



Corporate Account Takeover & Information Security Awareness

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What Will Be Covered?

- What is corporate account takeover?
- How does it work?
- Statistics
- Current trend examples
- What can we do to protect?
- What can businesses do to protect?

What Is Corporate Account Takeover?

A fast growing electronic crime where thieves typically use some form of malware to obtain login credentials to corporate online banking accounts and fraudulently transfer funds from the account(s).



Malware

- Short for *malicious software*, is software designed to infiltrate a computer system without the owner's informed consent.
- Malware includes computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses, spyware, dishonest adware, crimeware, most rootkits, and other malicious and unwanted software.

Fact:

Domestic and international wire transfers, business-to-business ACH payments, online bill pay and electronic payroll payments have all been used to commit this crime.

How Does It Work?

- Criminals target victims by scams.
- Victim unknowingly installs software by clicking on a link or visiting an infected internet site.
- Fraudsters begin monitoring the accounts.
- Victim logs in to their online banking.
- Fraudsters collect login credentials.
- Fraudsters wait for the right time, and then - depending on your controls - they log in after hours, or if you are utilizing a token, they wait until you enter your code. Then they hijack the session and send you a message that online banking is temporarily unavailable.

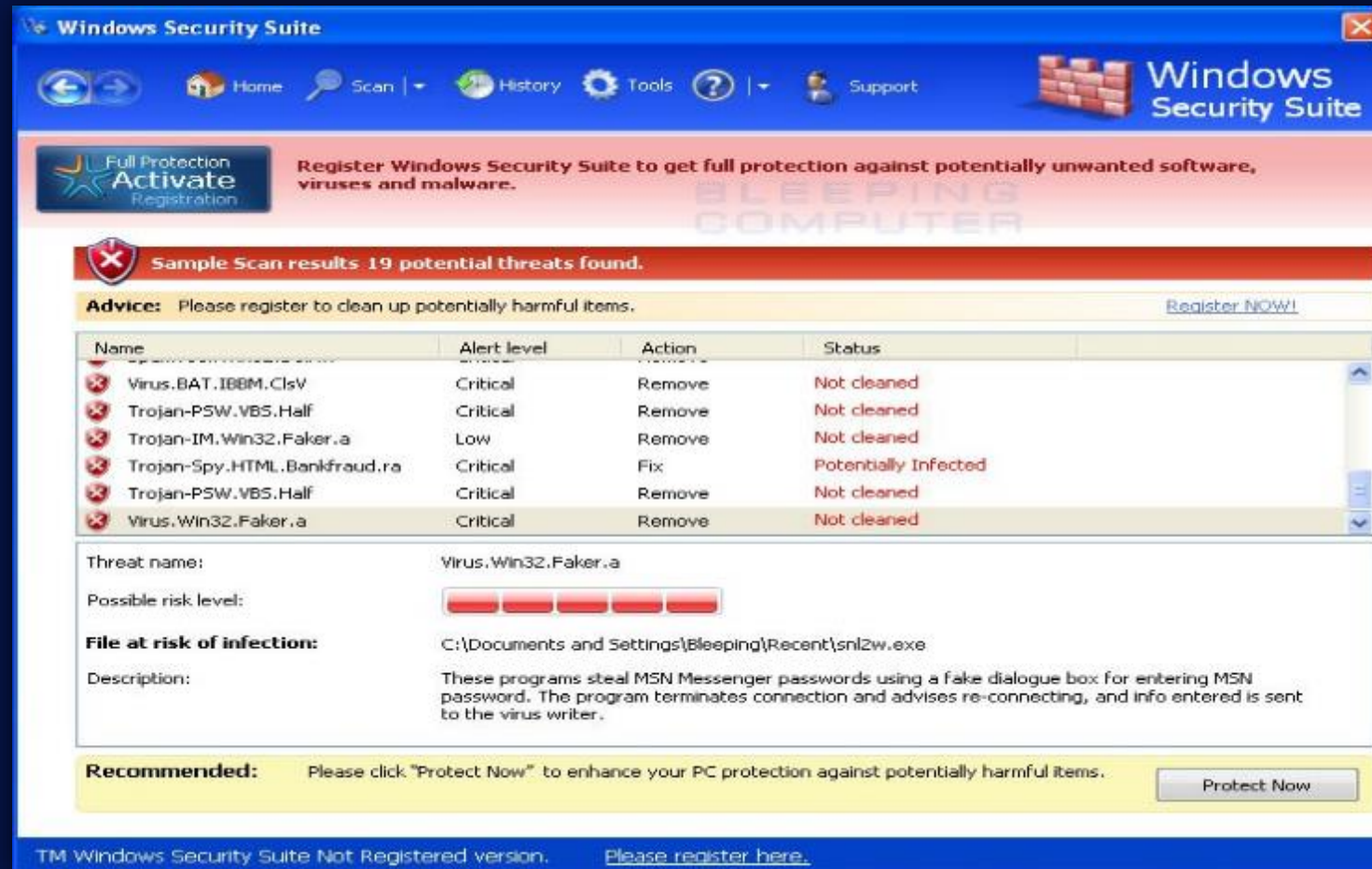
Where Does It Come From?

- Malicious websites (including social networking sites)
- Email
- P2P downloads (e.g. music files, images, PDFs)
- Ads from popular websites
- Web-borne infections:
 - According to researchers, 76% of web resources used to spread malicious programs were found in 5 countries worldwide: United States, Russian Federation, Netherlands, China and Ukraine.

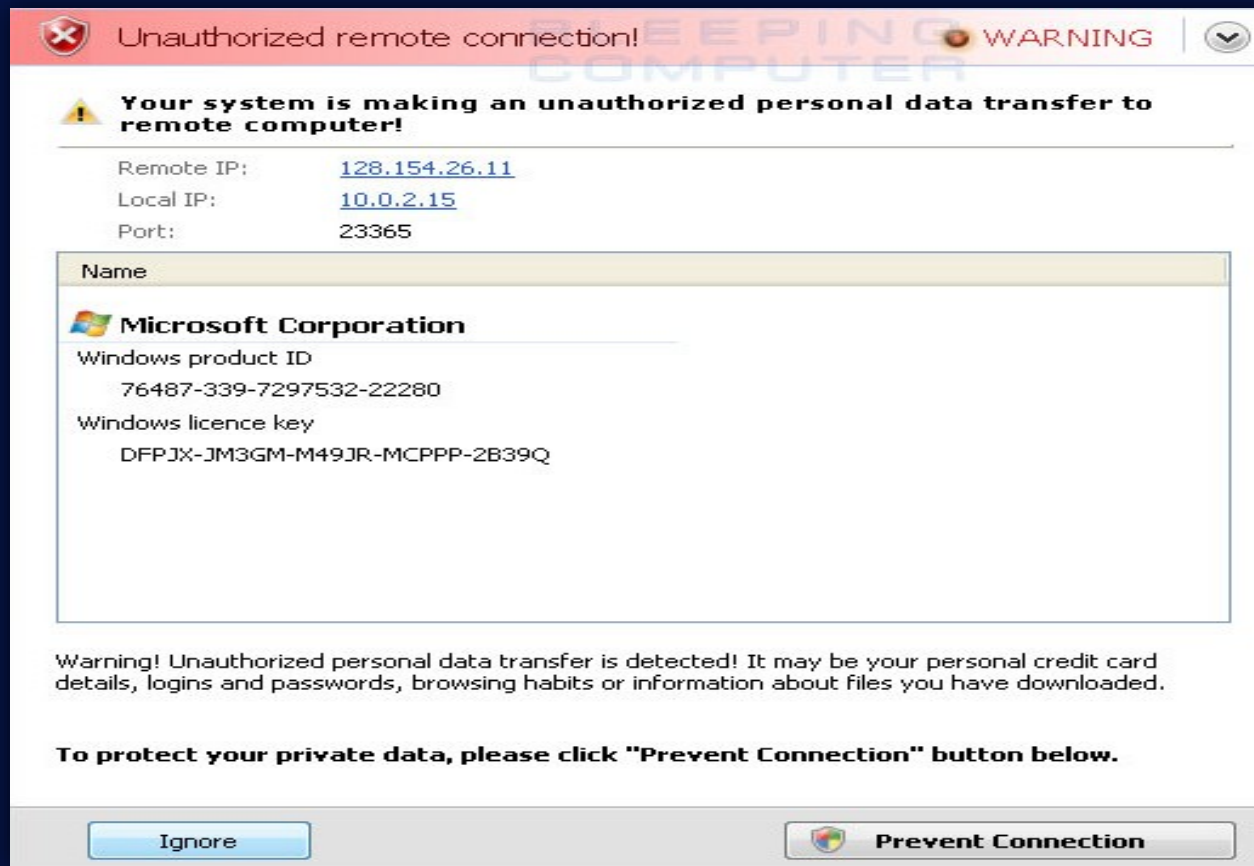
Rogue Software/Scareware

- Form of malware that deceives or misleads users into paying for the fake or simulated removal of malware
- Has become a growing and serious security threat in desktop computing
- Mainly relies on social engineering in order to defeat the security software
- Most have a Trojan horse component, which users are misled into installing
 - Browser plug-in (typically toolbar)
 - Image, screensaver, or ZIP file attached to an email
 - Multimedia codec required to play a video clip
 - Software shared on peer-to-peer networks
 - A free online malware scanning service

Rogue Software/Scareware



Rogue Software/Scareware



Rogue Software/Scareware



Phishing

Criminally fraudulent process of attempting to acquire sensitive information (usernames, passwords, credit card details) by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication

Commonly used means:

- Social networking sites
- Auction sites
- Online payment processors
- IT administrators

Phishing



Advanced card verification

VISA Advanced verification.

For security reasons please provide information requested below

Card Type

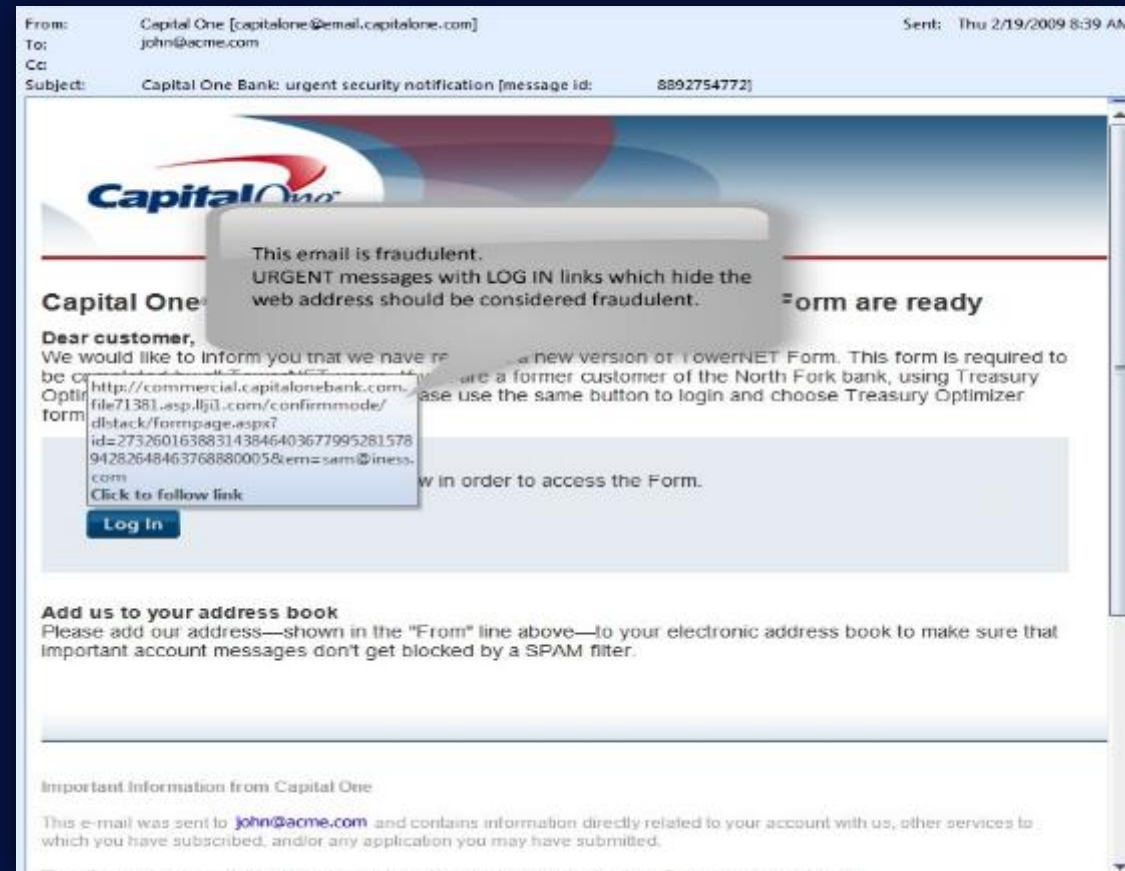
Card Number

Expiration Date /

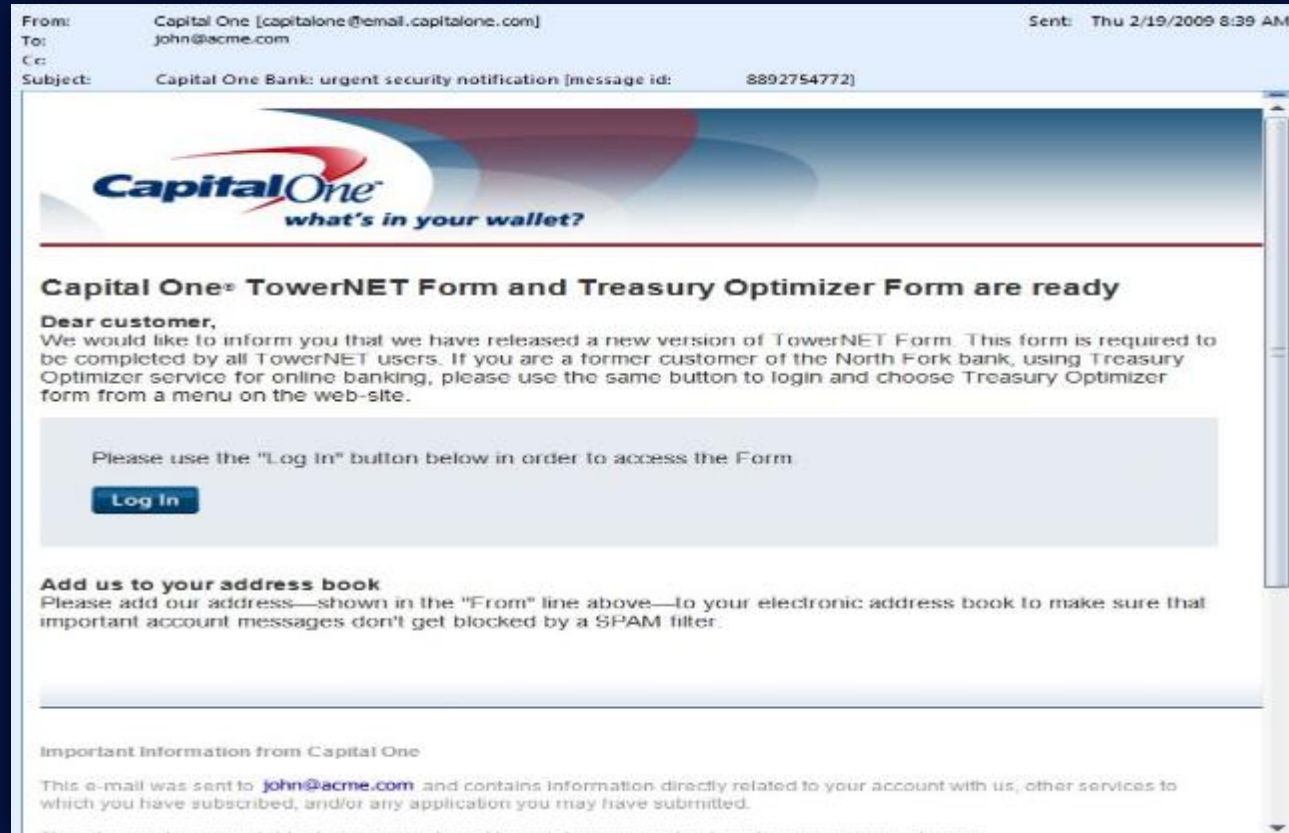
CVV2

ATM PIN

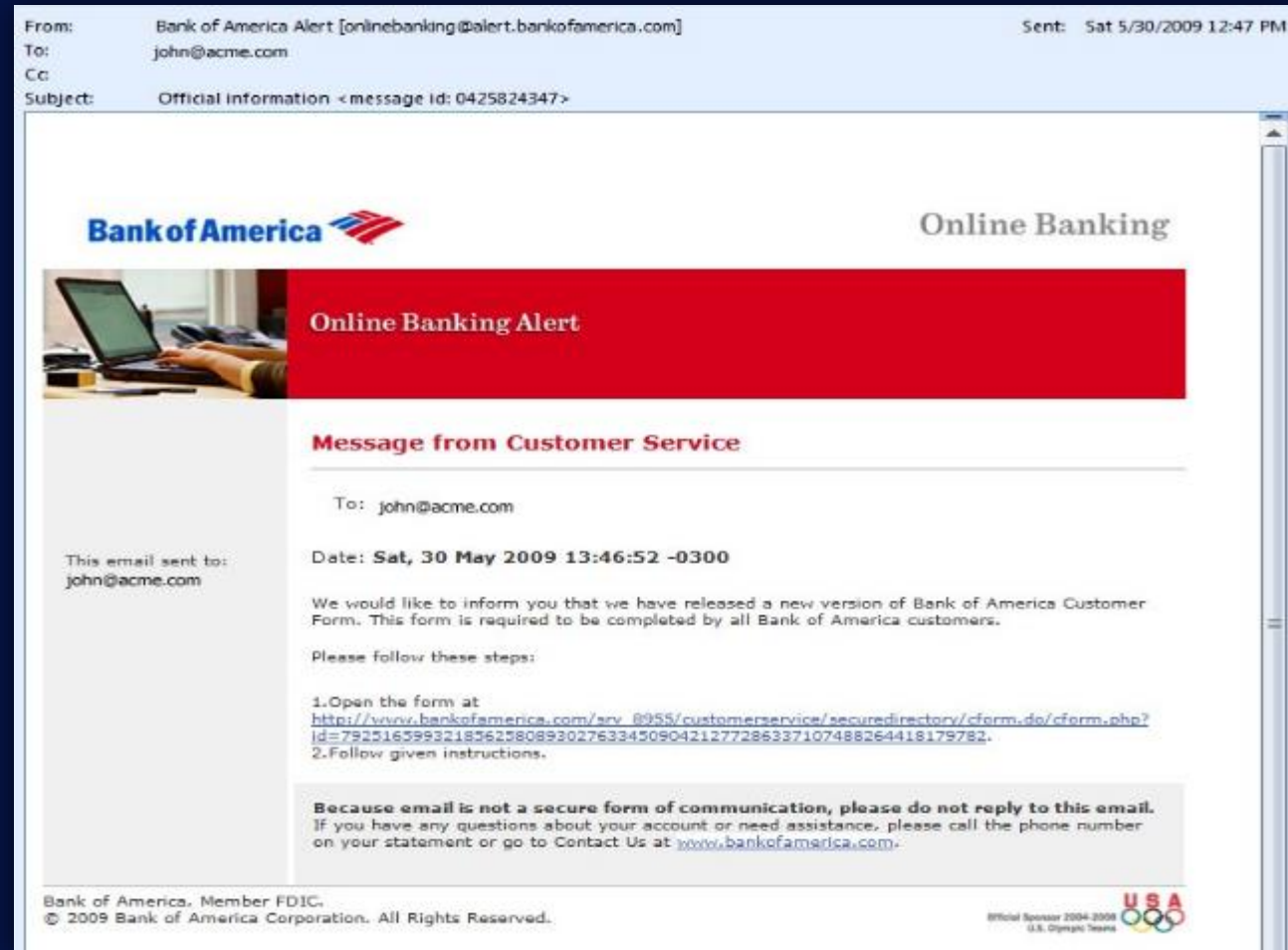
Phishing



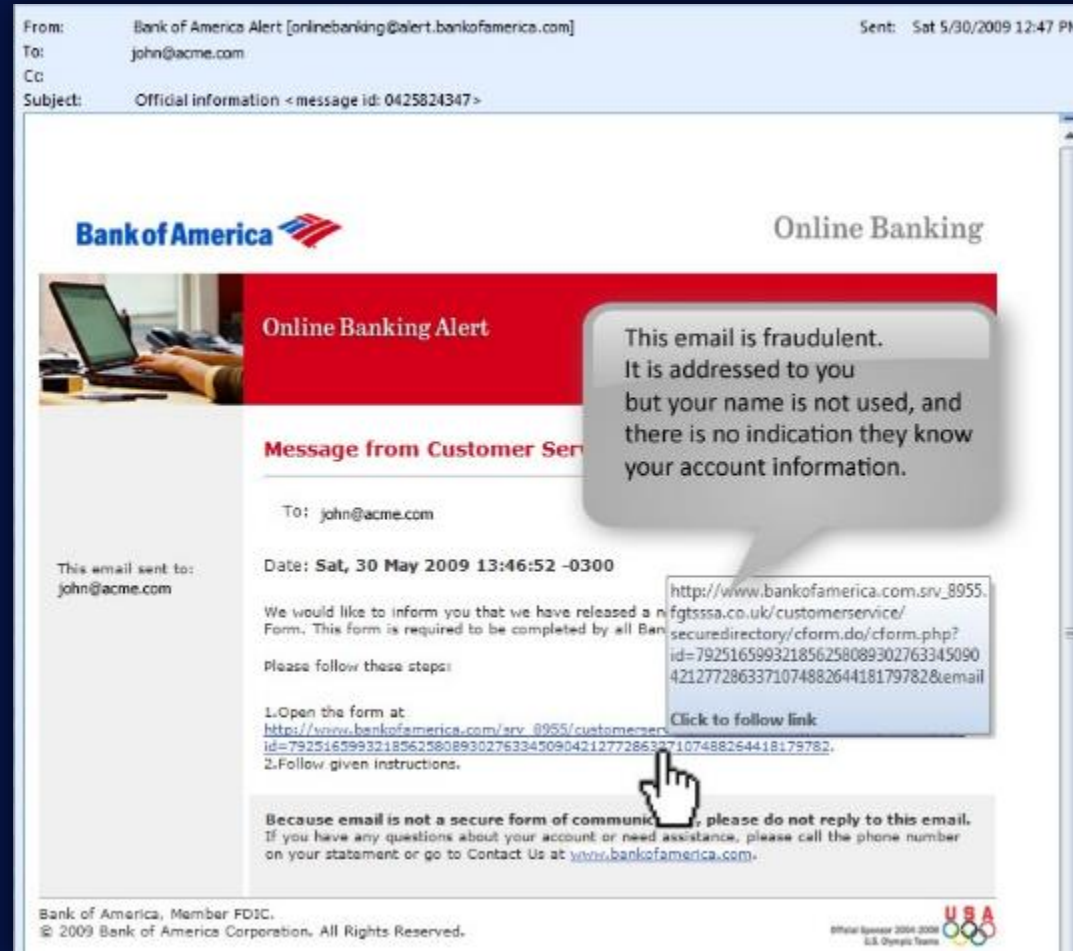
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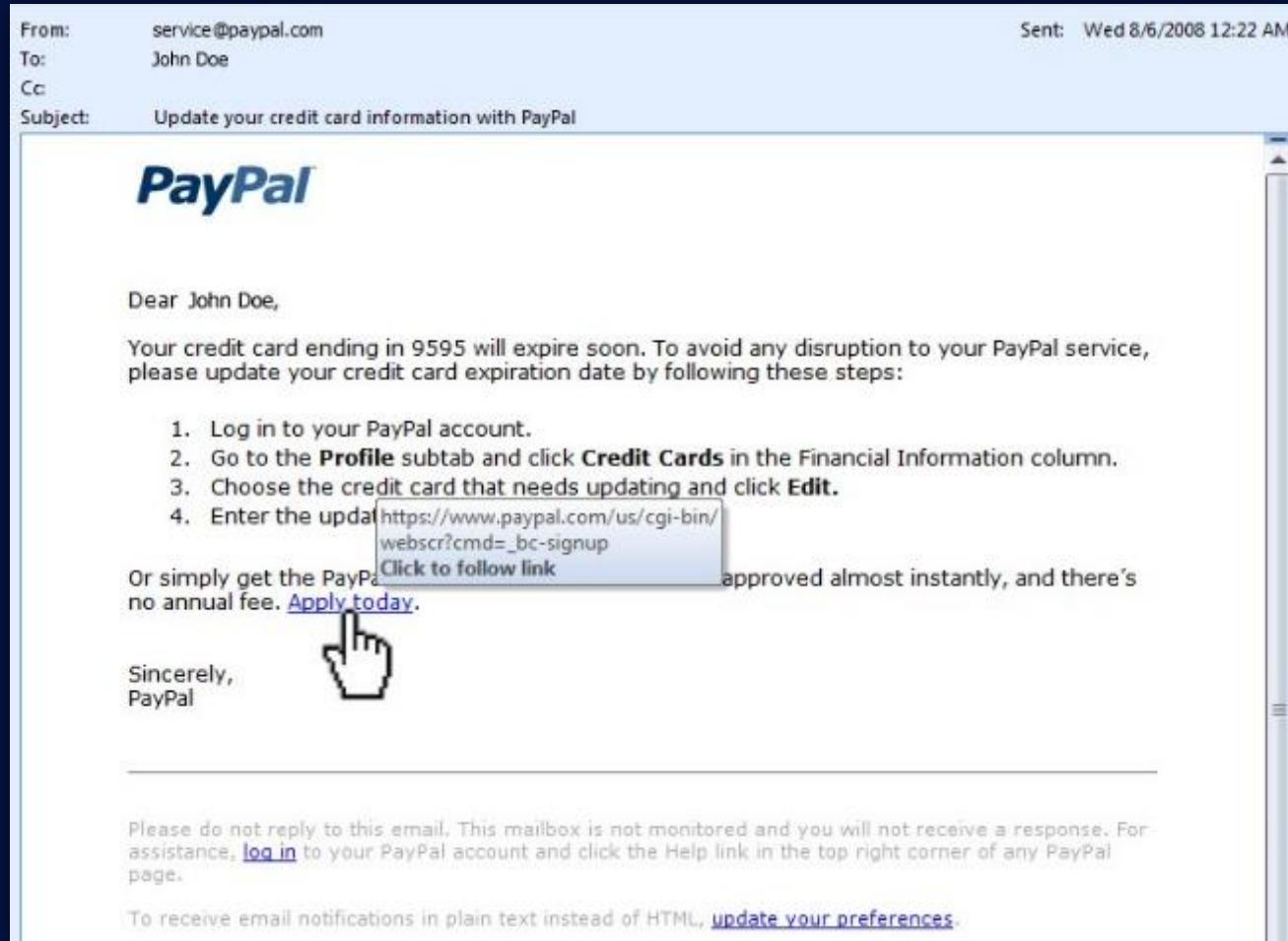
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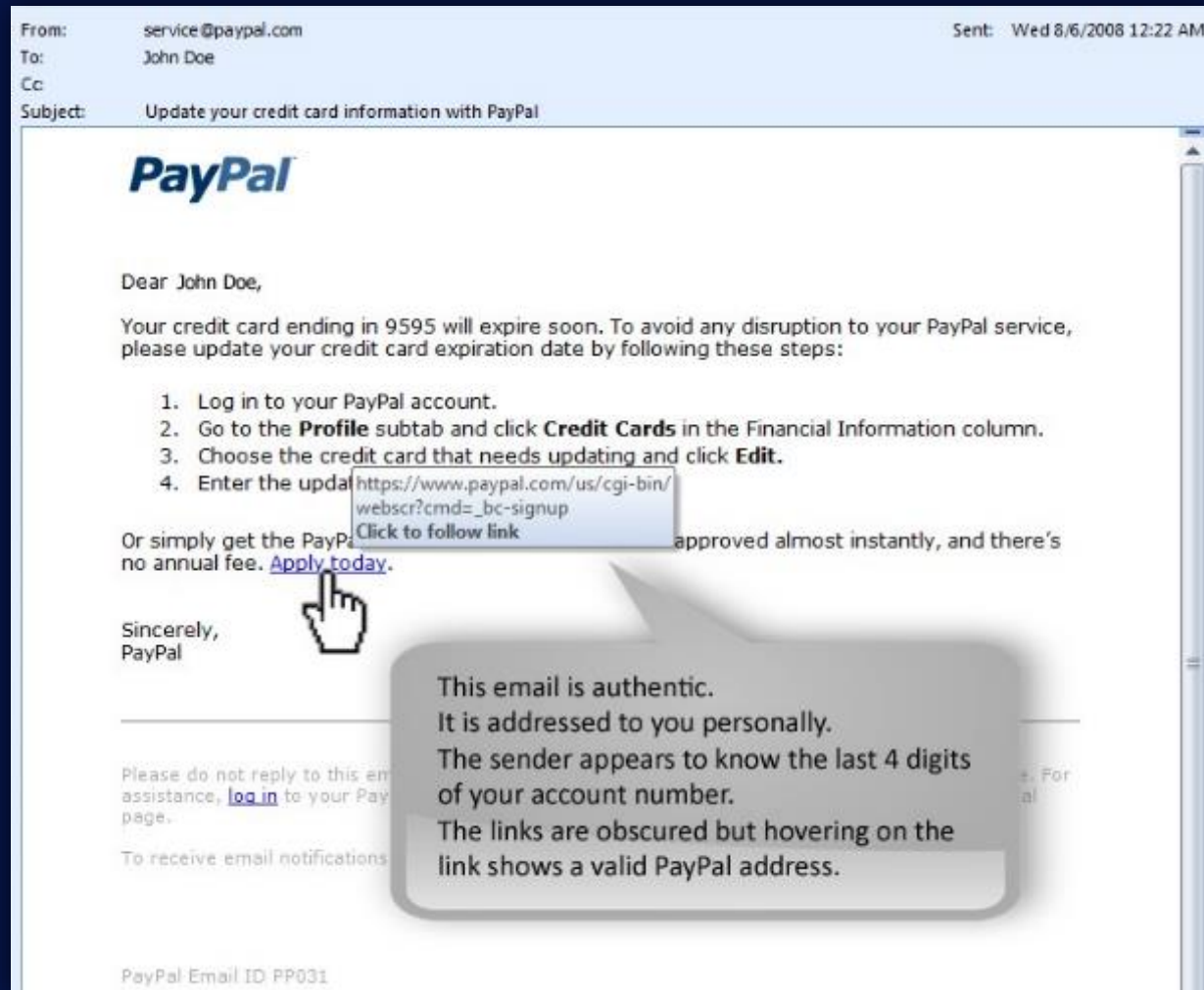
Phishing



Phishing



Phishing



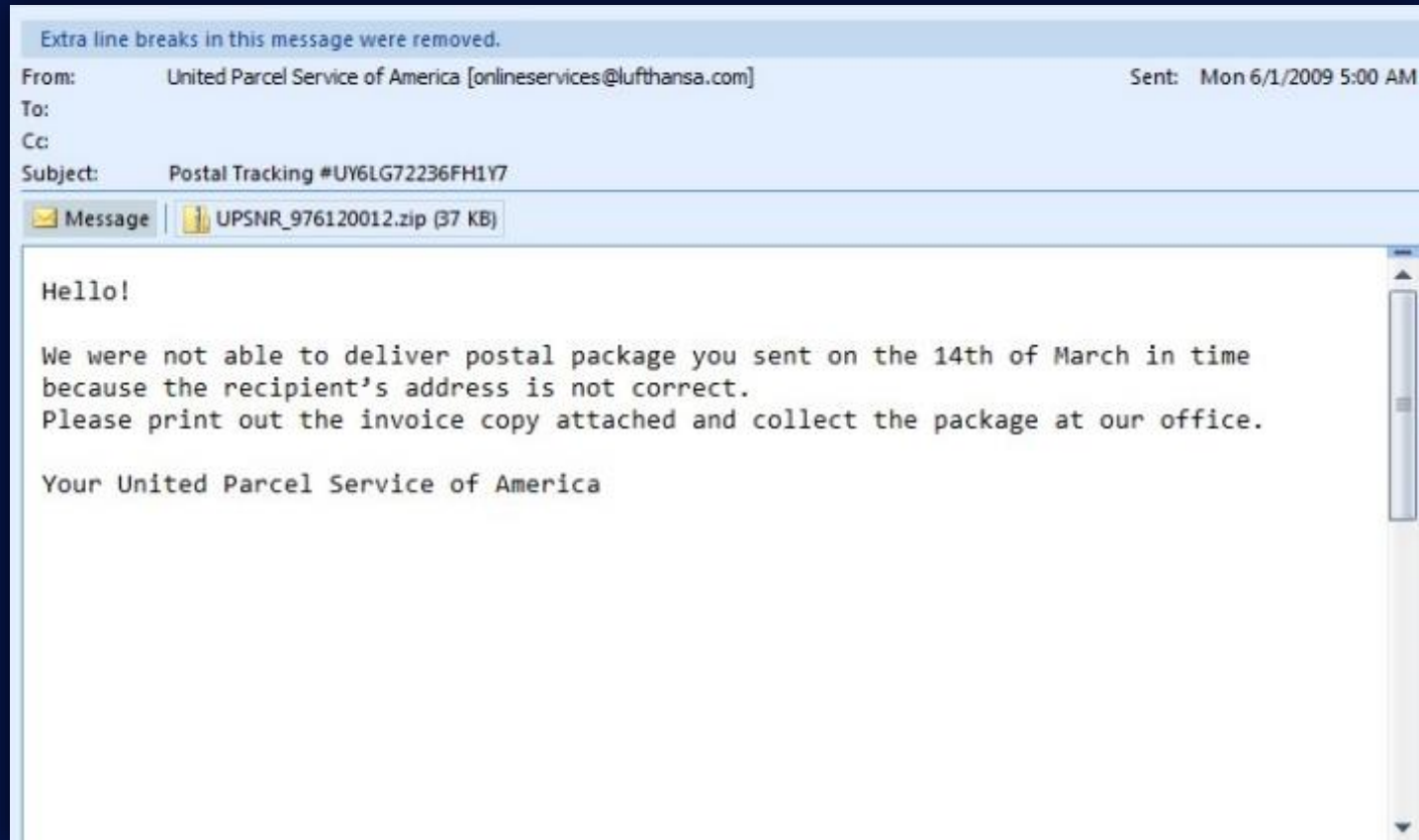
Email Usage

CAUTION!

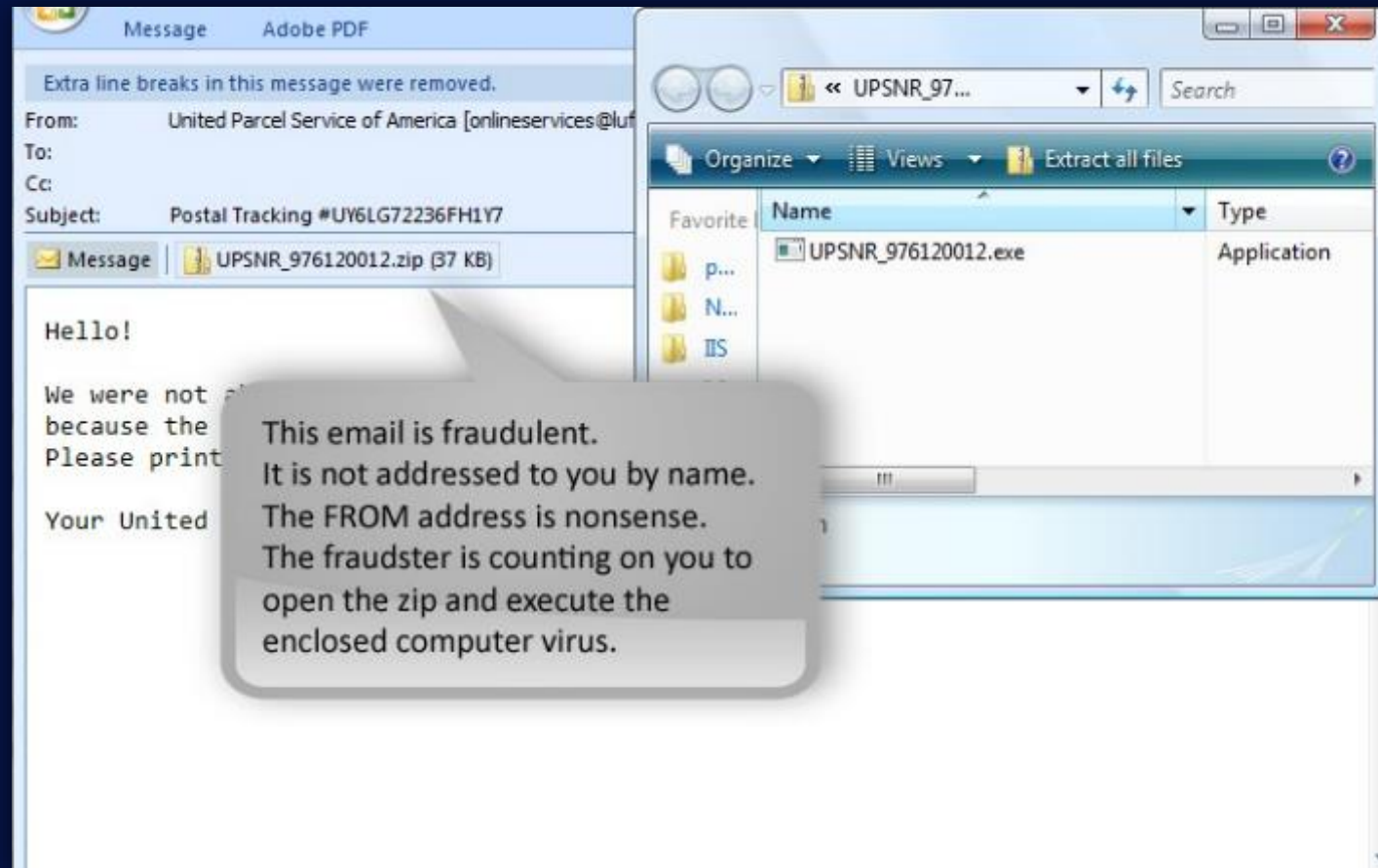
What may be relied upon today as an indication that an email is authentic may become unreliable as electronic crimes evolve.

This is why it is important to stay abreast of changing security trends.

Email Usage



Email Usage



Email Usage

- Some experts feel email is the biggest security threat of all.
- It is the fastest, most effective method of spreading malicious code to the largest number of users.
- It's also a large source of wasted technology resources.

Examples of corporate email waste:

- Electronic greeting cards
- Chain letters
- Jokes and graphics
- Spam and junk email

What Can Mifflinburg Bank & Trust Do To PROTECT?

- Provide security awareness training for our employees and customers
- Review our product agreements - make sure that both parties understand their roles and responsibilities
- Make sure our customers are aware of basic online security standards
- Stay informed – attend webinars/seminars and other user group meetings
- Develop a layered security approach

What Can Businesses Do To PROTECT?

- Education is key - train your employees
- Secure your computer and networks
- Limit administrative rights
 - Do not allow employees to install any software without receiving prior approval
- Install and maintain spam filters
- Surf the internet carefully
- Install and maintain real-time anti-virus and anti-spyware desktop firewall and malware detection and removal software
 - Use these tools regularly to scan your computer
 - Allow for automatic updates and scheduled scans

What Can Businesses Do To PROTECT?

- Install routers and firewalls to prevent unauthorized access to your computer or network
 - Change the default passwords on all network devices
- Install security updates to operating systems and all applications as they become available
- Block pop-ups
- Do not open attachments from email
 - Be on the alert for suspicious emails
- Do not use public internet access points
- Reconcile accounts daily

What Can Businesses Do To PROTECT?

- Note any changes in the performance of your computer - dramatic loss of speed, computer locks up, unexpected rebooting, unusual pop-ups, etc.
- Make sure that your employees know how and to whom to report suspicious activity to at your company and the bank
- Contact the bank if you:
 - Suspect a fraudulent transaction
 - Are trying to process an online wire or ACH batch and you receive a maintenance page
 - Receive an email claiming to be from the bank, and it is requesting personal/company information

Thank you for taking the opportunity to view this information.
We hope that you find it to be useful.

Please contact us if you have any questions or comments.

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