

WELCOME

to the year A.G. 8

[after chatGPT / A.D. 2018]

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CYBER KILL CHAIN

- Identifies which tasks adversaries must complete in order to achieve their objectives
- Enhances visibility into attacks and each individual step
- **Enables defense options at each stage**

Developed by Lockheed Martin as part of “Intelligence Driven Defense”

SEVEN STAGES OF ATTACK



1. Reconnaissance
2. Weaponization
3. Delivery
4. Exploitation
5. Installation
6. Command & Control
7. Actions on Objectives

Stage 1: Reconnaissance

Attackers research and identify targets

Attack Methods:

- Email harvesting
- Vulnerability scanning

Defense:

- Limit public information
- Monitor for scanning activity



Target Breach 2013



Reconnaissance Phase

- Attackers identified Target's third-party HVAC vendor "Fazio Mechanical"
- Discovered vulnerabilities in vendor's network security
- Harvested employee email addresses from public sources
- Mapped vendor's connection to Target's network infrastructure

Stage 2: Weaponization



Creating the attack payload

Attack Methods:

- Exploit development
- Malware customization

Defense:

- Threat intelligence sharing
- Monitor malware indicators

Stage 3: Delivery



Transmitting the payload to the target

Attack Methods:

- Phishing emails
- Malicious websites

Defense:

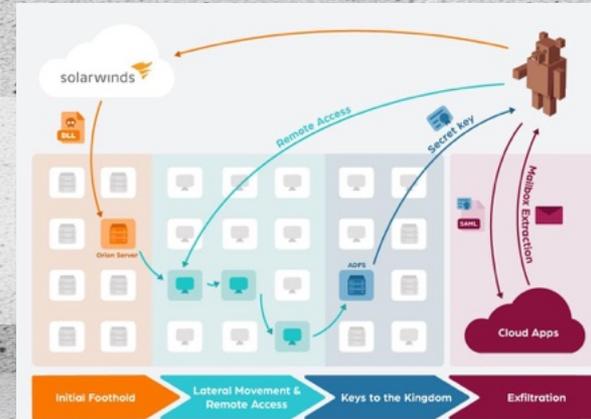
- Email filtering and scanning
- Web content filtering

SolarWinds 2020



Delivery Phase

- SUNBURST backdoor in Orion update
- 18,000+ customers compromised
- Included valid digital signature



Stage 4: Exploitation



Triggering the vulnerability

Attack Methods:

- Code execution
- Vulnerability exploitation

Defense:

- Patch management
- Endpoint protection (EDR)

NotPetya 2017



Exploitation Phase

- EternalBlue SMBv1 exploit
- Mimikatz credential harvesting
- No user interaction required



Stage 5: Installation



Establishing persistence on the system

Attack Methods:

- Backdoor installation
- Persistence mechanisms

Defense:

- System integrity monitoring
- Application whitelisting

Target Breach 2013



Installation Phase

- Installed memory-scraping malware on POS systems
- Deployed KAPTOXA/POSWDS RAM scraper malware
- Created persistent backdoor for ongoing access
- Malware survived system reboots via registry modifications

Stage 6: Command & Control



Establishing external communication channel

Attack Methods:

- C2 channel establishment
- Remotely controlled activation

Defense:

- Network traffic analysis
- Block C2 domains/IPs

SolarWinds 2020



Command & Control Phase

- SUNBURST backdoor contacted C2 located at “avsvmcloud[.]com”
- Usage of HTTPS for encrypted C2 communications
- Deployment of TEARDROP dropper delivering Cobalt Strike Beacon
- Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA) for C2 resilience

Stage 7: Actions on Objectives



Executing the attack's primary goal

Attack Methods:

- Data exfiltration
- Ransomware deployment

Defense:

- Data loss prevention (DLP)
- Backup and recovery plans

NotPetya 2017



Actions on Objectives Phase

- Master Boot Record (MBR) overwritten with custom bootloader
- Encrypted Master File Table (MFT) using Salsa20 cipher
- Encrypted files across network – accumulated \$10B+ in global damage
- Destroyed encryption keys – data recovery impossible

Stage 1-7: A Real World Example From 2025



Anthropic AI Attack (Nov 2025)



1. Reconnaissance

- Conducted by Claude autonomously

2. Weaponization

- Claude generated exploits + attacks

3. Delivery

- Claude automatically delivered

4. Exploitation

- Claude autonomously performed

5. Installation

- Claude established persistence

6. Command and Control (C2)

- Claude independently managed compromised systems

7. Actions on Objectives

- Claude executed the final objectives

Kill Chain Prevention Strategies





Awareness & Prevention

- Monitor external attack surface
- Minimize exposed services
- CTI/Threat Intelligence
- Trainings



Execution / Detection & Prevention

- Patch Management
- Data Feeds
- EDR/MDR/xDR
- YARA rules for Detection



Incident Response / Recovery

- IR and Forensic Services
- Expert Support Services
- Backup (tested!)
- Guidelines/Playbooks

AI-Driven Cyber Threats

Compute Power as Cryptocurrency

Nation-State Cyber Warfare

AI System Vulnerabilities



AI-Driven Cyber Threats

- Adversaries fully embrace AI as the norm
- Dark AI enables autonomous attacks at scale
- AI enhances speed, scope, and effectiveness
- Minimal human oversight required for attacks

AI System Vulnerabilities

- Prompt injection attacks target enterprise AI
- Manipulate AI to bypass security protocols
- Semi-autonomous, AI-assisted malware
- Environment-aware obfuscation techniques

Compute Power as Cryptocurrency

- LLMjacking: hijack infrastructure for AI
- Steal compute capability to train LLMs
- Run autonomous AI agents on stolen resources
- Monitor GPU utilization like network traffic

Nation-State Cyber Warfare

- Escalating attacks on critical infrastructure
- Targets communication networks
- Supply chain infiltration is increasing
- Geopolitical tensions elevate cyber operations

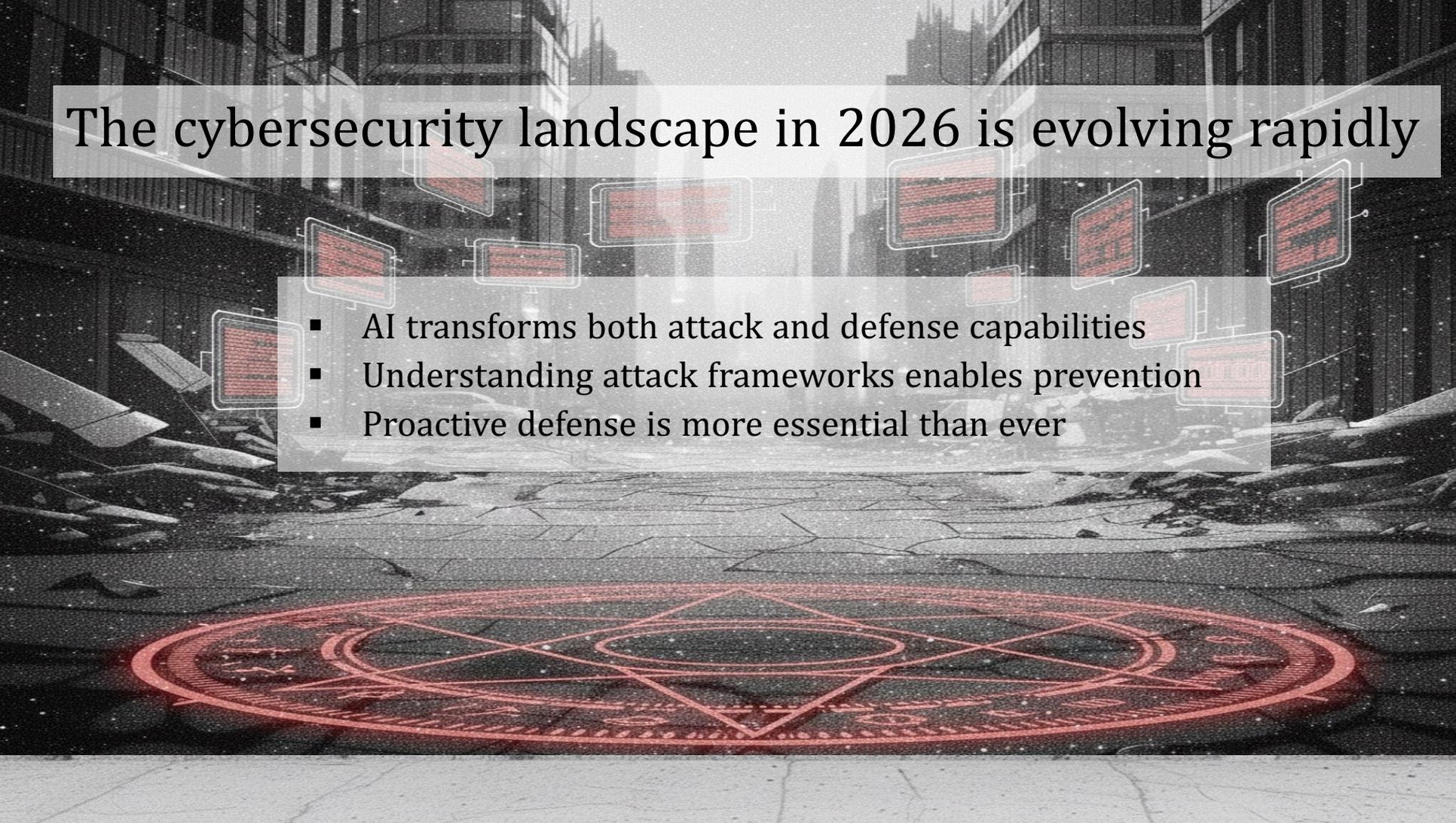


Defense Strategy



- Deploy automated detection and response
- Strengthen identity and access management
- Implement Zero Trust architecture
- Regular security awareness training

The cybersecurity landscape in 2026 is evolving rapidly

The background of the slide is a dark, atmospheric illustration of a city street. The street is paved with large, cracked stones. In the foreground, a large, glowing red pentagram is drawn on the ground, with intricate patterns and symbols around it. Several floating, rectangular screens with red borders and illegible text are scattered throughout the scene, some appearing to be part of a digital interface. The overall tone is futuristic and somewhat ominous.

- AI transforms both attack and defense capabilities
- Understanding attack frameworks enables prevention
- Proactive defense is more essential than ever

So, is there any good news in cybersecurity?



2025: The Year Law Enforcement Struck Back

- Over 1,000 arrests globally
- More than €75 million in cryptocurrency and assets seized
- Hundreds of servers and thousands of domains taken down in LEA operations
- Multiple major ransomware operations disrupted
- Billions of stolen credentials recovered from infostealer operations



2025: The Year Law Enforcement Struck Back

European Union Operations

Operation Synergia (Phase 2):

- Timeline: April 1 – August 31, 2025
- Results: 41 arrests, 43 devices seized, 65 individuals under investigation
- Infrastructure: 22,000+ malicious IP addresses taken down (75% of identified targets)
- Participation: 95 Interpol member countries



Not the end just yet ...

**“Blinde tanzen auch durch Trümmer,
sie sehen die Zerstörung nicht.”**

Oswald Henke, 1993





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