Aurexia

ASIA PACIFIC REGULATORY WATCH

Green Taxonomies: latest developments in Asia & Europe
- Hong Kong
- Singapore
- European Union

Regtech Corner
BreacHunt – assessing and monitoring insurers' cyber risk exposure

Aurexia Institute

Foreword

We are pleased to share with you the latest issue of Aurexia's Asia Pacific Regulatory Watch, our quarterly publication on regulatory developments and their impact on banks, asset and wealth managers, insurers and the wider financial services industry in the region.

Focus topic: Green Taxonomies in Asia's Financial Hubs

Green Taxonomies are classification frameworks for economic activities with respect to their sustainability impact. In Singapore and Hong Kong, the respective local workgroups published their Taxonomy consultation papers with a focus on climate risk mitigation in the first half of 2023. Taxonomies are the basis for potential future regulations such as product- and company-level disclosure and labelling of financial products based on their sustainability impact.

Meanwhile, EU-headquartered banks and their activities in Asia are also impacted by the recent introduction of new technical screening criteria for four more environmental objectives under the EU Taxonomy as well as corresponding regulatory initiatives in Europe which include, for instance, EU-banks' disclosure on the taxonomy-eligibility and –alignment of exposures in Asia and elsewhere.

Regtech Corner – Introducing BreacHunt

This issue's Regtech Corner introduces BreacHunt, a French Cybersecurity Fintech. BreacHunt supports insurers with the assessment and monitoring of their cyber risk exposure. It also helps companies enhance their cybersecurity from a 360-degree perspective.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss any regulatory topics, please feel free to contact us at any time.

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Partner & Group COO

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Introduction

Green Taxonomies are being established as standardized frameworks for the classification of economic activities in relation to their sustainability impact. Several countries are in the process of drafting Taxonomies or have already adopted them – among the most prominent examples are the EU Taxonomy, which came into force in June 2020 after about 2 years preparation time, China's Green Bond Endorsed Project Catalogue and the Common Ground Taxonomy (CGT) that links the requirements of both jurisdictions and thus facilitates the convergence and interoperability of Taxonomies on a global level.

Meanwhile, the financial hubs Singapore and Hong Kong have been working on the development of their respective local Taxonomies, aiming at local, regional as well as global relevance.

This article covers the latest developments in both cities and compares scope, objectives and coverage of their Taxonomy proposals with the EU Taxonomy.

About Taxonomies

Green Taxonomies are a tool for policymakers and regulators to identify those relevant economic activities that are in line with a jurisdiction's sustainability goals or transition plans. They help promote investments and funding for such activities and prevent "greenwashing" at the same time.

The establishment of Taxonomies allows stake-holders to determine which economic activities – as well as financial instruments and products that provide funding or investment for those activities – qualify as "green" (i.e. meeting the sustainability objectives and criteria of the Taxonomy) or facilitate the transition to a more sustainable economy.

Taxonomies are therefore enablers of transparent and consistent disclosures by both corporations and financial institutions with respect to the sustainability of their products, services and activities as well as the overall environmental profile of a company.
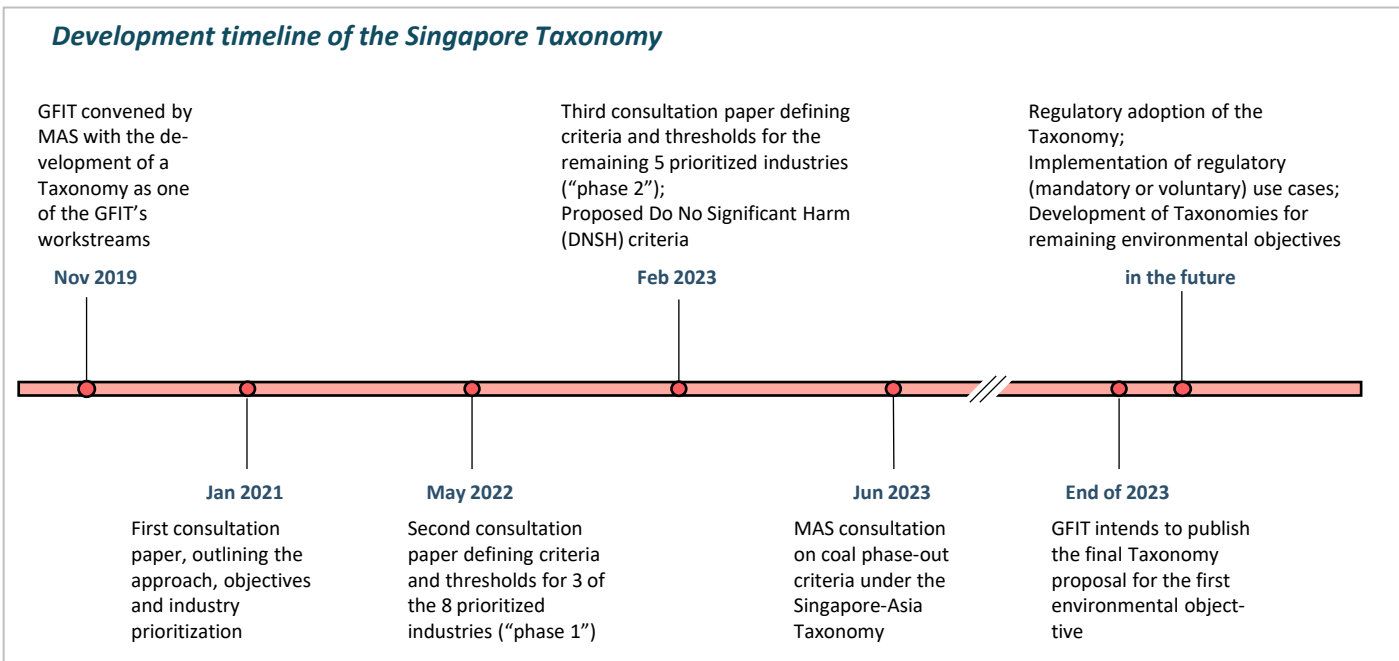
Singapore

The Green Finance Industry Taskforce (GFIT), an industry-led initiative convened by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), conducted its third public consultation on a Singapore-Asia Green and Transition Taxonomy for Singapore-based financial institutions in February and March 2023, accompanied by proposed Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria and followed by a MAS-led consultation on "coal phase-out criteria" in June and July 2023.

Context of the latest consultation

The GFIT stated that the Singapore Taxonomy had been developed for Singapore-based activities, metrics, and thresholds, while also keeping an eye on regional usability considerations as well as international interoperability and compatibility with other Taxonomies such as the EU Taxonomy and the ASEAN Taxonomy.

The current Taxonomy proposal focuses on the climate change mitigation objective while future versions might also cover climate change adaptation, healthy ecosystems and biodiversity protection, resource resilience and circular economy, as well as pollution prevention and control.

This year's consultations were preceded by two consultation papers in 2021 and 2022, respectively, which sought feedback on the overall architecture of the Taxonomy as well as the corresponding thresholds and criteria for classification of green and transition activities in certain sectors. While the completed Taxonomy will eventually cover 5 environmental objectives, the current consultations focused on the objective of climate change mitigation with a scope of currently 8 prioritized industries (spread across two consultation phases).

Development timeline of the Singapore Taxonomy

Nov 2019
GFIT convened by MAS with the development of a Taxonomy as one of the GFIT's workstreams

Feb 2023
Third consultation paper defining criteria and thresholds for the remaining 5 prioritized industries ("phase 2");
Proposed Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria

in the future
Regulatory adoption of the Taxonomy;
Implementation of regulatory (mandatory or voluntary) use cases;
Development of Taxonomies for remaining environmental objectives

Jan 2021
First consultation paper, outlining the approach, objectives and industry prioritization

May 2022
Second consultation paper defining criteria and thresholds for 3 of the 8 prioritized industries ("phase 1")

Jun 2023
MAS consultation on coal phase-out criteria under the Singapore-Asia Taxonomy

End of 2023
GFIT intends to publish the final Taxonomy proposal for the first environmental objective

Classification of "green", "amber" and "red" activities

Singapore's Taxonomy proposal differentiates between "green", "amber", and "red" activities under a traffic light system:

- "Green" activities are those that contribute substantially to climate change mitigation;

- "Amber" activities comprise a transition towards a green classification within a specified timeframe or facilitate significant emission reductions in the short term; and

- "Red" activities are not compatible with a net-zero trajectory and should either be phased out or subjected to emission reductions to align with the transition pathway.

Do No Significant Harm requirement

The set of Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria helps ensure that activities assessed as "green" or "amber" under the climate change mitigation objective do not negatively affect any of the other environmental objectives. The proposal paper sets out the criteria for every identified sector and activity, broken up into each of the 4 remaining environmental objectives.

The DNSH criteria supplement the Taxonomy criteria for a green or amber classification under the climate change mitigation objective. Under the category "transport infrastructure", for instance, the second consultation paper ("phase 1") defined personal mobility or cycle logistics, rail transport, (EV-focused) road transport and (EV- and hydrogen-based) water transport and airports as "green" activities if they meet certain criteria for their contribution to the objective of climate change mitigation. To be aligned with the Taxonomy, these activities must also comply with the DNSH requirement, i.e. they cannot cause harm to the other environmental objectives climate change adaptation, ecosystem and biodiversity protection, pollution prevention and control, as well as resource resilience and circular economy.

Although details on the application of the DNSH are not yet specified, an introduction similar to the EU requirements, where fulfilling DNSH criteria is a prerequisite for an activity's Taxonomy alignment, seems possible.
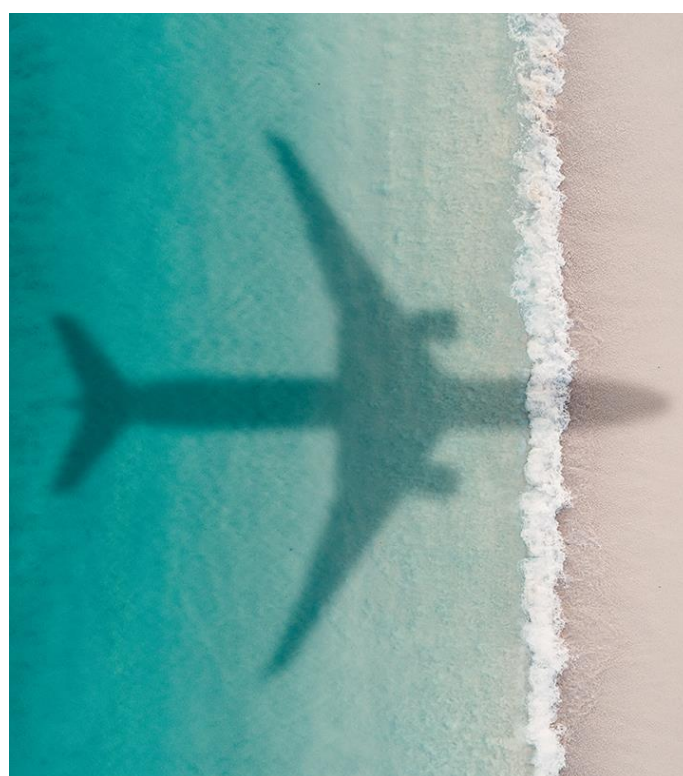
Next steps

While the latest consultation papers do not provide a timeline for the finalization and adoption of the Taxonomy, GFIT announced its intention to publish a finalized Taxonomy paper for the first environmental objective by the end of 2023. The Association of Banks in Singapore (ABS) refers to the latest MAS proposal for the early phase-out of coal-fired plants as the "fourth and final consultation paper" which may hint at an upcoming completion of the preparation work.

Considering observations from other jurisdictions, possible application areas may include green bond and loan standards, corporate disclosures and disclosures by financial institutions, as well as classification and labeling of financial products and instruments, for instance. However, the consultation paper points out that the application of the Taxonomy and potential regulatory obligations "have not yet been decided".

Hong Kong

In May 2023, the HKMA published a "Prototype of a Green Classification Framework for Hong Kong", aiming to initiate a consultation with stakeholders on the introduction of a local Taxonomy.

Context

The paper was drafted by the Climate Bonds Initiative on behalf of the HKMA, supplementing the work done under the Green and Sustainable Finance Cross-Agency Steering Group (CASG). It aims to meet the specific local needs and characteristics as well as ensure interoperability with the Global Common Ground Taxonomy (CGT) as well as Mainland China's and the European Union's respective Taxonomies.

The proposed Taxonomy is built on five core principles comprising alignment with the Paris Agreement, prevention of greenwashing, interoperability with Taxonomies of other jurisdictions, science-based criteria as well as Do No Significant Harm considerations.

About the Cross-Agency Steering Group (CASG)

The group facilitates and promotes climate and environmental risk management and sustainable finance in Hong Kong. It is co-chaired by the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) and Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and comprises 7 members: Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (FSTB), Environment and Ecology Bureau, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Ltd (HKEX), Insurance Authority, and Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority.

Objectives and scope

At the current stage, the prototype considers climate change mitigation as the only environmental objective and covers activities from four industry sectors:

- electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply,
- transportation and storage,
- water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities, and
- construction.

The coverage of sectors is planned to be extended in future versions of the Taxonomy – the authors aim to include:

- industry,
- agriculture,
- Infrastructure, and
- enabling activities.
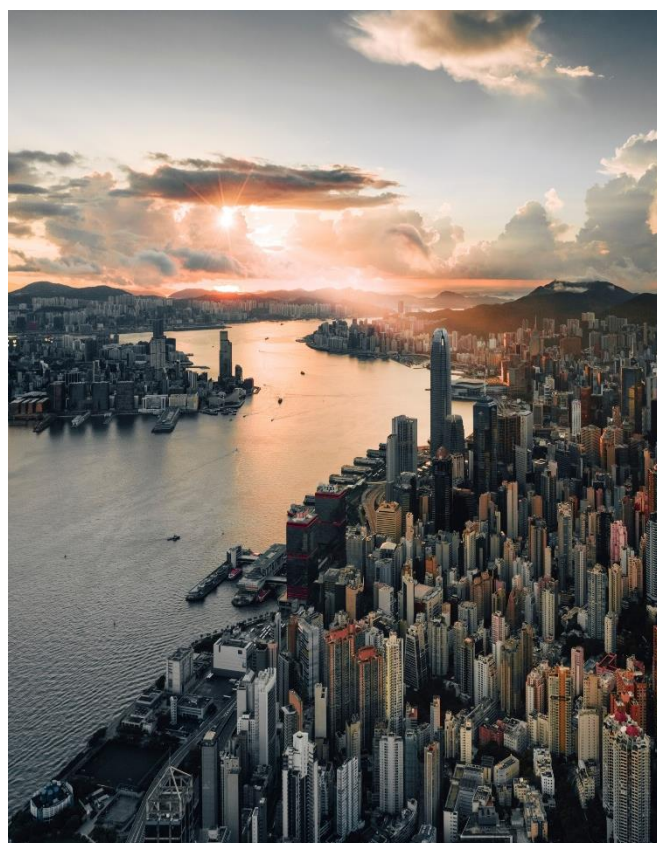
Approach

The prototype defines economic activities – mapped against the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) system – that are considered being inherently "green" or "potentially green" (first layer). In a second layer, those activities are subjected to key metrics adapted to the local context. A third layer provides technical screening criteria and relevant thresholds for the final classification of activities as "green".

The paper is accompanied by a prototype spreadsheet that contains the activities in scope, based on the HSIC with a mapping to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE), corresponding activities covered in the CGT, key metrics (layer 2) and technical screening criteria (layer 3). Activity-specific sheets set out the criteria and thresholds for each activity's Taxonomy alignment. They also reference the corresponding sections for each activity in the EU Taxonomy and the Chinese Green Bond Endorsed Projects Catalogue.

Future developments

While the current prototype is subject to a public consultation, the working group aims to explore an expansion of the Taxonomy going forward to include additional components such as:

- additional sectors (see previous page),
- transition activities,
- additional environmental objectives
- Do No Significant Harm and Minimum Social Safeguard criteria, and
- usability guides.

The feedback and conclusions from this consultation as well as recommendations for future taxonomy-related work will be issued later in 2023.
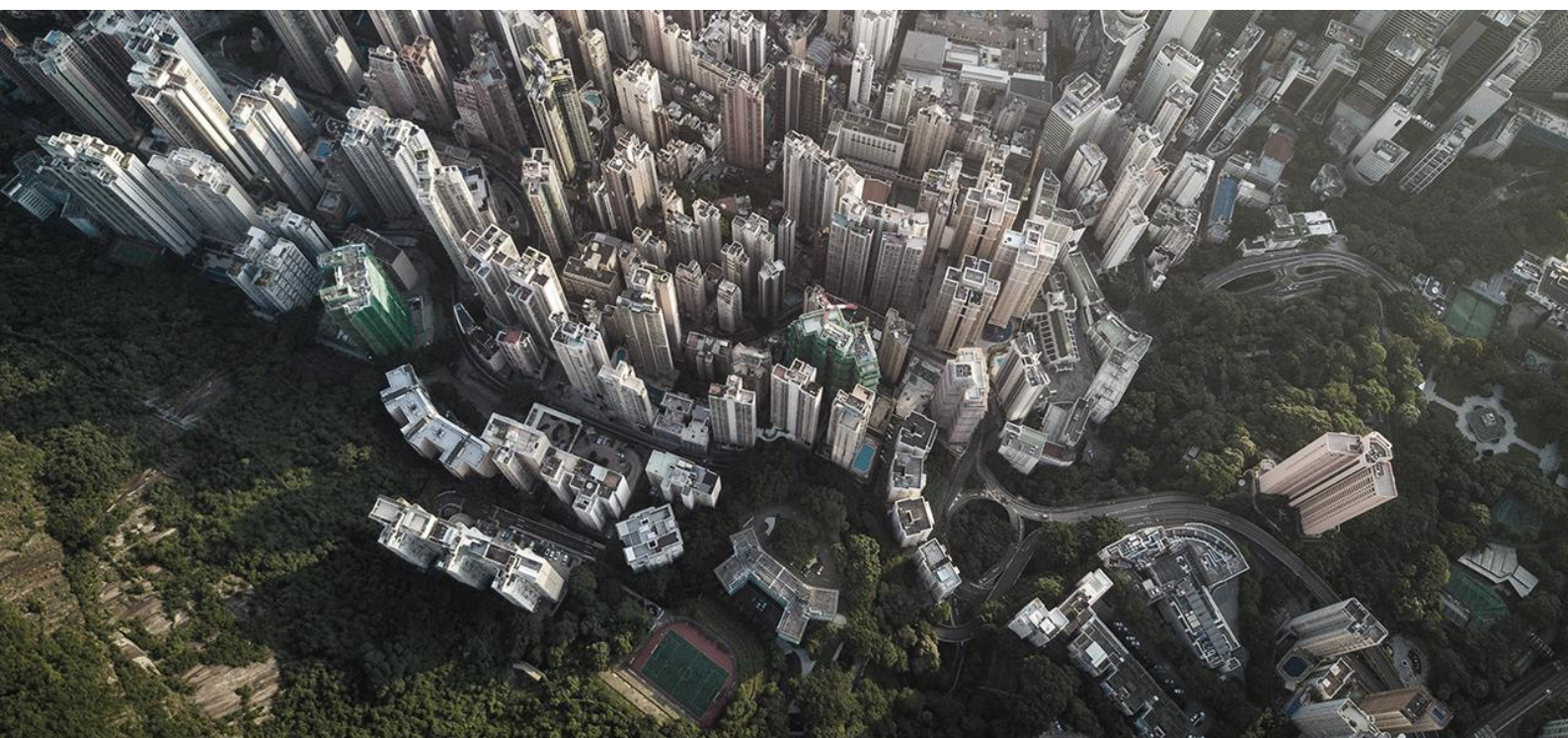
European Union (EU)

Although not directly applicable in Asia, the EU Taxonomy is often seen as one of the reference Taxonomies for similar initiatives in the APAC region. Based on 6 environmental objectives, it defines a list of relevant economic activities (Taxonomy-eligibility) that need to meet technical screening criteria and comply with Do No Significant Harm requirements (Taxonomy-alignment) which help prevent tradeoffs between environmental objectives. The Taxonomy regulation came into force in July 2020, followed by technical screening criteria (TSC) for the environmental objectives climate change mitigation and adaptation (2021). Since its inception, the Taxonomy has become a reference regulation for corporate disclosure (CSDR), financial product disclosure (SFDR), banking regulation (Pillar 3 requirements), green bonds (EU green bond standards) and other regulations, directives and industry standards.

Recent Developments

In June 2023, the EU Commission adopted the Delegated Acts on technical screening criteria for the remaining 4 environmental objectives sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. It also amended the TSCs for the climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives – thus completing the introduction of criteria for all environmental objectives.

Industries covered by the EU Taxonomy (as of June 2023)

Environmental objectives / Industry sectors	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	Circular economy	Pollution prevention and control	Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
Accommodation activities						✔
Arts, entertainment and recreation		✔				
Construction and real estate	✔	✔		✔		
Disaster risk management			✔			
Education		✔				
Energy	✔	✔				
Environmental protection and restoration activities	✔	✔				✔
Financial and insurance activities		✔				
Forestry	✔	✔				
Human health and social work activities		✔				
Information and communication	✔	✔	✔	✔		
Manufacturing	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	✔	✔				
Services				✔		
Transport	✔	✔				
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	

Impact on EU-headquartered banks' business in Asia

These changes will also impact the APAC activities of EU-headquartered banks: under the EU's Implementing Technical Standards for Pillar 3 disclosures on ESG risks, institutions are asked to disclose their Banking Book Taxonomy Alignment Ratio (BTAR) from reference date 31 December 2024 onwards, which also requires including non-EU exposures on a "reasonable effort" basis.

The disclosure template comprises a breakdown of exposures to non-EU non-financial corporations broken up into loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments. For these categories, banks need to report the total gross carrying amount of taxonomy-eligible (i.e. sectors covered in the Taxonomy) and taxonomy-aligned (i.e. activities that meet the applicable TSCs) exposures, grouped by the

environmental objectives climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.

The regulation sets out that institutions should collect the relevant data from their non-EU counterparties as part of their regular credit processes or follow a best-effort approach, including own classification models with explanation, counterparties' public disclosures or other publicly available data.

The current BTAR disclosure requirement only refers to the two environmental objectives for which technical screening criteria were available at the time of its adoption. Considering the recent introduction of criteria for the remaining four environmental objectives, it seems likely that the disclosure requirements will also be expanded in the future to cover all environmental objectives eventually.

Comparison of Taxonomies in Singapore, Hong Kong and EU

	Singapore	**Hong Kong**	**European Union**
Development & adoption status	Fourth and final consultative paper published in June 2023; GFIT targets issuing the final Taxonomy paper for climate change mitigation by the **end of 2023**	"**Prototype** of a Green Classification Framework for Hong Kong" published in May 2023 for consultation	**Taxonomy regulation adopted** in July 2020; **Technical Screening Criteria** for climate change mitigation and adaptation adopted in Delegated Acts in Dec 2021 (subsequently amended); Delegated acts for remaining environmental objectives adopted in June 2023
Objectives	**Current consultation**: ▪ Climate change mitigation To be covered in future versions: ▪ Climate change adaptation ▪ Protect biodiversity ▪ Promote resource resilience and circular economy ▪ Pollution prevention and control	**At this stage**: Climate change mitigation	**Six environmental objectives**: ▪ Climate change mitigation ▪ Climate change adaptation ▪ sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources ▪ transition to a circular economy ▪ Pollution prevention and control ▪ protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
High-level approach	▪ Activities under the Taxonomy are classified as "**green**" (aligned with net zero pathway) or "**amber**" (transition activities); "**red**" activities are not taxonomy-aligned ▪ **Do No Significant Harm** requirement proposed	Prioritized **list of taxonomy-aligned economic activities** (layer 1) that meet key metrics (layer 2) and fulfil **substantial contribution criteria** (layer 3).	▪ List of economic activities covered in the Taxonomy ("eligibility") that are required they meet specific criteria for **Taxonomy-alignment** ▪ **Do No Significant Harm** criteria to prevent negative side effects for other environmental objectives
Application and regulatory references	**Not yet decided**; Potential use cases mentioned: financial markets, green bonds, corporate disclosure regulations	**Potential future use cases**: Investment-related information, green bonds, enabler for sustainability-related regulations	List of applications *(non-exhaustive):* ▪ Corporate disclosure ▪ Disclosure by Financial Institutions ▪ Classification of financial products (e.g. investment funds) ▪ EU Green bond standards
Industry classification*	ISIC (+mapping)	HSIC, ISIC, NACE	NACE
Industrial sectors covered	**Phase 1**: ▪ Energy ▪ Transport ▪ Buildings **Phase 2**: ▪ Industry ▪ Information and communication technology ▪ Waste and water ▪ Agriculture, forestry and land use ▪ Carbon capture and storage	**At current stage**: ▪ Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply ▪ Transportation and storage ▪ Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities ▪ Construction **Sectors proposed for subsequent stages**: ▪ industry ▪ agriculture ▪ Infrastructure ▪ enabling activities	**Across all 6 environmental objectives**: ▪ Accommodation activities ▪ Arts, entertainment and recreation ▪ Construction and real estate ▪ Construction and real estate activities ▪ Disaster risk management ▪ Education ▪ Energy ▪ Environmental protection and restoration activities ▪ Financial and insurance activities ▪ Forestry ▪ Human health and social work activities ▪ Information and communication ▪ Manufacturing ▪ Professional, scientific and technical activities ▪ Services ▪ Transport ▪ Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities

* ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
  HSIC: Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification
  NACE: Nomenclature of Economic Activities

Impact, challenges and recommended responses

Overview

When integrating taxonomy-related requirements in their products, processes, procedures and data management, banks, asset and wealth managers are faced with several strategic and operational challenges:

Strategic considerations

Business impact

The adoption of Taxonomies and taxonomy-related regulations will have a strategic (and potentially a financial) impact on banks, asset and wealth managers but also on capital markets and, in a broader perspective, companies in the real economy.

Following the introduction of Taxonomies and other regulatory and societal developments, financial institutions will need to reduce and eventually phase out non-aligned activities in their portfolios and books over the next years and decades. For climate change mitigation, this should ideally happen in alignment with existing transition plans which have been established by many firms following initiatives such as the Science-based Target Initiative, the Net Zero Banking Alliance.

Responding to the latest developments around Taxonomies, institutions will need to review their lending and investment strategies and policies to reflect the sustainability classification and criteria of Taxonomies. They also need to gather more granular data on the economic activities of companies or projects.
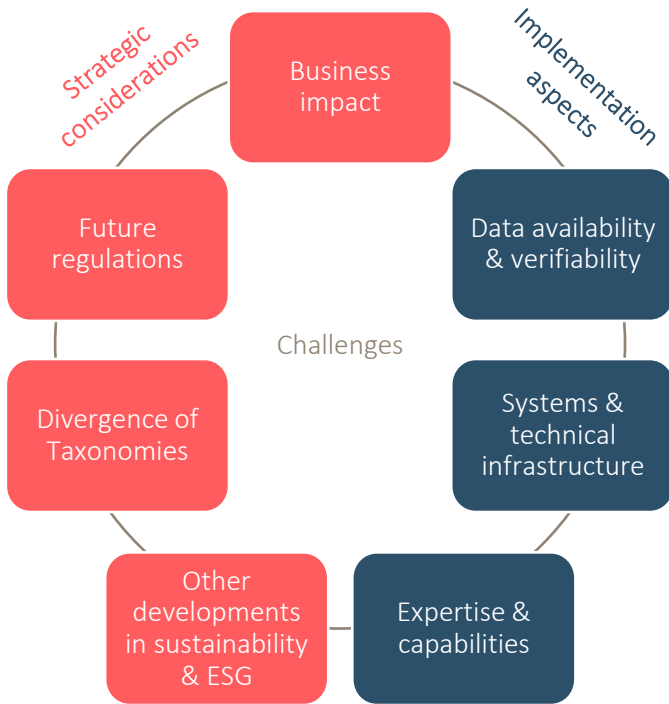
Future regulatory developments

Taxonomies are a classification tool to assess the "greenness" of certain economic activities. Thus, they provide a reference and serve as an enabler for other regulatory requirements that may include, for instance, company- and product-level disclosures as well as product labelling.

While this has already been implemented in the EU – with a global reach for EU banks' overseas business – it can be expected that similar regulatory requirements will also be introduced in Asia over time.

Thus, the quality and accuracy of the Taxonomy implementation as well as the data collection is likely to have significant impact on regulatory compliance in the future as well as the future range of financial products.

Divergence of Taxonomies

Taxonomies are a policy tool of choice in many countries and regions to implement and support a jurisdiction's net-zero pathways. However, global companies are facing specific challenges arising from the "hotchpotch" of regulations with differing objectives, scope and criteria.

Institutions with offices in more than one country will need to assess and, if applicable, ensure their ability to comply with the requirements of local Taxonomies in each jurisdiction in which they conduct business.

The consultation papers in Hong Kong and Singapore highlight the intended compatibility and inter-operability of their respective Taxonomies with those of other jurisdictions. However, there are still differences to other Taxonomies (such as the EU's) with respect to the objectives, coverage, scope, criteria, thresholds and other areas. This needs to be considered in institutions' implementation plans.

Some Institutions may choose to internally define a leading Taxonomy, e.g. their home jurisdiction's or a self-developed Taxonomy that they apply to their global operations and against which the Taxonomies of other jurisdictions are mapped. However, this comes at the risk that the scoping and data capturing are not sufficient to comply with the applicable Taxonomies in all jurisdictions. If an institution defines the EU Taxonomy as the internal reference regulation, for instance, it will need to factor in the differences
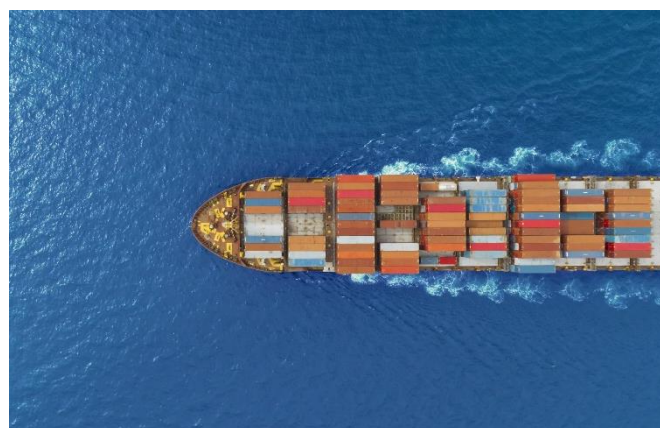
and specifities in Asian countries, such as differing criteria and consideration of transitional activities.

EU-headquartered institutions are facing the additional challenge of having to disclose non-EU exposures as part of the Banking Book Taxonomy Alignment Ratio (BTAR) from 2024 onwards.

This implies the assessment of exposures in Asia and elsewhere against the technical screening criteria under the EU Taxonomy which, however, are not applied by most non-EU borrowers and issuers. Hence, EU banks need to collect the relevant data bilaterally and develop mapping and evaluation approaches to measure their loans' and advances', debt securities' and equity instruments' eligibility for and alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

After the EU's introduction of criteria for other environmental objectives beyond climate change mitigation and adaptation, the scope of the assessment for BTAR disclosure purposes – which covers only the first two environmental objectives under the current regulation – is likely to increase correspondingly in the future.

Other ESG- and sustainability-related developments

In addition to the introduction of Taxonomies, there are other trends and developments in ESG and sustainability both on the societal as well as the regulatory side.

These include but are not limited to the International Sustainability Standards Board' (ISSB) standards as well as the evolving TNFD framework which need to be considered in addition to the implementation of Taxonomies and other regulations.

Implementation challenges

Data and verifiability

To implement Taxonomies and assess the eligibility and alignment of exposures against them, banks and asset managers will need to collect the relevant data and details from their clients and investee companies. This will require analyzing their sustainability disclosure reports, which would ideally follow globally accepted standards (possibly implemented at varying levels of maturity though). However, this may also involve bilateral engagement and data requests as well as the use of publicly available or third-party data.

In the course of the Taxonomy implementation, institutions should implement a data model that is compatible with existing and upcoming Taxonomies from different jurisdictions and covers all relevant data sources, incl. fallbacks and proxies where necessary.

Systems and technical infrastructure

To gather and use taxonomy-relevant data, financial institutions need to be able to process them in their systems and Infrastructure. This may require enhancements in existing core banking or portfolio management systems to be able to collect data at the granularity of economic activities for projects as well as entities. At the same time, the capturing, storing and processing of data needs to comply with the applicable data protection and privacy regulations and meet other standards and requirements such as user access management and audit trails.

EU-headquartered institutions face the additional challenge of developing assessment models and approaches to identify non-EU exposures eligible for and aligned with the EU Taxonomy to meet the EU's BTAR disclosure requirements.
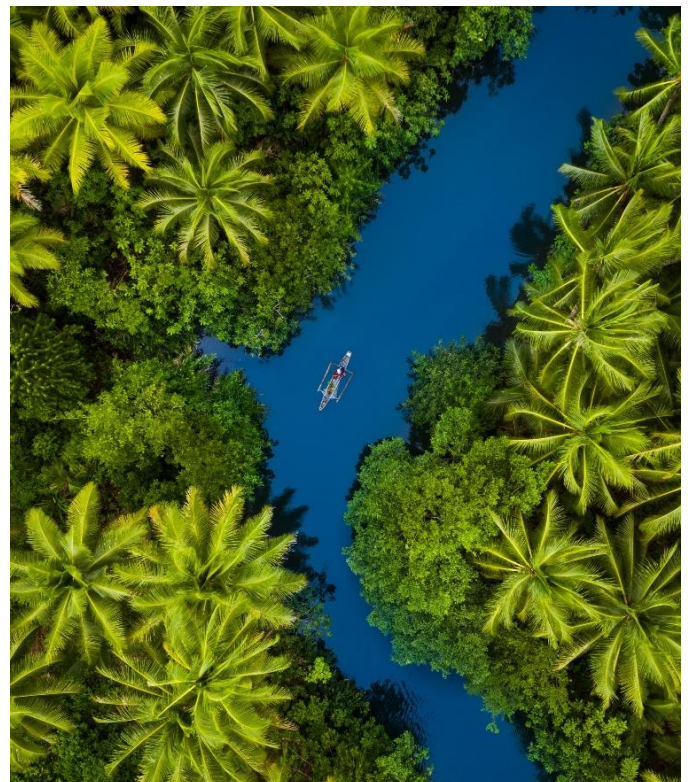
Expertise and capabilities

Financial institutions have been strengthening and upskilling their workforce in ESG-related matters for some time, however, the implementation and application of Taxonomies may require additional expertise. In some cases, this may even include specific technical knowledge and subject matter expertise with respect to climate-related mitigation actions taken in industry sectors covered by Taxonomies. In order to collect and document the relevant information, relationship managers, middle and back offices need to be prepared to ask the right questions as well as assess and interpret their clients' and investees' feedback. Institutions may also consider the involvement of third parties where necessary.

EU-based institutions will also need to ensure that their local workforce in Hong Kong, Singapore and elsewhere is sufficiently familiar with requirements of the EU Taxonomy to ensure compliance with head office's BTAR reporting requirements on non-EU exposures.
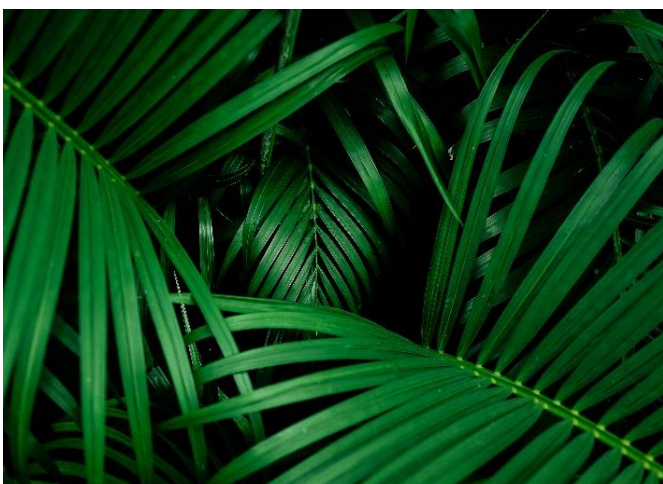
Conclusion & recommended actions

This year's developments in Asia and Europe show that Green and Transition Taxonomies are still relevant in most parts of the world regardless of recent ESG backlashes in other parts.

The Taxonomy initiatives in Singapore and Hong Kong are tailored to local and regional characteristics, yet they also aim to maintain a high degree of compatibility and interoperability with other international Taxonomies (e.g. Common Ground Taxonomy (CGT) as well as the respective Taxonomies in ASEAN, China and the European Union). However, differences remain in the scope, criteria and application cases.

The roadmap for the regulatory adoption of Taxonomies in Asia's financial hubs is not fully clear at this time, however, institutions should closely observe these developments and start to assess their future impact on today's business decisions and processes.

EU-headquartered banks will also need to prepare for the introduction of the BTAR in 2024 which requires collecting and disclosing EU Taxonomy-related information for their exposures outside the EU. Considering the subsequent new data requirements and the expected challenges in gathering and assessing information for exposures in Asia, banks should factor a significant implementation time in: they should ideally start with a requirements and gap analysis this year.

REGTECH CORNER

Introduction

BreacHunt is a Cybersecurity company aiming to enable insurers to improve the monitoring and assessment of their cyber risk exposure by delivering a unique 360° attack surface monitoring service.

The product "Axilens" is a decision-making and monitoring tool that provides a centralized view of all identified dimensions and components of an attack. It also helps classify and prioritize detected vulnerabilities based on several criteria.

Axilens facilitates the prioritization and the actions that need to be taken, focusing on technical risks in the current version. Their objective is to act as a SOC (Security Operation Center) or a CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team, on the preventive side), to close opportunities for attackers as fast as possible.

In this context, they are continuously enhancing the capabilities of Axilens on 3 segments: the Darkweb

(with a specific effort on the infostealer wave); Internal Surface (RansoScore: with additional features introduced recently to detect new attack paths and opportunities); and External Surface (segment still under development).

BreacHunt offers insurance companies a unique methodological approach to detecting attack chains and key vulnerabilities, thanks to its solutions combined with the company's human and technical expertise. This also involves replicating attackers' methods with a high level of automation. They analyze both internal and external networks. The data provided allows for a continuous and automated assessment of insurers' cyber risk exposure based on techniques and methods used by hacker's groups. By detaining dynamic, updated and accurate data on cyber risk, insurance companies will be able to reduce uncertainty and improve profitability.
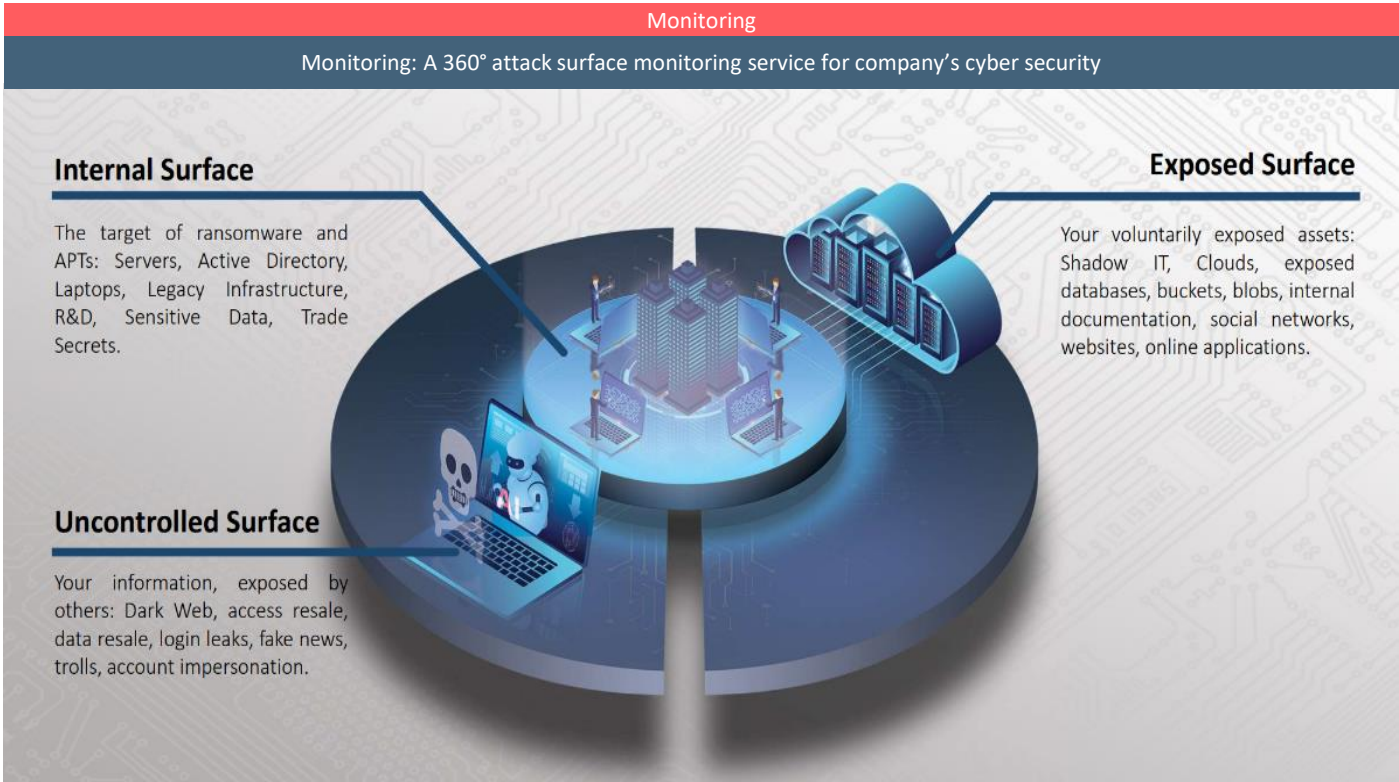
BreacHunt's areas of expertise and service range

Cybersecurity	Cyber Insurance	Threat Prevention

Services

(1) Monitor	(2) Challenge	(3) Build	(4) Train
Maintaining continuous awareness on attack surfaces at 360 degrees, regardless of the type of organization.	Evaluating and confronting security postures, tools and solutions against cyber-attack methods.	Supporting the definition and the implementation of a security system with proven solutions and devices.	Providing training to deal with information crises and coaching employees in attack methods, detection & appropriate responses.

Overview of BreacHunt's services

Besides assisting cyber insurers, BreacHunt helps clients proactively detect and prioritize their vulnerabilities in a holistic way to prevent incidents such as cyberattacks, reputational damage and fraud or extortion.

Their services are categorized under monitoring, challenging, building and training:

Monitoring
Monitoring: A 360° attack surface monitoring service for company's cyber security

Internal Surface

The target of ransomware and APTs: Servers, Active Directory, Laptops, Legacy Infrastructure, R&D, Sensitive Data, Trade Secrets.

Exposed Surface

Your voluntarily exposed assets: Shadow IT, Clouds, exposed databases, buckets, blobs, internal documentation, social networks, websites, online applications.

Uncontrolled Surface

Your information, exposed by others: Dark Web, access resale, data resale, login leaks, fake news, trolls, account impersonation.

Picture: BreacHunt

Challenging	Building	Training
BreacHunt helps evaluate and confront security devices with cyberattack methodologies	BreacHunt supports the definition and the implementation of your security system with proven solutions and devices	BreacHunt provides training to deal with information crises and coach employees in attack methods, their detection and appropriate responses

Defence Strategy
➢ Evaluate lines of defense and ensure that an organization's tools and service providers deliver the expected level of security.

Cyber Labs
➢ Test the specific capacity of a product, a tool or a service provider from simulations of offensive methods or practices.

Evaluation & Assurance
➢ Provide expertise for audit, evaluation and intrusive testing to assess the reliability of an organization's system components.

Architecture & Cybersecurity management
➢ Build a cybersecurity systems with data-driven approaches that always provides a true picture of an organization vulnerability level.

Watch & Response to Subversive Actions
➢ Design a system for monitoring and responding to subversive actions that may affect an organization's reputation.

Incident Response & Risk Management
➢ Develop crisis management or cyber incident response systems and support during informational crises and cyberattacks in order to act or react at the right time and at the right level.

Offensive Simulation & Training
➢ Provides training for an organization and staff to detect and react against information threats.

Technical Training & Cybersecurity Awareness
➢ Detection and analysis operations require a good understanding of threats. Training for staff in detection methods to identify these threats internally for prevention or response.

Scenarios & Crisis Management Exercises
➢ Training staff in cyber or business crises enables them to be ready in case of an attack. Scenarios are inspired by real events and based on expertise and experience in information attacks.

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Potential use cases for the cybersecurity solution

Defense strategy

BreacHunt can help evaluate the lines of defense and thus assist with ensuring that the organization, its tools and service providers deliver the expected level of security.

Risk Management Strategy

The company is also able to provide support with developing information and management systems against relevant risks that could threaten an organization interests (cyber, informational, economic and strategic).

Evaluation & Assurance

The BreacHunt team is able to provide expertise for audit, evaluation and intrusive testing needs to assess the reliability of an organization system components.

Trainings

Lastly, BreacHunt offers cybersecurity training which includes but is not limited to

- Advanced Offensive Simulation & Training

- Technical Training & Cybersecurity Awareness

- Scenarios & Crisis Management Exercises

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Bringing value, Together

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