



2024 Europe CXO Priorities Report: Key GenAl trends, security challenges and priorities for the C-suite in Europe

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Contents

- Introduction + Survey overview
- ··· Key findings
- ...: VIDEO: Part 1 GenAl benefits, risks and adoption
- Part 1: GenAl and current security landscape
- ...: VIDEO: Part 2 Mitigating GenAl risks
- Part 2: Regulations and priorities
- VIDEO: Part 4 Zscaler Gen Al survey
- ··· Conclusion









Introduction

In late 2022, the world witnessed the rise of Generative AI (GenAI). The boom peaked with the release of thousands of software infiltrating every sector and penetrating deeply into various facets of business and human life. With simple prompts, organisations were now able to generate text, images, videos or other data using generative models.

However, just as GenAl models ease workflow by learning patterns and structure of input data to achieve more accurate outcomes, it also paves the way for security issues. GenAl models often require access to vast amounts of data to function effectively hence increasing the risk of sensitive business data being exposed or mishandled, leading to breaches of confidentiality.

Amidst the innovation, organisations in Europe are not left out as they equally navigate a web of security challenges. From data privacy concerns to the threat of adversarial attacks and safeguarding Al systems against vulnerabilities, the risk of malicious exploitation is now paramount.

This CXO Priorities survey, in collaboration with Zscaler, aims to build an overview of the current Al-related challenges and priorities faced by organisations in Europe. It explores key GenAl trends, security challenges and priorities for the C-suite in Europe.

Survey overview:

To find out more about the current challenges and priorities around GenAl facing organisations in Europe, we surveyed ClOs, CISOs, CTOs, VPs of Networks and VPs of Security about what factors are driving advanced technology in the face of changing regulations.

This report aims to present an overview of the current evolution of GenAl tools and explore the complexities of managing security risks.

Through this survey we aimed to discover:

- GenAl and current tools and threat landscape
- The role and impact regulations with GenAl
- Priorities and planning ahead











Key findings

- Concerns around loss of sensitive data (23%) and lack of resource to monitor use (21%) are the top reasons why organisations have not adopted GenAl tools like ChatGPT
- The main challenges organisations face when it comes to securing Generative AI applications is lack of awareness of GenAI (22%) and budget constraints (22%)
- The survey reveals a split in awareness regarding the key provisions of the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act) concerning GenAI. Almost half (48%) confirm they have read or reviewed the key provisions.
- Over half of respondents (57%) are neutral or believe the Al Act doesn't provide sufficient security and guidance for organisations using GenAl technologies
- The survey indicates that 32% of organisations are already looking into the specific requirements of NIS2, highlighting a proactive approach to regulatory compliance
- The survey reveals that a significant portion of organisations are planning to implement security measures specifically designed for Generative AI applications. Nearly half of respondents (49%) plan to do so within the next year, with 22% planning implementation within the next six months and 27% within the next year.

- The manipulation of Al algorithms (26%) is the biggest concern organisations have regarding the security risks of GenAl
- Nearly two fifths (38%) of survey respondents are planning to implement security tools driven by Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Over two fifths of respondents (41%) believe their organisations are likely to be impacted by the Al Act's regulations on GenAl
- The survey indicates that 41% of respondents believe additional regulations are needed to ensure the safe and secure use of GenAl
- The top two investment areas include strengthening hybrid working security strategies (10%) and investing in GenAl tools (10%)











VIDEO:

Part 1 - GenAl - benefits, risks and adoption

Throughout this video series, we unravel the relationship between Zero Trust and Generative AI with a dedicated episode to each of the key elements. Each segment draws attention to the varying aspects of AI and the tools that can make this technology safer for businesses. We focus on the specifics of Zscaler's approach and how the company plans to adapt its security measures to meet the challenges and opportunities.

CLICK/TAP the thumbnail to play the video . . .



Part 1 - GenAl - benefits, risks and adoption



Andrea Polesel Principal Transformation Architect at Zscaler

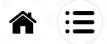
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Part 1: GenAl and current security landscape

The evolution of GenAl in today's business landscape presents both promise and peril. While GenAl's digital interconnectedness with data offers boundless innovation opportunities, it also exposes vulnerabilities in every system.

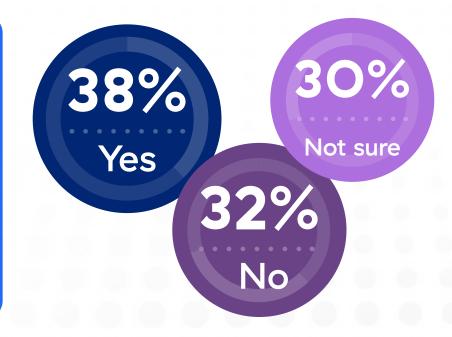
From safeguarding personal data to fortifying critical infrastructure, these challenges are inevitable. In this chapter, we asked participants what security tools their organisations are using, their challenges, level of security and what additional security measures their organisation was implementing.



Is your organisation currently using or planning to implement security tools driven by Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

Key insights:

With a spread across responses slightly skewed towards the use or implementation of Al powered security tools, these statistics reflect the current trends and considerations in the adoption of Al for organisational security. Al tools offer significant advantages for protecting against risks and ensuring information safety.













How familiar are you with Generative Al and its potential security risks?

Key insights:

The survey shows a balanced familiarity with Generative AI and its potential security risks, with respondents almost evenly split between being very familiar, somewhat familiar and not familiar. This indicates varied levels of awareness and highlights the need for increased education and adoption of robust security measures to address the risks associated with Generative AI.

Part 1:
GenAl
and current
security landscape

35%

Not familiar

34%

Very familiar

31%

Somewhat familiar













Which of the following best describes your approach towards GenAl tools at an organisational level (e.g. governed by IT)?

Key insights:

With responses indicating a mix of adoption strategies, organisations are approaching GenAl tools with varying levels of caution. A significant portion are either allowing their use or cautiously evaluating them, reflecting a trend towards careful consideration and integration of GenAl technologies while ensuring security and compliance.













How would you rate your organisation's use of GenAl tools in terms of sophistication (based on a corporate usage policy delivered by the IT team)?

Key insights:

With a spread across responses indicating varied levels of sophistication, these statistics reflect the diverse stages of GenAl tool adoption within organisations. While some exhibit advanced usage guided by IT policies, others are still in the early stages. This suggests ongoing development and refinement in leveraging GenAl capabilities.

Part 1:
GenAl
and current
security landscape

Highly sophisticated	28%
Not very sophisticated	26%
Somewhat sophisticated	25%
Entirely unsophisticated (i.e. basic)	21%







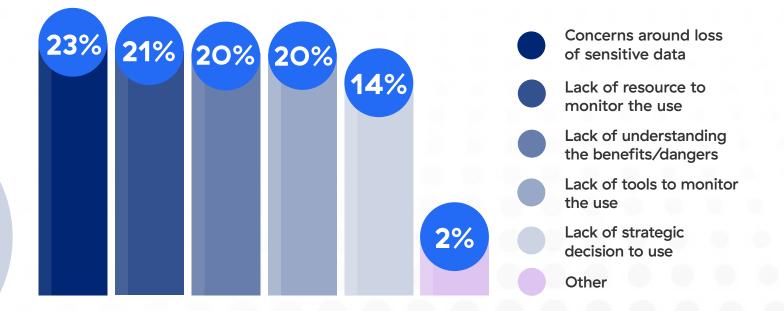


What are the main reasons for your organisation not yet using GenAl tools like ChatGPT?

Key insights:

With responses split, these statistics reflect the primary barriers to adopting GenAl tools like ChatGPT. Concerns around data security, insufficient understanding of benefits and risks, and lack of resources and monitoring tools highlight the challenges organisations face in integrating GenAl technologies into their operations.















What are the main concerns your organisation has regarding the security risks of Generative AI?

Key insights:

The growing integration of Generative AI into organisational frameworks brings forth several pivotal security concerns. With a quarter of organisations fearing unauthorised access to sensitive data, the sophisticated nature of AI algorithms presents an enhanced risk of data breaches. Generative AI systems, often requiring vast amounts of data for training, can inadvertently expose sensitive information if not adequately secured. This concern demonstrates the necessity for robust data governance and stringent access controls.

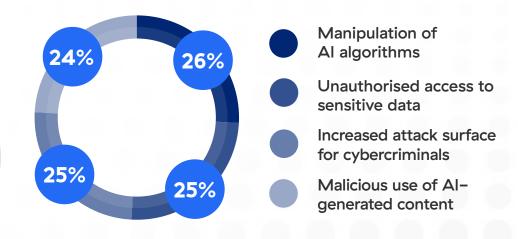
At the same time, 24% of organisations are wary of the malicious use of Al–generated content. This threat is multifaceted, encompassing the creation of deepfakes, spear–phishing campaigns and disinformation. The potential for Al to generate convincingly authentic content at scale exacerbates the challenges in distinguishing legitimate communications from fraudulent ones. Therefore, organisations must consider prioritising investment in advanced detection mechanisms and user education to mitigate this risk.

Moreover, the manipulation of Al algorithms, highlighted by over a quarter of respondents, signifies a critical vulnerability. Adversarial attacks, where malicious actors subtly alter inputs to deceive Al systems can have dire consequences, particularly in sectors like finance, healthcare and national security. Ensuring the integrity and robustness of Al models through continuous monitoring and anomaly detection is paramount.

The increased attack surface due to Al adoption, noted by 25% of organisations, reflects the broader cybersecurity landscape's complexity. As Al systems integrate more deeply into operational workflows, they become attractive targets for cybercriminals. This expanded attack surface necessitates a holistic approach to cybersecurity, encompassing Al-specific threat modelling, incident response planning and regular security assessments.

The security risks associated with Generative Al are wide-ranging and demand a comprehensive, proactive approach to safeguard organisational assets and maintain trust in Al-driven innovations.













What are the main challenges your organisation faces in securing Generative Al applications?

Key insights:

Securing Generative AI applications presents a range of challenge for organisations, reflecting broader trends in cybersecurity and AI adoption. A lack of awareness of Generative AI (GenAI) among 22% of respondents signifies a fundamental knowledge gap.

This deficiency hinders effective risk assessment and mitigation strategies, making it imperative for organisations to prioritise education and training initiatives to elevate baseline understanding.

Limited expertise, noted by 17% of respondents underscores the scarcity of skilled professionals adept in both AI and cybersecurity. This talent shortfall can lead to misconfigurations and oversight, increasing vulnerability. Organisations should invest in upskilling their workforce and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration to bridge this gap.

Integration complexities, affecting 20% of organisations, highlight the challenges of seamlessly embedding GenAI into existing systems. These complexities can introduce new

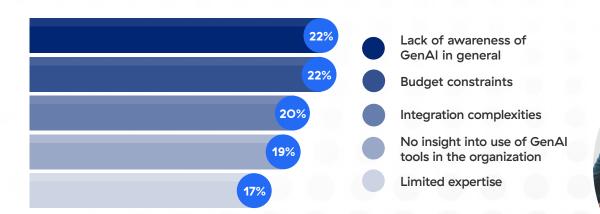
vulnerabilities and operational disruptions. A meticulous approach to integration, involving thorough testing and phased deployment, is essential to ensure security and functionality.

Budget constraints, reported by 22%, reflect the broader economic pressures facing many organisations. Allocating sufficient resources to secure GenAl applications is challenging but necessary. Cost-effective solutions, such as leveraging open-source tools and shared resources, can help mitigate budgetary limitations.

Finally, the lack of insight into the use of GenAl tools, identified by 19% of respondents, indicates a significant oversight in governance. Without visibility, organisations cannot effectively monitor or manage risks. Implementing comprehensive auditing and monitoring frameworks is crucial to maintain control and ensure compliance.

Securing Generative AI applications demands a holistic approach addressing awareness, expertise, integration, budget and visibility. By tackling these challenges, organisations can safeguard their assets and harness the full potential of GenAI technologies.















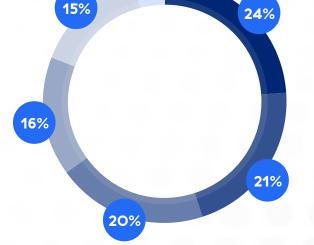
How are you currently managing employees' GenAl tool (i.e. ChatGPT) usage within your organisation?

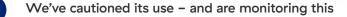
Key insights:

These statistics highlight diverse approaches to managing employees' use of Gen AI tools like ChatGPT within organisations. Responses vary from blocking usage to encouraging it, with differing levels of monitoring. This variation reflects the ongoing balancing act between leveraging innovative tools and ensuring proper oversight to maintain security and compliance.









We've cautioned its use - but aren't monitoring this

We've encouraged its use - and are monitoring this

We aren't monitoring or managing its use at all

We've encouraged its use - but aren't monitoring this

We've blocked its use







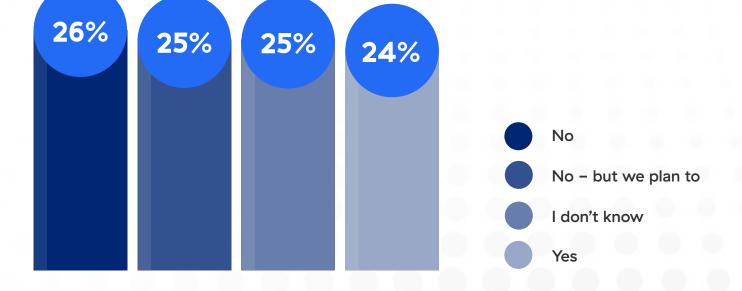
Have you implemented any additional security measures to protect critical data with GenAl in mind (e.g. DLP, Al monitoring tools, etc.)?

Key insights:

Reflecting varied responses, the data highlights organisations' approaches to implementing additional security measures for GenAl. While 24% have already done so, a quarter plan to, indicating recognition of the importance of safeguarding critical data. However, a significant portion remains undecided or has not taken action, suggesting potential gaps in security readiness.













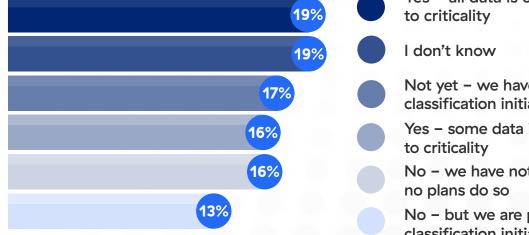
Has your organisation categorised/classified its data according to criticality (e.g. in the course of a Zero Trust initiative)?

Key insights:

Responses reflect varying degrees of implementation of data classification practices, indicating differing levels of maturity in data management frameworks. This underscores the importance of robust data governance frameworks, especially in the context of Zero Trust initiatives and cybersecurity protocols.







Yes - all data is classified according

Not yet - we have started a classification initiative

Yes - some data is classified according

No - we have not classified data and have

No - but we are planning to start a classification initiative







VIDEO: Part 2 - Mitigating GenAl risks

Throughout this video series, we unravel the relationship between Zero Trust and Generative AI with a dedicated episode to each of the key elements. Each segment draws attention to the varying aspects of AI and the tools that can make this technology safer for businesses. We focus on the specifics of Zscaler's approach and how the company plans to adapt its security measures to meet the challenges and opportunities.

CLICK/TAP the thumbnail to play the video . . .







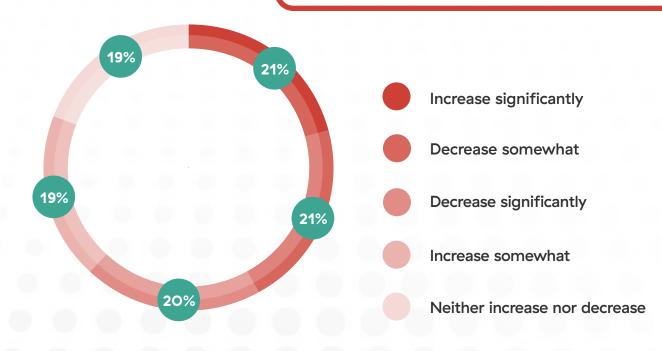


Part 2: Regulations and priorities

How do you expect interest in using GenAl tools like ChatGPT to change during the rest of 2024?

Key insights:

Responses indicate varied outlooks, suggesting uncertainty about the trajectory of GenAl interest. This uncertainty may stem from evolving technological landscapes or shifting organisational priorities, reflecting the dynamic nature of Al adoption in organisations and industries.









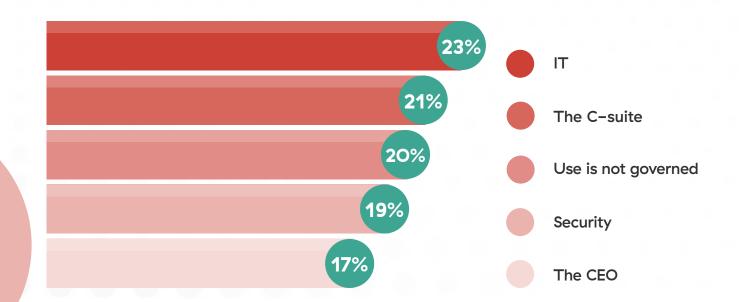


Within your organisation, who primarily owns the decision making process around GenAl tool usage?

Key insights:

Responses depict a distributed landscape, with various stakeholders, including CEOs, IT and security teams, involved in decision-making. This highlights the collaborative nature of technology adoption and underscores the importance of crossfunctional coordination in GenAl implementation strategies.





Part 2: Regulations and

priorities



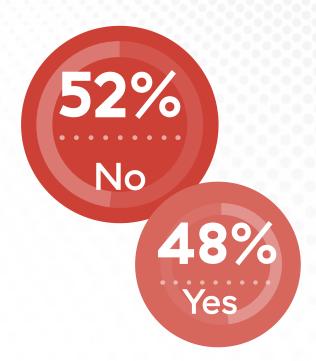




Have you read or reviewed the key provisions of the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (Al Act) with regards to GenAl?

Key insights:

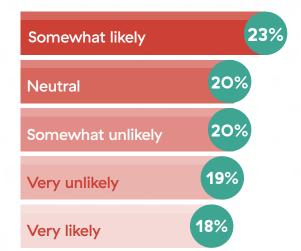
Responses indicate a mix of familiarity with the EU Artificial Intelligence Act, showcasing varying levels of engagement with regulatory frameworks. This highlights the importance of staying informed about evolving legal landscapes in Al governance.



How likely is your organisation to be impacted by the Al Act's regulations on GenAl?

Key insights:

Responses indicate varying perceptions of the potential effects of the Al Act on organisations, reflecting uncertainty and readiness for compliance. This highlights the need for proactive measures to adapt to evolving regulatory landscapes in Al governance.



Part 2:

Regulations and priorities









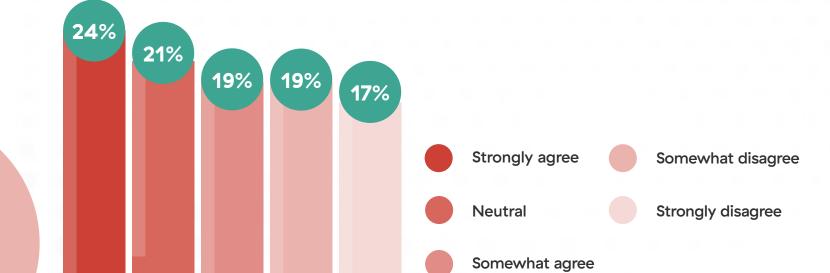


Do you believe the Al Act provides sufficient security and guidance for organisations using GenAl technologies?

Key insights:

Responses showcase varying degrees of faith in the AI Act's efficacy, indicating diverse perspectives on the adequacy of security provisions. This underscores the complexity of balancing innovation with regulatory oversight and highlights the importance of ongoing dialogue between stakeholders.





Part 2: Regulations and priorities









Part 2:

priorities



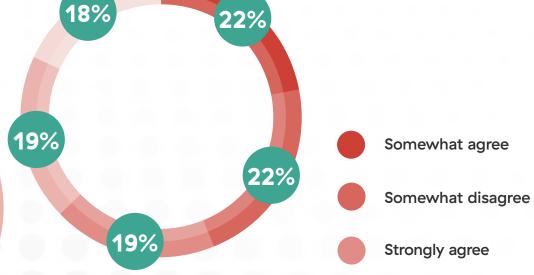
To what extent do you agree with the statement "Additional regulations are needed to ensure the safe and secure use of GenAl"?

Key insights:

The data indicates that there is a nuanced understanding of how best to balance innovation and risk mitigation. This highlights the need for ongoing discussions about the appropriate regulatory framework to ensure responsible and secure GenAl deployment within organisations.







Neutral

Strongly disagree







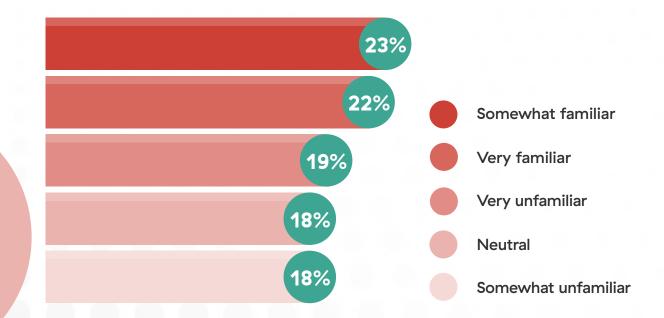


 How familiar is your organisation with the key aspects of the EU Network and Information Systems Directive 2 (NIS 2)

Key insights:

The responses reveal a mixed understanding of the EU Network and Information Systems Directive 2 (NIS 2) within organisations. While some are well-versed, others exhibit varying degrees of familiarity. This suggests a spectrum of awareness regarding cybersecurity regulations, highlighting the need for comprehensive education and compliance efforts across the board.





Part 2: Regulations and

priorities

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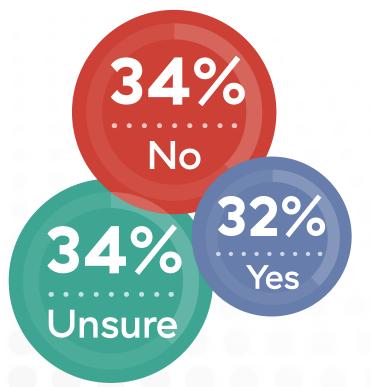


Is your organisation already looking into the specific requirements of NIS2?

Key insights:

The survey uncovers a mixed understanding of the EU Network and Information Systems Directive 2 (NIS 2) within organisations. This signals a need for enhanced education and compliance efforts to navigate evolving cybersecurity regulations effectively and ensure organisational readiness.















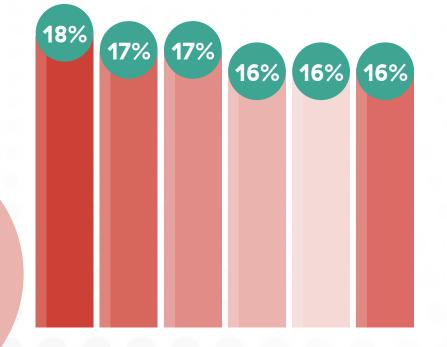


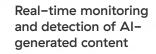
What features or capabilities would you expect from a security solution designed to protect Generative AI technologies?

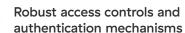
Key insights:

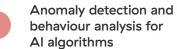
Themes emerge around proactive monitoring, data protection, access control, anomaly detection, integration and threat intelligence. This demonstrates the multifaceted approach required to address the unique risks posed by Al-generated content, advocating for comprehensive and adaptive security strategies.











- DLP to prevent sensitive information from leaking
- Integration with existing security infrastructure
 - Threat intelligence and machine learning-based threat detection



Part 2: Regulations and priorities







What are your top two investment areas for the year ahead?

Key insights:

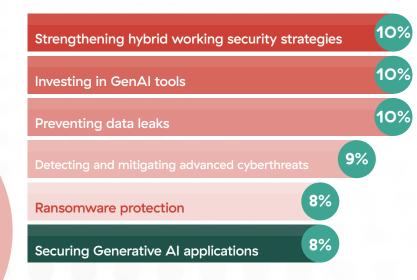
In the year ahead, organisations are prioritising investment in strengthening hybrid working security strategies (10%) and preventing data leaks (10%). The emphasis on hybrid working security reflects the broader trend of remote and flexible work environments becoming the norm. With employees accessing corporate networks from diverse locations, the attack surface has significantly expanded. Investing in strengthening hybrid working security strategies is crucial to safeguarding sensitive data and ensuring secure access to organisational resources.

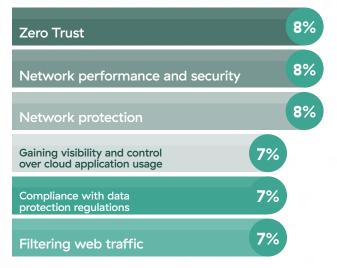
This involves implementing advanced endpoint protection, secure VPNs and comprehensive identity and access management solutions to mitigate risks associated with remote work.

Preventing data leaks, also prioritised by 10% of organisations, underscores the growing concern over data breaches and loss. As data volumes increase and regulations tighten, organisations must invest in data loss prevention (DLP) technologies, encryption and secure data handling practices. The cost of data breaches, both financial and reputational, necessitates a proactive approach to data security. This focus aligns with the broader trend of heightened regulatory scrutiny and the need for stringent compliance with data protection regulations.

Overall, these investment priorities highlight the evolving cybersecurity landscape, where protecting a dispersed workforce and safeguarding sensitive data are paramount. By addressing these areas, organisations can enhance their security posture and resilience against emerging threats.













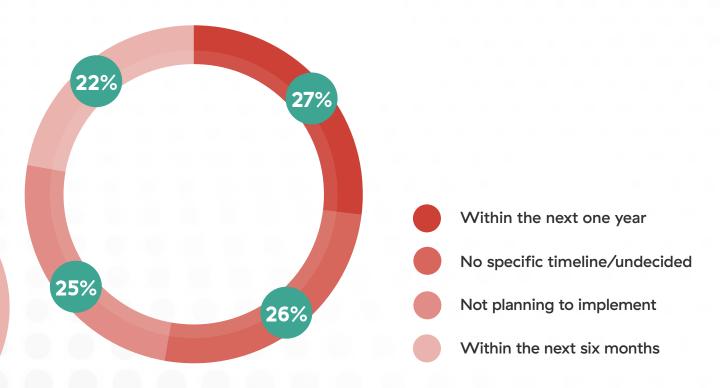


When does your organisation plan to implement security measures specifically designed for Generative Al applications?

Key insights:

Respondents present a spectrum of readiness, with varied planning horizons and a significant portion undecided or not planning implementation. This stresses the evolving nature of Al security considerations and the need for strategic foresight in cybersecurity planning.





Part 2: Regulations and priorities







VIDEO:

Part 3 - How can Zero Trust and Zscaler make the adoption of GenAl safer

Throughout this video series, we unravel the relationship between Zero Trust and Generative AI with a dedicated episode to each of the key elements. Each segment draws attention to the varying aspects of AI and the tools that can make this technology safer for businesses. We focus on the specifics of Zscaler's approach and how the company plans to adapt its security measures to meet the challenges and opportunities.

CLICK/TAP the thumbnail to play the video . . .



Part 3 - How can Zero Trust and Zscaler make the adoption of GenAl safer



Andrea Polesel
Principal Transformation
Architect at Zscaler

DEEP DIVE







VIDEO: Part 4 - Zscaler Gen Al survey

Throughout this video series, we unravel the relationship between Zero Trust and Generative AI with a dedicated episode to each of the key elements. Each segment draws attention to the varying aspects of AI and the tools that can make this technology safer for businesses. We focus on the specifics of Zscaler's approach and how the company plans to adapt its security measures to meet the challenges and opportunities.

CLICK/TAP the thumbnail to play the video . . .









Conclusion

The report sheds light on the evolving landscape of Generative AI (GenAI) tools and the challenges and opportunities they present for organisations. With a significant portion of respondents indicating a growing interest in GenAI applications, it's evident that these tools are gaining traction across various sectors. However, this interest is accompanied by concerns regarding security risks and regulatory compliance, particularly considering the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act) and the Network and Information Systems Directive 2 (NIS 2).

Organisations are increasingly aware of the need to implement robust security measures to protect against potential threats introduced by GenAl tools. Concerns such as the manipulation of Al algorithms and unauthorised access to sensitive data highlight the importance of adopting a proactive approach to cybersecurity.

A solutions provider that specialises in Zero Trust architecture and can effectively mitigate the risks introduced by GenAl will undoubtedly lead the market. By prioritising real-time monitoring, robust access controls and anomaly detection, such a provider can help organisations protect their data and employees from emerging threats.

Furthermore, as organisations navigate the complexities of regulatory compliance, solutions that offer comprehensive security features and guidance will be in high demand. The ability to integrate Al-driven security tools seamlessly into existing infrastructure and provide ongoing support and education will set providers apart in a competitive market.

In this rapidly evolving landscape, organisations must focus on protecting their data and employees from emerging threats introduced by GenAl tools. By embracing a Zero Trust approach and partnering with a solutions provider that specialises in in making the adoption if GenAl safer, organisations can ensure they are well–equipped to navigate the challenges of the digital age and stay ahead of evolving threats.



The ability to integrate Al-driven security tools seamlessly into existing infrastructure and provide ongoing support and education will set providers apart in a competitive market.



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