

# CYBER EXPOSURES



# THREAT LANDSCAPE | RISKS & EXPOSURES

## DATA RISK

### PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION (PII)

Social security numbers, drivers license numbers, bank account information, online account user names, passwords and health insurance information.

### PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION (PHI)

Any information about health status, provision of health care, or payment for health care that can be linked to a specific individual.

### PAYMENT CARD INFORMATION (PCI)

Debit and credit card information such as the primary account number, cardholder name, expiration date and service code.

### CONFIDENTIAL CORPORATE INFORMATION

Confidential information entrusted by third-parties, oftentimes subject to non-disclosure or confidentiality agreements.

## OPERATIONAL RISK

### Data Loss & Extortion



Computer Forensics Expenses  
Cyber Extortion / Ransomware Payments  
Data loss and Restoration

### SOCIAL ENGINEERING & INVOICE MANIPULATION



Fraudulent instructions inducing employees to wire funds  
Disguised communications posing as **YOU** inducing customers

### BUSINESS INTERRUPTION / DEPENDENT BI



Malicious attack or system failure affecting **YOUR** network  
Malicious attack or system failure affecting a **DEPENDENT PROVIDER**  
Oftentimes a result of **RANSOMWARE** attacks

# CYBER POLICY

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## Structure



# CYBER POLICY STRUCTURE | GENERAL COVERAGES

## BREACH COSTS

Covers forensic costs to identify and confirm the breach, notification costs, credit protection services fees, crisis management and public relations costs.

## CYBER BUSINESS INTERRUPTION

Covers financial loss, such as business income when network-dependent revenue is interrupted.  
\*Coverage variations discussed further

## DATA RESTORATION

Covers the costs to recreate or repair damaged or destroyed data, systems or programs.

## PRIVACY & NETWORK SECURITY

Covers defense costs, judgements, settlements, and regulatory fines/penalties arising from network security and data breach events.

## CYBER EXTORTION

Covers the response costs and financial payments associated with network-based ransom demands.

## MULTIMEDIA LIABILITY

Covers the costs to defend and resolve claims related to online content, such as copyright / trademark infringement.



# CYBER POLICY STRUCTURE | ADDITIONAL COVERAGES

## SYSTEM FAILURE

Non-malicious trigger business interruption coverage.

## DEPENDENT SYSTEM FAILURE

Non-malicious trigger business interruption coverage for an event at a dependent IT provider.

## DEPENDENT BUSINESS INTERRUPTION

Malicious event triggers a business interruption event at a dependent IT provider (cloud/hosting, software, etc.).

## SOCIAL ENGINEERING

Ensure no call-backs, check for coverage of 'other property' and scope of who's funds are covered.

## CLIENT ACCOUNT/INVOICE MANIPULATION COVERAGE

Third-party social engineering coverage triggered by fraudulent invoices being sent from insured's e-mail.

## FUNDS HELD IN ESCROW (SOCIAL ENGINEERING / PHISHING)

Some policy forms only cover 'your' funds, not the funds of others in your possession.

## UTILITY FRAUD

Telephone toll fraud, Cryptojacking; Unauthorized use of your systems.

## Non-Breach Data Laws

Newer coverage available to cover claims arising from the misuse of data, rather than the breach of data (CCPA).



# THE COST OF RISK



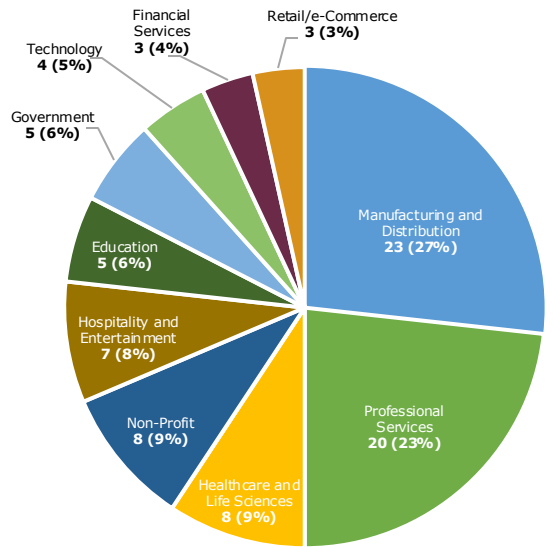
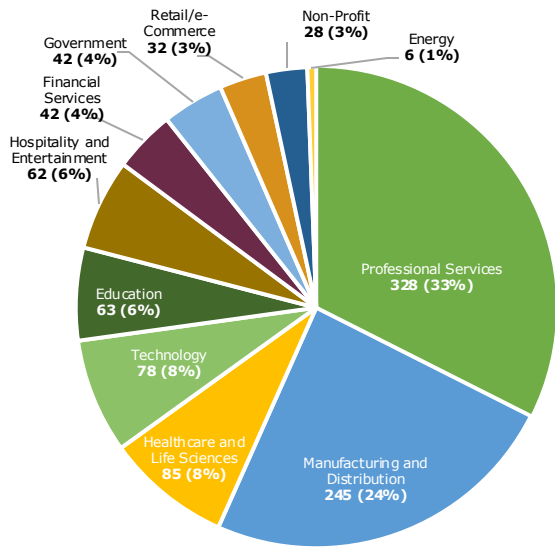
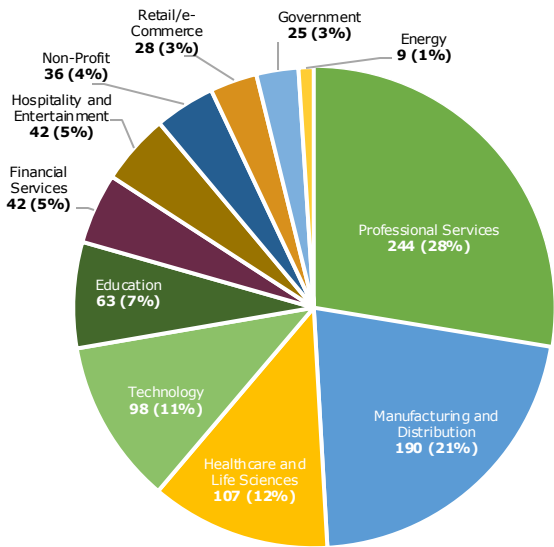
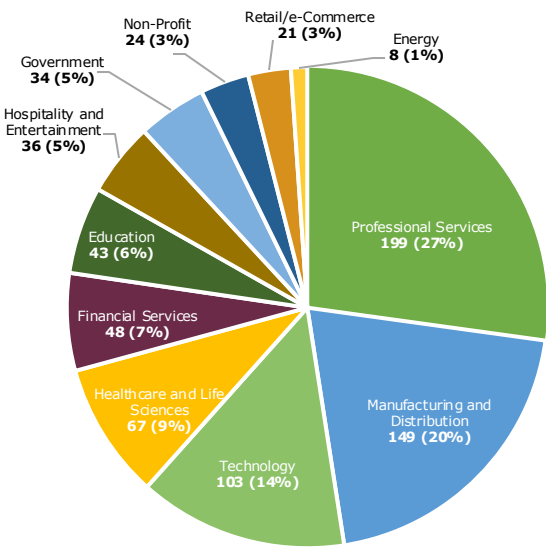
# THE COST OF RISK | RANSOMWARE INCIDENTS

| 2022                        |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of RW Incidents      | 732 (25%)                                                                  |
| Number of RW Incidents Paid | 97 (13%)                                                                   |
| Average Ransom Demand       | \$2,272,682                                                                |
| Average Ransom Payment      | \$400,791                                                                  |
| Median Ransom Payment       | \$150,000                                                                  |
| Ransom Payment Reason       | Delete Only – 21 (22%)<br>Key and Delete – 39 (40%)<br>Key Only – 37 (38%) |

| 2023                        |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of RW Incidents      | 884 (23%)                                                                  |
| Number of RW Incidents Paid | 138 (16%)                                                                  |
| Average Ransom Demand       | \$2,243,227                                                                |
| Average Ransom Payment      | \$937,751                                                                  |
| Median Ransom Payment       | \$200,000                                                                  |
| Ransom Payment Reason       | Delete Only – 42 (30%)<br>Key and Delete – 56 (41%)<br>Key Only – 40 (29%) |

| 2024                        |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of RW Incidents      | 1,011 (24%)                                                                |
| Number of RW Incidents Paid | 133 (13%)                                                                  |
| Average Ransom Demand       | \$1,890,232                                                                |
| Average Ransom Payment      | \$519,395                                                                  |
| Median Ransom Payment       | \$265,065                                                                  |
| Ransom Payment Reason       | Delete Only – 53 (40%)<br>Key and Delete – 49 (37%)<br>Key Only – 31 (23%) |

| 2025 (through Jan.)         |                                                                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of RW Incidents      | 86 (18%)                                                               |
| Number of RW Incidents Paid | 3 (3%)                                                                 |
| Average Ransom Demand       | \$965,455                                                              |
| Average Ransom Payment      | \$130,000                                                              |
| Median Ransom Payment       | \$130,000                                                              |
| Ransom Payment Reason       | Delete Only – 0 (0%)<br>Key and Delete – 1 (33%)<br>Key Only – 2 (67%) |



\*Data courtesy of Mullen Coughlin, LLC – [www.mullen.law](http://www.mullen.law)



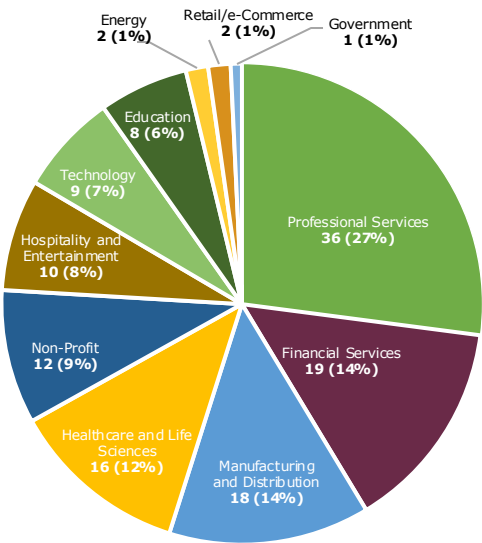
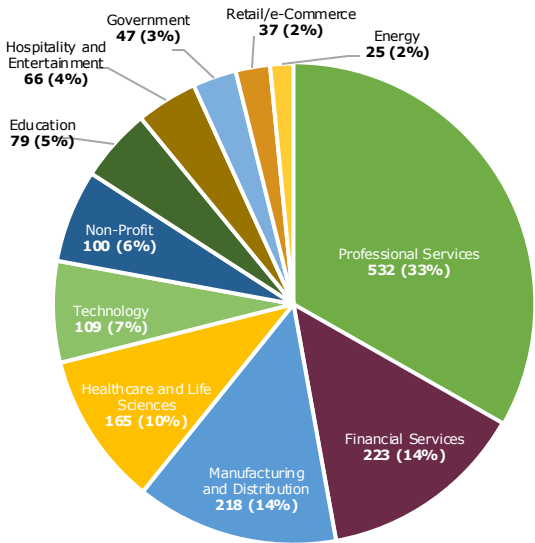
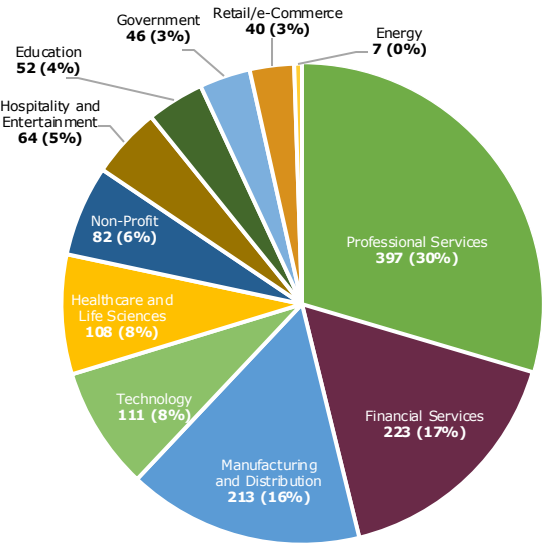
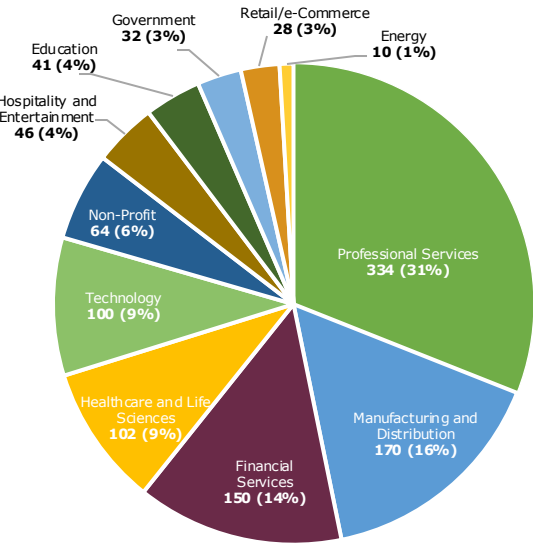
# THE COST OF RISK | BUSINESS EMAIL COMPROMISE INCIDENTS

| 2022                              |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of BEC Incidents           | 1,077 (36%) |
| Number of BEC-WF Incidents        | 344 (32%)   |
| Average Amount Fraudulently Wired | \$376,234   |
| Median Amount Fraudulently Wired  | \$145,000   |

| 2023                              |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of BEC Incidents           | 1,343 (34%) |
| Number of BEC-WF Incidents        | 347 (26%)   |
| Average Amount Fraudulently Wired | \$824,704   |
| Median Amount Fraudulently Wired  | \$148,867   |

| 2024                              |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of BEC Incidents           | 1,601 (38%) |
| Number of BEC-WF Incidents        | 377 (24%)   |
| Average Amount Fraudulently Wired | \$442,961   |
| Median Amount Fraudulently Wired  | \$154,622   |

| 2025 (through Jan.)               |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Number of BEC Incidents           | 133 (28%) |
| Number of BEC-WF Incidents        | 32 (24%)  |
| Average Amount Fraudulently Wired | \$312,231 |
| Median Amount Fraudulently Wired  | \$130,000 |



\*Data courtesy of Mullen Coughlin, LLC – [www.mullen.law](http://www.mullen.law)



# Fraud Coverages (Cyber Policies)

# Social Engineering, Invoice Manipulation Fraud, Funds Transfer Fraud

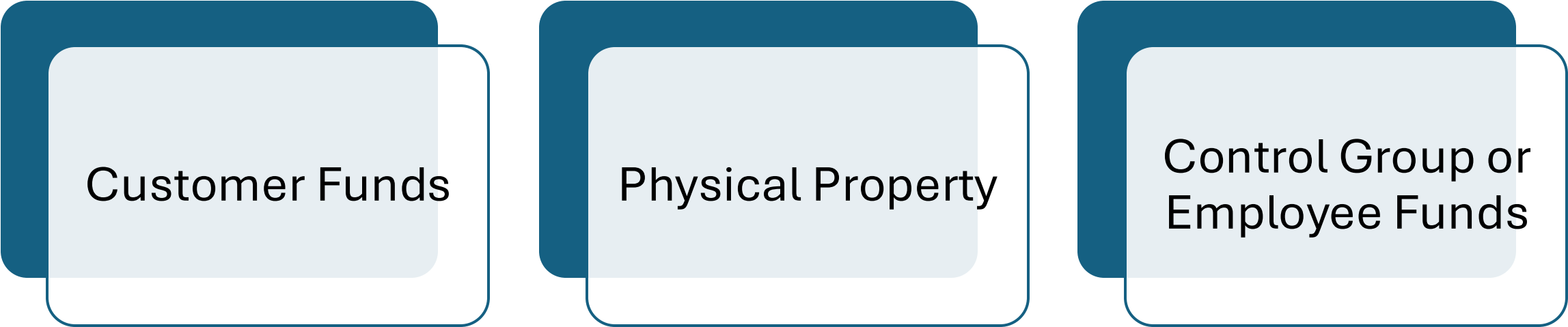
Insured's 'voluntary  
parting of title'

Insured's computer  
system utilized to  
deceive a vendor or  
client into paying a  
fraudulent invoice

Threat actor utilizes  
insured's system to  
issue a funds transfer  
instruction to a  
financial institution

\*No Employee Theft

# Expanded Coverages



Customer Funds

Physical Property

Control Group or  
Employee Funds

# Frequent Exclusions

- No coverage will be available for loss in-excess of \$50,000, unless the transferring, payment or delivery of Money or Securities is made
    - By a Control Group Member
    - By an Employee, agent, or independent contractor or other representative of the Insured after receiving Official Authorization from:
      - A Control Group Member
      - An Employee acting in a supervisory capacity
  - Computer Fraud Costs means the amount fraudulently obtained from the insured. Computer fraud costs include the direct financial loss only.
    - Computer fraud costs do not include any portion of such amount that can reasonably be expected to be reimbursed by a third party
  - Fraudulent Instruction means the transfer, payment or delivery of Money or Securities by an Insured as a result of fraudulent written, electronic, telegraphic, cable, teletype or telephone instructions provided by a third party, that is intended to mislead an Insured through the misrepresentation of a material fact which is relied upon in good faith by such Insured.
  - Fraudulent Instruction will not include loss arising out of fraudulent instructions received by the Insured which are not first authenticated via a method other than the original means of request to verify the authenticity or validity of the request
  - Any Claim based upon, arising from or in any way involving the giving or surrendering of Money, Securities or Other Property in any exchange for or purchase of goods or services that are not yet delivered, whether fraudulent or not.
- Definitions:
- Computer Crimes (definition in lieu of Invoice Manipulation) means the intentional, fraudulent, or unauthorized input, destruction, or modification of electronic data or computer instructions into Computer Systems by an entity which is not an Insured Organization or person who is not an Insured Person.
  - Invoice Costs means the direct net cost incurred by the Insured Organization to provide or transfer goods, products or services to a third party.

# Mutually Repugnant Exclusions

Crime & Cyber will both have some version of an “Other Insurance” exclusion

“this Policy will be excess over and will not contribute with any other valid and collectible insurance providing any other coverage afforded under this Policy, unless such other insurance is specifically written as excess over this policy”

# COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS | SAMPLE CLOUD CONTRACT TERMS

## 16. DISCLAIMERS.

(A) all goods and services are provided “as-is”. Except as expressly required by law without the possibility of contractual waiver, we and our service suppliers and licensors disclaim all warranties, express and implied, including the warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, non-infringement, title, and any warranties arising from a course of dealing, usage or trade practice. You are solely responsible for the suitability of all goods and services chosen and for determining whether they meet your capacity, performance and scalability needs.

**(B) we and our service suppliers and licensors do not warrant that the cloud services will be uninterrupted, error-free, completely secure, or that all defects will be corrected. You acknowledge that we do not control or monitor the transfer of data over the internet, and that internet accessibility carries with it the risk that your privacy, confidential information and property may be lost or compromised.**

## 17. LIMITATION OF DAMAGES.

Except as expressly required by law without the possibility of contractual waiver (a) neither we nor any of our employees, agents, representatives, service suppliers, or licensors, will be liable for any punitive, indirect, consequential or special damages, or for any lost profits, lost data, lost business, lost revenues, damage to goodwill, lost opportunities or loss of anticipated savings, even if advised of the possibility of same, and regardless of whether the claims are based in contract, tort, strict liability, infringement, or any other legal or equitable theory; and (b) the aggregate liability of us and our employees, agents and representatives to you under any theory of **liability, whether in contract, tort, strict liability or otherwise, will not exceed the total amount you actually paid to us for the cloud services.**



# CYBER SECURITY| INCIDENT RESPONSE STAKEHOLDERS



**The Victim  
Organization**



**Cyber Insurance  
Carrier/Broker**



**Incident  
Response Counsel  
("Breach Coach")**



**Other Insurance Policy  
Carriers/Brokers**  
(e.g., K&R, Property, Crime, Etc.)



**Law  
Enforcement**



**Financial  
Institution(s)**



**Forensic Investigation  
and System Restoration  
Firm(s)**



**Extortion, Negotiation  
and Payment Firm(s)**



**Data Mining  
Firm(s)**



**Other Legal Counsel**  
(Depending on Specific Data Impacted  
and Applicable Regulatory Framework)



**Public Relations  
Firm(s)**



**Notice Mailing and  
Call Center Provider(s)**



**Credit/Identity  
Monitoring Services**



**Insured Business  
Partners**

# CYBER SECURITY| POTENTIAL INCIDENT RESPONSE ROADMAP

