



GRYPHON GROWL

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SPOTLIGHT

CHINA IMPOSES EXPORT CONTROLS OVER 7 RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

China supplies 90% of the world's rare earth elements (REEs), critical components for a variety of products ranging from electric vehicles to military equipment. Recently, China has imposed new export controls over 7 REEs resulting in a disruption to supply chains that the U.S. defense technology sector is reliant on to produce advanced weapons systems.

On 4 April, in response to U.S. tariffs, China imposed new export controls over 7 rare earth elements (REEs). REEs are a group of 17 elements used across the defense, energy, and automotive technology industries. The 7 elements included in the export controls are samarium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, lutetium, scandium and yttrium, all critical components for several U.S. defense technologies. These export controls include not only mined minerals but permanent magnets and other finished products that will be difficult to replace. ^[1, 2]

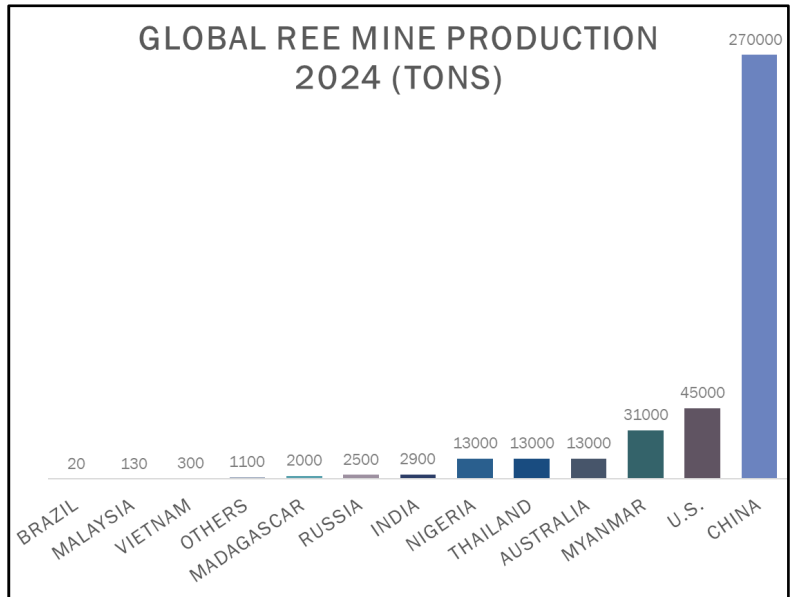
These new export controls, will require Chinese companies to secure special licenses to export the materials, granting Chinese authorities, control over who is given access to these critical minerals. To implement these export licenses, China is drafting a regulatory framework, which is expected to restrict access for specific companies, particularly U.S. military contractors. ^[3]

Currently, China holds a monopoly over the global supply of REEs, as they manufacture and process around 90% of the world's supply. Meaning, they have the power to decide who can and cannot receive REEs. This leads to the concern that China could then throttle shipments, by restricting the number of export licenses it issues. ^[2]

Two unnamed industry sources who spoke with Reuters stated that the Chinese export restrictions on some REEs are a concern for a few U.S. aerospace manufacturers because they are solely sourced from China for use in avionics. ^[2]

The U.S. government does have stockpiles of some REEs, but not enough to supply its defense contractors. Furthermore, there are currently no heavy REE processing facilities in the United States. Although there is one REE mine located in California, the Mountain Pass mine, nearly all the ore extracted there is shipped to China for final processing. ^[1]

GLOBAL REE MINE PRODUCTION
2024 (TONS)



This does not mean that there aren't alternative means of procuring REEs. REEs are relatively abundant in the Earth's crust and are being processed by other countries. The challenge lies in finding them in high enough concentrations and processing them economically and sustainably. Australia, Brazil, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Vietnam all have initiatives and investments underway to bolster key REE mining, processing, and research and development (R&D) as well as magnet manufacturing. ^[1, 6]

Additionally, the U.S. Defense Department is working towards advancing their goal of developing domestic supply chains by 2027 to ensure continued access to REEs. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy Taylor Kale made the statement, "Resilient supply chains are essential to this goal. The U.S. can no longer afford to rely on overseas, single-points-of-failure for critical components." ^[5]

According to data collected by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), the DOD has committed over \$439 million toward building domestic supply chains and heavy REE processing facilities since 2020. However, CSIS estimates that by the time these facilities are operational, their output will fall well short of China's, with the U.S. still far from meeting the DOD's goal of an independent REE supply. ^[4]

Another viable option is the Ukraine Mineral Deal, signed on 30 April, that is supposed to give the U.S. priority access to Ukrainian critical minerals and other natural resources. Still, Ukraine will maintain complete ownership over its natural resources and infrastructure, including decisions on what to extract. REEs are included among the terms listed in the deal. However, despite

Ukraine's untapped resource potential, mining experts and policymakers have raised doubts about whether Ukraine will be able to deliver. CSIS estimates that Ukraine will need to overcome several obstacles before they will be able to establish a supportive environment for the manufacturing of REEs. [7]

First, Ukraine will need to undergo a thorough geological mapping to evaluate Ukraine's current REE reserves. No modern evaluation of Ukraine's REEs exist, as current mapping dates back 30-60 years. Second, Ukraine will need to invest in reconstructing their energy infrastructure. Over the course of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, nearly half of Ukraine's power generation capacity has been lost due to Russian occupation, destruction, or damage, and about 50% of Ukraine's major substations were hit by missile and drone attacks. The mining of REEs is one of the most energy-intensive sectors, and as it stands Ukraine has about one third of its pre-war electricity capacity. According to CSIS, a substantial reconstruction of energy infrastructure will be essential before mineral exploration or production can begin. Ukraine's viability as a mining destination will largely depend on the level of support provided by the United States and its allies. [7]

In summary, REEs are crucial for developing a range of advanced technologies used by the U.S defense technology sector. Although China's export controls stop short of an outright ban, companies will have to resort to limited resources for alternative supply chains. And without access to a supply of readily available REE's, they'll be unable to produce a wide range of systems such as fighter jets, submarines, missiles, radar systems, and drones, posing a threat to the USAF's next generation programs. China is already rapidly expanding their defense technologies at a significantly faster pace than the United States. Any further bans on critical minerals will only widen the gap, enabling China to strengthen its military capabilities at a faster pace. [4]

The 7 Most Critical Rare Earth Elements in Defense Technology

Name	Properties	Aerospace Uses	Included In Export Controls
Neodymium	Essential for creating powerful permanent magnets used in guidance systems	Precision-guided missiles, drones, and aircraft engines	
Dysprosium	Enhances the temperature resistance of neodymium magnets. Critical for maintaining equipment performance in extreme conditions	Laser targeting systems and military communications	✓
Yttrium	Enhances the efficiency and accuracy of defense surveillance technologies	Key component in radar and sonar systems, laser rangefinders and target designators	✓
Europium	Enables clear and precise visual information in various lighting conditions	Display screens in military equipment and night vision devices	
Terbium	Enhances the efficiency and longevity of military equipment	Electronic warfare systems and precision-guided weapons	✓
Samarium	Crucial for maintaining weapon accuracy and reliability	Precision-guided weapons and missile defense systems	✓
Erbium	Enhances the speed and security of military communications	Fiber-optic communication systems, laser range finders and target designation systems	

¹ Baskaran, Gracelin, and Meredith Schwartz. "The Consequences of China's New Rare Earths Export Restrictions." CSIS, 14 Apr. 2025, <http://www.csis.org/analysis/consequences-chinas-new-rare-earths-export-restrictions>. Accessed 6 May 2025.

² Jackson, Lewis, et al. "China Hits Back at US Tariffs with Rare Earth Export Controls." *Reuters*, 4 Apr. 2025, <http://www.reuters.com/world/china-hits-back-us-tariffs-with-rare-earth-export-controls-2025-04-04/>. Accessed 6 May 2025.

³ IER. "China Imposes Export Controls on Rare Earth Minerals." *IER*, 16 Apr. 2025, www.instituteforenergyresearch.org/international-issues/china-imposes-export-controls-on-rare-earth-minerals/. Accessed 6 May 2025.

⁴ Butts, Dylan. "U.S.'S Inability to Replace Rare Earths Supply from China Poses a Defense Threat, Think Tank Warns." *NBC News*, 15 Apr. 2025, <http://www.nbcnews.com/business/energy/us-inability-replace-rare-earths-supply-china-poses-threat-defense-war-rcna201315>. Accessed 6 May 2025.

⁵ Lopez, Todd C. "DOD Looks to Establish 'Mine-to-Magnet' Supply Chain for Rare Earth Materials." *DOD News*, 11 Mar. 2024, <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/3700059/dod-looks-to-establish-mine-to-magnet-supply-chain-for-rare-earth-materials/>. Accessed 7 May 2025.

⁶ Venditti, Bruno. "Charted: Where the U.S. Gets Its Rare Earths From - Elements by Visual Capitalist." *Elements*, 1 May 2025, <https://elements.visualcapitalist.com/charted-where-the-u-s-gets-its-rare-earths-from/>. Accessed 7 May 2025.

⁷ Baskaran, Gracelin, and Meredith Schwartz. "What to Know About the Signed U.S.-Ukraine Minerals Deal." CSIS, 1 May 2025, <https://www.csis.org/analysis/what-know-about-signed-us-ukraine-minerals-deal>. Accessed 7 May 2025.

INDOPACOM

ISW: CHINA-TAIWAN UPDATE

Key Takeaways

- **China:** The People's Republic of China (PRC) used the BRICS High-Level Representatives Meeting on National Security Affairs in Brazil to advance PRC narratives on Ukraine, the Middle East, and the international order more broadly in order to create the impression of consensus despite divergent interests between BRICS member states. The PRC rhetoric aims to portray the PRC as a leader of the "Global South" and a neutral party in Russia's war in Ukraine, despite PRC support to the Russian economy and defense industrial base.
- **Taiwan:** Petitions to recall legislators from the opposition Kuomintang (KMT) have continued to advance. Around 30 legislators will likely face recall votes in the coming weeks, giving the ruling Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) an opportunity to regain control of the legislature. DPP control of the legislature would allow it to restore key government programs that help Taiwan better resist PRC aggression.
- **Philippines:** The Philippines is deepening its military cooperation with its neighbors in response to PRC aggression. The Philippines and Japan are discussing conducting combined exercises, intelligence sharing, and mutual logistical support. The Philippines also signed a military cooperation deal with New Zealand and is discussing greater cooperation with Taiwan.
- **Japan:** Japan and the PRC accused each other of airspace violations after a Japanese civilian aircraft and a China Coast Guard (CCG) helicopter entered the airspace over the disputed Senkaku Islands.
- **North Korea:** North Korea revealed a new road-mobile, nuclear-capable weapon system. North Korea has made significant strides in its nuclear development and further accelerated its military modernization in 2025.

REUTERS: PAKISTAN'S CHINESE-MADE JET BROUGHT DOWN TWO INDIAN FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

A top Chinese-made Pakistani fighter plane shot down at least two Indian military aircraft on 7 May, two U.S. officials told Reuters, marking a major milestone for Beijing's advanced fighter jet. An Indian Air Force spokesperson said he had no comment when asked about the Reuters report. The performance of a leading Chinese fighter jet against a Western rival is being closely watched in Washington for insights into how Beijing might fare in any showdown over Taiwan or the wider Indo-Pacific.

One U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said there was high confidence that Pakistan had used the Chinese-made J-10 aircraft to launch air-to-air missiles against Indian fighter jets - bringing down at least two. Another official said at least one Indian jet that was shot down was a French-made Rafale fighter aircraft. Both officials said Pakistan's F-16 aircraft, made by Lockheed Martin, were not used in the shootdown.

Delhi has not acknowledged the loss of any of its planes and instead said it carried out successful strikes against what it said was "terrorist" infrastructure inside Pakistan. World powers from the U.S. to Russia and China have called for calm in one of the world's most dangerous, and most populated, nuclear flashpoint regions. Pakistan's Defense minister, Khawaja Muhammad Asif, told Reuters on 8 May that the J-10 was used to shoot down three French-made Rafale planes, which were newly acquired by India. Altogether, Pakistan says it downed five Indian planes in air-to-air combat.

DEFENSENEWS: INDIA TOPS UP ITS RAFALE WARPLANE BUY WITH 26 CARRIER-CAPABLE JETS

India and France have signed a major deal for the purchase of 26 Rafale fighter jets to equip the Indian Navy, which will become the first international user of the naval variant, underscoring the strategic relationship between the two countries. The agreement follows India's initial selection of the Rafale Marine in July 2023 following a series of consultations and assessments of the aircraft. The new aircraft will be provided to the Indian sea service with the latest capabilities and will operate alongside the 36 Rafale already in service with the country's Air Force.

"The Indian Navy will be able to benefit from the experience of the French Navy, which already operates the Rafale Marine," the jets' manufacturer, Dassault Aviation, said in a statement. "The aircraft will play an active role in guaranteeing national sovereignty and consolidating India's role as a major international player," the company added.



BREAKINGDEFENSE: IN A FIRST, EGYPT CONDUCTS MILITARY DRILLS WITH CHINA, SIGNALING CLOSER TIES



Egypt and China launched first military drills between their air forces in Egypt's airspace dubbed "Eagles of Civilization 2025," in what analysts said suggested closer ties between the two militaries.

The exercise taking place from mid-April to early May "is the first joint training between the Chinese and Egyptian militaries, which is of great significance to promoting pragmatic cooperation and enhancing mutual trust and friendship between the two militaries," the Chinese ministry of national defense said in a statement.

"The training will also involve joint aerial sorties, planning exercises, and simulated air combat management operations to exchange expertise and enhance the skills of the participating forces," he added, saying that the exercise "falls within the framework of strengthening military cooperation relations between the Egyptian and Chinese armed forces."

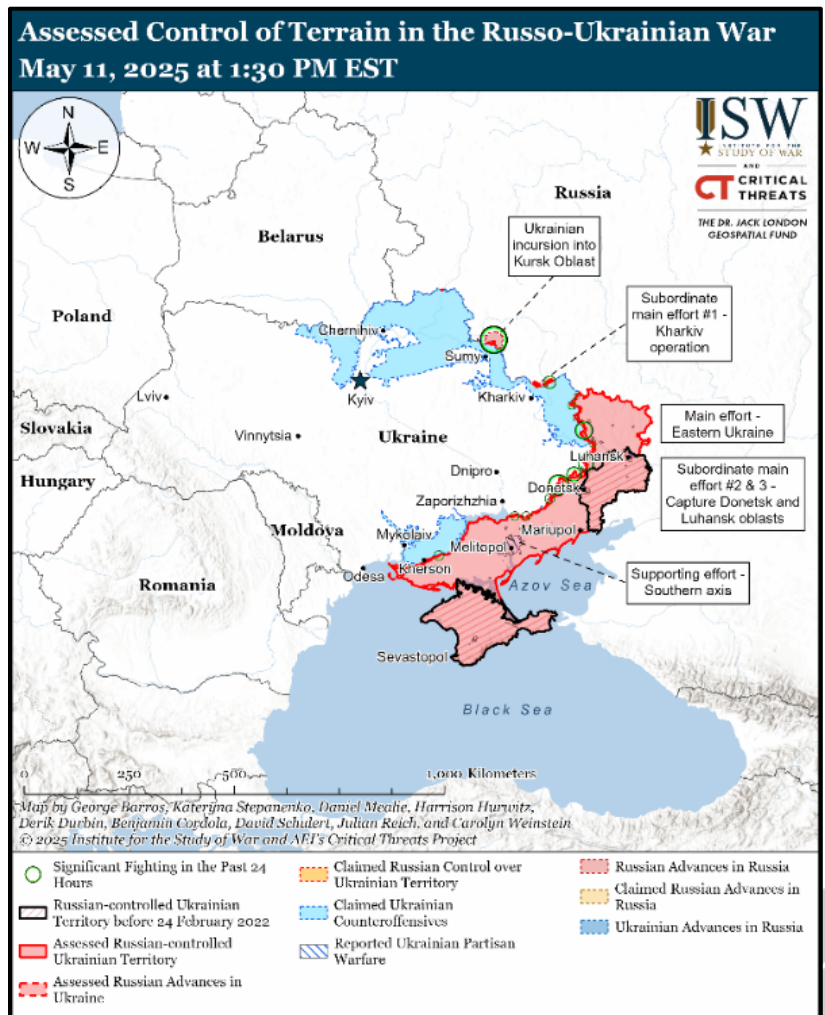
Egypt is a longstanding U.S. ally and operates several U.S.-built aircraft including F-16 fighter aircraft, CH-47 Chinook, and AH-64 Apache helicopters and is slated to receive C-130 J transport aircraft. While no details about all specific aircraft models participating in the drill were immediately available, pictures on the spokesperson page suggest that at least on China's side, J-10C fighter jets and Y-20 transport aircraft are part of the drills.

EUCOM

ISW: RUSSIA-UKRAINE UPDATE

Key Takeaways:

- Russian President Vladimir Putin called for Russia and Ukraine to resume bilateral negotiations based on the early 2022 Istanbul protocols that include Russian demands amounting to full Ukrainian surrender. Any agreement based on those protocols would be a capitulation document.
- Putin also continues to demand that any negotiations address Russia's perceived "root causes" of the war in Ukraine.
- Putin is attempting to manipulate ongoing discussions about a ceasefire and future peace in Ukraine, likely in an effort to undermine Ukrainian-U.S.-European unity around a comprehensive 30-day ceasefire in Ukraine.
- Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan accepted Russian President Vladimir Putin's proposal to hold bilateral negotiations in Turkey on 15 May.
- Ukrainian forces recently advanced near Toretsk. Russian forces recently advanced in the northern Kharkiv and Novopavlivka directions.



APNEWS: NORTH KOREA AND RUSSIA BEGIN BUILDING THEIR FIRST ROAD LINK



North Korea and Russia have begun building their first road link, the two countries announced, hailing the construction of a bridge over a border river as a major development that will further expand their booming ties.

Russia's Tass news agency reported that the bridge would be 1 kilometer (0.6 mile) long and its construction is expected to take 1.5 years. On 1 May, North Korea's Korean Central News Agency said the bridge would expand cross-border travel of people, tourism, and circulation of commodities.

Relations and exchange programs between the two countries have been flourishing in recent years, with North Korea supplying ammunitions and troops to support Russia's war against Ukraine.

One railway bridge and air service already connect North Korea and Russia, and in June 2024 the two countries agreed to construct a bridge for automobiles over the Tumen River, which runs along North Korea's borders with Russia and China.

"This is a big milestone for Russian - Korean relation," Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin said, according to Tass. "We are creating a reliable basis for closer cooperation between our two countries, a road for an open and fruitful dialogue."

On 28 April, North Korea confirmed for the first time that it has sent combat troops to Russia to help it reclaim parts of the Kursk region that Ukraine forces seized in a stunning incursion last year. Russian President Vladimir Putin thanked North Korea and promised not to forget the sacrifices of North Korean soldiers for Russia.

REUTERS: RUSSIA BUILDING MAJOR NEW EXPLOSIVES FACILITY AS UKRAINE WAR DRAGS ON

Russia is undertaking a major factory expansion in remote Siberia to ramp up production of a powerful explosive used in artillery shells and other munitions in the war in Ukraine, a Reuters review of publicly available state documents and satellite imagery has found. Moscow's ability to muster more shells than Ukraine has played an important part in Russia's battlefield successes during the conflict, which has mostly been fought with big guns and drones. However, Moscow has needed to import huge quantities of shells from North Korea, and its own munitions stockpiles are dwindling, according to the United States and Ukraine.



The additional explosives anticipated from the project, which has not previously been reported, could help increase Moscow's firepower significantly at a time when Ukraine and its Western allies have been stepping up production of ordnance needed to thwart Russian advances, three defense analysts said. The Biysk Oleum Plant (BOZ) factory is located near the Siberian city of Biysk, about 3,000 km (1,860 miles) east of Moscow. That puts it out of range of most Ukrainian attack drones, which have targeted the Russian arms industry.

BREAKINGDEFENSE: GERMANY SURGES TO FOURTH LARGEST GLOBAL MILITARY SPENDER



Berlin's military expenditures soared to \$88.5 billion in 2024, positioning it as the world's fourth-largest military spender and the highest in Central and Western Europe for the first time since Germany's reunification in 1990. Germany is now spending 1.9 percent of the country's GDP, approaching NATO's current target of 2 percent. This represents a 28 percent increase from 2023 and an 89 percent rise since 2015, according to a new Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) report.

The U.S. remains the world's largest defense spender, outlaying \$997 billion last year, a 5.7 percent annual increase. China took second place, with an estimated \$314 billion, a 7 percent increase

over the same period. Russia, in third, spent an estimated \$149 billion, a 38 percent increase over the previous year.

But the big story may be Germany's sudden surge, which was fueled by a €100 billion (\$105 billion) extra-budgetary fund established in 2022, which continued to bolster Germany's defense capabilities in 2024. The German parliament greenlit significant arms procurement and military research initiatives, partly financed by this fund, enhancing the nation's defense infrastructure.

DEFENSENEWS: VENDOR VOWS TO HASTEN TURKEY'S FIFTH-GENERATION 'KAAN' FIGHTER PLANE

Turkish Aerospace Industries (TUSAŞ) is working to expand flight testing and accelerate prototype production of the Kaan aircraft. The company says it now aims to deliver the first aircraft to the Turkish Air Force by the end of 2028.

According to TUSAŞ CEO Mustafa Demiroğlu, assembly of the second and third prototypes is underway, with four aircraft planned in total for the test campaign – three to be used for flight trials and one for ground testing.

"The second prototype will be completed early next year and begin flight testing," Demiroğlu said. "We've now ignited the afterburner on the first aircraft. We are awaiting its third flight – perhaps in August or before October. But it's still too early to confirm."



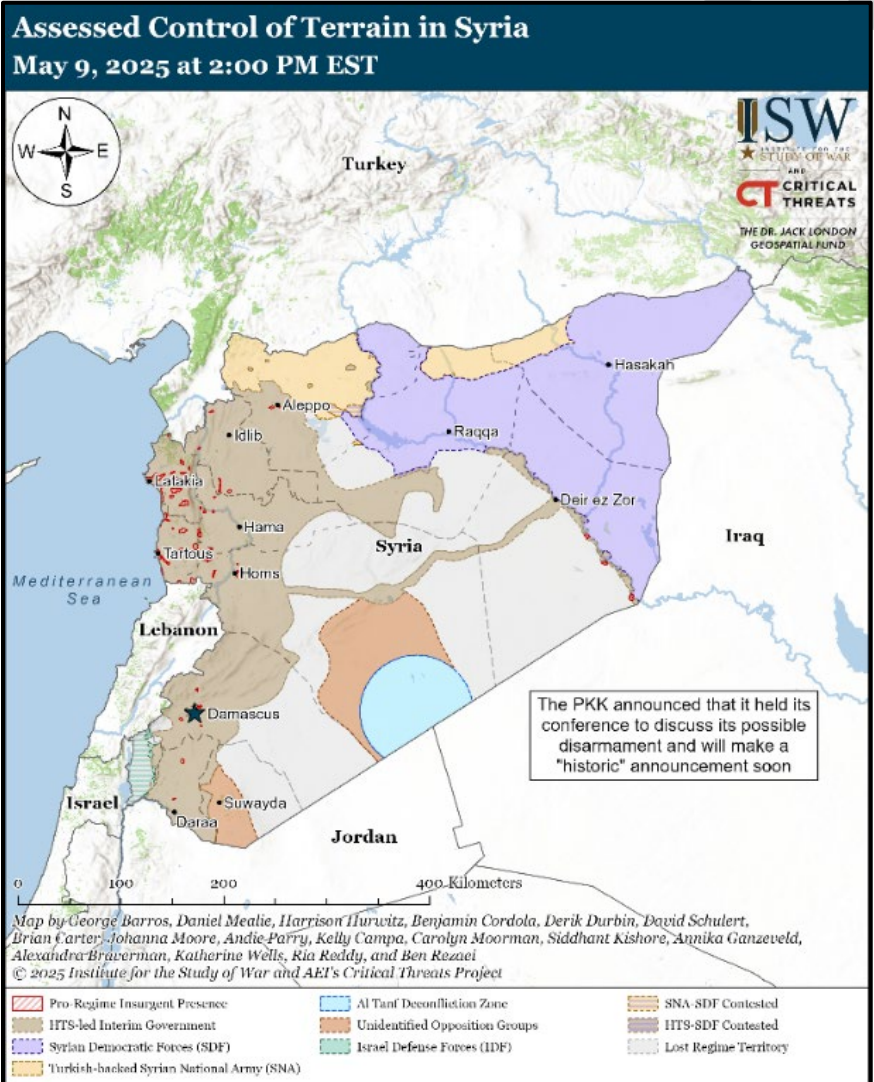
Known initially as TF-X, the Kaan program is Turkey's most ambitious aerospace project. Designed to replace the Turkish Air Force's aging fleet of F-4E Phantoms and eventually its F-16s, Kaan is intended to match the performance and survivability of other fifth-generation platforms. Key features of the fighter plane include low radar cross-section shaping, internal weapons bays, supercruise capability, and a domestically developed avionics suite.

CENTCOM

ISW: CENTCOM UPDATE

Key Takeaways:

- **U.S.-Houthi Ceasefire:** The verbal ceasefire between the United States and the Houthis appears to only cover one of the three reported original U.S. demands conveyed by Oman at this time. The three conditions required the Houthis to cease all attacks on U.S. commercial and military vessels, stop targeting Israel, and re-engage in peace talks within the Saudi-led roadmap.
- **The Axis of Resistance in Yemen:** Details about the activities of senior Hezbollah commanders in northern Yemen in the early 2010s demonstrate how Iran and its allies likely share lessons, techniques, and capabilities over time. Key Houthi commanders have now assumed an advising role with Iraqi militias that is similar to Hezbollah's advising role in Yemen. A U.S. airstrike killed a top Houthi drone expert outside Baghdad in July 2024, for example.
- **Iran Nuclear Negotiations:** Unspecified Iranian diplomatic sources told anti-regime media on 8 May that the U.S.-Iran nuclear talks are "faltering" over Iranian uranium enrichment restrictions and "fluctuating U.S. demands."
- **Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK):** The PKK announced on 9 May that it held a conference to discuss its disarmament and will soon announce a decision of "historic importance."



APNEWS: IRAN UNVEILS NEW SOLID-FUELED BALLISTIC MISSILE

On 4 May, Iran's defense ministry unveiled the country's latest solid-fueled ballistic missile, state TV reported, against a backdrop of threats from the United States over its nuclear program.

State TV showed the "Qassem Basir" ballistic missile during an interview with Defense Minister Gen. Aziz Nasirzadeh. He said it includes improvements in both guidance and maneuverability to overcome layers of defense and easily bypass anti-ballistic defense systems. The missile was most recently tested on 17 April. State TV described the missile as having at least a 1,200-kilometer (745-mile) range. It also said the missile can identify and strike a designated target among multiple ones without GPS guidance and with pinpoint accuracy.

The missile announcement comes amid escalating tensions following the strike on Israel's Ben Gurion Airport by the Houthis. In response, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu vowed significant retaliation against both the Houthis and their Iranian supporters. The incident marks a significant escalation in regional hostilities.

NORTHCOM

DEFENSENEWS: AIR FORCE STARTS GROUND TESTING ANDURIL COLLABORATIVE COMBAT AIRCRAFT

The Air Force has started ground testing its first Anduril-made semiautonomous drone wingmen known as collaborative combat aircraft (CCA), which could be flying within months.

“This is a huge milestone and another step toward first flight and rapid delivery [of CCAs] to our warfighters,” Air Force Chief of Staff General David Allvin said. “These unmanned fighters are going to be badass!”

CCAs, which will fly alongside aircraft such as the F-35 and the Next Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) fighter now known as the F-47. CCAs will use autonomous software to fly themselves with minimal direction from the pilots they accompany, and will be able to carry out missions such as airstrikes, intelligence gathering and reconnaissance, electronic warfare, or serving as decoys to lure enemies away from crewed aircraft.



CYBERCOM

CYBERSECURITYNEWS: NEW CLICKFIX ATTACK MIMICS MINISTRY OF DEFENSE WEBSITE TO ATTACK WINDOWS & LINUX MACHINES

Cybersecurity experts have identified a sophisticated new malware campaign dubbed “ClickFix” that employs advanced social engineering tactics to compromise both Windows and Linux systems. The attack creates convincing replicas of Ministry of Defense websites across multiple countries, tricking users into downloading what appears to be required security updates or official documents. Upon execution, the malware establishes persistent access while employing multiple evasion techniques to remain undetected on infected systems. Initial analysis suggests the campaign began in early April 2025, primarily targeting government contractors, defense industry employees, and military personnel through spear-phishing emails containing links to the fraudulent websites.

The spoofed sites employ valid SSL certificates and domain names closely resembling legitimate government domains with minor typographical variations, such as replacing hyphens with underscores or using slight misspellings that often go unnoticed by casual visitors. The investigation revealed the attackers leverage country-specific design elements and exact replications of legitimate ministry portals, complete with functioning links to authentic resources, making the deception extremely convincing. The malware demonstrates remarkable versatility, deploying tailored payloads depending on the target operating system.

Security agencies across multiple countries have issued alerts following confirmation that the campaign has successfully breached several mid-level defense contractors and at least two government agencies. Attribution remains unclear, though analysis of the command-and-control infrastructure suggests a sophisticated threat actor with significant resources.

CYBERSECURITYNEWS: IRANIAN HACKERS BREACHES CRITICAL NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE WITH MULTIPLE WEBSHELLS & BACKDOORS

A sophisticated cyber intrusion targeting critical national infrastructure in the Middle East has been uncovered, with evidence pointing to an Iranian state-sponsored threat group. The attack, which persisted from May 2023 to February 2025, showcases advanced tactics and a concerning focus on essential services. Initial investigation reveals signs of compromise dating back as early as May 2021, indicating a long-term strategic operation designed for intelligence gathering and potential prepositioning for future attacks.

The threat actors initially gained access through compromised VPN credentials, subsequently deploying multiple web shells on public-facing servers to establish footholds within the victim’s environment. From these initial access points, the attackers methodically expanded their presence, installing sophisticated backdoors including Havoc, HanifNet, HXLibrary, and NeoExpressRAT.

These tools enabled comprehensive command execution, file operations, and critical system discovery capabilities across the compromised infrastructure. Fortinet researchers identified particularly concerning efforts by the attackers to bypass network segmentation, a security measure specifically designed to prevent such lateral movement.

The adversaries employed a chain of open-source proxying tools-including plink, Ngrok, glider proxy, and ReverseSocks5 to traverse security boundaries and penetrate deeper into restricted network segments, including those potentially connected to operational technology (OT) environments.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



AFMC A2: World Threat Brief CAO: 16 April 2024

<https://usaf.dps.mil/sites/22244/SitePages/Command-Intel-Threat-Brief.aspx>



China Aerospace Studies Institute: CASI supports the Secretary of the Air Force, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other senior leaders of the Air and Space Forces. CASI provides expert research and analysis supporting decision and policy makers in the Department of Defense and across the U.S. government.

<https://www.airuniversity.af.edu/CASI/>



Research and Development Corporation (RAND): RAND is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research organization that provides leaders with the information they need to make evidence-based decisions.

<https://www.rand.org/>



Institute for the Study of War: The Institute for the Study of War (ISW) is a non-partisan, non-profit, public policy research organization. ISW advances an informed understanding of military affairs through reliable research, trusted analysis, and innovative education.

<https://www.understandingwar.org/>



Stockholm International Peace Research Institute: SIPRI is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament. Established in 1966, SIPRI provides data, analysis and recommendations, based on open sources, to policymakers, researchers, media and the interested public.

<https://www.sipri.org/>



Strategic Forecasting Inc. (VIA AF PORTAL): Strategic Forecasting Inc., commonly known as Stratfor, is an American strategic intelligence publishing company founded in 1996. Stratfor's business model is to provide individual and enterprise subscriptions to Stratfor Worldview, its online publication, and to perform intelligence gathering for corporate clients.

<https://worldview.stratfor.com/>



Defense Intelligence Agency Military Power Publications: an intelligence agency and combat support agency of the United States Department of Defense, specializing in defense and military intelligence.

<https://www.dia.mil/Military-Power-Publications/>



Perun: An Australian covering the military industrial complex and national military investment strategy.

<https://www.youtube.com/@PerunAU>



Task & Purpose: Chris Cappy is a former US Army infantryman and Iraq Veteran. I cover geopolitics, history, weapon systems and all things military related — I do this from a veteran's perspective.

<https://www.youtube.com/@Taskandpurpose>



The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS): is a bipartisan, nonprofit policy research organization dedicated to advancing practical ideas to address the world's greatest challenges.

<https://www.csis.org/>



FRONTLINE examines the rise of Xi Jinping, his vision for China and the global implications. Correspondent Martin Smith traces the defining moments for President Xi, how he's exercising power and his impact on China, and relations with the U.S. and the world.

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/documentary/china-the-u-s-the-rise-of-xi-jinping/>