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# Why does cyber tech so often fail? Addressing the Cybersecurity "Market for Lemons"



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## RS/Conference2022

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### Cybersecurity still isn't working...



Cybersecurity spending keeps rising

Attacks are more and more frequent

And the damage they cause is only getting worse

1 56%

1 67%

On average \$18m

to \$169 billion in the last 5 years

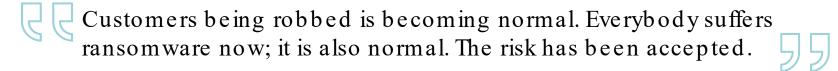
in the last 5 years

per organization in 2018

Source: Gartner

Source: Accenture

Source: Accenture

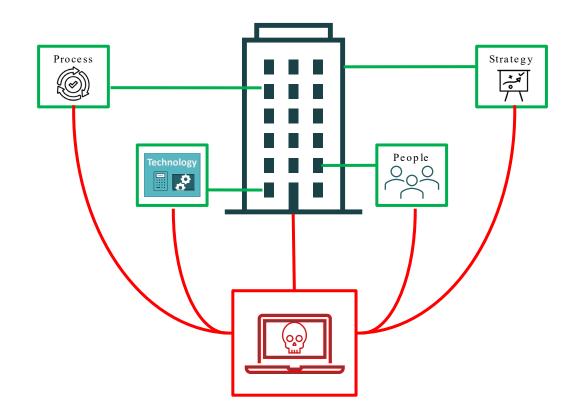


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# ...as the technology, amongst other factors, isn't performing to the standard required



Cybersecurity efficacy is dependent on the balance of enterprise defensive and attacker offensive capabilities



• It is commonly understood that enterprises face challenges with strategy (what to defend and how to defend), process (operational demands of cybersecurity) and people (lack of knowledge, poor behaviours and the "talent gap")

#### **HOWEVER**

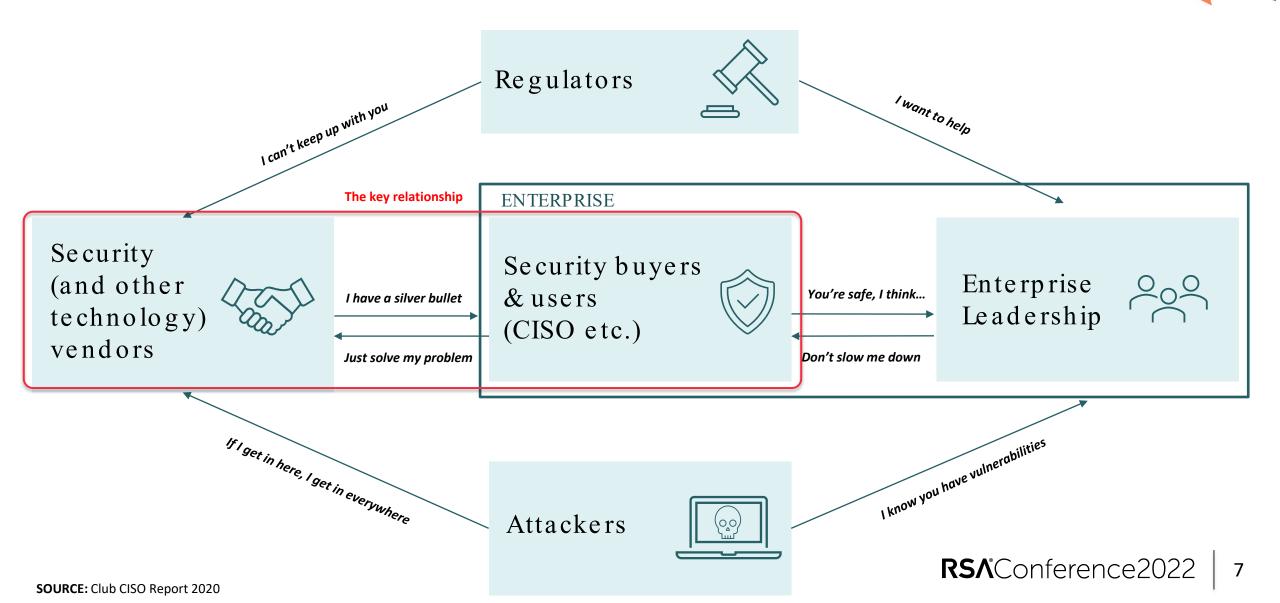
• 90% of interviewees in our research say there is also an efficacy problem with cybersecurity technology

# Cybersecurity technology efficacy is defined by four characteristics





System dynamics and incentives: short-term incentives outweigh longer-term incentives to improve solution efficacy



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# Poor efficacy results from the information asymmetry between buyers and vendors





## Information asymmetry is an economics problem, not a technology problem



The economic failure is most apparent in the relationship between CISOs / security buyers and vendors. This is where market failings are clear and result in the creation and delivery of sub-optimal solutions:

CISOs / security buyers have the following issues, impacting the supply of effective solutions:



- Incentives: compliance, 'sticking with the herd', first-mover disadvantages of additional cost and time
- Resources: tight
- Information: relying heavily on peers, vendors and limited assessment
- Time-pressure: pressure to solve urgent, short-term problems





- Security vendors are driven by the following characteristics of the current market:
- Incentives: avoid first-mover disadvantage of 'over'-investing in efficacy
- Innovation-stifled: lack of efficacy transparency
- Crowding: intense competition means excessively bold claims
- Transparency: fear vulnerability identification and IP loss

CISOs need better transparency on product limitations when buying, wouldn't necessarily stop the sale, but would help to more effectively deploy and operate solutions...

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The Buyers' Charter for SAFER cybersecurity is based on five core principles:

S

Symmetry of information

Addressing the information asymmetry issue by informing buyers

 $\mathbf{A}$ 

Assessment

Defining an approach for truly independent, transparent assessments

F

Freedom

Maintaining innovation and new entrants to the market

E

Efficacy-based Assurance

A framework and language to define cyber efficacy R

Risk-based decision making

Bringing it all together to enable informed buying decisions

The charter alone doesn't solve the problem...

.. but creates a structure for action that can have a long-term effect on the market, aligning with existing initiatives and driving change where required, all to improve the efficacy of cybersecurity solutions.

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## END