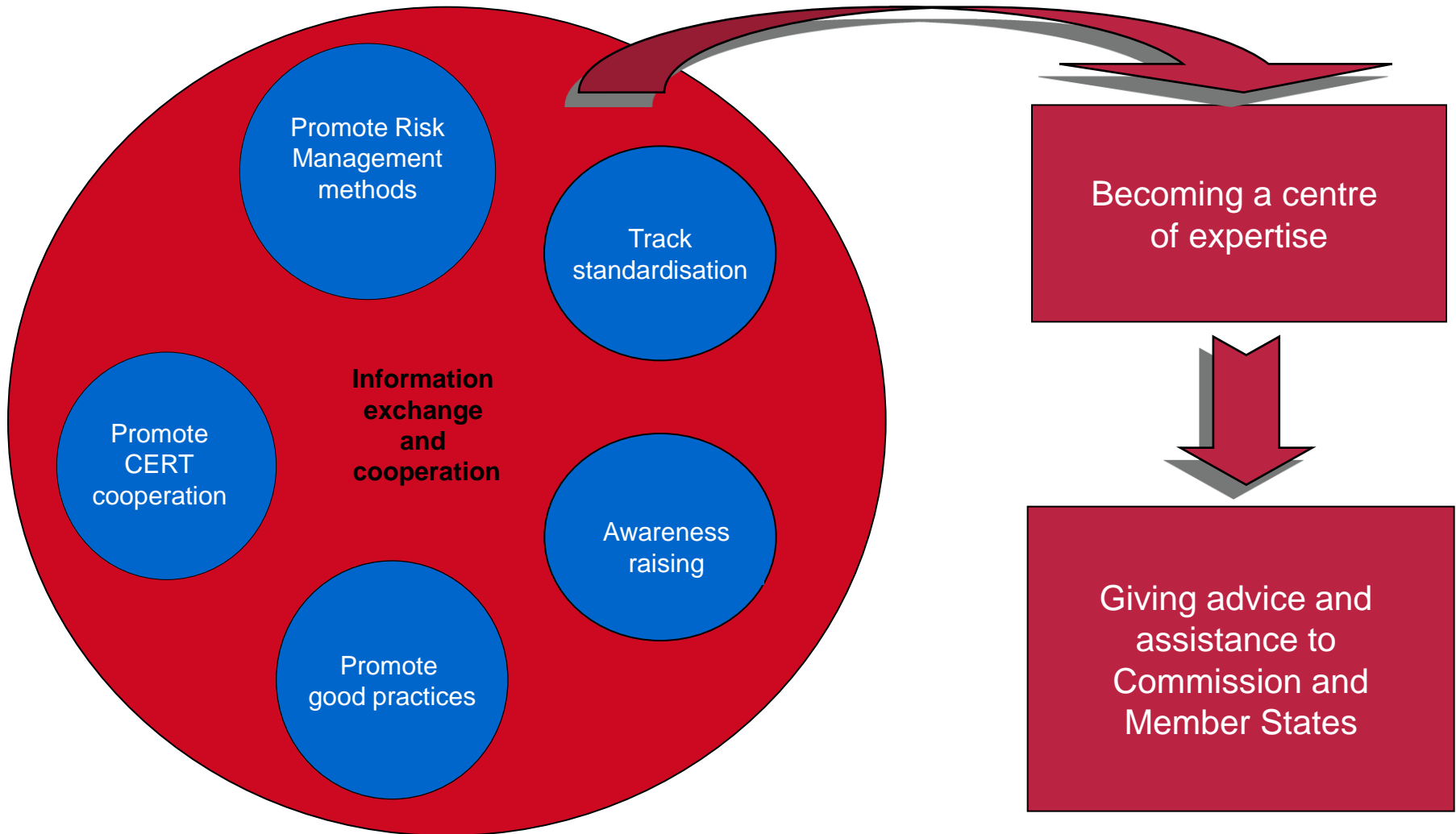


Incentives and barriers for the cyber insurance market in Europe

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ENISA

ENISA: a few words on its tasks



Cyber insurance: State of play



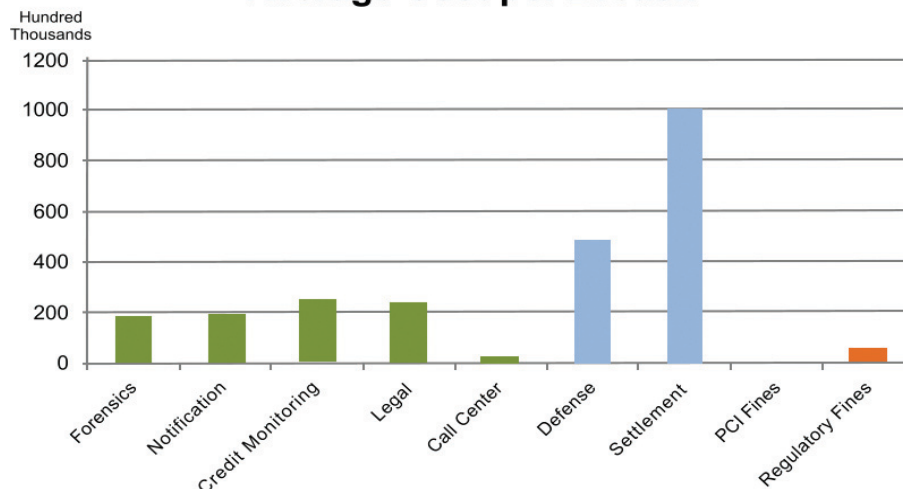
- Cyber insurance refers to insurance contracts having the purpose of covering a broad range of issues relating to risks in cyberspace.
- First and third party exposures
 - Increase in third party liability insurance
 - Limited first party risks coverage
- Not a new idea: the first contract late '70s
- Over 50 carriers (mostly US based)

From real to cyber world



Some statistics

Average Cost per Breach



Source: Cyber Liability and Data Breach Insurance Claims: a Study of Actual Pay-outs for Covered Data Breaches (2011)

200min

MTTR per medium outage

IT Process Institute

- Average cost per record €1.09
- Typical number of records exposed was 100,000

\$2.5 MM

of outage risk per month

Alinean

87 hours

of downtime per year

Gartner

Common things (not) covered

- ✓ Liability arising from negligence relating to personal data
- ✓ Data loss and theft
- ✓ Liability issues
- ✓ Data damage
- ✓ Loss of income from network outage and computer failures or web-site defacement
- ✓ Cyber-extortion
- ✗ Catastrophic risks (e.g. war, terrorism)
- ✗ Operational mistakes
- ✗ Reputational damage
- ✗ Industrial espionage
- ✗ Intellectual property
- ✗ Trade secrets

Market drivers



- A means of risk transfer
- Law obligations
 - Privacy – data breach
 - Telecom Package Article 13a security incident notification requirement
- Alleviation of post breach costs (remediation)
- Reputational risk (e.g. fines, penalties, damages)

What does it cost?

- Indemnity purchased depends on
 - Risk assessments
 - Cost of possible events
- Average premiums
 - \$100,000 for a limit of indemnity of \$10 million (USA)
 - £30,000 for a limit of indemnity (with no US exposure) of £1 million
- Primary limits of between £5 million and £10 million are purchased (UK)
- Total premium spend \$500 million



Barriers – Challenges



- Lack of actual data
 - Information asymmetries
 - Adverse selection
- Uncertainty about cyber security risks and impacts
 - Location, severity, impact calculation etc
 - Interdependent security
 - Correlated risk
 - Technological evolution
- Lack of information sharing: bad for the reputation
- Lack of adequate reinsurance (last resort)

Barriers-Challenges (cont'd)



- Perception that existing insurance already covers cyber-risks
- Lack of technical background from the underwriters
- Liability challenges
 - Cloud computing: aggregation risk, spider web of liability
 - Cyber war/terrorism: definition vagueness
 - Is end user/individual covered?
 - How is implemented in different legal regimes?
- Moral hazard

Positive impacts



- Increased IT security might lead to premium savings
- Market for testing and certification of IT products/services
- Promulgation of best practices – self protection
- Limit the level of losses
- Foster the development of security metrics

ENISA recommendations



Helpful
Tips

- Expand incident reporting – data breach notifications to other than the Telco sectors
- Promote the concept of Network and Information Security Sharing Exchanges (NSIEs)
- Collect empirical data to help cyber underwriting
 - types of risk insured, types of loss insured, premiums, pay-outs, risk metrics etc
- Consider frameworks to appraise the value of information (e.g. data breach calculator)
- Explore the role of government as insurer of last resort

Conclusions

A market with many prospects but....

- Immature
- Lack of actual data
- Not clear what is covered and what is not
- Who is responsible and for what?
- Lack of information sharing





<http://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/Resilience-and-CIIP/national-cyber-security-strategies-ncsss/incentives-and-barriers-of-the-cyber-insurance-market-in-europe>