

Simplifying IRDA Cyber Rules for Insurers



A comprehensive guide for **CISOs, CCOs, and IT Heads** of insurance companies to navigate **IRDA's** Cybersecurity and Third-Party Risk Management (TPRM) mandates.

Introduction



As insurance companies increasingly digitize operations, the potential for cybersecurity threats and third-party vulnerabilities grows, demanding heightened vigilance and compliance.

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has established comprehensive mandates and recommendations to ensure robust **cybersecurity** and **third-party risk management (TPRM)** practices within the insurance sector.

This guide serves as a detailed resource for **Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs), Chief Compliance Officers (CCOs), and IT Heads** to understand and implement IRDAI's requirements and recommendations, ensuring operational resilience and regulatory compliance.

- Rising Cyber Threats: The insurance sector's reliance on digital technologies exposes it to risks such as data breaches, ransomware, and fraud.
- Regulatory Accountability: The IRDAI mandates robust cybersecurity frameworks and TPRM practices to protect customer data, maintain system integrity, and prevent financial crimes.
- Operational and Reputational Impact: Non-compliance with IRDAI guidelines can lead to operational disruptions, hefty penalties, and reputational damage, impacting customer trust and business continuity.

IRDA issues two types of mandates.

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Mandatory Mandates (Must Comply)

These refer to the processes and systems that need to be put in place to protect data and mitigate its misuse or destruction.

02

Recommended (Good-to-Have)

These recommend the best practices that can become a differentiator for companies, as well as a competitive advantage.

Mandatory Cybersecurity Requirements.

Information and Cyber Security Policy (ICSP)



- Develop a comprehensive ICSP to ensure the protection of critical data and assets.
 - Outline responsibilities and establish goals to mitigate risks of data misuse, modification, or destruction.
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Appointment of a CISO:



- Designate a CISO to oversee the cybersecurity program, enforce standards, and drive compliance.
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Information Security Risk Management Committee (ISRMC):



- Form a committee comprising the CRO, CISO, and CTO to govern the ICSP and address security risks.
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Security Controls Implementation:



- Deploy measures to safeguard cyberspace, reduce vulnerabilities, and mitigate cyber incidents.
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Adherence to IT Act 2000 and Amendments:



- Ensure compliance with legal provisions to protect customer data and prevent cybercrimes.

Mandatory Cybersecurity Requirements

Incident Reporting:

- • Report cyber incidents to CERT-In within 6 hours, with copies to IRDAI and relevant authorities.
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Annual Assurance Audits:

- • Conduct annual independent audits to evaluate cybersecurity frameworks and submit reports within IRDAI timelines.
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Data Protection Tools:

- • Implement tools like Data Loss Prevention (DLP) and Digital Rights Management (DRM)
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Cryptography and ICT Logs:

- • Use cryptographic controls to secure data.
 - Maintain ICT logs for a rolling period of 180 days within Indian jurisdiction.
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DMARC Policy:

- • Enforce Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance to mitigate email spoofing.

Mandatory TPRM Requirements

Robust AML/CFT Programs:

- • Establish Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) programs.
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KYC Norms:

- • Mandate KYC for intermediaries and include these norms in contracts.
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Vendor Classification:

- • Define classification standards for third-party vendors based on the criticality of their operations and access levels.
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Periodic Assessments:

- • Assess third-party service providers for compliance with Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and competency requirements.
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Enhanced Due Diligence:

- • Conduct detailed assessments for high-risk entities, especially those linked to FATF-identified countries.
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Client Due Diligence (CDD):

- • Perform CDD as per Rule 9 of the PML Rules and ensure risk assessment exercises cover clients, geographies, products, and services.

IRDA Recommended (Good-to-Do) Practices



Cybersecurity

- Establish a Cyber Security Operations Center (C-SOC) for continuous monitoring.
 - Maintain an updated software inventory.
 - Conduct regular vulnerability assessments and penetration testing.
 - Promote cybersecurity awareness among stakeholders.
 - Develop a Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP).
 - Participate in information-sharing forums.
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Third Party Risk Management (TPRM)

- Implement continuous monitoring and risk remediation measures for third parties.
- Develop training programs for staff and agents to prevent financial crimes.
- Use a risk-based approach for assessing third parties.

About SecurEyes

SecurEyes is a global leader in cybersecurity, empowering organizations to protect their digital assets, ensure compliance, and stay ahead of evolving threats.

With **18+** years of expertise, cutting-edge tools, and tailored consulting services, we've earned the trust of governments, regulators, and Fortune 500 companies worldwide.

Diverse Clientele

Over **700** clients across diverse industries. Here are a few of them.

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ASIA PACIFIC



NORTH AMERICA



Central Banking Award 2023



ET Achievers Award 2022

Accreditations

CERT-In, NIC, ISO 9001:2015, and ISO 27001:2013 certified

250,000+

IPs covered under Penetration Testing.

10,000+

People covered under Social Engineering

30,000+

Servers reviewed

20,000+

Professionals trained