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What is Corporate Account Takeover (CATO)?



CATO

- Theft of login credentials
- Brute force credential cracking
- Phishing
- Data theft through malware
- Man-in-the-middle attacks



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Account Takeover

- · Criminals gain access to customer finances or data
 - · Unauthorized transactions or funds transfer
 - · Creation of new/fake online banking users
 - Stolen customer information
- Criminals gain access to bank information



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Account Takeover

- · How is this accomplished?
 - · Lack of security
 - Phishing/malware
 - Credential stuffing
 - Email compromise



Account Takeover

- · Lack of security
 - Staying logged into Internet banking
 - Password management tool auto-populates passwords
 - Sends code to text or email on device



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Account Takeover

- · Phishing and malware
 - · Exploited devices allow access
 - · Sensitive information obtained
- · Credential stuffing



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Account Takeover

- · Email compromise
 - Emails appear legitimate
 - Requests seem normal
 - Utilize spoofed/fake email accounts or malware







Threat Landscape



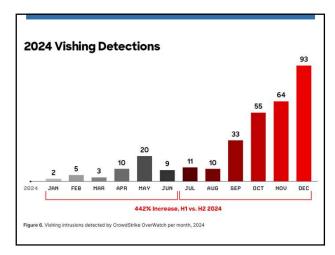
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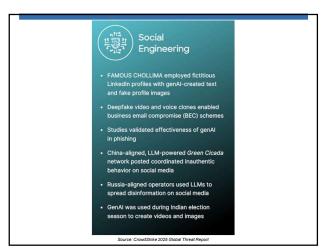
FTC Consumer Reports for 2024

- Fraud losses \$12.5 billion
- Investment scams \$5.7 billion
- Imposter scams \$2.95 billion



Source: Federal Trade Commission





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Where do cyber threats come from?

- · Hostile nation-states
- Terrorist groups
- · Natural disasters
- · Organized crime
- Hacktivists
- · Disgruntled insiders

- Hackers
- Accidental actions of authorized insiders



Source: UpGuard Critical Cybersecurity Threats and KPIs for Every Business

Top 17 Common Cyber Threats

- Malware
- Trojans
- Spyware
- Wiper attacks
- Phishing attacks
- Intellectual property theft
- DDoS attacks
- Data manipulation and destruction
- Ransomware
- · Zero-day exploits
- Man-in-the-middle attacks
- · Advanced persistent threats

Source: UpGuard Critical Cybersecurity Threats and KPIs for Every Business

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Top 12 Types of Social Engineering

- Phishing
- Spear phishing
- Vishing
- Smishing
- Pretexting
- Baiting

- Quid Pro Quo
- Tailgating/Piggybacking
- Dumpster Diving
- Watering Hold Attack
- Business Email Compromise
- Honeytrap

Phishing – How to Detect

- Inspect for typos
- Check email address and domain name
- · Click correctly
 - Hover over link
 - · Visit website manually



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Phishing – How to Detect

- It doesn't feel right
- Tone is off
- Urgent/threatening
- Unfamiliar or unexpected





Vishing – How to Detect

- Proper verification procedures
 - · Out-of-wallet questions
- · Out of the ordinary request
- · Never just rely on voice



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Protection and Prevention

- · Banking controls
 - Multi-factor authentication
 - New user alerts
 - Device authentication and restrictions
 - Enhanced controls for high-risk transactions
 - User training



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Protection and Prevention

- · Company controls
 - Employee education
 - Proper security
 - Monitor for suspicious activity
 - Understand responsibilities





Security Concerns

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- Third-party vendors
 - New relationships
 - Existing vendors
- · Organization responsibilities
- End-user assistance



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New Third-Party Vendor Relationships

- · General inquiry
- Workforce
- · Information security
 - Cloud storage
- · Policy documentation



New Third-Party Vendor Relationships

- Review System and Organization Controls (SOC) reports
- · Review any contracts
- Research what others have implemented
 - · Hardening controls
 - Proper implementation procedures
 - · Possible mistakes



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Existing Vendor Relationships

- Periodic oversight procedures
 - · Review of audit reports
 - Backup or disaster recovery testing
 - · Financial condition
 - · Existing contracts
 - · Vendor oversight



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Organizational Responsibilities

- Ongoing monitoring of critical vendor services
 - Patch management reporting
 - Malware management reporting
 - · Backup process
 - · Network monitoring





If you see something, say something!

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User Provisioning and Access

- Minimum rights for users
- Review regularly
 - Job transfers
 - No longer needed
 - · Leave of absence



Password Security

- Numbers, characters, symbols
- · Avoid common words
- Change often and when compromised
- Length 12, 14
 - Standards should be documented in your policy



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Password Security

- Unique and private passwords
 - · Password manager?
- Business ≠ personal
- Account lockout and inactivity threshold
- Biometrics
- · Layered security



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Multi-Factor Authentication

- · Critical for all cloud applications
 - · Remote access, email, AWS/Azure
- Mobile devices, email message, tokens
- · Consider IP address, time, and day restrictions



Email Security

- Encryption for confidential/sensitive information
 - · Sending and receiving
- · Auto-forwarding disabled
- If not needed, limit or restrict web mail
- Strip links within incoming email



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Wi-Fi Networks

- Ensure properly secured Wi-Fi, including those at home offices (WPA2 encryption or better)
 - Avoid use of public Wi-Fi; if necessary, use a VPN!
- Secure password for access
- Guest network for non-business systems (segregate)
- Keep personal and business devices up to date
- Consider the use of mobile hotspots





Device Management

- · Centralized system
 - · All devices present
 - · Receive latest updates or definition files
 - · Remediate issues
- · Limited user rights
 - Downloaded apps from Internet





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Web Surfing

- Avoid questionable websites
- · Be cautious when downloading
- · Use updated browsers
- Inspect URLs
- · Be wary of malvertising



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Social Networking



- · Impersonation
 - Phishing and vishing
- · Identity theft
- Security questions and answers
- · Data not always private

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Data Storage



- Cloud applications can be accessed from any location on any device
- Risk of applications being accessible on unauthorized devices, resulting in data management concerns
- · Foreign concerns

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Internet of Things (IoT) Devices

- Inventory devices in use
- · Layered security controls
 - Strong passwords
 - Evaluate data and analytics sharing
 - · Patching procedures
 - · Disable features
- · Segmented network
- · Consider listening capability





Remote Access Tools

- VPN, LogMeIn, GoToMyPC
- · Increase in end users
- Require proper security measures
 - Quick fixes vs. long-term solution
- Does this affect strategic planning?

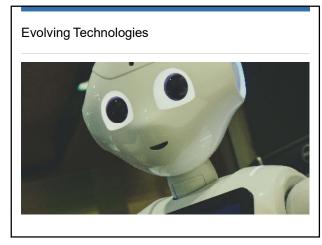


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Shadow IT



- Apps or devices that are used without IT's knowledge
 - Personal or mobile devices
- · Rogue cloud services
 - Personal email, document scanning, cloud storage
- Improper authorization







Thank you.	
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