

PUBLIC RELEASE



**FRODI DI NUOVA GENERAZIONE SU
CARTE DI CREDITO/DEBITO, NFC & POS
ED UTILIZZO DELLA «CYBERCRIME INTELLIGENCE» COME
STRUMENTO STRATEGICO DI CONTRASTO**

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The Innovation Group

Innovating business and organizations through ICT



**CYBERSECURITY SUMMIT
2015 – MILANO**

“Smart Security per la Resiliency e la Protezione del Business”

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Agenda

- Introductions
- Cybercrime
- Evolving scenarios in the counter-fraud Banking Environments:
 - Cards
 - POS
 - mPOS and vPOS: new cash-out approaches
 - NFC
- Cyber Intelligence
 - What can you get?
- Conclusions
- Reading Room
- Contacts
- Extra material: Profiling «Hackers»

Introductions



Il relatore

- President, Founder, **Security Brokers**
- Principal, **CyberDefcon Ltd.**
- Independent Senior Advisor on Cybercrime @ **UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime & Justice Research Institute)**
- Former PSG Member, **ENISA (Permanent Stakeholders Group @ European Union Network & Information Security Agency)**
- Founder, Board of Directors and Technical Committee Member @ **CLUSIT** (Italian Information Security Association)
- Steering Committee, **AIP/OPSI**, Privacy & Security Observatory
- Former Member, Co-coordinator of the WG «Cyber World» @ **Italian MoD**
- Board of Directors, **ISECOM**
- Board of Directors, **OWASP** Italian Chapter
- Cultural Attachè and BoD Member for **APWG.EU**
- Supporter at various security communities



Global Cyber Defense & Security Services



Committed to Wiping Out
Internet Scams and Fraud



L'azienda

Security Brokers ScpA

- Ci occupiamo di argomenti estremamente interessanti, forti del know-how frutto di **+20 anni di esperienze** e di **+30 esperti** molto noti a livello mondiale negli ambienti dell'**Information Security** e della **Cyber Intelligence** (ma non solo).
- Le **principali famiglie di servizi** sono riassumibili come segue:
 - **Proactive Security**
 - con forte specializzazione su TLC & Mobile, SCADA & IA, ICN & Trasporti, Space & Air, Social Networks, e-health, [...]
 - **Post-Incident**
 - Attacker's profiling, Digital Forensics (Host, Network, Mobile, GPS, etc..), Formazione
 - **Cyber Security Strategic Consulting** (Technical, Legal, Compliance, PR, Strategy)
 - On-demand «Ninja Teams»
 - Security Incident PR Handling & Management
 - **Aspetti psicologici, sociali e comportamentali**
 - **Cyber Intelligence**
 - Cybercrime Intelligence (Banking&Finance, Oil/Gas/Energy, Transportation), Botnet Takeovers, Cybercrime Infrastructures Takedowns, Cybercriminals bounting, Cyber Intelligence Reports, interfacciamento con CERTs e LEAs/LEOs, servizi targeted di OSINT e di CSINT.
 - **Information Warfare & Cyber War** (solo per MoD / GOV / Agenzie di Intelligence)
 - 0-day ed Exploits – Digital Weapons
 - OSINT (Open-source Intelligence in ambito GOV e MIL)
 - **CSINT (Closed-source Intelligence in ambito GOV e MIL)**

Problemi di terminologia

No common spelling...

„Cybersecurity, Cyber-security, Cyber Security ?”

No common definitions...

Cybercrime is...?

No clear actors...

Cyber – Crime/war/terrorism ?

No common components?...

- ❑ Nei Paesi di lingua **non anglofona**, il problema di una corretta comprensione delle terminologie **aumenta**.

«Cyber Intelligence»?

- In linea generale, sono pochi gli addetti del settore Finance&Banking che conoscono il reale significato della **Cyber Intelligence**: c'è “*molta confusione*”.
- Innanzitutto, dobbiamo **capire cosa significa** “Intelligence”.
 - Nei **Paesi anglosassoni**, il termine significa “informazione”.
- La “Cyber Intelligence” quindi non è altro che la **raccolta di informazioni dal mondo Cyber**.
- Queste informazioni si chiamano, in gergo, “**feeds**”.
 - Principalmente esse provengono da attente osservazioni del mondo del **Cybercrime** (ma non solo: **Cyber Espionage rings/gangs, Information Warfare**).

«Cyber Intelligence»?

I feeds

- La Cyber Intelligence può provenire da **due distinte tipologie di fonti**:
 - **Fonti Aperte** (Open Sources), quindi provenienti da attività di tipo **OSINT** (Open Source Intelligence), manuali, automatiche o “ibride” (automatizzate ma con verifiche manuali da parte di analisti)
 - **Fonti Chiuse** (Closed Sources), quali l’accesso a portali non pubblici, l’infiltrazione per attività “cyber” sotto copertura, l’intercettazione di dati provenienti da diverse fonti (botnet, SIGINT, HUMINT, etc.)

Ogni altra tipologia di fonti (i.e.: logs di Firewall, Antivirus, xIDS, IPS, etc...) **non porta alla Cyber Intelligence nè ai “feeds”**, ma si chiama semplicemente “correlazione di log”.

Cybercrime



Cybercrime

«Cybercrime ranks as one of the top four economic crimes»

PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLC
Global Economic Crime Survey 2011

“Cybercrime financial turnover apparently scored up more than Drugs dealing, Human Trafficking and Weapons Trafficking turnovers”

Various sources (UN, USDOJ, INTERPOL, 2011)

2013 Financial Turnover, estimation: 12-18 BLN USD\$/year



Il crimine di oggi -> Cybercrime

Hai l'informazione, information, hai il potere..

Questo avviene semplicemente perché il concetto di “*informazione*” (che oggigiorno risiede su supporti digitali e viaggia in rete) può essere immediatamente trasformato in «qualscos’altro»”:

1. Vantaggio competitivo (geo/politico, business, relazioni personali)
 2. Informazione sensibile/critica («blackmailing»/ricatto, estorsione)
 3. Denaro (tecniche di «Cash-out», Black Market & Underground Economy)
- * Ecco perché tutti noi vogliamo «essere sicuri».
- * Non è un caso se si chiama **Information Security** ☺
* La **moda** «cyber-prefisso» è d’altr’onde una novità degli anni recenti.

Cybercrime: key points

□ Il Cybercrime:

- “utilizzo di strumenti informatici e reti di telecomunicazione
 - per l'esecuzione di reati e crimini di diversa natura”.

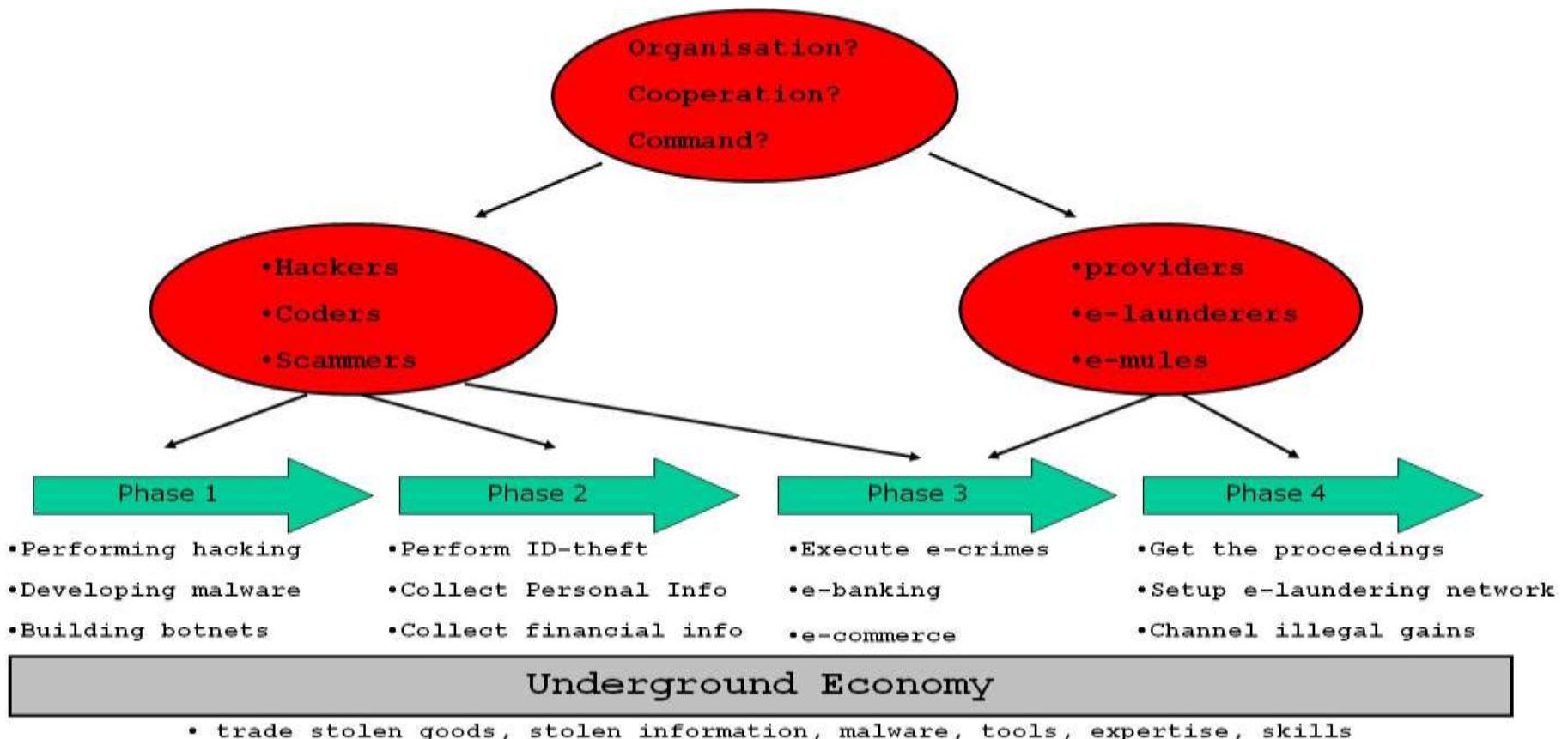
□ L'assioma alla base dell'intero modello:

- “acquisire diversi insiemi di dati (informazione), tramutabili in denaro.”

□ Punti salienti:

- **Virtuale** (modello “a piramide” ed anonimato, C&C, flessibili e scalabili, velocità di spostamento e rebuilding, utilizzo “cross” di prodotti e servizi in differenti scenari e modelli di business)
- **Transnazionale**
- Multi-mercato (**acquirenti**)
- **Diversificazione** dei prodotti e dei servizi
- Bassa “entry-fee”
- **ROI** (per singola operazione, quindi esponenziale se industrializzato)
- Tax & (cyber) Law heaven

Cybercrime: Modus Operandi (MO)



Esempio di digital underground slang (Cybercrime)

- **Carder** - Slang used to describe individuals who use stolen credit card account information to conduct fraudulent transactions.
- **Carding** - Trafficking in and fraudulent use of stolen credit card account information.
- **Cashing** - The act of obtaining money by committing fraud. This act can be committed in a variety of ways: The term can stand for cashing out Western Union wires, Postal money orders and WebMoney; using track data with PINs to obtain cash at ATMs, from PayPal accounts, or setting up a bank account with a fake ID to withdraw cash on a credit card account.
- **CC** - Slang for credit card.
- **Change of Billing (COB or COBs)** - Term used to describe the act of changing the billing address on a credit account to match that of a mail drop. This act allows the carder full takeover capability of the compromised credit card account and increases the probability that the account will not be rejected when being used for Internet transactions.
- **CVV2** - CVV2 stands for credit card security code. Visa, MasterCard, and Discover require this feature. It is a 3 digit number on the back of the card.
- **DDoS** - Acronym for Distributed Denial of Service Attack. The intent when conducting a DDOS attack is to shut down a targeted website, at least for a period of time, by flooding the network with an overflow of traffic.
- **DLS** - A slang term that stands for counterfeit or novelty driver's licenses.
- **Drop** - An intermediary used to disguise the source of a transaction (addresses, phones etc.)
- **Dumps** - Copied payment card information, at least Track 1 data, but usually Track 1 and Track 2 data.
- **Dump checking** - Using specific software or alternatively encoding track data on plastic and using a point of sale terminal to test whether the dump is approved or declined. This provides carders a higher sense of security for obtaining quality dumps from those who offer them and also a sense of security when doing in store carding.
- **Full info(s)** - Term used to describe obtaining addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, PIN numbers, credit history reports and so on. Full Info(s) are synonymous with carders who wish to take over the identity of a person or to sell the identity of a person.
- **Holos** - Slang for the word Holograms. Holograms are important for those who make counterfeit plastic credit cards to emulate an existing security feature.
- **ICQ** - An abbreviation for "I Seek You". ICQ is the most widely used instant messaging system for carders. Popular among Eastern Europeans in their Internet culture, it continues to be used for carding activity.
- **IRC** - An abbreviation for "Internet Relay Chat". IRC is a global system of servers through which users can conduct real-time text-based chat, exchange files, and interact in other ways.
- **IDs** - Slang for identification documents. Carders market a variety of IDs, including bills, diplomas, driver's licenses, passports, or anything that can be used as an identity document.
- **MSR (Magnetic Strip Reader)** - Device that can be used for skimming payment card information and/or encoding track information on plastic.
- **Phishing** - The extraction of information from a target using a hook (usually an e-mail purporting to be from a legitimate company). Phishers spam the Internet with e-mails in hopes of obtaining information that can be used for fraudulent purposes.
- **POS (Point of Sale)** - Acronym for a terminal through which credit cards are swiped in order to communicate with processors who approve or decline transactions.
- **Proxies** - Term used for proxy servers. The use of proxy servers to mask one's identity on the Internet is widely practiced amongst carders. Many vendors sell access to proxy servers, socks, http, https, and VPN (Virtual Private Networks), which aide in hiding the user's actual IP address when committing fraud or other illegal activity on the Internet.
- **Track 1/Track 2 data** - Track 1 and Track 2 data is the information stored on the magnetic stripe of a payment card that contains the account information.

Altri esempi di «slangzzz»

L33T 5P33K

- first use was to play with moderators on BBS'es and that was in age of 1kBd modems
- Very unstable really - live
- present in many languages – even google ;)
- it's not about *gangsta* talk ☺

Altri esempi di «slangzzz»

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
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Altri esempi di «slangzzz»

Russian letters

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Б Б	б б	б	бе	С С	с с	с	ес
В В	в в	в	ве	Т Т	т т	т	те
Г Г	г г	г, һ	ге	Ү Ү	ү ү	ү	ү
Д Д	д д	д	де	Ф Ф	ф ф	ф	ef, fe (pot.)
Е Е	е е	је, је, е	је	Х Х	х х	х	ча
Ё Ё	ё ё	јо, ю	јо	Ц Ц	ц ц	с	се
Ж Ж	ж ж	ž	že	Ч Ч	ч ч	чи	czie
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К К	к к	к	ка	Ы Ы	ы ы	у	y
Л Л	л л	л	ел'	Ь Ь	ь ь	.	mjákkij znak, jer'
М М	м м	м	ем	Э Э	э э	e	e abarótnoje
Н Н	н н	н	ен	Ю Ю	ю ю	ju, iu	ju
О О	о о	о, ~а	о	Я Я	я я	ja, ia, i	ja
П П	п п	р	ре				

Altri esempi di «slangzzz»

Examples :

- KoHTpbI Hy6bI • odd noobs
- Y %username% 4utbl 100 o\o,
AgmuH 3a6aHb ero • User ... cheats | 100%, admin ban him
- Admin cmeHu map, 3ae6aJlo
 • Admin change tar, I lost it

Altri esempi di «slangzzz»



Number code introduction

- 1 = 要 to want
- 2 = 爱 to love
- 3 = 想 to miss or to want
- 4 = 死 to die (*bad luck*)
- 5 = 我 I, me
- 7 = 亲 to kiss
- 8 = 發 prosperity (good luck)
- 0 = 你 you
- Examples:

- 514 = 我要死 I want to die
- 56 = 无聊 bored
- 5366 = 我想聊聊 I want to chat
- 282 = 饿不饿 hungry?
- 555 = 呜呜呜 refers to: the sound of crying
- 520 = 我爱你 I love you → Chinese Valentine Day is May 20th ☺
 - And what 520-2 means?

!!! 3Q = thanks (San-Q)

Evolving scenarios in the counter-fraud Banking Environments

Evoluzione del «perimetro»

- ＊ Nel mondo dell'Information Security si chiama «evoluzione del perimetro».
- ＊ E' la conseguenza dell'evoluzione tecnologica e dell'impatto della c.d. «Digital Society» sul mondo del business:
 - ＊ BYOL (Bring Your Own Laptop)
 - ＊ BYOD (Bring Your Own Device)
 - ＊ Remote Working
 - ＊ Remote Co-Working
 - ＊ Social Networks
 - ＊ Cloud
 - ＊

L'anti-frode di nuova generazione

- * Allo stesso modo, il mondo bancario ha **dovuto rivedere i propri approcci antifrode**.
- * Oggi è:
 - * (molto) raro che attackers violino i **sistemi mainframe**;
 - * (abbastanza) raro che avvengano **violazioni aggirando i sistemi di difesa perimetrale** posti in essere (Firewall, xIDS, etc).
- * E' invece all'ordine del giorno che **TTP** (third-trusted party) vengano violate a scapito dell'istituto bancario e finanziario, come ad esempio i **Card Processing Center** (gli esempi sono purtroppo decine e decine). Ah, però **tutti PCI-DSS certified!** 😞
- * E' all'ordine del giorno che il **cliente finale** dell'istituzione finanziaria venga violato (malware, trojan, key loggers, botnet, etc)
- * E' all'ordine del giorno che **dispositivi attended ed unattended**, quali **POS** e **Totem di pagamento**, vengano compromessi ed i flussi di carte di credito/debito intercettati.

E-banking (botnet)

SLIDE NON PRESENTE NELLA VERSIONE PUBBLICA DI QUESTA PRESENTAZIONE

Cards, POS, NFC

SLIDE NON PRESENTE NELLA VERSIONE PUBBLICA DI QUESTA PRESENTAZIONE

Cards, POS, NFC

SLIDE NON PRESENTE NELLA VERSIONE PUBBLICA DI QUESTA PRESENTAZIONE

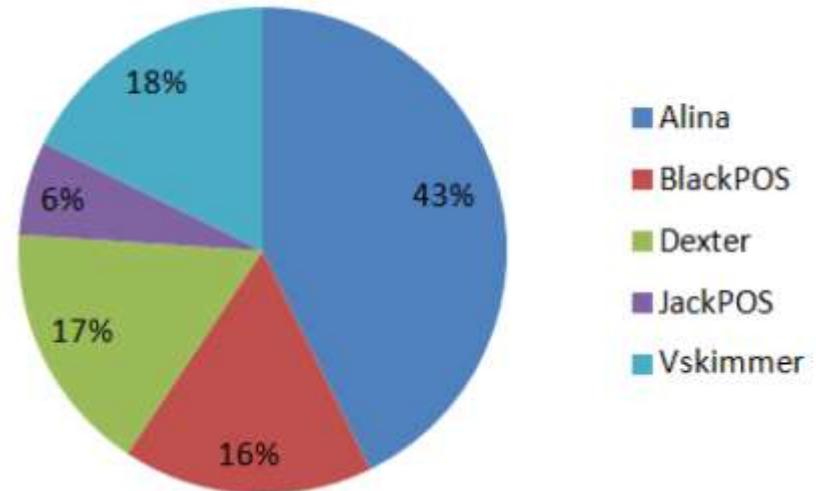
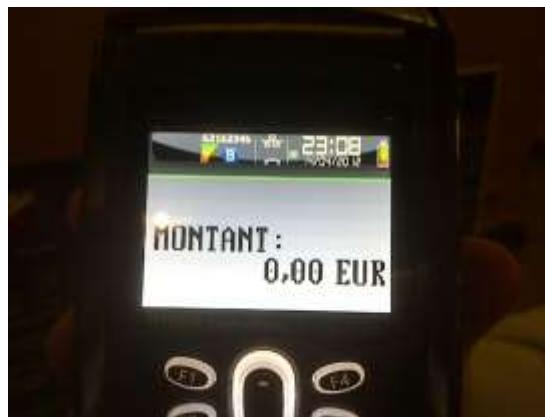
Cards, POS, NFC

Data Leakage

POS
Device
Tampering

POS
Device
Infection

Traffic
Analysis



Cards, POS, NFC

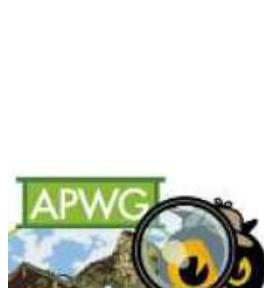
“Kartoxa/BlackPOS” & Target Breach

Binary Analysis (March 2013)

```
memset(&v57, 0xCCu, 0x380u);
v88 = 0;
sub_403190(&v87, lpMultiByteStr);
v89 = 0;
v86 = 0;
buff_curr_pos = buffer;
bufend = buffer + bytes_read - 1;
v83 = strstr(lpMultiByteStr, "KAPTOXA");
if ( v83 )
{
    while ( 1 )
    {
        if ( buff_curr_pos >= bufend )
            break;
```

C&C Detection

```
data:0047122A aHuuReeh4_7ci_ru db 'www/reeh4.7ci.ru/reports/',0 ;
data:00471243 ; char aDum_exe_2[]
data:00471243 aDum_exe_2      db 'dun.exe',0           ; DATA XRI
data:0047124B ; char aOutput_txt_1[]
data:0047124B aOutput_txt_1   db 'output.txt',0         ; DATA XRI
data:00471256 aDum_exe_3      db 'dun.exe',0           ; DATA XRI
data:0047125E ; char aDum_exe_4[]
data:0047125E aDum_exe_4     db 'dun.exe',0           ; DATA XRI
data:00471260 aDum_exe_5     db '\suhst.exe',0         ; DATA XRI
data:00471271 aDumpGrabberBuR db 'dump grabber bu reeh4.',0
data:00471271
data:00471287 aUserDirectoryN db 'user directory name:',0
data:00471287
data:00471290 aDeleteTheFileA db 'Delete the file after reading'
```



Cards, POS, NFC

“Kartoxa”/“BlackPOS” Author

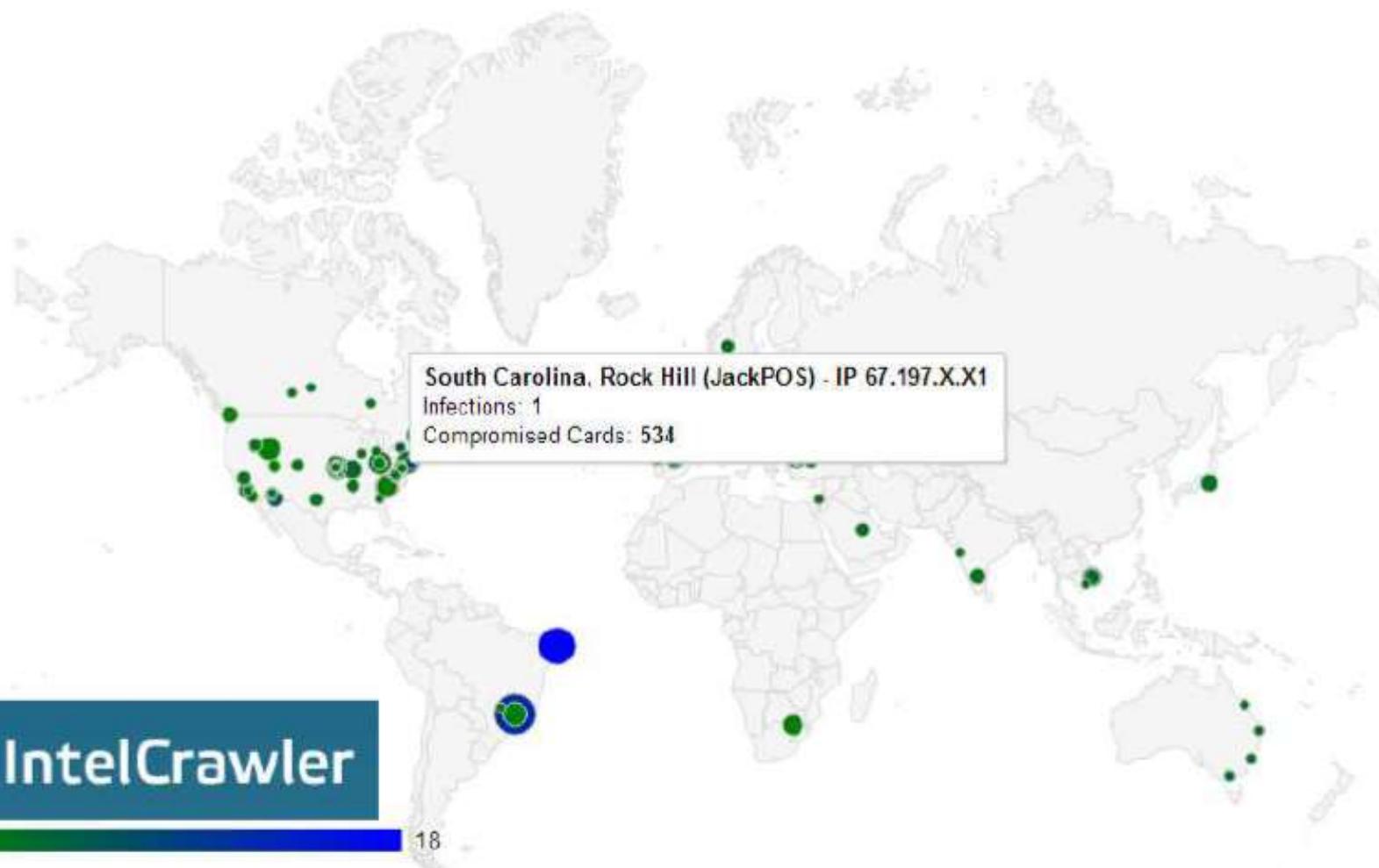


ПОРЯДОЧНЫЙ ЧЕЛОВЕК

АВТОР УЛУЧШЕННОЙ ВЕРСИИ ВИРУСА "КАРТОХА" ПЫТАЕТСЯ
УСТРОИТЬСЯ НА РАБОТУ В САРАТОВЕ

“Yes, I have written it, but for security testing ...”

JackPOS, «primi giorni di vita»



Cards, POS (Totem), NFC

SLIDE NON PRESENTE NELLA VERSIONE PUBBLICA DI QUESTA PRESENTAZIONE

Cards, POS (Totem), NFC

SLIDE NON PRESENTE NELLA VERSIONE PUBBLICA DI QUESTA PRESENTAZIONE

Cards, POS (Totem), NFC

* ANSA, 29 settembre 2014

<http://www.anса.it/sito/notizie/tecnologia/software/app/2014/09/29/parcheggi-e-biglietterie-nuovo-obiettivo-hacker-8c6b810d-c10e-45b7-9fd0-839bff92b5b0.html>

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Fai la ricerca

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ANSA.it > Tecnologia > Software & App > **Parcheggi e biglietterie, nuovo obiettivo hacker**

Parcheggi e biglietterie, nuovo obiettivo hacker

Esperto, carte credito ora clonate da 'totem' casse automatiche

Titti Santamato
29 settembre 2014
20:27
ANALISI

Suggerisci | Facebook | Twitter | Google+ | Altri | A+ | A- | Stampa | Scrivi alla redazione



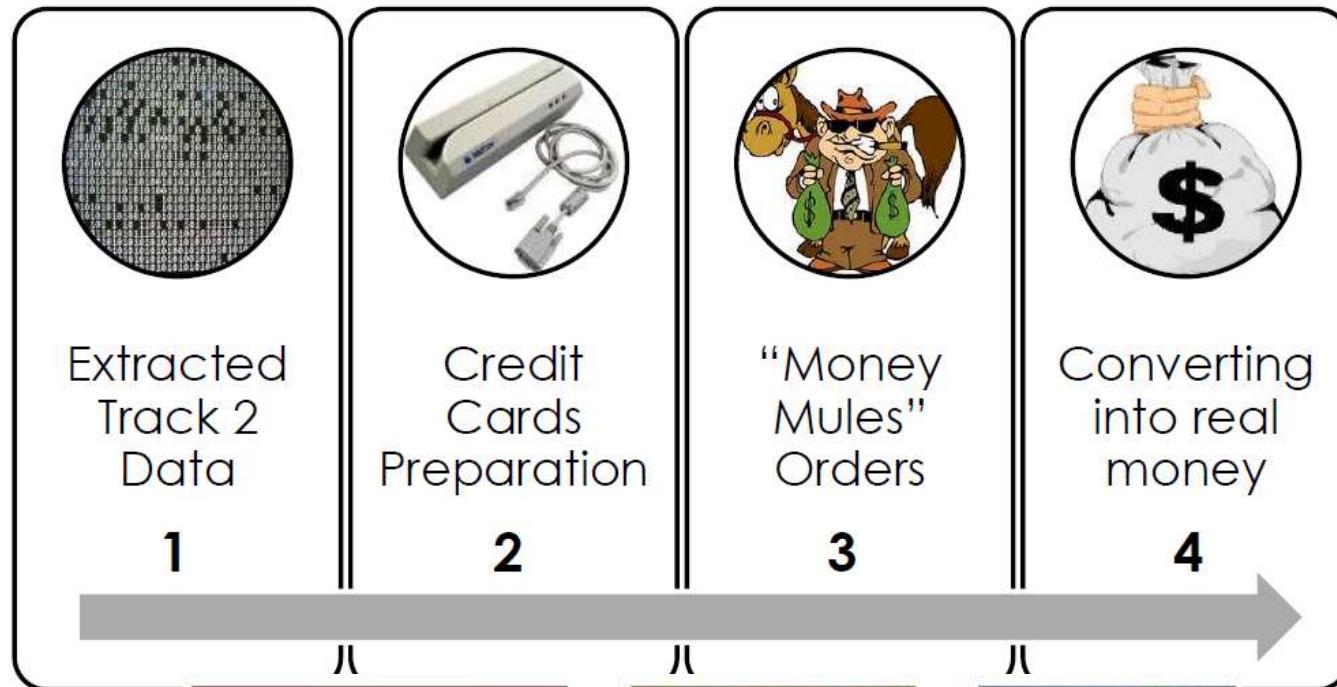
Parcheggi e biglietterie, nuovo obiettivo hacker

CLICCA PER INGRANDIRE

Non solo bancomat, acquisti via Internet e transazioni di e-banking, nel mirino degli hacker ci sono ora le casse automatiche, quelle che comunemente usiamo per fare un biglietto del treno in stazione o per pagare il parcheggio in città. A lanciare l'allarme un team Usa-italiano di esperti nel settore sicurezza.

"Stiamo seguendo da diversi mesi le tracce di svariati gruppi di cybercriminali che si sono specializzati nelle frodi via Pos. Esistono da anni ma quello che è cambiato è il modus operandi di questi gruppi

Cash out



Cards, POS, NFC

*La beffa dei pagamenti con il cellulare
all'avanguardia sì, ma facili da hackerare*



La fretta di introdurre i sistemi Nfc, che permettono di pagare con lo smartphone nei negozi, ha aperto una **falla di sicurezza**: i dati non vengono crittografati e quindi si possono rubare. Ma non è un problema dell'Nfc, garantiscono gli esperti. E in Italia siamo al sicuro, **solo perché ancora non sono attivi questi servizi**.

http://www.repubblica.it/tecnologia/2012/08/07/news/rischi_pagamenti_nfc-40330153/?ref=fbpr

By la Repubblica.it - Tecnologia, 7 agosto 2012

Cards, POS, NFC

```
Applications Places System Mon Mar 11, 8:33 PM
root@bt: ~/nfc_2# ./modified
[-] Connecting...
[+] Connected to NFC reader
[-] Looking for known card types...
[+] 14443A card found!
[-] Looking for known AIDs (VISA, VISA Electron, Mastercard, CB)...
[+] MASTERCARD found!!

PAN2: 5342
Expiration date 2: 2017/02

Issuer Public Key Certificate:
79308490d17e4eacb4ec7e48b6d021
e97027e4742c6d8ef8411f549bd45f
bdc0abd896df7493b6d8c3eb6edc341a8ac4bb4a20892189248bd1974551dc

root@bt: ~/nfc_2#
```



Global Cyber Defense & Security Services

Cards, POS, NFC

SLIDE NON PRESENTE NELLA VERSIONE PUBBLICA DI QUESTA PRESENTAZIONE

Cards, POS, NFC

```
$ ./readnfccc
Cardholder name [REDACTED]
PAN: 4970 [REDACTED] 2586
Expiration date: 12/2013
```

07/04/2012	Payment	24,50€
06/04/2012	Payment	73,00€
05/04/2012	Withdrawal	60,00€
05/04/2012	Payment	7,85€
02/04/2012	Payment	6,95€
30/03/2012	Payment	30,00€
30/03/2012	Withdrawal	60,00€
30/03/2012	Payment	59,90€
26/03/2012	Payment	70,00€
24/03/2012	Payment	40,88€
23/03/2012	Payment	108,07€
21/03/2012	Payment	47,00€
20/03/2012	Payment	9,40€
14/03/2012	Payment	48,00€
14/03/2012	Payment	18,35€
14/03/2012	Payment	35,50€
11/03/2012	Payment	21,00€
11/03/2012	Payment	24,50€
11/03/2012	Withdrawal	90,00€
11/03/2012	Payment	45,00€

```
N 3G [REDACTED] 22:02
NFCCreditCardTool
[REDACTED] MR
49/U-[REDACTED] 86
12/2013
07/04/2012 Paiement 24,50€
06/04/2012 Paiement 73,00€
05/04/2012 Retrait 60,00€
05/04/2012 Paiement 7,85€
02/04/2012 Paiement 6,95€
30/03/2012 Paiement 30,00€
30/03/2012 Retrait 60,00€
30/03/2012 Paiement 59,90€
26/03/2012 Paiement 70,00€
24/03/2012 Paiement 40,88€
23/03/2012 Paiement 108,07€
21/03/2012 Paiement 47,00€
20/03/2012 Paiement 9,40€
14/03/2012 Paiement 48,00€
14/03/2012 Paiement 18,35€
14/03/2012 Paiement 35,50€
11/03/2012 Paiement 21,00€
11/03/2012 Paiement 24,50€
11/03/2012 Retrait 90,00€
11/03/2012 Paiement 45,00€
```

Mass-Carding

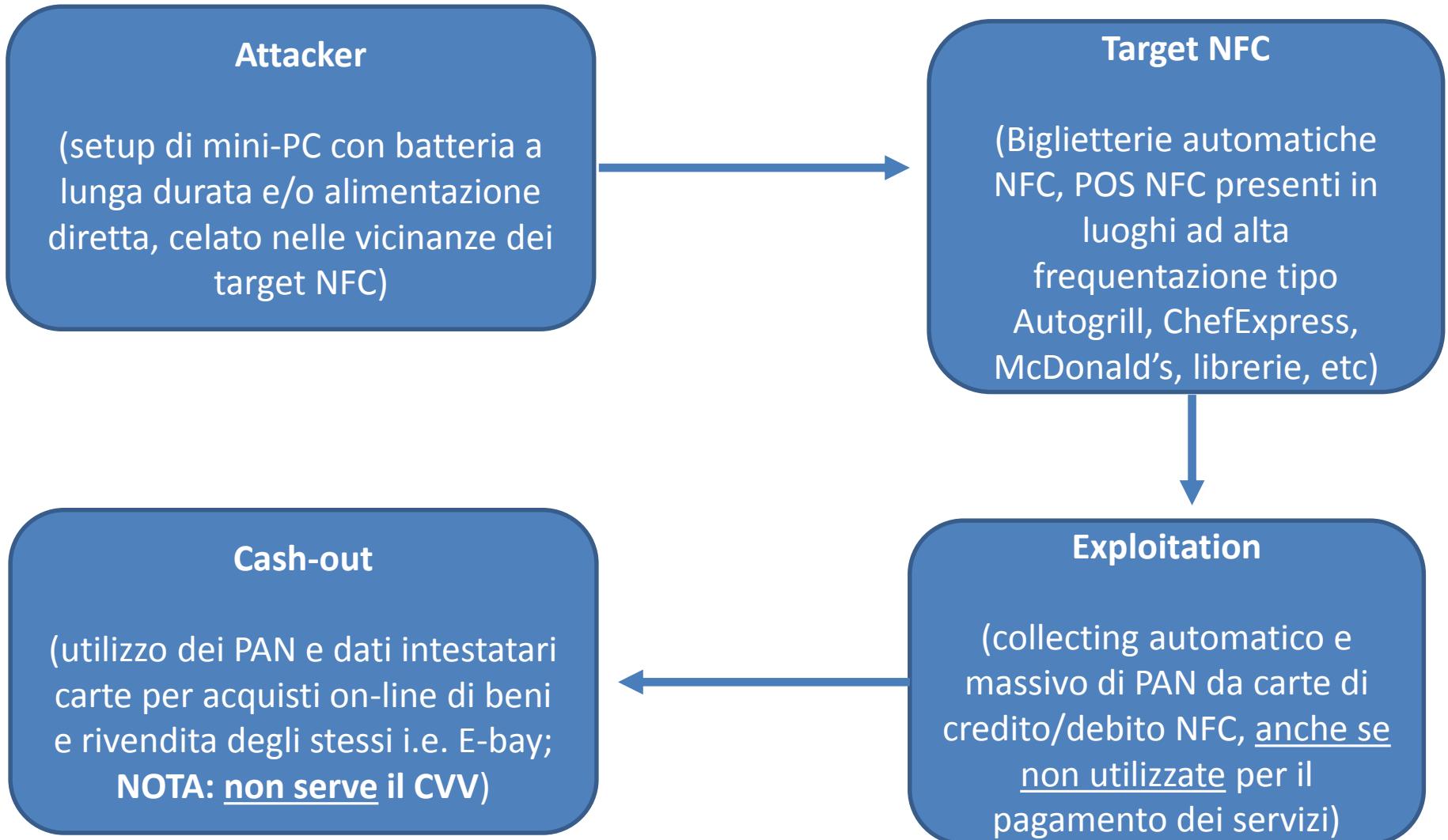
La limitazione all'importo pagabile mediante NFC potrebbe causare una **sottovalutazione del problema**.

In realtà, proprio grazie alla spinta data dal marketing e dalle promozioni per **invogliare l'utente a pagare con la carta NFC**, si possono disegnare **scenari criminosi** di «Mass-Carding» e conseguente **industrializzazione del cash-out**.

D'altr'onde, basta leggere un libro come **«Kingpin»** (Kevin Poulsen, Hoepli editore) per rendersi conto di come i modelli «classici» di cash-out **si applicano perfettamente** anche ai «dump» di carte NFC-based, **senza dover compromettere** il lettore NFC (POS, etc).



Modello criminoso per il cash-out massivo



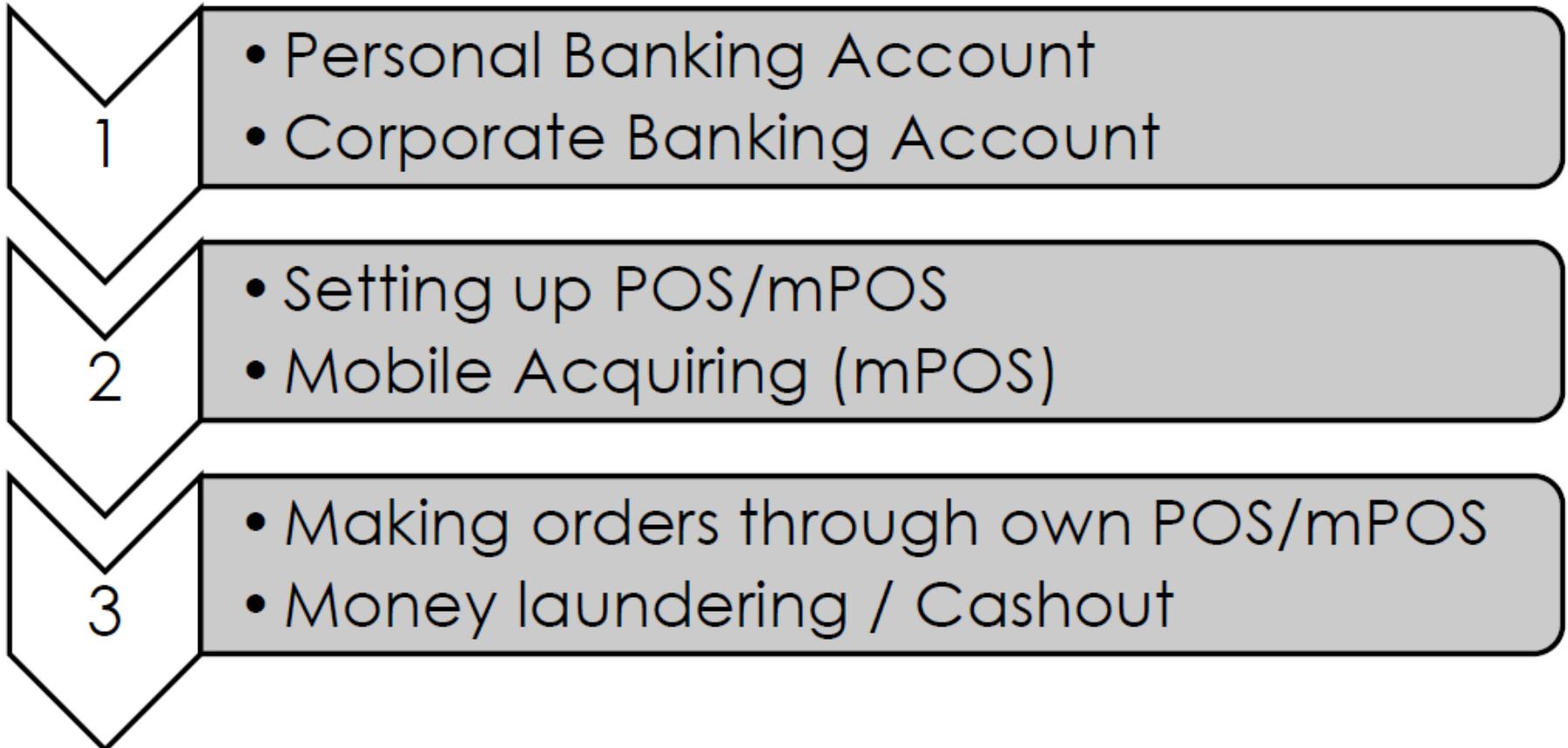
Cosa cambia

- ✖ E' all'ordine del giorno che **TTP** (third-trusted party) **vengano violate** a scapito dell'istituto bancario e finanziario, come ad esempio i **Card Processing Center** (gli esempi sono purtroppo decine e decine in tutto il mondo):
 - ✖ **Monitoring 24x7 di portali («open» e «chiusi») del Black Market e del mondo del Cybercrime per la pubblicazione di Carte di Credito emesse dal cliente Banca (identificate tramite BIN); identificazione dei Money Mules e C/C utilizzati.**
- ✖ E' all'ordine del giorno che il **cliente finale** dell'istituzione finanziaria venga violato (malware, trojan, key loggers, botnet, etc):
 - ✖ **Monitoring 24x7 di malicious traffic; intercettazione di Botnet e di sistemi di Command&Control posti alla compravendita delle credenziali e-banking (Token ed OTP inclusi), e-commerce (carte di credito/debito) del cliente finale e credenziali e-mail.**
- ✖ E' all'ordine del giorno che **dispositivi attended ed unattended**, quali **POS** e **Totem di pagamento**, vengano compromessi ed i flussi di carte di credito/debito intercettati:
 - ✖ **Monitoring 24x7 di malicious traffic; intercettazione di Botnet e di sistemi di Command&Control posti alla compravendita degli accessi non autorizzati verso POS e Totem di pagamento.**

Money Laundering mediante POS/mPOS



Modello criminoso per l'auto riciclaggio



Cyber Intelligence: what you get?

Deliverables (estratto, non completo!)

* Anti Money Laundering Intelligence feed

Monitoraggio di migliaia di organizzazioni ed individui coinvolti in attività fraudolente e riciclaggio di denaro in tutto il mondo.



* Triple «C» feed

Feed sulle liste di Carte di Credito Compromesse che vengono «scovate» nei Black Market e nel Digital Underground e pronte ad essere utilizzate in modo fraudolento.



* POS feed

Feed sui POS o reti POS compromessi, informando sul numero approssimativo di Carte di Credito compromesse, geo-localizzazione grafica e gli Indirizzi IP dei terminali infettati, siano essi POS, Totem, etc.



Conclusions

Conclusions

- Il mondo bancario deve effettuare un **cambio totale di visione**, ponendo l'attenzione verso nuove tipologie di servizi di informazione, che si pongono a totale supporto dell'antifrode «classica».
- Il Cliente va difeso oltre il classico «perimetro» bancario.
- Mai come oggi è **essenziale essere un passo avanti** al Cybercrime.
 - I benefici per l'istituto bancario possono essere **molteplici**:
 - Immagine
 - Prevenzione frodi
 - Non superamento del tetto coperto dall'insurance
 -

Reading room /1

Spam Nation: The Inside Story of Organized Cybercrime-from Global Epidemic to Your Front Door, Brian Krebs, 2015

Kingpin: la storia della più grande rapina digitale del secolo, Kevin Poulsen, Hoepli, 2013

Fatal System Error: the Hunt for the new Crime Lords who are bringing down the Internet, Joseph Menn, Public Affairs, 2010

Profiling Hackers: the Science of Criminal Profiling as applied to the world of hacking, Raoul Chiesa, Stefania Ducci, Silvio Ciappi, CRC Press/Taylor & Francis Group, 2009

H.P.P. Questionnaires 2005-2010

Stealing the Network: How to Own a Continent, (an Identity), (a Shadow) (V.A.), Syngress Publishing, 2004, 2006, 2007

Stealing the Network: How to Own the Box, (V.A.), Syngress Publishing, 2003

Underground: Tales of Hacking, Madness and Obsession on the Electronic Frontier, Suelette Dreyfus, Random House Australia, 1997

The Cuckoo's Egg: Tracking a Spy Through the Maze of Computer Espionage, Clifford Stoll, DoubleDay (1989), Pocket (2000)

Masters of Deception: the Gang that Ruled Cyberspace, Michelle Stalalla & Joshua Quinttner, Harpercollins, 1995

Kevin Poulsen, Serial Hacker, Jonathan Littman, Little & Brown, 1997

Takedown, John Markoff and Tsutomu Shimomura, Sperling & Kupfler, (Hyperion Books), 1996

The Fugitive Game: online with Kevin Mitnick, Jonathan Littman, Little & Brown, 1997

The Art of Deception / of Intrusion, Kevin D. Mitnick & William L. Simon, Wiley, 2002/2004

@ Large: the Strange Case of the World's Biggest Internet Invasion, Charles Mann & David Freedman, Touchstone, 1998

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CYBERSECURITY SUMMIT 2015 – MILANO, 16 Aprile 2015

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Reading room /2

The Estonia attack: Battling Botnets and online Mobs, Gadi Evron, 2008 (white paper)

Who is “n3td3v”?, by Hacker Factor Solutions, 2006 (white paper)

Mafiaboy: How I cracked the Internet and Why it’s still broken, Michael Calce with Craig Silverman, 2008

The Hacker Diaries: Confessions of Teenage Hackers, Dan Verton, McGraw-Hill Osborne Media, 2002

Cyberpunk: Outlaws and Hackers on the Computer Frontier, Katie Hafner, Simon & Schuster, 1995

Cyber Adversary Characterization: auditing the hacker mind, Tom Parker, Syngress, 2004

Inside the SPAM Cartel: trade secrets from the Dark Side, by Spammer X, Syngress, 2004

Hacker Cracker, Ejovu Nuwere with David Chanoff, Harper Collins, 2002

Compendio di criminologia, Ponti G., Raffaello Cortina, 1991

Criminalità da computer, Tiedemann K., in Trattato di criminologia, medicina criminologica e psichiatria forense, vol.X, Il cambiamento delle forme di criminalità e devianza, Ferracuti F. (a cura di), Giuffrè, 1988

United Nations Manual on the Prevention and Control of Computer-related Crime, in International Review of Criminal Policy – Nos. 43 and 44

Criminal Profiling: dall’analisi della scena del delitto al profilo psicologico del criminale, Massimo Picozzi, Angelo Zappalà, McGraw Hill, 2001

Deductive Criminal Profiling: Comparing Applied Methodologies Between Inductive and Deductive Criminal Profiling Techniques, Turvey B., Knowledge Solutions Library, January, 1998

Malicious Hackers: a framework for Analysis and Case Study, Laura J. Kleen, Captain, USAF, US Air Force Institute of Technology

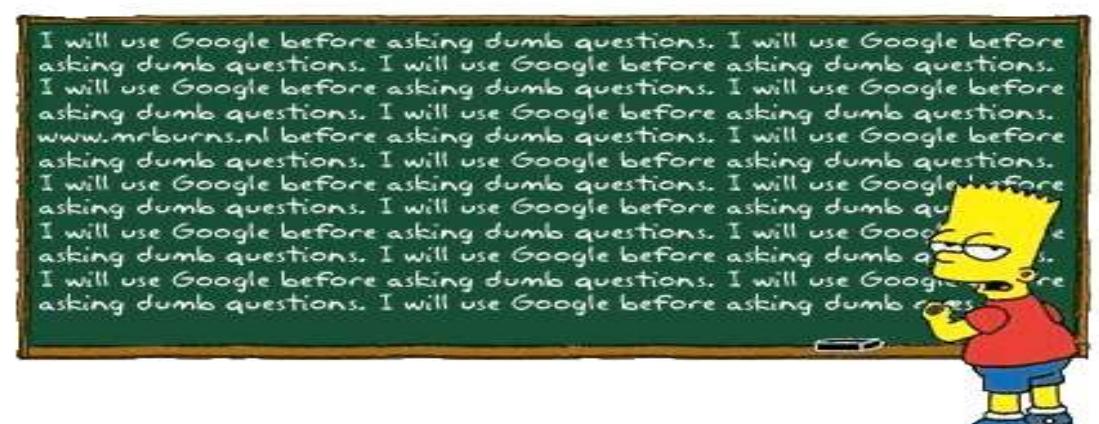
Criminal Profiling Research Site. Scientific Offender Profiling Resource in Switzerland. Criminology, Law, Psychology, Täterpro

Contacts, Q&A

- ＊ Need anything, got doubts, wanna ask me something?
 - ＊ rc [at] security-brokers [dot] com
 - ＊ Public key: https://www.security-brokers.com/keys/rc_pub.asc

Thanks for your attention!

QUESTIONS?



Extra Material

Profiling Hackers



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HACKERS PROFILING PROJECT

A large graphic element featuring a white silhouette of a person's head facing right. Inside the head, there is a grid of binary code (0s and 1s) arranged in vertical columns, suggesting a digital or hacking theme.

HPP – The Hacker's Profiling Project

HPP V1.0: purposes & goals



Analyse the hacking phenomenon in its **several aspects** (technological, social, legal, economical) through technical and criminological approaches.

Understand the **different motivations** and identify the actors involved (who, not “how”).

Observe those **true** criminal actions “on the field” .

Apply the profiling methodology to collected data (4W: who, where, when, why).

Acquire and disseminate knowledge.

HPP V1.0

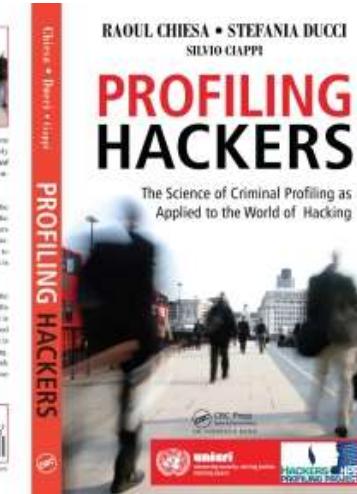
- Nel 2004 all'UNICRI abbiamo lanciato l'Hacker's Profiling Project - HPP:
http://www.unicri.it/special_topics/cyber_threats/
- Da quell'anno e sino al 2010:
 - +1.200 questionari raccolti ed analizzati
 - 9 profili hacker emersi
 - Due libri (uno in inglese)
 - Profilo Hacker, Apogeo, 2007
 - Profiling Hackers: the Science of Criminal Profiling as Applied to the World of Hacking, Taylor&Francis Group, CRC Press (2009)
 - Il riconoscimento della nostra Intelligence nazionale



Complex and criminal. Hackers commonly, functioning alone, or in teams, of which we do not know the true number, are capable of causing some of the largest and most serious damage to our society. Profiling Hackers. The Science of Criminal Profiling as Applied to the World of Hacking shows people are the leading factor in solving major hacking cases due to their character and practice hacking in areas:

Focusing on the relationship between technology and crime and shown from the analysis made by the Hacker Profiling Project (HPP), this research applies the behavioral science of criminal profiling to the world of internet predators. The authors reveal hidden aspects of the cyber crime underground, answering questions such as: Who is a real hacker? What life does a hacker lead when on or off-line? Is it possible to determine a hacker's personality on the basis of his behavior or types of malware? Within the article follow: profiling, planning, research, and more!

After profiling numerous hacking into more high-profile computer systems, the authors have found a clear model of typical hacker (HPP). Today, for the first time, and after many years of research, they can finally share their findings with the public. Dr. Raoul Chiesa is a member of the Unicri Human Trafficking and Trafficking Crimes Unit at the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). Dr. Silvio Ciampi is a criminologist who is tenured at the University of Pavia and studies on mental profiling. Their three experts with vastly different backgrounds explore the characteristic methods of cyber criminals, providing an unprecedented glimpse into the mind of these modern-day individuals.



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Standard di valutazione e correlazione

Modus Operandi (MO)

Lone hacker or as a member of a group

Motivations

Selected targets

Relationship between motivations and targets

Hacking career

Principles of the hacker's ethics

Crashed or damaged systems

Perception of the illegality of their own activity

Effect of laws, convictions and technical difficulties as a deterrent

Mainly from:

USA
Italy
UK
Canada
Lithuania
Australia
Malaysia
Germany
Brazil
Romania
China



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HPP v1.0 - Zoom: correlation standards

Gender and age group

Background and place of residence

How hackers view themselves

Family background

Socio-economic background

Social relationships

Leisure activities

Education

Professional environment

Psychological traits

To be or to appear: the level of self-esteem

Presence of multiple personalities

Psychophysical conditions

Alcohol & drug abuse and dependencies

Definition or self-definition: what is a real hacker?

Relationship data

Handle and nickname

Starting age

Learning and training modalities

The mentor's role

Technical capacities (know-how)

Hacking, phreaking or carding: the reasons behind the choice

Networks, technologies and operating systems

Techniques used to penetrate a system

Individual and group attacks

The art of war: examples of attack techniques

Operating inside a target system

The hacker's signature

Relationships with the System Administrators

Motivations

The power trip

Lone hackers

Hacker groups

Favourite targets and reasons

Specializations

Principles of the Hacker Ethics

Acceptance or refusal of the Hacker Ethics

Crashed systems

Hacking/phreaking addiction

Perception of the illegality of their actions

Offences perpetrated with the aid of IT devices

Offences perpetrated without the use of IT devices

Fear of discovery, arrest and conviction

The law as deterrent

Effect of convictions

Leaving the hacker scene

Beyond hacking



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I 9 profili emersi

Profile	OFFENDER ID	LONE / GROUP HACKER	TARGET	MOTIVATIONS / PURPOSES
Wanna Be Lamer	9-16 years "I would like to be a hacker, but I can't"	GROUP	End-User	For fashion, It's "cool" => to boast and brag
Script Kiddie	10-18 years The script boy	GROUP: but they act alone	SME / Specific security flaws	To give vent of their anger / attract mass-media attention
Cracker	17-30 years The destructor, burned ground	LONE	Business company	To demonstrate their power / attract mass-media attention
Ethical Hacker	15-50 years The "ethical" hacker's world	LONE / GROUP (only for fun)	Vendor / Technology	For curiosity (to learn) and altruistic purposes
Quiet, Paranoid, Skilled Hacker	16-40 years The very specialized and paranoid attacker	LONE	On necessity	For curiosity (to learn) => egoistic purposes
Cyber-Warrior	18-50 years The soldier, hacking for money	LONE	"Symbol" business company / End-User	For profit
Industrial Spy	22-45 years Industrial espionage	LONE	Business company / Corporation	For profit
Government Agent	25-45 years CIA, Mossad, FBI, etc.	LONE / GROUP	Government / Suspected Terrorist/ Strategic company/ Individual	Espionage/ Counter-espionage Vulnerability test Activity-monitoring
Military Hacker	25-45 years	LONE / GROUP	Government / Strategic company	Monitoring / controlling / crashing systems

HPP v2.0: cos'è successo?

- E' molto semplice...
 - **Stiamo cercando fondi (Donors):** per le fasi progettuali 3 e 4 abbiamo bisogno di supporto!
 - HW, SW, Analisti, Traduttori
- Abbiamo iniziato nel **2004**: c'erano ancora i «romantic hackers», ma avevamo già previsto «nuovi» attori: **.GOV, .MIL, Intelligence.**
- Ci siamo «persi»:
 - ✖ Hacktivism (!);
 - ✖ Cybercriminals al di là dell'approccio «hobbistico» (industrializzazione);
 - ✖ Organized Crime (OC);
 - ✖ Gli aspetti economici (Follow the Money!!);
 - ✖ I Cyberterroristi (esistono veramente?)



HPP v2.0: prossime integrazioni

Going after Cybercriminals:

- **Kingpins & Master minds** (the “Man at the Top”)
 - Organized Crime
 - MO, Business Model, Kingpins – “How To”
- **Techies hired by the Organized Crime** (i.e. Romania & skimming at the very beginning; Nigerian cons 419-like; Ukraine Rogue AV; Pharma ADV Campaigns; ESTDomains in Estonia; **POS malware**; etc..)
- **Structure, Infrastructures** (links with Govs & Mils?)
- **Money Laundering: Follow the money** (E-mules & new ways to “cash-out”: **mPOS**, **vPOS**, etc..)
- **Outsourcing: malware factories** (Stuxnet? DuQu?? Lingbo? E tutti gli altri...?)



HPP v2.0: prossime integrazioni (esempi)

1. Wannabe/Lamer

2. Script kiddie: under development (Web Defacers, DDoS, links with distributed teams i.e. Anonymous....)

3. Cracker: under development (Hacking on-demand, “outsourced”; links with Organized Crime)

4. Ethical hacker: under development (security researchers, ethical hacking groups)

5. Quiet, paranoid, skilled hacker (*elite*, unexplained hacks? Vodafone GR? NYSE? Lybia TLC systems?)

6. Cyber-warrior: to be developed

7. Industrial spy: to be developed (links with Organized Crimes & Governments i.e. Comodo, DigiNotar and RSA hacks?)

8. Government agent: to be developed (“N” countries..)

9. Military hacker: to be developed (India, China, N./S. Korea, etc.)

X. Money Mules? Ignorant “DDoSers”? (i.e. LOIC by Anonymous)

