



# Targeting scams

**Report of the ACCC on scams activity 2022**

April 2023

## Acknowledgment of country

The ACCC acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of Country throughout Australia and recognises their continuing connection to the land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures; and to their Elders past, present and future.

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission  
Ngunnawal  
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# Foreword

This report is the 14th annual Targeting Scams report. It provides insight into scams that impacted Australians in 2022 and some of the activities by government, law enforcement, the private sector and community to disrupt and prevent scams.

Despite these activities, losses to scams have increased significantly in recent years. The combined losses reported to Scamwatch; ReportCyber; the Australian Financial Crimes Exchange, IDCARE, ASIC and other government agencies was at least **\$3.1 billion** in 2022. **This is an 80% increase on total losses recorded in 2021.**

There are many statistics in this report. Behind the numbers are everyday Australians who lost money, sometimes their life savings to scams. Some experience life changing impacts to relationships and health. By responding to a fraud alert call they thought was their bank; clicking on a link in a text message they thought was from a government agency; signing up to a promising scheme to invest their retirement savings or transferring their property settlement funds into a bank account listed in an email they thought was from their lawyer – these people never expected they could lose everything.

The losses are increasing because scams are harder to spot, and anyone can be caught. Leveraging emerging technology, scammers impersonate the phone numbers, email addresses and websites of legitimate organisations. Their text messages can appear in the same conversation thread as genuine messages. Fake ads, social media profiles and reviews are easily, and cost effectively deployed. This makes scams incredibly difficult to identify.

In 2022, more people reported losing money and the amount of money they lost increased, with average losses up 54% to almost \$20,000. These can be life-changing losses and for most people, the process of recovery from a high loss scam is long and difficult. Many don't report scams or seek help at all.

More coordinated effort is required across government, the private sector and law enforcement to combat scams. Businesses need to be vigilant and implement effective monitoring and intervention processes to prevent scammers using their services and stop them when they do. Identity, verification and communication processes need constant review as scammers constantly evolve. We need to arm consumers with the tools to give them the best chance to identify scams, whilst recognising that humans aren't going to stop being human any time soon.

Many countries are facing similar challenges with escalating levels of fraud against individuals. There are solutions in other jurisdictions that could mitigate some of the scam losses in Australia. The UK bank initiative to match BSB and account number to the intended recipient is one example. The SMS SenderID registry in Singapore is another. Measures such as these help make systems safer. We are encouraged to see exploration of opportunities like these but there is more work to be done to ensure that scammers do not find the weakest links.

This year there is some reason to be optimistic. The government made a commitment in 2021 to implement anti-scam measures and provided seed funding to the ACCC to establish a National Anti Scam Centre. The Centre will bring together government, regulators, industry, and consumer groups to leverage our collective expertise to share intelligence, disrupt scams, empower consumers, and find real solutions to reduce the losses to scams. It will aim to integrate not duplicate existing efforts and build on them.

But it is going to take genuine effort, resources, and collaboration. There is a real opportunity for business to lead the way by implementing meaningful change that has real and effective outcomes for Australians. Minimum standards will also be required to ensure that gaps between institutions, industries or regulators aren't there to be exploited. Put simply, we need solutions that stop scammers reaching consumers and makes it harder for them to get access to money from the bank accounts of ordinary Australians.

I would like to thank all of the organisations that provided data for this report and those that have collaborated throughout the year on many scam prevention and disruption initiatives. I'd also like to thank all of the people who work hard to protect Australians from scams. While the figures in this report are sobering, there are many Australians who have avoided scams or received assistance to recover because of the perseverance and ongoing work of government, law enforcement, consumer organisations, support services and the private sector throughout 2022.

Catriona Lowe  
Deputy Chair, ACCC

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# The role of Scamwatch

Scamwatch ([www.scamwatch.gov.au](http://www.scamwatch.gov.au)) is run by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC). Established in 2002, its primary goal is to make Australia a harder target for scammers. To achieve this, we raise awareness about how to recognise, avoid and report scams. We also share intelligence and work with government, law enforcement and the private sector to disrupt and prevent scams.

Many people who report to Scamwatch are not victims of scams. The reports of non-victims provide useful intelligence that helps us warn the public about emerging scams. The 2021 Targeting Scams Report was viewed 9,371 times and downloaded 4,939 times.

# Notes on data in this report

The data in this report is from the calendar year 1 January to 31 December 2022. All case studies are adjusted to protect the privacy of reporters.

Except where specified, all data is based on phone and web reports made to Scamwatch. Scamwatch data may be adjusted throughout the year because of quality assurance or changes to categories. While effort is made to verify high loss reports, reports are unverified.

Reference to combined reports or losses include data from Scamwatch, ReportCyber, IDCARE, the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC), the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), Services Australia, and the Australian Financial Crimes Exchange (AFCX). This report was prepared earlier in the year than other years which made it difficult for some organisations to contribute data. We added data from IDCARE and used the AFCX data to represent the financial sector. Combined loss data does not include some banks and money remitters that were included in 2021. Some government agencies were also unable to provide data. ReportCyber and ASIC data has been adjusted to remove many high loss reports. Many people now pay scammers via cryptocurrency but we have not obtained scam loss data from cryptocurrency exchanges. Given the challenges in attempting to de-duplicate the varied sources of data, and in recognition of the fact that many losses have not been included, we have not adjusted the data for duplication. We also note the ACCC's previous research that shows that only 13% of scam losses are reported to Scamwatch and over 30% of people do not report scam losses at all. As such we are of the view that actual scam losses in 2022 are more likely to be well above the combined losses of \$3.1 billion.

We thank all contributing organisations for their participation and cooperation in the production of this report.

# Targeting scams 2022

## Losses

**\$3+ billion**

Total combined losses reported to Scamwatch, ReportCyber, IDCARE, Australian Financial Crimes Exchange (AFCX) and government agencies.

**\$569 million** ▲76%

Amount reported lost to Scamwatch



**239,237** ▼16.5%  
reports to Scamwatch  
268,622 reports in 2021

▲**224%** since 2020  
Average loss: **\$19,654**

## Top contact methods



**33%**

Text message

**79,835** reports

**\$28 million**  
reported lost



**29%**

Phone

**63,821** reports

**\$141 million**  
reported lost



**22%**

Email

**52,159** reports

**\$77 million**  
reported lost



**6%**

Internet

**13,692** reports

**\$74 million**  
reported lost



**6%**

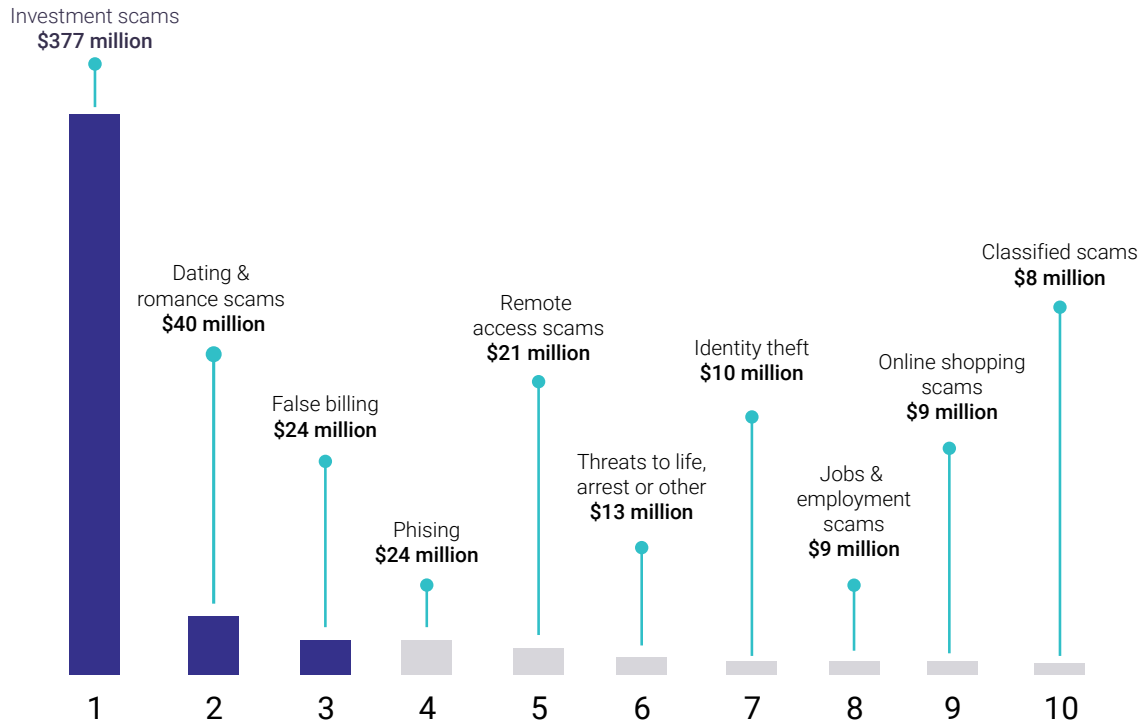
Social networking/  
online forums

**13,428** reports

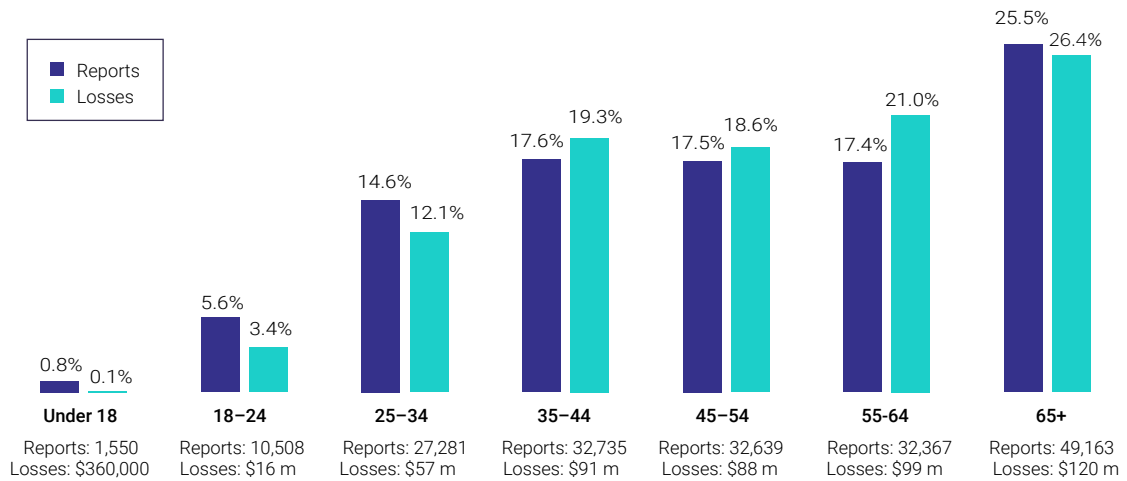
**\$80 million**  
reported lost



## Top scams by loss as reported to Scamwatch



## Age



# HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM SCAMS



**STOP** – Don't give money or personal information to anyone if unsure.

Scammers will offer to help you or ask you to verify who you are. They will pretend to be from organisations you know and trust like, Services Australia, police, a bank, government or a fraud service.



**THINK** – Ask yourself could the message or call be fake?

Never click a link in a message. Only contact businesses or government using contact information from their official website or through their secure apps. If you're not sure say no, hang up or delete.



**PROTECT** – Act quickly if something feels wrong.

Contact your bank if you notice some unusual activity or if a scammer gets your money or information. Seek help from IDCARE and report to ReportCyber and Scamwatch.

## What you can do to protect yourself today:

1. Beware of anyone offering you easy money through investment or a job. Visit [moneysmart.gov.au](http://moneysmart.gov.au) to avoid investment scams.
2. Check invoices and bills before paying, by independently calling the business on the publicly listed number.
3. Add steps to show who you are when you log into your online services. This could be a code sent to your phone, a token, a secret question or your face or fingerprint.
4. Never provide information, passwords, or codes over the phone or via text to anyone. Contact government, businesses, and banks through official channels.
5. Immediately report any suspicious activity to your bank.
6. If you need crisis services or emotional support, contact Beyondblue 1300 224 636 or Lifeline on 13 11 14.

**Scamwatch**

[www.scamwatch.gov.au](http://www.scamwatch.gov.au)

**IDCARE**

1800 595 160  
[www.idcare.org](http://www.idcare.org)

**ReportCyber**

[www.cyber.gov.au](http://www.cyber.gov.au)

# 1. Scam activity in 2022

## 1.1 Key statistics 2022

- Scamwatch, ReportCyber, the Australian Financial Crimes Exchange, IDCARE, the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, and other government agencies received a combined total of over **500,000 reports**, with reported losses of over **\$3.1 billion** in 2022.
- **Investment scams** caused the most financial loss, with combined losses of **\$1.5 billion**. This was followed by **remote access scams** with **\$229 million** lost, and **payment redirection scams**<sup>1</sup> with **\$224 million** lost.
- Scamwatch received **239,237 reports**, a 16.5% decrease from the 286,622 reports received in 2021.
- Financial losses reported to Scamwatch increased by 75.9% and totalled more than **\$569 million** in 2022.
- 28,980 people (12.1%) reported a financial loss. 64,881 people (27.1%) reported loss of personal information. Those who reported a loss to Scamwatch suffered **an average loss of \$19,654**. This was an increase of 54% from the average loss of \$12,742 in 2021.
- 30% of victims do not report scams to anyone, so the actual losses are far higher. Only 13% of victims report to Scamwatch.

## 1.2 The contact methods

- **Text message** surpassed phone call as the most reported contact method in 2022. **79,835 people** reported receiving scam text messages, an increase of 18.8%.
- Reports about **scam calls** decreased 55.9% to 63,821.
- Scam calls resulted in the highest reported losses increasing by 40.6% to \$141 million.
- **Social media** was the next highest in terms of reported losses increasing by 43% to \$80.2 million.

## 1.3 The payment methods

- **Bank transfer** remains the most reported payment method with 13,098 reports totalling \$210.4 million. Losses by bank transfer increased 62.9%.
- 3,910 people reported **cryptocurrency** as the payment method, an increase of 162.4% with \$221.3 million<sup>2</sup> reported lost.
- People who lost money via bank transfer were more likely to have been contacted by phone or email.
- People who lost money via cryptocurrency were more likely to have been contacted via social networking or mobile app.
- Reported losses where **credit card** was the payment method increased 40% to \$12.1 million.

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1 These scams are also known as business email compromise.

2 Removing significant loss outliers, cryptocurrency losses increased 90.2% to \$160.6 million.

## 1.4 The people who lost money

- Older Australians continue to lose more money than other age groups. People **aged 65 and over** made the most reports (49,163) and lost more money than any other age group with **\$120.7 million** reported lost (an increase of 47.4%).
- People aged 35–44 reported the highest increase in reported losses up 90.7% to \$91.2 million.
- **Men** reported losses of \$273 million (43.5% increase) while women reported losses of \$231.5 million (76.5% increase). **Women** made 120,418 reports and men made 112,975 reports.
- **Indigenous Australians** made 1.63% of all reports (3,889) and reported \$5.1 million in losses (an increase of 5.3%). The average loss was \$8,123 and the median loss was \$754.
- People from **Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities** (CALD) made 11,418 reports and accounted for 9.94% of total reported losses (\$56.6 million). The median loss for CALD reporters increased 20% to \$1,435 and the average loss was \$24,330.
- **People with disability** made 16,473 reports with reported losses of \$33.7 million (5.9% of all losses). The median loss was \$900 and the average loss was \$18,024.

## 1.5 The businesses which lost money

- Businesses submitted 3,857 scam reports in 2022 with reported losses of **\$23.2 million**.
- **Small and micro businesses**<sup>3</sup> reported losses of **\$13.7 million** across 2,019 reports.
- Small and micro businesses were more likely to report losses to phone or email scams and the payment method (\$10.8m) was mostly bank transfer.
- Businesses that reported losing the most money were in NSW (\$6.5m) and Queensland (\$6m).

## 1.6 The fight against scams

### Disruption and law enforcement

- In 2022, the ACCC continued its work with other government agencies, law enforcement (in Australia and overseas) to share intelligence, disrupt scams and raise awareness in the community.
- Scamwatch provided more than **116 disseminations** of scam reports and intelligence on high risk or current scam trends to law enforcement, government, and key private partners. This intelligence assisted state and federal police to investigate and, in some instances, prosecute scammers.
- Scamwatch continued to share scam reports with the private sector. Reports where consent was provided were shared with the financial sector through the AFCX, Meta (Facebook), and Gumtree.
- Each week Scamwatch also sent lists of alleged scammer phone numbers to the telecommunications sector to inform their call and SMS blocking activities. Hundreds of millions of calls and SMS were blocked by telecommunications providers in 2022.

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<sup>3</sup> Includes micro (0–4 staff) and small (5–19 staff).

- The ACCC and ASIC engaged in trial of a third party<sup>4</sup> cybercrime disruption service in July 2022. The ACCC referred 1,757 web addresses which were analysed over the 21 days of the trial. During this time, 381 were found to be malicious and were removed preventing further harm to the community.
- As a result of collaborative work by banks; law enforcement and regulators, banks were able to distribute frozen scam account funds. The remediation enabled some of the over 15,000 victims of the Hope Business scam to receive a portion of their financial losses.
- **Section 5** includes examples of law enforcement activity to combat scams.
- Scamwatch met regularly with representatives across the finance sector through a range of forums. These forums are important for information sharing and for exploring initiatives to prevent scams and often involved law enforcement and other government agencies.

## Education and awareness

- **Scams Awareness Week 2022** took place from 7–11 November. With the support of over **350 partner organisations**, the campaign encouraged people to learn ways to identify scams and take the time to check whether an offer or contact is genuine before acting.
- Campaign resources included videos, posters, social media, and web content that supported a consistent message across all participating organisations. Over 8 days, the Scams Awareness Week campaign had a potential **audience reach of 82 million** with 2,586 mentions in print, online, TV and radio.
- By the end of 2022, Scamwatch had **148,421 subscribers** to its email alert service and published **13 media releases** warning the public about scams.
- The Scamwatch website had over **6.36 million page views** in 2022, and the ACCC's Little Black Book of Scams was viewed 49,247 times and downloaded 28,508 times. We distributed 110,990 hard copies.
- In 2022 the Scamwatch Twitter account (@Scamwatch\_gov\_au) posted 217 tweets and by the end of 2022 had over **37,000 followers**.
- In July 2022, the ACCC released its 2021 Targeting Scams Report which was viewed 9,371 times and downloaded 4,939 times. The report provides meaningful information to support law enforcement, government, and community organisations to prioritise investigative, disruption and education activities.
- The ACCC's **Indigenous outreach** team raised awareness about scams during visits to the following communities: Belyuen; Nauiyu; Broome region; Knuckey Lagoon; Bagot; Jabiru and Gunbalanya visits; Daly River; and the Mile community.
- Scamwatch staff presented at many forums in 2022 and conducted education activities and outreach.

## Policy, regulation and advocacy

- In October 2022, the government announced seed funding for the ACCC to scope and plan a new **National Anti-Scam Centre**. Many organisations have contributed to workshops and meetings to inform the planning of the new Centre.

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<sup>4</sup> Netcraft provide global cybercrime disruption services including taking down fraudulent or malicious websites. Netcraft do not exercise any regulatory powers for takedown, they issues requests to webhosts to investigate alleged fraudulent websites in relying on the terms and conditions of service.

- On 11 November 2022, the ACCC released the fifth interim report for the **Digital Platforms Services inquiry**. The ACCC has recommended a range of new measures to address harms from digital platforms to Australian consumers, small business and competition.
  - The ACCC recommended targeted measures to protect consumer and business users of digital platforms against scams, harmful apps and fake reviews and
  - Minimum standards for digital platform dispute resolution processes and the ability for users to escalate complaints to an independent ombuds.
- In July 2022, the ACMA registered new rules to require telcos to identify, trace and block SMS scams. Under the rules, telcos must also publish information to assist their customers to proactively manage and report SMS scams, share information about scam messages with other telcos and report identified scams to authorities.
- In September and October, the ACCC participated in taskforces to protect consumers from the consequences of the **Optus and Medibank cyber-attacks**. These attacks exposed the personal information and identity credentials of millions of Australians. The ACCC produced information to assist the public to avoid the scams that followed the events and contributed to the development of a scheme to provide access to information that could help prevent the misuse of the information.
  - The government implemented data sharing arrangements pursuant to the *Telecommunications Regulations 2021* to enable Optus to share data with financial services entities who agreed to certain conditions outlined by the ACCC.
- The consequences of the cyber-attack included risk of identity misuse. The data breaches highlighted the significance of the earlier work by the ACCC, Department of Home Affairs and other organisations to improve the document verification service (DVS) and ability for people to obtain new credentials if they were at risk of misuse by providing unique identifiers on driver licences. As a result of card numbers being provided on licences and new fields becoming compulsory in the DVS in early September 2022, better protections were in place to protect consumers from identity misuse.

## 2. Combined data – the bigger picture

To better understand the impact of scam activity in Australia, the ACCC obtained scam data from the AFCX<sup>5</sup>, ReportCyber, the ATO, ASIC, the ACMA, Services Australia and IDCARE.

The AFCX covered 6 of the 12 financial institutions covered in previous reports. It does not include data from superannuation firms or cryptocurrency platforms.

Some outlier high loss or unverifiable data has been removed for some organisations

**Table 2.1: Combined losses and reports**

Organisation	Reports	Losses
Scamwatch	239,237	\$569.5m
ReportCyber	71,092	\$1.1b
AFCX (6 financial institutions)	144,000	\$1.1b
ATO	15,773	\$78,990
ASIC	1,846	\$100.7m
ACMA	6,868	N/A
IDCARE	21,201	\$258m
Services Australia	7,267	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>507,284</b>	<b>\$3.15 billion</b>

The combined losses reported to Scamwatch and these other organisations in 2022 was just over **\$3.1 billion** across over **500,000 reports**. This represents a 79% increase in losses compared to 2021.

The highest losses were reported for **investment scams** with **\$1.5 billion**. This was followed by **\$229 million** reported lost to **remote access scams** and **\$224 million** to **payment redirection scams**. A **glossary** at the end of this report explains scam categories and other terms.

**Table 2.2: Combined losses by category**

Scam type	Scamwatch	ReportCyber	AFCX	ASIC	IDCARE	TOTAL
Investment	\$377.2m	\$474m	\$427m	\$94.1m	\$184.1m	<b>\$1.5b</b>
Remote access	\$21.7m	\$17.3m	\$165m		\$25m	<b>\$229.2m</b>
Payment redirection	\$24.8m	\$147m	\$53m			<b>\$224.9m</b>
Romance	\$40.5m	\$88.6m	\$64m		\$17m	<b>\$210.2m</b>
Phishing	\$24.6m		\$133m			<b>\$157.6m</b>
Other	\$80.5m	\$382.6m	\$265m	\$6.6m	\$32.4m	<b>\$784m</b>

<sup>5</sup> The AFCX includes data for National Australia Bank (NAB), Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ), Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA), Westpac, Bendigo Bank, and Macquarie Bank. Information about the AFCX is available here: <https://www.afcx.com.au/>

## 3. Scamwatch trends in 2022

### 3.1 Australians reported significant losses to investment scams

Combined losses to investment scams in 2022 were over **\$1.5 billion**. Scamwatch received over 9,360 reports with reported losses increasing 112.9% to over **\$377 million**.

Investment scams made up more than **66% of all financial losses** reported to Scamwatch compared to 55% in 2021.

People who had contact with the investment scammer by phone reported the highest losses (\$141 million). There was a 32.4% increase in reports about investment scams on social media and a 43% increase in reported losses (\$80.2 million). The most common payment method was cryptocurrency (\$137.6 million<sup>6</sup>) followed by bank transfer (\$99 million).

According to Scamwatch data, the average investment scam victim is likely to be a man, aged 65 or over and living in NSW. He will meet the scammer on social media or respond to a scam advertisement and will have contact by phone. He is likely to be in the scam for several months and pay the scammer via cryptocurrency or bank transfer.

#### Trend 1 – Imposter bond scams

Imposter bond scams impersonate financial service companies or banks offering low risk investment products such as government bonds and fixed term loans. These scams have become more sophisticated and can result in people losing money even when they do their own research. The scammers will demonstrate specialised financial knowledge, provide convincing documents, fake websites, and fake information on review platforms.

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6 Adjusted to remove outliers.



▶ **Case Study: \$50,000 lost to imposter bond scam**

After making an inquiry on a comparison website about Australian treasury bonds, Aleisha received a phone call from a 'Paul' claiming to work for a well known financial planning firm. She confirmed that she was interested in purchasing a treasury bond and asked for a product disclosure document.

Aleisha spoke with friends and did weeks of background reading on the firm. She did some background checks on ASIC and other government websites. It all appeared legitimate. Using the link Paul had sent her, she provided her identity documents and created an account on the online investment platform. Aleisha wanted to check the BSB and Account number so she visited the Big4 bank branch and they verified the account was registered with them and was real.

Not long after Aleisha sent payment for her treasury bonds, she received an email saying that the platform required maintenance. Within a fortnight Aleisha stopped receiving communications related to her investment. Two weeks later they ceased to exist and she saw a news article confirming it was a scam. Paul had scammed her and she had no way of retrieving her \$50,000.

## **Trend 2 – Initial public offering scams**

An initial public offering (IPO) involves a company raising capital by offering shares to the public for the first time. Scammers have been impersonating Australian companies including banks to promote offers that coincide with legitimate company listings such as Porsche, Stripe, and SpaceX. They do not have any association with the companies.

Documentation provided by the scammers is very detailed and appears real.

▶ **Case study: \$26,000 lost to a Porsche IPO scam**

Jing noticed an online advertisement for the Porsche IPO and registered his interest using an online form.

A few days later Jing received a call from 'Richard'. Richard said he was an advisor from a well-known Australian investment advisory service. Richard sent Jing a link to his company's website and a copy of the Porsche IPO prospectus.

They spoke often and Richard sounded knowledgeable. Jing purchased shares using the account details Richard provided and the money went to a Big4 bank account. He received official looking documentation as evidence of the purchase and he decided to make a second purchase. The second payment was to a different Big4 bank account and this bank blocked the transfer. Jing was told it was a scam account. But he was unable to recover the initial payment of \$26,000.

### Trend 3 – Relationship & romance baiting scams

Many investment scams will arise when a new online friend or romantic connection suggests that they can help the victim invest. They may build the relationship for a long period of time before talking about their success with investing. Once trust is established, the scammer will coach the victim to invest their money and assist them to set up an account on a cryptocurrency platform.

In 2022, many high loss investment scams occurred in the context of a long-term friendship or relationship that commenced on social media or a dating application.

### Trend 4 – Money recovery services & scams

Another emerging trend related to investment scams is the increase in money recovery services. Some of these are follow up scams that target people who have already lost money to a scam. Others are businesses that often charge large amounts of money on the basis that they will get money back for victims with most scam victims unable to recover funds.

#### ▶ Case Study: Elderly woman pressured to pay \$70,000 to money recovery service

Matilda alleged that her elderly mother was experiencing standover tactics by a money recovery service.

Her mum, Silvia, was a self-funded retiree who lost all her retirement money (over \$3 million) in an investment scam. She reported it but couldn't find anyone to help her. She found a business online that said they could recover the money.

She had to agree to a contract and pay a retainer being 5% of the total lost. Silvia then started selling her assets so she could pay the retainer, but she could only pay \$70,000. The recovery service said she had to pay \$80,000 before they would start investigating. They threatened Silvia with legal action and she became scared they would take her house.

Silvia asked Matilda to take out a loan against some land that she had so she could pay the full \$80,000. At this stage Matilda intervened and reported the money recovery service.

## 3.2 Phishing was the most reported scam and caused significant losses

The most common category of scam reported to Scamwatch in 2022 was phishing. There was a 4.6% increase in reports to Scamwatch with **74,573** phishing scam reports received. Financial losses increased 469% from the \$4.3 million reported in 2021 to **\$24.6 million** in 2022.

Most phishing scams were sent as text messages (38,481 reports). Text based phishing scams also had the highest reported losses of \$8.8 million. Phone based phishing scam reports decreased by 46% to 16,790 but there was an increase in reported losses to \$8.5 million. Email phishing scam reports also increased 50.8% in 2022.

The payment method for the majority of phishing scam losses was bank transfer with \$20.1 million reported lost.

According to Scamwatch data, the average phishing scam victim is likely to be a woman, aged 65 or over and living in NSW. She will receive a text message that impersonates her bank, her child or a road toll company. The message will contain a link that may be malicious or deceives her to provide personal information or will ask for a direct transfer of money. She will lose money by bank transfer.

## Trend 5 – Highly sophisticated impersonation scams

Most phishing scams impersonate known and trusted brands or government organisations. The purpose of the scam is to trick the recipient into providing personal information such as banking details or driver licence, or to transfer money.

Phishing scams have increased in quality and sophistication in recent years. They will be carefully constructed to mirror the usual communications of the brand they are impersonating and make it difficult for regular customers of that brand to identify as a scam.

Scamwatch received 14,603 reports about bank impersonations with more than \$20 million reported lost. More than 90 of these reporters individually lost between \$40,000 and \$800,000. These scams impersonate well known bank brands and will often pretend to be from the cyber security or fraud area of the bank. They are convincing when they also use a spoofed phone number of the real organisation or use the alpha tag (SMS sender ID) of the bank. The message will appear in the same chain as legitimate messages making it almost impossible for people to detect.

Scammers also regularly impersonated common brands such as Amazon, Gumtree, eBay, Australia Post or PayPal to scare victims into believing there has been an 'account hack'.

### ▶ Case Study: Bank impersonation scam – over \$300,000 lost

Niamh received a text message from a scammer which used the NAB SMS Sender Id and appeared in her regular NAB messages. It said she had pre-approval for a \$6,000 loan – this alarmed her as she had not applied for a loan. She called the number in the message believing she was speaking with NAB but it was a scammer, and questioned whether the message was a scam. Lena, a scammer, said it wasn't a scam and that her account was compromised. Lena said she would send a text to Niamh via NAB SMS with a reference number to prove it was NAB. Niamh received the message and was more convinced that she was talking to her bank. Lena told her that a person was logged into Niamh's banking and that she needed to move quickly to transfer money to secure accounts. Niamh moved \$300,000 from her account but became uneasy. The scammers told her it was a scam and at the end laughed and said to Niamh 'We are in Brisbane, come find me'. She terminated the call and contacted the real NAB fraud department.

▶ **Case Study – Bank impersonation scam – over \$30,000 lost**

Mark received an SMS message from a scammer impersonating CBA that said an irregular payment had been detected. A URL in the SMS had CBA in the address so he thought it was genuine. He contacted the person who said he was from CBA Security. The scammer said a payment had been made to JB HiFi for \$70. Mark said he didn't make it.

The scammer said someone was trying to take Mark's money. He sent Mark a code which he asked him to repeat several times to ensure reversal of the transactions. Mark noticed the word 'CRYPTO' in the text and questioned whether this was genuine. The scammer was able to convince Mark by referring to all the recent transactions on Mark's account. The scammer also told Mark to check the number he was calling from on the CBA website and it matched. The scammer was using a spoofed number. But Mark ended the call. He then discovered over \$30,000 was taken from his account.

Impersonation scams have also started impersonating aspects of the PayID system. Scammers will ask the victim to transfer money to a PayID phone number or email. Scammers will also send fake text messages about payments made via PayID. For example, *Your PayID Payment of \$580 to eBay has been paused subject to further checks. If you do not recognise this please contact us on XX phone number.*

▶ **Case Study – Scammers impersonate bank and seek transfers to PayID**

Arjun received a call from a scammer pretending to be Westpac and using the official Westpac number. He was told his online account was compromised and that he needed to transfer funds to a safe account. He was told to transfer the money to 2 PayID accounts that used mobile numbers as the PayID. He believed it was real because of the real Westpac phone number used by the scammer. He transferred almost **\$60,000**.

▶ **Case Study – Convincing bank scam leads to \$10,000 loss**

A scammer pretending to be ANZ called Sarah and said her account was compromised by someone in Queensland. She was told to open a new account. The scammer had a lot of her personal information including the first 6 digits of her debit card and the type of account. Sarah was wary about scams but the scammer sent 2 text message each headed ANZ and appearing in the same chain as her real ANZ message. She also thought it was real because the scammer had set up an account in her name to transfer her funds to. She realised it was a scam after transferring \$10,000 to the new account.

## Trend 6 – ‘Hi mum’ – scams impersonating family members

The emergence of the ‘Hi Mum’ scam in January was a new scam trend in 2022. It escalated in the middle of 2022, defrauding many vulnerable Australians in a short period.

Scamwatch received 10,160 reports about the ‘Hi Mum’ scam in 2022 with a total of \$7.3 million in losses. The average loss was \$5,742.

The scam involves a text message starting with the words, “Hi Mum” from a scammer claiming to be the victim’s son or daughter. The messages refer to a lost phone or a new phone number and will quickly ask for money for an urgent purpose. In some instances, victims were also asked to provide photos of credit cards and identity documents.

While men were also recipients of ‘Hi Dad’ variations to the scam, 73% of victims reported to Scamwatch were women. Over 90% of losses were reported by people aged 55 and over.

### ▶ Case study: Mum transfers \$8,000 to scammer impersonating her son

Karlene received a text from someone she thought was her son, saying he had changed his mobile provider and had a temporary new number. After several casual messages with Karlene he asked for assistance to pay an After-pay invoice due that day.

The message stated that he couldn’t access his accounts because his new phone number wasn’t linked yet. Karlene was provided enough information in the messages to make her believe she was messaging her son.

Karlene made a payment of \$4,000 via bank transfer, which her ‘son’ assured her he would pay back the next day. They then asked for another payment of almost \$4,000 which Karlene transferred,

*“It was when he asked me to make a 3rd transfer that I twigged that something was wrong. I asked him to send me his date of birth and then the person said no and argued with me for a while.”*

With her suspicions realised, Karlene called her bank immediately to report the scam and disputed the transactions.

## Trend 7 – Unpaid road toll impersonation scam

Unpaid road toll scams use phishing techniques to impersonate road toll companies. They send messages or emails claiming victims did not pay a road toll and include a hyperlink to pay the toll.

If victims provide their credit card details via the phishing sites, scammers will make unauthorized transactions with their details.

In total, Scamwatch received 14,585 of these reports in 2022 with reported losses of \$664,093.

The losses are mostly reported in states which have toll roads, NSW (33.41%), VIC (27.86%), and QLD (21.06%).

Figure 3.1:

.Linkt: Your payment has been overdue on December please avoid your fine charge please see <https://link.t-eu.top>

► **Case Study: \$16,000 lost in LINKT scam**

Daniel received a text from LINKT about an unpaid toll trip with the message “Please pay in full to avoid late fees” which included a link. Daniel’s actual LINKT account was overdrawn so he believed that the message was real and proceeded to click the link and enter his credit card details. The next day he noticed 16 transactions of \$1000 charged to his credit card.

## 3.3 Young people losing money to employment scams

### Trend 8 – Employment scams

Financial loss to job and employment scams increased by 259.4% to **\$9.6 million** in 2022. Reports decreased by 2% to 3,383. The average loss was \$14,963 and the median loss was \$3,150.

Most financial losses were experienced by people who were contacted on social media (\$3.2 million) or via mobile applications like WhatsApp (\$3.2 million). Most payments were made via cryptocurrency (\$4.8 million) followed by bank transfer (\$3.4 million).

The most financially damaging employment scams occurred via social media, where victims were told they could earn several hundred dollars for little effort while working from home.

Typically, these scams claim to be associated with legitimate companies, offering ‘task’ based work requiring highly repetitive yet simple data entry or validation via an app or website, the need to top up accounts via online trading platforms, and requests for more money to allow withdrawal of large sums.

According to Scamwatch data, the average job scam victim is likely to be a young man or woman, aged between 25 and 34 years old and living in NSW or Victoria. They may come from a culturally and linguistically diverse community. They will usually receive a WhatsApp message or meet the scammer on social media or a job platform. They will be encouraged to communicate via WhatsApp. They are likely to be in the scam for a long period of time and pay the scammer via cryptocurrency.

▶ **Case study: Job scam costs victim \$65,000**

With the cost of living increasing, Lucinda needed a second job. She was excited when she received a WhatsApp message offering her a job with a great hourly rate where she could work from home rating hotels online. She could work in her own time and would receive one-on-one online training before starting the job.

She was told that as the popularity of the hotel rises, so too would her earnings. After receiving her intensive training and completing her required quota of ratings, she could see her potential earnings increase. The Hotel booking service platform required her to inject cryptocurrency to complete the ratings but she received that back plus a commission.

When it was time for her to withdraw the almost \$65,000 in her crypto wallet however, she received a letter stating that she would have to pay an additional 35% of the withdrawal amount as a fee to release the funds.

*"I was so stressed out that I told my family, and they rushed me to go to report it to the police."*

Under the advice of her family, she has since ceased all contact with the group.

## 3.4 Older Australians losing money to remote access scams

### Trend 9 – Remote access scams

Remote access scams continue to be a significant problem in Australia. Combined reported losses about remote access scams were **\$229 million** in 2022.

Scamwatch received 11,792 reports about remote access scams (a decrease of 24.9%) with reported losses increasing 32.6% to **\$21.7 million** in 2022. The average loss was \$17,328 and the median loss was \$5,000.

Almost all remote access scams commence with a phone call and most losses occur via bank transfer (\$15.5 million). People aged 65 and over reported losing the most money to these scams with \$9.2 million reported lost.

According to Scamwatch data, the average remote access scam victim is likely to be a woman aged 65 or over, living in NSW. She will usually receive a phone call while at home and be scared or tricked into providing remote access to her device or computer. The contact may come after her legitimate enquiries with her ISP about problems with her NBN connection. She may not be immediately aware that the scammer has accessed her bank accounts to do a transfer.

▶ **Case study: remote access scam loss of over \$30,000**

Laura, 78 got a phone call from a 'Paul' asking if she had purchased anything from eBay. She said she had never used eBay. Paul said hackers were using people's accounts and making purchases. Paul said eBay security was setting up a sting and they wanted her help. Laura was aware of scams and was sceptical. Paul assured her it was real and said they were working with the Australian Cyber Security Centre.

Paul asked her to download an app to track her computer to catch the hackers, which she did. Over a couple of months Paul made her move her money from her bank account into other accounts, some that used her name. She was told it was top secret and she couldn't tell the bank staff as they believed someone in the bank was involved. Eventually the bank threatened Laura that if she didn't tell them what was going on they would tell the police. By this time all of her money was gone.

## 3.5 Reports to Scamwatch decrease 16.5%

### Trend 10 – Reasons for decrease in reports in 2022

Reports to Scamwatch decreased by 16.5% in 2022, from the 286,622 received in 2021 to 239,237 in 2022. One of the biggest contributors to the decrease in reports was the reduction in phone scam reports. In 2022 phone scam reports decreased 55.9% from 144,603 received in 2021 to 63,821 in 2022. This coincided with the implementation of the Reducing Scam Calls and SMS Code which requires telecommunications providers to monitor and block scam calls. It also reflected the work undertaken by law enforcement and regulators here and internationally to stop the Flubot phone scams which had led to significant increases in phone scam reports in 2021.

Phone was the only contact method that decreased in 2022, all other contact methods increased in reports.

The scam categories that had the most significant decrease in reports were 'Threats to life, arrest or other' which decreased 90.6% from 32,426 reports in 2021 to 3,036 in 2022 and 'Ransomware & malware' which decreased 32.2% from 3,623 in 2021 to 2,457 in 2022.

There may also be some apathy in reporting due to the often-daily contact that Australians receive from scammers, particularly via text message. Decreases in reporting may suggest that it is more normal for Australians to receive contact from scammers, and they may be less likely to report them if they have not fallen victim to a scam. Scamwatch continues to encourage people to report scams that they see or receive as it helps organisations raise awareness so that people do not fall victim to them.



# 4. The people reporting scams

## 4.1 The demographics

People who report to Scamwatch differ in gender, age, location and ethnicity<sup>7</sup>. Some people report on behalf of a relative and some report on behalf of a business or community organisation. Scamwatch collects demographic data to help it and other agencies understand who is most impacted by scams and provide warnings and information to people in an effective way. This section of the report explores who reported and lost money (and often personal information) to scams in 2022.

Not everybody who reports a scam provides their age, gender, location or ethnicity, but those that do, provide us with valuable insight into how scams impact different demographics.

### Gender

In 2022, men reported losing more money than women. Men reported losses of \$273 million and women reported losses of \$231.5 million. However, women made slightly more reports than men.

**Table 4.1: Gender and scam reports and losses**

Gender	No. of reports	Reports with loss	Losses
Men	112,975	13,399	\$273m
Women	120,418	15,330	\$231.5m
Non-specified	5,844	260	\$64.9m

Both men and women lost more money to investment scams than any other type of scam. While men lost more money to investment scams women lost more money than men in all other top loss categories.

**Table 4.2: Top loss scams by gender**

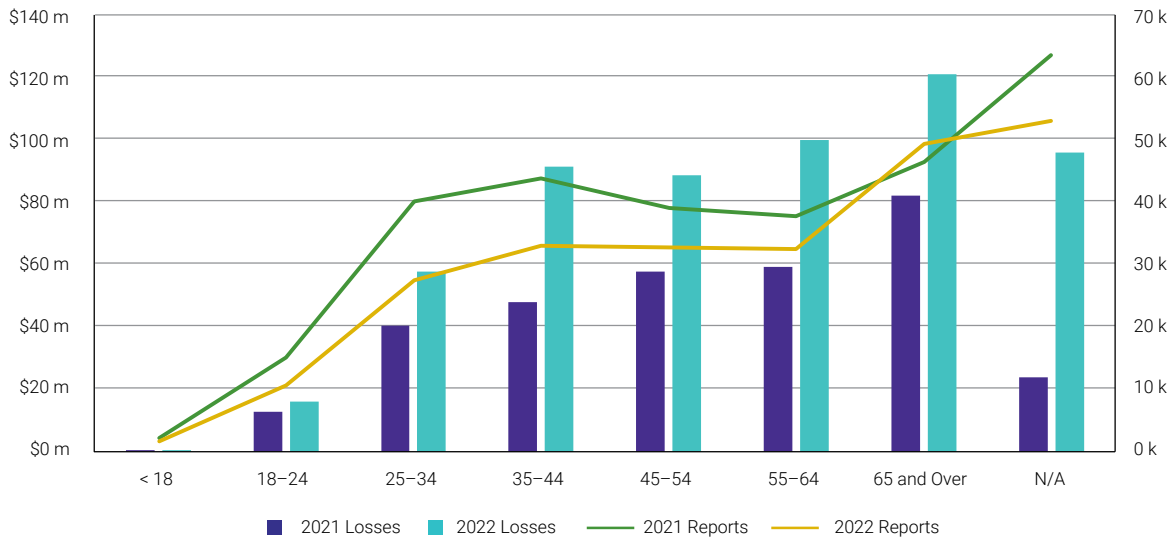
Gender	Men	Women
Investment scams	\$190.9m	\$123.6m
Romance scams	\$13.5m	\$27m
Phishing	\$11.3m	\$13.1m
False billing	\$10.8m	\$13.7m
Remote access	\$8.9m	\$12.7m

<sup>7</sup> Scamwatch does not collect data about specific ethnicity. Reports can identify in the report form as a person who speaks a language other than English.

## Age

In 2022, people aged 65 and over made the most reports to Scamwatch (49,163) and reported the highest losses of \$120.7 million. Losses reported by women increased 76.5% in 2022. Similar to 2021, losses in 2022 generally increased with age with the exception of higher reported losses for people aged 35–44.

**Figure 4.1: Age Group**



**Table 4.3: Number of Scamwatch reports and losses by age group – 2022**

Age	2022 Reports	2022 Losses	2021 reports	2021 losses
>18	1,550	\$361,976	1,984	\$366,592
18–24	10,508	\$16m	14,834	\$12.7m
25–34	27,281	\$57.5m	39,954	\$40.3m
35–44	32,735	\$91.2m	43,527	\$47.8m
45–54	36,639	\$88.3m	38,893	\$57.6m
55–64	32,367	\$99.5m	37,644	\$58.9m
65 and over	49,163	\$120.7m	46,286	\$81.9m
N/A	52,994	\$95.6m	63,500	\$23.8m

## 4.2 Scams affecting Indigenous Australians

Scamwatch invites reporters to indicate whether they are Indigenous<sup>8</sup> when they complete a webform. This information helps Scamwatch to identify the types of scams that may be impacting Indigenous Australians and target our warnings to the relevant communities.

Financial losses reported by Indigenous Australians increased 5.3% to \$5.1 million but reports decreased 21.6% to 3,889. The average loss reported was \$8,123 and the median loss was \$754 which represents up from the \$650 reported in 2021.

The highest losses reported by Indigenous reporters were Investment scams (\$2.5m), Dating & romance scams (\$764,000) and Jobs & employment scams (\$278,000). Indigenous Australians reported higher median losses (\$1,075) to classified scams when compared with all reporters (\$900 for all reporters).

**Table 4.4: Top 5 scams with highest losses for Indigenous Australians**

Scam type	Losses	% from 2021	Median loss
Investment	\$2.5m	63.1%	\$4,000
Romance	\$764,883	47.6%	\$2,100
Jobs & employment	\$278,144	108.3%	\$2,400
Identity theft	\$228,927	239.3%	\$1,500
Classified scams	\$227,686	15.4%	\$1,075

### ► Case study: Indigenous Australian loses over \$30,000 to investment scam

Adam met Cindy on Tinder. Cindy mentioned her brother had helped her set up a profitable investment portfolio. She said her brother could help Adam make money too. He was connected by a colleague of Cindy's brother, Matt, who helped Adam set up accounts with cryptocurrency exchanges.

Adam spoke with Matt daily, making trades, transferring more cryptocurrency, selling different types of cryptocurrencies, and monitoring his profits.

After a month, the profits turned to large losses and Adam couldn't get in contact with Matt or Cindy. They had both blocked him on social media. Adam also couldn't access his account on the platform and the cryptocurrency exchange.

*"I came across information about this happening to others and now I am reporting it. I can show bank details from my transactions and have access to Binance who have told me they can't do anything but just to report it."*

8 Scamwatch reports may include reporters who identify as Indigenous in other countries.

## 4.3 Scams affecting culturally and linguistically diverse communities

People reporting to Scamwatch can identify as a person from a 'non-English speaking background' when lodging an online report. This is used as a proxy by Scamwatch to report on scams that impact culturally and linguistically diverse communities (CALD communities). Scamwatch does not collect data on the specific languages spoken or cultural backgrounds of reporters from a non-English speaking background.

In 2022, people from CALD communities made up almost 5% of reports and almost 10% of reported losses. They collectively made 11,418 reports (decrease of 18.8%) with \$56.6 million in reported losses (increase of 36.1%). The median loss for CALD consumers was \$1,435 (up from the \$1,200 in 2021) and the average loss was \$24,330.

The highest losses for CALD communities were reported by people aged 45–54 and 35–44. Women from CALD communities reported higher losses than men.

Compared to non-CALD reporters, CALD communities were more likely to experience scam losses on social media with \$17.5 million reported lost. The second highest contact method was phone call with \$11.1 million reported lost.

**Table 4.5: Top 5 scams with highest losses for CALD communities**

Scam type	Losses	% change from 2021	Median loss
Investment	\$29.7m	45.2%	\$13,000
Romance	\$6.6m	-6.6%	\$4,800
Threats to life, arrest or other	\$6m	49.9%	\$34,166
Identity theft	\$2.9m	-19.3%	\$1,252
Pyramid schemes	\$2.4m	386.1%	\$14,331

People from CALD communities were over-represented in the losses for some scam types, accounting for:

- 7.8% of reports but 43.7% of losses to scams involving threats to life arrest or other
- 15.9% of reports but 32.7% of losses for pyramid scheme scams
- 6.0% of reports but 27.9% of losses for identity theft
- 4.4% of reports but 23% of losses for inheritance scams
- 8.4% of reports but 21.4% of losses for jobs & employment scams

► **Case study – Student loses all his money to threat based scam**

*“I told them I am a student, and I don’t have any other money.”*

Yusuf received a call from a person stating they were from the ATO. The scammer said there was money laundering using his tax file number and threatened him with arrest. They offered to help Yusuf with this situation, but he would have to move all his money from his existing accounts into holding accounts to allow the investigation to continue and to protect his money.

When he disagreed, the caller said his accounts would be frozen and he would be arrested and deported. They demanded Yusuf provide a picture with his passport near his face, and a picture of it on a flat surface, which he provided.

Yusuf moved his money into the account they provided. The caller then directed him to pay more money for the cost of the ‘federal procedure’, but Yusuf had no money left. He contacted the ATO soon after and was advised it was a scam.

## 4.4 Scams affecting people with disability

When people report to Scamwatch, they can indicate if they identify as a person with disability on the report form. This helps Scamwatch identify scams that may be targeting or impacting people with disability so that we can ensure our warnings are relevant and effective.

Scamwatch received 16,473 reports (6.8% of total reports) from people with disability, with financial losses of \$33.7 million (5.9% of total losses) reported. Reports increased 7.1% and losses increased 71.2%. The median loss for people with disability was \$900 and the average loss was \$18,024. More people with disability reported losing money in 2022 than in 2021.

People with disability who lost money to scams were more likely to be in Victoria, or Queensland. The most common contact methods where people with disability lost money were phone (\$8m) and internet (\$7.8m). People aged 45–54 lost the most with \$11.8 million reported lost.

Unlike most other reporters, people with disability were more likely to specify ‘other payment’ as the method of payment. \$13.4 million was reported lost to other payment methods in 2022. Some people with disability specified payment by taking actions such as transferring house ownership, or multiple bank and cryptocurrency transfers, debt owing, superannuation fund, or paid by cheque.

**Table 4.6: Top 5 scams with highest losses for reporters with disability**

Scam type	Losses	% change from 2020	Median loss
Investment	\$18.7m	135.6%	\$10,000
Romance	\$4.6m	8%	\$2,000
Threats to life, arrest or other	\$4.2m	296.5%	\$1,912
Phishing	\$899,724	687.7%	\$3,100
Remote access scams	\$897,898	-22.8%	\$2,890

The susceptibility to loss from ‘threats to life, arrest or other’ scams is common to both CALD communities and people with disability, and a difference from the overall population’s losses to this category for which it ranks sixth. These scams rely on a fear of authority or lack of familiarity with the scam or with the processes of businesses or government. More research is required to understand the vulnerability to these scams and how it could be addressed.

People with disability were over-represented in the losses for some scam types, making up:

- 11.2% of reports but 30.5% of losses for scams involving threats to life, arrest or other
- 7.2% of reports but 23.1% of losses for ransomware and malware
- 5.7% of reports but 14% of losses for mobile premium services scams.

► **Case study – Young man loses all his money to sextortion scam**

Ryan, 18 came across a woman who was posting her Snapchats publicly on Reddit. He added her Snapchat account and the woman added him back. She asked Ryan to share a video of himself “for fun” which Ryan did assuming it was harmless and just between the 2 of them.

The woman sent Ryan a Facebook friend request which he accepted. What Ryan didn’t know was that the woman had captured the ‘compromising’ Snapchat video of him, and she now had access to his friends and family on Facebook. The woman threatened Ryan that if he didn’t send her money, she would share the video with all his Facebook contacts.

Ryan sent \$1,000, over multiple payments until he had no more money to send.

## The businesses losing money to scams

Scamwatch receives reports about scams from businesses and they are invited to indicate whether they are large (over 200 staff); medium (20–199); small (5–19) or micro (0–4) or not to provide the size.

The scam that impacts business the most is payment redirection, also known as business email compromise. Combined losses to these scams from Scamwatch, ReportCyber and the AFCX were **\$224 million**.

Overall, Scamwatch received 3,857 reports from business with \$23.2 million reported lost. This represents a 73% increase on the \$13.4 million reported last year. The most common contact method was email (49.9%) resulting in 2,183 reports with \$8.5 million reported lost.

**Table 4.6:** Losses and reports by business size

Business size by staff	Reports	Losses	Losses % change from 2021	Median loss
Micro (0–4)	1,176	\$8m	128.6%	\$3,350
Small (5–19)	843	\$5.6m	60.9%	\$4,559
Medium (20–199)	634	\$3.6m	-13.5%	\$4,100
Large (over 200)	570	\$980,000	132.8%	\$9,330
Size not provided	634	\$4.8m	176%	\$2,767

Among common business-related scams were payment redirection (business email compromise), where scammers compromise the business email, either through hacking or by impersonating the businesses email (by changing one letter in the email address). They alter invoices or requests for payment by changing the bank account details. Many of these are reported to Scamwatch as false billing scams.

While all business sectors are affected by these scams, historically the typical targets are high transaction industries such as real estate conveyancing firms or the construction industry. In 2022, however as international travel reopened post-COVID19 border closures the luxury travel industry was also targeted.

**Table 4.7: Top 5 scams by loss – business**

Scam type	Losses	% change from 2022	Median loss
Investment	\$9.8m	94%	50,000
False billing	\$8.6m	1174%	6,000
Identity theft	\$1.2m	598%	2,922
Phishing	\$1.2m	627%	8,000
Remote access	854,000	843%	25,000

The highest number of reports were received from New South Wales businesses (34.5%) followed by Queensland (19.3%) and Victoria (18.5%).

Queensland businesses reported the highest average loss (\$54,636) followed by South Australia (\$35,353) and New South Wales (\$32,929). In terms of small businesses, those based in WA reported losing the most money (\$1.7m). For micro businesses those based in Queensland reported losing the most (\$2.2m)

► **Case study – West Australian farmers lose \$1 million**

Farmers from Western Australia lost \$1 million to scammers after their email account was compromised.

Two emails containing invoices for payments, one for the sale of grain and the other for agricultural machinery were fraudulently updated with bank account details that did not belong to the farmers.

The email compromise was only identified after the farmers contacted the businesses to follow up the missing payments.

## 5. Law enforcement activity to combat scams

Most scams are crimes of deception. State and federal police in Australia and overseas investigate some scams and prosecute scammers in relevant jurisdictions.

Examples of actions from **law enforcement in Australia** include:

- **Commonwealth public officials' impersonation arrests**<sup>9</sup>

In April 2022, 2 Sydney men faced court after an Australian Federal Police led Taskforce Vanguard investigated a fraud syndicate allegedly impersonating public officials.

It was discovered that members of a fraud syndicate allegedly contacted the victim, claimed to be Commonwealth public officials and deceived the victim into providing personal information and transferring funds from their bank account.

- **SMS spoofing scam arrests**<sup>10</sup>

In August 2022, the AFP arrested a man, for his alleged role in a Sydney-based criminal syndicate accused of stealing banking and identification details from thousands of Australians in a bid to access their accounts.

Operation Lasion began in September 2021 to identify the criminals responsible for sending hundreds of thousands of automated text messages that contained links to replica Australian banking and telecommunication websites.

The SMS phishing scam is alleged to have started in 2018 to target customers of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank and Telstra, among others.

- **Fraud enabling technology arrests**<sup>11</sup>

In November 2022, 2 Victorians were charged following an international investigation into a website selling fraud enabling technology responsible for more than \$1,000,000 stolen from Australian victims.

Operation Stonefish was launched in August 2022 after authorities in the United Kingdom began an investigation into a website that offered a multitude of spoofing services, for as little as £20 British Pounds.

Once subscribed the site enabled users to make fraudulent robo-calls including sending One-Time-Pins and other services designed to make the call seem legitimate to the victims.

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9 <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/two-arrested-following-investigation-scammers-impersonating-afp-officers>.

10 <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/second-man-charged-over-sms-phishing-scam>.

11 <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/second-man-charged-over-sms-phishing-scam>.



- **International investment scam syndicate arrests**<sup>12</sup>

In December 2022, 4 Chinese nationals living in Sydney were charged as part of an investigation into an organised criminal syndicate involved in a cyber-enabled investment scam that resulted in more than US\$100 million in losses world-wide.

The highly sophisticated scam involved the unlawful manipulation of legitimate electronic trading platforms, normally licensed to foreign exchange brokers who then provide the software to their clients.

The organised crime syndicate used a sophisticated mix of social engineering techniques, including the use of dating sites, employment sites and messaging platforms to gain the victim's trust before mentioning investment opportunities.

Actions from **international law enforcement** include:

- **Business Email Compromise scam arrests**<sup>13</sup>

In January 2022, INTERPOL reported the arrest of 11 alleged members of a prolific cybercrime network. Operation 'Falcon II' identified that the suspects were members of a network known for Business Email Compromise scams which harmed thousands of companies globally.

- **Scam call centre arrests**<sup>14</sup>

A two-month worldwide crackdown (8 March – 8 May 2022) codenamed 'First Light 2022' on social engineering fraud resulted in scammers identified globally, substantial criminal assets seized, and new investigative leads triggered in every continent.

The operations saw 76 countries take part in an international clampdown raiding national call centres suspected of telecommunications or scamming fraud, particularly telephone deception, romance scams, e-mail deception, and connected financial crime.

- **Transnational cybercrime arrests**<sup>15</sup>

In May 2022, the cybercrime unit of the Nigeria Police Force arrested a 37-year-old Nigerian man in an international operation spanning 4 continents (Africa, Australia, Canada, and the United States). The suspect is alleged to have run a transnational cybercrime syndicate that launched mass phishing campaigns and business email compromise schemes targeting companies and individual victims.

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12 <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/four-men-charged-sydney-sophisticated-cyber-scam-world-wide-losses>.

13 <https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2022/Nigerian-cybercrime-fraud-11-suspects-arrested-syndicate-busted>.

14 <https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2022/Hundreds-arrested-and-millions-seized-in-global-INTERPOL-operation-against-social-engineering-scams>.

15 <https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2022/Suspected-head-of-cybercrime-gang-arrested-in-Nigeria>.

# 6. Glossary links

## 6.1 Scam terms and categories

### **Business email compromise scams**

Please refer to payment redirection scams below.

### **Classified scams**

Scammers use online and paper based classifieds and auction sites to advertise popular products (even puppies) for sale at cheap prices. They will ask for payment up-front and often claim to be overseas.

The scammer may try to gain victims' trust with false but convincing documents and elaborate stories.

### **Dating and romance scams**

Scammers take advantage of people looking for love by pretending to be prospective partners, often via dating websites, apps or social media. They play on emotional triggers to get victims to provide money, gifts or personal details. Dating and romance scams can continue for years and they are increasingly introducing investment scams. They cause devastating emotional and financial damage.

### **Fake charity scams**

Scammers impersonate genuine charities and ask for donations. These scams are particularly prolific after public tragedies such as natural disasters and other events such as, for example, the 2020 bushfires and the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **False billing scams**

False billing scammers send invoices demanding payment for directory listings, advertising, domain name renewals or office supplies that were never ordered. They tend to target businesses over individuals. These scams often take advantage of businesses' limited resources and rely on them paying the amount before realising the invoice is fake.

### **Hacking**

Hacking occurs when a scammer uses technology to break into someone's computer, mobile device or network.

## **Health and medical products**

Health and medical product scams may sell victims healthcare products at low prices that they never receive or make false promises about their products, such as medicines and treatments that will cure you or have special healing properties.

## **Hope business/Wonderful world scams**

In these scams, victims are encouraged to sign up for a 'work from home' job with the premise of earning a significant amount of money. The specifics of the job vary but the scam always moves to include the transfer of the victim's own money to bank accounts specified by the scammers. The scams often involve professional-seeming online support, live chats and social media discussion forums with other people participating in the scheme. Many of the other users are in fact placed there by the scammer.

In the Hope Business scam, victims thought they were purchasing items from online merchants to increase their traffic on online marketplaces but in fact were sending money directly to the scammers' bank accounts. Initially, victims would receive a full refund of the money they sent plus a 'commission'. Victims received referral bonuses for signing up friends and family members. Scammers eventually stopped allowing participants to withdraw any funds and encouraged them to send more money to allow funds withdrawal.

## **Identity theft**

Identity theft is fraud that involves using someone else's personal information to steal money or gain other benefits. Identity theft has become a significant risk in most scams.

## **Inheritance and unexpected money scams**

These scams offer victims the false promise of money via an inheritance or other unexpected opportunity to claim a large sum of money in their name to trick them into parting with their money or sharing their bank or credit card details.

## **Investment scams**

Investment scammers offer a range of fake financial opportunities and the promise of high returns with low risk. These may include fake initial stock or coin offerings, brokerage services or an investment in expensive software or online trading platforms. These scammers often use glossy brochures and professional-looking websites to lure victims.

## **Jobs and employment scams**

Jobs and employment scams trick victims into handing over money or personal information to scammers while applying for a new job. Some iterations of this scam will offer a guarantee to make fast money or a high-paying job for little effort.

## **Mobile premium services**

Scammers will often create text message competitions to trick people into paying extremely high call or text rates when replying to unsolicited text messages on mobiles.

## **Online shopping scams**

Online shopping scams involve scammers pretending to be legitimate online sellers, by using a fake website or setting up a fake profile on a genuine website or social media platform.

## **Overpayment scams**

Overpayment scams work by getting victims to refund a scammer who has sent them too much money for an item they are selling, or an item they have purchased online and for which they have purportedly been charged too much money. The victim later discovers the scammer never paid the initial amount in the first place.

## **Payment redirection scams**

Note these scams are sometimes referred to as business email compromise scams.

These scams involve targeted phishing and hacking of a business. Scammers commonly send emails to the business' clients requesting payment to a fraudulent account, often by manipulating legitimate invoices to include fraudulent account details. Scammers also impersonate senior company managers requesting money transfers for a supposedly legitimate business purpose, or employees requesting a change of account for salary payment.

## **Phishing**

Phishing scams trick victims into giving out personal information such as bank account numbers, passwords, credit card numbers and superannuation details. A common form of phishing involves the impersonation of trusted organisations such as banks, telecommunications providers or government departments. This can occur via emails, text messages or websites, or over the phone.

## **Ponzi scheme**

Ponzi schemes are investment scams relying on referrals of new victims. Initially, participants who have deposited money received promised profits or commissions on their investment and are able to withdraw funds. Eventually the scammers stop allowing victims to withdraw funds.

## **Psychic and clairvoyant scams**

Psychic and clairvoyant scams are designed to trick victims into giving away their money, usually offering help in exchange for a fee. The help may come in the form of winning lottery numbers, a lucky charm, the removal of a curse or jinx or details of secret wealth.

## **Pyramid schemes**

Pyramid schemes are illegal and risky get-rich-quick schemes. In a typical pyramid scheme, a member pays to join. If the only returns from a scheme are entirely or substantially reliant on the member convincing other people to join, then it is a pyramid scheme.

## **Ransomware and malware**

Ransomware and malware involves a scammer placing harmful software onto a victim's computer. Malware can allow scammers to access computers to collect personal information or just damage the computer. Often the malware will cause the computer to freeze or lock and scammers will demand a payment to have it unlocked (ransomware). These scams can target both individuals and businesses.

## **Rebate scams**

Scammers contact a victim pretending to be from the government or a utility company, bank or other well-known entity and claim the victim is owed money. However, scammers say an up-front fee must be paid before the larger rebate can be provided.

## **Remote access scams**

The scammer contacts their victim claiming that the victim's computer is infected and that the scammer needs remote access to fix the problem. The scammer may try to convince the victim that they need to purchase antivirus software to remove the infection or they may spin a complex story claiming they are working with authorities and need to make transactions from the victim's bank account to track scammers.

## **Romance baiting**

A scam involving a combination of a dating and romance scam with an investment scam. The scammer initially contacts a victim via a dating app, then quickly moves the conversation to an encrypted chat site. After a few weeks of developing a relationship, the scammer will begin asking about the victim's finances and encourage them to participate in an investment opportunity.

## **Spoofing**

Spoofing, in scam terms, is the practice of disguising a scam communication (email, website or phone number) to appear as though it came from a trusted source. Usually, scammers spoof government agencies, banks or utility companies.

## **Threats to life, arrest or other/threat based scams**

Threats to life, arrest or other scams involve scammers demanding that victims pay money they supposedly owe, for example for a tax bill or because they have committed a crime, and making threats against them if they do not cooperate.

## Travel, prizes and lottery scams

Travel, prizes and lottery scams are a combination of the previous categories of 'travel prize scams', 'scratchie scams' and 'unexpected prize and lottery scams'. All of these categories involved attempts to trick people into parting with their money to claim a free reward. These rewards come either from a competition or lottery they had not entered, or through a winning freely provided scratchie for a holiday or large sum, often sent via the mail.

For additional information tables on individual categories, states and, visit <https://www.scamwatch.gov.au/targeting-scams-report-data-appendix-2022/>.

