

team 24/7 on +44 (0) 207 459 4888 for immediate help from our experts



Agenda

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Real world examples of threat actor activity

02.

Cyber Threat Landscape

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Key Takeaways and Question & Answers



Speakers

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Real world examples of Cyber threats



Question

What is the number one threat?

Linked in



UPGRADE SUBSCRIBER

Customer Support

Dear LINKEDIN Customer,

We're currently upgrading our systems to bring enhanced features to your LINKEDIN Account experience. As a result, your account is temporarily unavailable.

Please Note: this upgrade your LINKEDIN Account to our new system.

Note: FAIL TO UPGRADE YOUR ACCOUNT, IT WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY CLOSED.

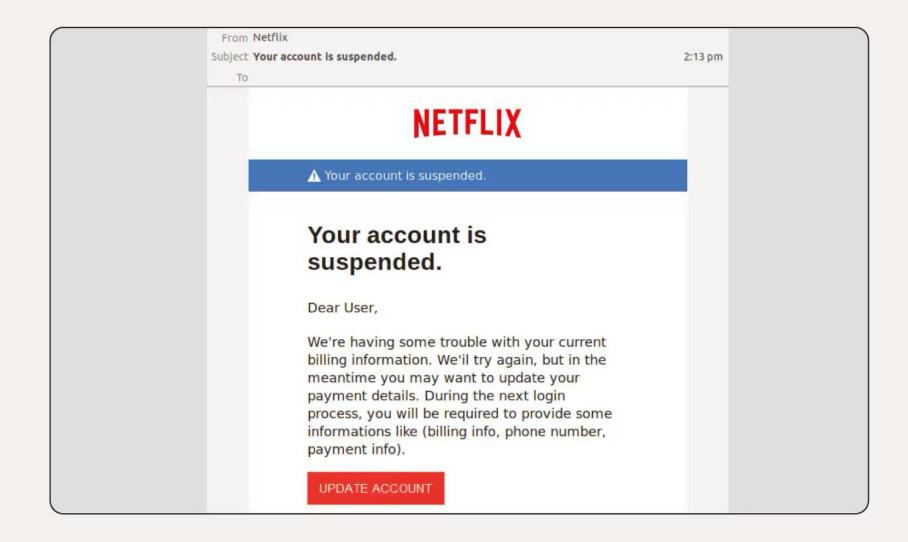
After this step, you are permitted to access your LINKEDIN Account

We've upgraded your protection on LINKEDIN and will continue to enhance your account security. To help us verify your account on our servers, please complete the following information requested . (1) E-mail:_____ (2)Password:_____ (3)Confirm Password:_____ After completing your account verification, your LINKEDIN account will not be interrupted and it will continue working as normal.

Sincerely,

Customer Service Team. Copyright © 2015 LINKEDIN.

Reply to UPGRADE





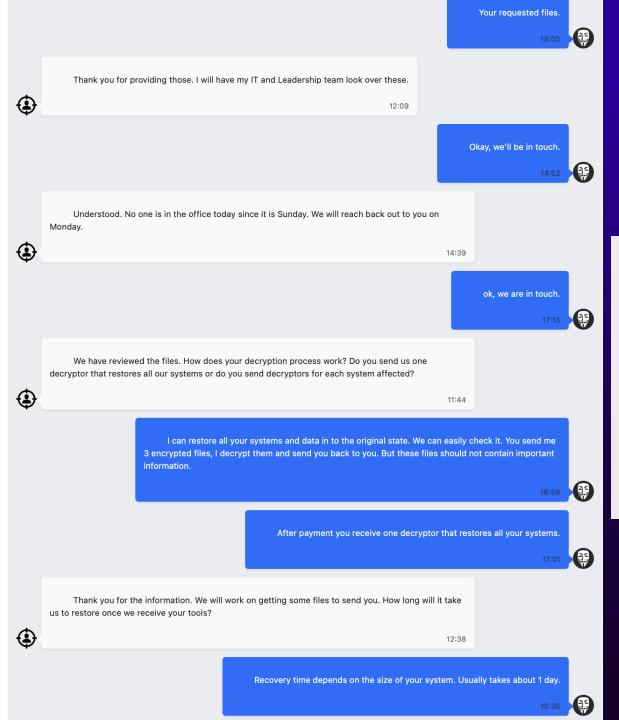
Question

Why does phishing remain so popular?



```
All of your files are currently encrypted by no_name_software.
    These files cannot be recovered by any means without contacting our team directly.
    DON'T TRY TO RECOVER your data by yourselves. Any attempt to recover your data (including the usage of the additional recovery s
    if you want to try - we recommend choosing the data of the lowest value.
 6
    DON'T TRY TO IGNORE us. We've downloaded a pack of your internal data and are ready to publish it on our news website if you do
    So it will be better for both sides if you contact us as soon as possible.
9
10
    DON'T TRY TO CONTACT feds or any recovery companies.
11
    We have our informants in these structures, so any of your complaints will be immediately directed to us.
12
    So if you will hire any recovery company for negotiations or send requests to the police/FBI/investigators, we will consider thi
13
14
    DON'T move or rename your files. These parameters can be used for encryption/decryption process.
15
16
    To prove that we REALLY CAN get your data back - we offer you to decrypt two random files completely free of charge.
17
18
19
    You can contact our team directly for further instructions through our website:
20
    TOR VERSION:
21
    (you should download and install TOR browser first https://torproject.org)
22
    https://aazsbsgya565vlu2c6bzy6yfiebkcbtvvcytvolt33s77xypi7nypxyd.onion:80/
24
25
    Your company id for log in: [snip]
26
    Your company key: 3 of any of your dc through comma. Example: "DC1, DC2, DC3". You can type less if you have no enough
27
28
29
    YOU SHOULD BE AWARE!
    We will speak only with an authorized person. It can be the CEO, top management, etc.
30
    In case you are not such a person - DON'T CONTACT US! Your decisions and action can result in serious harm to your company!
31
```

Inform your supervisors and stay calm!



Negotiations

We will give you a full support the decryption process if you need it. Chat will be open until we have fully fulfilled our obligations.

07:20



Also, after the payment:

- 1. You receive decryptors (Windows and Linux OS).
- 2. Your page will be totally deleted from the blog.
- 3. ALL your data will be deleted from our server and you will receive the full deletion log.
- 4. You will get penetration report and recommendations how to avoid such the situations in the future.
- 5. You receive the guarantee that Black Basta or anyone of our team will not NEVER attack you again.

7:20





Payment

\$2,062,500

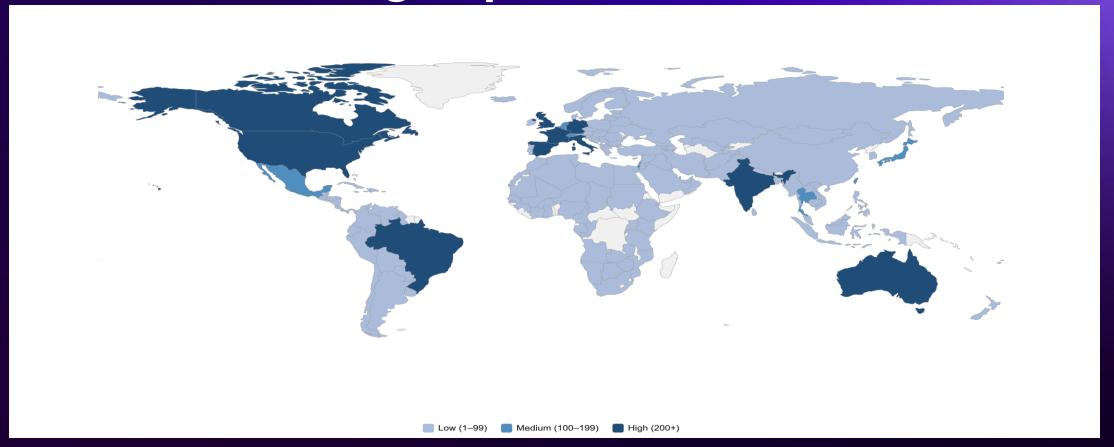




Cyber Threat Landscape



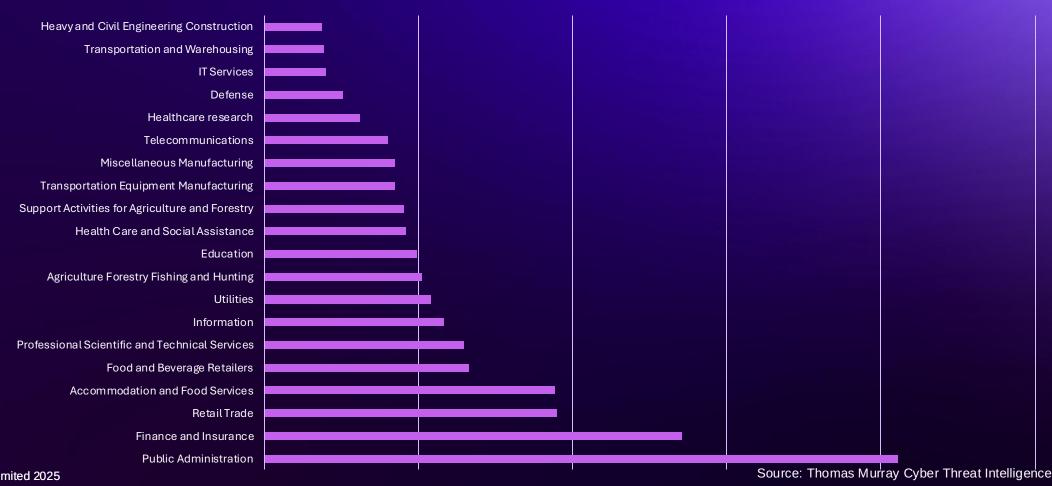
Cyber threats and threat actors correlated to geopolitics



©Thomas Murray Cyber Limited 2025 Source: Ransonware.live 13



Cyber threats and threat actors correlated to geopolitics



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Some prominent Cyber attacks on FMI ecosystems

Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL),
India malware attack, November 18 2022
Disconnect from broader capital market
infrastructure, disrupted settlement activities
at CDSL, affecting services such as pay-in,
pay-out, and pledging of securities

3

Ion Markets (Dublin) – Ransomware on derivatives platform (2023)) | The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission delayed publication of weekly trading statistics Two base metal traders said they had experienced some delays in matching deals transacted on the London Metal Exchange.

2

Moscow Stock Exchange & Sberbank
(Russia) – DDoS disruption (February 28,
2022) | "We can confirm the Moscow
Exchange website is down, but we don't
have visibility into the incident's root cause
or the extent of the disruption," a
spokesperson for NetBlocks



Mexico – SPEI Interbank System Breach – In 2018, hackers manipulated Mexico's SPEI instant payment system, creating phony transfer orders across multiple banks (e.g. Banorte), resulting in losses of approximately 300 million MXN (~US \$15 million).



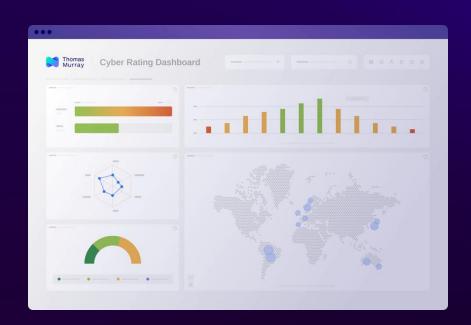


Orbit
Security
Analysis of
ACSDA
CSD's



Orbit Security

How it works



Provide Thomas Murray with your Root Domain(s)

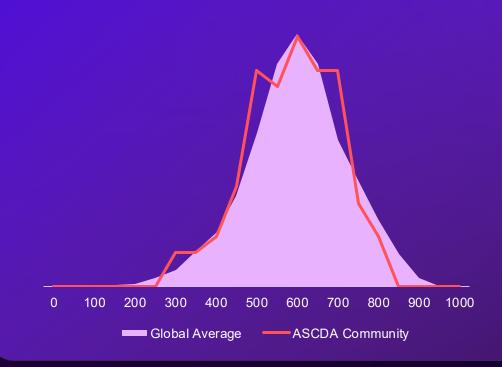
Discover your exposed attack surface

Continuously monitor risks, vulnerabilities, and actionable remediation information



ACSDA Community vs Global Benchmark

The distribution shows the number of companies at each Orbit Risk score level. The filled area represents the Global distribution of scores across all entities monitored by Thomas Murray, and the red line indicates the scores in this Community (n.92).

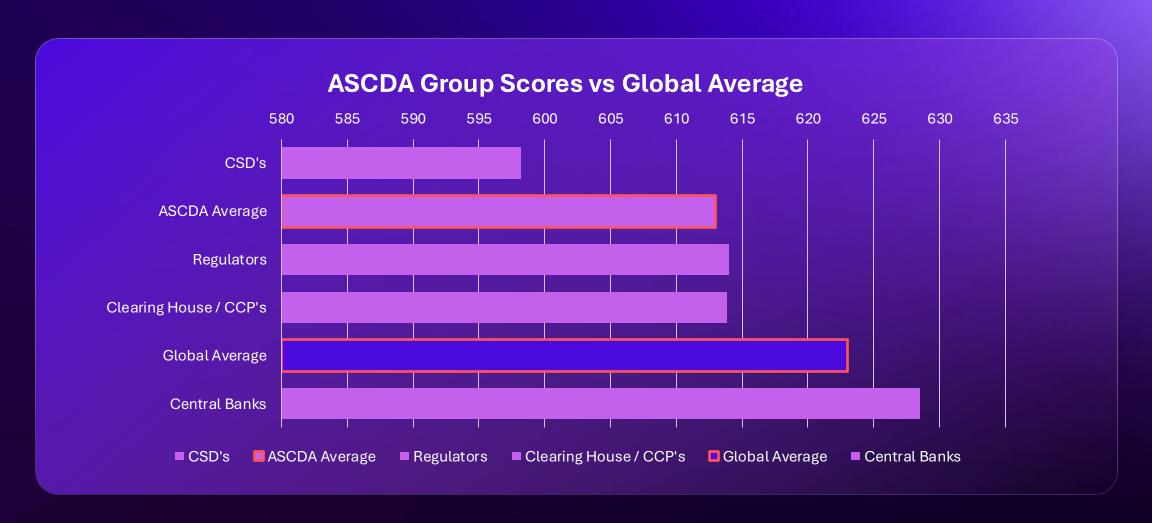


Key Takeaways:

- On average, the entities contained within the ASCDA community have performed slightly below par as compared with the global average.
- 13 entities (~16% of the community) stand out as having significant room for improvement (scores below 500)
- 4 entities (~5% of the community) scored below 400, which is considered a very low score.
- 3 entities (~3% of the community) have a score over 800 which is considered an exceptional score, including 2 with a score over 900

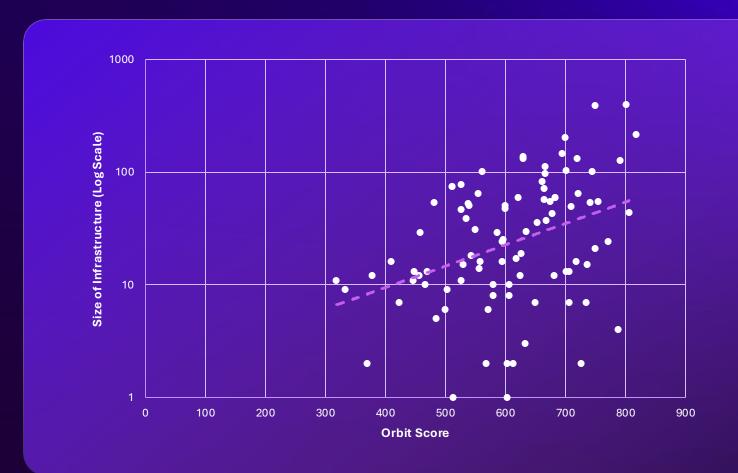


ASCDA Community Group Performance





Size of Organisation vs Orbit Score



Organisations with fewer assets open to the internet generally present lower scores, as expected.

Generally, more infrastructure implies more security maturity

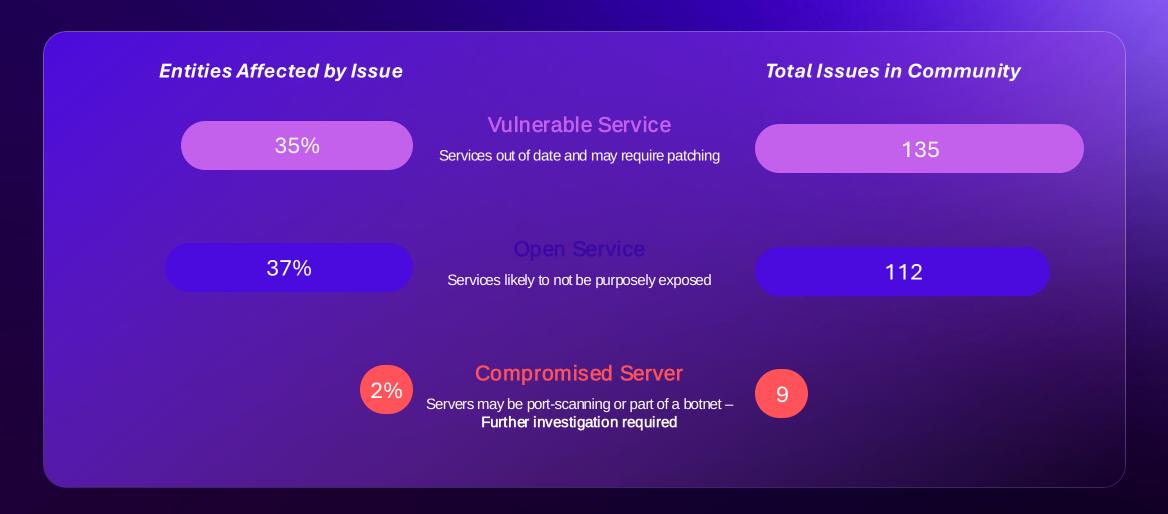


Geographic Distribution of Servers





High-Risk Issues





Summary of Findings

- On average, the entities contained within the ASCDA community have performed slightly below par as compared with the global average (Scoring 613 vs 623).
- CSDs are performing under the global average (Scoring 598 vs 623).
- The vast majority of the infrastructure in the community is within the borders of the Americas (~95%)
- There are significant vulnerabilities identified in the community, many of which should be considered to be of <u>Critical Severity</u>. The most severe of which could allow for Denial of Service (DoS) attacks, Authentication Bypasses, and even Command Execution



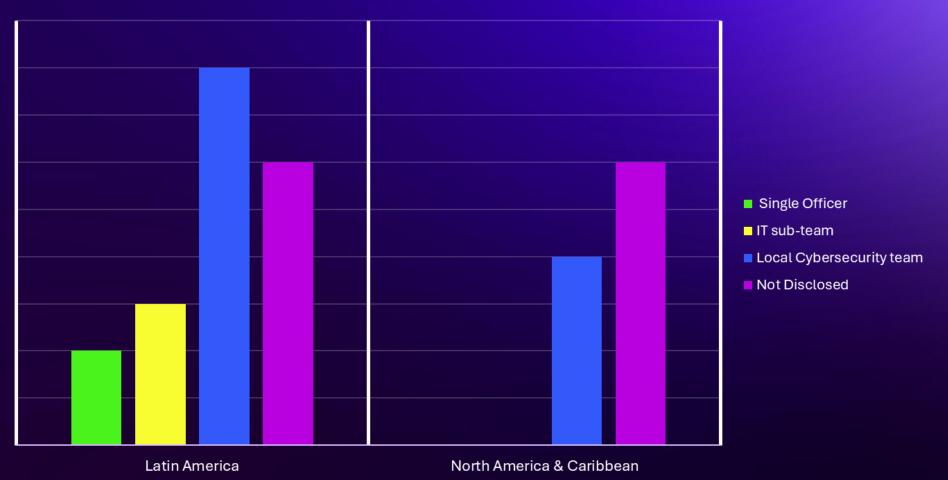


FMI Risk Assessment Analysis of ACSDA CSD



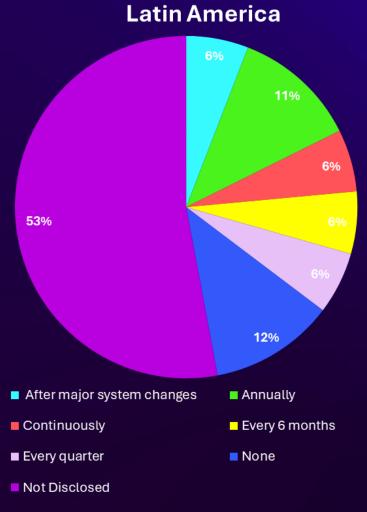
Key trends in Cyber resourcing

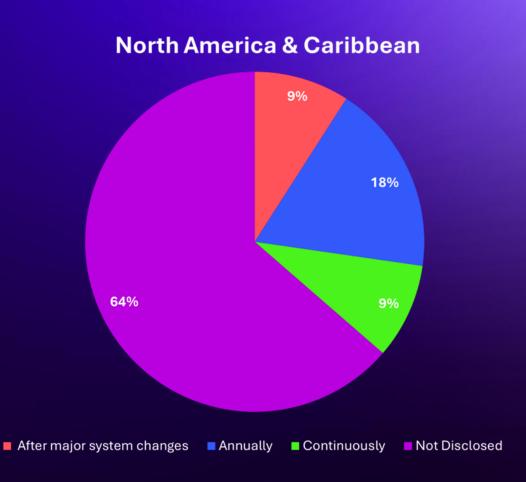
Dedicated Cybersecurity Resources





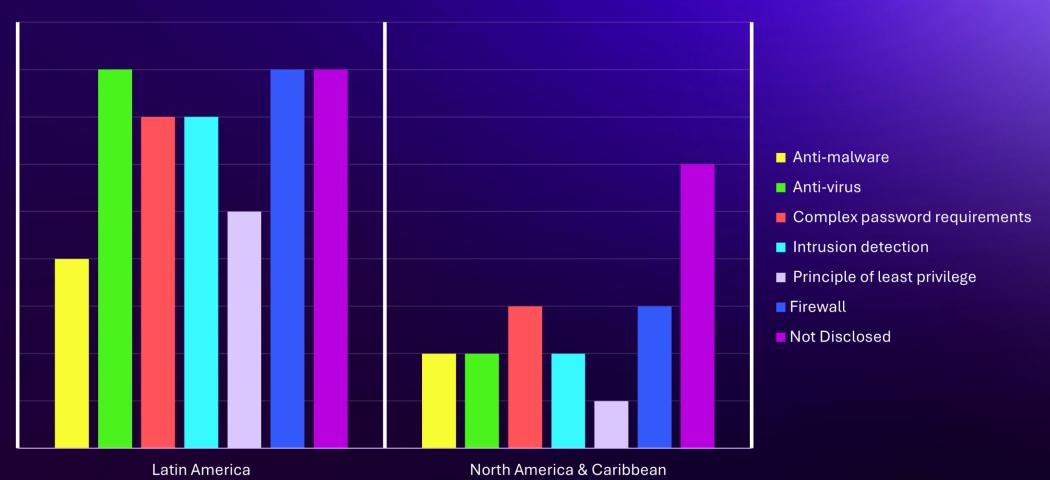
Key trends in Penetration testing - Frequency





Key trends in Preventive controls

Network Security







Approach toward risk management



Cyber Risk Scenarios within CSD's

CSD's risk scenarios are quite unique as they have common cyber risk scenarios any organisations faces like data leakage, ransomware, service disruption, etc. Disruption and inability to settle remain the highest inherent cyber risk scenarios for a CSD.

Addittionally, CSD's IT environment has multiple interconnection with external stakeholders which bring along new threat vector and associated scenarios. Some of them are illustrated below

Typical CSD Stakeholders	Function	Risk Scenarios
Broker/Market Maker	Clearing/Settlement	Settlement instruction corruption or leakage
Custodian	Clearing/Settlement	Settlement instruction corruption or leakage
Payment Banks	Clearing/Settlement	Payment instruction corruption
Exchange	Clearing/Settlement	Trade data corruption or leakage
Boursa Kuwait	Asset Servicing	Primary CoAc info corruption or leakage
Issuers	Asset Servicing	CoAc info corruption or leakage; dividend funding corruption or leakage
Custodians	Asset Servicing	Elective event instructions corruption or leakage
Asset Managers/Investors	Asset Servicing	Elective event instructions corruption or leakage

Regulators have appreciated the uniqueness of Cyber Risk in CSD

- Regulatory landscape for managing Cyber Risk has evolved.
- Regulations and frameworks in EU (DORA), Australia, Canada, Brazil (Resolution CMN 4,893 of 2021), USA, UK, Singapore, Hong Kong and others covering local financial institutions.
- CPMI-IOSCO 2016 guidance: 2hr RTO

Risk management Incident response,
Testing and
Timely incident reporting

Technical Assessments Business continuity and disaster recovery

Governance and oversight

Data protection and privacy



Standard approaches to dealing with Cyber threats

Adding new technical capabilities like EDR, MFA, Zero Trust, etc.

Improve Governance,
Awareness and
Competencies

Process Improvement
Vulnerability
management,
Patching, Third Party
Assessments, etc.

Align control to regulatory requirements and CPMI IOSOCO guidelines.

Adopt Control Framework like ISO 27001, NIST CSF, MITRE, NIST 800-53, CIS Top 18



Cyber Threat Intelligence drive Risk Management

The "What"

The "So what"

The "Now what"

Threat intelligence sources
Vendor reports
TTPs

ATT&CK®

Business context: Technology, data, product, services. Industry Cyber security risk:

Articulated within the context of the Business.

MITRE ATT&CK to NIST 800-53

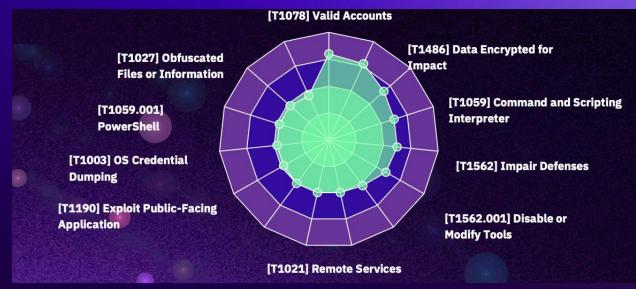
TI data drives best Course of Action



Cyber Threat Intelligence drive Risk Management

With limited time and resources answer the **following:**

- Who might want to attack your organisation?
- Which attacks are most relevant to your organisation?
- Which attacks will cause the biggest impact?
- How might they do it?



And therefore, **what** what controls should the organisation prioritise based on MITRE and NIST



Baseline recommendations



- Multi-factor authentication
- Endpoint Detection and Response
- Patching and vulnerability
 Management
- Encryption, rest, transit, use
- Segmentation of networks



- Engaging and topical training
- Policies, procedures (SoPs)
- 4eyes
- Employee vetting

21nformation Sharing

- Latest tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs)
- Within an organisation, industry, or wider body of trust.
- Ability to ingest, information as well as share appropriately.

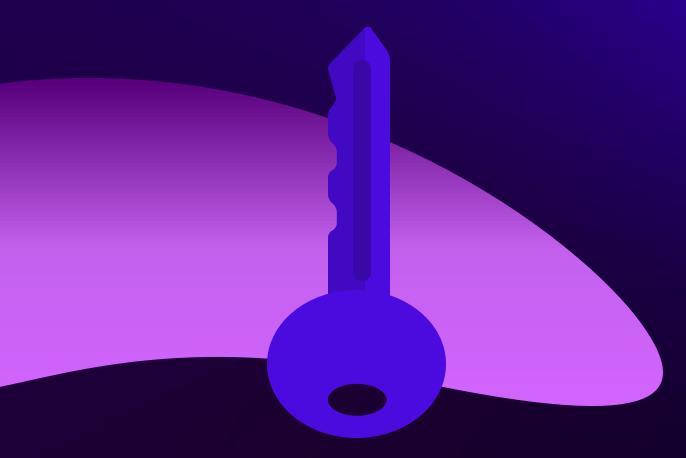




Key Takeaways



Key takeaways



Evolving Threat Landscape: Cybersecurity threats are continuously evolving, with new attack methods like ransomware, phishing, and Al-driven attacks becoming more prevalent and sophisticated.

- Increased Risk in a Digital World: As FMI rely more on digital infrastructure, the risks associated with data breaches, system vulnerabilities, and insider threats have intensified, making robust cybersecurity measures more critical than ever
- Cyber Threat Intelligence based Protection and Detection Measures: Transition standard approach of cyber security into Cyber Threat Intelligence driven which is understanding historic victimology that enables proactive planning

Questions and Answers Thank You



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