

# Attacks on the global financial network SWIFT: A case analysis and Detection of Payment Fraud



# Global Readiness

Hiscox Cyber Readiness Report 2017

The incidence of cyber-attack is high.

The average cost of the largest cyber security incident experienced ranges from

Business as usual? Not so fast

- ▶ 57% Experienced an attack in the past year
- ▶ 42% have to deal with two or more
- ▶ €22,000 for very small companies
- ▶ US\$102,000 for very large US companies
- ▶ 37% took them two days or more to discover the problem
- ▶ 46% took them two days or more to get the business back to normal



## Some Known Incidents

- Central bank of Bangladesh (81 M\$)
- Turkey's Akbank (4 M\$)
- Banco del Austro (12 M\$)
- Russia's Central Bank (31 M\$)
- Reports of multiple Banks being hit by similar attacks —especially in Latin America theft upwards of US\$10M per bank



## Some Known Incidents

- A Vietnamese bank, Tien Phong Commercial Joint Stock Bank, blocked an attempt to transfer \$1.36 million from its accounts in late 2015.
- July 2016, breach of one of Union Bank of India nostro accounts had been quickly detected and that attackers' attempts to fraudulently transfer funds from that account had been foiled.



# Payments Fraud: Bangladesh Case

2015	Jan – 2016	Feb – 2016
<p>May – 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ 4 Fake accounts opened at RCBC Bank Manila</li><li>▶ Apparently with fake documents/signatures</li></ul> <p>Oct – 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Bank Bangladesh (BB) live with major tech upgrade and enables STP/RTGS</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Hackers target BB &amp; send emails with malware attachments</li><li>▶ Malware harvests intelligence, on BB cash payment policy and procedure, transfer order protocol</li></ul>	<p>With stolen credentials, on a BB holiday 4 and 5 Feb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Hackers generate payment orders using SWIFT to NY Fed</li><li>▶ 35 SWIFT transfers (US\$951m) to Sri Lanka/Philippines</li><li>▶ Fed did not process 30 transfers, they did 5 (US\$101m)</li><li>▶ 1-Sri Lankan NGO (US\$20m), blocked-recipient spelling error</li><li>▶ 4-RCBC Philippines (US\$81m) went through</li></ul> <p>US\$81m laundered within Philippines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Deposited, routed via personal &amp; money remittance company accts</li><li>▶ Subsequently to no. of casino accts in Philippines</li><li>▶ Breached printer at BB-previous day transactions could not be printed and reconciled</li><li>▶ During this time-RCBC branch Security Cameras were out of order</li></ul>



# Payments Fraud: Bangladesh Case

## Latest

### BB noticed discrepancy

- ▶ Routing bank query (Deutsche Bank) prompted BB
- ▶ Recognized on Sat, could not reach Fed during US weekend
- ▶ To complicate things, Mon/Feb 8 – Chinese New Year in Philippines
- ▶ Typically high value transactions to casino's went unnoticed/ common
- ▶ Per regulations, dollar remittance entering Philippines, has to pass through correspondent banks in US
- ▶ In this case, Citi, Wells Fargo, Mellon etc.
- ▶ BB issues stop orders

### 11 Feb

- ▶ BB requests Philippines Central Bank for help

### 29 Feb 2016

- ▶ Philippines Court petitioned to freeze accounts at RCBC Bank
- ▶ Order issued on 1 March

- ▶ Reports of multiple Banks being hit by similar attacks –especially in Latin America theft upwards of US\$10m per bank
- ▶ Laundering currently being investigated by Philippine senate
- ▶ Two Chinese nationals in the gambling business in Macau and Philippines are being interrogated
- ▶ Investigators have identified 12 Philippine and 8 Sri Lankans nationals



# Possibilities

- Malware to provide attackers with environment details and access details.
- Creation of MT messages by unauthorized access to SAW.
- Injection of MT message files to message partners (files or queues).
- Payments created in back office by unauthorized users.
- Bypassing checks and validations during routing.
- Internal Fraud
- E-banking



# Lines of Defense

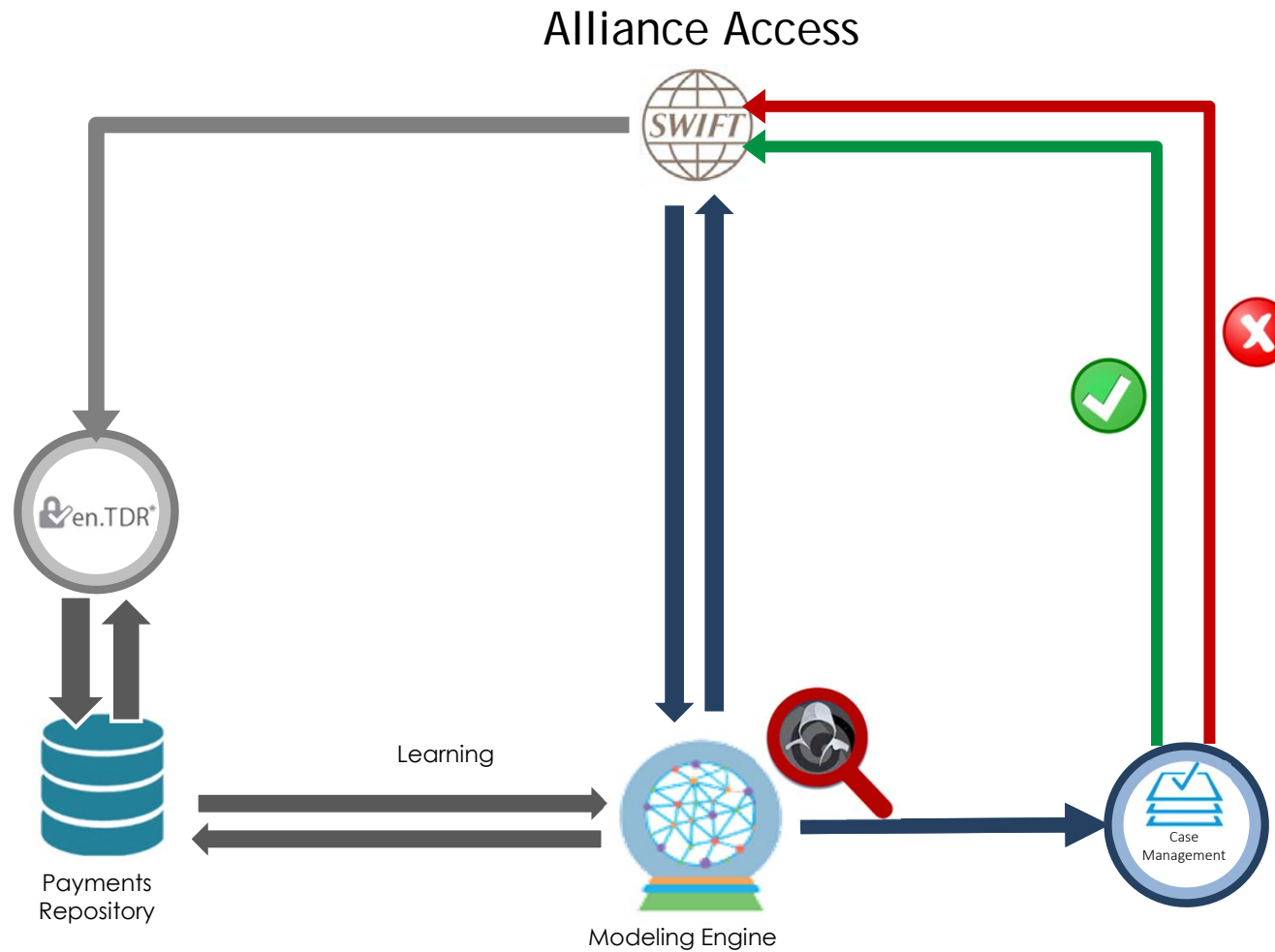
PREVENTION



DETECTION

NOT ENOUGH?





# How we model Fraud



BIC and User Profiling and Activity Monitoring



NACKs Monitoring



Correspondent Profiling and Activity Monitoring



Manual Activity/intervention Monitoring



Reconciliation of Statements



Anomaly messages that do not follow any usual pattern.



Source Verification



Consistency & Duplicate messages.



Bank, Unit, User, Correspondent business hours monitoring



Thresholds, Countries, etc.



**Warnings are events and notifications not causing messages to be stopped**



Manipulated messages



Deleted Messages



Messages bypass the PG queues



Login of users after usual working hours



Any en.TDR WatchDog event



Database inconsistency



Routing schema changed



ADK Component stopped



# Fraud Cases Covered by PaymentGuard

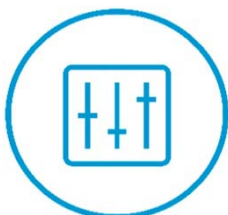


Originating from  
SAA

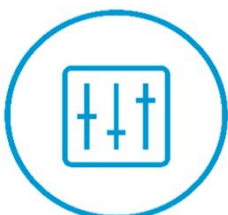
Originating from Back  
Office

Originating from e-  
Banking





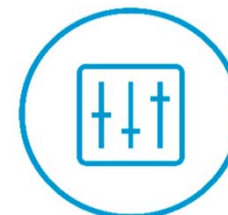
Two factor authentication



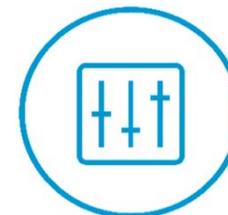
All Communications links are secured by SSL



**Detected Messages are Reserved**



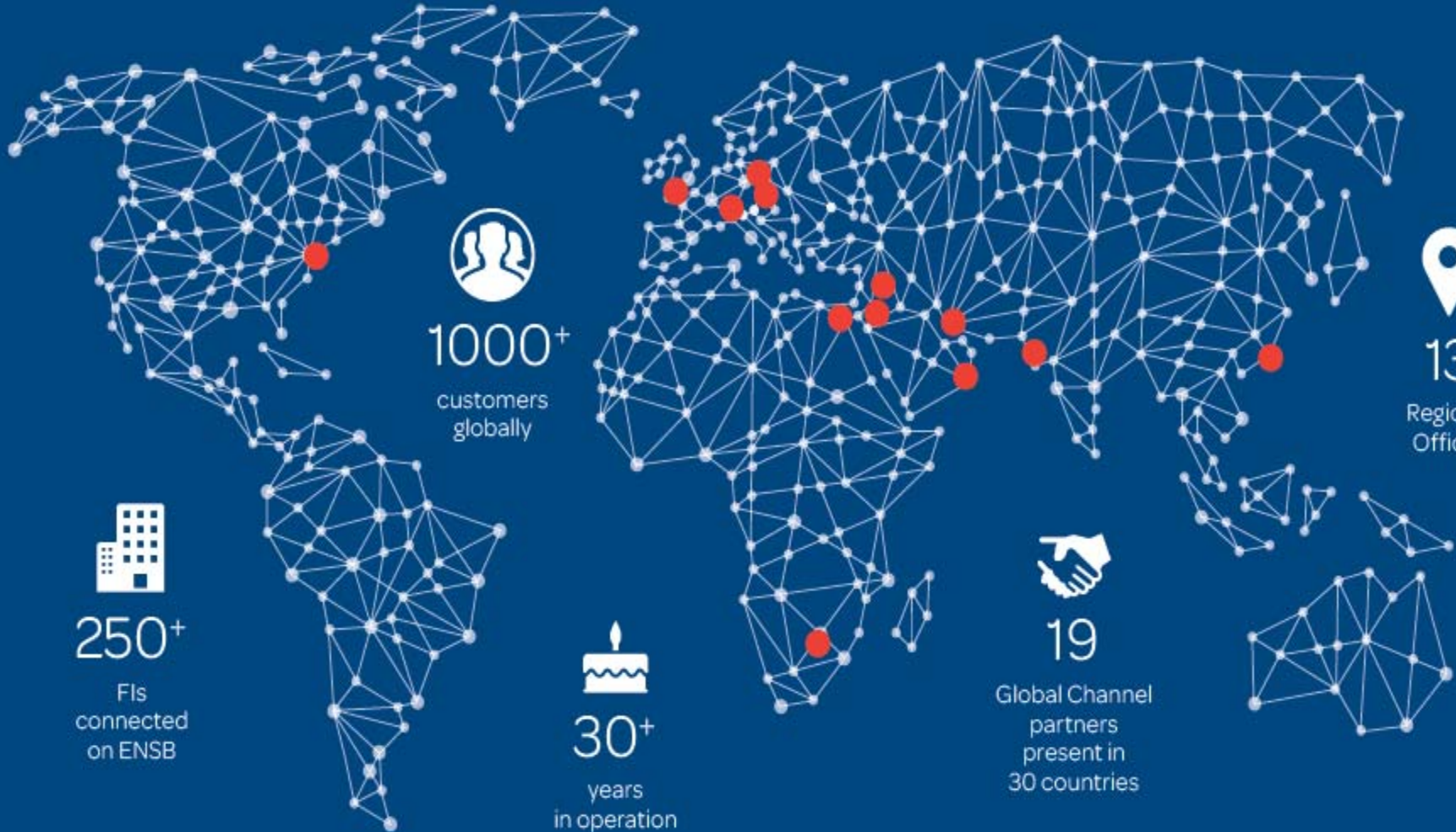
**Data In the DB is protected from Manipulations**



**PG Components are monitored**



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THANK YOU