TLP:AMBER

BOARDROOM EXECUTIVE REPORT

GLESEC

April 07, 2026

GLESEC 04/07/2026

TLP AMBER BOARDROOM

EXECUTIVE REPORT

This report corresponds to THIS MONTH and it is directed to Director or VP of IT, Cyber Security, Cyber Security Compliance or equivalent. The information is delivered following the GLESEC`s Seven Elements Cyber Security Model (7eCSM TM), these elements are: Risk, Vulnerabilities, Threats, Assets, Compliance, Cyber Security Validation and Access

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The purpose of this document is to report on the “state” of security for your organization. It must be noted that GLESEC bases its information analysis on the services under contract. The information generated by these services is then aggregated, correlated and analyzed.

Actual Risk

12%

For our “Actual Risk” section, we maintain a 12% figure. Upon reviewing this data, we see that we have maintained this percentage since last month (February); however, there was a decrease in January, when we recorded a 10% figure. These figures suggest a reduction in the number of active threats targeting our most sensitive assets. We recommend maintaining constant vigilance in order to anticipate possible changes in this landscape.

Accepted Risk

2%

The accepted risk level has increased from 1% to 2%; this level reflects a strict threat mitigation strategy. This approach indicates that proactive risk management continues to take precedence over risk tolerance.

Confidence

Medium

The assessment's confidence level is currently medium, as there is enough information to interpret the risks reasonably. Nevertheless, there is a room to enhance the quality and clarity of the existing data, which could lead to more robust future analyses and strategic choices.

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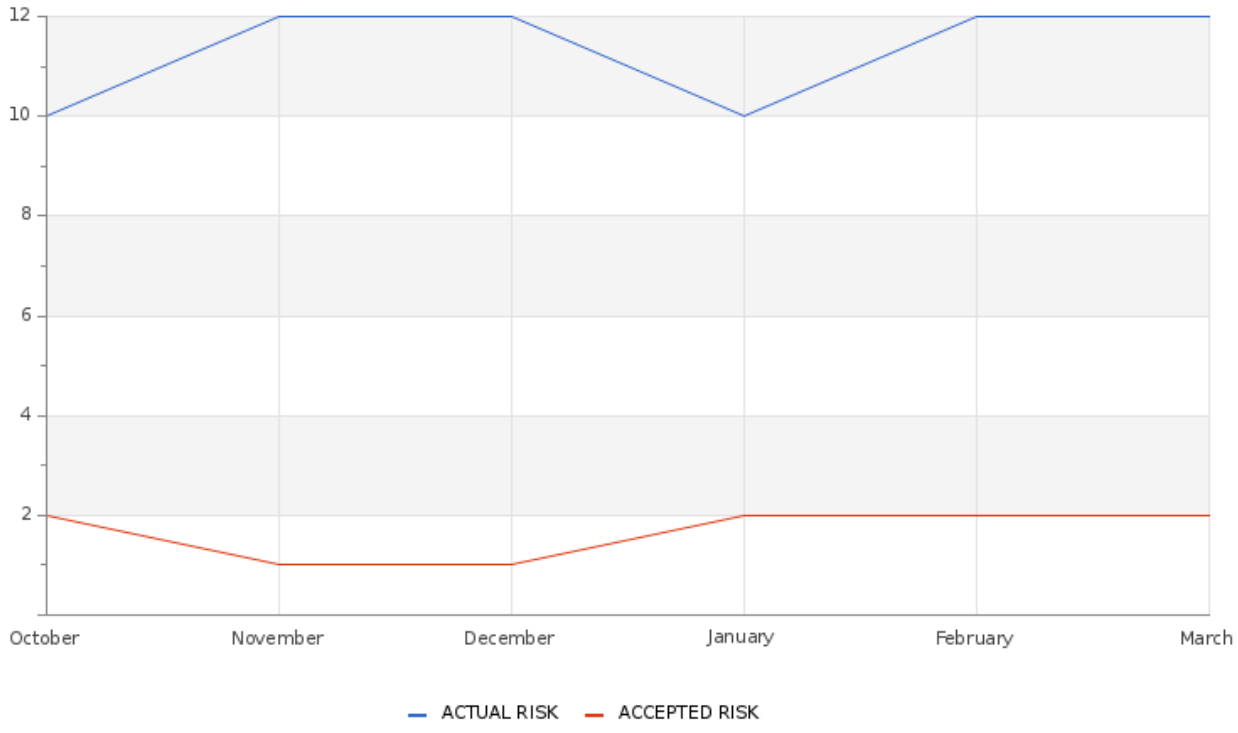
Accepted & Actual Risk



The organization’s overall risk level has remained at 12% compared to the previous month, reflecting general stability in the security posture. However, there has been a shift in the risk composition, with accepted risk increasing from 1% last month to 2% this month. This increase reflects a higher proportion of risks that have been assessed and tolerated by the organization. While the overall level remains constant, this shift in risk distribution indicates a slightly higher potential exposure. This suggests the need for continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation of accepted risks to ensure they do not evolve into scenarios that compromise the organization’s critical assets.

Hosts & Vulnerable Hosts In Last 6 Months

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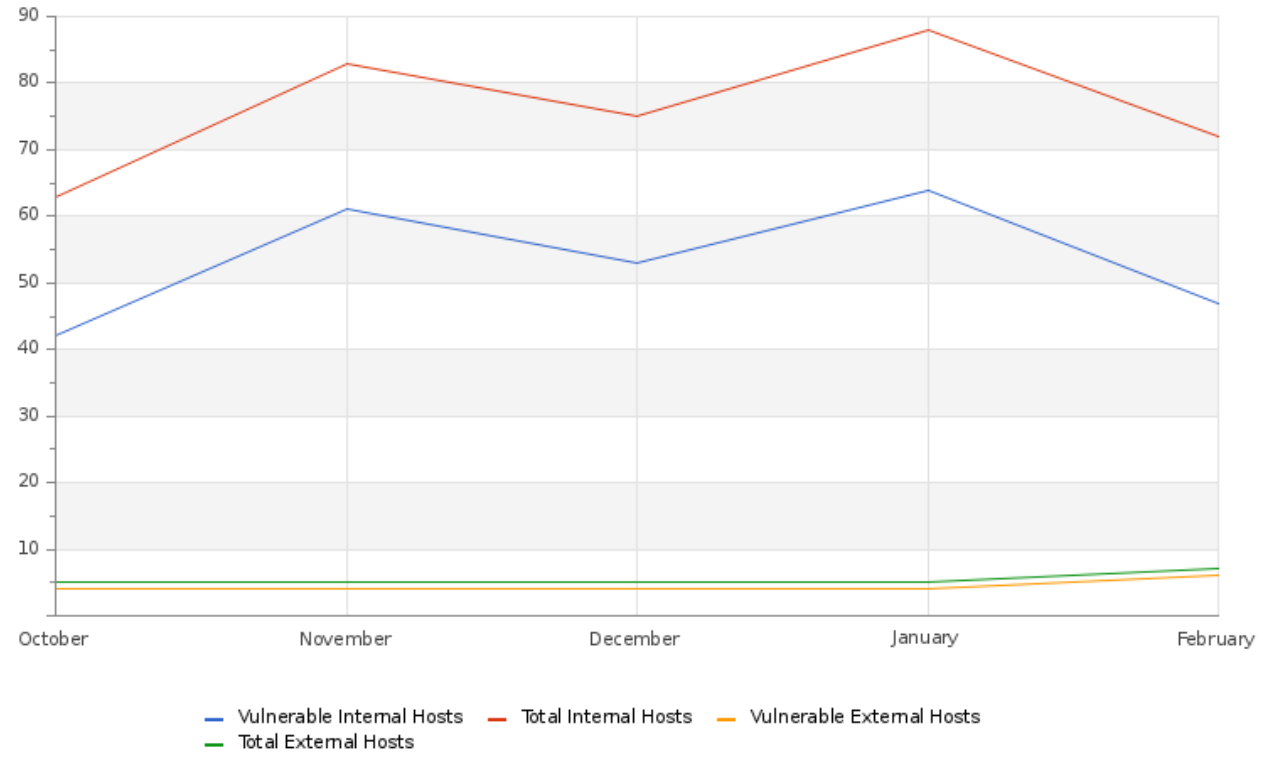

In the period analyzed, the number of vulnerable hosts showed an upward trend from October through January, peaking at 51 vulnerable assets. From that point on, there was a gradual decline through April, when the number dropped to 11, suggesting the effective implementation of remediation measures and the strengthening of security controls. Regarding the overall infrastructure, the behavior of internal hosts follows a similar trend, with increases through the beginning of the year followed by a subsequent reduction. Meanwhile, external hosts have remained at low levels, though with a slight increase toward the end of the period, which could be associated with the addition of new assets or greater visibility of the external environment.
The most frequently identified vulnerabilities included: TLS Version 1.1 Deprecated Protocol, SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted, Microsoft Windows LAN Manager SNMP LanMan Shares Disclosure, OpenSSH < 10.1 / 10.1p1 Multiple Vulnerabilities, Ubuntu 20.04 LTS / 22.04 LTS: Linux kernel vulnerabilities (USN-7683-1)

Total Attacks Successfully Blocked

629317

During the current reporting period, our security infrastructure successfully detected and mitigated 629,317 intrusion attempts targeting organizational assets. These events were neutralized through continuous real-time monitoring and the rapid deployment of countermeasures specifically engineered to address advanced persistent threats (APTs).
Analysis indicates that the majority of these attempts originated from compromised IP addresses and were executed by malicious actors leveraging malware and automated attack tools. This reinforces the critical importance of proactive threat intelligence integration and adaptive defense strategies in maintaining system resilience.

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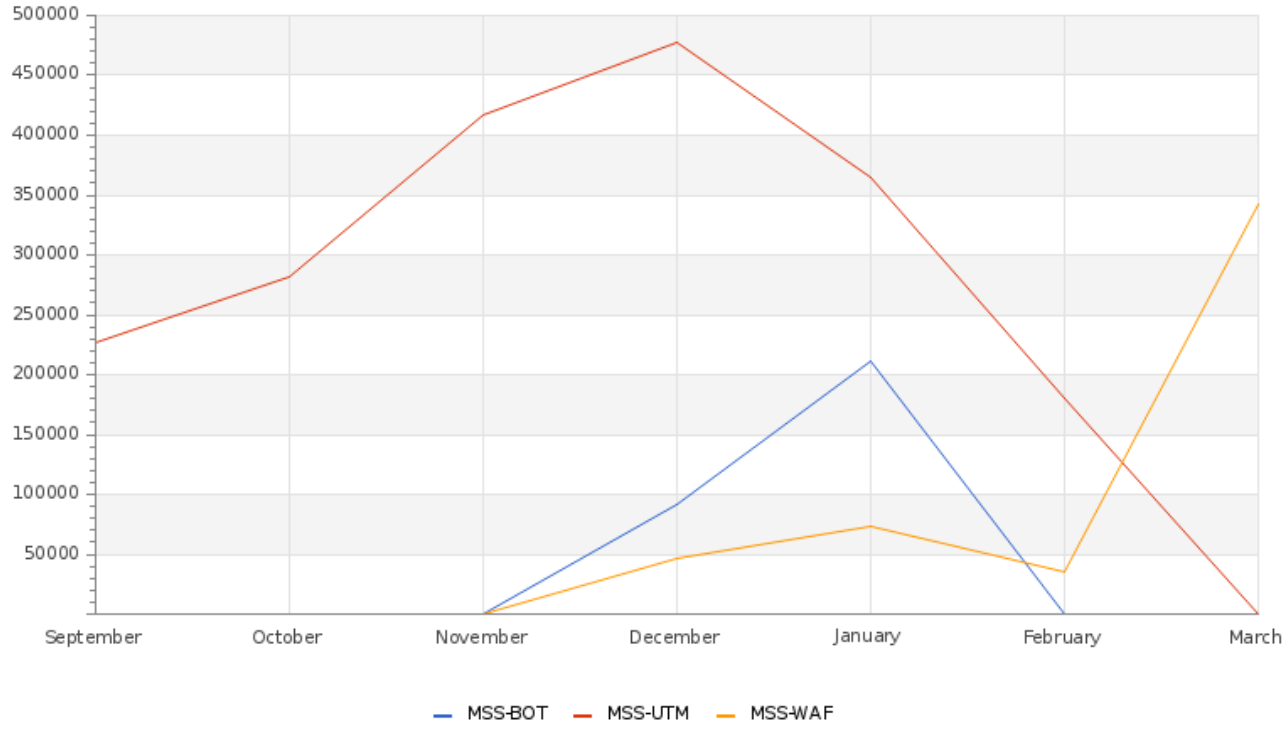
Critical Attacks Successfully Blocked

458711

Our monitoring systems recorded a total of 629,317 security incidents, of which 458,711 were classified as critical attacks and successfully blocked. These results demonstrate the high effectiveness of the security controls implemented, particularly in the detection and mitigation of high-impact threats. The proportion of critical attacks relative to the total is significant, indicating an active threat environment; however, the successful blocking of these events demonstrates the responsiveness and robustness of the preventive and containment measures adopted. It is recommended to maintain continuous monitoring and reinforce defense strategies to sustain this level of protection.

Attacks Successfully Blocked



In the period analyzed, there was a significant variation in the number of attacks blocked across the different security layers. The MSS-UTM solution accounted for the highest volume of events, showing steady growth from September through December, peaking in December, followed by a gradual decline through March. On the other hand, MSS-BOT shows activity primarily between December and January, with a significant peak in January, which can be interpreted as a temporary increase in malicious automation attempts, followed by a considerable reduction in the subsequent months. As for MSS-WAF, an upward trend is observed toward the final months, with a notable increase in March. This behavior could be associated with greater exposure of web applications or an increase in exploitation attempts targeting these assets. These variations reflect changes in attack vectors over time, highlighting the importance of maintaining a multi-layered defense strategy and continuous monitoring to adapt to evolving threats.

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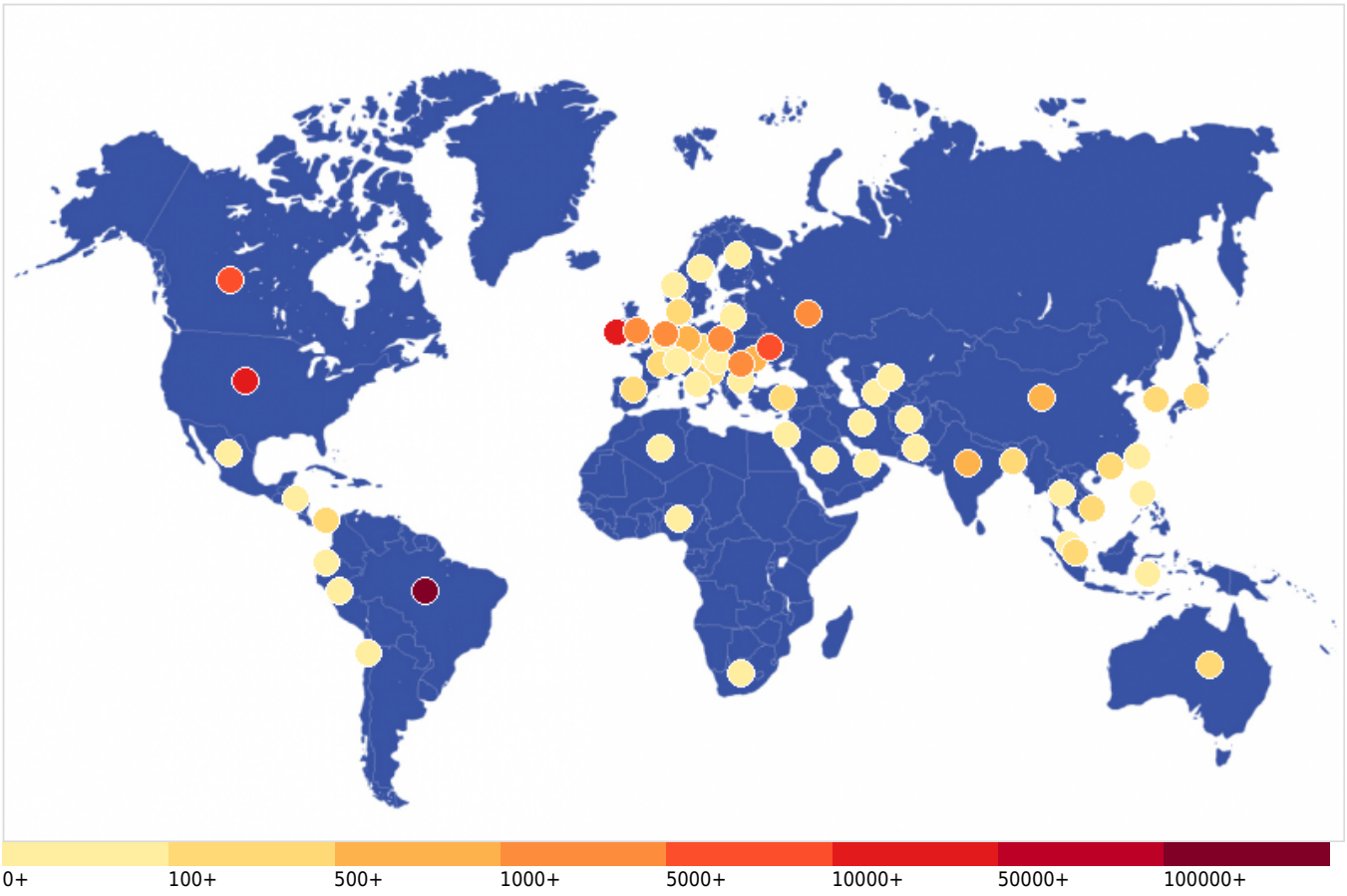
Critical Attacks Per Country In Past Week



Afghanistan - 2
Algeria - 7
Andorra - 6
Australia - 123
Austria - 2
Bangladesh - 170
Belgium - 8
Bosnia and Herzegovina - 150
Brazil - 110579
Bulgaria - 79
Canada - 6107
Chile - 4
China - 838
Czechia - 145
Denmark - 125
Ecuador - 8
Finland - 25
France - 170
Germany - 705
Honduras - 88
Hong Kong - 144
Hungary - 86
India - 545
Indonesia - 42
Iran - 3
Ireland - 28557
Israel - 4
Italy - 15
Japan - 352
Lithuania - 4
Malaysia - 4
Mexico - 8
Moldova - 762
Netherlands - 1356
New Zealand - 32
Nigeria - 39
Norway - 25
Pakistan - 14
Panama - 155
Peru - 2
Philippines - 10
Poland - 1139
Romania - 1246
Russia - 1015
Saint Kitts and Nevis - 93
Saudi Arabia - 3
Seychelles - 2
Singapore - 248
South Africa - 10
South Korea - 160
Spain - 356
Sweden - 6
Switzerland - 37
Taiwan - 10
Thailand - 79
Turkey - 111
Turkmenistan - 3
Ukraine - 6762
United Arab Emirates - 43
United Kingdom - 1560
United States - 38248
Uzbekistan - 2
Vietnam - 109

There is a high concentration of critical attacks originating from multiple regions, primarily North America, Europe, and Latin America, with additional activity in Asia.

During this period, Brazil ranked as the primary source of malicious activity with 110,579 incidents, followed by the United States with 38,248 and Ireland with 28,557, showing a volume significantly higher than that of the other countries

analyzed. Next are Canada (6,107) and Ukraine (6,762), which maintain a significant share of the total detected attacks.

At a secondary level, countries such as the United Kingdom (1,560), the Netherlands (1,356), Romania (1,246), Poland (1,139), and Russia (1,015) are identified, reflecting a broad distribution across Europe. Activity is also observed in Asia, with contributions from India (545), Japan (352), and Singapore (248).

This trend indicates a significant shift in the geographic distribution of threats, with a notable increase in Latin America—particularly Brazil—and a strong presence in North America and Western Europe. Unlike previous periods, regions such as the Middle East show considerably lower activity.

This scenario underscores the need to maintain a comprehensive monitoring approach, prioritizing regions with the highest volume of activity, as well as to strengthen detection capabilities in response to potential changes in attack patterns. Geographic visibility remains a key component of strategic decision-making in threat management.

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HOW CAN WE HELP?

Contact us today for more information on
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