

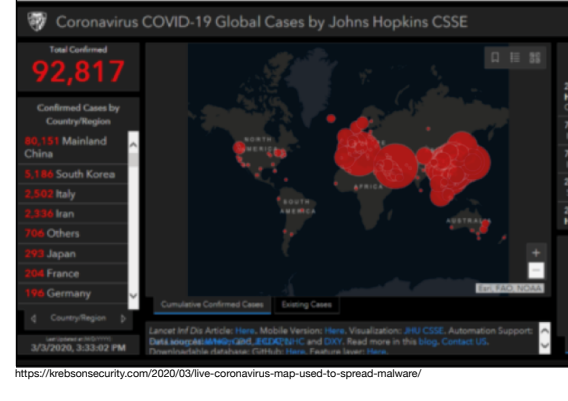
The cybersecurity risk intensifies along with COVID-19.

Theft of personal and banking information, leakage of confidential data, unavailability of systems essential for managing the health crisis... **There could be critical impacts.**

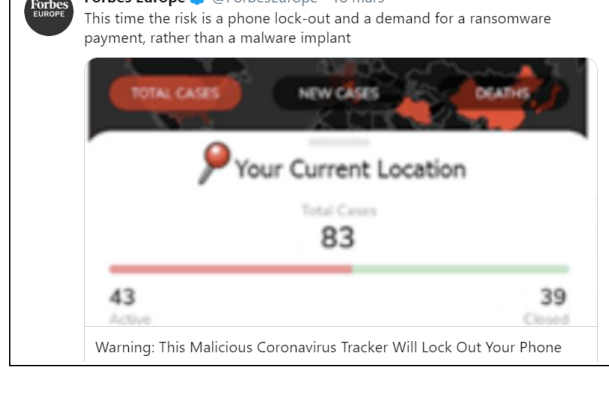
The pandemic we are currently facing is considerably **increasing cybersecurity risk**:

- > **Malicious** actors exploit the global panic to spread **false information, malware and scams** of all kinds.
- > The sudden shift to permanent **remote working** did not allow businesses to prepare for or mitigate possible **cyber attacks**.

Applications and malicious websites



<https://krebsonsecurity.com/2020/03/live-coronavirus-map-used-to-spread-malware/>



This COVID-19 propagation map is based on a legit one, however, it contains a spyware that allows to recover passwords, bank card numbers or other **confidential data**. Other applications can lock phones and **demand a ransom**.

Phishing



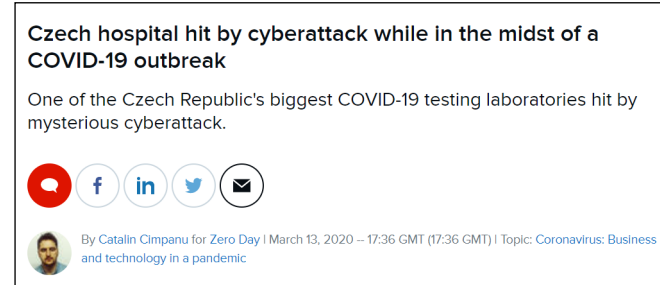
<https://blog.f-secure.com/coronavirus-email-attacks-evolving-as-outbreak-spreads/>

E-commerce fraud



Be on high alert for scams: selling of masks, hydroalcoholic gel, miracle drugs or experimental vaccines, false calls for donations or other “fake news”.

The new targets: public and private healthcare organisations



<https://www.zdnet.com/article/czech-hospital-hit-by-cyber-attack-while-in-the-midst-of-a-covid-19-outbreak/>



<https://www.healthcareitnews.com/news/who-coronavirus-testing-lab-hit-hackers-opportunistic-attacks-ramp>

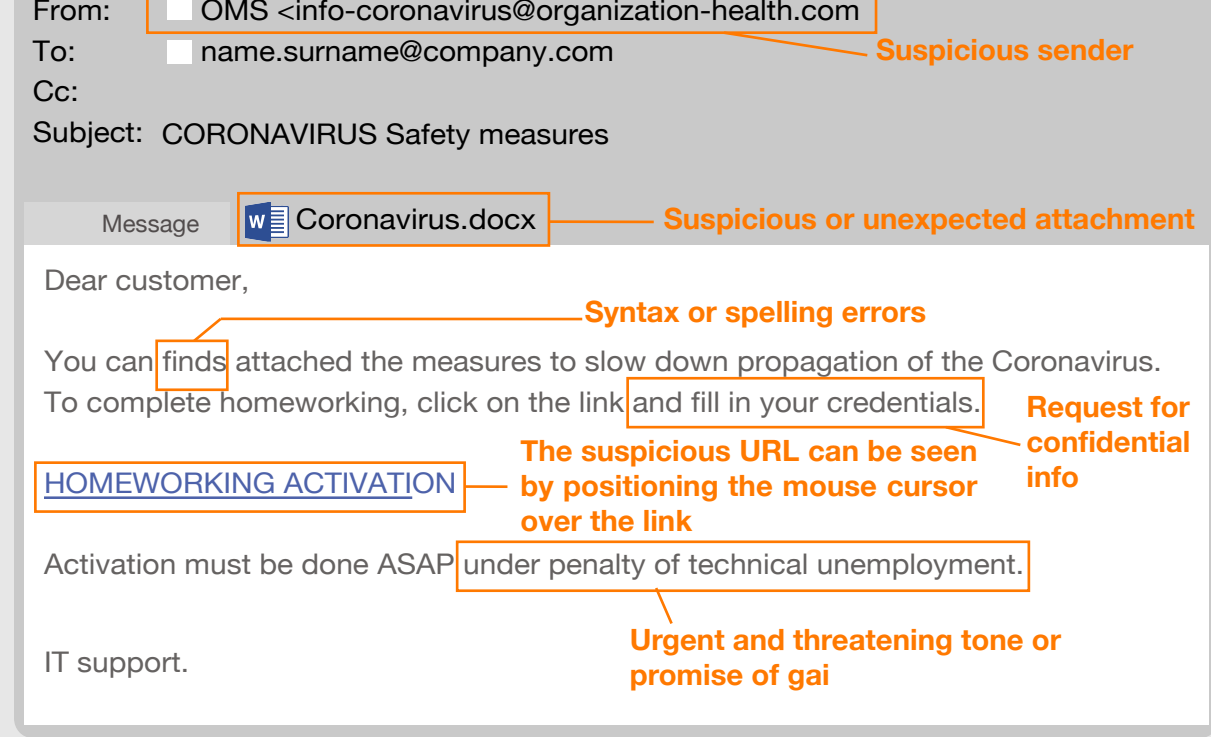


Hackers remain agile: shortly after some governments implemented confinement exception permits, cyber criminals created malicious sites and rogue applications. These offered help to fill permits but in fact enable data theft and malware propagation. Be aware!

How to protect yourself and your organisation

Awareness against phishing

Phishing is a type of social engineering **attack**, aimed at stealing **confidential information** including login credentials and credit card numbers or to **install malware** on your computer.



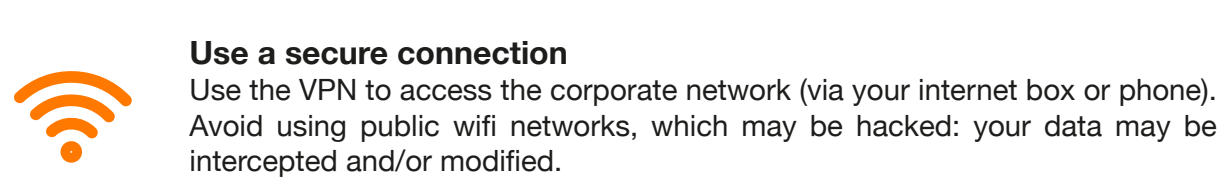
Other elements can warn you of a phishing e-mail: an unusual subject, suspicious styling or layout, a non or poorly personalised e-mail, etc.

If you doubt if an e-mail is legitimate:



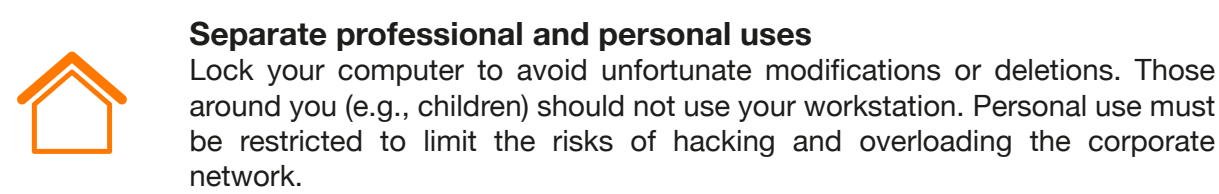
- Don't forward the e-mail to colleagues.
- Don't open the attachments, nor click on links.
- Refuse to give passwords or confidential information (even to IT support).
- Alert IT support immediately.

Our security tips for remote work:



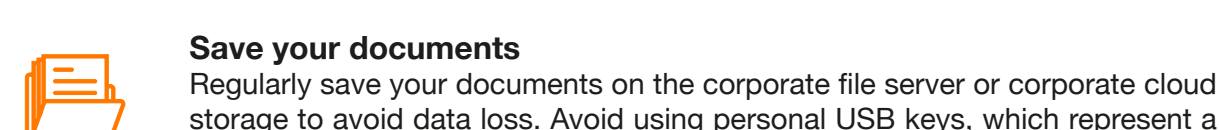
Use a secure connection

Use the VPN to access the corporate network (via your internet box or phone). Avoid using public wifi networks, which may be hacked: your data may be intercepted and/or modified.



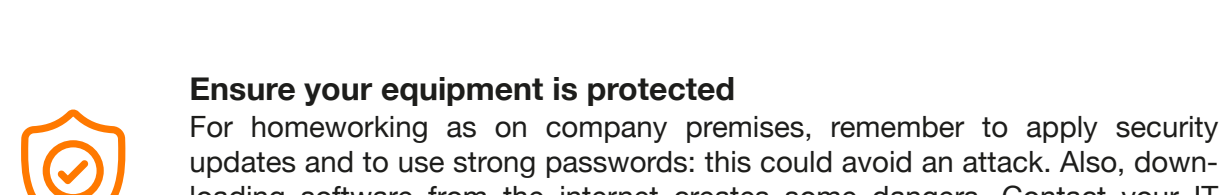
Separate professional and personal uses

Lock your computer to avoid unfortunate modifications or deletions. Those around you (e.g., children) should not use your workstation. Personal use must be restricted to limit the risks of hacking and overloading the corporate network.



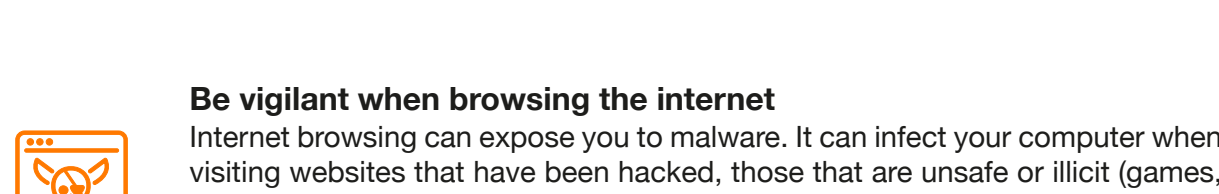
Save your documents

Regularly save your documents on the corporate file server or corporate cloud storage to avoid data loss. Avoid using personal USB keys, which represent a significant vector of data leakage.



Ensure your equipment is protected

For homeworking as on company premises, remember to apply security updates and to use strong passwords: this could avoid an attack. Also, downloading software from the internet creates some dangers. Contact your IT department if you need new software or applications.



Be vigilant when browsing the internet

Internet browsing can expose you to malware. It can infect your computer when visiting websites that have been hacked, those that are unsafe or illicit (games, counterfeits, downloads). Be aware of these risks.



Does your workstation behave abnormally?
Do you think you have clicked on a phishing e-mail?
In case of doubt, contact your IT Security Team.

