

VII.BİLGİ TEKNOLOJİLERİ YÖNETİŞİM VE DENETİM KONFERANSI

3-4 MART 2016

Delivering a SECURE customer experience within the banking and retail environment

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www.btyd.org.tr

while this is still a dream for some companies



it is actually closer that some people think

touch



tap



cash

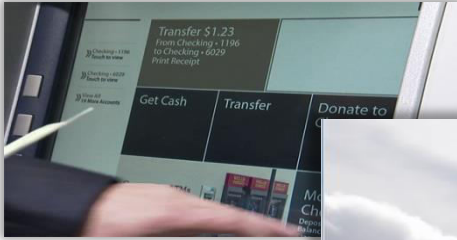


**Cardless cash with
existing mobile apps.**



MyATM - Fast and Easy...

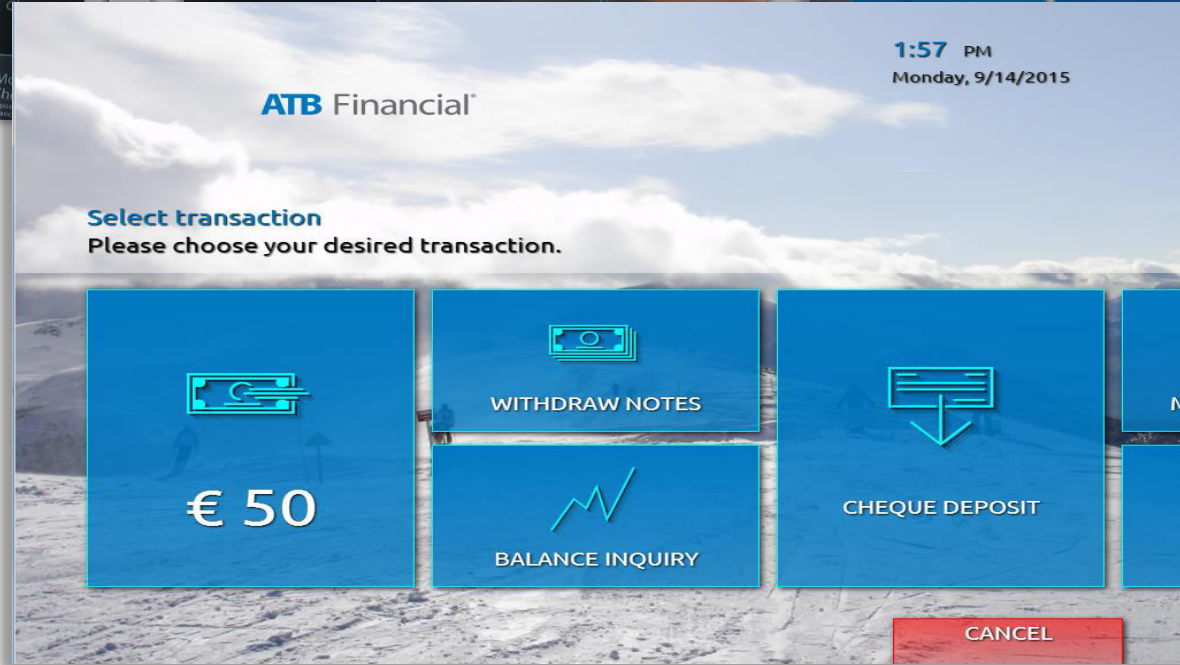
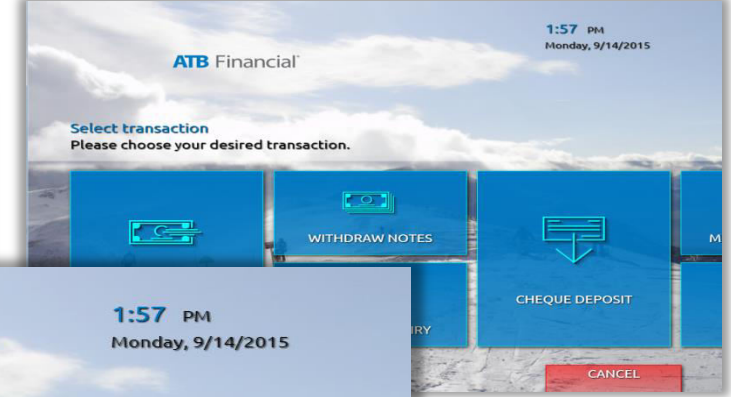
Functionally
enriched interface



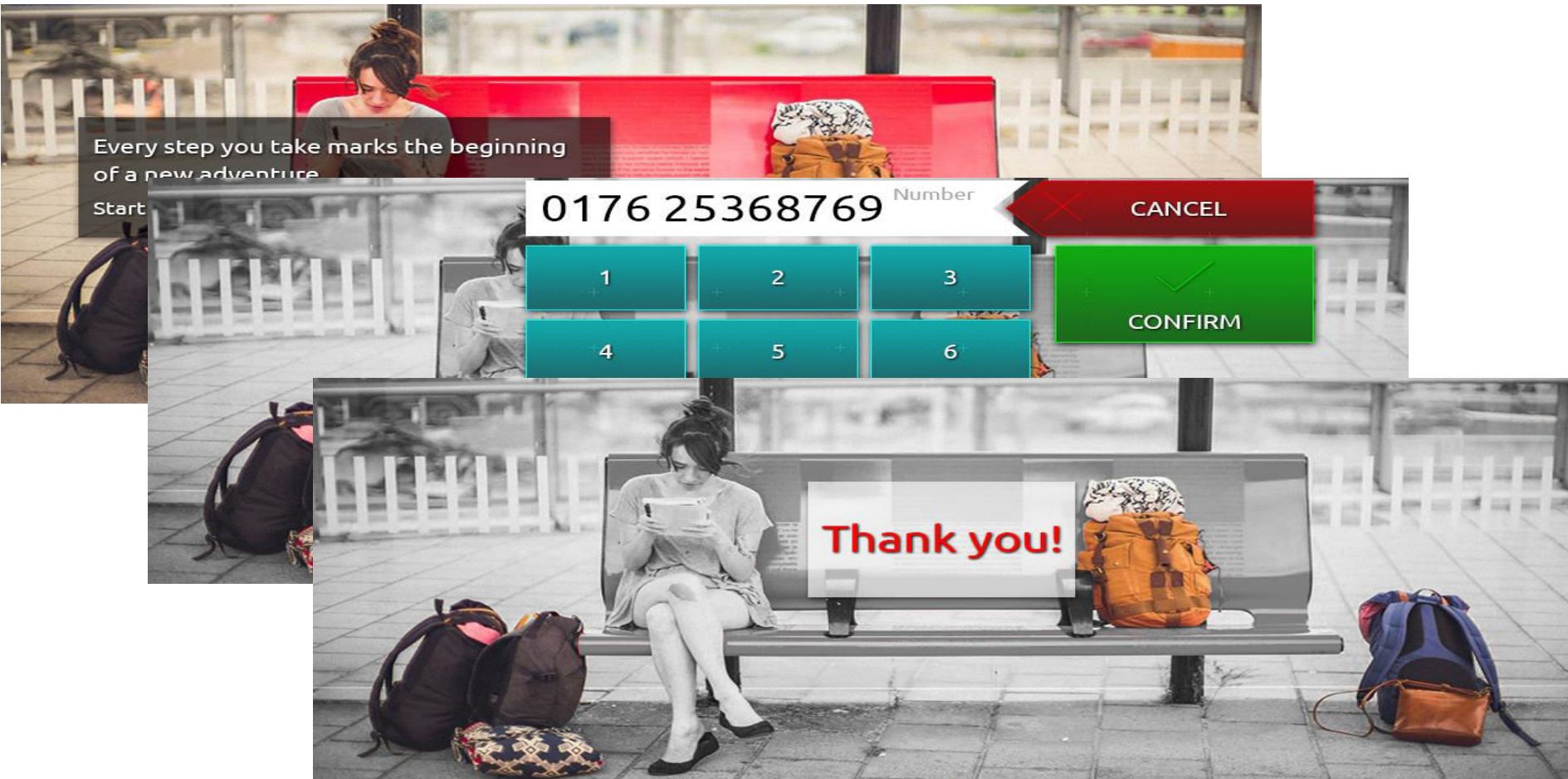
Usability
enriched interface



MyATM



in an attempt to connect, banks and retailers have deployed the google / apple strategy



this is happening everyday somewhere

Target

\$162 million – 70M cards exposed



Home Depot

Cost \$62M - 56M cards exposed

Hilton Hotels

Hilton identified and taken action to eradicate unauthorized malware that targeted payment card information in some point-of-sale systems.



Trump Hotels

Memory-scraping malware *Punkey* infect POS systems. Infection latest for more than a year.



this is happening every day somewhere

Canada

variant of the known "Tyupkin"
attacks Canadian ATM's,



Malaysia

Hackers steal approx. US\$1.2
million from ATMs belonging
to 4 different banks



England

Hackers 'ordered ATM to
dispense UK£10 of millions
from UK banks'



Mexico

Proofpoint research discovered
yet another variant of ATM
malware dubbed
GreenDispenser.





EVERYTHING IS UNDER CONTROL

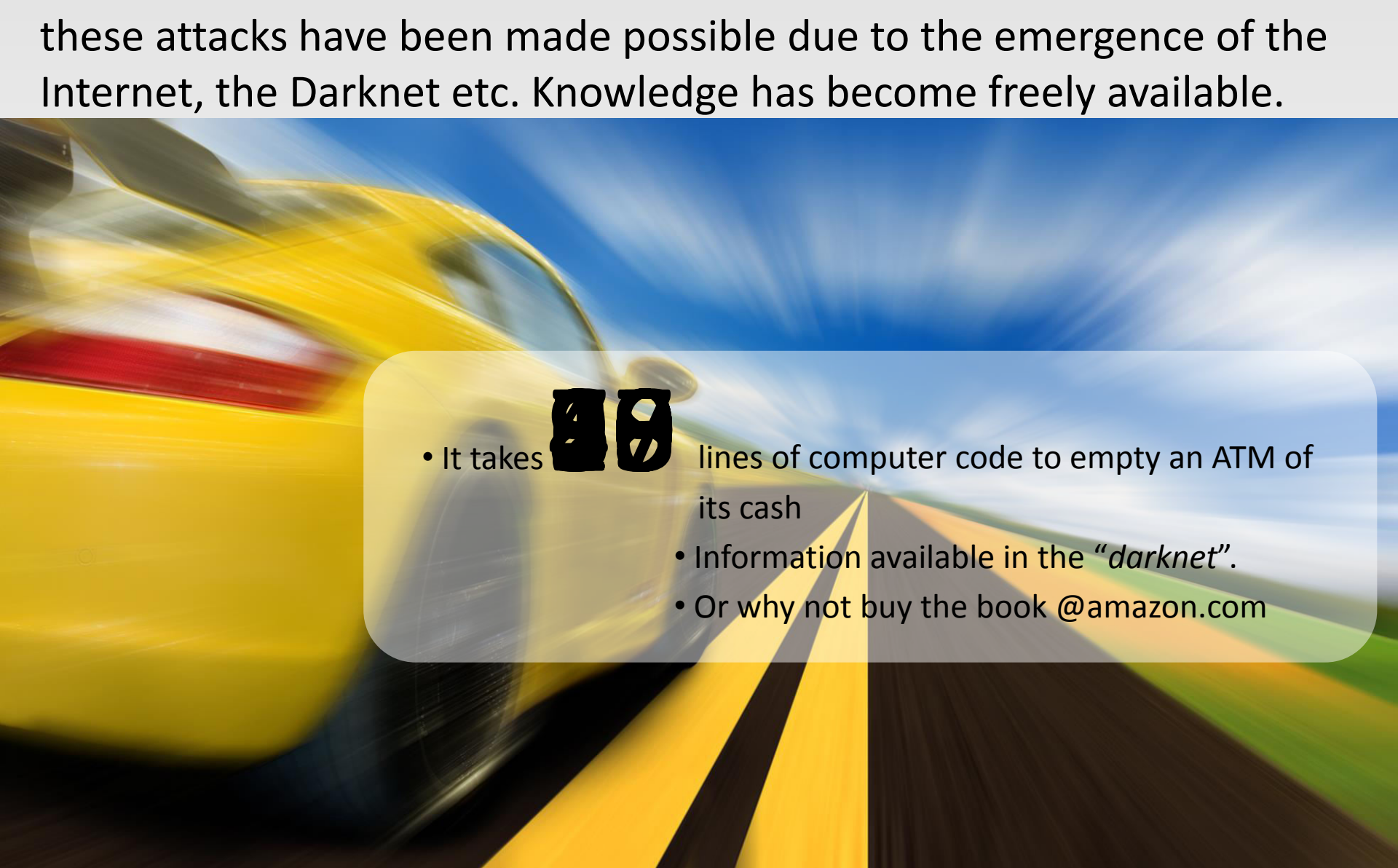
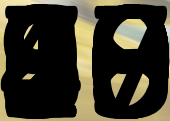
DENZEL
WASHINGTON

MERYL
STREEP

LIEV
SCHREIBER

★ **THE** ★
MANCHURIAN
CANDIDATE

these attacks have been made possible due to the emergence of the Internet, the Darknet etc. Knowledge has become freely available.

- 
- It takes  lines of computer code to empty an ATM of its cash
 - Information available in the “*darknet*”.
 - Or why not buy the book @amazon.com

open (commoditize) driven environment which also enable criminals to commoditize their malware

CYBER BITS
Series: Trend

New ATM malware targeting credit card holders: SUCEFUL

What happened?

A new piece of ATM malware has been detected [1] named as Backdoor.ATM.Suceful (the name comes from a typo made by the malware authors), which targets cardholders and is able to retain debit cards on infected ATMs, disable alarms, or read the debit card tracks. Based on its timestamp, it was likely created on August 25, 2015.

How does it work?

Similar to Ploutus [2] and PadPin[3], SUCEFUL interacts with a middleware called XFS Manager, which is part of the WOSA/XFS[4] Standard that major vendors comply with. The XFS Manager is the interface between the application (malware in this case) and the peripheral devices (e.g. dispenser, card reader and pin pad).

Once a session has been opened, the malware will request specific operations to the peripheral devices such as:

1

- To instruct the card reader to retain and then release the card. This RETAIN and FREET commands

what the security industry has identified over he years

Analysis shows that the preferred attack of choice is Malware and Hacking with ATM's and PoS (Point of Sales) being the preferred targeted assets

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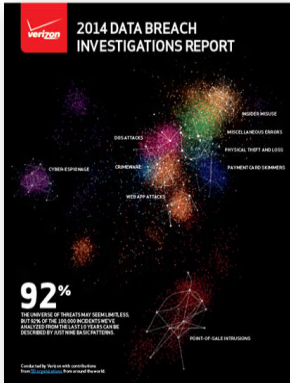
This trend was restated in the 2014 report which also showed the shift and usage of Malware – Hacking is in comparison to physical e.g. Skimming, Trapping, explosions etc.

WINCOR
NIXDORF

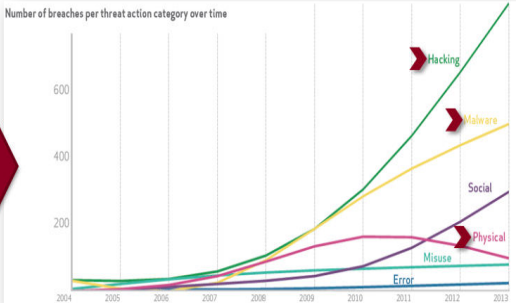


Source : http://www.verizonenterprise.com/resources/reports/rp_data-breach-investigations-report-2013_en_us.pdf

VICTIM INDUSTRY	ORGANIZED CRIME	STATE-AFFILIATED	ACTIVISTS
Finance Retail Food	Finance Retail Food	Manufacturing Professional Transportation East Asia (China)	Information Public Other Services Western Europe North America
REGION OF OPERATION	Eastern Europe North America	Backdoor (Malware) Brute force (Hacking) Spyware (Malware) Capture stored data (Malware) Adminware (Malware) RAM Scraper (Malware)	SQL (Hacking) Stolen creds (Hacking) Brute force (Hacking) RFI (Hacking) Backdoor (Malware)
COMMON ACTIONS	ATM POS controller POS terminal Database Desktop	Web application File server Database Mail server Directory server	Personal info Credentials Internal organization data System info
TARGETED ASSETS	Payment cards Credentials Bank account info		
DESIRED DATA			



Source : http://www.verizonenterprise.com/DBIR/2014/reports/rp_dbir-2014-annual-summary_en_us.pdf



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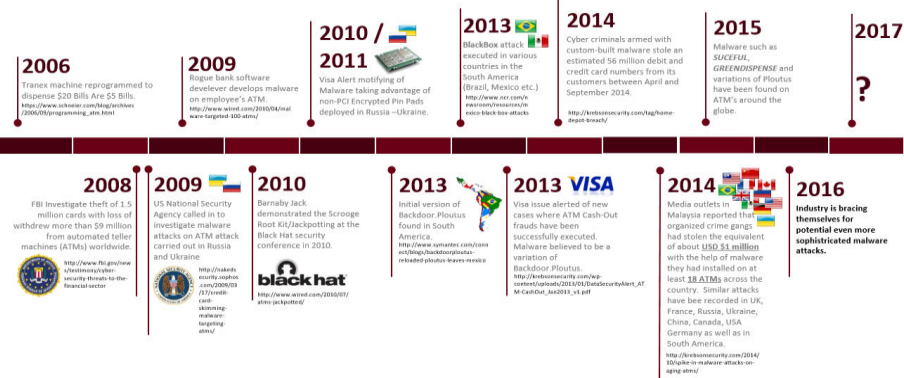
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From a timeline perspective, a clear shift to ATM malware began in 2006–2007

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The spread of the recent ATM malware

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- Principle development in Russia and Ukraine
- After a given brooding time it migrated across the Atlantic ocean to Latin America
- This and other strains of malware has been observed in various other countries e.g. Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, China, UK, France, Russia, Ukraine, USA, China, Germany, Malaysia, Jordan, Canada etc.

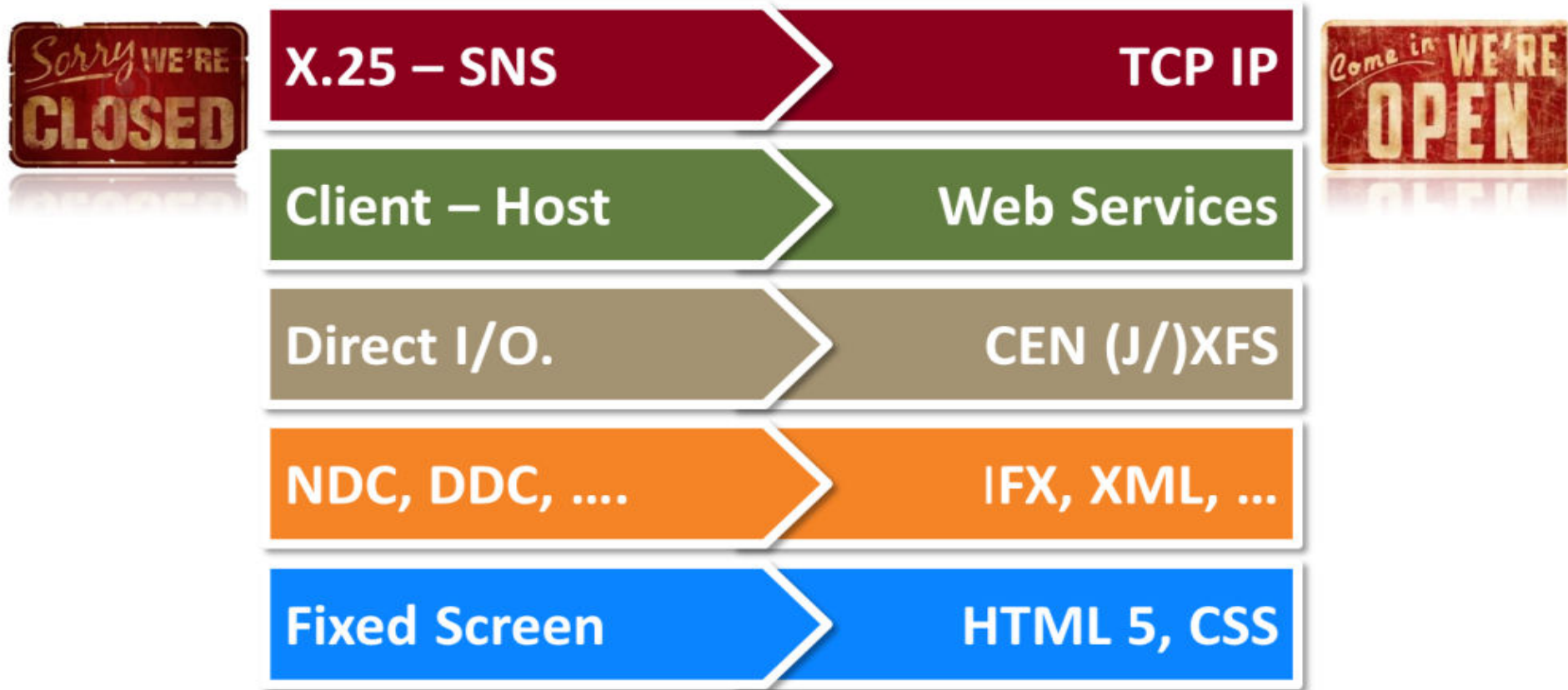
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from being a Closed (proprietary) based to a Open (commoditized)
driven environment



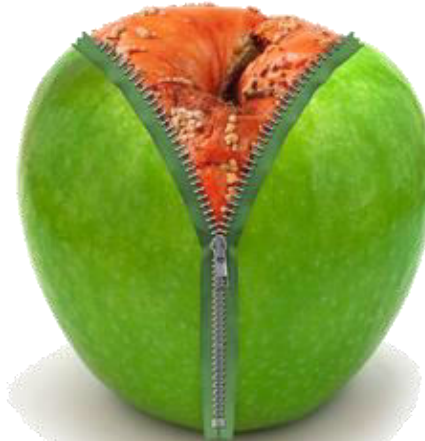
the commoditization of the banking / retail env. is supporting the criminals in the goal of achieving a greater Return of Investment

Over *727
vulnerabilities
have been identified
in the Microsoft XP
operating system

**Up to now 481
vulnerabilities have
been found in the
Windows 7 operating
system



can you recognise the GOOD and BAD apple ?

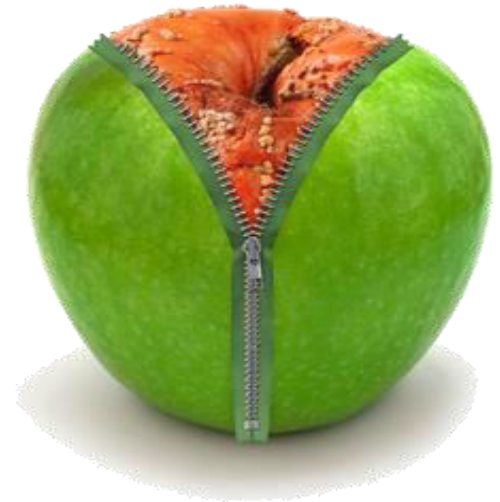


can you recognise the GOOD and BAD apple ?

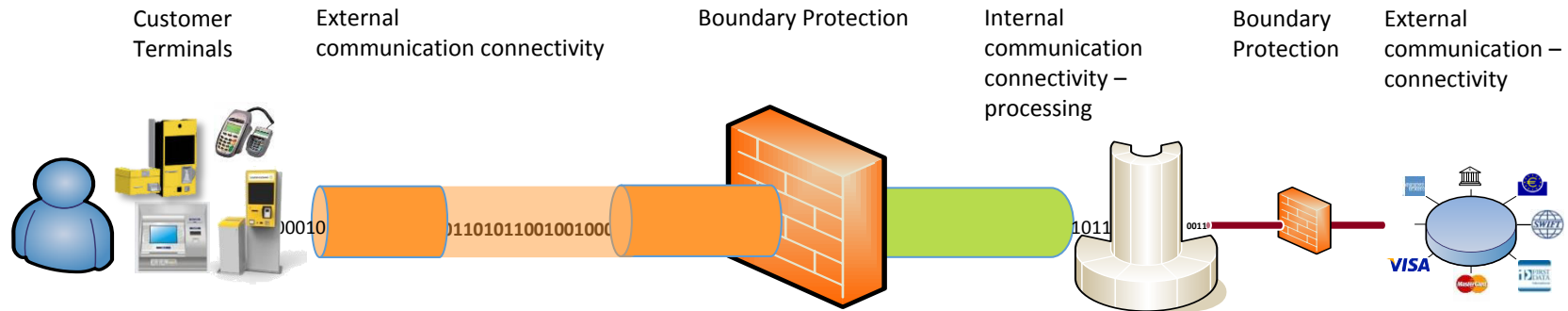
The old adage “*never judge a book by its cover*”.



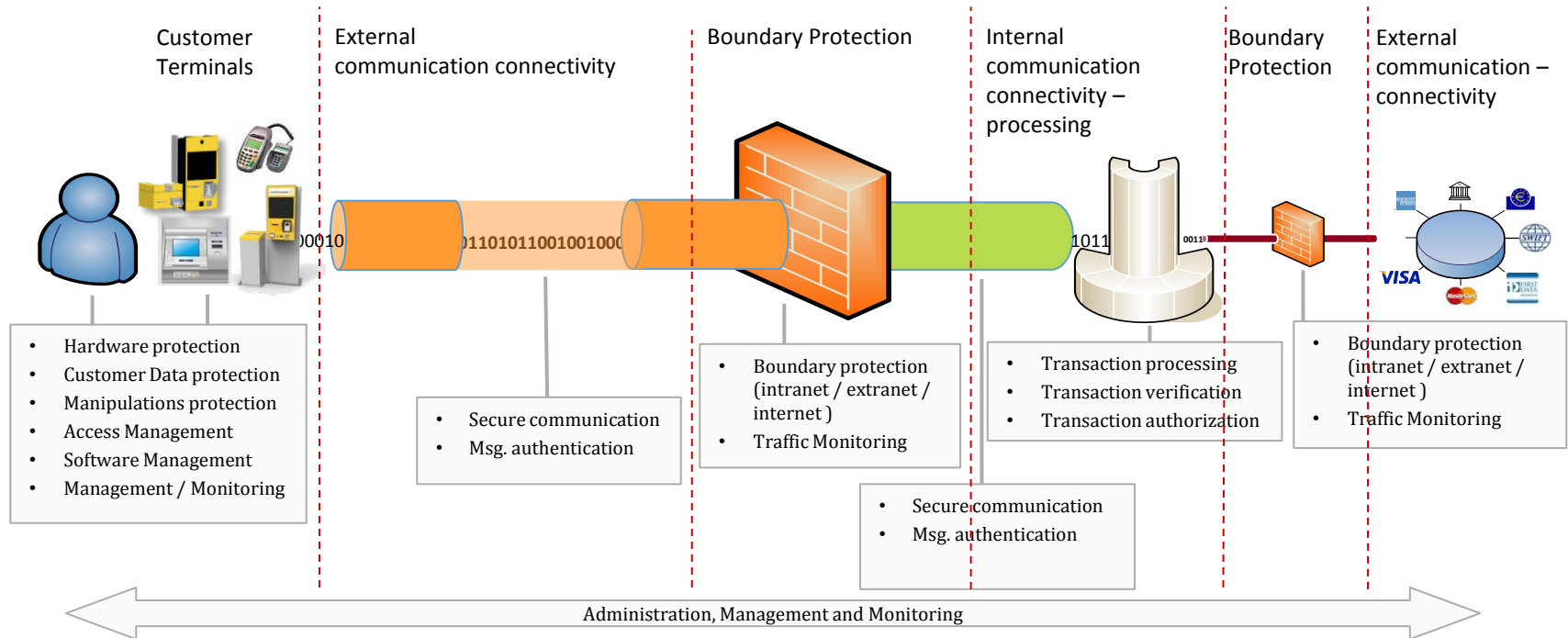
- Rogue bank software developers create and install malware inside employee's ATM (<http://www.wired.com/2010/04/malware-targeted-100-atms/>)
- Framework POS derived from the **McAfee** antivirus agent it impersonates



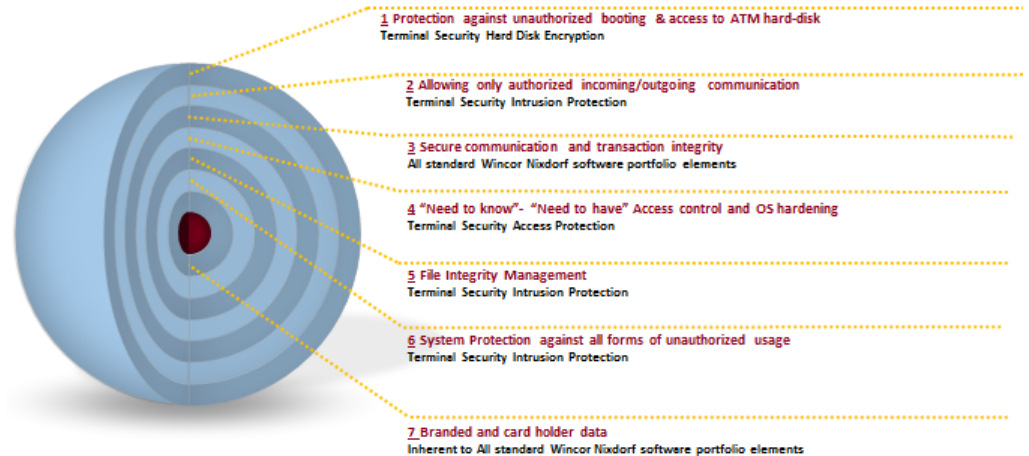
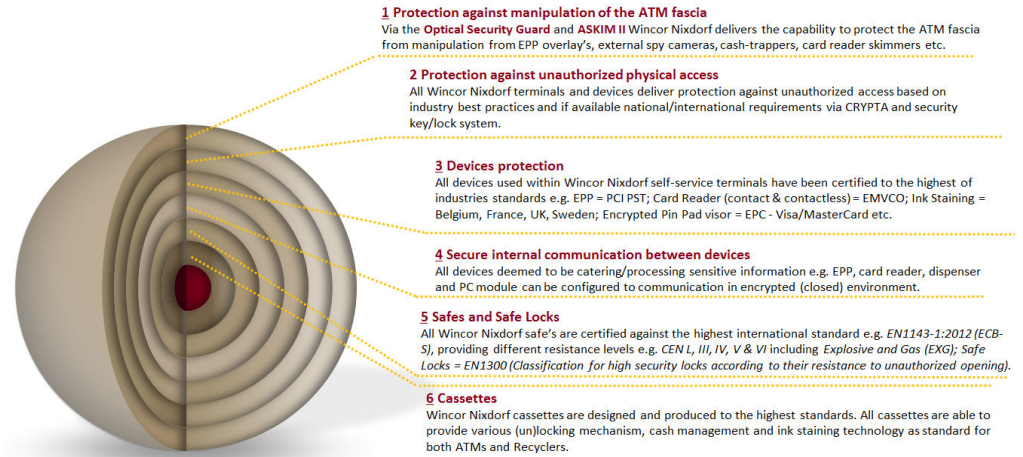
some elements within the payment chain which must be protected



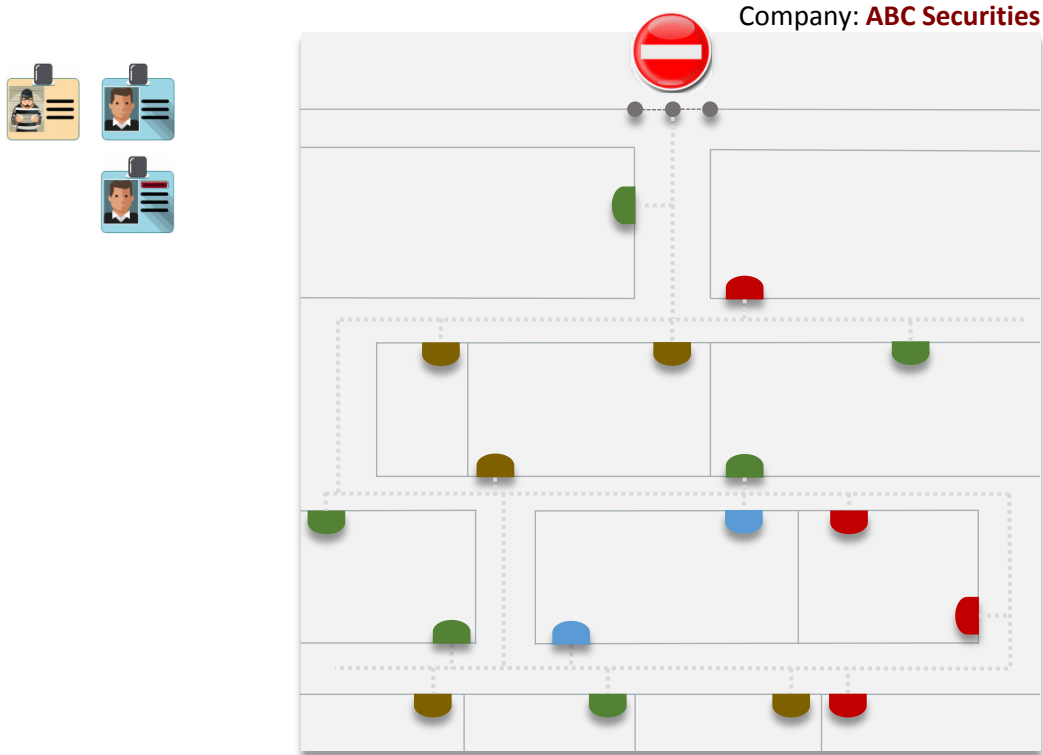
some elements within the payment chain which must be protected



in form of a general company presentation by introducing the Onion model



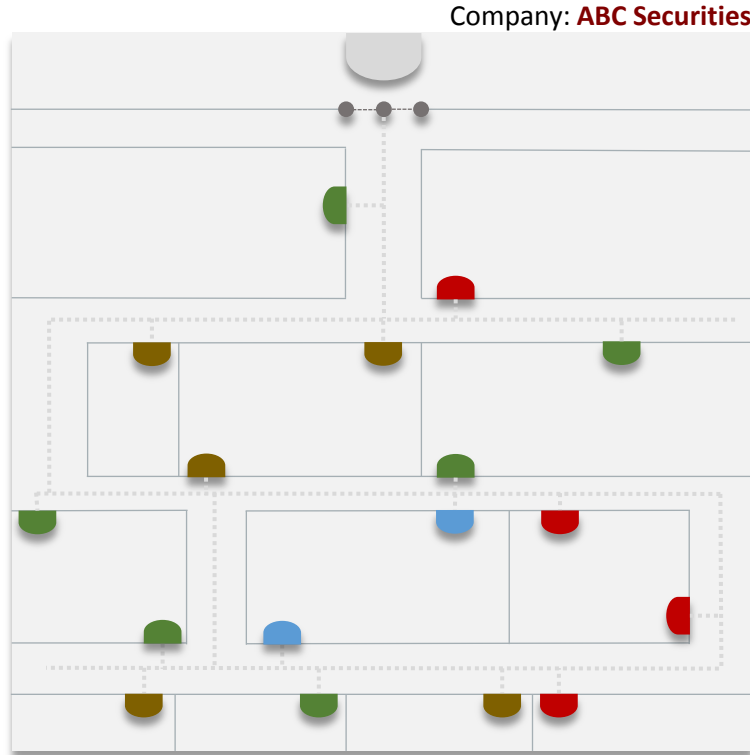
traditional protection is lacking



Blacklisting

- When somebody (*or something* e.g. software component) is contained within a **Blacklist** they will be recognised blocked.
- However the electronic fingerprint of the malware has to be recognised and a Blacklist entry created.

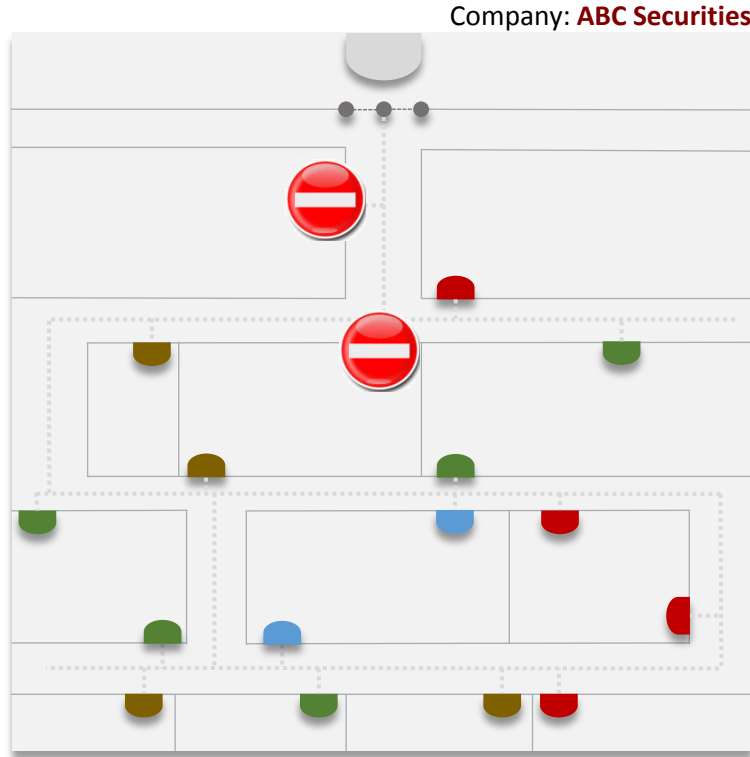
traditional protection is lacking



Whitelisting

- Access is given based on the person having a valid ID card (valid entry on the Whitelist).
- Unfortunately once they have an entry they have unlimited access.
- Detection of rogue software / behaviour, due to their TRUSTED status is near too impossible.

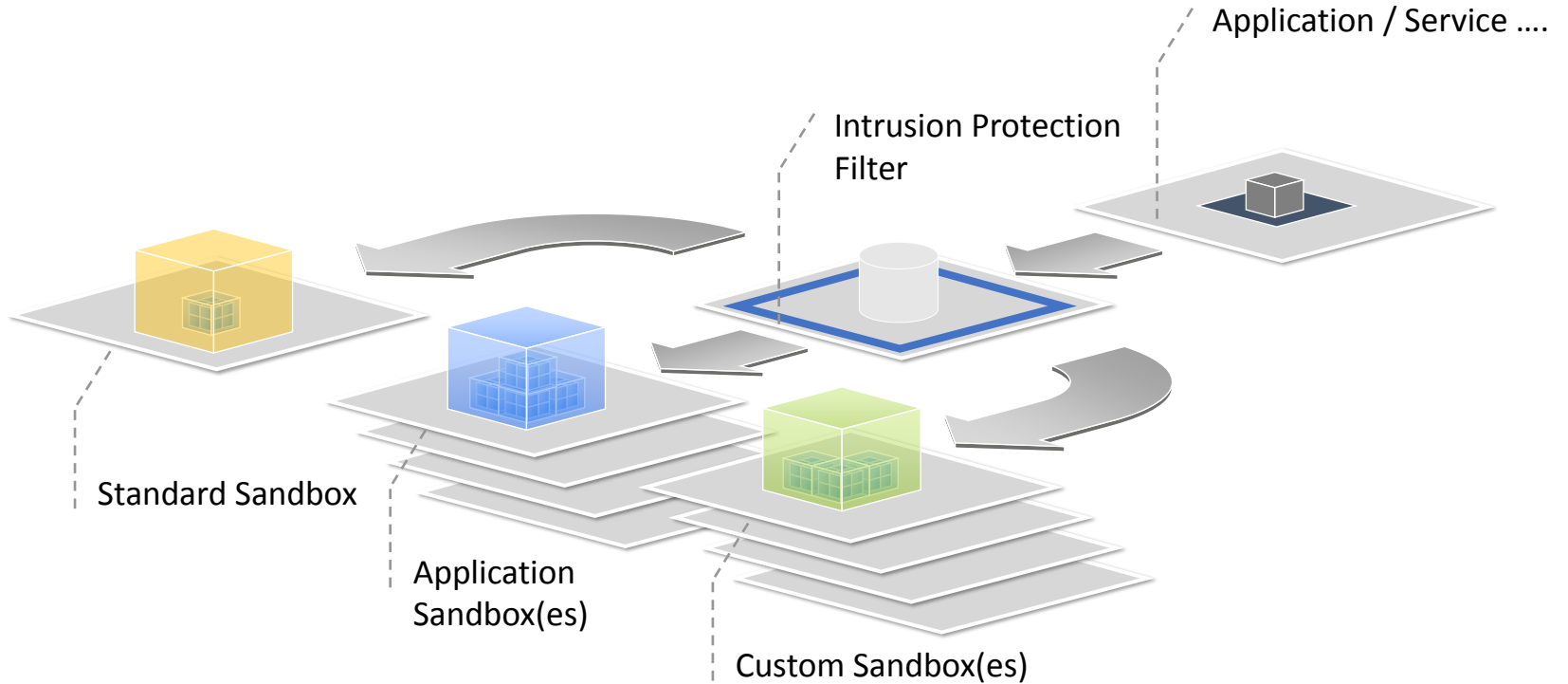
evolving security based on lessons learned with neural – fuzzy logic based solutions



Behaviour based

- Security based on **TRUST**
- **TRUST** is allocated on individual requirements and constantly monitored
- All inclusive, incorporating the various software layers, device usage, software dist. – inst. and system servicing
- Real-time identification of anomalies

Wincor Nixdorf's **Zero Trust** concept



evolving security based on lessons learned with neural – fuzzy logic based solutions

Wincor Nixdorf's **Zero Trust** concept

- **Zero Trust** concept where there is no default trust for anything — incl. users, devices, applications, communication both internal and external etc.....
- establishes **Zero Trust** boundaries whereby everything is compartmentalize, isolated from it's surroundings.
- a **Zero Trust** concept protects critical intellectual property from unauthorized applications and malware, Reducing the Exposure of vulnerable systems, Mitigating Risk and preventing lateral movement of malware throughout your network.

Wincor Nixdorf's **Zero Trust** concept for retail and banking terminals

Access Protection

Delivering Self-Service Security Governance and Hardening to the Microsoft Operating Systems based on Security, Industry and self-service best practice e.g. PCI, *SANS, *NIST, *FFIEC, ATMIA.

Terminal Security consists of **3 components** each delivering protection against inherent system exploits and vulnerabilities and the various forms of malware attacks



Intrusion Protection

Delivering protection against all forms of malware, unauthorized usages of and access to system resources e.g. software services, memory, registry, file system, communication, devices etc.

****Hard Disk Encryption**

Delivering protection to all contents on the Self-Service Terminals hard disk from booting via unauthorized mediums (CDROM, USB Sticks etc.) and access to if removed from original self-service terminal environment.



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Thank you for paying attention.

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