



Fraud insights and prevention discussion presentation

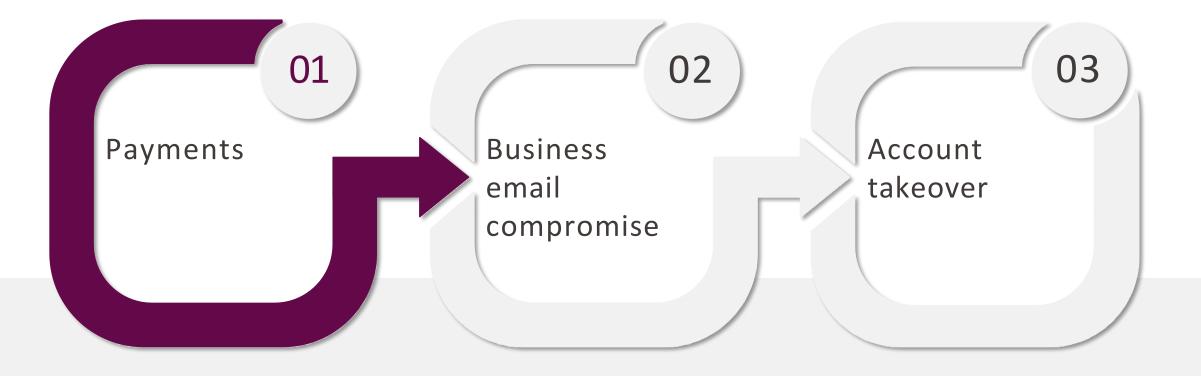
Laurel Hill, Senior Vice President & Senior Relationship Manager Government Banking

October 3, 2022









Payment fraud continues to be a significant business risk

It only takes one incident for your organization to be compromised

2021 fraud statistics

71%

of organizations faced attempted or actual payments fraud

Companies of all sizes, across all industries are at risk

What are you doing to reduce your exposure?

Internal control methods for check fraud

Establish rules and outline responsibilities



Recommended practices

- Positive pay
- Payee validation
- Daily reconciliation
- Segregation of accounts
- Check block for non-disbursing accounts

Internal control methods for ACH fraud

Establish rules and outline responsibilities

Recommended practices

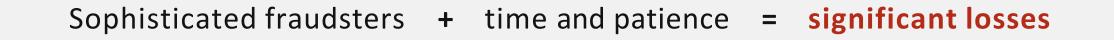
- Document procedures on vendor validation process for new or updated relationships
- ACH debit controls
- Utilizing account validation services
- Daily reconciliation







Business email compromise (BEC) – aka Imposter fraud



How they target you	Why it works	Types of imposter fraud
Spoofed email address	 Attempts appear legitimate at first 	• Executive
Compromised email account		• Vendor

• Payroll

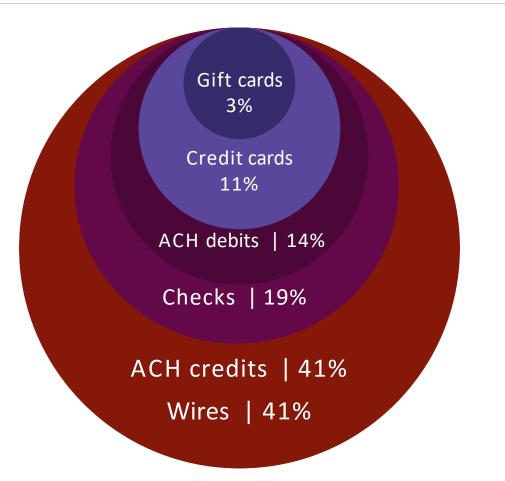
The cost of BEC

According to the FBI Internet Crime Report for 2021



Payment methods impacted by BEC

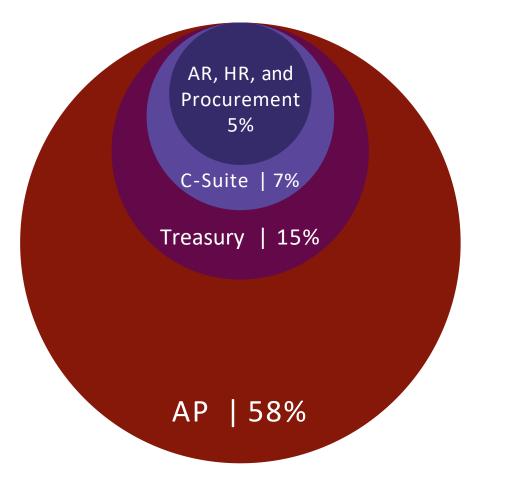
Percentage of organizations impacted by payment type



Wire transfers continue to be a prime target for BEC scams with 41% of financial professionals reporting impacts with ACH credits growing from 34% last year to match wires at 41%

Departments most vulnerable to BEC fraud

Percentage of organizations impacted by department type



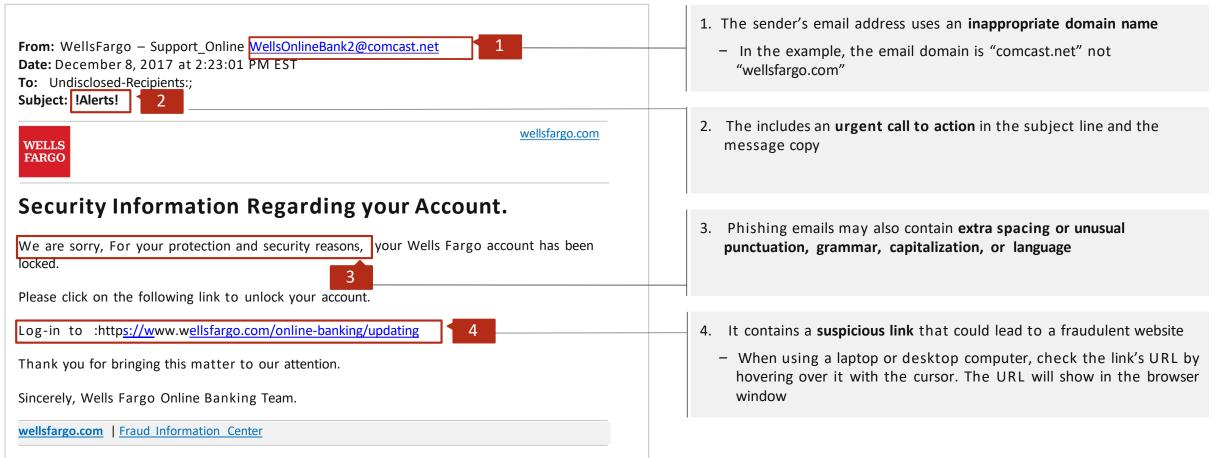
Accounts Payable

departments were reported as the most targeted area for BEC Fraud attacks: the schemes that stand out



What is phishing?

Phishing is the fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information, such as usernames, passwords, and account details, typically through an email, text message, or even a phone call.







Account takeover (ATO)

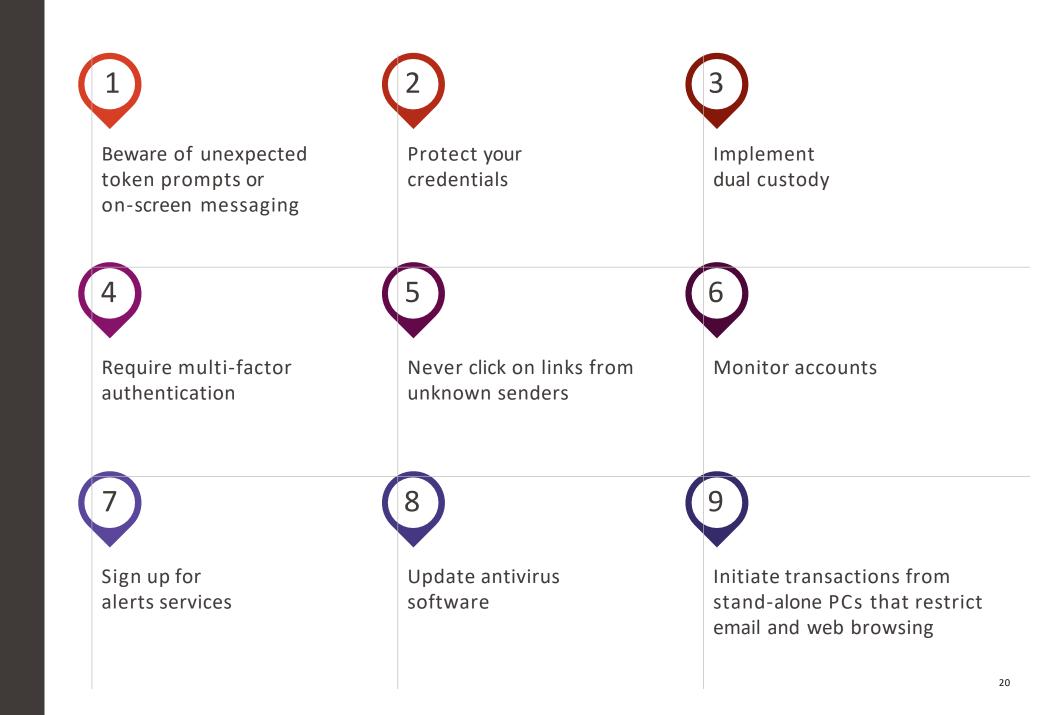
Fraudster steals confidential information to access online accounts directly



- Fraudster typically leverages social engineering and malware to execute an account takeover incident
- Social engineering, such as phishing, manipulates you into divulging confidential information
- Malware is malicious software installed on your computer without your consent or knowledge
- Malware allows a fraudster to access accounts and send unauthorized payments

Triumph over takeover

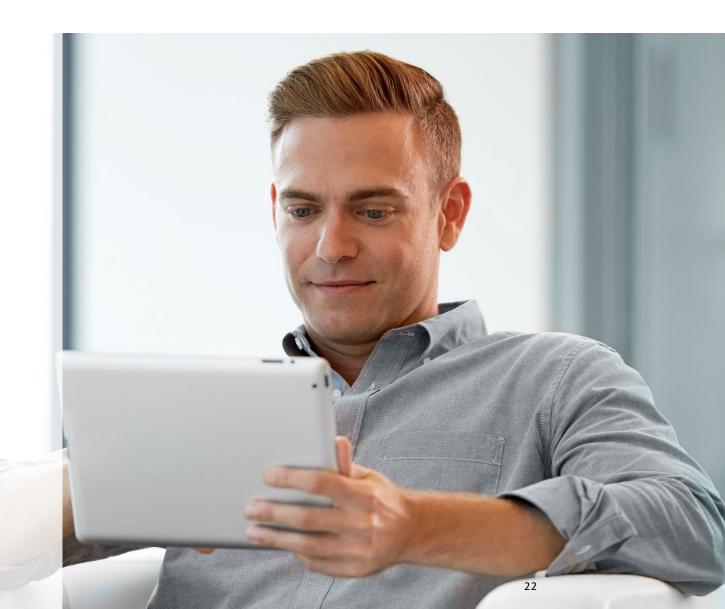
Nine steps to help protect against ATO





Know your organization's critical needs

- One size does not always fit all: integrate your security measures to reflect your organization's priorities
- Have an actionable plan in place to respond in case of a fraud attack
- Simple processes can be some of your most powerful safeguards



Education and awareness to help mitigate the risk

Educate your entire staff

Vendor and trading partner awareness

Create a cyber security culture

- Establish a regular and ongoing process for educating staff
- Instruct all staff, especially AP staff, to question unusual payment or account change requests received by email — even from executives
- Alert management and supply chain personnel to the threat

Share your knowledge and best practices

- Educate your vendors and trading partners—they are targets for fraud, too
- Define a communication process for payment and account changes

Resources for more fraud protection information

Wells Fargo fraud websites for additional fraud assets

- Treasury Insights Fraud & Security page <u>https://global.wf.com/treasury-insights/fraud-security/</u>
- Wellsfargo.com fraud page <u>https://www.wellsfargo.com/com/fraud</u>

External resources

- FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) <u>https://www.ic3.gov</u>
- Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) <u>http://www.cisa.gov/</u>