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Discussions for Today

- What is corporate account takeover (CATO) and how does it happen?
- How has doing business in a cyber world changed the threat landscape?
- Common security concerns surrounding phishing, patching, malware, user management, and other relevant areas
- Top tips for maintaining a good cybersecurity mindset and baseline cybersecurity practices to apply

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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



Account Takeover

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



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Account Takeover

- · Lack of security
 - · 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



Account Takeover

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



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Threat Landscape

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ChatGPT March 2023
Chatbot leaked personal data of customers
Included active users' first name, last name, email
address, payment address, last four digits of credit card number, and card expiration date
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Activision February 2023
B 1 1 2 1 2000
 Breach occurred in December 2022, company revealed in February 2023
Employee's credentials were compromised in a
phishing attack, which was used to compromise the
system
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Twitter December 2022
More than 200 million Twitter profiles were sold in a data collection sale (compromise a result of previously)
compromised information)
Vulnerable application programming interface (API)
was compromised

Dropbox

November 2022

- Unknown attacker gained access to credentials, data containing secrets within the private GitHub repositories
- Secrets (plain text) included API keys and other credentials
- A few thousand names and email addresses belonging to Dropbox employees were also exposed
- Result of a developer falling victim to a phishing attack

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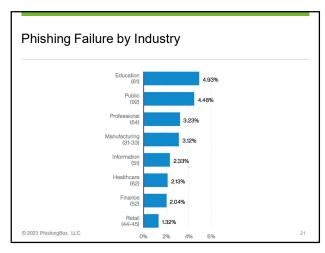




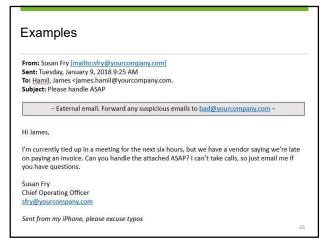
Phishing

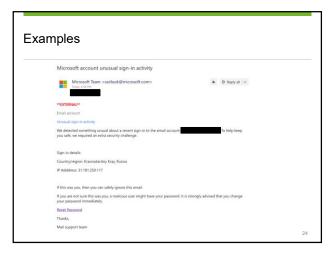
- Malware installation
- · Credential capturing
- Compromise of information
- Unauthorized changes or tasks

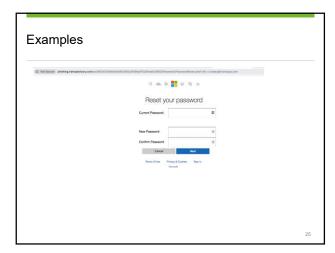


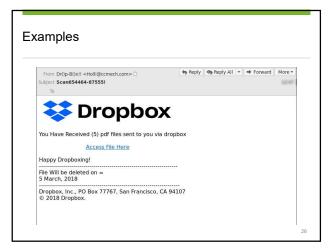












Phishing – How to Detect Inspect for typos Check email address and domain name Click correctly Hover over link Right click and copy Visit website manually

Phishing – How to Detect

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



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Protection and Prevention

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



Protection and Prevention

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



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Baseline Cyber Practices

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Security Concerns

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



New Third-Party Vendor Relationships

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



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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



Organizational Responsibilities

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



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User Provisioning and Access

- Minimum rights for users
- Review regularly
 - Job transfers
 - No longer needed



Password Security

- Numbers, characters, symbols
- · Avoid common words
- Change often and when compromised
- Length 12, 14, ???



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Password Security

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



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



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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



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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
 - Browser add-ons



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Web Surfing

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



Social Networking

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



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Data Storage

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



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



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Remote Access Tools

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



Shadow IT

- Apps or devices that are utilized without IT knowledge
 - · Personal or mobile devices
- · Rogue cloud services
 - Personal email, document scanning, cloud storage
- · Appropriate authorization procedures

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Key Takeaways

- New threats happening every day no one is immune!
- · Loss of reputation can be significant
- · Manage vendor relationships appropriately
- · Maintain adequate security controls
 - · Provide necessary tools for users
 - Doesn't have to be expensive!
 - Train to build culture of awareness

