

The Biggest Data Breaches of 2020



HACKERS DID NOT GO INTO “LOCKDOWN MODE.”

It goes without saying that the biggest story of 2020 — or make that the 21st century so far — was the coronavirus pandemic. However, while that crisis raged on, hackers did not go into “lockdown mode.” Instead, they accelerated their attacks.

Below we highlight some of the **biggest data breaches of 2020** (note that in some cases the following dates are not when the breaches initially occurred, but rather when they were first discovered and publicly revealed).

January

- The London-based currency exchange [Travellex](#) went offline due to a malware attack.
- A [school district in Texas](#) was billed out of \$2.3 million due to a [phishing scam](#).
- A widespread data breach at the U.S. convenience store chain [Wawa](#) exposed the sensitive information of millions of customers.
- A breach at the online educational platform [Unacademy](#) exposed over 20 million user accounts.

February

- A breach at [Estee Lauder](#) exposed more than 440 million records.
- [Twitter](#) suspended a large network of fake accounts that were used to match phone numbers to users.
- The U.S. [Defense Information Security Agency](#) suffered a data breach that exposed the personal details of around 200,000 individuals.
- [Clearview AI's](#) entire client list was stolen in a data breach.
- [General Electric](#) warned its employees that an unauthorized individual was able to access their sensitive information due to security failures with a supplier.
- [MGM Resorts](#) revealed that the personal details of more than 142 million guests who stayed at the company's properties in 2019 had been published on the dark web (the number of affected guests was initially stated as 10.6 million, but it has since been revised).

March

- A breach at telecommunication provider [T-Mobile](#) allowed hackers to gain access to employee and customer data (note: in early January 2021 T-Mobile disclosed [yet another breach](#) that potentially exposed customer phone numbers and call records).
- Hotel chain [Marriott](#) suffered a cyberattack that impacted 5.2 million guests (in 2019, hackers [stole the personal details](#) from more than 383 million Marriott guests after breaching the hotel's reservation system).
- The anonymous secret sharing app [Whisper](#) was hacked, exposing the private profiles of millions of users.

- Hackers breached the social network [Weibo](#), stealing the personal details of more than 538 million users, and offering them for sale on the dark web.
- A breach at [Virgin Media](#) exposed the data of 900,000 users, whose private information was left unsecured and accessible online for 10 months.
- Cam site [CAM4.com](#) left its production server unprotected, which exposed 10.88 billion records.
- [Advanced Info Service](#), a Thailand-based mobile network operator, left its database exposed and publicly accessible, resulting in the leak of 8 billion records.
- [Antheus Tecnologia](#), a Brazil-based biometrics company, left sensitive information exposed on an unsecured server, including 76,000 unique fingerprint records.

April

- The U.S. [Small Business Association](#) revealed that as many as 8,000 applicants for emergency loans may have had their personal information exposed.
- 300,000 users were impacted by a mass account hijacking campaign at [Nintendo](#).
- A breach at email provider [Email.it](#) led to the data of 600,000 users being offered for sale on the dark web.
- More than 500,000 [Zoom](#) accounts were breached and then offered on the dark web.
- [Magellan Health](#) fell victim to a ransomware attack in which more than 365,000 patient records were compromised.

May

- A breach at the budget airline [EasyJet](#) exposed the data of 9 million customers, including some financial records.
- A ransomware attack at cloud service provider [Blackbaud](#) may have impacted hundreds of non-profit organizations (and which has subsequently led to 23 proposed consumer [class action lawsuits](#)).
- Hackers stole 220 gigabytes worth of data in a ransomware attack at Australian transportation group [Toll Group](#).
- A breach of the voting/poll app [Wishbone](#) led to the data of 40 million users being offered on the dark web.

June

- The social media marketing firm [Preen.Me](#) disclosed that the personal data of an estimated 100,000 social media influencers had been leaked. The same breach also led to over 250,000 social media users having their data exposed on a deep web hacking forum.
- [Amtrak](#) disclosed that hackers breached the company's Amtrak Guest Rewards system and accessed customer data.
- The [University of California at San Francisco](#) paid \$1.14 million to hackers in a ransomware attack.
- Rogue insiders at the South African bank [Postbank](#) stole the personal data of millions of account holders.
- A card-skimming campaign at the accessory company [Claire's](#) allowed hackers to scrape sensitive customer information.
- [Wattpad](#) suffered a data breach that exposed nearly 271 million records.

July

- The UK's [University of York](#) disclosed a data breach that led to the theft of staff and student records (the university blamed its third-party cloud platform provider Blackbaud, mentioned above).
- A breach at the popular online casting agency [MyCastingFile](#) exposed the personal data of more than 260,000 users.
- A breach at the fitness company [V Shred](#) exposed the personal data of nearly 100,000 users.
- Energy provider [EDP](#) revealed that over 10TB in business records were stolen due to a ransomware incident.
- The [Twitter](#) accounts of some of the world's best-known personalities were compromised by hackers who used spear phishing attacks to drive traffic to Bitcoin scams.

August

- A database of nearly 235 million social media profiles connected to [Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube](#) were exposed, and unprotected by passwords or any other type of authentication.

- A security engineer at [Cisco](#) hacked his employer, which cost the company \$2.4 million to fix (the rogue insider was later sentenced to two years in prison).
- [YouTube](#) took down 2 million channels and 51 million videos over scams.
- [Canon](#) disclosed that it was the victim of a ransomware attack, and that hackers stole data from the company's server.
- The same hacker group (Maze) that attacked Canon with ransomware struck [LG and Xerox](#).
- 20GB of sensitive corporate data — including documents and records marked confidential and secret belonging to [Intel](#) — were published online.
- A breach at the luxury hotel [The Ritz London](#) allowed hackers to carry out convincing phishing attacks against guests.
- A data breach at the free photos' platform app [Freepik](#) exposed the data of 8.3 million users.
- A ransomware attack at the [University of Utah](#) compelled the institution to pay over \$450,000 to stop hackers from publishing student information.
- The [Experian](#) branch in South Africa disclosed a data breach that involved 24 million users.
- Cruise operator [Carnival](#) suffered a ransomware attack that impacted customers across three different cruise lines (Carnival Cruise Line, Holland America Line, and Seabourn).

September

- A school in [Nevada](#) refused to give into ransomware demands, and in retaliation hackers published student data online.
- A [hospital in Germany](#) fell victim to a ransomware attack (initially, it was reported that this led to the death of a patient, but a subsequent [investigation](#) has concluded that the patient in question had such poor health that her death was likely not attributable to the attack — although police say that it is only a matter of time before ransomware does result in the loss of life).
- The Chilean bank [BancoEstado](#) was forced to temporarily close all of its branches due to a ransomware attack.
- Email marketing firm [Mailfire](#) was hit by a cyberattack that exposed more than 320 million records from over 70 websites.

October

- A ransomware attack at bookseller [Barnes & Noble](#) exposed customer transaction history and email addresses.
- The United Nations International Maritime Organization ([UN IMO](#)) was hit by what it called a “sophisticated cyberattack” against its IT systems.
- The telecom service provider [Boom! Mobile](#) fell victim to a card-skimming attack.
- U.S. restaurant chain [Dickey's](#) disclosed that between July 2019 and August 2020 more than three million of its customers had their card details posted online.
- The ransomware gang Egregor struck [Ubisoft and Crytek](#), and published sensitive corporate information online.

November

- Insurance technology company [Vertraforce](#) disclosed a data breach between March 2020 and August 2020 that potentially exposed the sensitive information for 27.7 million customers.
- Beverage company [Campari](#) was temporarily kicked offline after a ransomware attack, and the company revealed that a data breach had potentially affected around 6,000 current and former employees, as well as more than 10,000 customers and suppliers.
- The hacker group ShinyHunters leaked the database belonging to [Mashable.com](#), exposing more than 5.2GB worth of data.
- Video game maker [Capcom](#) was hit by a ransomware attack that potentially compromised the data of nearly 400,000 users.
- Brazilian aerospace company [Embraer](#) was the victim of a cyberattack that resulted in data theft.

December

- [Flight Center](#) disclosed that a hackathon in 2017 was responsible for a leak that involved the credit card data and passport numbers for nearly 7,000 customers.
- A ransomware attack at [Vancouver TransLink](#) disrupted transactions and ticketing for two days.

- A rogue employee at South African bank [Absa](#) sold the personal information of 200,000 clients to third parties.
- The UK tax office [HMRC](#) was accused of being “incompetent” regarding 11 severe data breaches that affected nearly 24,000 people.
- [Leonardo SpA](#), the world’s largest defense contractor, was hit by a malware attack that exfiltrated up to 10GB of data.
- Hackers inserted malicious code into an update of the [SolarWinds](#) software, called Orion. This hack is called [supply-chain attack](#), since it infects software as it’s under assembly. SolarWinds said that around 18,000 customers installed the tainted update onto their systems. Supply-chain attacks are to be taken seriously and are very powerful. This attack had a huge impact, which continues to grow with the discovery of new information.

Looking Ahead

Hackers stole or exposed billions of records in last year, and this year the onslaught will continue — especially against SMBs. Fortunately, there are things that SMBs can do to safeguard their data and reputation. [Click here](#) for a look at 7 lessons learned from the biggest data breaches of 2020.

