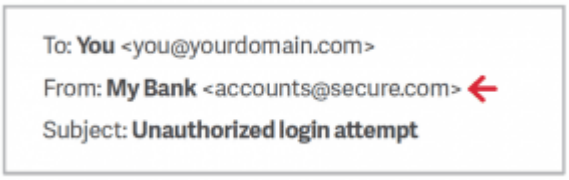
How to spot a fake email

Andrew Storrs - 2019-11-06 - General

Here are 10 tips on how to identify a phishing or spoofing email. Share them externally with your customers and internally with your company.

Tip 1: Don't trust the display name
A favourite phishing tactic among cybercriminals is to spoof the display name of an email. Return Path analyzed more than 760,000 email threats targeting 40 of the world's largest brands and found that nearly half of all email threats spoofed the brand in the display name.

Here's how it works: If a fraudster wanted to spoof the hypothetical brand "My Bank," the email may look something like:



Since My Bank doesn't own the domain "secure.com," DMARC will not block this email on My Bank's behalf, even if My Bank has set their DMARC policy for mybank.com to reject messages that fail to authenticate. This fraudulent email, once delivered, appears legitimate because most user inboxes only present the display name. Don't trust the display name. Check the email address in the header from—if looks suspicious, don't open the email.

Tip 2: Look but don't click
Hover your mouse over any links embedded in the body of the email. If the link address looks weird, don't click on it. If you want to test the link, open a new window and type in website address directly rather than clicking on the link from unsolicited emails.

Tip 3: Check for spelling mistakes
Brands are pretty serious about email. Legitimate messages usually do not have major spelling mistakes or poor grammar. Read your emails carefully and report anything that seems suspicious.

Tip 4: Analyze the salutation
Is the email addressed to a vague "Valued Customer?" If so, watch out—legitimate businesses will often use a personal salutation with your first and last name.

Tip 5: Don't give up personal information
Legitimate banks and most other companies will never ask for personal credentials via email. Don't give them up.

Tip 6: Beware of urgent or threatening language in the subject line
Invoking a sense of urgency or fear is a common phishing tactic. Beware of subject lines that claim your "account has been suspended" or your account had an "unauthorized login attempt."

Tip 7: Review the signature
Lack of details about the signer or how you can contact a company strongly suggests a phish. Legitimate businesses always provide contact details.

Tip 8: Don't click on attachments
Including malicious attachments that contain viruses and malware is a common phishing tactic. Malware can damage files on your computer, steal your passwords or spy on you without your knowledge. Don't open any email attachments you weren't expecting.

Tip 9: Don't trust the header from email address
Fraudsters not only spoof brands in the display name, but also spoof brands in the header from email address.

Return Path found that nearly 30% of more than 760,000 email threats spoofed brands somewhere in the header from email address with more than two-thirds spoofing the brand in the email domain alone.

Tip 10: Don’t believe everything you see
Phishers are extremely good at what they do. Just because an email has convincing brand logos, language, and a seemingly valid email address, does not mean that it’s legitimate. Be sceptical when it comes to your email messages—if it looks even remotely suspicious, don’t open it.

