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Cyber Risk Transfer

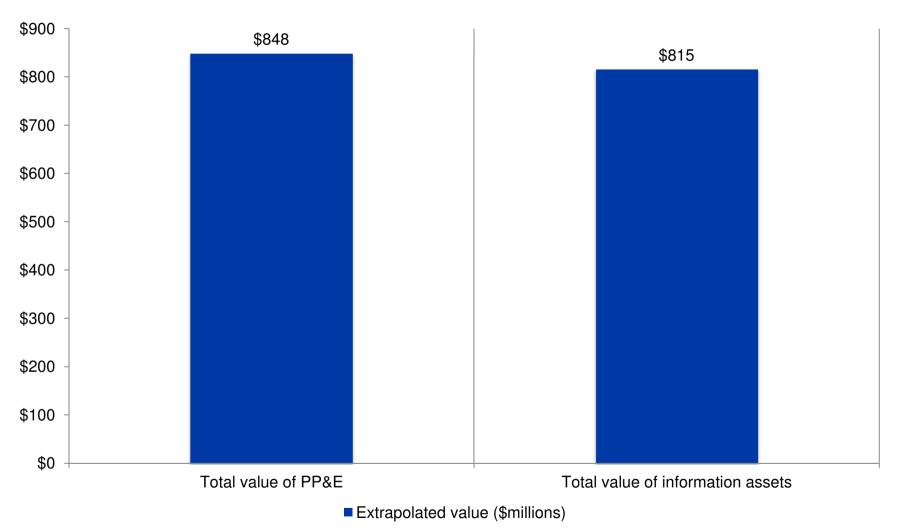
Service Provider Exposure

- Protecting the entity at vendor engagement
- Managing service provider dependency through risk transfer





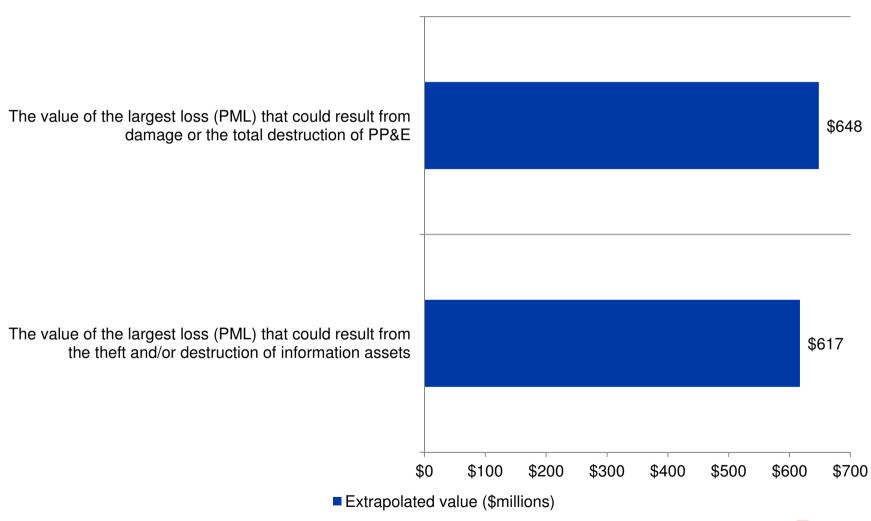
Valuing Tangible and Intangible Assets



Source: Ponemon 2015 Global Cyber Impact Study



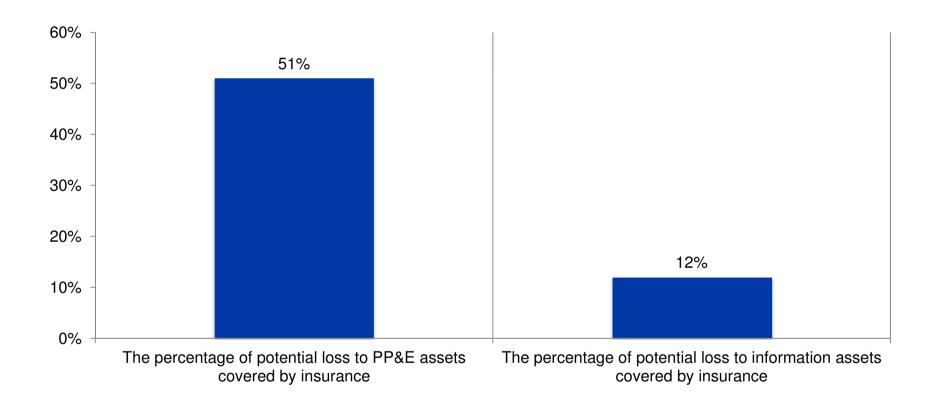
Estimating Loss to Tangible and Intangible Assets



Source: Ponemon 2015 Global Cyber Impact Study



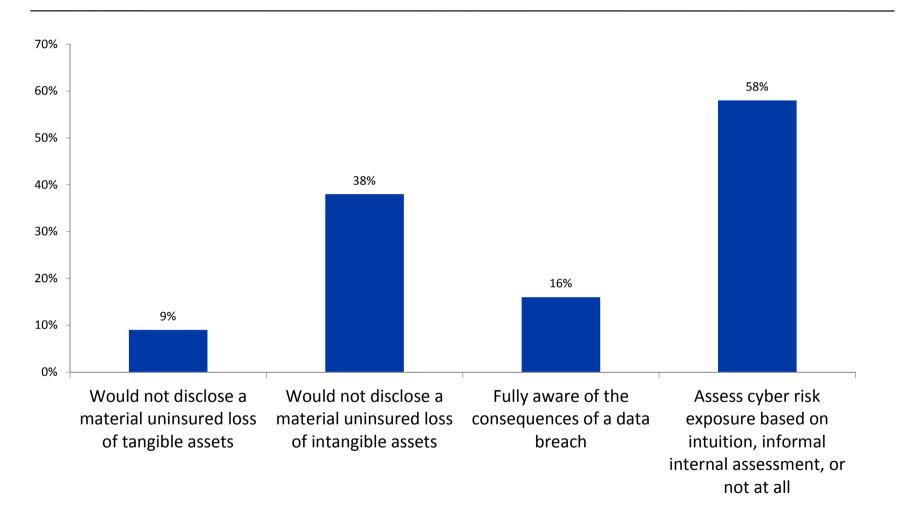
Insuring Tangible and Intangible Assets



Source: Ponemon 2015 Global Cyber Impact Study



Cyber risk awareness among APAC businesses



Source: Aon 2015 Asia Pacific (APAC) Cyber Impact Report



Cyber Risk in Asia



Median time **between breach and discovery** in APAC – three times the global average.

80%

Organisation in APAC are 80% more likely to be targeted than other parts of the world,

3.7GB

Average amount of **data stolen** in an attack in APAC.

Source: Mandiant M-Trends Asia Pacific





Market Trends – Attack Trends

2015 (and early 2016) has seen, largely, a **continuation of trends** in relation to cyber-attacks.

The majority of perpetrators are still **external actors**, the primary motive remains **financial gain** and phishing and particularly **spear phishing** attacks remain dominant.

Spear phishing **attacks targeting employees** have increased by 55 percent in 2015.

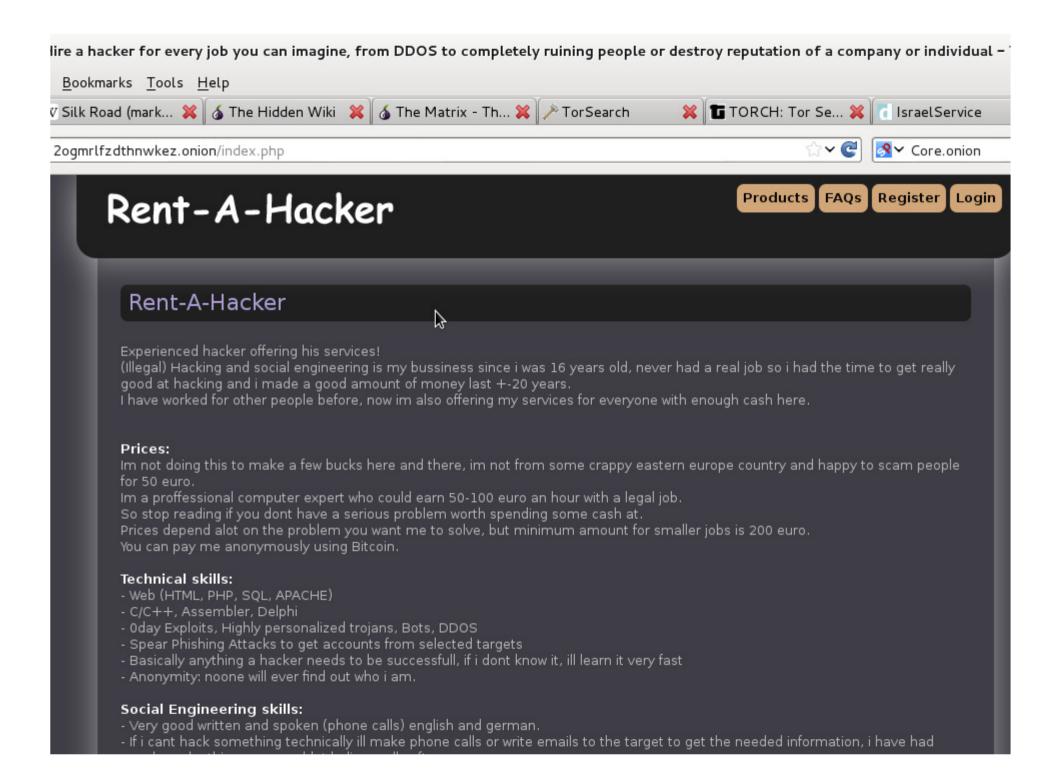
Social engineering has increased in frequency and public recognition.

There has also been an increase in ransomware attacks – up 35 percent in 2015.

DD4BC (Distributed Denial of Service for Bitcoin) attacks have been common, with **smaller scale attacks** launched initially along with a modest demand for payment, with the threat of increased attacks if the demand is not met.

Source: Symantec's Internet Security Threat Report 2016







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Market Trends - Cost of a Data Breach





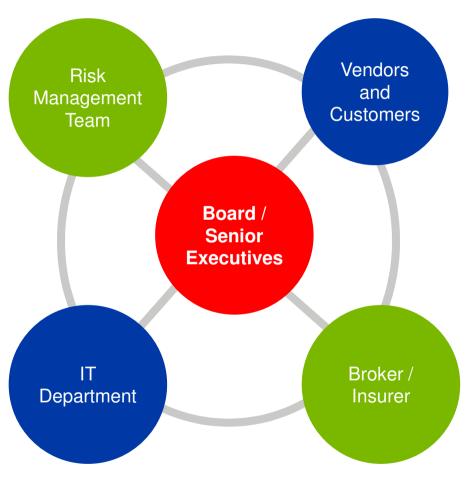


Board Level Mitigation

Ensure that there are up to date policies and plans in place for data protection, incident response and business continuity

Manage the dialogue between your IT and Risk teams.

Know and meet regularly with your Information Security / IT Team. Understand incidents or "near misses".



Understand your contracts with your customers and vendors. What risks are you assuming? Who is required to maintain insurance?

Know your external experts and reporting obligations when a cyber event occurs

Review your risks with your insurance broker and insurer continually. Insurance coverage is negotiable.



Cyber Risk Transfer

D & O Policy

- Personal cover for directors, officers and senior executives
- Legal costs of defending claims and investigations covered
- Claims against directors arising from cyber events often take a similar form to other actions
- Ensure there is no exclusion for cyber related claims – not typically excluded.

Cyber Policy

- Cover for the entity for first and third party losses.
- Grants access to experienced network of crisis managers, IT/forensic experts, public relations consultants and lawyers and covers these costs
- Provides cover for business interruption and claims against the entity
- Demonstrates board level awareness of and response to cyber risk





Coverage & Gaps Under Traditional Policies

Property Insurance:

Malware and Denial-of-Service attacks do not constitute 'physical perils' and do not damage 'tangible property'

Professional Indemnity:

- Requires negligence in provision of defined business activities.
- Definition of professional services may not capture ancillary functions like data collection and management

Common Hurdles:

- No coverage for crisis expenses required by law or to protect reputation.
- No cover for data protection regulatory actions, including penalties

General Liability Insurance

CGL Privacy coverage limited to 'publication or utterance' resulting in one of traditional privacy torts.

"Publication" resulting from hacking is **not an act** of the insured

Crime Coverage

- Covered loss is theft of money, securities, or tangible property.
- First port of call for 'Bangladesh Bank' type loss
- social engineering needs express cover
- Confidential information exclusion



Cyber Risk Transfer – Attack Costs

Fines Liability Crisis Lost **Extra** and **Expense Expense** Income **Penalties Business Cyber Extortion Breach of** Regulatory **Forensics Payments** Interruption **Privacy Fines Network Notification Dependent** Intangible **Defence Costs Security Failure** and Monitoring Interruption **Asset Damage Public Increased Cost Media Liability Relations** of Working Legal **Defence Costs** quidance





Managing Vendors

	Pre-Breach	Post-Breach
Vendor Engagement	 Identify those vendors on which your company relies to conduct business and those who collect and store personal data for which you are liable Ensure that business units engaging vendors perform the requisite due diligence and that service provider expertise is fit for purpose Note: Target breach facilitated by initial breach of HVAC vendor 	 Engage crisis managers, IT/forensic experts, public relations consultants and lawyers as appropriate Access to network of experts made available through cyber insurance policy
Vendor Risk Transfer	 Maintain robust service agreements and be aware of how indemnities and limits of liabilities protect or expose your company Consider requiring that critical vendors maintain a satisfactory level of cyber insurance 	 Seek cover for dependent business interruption loss, i.e. lost income because a service provider you rely upon succumbs to a cyber attack Ensure your cyber cover is broad enough to cover claims against you arising from the conduct of your vendors, particularly those who handle sensitive data

Empower Results®

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