

TRENDS IN ELECTRONIC FINANCIAL CRIMES

Fraud Investigations Division: Global Security & Investigations



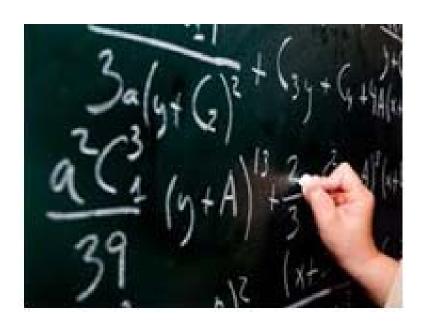
Melissa Smart

Mid-West Manager, Electronic Crimes Investigations

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

Objectives:

- ➤ Provide a high level view of emerging fraud trends impacting the financial services industry and their customers
- Show how "old" fraud schemes have been updated to take full advantage of advances in and limitations of technology
- Demonstrate how the confluence of security, convenience, and strong customer service can expose vulnerabilities that are constantly shifting between channels



Fraud in 2013

- Fraud losses suffered by banks, businesses, and consumers continues to grow at an alarming pace
- As fraud prevention tools improve in one channel, fraudsters shift to other channels in an unending game of cat and mouse
- Personal and account information is the prize for criminals
- The source of the compromise is often outside of our direct control
- The criminals are motivated, well organized and adaptable



From this in 1980...





...to this today



2012 eFraud Global Forum: Industry Perspective

The majority of survey participants in the 2012 eFraud Global Forum indicated that the global economic situation resulted in an increase of online fraud, and listed the following as some of the reasons for the increased complexity of keeping up with fraud:

- vulnerabilities in the myriad of system components
- increased sophistication and unpredictability of cyber criminals and their willingness to collaborate with each other
- users are the weakest link they are not motivated to protect their systems due to reimbursement policies
- overwhelming amount of "noise" that makes it difficult to drill down to the actual threat
- dynamic nature of the environment always something new to learn and tackle

Source: eFraud Global Forum 2012 Fourth Annual Online Fraud Benchmark Report

2012 Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3): Consumer Perspective

In 2012, the IC3 received 289,874 consumer complaints with an adjusted dollar loss of \$525,441,1101, which is an 8.3-percent increase in reported losses since 2011.





Ohio

	Male		Female			
Age Range	Complaints	Loss	Complaints	Loss	Total Complaints	Total Loss
Under 20	107	\$41,700.10	138	\$61,780.58	245	\$103,480.68
20 - 29	550	\$303,823.15	684	\$328,612.34	1,234	\$632,435.49
30 - 39	654	\$988,770.08	802	\$553,109.25	1,456	\$1,541.879.33
40 - 49	695	\$798,809.47	872	\$953,741.15	1,567	\$1,752,550.62
50 - 59	727	\$1,862,651.23	802	\$1,766,926.91	1,529	\$3,629,578.14
60 & Over	781	\$923,423.49	422	\$1,293,565.28	1,203	\$2,216,988.77
Total	3,514	\$4,919,177.52	3,720	\$4,957,735.51	7,234	\$9,876,913.03
	National Rank		9	13		

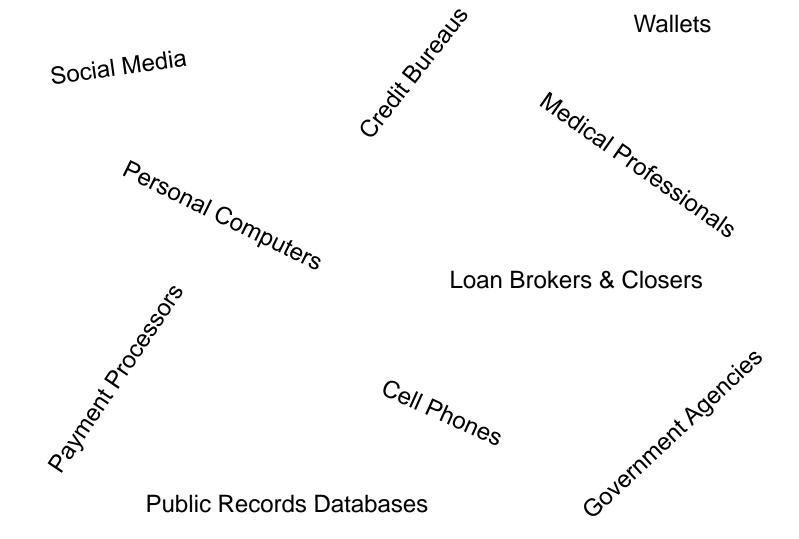
Why are fraud losses on the rise?

- Organized and professional fraud rings are becoming more prevalent and sophisticated – global enterprises with key organizers in uncooperative countries
- Cyber-crime advances make it possible to quickly compromise large quantities of data
- The potential victims of fraud include millions of consumers
- Availability of customized malware has made this attack vector accessible to what had been lower level criminal enterprises
- Desktop publishing keeps counterfeiting relatively cheap and easy
- Risk Management is still too silo driven and does not adequately address cross channel threats
- Bad Economy

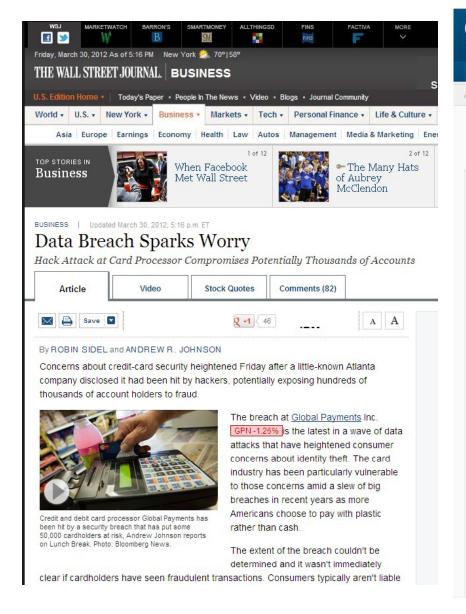




Where is our Information?



Global Payment Breach



Twitter Hack



Still Twitter is taking precautions

Confessions

2011 Data Breach Investigations Report

- Virtually all of the attacks were exclusively from external sources (95%)
- Only 2% involved exclusively internal sources
- The breaches involved various tactics: 1) Hacking 81%; 2) Malware 69%; 3) Physical Attacks 10%; 4) Social Tactics 7%; 5) Privilege Misuse 5%
- The breaches were generally not sophisticated 97% were avoidable through simple or intermediate controls.
- 85% of breaches took weeks or months to discover
- Use of stolen, default or easily guessable login credentials involved in 82% of compromised records
- Exploitation of backdoor or command and control channel involved in 49% of compromised records)

Source: 2011 Data Breach Investigations Report , Conducted by Verizon RISK, U.S. Secret Service, Dutch High Tech Crime Unit

Phishing Emails Still Work

From: Chase Bank

Subject: Possible Account Problems Priority: URGENT

An Important Notice Concerning Your Personal Information

Dear Chase Bank Customer:

We have recently noticed several attempts to log into your Chase Bank account from a foreign IP address. We have reasons to believe that your account my be compromised by a third party.

However if you are the rightful Account holder, click on the link below and login as we try to verify your identity:

https://chaseonline.chase.com/

We ask that you allow at least 48-72 hrs for the case to be investigated and we strongly recommend not making any changes to your account in that time.

The information contained in this notice contains some terms we are required to disclose to ensure that we comply with privacy laws. If you have any questions about the information contained in this notice, please call us at (212) 334-0555 or write to: Chase Bank. 231 Grand St. New York NY 10013.

Other Phishing themes:

- Job Opportunity
- Romance
- Inheritance
- Unclaimed Property
- Guaranteed Loans

Additional Enticements:

- Offer a \$25 account credit for the inconvenience
- Offer a free "Fraud Busters" enrollment

Dear Name of Recipient

A complaint has been filled against you and the company you are affiliated to by Mr. George Hanson and sent to Federal Trade Commission by fax in witch he's claiming that he has been cheated by you and your company in paying a greater amount of money than the one appearing on the invoice you gave him for using your services.

The complaint states he contacted your company on MON,22 OCT 2007, trying to solve this situation without interference from any Governmental Institution, but your company refused to take action.

On WED, 24 OCT 2007, the complaint was sent by fax to Federal Trade Commission and we forwarded it to Internal Revenue and Better Business Bureau.

Complaint was filled against: Name: Name of recipient Company: - Company Name

If you feel that this message has been sent to you in error or if you have any questions regarding the next steps of this process, please download the original comp! laint by clicking the link below: http://ftc.gov/fraud/complaints/24 oct 2007 george hanson.doc

Please take knowledge of the complaint's content and complete the form at the bottom of forward it to fraudcomplaint@ftc.gov.

Bruce Jameson Complaint Officer

Phishing with new bait



New Group in Chicago: Crackin' Cards

- Recruit willing participants
- Purchase debit cards/PINs
- Counterfeit check deposits
- Cash Out at Wal Mart,Currency Exchange

Recent Development:

Chase employee card involved



Malware 101

MALWARE (Malicious Software)- software designed to harm or secretly access a computer without the knowledge of the owner.

Distribution

- Hacked websites distribute malicious code
- ■Email attachments
- ■Peer-to-Peer file sharing networks
- ■Person-to-Person: (CDs, Flash Drives, etc.)



"Since 2005, there have been significant changes in the threat landscape... malware can compromise some of the most robust online authentication techniques, including .. multi-factor authentication "

FFIEC Supplement to Authentication in an Internet Banking Environment - June 28th, 2011

Device Spoofing

- Device ID (DID)- Unique cookie downloaded on a device as one form of authentication
- Some malware copies, or "spoofs", the DID from an infected computer
- When placed on a different device, that now appears to be an authorized DID for that banking customer
- Malware also harvests user IDs and passwords for any accounts that are accessed from that computer though key logging (email, bill websites, etc.)
- Provides all the pieces that a fraudster needs to steal your money



Malware/Spoofing Defeats Dual Token Authentication



- Corporate CFO/Treasurer targeted through email address on business website
- Email phishing results in malware downloaded on a computer
- Keylogger component of malware transmits initial banking login credentials back to the criminal
- Monitoring of email identifies the secondary security administrator
- Coordinated phishing email delivery prompts users to attempt login using secure tokens
- Fraudster executes a man-in-the-browser attack taking over online both sessions
- Fraudster creates wire from 1 user account, approves and releases from the 2nd account
- Users unable to terminate sessions

Business Threat: ACH Transfer Fraud

With access to just a businesses account and routing number, a criminal can electronically steal their money without having to directly access the account

- ■Two accounts at different financial institutions (one belonging to a suspect and the other to a victim) can be linked through the confirmation of trial credits
- ■Trial credit amounts for business accounts can be easily verified through a VRU or telephone banking
- ■Once verified, an ACH "pull" is requested from the business account
- ■Risk tools are not focused on pull activity due to NACHA return rights

Simple Identity Theft: Felony Lane Gang

(1)

Identity Theft:

- Victim's wallet is stolen- debit card identifies bank of choice
- Criminal makes an ID with the victim's information but the photo of their chosen "casher"
- Criminal uses telephone banking to verify account balances and obtain the last 4 digits of the victim's account number(s), check for account alerts, etc.
- Casher visits multiple branches in quick succession cashing checks of other victims or completing cash withdrawals
- No cash in the account? No problem! Casher will deposit checks stolen from other victims to inflate the balance first



Check Images Available Online

The convenience of online check images has made it easier for criminals:

- In late April 2012, Trusteer uncovered an elaborate but relatively easy to pull off check-hijacking scheme where hackers relied on phishing attacks and malware to access online accounts to retrieve check details.
- A similar scheme involving check images cropped up in August 2010, when federal investigators discovered hackers in Russia had breached an online check-image database managed by a third-party.



Ref: Infosecurity.com "Check Fraud: The Next Generation" by Tracy Kitten

BRAVE NEW WORLD

THE RACE TO EVOLVE: MOBILE FRAUD

Mobile Threats

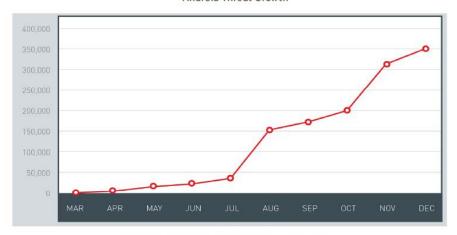


"Fraud over the mobile channel is a new entrant to the Top Attacks category"

-eFraud Forum 2012 Fourth Annual Online Fraud Benchmark Report

Androids are the most targeted OS





Source: TrendLabs 2012 Mobile Threat and Security Roundup

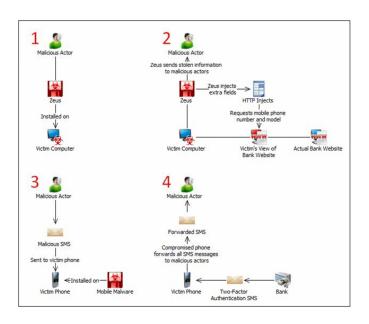
The increase in the number of detections in the latter part of 2012 was due to the rise of high-risk apps.

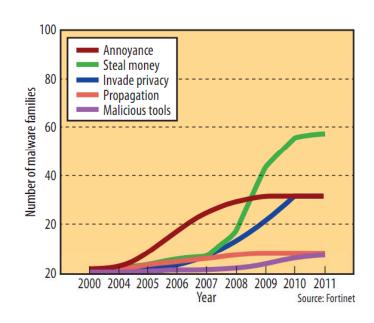


Mobile Threats

- ■Although all smartphones can be infected, if you use an Android smartphone you are now 2.5 times more likely to encounter malware (malicious software) than you were six months ago
- This year, 30% of Android users are likely to encounter a web-based threat such as phishing scams, "drive by downloads" and browser exploits

http://www.cnn.com/2011/TECH/mobile/08/04/lookout.threat.report.gahran/





Mobile Technology

Break-neck speed of business and product innovation is matched, and often out paced, by evolution of fraud tools

New Chase products: Popular with customers... and criminals!

Quick PayUse an email address to send payment to another party



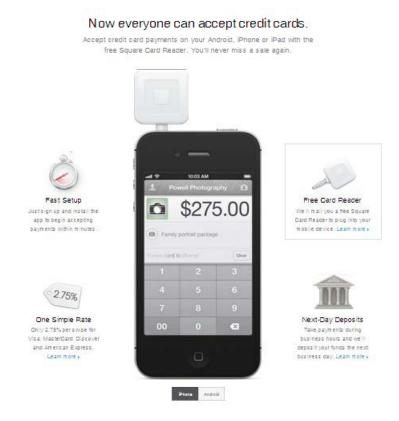
Quick DepositDeposit checks into your account using your phone's camera



Mobile Technology

Square

- Created in 2009 by the founder of Twitter
- ■Card reader plugs into headset jack of a smartphone and creates a mobile credit card reader
- ■Prospective vendors register online to request approval to use and establish end-point banking information
- ■Designed to allow small businesses the ability to accept card payments without contracts, expense, and hardware required with traditional card processing
- Square swipe terminals available at many retailers









Points of Compromise

The Authentication Challenge

- Customers enter the Bank through multiple product and service channels, historically with a silo view of the risks in their application
- As customers use more products and their products are linked more conveniently, the risk across product and service channels is shared
- Remote channels, such as online, mobile, and telephone banking all require various levels of identity authentication
 - Social engineering/availability of personal information
 - Out of wallet questions are beatable
 - Innovations such as voice or keystroke biometrics are evolving
 - Even the token-based challenge authentication systems can be defeated by sophisticated malware and determined fraudsters
- Setting appropriate enterprise-wide authentication standards uniquely challenging
 - Must be strong but not too cumbersome for the customer
 - May be cost prohibitive

Intelligence Gathering

- Detect existing and emerging threats to the payment system
- Monitor and track the underground cyber fraud markets
- Identify and analyze exploitation techniques
- Engage criminals and recover stolen data
- Feed information back into risk models to learn the origin of stolen data
- Proactively protect customer accounts from future fraud incidents

Investigation Techniques

- Focus investigation priorities on grouping common fraud incidents
- Analyze fraud incidents for common points of compromise:
 - Same phone numbers and device IDs making inquiries
 - Employees accessing customer profiles
 - Common external purchase points
 - Common credit acquisition or other touchpoints
- Aggressively pursue protection for customers with common indicators prior to a fraud incident
- Partner with law enforcement and other impacted financial institutions
- Critically analyze internal controls and processes and recommend risk management solutions

Customer Education

- Create awareness in commonly visited spots
 - Prominent on websites
 - Statements and other periodic mailings
- Provide alert tools for customers to identify unusual activity
- Encourage reporting of suspicious activity with easy methods
- Follow-up when significant incidents occur and help customers diagnose their issues and remediate the source of the problem
 - Use fraud professionals for a deeper assessment



Contact information:

Melissa Smart 614-248-3057 Melissa.b.smart@jpmchase.com

THANK YOU!