

Fraud Awareness & Prevention

Derek Cooke CIPFA Scottish Treasury Management Forum 28th February 2014

Agenda

Introduction

Spotlights

- Banking malware & Trojans
- Social engineering
- **Invoice Fraud**
- **Insider Fraud**
- **Cheque Fraud**
- **Summary**
- 4. Q&A

Criminal HQ!



The 'Facts'

30%

Victim of fraud over last 12 months and rising.

£4k

Average annual cost to small businesses of fraud and online crime

73%

Have **not** been a victim of Online fraud or Have they?

20%

Have staff training to minimise + prevent fraud ... What about other 80%?

Source: FSB Cyber Security & Fraud – Impact on small businesses

Cost of Fraud - NFA Annual Fraud Indicator

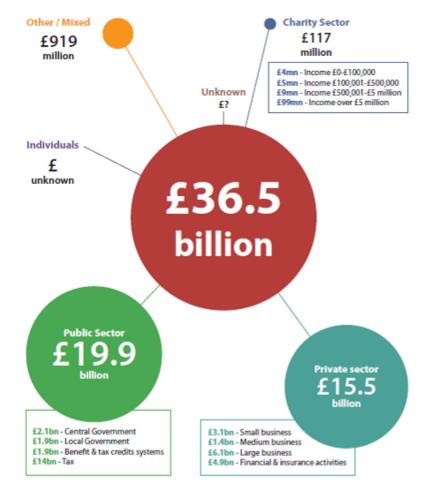
Figure 1: Identified fraud loss estimates by victim Charity sector £30 million **Individuals** £1mn - Income £0-£100,000 £11mn - Income £100,001-£500,000 £14mn - Income £500,001-£5 million £4mn - Income over £5 million £2.7mn - Pre payment meter scams Unknown £3.5bn - Mass marketing fraud £? £3.3bn - Identity fraud £1.5bn - Online ticket fraud £755mn - Private rental property fraud £15.5 billion Private sector **Public Sector** million £4.6bn - Small business

£44mn - Medium business

£515mn - Financial & insurance activities

£555mn - Large business

Figure 2: Hidden fraud loss estimates by victim



£455mn - Central Government

£207mn - Local Government

£40mn - Tax system

"Hidden" cost of Fraud













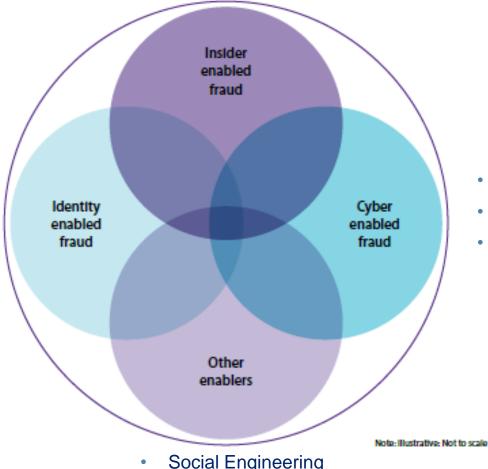
Terrorism. Human Trafficking. Organised Crime. The Drugs Trade.

Convergence

Figure 3: Key fraud enablers



- Use of public information
- Data compromise



- Malware & Phishing
- **Device Convergence**
- **Cloud Computing**

Social Engineering

Trojans, Phishing & Vishing

TROJANS

Malicious software that can steal funds from your account

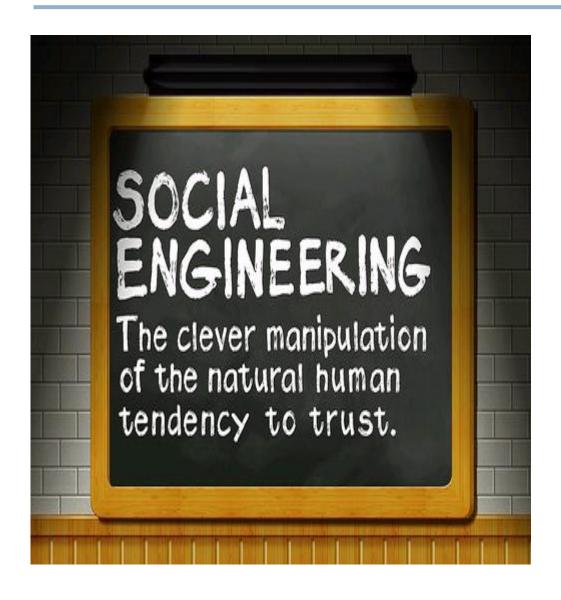
PHISHING

Bogus e-mails that trick the recipient into disclosing confidential info

VISHING

Fraudsters impersonate bank staff over the telephone

Phishing, Vishing & Trojans = Social Engineering



- The banks' own systems have proven difficult to attack
- Fraudsters therefore focus on the individual users of Internet Banking services
- Securing your browser is key to staying safe online
- Staying vigilant for bogus phone calls is also essential

Phishing

- The practice of sending e-mails at random, purporting to come from a bank or other genuine company
- Purpose can be either:
 - to trick users into clicking a link to a bogus web page, where they disclose their confidential details
 - to deliver a Trojan file
- In 2012, fraudsters created approximately 257k phishing websites targeted against the customers of UK banks*

*Source = Financial Fraud Action UK

Phishing e-mails - Common Features



- Credible originating e-mail address
- Illicit use of trusted logos
- Demands immediate action
- May have a topical theme
- Bogus hyperlinks or action buttons
- Unfamiliar telephone numbers
- ZIP file attachments

Vishing = Impersonation

- Vishing involves the fraudster calling the customer and pretending to be from the bank
- The fraudster may already know who you bank with perhaps as a result of responding to an earlier phishing e-mail
- The fraudster may already have harvested user details such as log-in PINs & passwords
- What they don't have in their possession are your smartcards or other relevant security devices – they therefore call to trick you into using them

Security warning:

We will **never** ask for PINS, passwords or smartcard security codes over the telephone in any circumstances. If in doubt, call the Bankline Helpdesk.

Only individuals who have authorised access to NatWest Bankline should proceed beyond this point. For the security of customers, any unauthorised attempt to access customer bank information will be monitored and may be subject to legal action.



Vishing & The Public Domain

- Although often linked with phishing e-mails, vishing can occur on a 'stand alone' basis
- Criminals can make exploratory phone calls, posing as a new supplier or new customer:
 - they may, for example, try to find out who has responsibility for banking, payments or some other key role,
 - they can cross-reference this with information that is in the public domain to build up a detailed profile of your organisation,
 - this helps them to sound convincing when they subsequently try to impersonate the bank over the telephone

Vishing – It Takes 2 to Disconnect

- If you receive a suspicious call from someone purporting to be from your bank:
 - hang-up immediately,
 - call your bank using a telephone number that you know to be genuine,
 - DO NOT use any contact details given to you by the suspicious caller
- When you call the bank, use a different phone to that which received the suspicious call:
 - fraudsters will not necessarily terminate their half of the call after you put your own phone down,
 - a line can be kept open for several minutes in this way,
 - if you use the same phone, there is a risk that you will reconnect to the fraudster

Vishing / Phishing Case Study

- Customer responded to a phishing e-mail
- They gave away their full Customer ID, User ID, PIN & password
- The customer was then contacted by the fraudster, who posed as a member of bank staff
- He told the customer that all of their accounts were locked and...
- They could only be reinstated by disclosing smartcard security codes
- Multiple codes were disclosed, allowing numerous domestic and international payments to be executed

Trojan Overview

- A form of malicious software that is installed without the user's knowledge
- It opens a backdoor into your PC or network
- Its presence is often only felt when you connect to a banking website
- Customers of every UK bank have been targeted (1 Trojan can target multiple banks)
- Anti-virus software has a poor track record at detecting Trojans
- Circa 1 in 750 PCs in the UK is infected with a Trojan at any given time*

*Source = Trusteer, 2012

Trojan Capabilities

What they can do

- divert you to a fake 'look-a-like' site controlled by the fraudster
- insert bogus web pages
- tamper with genuine web pages
- log key-strokes & harvest confidential info
- video web sessions
- trick the genuine user into authorising fraudulent payments

Trojans – Infection Routes

How you become infected:

- opening attachments to phishing e-mails
- visiting compromised web sites (via pop-up boxes & advertising banners)
- leaving software un-patched
- Trojans can also masquerade as genuine software

Trojan Infections are primarily spread by phishing & spam e-mails

The e-mails misappropriate well known brands & logos, and have credible originating addresses

Social "A Facebook friend has sent you a picture" Media Mobile "A multi-media message is available to view" **Networks** Travel & "Confirmation of your hotel booking is attached" Hotels "We could not deliver a parcel to you" Logistics "Receipt of Online VAT Submission" Government

Trojans – beware phishing e-mail attachments



The Trojan is wrapped in a ZIP file



The ZIP file will contain a file ending .EXE

 the file name could be designed to make the attachment seem harmless, e.g. invoice.pdf.exe



The Trojan is installed when the .exe file is clicked

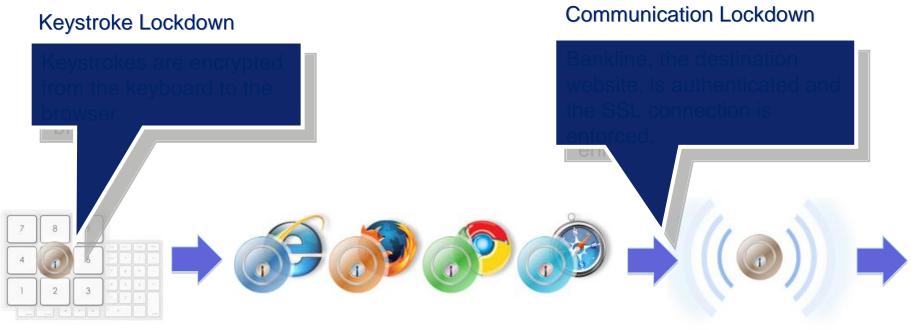
Trojan Case Study

- Customer was infected by inadequate information security controls:
 - Staff allowed to access personal e-mails from their work desktops,
 - Browsing / web filtering controls were also relaxed
- PCs used to access Bankline were infected with Trojan malware
- Significant funds were fraudulently transmitted overseas
- Luckily, the funds were retrieved as it was a bank holiday in the receiving country
- The customer subsequently updated their information security and software maintenance policies

Trusteer Rapport defends against Trojans

- Hardened browser solution
- Adds extra layer of encryption when you connect to the bank
- Ensures you are connected to the genuine bank site
- Stops Trojans from installing themselves
- Disables any Trojans that are already present in your browser
- Automatically updates in the background to defend against new strains
- Available free to all RBSG customers
- Complements, but does not replace, anti-virus and firewall controls

Trusteer Rapport – Protecting Vulnerable & Infected devices



Browser Lockdown

All browser interfaces are blocked during a secure session. External code inside the browser is quarantined.

http://consumers.trusteer.com/installation-complete







Keep your software up to date to reduce infection risk

Always set software to update automatically

- Browsers Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome etc.
- Operating Systems Windows, MAC OS etc.
- Media Players, e.g. Adobe Flash
- PDF Readers, e.g. Adobe Reader
- Productivity Tools, e.g. Microsoft Office Suite
- Java Software

Online Banking Best Practices

- Regularly change log-in passwords
- Don't allow staff to share log-in credentials / keep credentials safe
- Dual authorisation of payments
- Apply payment limits
- Disable functionality and payment options that you don't normally use
- Regularly review user roles and privileges

We Use a Variety of Media to Inform Customers About Fraud

Important security information

Remember these tips to help keep your business safe



We will <u>never</u> ask for your full PIN & password online: only 3 random digits from each are needed to log in



We will <u>never</u> ask for your PIN & password or any smartcard codes over the telephone: beware of imposters



We will <u>never</u> ask for smartcard codes to log in: these codes are used to authorise payments

Trusteer

We recommend you download Trusteer Rapport – FREE security software from rbs.co.uk/onlinesecurity

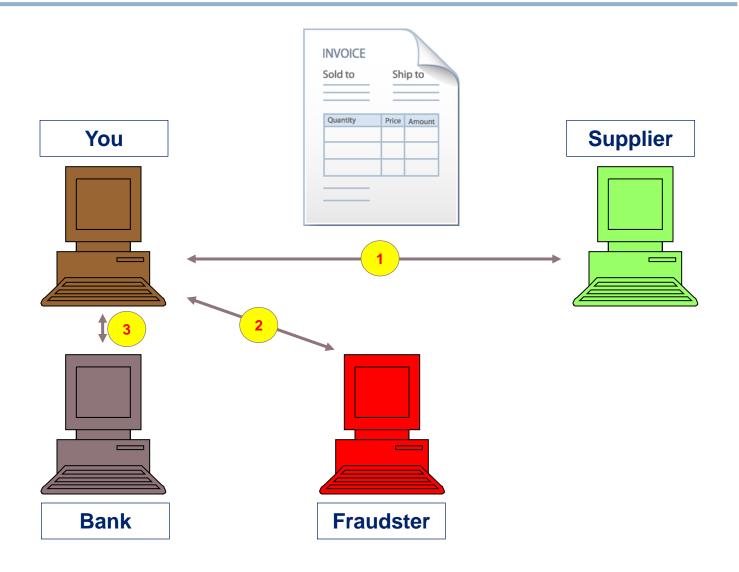
- Letters
- e-mail
- Roadshows
- Videos
- Dedicated web content
- In-application messaging
- Webinars & conference calls
- Statement inserts & physical collateral

Summary of how to stay safe online

- Anti-virus software & firewalls
- Download Trusteer Rapport
- Information security and web browsing policies
- Keep your key software up-to-date
- Beware unsolicited e-mails & attachments
- Beware unsolicited phone calls purporting to be from the bank
- Enable 'dual authorisation' and other controls for online banking
- Read all fraud communications from your bank



Invoice Fraud

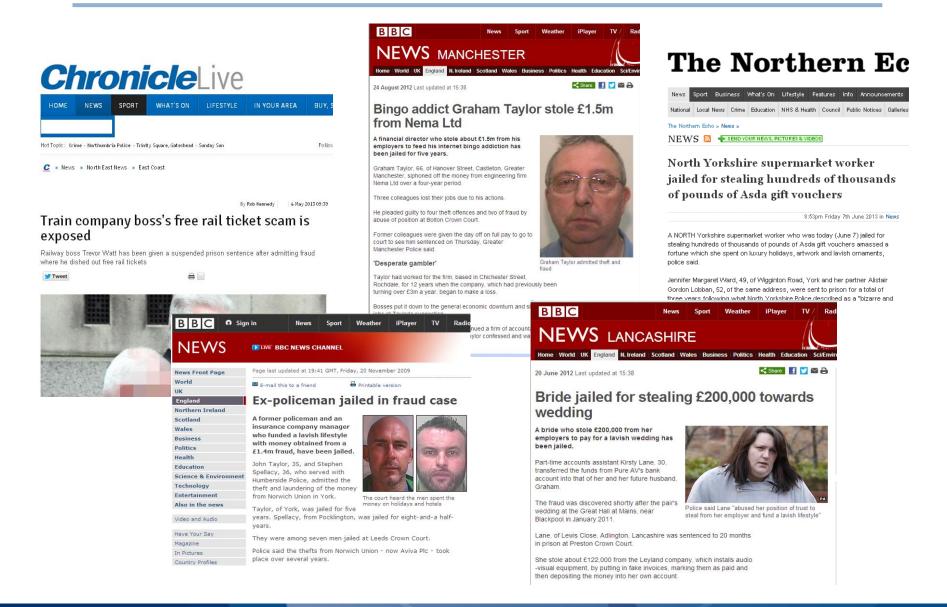


Invoice Fraud

Mitigants

- Confirm change of bank account requests with the Supplier.
- Single Points of Contact (and/or Dual Authentication for Account changes) with Suppliers.
- Check invoices for irregularities Verify with the genuine Supplier as this will help both Parties.
- Generate confirmation emails each time a payment is made to a Supplier.
- Proactive review of recent and pipeline Change of Account requests made by Suppliers and Contractors.

Insider Fraud



Insider Fraud

Opportunity + Rationalisation = Loss

Warning Signs

Behavioural & Lifestyle Changes / Holiday Pattern / Supplier relationships

Mitigants

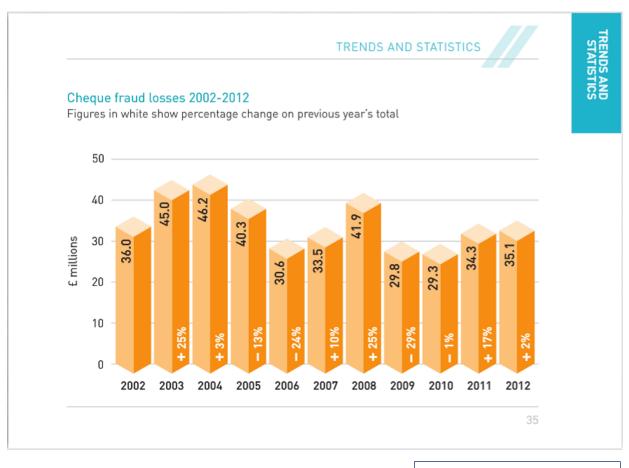
- Check, Check + Check !
 - 1. Validate right to work
 - 2. Social Networking sites
 - 3. Verify Qualifications
- 2. Zero tolerance policy / Culture & Awareness
- 3. Control Framework



Paris Brown: Kent youth PCC resigns after Twitter row



Cheque Fraud



Source: UK Payments

" ... in the past year the Banking Industry successfully identified over 90% of all fraudulent cheques as they went through the cheque clearing process".

Cheque Fraud

Simple steps to prevent

- Storage 'Lock and key'
- Condition Middle of book
- Preparing Avoid gaps
- Sending Recorded
- Reconcile Frequency
- Dual Review Prevent Insider
- Follow up / Stop Missing

Recap

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Next steps









Visit Security Centre on www.rbs.co.uk / www.natwest.com