

Colin Butler

Unitec IT Solutions CYBER SECURITY EVENT



Managed Services



IT Infrastructure



Cloud Computing



Telecoms



Security



Disaster Recovery



- Type of attack (phishing, ransomware, DDoS, insider threat)
- Entry point (weak passwords, unpatched systems, employee click)



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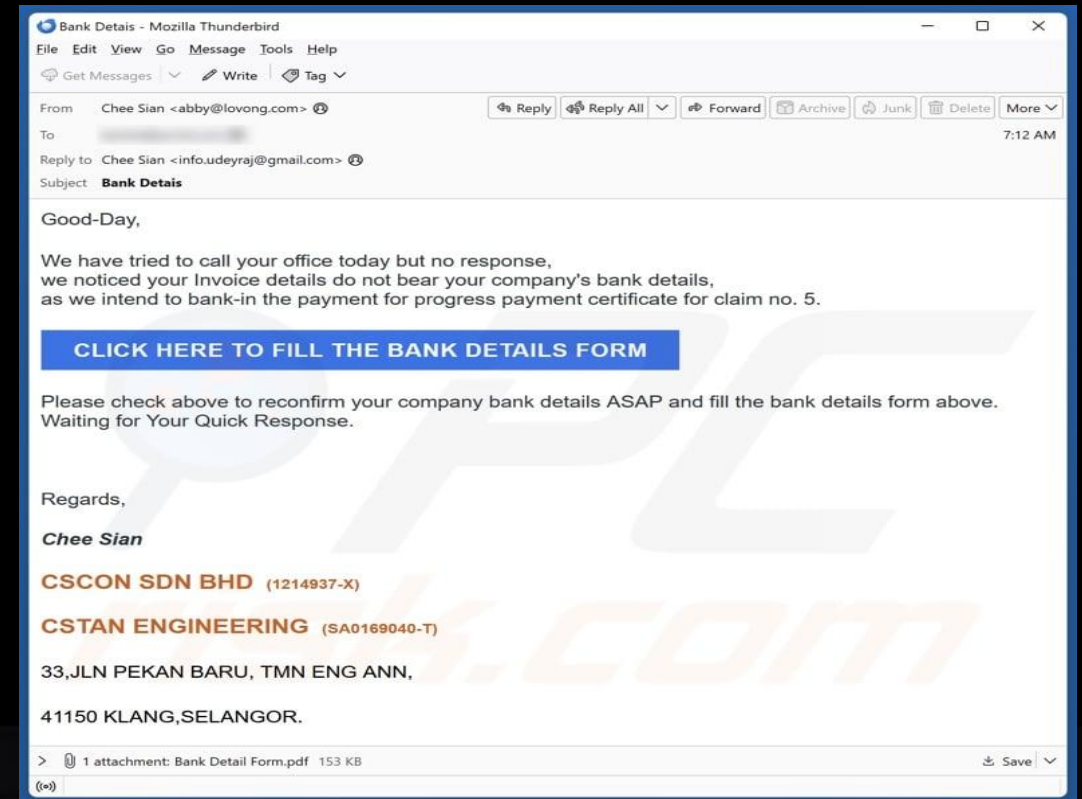
Disaster Recovery

MAILBOX BREECH

The most common we see

Example

- Company A gets a mail from Company B to say they are changing bank accounts details
- CA just updates the payment details
- Bad Actor sent the mail from CB after intercepting the invoice sent from CA
- Because CA didn't verify, a payment was made to the bad actor's bank account instead of CB
- CB only finds out that €450k is missing when CA chases a late payment



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WEBSITE PHISHING

Example

- User visits a website but misspells the site by one character
- The bad actor has set-up a similar website, and captures the user's username and details
- The bad actor even captures the MFA request when the real site requests it
- Now the bad actor has all the credentials to access not only the details on the site, but also any associated accounts



RANSOMWARE

The most devastating attack a company can face



Example

- Bad actor uploaded a payload into MS365 on a remote site
- Over several months, the bad actor worked their way to the main HQ site where the servers resided
- They elevated rights to give themselves admin privileges
- Then they stole the company personal/accounts data - full of payroll and employee details



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RANSOMWARE

The most devastating attack a company can face

Continued

- The company data was held to ransom for \$800k
- Thankfully, the company DR systems and processes brought them back in 3 days
- The ransomware wasn't paid
- What happened next caused disruption for weeks



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RANSOMWARE

The most devastating attack a company can face



Continued

- The bad actors cloned the MD's Mobile Phone number
- Called employees confirming personal details and threatening to release online
- The FC was threatened if the ransom wasn't paid
- Again, the ransom wasn't paid
- Staff goodwill got the business through the incident



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CYBER ESPIONAGE TARGETS



⊕ RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT DATA AND ACTIVITY

⊕ MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

⊕ ACADEMIC RESEARCH DATA

⊕ POLITICAL STRATEGIES,
AFFILIATIONS AND
COMMUNICATIONS

⊕ INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

⊕ BUSINESS GOALS, STRATEGIC
PLANS AND MARKETING TACTICS

⊕ SALARIES, AND OTHER SENSITIVE
INFORMATION REGARDING
ORGANIZATIONAL FINANCES

⊕ CLIENT OR CUSTOMER LISTS
AND PAYMENT STRUCTURES

WHY THE ATTACK HAPPENED

- Motivation of attackers (financial gain, espionage, activism)
- Targeted vs. opportunistic.
- Industry risks (e.g., healthcare = sensitive data, retail = card info)
- Reason for our case study?



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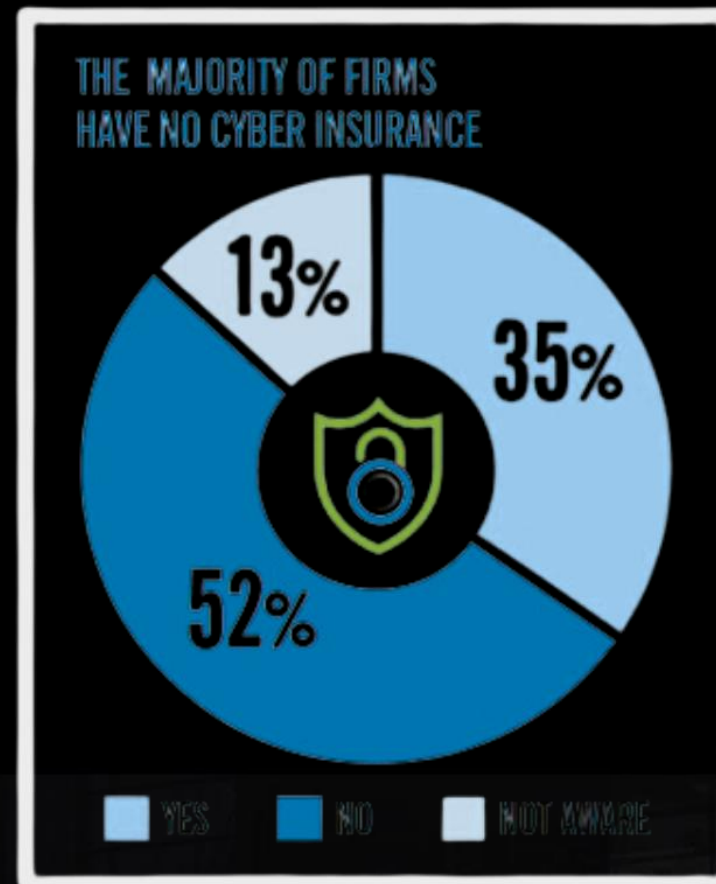
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IMMEDIATE IMPACT

- Downtime (hours/days)
- Systems affected
- Operations halted (e.g., website down, production stopped)



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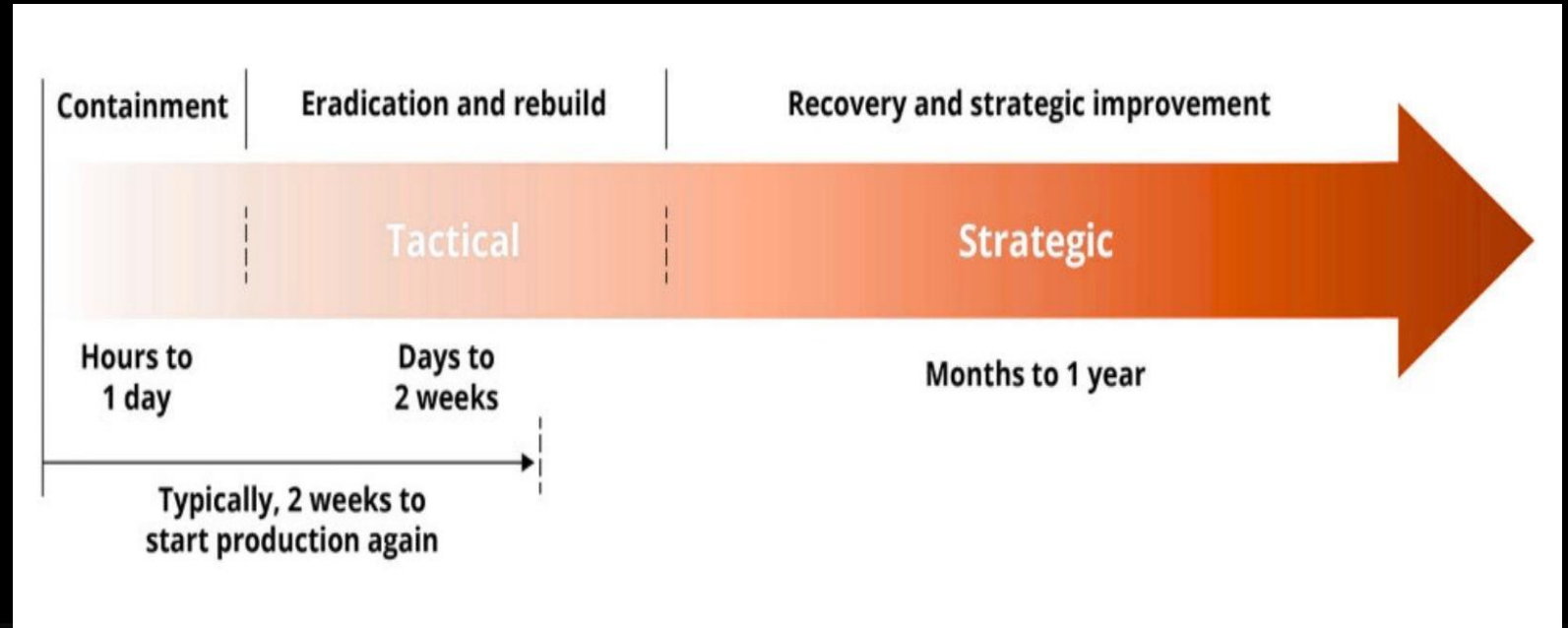
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Disaster Recovery

DOWNTIME STATISTICS

- Average downtime for similar incidents (industry benchmarks)
- Specific downtime suffered by victim
- Steps taken (incident response, patching, backups)
- Time to full recovery
- Costs of recovery (IT staff, consultants, new security tools)



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Disaster Recovery

COSTS BY SECTOR

BUSINESS SIZE

COST PER INCIDENT AVG.*

SMEs (9–50 employees)	€25,000 per incident
Large incidents (corporate)	€135,000 per incident
Cleanup/remediation	€29,954 average
HSE (State health sector)	€52 million–€100 million total

*Cost increasing rapidly each year

LOST EARNINGS & FINANCIAL IMPACT

- Estimated lost revenue during downtime
- Extra costs (legal, PR, ransom payments)
- Long-term impact (customer churn, fines, brand damage)
- Loss calculated for case study?



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LESSONS LEARNED FROM CYBER ATTACKS



NO ONE IS TOO SMALL TO BE A TARGET

Many SMEs assume hackers only go after big corporations, but studies show over 40% of cyberattacks target small businesses



PREVENTION IS CHEAPER THAN RECOVERY

The HSE ransomware attack in Ireland cost tens of millions in recovery, but experts say proactive investment in security tools and staff training would've been far less costly



HUMAN ERROR IS THE WEAKEST LINK

Phishing and social engineering remain the #1 entry point for attacks



BACKUPS AND DISASTER RECOVERY ARE CRITICAL

Organizations that had offsite, tested backups recovered faster after ransomware attacks



INCIDENT RESPONSE PLANS SAVE TIME AND MONEY



REGULATORY AND LEGAL RISKS ARE REAL

Under GDPR, Irish firms face fines, for failing to protect customer data



TRANSPARENCY BUILDS TRUST

The HSE learned that poor communication during its ransomware attack worsened public frustration



THIRD-PARTY RISKS CAN'T BE IGNORED

Many breaches stem from compromised vendors, contractors, or partners



CYBER INSURANCE IS HELPFUL BUT NOT A SILVER BULLET

Insurance may cover ransom payments or recovery costs, but it cannot replace lost trust or reputational damage



CYBERSECURITY IS ONGOING, NOT ONE-OFF

Yesterday's defenses may not stop tomorrow's attack.