## INQUEST

**DARK**Reading 🕅

# How to Secure Your Weakest Link: Your Email

Most of us know that business email compromise (BEC) is a common vector for network attacks – but few realize just how vulnerable they are to threats.

The rapid transition to remote work during the pandemic has created massive new opportunities for security breaches. Employers often place their faith in their email provider to protect their scattered workforce.

But InQuest's comprehensive experiment measuring email security efficacy demonstrates a significant gap in available protection. Neither Microsoft nor Google can do enough to stem the tide of threats.

Here's the bottom line: to protect the enterprise, you must augment your email security to close the gap.



But BEC covers many classes of threats: phishing, VIP impersonation, invoice fraud, crypto scams, account takeover attacks (ATO), and more.







According to the FBI, phishing rose by 110% from 2019 to 2020 – from 114,702 incidents to 241,324.

And most IT professionals have noticed – 54% of security leaders reported an increase in phishing attacks on their enterprise during the pandemic.

Ransomware attacks doubled between 2020 and 2021. It's estimated that a ransomware attempt is now made on a U.S. business every 11 seconds.

## The average data breach now costs businesses more than **\$4 million**

All enterprises suffer shockwaves from a major attack, but some never recover. An estimated 60% of small businesses are forced to shut down within six months of a breach.





\$1.07 million breach costs

Remote work adds \$1.07 million in breach costs on average -- compared to attacks where remote work was not involved.



\$1.8 billion attack costs

Business email compromise attacks had a \$1.8 billion cost to businesses in 2020.

\$18 billion productivity costs

Globally, it's estimated that <u>ransomware costs \$18 billion -</u> factoring in lost productivity.



We set up an experiment to compare the biggest players: Google and Microsoft<sup>1</sup>.



In 2021<sup>2</sup>, we collected 221,160 real-world malicious attachments from the wild and sent them by email. Our findings:

- Google Suite missed 19% of incoming threats (42,590)
- Microsoft Office 365 missed 11% of incoming threats (24,300)



#### Microsoft Office 365 Threats Missed by Month

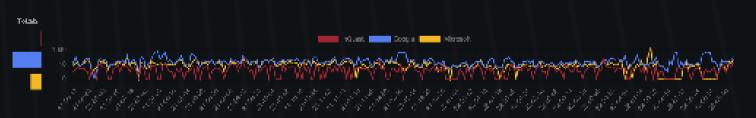


### Step 2:

Further inspecting INCOMING malware that evaded at least one of the providers, we found a substantial number of UNIQUE threats:

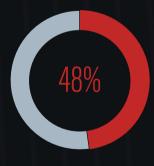
- Google missed 21,771 unique threats
- Microsoft missed 6,702 unique threats

#### InQuest Email Security only missed 816 unique threats (an 8X-27X improvement)



<sup>1</sup>Data collected by InQuest's Trystero Project -- an experiment designed to measure the security efficacy of the two largest mail providers, Google and Microsoft, as well as InQuest, against real-world emerging malware. <sup>2</sup> Number of malware artifacts bypassed detection efforts for each provider between January and October 2021.

> Almost every file type sent or received can contain a threat



Nearly half (48%) of malware used in phishing attacks comes through Office files.



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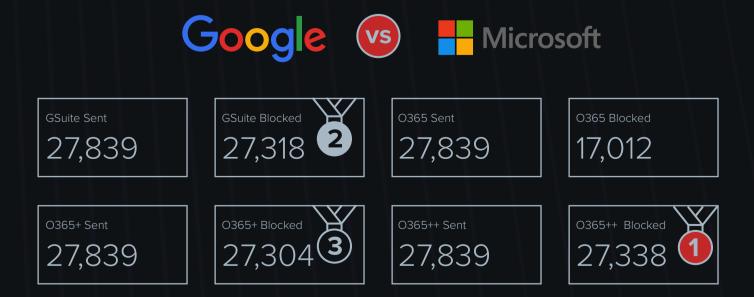
In March 2022, InQuest harvested 585 evasive real-world threats. Of these, Microsoft missed 46% and Google missed 83%. The most frequently abused file formats for embedding malware are Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel.



## No single provider is foolproof

So, who's the winner (blocked threats in an average week)? Neither. Results

vary over time, but neither email provider provides sufficient protection.



On an average day in 2021, Microsoft would have missed around 21 malicious files, while Google would have missed around 69.

Overall, Microsoft beats Google. But on January 20th, Microsoft missed a whopping 1,149 attacks while Google only missed 30. On at least 40 occasions throughout the year, Google beat Microsoft.

Request an Email Attack Simulation

Schedule a Briefing

Get a fast and free Email Attack Simulation. Setup only takes minutes and is totally transparent (create one user with one forwarding rule).

your email security?

What should/can you do to improve

(ICES) service to see how you can close critical security gaps.

## References

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