

Cyber private enterprise Insurance application form



Free risk management services included with every policy

When businesses place their cyber insurance with us, they are getting a whole lot more than words on paper. We've teamed up with specialist providers from around the globe to offer all of our cyber policyholders, free of charge, a wide range of best-of-breed services aimed at improving security before crisis strikes.





Prevent

Phishing-focused training

CyberRiskAware is an eLearning tool that tackles the human vulnerabilities in your business, equipping your team to identify and prevent phishing attacks and other social engineering campaigns.

Cyber risk awareness videos

Ninjio offers a large library of fun and engaging cyber risk awareness videos that cover a wide variety of scenarios, from business email compromise to cryptojacking.



Detect

Cyber risk rating report

Bitsight will review key features of your company's internet presence on request and provide you with a cyber security rating, allowing you to benchmark yourself against peers and competitors. This tool also gets you 30-day trial access to the BitSight Portal.

Breach alerts

Skurio breach monitoring service continually searches the dark web for information specific to your organization and alerts you in real-time to possible breaches of your data



Respond

Cyber incident response planner

CFC's incident response team delivers a unique toolkit combining multiple templates and practical advice to help you produce a tailored incident response plan in case the worst happens.

By building a robust plan you can effectively reduce the impact of a cyber event and ensure all appropriate parties are engaged at the right time and in the right way.



Cyber private enterprise Insurance application form



Basic company details						
Please complete the following de	etails for the entire company or group	(including all subsidiaries) that is apply	ring for the insurance policy:			
Company Name:	pany Name: Primary Industry Sector:					
Primary Address (Address, State,	ZIP, Country):					
Description of Business Activite	S:					
Website Address:						
Date Established (MM/DD/YYY)	/):	Number of emplo	yees:			
Last 12 months Gross Revenue S	5	Revenue From Int	ernational Sales (%):			
Last 12 Months Gross Profit: \$						
Please state which financial inst	citution(s) you use for your commerc	cial banking:				
Primary contact details						
		response app and receiving risk man ganization for receiving such updates				
Contact Name:		Position:				
Email Address:		Telephone Number:				
Basic risk questions						
Please confirm whether multi-f	actor authentication is always enabl	led on all email accounts for remote a	ccess: Yes No			
Do you maintain daily offline ba	ck-ups of all critical data? Yes	No				
Please confirm the name of you	r Managed Service Provider (if appli	icable):				
Is any part of your IT infrastructu	ure outsourced to third party techno	ology providers, including application	service providers? Yes No			
If you answered yes to the ques application form (up to a maxir		tical third party technology providers	in the relevant section at the end of this			
Previous cyber incidents	5					
Please tick all the boxes below t events that were successfully bl		you have experienced in the last thre	ee years (there is no need to highlight			
Cyber Crime	Cyber Exortion	Data Loss	Denial of Service Attack			
IP Infringement	Malware Infection	Privacy Breach	Ransomware			
Other (please specify)						
If you ticked any of the boxes al	pove, did the incident(s) have a direc	ct financial impact upon your busines	ss of more than \$10,000? Yes No			
If 'yes', please provide more inform	mation below, including details of the	financial impact and measures taken	to prevent the incident from occuring			



Cyber private enterprise



Insurance application form

Revenue analysis

Please complete the answers to the questions below. Where you do not have the exact information available please provide the closest approximation and indicate that you have taken this approach.

Please provide the following details for your top 5 clients:

Primary Services:

Annual Revenue:

IT resourcing and infrastructure
What was your approximate operational expenditure on IT security in the last financial year (including salaries, annual licenses, consultancy costs, etc.):
What was your approximate capital expenditure on IT security in the last financial year (including hardware, one off software costs, etc.):
Do you anticipate spending more, the same or less in this financial year?
Is your IT infrastructure primarily operated and managed in-house or outsourced?
How many full-time employees do you have in your IT department?
How many of these employees are dedicated to a role in IT security?
Information security governance
Who is responsible for IT security within your organisation (by job title)?
How many years have they been in this position within your company?
Please describe the type, nature and volume of the data stored on your network, including a rough estimate of the total volume of unique individuals you hold data on:
Please describe your data retention policy, including details of how often you purge records that are no longer required:
Please describe your data back-up policy in detail, including the frequency of back-ups, the technology used, the types of back-ups, the storage method used (online or offline), how often you test the back-ups and how you protect your back-ups:
Do you comply with any internationally recognized standards for information governance (if yes, which ones):



Cyber private enterprise



Insurance application form

Cyber security controls

If your organisation uses Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) to allow remote access to your network, please describe the measures you adopt to	to
secure it:	

Please describe your process for patching all operating systems and applications: $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2}$

How often do you conduct vulnerability scanning of your network perimeter?

How often do you conduct penetration testing of you network architecture?

Please provide details of the third party providers you use to conduct penetration testing:

Please tick all the boxes below that relate to controls that you currently have implemented within your IT infrastructure (including where provided by a third party). If you're unsure of what any of these tools are, please refer to the explanations on the final page of this document.

Application Whitelisting	Asset Inventory	Custom Threat Intelligence	Database Encryption
Data Loss Prevention	DDoS Mitigation	DMARC	DNS Filtering
 Email Filtering	Employee Awareness Training	Endpoint Protection	Incident Response Plan
Intrusion Detection System	Mobile Device Encryption	Network Monitoring	Penetration Tests
Perimeter Firewalls	Security Info & Event Management	Vulnerability Scans	Web Application Firewall
 •		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	

Web Content Filtering

 $Please\ provide\ the\ name\ of\ the\ software\ or\ service\ provider\ that\ you\ use\ for\ each\ of\ the\ controls\ highlighted\ above:$



Cyber private enterprise Insurance application form



Please list your critical third party technology providers below (up to a maximum of 10): Please list your critical third party technology providers below (up to a maximum of 10): Important Notice By signing this form you agree that the information provided is both accurate and complete and that you have made all reasonable attempts to ensure this is the case by asking the appropriate people within your business. CFC Underwriting will use this information solely for the purposes of providing insurance services and may share your data with third parties in order to do this. We may also use anonymized elements of your data for the analysis of industry trends and to provide benchmarking data. For full details on our privacy policy please visit www.cfcunderwriting.com/privacy Contact name: Position:

Date (MM/DD/YYYY):

Signature:



Cyber security controls explained

Application whitelisting

A security solution that allows organisations to specify what software is allowed to run on their systems, in order to prevent any nonwhitelisted processes or applications from running.

Asset inventory

A list of all IT hardware and devices an entity owns, operates or manages. Such lists are typically used to assess the data being held and security measures in place on all devices.

Custom threat intelligence

The collection and analysis of data from open source intelligence (OSINT) and dark web sources to provide organisations with intelligence on cyber threats and cyber threat actors pertinent to them.

Database encryption

Where sensitive data is encrypted while it is stored in databases. If implemented correctly, this can stop malicious actors from being able to read sensitive data if they gain access to a database.

Data loss prevention

Software that can identify if sensitive data is being exfiltrated from a network or computer system.

DDoS mitigation

Hardware or cloud based solutions used to filter out malicious traffic associated with a DDoS attack, while allowing legitimate users to continue to access an entity's website or web-based services.

DMARC

An internet protocol used to combat email spoofing – a technique used by hackers in phishing campaigns.

DNS filtering

A specific technique to block access to known bad IP addresses by users on your network.

Email filtering

Software used to scan an organisation's inbound and outbound email messages and place them into different categories, with the aim of filtering out spam and other malicious content.

Employee awareness

Training programmes designed to increase employees' security awareness. For example, programmes can focus on how to identify potential phishing emails.

Endpoint protection

Software installed on individual computers (endpoints) that uses behavioural and signature based analysis to identify and stop malware infections.

Incident response plan

Action plans for dealing with cyber incidents to help guide an organisation's decision-making process and return it to a normal operating state as quickly as possible.

Intrusion detection system

A security solution that monitors activity on computer systems or networks and generates alerts when signs of compromise by malicious actors are detected.

Managed service provider

A third party organisation that provides a range of IT services, including networking, infrastructure and IT security, as well as technical support and IT administration.

Mobile device encryption

Encryption involves scrambling data using cryptographic techniques so that it can only be read by someone with a special key. When encryption is enabled, a device's hard drive will be encrypted while the device is locked, with the user's passcode or password acting as the special key.

Multi-factor authentication

Where a user authenticates themselves through two different means when remotely logging into a computer system or web based service. Typically a password and a passcode generated by a physical token device or software are used as the two factors.

Network monitoring

A system, utilising software, hardware or a combination of the two, that constantly monitors an organisation's network for performance and security issues.

Penetration tests

Authorized simulated attacks against an organisation to test its cyber security defences. May also be referred to as ethical hacking or red team exercises

Perimeter firewalls

Hardware solutions used to control and monitor network traffic between two points according to predefined parameters.

Security info & event management (SIEM)

System used to aggregate, correlate and analyse network security information – including messages, logs and alerts – generated by different security solutions across a network.

Vulnerability scans

Automated tests designed to probe computer systems or networks for the presence of known vulnerabilities that would allow malicious actors to gain access to a system.

Web application firewall

Protects web facing servers and the applications they run from intrusion or malicious use by inspecting and blocking harmful requests and malicious internet traffic.

Web content filtering

The filtering of certain web pages or web services that are deemed to pose a potential security threat to an organisation. For example, known malicious websites are typically blocked through some form of web content filtering.