

# **Communicating in the eye of the storm: Dos and Don'ts for cyber crisis communications**

Dominic Bertram, ISSS Conference Berne, 11.01.2023

# Crisis communications is difficult – even more so after a cyber attack

## What constitutes a crisis?

- A crisis is the perception of an often unpredictable, unexpected event that threatens to disrupt an organization's assets and negatively affects their bottom line
- Stakeholders are at the center. Their expectations and perception influences the course of the crisis

## Technical language & complexity

Communicating the technological context and the technical origins of the crisis and making it accessible and understandable for all is hard

## Time-lag between attack and discovery

The time-lag between the attack and the discovery can influence the perception of the organization (allegedly 207 days for data breaches\*)

## Regulatory requirements and legal liability

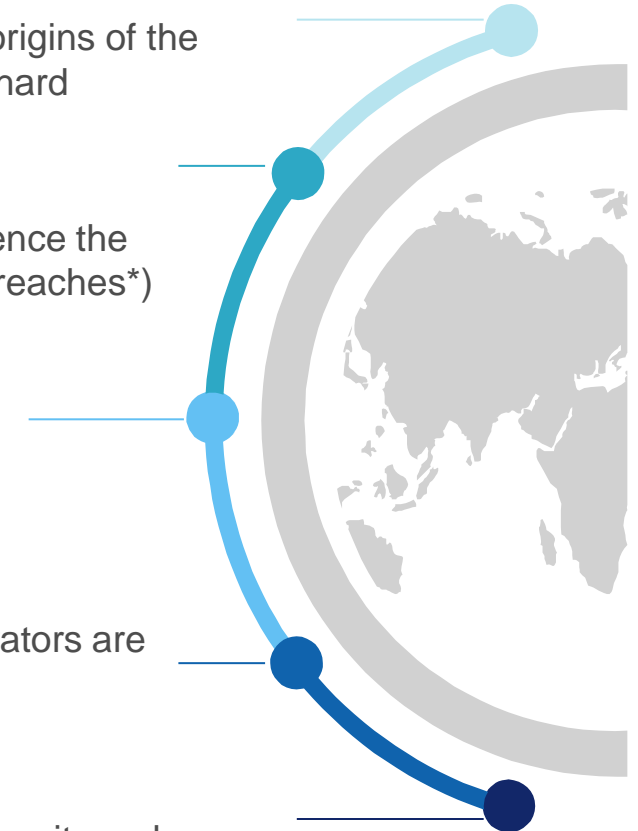
Regulatory requirements to communicate if certain data elements are affected

## Uncertainty & attribution

The cause of the crisis is not known, the attackers or perpetrators are difficult to identify

## Wrong incentives

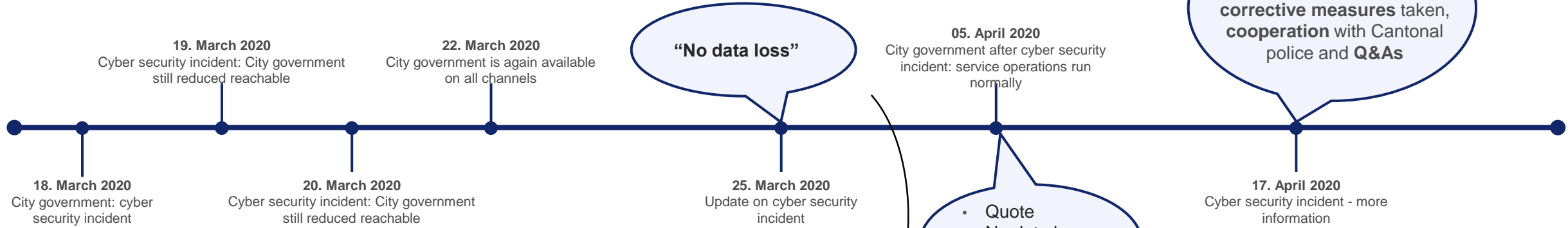
Organizations have an incentive to keep the crisis hidden since it can be invisible to outsiders



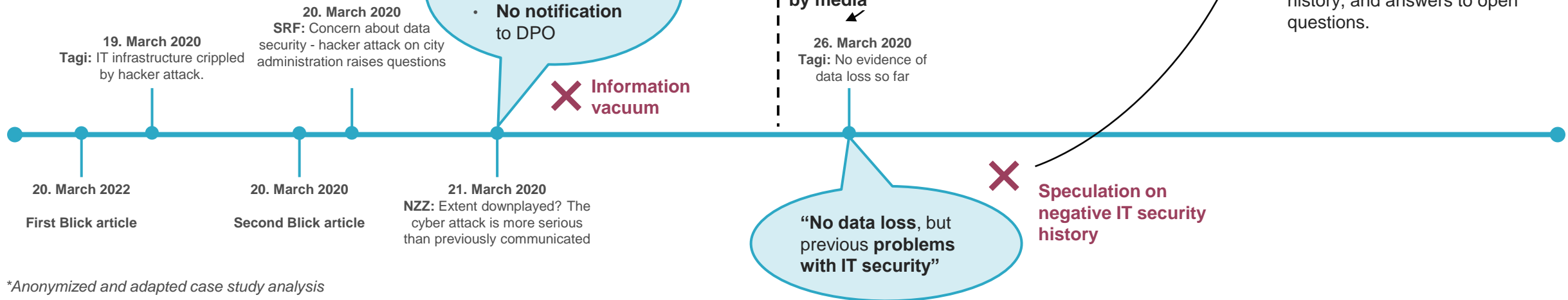
\*Source: <https://www.ibm.com/reports/data-breach>

# Case study: the hacking of a city government

## Timeline of attacked city government



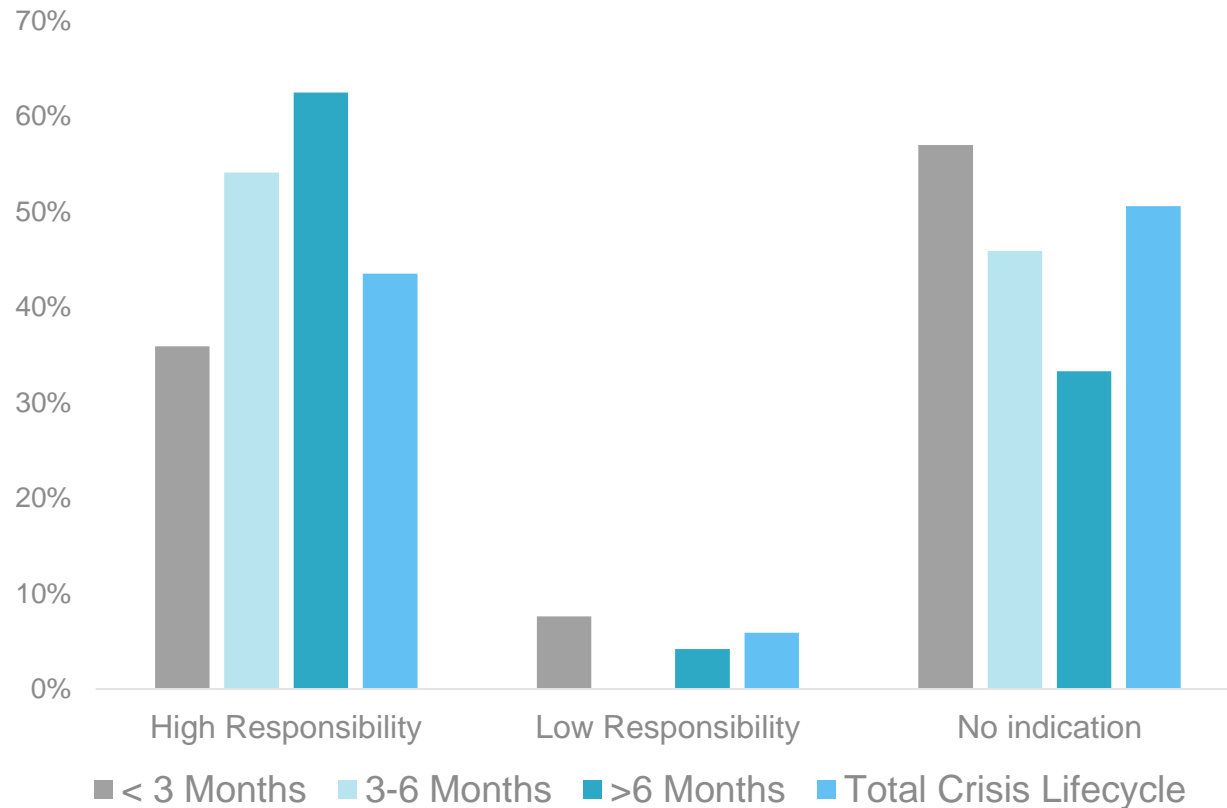
## Timeline media reporting



\*Anonymized and adapted case study analysis

# Perception of crisis responsibility by media outlets

Organizational responsibility attribution by media outlets after data breaches caused by cyber attacks



- The public assigns **high levels of responsibility to the organizations** involved in cyber incidents
- **Similar crises in the past reinforce this effect** and undermine the trust of stakeholders
- Affected organizations should therefore **accept responsibility and communicate accordingly**

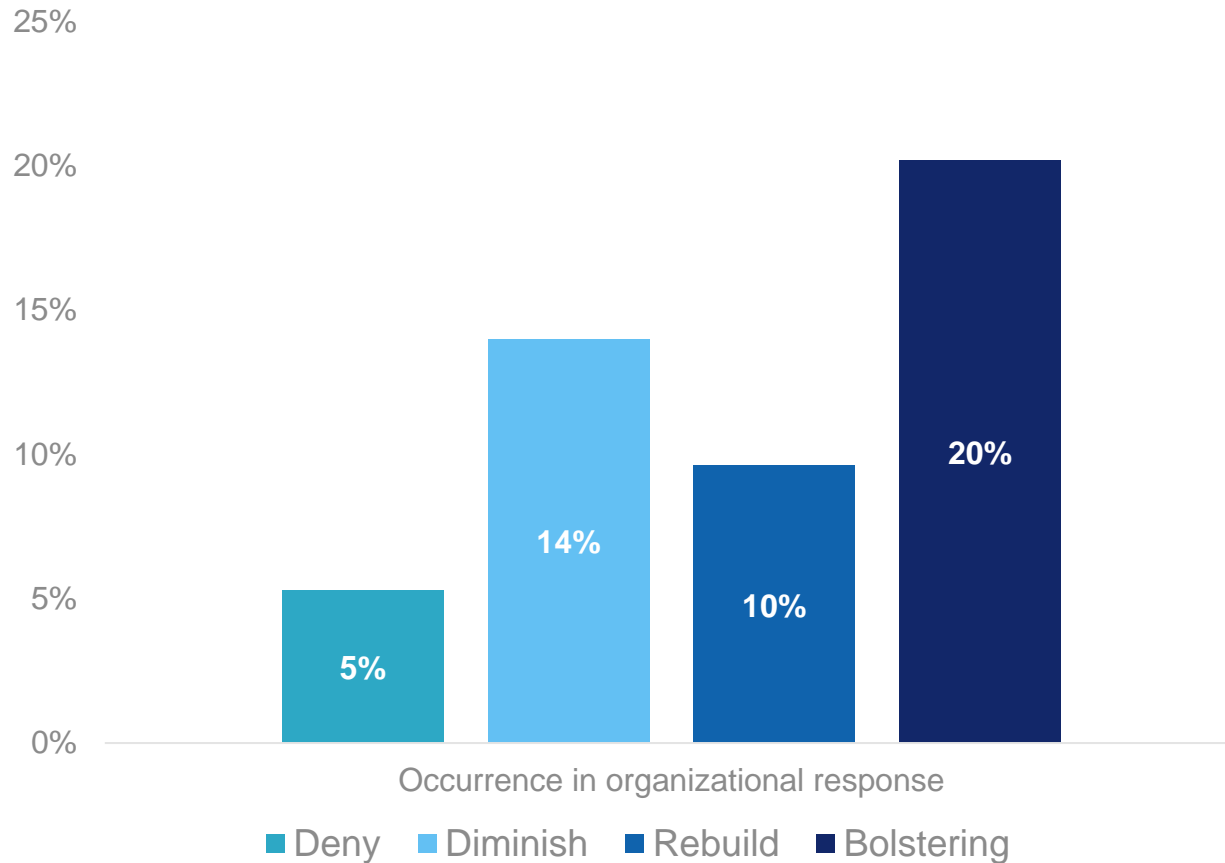
Data sampling and analysis:

- 255 articles on four different cases
- from three different geographic regions (U.S., U.K., and Germany)
- from a basket of daily online and print outlets (conservative, centrist, progressive)
- no Social Media included

Dominic Bertram, 2021, Crisis Communications after Data Breaches (unpublished)

# Perception of crisis responsibility by media outlets

Identified crisis response strategies after cyber attacks resulting in data breaches



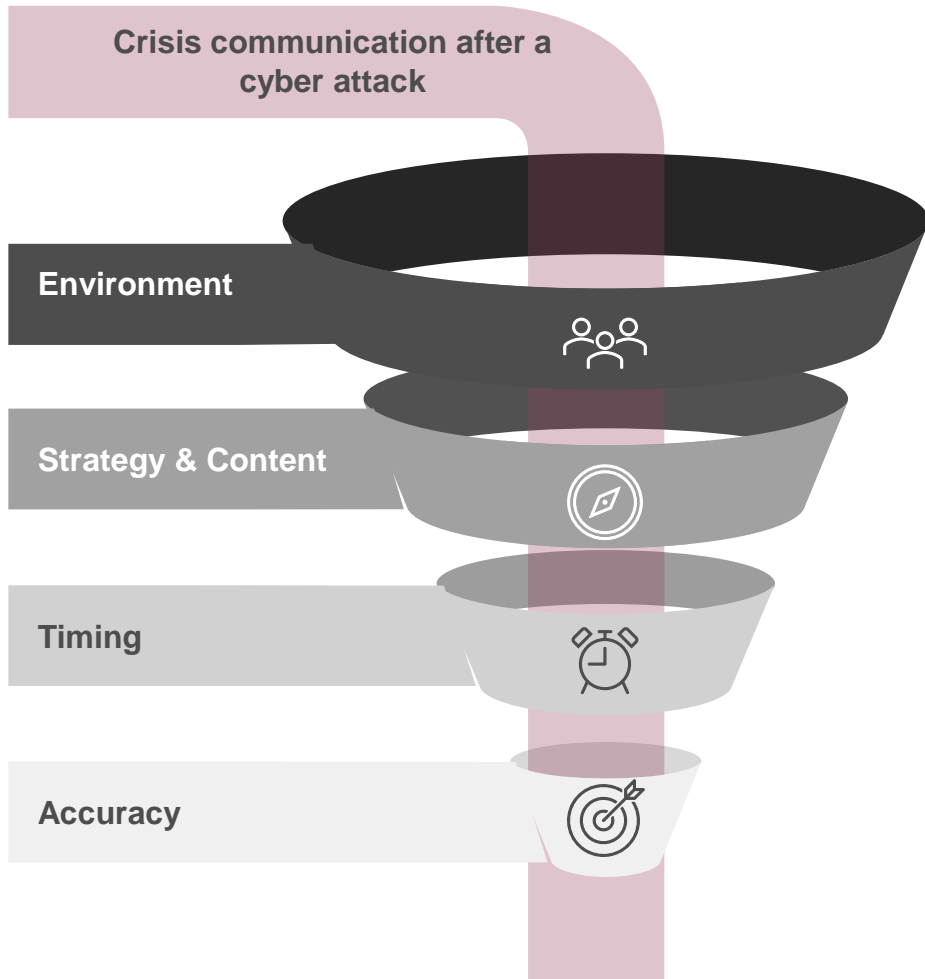
- Organizations still **portray themselves as victims**
- They combine this **with diminishing the crisis** (playing it down)
- From the media data, we interpret that **these are the wrong strategies to resolve a crisis**

*Data sampling and analysis:*

- Four cases of cyber attacks resulting in data breaches
- 114 Crisis response documents (media release, e-mail, website communication)
- Only written and no oral statements analyzed
- No Social Media posts analyzed

*Dominic Bertram, 2021, Crisis Communications after Data Breaches (unpublished)*

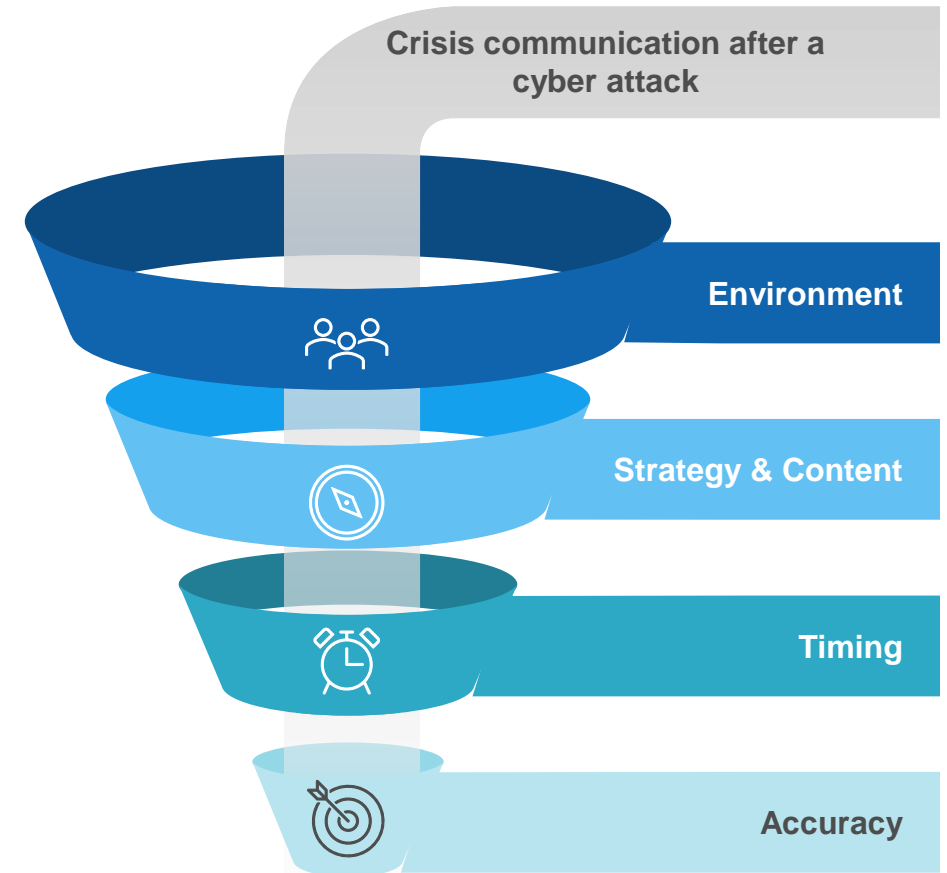
# The Don'ts – what to avoid in cyber crisis communications



- 1 Don't ignore your stakeholders needs and their perception
- 2 Don't try to hide the attack – someone else will out you
- 3 Don't portray yourself as the victim
- 4 Don't diminish the cyber attack by playing it down
- 5 Don't delay your incident response artificially
- 6 Don't create an information vacuum

# The “Do’s” – good practices in cyber crisis communications

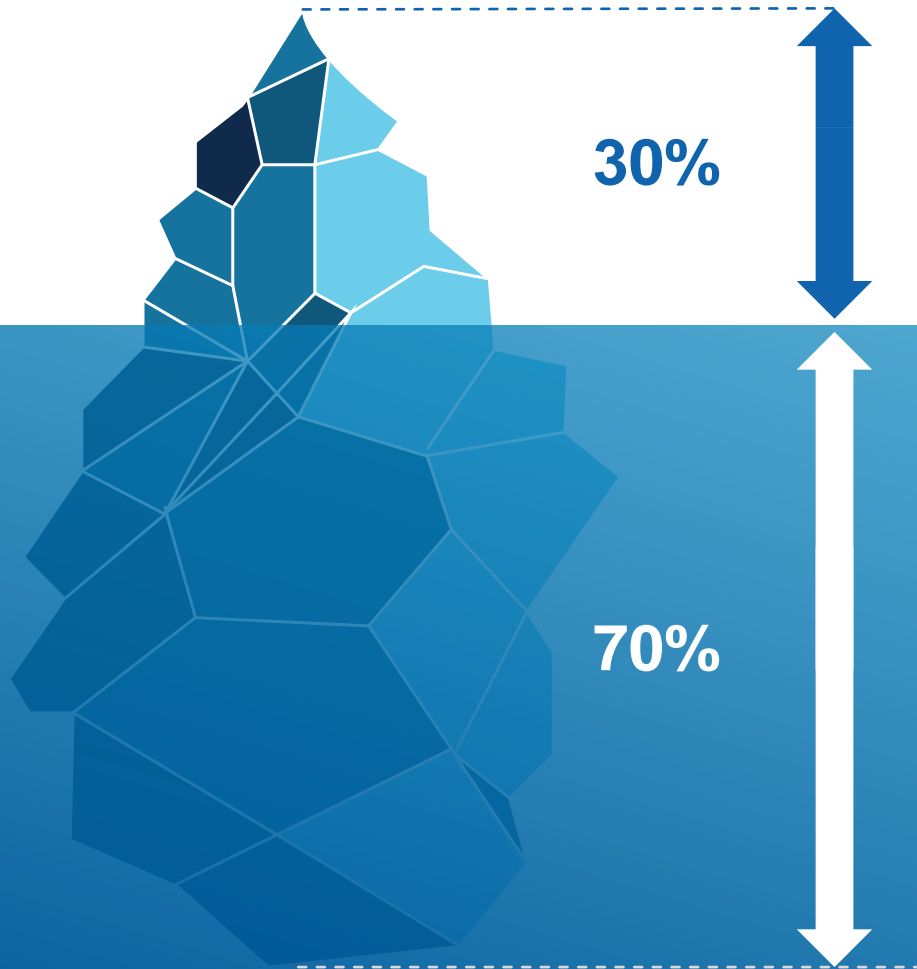
- 1 Know your stakeholders and how to communicate with them
- 2 Know the regulatory environment & notification requirements
- 3 Chose accommodative strategies by taking responsibility
- 4 Build trust by communicating corrective measures
- 5 Communicate timely and be proactive
- 6 Be transparent and know your track record



**How can crisis communications  
contribute to resilience?**



# Crisis communications forward planning enables organizations to adapt and respond coherently in a coordinated way



## Crisis Response & Execution

- Adjust and execute the communication plan to current situation
- Communicate timely with pre-written content
- Chose appropriate channels and messages for different stakeholders
- Communicate accurate and timely
- Include feedback and iterate

## Crisis Communications Preparation

- Break up silos between Security, IT, Legal and Communications
- Have a stakeholder map at hand
- Build communication plans with different scenarios
- Establish clear responsibilities and processes
- Brief your security team what information the communications team need
- Pre-write common Q&As and holding statements
- Ensure redundant communication channels in case of cyber attack
- Build a framework for effective communications with impact spheres
- Train, get feedback and optimize

# Thank you.



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