

The CFO's Role in Building Cyber Resilience

Palo Alto Networks

8 November 2024



Palo Alto Networks at a glance

**Largest standalone
cybersecurity company**
(>\$8B in global FY24 revenue,
20% in EMEA)

>15,000 employees

**~\$10B spent on innovation
in last five years ⁽¹⁾**

**Externally recognized
leadership across 24
cybersecurity product areas**

(1) Non-GAAP R&D expense + M&A consideration for FY20-FY24

Palo Alto Networks Product and Service Offerings



Network Security

STRATA

Best-in-class security delivered across hardware, software and SASE



Cloud Security

PRISMA CLOUD

Comprehensive platform to secure everything that runs in the cloud



Security Operations

CORTEX

A new approach to SOC with fully integrated data, analytics and automation



Threat Intelligence and Advisory Services

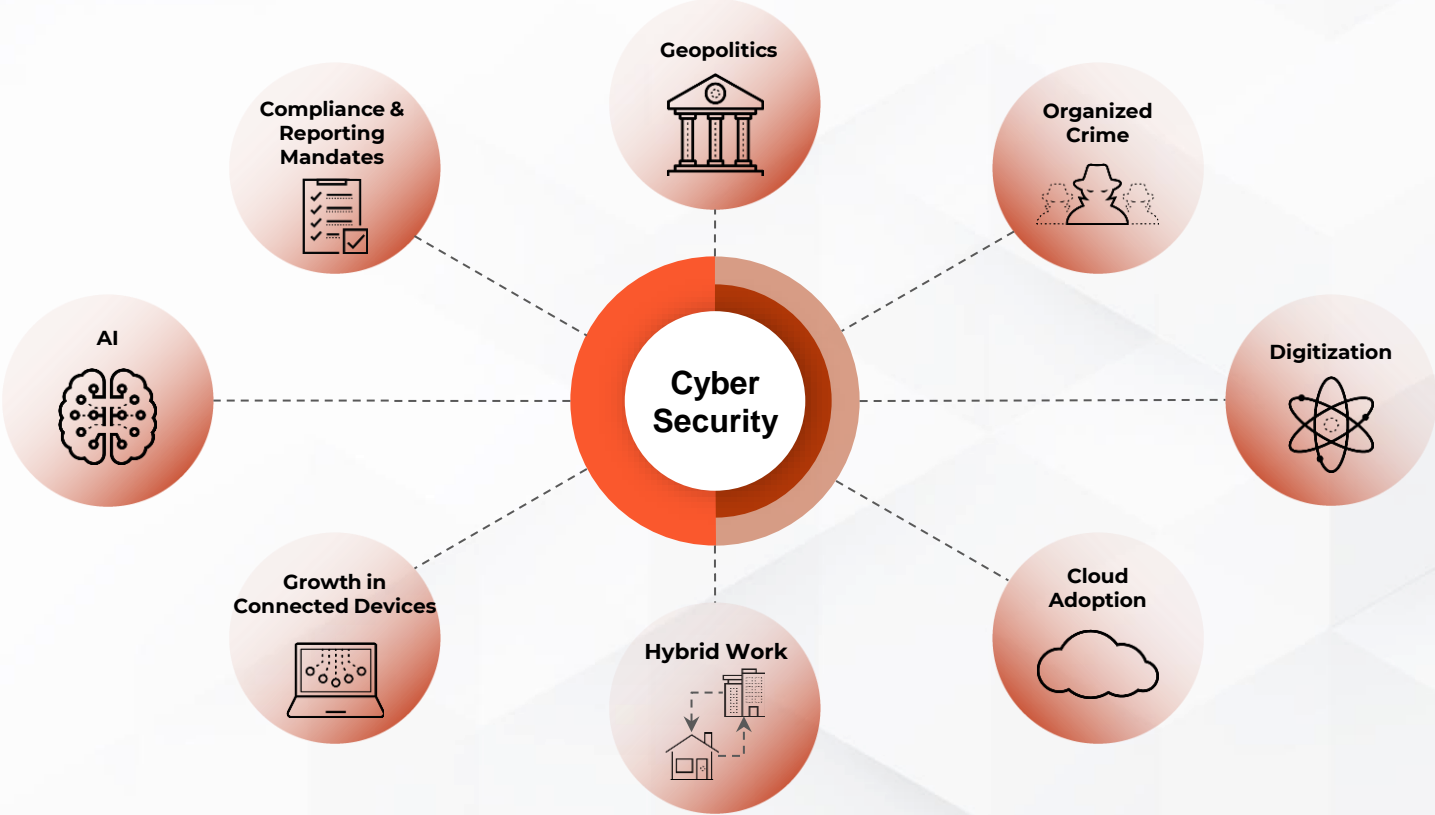
World-renowned threat intelligence, cyber risk management and advisory services

Cyber risk is #1 identified risk in 2024 and fueled by significant forces

Most significant business risks in 2024 (per Allianz)	
Rank	Risk scenarios
1	Cyber incident
2	Business interruption
3	Natural catastrophe
4	Changes in legislation & regulation
5	Macroeconomic developments
6	Fire, explosion
7	Climate change
8	Political risk & violence
9	Market developments
10	Shortage of skilled workforce

Sources: Allianz Risk Barometer 2024 report,

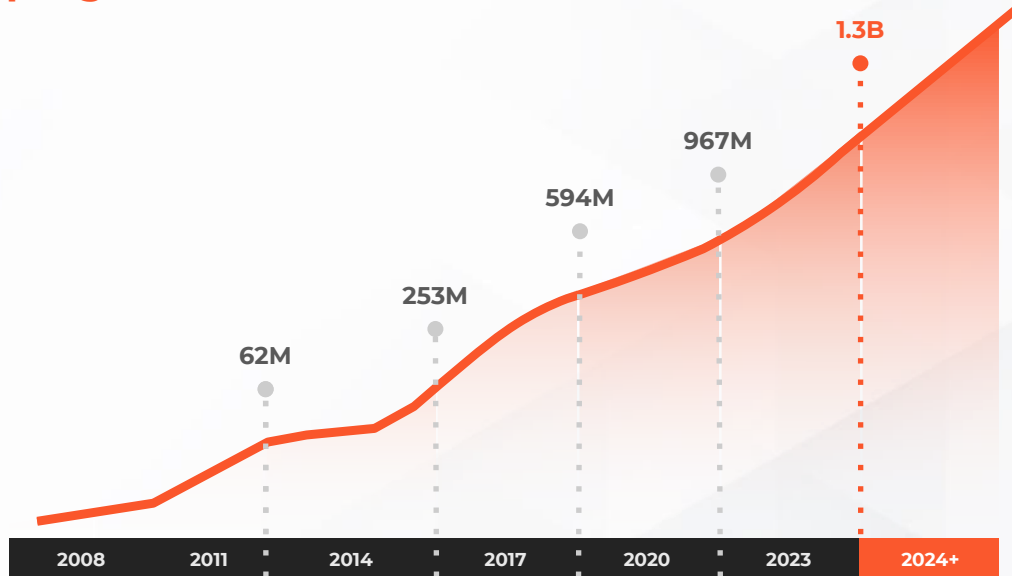
Inter-related set of drivers fueling cybersecurity risk



Sources: Statista; MIT Technology Review; Palo Alto Networks "What's Next in Cyber" survey 2022, Business Value Consulting analysis

Malicious activity is on the rise; AI is beginning to fuel this

20x increase in malicious programs since 2011¹



The attackers are already leveraging AI



Bypassing **identity checks**



Generating **deepfakes**



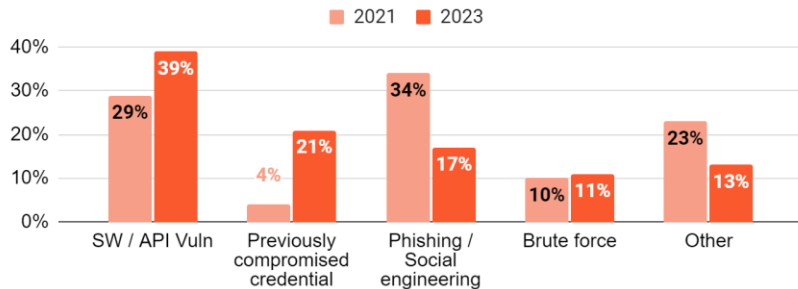
Leveraging **LLMs** for malicious intent

Sources:

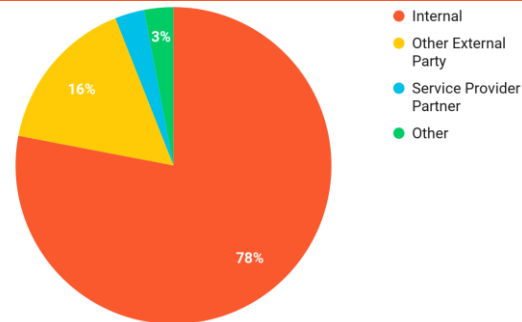
¹<https://portal.av-atlas.org/malware>

The state of cyberattacks

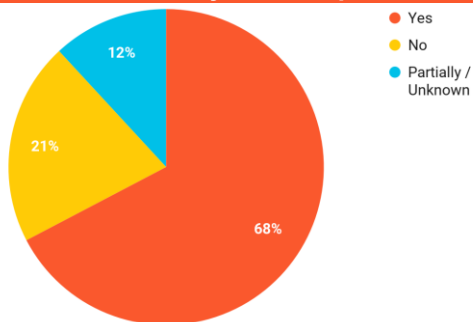
How do attackers get in?



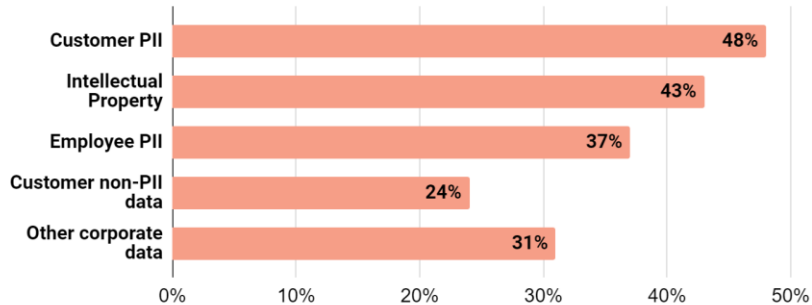
Who discovered the cyber attack?



Do cyber extortionists keep their promises once they've been paid?



What type of data is targeted in cyberattacks?



Financial Impacts are large and growing

>1,000%

Increase in ransomware incidents since 2019

>50%

Increase in public extortion incidents since 2022

Largest Ransom Payment

\$40M

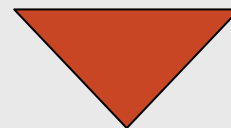
First

>\$1B

Impact

From cyber incident

Tangible stock price impacts



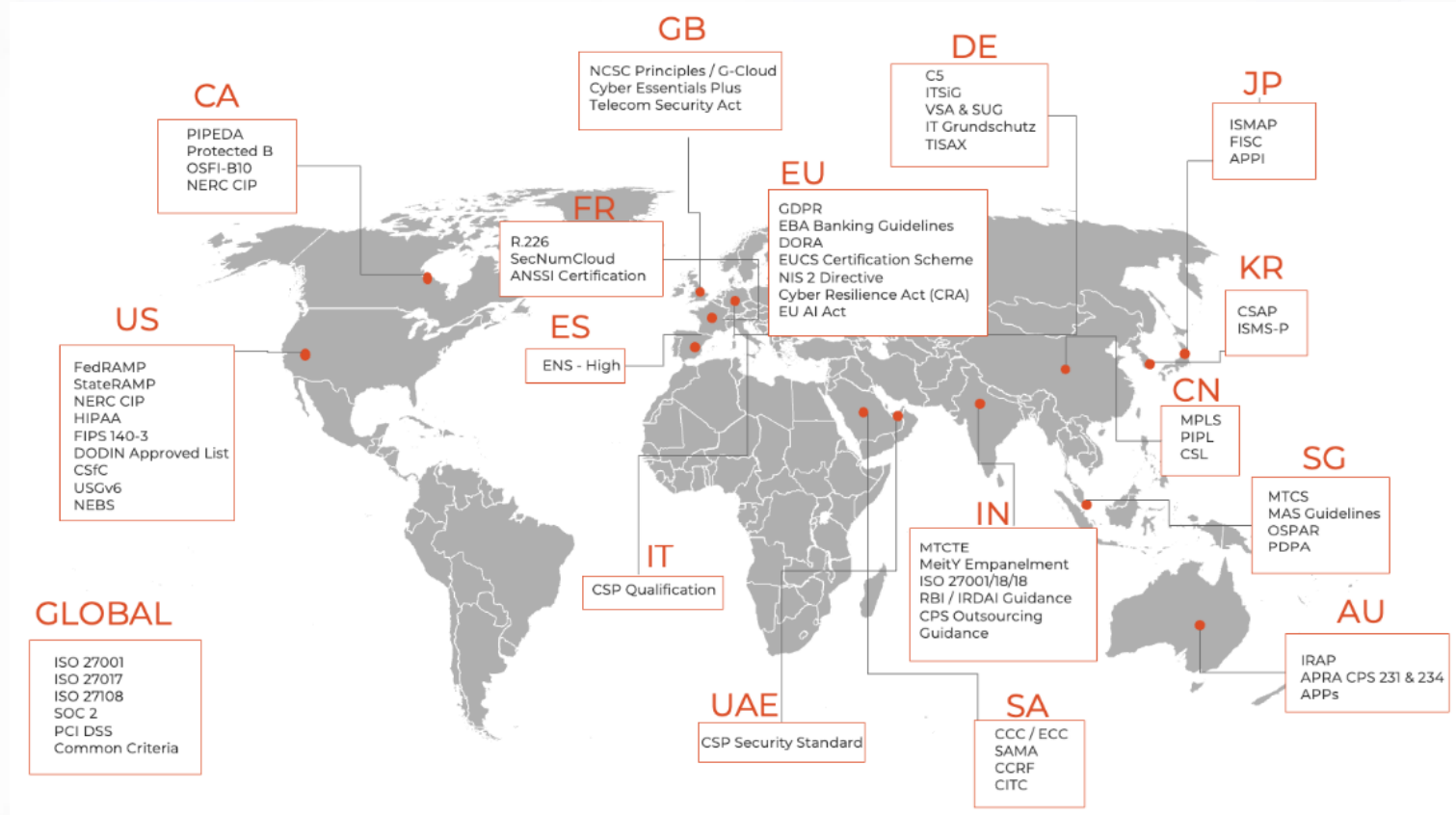
-4%

Average share price change two weeks after initial 8-K

>20%

saw stock price decrease by more than 10%

The global cybersecurity regulatory landscape is complex



Global regulators are also imposing stiff penalties

Examples of implications of non-compliance with Cyber Resilience provisions

DORA: 1% of the average daily global turnover of the organisation in the preceding business year. This will be applied by the Lead Overseer **daily** until compliance is achieved for no more than a period of **six months**.

EU-NIS 2: upto **10,000,000 Euros** or 2% annual turnover

EU-GDPR: Max **20,000,000 Euros** or 4% annual turnover (whichever greater)

UK-GDPR: Max **£17,500,000** or 4% annual turnover (whichever greater)

SOX: Up to **\$1,000,000** or 10 years incarceration

PCI-DSS: **\$5,000-100,000 per month** of non-compliance

Bank Secrecy Act: **\$250,000** and 5 years incarceration

GLBA: **\$100,000 per violation** for org, **\$10,000 per violation** + 5 years incarceration for officers / directors

PSD2: Upto **20,000,000 Euros** or 4% annual revenue (whichever greater)

C-11: Upto **\$10,000,000** or 3% global revenue (whichever greater)

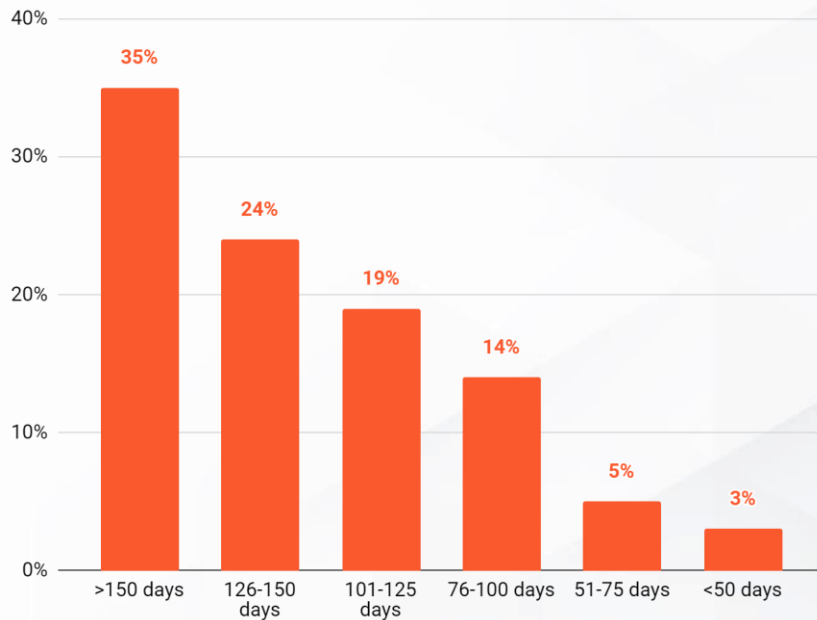
FFIEC: upto **\$2,000,000**

UK Cyber Security and Resilience: **TBD**

PS21/3: **TBD**, implications for digital supply chain / outages

Three-quarters of breaches have recovery time of more than 100 days

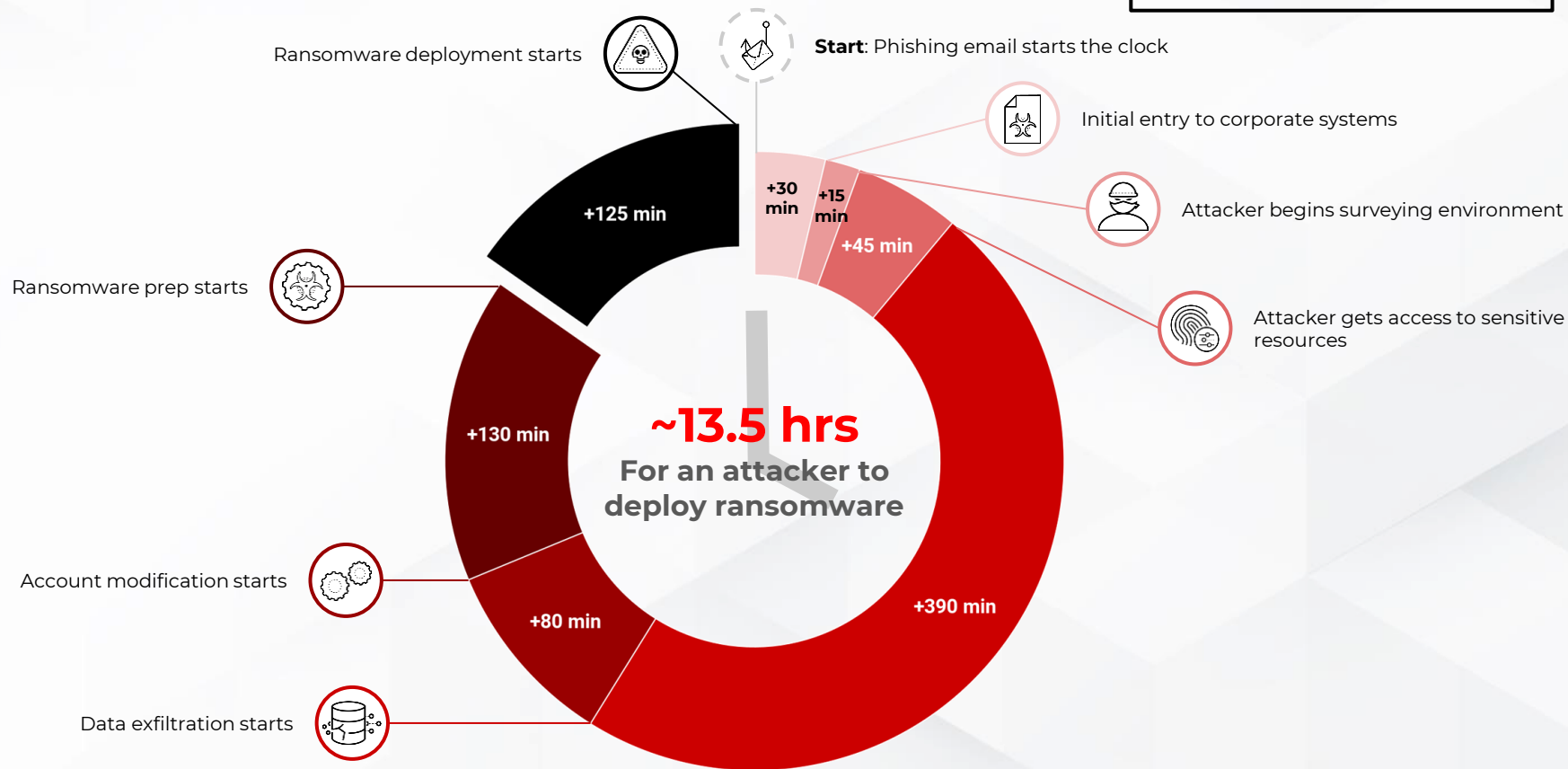
Average time to recover from a data breach



70%
Of breaches involved
significant business
disruption

Anatomy of a sophisticated cyber attack

Casefile: Black Basta Ransomware



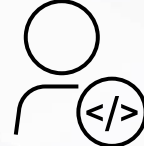
Multiple stakeholders need to come together to mitigate cyber risk



CEO



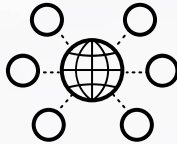
CFO



Business Unit Head



Legal



Communications



Finance



Risk / Compliance



CIO / Head of IT



CISO



Board of Directors Cybersecurity Committee

How CFOs can take responsibility for cybersecurity risk



Include cyber risk as **part of your risk oversight** and **disclose adequately**



Ensure Audit Committee and **Board level visibility** of cyber risk



Influence cyber security spending towards **risk mitigation**



Partner with internal teams for **better cyber crisis and incident preparedness**

The trend in the cybersecurity market is towards vendor consolidation

Crowded vendor landscape, average customer has 35+ vendors



Zoom in example:



No incremental risk mitigation with higher cost and complexity

>75%

of customers are actively pursuing vendor consolidation

Gartner predicts:
By 2028, **45%** of organisations will use **fewer than 15 cybersecurity tools**, up from **13%** in 2023

What you can do Monday morning to start mitigating cyber risk



Review **holistic cybersecurity strategy** with CISO



Understand current cybersecurity **tool estate** and **their effectiveness**



Ensure insurer **best practices** are being incorporated



Connect with leadership team to **prepare and address risks**

Resources

[2024 Unit 42 Incident Response Report](#)

[2023 Attack Surface Report](#)

[2023 Unit 42 Ransomware and Extortion Report](#)

Unit 42 'Threat Vector' Podcast on Apple, Google, Spotify, etc.

Unit 42 Incident Responders		
North America +1-866-486-4842 +1-866-4-UNIT42	UK: +44-20-3743-366	APAC: +65-6983-8730
	EMEA: +31-20-299-3130	Japan: +81-50-1790-0200