

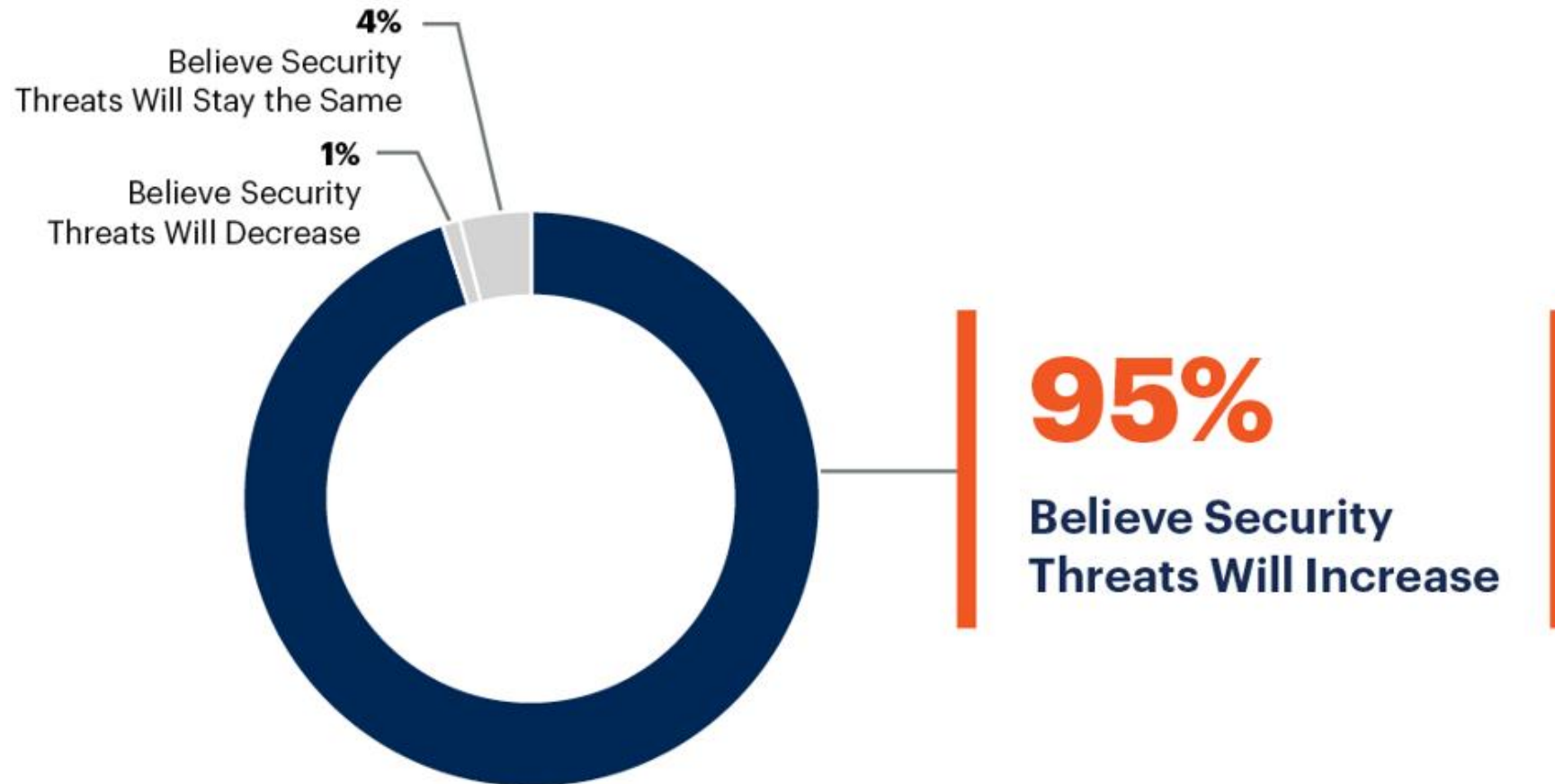
Trust, Resilience and the Art of Keeping Your Job!

E. Mastranza
Executive Partner, Iberia

What's new? What's not?

Cybersecurity Threats Can't Wait

Percentage of Respondents



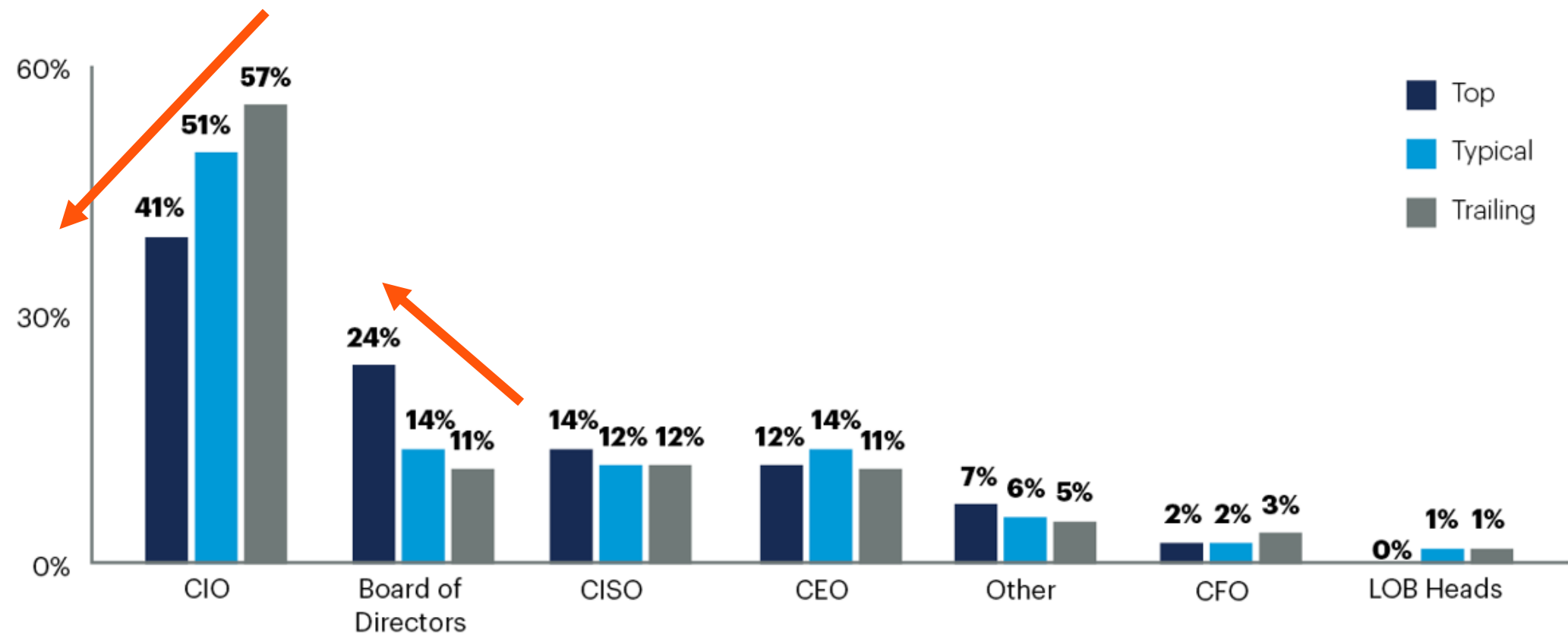
Q. In three years, do you believe cybersecurity threats will decrease, remain the same or increase?
n = 2,868.

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Responsibility for Cybersecurity

Percentage of Respondents



Q. Who is ultimately accountable for cybersecurity in your organization?
n = 228 (top performers), 2,313 (typical performers), 275 (trailing performers).
Base: All answering, excluding don't know/prefer not to answer.

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Top Priorities for 2018 and 2019

Percentage of Respondents

	Financial Services (n = 327)		Top Performers (n = 225)		Typical Performers (n = 2,244)		Trailing Performers (n = 274)	
1	Digital transformation	34%	Digital transformation	31%	Digital transformation	23%	Revenue/business growth	24%
2	Revenue/business growth	18%	Revenue/business growth	20%	Revenue/business growth	21%	Operational excellence	15%
3	Operational excellence	10%	Operational excellence	16%	Operational excellence	13%	Cost optimization/reduction	11%
4	Customer experience	10%	Customer experience	11%	Customer experience	9%	Digital transformation	10%
5	Cost optimization/reduction	9%	Data and analytics	7%	Cost optimization/reduction	8%	Business/financial goals	8%
6	Data and analytics	8%	New products/services	7%	Business/financial goals	7%	Modernization (of legacy systems)	7%
7	Modernization (of legacy systems)	7%	Cost optimization/reduction	7%	Business model change	6%	Data and analytics	7%
8	Business model change	7%	Artificial intelligence/machine learning	6%	Industry-specific	6%	Industry-specific	7%
9	Security	6%	Business model change	6%	Data and analytics	5%	Enterprise resource planning	6%
10	New products/services	5%	Industry-specific	6%	New products/services	5%	Business model change	5%

Base: All answering, excluding prefer not to answer; n varies by segment.

Showing the 10 most common answers per segment, coded open-text responses; multiple responses allowed.

Q: What would you say is your organization's top priority for 2018 and 2019?

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Top Technology Areas for New Spending

Percentage of Respondents

	Financial Services (n = 411)	Top Performers (n = 248)	Typical Performers (n = 2,540)	Trailing Performers (n = 298)
1	Business intelligence/data analytics solution 46%	Artificial intelligence/machine learning 48%	Business intelligence/data analytics solution 46%	Business intelligence/data analytics solution 43%
2	Cyber/information security 44%	Business intelligence/data analytics solution 41%	Cyber/information security 40%	Cyber/information security 43%
3	Digital business initiatives 44%	Digital business initiatives 40%	Cloud services/solutions 32%	Cloud services/solutions 38%
4	Core system improvements/transformation 37%	Customer/user experience 34%	Core system improvements/transformation 32%	Core system improvements/transformation 31%
5	Customer/user experience 35%	Cyber/information security 33%	Digital business initiatives 32%	Enterprise resource planning 22%
6	Mobile applications 28%	Cloud services/solutions 31%	Customer/user experience 30%	Automation 20%
7	Artificial intelligence/machine learning 28%	Core system improvements/transformation 27%	Artificial intelligence/machine learning 27%	Infrastructure/data center 20%
8	Automation 25%	Automation 24%	Mobile applications 22%	Customer/user experience 19%
9	Cloud services/solutions 24%	Infrastructure/data center 23%	Automation 22%	Technology integration 19%
10	Infrastructure/data center 22%	Mobile applications 22%	Technology integration 21%	Software development/upgrades 18%

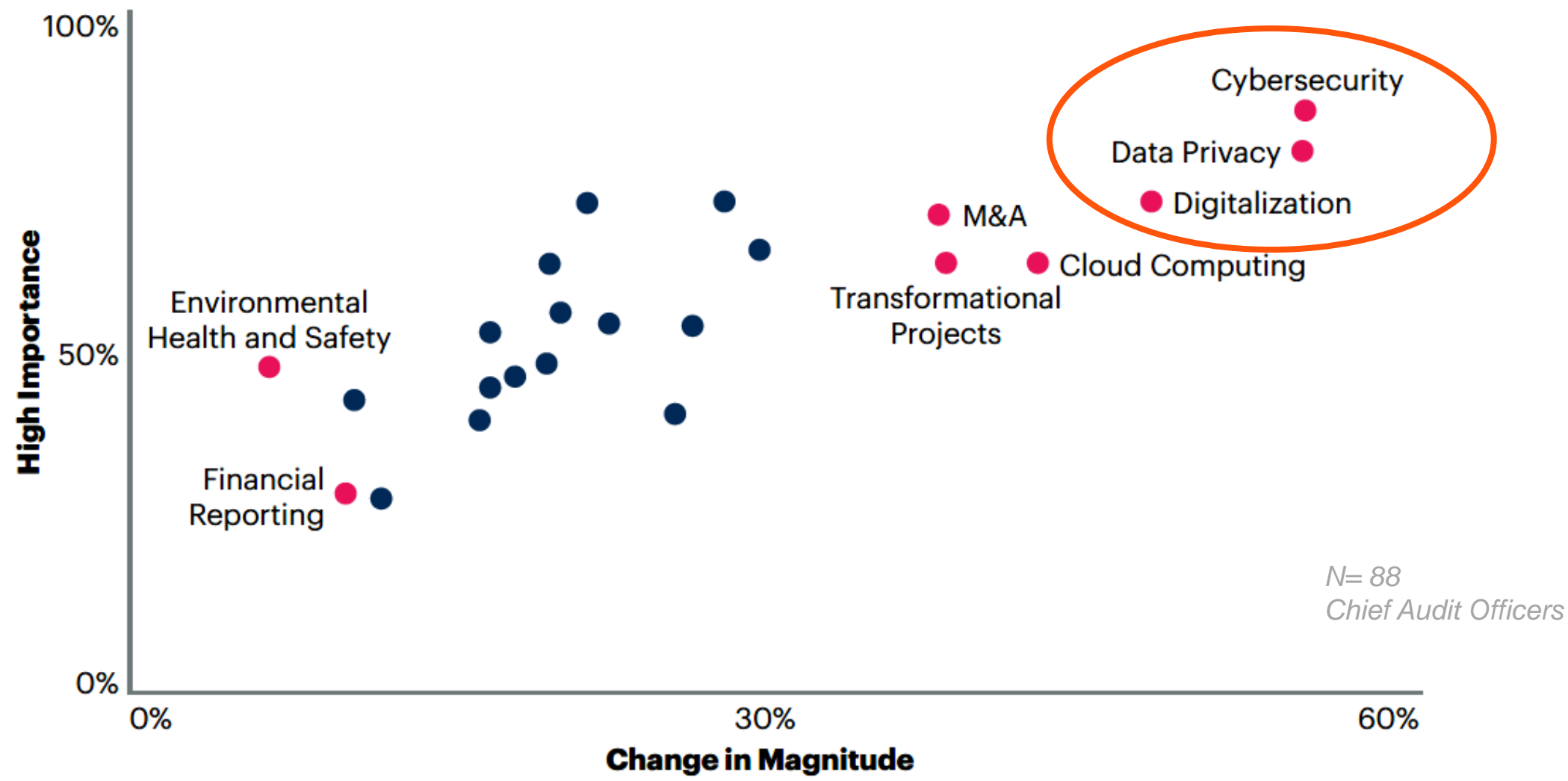
Base: All answering, excluding prefer not to answer; n varies by segment.

Showing the 10 most common answers per segment. Multiple responses allowed; pick from a list.

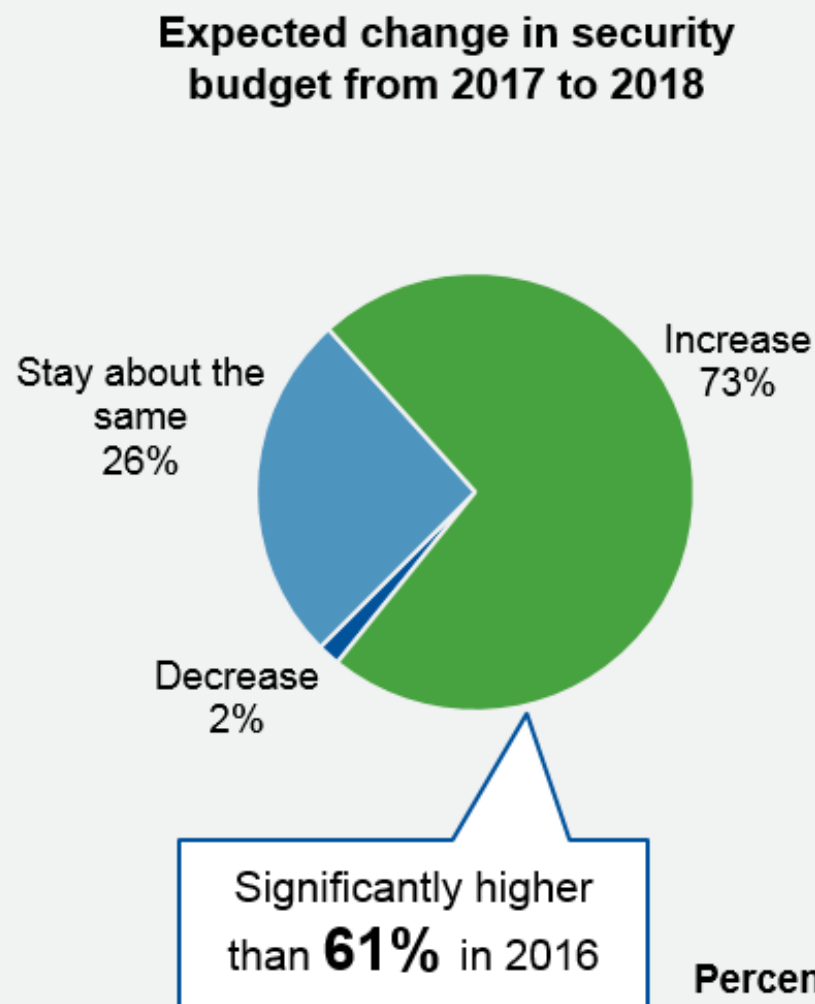
Q: What are the technology areas where your organization will be spending the largest amount of new or additional funding in 2019?

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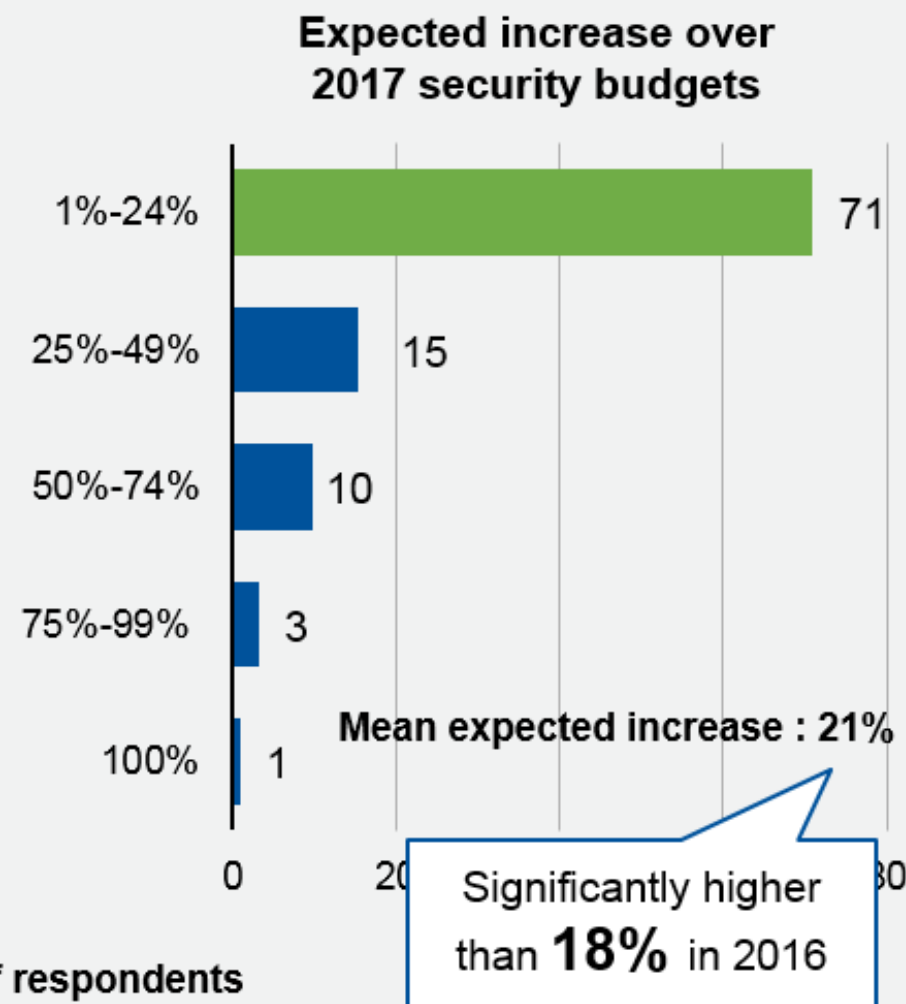
Importance and Change in Risks During 2017



Expected Changes to Security Budgets

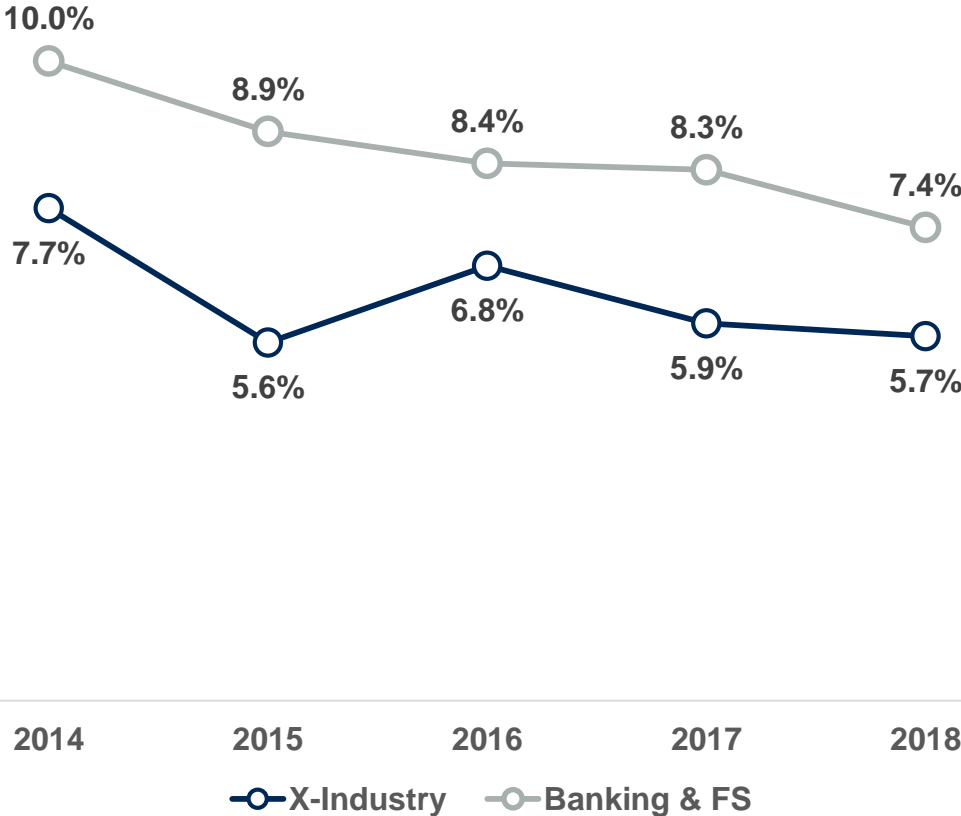


Percentage of respondents

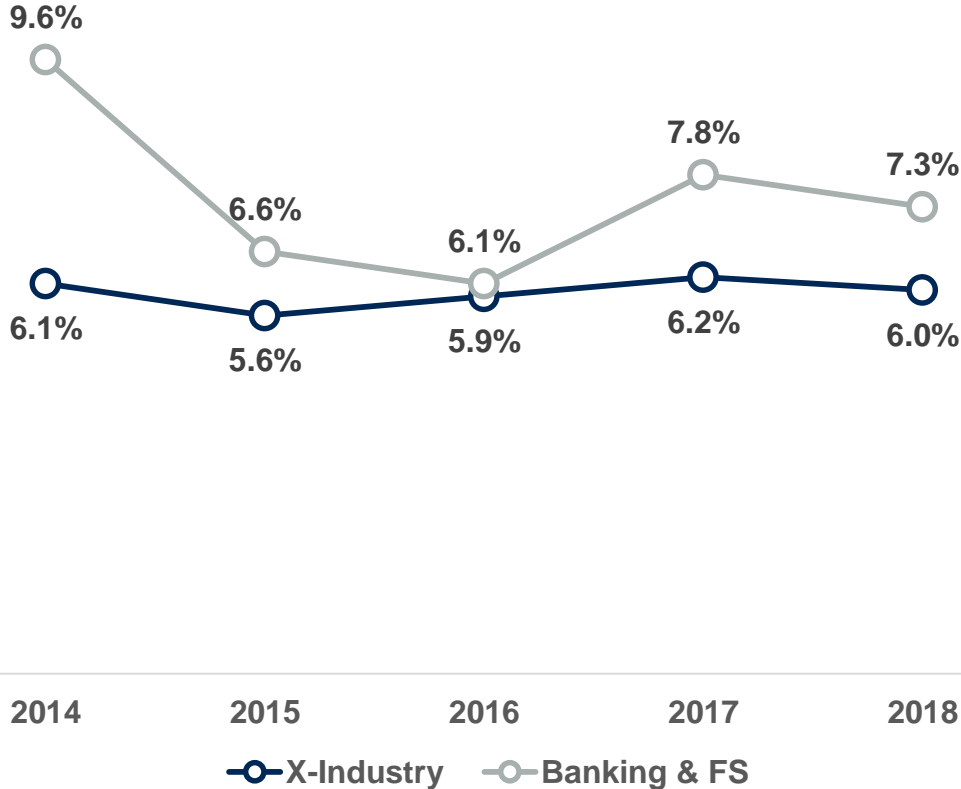


But Real Figures Show Otherwise...

IT Security Support FTEs as a Percent of Total IT FTEs

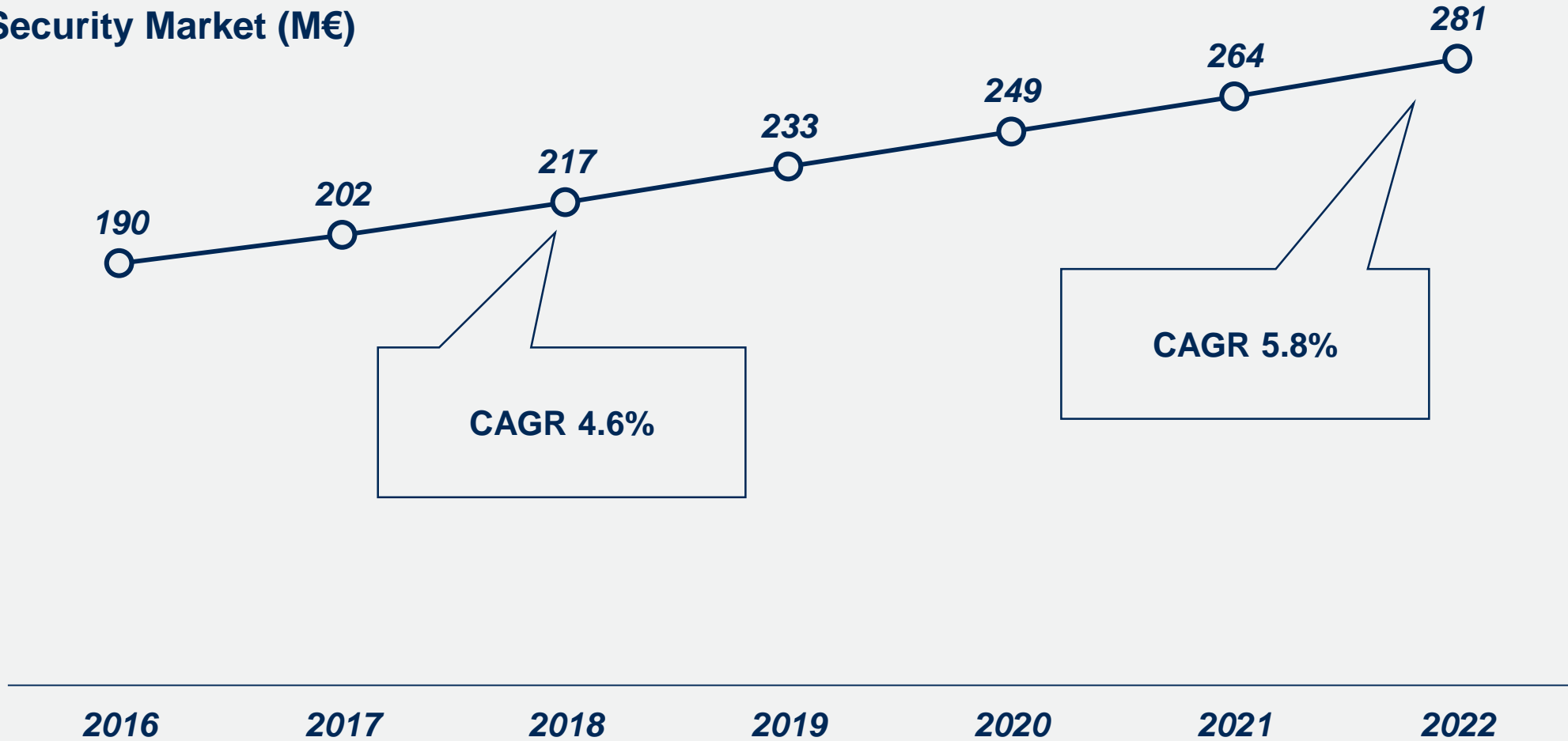


IT Security Spending as a Percent of IT Spending

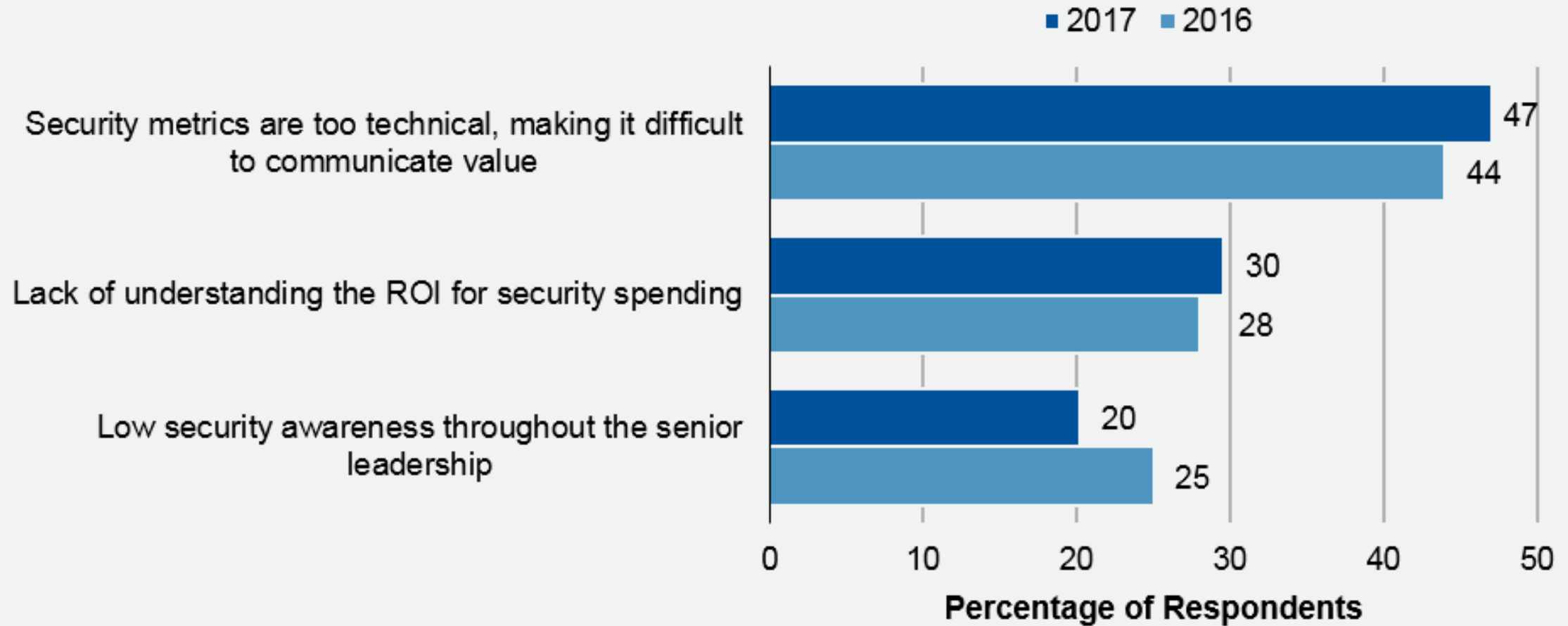


Security Market in Portugal

Overall Security Market (M€)

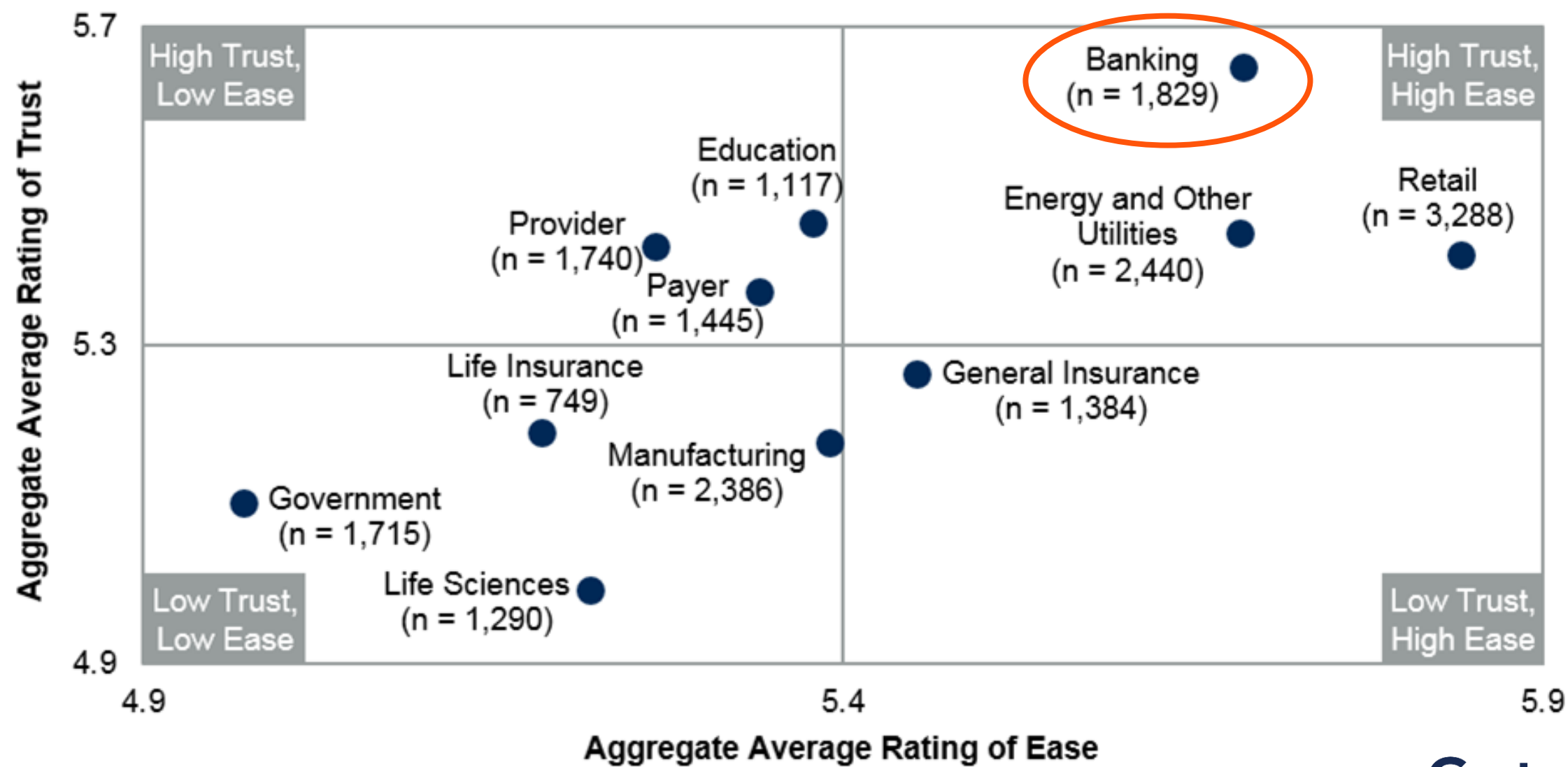


Top Challenges in Obtaining Security Budget



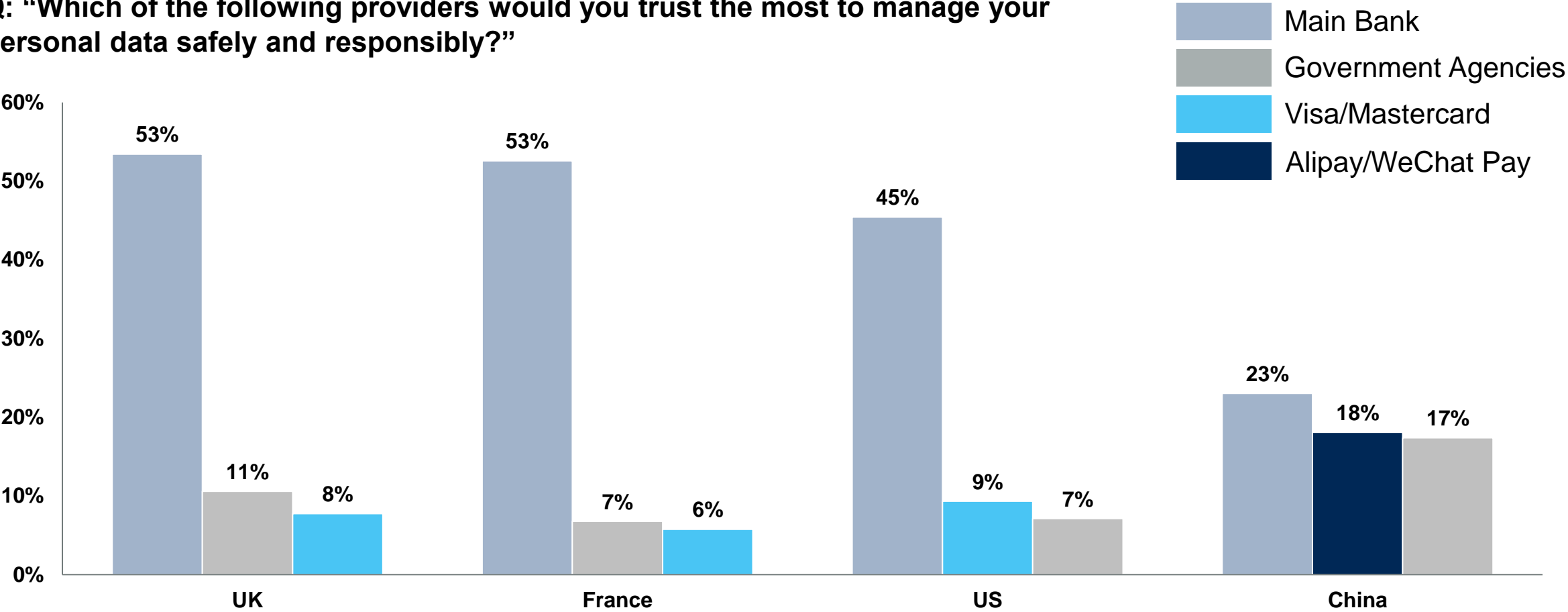
*But this doesn't seem to impact customers' **Trust** in their banks...*

Banks Are Well-Positioned on Trust and Ease



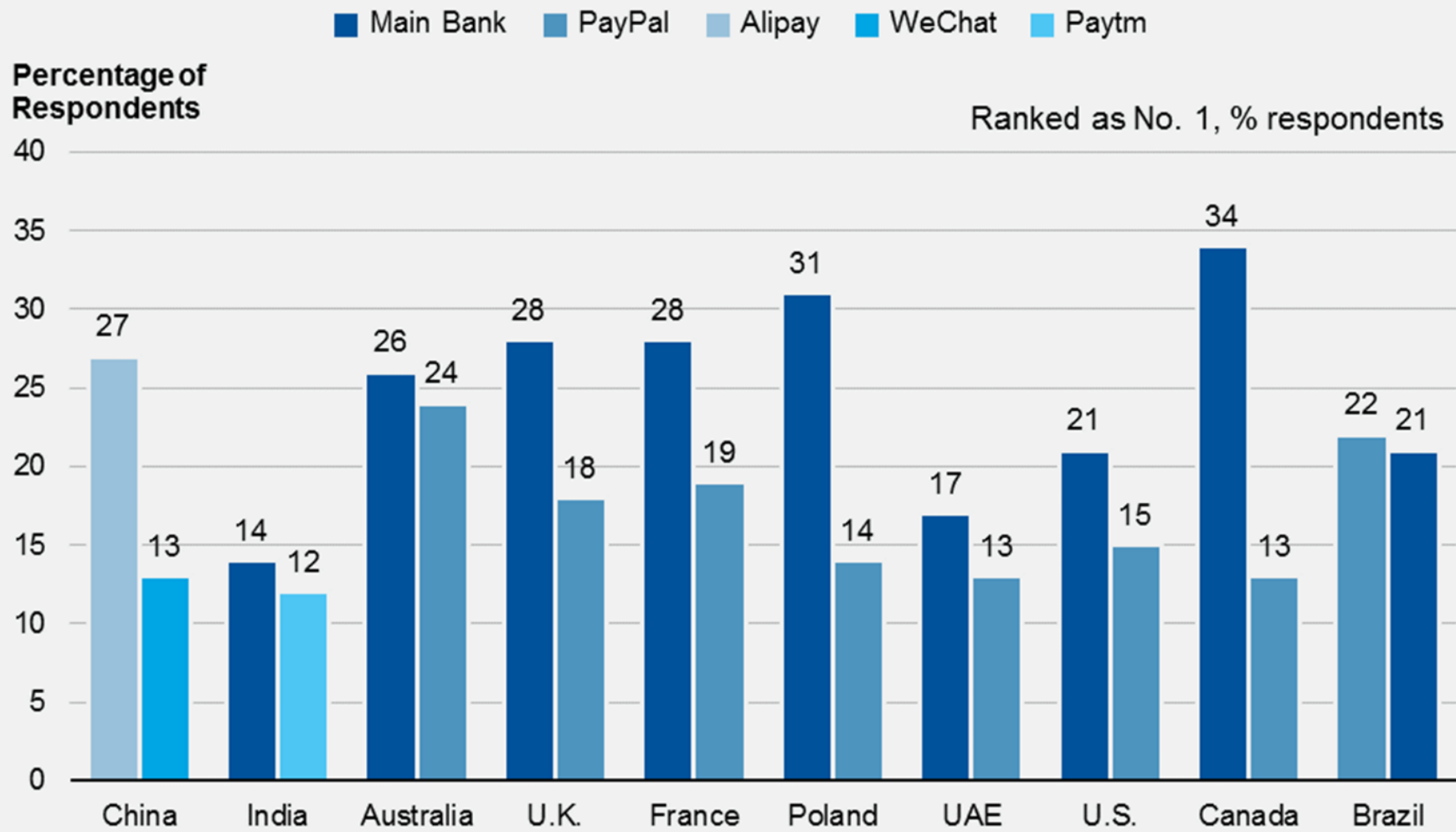
Building and Managing Your “Privacy Brand”

Q: “Which of the following providers would you trust the most to manage your personal data safely and responsibly?”



Source: Financial Services Digital Banking and Payment 4Q18

Trust in Banks - Payments

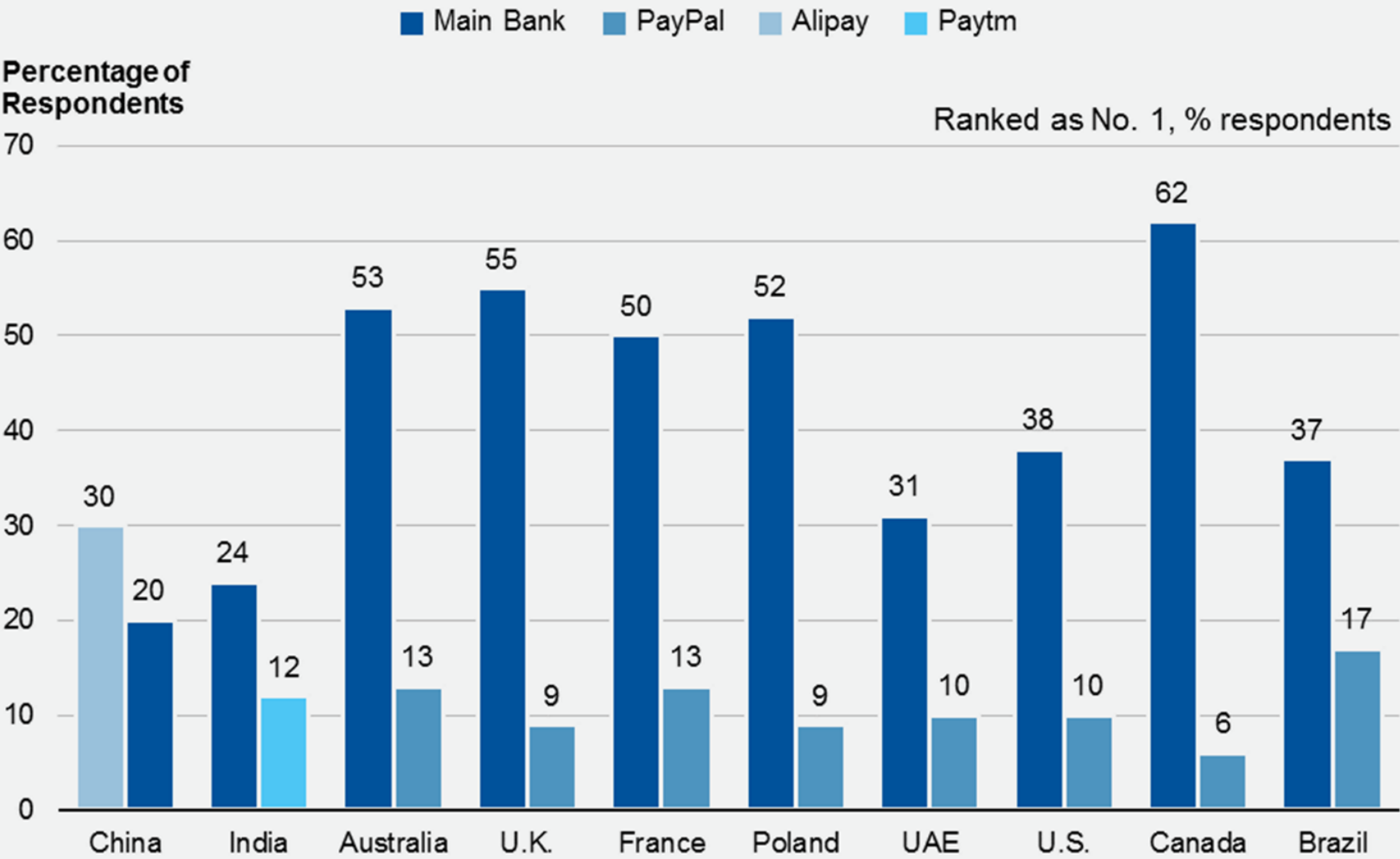


Question:

Which of the following would you **trust** the most to provide you with a better, more convenient **payment** solution?

From Gartner's 2017 Digital Banking and Payment Survey
Sample sizes:
U.S. (n = 1,008), Canada (n = 1,007),
U.K. (n = 1,006), France (n = 1,004),
Poland (n = 1,005), UAE (n = 547),
India (n = 1,010), China (n = 1,007),
Australia (n = 1,006), Brazil (n = 1,046)

Trust in Banks – Current Accounts

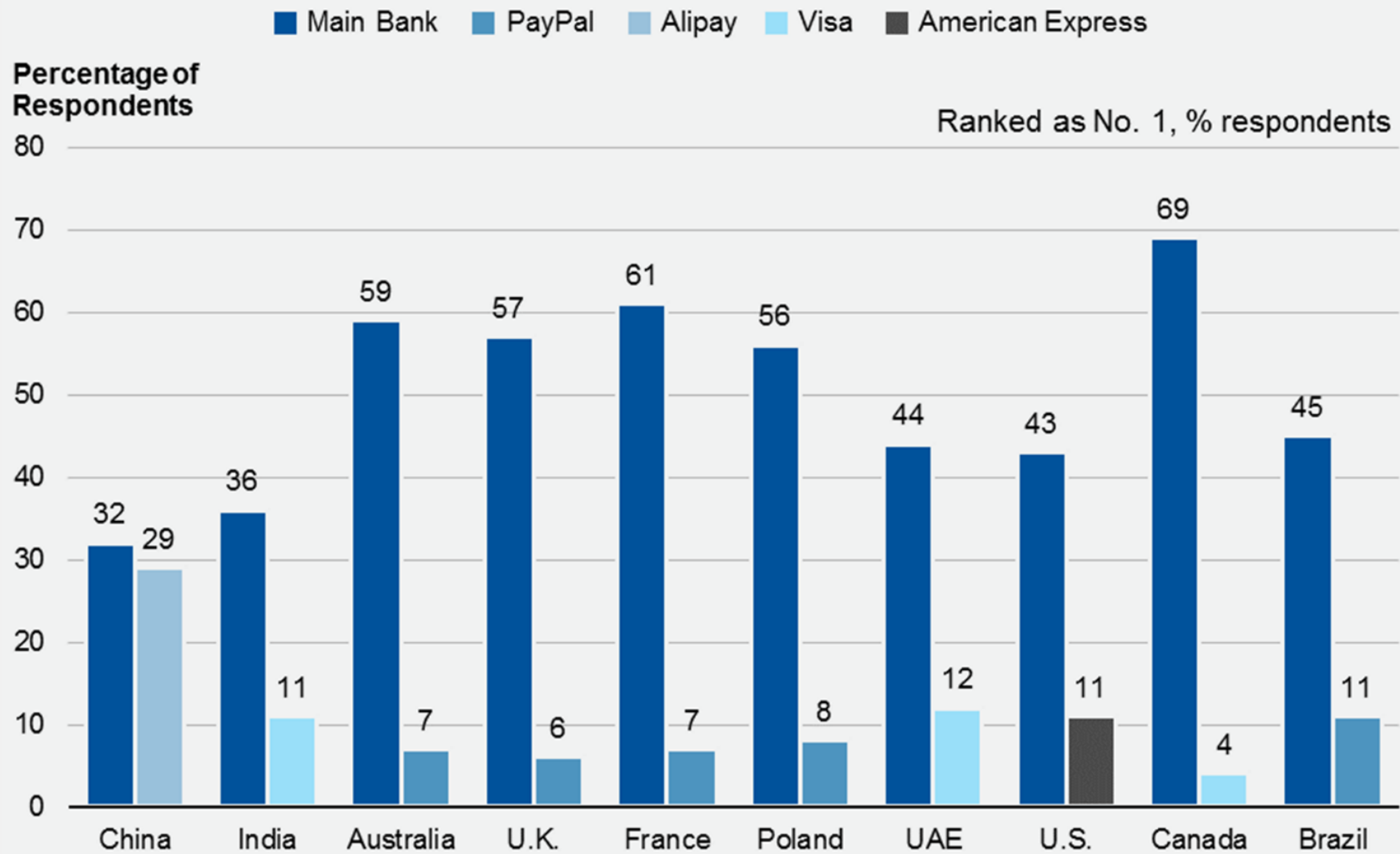


Question:

Which of the following would you **trust** the most to provide your **Current Account/ Checking Account** ?

From Gartner's 2017 Digital Banking and Payment Survey
Sample sizes:
U.S. (n = 1,008), Canada (n = 1,007),
U.K. (n = 1,006), France (n = 1,004),
Poland (n = 1,005), UAE (n = 547),
India (n = 1,010), China (n = 1,007),
Australia (n = 1,006), Brazil (n = 1,046)

Trust in Banks – Financial Advisor

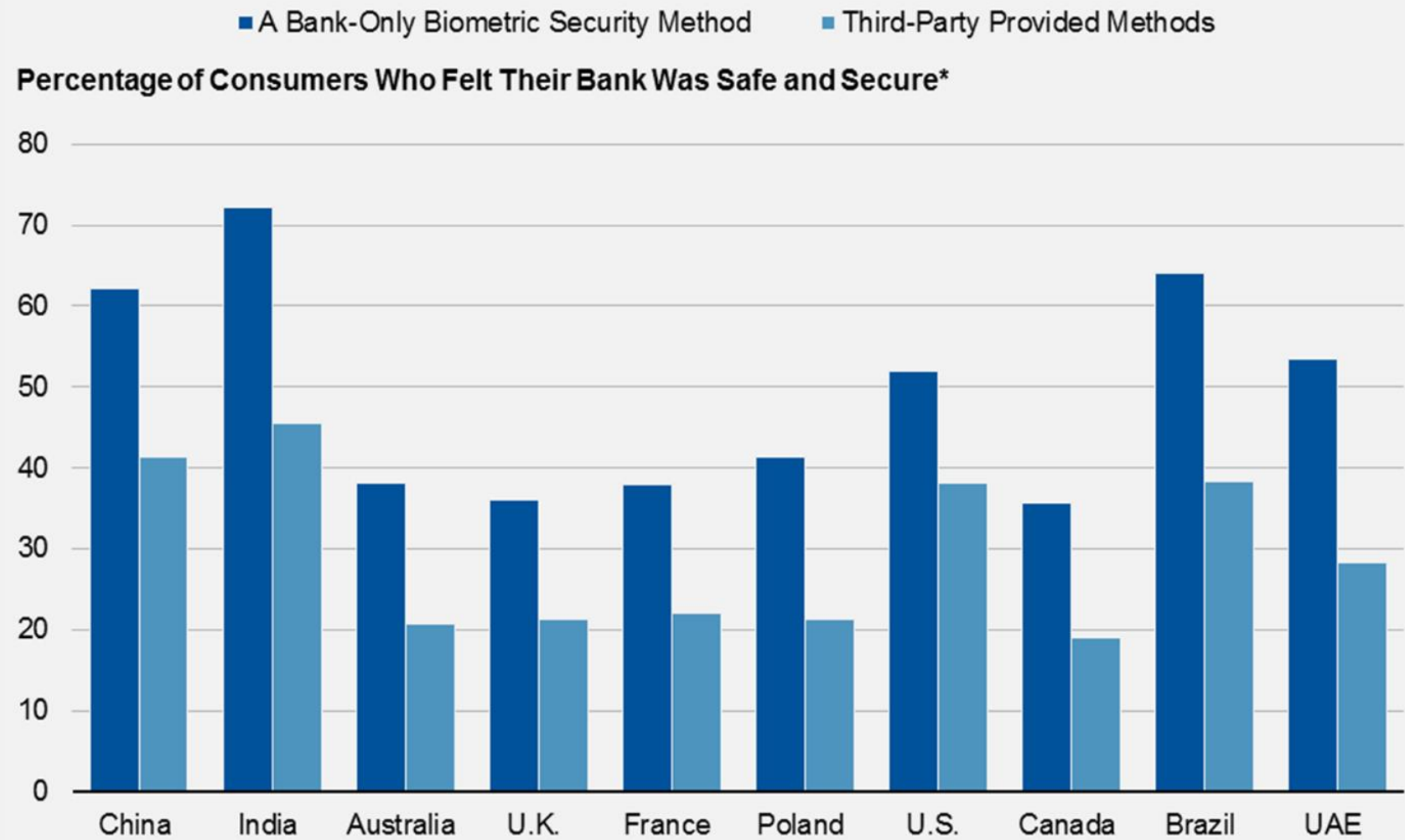


Question:

Which of the following would you **trust** the most to become your **Main financial Service Advisor**?

From Gartner's 2017 Digital Banking and Payment Survey
Sample sizes:
U.S. (n = 1,008), Canada (n = 1,007),
U.K. (n = 1,006), France (n = 1,004),
Poland (n = 1,005), UAE (n = 547),
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Trust in Banks – Biometric Authentication



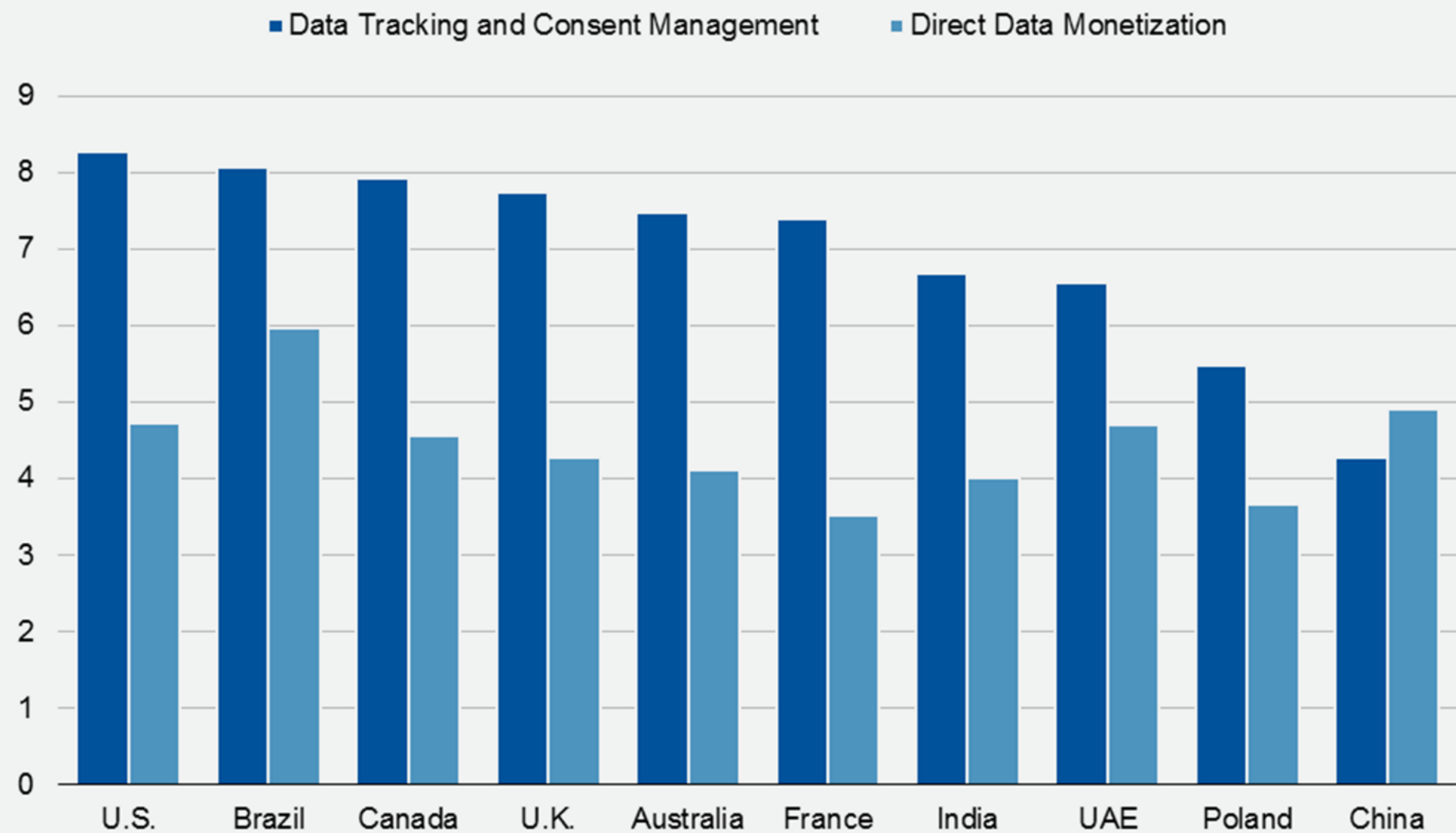
Question:

How **Safe and Secure** Do You Think Access to a Bank Would Be If the Bank Offered the Following Customer Authentication Solutions to You?

From Gartner's 2017 Digital Banking and Payment Survey
Sample sizes:
U.S. (n = 1,008), Canada (n = 1,007),
U.K. (n = 1,006), France (n = 1,004),
Poland (n = 1,005), UAE (n = 547),
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Consent vs Data Monetization



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*By 2022, digital businesses with great **customer experience** during identity corroboration will earn **20% more revenue** than comparable businesses with poor customer experience.*

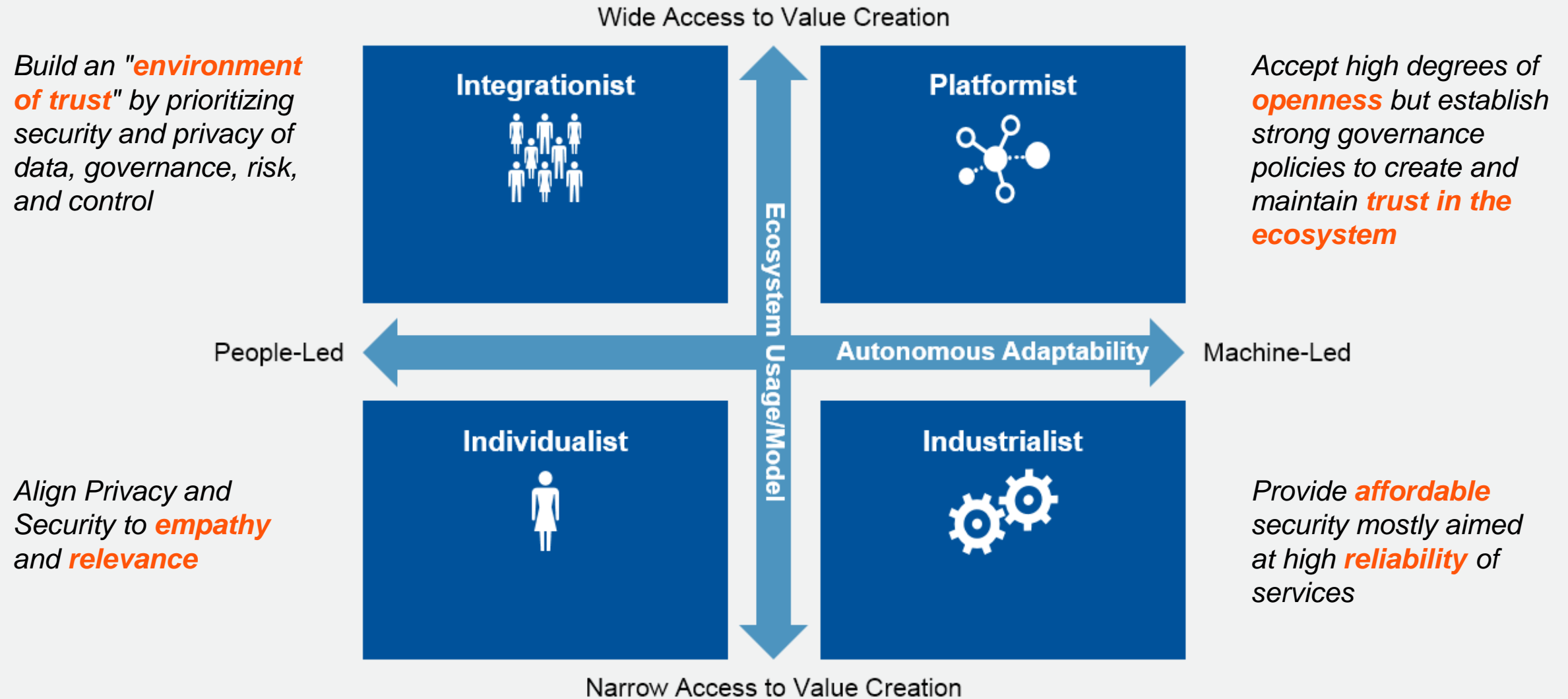
***Trust and Resilience** at the center of your cybersecurity strategy*

CIA-PSR Model for Cybersecurity



*What about **ten years** from now?*

2030 Banking Scenarios



INTERNAL or RESTRICTED

What can be done now?

***Let's be pragmatic and
let's focus on a primary
common objective...***

*Let's Keep
Our Jobs!!!*



*By 2022, **50% of CEOs** who lack cybersecurity postures that are defensible to their key stakeholders **will be fired** following material breach incidents that impact greater than 25% of their customer base.*

Executive Fires over Security incidents 2012-2017



Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Example: Refusal to shut down a server for proper patching.

Example: Explicitly choosing to keep working on old hardware and software to save budget.

This situation leads to a false sense of security; lack of visibility results in such issues piling up without being addressed.

Make sure that invisible systemic risk is recognized, reported and discussed in governance processes related to addressing technology risk

Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Example: “what idiot would build an unsecure application?”

Example: “Well, why don’t you fix it? Why are you telling me? Isn’t it your job?”

This often results in security being thought of as “somebody else’s problem.”

Put technology risk and cybersecurity into a business context so decision makers can better understand how their decisions impact their desired business outcomes.

Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Example: “there — surely that’s enough to keep us out of the headlines and protect the organization!”

Executives who are willing to raise operational costs while negatively impacting business operations are not positioned to make defensible decisions where security is concerned.

Organizations should avoid heavy investments that themselves damage the ability to achieve desired business outcomes.

Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Example: A security officer blocks the release of a critical application due to security concerns that show little or no consideration of the business outcomes the application supports.

CISO acting as defenders will not negotiate appropriate business controls, which leads to poor security investments. It also puts security people in charge of protecting business outcomes they do not understand, which in turn leads to more invisible systemic risk.

Make sure that security does not act as a defender but rather as a facilitator of decisions that balance the need to protect against the need to run the business.

Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Example: “You’re not going to do that on my watch. That will ruin my customer experience!”

Executives only owning the profit and loss responsibility for the application and had no responsibility, accountability or interest in the application’s level of security.

If accountability means that someone will get fired if something goes wrong, then no one will engage and everyone will continue to be trapped in a cycle that is no longer defensible for CEOs, boards and senior executives.

Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Example: “Where is that form I need to sign that makes this go away?”

A risk-appetite statement works well when it has a measurable scale of risk and governance process that supports defensible decision making.

Create mechanisms that allow for the acceptance of risk within defined parameters.

Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Example: Society actually feels sorry for people who get robbed but not so much for cybersecurity incidents.

While this isn't fair, it's the result of decades of treating security as a black box. No one understands how it really works and, as a result, when an incident does occur the assumption is that someone must have made a mistake.

Society is not going to change until organizations and IT departments start treating and talking about security differently. Security is not a black box.

Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



Example: An executive blocks the simple message that “**there is no such thing as perfect security**” from a board presentation on the state of security.

It starts with transparency. Gartner has witnessed countless interactions with organizations that have boards and executives who do not want to hear or acknowledge that security is not perfect.

A willingness to understand and talk about the realities and limitations of how security works is necessary to tackle the challenges presented here.

Wrapping Up

- ✓ Awareness is finally high, real commitment still low
- ✓ Banks are still largely trusted by clients, should leverage this and put trust at the hearth of their cybersecurity strategies
- ✓ CxOs need to start acting differently in order to deal with incidents... and keep their jobs!

