@cloudsecurityalliance.org

Facebook: csaapac1

Twitter: @cloudsa_apac

LinkedIn: Cloud Security Alliance



Thank you

