

ZeroFox Intelligence Geopolitical Brief for April 2024

TLP: CLEAR

B-2024-03-29a



Executive Summary

A number of European countries stepped up security following the attack carried out by Islamic State-Khorasan (IS-K) operatives in Moscow on March 22. Authorities in France and Germany in particular are in a heightened state of alert in the run-up to the Euro 2024 soccer tournament held across Germany and the Paris Olympics, which are due to take place between June and August 2024.

European authorities are warning that the Islamic State's (IS) threat to Europe is at its highest level in years. This is likely a reflection of the increased threats since the outbreak of the Israel-Hamas war and the large upcoming spectator events rather than of the group's capabilities, which remain diminished. It is unlikely that IS has the capabilities they did during the 2014-2018 period, when IS gained control of considerable territory across Iraq and Syria, allowing it to train and plan regular attacks like the one in Moscow.

Instead, the group welcomes and encourages lone-wolf attacks in its name. Security forces are most likely concerned about the risk of lone wolves hitting soft targets, such as fans assembling outside stadiums or the type of large public gatherings that take place during the Olympics. The Israel-Hamas war likely also makes continued calls from groups like IS more effective than they have been in years, increasing the probability of an attack.

Inside Russia, authorities continue to blame Ukraine and its backers in the West for the attack, despite clear evidence that the attack was carried out by IS-K. This is likely to bolster support for its war in Ukraine, as Russia likely needs to recruit more soldiers soon. It also serves as a distraction from the security gaps that allowed the group to target Moscow.

April will see the start of a new, and potentially dangerous, operating environment for Western firms in Hong Kong. In late March, Hong Kong authorities enacted a new national security law that bears a similarity to new laws pushed in mainland China that limit access to data and place severe penalties on those who access it. The updated law expands the list of crimes to include accessing data that was previously legally permissible and increases the punishment for offenders. The broad and vague wording of the law could see it applied to a wide range of data types, like financial and economic growth figures that firms consider necessary for operations. It also makes it more likely that there will be an increase in arbitrary detentions and retaliatory measures taken against Western business interests.

A dangerous security environment is also emerging in the Caribbean region. Haiti presents the most obvious security risks because gangs have gained a foothold that will be difficult to dislodge. Bickering between domestic political factions has possibly eliminated the window of opportunity for an international police mission to restore order in Haiti. With no military force willing to enter Haiti, it risks becoming a safe haven for drug gangs. This will see Haitian citizens migrate in droves, and crime originating in Haiti will be exported to other nearby islands. Elsewhere in the region, Cuba's economy is on the verge of collapse, which will create another migration wave, while Venezuela's crackdown on the opposition ahead of new elections will likely worsen criminality there as well.

Key Findings

- Western firms that have used Hong Kong to access the Chinese market for years will likely experience a more difficult operating environment and a heightened risk of arrest for their employees.
- European authorities are warning that the IS threat is at its highest level in years.
- Ukraine is exposing Russian defenses by repeatedly targeting energy infrastructure inside Russia.
- A lack of mobilized Israeli forces suggests that an incursion into Rafah is not imminent, despite the political rhetoric.
- Foreign investors are concerned that Senegal's new president will harm business interests in what was previously one of the most stable economies in the region.
- Venezuela is unlikely to countenance any opposition political activity that could jeopardize a victory for President Maduro in the July elections.
- Economic and security crises in Haiti and Cuba risk creating a new migration crisis.
- South Korean elections could lead to a divided legislature that struggles to increase defense spending to counter an increasingly aggressive North Korea.
- While Ecuador's war on drug crime is proceeding, a key referendum vote in April will determine if the government can solidify the security gains.
- India will begin six weeks of elections starting in April.
- Portugal, Bulgaria, and the Netherlands are all being run by caretaker governments that may require another round of elections shortly.

Key Threats and Developments

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|  <p>European sporting events in the summer of 2024 are likely terror targets.</p> |  <p>A crackdown on political opposition in Venezuela is likely before July elections.</p> |  <p>India's six weeks of elections gives would-be threat actors a broad range of targets.</p> |  <p>Hong Kong's new security law reduces access to important data and threatens the economy.</p> |
|  <p>Russia's adversaries are increasingly hitting targets inside the normally safe country.</p> |  <p>Slovakia elections could further weaken European Union (EU) support for Ukraine.</p> |  <p>Cost-of-living issues are the primary voter concern in South Korea, despite North Korean aggression.</p> |  <p>Haiti is close to becoming a narco state that threatens security for the entire region.</p> |

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 3:00 PM (EDT) on March 28, 2024; per cyber hygiene best practices, caution is advised when clicking on any third-party links.



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Russia-Ukraine War Update

- Several Western allies, including the United States, announced moderate military aid packages for Ukraine in March. Much of the aid focused on artillery ammunition to address Ukraine's significant ammunition shortages. The Czech Republic secured financing from a coalition of Western countries to provide 800,000 shells to Ukraine.[1] According to officials, the first shipments may begin around June but delays are likely. The United States also provided USD 300 million worth of artillery ammunition. Notably, this funding came from unanticipated cost savings from Pentagon contracts and does not represent a decisive push from the Biden administration or Congress to provide Ukraine with sufficient levels of funding.[2]
- This recent aid will not address Ukraine's ammunition shortage in the short term. Ukraine will likely continue to face the current 5:1 Russian firepower advantage until at least June. However, this aid does allow Ukrainian military planners and commanders to more confidently dip into stockpiles with the knowledge that future weapons are on the way. This will prove especially important as Russia prepares for an offensive expected to begin early this summer. In the lead-up to its offensive, Russia will likely continue its current heightened pace of attacks in eastern Ukraine.
- Throughout March, Russia made small slow gains near Bakhmut and Avdiivka. On the Bakhmut axis, Russian troops have advanced within 1.5 kilometers of the strategic city of Chasiv Yar. The capture of Chasiv Yar would allow Russian forces to secure the southwestern flank of the frontline near Bakhmut. Russian forces are not currently maneuvering to take the city but are maintaining a steady tempo of localized attacks. These efforts may be setting up conditions for Russian troops to attempt to take the city in its upcoming summer offensive.[3]

Forward Look:

- Ukraine ramped up strikes on Russian oil refineries in March, damaging at least eight refineries. The damage has reduced Russian refining capacity by around 600,000-900,000 barrels per day, about 7 percent of Russian output. This decrease has prompted a slight increase in global oil prices, which will continue to rise if attacks continue.
- Russian President Vladimir Putin and other high-ranking officials continue to assert Ukraine was responsible for the IS-K attack near Moscow on March 22.[4] These unfounded assertions are likely part of Russian disinformation efforts designed to bolster domestic support for the war in Ukraine.
- President Putin secured his fifth term in office in Russia's March presidential elections, winning over 87 percent of the vote (a figure that is almost certainly inflated). As ZeroFox has previously assessed, Putin will likely double down on his strategies of suppressing dissent at home and antagonizing the West abroad throughout his term.
- The EU is considering placing tariffs on some Russian and Belarusian agricultural products to decrease imports and thereby curb Russian revenue. Under a recent proposal, the EU would set tariffs at EUR 95 or 50 percent of the product's value. This measure would double the cost of Russian and Belarusian imports.

Israel-Hamas War Update

- Recent weeks have seen intense clashes between Israeli forces and Palestinian militants in the central and northern Gaza Strip, including in and around al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza City. Israeli security officials claimed that several hundred militants have been killed and captured amid the ongoing operation, the second aimed at clearing the medical complex since the beginning of the conflict.[5] An Israeli air strike also killed three suspected Palestinian militants, including two high-ranking Islamic Jihad figures, in Jenin, West Bank, on March 20, 2024.[6]
- Amid the fighting, ceasefire negotiations are ongoing in Qatar. However, Hamas and Israeli officials expressed pessimism concerning the likelihood of an agreement being reached.
- The expiration of Israel's military draft law on March 31, 2024, is straining Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's coalition. The proposed replacement legislation would maintain widespread draft exemptions for members of the Israeli ultra-Orthodox Haredi community.[7]
- These exemptions, which date back to the founding of the country, have long been controversial in Israeli society but have become more so due to the war and current manpower strain faced by the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF).
- On March 24, 2024, National Unity party leader Benny Gantz stated that he would leave the country's wartime cabinet if the law was passed in its current form. Senior members of Netanyahu's Likud party also stated their opposition to the bill. Nonetheless, ultra-Orthodox members of Netanyahu's coalition maintain that it must be passed, while threatening to bring down the government if their demands are not met.[8]

Forward Look:

- While Netanyahu has continued to insist that Israel must launch a major offensive in Rafah, the majority of Israeli troops have now reportedly withdrawn to the central Gaza Strip and the borders of the enclave, making the prospect of an imminent invasion unlikely.[9] Netanyahu's rhetoric may instead be designed to pressure Hamas into agreeing to a ceasefire on terms friendlier to Israel.
- Meanwhile, Hamas has consistently demonstrated its ability to reestablish forces in areas previously declared as "cleared" by the Israeli military. This, along with Israel's apparent inability to maintain large-scale troop mobilizations, indicates that the conflict is headed towards a stalemate in the medium term.
- Although the invalidation of the current military draft bill is at hand, the law actually first expired on June 23, 2023. However, the High Court has repeatedly allowed the government to delay passage of new replacement legislation, and Netanyahu is reportedly seeking to push a vote for at least three months.[10]
- However, it remains unclear if the justices will further extend the deadline. Therefore, it is possible that the contentious issue could threaten the survival of the government before the Knesset's current winter session ends on April 7, 2024.

FOOTNOTES

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Latin America Updates

- **Cuba:** Rare nationwide protests against food and electricity prices
- **Haiti:** Continued instability while transitional government bickers
- **Ecuador:** Constitutional referendum on continuing narco crackdown on April 21, 2024

> Forward Look:

- Internet and communication services were cut across Cuba after thousands protested in at least three locations on March 17–18, 2024: Santiago de Cuba, Bayamo, and Granma.[10] The protests are against electricity and food shortages, which have led to large price hikes in recent weeks. A harsh security crackdown with lengthy prison sentences for those found guilty of participating in the protests is highly likely. Protests in Cuba are extremely rare; the last large demonstrations took place in July 2021. Before that, protests had not been observed since the mid-1990s.[11] Expect the diaspora community and the U.S. government to publicize the protests and pressure the Cuban government into making political concessions. After the 2021 protests, Cuba responded with a mix of policy responses; it permitted more foreign imports into the country but also cracked down harshly against protesters. Similar actions are likely this time as well. A collapsed government could create a mass migration crisis.
- Haiti has been attempting to form a transitional council abroad since Prime Minister Ariel Henry resigned in early March. However, gang violence has steadily increased since the official end of Henry's term in February and ahead of plans to send foreign security forces into Haiti. An international police force led mainly by African nations (meant to alleviate the violence and permit a political transition) has yet to arrive and will not until after a transitional council has been finalized. However, the transitional council, which initially began debating on March 11, has not yet been formed, with local leaders disagreeing over its members. The Presidential Transitional Council will ultimately be made up of nine members from Haitian political parties and the private sector and will elect a new president and prime minister to run Haiti until elections can be held. The longer Haiti remains without a government, the more difficult it will be for an international police force to regain territory; there are continued calls for a large U.S. military-led mission. Gang leaders have threatened not to abide by the ruling of the transitional council, and further violence is highly likely.[12]
- Domestically, the fighting creates a dire humanitarian and economic situation. Internationally, neighboring countries, including the United States, are concerned about a wave of migration as Haiti becomes largely unlivable. Under gang control, Haiti could also export violence and drug crime across the region.
- Ecuador has been under a state of emergency since January 2024, after a leading drug gang member escaped prison and years of rising drug-related crime.[13] Since the pandemic, Ecuador has transitioned from being one of the safest countries in the region to one of the most dangerous. The latest state of emergency is the most restrictive and has been the most successful in terms of lowering the murder rate. Other criminal metrics, like kidnappings, have remained steady. President Daniel Noboa, who assumed office in late 2023 after the previous president resigned over his inability to limit drug crime, is leading a referendum push that will limit access to guns and give security forces greater power to arrest and imprison suspected gang members. Noboa's referendum is likely to pass, and his state of emergency is popular with the wider population. Ecuador next holds presidential elections in 2025; Noboa will likely be the frontrunner if his performance on security matters holds up.

South Korea Elections and North Korean Aggression

- South Korea holds general elections on April 10, 2024.[14]
- Campaigning is mainly focused on the high cost of living, which some voters have tied to foreign policy issues like geopolitical tensions with China and increased defense spending.
- Opposition parties, which are expected to win the most seats, are also divided over separate corruption scandals.
- An opposition victory could leave the incumbent administration unable to pass legislation, which would appeal to China and North Korea.

> Forward Look:

- On March 28, 2024, campaigning began for the South Korean April 10 general elections. Current polls show the People Power Party (PPP) of President Yoon Suk Yeol has an approval rating of 37 percent; the opposition Democratic Party (DP) has 31 percent.[15] However, the remaining votes are largely for other opposition parties, which could secure as many as 200 seats in the 300-member National Assembly, making Yoon a lame duck president for the rest of his term, which expires in 2027.
- There is some discord within the opposition, as close associates of the DP party leader, Lee Jae-myung, have left to form other parties like "The New Reform Party" after Lee was implicated in corruption scandals. Yoon narrowly beat Lee in the 2022 presidential election. Currently, the main campaign issues are South Korea's world-leading low birth rates, elderly care, infrastructure developments, healthcare systems, the sluggish economy, and the high cost of living.
- Some of Yoon's policies, like calls for increased defense spending and siding with the United States in a trade war against China, have been blamed for the cost of living. In other regional elections, Chinese threat actors have staged disinformation campaigns hoping to secure a divided government that is less able to pass reforms against China's interests.

Argentina

- Argentina: Labor union announces a nationwide strike on April 3, 2024, after President Milei threatens government job cuts.
- The powerful ATE labor union announced a nationwide strike for April 3, 2024, in response to a pledge by President Javier Milei to cut 70,000 public sector jobs.[16] Details of the strike were not announced other than that it would also include protests. The job cuts are significant and could harm President Milei's popularity, which has remained relatively steady despite a series of austerity measures that have drastically increased inflation, poverty, and unemployment. International economists largely back Milei's policy of cutting spending as a way to ultimately reign in years of high inflation. However, the policies do increase inflation and unemployment, which Milei argues is only temporary. Protests and continued economic hardship could turn the local population against Milei before the economic benefits emerge; he has also faced several legal and political obstacles to his measures. Milei has little backing in Congress, which has led him to cut spending by decree; some of these actions have been rejected by the courts.

FOOTNOTES

- [10] <https://elpais.com/america/2024-03-17/corriente-y-comida-y-patria-y-vida-los-cubanos-vuelven-a-las-calles-en-protesta-por-la-escasez.html>
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Africa Political Updates

- **Senegalese** voters chose opposition candidate Bassirou Diomaye Faye as their new president, marking a break from the incumbent administration.[17]
- **Nigeria:** An executive of cryptocurrency exchange Binance, who had been detained in Nigeria for a month due to spurious claims that the exchange was manipulating Nigerian currency, has escaped detention in the country. His colleague remains detained.[18]
- **Togo:** Legislative elections and a controversial constitutional reform are slated for April 20, 2024.
- **South Africa** is set for a general election in May 2024, whereby the ruling African National Congress (ANC) Party could potentially lose its majority in Parliament for the first time in 30 years. Parliament is responsible for electing the president, and the possibility of a coalition government forming is rising as the ANC's rule is increasingly challenged.[19]

Forward Look:

- Faye has promised to root out corruption, a popular position among the people of Senegal. International markets are wary, as one of his campaign promises was to regionally reform Senegal's currency, the CFA Franc (which is used across West Africa), or to replace it with a new currency entirely.
- Togo will hold legislative elections on April 20. Ahead of the vote, the country's parliament voted for a new constitution that changes the presidential system to a parliamentary one. The constitutional change could allow Parliament to choose the country's president without elections, giving longtime President Faure Gnassingbe the ability to remain in power indefinitely. Gnassingbe is likely to win the elections anyway, but upcoming term limits for the next election will no longer be relevant.[20]

European Terror Threat

- A number of European countries have stepped up security following the attack carried out by IS-K operatives in Moscow on March 22.[21]

Forward Look:

- Authorities in France and Germany in particular are in a heightened state of alert in the run-up to the Euro 2024 soccer tournament held across Germany and the Paris Olympics due to take place between June and August 2024.
- Gatherings for the upcoming Easter holidays are also vulnerable
- European authorities are warning that the IS threat to Europe is at its highest level in years.[22] This is likely a reflection of the increased threats since the outbreak of the Israel-Hamas war and the large upcoming spectator events rather than of the group's capabilities, which remain diminished.
- The attacks are likely to take the form of knife/small arms attacks and vehicular assaults that require little instruction. They could include unsophisticated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that attackers learn to build online.

European Politics

- The Netherlands: Geert Wilders abandons attempt for PM; could lead to new elections on March 14, 2024[23]
- Portugal: New minority government to be sworn in on April 2, 2024[24]
- Slovakia: Final round of presidential elections on April 6, 2024
- Croatia: Snap elections on April 17, 2024
- Bulgaria: Early elections after government collapse

Forward Look:

- On March 14, 2024, Geert Wilders announced he was abandoning his attempt to become prime minister. Wilders' far-right Party for Freedom won the most seats in the November general elections but has few natural allies and has therefore been unable to form a coalition government with him as the leader. It is possible there will need to be new elections. Wilders compromised on countless positions to become PM, and he may be less agreeable if his party does not hold power.
- Portugal's new minority government, led by center-right Prime Minister Luis Montenegro, will be sworn in on April 2, 2024. Montenegro's Democratic Alliance (DA) won the most seats in the March 10 snap general elections but is well short of a majority and has no coalition partners. The lack of a majority means that no major policy changes should be expected in the short term. The risk of government collapse triggering new elections is extremely likely. The most likely source of government collapse is the 2025 budget due in October.
- On April 6, 2024, Slovakia will hold the second and final round of presidential elections between former Foreign Minister Ivan Korčok and Peter Pellegrini. Korčok surprisingly won the most votes in the first round (ahead of the favorite Pellegrini) but was unable to get more than 50 percent, which would have avoided a second round.[25] Pellegrini is backed by Prime Minister Robert Fico, who is traditionally a leftist politician but, since assuming power again in September 2023, has largely ruled on reducing ties with the EU and reducing support for Ukraine. Korčok is a strong advocate for the EU and NATO, and his victory would be seen as a protest vote against Fico. The President's position is largely ceremonial, and Fico's policies will likely continue forever.
- Croatia is gearing up for a parliamentary election set for April 17, 2024, following the dissolution of its parliament in March.[26] The upcoming election will pit the ruling conservative Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) against a coalition of centrist and left-leaning parties. In a surprising move, President Zoran Milanovic announced his bid to run for prime minister as the candidate of the opposition Social Democratic Party, challenging current conservative Prime Minister Andrej Plenkovic and his ruling HDZ. Since gaining independence from the former Yugoslavia in 1991, the HDZ has largely dominated Croatian politics. However, the party is currently facing accusations of corruption from the opposition, which it denies. Additionally, Croatia is expected to hold a presidential election by the end of the year.
- Bulgaria is set for early parliamentary elections, marking the sixth such election in just over three years, as efforts to form a new government failed. On March 28, President Roumen Radev issued the final mandate to form a government to the smallest parliamentary group, There Is Such a People (ITN), which refused, following unsuccessful attempts by the largest coalition.[27] With the mandate-handing process concluded, President Radev now has the responsibility to appoint a caretaker Prime Minister and set a date for the early parliamentary elections. A date coinciding with EU wide elections on June 8 could be chosen.

FOOTNOTES

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| Hong Kong National Security Law

- On March 19, Hong Kong approved a new national security law known as Article 23, effective March 23, 2024.[28]
- A previous version of the law that brought Hong Kong's legal system in line with mainland China's prompted mass protests in 2019 and 2020.
- Western firms that have used Hong Kong to access the Chinese market for years will likely experience a more difficult operating environment and a heightened risk of arrest for their employees.
- Article 23 contains similar language to updates made in 2023 to the mainland China Foreign Relations Law and Anti-Espionage Act.

> Forward Look:

- The updated law expands the list of crimes to include accessing data that was previously legally permissible and increases the punishment for offenders.[29] The broad and vague wording of Article 23 could see it applied to a wide range of data types, like financial and economic growth figures that firms consider necessary for operations.
- The new law makes it more likely that there will be an increase in arbitrary detentions and retaliatory measures against Western business interests. Businesses involved in sectors that China considers sensitive, like financial research or technology manufacturing, are at the biggest risk. These sectors are key to the geopolitical disputes between the United States and China, and China is eager to keep data that could demonstrate its weakness or be used by adversaries within its borders.

| Venezuela

- Opposition secures a political candidate, but electoral victory is highly unlikely in July 2024.

> Forward Look:

- Venezuela's main opposition coalition, Unitary Platform (PUD), managed to register two candidates for the July 28, 2024, presidential elections. María Corina Machado was the original PUD candidate after winning opposition primaries overwhelmingly in October 2023.[30] However, the government of President Nicolás Maduro banned her and then prohibited her replacement, Corina Yoris, from registering as a candidate by the March 25 deadline. Instead, PUD member Manuel Rosales registered himself as a candidate and was approved; however, Rosales is seen as a Maduro plant inside of PUD.[31] PUD registered another candidate, Edmundo González Urrutí, who would likely hand over power to Machado if he wins. Parties can also make changes to their political tickets by April 20, and Urrutí may be replaced by a more well-known candidate who is not Rosales.
- A divided opposition benefits Maduro, who is likely to win the elections. Despite being unpopular, Maduro is as politically powerful as he has been in years and controls most of the electoral apparatus. Maduro is only likely to permit political opposition that does not threaten his power, which is why he could not countenance a run by Machado—despite promising to let her run in exchange for U.S. sanctions relief. The United States is now likely to re-impose sanctions on Venezuela's oil sector in the medium term.

| India Elections

- India will hold national legislative elections from April 19 to June 1, with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) favored to maintain or expand its majority and Modi himself expected to keep the premiership. Results are expected on June 4.
- Voting will take place in seven stages, each lasting roughly a week, with only certain states eligible to vote in each stage.
- The once-powerful Indian National Congress party (INC) has united with nearly two dozen smaller parties to form the INDIA coalition in opposition to the BJP. Coalition members have frequently squabbled and have yet to put forward a candidate for prime minister.
- Prime Minister Modi has been accused of weaponizing the criminal justice system against opposition politicians. Critics also claim Modi's government is pursuing an organized effort to convince opposition members to switch parties to the BJP.[32]
- On March 21, Indian federal agents arrested Delhi's Chief Minister, a well-known opposition figure, on charges of corruption that Modi's critics dispute. The INC claims it is unable to finance its campaign after a tax investigation placed a freeze on its finances.[33]
- As the election draws closer, Indian and Chinese officials have stepped up abrasive rhetoric over a disputed northern territory.[34]

> Forward Look:

- Prime Minister Modi and the BJP are all but certain to win the election. It would mark the beginning of Modi's third term as prime minister.
- Support for the BJP is strongest in central, western, and northeast India, while the southern, eastern, and far northern states often side with the INC or smaller local parties.
- If Prime Minister Modi wins a third term, he will likely continue efforts to clamp down on dissent, perceiving that he can do so with relatively little pushback from voters.
- The March 21 arrest of Delhi's Chief Minister could spur protest activity in the city and beyond in the weeks leading up to the election. Police will likely deploy additional security measures and may move to forcefully disrupt protests. This could include cutting mobile internet in some areas if protests become unruly.
- Some Indian regions in the eastern heartland and the far north are home to small guerrilla groups that may attempt to target electoral infrastructure in rural areas.
- The India-China territorial dispute is unlikely to cause any major physical security threats, though Chinese hackers have a history of carrying out cyberattacks on Indian utilities and healthcare facilities. China could choose to repeat such attacks as a show of force during the elections.

FOOTNOTES

[28] <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/politics/article/3254522/chinese-vice-premier-ding-xuexiang-calls-swift-article-23-legislation-says-it-will-make-hong-kong>

[29] <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-statement-on-hong-kong-national-security-proposals>

[30] <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-68864242>

[31] <https://www.dw.com/es/ula-afirma-que-veto-a-candidatura-de-corina-yoris-en-venezuela-es-injustificado/a-68695632>

[32] <https://indianexpress.com/article/political-pulse/past-punjab-revolving-door-new-bjp-is-the-old-congress-923792/>

[33] <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/3/21/indias-congress-party-accuses-government-of-freezing-accounts-before-polls>

[34] <https://www.scmp.com/week-asia/politics/article/3256688/statement-china-indias-strategic-sela-tunnel-raises-tensions-new-delhi-boosts-border-control>



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.

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.

READY TO SEE FOR YOURSELF?

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Contact us at sales@zerofox.com / 855.736.1400

