

Cyber Insurance – Ransomware Supplemental

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This Supplemental Questionnaire is applicable to CyberEdge® coverage. As used herein, “**Applicant**” includes the Company applying for CyberEdge® coverage and its subsidiaries.

Full Name of Applicant	
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

In the response column, unless the question specifically asks for a “write-in” or specific integer, the drop-down selection will solely allow an answer of Yes. When the **Applicant** leaves the Response as blank, it will be interpreted as a “no” or “not having such control,” unless there is a Response option that specifically indicates No, Don’t Know, or None of the Above. There are commentary sections after each section that will allow the **Applicant** to provide additional commentary, if desired. (Additional commentary sections are limited to 1,000 characters; if additional space is needed, please attach a separate document as an appendix)

The questions below are important to the underwriting of coverage for the **Applicant**. This must be completed by, or with the assistance of, the person(s) responsible for the security of the **Applicant’s** information systems. If information security is outsourced to a third party (e.g., a managed security provider), it is understood that the **Applicant** has verified its responses with such third party prior to submitting this supplemental.

Data Security & Business Continuity

Question		Response
DS/BC #1	<i>Select one response:</i> How centralized is the Applicant’s information security program?	
	Information security at the Applicant is centrally managed, and the policies apply to all operations. Where exceptions are made, it’s by asset only (as opposed to by operation/legal entity).	
	Information security at the Applicant is centrally managed, but exceptions are made for certain operation/legal entities. The controls as outlined below apply to greater than or equal to 98% of total endpoints.	
	Information security at the Applicant is centrally managed, but exceptions are made for certain operation/legal entities. The controls as outlined below apply to less than 98% of total endpoints.	
	Information security at the Applicant is federated, but the controls outlined below apply to greater than or equal to 98% of total endpoints.	
	Information security at the Applicant is federated, and the controls outlined below apply to greater than 50% of total endpoints, but less than 98% of total endpoints.	

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	Information security is managed by individual legal entities or operating units. The controls below are based on a survey of all entities and operating units.	
	Other (indicate to the right and describe in comments section at end of Data Security & Business Continuity section).	
	Don't know.	
DS/BC # 2	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With regards to the Applicant's management of information technology assets (hardware and software):	
	The Applicant has an inventory of all enterprise hardware assets - including end-user devices, network devices, appliances, IoT devices, and servers - that includes the network address (if static), hardware address, machine name, and enterprise asset owner, and updates it at least bi-annually.	
	The Applicant has an inventory of all enterprise hardware assets - including end-user devices, network devices, appliances, IoT devices, and servers - that includes the network address (if static), hardware address, machine name, and enterprise asset owner, and updates it at least annually.	
	The Applicant has a process to discover and identify hardware assets on its network and does so at least daily.	
	The Applicant has a process to discover and identify hardware assets on its network and does so at least weekly.	
	The Applicant has a process to update its hardware asset inventory at least weekly based on discovery tools or IP Address Management (IPAM) software.	
	The Applicant has an inventory of all licensed software installed on enterprise assets and updates it at least bi-annually.	
	The Applicant has a process to ensure all software is either supported or is a documented exception with mitigating controls, and the process is repeated at least monthly.	
None of the above.		
	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With regards to the Applicant's management of "Vital Assets": "Vital Assets" means those assets which are key to the organization's success and operation, including, but not limited to, applications which support business production, applications which store business critical and/or sensitive data, and core technology services such as directory services, document repositories, and email.	

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DS/BC # 3	The Applicant has an inventory of all data stores - including data owner, the asset it's stored on, sensitivity, retention limits and disposal requirements - for at least all sensitive data and updates it at least annually.	
	The Applicant has defined and documented all "Vital Assets".	
	The Applicant has a process to actively identify "Vital Assets" and update the inventory of "Vital Assets" at least quarterly.	
	The Applicant prioritizes "Vital Assets" by importance to business operations.	
	None of the above.	
DS/BC # 4	What is the "Recovery Time Objective" (RTO) for "Vital Assets"? "RTO" means the amount of time in which "Vital Assets" are expected to be restored by an organization after a disaster/disruption.	
	< 5 hours.	
	5-12 hours.	
	12-24 hours.	
	1-7 days.	
	> 7 days.	
	No RTO is defined/Don't Know.	
DS/BC # 5	<u>Select all responses that are true:</u> With respect to the Applicant's disaster recovery capabilities:	
	A process for creating backups exists (even if it is undocumented and/or ad hoc).	
	Applicant's documented Disaster Recovery Policy requires weekly or more frequent automated backups and standards for backups based on information criticality.	
	At least quarterly, Applicant tests its ability to restore different "Vital Assets" in accordance with the Recovery Time Objective (RTO).	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
DS/BC # 6	<u>Select all responses that are true:</u> With respect to the Applicant's backup capabilities:	
	Applicant's backup strategy includes offline (archive) backups stored onsite.	
	Applicant's backup strategy includes offline (archive) backups stored offsite.	
	Applicant's backup strategy includes onsite, regular backups.	

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	Applicant's backup strategy includes offsite, regular backups (Cloud or Continuity of Operations Site).	
	Applicant's backups are isolated and separate from the production domain (i.e., they are accessed via an authentication mechanism outside of Active Directory or are otherwise available even if the production domain is compromised) or they are immutable.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
DS/BC # 7	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's policies for the use of encryption to protect data:	
	The Applicant requires that all data on portable devices - including phones, tablets, and laptops - is encrypted (using full disk encryption or file based encryption)	
	The Applicant requires that all end user devices - even if not portable - containing sensitive data must use full disk encryption.	
	The Applicant requires that all removeable media - USB sticks, CDs, etc. - is encrypted	
	The Applicant requires that all sensitive data at rest is encrypted (at either the storage layer or application layer).	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
DS/BC # 8	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's monitoring of "Vital Assets":	
	The Applicant has an internal function and/or has an outsourced Managed Security Service Provider ("MSSP") charged with monitoring security event alerts, including alerts on "Vital Assets" (a "Security Operations Center" or "SOC").	
	The Applicant's SOC/MSSP is provided an updated list of "Vital Assets" at least quarterly.	
	The Applicant's SOC/MSSP uses a Security Information and Event Monitoring (SIEM) solution to automate the collection of logs from "Vital Assets".	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
	If Applicant has any additional commentary on any specific question or response in this section, please provide below:	

Identity, Credential, and Access Management Security

Question		Response
ICA # 1	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> Which of the following tools does the Applicant use for directory services, identity providers (IdP), federation and/or rights management?	
	Microsoft Active Directory (Active Directory)	
	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)	
	Okta	
	Ping	
	Active Directory Federation Services	
	Google Workspaces Other (details required – provide in the next row)	
	<i>If Other provide details here</i>	
None of the above/Don't Know.		
ICA # 2	<i>Select one response:</i> What is the source of identity for the majority of Applicant's users?	
	Microsoft Active Directory (Active Directory)	
	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)	
	Active Directory and Azure AD (Active Directory is authoritative)	
	Azure AD and Active Directory (Azure AD is authoritative)	
	An Identity Provider ("IdP"; e.g., Okta or Ping)	
	Cloud-based collaboration (e.g., Google Workspaces)	
	Other (details required – provide in the next row)	
	<i>If Other provide details here</i>	
No centralized identity management or don't know.		
ICA # 3	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's account management:	
	The Applicant has an inventory of all user and administrative accounts.	
	The Applicant's inventory of accounts includes the individual's name, username, start/stop dates, and department.	
	The Applicant validates that all active accounts are authorized, at least annually.	

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	The Applicant validates that all active accounts are authorized, at least quarterly.	
	None of the above.	
ICA # 4	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's policies and technical controls on passwords:	
	The Applicant educates users on the risks of password reuse and has a policy against it.	
	The Applicant has a solution to prevent users from setting common and known-breached passwords, even if they meet complexity requirements (such as "1q2w3e4r5t" and "Passw0rd!").	
	The Applicant provides a password manager to its employees.	
	The Applicant has implemented a solution to set different, random passwords across all domain-attached computers for local administrator accounts (i.e., Local Administrator Password Solution - Reference: https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/topic/microsoft-security-advisory-local-administrator-password-solution-laps-now-available-may-1-2015-404369c3-ea1e-80ff-1e14-5caafb832f53).	
	None of the above.	
ICA # 5	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With regards to how the Applicant protects user accounts with domain administrative privileges ("Domain Administrator Accounts"): "Domain Administrator Accounts" means those user accounts - excluding "Service Accounts" - which can edit information in whatever solution the Applicant is using for directory services, identity provider (IdP), rights management, etc. In an Active Directory environment, this would include Enterprise Admins, Domain Admins, and the (domain) Administrators groups (and any nested groups/accounts); in Azure AD this would include Global Administrators, Hybrid Identity Administrators, and Privileged Role Administrators).	
	System administrators at the Applicant have a unique, privileged credential for administrative tasks (separate from their user credentials for everyday access, email, etc.).	
	"Domain Administrator Accounts" require multifactor authentication.	
	"Domain Administrator Accounts" are managed and monitored through just-in-time access, are time bound, and require approvals to provide privileged access.	
	"Domain Administrator Accounts" are kept in a password safe that requires the user to "check out" the credential (which is rotated afterwards).	
	In addition to being kept in a password safe, "Domain Administrator Accounts" are not exposed to the administrative user when "checked out", and access is recorded through a session manager.	

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	"Domain Administrator Accounts" can only be used from Privileged Access Workstations (workstations that do not have access to internet or email).	
	There is a log of all actions by "Domain Administrator Accounts" for at least the last thirty days.	
	None of the above/Don't Know.	
ICA # 6	<i>Select one response:</i> How do the Applicant's employees authenticate to remotely access the corporate network?	
	Remote access to the corporate network generally only requires a valid username and password (single factor authentication).	
	Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is in place for some types of remote access to the corporate network, but not others.	
	MFA is required by policy for all remote access to the corporate network, and all exceptions to the policy are documented.	
	Applicant does not provide remote access to any employees.	
ICA # 7	<i>Select one response:</i> How do vendors of the Applicant authenticate to remotely access the corporate network?	
	Remote access to the corporate network generally only requires a valid username and password (single factor authentication).	
	MFA is in place for some types of remote access to the corporate network, but not others.	
	MFA is required by policy for all remote access to the corporate network, and all exceptions to the policy are documented.	
	Applicant does not provide remote access to any vendors.	
ICA # 8	<i>Select one response:</i> How do both employees and vendors of the Applicant authenticate to those Vital Assets which are SaaS/3rd party applications?	
	Access to externally hosted Vital Assets generally only requires a valid username and password (single factor authentication).	
	MFA is in place for some types of access to externally hosted Vital Assets, but not others.	
	MFA is required by policy for all access to externally hosted Vital Assets, and all exceptions to the policy are documented.	
	Applicant does not use SaaS/3rd party hosted applications which would be considered Vital Assets.	

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ICA # 9	<p><i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With regards to how the Applicant protects "Privileged" "Service Accounts": "Service Accounts" are accounts used for running applications and other processes; they are not typically used by people outside troubleshooting. "Privileged" means having elevated privileges, and in an Active Directory environment, includes, but is not limited to, Enterprise Admins, Domain Admins, and (domain) Administrators.</p>	
	There is an inventory of all "Privileged" "Service Accounts", and it is updated at least quarterly.	
	"Privileged" "Service Accounts" have password lengths of at least 25 characters.	
	"Privileged" "Service Accounts" have their passwords rotated at least annually.	
	"Privileged" "Service Accounts" have their passwords rotated at least quarterly.	
	"Service Accounts" are tiered such that different accounts are used to interact with workstations, servers, and authentication servers, even for the same service.	
	There is a process in place to review at least annually the current requirements for each service associated with "Privileged" "Service Accounts" to verify the service still requires the permissions the service account has (and deprive if not).	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
ICA # 10	<p><i>Select one response:</i> Authenticator Assurance Level (AAL) which best represents the Applicant's authentication solution(s). NIST Special Publication 800-63B defines the Authenticator Assurance Levels.</p>	
	AAL1	
	AAL2	
	AAL3	
	Don't know.	

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ICA # 11	Provide the number of active accounts the Applicant has for the categories below. Accounts should not include inactive accounts but should include all nested accounts aggregated across all domains/ forests.	
	Number of "Domain Administrator Accounts":	
	Number of "Privileged" "Services Accounts":	
	NOTE: For each "Privileged" "Service Account", use the table provided at the end of the supplemental to indicate i) the name of the account, ii) the privileges it has, iii) the software it supports, iv) what hosts the service account is authenticating to, and v) why those entitlements are required.	
ICA # 12	<i>Select one response:</i> Which description below best reflects the Applicant's posture with respect to access controls for each user's workstation? For the purposes of this question, where the Applicant is using an endpoint privilege manager or other similar technology to allow users to temporarily request administrative access for certain activities, that should not be considered "admin access".	
	No user's regular, every day account is in the Administrator's group or has local admin access to their workstation.	
	Applicant's policy is that employees by default are not in the Administrators' group and do not have local admin access; all exceptions to the policy are documented.	
	Some of the Applicant's employees are in the Administrators' group or are local admins.	
Don't know.		
ICA # 13	<i>Select one response:</i> Which description best reflects the Applicant's posture with respect to access controls for member servers? This question is regarding employees' everyday user accounts; where the Applicant provisions employees with separate credentials for administrative access, those accounts should not be considered for the purposes of this question.	
	No employees are in the Administrator's group or have local admin access to member servers.	
	Applicant's policy is that employees by default are not in the Administrators' group and do not have local admin access; all exceptions to the policy are documented.	
	Some of the Applicant's employees are in the Administrators' group or are local admins.	
Don't know.		

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ICA # 14	How many of the Applicant's users have persistent administrative access to servers and/or workstations other than their own? For the purposes of this question, "administrative access" means entitlements to configure, manage and otherwise support these endpoints, including through the use of a unique administrative account (separate from their everyday user account). Users who must "check out" credentials for administrative access should not be included.	
	Please enter an integer:	
ICA # 15	Does the Applicant ingest security logs from all Domain Controllers into their SIEM solution for analysis?	
	Yes	
	No – Applicant doesn't have a SIEM or doesn't ingest security logs into SIEM	
	Not Applicable - not using directory services, IdP, rights management.	
ICA # 16	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> What Audit Policies has the Applicant enabled on Domain Controllers?	
	<i>Audit Credential Validation (Failure)</i>	
	<i>Audit Process Creation (Success)</i>	
	<i>Audit Security Group Management (Success and Failure)</i>	
	<i>Audit User Account Management (Success and Failure)</i>	
	<i>Audit Other Account Management Events (Success and Failure)</i>	
	<i>Audit Sensitive Privilege Use (Success and Failure)</i>	
	<i>Audit Logon (Success and Failure)</i>	
	<i>Audit Special Logon (Success)</i>	
	<i>None of the above/Don't know.</i>	
	<i>Not applicable (not using Active Directory).</i>	
	If Applicant has any additional commentary on any specific question or response in this section, please provide below:	

Security Monitoring and Incident Response

Question		Response
SMIR # 1	<i>Select one response:</i> Which description best reflects the Applicant's security operations program?	
	Applicant does not have anyone (internal or external) dedicated to monitoring security operations (a "Security Operations Center" or SOC).	
	Applicant has a SOC, but it's not 24/7 (can be internal or external).	
	Applicant has 24/7 monitoring of security operations by a 3rd party (such as a Managed Security Services Provider).	
	Applicant has 24/7 monitoring of security operations internally (regardless of whether or not a 3rd party is also used).	
SMIR # 2	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's security and network monitoring capabilities:	
	Applicant uses a "Security Information and Event Monitoring" or SIEM tool to correlate the output of multiple security tools.	
	Applicant monitors network traffic for anomalous and potentially suspicious data transfers.	
	Applicant monitors for performance and storage capacity issues on all servers (such as high memory or processor usage, or no free disk space).	
	Applicant has tools to monitor for data loss (DLP) and they are in blocking mode.	
	Applicant has tools to monitor for data loss (DLP), but they are not in blocking mode.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
SMIR # 3	What is the Applicant's average time to triage and contain security incidents of workstations for the most recent completed quarter?	
	<30 minutes	
	30 minutes-2 hours	
	2-8 hours	
	8 hours-3 days	
	>3 days	
	Applicant does not track this metric/Don't know.	

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SMIR # 4	What percentage of the Applicant's "Vital Assets" are being logged and forwarded to a SIEM solution?	
	0-30%	
	31-50%	
	51-70%	
	>= 71%	
	Don't know	
	Not applicable (no SIEM)	
SMIR # 5	How long does the Applicant's SIEM solution retain logs?	
	Less than 30 days	
	30-59 days	
	60-89 days	
	90 days or more	
	Don't know	
	Not applicable (no SIEM)	
SMIR # 6	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to how the Applicant validates the efficiency and effectiveness of security controls:	
	Applicant uses Breach and Attack Simulation (BAS) software to verify the effectiveness of security controls.	
	Applicant has a "red team" on staff to test security controls, or at least annually engages experts to perform a penetration test focused on internal systems.	
	Applicant has engaged an external party to simulate threat actors and test security controls in the last year.	
	None of the above.	
SMIR # 7	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's incident response program and procedures:	
	Applicant has a documented incident response plan.	
	Applicant's incident response plan includes a playbook specifically for a ransomware incident at the organization.	
	Applicant's incident response plan includes a playbook specifically for a ransomware incident of 3rd parties/MSPs.	
	Applicant's incident response plan includes contact of law enforcement once a ransomware incident is confirmed.	

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	Applicant's response plan includes a process to resume business operations by restoration of known clean backups.	
	None of the above.	
SMIR # 8	Does the Applicant have a documented process to respond to phishing incidents (whether targeted specifically at the Applicant or its employees, or not)?	
	Yes	
	No	

	If Applicant has any additional commentary on any specific question or response in this section, please provide below:	

Risk Management

Question		Response
RM # 1	Does the Applicant have a vulnerability scanning program which identifies and manages vulnerabilities across "Vital Assets"?	
	Yes	
	No	
RM # 2	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the factors the Applicant uses to prioritize patching:	
	Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) score.	
	Correlation with whether the vulnerability affects the Applicant's "Vital Assets".	
	Generic threat intelligence (e.g., that threat actors are exploiting a given vulnerability; this includes tools like CISA's Known Exploited Vulnerability Catalog).	
	Threat intelligence specific to the Applicant (including intelligence that threat actors may be targeting the Applicant specifically via exploitation of a certain vulnerability, or data from the Applicant's environment which indicates where threat actors are focused).	
None of the above/Don't know.		

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RM # 3	What is the Applicant's target time to deploy the highest priority patches?	
	Within 24 hours.	
	24-72 hours.	
	3-7 days.	
	7-29 days.	
	>= 30 days.	
	There is no defined policy for when patches must be deployed/ Don't know.	
RM # 4	What is the Applicant's compliance rate with its own standards for deploying the most important patches in the most recent completed quarter?	
	>95%	
	90-95%	
	80-89%	
	<80%	
	Not tracked/Don't know.	
RM # 5	Select all responses that are true: With respect to the Applicant's policies for the use of organizational IT assets:	
	The Applicant has an "Acceptable Use Policy" (AUP) outlining users' obligations and constraints.	
	The AUP describes consequences for policy violations.	
	Users are disallowed from surfing social media platforms from organizational assets except where this is a defined business need.	
	Users are disallowed from accessing personal email from organizational assets.	
	Administrators are explicitly disallowed from surfing the internet or accessing personal email from their privileged accounts.	
	Users and administrators are responsible for keeping their computer and accounts safe from common risks or issues.	
	Users and administrators are required to report suspected violations.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	

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RM # 6	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's capabilities to monitor for risky behavior and malicious insiders:	
	Applicant has an insider threat program.	
	Applicant monitors for when a user or administrator account sets an insecure password.	
	Applicant monitors for when “Privileged” accounts access unauthorized websites and services.	
	Applicant monitors for unauthorized remote access to "Vital Assets".	
	Applicant monitors both user and administrator accounts for communication with known malicious websites, IP addresses, and other well-known threat group resources.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	

	If Applicant has any additional commentary on any specific question or response in this section, please provide below:	

Phishing Defense

	Question	Response
PhD # 1	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's capabilities for mitigating phishing incidents:	
	Applicant provides security awareness training, including phishing awareness training, to employees at least annually.	
	Applicant uses simulated phishing attacks to test employees' cybersecurity awareness at least annually.	
	Where the Applicant is conducting simulated phishing attacks, the success ratio was less than 15% on the last test (less than 15% of employees were successfully phished).	
	Applicant 'tags' or otherwise marks e-mails from outside the organization.	

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	Applicant has a documented process to report suspicious e-mails to an internal security team to investigate and publishes the process to users.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
PhD # 2	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's capabilities to block potentially harmful websites and/or email:	
	Applicant uses an e-mail filtering solution which blocks known malicious attachments and suspicious file types, including executables.	
	Applicant uses an e-mail filtering solution which blocks suspicious messages based on their content or attributes of the sender.	
	Applicant uses a web-filtering solution which stops employees from visiting known malicious or suspicious web pages.	
	Applicant blocks uncategorized and newly registered domains using web proxies or DNS filters.	
	Applicant uses a web-filtering solution which blocks known malicious or suspicious downloads, including executables.	
	Applicant's e-mail filtering solution has the capability to run suspicious attachments in a sandbox.	
	Applicant's web filtering capabilities are effective on all organization assets, even if the asset is not on the organization's network (e.g., assets are configured to utilize cloud-based web filters or require a VPN connection to browse the internet).	
	None of the above/Don't know.	

	If Applicant has any additional commentary on any specific question or response in this section, please provide below:	

Malware Defense

	Question	Response
Mal # 1	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's endpoint security tool's capabilities:	
	Applicant's endpoint security solution includes antivirus with heuristic capabilities.	

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	Applicant uses endpoint security tools with behavioral-detection and exploit-mitigation capabilities.	
	Applicant uses an endpoint threat detection and response (ETDR or EDR) tool which does all the following: monitors for threat indicators; identifies patterns which match known threats; automatically responds by removing or containing threats; alerts security personnel of incidents; provides forensic and analysis capabilities to allow analysts to perform threat hunting activities.	
	Applicant implements application controls across workstations to only allow for execution of authorized applications. Unauthorized applications are blocked, and the list of authorized applications is reassessed at least bi-annually.	
	Applicant has an internal group and/or MSSP which monitors the output of endpoint security tools and investigates any anomalies.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
Mal # 2	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's deployment of its endpoint security tool(s) (as described above):	
	Applicant's endpoint security tool(s) is/are deployed on all workstations & laptops; all exceptions are documented.	
	Applicant's endpoint security tool(s) is/are deployed on all servers (excluding hypervisor hosts); all exceptions are documented.	
	Applicant's endpoint security tool(s) is/are deployed on all mobile devices (including tablets, phones, etc. but excludes laptops); all exceptions are documented.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
Mal # 3	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's configuration of its endpoint security tool(s) (as described above):	
	For those tools which require updated definitions, such tools are updating at least daily.	
	Tool(s) is/are configured to block (vs. just notify of) suspected malicious processes/files.	
	Tool(s) is/are configured to find unmanaged assets, which are addressed at least weekly.	
	Anti-tamper features are enabled.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	

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Mal # 4	Identify the endpoint security tool(s) used (please be as specific as possible, e.g., "Falcon Prevent, Insight and Overwatch", not "CrowdStrike"):	
	Write in here	
	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's capabilities to limit lateral movement:	
	Applicant has segmented the network by geography (i.e., traffic between offices in different locations is denied unless required to support a specific business requirement).	
	Applicant has segmented the network by business function (i.e., traffic between assets supporting different functions - HR and Finance for example - is denied unless required to support a specific business requirement).	
	Applicant has implemented host firewall rules that prevent the use of RDP to log into workstations.	
	Applicant has configured all service accounts to deny interactive logons.	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
Mal # 6	Has the Applicant conducted an exercise simulating the tactics, techniques, and procedures of ransomware actors in the last year?	
		Yes
		No

	If Applicant has any additional commentary on any specific question or response in this section, please provide below:	

Third Parties & Managed Service Providers Defense

	Question	Response
TP & MSP # 1	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the roles of third parties or Managed Service Providers (MSPs) for the Applicant's network, including remote access to resources such as cloud and VPNs.	
	Applicant utilizes an MSP for administration of "Vital Assets".	

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	Applicant utilizes an MSP for security operations.	
	Applicant utilizes an MSP for data backup and recovery.	
	Applicant utilizes an MSP for cloud transformation.	
	Applicant utilizes an MSP for software development.	
	Applicant provides third parties persistent ("always on") access to corporate resources (access does not require Applicant's authorization).	
	None of the above/Don't know.	
TP & MSP # 2	Does the Applicant have a process or technical solution to identify, assess, manage, monitor, and reduce the risks from MSPs and third parties?	
		Yes
		No

	If Applicant has any additional commentary on any specific question or response in this section, please provide below:	

Perimeter and Internet Defense

Question		Response
Perimeter # 1	<i>Select all responses that are true:</i> With respect to the Applicant's capabilities to secure externally-exposed systems, including internet-facing systems:	
	Applicant maintains an inventory of externally-exposed assets.	
	Applicant performs regular vulnerability scans of externally-exposed assets.	
	Applicant has a Web Application Firewall (WAF) in front of all externally-exposed applications, and it is in blocking mode.	
	Applicant scans externally-exposed assets for vulnerabilities at least monthly.	
	Applicant uses an external service to monitor its attack surface (internet-facing systems).	

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	Applicant disables or blocks on externally-exposed systems those ports, services, and protocols known to allow the spread of ransomware, including, but not limited to RDP, SMBv1, and SMBv2.	
	Applicant's externally-exposed assets are segmented within a demilitarized zone (DMZ), and the DMZ is not directly routable to the corporate network. Users requiring access to DMZ services are routed to the internet for access.	
	Applicant can detect and respond to threats through endpoint and network monitoring solutions.	
	None of the above/Don't Know.	

	If Applicant has any additional commentary on any specific question or response in this section, please provide below:	

“Privileged” “Service Account” Appendix (if applicable)

Instructions: For each “Privileged” “Service Account”, use the table provided to indicate:

- i) the name of the account,
- ii) the privileges it has,
- iii) the software product it supports,
- iv) what hosts the service account is authenticating to, and
- v) why those entitlements are required.

“Privileged” “Service Account” Appendix				
Name of the Account	Privileges it has	Software Product it Supports	What Hosts it Authenticates To	Why those Entitlements are Required
<i>EXAMPLE ONLY svc_cyberark</i>	<i>EXAMPLE ONLY Domain Admin</i>	<i>EXAMPLE ONLY CyberArk Privileged Access Manager</i>	<i>EXAMPLE ONLY Solely Domain Controllers</i>	<i>EXAMPLE ONLY DA required to change passwords of sensitive accounts</i>

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SHOULD INSURER ISSUE A POLICY, APPLICANT AGREES THAT SUCH POLICY IS ISSUED IN RELIANCE UPON THE TRUTH OF THE STATEMENTS AND REPRESENTATIONS IN THIS SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE HEREIN. ANY MISREPRESENTATION, OMISSION, CONCEALMENT OR INCORRECT STATEMENT OF A MATERIAL FACT, IN THIS SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE, INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE GROUNDS FOR THE RESCISSION OF ANY POLICY ISSUED.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY AGREES, WARRANTS, AND REPRESENTS THAT HE OR SHE IS A DULY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE APPLICANT, AND IS FULLY AUTHORIZED TO ANSWER AND MAKE STATEMENTS AND REPRESENTATIONS BY AND ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT.

Applicant's Signature:	Date:
Title:	

AML declaration

- 1. I/we hereby confirm that all premiums paid / payable in future will be from bonafide sources and not paid out of proceeds of crime and that such premiums are not disproportionate to my/our income. I / we understand that the Company has the right to call for documents to establish sources of funds and to cancel the insurance policy in case I / we are found guilty by any competent court of law under any of the statutes, directly or indirectly governing the prevention of money laundering law in India.
- 2. I/we are not Politically Exposed Persons * nor are their close relatives. I / we shall keep the company informed if we subsequently become a Politically Exposed Person.

"Politically Exposed Persons" shall have the meaning assigned to it under sub clause (xii) of 3(b) of Chapter I of Master Direction – Know Your Customer (KYC) Direction, 2016 issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as amended from time to time