Security Posture & Risk Assessment

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# Introduction

This document provides a comprehensive security posture and risk assessment of the organization based on interview questions conducted with the IT security team. It includes analysis of current security frameworks, monitoring systems, data protection measures, incident response protocols, and recommendations for improvements. The aim is to identify strengths, uncover areas for improvement, and suggest actionable next steps to enhance the overall security landscape.

# System Overview

Security Posture & Risk Assessment

Interview Questions

1. General IT & Security Questions

• What security frameworks does your organization follow (e.g., NIST, ISO 27001, CIS Controls)?  
Our organization adheres to a hybrid approach by implementing ISO 27001 standards along with the Australian Cyber Security Centre’s (ACSC) Essential Eight strategies. ISO 27001 provides a comprehensive framework for establishing, implementing, and continuously improving an information security management system (ISMS). Meanwhile, the Essential Eight offers a prioritized set of baseline mitigation strategies tailored for Australian organizations, with maturity levels ranging from 1 to 8. This dual-framework approach helps ensure our information security controls are both globally recognized and locally relevant.

• How does your organization monitor and respond to security threats?  
We utilize a robust Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system that collects and analyzes logs and security events from across our IT infrastructure in real-time. This system is integrated with our 24/7 Security Operations Centre (SOC), which actively monitors alerts, correlates threat intelligence, and coordinates incident response efforts. Any suspicious activity is immediately investigated and, if necessary, remediated following our established incident response protocols.

• What is the organization's approach to security awareness training?  
Security awareness is a core part of our organizational culture. All new employees undergo comprehensive security training as part of their onboarding process. This training covers a wide range of topics including phishing awareness, safe internet usage, and data protection best practices. Additionally, we conduct monthly refresher sessions and simulated phishing campaigns to continuously educate staff and test their ability to recognize and handle social engineering attacks.

✅ Positive Aspects:

Dual Framework Adoption (ISO 27001 + ACSC Essential Eight)

Strength: Combines international standards with local relevance, offering both broad and targeted protection.

Benefit: Ensures alignment with best practices and compliance requirements in both global and Australian contexts.

Maturity-Based Security Strategy (Essential Eight)

Strength: Allows for scalability and measurable progress in security posture.

Benefit: Facilitates continuous improvement and benchmarking.

Real-Time Threat Monitoring (SIEM + 24/7 SOC)

Strength: Proactive monitoring of threats with dedicated resources.

Benefit: Enables fast detection and response, reducing the risk of prolonged exposure.

Structured Incident Response Protocols

Strength: Clearly defined actions during incidents.

Benefit: Minimizes confusion during crises and ensures a timely, coordinated response.

Regular Security Awareness Training & Simulations

Strength: Ongoing education and phishing simulations build staff vigilance.

Benefit: Reduces human error, one of the leading causes of security breaches.

❌ Negative Aspects / Areas for Improvement:

Potential Complexity of Hybrid Framework

Challenge: Managing two frameworks can lead to overlap, confusion, or resource strain.

Risk: Could hinder efficiency if not well integrated.

Resource Intensive (24/7 SOC + Monthly Training)

Challenge: Requires substantial investment in personnel, technology, and time.

Risk: May not be sustainable for smaller departments or under budget constraints.

Lack of Mention of User Feedback or Metrics

Gap: No clear indication of how the effectiveness of awareness training or incident response is measured.

Opportunity: Introduce metrics or KPIs to assess training impact and response success.

No Detail on Third-Party Risk Management

Gap: Doesn’t address how vendors and third-party integrations are secured.

Risk: Supply chain attacks remain a significant threat vector.

Absence of Broader Compliance Coverage

Gap: Only ISO 27001 and ACSC are mentioned—no reference to privacy laws like GDPR or the Australian Privacy Act.

Risk: Could be a blind spot if personal data is handled or international operations are involved.

2. Shadow IT & Unauthorized Applications

• How does the organization identify and track unauthorized IT resources (Shadow IT)?  
To manage the risks associated with Shadow IT, we implement advanced network monitoring tools and deploy Cloud Access Security Brokers (CASBs). These tools help detect and log all network activity, enabling us to identify unauthorized devices, applications, or services that may be accessing our systems. Through traffic analysis and anomaly detection, we can quickly pinpoint unapproved resources and take appropriate action.

• What policies are in place to regulate the use of third-party cloud applications?  
The use of third-party cloud applications is tightly governed under our Cloud Usage Policy. This policy requires all employees to seek formal approval before engaging with any external services. Requests are assessed for security, compliance, and data protection risks by our IT security team before being granted. This ensures all third-party applications align with our security standards and do not expose the organization to unnecessary risk.

✅ Positive Aspects:

Proactive Detection with CASBs & Network Monitoring

Strength: Use of Cloud Access Security Brokers (CASBs) and advanced monitoring ensures real-time visibility into unauthorized IT usage.

Benefit: Allows quick identification and mitigation of shadow IT risks, reducing the potential for data leakage or compliance breaches.

Anomaly Detection & Traffic Analysis

Strength: Behavioral analysis helps detect non-standard activities beyond just known threats.

Benefit: Adds a layer of intelligence to the monitoring process, capturing hidden risks.

Formal Cloud Usage Policy

Strength: Requires employee compliance and approval before using third-party cloud tools.

Benefit: Reduces the chance of unvetted tools entering the ecosystem and enforces accountability.

Security Review for Third-Party Apps

Strength: Security and compliance checks are built into the approval workflow.

Benefit: Protects against vulnerabilities from external applications and ensures alignment with data protection standards.

❌ Negative Aspects / Areas for Improvement:

Reactive Approach to Shadow IT Detection

Challenge: Current tools detect after unauthorized tools are in use.

Risk: Even a brief window of exposure could lead to data loss or compliance violations.

Employee Burden & Potential Policy Fatigue

Challenge: Requiring formal approval for every third-party tool may slow down productivity or encourage policy circumvention.

Risk: Could lead to more shadow IT if the process is seen as a bottleneck.

No Mention of User Education or Awareness Campaigns

Gap: There’s no indication of staff training related to the risks of shadow IT or the importance of policy compliance.

Opportunity: Educating users could prevent unintentional policy violations.

Lack of Visibility into Mobile Devices or BYOD

Gap: Doesn’t address how personal or bring-your-own devices are monitored for unauthorized access.

Risk: Unsecured personal devices could become backdoors into the organization.

Unclear Enforcement & Consequences

Gap: The policies are described, but no mention of how violations are handled or enforced.

Opportunity: Stronger enforcement measures and communicated consequences can deter shadow IT behavior.

3. Network & Data Security

• How is network traffic monitored for potential threats and anomalies?  
Our organization employs both Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (IDS/IPS) as well as behavior analytics tools to monitor network traffic. These systems detect patterns, anomalies, and potentially malicious activity by analyzing both signature-based and behavioral indicators. This layered monitoring approach allows us to proactively identify and neutralize threats before they can impact operations.

• What security measures are in place to protect critical data (encryption, backups, access control)?  
We enforce strict data protection protocols including end-to-end encryption for all critical data—both at rest and in transit. In addition, access to sensitive data is governed by Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), ensuring only authorized users can access specific information. Regular data backups are performed and stored securely to ensure data integrity and availability in case of a breach or system failure.

• How often are security audits and vulnerability assessments conducted?  
To maintain a strong security posture, we conduct vulnerability assessments on a quarterly basis. These assessments identify weaknesses and ensure timely remediation. In addition, annual penetration testing is performed by third-party security experts to simulate real-world attack scenarios and evaluate the effectiveness of our defenses.

• Are there any known vulnerabilities or security gaps in the organization's IT infrastructure?  
Currently, there are no critical vulnerabilities or unresolved security issues within our infrastructure. We maintain a proactive approach to vulnerability management, guided by a well-defined remediation process that prioritizes risk and ensures timely resolution.

• How is data classified based on sensitivity and protected accordingly?  
We follow a formal data classification policy that categorizes data based on its sensitivity and business value. Labels such as Public, Internal, Confidential, and Highly Confidential are applied, and security controls are tailored accordingly. This ensures that access, handling, and storage of data align with its classification level, providing appropriate levels of protection across all systems.

✅ Positive Aspects:

Comprehensive Traffic Monitoring with IDS/IPS & Behavior Analytics

Strength: Combines traditional and modern detection methods (signature + behavioral).

Benefit: Offers layered protection and early detection of both known and unknown threats.

End-to-End Data Encryption (At Rest & In Transit)

Strength: Ensures confidentiality and integrity of critical data across all stages.

Benefit: Minimizes the risk of data exposure in case of interception or breach.

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Strength: Limits data access strictly based on user roles and responsibilities.

Benefit: Reduces internal risks and enforces the principle of least privilege.

Regular Backups and Secure Storage

Strength: Provides business continuity and recovery in case of system failures or ransomware.

Benefit: Enhances resilience and data availability.

Routine Security Assessments (Quarterly VAs & Annual Pen Testing)

Strength: Scheduled evaluations by internal and external parties.

Benefit: Identifies and mitigates vulnerabilities before they can be exploited.

Defined Vulnerability Remediation Process

Strength: Prioritized and timely resolution of issues.

Benefit: Keeps the infrastructure secure and compliant with best practices.

Structured Data Classification Policy

Strength: Categorizes data for tailored protection strategies.

Benefit: Ensures appropriate controls are applied depending on sensitivity.

❌ Negative Aspects / Areas for Improvement:

Audit Frequency Could Be Increased for High-Risk Environments

Challenge: Quarterly vulnerability assessments may not be sufficient for dynamic or high-risk infrastructures.

Opportunity: Consider more frequent scans or real-time scanning for critical systems.

No Mention of User or Endpoint Protection Tools

Gap: Lacks details on how endpoints (e.g., laptops, mobile devices) are protected.

Risk: Endpoints are common targets; without endpoint detection and response (EDR), there may be blind spots.

No Specific Metrics or KPIs on Security Performance

Gap: No reference to how effectiveness of controls is measured or reported.

Opportunity: Implement dashboards or scorecards for tracking incident trends, patching timelines, and audit results.

Limited Insight into Insider Threat Detection

Gap: While RBAC is in place, there’s no mention of monitoring for insider misuse or privileged access abuse.

Risk: Insider threats can be hard to detect without user activity monitoring or DLP (Data Loss Prevention) solutions.

Static Data Classification Labels

Challenge: Labels like “Public” or “Highly Confidential” may need ongoing reviews to remain accurate.

Opportunity: Automate data classification updates based on usage or content changes.

No Reference to Compliance Alignment

Gap: Doesn’t mention whether the controls align with regulations (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA, Australian Privacy Act).

Risk: May miss legal obligations or customer expectations without formal compliance alignment.

4. Incident Response & Compliance

What is the organization's protocol for handling security incidents?

We follow a formal incident response plan that includes all stages from detection to recovery. The plan outlines specific actions for identifying, containing, eradicating, and recovering from security incidents. After resolving an incident, we also perform a detailed post-incident review to improve future response and prevent recurrence.

How quickly can the organization detect and respond to a security breach?

We aim to detect threats within minutes using our real-time monitoring tools. Once a breach is identified and verified, our security team immediately starts the remediation process, often beginning while containment steps are still ongoing. Speed is critical, so we prioritize rapid action to limit potential damage.

How is compliance with security standards ensured and documented?

Compliance is maintained through scheduled internal audits and ongoing reviews of our controls and processes. We document all policies, procedures, and compliance evidence within our Information Security Management System (ISMS). This ensures traceability and helps us stay aligned with both ISO 27001 and local regulations.

5. Recommendations & Security Improvements

What is the biggest security challenging the organization currently faces?

One of our biggest challenges is adapting to new and constantly evolving threats, especially in a hybrid work environment. Securing endpoints that operate outside of our traditional network perimeter has become more complex and requires more advanced tools and strategies.

Are there any security enhancements planned for the near future?

Yes, we’re planning to implement a Zero Trust Architecture, which limits access based on user identity and context. We're also upgrading our Identity and Access Management (IAM) system and introducing AI-based detection and response tools to improve how we identify and handle security incidents.

What additional security tools or practices would improve the organization's security posture?

We believe incorporating more AI-driven threat detection tools, strengthening our endpoint detection and response (EDR) capabilities, and improving our cloud security posture management (CSPM) will significantly enhance our overall security. These upgrades would help us detect threats faster and better protect our cloud infrastructure.

6. Remote Work & Mobile Device Security

Do employees work from home or use their phones/laptops for work?

Yes, many employees work remotely and use company-issued laptops and smartphones for their daily tasks. This setup supports flexibility but also requires strict security controls to protect company data.

How do you keep remote devices safe from hackers or viruses?

All remote devices are equipped with endpoint protection software, multi-factor authentication (MFA), and are managed through mobile device management (MDM) systems. We also use conditional access policies to ensure only secure devices and users can access sensitive systems.

What happens if a work phone or laptop gets lost or stolen?

If a device is reported lost or stolen, we can remotely lock or wipe it to prevent unauthorized access. At the same time, an investigation is conducted to determine if any data was compromised and to take additional steps if needed.

Are remote workers required to use VPNs or special security tools?

Yes, all remote employees must use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) and MFA to securely connect to our internal systems. These tools ensure that all traffic is encrypted and users are properly authenticated before accessing company resources.

7. Software & Patch Management

How do you ensure all software is up to date and secure?

We use automated patch management tools that monitor and update all software across our systems. These tools help us stay on top of security patches and ensure no critical updates are missed.

How often do you review and update your software and operating systems?

We review and schedule updates monthly as part of our regular maintenance cycle. Critical or high-risk vulnerabilities, however, are addressed immediately to reduce exposure.

What happens if a critical patch needs to be applied quickly—how do you handle it?

For critical or zero-day vulnerabilities, we have a fast-track emergency patching process. This allows us to test and deploy updates within 24 hours to affected systems, ensuring we minimize potential risks without delay.

Positive Aspects

Strong Incident Response Plan:  
They have a formal incident response plan covering detection, containment, eradication, recovery, and post-incident reviews — a complete and structured approach.

Fast Threat Detection and Response:  
They aim to detect threats within minutes and begin remediation immediately. This shows a good commitment to minimizing damage.

Clear Compliance Practices:  
Regular internal audits and documentation through an ISMS (Information Security Management System) show strong compliance efforts, aligned with ISO 27001 and local laws.

Proactive Future Planning:  
Plans to implement Zero Trust Architecture, upgrade IAM systems, and adopt AI-based security tools show a forward-looking mindset.

Remote Work Security:  
Strict controls over remote work devices (like MFA, MDM, VPN requirements, and remote wipe capabilities) demonstrate good protection against remote work risks.

Effective Patch Management:  
Automated patching, monthly reviews, and emergency patching procedures for critical vulnerabilities help keep systems secure and updated.

Negative/Areas for Improvement

Struggles with Evolving Threats:  
They mention difficulties adapting to new threats, especially in a hybrid work environment. This suggests current security strategies might not be agile enough to keep up with fast-changing risks.

Limited Use of Advanced Threat Detection:  
Although plans are in place, they are still in the process of adopting more AI-driven threat detection and better endpoint/cloud security tools. This indicates some existing gaps in their current capabilities.

Dependency on Future Upgrades:  
Their strongest improvements (Zero Trust, AI-based detection) are planned but not yet implemented. Until these are completed, they may be more vulnerable than they aim to be.

No Mention of Third-Party Risk Management:  
There was no mention of managing risks from third-party vendors or supply chains — a potential blind spot in today's interconnected environment.

User Awareness and Training Not Highlighted:  
They didn't mention regular employee security awareness training, which is key to reducing risks like phishing or social engineering attacks.

8. Remote Work & Mobile Device Security

• Do employees work from home or use their phones/laptops for work?  
Yes, employees work remotely using corporate-issued laptops and mobile devices. These devices are enrolled in the company's Mobile Device Management (MDM) system to ensure they meet security standards before accessing internal systems.

• How do you keep remote devices safe from hackers or viruses?  
Remote devices are secured with endpoint protection (antivirus/anti-malware), Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), and are managed using MDM tools. Conditional access policies ensure that only compliant devices with updated security software can connect to the corporate network.

• What happens if a work phone or laptop gets lost or stolen?  
If a device is reported lost or stolen, it can be remotely locked or wiped through the MDM platform to prevent unauthorized access to company data. An investigation is also conducted to assess any potential data breaches and take additional actions if necessary.

• Are remote workers required to use VPNs or special security tools?  
Yes, all remote employees are required to use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to encrypt traffic and protect data. Additionally, MFA is enforced to authenticate remote sessions, adding an extra layer of security.

Positive Aspects:

Strong Device Protection (Endpoint + MDM + MFA)

Strength: Multiple layers of security.

Benefit: Reduces the risk of malware, unauthorized access, and data leaks.

Remote Wipe & Lock Capability

Strength: Quick response to lost/stolen devices.

Benefit: Prevents sensitive data from falling into the wrong hands.

Mandatory VPN Usage

Strength: Secures data in transit for remote workers.

Benefit: Ensures encrypted communication and prevents eavesdropping.

Negative Aspects / Areas for Improvement:

Lack of Regular Training for Remote Employees

Gap: No mention of remote-specific cybersecurity awareness training.

Risk: Employees may still fall victim to phishing or social engineering attacks.

Encryption Enforcement Unclear

Gap: Unclear whether full-disk encryption is mandatory on devices.

Risk: Data could still be compromised if devices are physically stolen.

Limited Mention of BYOD Policies

Gap: No clarity on Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) rules.

Risk: Unauthorized personal devices could access corporate resources without security controls.

9. Software & Patch Management

• How do you ensure all software is up to date and secure?  
We use automated patch management tools to monitor, test, and deploy software updates across all devices and servers. This ensures that critical patches are applied promptly and consistently.

• How often do you review and update your software and operating systems?  
Software and operating systems are reviewed monthly. Critical patches (e.g., zero-day vulnerabilities) are applied immediately to minimize exposure, while other updates follow a structured monthly cycle.

• What happens if a critical patch needs to be applied quickly—how do you handle it?  
For critical or emergency patches, we have a fast-track process that bypasses the usual monthly cycle. Updates are tested quickly and rolled out within 24 hours to ensure systems are protected without delay.

Positive Aspects:

Automated Patch Management

Strength: Reduces human error and accelerates patch deployment.

Benefit: Ensures faster protection against known vulnerabilities.

Fast-Track Emergency Patching

Strength: Addresses critical threats within 24 hours.

Benefit: Reduces exposure to zero-day attacks.

Negative Aspects / Areas for Improvement:

Monthly Patch Cycle May Leave Gaps

Challenge: Non-critical updates could be delayed.

Risk: Systems may remain vulnerable for weeks.

No Mention of Patch Testing

Gap: Lack of detail on how patches are tested.

Risk: Patches could cause system instability if not tested properly.

10. Firewall Configuration

• What types of firewalls are deployed (stateful, next-gen, web application firewalls)?  
We use a combination of next-generation firewalls (NGFWs) for deep packet inspection, stateful firewalls for connection monitoring, and web application firewalls (WAFs) to protect online services from attacks like SQL injection and cross-site scripting.

• How are firewall rules audited and maintained for least privilege access?  
Firewall rules are reviewed quarterly to ensure compliance with the principle of least privilege. Any outdated or overly permissive rules are removed, and all changes go through a formal change management process.

Positive Aspects:

Multi-Layered Firewall Deployment

Strength: Uses NGFWs, WAFs, and stateful firewalls.

Benefit: Provides comprehensive network protection.

Quarterly Rule Audits

Strength: Regularly reviews and refines rules.

Benefit: Reduces the attack surface by removing outdated rules.

Negative Aspects / Areas for Improvement:

Quarterly Reviews May Be Insufficient

Gap: Quarterly reviews may leave some rules unchecked.

Risk: Outdated rules could be exploited before being reviewed.

No Mention of Real-Time Monitoring

Gap: No mention of real-time firewall activity monitoring.

Risk: Suspicious activities might go unnoticed between reviews.

Identified Problems and Recommended Solutions

1. Lack of Comprehensive Third-Party Risk Management

Problem:

While the company has a strong internal security posture, there is a notable absence of a formalized Third-Party Risk Management (TPRM) strategy.  
Given the growing number of supply chain attacks globally, reliance on external vendors without rigorous security evaluations poses a significant risk. Without structured oversight, a compromised vendor could serve as a gateway for attackers to access sensitive company systems and data.

Risks:

Potential data breaches originating from poorly secured vendors.

Non-compliance with regulatory requirements (e.g., GDPR, Australian Privacy Act) if third-party partners mishandle personal data.

Reputational damage following a third-party security incident.

Legal liabilities arising from breaches involving third-party services.

Recommended Solutions:

Develop and implement a Third-Party Risk Management (TPRM) framework that assesses vendor risks before and during engagements.

Conduct regular security audits of critical vendors to ensure continuous compliance with company security standards.

Incorporate security clauses in vendor contracts, such as Data Processing Agreements (DPAs), liability clauses, and mandatory breach notification timelines.

Classify third parties based on risk levels and apply tiered oversight depending on the sensitivity of the data or services involved.

Implement continuous monitoring tools to track third-party activities, access, and security posture over time.

2. Reactive Approach to Shadow IT Management

Problem:

The company relies primarily on reactive detection of Shadow IT through network monitoring tools and CASBs (Cloud Access Security Brokers). While this setup detects unauthorized tools post-usage, it does little to prevent Shadow IT in the first place. Furthermore, the absence of employee education on the dangers of Shadow IT creates a knowledge gap that could exacerbate policy non-compliance.

Risks:

Exposure of sensitive data through unauthorized, insecure applications.

Introduction of unvetted vulnerabilities into the IT environment.

Employees circumventing security policies due to frustration with rigid or slow approval processes.

Recommended Solutions:

Shift toward a proactive approach by implementing network controls that block unsanctioned applications by default and offer employees pre-approved alternatives through an official sanctioned app marketplace.

Simplify and expedite the approval process for new tools to encourage compliance rather than circumvention.

Launch a comprehensive employee awareness campaign highlighting the risks of Shadow IT, supported by real-world case studies and interactive training sessions.

Introduce regular training sessions focused specifically on approved tools, acceptable use policies, and the organizational impact of Shadow IT.

Create visible consequences and reward structures for compliance with technology usage policies, making security a shared organizational responsibility.

3. Gaps in Endpoint Security and Insider Threat Detection

Problem:

Although the company enforces endpoint protection, MDM (Mobile Device Management), and VPN use for remote work, it lacks an advanced Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) system. Additionally, the current setup does not fully address the detection of insider threats, such as data exfiltration or misuse by trusted employees. As endpoints remain a primary attack vector and insiders continue to be a critical threat, this gap poses a significant security risk.

Risks:

Malware, ransomware, or advanced persistent threats (APTs) infiltrating through inadequately monitored endpoints.

Insider attacks that go unnoticed, leading to the theft or destruction of sensitive data.

Lack of forensic evidence to investigate incidents fully if advanced endpoint monitoring is not in place.

Potential for regulatory violations due to data leakage or loss.

Recommended Solutions:

Deploy a robust EDR solution across all endpoints to enable continuous monitoring, behavioral detection, real-time response, and forensic analysis capabilities.

Implement insider threat detection systems using User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) and Data Loss Prevention (DLP) tools.

Enforce mandatory full-disk encryption on all employee devices, ensuring that even if a device is stolen, its data remains inaccessible.

Regularly audit endpoint compliance with security baselines and update configurations based on emerging threats.

Train employees on endpoint security best practices, including how to recognize signs of device compromise and report them promptly.

# Delivered Technical Artefacts

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | File | Description |
| Interview and Risk Assessment Report | security-posture-assessment.docx | Detailed responses, evaluation, and recommendations from company interview regarding IT security. |

# Contributions

| **Student Name** | **Percent** | **Summary of Contributions** | **Technical Lead on Artefacts** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mian Fazal Ur Rehman | 30% | Led the overall project, coordinated documentation, completed security evaluation, and drafted major report sections. | Security Evaluation & Risk Recommendations |
| Theofill Jake Gepila Bautista | 25% | Conducted the interviews, gathered organizational security data, and contributed to findings analysis. | Interview Questions & Data Gathering |
| Sushila Karmacharya | 25% | Assisted with system overview writing, compliance research, and documentation formatting. | System Overview & Compliance Documentation |
| Shihan Deshapriya Navimana Vidanage | 20% | Supported the analysis of technical findings and proposed next steps and technical artefacts. | Technical Artefacts & Future Improvements |

# Next Steps

The organization is encouraged to:  
- Implement a formal Third-Party Risk Management Program.  
- Transition from reactive to proactive shadow IT management.  
- Deploy Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) tools and insider threat monitoring.  
- Conduct more frequent vulnerability assessments for critical systems.  
- Expand compliance coverage to include privacy laws like GDPR and the Australian Privacy Act.