

ZeroFox Intelligence Geopolitical Brief for June 2024



TLP: CLEAR

B-2024-05-30c

Executive Summary

June and July will be extremely busy months in Europe for politics and security. The entirety of the European Union (EU) will spend three days voting for members of the EU parliament, the body that writes legislation and oversees the bloc's annual budget. An estimated 70 percent of the 400 million eligible voters across the 27 countries of the EU are planning to vote, making this one of the largest elections to take place in 2024. The complicated, multi-stage election process could see issues related to physical security and election interference remain relevant throughout the voting period, but perhaps most importantly, this election will likely see significant political shifts in EU parliament. The EU parliament is normally dominated by centrist parties, but this election is likely to see a surge in support for far-right candidates. As a result, the EU parliament will likely focus on issues like limiting immigration rather than the energy transition, which is the focus of the current parliament. Support for Ukraine and improving the overall competitiveness of EU business will also be priority areas of focus for the upcoming parliament.

After that, leaders from the Group of Seven (G7) will meet in southern Italy. Previously mundane affairs, recent G7 summits have been hugely consequential, and that trend looks set to continue with the United States (U.S.) pushing its allies to place more restrictions on trade with China and find new avenues to financially back Ukraine. However, both China and Russia have improved their efficiencies in recent years and found ways to economically hurt members of the G7, possibly weakening their resolve.

Around the same time, Germany will be hosting the European Championships (Euro 2024) soccer tournament, a month before Paris hosts the Olympics. Event organizers are extremely concerned with security, especially terrorists inspired by the Israel-Hamas war, who will have countless soft targets to hit in the next two months.

Before that, Mexico will be holding general elections, and for the first time in years, a major political transition is unlikely. Outgoing President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador has handpicked his successor, and political continuity is very likely. Insecurity has increased under AMLO, and unfortunately, that trend looks likely to continue with criminal groups spreading further into economic sectors that were previously off limits. Mexico will also likely continue to benefit from closer trade ties with the U.S. and its allies, at the expense of China.

The United Kingdom (UK), on the other hand, is expecting a major political transition after its surprise July 4 elections. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak of the ruling Conservative Party is very likely to lose to the opposition Labour Party. As with most major elections around the world, orchestrated disinformation campaigns are likely to pose a threat to informed voter behavior.

Key Findings

- The outcome of EU elections will likely see less legislation regarding climate change and human rights and more on improving the competitiveness of EU businesses
- Mexico's leading presidential candidate does not have a detailed plan to combat rising insecurity which will likely continue following the elections
- Haiti's security situation has stabilized as aid has arrived in the run-up to a foreign intervention
- German authorities are on high alert for terrorist attacks during the month long Euro 2024 soccer tournament
- Georgia forced through an unpopular law that brings the country closer to Russia
- Surprise UK elections will likely finish with a change in government
- When G7 leaders meet in June they will likely double down on efforts to fund Ukraine with frozen Russian assets and isolate China from the global economy
- Outgoing Mexican president AMLO is likely to maintain influence over his successor Claudia Sheinbaum
- Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu very likely sees the extension of the conflict as crucial to remaining in office
- Russian troops are attempting to gain as much Ukrainian territory as possible before Western aid arrives and likely freezes battle lines until 2025

Key Threats and Developments



EU elections are being targeted by sabotage and cyber disinformation campaigns



Protests in Georgia are likely after the government passed an unpopular law backed by Russia



New UK elections will likely see a change in government



A foreign intervention in Haiti is imminent



Iran's surprise Presidential elections are unlikely to change the political status quo



The G7 meeting in Italy will likely expand upon recent efforts to isolate China and Russia economically



Political continuity is likely following Mexico's elections



Security and transportation issues are the main priorities for Germany during the Euro 2024 soccer tournament

SCOPE NOTE: ZeroFox Intelligence is derived from a variety of sources, including—but not limited to—curated open-source accesses, vetted social media, proprietary data sources, and direct access to threat actors and groups through covert communication channels. Information relied upon to complete any report cannot always be independently verified. As such, ZeroFox applies rigorous analytic standards and tradecraft in accordance with best practices and includes caveat language and source citations to clearly identify the veracity of our intelligence reporting and substantiate our assessments and recommendations. All sources used in this particular intelligence product were identified prior to 12:00 PM (EDT) on May 30, 2024; per cyber hygiene best practices, caution is advised when clicking on any third-party links.



ZeroFox Intelligence Geopolitical Brief for June 2024

TLP: CLEAR

B-2024-05-30c



EU Elections

- On June 6-9, 2024, the EU will hold a transnational parliamentary election. EU citizens select their Members of European Parliament (MEPs) every five years, and the last European-wide election took place in May 2019. All 720 seats of the new parliament are on the ballot (up from 705 currently due to an increase in population). There are an estimated 400 million eligible voters across the 27 member-states of the EU, making this one of the largest elections to take place in 2024. The number of MEPs that can be elected from each country is determined by population size. The minimum number of representatives that an EU member state can elect is six (Malta, Cyprus and Luxembourg) and the maximum number is 96 (Germany).[1]
- The election will take place over the course of four days. Voting will begin on Thursday, June 6 in the Netherlands, followed by Ireland and Malta the following day, then Latvia and Slovakia on Saturday. The majority of EU member states will vote on Sunday, June 9.[2]
- Due to voter pessimism over slow economic growth and security problems, the main liberal, center-left, and environmentalist alliances such as Renew Europe (RE) or The Greens are expected to lose seats. Instead, Eurosceptic right-wing coalitions such as Identity and Democracy (ID) and European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) will likely make the largest gains. However, polls indicate that the center-right European People's Party Group (EPP) will nevertheless maintain its historic dominance and win the largest number of seats.[3]
- Cyber security threats remain a top concern both during the campaign season and on the day(s) of voting. This includes social engineering operations on social media and other platforms to sway public opinion; data leaks of sensitive information belonging to current or prospective MEPs; hacks of voter databases; and dissemination of malicious AI-generated images, audio or video.

Bulgaria Elections

- Alongside EU wide elections, Bulgaria will also be holding snap general elections after the government collapsed again.[4]

Forward Look:

- Early parliamentary elections will be held in Bulgaria on June 9, 2024, coinciding with the European Parliament elections. Initially scheduled for June 2027, the elections were brought forward due to the failure to form and approve a rotation government to replace Nikolai Denkov's We Continue the Change-Democratic Bulgaria coalition government. After unsuccessful attempts to form a new government, Bulgarian President Rumen Radev appointed a caretaker prime minister to organize the snap elections. The current 49th Parliament will remain in power until the newly elected members are sworn in. This will be Bulgaria's sixth election since 2021 and the fifth snap election.
- While EU elections may influence voter turnout, the major campaign issues are unrelated, with voters focused on links to Russia and corruption.

Israel-Hamas War Update

- On May 7, 2024, Israeli forces launched what they described as a "limited" offensive in and around eastern Rafah, while at the same time seizing the Rafah Bordering Crossing that connects the enclave to Egypt.[5] Israeli officials indicated the operation was primarily aimed at interdicting arms smuggling operations. However, in recent weeks Israeli forces have slowly expanded the offensive in and around Rafah, including into the center of the city, prompting approximately 950,000 Palestinians to flee.
- Amid the fighting, U.S. officials asserted that Israel has made "refinements" to its assault on the city, thereby seemingly lessening some international pressure on Israel to halt the offensive.[6]
- Israeli troops also re-entered areas in the northern Gaza Strip that had previously been declared cleared, in some cases multiple times. This development highlighted the lack of strategic planning on the part of the Israeli government towards a "day after" strategy for when the fighting stops, prompting war cabinet member Benny Gantz to announce that he would resign his position in the war cabinet by June 8, 2024, unless Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu releases a detailed plan outlining Gaza's post-war governance.[7] Gantz's complaints were echoed by Defense Minister Yoav Gallant, who said that he would not allow for long-term Israeli military or civil rule in Gaza.
- On May 22, 2024, dramatic footage showing the kidnapping of five female Israeli soldiers on October 7, 2023, ignited widespread domestic outrage and protests over the government's failure to secure the release of the remaining hostages held by Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. Shortly after the release of video, the government announced that it would restart moribund ceasefire negotiations. The killing of at least 40 Palestinians in a strike on a displaced persons camp in Tel al-Sultan, Rafah Governorate, on May 26, 2024, has also increased calls to halt the conflict.[8]

Forward Look:

- Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu very likely sees the extension of the conflict as crucial to remaining in office; numerous political rivals are demanding fresh elections at the end of the war. Netanyahu's allies have also threatened to bring down the government if he accepts a truce at all (or one they deem to be too soft on Hamas).[9] Therefore, the fighting in Rafah and elsewhere in the Gaza Strip should be expected to continue well into the second half of the year. Netanyahu's political calculations also decrease the chances of a major truce being reached in the coming weeks, despite the aforementioned recent developments.
- Furthermore, Netanyahu's apparent reluctance to end the conflict makes it unlikely that he will release a post-war plan by the June 8, 2024, deadline. However, even if Gantz were to follow through with his threats and resign his war cabinet position, the regular government would be unaffected, maintaining its majority in the Knesset (64 out of 120 seats), leaving Netanyahu in power for the foreseeable future.

FOOTNOTES

- [\[1\] https://www.economist.com/interactive/eu-elections-2024-polls-parliament#guides](https://www.economist.com/interactive/eu-elections-2024-polls-parliament#guides)
- [\[2\] https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68899405](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68899405)
- [\[3\] https://www.economist.com/interactive/eu-elections-2024-polls-parliament#guides](https://www.economist.com/interactive/eu-elections-2024-polls-parliament#guides)
- [\[4\] https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/news/european-issues-absent-from-bulgarian-election-campaign/](https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/news/european-issues-absent-from-bulgarian-election-campaign/)
- [\[5\] https://www.timesofisrael.com/us-signals-backing-for-limited-op-after-idf-takes-over-gazan-side-of-rafah-crossing/](https://www.timesofisrael.com/us-signals-backing-for-limited-op-after-idf-takes-over-gazan-side-of-rafah-crossing/)
- [\[6\] https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/us-israel-made-refinements-rafah-assault-strategy-reduce/story](https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/us-israel-made-refinements-rafah-assault-strategy-reduce/story)

- [\[7\] https://www.timesofisrael.com/gantz-sets-june-8-deadline-for-pm-to-make-post-war-plan-or-hell-bolt-coalition/](https://www.timesofisrael.com/gantz-sets-june-8-deadline-for-pm-to-make-post-war-plan-or-hell-bolt-coalition/)
- [\[8\] https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israeli-attack-rafah-tent-camp-draws-global-condemnation-2024-05-27/](https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israeli-attack-rafah-tent-camp-draws-global-condemnation-2024-05-27/)
- [\[9\] https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2024/05/07/israel-and-hamas-are-not-that-far-from-a-ceasefire-agreement](https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2024/05/07/israel-and-hamas-are-not-that-far-from-a-ceasefire-agreement)



ZeroFox Intelligence

Geopolitical Brief for June 2024

TLP: CLEAR

B-2024-05-30c



Russia-Ukraine

- In mid-May, Russia launched new offensive operations in Ukraine's Kharkiv Oblast, quickly pushing up to six miles within Ukrainian territory. Poorly designed Ukrainian defenses and under equipped forces allowed Russia to make these rapid gains.[10]
- In response, Ukraine deployed troops from other areas of the front to Kharkiv. These increased troops numbers, as well as increasing arrivals of Western assistance on the battlefield, has largely allowed Ukraine to stabilize the situation in Kharkiv.
- Russia's goals in Kharkiv are threefold: first, to create a buffer zone between Russia and Ukraine to prevent Ukrainian attacks on Russian border regions, such as Belgorod and Kursk. Second, to draw Ukrainian troops away from other strategic areas of the front, namely in Donetsk Oblast, to open opportunities for Russian advances. Lastly, Russian advances in Kharkiv, which Ukraine liberated in its 2022 offensive, deal a striking blow to Ukrainian morale and work to terrorize the local population.

Forward Look:

- In late April, Russian authorities arrested Deputy Defense Minister Timur Ivanov on charges of corruption, which kicked off a purge of defense ministry officials that has continued apace throughout May. These changes likely signal efforts to limit graft in the Russian military to better utilize Russia's resources as the war continues to strain Russia's economy.[11]
- On May 28, Russian President Vladimir Putin claimed Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky is no longer the legitimate ruler of Ukraine, and argued "the only legitimate authority" is the Verkhovna Rada and the Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada. Putin's statements amplify a prominent narrative in ongoing Russian influence campaigns that attempts to undermine Zelensky's legitimacy after his elected presidential term ended on May 20. Earlier this year Zelensky canceled presidential elections as Ukrainian law prohibits the government from holding elections under martial law.[12]

UK Elections

- Prime Minister Rishi Sunak announced surprise elections for July 4, 2024. [13]
- Sunak's Conservative Party is highly likely to lose its majority, with the main opposition Labour Party set to win the most seats. Conservatives will be campaigning, hoping to limit the number of seats they lose, while Labour will primarily be campaigning to ensure they can win as many seats as possible so that they do not need to form a coalition with other parties. Labour does, however, have several potential allies, including the centrist Liberal-Democrats and Greens, with whom they should easily be able to form a coalition.
- The main campaign issues are economic, with the high cost of living and slow growth since Brexit. Migration, the war between Israel-Hamas War, and support for Ukraine are the key foreign policy issues. Inflation has come down, and there are some positive economic indicators, which may explain why Sunak chose to call an election now. However, some members of his party are reportedly angry that he has chosen to call an election when he could have waited until January 2025 to hold one.
- While UK elections are normally peaceful, there have been recent high-profile attacks on UK politicians during recent elections, and there have been acts of violence associated with other European elections in the last year. The competitive election could see campaign events turn violent, or more likely, disinformation and other deceptive campaign tactics could be utilized during the election campaign.

Georgia Foreign Agent Legislation

- On May 28, the Georgian Parliament overturned the president's veto on the "foreign agent" law. The vote proceeded largely along party lines, with the ruling Georgian Dream party using its sizable majority in parliament to override the veto. The bill is now expected to enter into force within 60 days.
- The legislation will require non-governmental organizations to register as foreign agents if more than 20 percent of their funding comes from foreign sources.[14]
- In response to the vote, thousands of protesters gathered outside parliament in Tbilisi to demonstrate against the bill. The opposition is now calling for a day of mass protest against the legislation on June 2. Large-scale demonstrations can be expected in Tbilisi over the next several weeks and months, especially in the lead up to Georgian elections in October.
- Georgian President Salome Zourabichvili, an opponent of Georgian Dream, has called on protesters to begin collecting signatures for a referendum on the bill. According to the Georgian constitution, the president can call a referendum on an issue after receiving a petition with 200,000 signatures of registered voters.[15]

Forward Look:

- The United States and several European governments had previously urged Georgian Dream to abandon the bill, warning they could introduce sanctions and reconsider their relationships with Georgia if the legislation passed. These governments can be expected to announce punitive measures against Georgia in the coming weeks.
- The foreign agent legislation is also likely to negatively impact Georgia's chances for EU membership.
- Russian officials applauded Georgian Dream for passing the legislation, symbolic of Russia's influence campaign that seeks to guide Georgia back into Russia's sphere of influence.[16]

Euro 2024

- Germany will host the European Championships soccer tournament from June 14-July 14, 2024.[17]
- The tournament will take place in 10 cities across the country, feature 24 teams, and host an expected 12 million visitors
- Travel and safety logistics are the top concerns for organizers.
- The 17th edition of the UEFA European Championship soccer tournament is due to take place across Germany. The quadrennial event comes with myriad security and logistics issues that come with an influx of millions of fans from at least 24 countries attending 51 matches across 10 stadiums. Germany's public transportation, accommodation, medical, tourism, and security services will be put to the test. German authorities are most concerned with its transportation system, which has been beset by funding cuts and transportation strikes in 2024, as well as a renewed terrorism threat posed by groups like al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, as well as far-right groups. Attendees should also be concerned about crime, public drunkenness, and cyber-scams targeting spectators.
- The opening match will take place at the Munich Arena (also known as Allianz Arena) in the southern city of Munich, and the final game will take place at the Olympiastadion in the capital of Berlin.
- European soccer matches have been targeted by international terrorist groups in the recent past and Germany will also introduce security controls on all of its nine borders with the stated aim of preventing the entry of Islamist threat actors.[18]

FOOTNOTES

- [10] <https://www.understandingwar.org/backgrounder/ukraine-conflict-updates>
- [11] <https://www.ekho.gov.kz/ru/analitika/32967118.html>
- [12] <https://sova.news/2024/05/28/president-gruzii-84-deputata-ordzhonikidze-ne-smogut-izmenit-budushhee-etoj-strany/>
- [13] <https://www.bbc.com/news/live/uk-politics-69051548>
- [14] <https://zerofoxintelligence.com/2024/05/13/geopolitical-brief>
- [15] <https://meduza.io/feature/2024/05/13/pochemu-novym-ministrom-oborony-budet-ekonomist-belousov-za-chto-uvollili-shoygu-i-chto-taper-izmenitsya-sa>
- [16] <https://tass.ru/politika/207956018sa>

- [17] https://editorial.uefa.com/resources/028d-1ae29d7959f7-e4ad8bfe761e-1000/euro_2024_mat_ch_schedule.pdf
- [18] <https://www.rfi.fr/en/sports/20240513-germany-set-for-massive-security-challenge-at-euro-2024>



ZeroFox Intelligence

Geopolitical Brief for June 2024

TLP: CLEAR

B-2024-05-30c



Mexico Election

- Mexico holds general elections on June 2 for President and 20,000 other posts.[19]
- Candidates affiliated with outgoing President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador (AMLO), led by Presidential candidate Claudia Sheinbaum are expected to win

Forward Look:

- The winner of Mexico's June 2 general elections is highly likely already known. Presidential candidate Claudia Sheinbaum of the ruling Movimiento de Regeneración Nacional (Morena) party has maintained a 15–30 percent polling lead over her main opponent, Xochitl Galvez, for months and is highly likely to be Mexico's next president. Morena will also likely win most of the other posts for governor, Congress, and local representatives. What matters is the margin of victory; a narrower-than-expected victory will make it difficult for the Morena party to achieve its overarching political reforms, and goal of dominating Mexico's political institutions and economy. As is normal during Mexican campaigning, violence by criminal groups—towards voters, candidates, and even third-party entities such as election observers and journalists—remains a significant threat to the integrity of the elections.
- Sheinbaum's large and stable lead is highly likely tied to voter approval of AMLO, and she will likely continue his core policies over the next six-year term. AMLO's popularity stems from the perception that he is battling the corruption deeply embedded in Mexico's political institutions after decades of elite rule.[20] While Mexico's economy has grown steadily under AMLO, it has not diversified well beyond exports or trade with the United States, leaving AMLO open to criticism that he has not taken full advantage of the trade opportunities presented because of the Western trade war with China. Foreign investors are also critical of many of AMLO's economic policies, which prioritize Mexican companies or institutions over more efficient private sector or multinational corporations. AMLO is highly likely to maintain political influence beyond the election and will push Morena to exert greater influence across Mexico's institutions.
- AMLO's political opponents have attempted to tie his efforts to exercise more control over Mexico's institutions to democratic backsliding, arguing these institutions will pursue Morena objectives rather than impartial ones.

Death of Iran's President

- Iran's President Ebrahim Raisi died in a helicopter crash on May 19, along with several other senior officials.
- An election to select a new president will be held on June 28. The victor will serve a full four-year term rather than fulfill the remainder of Raisi's, which would have ended in 2025.
- Until then, Raisi's role will be filled by his First Vice President, Mohammad Mokhber.

Forward Look:

- Raisi's death is very unlikely to impact Iran's domestic or foreign policies. Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei is the ultimate decision maker when it comes to the country's direction, and presidents have limited ability to pursue their own agendas. Even compared to his predecessors, Raisi was particularly deferential to Khamenei.
- His death could have implications for the country's leadership in the long term, however. Khamenei is 85 and reportedly in frail health. Raisi, as well as Khamenei's own son, Mojtaba, were often discussed as the two most likely contenders to become the next Supreme Leader. It is possible that the planned succession has now been disrupted and new contenders will need to be considered. Government sources claim that Raisi was no longer under consideration to be Supreme Leader but it is unknown if this is an effort to project continuity following his death. [21]
- The June 28 election will likely offer a glimpse of whether Khamenei wishes to change his approach to domestic or foreign policy issues.[22]

Haiti

- An international security force led by Kenyan police is on the verge of entering Haiti to restore control from well-armed gangs

Forward Look:

- On May 28, 2024, Haiti's transitional government council named a new prime minister, Garry Conille, to lead the country until February 2026.[23] Conille is the second PM named by the council after it was formed in April 2024. Fritz Bélizaire was initially named PM, but some members of the nine-member council had never heard of him, backing suggestions that the council does not accurately represent Haiti. Nevertheless, the creation of the council and naming a PM are key benchmarks Haiti must achieve before an international police force, led by Kenya, can deploy and restore security from well-armed gangs that now control most of the capital, Port-au-Prince. Haiti's security situation has stabilized somewhat in the last month as its remaining police force has regained some territory as shipments of weapons and other equipment have arrived in the lead-up to the arrival of international forces.
- However, expect security to deteriorate again once gangs challenge the foreign forces. Gang leaders are eager for political power and to maintain their control over territory and certain parts of the economy. If the security force proves incapable, expect a new migration crisis across the Americas, and Haiti could become a safe haven for criminal activity that spreads across the region.

FOOTNOTES

[19] <https://www.as-coa.org/articles/approval-tracker-mexicos-president-amlo>

[20] <https://www.latinobarometro.org/lat.jsp>

[21] <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/iran-emergency-election-will-signal-khameneis-intentions>

[22] <https://www.iranintl.com/en/202405216080>

[23] <https://www.rfi.fr/en/international-news/20240529-haiti-transitional-council-names-prime-minister>



ZeroFox Intelligence Geopolitical Brief for June 2024

TLP: CLEAR B-2024-05-30c



G7 Summit

- Since Russia’s war in Ukraine, G7 summits have been more consequential, with impactful economic and security agreements announced at the last two, over shared concerns over Russia’s military expansion and China’s economy.
- Using frozen Russian assets to support Ukraine and calling for more trade restrictions will be discussed at the upcoming summit.

Forward Look:

- On June 13–15, 2024, the Group of Seven (G7) summit of leaders of the world’s seven largest economies (excluding Russia and China) will meet in the southern city of Apulia.[24] Like the last two summits, this one is expected to feature major economic packages aimed at Russia and China. During the 2022 summit, members strongly backed sanctions against Russia, while at the 2023 summit, members supported efforts to “diversify” supply chains away from China.[25] Previous G7 meetings were largely uneventful because the U.S. had difficulty getting EU members to back their proposals against Russia, its largest energy provider, or China, its largest trading partner. However, Russia’s war in Ukraine has highlighted to EU leaders how close China and Russia are and how relying on adversarial nations for critical supplies can be detrimental. This summit could see an announcement on utilizing frozen Russian assets held in G7 states to send them to Ukraine. The summit could also see tougher language against China’s trade practices, with both the EU and the U.S. recently pushing through trade sanctions against Chinese clean energy exports.[26] The U.S. and EU argue China has unfairly established dominance in those sectors through unfair subsidies, which harm those same industries inside the U.S. or Europe. China argues the sanctions are being used to stifle Chinese growth. China would very likely suffer because its economy is heavily dependent on exports and it produces far more than its own consumers are willing to buy. If China saw sales to the U.S. or EU decline significantly, its economy would likely be badly damaged.

ABOUT ZEROFOX

ZeroFox (Nasdaq: ZFOX), an enterprise software-as-a-service leader in external cybersecurity, has redefined security outside the corporate perimeter on the internet, where businesses operate and threat actors thrive. The ZeroFox platform combines advanced AI analytics, digital risk and privacy protection, full-spectrum threat intelligence, and a robust portfolio of breach, incident, and takedown response capabilities to expose and disrupt phishing and fraud campaigns, botnet exposures, credential theft, impersonations, data breaches, and physical threats that target your brands, domains, people, and assets. Join thousands of customers—including some of the largest public-sector organizations as well as finance, media, technology, and retail companies—to stay ahead of adversaries and address the entire lifecycle of external cyber risks.

See ZeroFox in action

zerofoxl.com/demo | zerofoxl.com

Get in touch with us today

sales@zerofoxl.com | 855.736.1400

APPENDIX A: ZeroFox Intelligence Probability Scale

All ZeroFox Intelligence products leverage probabilistic assessment language in analytic judgments. Qualitative statements used in these judgments refer to associated probability ranges, which state the likelihood of the occurrence of an event or development. Ranges are used to avoid a false impression of accuracy. This scale is a standard that aligns how readers should interpret such terms.

Almost No Chance	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Roughly Even Chance	Likely	Very Likely	Almost Certain
1-5%	5-20%	20-45%	45-55%	55-80%	80-95%	95-99%

APPENDIX B: Traffic Light Protocol for Information Dissemination

TLP: RED

HOW IT IS USED

Sources may use TLP: RED when information cannot be effectively acted upon by additional parties and could lead to impacts on a party’s privacy, reputation, or operations if misused.

HOW IT IS SHARED

Recipients may NOT share TLP: RED with any parties outside of the specific exchange, meeting, or conversation in which it is originally disclosed.

TLP: AMBER

HOW IT IS USED

Sources may use TLP: AMBER when information requires support to be effectively acted upon but carries risks to privacy, reputation, or operations if shared outside of the organizations involved.

HOW IT IS SHARED

Recipients may ONLY share TLP: AMBER information with members of their own organization and its clients, but only on a need-to-know basis to protect their organization and its clients and prevent further harm.

Note that TLP: AMBER+STRICT restricts sharing to the organization only.

TLP: GREEN

HOW IT IS USED

Sources may use TLP: GREEN when information is useful for the awareness of all participating organizations, as well as with peers within the broader community or sector.

HOW IT IS SHARED

Recipients may share TLP: GREEN information with peers and partner organizations within their sector or community but not via publicly accessible channels.

TLP: CLEAR

HOW IT IS USED

Sources may use TLP: CLEAR when information carries minimal or no risk of misuse in accordance with applicable rules and procedures for public release.

HOW IT IS SHARED

Recipients may share TLP: CLEAR information without restriction, subject to copyright controls.

FOOTNOTES

[24] <https://www.naharnet.com/stories/en/305449-us-pushes-for-ukraine-aid-united-front-against-china-at-g7-finance-meeting>
[25] <https://www.la-croix.com/Economie/pays-G7-preparent-diversification-chaines-dapprovisionnement-2023-05-13-1201267202>
[26] https://foreignpolicy.com/2024/05/30/china-us-tariffs-trade-war-ev-clean-technology-biden/?tpcc=recirc_latest062921

