
Cybersecurity: main and emerging threats in 2021 (infographic)

Cybersecurity threats have been on the rise, with the Covid-19 pandemic having a big impact. Check out our infographic to learn more.

The progress of [digital transformation](#) has inevitably led to new cybersecurity threats. Cybercriminals take advantage of the Covid-19 pandemic, in particular by targeting organisations and companies working remotely.

Parliament has adopted its position on a [new EU directive](#) that reflects how cybersecurity threats have evolved and introduces harmonised measures across the EU, including on the protection of essential sectors.

Read more about [how the Parliament wants to boost cybersecurity in the EU](#)

Top sectors affected by cybersecurity threats

[Cybersecurity threats in the European Union](#) are affecting sectors vital for society. The top five sectors affected, as observed by the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (Enisa) between April 2020 and July 2021, are public administration/government (198 incidents reported), digital service providers (152), general public (151), healthcare/medical (143) and finance/banking (97).



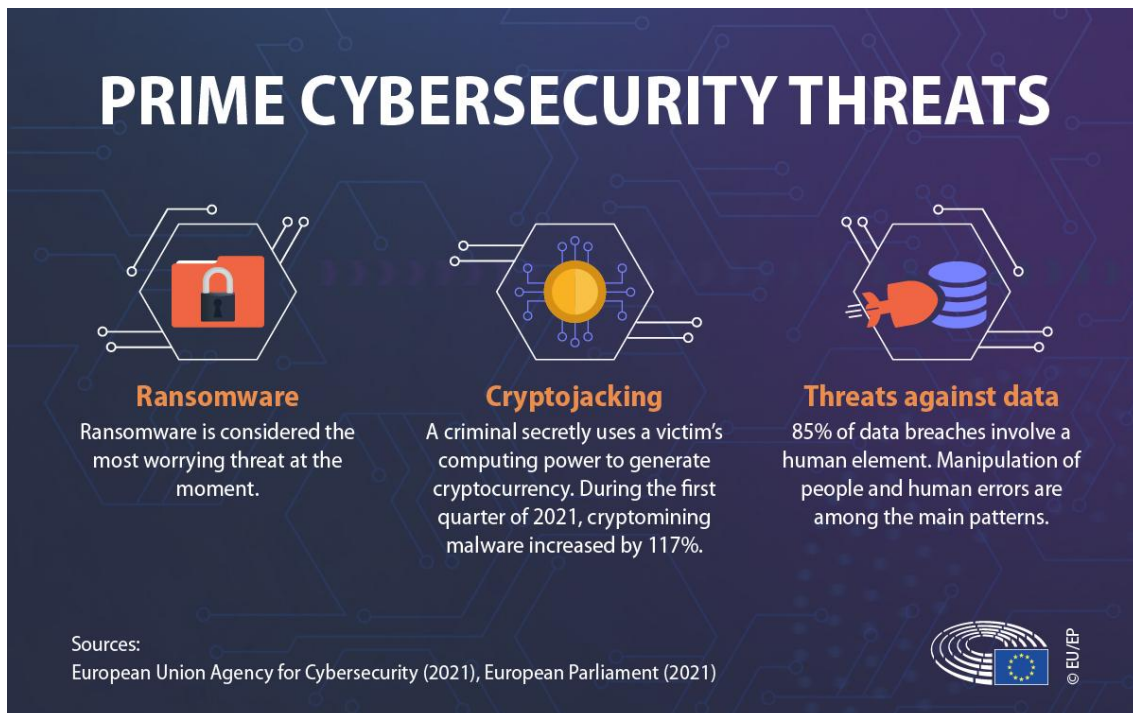
Main sectors affected by cyber threats

Main cybersecurity threats

During the pandemic, companies had to quickly adapt to new working conditions – and thus opened new doors and more possibilities for cybercriminals. According to the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity, there are nine prime threat groups:


- **Ransomware** – attackers encrypt an organisation’s data and require payment to restore access
- **Cryptojacking** – when cybercriminals secretly use a victim’s computing power to generate cryptocurrency
- **Threats against data** – data breaches/leaks
- **Malware** – a software, which triggers a process that affects a system
- **Disinformation/misinformation** – the spread of misleading information
- **Non-malicious threats** – human errors and misconfigurations of a system
- **Threats against availability and integrity** – attacks that prevent the users of a system from accessing their information
- **Email-related threats** – aims at manipulating people to fall victims to an email attack
- **Supply chain threats** – attacking, for example a service provider, in order to gain access to a customer's data

According to the agency’s report, 76% of Europeans believe they are facing an increasing risk of [falling victim to cybercrime](#).




Main cybersecurity threats

PRIME CYBERSECURITY THREATS




Malware

Fake ad blockers for mobile phones were on the rise in 2020 and 2021, gaining permissions for users' operating system.



**Disinformation/
misinformation**


Covid-19 is a top topic for disinformation attacks. The World Health Organization warned of an infodemic of online dis/misinformation.



Non-malicious threats


Non-malicious threats are mostly based on human errors and system misconfigurations.

Sources:
European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (2021), European Parliament (2021)




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PRIME CYBERSECURITY THREATS




**Threats against
availability and integrity**

Attacks prevent the users of a system to access their information.



Email related threats


Covid-19 is still the main focus of campaigns for email attacks.



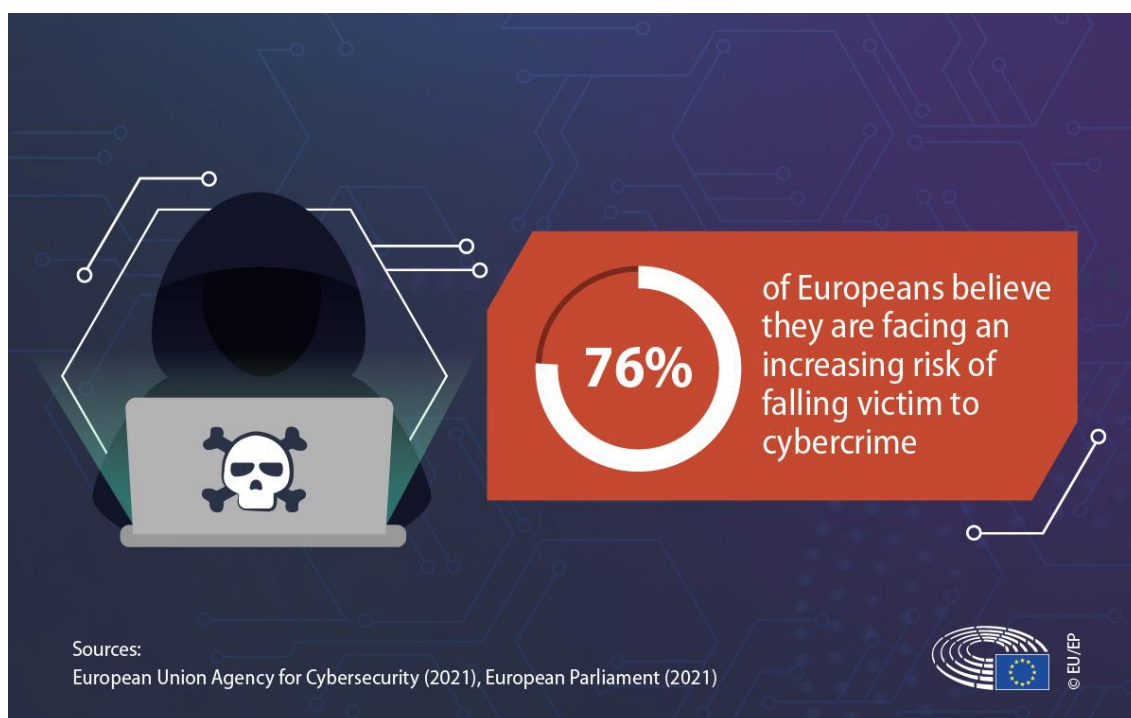
Supply chain threats

Attacking for example a service provider in order to access data of customer. About 58% of the supply chain attacks were aimed at gaining access to data.

Sources:
European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (2021), European Parliament (2021)



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Ransomware

Ransomware is considered the most worrying threat at the moment. It is malicious software designed to prevent a user or organisation from accessing files on their computer. The attackers demand a ransom payment to reestablish access.

Data quoted by the EU Agency for Cybersecurity shows that the highest ransomware demand grew from €13 million in 2019 to €62 million in 2021 and the average ransom pay doubled from €71,000 in 2019 to €150,000 in 2020. It is estimated that in 2021 global ransomware reached €18 billion worth of damages – 57 times more than in 2015.

The average downtime of attacked organisations was 23 days in the second quarter of 2021. In 2021, a corporate ransomware attack occurred about every 11 seconds.



Ransomware