

The Evolving Cyber Threat Landscape

30 January 2025 | Blake Djavaherian

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Security

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State-Nexus Threats

The Big Four



The Big Four

Russia

- Continued espionage and IO focus on the Ukraine conflict; secondary emphasis on various entities across NATO countries.
- Use of direct targeting or downstream compromise to access intended targets.

China

- Ongoing development of novel malware ecosystems for embedded systems.
- Continued deployment of new obfuscation networks and zero-day exploits.

Iran

- Ongoing tensions within the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and with the West fueling operations.
- Primary targeting of government and telecommunications organizations across MENA.

North Korea

- Espionage targeting government, defense, education, think tank targets primarily in South Korea and the U.S.
- Revenue generation to support regime interests through IT workers (ITW), cryptocurrency theft, and extortion tactics.

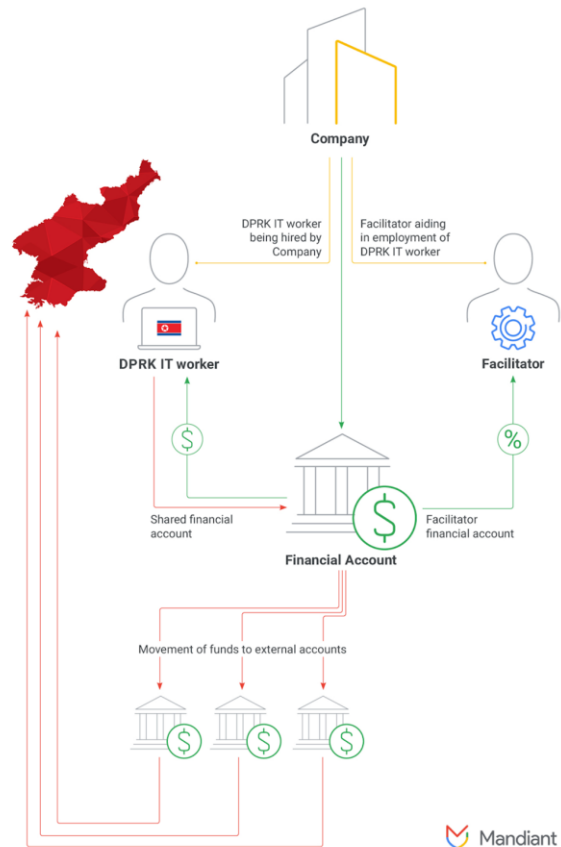
The Two Sides of DPRK Cyber

Revenue Generation:

- The DPRK continues to deploy vast numbers of individuals to farm Western employment opportunities for state revenue.
- Due to increasing scrutiny, two updates:
 - Greater likelihood of retaliatory extortion following termination.
 - ITWs have started altering infrastructure following detection, such as changing VOIP numbers.
- Additionally, the DPRK conducts compromises for cryptocurrency theft, reflecting crypto's intrinsic laundering-enablement properties.

Cyber Espionage:

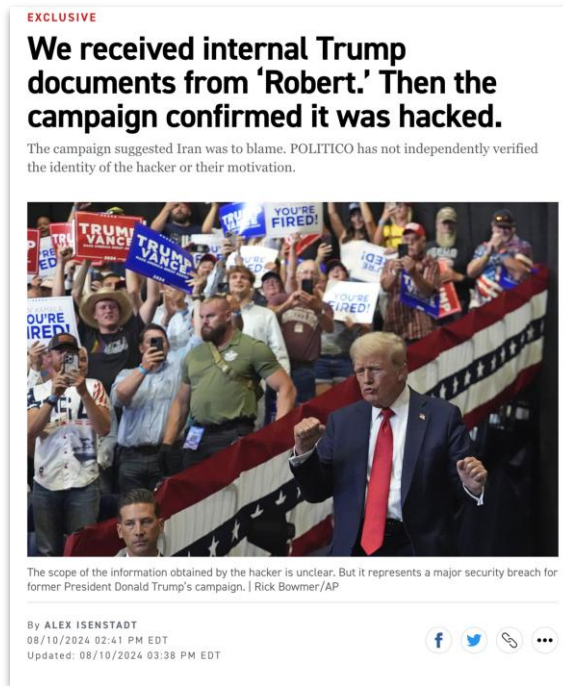
- Continued intelligence collection operations using various



Iranian Hybrid Operation Enablement

August 2024 Trump Campaign Compromise:

- Information allegedly stolen included internal documents discussing the Trump campaign's VP-decision making process.
- The actor attempted to distribute the information by sending digital copies anonymously to at least one reputable news agency.
- Activity attributed to APT42 based on infrastructure and TTP overlaps.



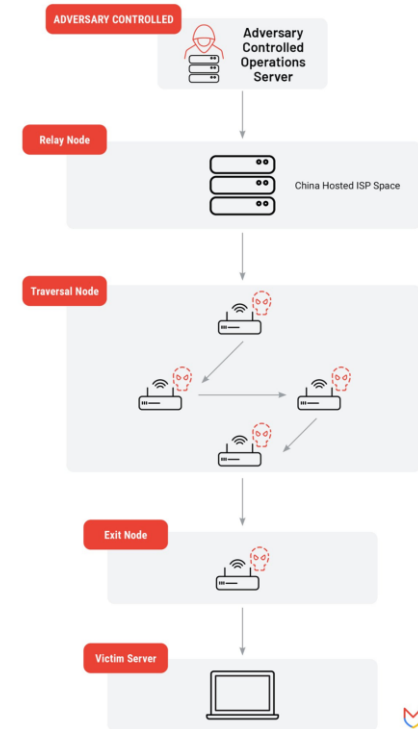
Chinese Technical Development & Positioning

Ongoing, Institutionalized Capability Expansion:

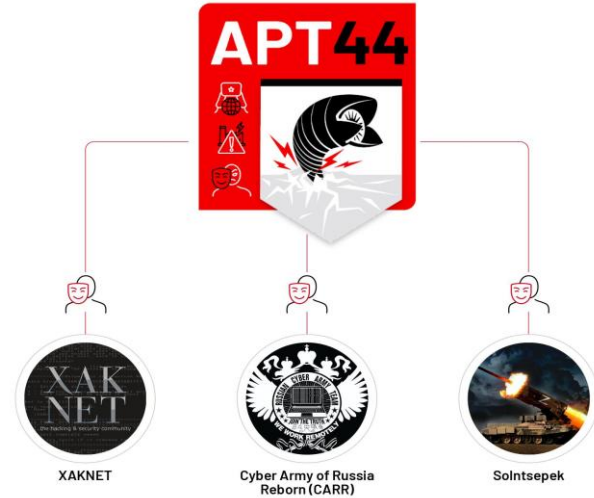
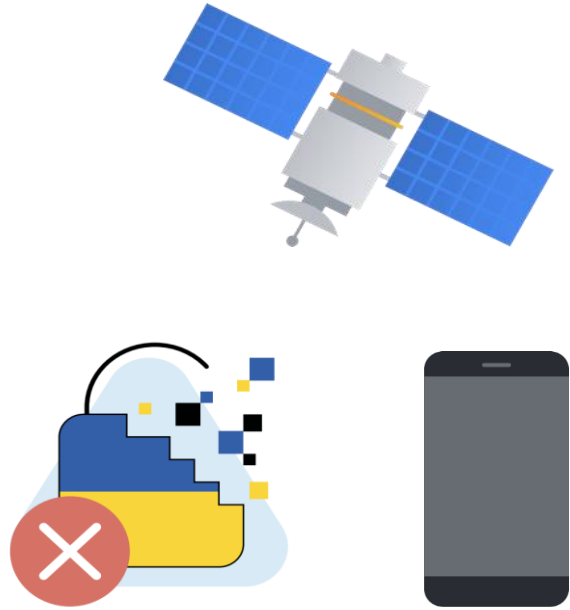
- Regularized creation and deployment of novel zero-day capabilities to facilitate access and evade any potential existing detections.
- Refurbishment, creation, and iteration of malware ecosystems to fit diverse operational requirements.

Operational Obfuscation at Scale:

- Frequent reliance on sophisticated living-off-the-land (LOTL) tactics to reduce operational footprint and likelihood of detection.
- Development and operational use of custom anonymization networks to mask the origin and consistency of malicious infrastructure.
- Targeting of edge devices to enable initial access as well as re-



Russian Focus on Ukraine





Criminal Threats

Continued Potential for Criminal Spillover

ROYAL Ransomware Disables Dallas City Functions:

- On 06 Sept. 2023, the City of Dallas released an AAR detailing a mid-2023 ransomware event against city systems.
- The City's report provided additional insight into adversary dwell time, specific service disruptions, and the direct costs of the incident (~\$8.5 million).

RANSOMEDVC Targets D.C. Board of Elections:

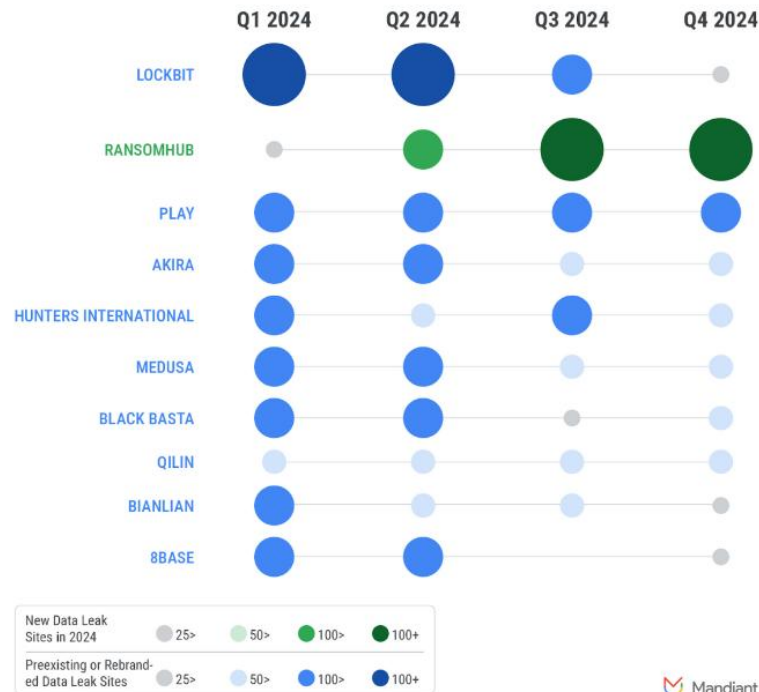
- On 06 Oct. 2023, the Washington, D.C., Board of Elections (DCBOE) announced their awareness that on 05 Oct. the group RANSOMEDVC claimed access to voter data.
- According to DCBOE, their investigation showed that the information was stolen through a breach of an externally hosted web server.



Evolutions in the Ransomware Ecosystem

Ascendence of Newer RaaS Groups:

- Law enforcement crackdowns leading to the reformation of ransomware group structures
 - For example, the leading RaaS by volume, RANSOMHUB, emerged February 2024 and has since capitalized on newfound instability.
- Resultant ecosystem rewards flexibility, OPSEC, and individual dissociation from any single ransomware enterprise.



Thank you

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