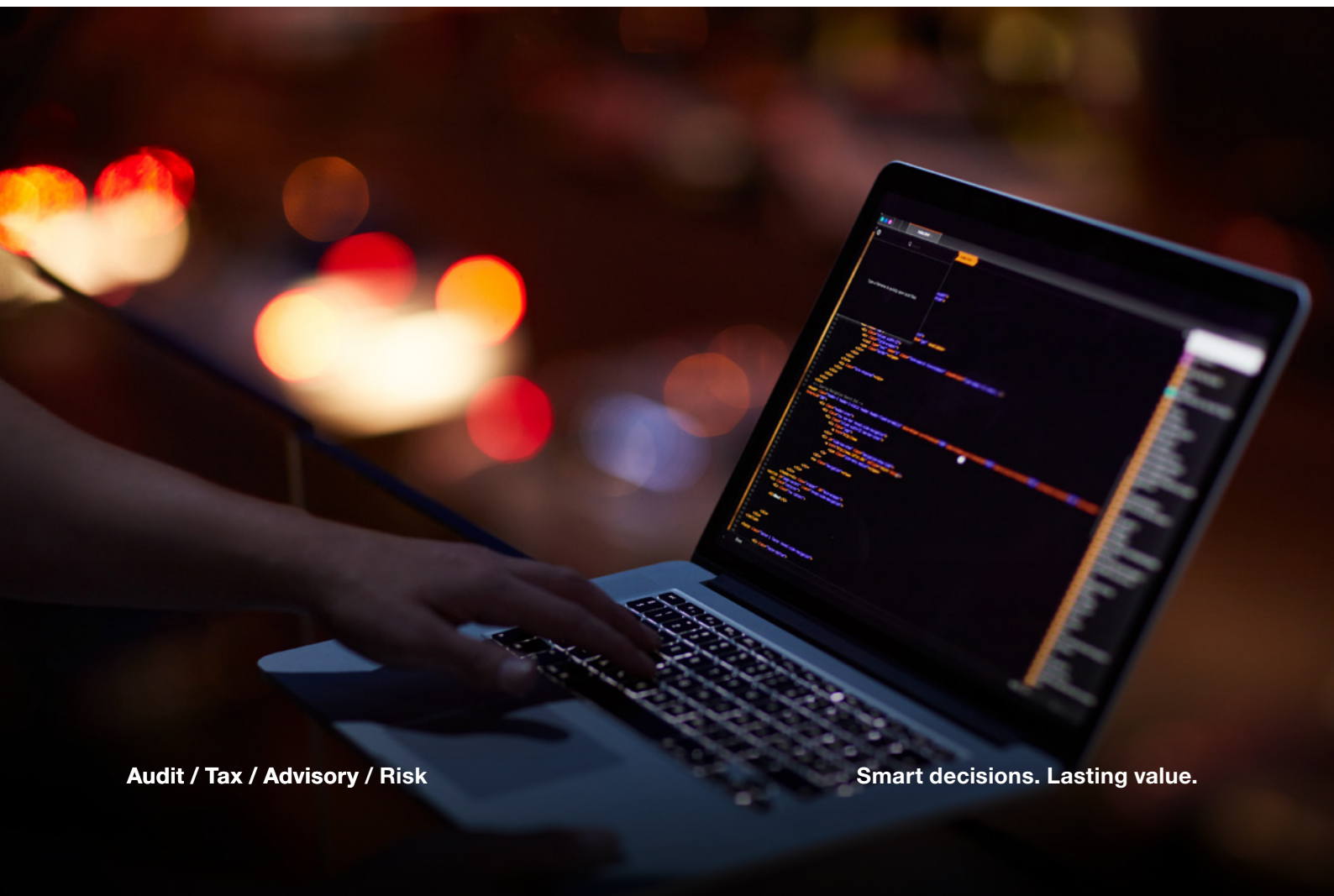




Fraud and cybercrime vulnerabilities on AIM

Research into the risks impacting the top 200 AIM listed businesses



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Key findings

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Ransomware Risk¹

47.5% of companies had at least one external internet service exposed, which would place them at a higher risk of a ransomware attack.

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Email Spoofing

91.5% of companies analysed were exposed to having their email addresses spoofed.

3

Vulnerable Services

85% of companies were running at least one service, such as an email server or web server, with a well-known vulnerability to a cyber attack.

4

Out of Date Software

41.5% of companies had at least one service that was using software which was out of date, no longer supported and vulnerable to cyber attack.

5

Certificate Issues

31.5% of companies had at least one internet security certificate which had expired, been revoked or distrusted.

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Domain registration risks

64% of companies had at least one domain registered to a personal or individual email address.

¹ A new category of risk that was not included in the previous KYND / Crowe analysis of legal firms. Please see 'Ransomware Risk' in this report for further context.

Introduction

There has been a surge in fraud and cybercrime in the UK and AIM listed businesses are not immune.

Irrespective of size, listed businesses attract cybercriminals due to their visibility and the opportunity to use share price as leverage to extract ransom payments.

The impact of a significant breach on a listed business can sometimes knock the confidence of fragile investors.

The operational impacts of a breach can result in a loss of service and an inability to deliver goods and services to clients and customers. Valuable management time is lost reacting to fraud and cybercrime and distracts from a business's mission.

The amount of money businesses are losing to cybercrime is increasing. Ransomware attacks alone increased by 350% in 2018, with global ransomware damage costs expected to double to \$20 billion by 2021.

The threat is constantly evolving and businesses need to continue evaluating and improving their cyber resilience. The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's *Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2019* found 32% of UK businesses identified cyber security breaches or attacks in the last 12 months. The findings also suggest that, in cases where cyber security breaches have resulted in a business losing data or assets, the financial costs from such incidents have consistently risen since 2017.

The impact of a cyber breach could be devastating, including financial loss and reputational damage.

Although businesses are well aware of the issue, basic vulnerabilities persist.

Crowe, KYND and the University of Portsmouth's Centre for Counter Fraud Studies undertook research in February 2020 to establish how vulnerable AIM listed businesses are to cybercrime. The research focused on the internet domains of the top 200 AIM listed businesses, by market capital, and examined the cyber risk exposure of each business at that point in time. The research utilised KYND's pioneering cyber risk management technology.

The KYND technology tracks down all domains relating to an organisation and the externally facing software and services running on those domains. It highlights risks to the organisation relating to domain registration, service vulnerabilities, security certificates and more.

The findings of the research are stark. The vast majority of top 200 AIM listed businesses have significant unaddressed cyber risks.

Key findings

Ransomware Risk

47.5% of companies had at least one external service exposed, which would place them at a higher risk of a ransomware attack.

Ransomware is an emerging form of malware that locks the user out of their files or their device, then demands an anonymous online payment to restore access. Such attacks saw a 350% increase in 2018, with global ransomware damage costs predicted to hit £20 billion in 2021, up from £11.5 billion in 2019. This past year bore witness to ransomware impacting companies large and small, public and private. A more recent twist is not only encryption of the network for a ransom, but if the victim refuses to pay, then the attackers release sensitive company data on the internet – turning a ransomware-based business disruption into a data breach.

One of the most utilised attack vectors for hackers carrying out ransomware attacks is simply to scan the public internet for specific open ports relating to services, which would allow external access if not securely configured.

Commonly exploited services are those used for file sharing or remote access, for example File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Secure Shell (SSH), Server Message Block (SMB) and Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP).

Having these types of service externally exposed can result in ransomware – once target services have been identified, hackers will typically gain access by brute-forcing passwords in order to login as the administrator. They will then encrypt data and demand a ransom payment, typically in cryptocurrency (e.g. Bitcoin) for the business to regain access.

What can you do?

These types of services should not be accessible or visible on the public internet and should immediately be hidden behind a firewall or the port should be closed.

Email spoofing

91.5%

of the organisations analysed are exposed to having their email addresses spoofed and used to send spam, phishing or otherwise fraudulent emails (either internally or externally).

Standard inbox spam filters and vigilant staff will catch most phishing by spotting an incorrect originating email address. Spoofed emails appear to be sent from an organisation's legitimate address and will not be flagged as spam. It is far harder to spot.

Companies at risk of email spoofing do not have the correct email security configurations in place.

Organisations using external email security services may mistakenly assume they are protected. Such services can be effective at protecting an organisation from internal spoofing (an organisation's own domains used to send spoof emails to employees), but they are not effective at preventing external spoofing (an organisation's domains used to send spoof emails to customers and suppliers).

Incorrect configurations suggest there may be insufficient oversight of cyber security in the organisation or a lack of knowledge and skills to correctly implement the protection that is available.

Of the 200 organisations analysed, 182 of them (91%) were wide open to having their domains spoofed and used to send spam, phishing or otherwise fraudulent emails either internally or externally.

Email spoofing can result in:

- exposure to malware and ransomware
- phishing of employees
- phishing of clients.

What can you do?

- Start by creating a statement, known as a Sender Policy Framework (SPF) record, specifying all the infrastructure that sends emails on your behalf.
- Publish the SPF record within a policy known as Domain Message Authentication Reporting and Conformance (DMARC).
- Begin by using your DMARC to monitor emails being sent on your behalf. If you get to this point, well done. You're now aware of any spoofing attempts that are being made on your organisation's email addresses.
- Based on these reports, over time you'll be able to slowly progress your DMARC policy to first warn recipients of illegitimate emails, before progressing further to stop those emails from being received at all!

It's worth noting that many organisations may be on this journey of understanding and monitoring their emails with minimal settings, which is why they are currently spoofable. They'll be aware of any attempts to do so, and in time will be able to refine their settings to become increasingly resilient.

Vulnerable services

85%

of organisations were running at least one service with a well-known vulnerability – putting them at high risk of attack from cybercriminals who specifically target services with known vulnerabilities.

Newly discovered software vulnerabilities are disclosed publicly as part of the disclosure and resolution process for software developers. Cybercriminals use these public repositories of software vulnerabilities and identify websites using services with known vulnerabilities.

Running vulnerable services can result in:

- **theft of data** – hackers can exploit vulnerabilities to directly access sensitive data
- **loss of control of website** – website owners and visitors can be unaware that the site and traffic to the site has been compromised
- **ransomware** – a malicious program that removes access to electronic files, usually by encryption
- **malware** – software specifically designed to disrupt, damage or gain unauthorised access to a computer system also known as a virus, bug or worm.

Out-of-date services

41.5%

of organisations had at least one internet service that was using software which was out of date and no longer supported by its developer, putting them at higher risk of cyber attack and service failure.

Older versions of services are no longer supported or maintained by the vendor and any newly discovered vulnerabilities are only patched in the new release versions of the software.

Running old or out-of-date versions of services makes a business extremely vulnerable to attack and service failure.

Running out-of-date services can have the same impact as running vulnerable services.

What can you do?

- Have a register that includes details of all software used, where it is used, and who is responsible for keeping it up to date.
- Have a procedure to regularly check software is up to date.
- Do not delay or ignore messages to update services when prompted by software providers.

Certificate issues

31.5%

of organisations had at least one security certificate which had expired, been revoked or distrusted, representing a significant threat to brand reputation.

Visitors to a website with an expired, revoked, invalid or distrusted certificate will see a security warning in their browser and will not be able to visit the site. Applications which use a security certificate to create a secure communication channel to protect data in transit will no longer work if the certificate is expired, revoked, invalid or distrusted.

Out-of-date certificates represent a significant risk to business continuity and reputation.

What can you do?

Implement a procedure for reviewing:

- upcoming certificate expiry date
- when certificates are due to expire
- whether certificates are issued by a trusted Certificate Authority.



Domain registration risks

64% of organisations had at least one domain registered to a personal or individual email address, representing a significant threat to business continuity and domain ownership.

Having company domains registered to a personal (non-company) email address or an individual's company email address makes the individual more prone to social engineering cyber attacks and could also affect the ownership of that domain, representing a risk to business continuity.

If an employee's personal email address is used to set up business assets, the business may have difficulties assuming ownership of the assets if the employee leaves the company.

What can you do?

- Register domains using a generic firm email address such as info@companyname.com
- Ensure all correspondence to the generic email address is forwarded to more than one employee's inbox.
- Use 'registry lock' and/or two-factor authentication if provided by your registrar. This makes it far harder for an attacker to gain unauthorised access to domain registration data.

Case studies and examples

The case studies below illustrate how the issues identified in this report can have 'real world' impacts. Some are for illustrative purposes and others are based on publicly available information.

Travelex

Over the New Year of 2019 to 2020, Travelex became the victim of a ransomware attack that took their online operations down for almost a month, leaving their customers and those of several major high street banks (Sainsbury's, RBS, Lloyds, Barclays, HSBC and Tesco) unable to access online orders or retrieve refunds for their travel money. Travelex had allowed Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) to be accessible over the public internet, which meant that hackers were able to directly access computers on the Travelex network and 'brute-force' passwords. The attackers obtained and encrypted over 5GB of customer data before deleting the backups and demanding Travelex pay a ransom of £4.6 million to regain access. To date it is not clear whether Travelex has paid the ransom.

Email spoofing

Exposure to malware

Subject: URGENT: critical security update
From: luke@legal-eagle.co.uk
To: team@legal-eagle.co.uk

Team,

There is a new and critical security flaw in our billing software which we've now patched, please immediately download and run the attached package - it will run in the background and only takes a few seconds.

Luke, CTO Legal Eagle UK Ltd

An example of **INTERNAL** spoofing: In this email, the cyber criminal wants the person receiving the email to download and run malware.



Phishing of clients, customer or suppliers

Subject: APOLOGIES: please login to secure your account
From: geoff.regal@legal-eagle.co.uk
To: any client

Dear Client,

I wanted to contact you personally to inform you of a potential breach of information due to a security incident in March 2019. As a precautionary measure we request that you immediately login to change your password.

Geoffrey Regal, CEO Legal Eagle UK Ltd

An example of **EXTERNAL** spoofing: In this email, the cyber criminal wants to obtain the login username and password by directing the email recipient to a false login page.



Phishing of employees

Subject: URGENT: late payment on this invoice
From: martin@legal-eagle.co.uk
To: accounts@legal-eagle.co.uk

Team,

This invoice is now 2 months overdue & they have got in touch with me personally. Please pay this immediately.

Martin, CFO Legal Eagle UK Ltd

An example of **INTERNAL** spoofing: In this email, the cyber criminal is attempting to trick the email recipient into paying the invoice into the criminal's bank account.



Vulnerable and out-of-date services

NHS WannaCry (Ransomware)

The NHS estimated it lost £92 million as a result of the WannaCry ransomware attack in May 2017. However, the exploit used by the malware had been patched by Microsoft in March 2017. If the NHS had a process for ensuring they kept their services updated to the latest versions they could have avoided this loss.

Maersk - NotPetya (Malware)

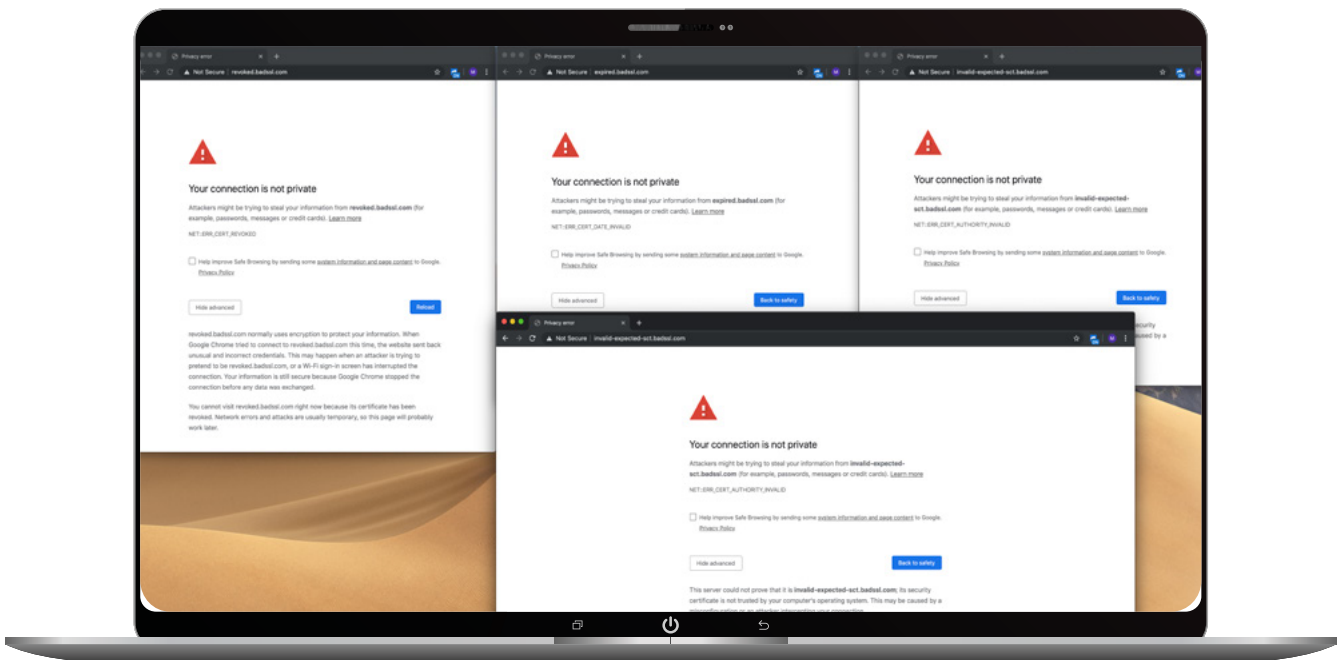
The NotPetya attack of June 2017 exploited the exact same vulnerability as the WannaCry attack earlier in the year. Maersk estimated that it lost \$300 million as a result of that attack. Just like the NHS, had they kept their services updated this loss could have been avoided.

Equifax (Theft of data)

This data breach reported in September 2017 exposed records of 145.5 million US citizens in the UK (including dates of birth, addresses, phone numbers, emails and credit card data). The hackers made use of a well known vulnerability in a piece of web software that had been patched in March 2017.

Certificate issues

Below are examples of the types of warning messages displayed by web browsers when there is a problem with a website's security certificate. If your website has similar problems to the ones below, it will not be accessible to clients.

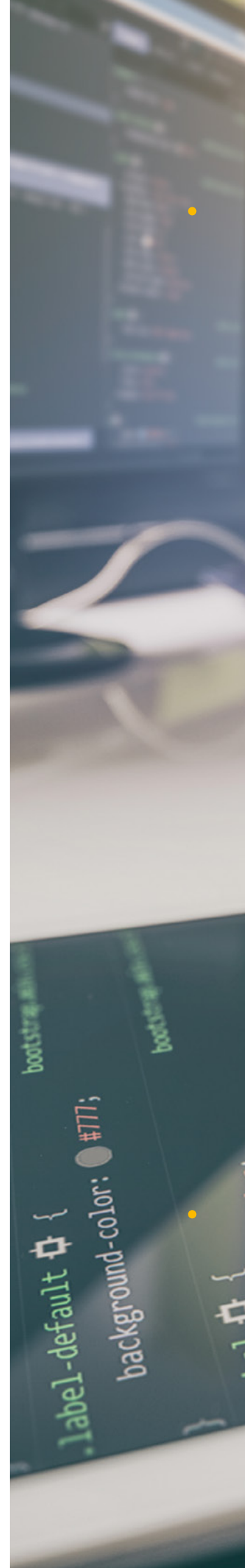


Domain registration risks

In a cyber attack in October 2016, hackers were able to hijack a major Brazilian bank's entire online footprint by gaining access to its website domain registration details. It is believed that the hackers gained access to the bank's domain registration details via a simple social engineering attack.

With these details the hackers changed the Domain Name System (DNS) registrations of all 36 of the bank's online properties, commandeering the bank's desktop and mobile website domains. One weekend afternoon, they rerouted all of the bank's online customers to perfectly reconstructed fakes of the bank's properties.

In essence, the hackers became the bank and absolutely all of the bank's online operations were under the attackers' control for five to six hours, causing significant financial loss and reputational damage to the bank.





What should organisations do?

Keeping pace with the evolution of cyber threats is becoming increasingly challenging.

The cyber landscape changes by the second and is weighted in favour of cybercriminals, making it difficult for businesses to maintain effective cyber security.

In addition cyber risks can seem complex, and senior management may not have the technical skills necessary to interrogate their IT supplier/team about the organisation's cyber security and vulnerabilities.



Independent verification should be obtained irrespective of the technical capacity of your company's IT team.

Independent verification of a business's cyber security posture reveals vulnerabilities that could be exploited by hackers. It also provides businesses with reassurance that their cybersecurity is being effectively managed.

Crowe can help you to:

- obtain comprehensive insight into your organisations's cyber risk exposure
- address specific vulnerabilities in your externally facing IT infrastructure that could be exploited by hackers
- identify whether any of your organisations's email addresses have been compromised
- take actions to prevent exploitation of potential cyber risks.

How we can help

If you are concerned that the findings of this research relate to your business, Crowe can provide the independent verification necessary to ensure your company is protected.

We have extensive experience of working with AIM listed businesses so we understand the importance of adding value where it matters most to help you to make smart decisions that have lasting value.

For more information and a no obligation discussion please contact us:

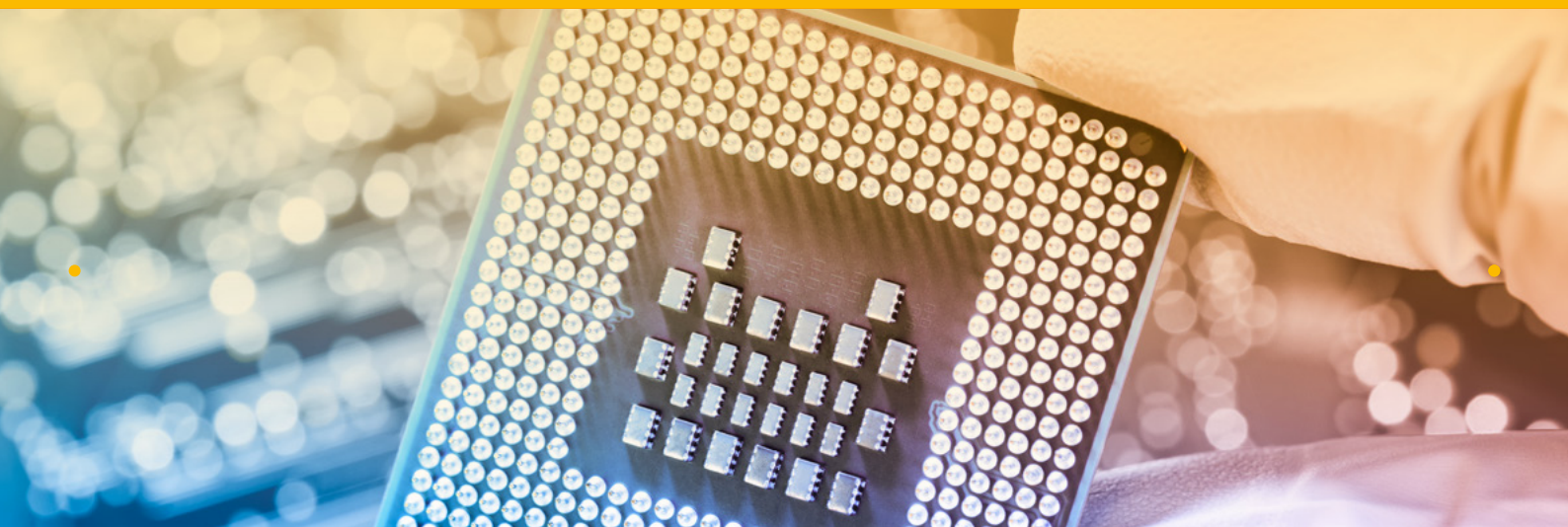
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Organisations and authors profile



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Jim is a Partner and National Head of Forensic Services at Crowe UK. He is also Visiting Professor at the University of Portsmouth and Chair of the Centre for Counter Fraud Studies (Europe's leading centre for research into fraud and related issues) and Chair of the UK Fraud Costs Measurement Committee (a cross-sector body) which, each year, develops and publishes the UK Annual Fraud Indicator.

During more than 25 years as a forensic specialist, Jim has advised Ministers, Parliamentary Select Committees and the Attorney-General, as well as national and multi-national companies, major public sector organisations and some of the most prominent charities. To date he has worked with clients from 41 countries.

Jim specialises in helping organisations to reduce the cost and incidence of fraud through strengthening the resilience to fraud of relevant processes and systems.



Find out more about Crowe's Forensic Services team:

www.crowe.com/uk/croweuk/services/advisory/forensic-services

KYND



Melanie Hayes

Chief Marketing Officer and Co-Founder of KYND

Melanie Hayes is the Chief Marketing Officer and co-founder KYND. Using pioneering technology KYND helps keep businesses safe from the growing threat of cyber attacks. The KYND technology tracks down all domains relating to an organisation and the externally facing software and services running on those domains. It highlights risks to the organisation relating to domain registration, service vulnerabilities, security certificates and more.

Starting her career at a prestigious UK retailer where she produced the industry's first e-commerce website, Melanie has now gained over 18 years' experience in the technology, food and retail sectors. Working across the globe and most recently for Experian (EMEA) Melanie has produced ground breaking reports on cyber, is a keynote speaker and works with the government advising on cyber policy and laws.



Find out more about KYND:

www.kynd.io/



Professor Mark Button,

Director of the Centre for Counter Fraud Studies at the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth

Mark is Director of the Centre for Counter Fraud Studies at the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth. Mark has written extensively on counter fraud and private policing issues, publishing many articles, chapters and completing eight books with one forthcoming.

Some of Mark's most significant research projects include leading the research on behalf of the National Fraud Authority and ACPO on fraud victims, the Nuffield Foundation on alternatives to criminal prosecution, the Department for International Development on fraud measurement, Acromas (AA and Saga) on 'Cash-for-Crash fraudsters', the Midlands Fraud Forum and Eversheds on 'Sanctioning Fraudsters'.

Mark has acted as a consultant for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and on Civilian Private Security Services. He also holds the position of Head of Secretariat of the Counter Fraud Professional Accreditation Board and is a former director of the Security Institute. Before joining the University of Portsmouth, Mark was a Research Assistant to the Rt. Hon. Bruce George MP specialising in policing, security and home affairs issues. Mark completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Exeter, his Masters at the University of Warwick and his Doctorate at the London School of Economics.



Find out more about the Centre for Counter Fraud Studies:

www.port.ac.uk/research/research-centres-and-groups/centre-for-counter-fraud-studies



Start the conversation

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