

## **IMC CYBER CONFERENCE**

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- What do underwriters think about when reviewing technology and data protection exposures?
- Underwriting varied industry groups.
- Cyber and existing policies.
- The spectre of aggregation.



- Cyber means different things to different people.
- There is no agreed definition of what cyber is (which is part of the problem).
- Cyber is not a very accurate definition of many of the exposures more accurate is probably data and network protection.

In reality

- Privacy, computer and network security are not just Internet issues.
- Any entity that transacts business using the following is impacted:
  - a computer network; or
  - confidential information is at risk.



- Many clients (regardless of how big or small they are do not understand the risks that they are facing) from network or data.
- More often than not the risk manager (or one of his superiors) has read some sort of article on cyber risks and decides that he needs to purchase some sort of cover.
- It is impossible to try to provide any type of solution when the client themselves do not understand what they are looking for.
- This is especially the case for any large conglomerate/large corporate.
- The client must not only have an understanding of their exposures but also their current coverage.



- First vs. third party exposures
- A single trigger can cause both
- Different from PI cyber tends to have a high level of first party exposures which need to be handled differently from a claims perspective.
- Third Party
  - Privacy and security liability
  - Internet Media Liability
- First Party
  - Privacy notification costs
  - Crisis Management
  - Regulatory costs
  - Extortion
  - Business interruption



- Where do you start when considering a cyber or technology risk?
  - Industry Group?
  - Line of Coverage?
  - Risk Management?
  - Coverage already in place?

• All of these items are important when considering a cyber risk!!



- Hotels, FI, Retailers, Manufacturers, Healthcare etc. etc. etc.
  - Each industry has very specific exposures that need to be understood in order to build an underwriting picture.
  - Depending upon whether the focus of the insurance is liability or first party coverage – the hazard rating of each of these classes can be very different (i.e. may be low liability hazard but high first party hazard)
  - For example:
    - Hotels tend to have franchise arrangements, external management, various staffing arrangements and carry large amounts of PII related data.
    - Manufacturers have high levels of business interruption dependency but in many cases tend to have less PII related information (unless they have an on-line presence).
    - Retailers also tend to have large amounts of PII related data

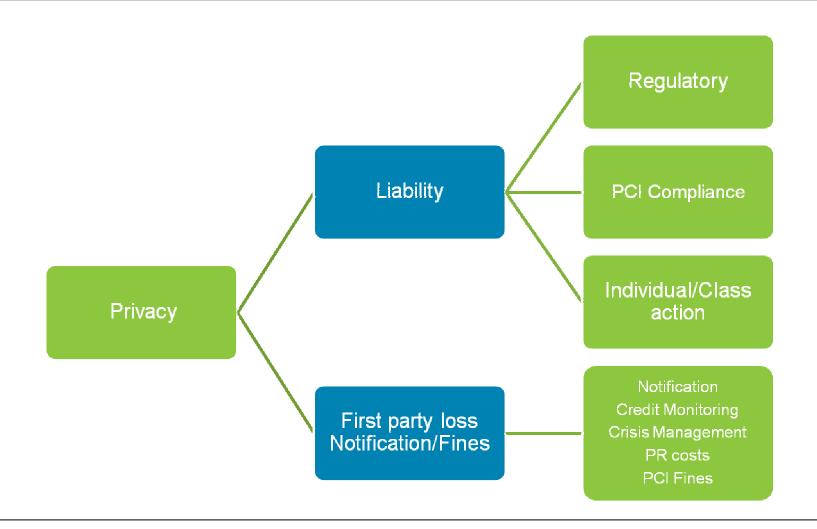


Data/cyber/network security can be broken down into several main categories such as follows – each of these can be further broken down in to sub-sectors and then applied to the exposures of the insured.



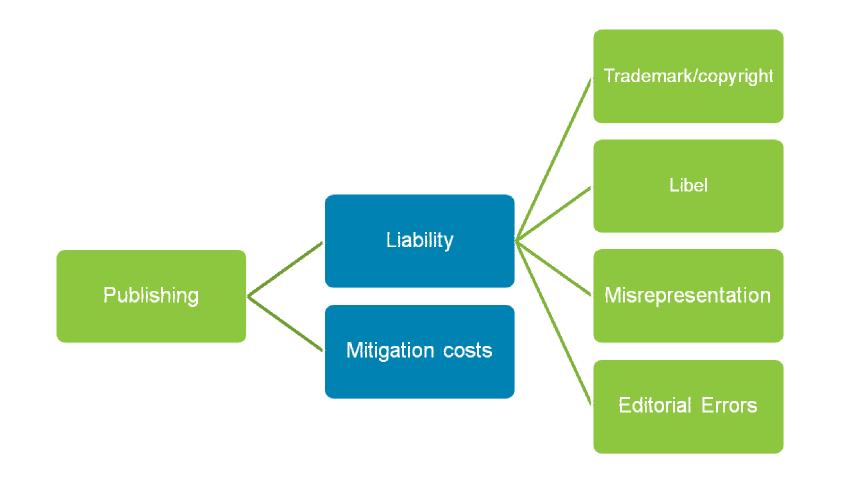
## The decision tree of exposures? Privacy





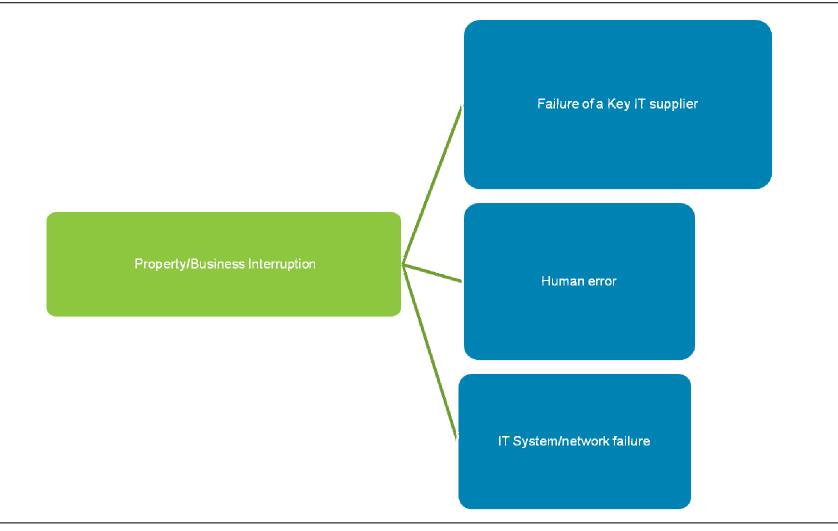
How do the exposures break into cause and effect ? Media publishing





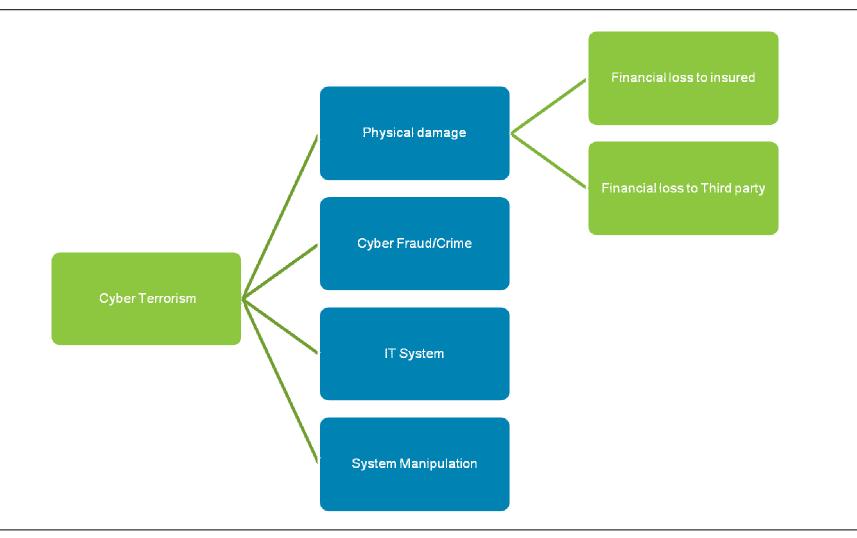
How do the exposures break into cause and effect ? Property/Business interruption





## How do the exposures break into cause and effect ? Cyber Terrorism

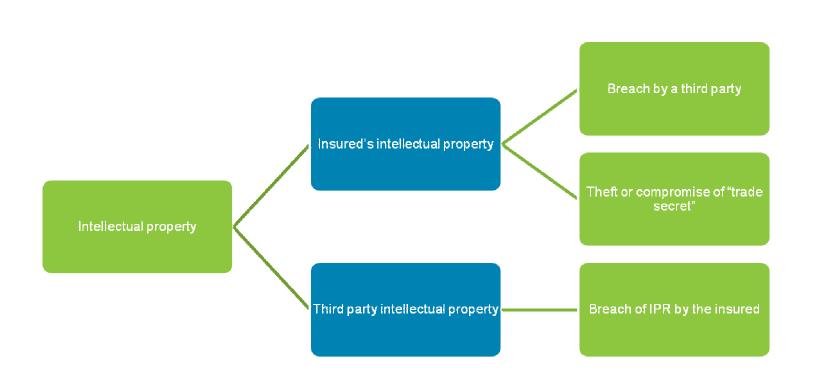




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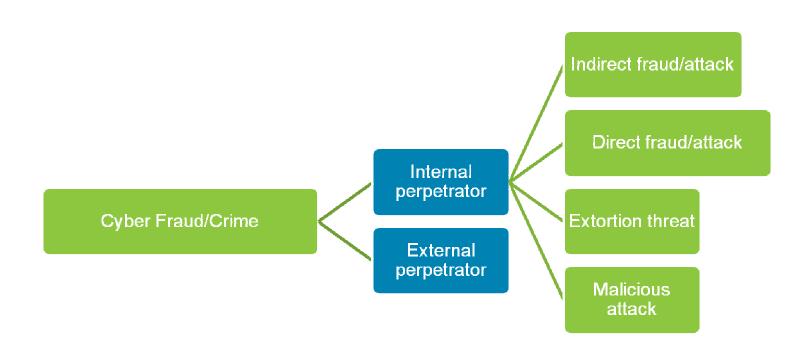
How do the exposures break into cause and effect ? Intellectual Property





How do the exposures break into cause and effect ? Cyber fraud/crime

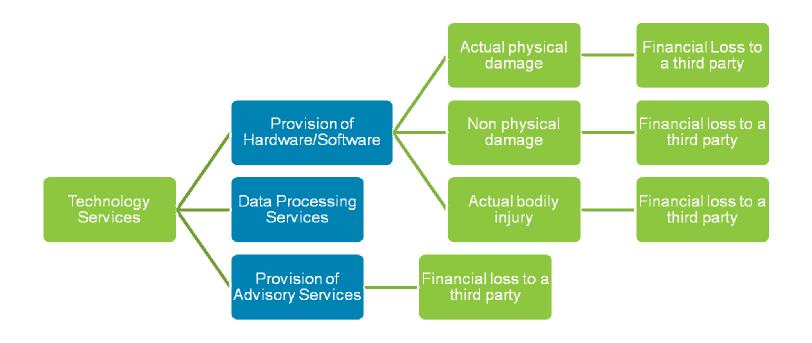




How do the exposures break into cause and effect? Technology Services



Some companies may be providing technology related services to clients





- Main point of contact will be the Risk Manager however.....
- The information that is required to write this type of risk will come from a range of divisions:
  - IT
  - Legal
  - Risk Management
  - Privacy office
  - Marketing/PR
- This can make it difficult for companies to supply the information required.



- Is cyber coverage already present under a policy?
- What insurance policies does the client purchase currently this will depend upon the industry group that they are in:
  - E&O (not all clients have or require E&O/PI)
  - General liability
  - Property
  - Business interruption
  - Kidnap, Ransom and Extortion
- Can have an aggregation impact on the book.

What does a cyber underwriter need to consider - the specter of aggregation



- AGGREGATION on the book.
- It may seem obvious but many cyber underwriters are also write Technology E&O coverage as well.
- Coverage areas such as dependent BI are being pushed but how to handle the aggregation – many physical BI markets will not provide full dependent BI limits so why would the cyber market?
- Depending on the geography the focus on the cover is different and thus cyber underwriters need to be a hybrid. A knowledge of liability is important but also must have a good understanding of property insurance as well.



## **THANK YOU**

Questions?



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