

**“How will cyber risk
management affect tomorrow's
business?”**

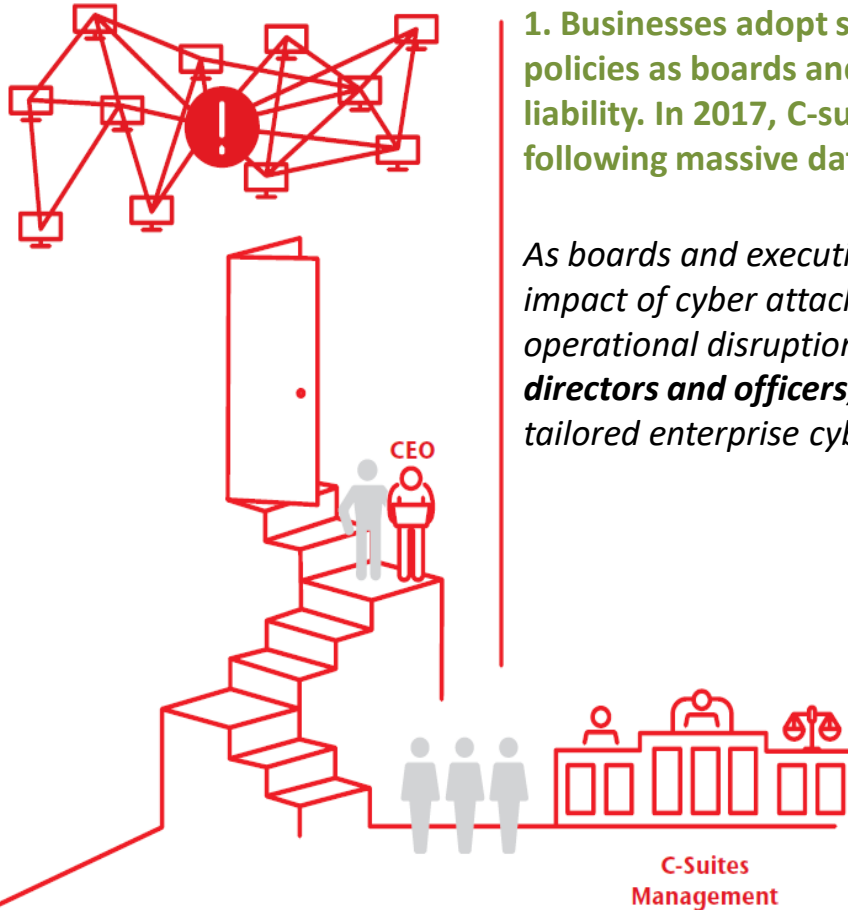




The "integrated" path towards continuous improvement of information security

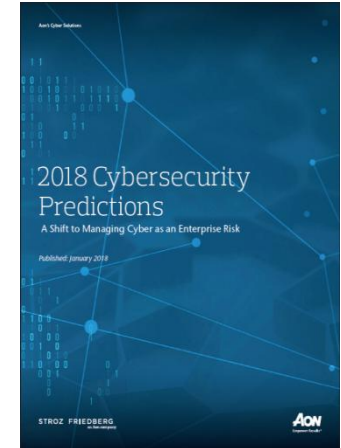
Cyber Risk as a Balance Sheet Risk ... exposing Board and C-Levels

2018 Cybersecurity Predictions

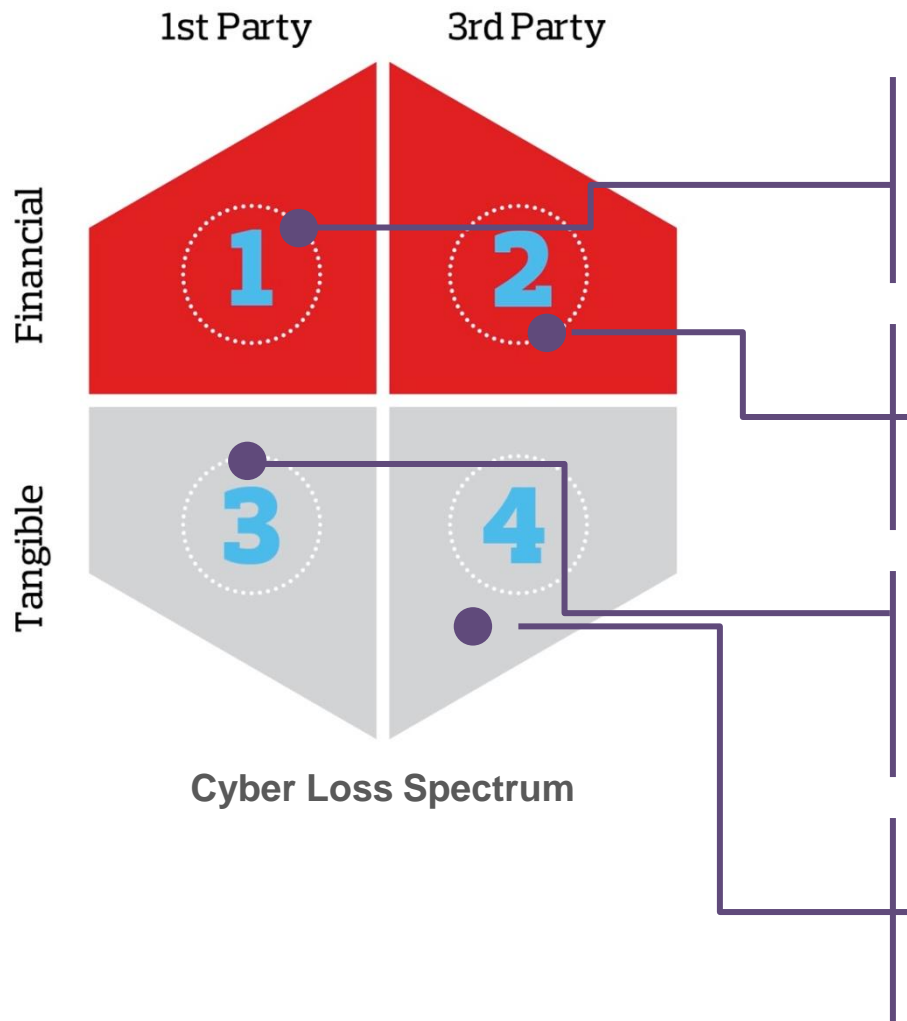


1. Businesses adopt standalone cyber insurance policies as boards and executives wake up to cyber liability. In 2017, C-suite executives resigned following massive data breaches.

*As boards and executives witness the material impact of cyber attacks, including reduced earnings, operational disruption, and claims brought against **directors and officers**, businesses will turn to tailored enterprise cyber insurance policies*



Cyber Risk Impacts All Loss Quadrants



Any major cyber event will result in

- Public relations, response, and continuity costs
- Immediate and extended revenue loss
- Restoration expenses
- Defence costs

Third parties will seek to recover

- Civil penalties and awards
- Consequential revenue loss
- Restoration expenses

Physical damage is possible

- Property damage
- Bodily injury

Physical damage may cascade to others

- 3rd party property damage
- 3rd party bodily injury

Cyber Risk as a Balance Sheet Risk

Business Disruption

- **Financial statement impact of breaches shift to business disruption**
 - Denial of service & ransomware attacks can be more severe than data breaches
 - 2017 WannaCry and NotPetya ransomware attacks resulted in extended business disruption

D&O Claims

- **D&O follow on claims represent an increasing exposure**
 - **Wendy's** derivative suit arising from a data security breach was settled for cybersecurity changes, corporate governance therapeutics, and \$950,000 in plaintiffs' attorneys' fees (May 2018)
 - **Yahoo!**'s breach-related securities class action claim settlement of \$80M is the first substantial data breach-related shareholder lawsuit recovery (March 2018)
 - **Home Depot** follow-on claim appeal settled for \$1M+ corporate governance changes (May 2017)
 - Pending **Equifax** follow-on directors and officers claim arising out of a network security breach
 - **Wyndham** follow-on directors and officers claim: road map to effective litigation defenses

What do organizations in EMEA think?



2017 Europe, Middle East & Africa Cyber Risk Transfer Comparison Report

Sponsored by Aon Risk Solutions
Independently conducted by Ponemon Institute LLC
Publication Date: October 2017



Key Findings

- ✓ The impact of business disruption to **cyber assets** is 50% greater than to property, plant and equipment assets (PP&E)
- ✓ Only 15% of the probable maximum loss (PML) potential for **information assets** is covered by **insurance**; almost two thirds (60%) of total PP&E asset values are protected
- ✓ Only 30% of respondents state they are ‘**fully aware**’ of the economic and legal consequences of an international data breach or security exploit

Market Positioning and analysis

Overall cyber market tatus and growth.

The global cyber market is currently estimated to be worth approximately 3.4 billion dollars, of which 70% is related to stand-alone cyber products. Currently, a full 85% of this business originates in the U.S. The EU stand-alone cyber market, in contrast, is estimated to be worth approximately \$190 million, but **could grow extremely rapidly to as much as \$900 million (over 400 percent)** by 2020 as a result of the new **GDPR** directive, which is having a dramatic impact all over the EU and beyond.

Status and distribution of cyber security spending

As large and growing as the cyber security market is, a full 94% of the expenditures in that market is currently focused on loss prevention (whereby between 70 and 80 percent is spent on software and hardware, around 5% on risk assessment, 15% on consulting, and 6 percent on training and compliance).

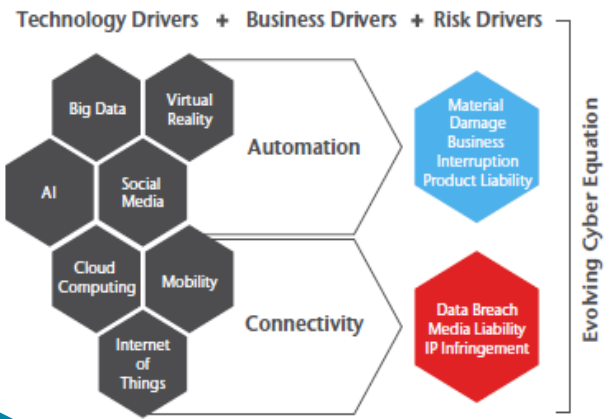


How to define an appropriate risk management strategy

Cyber Risk - Scope

3 Key Points

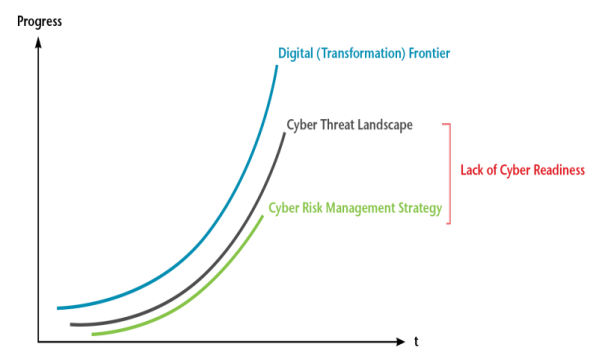
EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)



Evolving Cyber Equation



Digital-Cyber Advancement Curves



Cyber Risk Management

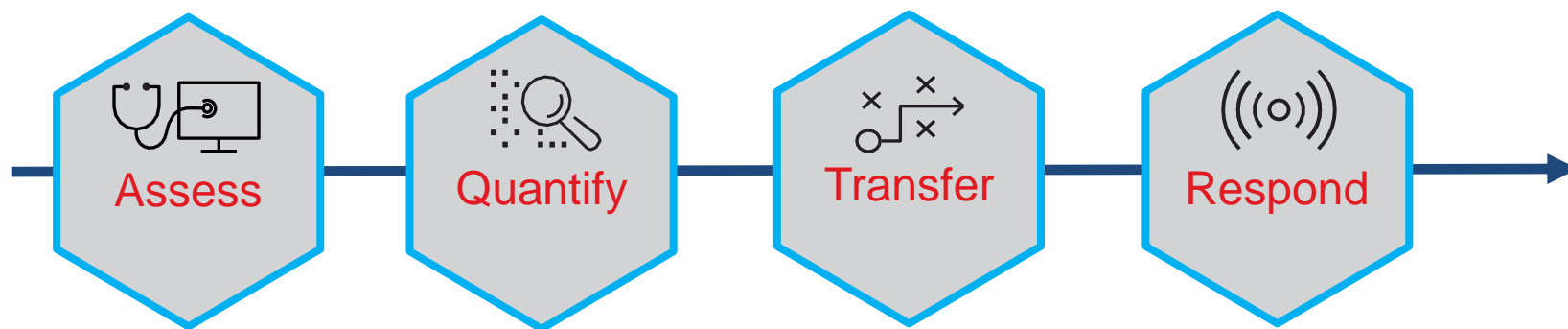
Objectives and methods

The process, designed according to the sector's Best Practices (ISO 27001 and ISO 27005), aims to improve the degree of protection, security from any type of internal and external Cyber risk to:

- **Provide a view of the risk scenarios applicable to organizations**
- **Manage and control the risk of information security**
- **Identify the "critical" areas of the Organization,**
- **Define a process of continuous improvement of information security**



Cyber Risk Management | Adopting a Risk-Based Cyber Insurance Strategy



- Helping clients optimise the total cost of risk associated with cyber exposures

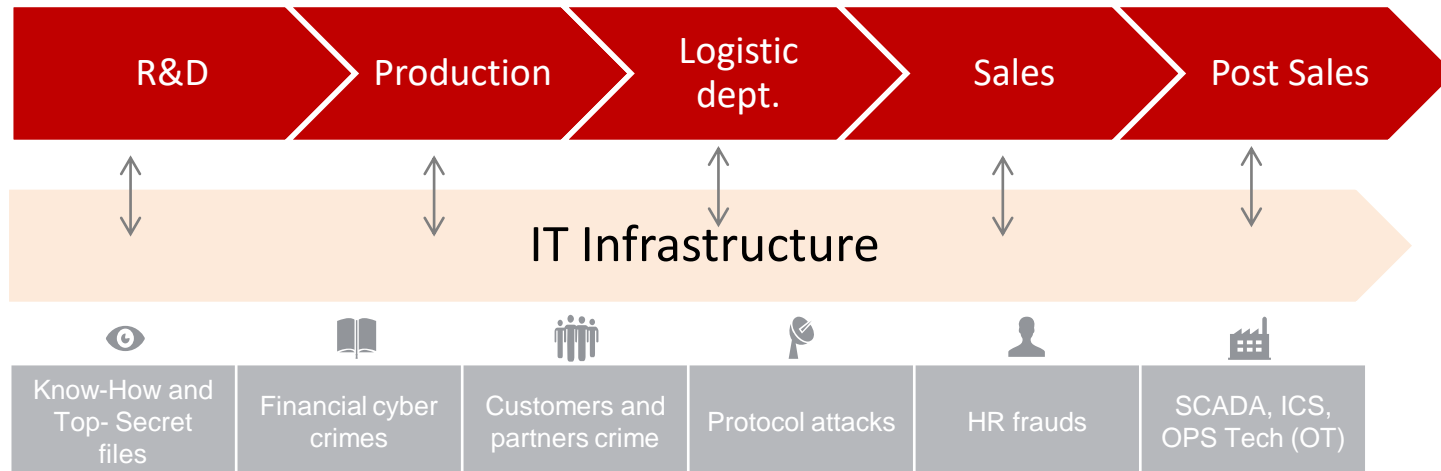
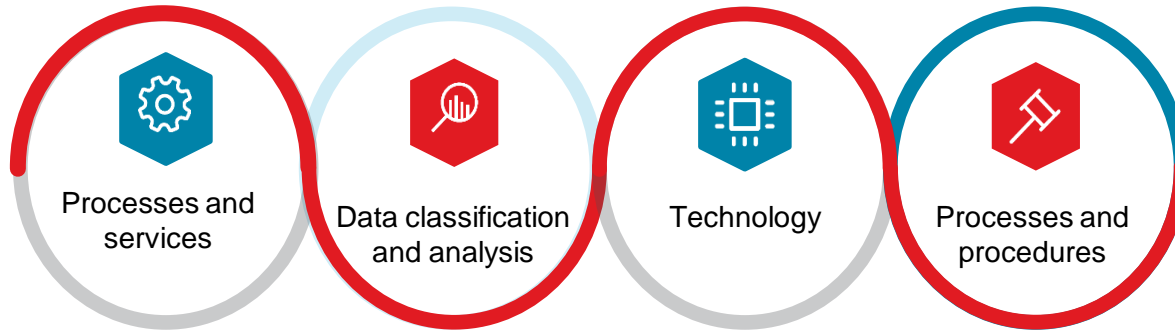
Holistic integration with Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework:
appetite, financing, and insurance

Includes harmonized input from Compliance, Legal, Finance, HR, BUs, Internal Audit
+ Cybersecurity and IT

The "integrated" path towards continuous improvement of information security

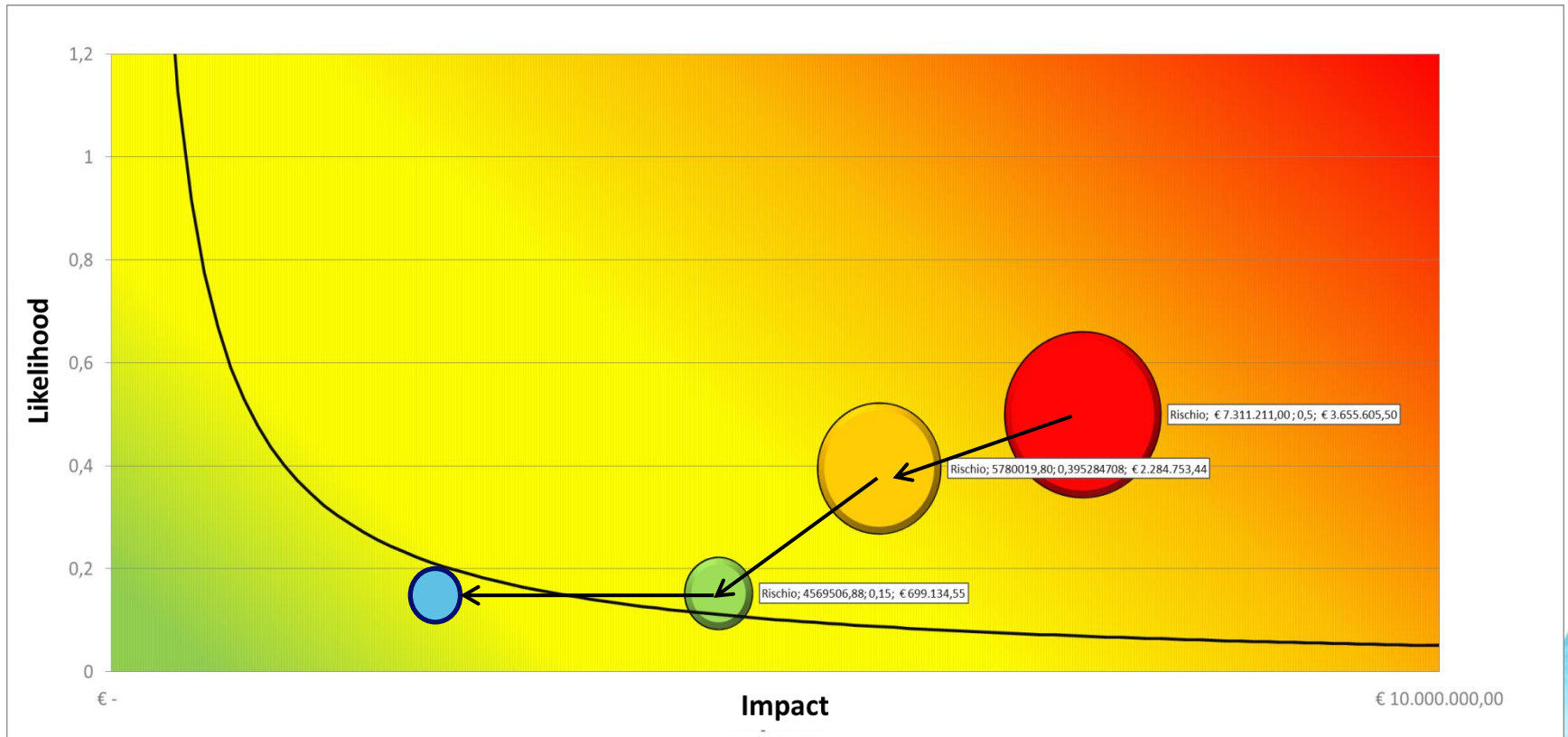
Cyber risk Holistic analysis

The analysis to be carried out with the managers of the various areas of the organization, assessing:



Cyber risk «integrated» path

Synthesis and standards

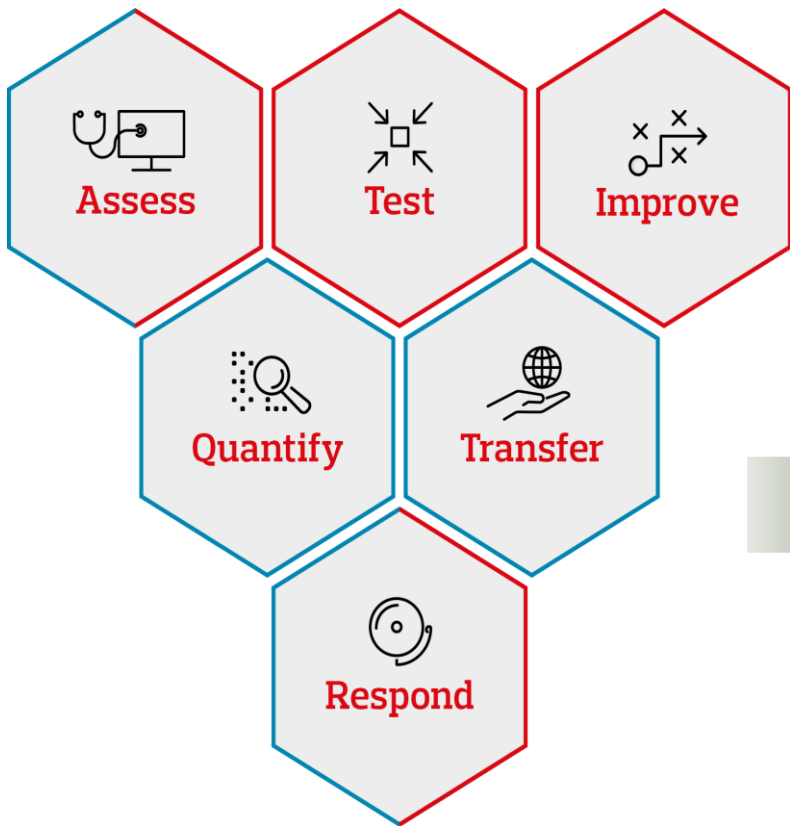


- Intrinsic Risk
- Actual Risk
- Residual Risk
- Post Insurance – Transfer



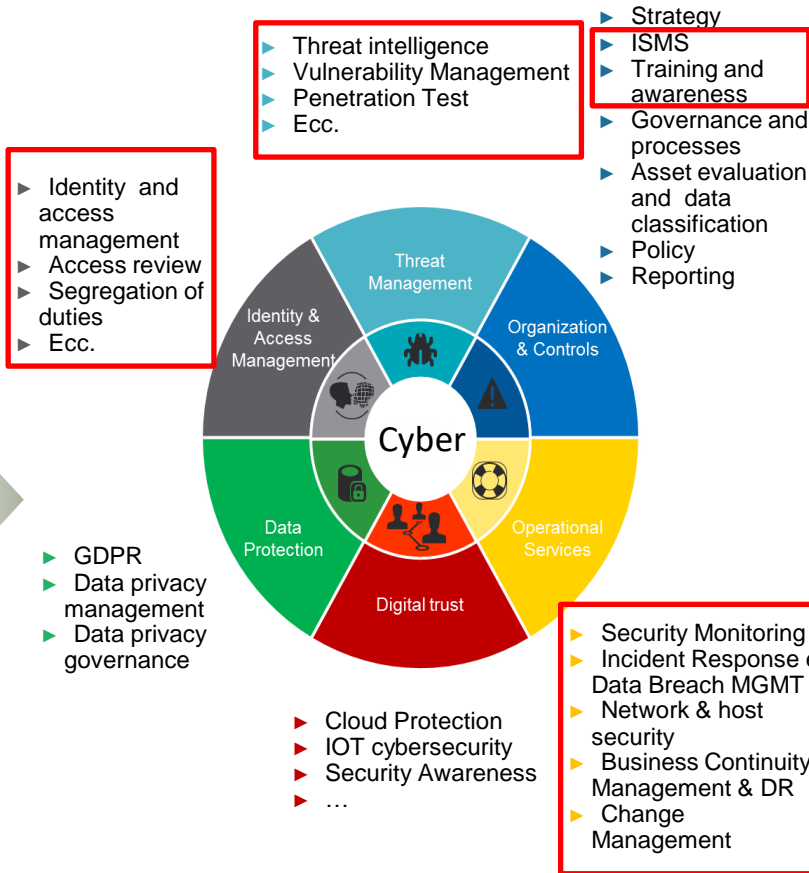
The main factors that determine the price and the perimeter of a tailor made cyber insurance

The "integrated" path towards continuous improvement of information security



Cyber Risk Management

Cybersecurity Management



Elements aimed at mitigating the cost of the insurance policy

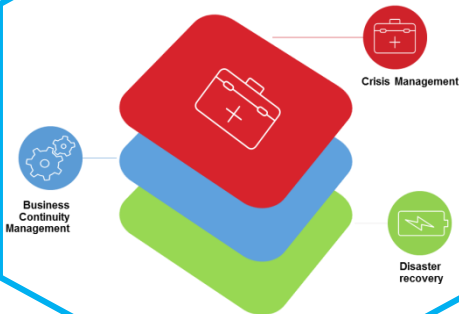
Revenues from
Online activities



IAM



BCM & DR



BACKUP

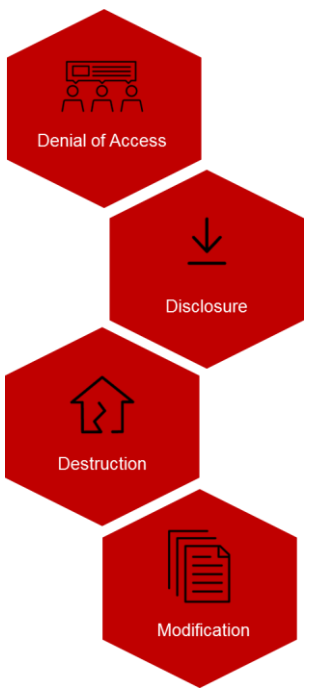


AWARENESS



Adopting a Risk-Based Cyber Insurance Strategy

Identify Scenarios



Define Impact



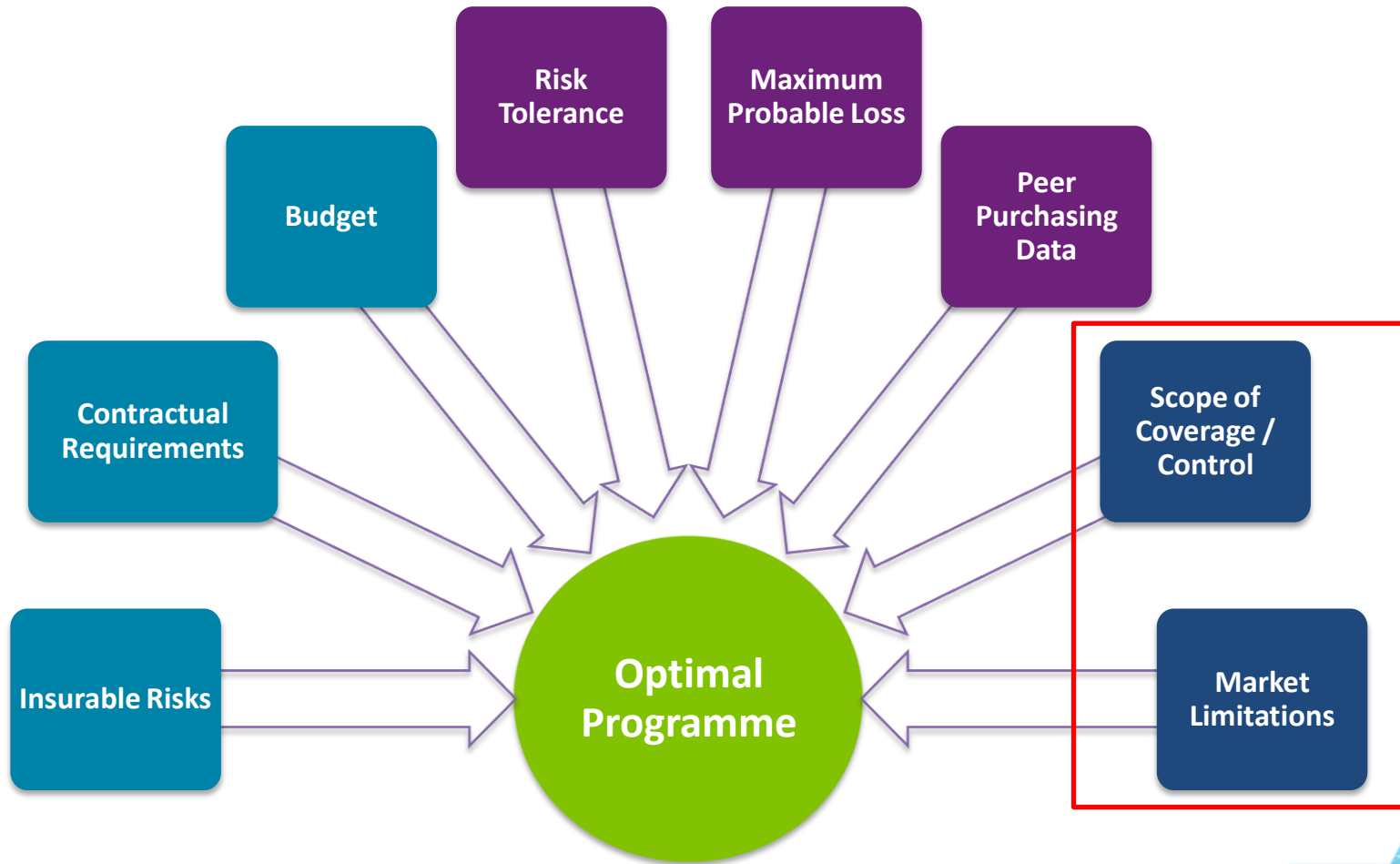
Evaluate Insurance Position

Cyber risk

Legend: No coverage (Dark Blue), Limited coverage (Light Blue), coverage (Green)

	Property	General liability	Crime/Bond	K&R	Professional indemnity	Cyber
1st Party Privacy/Network Risks						
Physical damage to data only	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Green
Virus/hacker damage to data only	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Green
Denial of service attack	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Green
B.I. loss from security event	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Green
Extortion or threat	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Green
Employee sabotage of data only	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Green
3rd Party Privacy/Network Risks						
Theft/disclosure of private info.	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Green
Confidential corporate info. breach	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Green
Technology E&O	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Green
Media liability (electronic content)	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Green
Privacy breach expense/notification	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Green
Damage to third party's data only	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Green
Regulatory privacy defense/lines	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Green
Virus/malicious code transmission	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Green

Placement Strategy



Cyber Risk: Main Topics

Relevant Elements



01

Risk Mitigation &

Coverage: define a correct strategy for risk analysis and management, combining strategic risk mitigation plans in the Cyber Security (Risk Management Plan) and any policies.



02

Dynamicity: The cyber risks are constantly evolving and the analysis of these aspects is always recommended to be entrusted to experts in the sector.



03

Regulatory risks and certifications: Risk analysis today is a recurring element in most new mold laws and regulations, as well as in ISO standards (9001, 27001).



ANNEX

Notable NotPetya Commercial Impacts

Organisation	Commercial Impact	Financial Components	Source
A.P. Moller – Maersk	\$250--300 million	Earnings Reduction	Q4 2017 Financials
Beiersdorf AG	Minimal sales impact	€35mm sales shifted Q2 to Q3	Q2 2017 Financials Q4 2017 Earnings Call
	€15 million	Additional expenses	
FedEx (TNT Express)	\$400 million	Earnings Reduction	Q3 2018 Financials
Merck & Co.	\$460 million	2017, 2018 Sales Reduction	Q4 2017 Financials Q1 2018 Financials
	\$355 million	Additional Expenses	
Mondelez International	~\$104 million	2017 Sales Reduction	Q4 2017 Earnings Call Q4 2017 Earnings Release
	\$84 million	Additional Expenses	
Nuance Communications	\$68 million	2017 Sales Reduction	Q1 2018 Financials
	\$30 million	Additional Expenses	
Reckitt Benckiser	~£114 million	2% Q2 Sales Reduction 2% Q3 Sales Reduction	Press Release Q2 2017 Financials Q3 2017 Financials
Saint-Gobain	~€220-250 million	2017 Sales Reduction	Q3 2017 Earnings Release Q1 2018 Earnings Release
	€80 million	2017 Earnings Reduction	

Notable Data Breach / Intrusion

Commercial Impacts

Organisation	Commercial Impact	Financial Components	Source
Anthem	\$263 million	Gross Expenses (\$148mm) Security Improvements (\$115mm)	Regulator Settlement U.S. District Court
Equifax	\$242.7 million \$439 million	Gross Expenses to Date Total Estimated Gross Expenses	Q1 2018 Earnings Release Q1 2018 Earnings Call
Global Payments	\$141 million	Gross Expenses	10-K Filing 2015
Heartland Payment Systems	\$148 million	Gross Expenses	10-K Filing 2013
The Home Depot	\$298 million	Gross Expenses	10-K Filing 2017
Sony Corporation (2011)	~\$171 million ¥14 billion	Consolidated Operating Income	2010 Forecast Revision
Sony Corporation (2014)	~\$41 million ¥4.9 billion	Investigation & Remediation Expenses	Q4 2014 Financials
Target Corporation	\$292 million	Gross Expenses	10-K Filing 2017
The TJX Companies	\$187 million	Gross Expenses	10-K Filings
Yahoo! Inc. (Altaba Inc.)	\$350 million \$35 million \$80 million	Reduced Acquisition Price SEC Fine Securities Class Action	Verizon Press Release SEC Press Release U.S. District Court