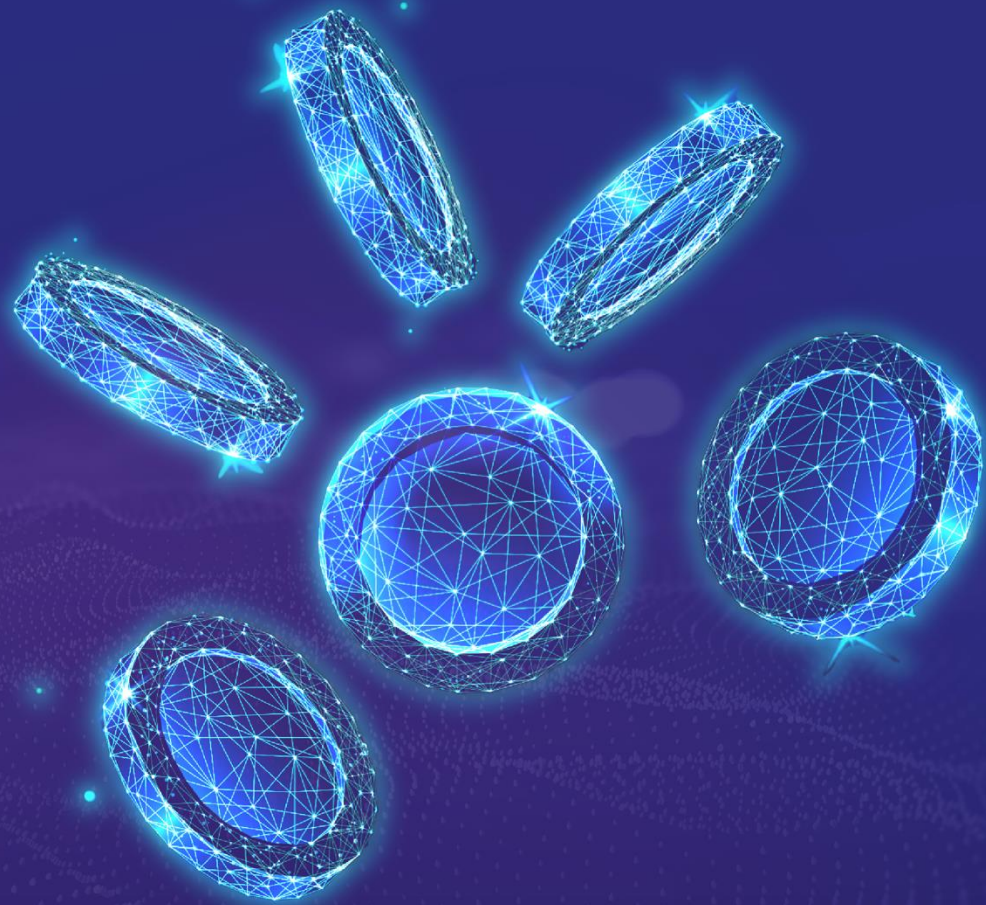




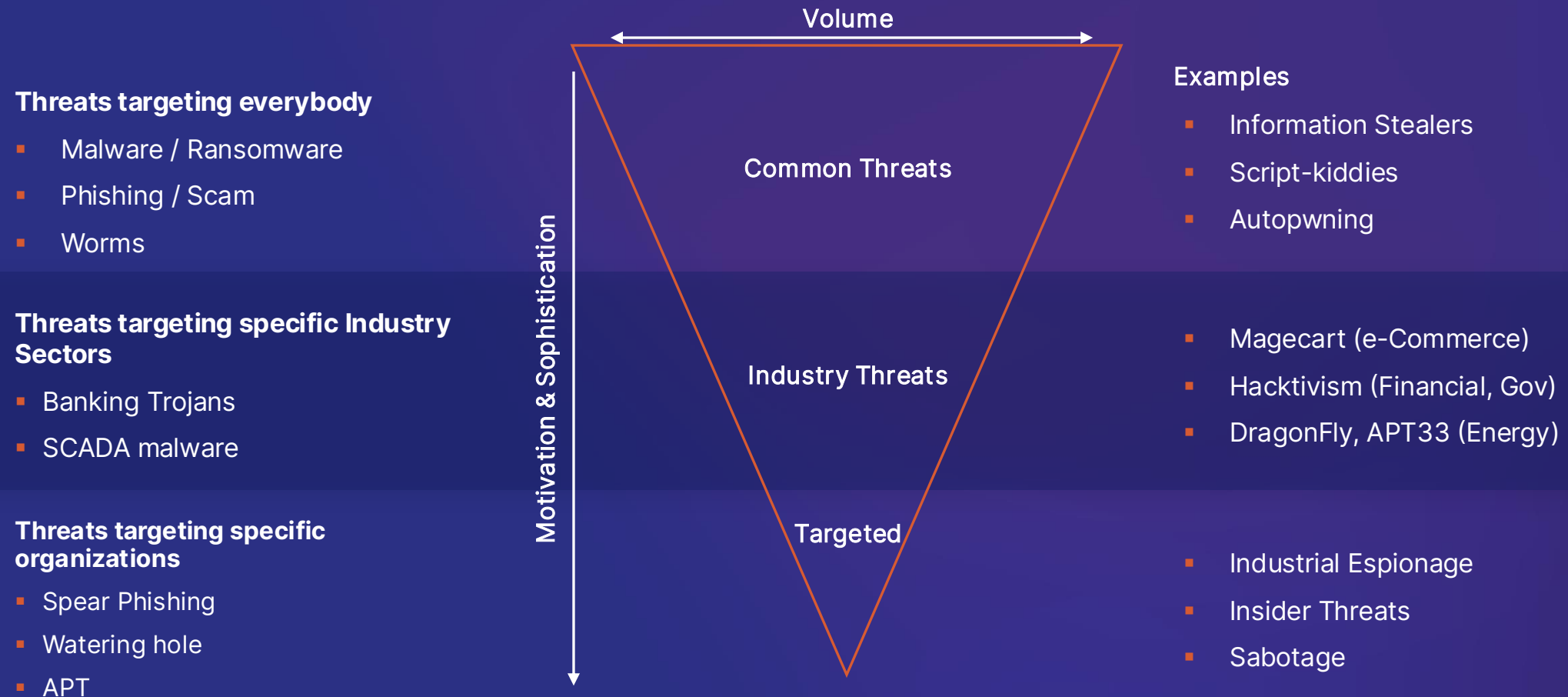
ENTERTAINMENT

THREAT LANDSCAPE REPORT

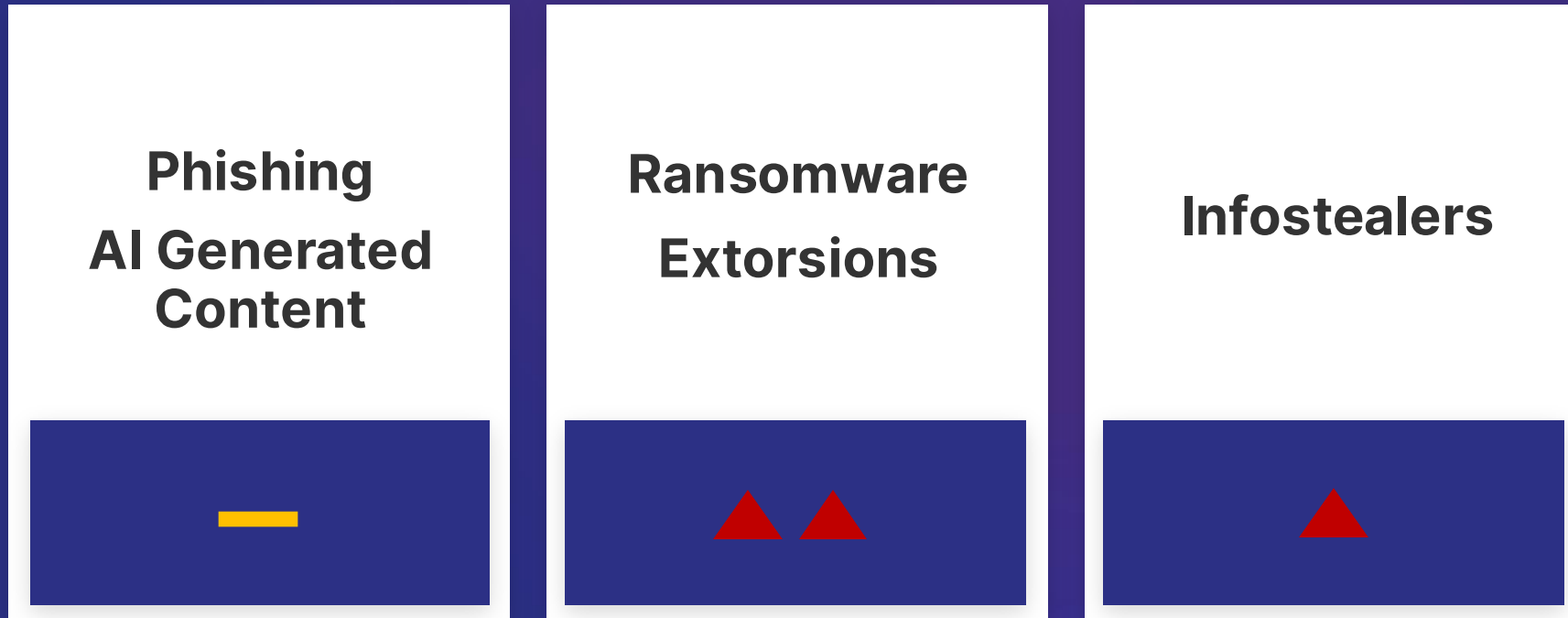
2025 – Q2



The Threat Landscape Pyramid



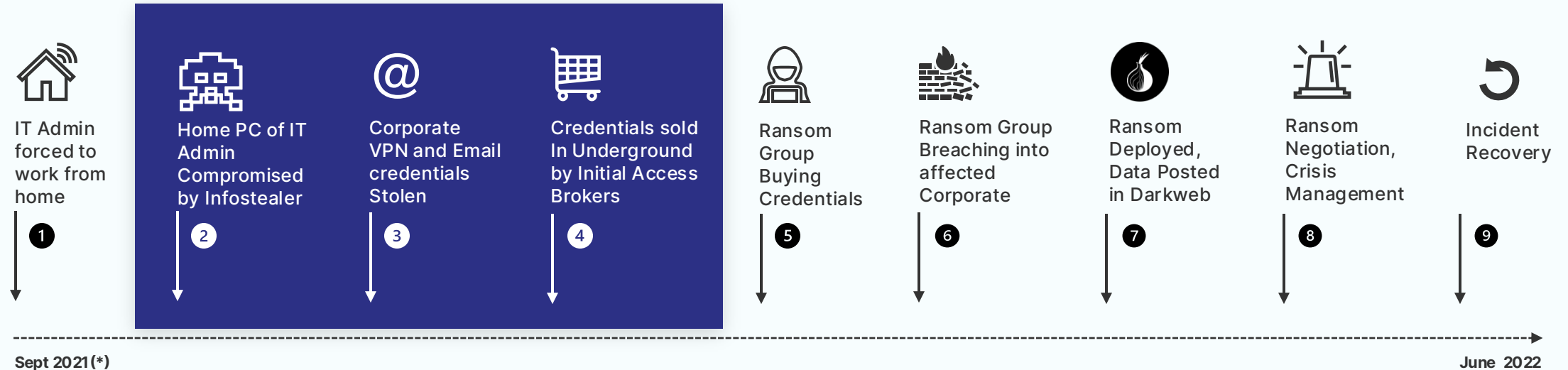
Common Threats Shaping the Quarter



Why Common Threats Matter

Ransomware Attack Timeline

*Attack Timeline – Real Example from QuoIntelligence Threat Intelligence-driven IR support activity



- **>90% of Data Breaches initiated by by INFOSTEALERS, or MASS-EXPLOITATION**

Targeted Threats Against the Gambling Sector

**Phishing
Fraud**



Hacktivism



Ransomware



Q1 2025 to Q2 2025

Trends



The gambling sector remains the most attractive target for **fraudulent** activities derived from cybercriminals and **North-Korean state-sponsored adversaries** who exploit trusted communication channels and business routines through customized **phishing and social engineering campaigns** involving platforms like Zoom.



Ransomware remains an opportunistic threat to the gambling sector. No significant increase was recorded in Q2, with activity levels remaining relatively stable and consistent with those seen in the previous quarter.

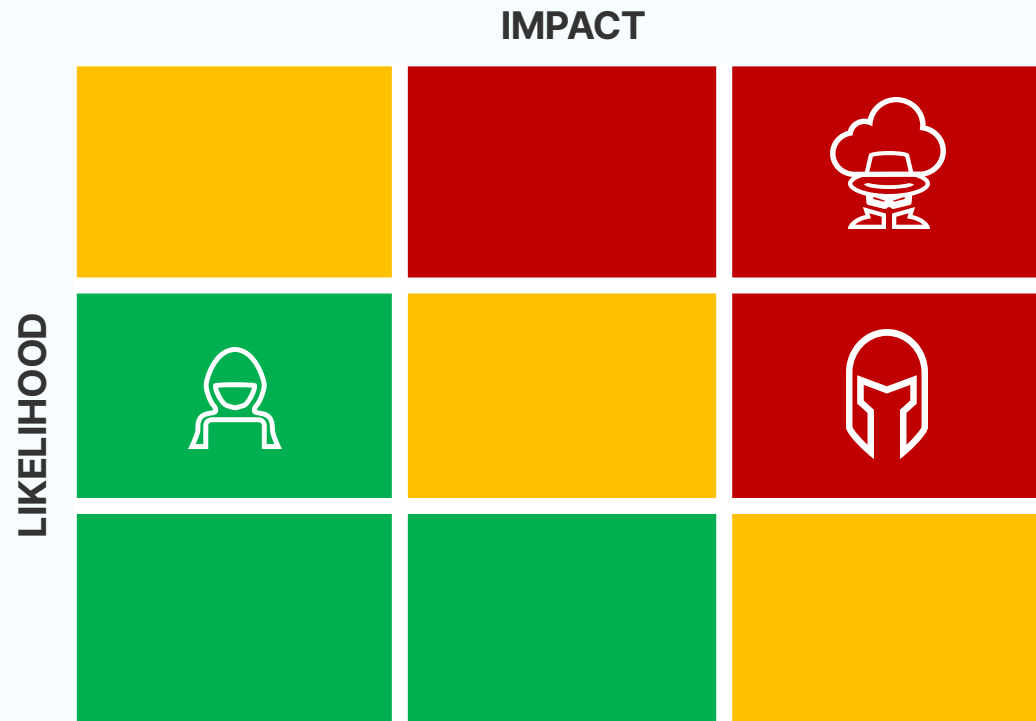


Due to mainly ideological motives, **hacktivism** and its coordinated cyberattacks remained active during the last quarter. Despite the limited impact such attacks causing a temporary denial of service to customers, these attacks can still result in both a financial loss and brand reputation damage to the company.

Observed Increase of Attacks Targeting the European Gambling Sector

Adversary Type	Risk	Description
Opportunistic Adversaries Financial Fraud Supply Chain Attacks	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The ransomware threat remains largely opportunistic, though cases in the gambling sector have surfaced, such as reported intrusions on LeoVegas AB by Hellicat and Modulus Group by the Crypto24 ransomware group.Several threat actors have leaked data and published database dumps related to European iGaming and casino companies on underground forums. For instance, the threat actor PrivilegesGenius advertised a Malta-based casino database on the XSS forum.Deepfake and AI-generated identity fraud are increasingly targeting iGaming onboarding processes, with synthetic applicants bypassing KYC.
State-Sponsored Adversaries Money Laundering Financial Fraud	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BlueNoroff has been linked to phishing and malware campaigns impersonating trusted platforms like Zoom to infiltrate companies, including those in the gambling sector.Cloudflare's DDoS report ranked the gambling and casino industry among the top five most targeted globally. Of those who identified the attackers, a 21 percent pointed to state-sponsored actors.
Motivated Adversaries Hacktivist Groups	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Although no significant attacks were observed against the gambling sector during Q2, the opportunistic and indiscriminate nature of ongoing hacktivist-led DDoS campaigns keeps the gambling industry at continued risk especially originating from pro-Palestine hacktivist groups.

Risk Matrix European Gambling



RISK LEVEL: **HIGH**



Hacktivism



State-Sponsored



Ransomware, Supply Chain, Fraud

Risk:

Low

MEDIUM

HIGH

Top 10 MITRE ATT&CK Techniques Observed by QuoIntelligence in Gambling Sector Incidents

Tactic	Technique	Sub-technique
Initial Access	Spearphishing Link	
Defense Evasion, Execution	Scripting	
Command and Control	Data Obfuscation	Steganography
Discovery	System Network Connections Discovery	
Lateral Movement	Lateral Tool Transfer	
Discovery	Application Window Discovery	
Persistence	Server Software Component	Web Shell
Defense Evasion	Reflective Code Loading	
Reconnaissance	Gather Victim Network Information	
Initial Access, Lateral Movement	Replication Through Removable Media	

Less Observed

More Observed

Most Used Techniques

- QuoiIntelligence tracks more than 150 Threat Actor groups and 480 Attack tools.
- QuoiIntelligence profiles all the TTPs (MITRE ATT&CK framework) used by the Threat Actors in our data base.
- QuoiIntelligence provides information on how to detect and mitigate these TTPs.

ARE YOU PROTECTED
AGAINST THEM?

Ryuk Ransomware Group
Aliases: Ryuk, UNC1878

General Information

Description
Ryuk Ransomware Group, the operators of the Ryuk ransomware, are an organized cyber crime group that specifically target large enterprises for a high-ransom return, also known as *big game hunting*. The ransomware is known to be deployed manually by the operator post-exploitation. According to reporting, Ryuk variants were observed with tailored configurations and network designs of the victim organization. Typically, ransom payments range from 15 to 50 Bitcoins (BTC), approximately between USD 97,000 to 320,000 at this time. The use of Trickbot, Emotet and Buer malware families are known to be leveraged early in the kill-chain of Ryuk incidents, to achieve initial compromise and load the ransomware, respectively. Ryuk, the reported predecessor to Heremes ransomware, also shares code similarities with the commodity Heremes ransomware which was sold on underground forums and used by multiple threat actors.

Assessment
Active since August 2018, the threat actors operating Ryuk reportedly gained approximately USD 61 million just from US ransomware infections through 2019. The group's collection of readily available and open source attack tools (e.g. Cobalt Strike, and WMI), coupled with RDP and network shares, could allow them to quickly spread a well-sized attack across a compromised network. Based on incident operators demonstrate the ability to change tactics depending on the scenario and spread their ransomware throughout a network. The Ryuk Ransomware Group also aims to spread their ransomware throughout a network. The Ryuk Ransomware Group also aims to spread their ransomware throughout a network. The Ryuk Ransomware Group also aims to spread their ransomware throughout a network.

Capability: High
Motivation: Financial

Notable Reported Activities

- On 27 September, Universal Health Services (UHS) reportedly suffered a ransomware attack that took down its systems across UHS facilities throughout the US, including in California, Florida, and Washington DC. UHS employees reported renamed files with the extension ".ryk". Internal notes titled "Shadow of the Universe" on affected systems, indicating the ransomware originated from the Ryuk ransomware. Further, FireEye analysts observed that the threat actors disseminated the malware via a phishing attack.

Threat Information

Capability
High

Intent
Data Leak
Fraud
Sabotage

Motivation
Financial Gain

Malware Kits

Overview ATT&CK

Search: [] Platform: All Taxonomy: All [Export CSV](#)

Discovery(1279 references)	Defense-evasion(1292 references)
<p><u>T1082</u></p> <p>T1082</p> <p>0 subtechniques</p> <p>262 references</p>	<p><u>T1027</u></p> <p>T1027</p> <p>5 subtechniques</p> <p>297 references</p>
<p><u>T1083</u></p> <p>T1083</p> <p>0 subtechniques</p> <p>208 references</p>	<p><u>T1140</u></p> <p>T1140</p> <p>0 subtechniques</p> <p>240 references</p>

Regulations Demanding Threat Intelligence

GDPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Under the GDPR, all businesses processing data linked to EU citizens must have a security framework in place to prevent sensitive data breaches. The implementation of threat Intelligence can automatize and bolster these safety countermeasures.
EU'S DIGITAL SERVICES ACT (DSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The DSA mandates that all online platforms promptly remove any content deemed illegal under EU law. This includes illegal gambling operations, advertising promoting unlicensed gambling services, and also advertising making illegal use of a trademark.

THREAT INTELLIGENCE

GET IN TOUCH

Interested in knowing more about the current Threat Landscape impacting your industry and how you could reduce the risk posed by it?

Book a follow-up meeting
with our experts now!

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