

# Data breach! cyber and privacy risks

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# Collaborative approach

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## Objective:

To develop your understanding of a data breach, and risk transfer options to help you understand the exposures and mitigate the risks

## In this document:

- What is a data breach?
- How and why do breaches occur
- High profile breach events
- Is your client exposed?
- Why purchase a stand alone policy?
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# What is a data breach?

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“A data breach is a security incident in which sensitive, protected or confidential data is copied, transmitted, viewed, stolen or used by an individual unauthorized to do so”

A data breach can vary from state to state as can definitions. Of the 50 US jurisdictions, currently 46 states have regulatory requirements in place for a breach

## **Are you exposed?**

Do you store, hold or even pass onto third parties personal information about clients or employees? If you do then you will have an exposure to the legal and regulatory ramifications of a data breach.

According to Ponemon \$214 is the average cost to a company for every stolen or misplaced record.



# How and why do breaches occur?

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All IT departments will tell you they are invincible, So how does it happen and why? Breaches occur externally or internally.

Small organisations have a higher proportion of cyber crimes relating to malicious code and malware. Large organisations have a higher proportion due to disgruntled employees, stolen or lost devices.

## Examples of external breaches

- Hackers
- Organised crime
- Extortion
- Competitors
- Outsourcers



## Examples of internal breaches

- Communications transmitted to the incorrect recipient
- Non-encrypted file transfer protocol
- Failure of hardware and/or security software
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party vendor or contractor
- Lost laptop, PDA or other data storage device
- Rogue employee

# High profile breach events

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## Sony

In May 2011, Sony exposed information from more than **100 million user** accounts. Hackers obtained personal information, including credit, debit, and bank account numbers. Estimates are that the breach could cost Sony and credit card issuers up to a total of \$2 billion.

## Epsilon

In March 2011, hackers stole millions of names and e-mail addresses with an initial estimated cost of **up to \$4 billion**. The high cost was attributed to loss of business and reputation.



# High profile breach events

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## US Veterans Affairs

The names, birth dates and social security numbers of **17.5+ million military veterans** and personnel were stolen from a **laptop an employee took home**. Costs included money for running call centres, sending out mailings and paying for a year of credit-monitoring services for victims. Estimates of the cost are around \$25 million. **The VA has had two more breaches since.**

## Heartland Payment Systems

In 2009, HPS reserved **\$130 million** for lawsuits after malware\* was uploaded on systems by hackers.

## TJ Maxx

In 2007, the retailer had a data breach where cyber criminals took more than 45 million credit and debit card numbers. **Total cost \$250m+.**

\*malware = short for malicious software, consists of programming (code, scripts, active content, and other software) designed to disrupt or deny operation, gather information that leads to loss of privacy or exploitation, gain unauthorized access to system resources, and other abusive behaviour.

# Are you exposed?

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What information do you have?

Where is it stored?

Is it encrypted?

How easy is it for someone to access?

Are you confident in the security you have?

Do you continually update your security?

Do laptops leave their premises?

See US Veteran Affairs case study

A stolen laptop or one taken home by an employee, is the biggest cause of data breaches at corporations according to the Ponemon 2010 annual study: US cost of a data breach

## Why purchase a standalone policy?

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Crime, CGL, K&R and property policies may not cover data breaches as they only apply to tangible assets and courts have held that 'data' isn't property.

Standard commercial E&O policies will not cover or respond to the services required and needed for a breach. Loss of income/revenue would similarly not be covered.

**Specialist standalone policy forms  
are a specific approach to an  
exposure which is volatile  
and uncertain.**

# Coverage's explained – 1<sup>st</sup> party

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<p><b>Business income/dependent business income loss</b></p>	<p>Reimbursement of loss of income due to a suspension of computer systems (time frame deductible). Reimbursing loss of income due to a data breach to a dependent business partner during the policy period.</p>
<p><b>Notification and credit monitoring/crisis management</b></p>	<p>The cost of notifying the individuals whose data has been compromised and the offering of services to monitor suspicious credit activity.</p>
<p><b>Data asset restoration/forensics</b></p>	<p>Reimbursement of costs to recover, reinstate and recreate intangible assets destroyed during a cyber attack. Forensics obtained to determine what and whose information was stolen.</p>
<p><b>Cyber extortion threat</b></p>	<p>Reimbursing investigation expenses and ransom payments resulting from malicious threats to your organisation's computer system.</p>

## Coverage's explained – 3<sup>rd</sup> party

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**Privacy liability/employee liability**

Class actions and suits brought (including employees) which result in a monetary payment due to the disclosure of a persons private and confidential information.

**Regulatory defence and civil penalties**

Investigation, fines and penalties (where Insurable by law) that you are legally required to pay.

**Media liability**

Legal liability arising from media content transmitted on any computer system. Harm suffered by others due to an infringement of an intellectual property right. Defamation and slander.

# About the markets

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## Established capacity

Lloyd Wright has access to global privacy markets with London capacity itself of more than \$100 million

## Market choice

There are 30+ different markets offering primary and excess solutions. London markets can consider full limits, for all cyber coverage's for certain risks.

## Worldwide

London markets write privacy worldwide, where regulation does not apply in some jurisdictions, voluntary notification with underwriter consent obtainable for best practices

## Tailored to your clients' needs

We tailor policy wordings to best suit your specific requirements.

# How to proceed



## Contact us

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For further information, please contact:

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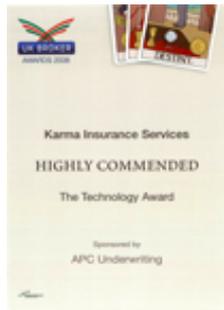
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# Award winning service

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**2008**  
UK Broker Awards



**2002**  
The British Insurance Awards



**2000**  
The British Insurance Awards



**1999**  
The British Insurance Awards



**2001**  
The Insurance Times Awards



**1999**  
Insurance Industry Awards



**1999**  
Insurance Industry Awards

# About Lloyd Wright Consultants

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Established in 1999, Lloyd Wright is organised into specialist market-facing business units, and managed so that we can rapidly assemble multi-skilled service teams.

## Key facts

- Independent specialist insurance and reinsurance broker
- 100% growth over the previous year
- Continual investment in people, products and technology
- Utilising Lloyd's of London and London Market providing 'A' Grade security
- [www.guidry.com](http://www.guidry.com)
- [www.lloydguidry.com](http://www.lloydguidry.com)
- [www.mai-cee.com](http://www.mai-cee.com)

Placing platforms in London, Houston and Riga

## Appendix - other breach events

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<p><b>Gucci</b></p>	<p>A disgruntled ex-employee gained access, deleted files and shut down the server for 24 hrs. This cost Gucci an estimated \$200,000.</p>
<p><b>BP</b></p>	<p>A laptop was lost which contained 13,000 Louisiana oil spill claimants information.</p>
<p><b>Briar Group</b></p>	<p>A group of restaurants in Boston who failed to patch a security hole. They were fined \$110,000 plus ordered to improve data security by implementing a password management system.</p>
<p><b>Kaiser Permanente</b></p>	<p>150 patient names, address and medical files were posted online and accessible for 4 years. The company was fined \$200,000.</p>

# Appendix - case studies

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Potential event	How a policy responds
Disgruntled employee posting on a blog/social networking site	Slander Defamation
Malware permitted entry to a banks online banking system	Forensics
Hacker breaks into network, steals customer data, threatens to post publicly or sell it	Cyber extortion Liability
An employee's laptop or USB is stolen containing customers information	Notification Credit monitoring
Foreign hackers penetrate defence networks in an attempt to steal information on an unmanned aircraft	Cyber terrorism

## Appendix – data breach facts

Source: Ponemon 2010 annual study: US cost of a data breach

- For the fifth year in a row data breach costs have continued to rise
- Breaches by third party outsourcers are becoming slightly less common but more expensive
- Breaches involving lost or stolen laptops computers or other mobile devices remain a constant and expensive threat
- ‘First timers’ pay the highest breach costs

## Appendix – data breach legislation

- Gramm Leach Bliley Act (GLBA)
- Health Insurance Portability Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- ISO 17799
- PCI DSS
- Sarbanes Oxley Act
- COBIT
- FFIEC Guidelines
- COPPA
- Amendment to S.B. 1386 (California) effective January 1st 2012
- Red Flags Rule Amendment
- Privacy Act of 1974
- CAN SPAM Act