

# Happy Monday!

Welcome to the 36th issue of CyberSec Weekly.  
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## Russia accuses NATO of launching 5,000 cyberattacks

The Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (FSB) has accused the United States and other NATO countries of launching over 5,000 cyberattacks against critical infrastructure in the country since the beginning of 2022. The agency says it has taken timely measures to prevent these attacks from causing any negative consequences to Russia.

Furthermore, the FSB claims that these attacks originate from Ukrainian territories, which are used for masking the true origin and identity of the perpetrators. At the same time, the attacks also involve the deployment of "new types of cyber-weapons."

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## Why did the phone need glasses?

It lost all it's contacts.

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## Countering the Problem of Credential Theft

Cybercrime has become increasingly challenging to defend against because of its scale, which has been enabled by the cybercrime-as-a-service economy.

Rather than lone wolf cybercriminals performing every task needed to compromise and monetize a computer or account, those tasks are now covered by specialists. Malware and botnets can be rented. Vulnerability information can be purchased. Cybercriminals no longer have to learn how to do every action to execute an operation.

They can buy the components or services needed for a specific fraud, allowing them to focus their energy on the part that delivers illicit revenue. A key component of cybercrime-as-a-service is the sale of login credentials or access to accounts.

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## Video: Testing Microsoft's Phishing Filter



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## Stolen Card Volumes Plummet 94% Globally

The volume of compromised credit cards offered for sale on cybercrime markets has dropped sharply over the past few years, although UK figures rose, according to Cybersixgill.

Its State of the Cybercrime Underground 2023 report revealed a 94% drop in compromised cards offered for sale on underground markets between 2019 and 2022 – from over 140 million four years ago to just nine million last year.

Over that time the market has declined sharply, with the number of cards available to fraudsters falling 28% from 2019 to 2020, and then by 60% a year later. There was a final 78% drop in volume between 2021 and 2022.

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