











Introduction

- The Centre for the Study of Financial Innovation
- 9th survey of risks facing the global insurance sector
- Last edition was 2021 and then covid was of principle concern
- This time it's war, weather and cost of living
- Survey undertaken May to August 2023 with 589 responses from 39 countries (52% European)



















Aviva: SMEs 'woefully underserved' for cyber cover



Booking.com Find your next stay Search low prices on hotels, homes and much more... For at least a year, fraudsters have been able to infiltrate its app and trick users out of hundreds of pounds. Dozens of people have contacted the BBC to say they have lost money, with one saying she had been "failed" by the travel firm. Booking.com said it was implementing new safety features but there was "no silver bullet". The company, which is one of the biggest hotel and holiday websites in the world, has not itself been hacked. Instead, criminals have tricked their way into the administration portals of individual hotels that use the service and this enables them to send messages from the official app and fool customers into paying them instead of the hotel.





What are the 10 most common types of cyber attacks?

Malware Denial-of-service Phishing Spoofing Identity-based Code injection Supply chain Insider threats



The threat

- A major theme this year was about the growing sophistication of cyber attacks, as hackers and other criminals use a wide variety of methods for attackers to break into IT systems to exploit vulnerabilities in defences
- Risk is only going to increase as use of Al increases and can be used to mimic real people
- Cybersecurity in a world of geopolitical upheaval where professional hackers move in a shadowy world (and denied by Russia, Iran, etc)
- Assigning clear blame becomes difficult





Cyber and data insurance

Policy summary Policy wording ref: 19029 WD-PIP-UK-CCLEAR(5)

Key benefits: what risks are you protected against?

Hiscox CyberClear cyber and data insurance is designed to support and protect you from evolving cyber threats and risks associated with data, whether electronic or non-electronic. We will pay for claims and investigations made against you during the period of insurance arising from your cyber or data liability, up to the limit of indemnity in the schedule, and including your legal defence costs for covered claims and investigations. We also pay for your own losses arising from cyber or data incidents discovered during the period of insurance, up to the limit of indemnity shown in the schedule. The policy may also be subject to further limits for certain items, details of which are stated in the schedule.

Please check your policy schedule to see which of the following sections you benefit from.

1. Your own losses

We will pay for losses incurred by you if you suffer:

- the unauthorised acquisition, access, use or disclosure of personal data or confidential corporate information;
- a failure by you, or others on your behalf, to secure your computer system against unauthorised access or use;
- a threat to damage your systems or disseminate sensitive information, following unauthorised access to your systems;
- a digital attack designed to disrupt access to or the operation of your computer system.
- If you suffer any of the above, we will pay:
- the costs of computer forensic analysis to confirm a data breach

We	e do not pay for any claims, losses, breaches, privacy investigations or threats due to:
•	your breach of duty in the provision of products or services to your client, other than claims made directly against you by data subjects in respect of their own personal data;
•	the failure of service provided by an internet service, telecommunications or utilities supplier, or any other infrastructure provider,
•	breach of intellectual property rights, other than where arising due to a any claim under the Online liability section;
•	personal injury or damage to tangible property, other than where covered under Online liability, Your losses from crime or Cyber property damage;
•	war or due to cyber operations carried out by, at the direction or under the control of a state; 📩
•	degradation or deterioration of your computer system, other than due to operational error;
•	the use of any outdated or unsupported software or systems; 🗙
•	anything you knew or ought reasonably to have known about before the policy started;
•	any acts or omissions you deliberately or recklessly commit, condone or ignore;
•	any post from a social media account that does not belong to your business; 🌟
•	online liability claims brought by your current or former employees;
•	the use of any credit, debit, access, convenience, smart, identification or other card, other than losses caused by the dishonesty of an employee who uses a card that you have issued to them for the payment of valid business expenses incurred for or on behalf of you;
•	any purchase, use or development of blockchain or any other distributed ledger technology, however this does not apply to covered cyber ransom losses;
•	any pollution;
•	any criminal, civil or regulatory fines, other than PCI charges and regulatory awards where legally insurable; or
•	any actual or alleged monitoring, tracking or profiling of an individual without their authorisation, including, but not limited to, web-tracking, session recording, digital fingerprinting, behavioural monitoring, eavesdropping, wiretapping or audio or video recording by you or by a third party.
Ad	ditionally, we do not pay your losses from crime due to:
•	any act, breach or omission committed by any employee after you first discovered any crime being committed by or in collusion with that employee;
•	any act, incident or event occurring, or any loss suffered before the crime retroactive date;





Cyber insurance

- Big market \$16.7bn in global written premiums in 2022 to an estimated \$33.4bn in 2027
- Critical risk management and crisis recovery tool for many businesses, big and small
- FCA are concerned that uncertain cyber policy wordings may result in firms not meeting their customers' needs and policies should meet those needs and provide value
- What are you exactly covered for and have any claims ever been met?





<section-header> What's the issue? Volume of rules and regulations continues to multiply. Cost and distraction of compliance Stifling impact on product development, innovation and competition. "Excessive, overlapping and sometimes inappropriate or outdated regulation is not a risk, but a reality that burdens companies' agility, innovation, efficiency, profitability and moreover often deteriorates the customer experience".

The threat

- Growing area of non-financial risk reporting brought on by the environmental, sustainability and governance agenda, which can entail reputation risk
- Inability to attract new talent to the industry is seen as a recent negative outcome of regulatory excess
- Solvency II and UK vs EU
- Commission as a continuing method of remuneration for brokers?









Speaker: Nisha Arora, Director of Cross Cutting Policy and Strategy Event: Deloitte: Consumer Duty – Next Steps Delivered: 1 November 2023 Note: This is the speech as drafted and may differ from the delivered version

Highlights

- Three months on from the Duty coming into force, the good practices we have already seen underlines the importance of this work. Continuing this momentum will realise more and more benefits to consumers, firms, and the UK as a whole.
- The Consumer Duty is not a once and done exercise. Firms need to make sure they are learning and improving continuously and must be able to
 evidence this in their annual board report.
- Those with closed products and services should check they are on track to meet the 31 July 2024 implementation deadline.
- The Consumer Duty remains a top priority for the FCA. We will continue our work across all sectors to test firms' implementation and embedding and will share good practice to support the industry.











What's to be done?

- Insufficient collective action?
- Climate change has impacted the claims experience in an unpredictable way, with the result that catastrophic losses are becoming more prevalent
- Insurers are struggling to price the risk appropriately and reinsurers not as willing as before as they continue to bolster the sector
- Moves to exit higher risk markets will reduce capacity and put more pressure on governments to pay out of taxation domestic losses



What's the issue?

- The insurance industry is seen by many as being rather behind when it comes to technology when compared, for example, with the banking and investment fund sectors
- The ability to fully address the digital challenge and adjust business models
- Some digital initiatives have been launched but far too slowly compared to what is required to remain relevant in the future
- What does this say to new entrants?



What's to be done?

- Higher costs of doing business than more technologically savvy peers and will some fall behind and not be able to catch up?
- Long implementation times and uncertain outcomes
- Regulatory interventions/reporting and links with cyber, ICO, etc
- Do we just have to bite the bullet?
- Think how far we have come EDI, quote engines, customer portals, no paper!







The threat

- War for talent defining issue is not just levels of pay but whether the sector can appeal to the broader expectations of younger generations in the workforce, particularly after the normalisation of hybrid work during covid
- Younger generation loyalties are harder to obtain, and what motivates them harder for current leaders to understand
- Impact on developing future leaders as the basis of learning a complex industry has largely been on the job - which is much more complex in the current environment















What is AI?

- Al should help humans rather than work against us
- A report by investment bank Goldman Sachs suggested that AI could replace the equivalent of 300 million full-time jobs across the globe
- It concluded many administrative, legal, architecture, and management roles could be affected
- But it also said AI could boost the global economy by 7%
- The tech has already been used to help doctors treat cancers and to develop new antibiotics



<section-header> Al could be used to... Enhance terrorist capabilities in propaganda, radicalisation, recruitment, funding streams, weapons development and attack planning Increase fraud, impersonation, ransomware, currency theft, data harvesting, voice cloning Increase child sexual abuse images Huge amount of cyberattacks Erode trust in information and use 'deepfakes' to influence societal debate





What's to be done?

- How these models function can only be learned as you try to train them and while the opportunities are promising and exciting, the risks are significant
- Insurers need to have a clear vision of what they intend to achieve with the usage of AI and being driven by buzzwords and fuzzy trends can be noxious
- The conservatism of the insurance industry in adopting new technologies reduces the threat from AI in the short term



