

HANFA Community Orbit Security Analysis

November 2025



About us



Edward Starkie Director, Cyber Risk

- Consultant specialising in business focused cyber security, compliance and resilience.
- Heavily focused on leveraging threat intelligence and providing pragmatic advice for business leaders on how to achieve long term objectives.
- A full member of the Chartered Institute of Information Security (CIISec).
- A certified Information Security Manager (CISM).
- Previous experience includes Kroll, PwC, Shell, Ds Smith, Royal Mail.
- London based but with a global portfolio of clients.



Shreeji Doshi

Director, Cyber Risk

- Has more than 15 years of experience in multiple information security domains and frameworks enabling him to support clients in managing their risks by designing and implementing appropriate solutions and governance practices.
- Has experience in regulatory frameworks, with a particular focus on the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) and the Network and Information Security Directive 2 (NIS2). He has supported clients in achieving compliance and has been an active speaker at industry conferences and webinars.
- Prior to joining Thomas Murray, Shreeji worked at Kroll; prior to that at EY where he worked for 11 years in India and Europe.



Full service offering

Bringing the best of our collective experience, energy and creative power to safeguard our clients and their communities.

- Respond
 - Respond to unexpected events, preserving reputation and value
- Improve

Understand your risk profile based on real world factors

Secure

Defend against known and unknown threats

Quantify

Plan continuous improvement using our knowledge of real-world events





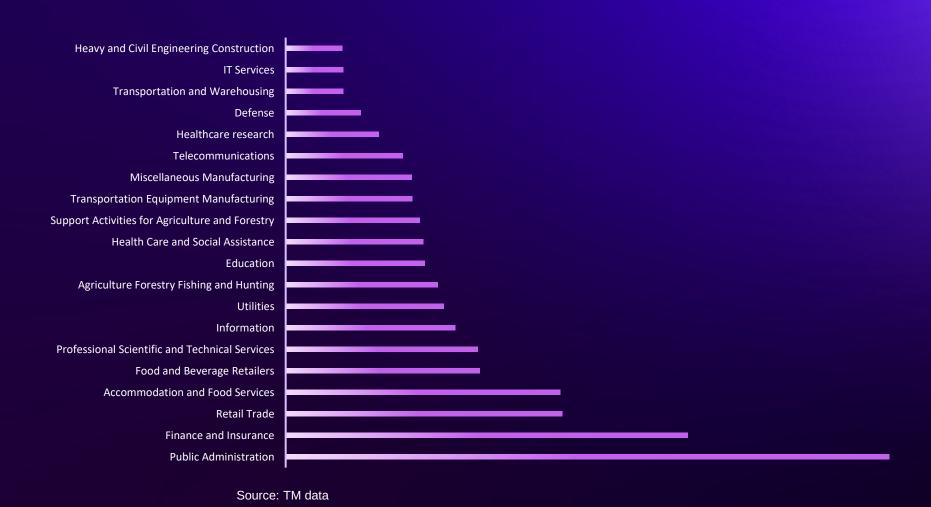
Context





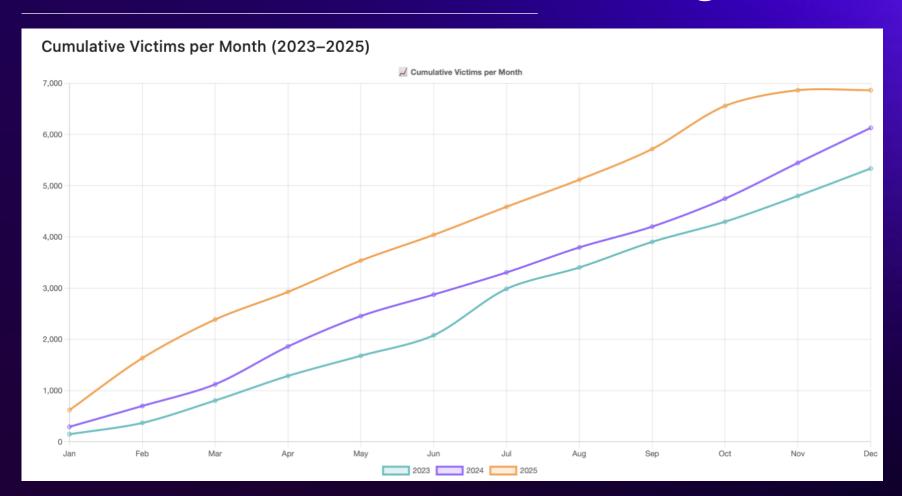


Global incidents (combined TM data) 2024-2025





How is ransomware doing?



... It's a good business to be in

Source: Ransomware Live

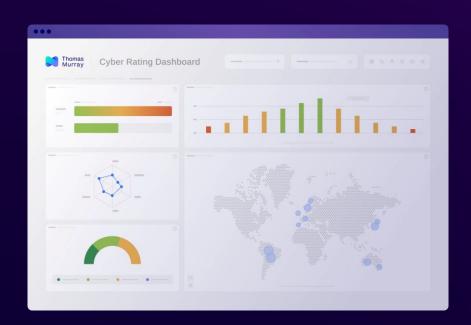


Orbit Security Analysis



Orbit Security

How it works



Provide Thomas Murray with your Root Domain(s)

Discover your exposed attack surface

Continuously monitor risks, vulnerabilities, and actionable remediation information

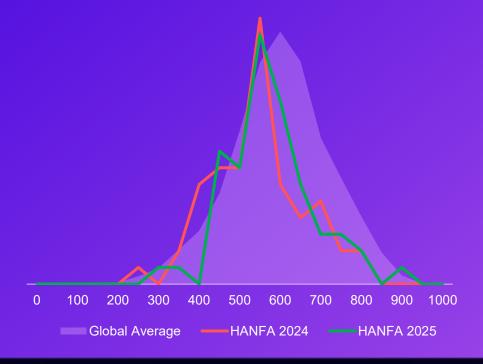


Orbit security, vulnerability scans and penetration tests

	Orbit Security	Vulnerability Assessment	Penetration Test
Input	Domain name	IP, URL	IP, URL, application, etc
Scope	Discovering external <u>known and unknown</u> associated domains and sub-domains	Known Internal and external IP, URL	Known internal and external IP, URL, Application, etc.
Assessment Type	Non-intrusive	Intrusive	Intrusive and simulated attack
Explicit Permission Required	No	Yes	Yes
Assessment rating	Based on proprietary scoring methodology (0 - 1,000)	Typically based on CVSS	Typically based on CVSS with mapping to MITRE framework or custom methodology
Identification of stolen or leaked credentials	Yes	No	Yes
Identification of compromised server	Yes	No	No
Testing Cadence	Continuous	Typically, point in time activity	Typically, point in time activity

HANFA Community vs Global Benchmark

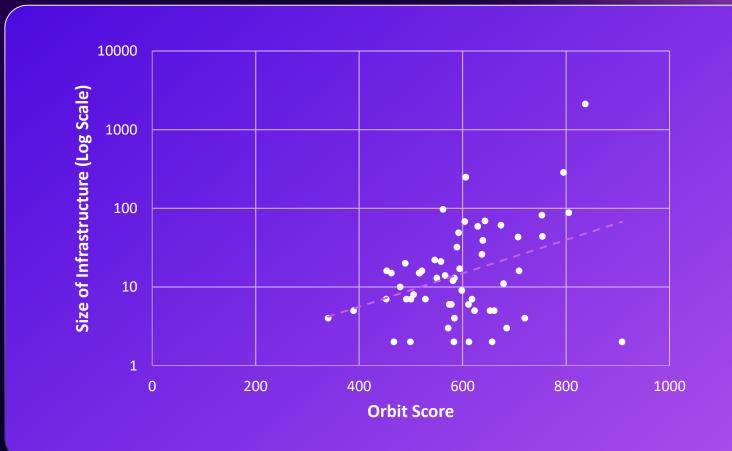
The distribution shows the number of companies at each Orbit Risk score level. The filled area represents the Global distribution of scores across all entities monitored by Thomas Murray, and the red line (2024) and green line (2025) indicates the scores in this Community



Key Takeaways:

- Overall HANFA averages have improved by around 5%
- Average HANFA community Orbit Scores:
 - 2024: 566
 - **2025 597**
- This improvement brings the scores closer to the global average of 623, but still well below

Size of Organisation vs Orbit Score



Organisations with fewer assets open to the internet generally present lower scores, as expected.

Generally, more infrastructure implies more security maturity

Geolocation of Infrastructure



Key Issues in HANFA Community

122

Open Service

Services likely to not be purposely exposed

65

Vulnerable Service

Services out of date and may require patching

27

Stolen Credentials

Stolen credentials may highlight password reuse and could be used for initial access



Compromised Server

Servers may be portscanning or part of a botnet – Further investigation required

Highest Risk Issues

Company A

27 cases of stolen credentials

Company B

4 potentially compromised servers

Company C

CVE-2019-13478 – CVSS Score: 9.8 Relates to: Yoast SEO plugin before 11.6-RC5 for WordPress

Company D

CVE-2017-20005 – CVSS Score: 9.8

Relates to: NGINX before

CVE-2023-44487 - EPSS Score: 93%)

Relates to: The HTTP/2 protocol

Company E

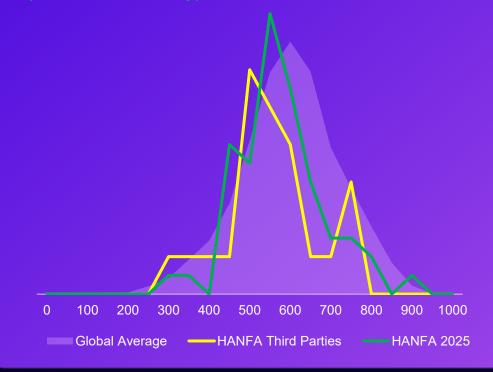
1 potentially compromised server



Third Parties

HANFA Community vs Global Benchmark

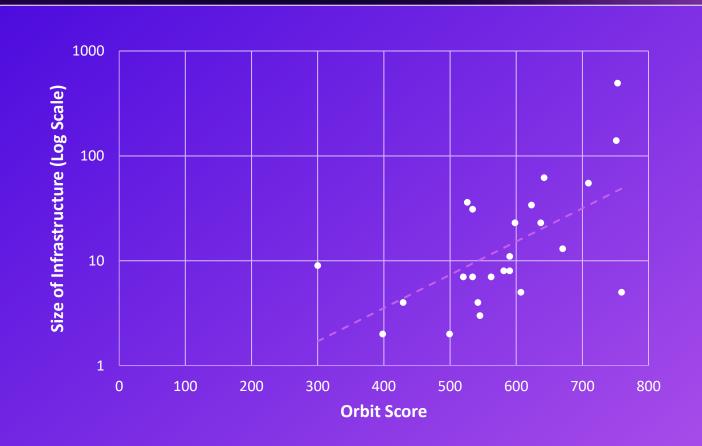
The distribution shows the number of companies at each Orbit Risk score level. The filled area represents the Global distribution of scores across all entities monitored by Thomas Murray, and the yellow line (Third Parties) and green line (HANEA Community) indicate the relevant scores



Key Takeaways:

- Overall HANFA averages have improved by around 5%
- Average community Orbit Scores:
 - HANFA: 597
 - Third Parties: 579
- HANFA Third Parties have performed below the Community at large, and also below the global average

Size of Organisation vs Orbit Score 3rd Parties



Organisations with fewer assets open to the internet generally present lower scores, as expected.

Generally, more infrastructure implies more security maturity

Key Issues in HANFA Community Third Parties

20

Open Service

Services likely to not be purposely exposed

12

Vulnerable Service

Services out of date and may require patching



What's at stake

"At £1.9 billion of financial loss, this incident appears to be the most economically damaging cyber event to hit the UK"



Sourece: https://cybermonitoringcentre.com/2025/10/22/cyber-monitoring-centre-statement-on-the-jaguar-land-rovercyber-incident-october-2025/



Managing Third party Risk



Third Party Risk Assessment Areas

Operational and Cyber

Risk to organisation of inadequate adoption of resilience and cyber security measures.

Sector Specific

Sector specific risk, e.g. inadequate asset servicing, product delivery delays, etc.

Risk to organisation due to subcontracting or downstream third parties.

Fourth Party

Risk related to the third party's corruption/ bribery actions, sanctions list, trade compliance and antimoney laundering.

Regulatory compliance

Privacy

Risk related to the third party's use and handling of data.

ESG

Risk impact of the organisation's ESG commitments and reporting.

Risk of third parties having financial instability and potential for insolvency.

Financial

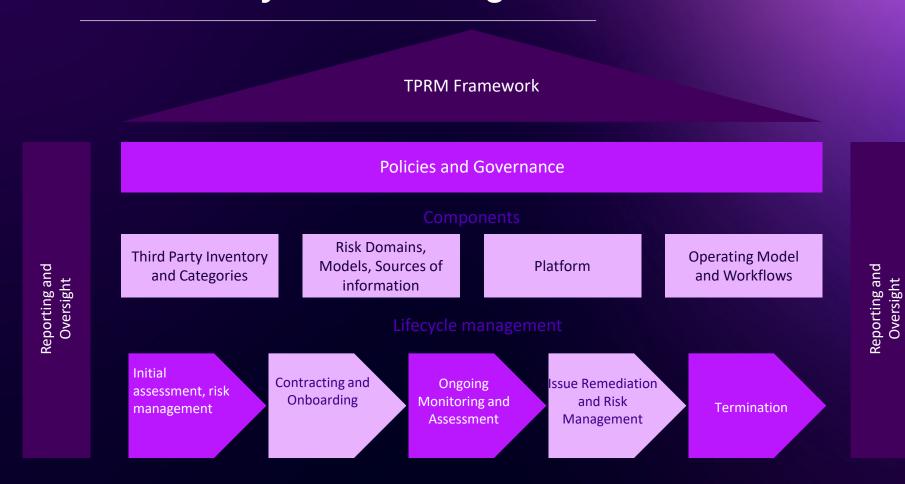
Risk to organisation due to contracts, agreements, IP rights and licensing.

Legal

TPRM Risk Areas



Third-Party Risk Management Framework



- TPRM framework provides a structured approach to identify, assess, manage, and monitor the risks associated with third-parties.
- ✓ An effective TPRM framework requires:
 - Key aspects to ensure comprehensive risk identification, assessment, mitigation, and monitoring.
 - ✓ Governance and oversight that enables collaboration across various functions like procurement, legal, compliance, IT, and Finance across the Third-Party Lifecycle processes.
- By integrating these components into a unified framework, organizations can build a resilient TPRM program and an organisation.



Key Challenges of TPRM framework implementation





Key recommendation for operationalising TPRM framework

MID TERM

- 1. Define TPRM framework along with processes.
- 2. Ensure inventory of third parties is created and process to keep it updated and ready for regulatory reporting.
- 3. Define TPRM operating model and technology strategy for TPRM.
- 4. Conduct third party assessment and document results as per risk model.

SHORT TERM

- Define TPRM risk model
- 2. Identify team/ function for TPRM
- 3. For new third parties, perform due diligence and ensure contracting terms are updated.
- 4. For known third parties that are critical, engage them for performing third party assessment.

0-3 months

4-0 11101111

LONG TERM

- Integrate TPRM operating model and Governance into existing processes
- 2. Conducted additional third-party assessments.
- 3. Performing ongoing assessment and monitoring of third parties.
- 4. For contract renewals, ensure the contracting terms are revised as required by the regulation.
- 5. Perform periodic reporting as per governance and oversight requirements defined.

Thank You



For more information:

Edward Starkie

estarkie@thomasmurray.com

Shreeji Doshi

sdoshi@thomasmurray.com