

Potential business impact of 'cybercrime' for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in 2015 Global survey report

December, 2015

Group Marketing & Communications Insights

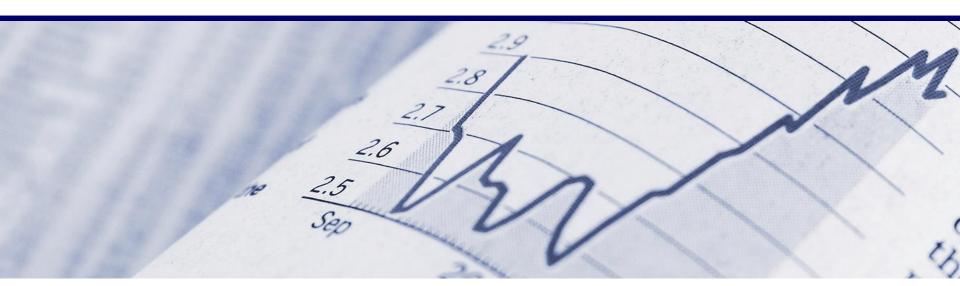


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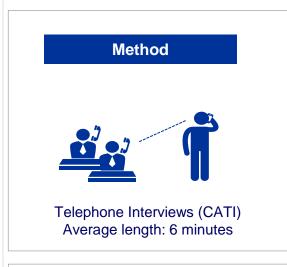
Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015

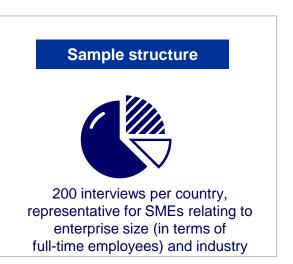
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Project design



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015





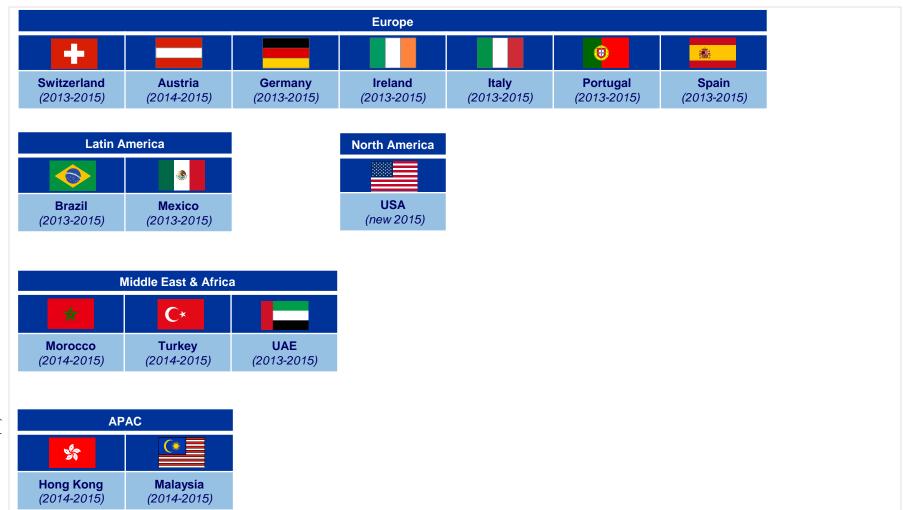


Indication of differences						
	Illustr	ative ex	kample			
Throughout the report, significant	2015 (a)	2014 (b)	2013 (c)			
differences (95% confidence level) are highlighted through Letter Codes which indicate the comparison data set	17.0 <mark>5.%</mark>	8.0	8.8			
	14.5	20.5	33.2 ^{ab}			
	29.5°	28.5°	17.6			
	9.5	10.0°	4.8			
	8.5	5.0	6.4			

Project design



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015





Management summary

Potential business impact of cybercrime for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in 2015



Management Summary – 2015 global results highlights



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 2015 global results

- i) From a list of 9 potential threats resulting from cybercrime, 1 out of 3 SMEs rate **Theft of customer data** as most critical this also represents the highest risk of all.
- ii) 16% of SMEs around the globe rate **Damage of reputation** as second. However, a variety of other potential threats follows closely behind.
- iii) Overall,1 out of 3 SMEs seem not to worry about cybercrime at all, the majority of which considers themselves to be **too insignificant for cybercrime** but also because **protection systems are in place** as well as for other reasons.

Management Summary – 2015 regional results highlights



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 2015 regional results

- i) Theft of customer data is consistently rated as the most critical risk of cybercrime by SMEs across all regions, whilst Cause 3rd party lawsuit is consistently rated as least worrying.
- ii) Damage reputation appears to be less of a concern for SMEs in Europe and the USA, (ranked 6th vs. 2nd in the other regions).
- iii) Business disruption is of particularly high concern in Europe, (ranked 2nd).
- iv) LATAM SMEs (though mostly Brazilians) haven't thought about /have no opinion on cybercrime relatively more often than their peers from the other regions.



Global results

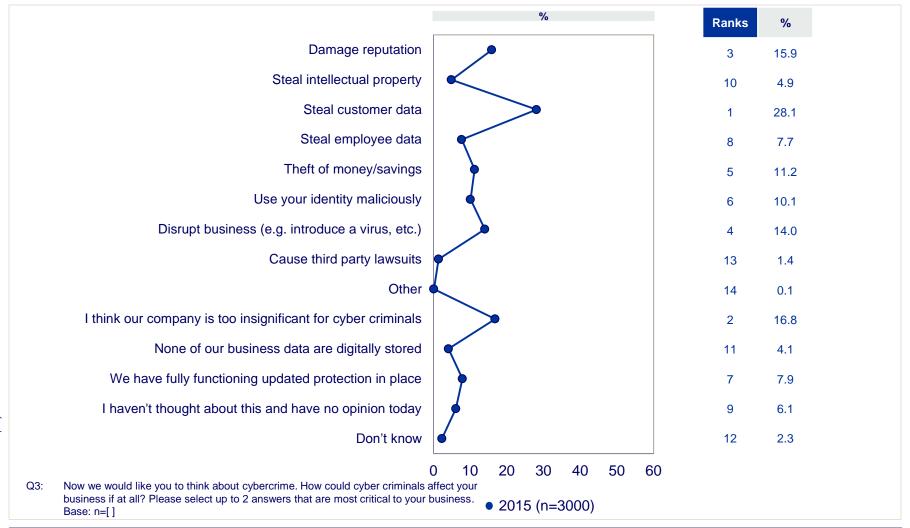
Potential business impact of cybercrime for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in 2015



Global results: 'Theft of customer data' is seen as the most critical risk of cybercrime



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Statistics in % and ranks / All countries





Results by region

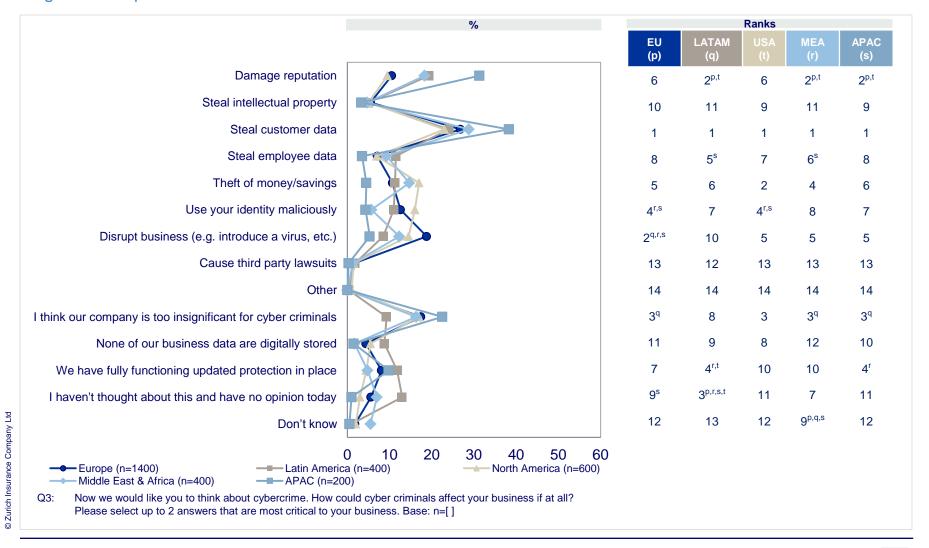
Potential business impact of cybercrime for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in 2015



Regional comparison: 'Theft of customer data' is consistently rated as the most critical risk of cybercrime across all regions



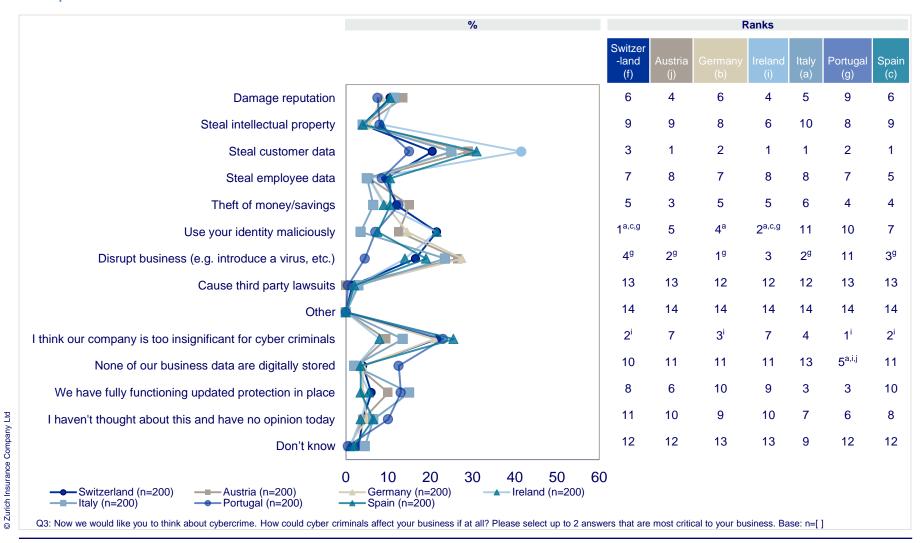
Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Regional comparison / statistics in % and ranks



In EUROPE: Relatively consistent response patterns among countries with a few exceptions (e.g. in Switzerland & Ireland)



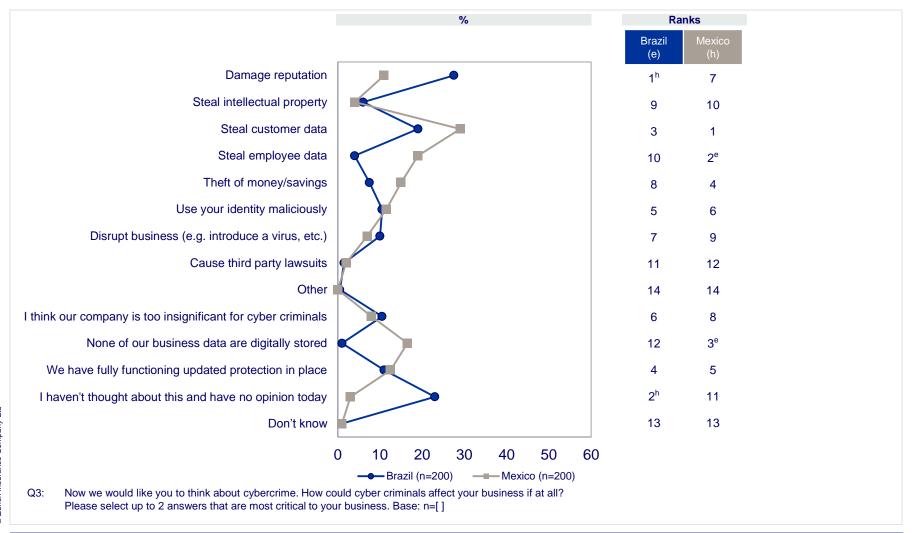
Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Europe / statistics in % and ranks



In LATAM: SMEs in Brazil and Mexico identify different business areas that could be affected by cybercrime



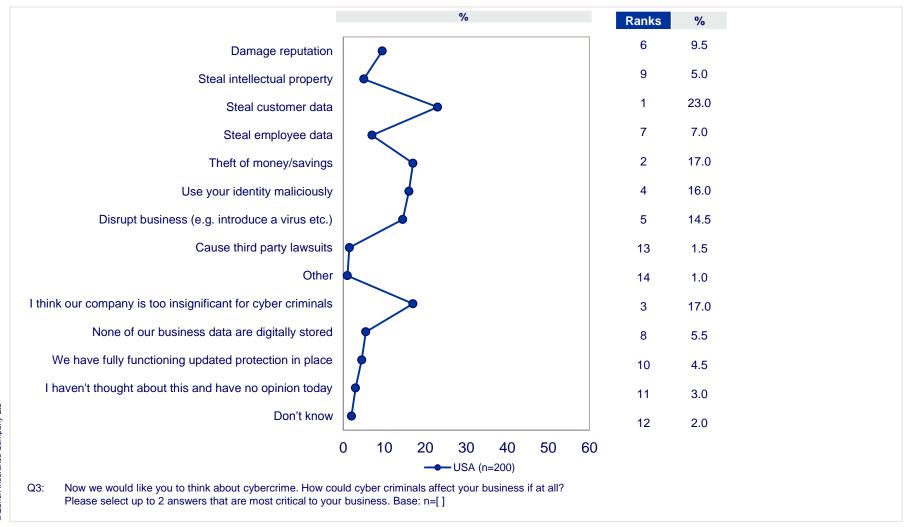
Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Latin America / statistics in % and ranks



In the USA: SMEs in the USA are least concerned about 'cause third party lawsuits' as a result of cybercrime



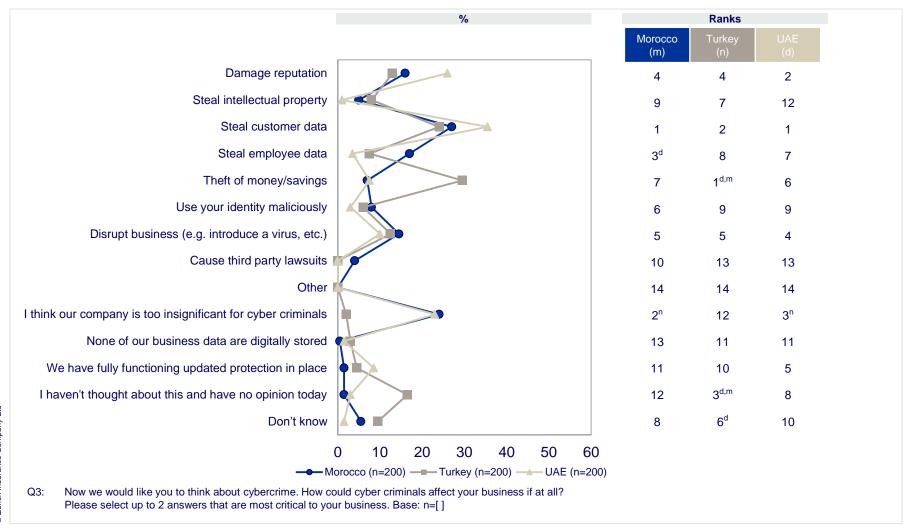
Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 USA / statistics in % and ranks



In MEA: 'Theft of money/savings' is perceived as a particular cybercrime threat for SMEs in Turkey



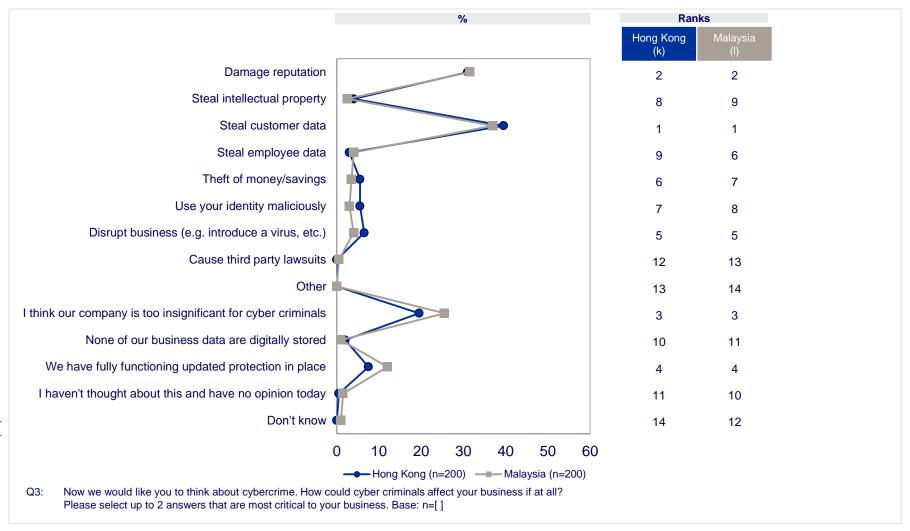
Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Middle East & Africa / statistics in % and ranks



In APAC: Hong Kong and Malaysian SMEs share equal concerns on all potential cybercrime threats



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 APAC / statistics in % and ranks





Results by country

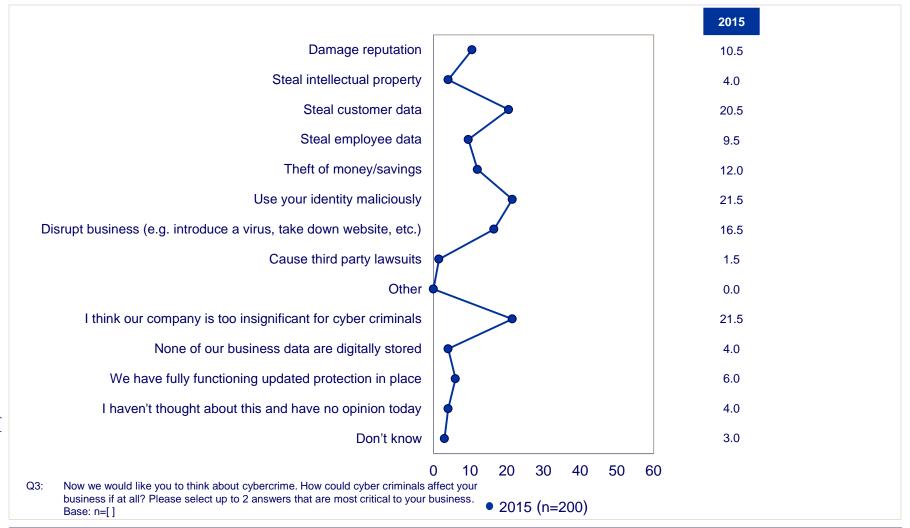
Potential business impact of cybercrime for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in 2015



While cyber criminals could cause damage in several ways, one in four SMEs perceive this to be too small



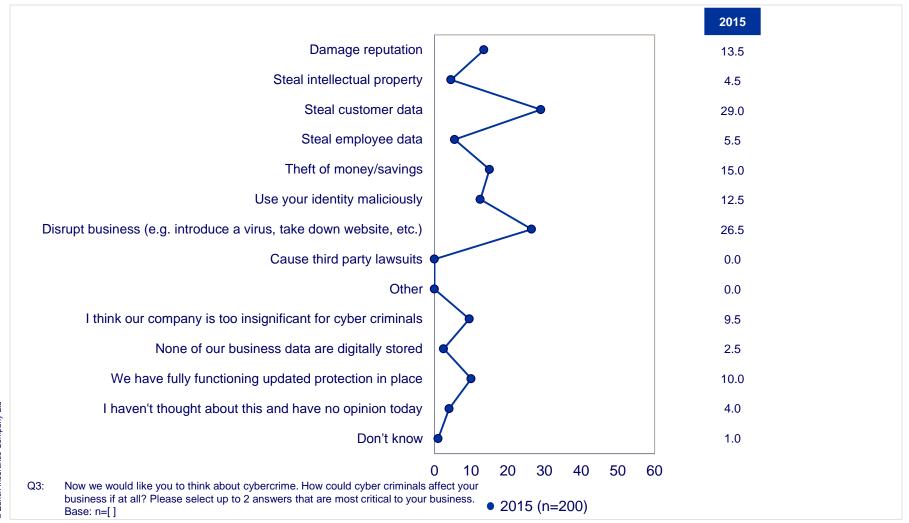




'Stealing customer data' and 'disrupting business' are the most crucial forms of potential damage caused by cybercrime



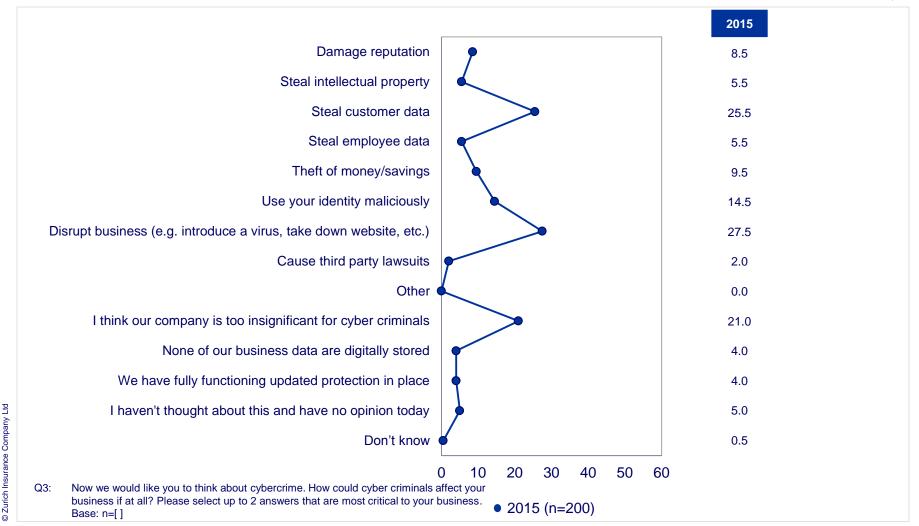




'Stealing customer data' and 'disrupting business' are the most crucial forms of potential damage caused by cybercrime



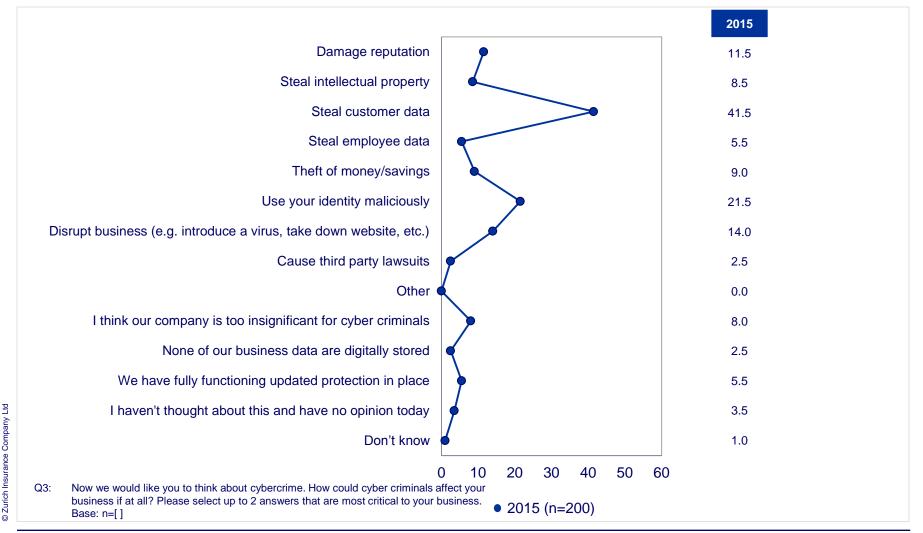




'Theft of customer data' by cyber criminals is the damage that SMEs in Ireland fear the most

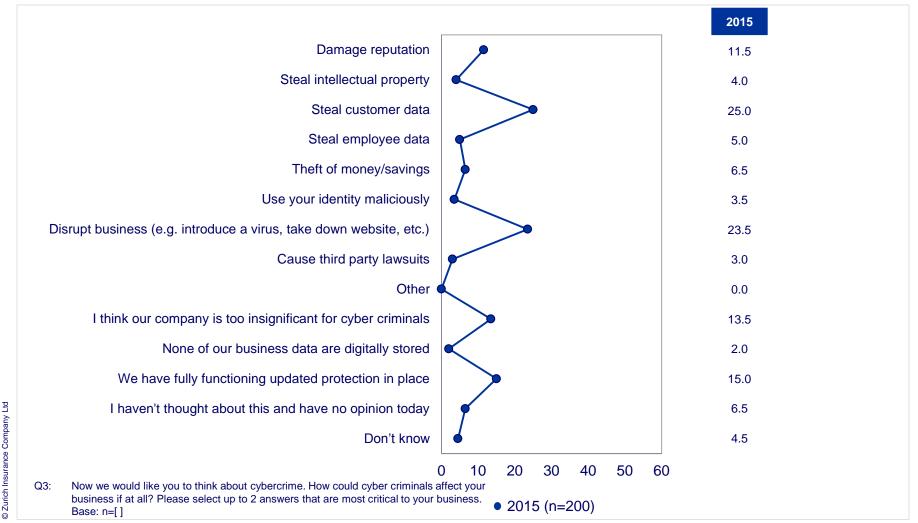






'Steal customer data' and 'disrupt business' are most frequently mentioned cybercrime threats by SMEs in Italy

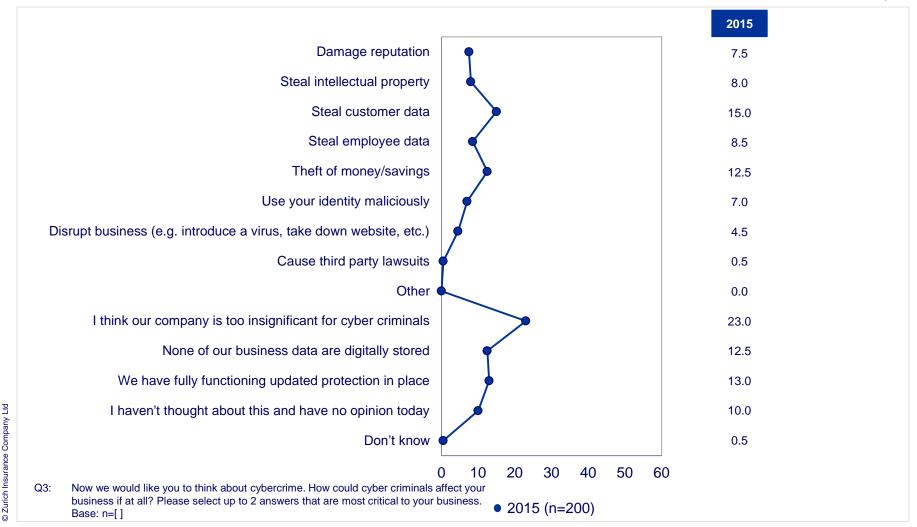




More than half of SMEs in Portugal seem not to be worried about cybercrime (for several reasons)



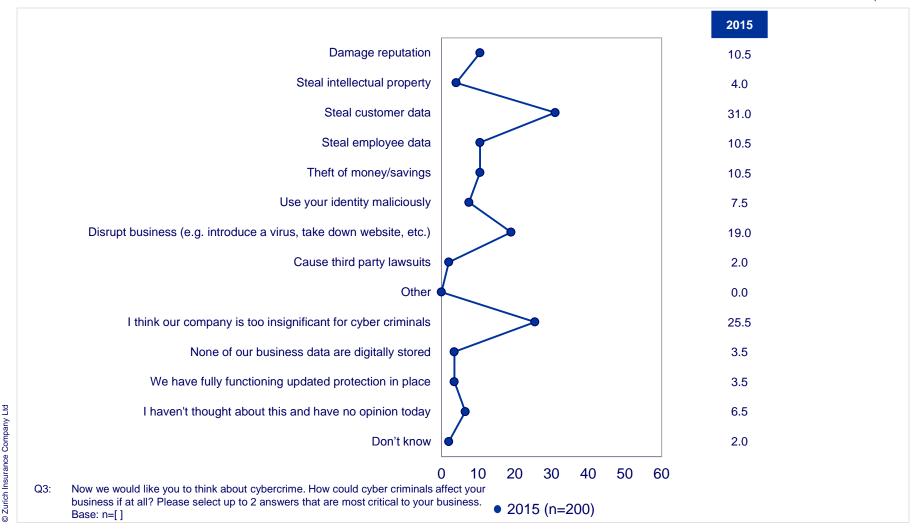




'Theft of customer data' by cyber criminals is the damage that SMEs in Spain fear the most



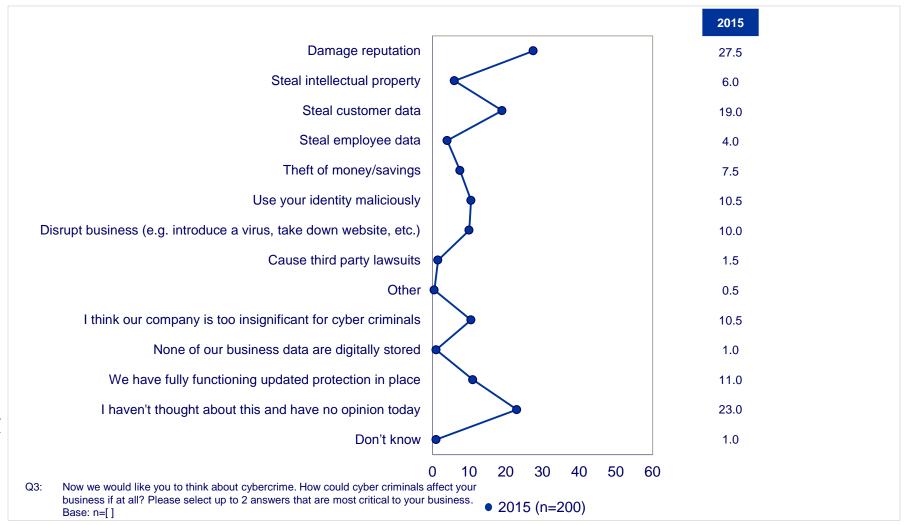




'Reputation' and 'Customer data' are the most important assets to suffer from cybercrime as rated by SMEs in Brazil



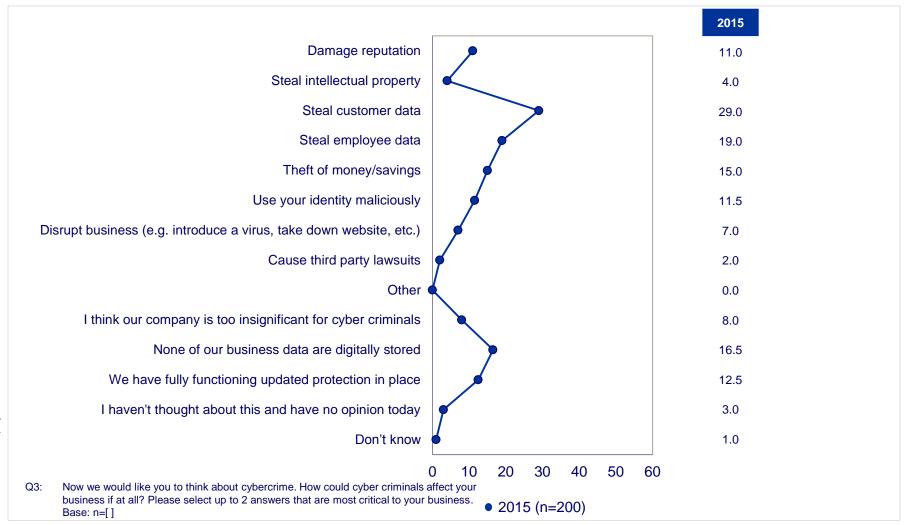




The greatest potential cyber threat for SMEs in Mexico is to their customer data



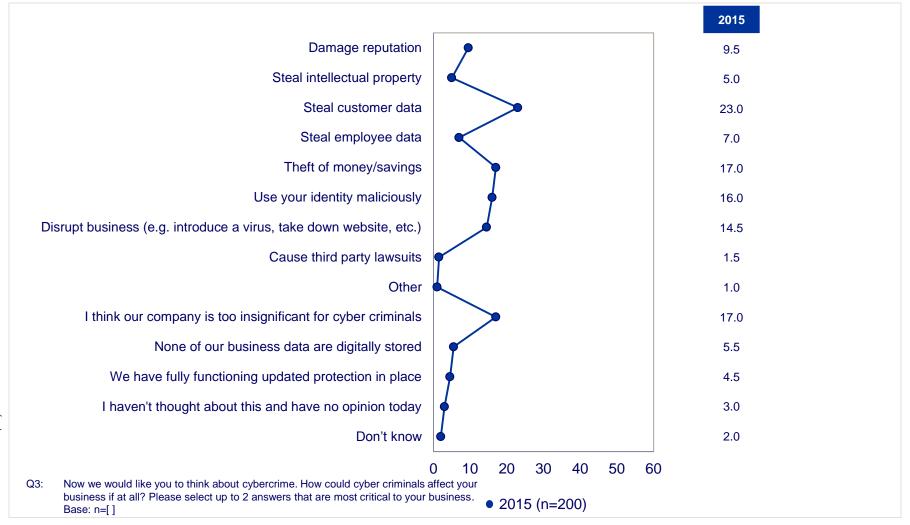




While cyber criminals could cause damage in several ways, one in six SMEs in the USA is too small for cybercrime



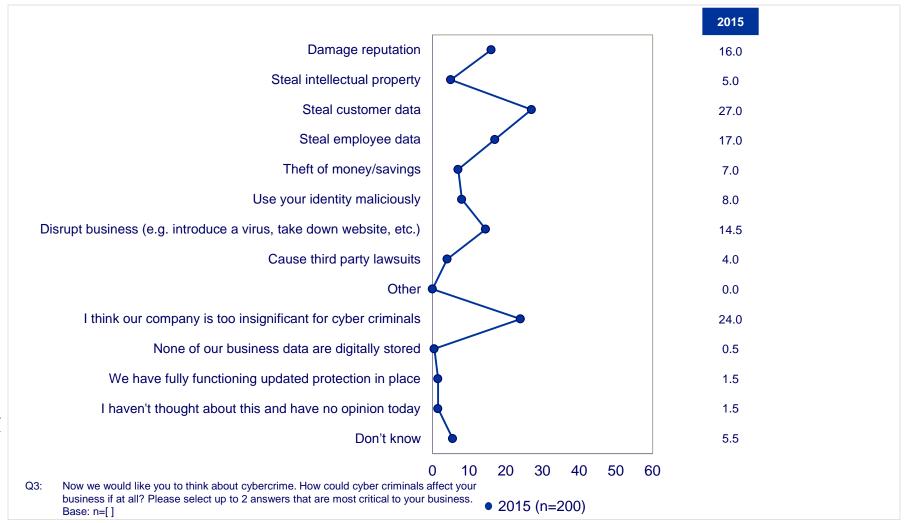




The greatest potential cyber threat for SMEs in Morocco relates to 'steal customer data'



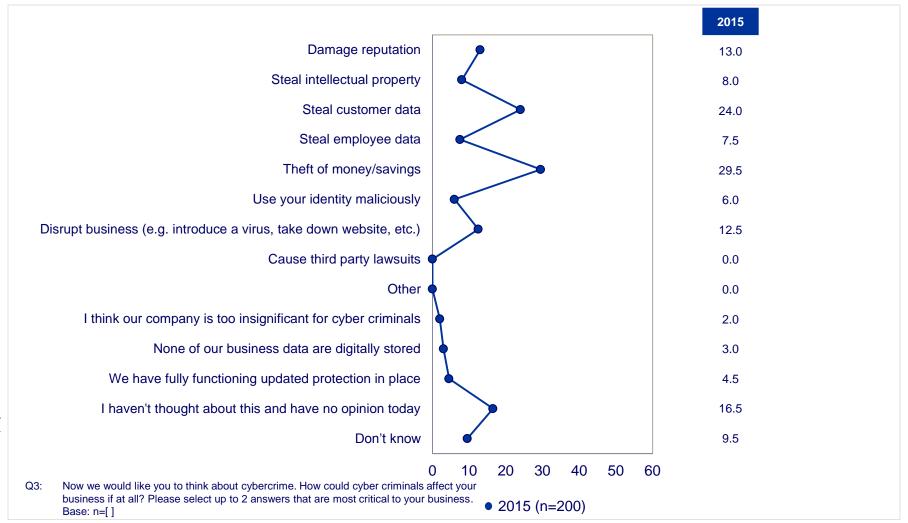




SMEs in Turkey believe 'theft of money/savings' is the greatest risk posed by cyber criminals



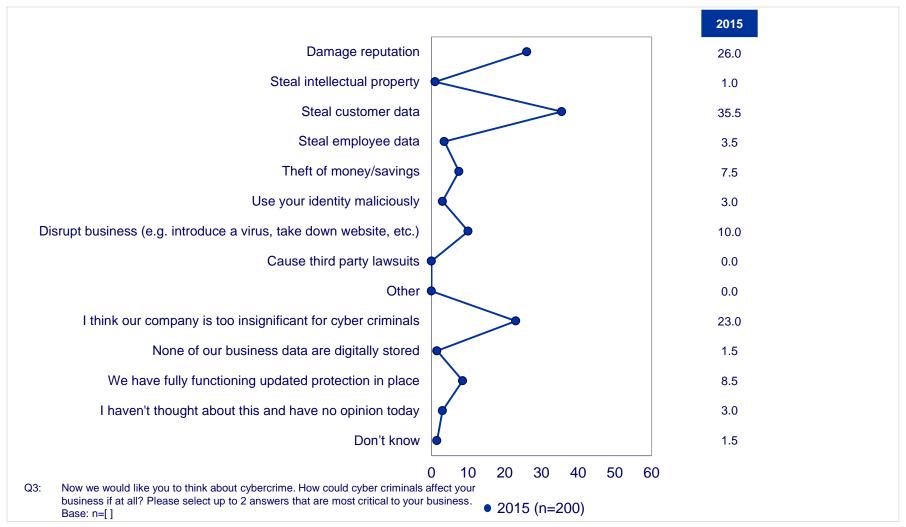




'Stealing customer data' is perceived as the most critical cybercrime damage in the UAE



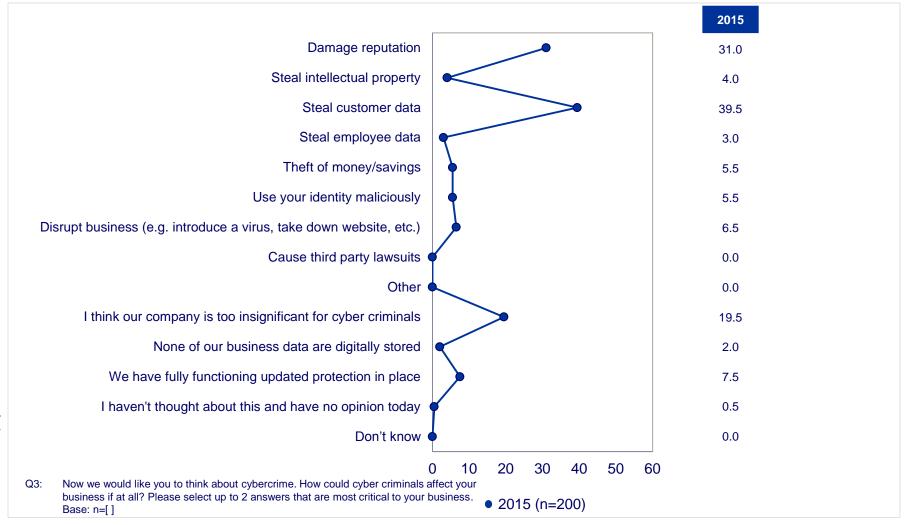




'Reputation' and 'Customer data' are the most important assets to suffer from cybercrime in Hong Kong



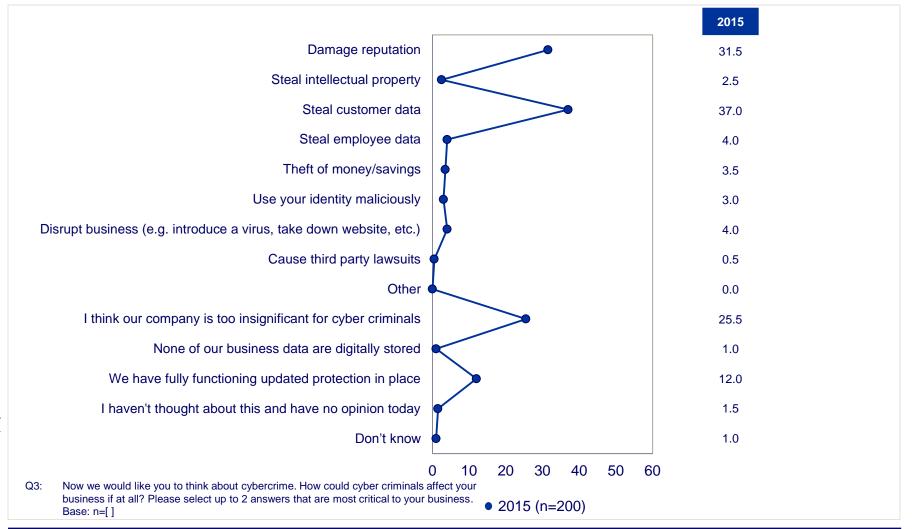




'Reputation' and 'Customer data' are the most important assets to suffer from cybercrime in Malaysia









Appendix: Sample structure

Potential business impact of cybercrime for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in 2015



Sample structure Function and full-time employees



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Distribution in % (n=200 per country)

	Europe							Latin America	
	+					(1)	- 1		
	СН	Austria	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Brazil	Mexico
Function									
CEO/Owner	45.0	64.5	60.5	41.5	67.0	47.0	42.0	40.5	44.0
CFO/Treasurer	22.5	13.5	15.0	15.5	15.5	12.0	21.0	21.0	15.0
COO/Head of operations	18.5	17.5	15.5	16.0	15.5	14.5	20.0	15.5	27.0
General Manager	14.0	4.5	9.0	27.0	2.0	26.5	17.0	23.0	14.0
Full-time employees									
0 employees	2.5	3.0	1.5	0.5	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
1 to 9 employees	47.5	57.0	28.5	34.5	50.0	50.0	45.0	35.5	31.0
10 to 19 employees	24.0	21.5	29.0	26.0	23.0	19.5	23.5	33.5	20.0
20 to 49 employees	7.5	4.0	11.0	9.0	8.5	11.0	7.0	7.5	10.0
50 to 99 employees	13.5	10.0	23.0	21.5	12.5	13.0	15.0	20.0	27.5
100 to 250 employees	5.0	4.5	7.0	8.5	3.0	6.5	4.5	3.5	11.5

Sample structure Function and full-time employees



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Distribution in % (n=200 per country)

	North America	Middle East & Africa			APAC		
		*	C*		*	(*	
	USA (new 2015)	Morocco	Turkey	UAE	Hong Kong	Malaysia	
Function							
CEO/Owner	38.5	59.0	50.0	41.5	46.5	29.5	
CFO/Treasurer	10.0	11.5	11.5	14.0	15.5	20.0	
COO/Head of operations	9.5	13.0	24.0	15.5	17.5	22.0	
General Manager	42.0	16.5	14.5	29.0	20.5	28.5	
Full-time employees							
0 employees	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	
1 to 9 employees	33.5	67.5	58.5	48.0	33.5	50.0	
10 to 19 employees	26.5	17.5	21.5	24.0	27.5	22.5	
20 to 49 employees	12.5	4.0	9.0	7.5	12.0	7.5	
50 to 99 employees	11.5	8.5	6.0	11.5	15.5	15.5	
100 to 250 employees	13.5	2.5	4.0	8.5	9.5	4.5	

Sample structure Revenue and industry



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Distribution in % (n=200 per country)

	Europe							Latin America	
	+					(1)	2 Miles		3
	СН	Austria	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Brazil	Mexico
Revenue									
Up to 2 Million EUR	32.0	57.5	41.0	41.0	48.0	37.0	47.5	28.0	32.5
More than 2 to 5 Million EUR	17.0	12.5	20.0	16.5	13.5	13.5	17.5	21.0	15.5
More than 5 to 10 Million EUR	13.0	7.0	9.5	11.0	9.0	10.0	5.0	7.0	9.0
More than 10 to 50 Million EUR	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.0	0.5	0.0	7.5
More than 50 Million EUR	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Industry									
Agriculture	2.5	1.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	9.5	10.5	7.0
Manufacturing and construction	9.5	8.5	13.5	11.5	7.0	8.5	10.5	7.0	12.0
Wholesale and retail trade	15.0	13.0	14.5	12.5	8.0	9.0	11.0	18.5	17.0
Information and communication	7.0	9.0	8.5	6.5	5.0	3.0	4.0	7.0	4.0
Financial activities (including insurance)	4.0	9.5	13.0	8.0	13.5	6.0	4.0	2.5	3.5
Administrative and support service	6.0	6.0	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.0	4.0	2.0	4.0
Public administration	5.5	4.5	3.5	2.0	3.5	1.0	4.0	2.0	2.5
Transport and storage	7.5	4.5	5.0	7.0	3.0	14.5	5.0	10.0	5.0
Accommodation and food service	9.5	26.5	9.5	18.5	24.0	17.5	12.0	16.0	24.5
Consumer services	22.5	8.5	7.0	15.5	15.0	8.0	24.0	12.0	16.5
Other service activities	11.0	8.5	16.5	9.5	14.0	25.0	12.0	12.5	4.0

Sample structure Revenue and industry



Potential business impact of cybercrime for SMEs in 2015 Distribution in % (n=200 per country)

	North America	Middle East & Africa			APAC		
		*	C*		*	*	
	USA (new 2015)	Morocco	Turkey	UAE	Hong Kong	Malaysia	
Revenue							
Up to 2 Million EUR	29.0	46.5	54.5	40.5	32.5	33.5	
More than 2 to 5 Million EUR	11.0	9.5	5.5	15.5	25.5	22.0	
More than 5 to 10 Million EUR	6.0	11.5	7.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	
More than 10 to 50 Million EUR	7.5	2.0	2.0	6.0	2.5	2.0	
More than 50 Million EUR	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	
Industry							
Agriculture	3.0	1.0	3.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	
Manufacturing and construction	18.0	18.0	10.5	4.0	10.5	6.0	
Wholesale and retail trade	20.5	14.5	13.5	16.0	6.0	17.0	
Information and communication	8.0	21.5	15.5	5.0	3.0	2.0	
Financial activities (including insurance)	12.5	8.5	7.5	8.5	21.5	12.0	
Administrative and support service	2.0	4.0	2.5	5.5	8.0	5.0	
Public administration	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	10.5	4.5	
Transport and storage	9.5	13.0	17.5	13.0	7.5	11.0	
Accommodation and food service	10.5	8.5	21.0	27.0	9.5	21.0	
Consumer services	5.0	5.0	3.0	12.0	1.5	7.0	
Other service activities	9.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	22.0	12.0	