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Introduction



- Cybersecurity is an ongoing challenge for all organisations
 - technology usage and network connectivity are fundamental foundations of modern businesses operation
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are no exception
 - play a crucial role in the economic context
 - often a key element of the supply ecosystem for larger organisations
- Cybersecurity challenge is likely to be more pronounced
 - availability of related knowledge, skills and budgets is typically lower
- Does not lessen the risk
 - despite their size SMEs face many of the same threats as their larger counterparts

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A bit about me 😊



- Professor of Cyber Security
- Author of over 360 refereed papers
- Editor of Information and Computer Security
- Board member of the Chartered Institute of Information Security
- Working with the UK Cyber Security Council
- UK representative to IFIP TC11
- *Contributor to DSIT Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2021 and 2023*

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Where I'm from



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The significance of SMEs



- An example from the UK:
 - ~5.5 million SMEs
 - account for 99.9% of businesses
 - generate three fifths of employment
 - combined turnover of £2.3 trillion
- SMEs are a vital element of the economy and a significant national asset
 - need to ensure that they are *protected*

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SMEs and cyber security



- Small businesses are typically not well placed in terms of cyber expertise and capability
- Many (~50%*) outsource their security
 - still requires knowledge of *where* to look and what to look *for*
- Others may be reliant on limited in-house knowledge
- Others are potentially overlooking things entirely

*Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2023

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A lack of skills?



- 50% of businesses have a **basic skills gap** in relation to technical cyber security (estimated ~739,000 businesses)
 - includes *configuring firewalls, detecting and removing malware, and choosing secure settings*
- The gap is lower in large businesses (18%)
 - SMEs face the more pronounced problem
- Many SMEs are ill-positioned to address their own needs
 - leaves them exposed and dependent upon further support in the event of incidents, or when making security related decisions (including those around technology adoption and procurement)

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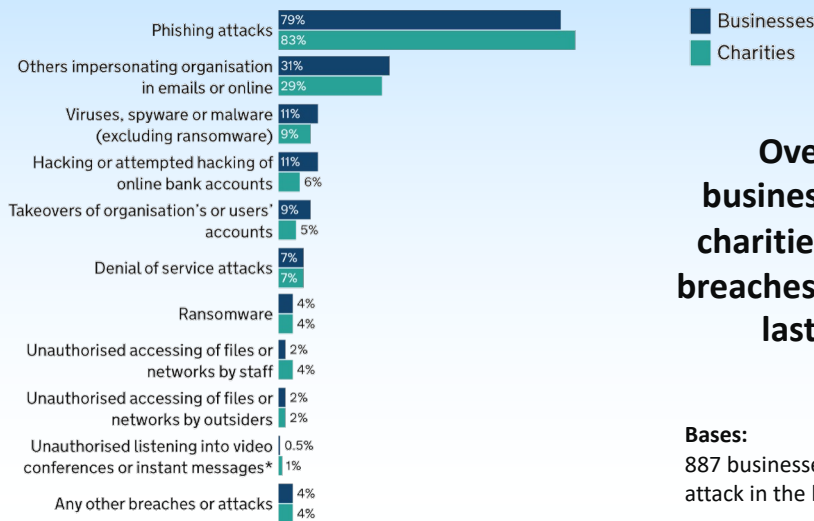
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My main source ...



www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cyber-security-breaches-survey-2023/cyber-security-breaches-survey-2023

Breaches and attacks



Overall, 32% of businesses and 24% of charities had identified breaches or attacks in the last 12 months

Bases:
887 businesses that identified a breach or attack in the last 12 months; 435 charities

Dangerous decline?



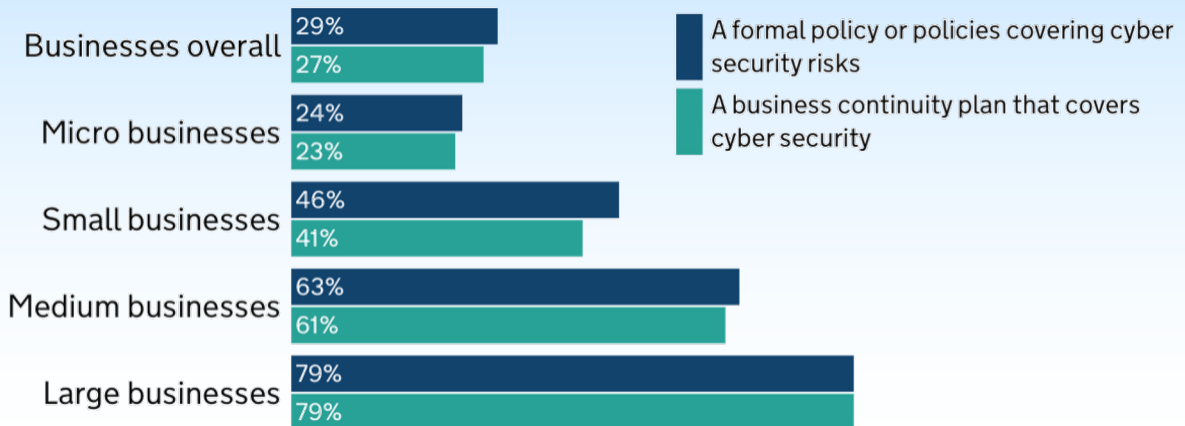
- The proportion of micro businesses saying cyber security is a high priority has decreased from 80% in 2022 to 68%
- Basic cyber hygiene practices have fallen:
 - use of password policies (79% in 2021, vs. 70% in 2023)
 - use of network firewalls (78% in 2021 vs. 66% in 2023)
 - restricting admin rights (75% in 2021, vs. 67% in 2023)
 - policies to apply software security updates within 14 days (43% in 2021, vs. 31% in 2023)
- **Large business have not changed**

Source: Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2023

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Who does what?



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Things SMEs could be aware of



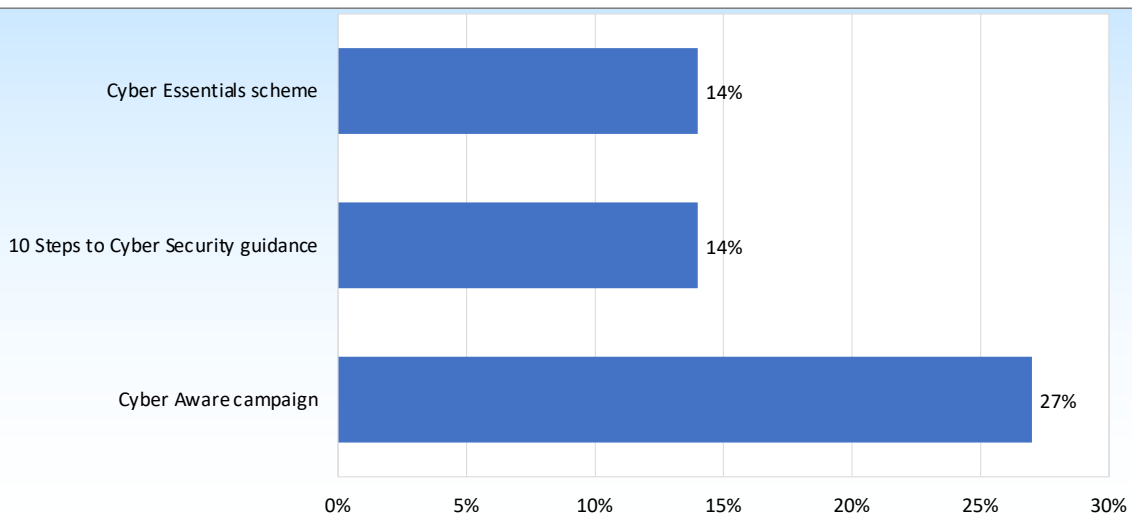
- **Cyber Aware:** offers tips and advice to protect individuals and organisations against cybercrime
- **10 Steps to Cyber Security:** summarises what organisations should do to protect themselves
- **Cyber Essentials:** enables organisations to be certified independently for having met a good-practice standard in cyber security



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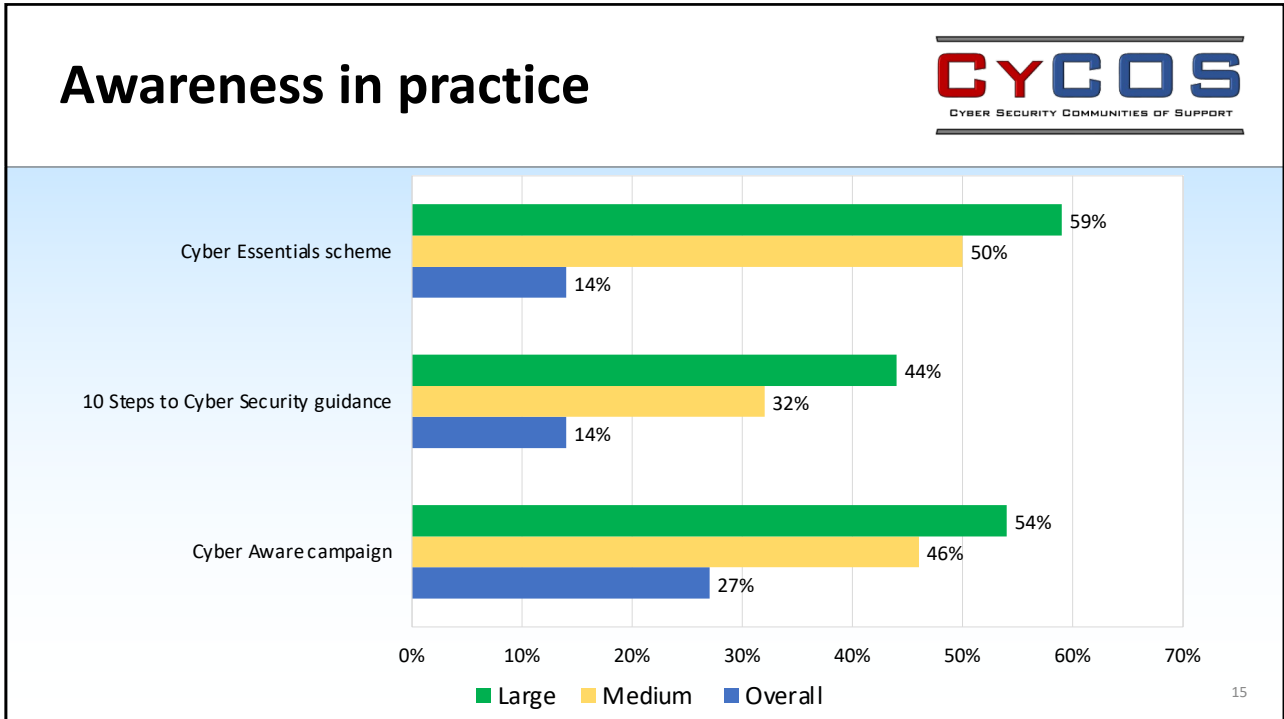
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Awareness in practice



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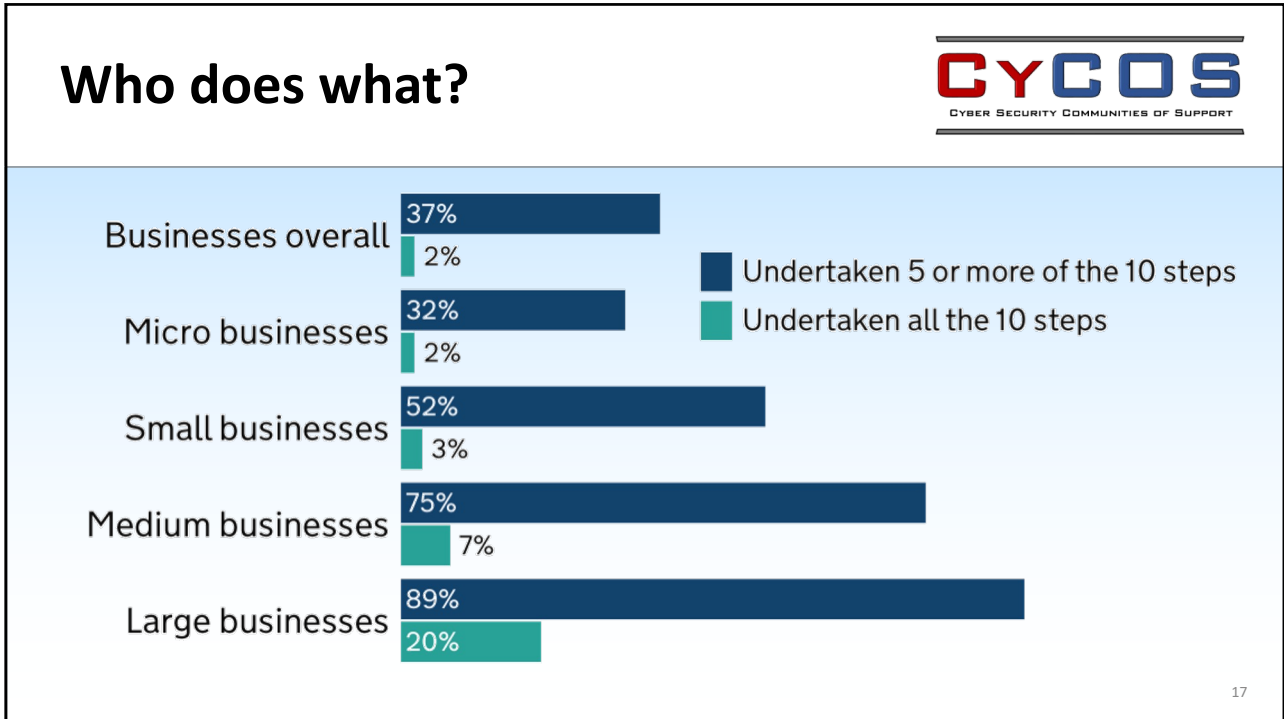
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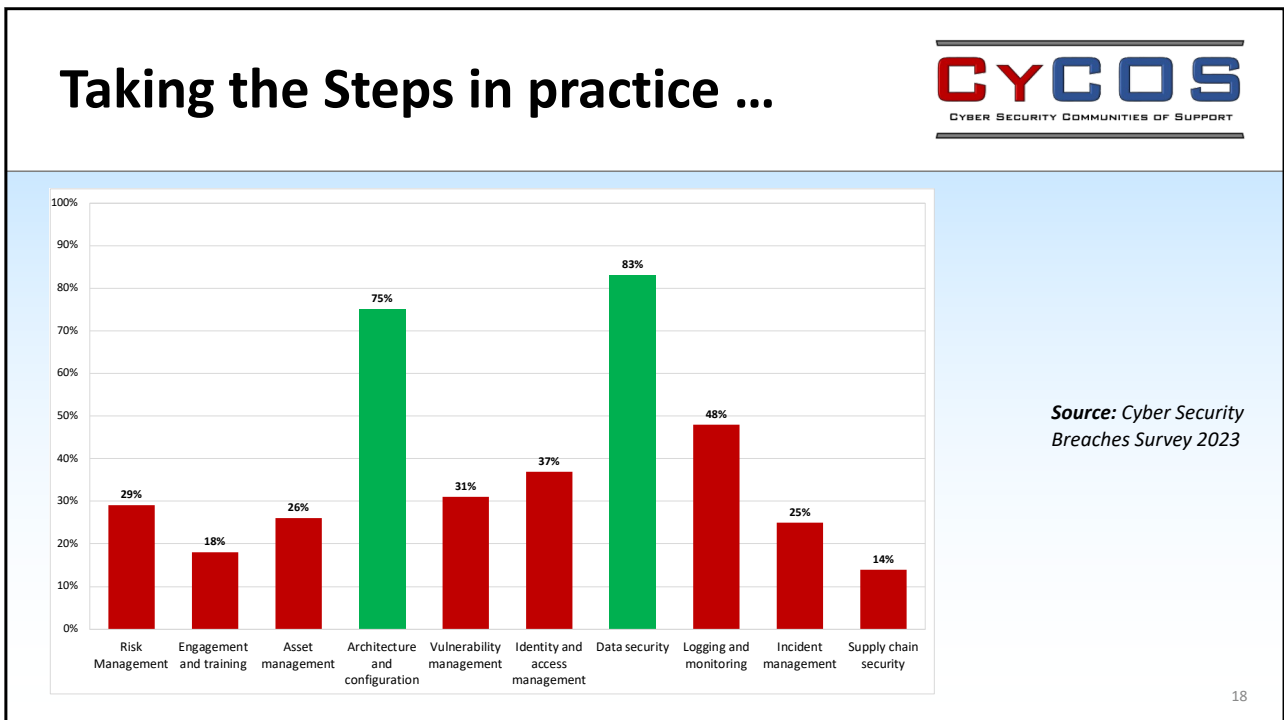
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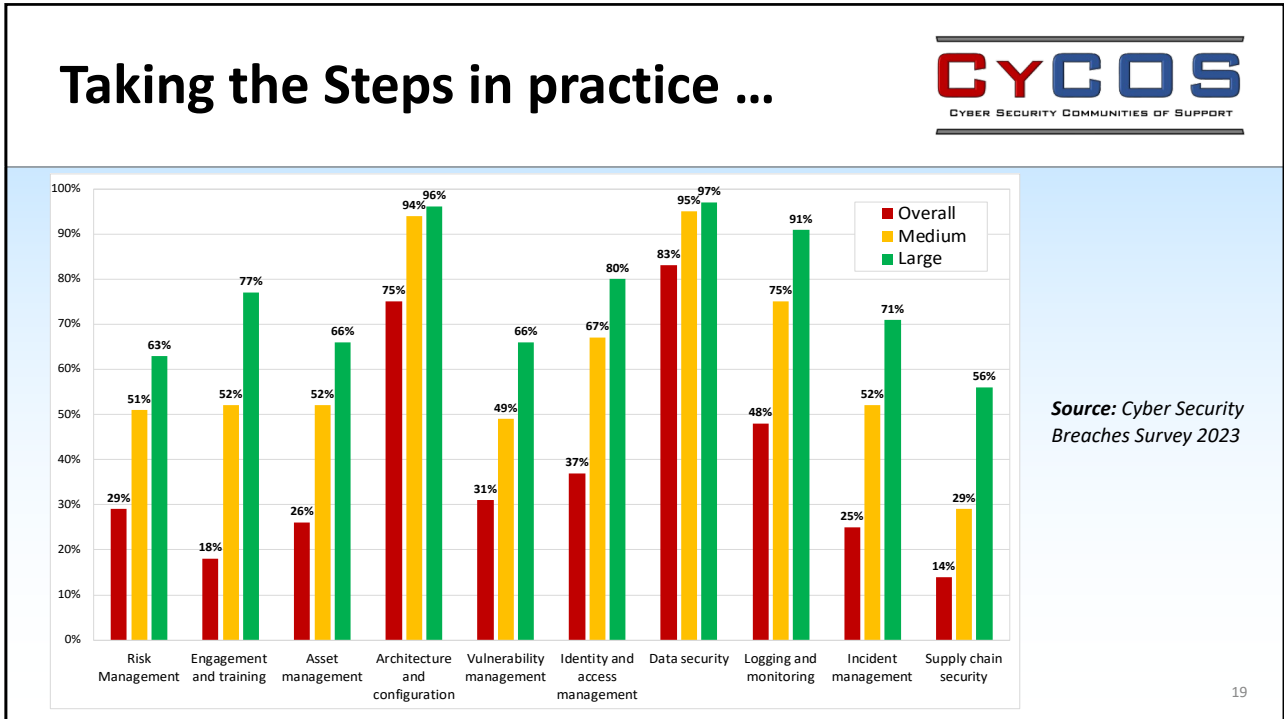
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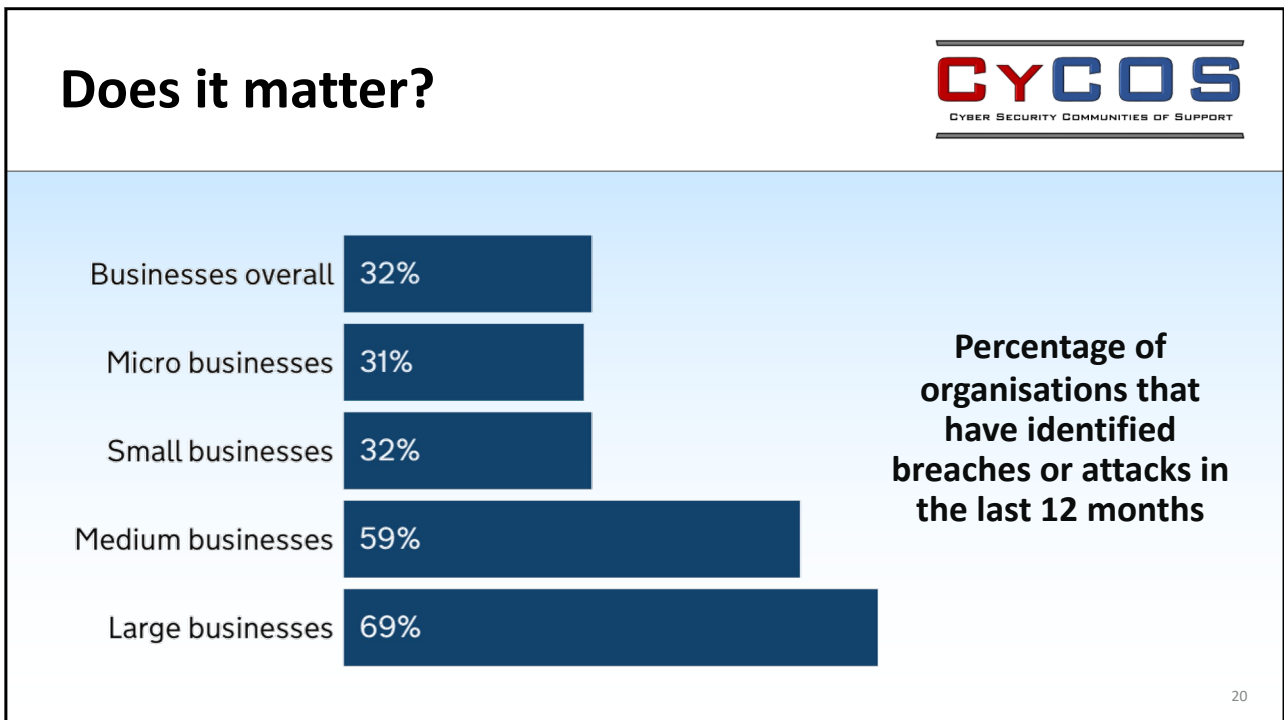
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Digging deeper



Exploring Organisational Experiences of Cyber Security Breaches

6 Report writers and contributors

- Alec Folwell, Ipsos
- Tom Cox, Ipsos
- Yasmine Lamb, Ipsos
- Professor Steven Furnell, University of Nottingham

- Undertaken from 23 February to 21 March 2022
- Ten organisations that have collectively experienced a variety of types breach in the last three years
- Qualitative interviews conducted via Microsoft Teams
- At least two employees per organisation and conducted separately:
 - typically someone in an IT or cyber security role who dealt with the breach
 - another member of staff who was directly impacted by it

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Case study coverage



Types of organisation:

- 1 micro
- 2 small
- 3 medium
- 4 large



Types of breach:

- 3 Denial-of-Service
- 3 Ransomware
- 3 Spear Phishing
- 1 Smishing



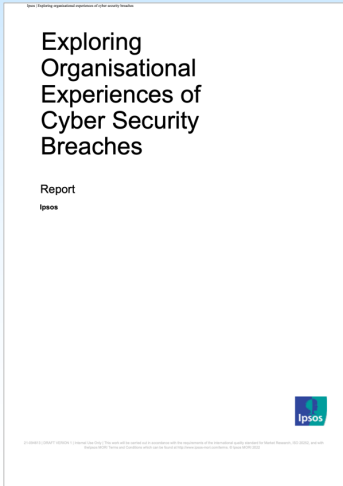
Types of impact:

- 10 financial
- 4 customer dissatisfaction
- 4 employee stress/dissatisfaction/attrition
- 2 reputational damage

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Case studies



- Each one describes:
 - Level of existing cyber security before the breach
 - The breach and the organisation’s immediate response
 - Impacts upon the organisation
 - How cyber security arrangements have changed in the wake of a cyber breach
- Let’s look at a few examples, by increasing size of business, focusing on what happened as a result of the breach

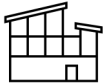
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Breaches and lessons learned



Case Study 5

 Micro (<10 employees)

 Denial of Service

 Financial
Customer dissatisfaction
Reputational damage



- Purchased a new firewall (£400) which ‘as soon as it gets bombarded will block out IP addresses’
- MD imposed ‘an unofficial policy’ that all employees should go to them before opening any ‘strange looking emails’
- Taken no further action as they do not have funds for further investment in cyber security training, hardware, or software

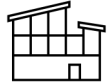
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Breaches and lessons learned



Case Study 1



Small (10-49 staff)



Spear Phishing



Financial
Employee stress/
dissatisfaction/attrition



- *“has made the organisation more vigilant, especially at a senior management level, and had prompted it to review and improve its cyber security arrangements and external support”*
- Tendered for a new IT provider
- Implemented Multi Factor Authentication (MFA)
- Introduced a means to send phishing messages for screening
- Working towards Cyber Essentials Plus

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Breaches and lessons learned



Case Study 6



Medium (50-249 staff)



Ransomware



Financial
Customer dissatisfaction
Reputational damage



- IT Manager indicated a change in culture: *‘before I was the man who made it difficult to do things ... but now people understand what they are paying for’*
- Most significant change to the cyber security set up was that its Microsoft services are now all cloud based
- *‘the major risk we are left with now is user risk as everything is managed off site by Microsoft’*

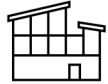
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Breaches and lessons learned



Case Study 4



Large (250+ staff)



Denial of Service



Financial
Employee stress/
dissatisfaction/attrition

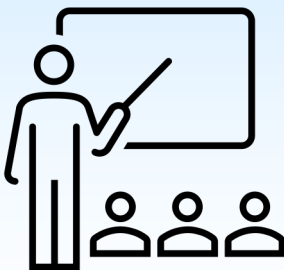


- Removed externally facing servers
- Introduced MFA with three forms of authentication, and increased password complexity
- Changed firewall and AV protection, and now use different AV systems for servers vs laptops/desktops
- New cyber threat security training for staff, a monthly bulletin, and twice-yearly security refresher
- *“we have upgraded a lot, we are now on a par with if not ahead of the competition so in some ways we are reaping the benefits of the attack”*

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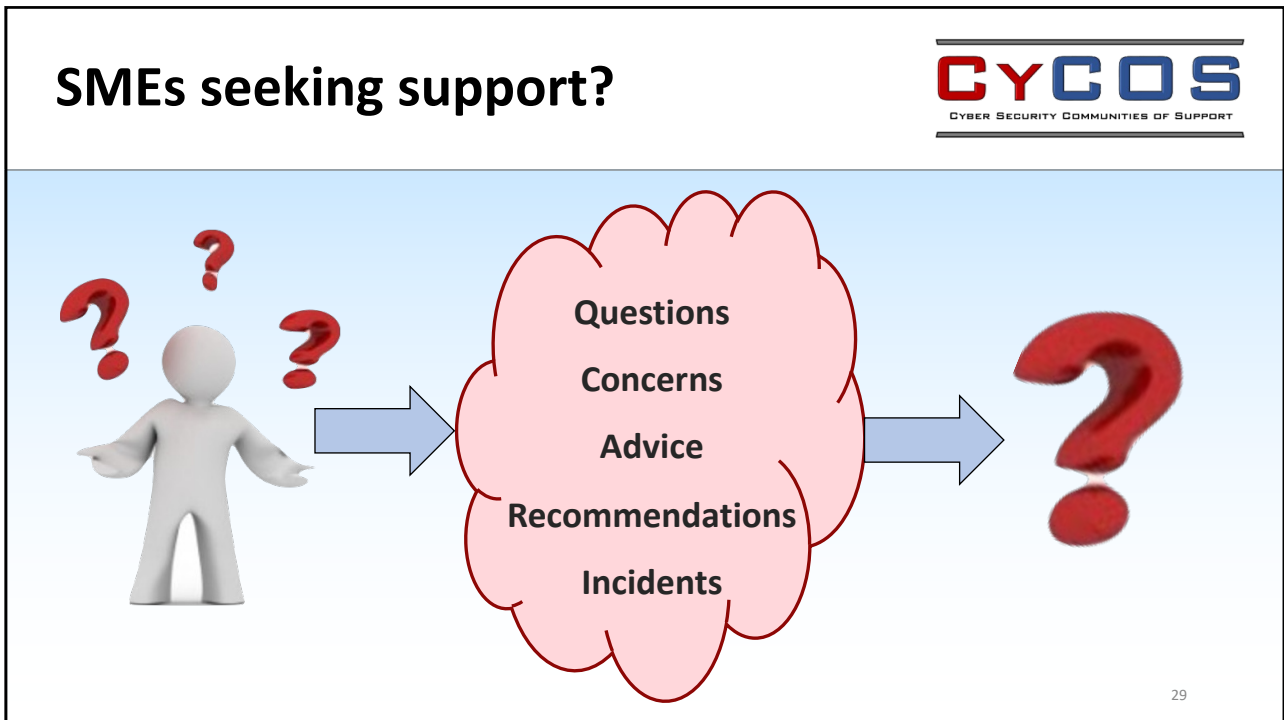
General observations



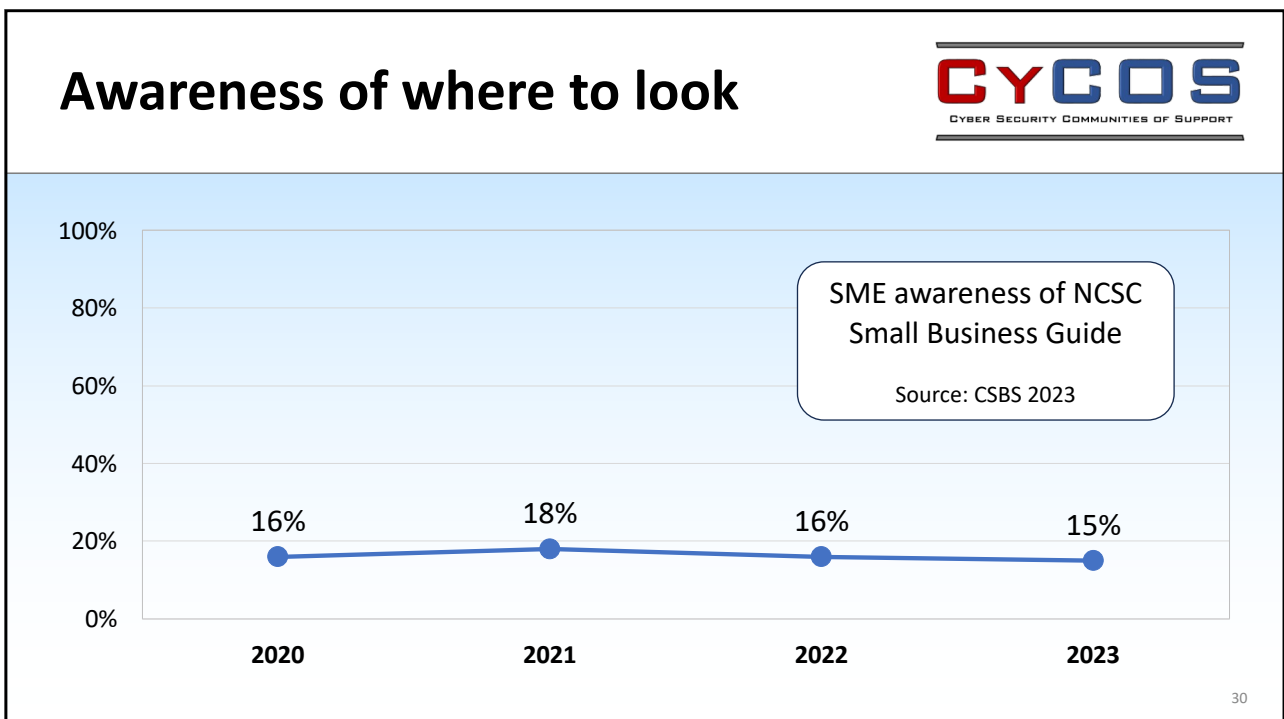
- Many of the respondents considered their pre-incident posture to be better than average
 - is ‘Wishful thinking’ the unwritten 11th Step to Cyber Security? 😊
 - illustrates that our *relative* level of security is not the point
- There was a notable variability in the extent to which victims tried (or were able) to quantify the cost of incidents
 - all ten considered there to be a financial impact
 - the extent to which they were able to measure it varied
- The organisations generally seemed to respond positively and learn relevant lessons

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Guises of guidance NCSC



- Step 1 - Backing up your data
- Step 2 - Protecting your organisation from malware
- Step 3 - Keeping your smartphones (and tablets) safe
- Step 4 - Using passwords to protect your data
- Step 5 - Avoiding phishing attacks

www.ncsc.gov.uk/collection/small-business-guide

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Guises of guidance bsi website



Managing your cyber security

- Managing cyber security >
- Defining your cyber security policies >
- Identifying your key cyber risks >
- Proving your business is cyber-secure >
- Performing your own cyber-security audit >

Securing your IT equipment

- Controlling access to your IT >
- Physically securing your IT hardware >
- Securing portable devices >
- Using wireless networks >

Securing your networks and connections

- Securing your networks >
- Security and supplier relationships >
- Securing cloud-based services >
- Firewalls and secure network design >
- Preventing network intrusion >

Protection and recovery

- Protecting your business from malware >
- Managing IT and cyber security incidents >
- Avoiding cyber fraud and scams >
- Using encryption to protect data >

www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/Cyber-Security/Cyber-security-for-SMEs/

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Guises of guidance Forbes website



- Conduct Real-Time Cyber Awareness Training
- Leverage The Latest Tech: AI Is Happening
- Acquire Cyber Insurance
- Safeguard Digital Assets Everywhere
- Mind Your Business

www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2023/05/25/small-but-mighty-cybersecurity-best-practices-for-smes/

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Journey's end?



How do they feel?



and has security been improved?

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The CyCOS project



- 2.5 year UKRI-funded research project
 - led by the *University of Nottingham*, in partnership with *Queen Mary University of London* and the *University of Kent*
 - supported by a range of relevant external stakeholders
- The aims of the research:
 - to better understand the cyber security support needs of the SMEs (particularly those of smaller businesses)
 - to pilot a new approach that engages them in further supporting each other

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Academic investigators



Prof. Steven Furnell
University of Nottingham



Dr Maria Bada
Queen Mary University of London



Dr Jason Nurse
University of Kent

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Project partners



Home Office



IASME CONSORTIUM



Chartered Institute of Information Security



ISC2™



Centre for the New Midlands



THE EASTERN CYBER RESILIENCE CENTRE



THE CYBER RESILIENCE CENTRE FOR THE EAST MIDLANDS




THE CYBER RESILIENCE CENTRE FOR LONDON



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CyCOS timeline



WP1
Project management, coordination and dissemination

WP2
Investigating SME support needs and awareness

WP3
Analysis of advisory sources

WP4
Characterising support journeys

WP5
CyCOS design and foundations

WP6
CyCOS operational pilots

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Building blocks Cyber Essentials



- Five technical controls
 - Firewall
 - Secure configuration
 - Security update management
 - User access control
 - Malware protection
- IASME Consortium (NCSC's delivery partner) is supporting the project

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Building blocks ISC2 CC Certification



- Certified in Cybersecurity
 - Security Principles
 - Business Continuity, Disaster Recovery & Incident Response Concepts
 - Access Control Concepts
 - Network Security
 - Security Operations
- ISC2 providing 100 free places for participating SMEs

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CyCOS Pilot Communities



- Findings will inform design, implementation and piloting of Cyber Security Communities of Support
- A basis for local collaboration and cooperation between SMEs and associated advisory source
 - SMEs identify and share their support needs
 - contact with advisory sources (which may include peer support)
- The project will trial the approach via three pilots
 - enabling a practical evaluation of the approach
 - a repeatable model that can be adopted more widely



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An extendable concept?



- Lessons learned from the project will hopefully be applicable beyond the UK!
 - Barriers and enablers
 - Support journey experiences
 - Effective support styles
 - Communities of Support
- The CyCOS approach may offer a model for wider adoption



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Conclusions



- SMEs appear to be increasingly exposed to cyber incidents
 - a risk for them and within the supply ecosystem
- Advice and its utilisation can vary
 - SMEs also need the capability to act upon it
- CyCOS aims to
 - better understand the situation
 - trial a new approach to offer a further avenue of support

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Want to get involved?

Prof. Steven Furnell

steven.furnell@nottingham.ac.uk



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