Toyota Boshoku Corporation BEC (2019)

WE Innovate X Zero \$ ploit

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Overview of What Happened



In 2019, Toyota Boshoku (a major Toyota supplier) was tricked by a **Business Email Compromise attack**. Attackers impersonated a trusted business partner through spoofed emails and convinced an employee to transfer money to a fraudulent bank account.

The Attack — Step by Step

1. Reconnaissance

- Attackers researched Toyota's suppliers, financial workflows, and key staff involved in accounts payable.
- Likely gathered info from public sources (LinkedIn, press releases, procurement data).

2. Impersonation

- Using spoofed domains and email addresses that looked almost identical to a legitimate supplier.
- The emails were highly convincing, including correct formatting, signatures, and context-specific wording.

3. Social Engineering

- Posed as a trusted overseas supplier/vendor, claiming that due to "bank account changes," future payments should go to a new bank account.
- The emails stressed urgency and legitimacy, pushing finance staff to comply quickly.

4. Execution

- An employee at Toyota Boshoku approved and processed a wire transfer to the attacker-controlled account.
- Funds were transferred abroad, routed through multiple banks to complicate recovery.

The Impact

- Direct Loss: ~\$37 million USD stolen.
- **Operational Risk**: Raised alarms in Toyota's **entire supply chain**, as trust in vendor communications was shaken.
- Reputation Damage: Media coverage highlighted that even world-class corporations could be duped by BEC.

The Response

1. Incident Reporting

 Toyota immediately reported the fraud to the Japanese police and international law enforcement (Interpol involvement suspected).

2. Financial Controls

- Strengthened payment verification workflows:
 - Dual authorization required for all large transfers.
 - Out-of-band verification (phone calls to known vendor contacts).

3. Training & Awareness

- Mandatory employee retraining on phishing and BEC tactics.
- Specific focus on supply chain finance staff, teaching them to recognize red flags (e.g., sudden bank changes, urgent tone).

4. Vendor Management

- o Toyota began enforcing tighter controls on supplier communications, including
- secure vendor portals and authentication requirements.

Key Lessons

- Payment requests must always be verified through secondary channels.
- Multi-step approval for high-value transfers is essential.
- Continuous employee awareness training reduces risk.
- Suppliers and partners are part of the security chain.
- Incident reporting and response planning minimize impact.