

Understanding Business Email Compromise (BEC)

PROTECTING YOUR ORGANIZATION FROM EMAIL SCAMS

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Introduction to BEC

- ▶ Definition: A type of cybercrime where attackers use email to trick individuals into transferring money or divulging sensitive information.
 - ▶ https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/scams-and-safety/common-frauds-and-scams/business-email-compromise
 - https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/security/business/security-101/what-is-business-email-compromise-bec
- One of the most financially damaging online crimes.
- Email is the starting point for 91 percent of cyberattacks.
- ▶ Upto 80% increase in some sectors in the last year
 - ▶ https://abnormalsecurity.com/blog/manufacturing-industry-email-attack-trends



How BEC Works

- ► Common Tactics:
 - ► Spoofing email addresses
 - Spearphishing emails
 - Using Malware to gain access
- **Examples:**
 - ► Fake invoices
 - ► CEO fraud asking for urgent transfers



Warning Signs of BEC

- Unusual payment requests
- Changes in payment procedures
- Urgent or confidential requests
- ► Aggression (do it or else...)
 - ► Threats of legal action
 - ► Threats to employment
 - Usually linked to urgency of action



Prevention Tips

- Use multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- ▶ Educate employees about phishing
- Implement strict controls around payments
 - Two person approval
 - ▶ Confirm with a phone call to the person supposedly making the request
 - ▶ Don't use the contact details from the received email
- ▶ Implement an email scanning solution
- Implement DMARC



What to Do If You Suspect BEC

- Report to IT/security team
- Don't make any irregular payments without confirmation
- ▶ If a payment has been made, immediately contact the bank to stop/reverse the payment
- Don't delete any communications
- Report to the police



Contact Details



Andrew's LinkedIn



Cyber Warden LinkedIn



Andrew's Contact



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