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Your monthly newsletter, written for humans not geeks

Did one of these **fool you last year?**

You're not imagining it. Scam emails are getting harder to spot.

Phishing attacks are becoming more convincing, more targeted, and more frequent.

Let's rewind a moment… Phishing is when criminals pretend to be a company you trust and try to trick you into clicking a link, opening an attachment, or logging in to a fake website.

Their goal is usually to steal passwords, money, or access to your systems.

The reason it works so well is simple: It relies on familiarity and distraction.

Last year, the company most often impersonated by scammers was Microsoft.

That's not because Microsoft has done anything wrong, but because so many businesses rely on its email, files, and cloud services. One stolen Microsoft login can open the door to email accounts, documents, and even financial data.

Close behind were Facebook and Roblox, with other familiar names like Amazon, Google, and PayPal also commonly abused.

Security researchers noticed a big spike in phishing toward the end of last year. That makes sense. People are busy, inboxes are full, and there's a lot going on with shopping, renewals, year-end tasks, and even job hunting in January.

Scammers know this and time their attacks carefully.

What makes things more worrying is how realistic these messages have become. Criminals now use AI to create fake login pages and "security alerts" that look almost identical to the real thing.

Some attacks don't just steal your password but also grab the extra security codes you use to log in, allowing attackers straight through the front door.

So how do you stay safe?

The most important habit is to slow down. Any email or text that claims there's an urgent problem with an account should immediately raise suspicion.

Instead of clicking, open your browser and go directly to the company's website yourself to check. If something feels off, it probably is.

Extra protection also matters. Using multi-factor authentication, which is a second check like a code sent to your phone, can stop criminals even if they get your password.

Keeping devices protected with up-to-date security software and making sure your team knows what phishing looks like can make a huge difference.

Phishing isn't going away. But with the right awareness and a few sensible safeguards, it doesn't have to catch you out.

DID YOU KNOW…

a clever domain name may cost you?

Buying a clever domain name can look like an easy way to make money, but it can also go badly wrong. A man bought Lambo.com for $10,000 and gradually listed it for tens of millions of dollars, hoping to cash in on the popularity of the Lamborghini name.

The car manufacturer disagreed, took legal action, and won. The courts ruled that he was acting in bad faith and trying to profit from an established brand. In the end, he lost the domain and was left with legal costs too.

Passwords protect people, not just data

Machines start up. Systems talk to each other. Processes run automatically, hour after hour, day after day. For many businesses, this technology is the business.

Behind that sits something called Operational Technology, or OT.

Unlike office IT systems such as email or file storage, OT controls the physical world. It's the software and hardware that tells machines what to do, when to do it, and how safely to do it.

Production lines, control panels, monitoring systems and sensors all fall into this category.

The uncomfortable truth is that OT security often hasn't evolved at the same pace as modern cyberthreats have.

Many of these systems were installed years ago, designed to be reliable and safe rather than secure. And one of the biggest weak spots is still surprisingly simple: Passwords.

In OT environments, it's common to see shared logins, passwords written down, or credentials that haven't changed in years. That might have worked when systems were isolated, but today OT and IT are increasingly connected.

A criminal who gains access to an office email account or laptop can sometimes move across into operational systems, especially where passwords are reused.

This matters because OT attacks don't only affect data. They can stop production, damage equipment, or create safety risks for staff.

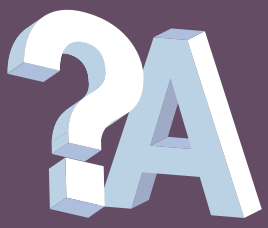
The good news is that strengthening password security is one of the most effective steps you can take...

- Longer passwords are dramatically harder to crack than short ones
- Using unique passwords prevents attackers from hopping between systems if one account is compromised
- Adding multi-factor authentication, which asks for a second proof like a code on a phone, can stop intruders even if a password is stolen

OT systems are designed to be dependable and invisible when everything is working properly. That can make security easy to overlook. But the systems that control physical processes deserve the same care and attention as office IT.

Getting password policies right isn't glamorous, but it remains one of the simplest ways to protect operations, people, and the continuity of the business.

Need help with that? Get in touch.



Q: How often should we review our IT setup?

A: At least once a year. Your business changes, and your technology should change with it.

Q: How soon should we remove old employee accounts?

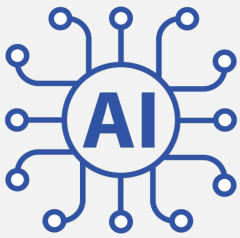
A: As soon as someone leaves the business. Unused accounts are easy entry points for attackers. If someone doesn't work for you anymore, their access shouldn't exist.

Q: Can cyber insurance replace good security?

A: No. Insurance helps with recovery, not prevention. Insurers expect security basics (at the very least) to be in place.

NEW AI UPDATE

OpenAI has unveiled GPT-5, it's most advanced AI model yet



Building on the success of ChatGPT, the update delivers faster performance, stronger reasoning and improved long-context understanding.

GPT-5 seamlessly integrates text, images, and structured data, enabling more dynamic workflows. As generative AI becomes part of core business infrastructure, GPT-5 signals a shift from expermiental to mission-critical technology.

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