

# **Cyber Risk Insurance: Policies, Claims and Coverage**

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## Trends in Data Security

- Trends
  - Data breaches
  - Data dams
  - DDoS attacks
  - Ransom ware
  - Malware, malware, malware ...
  - Attacks on all sectors





#### Ransomware

- Ransomware is malware used for data kidnapping, an exploit in which the attacker encrypts the data and demands payment for the decryption
- Ransomware attacks can come with other malware





## Who is in the Headlines Today?





TOP STORIES IN MARKETS Investors Should Fear Fed's Rate Shadow

Margins Give Mattress Firm More Bounce

2 of 12

Big Banks Won't Drow Liquidity Rule

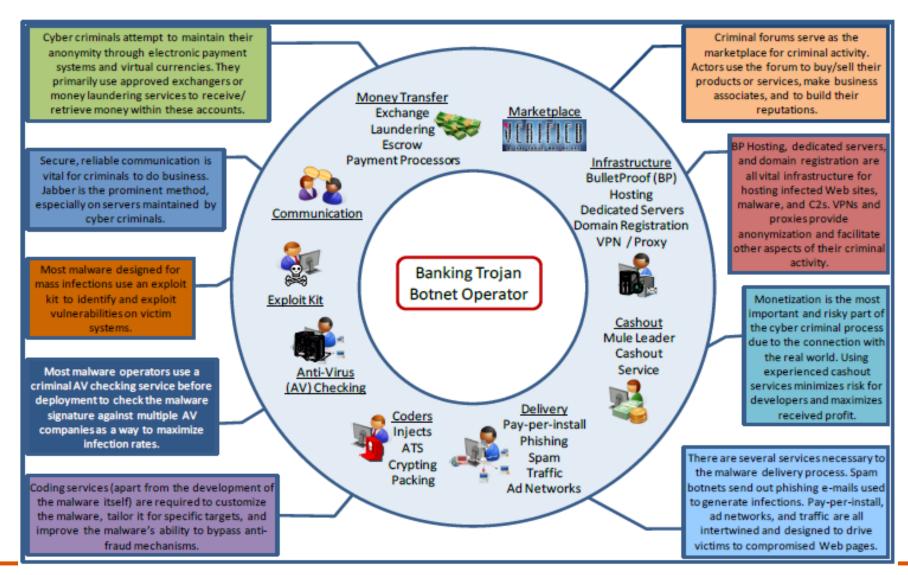
FBI Probes Possible Hacking Incident at J.P. Mor

FBI Probes Possible Hacking Inc.
FBI Probes Possible Hacking Inc. ard Numbers: How Target Blew It





## The Cyber Underground ...





## Preparation for a Breach: High Breach Costs

U.S. average per capita cost of data breach (cost per record)

\$201

U.S. average cost of a data breach

\$5.85 mln

World average cost of a data breach

\$3.5 mln

Annual increase in the average cost of a data breach around the world

15%

Source: 2014 Cost of Data Breach Study: Global Analysis Sponsored by IBM, Conducted by Ponemon Institute LLC



## **Consumer Cybercrime Across the Globe**

378M

Cybercrime victims per year

12

Cybercrime victims per second



1M+

Cybercrime victims per day

\$113B

Cost of cybercrime annually

\$13B

Cost of cybercrime annually in Europe

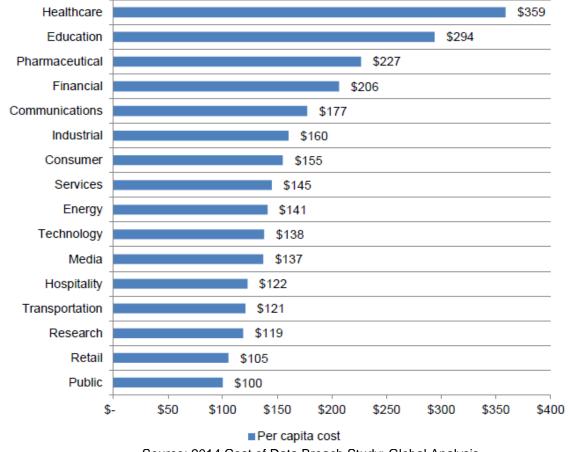
2013 Norton Cybercrime Report)



## Preparation for a Breach: High Breach Costs

Figure 4. Per capita cost by industry classification

Consolidated view (n=314)



Source: 2014 Cost of Data Breach Study: Global Analysis Sponsored by IBM, Conducted by Ponemon Institute LLC



## Preparation for a Breach: a Vulnerable Sector

#### Data Breach Incidents by Sector, 2013

Source: Norton Cybercrime Index

Industry Sector	Number of Incidents	Percentage of Incidents			
Healthcare	93	36.8%			
Education	32	12.6%			
Government and Public Sector	22	8.7 %			
Retail	19	7.5%			
Accounting	13	5.1%			
Computer software	12	4.7%			
Hospitality	10	4.0%			
Insurance	9	3.6%			
Financial	9	3.6%			
Transportation	6	2.4%			
Information technology	5	2.0%			
Telecom	4	1.6%			
Law enforcement	4	1.6%			
Social networking	3	1.2%			
Agriculture	2	0.8%			
Community and non-profit	2	0.8%			
Administration and human resources	2	0.8%			
Military	2	0.8%			
Construction	1	0.4%			
Utilities and energy	1	0.4%			
Computer hardware	1	0.4%			

Internet Security Threat Report 2014: Volume 19, Appendix A; Symantec Corporation



### Cost Factors

## Factors that decreased the cost of a data breach

- Strong security posture
- Incident response planning
- Business continuity management
- CISO appointment

## Factors that increased the cost of a data breach



- Third party involvement
- Notification before investigation completed

Source: 2014 Cost of Data Breach Study: Global Analysis Sponsored by IBM, Conducted by Ponemon Institute LLC.



# Preparation for a Breach: Frequency Per Sector

Frequency of incident classification patterns per victim industry

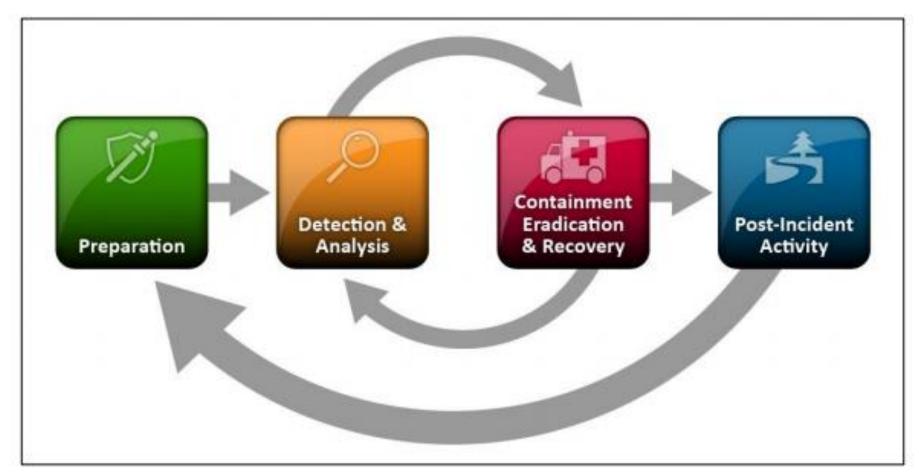
INDUSTRY	POS INTRUS- ION	WEB APP ATTACK	INSIDER MISUSE	THEFT/ LOSS	MISC. ERROR	CRIME- WARE	PAYMENT CARD SKIMMER	DENIAL OF SERVICE	CYBER ESPION- AGE	EVERY- THING ELSE
Accommodation [72]	75%	1%	8%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	10%		4%
Administrative [56]		8%	27%	12%	43%	1%		1%	1%	7%
Construction [23]	7%		13%	13%	7%	33%			13%	13%
Education [61]	<1%	19%	8%	15%	20%	6%	<1%	6%	2%	22%
Entertainment [71]	7%	22%	10%	7%	12%	2%	2%	32%		5%
Finance [52]	<1%	27%	7%	3%	5%	4%	22%	26%	<1%	6%
Healthcare [62]	9%	3%	15%	46%	12%	3%	<1%	2%	<1%	10%
Information [51]	<1%	41%	1%	1%	1%	31%	<1%	9%	1%	16%
Management [55]		11%	6%	6%	6%		11%	44%	11%	6%
Manufacturing [31,32,33]		14%	8%	4%	2%	9%		24%	30%	9%
Mining [21]			25%	10%	5%	5%	5%	5%	40%	5%
Professional [54]	<1%	9%	6%	4%	3%	3%		37%	29%	8%
Public [ <u>92</u> ]		<1%	24%	19%	34%	21%		<1%	<1%	2%
Real Estate [53]		10%	37%	13%	20%	7%			3%	10%
Retail [44,45]	31%	10%	4%	2%	2%	2%	6%	33%	<1%	10%
Trade [42]	6%	30%	6%	6%	9%	9%	3%	3%		27%
Transportation [48,49]		15%	16%	7%	6%	15%	5%	3%	24%	8%
Utilities [22]		38%	3%	1%	2%	31%		14%	7%	3%
Other [81]	1%	29%	13%	13%	10%	3%		9%	6%	17%

For more information on the NAICS codes [shown above] visit: https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart-2012

2014 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report



## Information Security Incident Cycle



Computer Security Incident Handling Guide, NIST SP 800-61 Rev. 2



## **Update Security Posture**

- Use current version of operating systems if possible
- Automate operating system security patching
- Automate security application patching
- Employ white listing
- No local administrative control
- Segregate network using domain controls

- Use multi-factor authentication
- Eliminate unnecessary processes
- Eliminate unnecessary data
- Endpoint monitoring
- Due diligence on all third party service providers
- Conduct risk assessments



### **Have Fire Drills**

- Pen testing of POS system
  - Review of actual network operations to detect vulnerabilities
- Internal control review
  - Review written policies, protocols & certifications
  - Verify implementation of PCI-DSS

- Legal review
  - Compliance with PCI
  - Policy coverage
  - Banners and notices
- Table top exercises
  - "fire drill" a POS attack
    - Test the team
    - See how crisis unfolds
    - Hands on response



### The Initial Response

- Conduct a quick assessment
  - If possible breach implement incident response plan
  - Do not wait until 'verified'
- Notify insurer
  - Confirm approval of all breach vendors
- Engage outside counsel
- Engage digital forensics team through counsel
- Implement litigation hold



## Anatomy of a Breach: Containment/Eradication/Recovery

- Deploy forensics firm to assess, contain, eradicate, analyze and remediate
  - Identify target of breach, i.e. PHI, intellectual property, payment card systems, financial account information, etc.
  - Determine whether data loss occurred, if so, whether it has stopped
  - Eliminate threat
  - Determine extent of loss
- Preserve and secure evidence, including all log files
- Recovery return affected systems to normal operations



#### 1. How did the data breach occur?

High, Medium or Low Risk based upon an investigation

### 2. How many people were impacted and where do they live?

- Size of the event may often define what solutions are available to be used
- Location of the population may expose a higher propensity to becoming a victim of identity theft

### 3. What type of PII/PHI was exposed?

Financial? Medical? What services actually address the exposure?

### 4. Who is the impacted population?

VIPs, Clients, Employees, Deceased, Minors, Elderly, Ex-pats?



#### 1. How did the data breach occur?

- High, Medium or Low Risk based upon an investigation
  - A hacked server where customer PII is stored = high risk
  - A thumb-drive lost at the airport = medium risk
  - A lost laptop that's fully-encrypted = low risk





# 2. How many people were impacted and where do they live?

Size of the event may define what solutions are

available to be used

 Location of the population may expose a higher propensity to becoming a victim of identity theft

http://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/consumer-sentinel-network-data-book-january-december-2013/sentinel-cy2013.pdf

Identity Theft Complaints										
	Complaints per									
Rank	Victim	100,000	Complaints							
	State	Population								
1	Florida	192.9	37,720							
2	Georgia	134.1	13,402 40,404							
3	California	105.4								
4	Michigan	97.1	9,606							
4	Nevada	97.1	2,708							
6	Maryland	95.5	5,660							
7	Arizona	91.2	6,043							
8	Texas	88.0	23,266							
9	New York	86.9	17,072							
10	Illinois	85.9	11,069							



### 3. What type of PII/PHI was exposed?

Financial? Medical? What services actually address

the exposure? Breached Data Fraud Risk **Recommended Remediation Services** 

	Type of PHI/PII exposed:	Specific identity theft and fraud risk associated with exposed PHI/PII:							Advisory Services/ Identity Recovery	Internet Monitoring	Public Records Monitoring	Specialty Reporting Agency Monitoring	Credit and Credit Monitoring Services
Primary Identifiers	SSN + Name, Address or DOB	<b>a</b>	\$	<b></b>	<b>.</b>	8	*	9	•	•	•	•	•
	Credit Card #s	â	\$	0	eĥe	Ö	Ť	0	•	•			
	Banking and Financial Account #s	Î	\$	0	ŵ	8	ě	0	•	•		•	
Secondary Identifiers	Insurance #s	(A)	\$		effe	8	Ť	0	•	•			
	Medical ID #s and related PHI	à	\$	0	ene	5	Ť	•	•	•	•		•
	Driver's License #s	â	\$	0	•	8	*	ø	•	•	•	•	
	User Account Log in Information (including email)	â	\$	0	<b>.</b>	5	*	9	•	•	•	۰	0



### 4. Who is the impacted population?

- VIPs, Clients, Employees, Deceased, Minors, Elderly, Ex-pats?
  - No credit monitoring for minors, some ex-pats or deceased





## Anatomy of a Breach: Post-incident Activity

- Determine whether to notify law enforcement
- Determine whether breach notification is required
- If breach notification is required
  - Determine whether remediation services will be provided
  - Draft notification letters and frequently asked questions
  - Send notification letters to affected consumers and regulatory officials
- Prepare for post-incident regulatory response
- Conduct post-incident debrief

