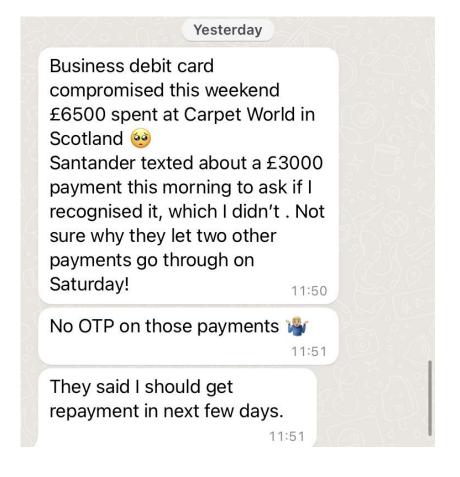
Carding: The Global Epidemic

Bushido | Bournemouth 2600

Case Study: Local Retailer 1 (LR1)

- LR1 is a family-owned retailer in Bournemouth
- LR1 had a business debit card compromised
- The incident happened on a Saturday morning
- £6,500 charged at Carpet World (in Scotland)
- Another £3,000 attempted charge
- Santander bank texted about payment auth for the 3rd transaction, but let the other two through
- LR1 didn't receive a one-time passcode (OTP) requested to authorize the debit card charges



Case Study: LR1 (Continued)

- Santander Counter-Fraud began to investigate
- The three unauthorized card charges were initiated via telephone card-not-present purchases
- The first one was £2,700 and the second was £3,800, the last was £3,000
- The only bit of information required to verify and permit the charges is the local retailer's public address
- No in-app notifications or text messages were sent to the local retailer

Don't think so. Just surprised
Santander allowed a £2700 &
£3800 payment go through
without any extra security. They
said they got our address details
correct so it went through! Not
hard to get our address

12:02

Santander security dept have got the money back.

Seems that two payments were telephone purchases, only security is address and post code large telephone purchases are a

Not sure why it wasn't flagged

Potential source of the LR1 debit card breach

- The debit card is rarely used, normally the bank account is used for Bankers' Automated Clearing System (BACS) transfers
- The retailer did realise, however, that they read the whole 16-digit, plus expiry, plus 3-digit CVV over the phone for a supplier

Could be a third-party data breach, if you gave your card number to a supplier or something

That's the only time I read it over the phone to a supplier, I'm switching to BACS now

Triaging LR1's payment history

- I triaged LR1's history through the compromised debit card's payments which were mostly to Amazon, Etsy, Trainline, and Tesco
- The only time when the full card number is given out is to 'Coachhouse.com' a furniture manufacturer, which was over the phone (card-not-present payments) for their supplies
- The likelihood of them being compromised versus Amazon, Etsy, Trainline or Tesco is much higher

I've been going through debit card payments and nearly all are online directly to Amazon or Etsy, Trainline etc or Tesco instore on card machine. Only time I read out the number is to Coach House every Monday morning before they deliver. But they put the number directly into their terminal, however I guess they could save it wit's a potential breach point. I shall have to use BACS now to seal that opening. 12:54

LR1's Remediation

- First Santander refunded the victim the stolen money
- Second The card was cancelled a new one was sent
- Third Telephone card-not-present purchases have been disabled, only BACS transfers are used to pay suppliers
- Fourth Any charges over £100 require biometric verification

Best Practices for LR1

- **First** regularly monitor bank statements for any abnormal charges
- **Second** be mindful of giving out the card number, especially all three codes (16-digit, expiry, and CVV) to a supplier
- Third keep the physical card number protected, either on your person or in a locked safe
- Fourth use secure networks when entering the card number, be mindful of sites with SSL/TLS certificates or public WiFi
- Fifth be mindful of phishing attacks, SMS Phishing and Automated Voice Phishing is common
- **Sixth** If a customer on the phone is going to pick up the goods anyways, the shop owner should have insisted that the customer pay for the goods in-store, using the normal chip & PIN method.

Card-Not-Present (CNP) Fraud

- To commit CNP fraud, a cybercriminal needs to obtain the following information:
- Card number
- Cardholder name
- Billing address
- 3-digit CVV/CVC security code
- Card expiration date

- Stats around CNP Fraud from Thales
- CNP fraud was estimated at \$4.5 billion for 2016 by the US federal reserve in a 2018 report
- In the EU, CNP payments counted for a massive 79% of the total value of card fraud for 2018
- In the UK, CNP is 76% of the total value of card fraud in 2019
- In 2017, CNP fraud in Australia accounted for 85% of all fraud



The Carding Markets

We publish 1,000,000 bank cards for public access.

The validity is about 20%. All material from 2018-2019.

Fields: CC_Number Exp CVV Name Country State City Address Zip Email_Phone

An action of unprecedented generosity from AllWorld.Cards

Checking the validity of 98 random cards

Checked: 98 of 98 Valid: 26 (27%) Total cost: 12.90\$

The password for the archive is the Tor domain.





Joker's Stash

Write & Swipe

Dumps Cards

News

Support
Orders +6
Transactions

, **3.9k ☆** Prof Balance: \$45.16 USD

Add funds

Profile/Domains

Log out

7 items in your cart

1 Total: \$175.00 USD

Go to cart

Your Private Domains: [spawn-mind-arrest.com] [stage-minute-crumble.info] [valve-another-process.org] Time at Stash: 2016-03-20 17:19:56

Transactions

Browse: deposits orders refunds all transactions

Summary					
Method	Transactions	Total amount			
Bitcoin	41	\$10,289			
Purchase	190	\$11,579			
Refund	40	\$1,362			

Most recent transactions are on top.

ID	Status	Method	Time	Change	Identifier
18156882/93962367	Purchase		2016-03-16 15:07:31	-\$30.00	Order #18156882
18156872/93962342	Purchase		2016-03-16 15:07:25	-\$20.00	Order #18156872
18033387/93299922	Purchase		2016-03-09 04:19:45	-\$25.00	Order #18033387
18033082/93299152	Purchase		2016-03-09 04:07:21	-\$25.00	Order #18033082
18033047/93299112	Purchase		2016-03-09 04:06:53	-\$25.00	Order #18033047
17802982/92110827	Purchase		2016-02-27 04:09:31	-\$20.00	Order #17802982
11655432/91969232	Accepted Payment	Bitcoin	2016-02-26 04:06:24	\$154.99	18PPPqognQEJfkzHH7hPcn (Bitcoin) (\$168.46)





 Joker's Stash Wallet Received: 284,821 Bitcoin

Quick Maffs



Payment Card Breaches



The cyberattacks resulted in the theft of some 160 million credit card numbers

The attackers mostly exploited SQL injection vulnerabilities in the targeted companies' computers

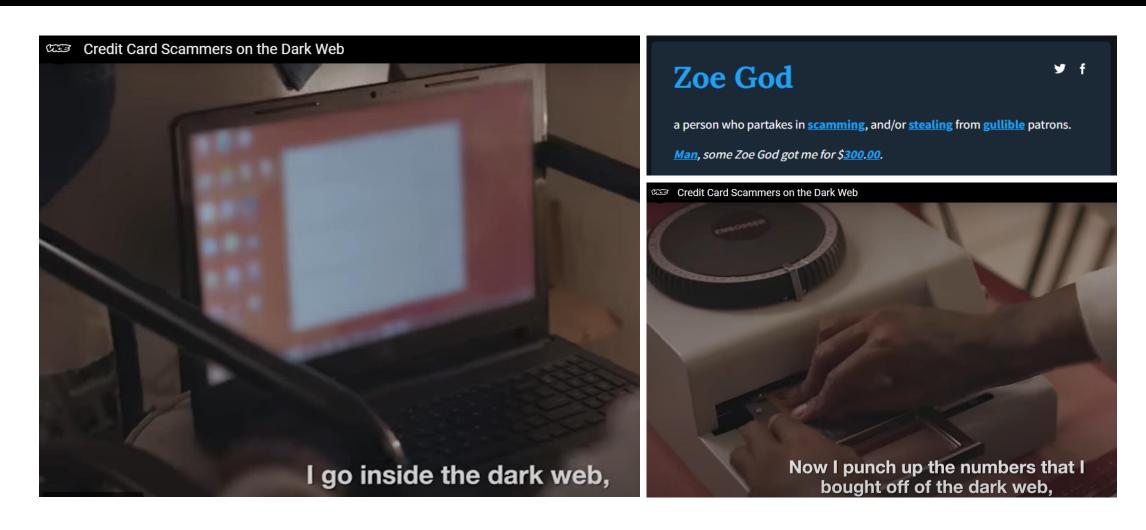
They then planted backdoor malware that provided them a foothold in the network, in some cases for more than a year.

They employed "sniffer" programs to root out and pilfer the data, storing the stolen information in systems scattered around the globe.

A team of cybercriminals stole data from:

- Heartland
- NASDAQ
- 7-Eleven
- Carrefour
- JCP
- Hannaford
- Dow Jones
- Wet Seal
- Commidea
- Dexia
- JetBlue
- Euronet
- Visa Jordan
- Global Payment
- Diners Singapore
- Ingenicard.

Buying & Using the "Fullz"



Card-Not-Present (CNP) purchases

