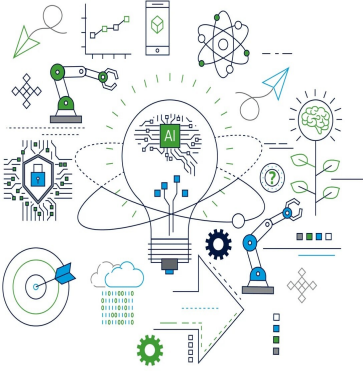




## Free Phishing Simulations for 2,000 SMEs: What to Test Before Enrolling

### Description

The Cyber2SME phishing simulation is useful only if the company is ready to learn from it. The complimentary offer covers one tailored exercise for up to 30 employees per UEN and email domain, with a report and 30-minute e-advisory. Passing or failing the test is not a security certification.

The reader task is to check eligibility and scope, prepare a baseline and convert the simulation report into staff and process changes instead of treating participation as proof of security. The article therefore keeps the governing fact, the calculation or comparison, and the final decision in separate steps.

### Confirm eligibility and scope before enrolling

#### Offer

RSM Stone Forest's programme, in partnership with IMDA, includes a phishing simulation, awareness webinar and incident-response tabletop exercise with different participant limits.

[Official source 1](#) was opened on 29 August 2026 and checked for this exact offer claim.

### Freeze a baseline before the email goes out

#### Simulation

The phishing exercise covers up to 30 staff per company UEN and email domain, includes one performance report and a 30-minute e-advisory.

### Read results as control signals

#### Other activities

The awareness webinar and tabletop exercise are each complimentary for up to five employees per company UEN, subject to programme terms.

[Official source 2](#) was opened on 29 August 2026 and checked for this exact other activities claim.

## Assign remediation before the advisory ends

### Eligibility

Published criteria include at least 30% local equity and group turnover below S\$100 million or group employment below 200.

## Confirm eligibility and scope before enrolling

### Privacy

Choose participants, notices and handling rules before testing. Results should improve controls, not become a public shaming list.

## Reproduce the result

The first original tool is a pre-enrolment control checklist that separates staff behaviour from mailbox and payment controls. Create it from the dated source material, show every input and keep the unresolved cells visible. A correct-looking answer with an undocumented input is not ready for a decision.

The second tool is a results-to-remediation matrix for turning the simulation report into owners, deadlines and repeat tests. Use it after the first tool, because the comparison only adds value when the underlying person, entity, place, account or time period has already been matched correctly.

Ask another person to repeat the result from the saved evidence without seeing your conclusion. If they cannot reproduce the same branch, inspect the source date, definition, arithmetic and exception before relying on it. This catches errors that a polished summary can conceal.

## A decision table you can use

|                  |                                    |                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Click rate       | Recognition and decision behaviour | Targeted coaching, not blame               |
| Credential entry | Higher-risk behaviour              | Reset, mailbox review and training         |
| Report speed     | Detection culture                  | Simplify reporting channel                 |
| Repeated pattern | Process or role exposure           | Payment and identity verification controls |

The table is a working aid. Date the evidence, preserve the original notice or statement, and flag any cell that depends on an assumption rather than a controlling source.

## Do not collapse these checks

Do not combine offer, simulation, other activities into one yes-or-no box. Each answers a different question and can change on a different date. A pass on one row does not cure a failure on another.

Do not convert an authority's illustration, capacity figure, proposed rule, programme status, straight-line distance or published operating hour into a personal guarantee. Keep the source's own limitation beside the number whenever it affects money, timing, access, safety or eligibility.

Before choosing, write down the strongest reason the opposite decision could be right. Then identify the evidence that would switch your answer. This small counter-case prevents the first attractive number, convenient route or reassuring label from controlling the whole judgment. If no evidence could change the conclusion, the exercise has become advocacy rather than a decision.

Finally, set a review trigger. Reopen the controlling page when a deadline passes, a formal notice arrives, the person or entity changes, the route is altered or the decision is delayed. The current answer remains useful only while its material inputs remain current.

## Worked example

A 22-person firm lists its payment approvers, executive assistants and shared-mailbox users, records the current reporting route, then runs the simulation. The report owner turns each finding into a named change and repeats an internal test later.

This example is an illustration, not a report of a real person, interview, visit, taste test, price check or transaction. It shows how to apply the decision method while keeping the underlying evidence visible. Replace every sample input with the reader's own current evidence before using the outcome.

## What to verify before acting

1. Open the current authority, operator or organiser page instead of relying on a saved social post.
2. Match the rule or listing to the correct person, entity, property, platform, route or account.
3. Record the effective date, closing date or data date separately from the webpage update date.
4. Check any amount, threshold, deadline and exception against the exact source passage that controls it.
5. Keep a stop condition for missing evidence, changed access, conflicting dates or an unaffordable downside.

## Limits and next reading

The programme has terms, capacity limits and current eligibility rules. A phishing simulation does not test every attack route, technical control or incident-response dependency.

For useful context on the next decision, LBRD explains how to [see a common phishing decision pattern](#). A second practical progression is to [read cybersecurity assurance levels carefully](#). Both links were

checked against the intended live pages before publication.

*Featured image: Digital transformation and security illustration. Image: RSM Stone Forest. [Image source and rights record](#).*

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