



FERMATM

Federation of European
Risk Management Associations

Network Information Security Platform Risk Management Best Practices

Julien Bedhouche

FERMA European Affairs Adviser

22 member associations in 20 countries

**4336 individual
members who are
responsible for risk
management and / or
insurance in their
organisations**



Purpose

Co-ordinate, promote and support the development and use of risk management, insurance and risk financing in Europe

Be a significant stakeholder in the decision making process at the European level on risk management, insurance and risk financing

Focus for 2014 and 2015:

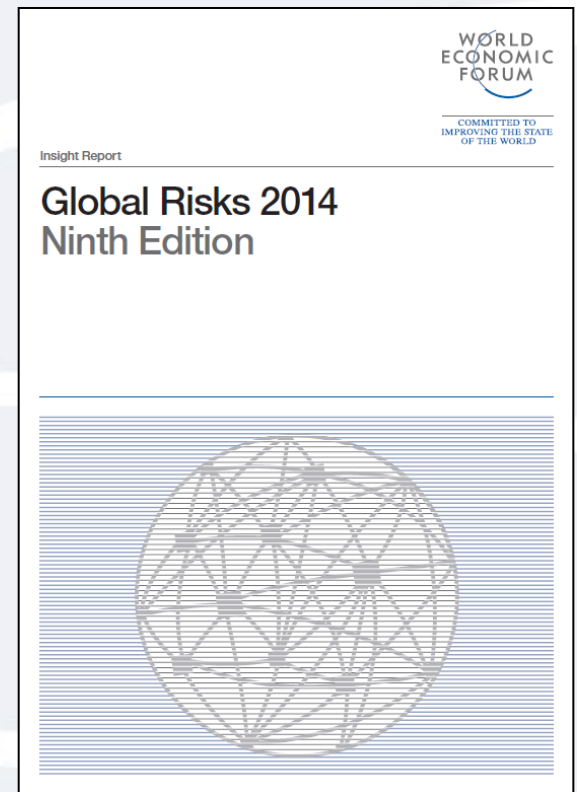
- Profession
- Innovation
- Diversity

We go where others cannot easily go

Leading risk management and insurance across Europe

Cyber is still an emerging risk

- The Global Risks Report from the World Economic Forum 2014 identified Digital Disintegration as one of three key areas of global risk
- While the Internet is designed for resilience, it has little inherent security and so “attackers” have still the advantage over “defenders”
- Organizations need to respond through strategic planning, and **review their resilience framework**
- But organizations cannot solve these problems on their own and there is a need for more **joint working at a global, regional and local level**
- There is a **need for more long term thinking**



Cybersecurity and Risk Managers

Tendency to
step away
from this
subject

**Ceding it to the domain
of the CIO - chief
information officer or his
or her equivalent.**

But this is not
only an IT risk

It is an enterprise risk

Risk
managers
must step up

**Be a stakeholder in its
management and a
facilitator between
boards and operational**

The NISP Guidance Documents

“Talk the same language”

- It is a necessity when it comes to risk management, including cyber risk management

FERMA believes opportunities for NISP exist to

- Receive, evaluate and promote generic good cyber risk practice
- Promote the benefits of cyber risk management frameworks and assurance
- Share knowledge, experience and learning by subject and sector

But FERMA is cautious about “kite marks”

- They can be manipulated and may inspire over-confidence, especially in fast-changing environment like cybersecurity

Kite marks and standards

This is a
challenging
area

- Standards require **sharing of intellectual property** about how systems works and yet some are reluctant to share their best knowledge
- Challenges include
 - embracing **the role of risk management**, not only a technical issue
 - defining the **scope of cyber**

Standards
produced to
date typically
disappointing

- Cyber is complex yet **some government-backed standards are too simple**
- The **definition of a standard takes time and does not match the pace of cyber risks**
- They can encourage a **compliance-led approach**
- **Not fit for SMEs** yet lacking in substance
- **Some good knowledge** and guidance documents are available but are **quickly getting old**
- this is a **global risk** and has to be looked globally

Current situations for companies

Most organizations and risk professionals have underestimated

- the size
- the shape
- the nature of cyber risk

A skills gap exists between

- The necessary level of information security: the technology
- The current level of information security: the cyber-risk disciplines

Nervousness exists around reporting breaches

- It hinders cross-sector and country learning about cybersecurity

Risk managers lack confidence in the subject

- Not just a domain for IT, but weak corporate governance is hindering the ability to deal with technology
- Redefining the communication & reporting lines within organisations

The world continues to learn

Cyber is
not a
traditional
risk

- It's exceeding the pace of information security improvements
- Government activities are inconsistent
- Top Management are not confident with the subject
- Breach monitoring and response solutions require improvement
- **Organizations are seeking benchmarks of what "good" looks like**
- **Insurance can be complex and non-traditional solutions inappropriate. Still early stages.**

Cyber insurance

Global gross
written
premium

- at around \$1.5 - \$2 billion in 2013

Main coverage
types:

- **Liability**: Notice requirements, legal expenses, communications and PR expenses
- **Damages**: forensic studies (replace, restore, recollect digital assets), income losses (business interruption)
- Cyber policies typically have a strict **Bodily Injury and Property Damage Exclusion**

Coverage
typically
triggered by

- Failure to secure data
- Loss caused by an employee
- Loss caused by an external person
- Loss resulting from theft or disappearance of property such as data on a stolen lap top or missing data storage media

Cyber insurance in the NISP documents (p.3, 4 & 28)

P.3 Incentives to develop harmonized metrics for calculating insurance risk premiums

P.4 Fostering the development of cyber security insurance schemes (tax incentives, public reinsurance to cyber insurance companies, linking the insurance premium to the implementation of risk management best practices

P.28 Promoting schemes to cover cyber risk and provide reduced insurance costs if best practice code is adopted

For FERMA:

- Coverage needs to be matched to the exposure which varies considerably with the type of business (banking, pharma, energy...)
- The same scheme or metrics will not suit companies with financial data from consumers, design-led businesses, law firms and others with valuable intellectual property, and critical infrastructure
- ***Is it sound to link insurance premiums to certified schemes and not only exposure to risks?***
- ***Could it create a dependency from the administration and/or certification consultants to assess risks and price them?***

Shortcoming for Critical National Infrastructures

Insurance markets are reluctant to sell this type of cover

- Any liability that could arise could be impossible for the private sector to indemnify alone

Need for a broader conversation the private and public sector

- Alternatives to develop comprehensive solutions, such as the US Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) type of insurance pools, to address CNI cyber exposures

Insurers becoming more cyber-savvy

Independent risk assessments can be useful requirement even if insurance is not purchased

- It's becoming a more common underwriting requirement

3rd Party suppliers increasingly asked if they have cyber insurance as a "risk control"

- It's becoming a condition to do business

Cyber does not respect physical borders

- Introduces global insurance program challenges

Trend for bundled coverage for First and Third party cover

- Breaking down traditional insurance underwriter and cover silos
- Bundling the insurance cover with appropriate value-added solutions, including support for breach detection and response.

Cyber insurance provides an umbrella above those covers, not instead of other insurance



To understand what cover is needed, a gap analysis against existing insurance programs is a first step



Some cyber risks will already be covered – and the residual risk evaluated

A cyber insurance cover may be suitable for the residual risks if cover is available at a worthwhile level and a realistic price



Completing a cyber insurance proposal form for insurance is in itself be a very useful exercise for an organization



Cyber insurance is not a substitute for effective and efficient risk management

