CYBERSECURITY: The Megatrend for All Seasons

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At WisdomTree, we manage strategies across an array of different megatrends, and one that always stands out to us—particularly by way of stories—is cybersecurity. Think of it this way: If there is a company or a person out there looking to save money, how much bang for the buck might there be in CUTTING cybersecurity spending? Many of us would look at that and think that the risk is not worth the potential reward.

Attackers are always seeking an advantage, so the demand to defend, in our view, should remain healthy across all economic environments. Unfortunately, they may not always lead to positive investment returns across specific stocks over different periods. When there are times like 2022, where there appeared to be a divergence between the investment returns of the public market stocks and the apparent need for cybersecurity services, we think it makes sense to go back to the basics. Why is cybersecurity important? How might one organize the space in a way that helps make it more digestible?

We are fortunate to be able to work with Team8, a venture firm with an exceptional level of experience in analyzing trends within cybersecurity. In this article, we are able to benefit from the perspective of Nadav Zafrir and Admiral Mike Rogers. Nadav Zafrir served as Commander of Unit 8200, Israel’s elite military technology unit, prior to co-founding Team8. Admiral Rogers culminated his distinguished U.S. Navy career with a four-year tour as Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, and Director, National Security Agency.

Together, their experience and accomplishments bring the highest level of perspective from two of the most powerful countries in cybersecurity.
GEOPOLITICAL PRESSURES

Russia’s invasion of Ukraine created an ongoing focus on the geopolitical picture, and it is well-known that Russia does employ cyber tactics within its offensive war efforts. However, it is important to recognize that other countries, like China, also have their own distinct set of objectives within cyberspace. We believe that in the future, any time there is conflict, it will be important to think of both the physical and cyber domains.

Admiral Rogers: As we look into 2023 in regard to the Russia-Ukraine War, one of the things we’re going to see is more focus on cyber as a dimension of this conflict. At the moment, Russia’s cyber strategy has been largely focused on Ukraine penetrate and degrade the network, core functionality, data, services, etc. In 2023, not only do I expect this conflict to drag on, but I also expect cyber to start expanding, in that Russia may get more aggressive in cyber outside of Ukraine as an extension of the conflict.

Cyber is a tool for China. Unlike Russia, which uses cyber for national security purposes, China thinks about cyber also through an economic prism, e.g., in order to generate an advantage from a business or economic perspective.

Therefore, in 2023, I expect China to become more aggressive in going after Western intellectual property, etc.

Nadav Zafrir: Geopolitical tensions are escalating, and cyber threats are being leveraged as a tool of statecraft. As nations continue to compete for power and influence, cybercrime has become a valuable asset in the modern arsenal. The recent Russia-Ukraine conflict illustrates how cyber operations can be used to support physical combat and achieve strategic objectives.

With sanctions now targeting not only financial assets but also knowledge, we can expect to see an increase in nation-state attacks aimed at stealing secrets and acquiring funds. This underscores the urgent need for global collaboration to address cybersecurity challenges and protect the most vulnerable countries, particularly those at or below the poverty line.

GLOBAL ECONOMY AND BUDGETS

One of the biggest ongoing discussions of 2023 regards whether or not the U.S. economy—as well as the broader global economy—will experience a recession as a result of the U.S. Federal Reserve and other central banks’ tightening of policy. While we don’t believe that the attackers will take this into account and lower their efforts, it’s important to consider how this economic dynamic may contribute to what we are seeing in the activities and fundamentals of different cybersecurity companies.

Nadav Zafrir: Due to the current global macroeconomic situation, corporate budgets for cybersecurity are becoming constrained. As a result, it may become more difficult for CISOs to get certain budgetary requests approved. Budgets may not necessarily go down, but the growth may slow down dramatically or, in some cases, remain flat. In response, cyber practitioners will need to focus on leveraging tools and technologies that enable them to better prioritize critical security issues and create more efficiency through automation, etc.

At the same time, cyber vendors will need to demonstrate real, measurable ROI in order to justify their place in the customer’s toolkit. In the last several decades, the global economy has continued to become more efficient based on competitive advantages, which is typically a good thing for everyone...

Unfortunately, this may not be where we’re heading. Specifically, there are concerns around topics such as global prices for raw materials and energy, as well as the interdependence and independence of the global supply chain, among others.
Admiral Rogers: 2023 will likely feature a tough economic environment with layoffs. It will be difficult to sustain increasing cyber budgets and cyber teams, which will drive a focus on resilience, recovery and smarter security.

ORGANIZING THE CYBERSECURITY LANDSCAPE: FROM GREATER STRUCTURE, WE MAY ACQUIRE GREATER UNDERSTANDING

While a simplistic take on cybersecurity may mean “protecting systems from hackers,” it’s important to recognize that there is a lot more than that going on across the different companies. Team8 and WisdomTree collaborated to create a series of eight investment themes within the cybersecurity space. This is helpful in placing the different types of activities done at the company level into a better context to see how different trends are evolving within the broader megatrend.

Figure 1 is a representation of this structure.

From figure 1, we can then look at how Nadav Zafrir and Admiral Rogers would speak about each of these different topics, given their backgrounds and expertise in the topic.
THEME 1 OF 8: CLOUD SECURITY

Nadav Zafrir: As we navigate the accelerating cloud migration, we must recognize that while it presents new security challenges due to its flexibility, it also offers unique security opportunities. Data moves to new partners and services, and the network is flatter and more discoverable for attackers. However, everything is visible, and we have a deeper insight into our systems and what happens in them than ever before.

With the upcoming power of AI, moving to the cloud will become not only a necessity but an imperative for leading organizations. In the multi-cloud plus SaaS world we live in, with cloud operators solving part of the equation and cloud-native services becoming better and better, operating securely in the cloud is core to almost all businesses.

Admiral Rogers: As targets (companies) begin pivoting to shifting large chunks of their data to the cloud, you’re going to see a heavy focus from nation-state actors on cloud data concentrations.

THEME 2 OF 8: RESILIENCE AND RECOVERY

Nadav Zafrir: Ransomware is a sophisticated and financially motivated attack that has become more prevalent in recent years, with attackers using increasingly sophisticated methods to infiltrate organizational networks, especially, as in many cases, they are supported today by governments. As a result, organizations must be proactive in their approach to security, recognizing that it is not a matter of if but rather when they will face a ransomware attack.

To effectively combat this threat, organizations are shifting their focus from solely trying to prevent attacks to also preparing for the inevitability of a successful attack. This means building a comprehensive security strategy that includes not just technical controls to detect and prevent attacks but also well-defined policies, procedures and training to allow continued operation and rapid recovery. By adopting this approach, organizations can increase their resilience in the face of an attack and ensure a speedy recovery while maintaining critical business operations.

Admiral Rogers: Ransomware is going to continue to be significant in particular sectors more than others, e.g., critical infrastructure/healthcare, etc. The outcome is a focus on “resilience, resilience, resilience,” which will continue to be of more and more importance in 2023. This will be exacerbated, in particular, if budgets decline and there is a shortfall of people, as businesses will be looking for efficiency wherever they can find it.

While ransomware has traditionally been about access, we’re also going to see an increase in the “embarrassment factor” to get people to pay more in ransom. Though most companies won’t acknowledge it, the number of companies paying the ransom is slowly decreasing. What’s the criminal response? Ransomware threat actors need to figure out what other motivators will drive the company to pay, e.g., public embarrassment and reputational risk/damage.
THEME 3 OF 8: SMARTER SECURITY

Nadav Zafrir: In today’s fast-paced and complex threat landscape, we have more services and applications than ever before, yet we don’t have many more security professionals to protect them. Meanwhile, attacks have become faster and more sophisticated, making it increasingly difficult for organizations to keep up.

In response, organizations are now demanding smarter security tools that integrate with other technologies, have APIs for customization and provide intelligent recommendations. Smarter security also involves using advanced analytics and threat intelligence to identify and respond to potential security threats in a timely and effective manner. By focusing on what is truly important and investing in the right security technologies and practices, organizations can improve their security posture and reduce the risk of cyberattacks.

This trend toward smarter security is only going to accelerate in the coming years. As we navigate the increased complexity, we must leverage new technologies like AI to help us stay ahead of the curve.

Admiral Rogers: One of the dynamics I see for CISOs going forward is that most CISOs have broadly enjoyed 5–7 years of continual growth—including annual increases in budget and manpower. However, today there are tons of businesses dealing with a potential recession and a tough economic environment. People are getting laid off left and right…

Going forward, some CEOs may say continual growth in cyber isn’t sustainable and that they can’t just keep giving CISOs 15% budget increases year after year. We will have to push ourselves to ask, “What does a more efficient, more resource-constrained model look like?” This is where smarter security comes in.

THEME 4 OF 8: SECURITY OF THINGS

Nadav Zafrir: As the number of connected devices continues to skyrocket, these devices are also becoming increasingly integrated into our lives and, in many cases, have the ability to affect the physical space around us.

While the value that connected devices bring is clear, they can also be a source of exposure to new and dangerous attack vectors. As such, building scalable security for these devices is of critical importance, particularly for emerging technologies like drones, connected cars, connected health care devices, smart factories and more—all of which can affect our physical world and put lives at risk.

To achieve this, organizations and vendors must develop security strategies and tools that account for the unique risks and challenges presented by the Security of Things. This requires collaboration between manufacturers, regulators and security experts to create standards, frameworks and best practices for securing these devices throughout their entire lifecycle.

Admiral Rogers: I expect a greater focus on OT and the internet of things (IoT), specifically on functionality, not just data. Look for actors to approach critical infrastructure in a deeper analytical way, i.e., it will no longer be “Let’s go after water company X. Let’s see if I can get into their network.”

Rather, attackers will look at their targets more holistically, evaluating the network, operating structure, remote access, vulnerabilities in basic and embedded systems, supply chain, etc., to identify the most effective path to achieve their goal.
THEME 5 OF 8: PERIMETERLESS WORLD

Nadav Zafrir: In the modern, cloud-driven and work-from-anywhere world, the classical network perimeter has evaporated. The COVID-19 pandemic and widespread remote work have accelerated this trend, making it clear that our technology estates no longer have a clear boundary.

With the disappearance of the traditional perimeter, identity is now our perimeter. Users, permissions and endpoints have become the new focus of security, and managing them intelligently is now key to protecting our organizations.

Organizations must adopt solutions that provide visibility and control over user identities, including access control, authentication and privilege management, which are integrated across the cloud, on-prem and in the field. Only then can we establish trust in a world where boundaries have disappeared and ensure that our assets and information are secure while interconnected.

Admiral Rogers: For me, 2022 was all about trying to understand what the new normal looked like in terms of remote/hybrid workforces and the new perimeterless world in which we live. We’re now in a position where COVID-19 is something that is sustained without major aperiodic spikes like we used to have. And with it, the distributed work model has become very much the norm. Going forward, the “hybrid dynamic” will be the focus.

THEME 6 OF 8: DATA SECURITY

Admiral Rogers: Historically, Americans have held the view that the federal government should minimize its role. Therefore, when it comes to data privacy regulation, in the absence of broad federal legislation, the states have had to step in to fill the void. If you’re a large company that works across many domestic geographies, you can’t build a solution with 50 different privacy requirements.

Thus, in 2023, we must carefully consider what the U.S. regulatory framework should be for data protection and privacy. This is further complicated by the fact that right now, in the U.S. Congress, there is a strong pushback against big tech companies and social media. I expect they’ll spend the next few months continuing to debate these topics, and in the fall, we might see a framework of new draft legislation in the data privacy field.

THEME 7 OF 8: SHIFT LEFT

Nadav Zafrir: As we continue to write more code than ever before, adding security to our software development process is becoming increasingly critical. This means shifting security practices earlier in the development process, or “Shifting Left.”

With the widespread use of open-source software, which forms the foundation of many modern software applications, and with the emergence of low-code and no-code developments, we are rapidly approaching a point where everyone in an organization will be developing and using code.

As such, it’s imperative that we ensure all members of the organization have a solid understanding of secure coding practice and that security is built into the software development process from the very beginning.

By embracing a Shift-Left approach to security, we can reduce the risk of vulnerabilities, protect our assets and information and ensure that our software is secure, reliable and resilient.
Admiral Rogers: The supply chain has become really interesting, and we’re seeing more and more attention and focus on this. It started initially with private companies working with the government. However, in 2023, there may be a push to expand U.S. supply chain legislation beyond this.

THEME 8 OF 8: LAYER 8

Nadav Zafrir: In the world of cybersecurity, the human element is both a critical asset and a significant risk factor. Many recent attacks have targeted humans in ever more sophisticated ways beyond spear-phishing, which is very prevalent today. To address this challenge, we must focus on Layer 8—the human layer—and build tools that empower people to make better security decisions.

Improving the usability of security tools and making them intuitive for non-technical users is an important frontier. By enabling people to interact with technology securely and efficiently, we can reduce the likelihood of human error leading to security breaches.

At the same time, educating people on best practices and equipping them with the tools and knowledge to make informed decisions is an opportunity to strengthen our organization’s security posture. By providing employees with the right training and resources, we can turn them into an asset in the fight against cyber threats.

CONCLUSION: TRACKING THE THEMES ALLOWS US TO TRACK THE ONGOING EVOLUTION OF CYBERSECURITY

One of the most difficult aspects of megatrend investing regards the measurement of progress. Megatrends can be quiet for long periods, and then suddenly, they can splash across almost every headline—just look at AI and ChatGPT recently. The different themes allow us to categorize company activities and therefore track the different progress being made across them. They also help in finding new, public company opportunities that may best represent the space.

For those investors interested in a specific investment strategy that includes these themes as part of the constituent selection process, the WisdomTree Cybersecurity Fund (Ticker: WCBR) may be of particular interest.
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