

The Age of Deepfakes: Protecting Your Digital Ecosystems with a GRC Approach

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Official Note: "Importantly, this document is not just a whitepaper—it is the official doctrinal guide to the DeepSecure Framework, which qualifies as a formal cybersecurity architecture aligned to international and national standards."

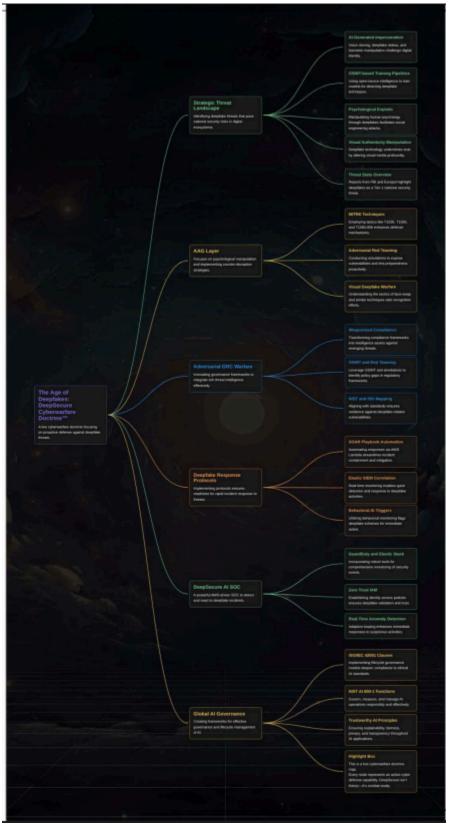
Executive Summary: The Battlefield Has Changed – The War on Synthetic Threats

"In February 2024, a multinational firm lost **\$25 million in minutes**—all because an Al-generated deepfake impersonated its CFO" (**Source**: Europol 2024). "Deepfake fraud isn't a hypothetical risk—it's a clear and present national security threat, already costing enterprises billions. **The war on synthetic deception is now."**

Adversaries are no longer just human actors—they are autonomous Al-driven deception engines trained to think, learn, and exploit digital ecosystems in real time. This is where DeepSecure comes in—an Al-powered SOC framework reverse-engineered from real-world adversarial Al threats and operationalized within AWS security architecture. Unlike legacy security models, DeepSecure is an applied, offensive-defensive cyber warfare doctrine integrating Red Team, Blue Team, and Purple Team methodologies to predict, detect, and neutralize deepfake-enabled attacks before they escalate.

Visual Overview of the DeepSecure Doctrine:

Figure 1: – Overview of DeepSecure Framework



View Full Spider Concept Map (PDF)

Strategic Summary for Spider Concept Map

The Age of Deepfakes: DeepSecure Cyberwarfare Doctrine™

This isn't a framework—it's a full-spectrum Al Cyber Defense Grid. Every branch of this map is a live defense mechanism:

- Marian Al threat reconnaissance,
- Synthetic deception detection.
- **GRC** weaponization,
- M Global compliance hardening,
- and X Al red teaming embedded at the SOC level.

DeepSecure fights AI with AI.

It transforms traditional GRC into Adversarial Governance, building a cyberwar-ready system mapped to MITRE ATT&CK, NIST AI 600-1, and ISO/IEC 42001.

Every node is a strike or shield. This is cybersecurity doctrine—operationalized.

Welcome to the battlefield. Welcome to DeepSecure.

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Filename/Reference Label: - CODE AAG_Layer_Watermarked_v1.pdf_Layer™_Searchable

AAG_Layer_Watermarked_v1.pdf_Layer™(Live Map via MyMap.ai)-

Link - AAG Layer Watermarked v1.pdf Layer™

Al-Powered Cyberwarfare Doctrine & NIST Al 600-1 **National Security Integration**

DeepSecure is not just another Al-driven SOC—it is the first cybersecurity doctrine engineered to fight AI with AI, operationalizing predictive adversarial reconnaissance, deepfake deception countermeasures, and real-time SOC automation.

 DeepSecure is aligned with NIST AI 600-1, the U.S. AI national security framework governing AI threat intelligence, adversarial reconnaissance, and synthetic fraud detection. • Ensures military-grade Al risk governance, integrating compliance and Al-powered SOC operational security, making it a cornerstone for Al-driven cybersecurity resilience.

Adversarial GRC: Weaponizing Governance for Cyberwarfare

Definition:

"Adversarial GRC- is the strategic application of adversarial intelligence and cyber warfare methodologies to Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC)—leveraging OSINT, deception tactics, and regulatory exploitation to detect, expose, and counter governance failures before they escalate into enterprise or national security risks".

- Core Principles of Adversarial GRC:
- ✓ **Proactive Risk Exploitation:** Actively hunts for regulatory gaps, compliance blind spots, and governance loopholes before adversaries can weaponize them. Utilizes Red Team intelligence tactics to simulate real-world compliance failures before they occur in an organization.
- ✓ OSINT & Reconnaissance for Compliance Intelligence: Maps out an organization's attack surface from a compliance perspective—identifying weak policies, missing controls, or misaligned frameworks before they become vulnerabilities. Example: Uses MITRE ATT&CK for Compliance by applying adversarial reconnaissance techniques to governance policies (e.g., exploiting weak IAM policies under ISO 27001).
- ✓ Al-Driven Threat Intelligence in GRC: Uses Al-powered threat modeling to predict how compliance failures can be exploited in real-world attacks (e.g., deepfake fraud detection gaps in KYC compliance). Aligns with NIST AI 600-1, ISO 27001, and MITRE ATLAS to build predictive compliance security.
- ✓ Cyber Deception for Compliance Hardening: Deploys deception tactics to expose weaknesses in security governance policies before adversaries do (e.g., Red Team audits using synthetic identity testing for deepfake-resistant IAM). Utilizes adversarial AI and deepfake detection techniques to ensure compliance isn't just a checkbox but an active defense mechanism.
- ✓ Weaponized Compliance for Cybersecurity Resilience: This transforms traditional GRC frameworks into an offensive strategy by anticipating regulatory threats, geopolitical cyber risks, and adversarial compliance gaps. Example: If a regulation is weak, Adversarial GRC pushes for stronger policies before attackers exploit it.
- Why Adversarial GRC is the Future of Compliance:

GRC is no longer just about following rules—it's about staying ahead of threats before they become security disasters. Traditional compliance is reactive (focused on meeting standards after the fact). **Adversarial GRC** is offensive, ensuring organizations don't just comply with regulations—they harden them into active security measures. By using adversarial intelligence, OSINT, Al deception tactics, and cyberwarfare strategies, Adversarial GRC transforms compliance from a passive process into a cybersecurity defense weapon.

Deepfake Adversarial Al Tactics & Countermeasures

Deepfake-enabled cyber deception operates at an Al-augmented warfare level, blending adversarial ML, deepfake OSINT reconnaissance, and Al-driven impersonation tactics to manipulate digital ecosystems.

📌 Deepfake Adversarial Tactics vs. DeepSecure Countermeasures

MITRE ATT&CK Tactic	Al Adversarial Threat	Deepsecure Countermeasure
Masquerading (T1036)	Deepfake Identity Spoofing (Al-generated faces, voices)	Zero Trust Al Identity Protection (Biometric validation, Adversarial ML detection)
Phishing (T1566)	Al-enhanced deepfake phishing campaigns	SOC-driven Al deception detection, OSINT-based fraud analysis
Adversarial ML Attacks	Model poisoning, data manipulation	Al trust modeling (NIST AI 600-1), adversarial training pipelines
Social Engineering (T1584.006)	Al-Generated voice scams, synthetic identity fraud	Al deception-based red teaming, deepfake-resistant IAM

Adversarial AI Threat Response Mapping

"DeepSecure operationalizes deepfake threat intelligence using a structured, three-phase approach:"

- Phase 1: Al-Powered Reconnaissance → Scanning and profiling deepfake attack patterns using OSINT & adversarial threat intelligence.
- Phase 2: Al Deception Detection → Applying adversarial ML techniques to expose synthetic fraud in real-time security telemetry (AWS SIEM, GuardDuty).
- ✔ Phase 3: SOC Automation & Incident Response → Deploying Al-driven SOAR
 playbooks that automatically neutralize deepfake-enabled breaches.

DeepSecure: The First Al-Powered SOC Engineered for Adversarial Al Warfare

- Reverse-Engineered AI Threats DeepSecure maps synthetic identity
 manipulation, deepfake BEC fraud, and adversarial AI poisoning to MITRE ATT&CK &
 MITRE ATLAS, exposing vulnerabilities exploited in enterprise and military security
 models.
- AI-Powered SOC Operations Leveraging AWS-native security telemetry (GuardDuty, CloudTrail, Security Hub) and Elastic SIEM (ELK Stack) for real-time deepfake threat analysis and automated adversarial AI response.
- Deepfake Reconnaissance & Cyber Deception Integrating offensive AI red teaming with defensive SOC automation, bridging the gap between SOC, GRC compliance, and AI-driven cybersecurity strategy.
- Zero Trust Al Identity Protection DeepSecure enforces biometric validation, adversarial ML detection, and behavioral anomaly monitoring to eliminate synthetic identity fraud risks.

Unmasking the Unseen: Reverse-Engineering Al Deception

Deepfake AI doesn't break security—it exploits human psychology, digital trust, and enterprise authentication weaknesses. Unlike traditional cyber threats, **deepfake attacks operate in cognitive blind spots**, evading legacy security controls while impersonating trusted sources.

Advanced Cyber Reconnaissance Techniques Deployed in DeepSecure:

- Al-Driven OSINT Exploitation Scraping digital footprints, training adversarial Al models on real-world targets, and crafting synthetic phishing campaigns.
- Synthetic Identity Warfare Using Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) & Transformer Models to bypass authentication, manipulate biometric validation, and subvert AI fraud detection models.
- Al-Adversarial Threat Red Teaming Training deepfake-resistant cyber defenses using Al fuzzing, model poisoning simulations, and adversarial ML exploits.
- SOC Augmentation with Automated Al Threat Intelligence Real-time deepfake fraud tracking, deception pattern recognition, and forensic Al analysis within AWS SIEM environments.

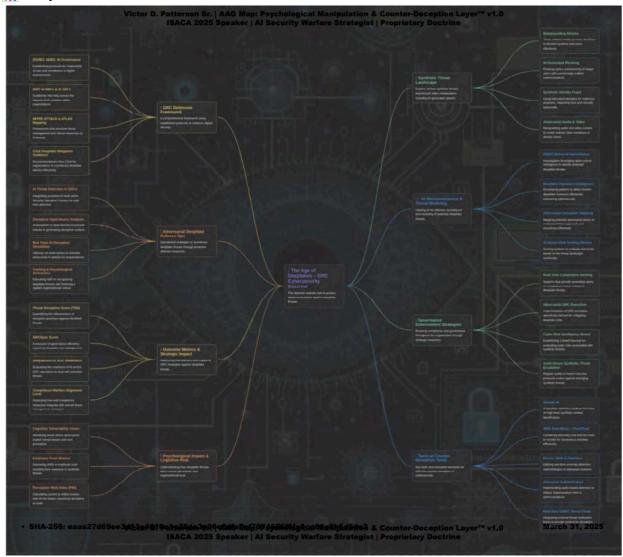
*Key Statistic: "Deepfake fraud & Al-generated deception are projected to cause over \$250M in financial losses annually by 2026" (Gartner, 2024). The FBI, Europol, and leading

cybersecurity agencies classify deepfake-enabled cybercrime as a **Tier-1 emerging national security risk**.

Figure 2: Psychological Manipulation & Counter-Deception Layer™ v1.0 (Threat Map)

This visual doctrine map represents the AAG (Adversarial AI Governance) layer of DeepSecure's Cyberwarfare System, which is strategically designed to expose, counter, and neutralize AI-driven psychological manipulation campaigns.

Graphic to Embed:



Doctrinal Explanation:

Unmasking the Unseen: Reverse-Engineering AI Deception

Deepfake Al doesn't break security—it hijacks human trust, psychology, and decision systems. It operates in cognitive blind spots, exploiting visual authenticity, voice simulation, and psychological triggers to execute synthetic intrusions that bypass traditional controls.

Optional Label for File Index:

AAG_Map_Psychological_Counter-Deception_Layer_v1.0 (Live Map via MyMap.ai) Link - AAG Map Psychological Counter-Deception Layer v1.0 (Live Map via MyMap.ai)

★ Strategic PDF Link: DeepSecure AAG Layer: Psychological Manipulation & Counter-Deception Doctrine (v1.0 – GRC + AI Security Defense Mapping Grid)

Advanced Cyber Reconnaissance Techniques Deployed in DeepSecure:

- Al-Driven OSINT Exploitation
 Scrapes digital footprints and trains adversarial Al models on real-world human behavior patterns to craft targeted deception.
- Synthetic Identity Warfare
 Uses GANs and Transformer-based deepfake engines to spoof facial, voice, and biometric data, enabling bypass of authentication systems.
- Al-Adversarial Threat Red Teaming
 Applies Al fuzzing, model poisoning, and deception pattern mimicry to stress-test digital trust systems and simulate deepfake attacks.
- SOC Augmentation with AI Threat Intelligence
 Leverages Elastic SIEM, AWS GuardDuty, and automated detection pipelines to flag anomalies in behavior, identity, or communication patterns.



Key Statistic (Visual Callout):

"Deepfake and synthetic deception attacks are projected to exceed \$250M annually by 2026, with national intelligence agencies labeling them Tier-1 cyber threats."

This explanation reinforces that the map is not just a diagram—it's a threat doctrine. Every branch and node represents a live attack vector and an adversarial Al technique weaponized against human cognition and organizational trust structures.

Would you like me to extract the full AAG layer explanations into a separate appendix or overlay the explanation beneath the map visually in your document?

Financial & Legal Implications of Deepfake Cybercrime

Al-powered fraud isn't just a security issue—it's a financial and legal crisis. Enterprises, financial institutions, and national security agencies must now consider the growing implications of deepfake-driven cybercrime in regulatory compliance, fraud prevention, and corporate risk mitigation.

- Financial Impact & Compliance Risks
- ✓ Deepfake Fraud & Economic Losses Al-driven fraud is projected to exceed \$250M in losses annually by 2026 (Gartner, 2024). The FBI has classified deepfake cybercrime as a Tier-1 emerging financial security risk.
- ✔ Regulatory Violations Failure to detect AI fraud can lead to non-compliance penalties under GDPR Article 22 (Automated Decision-Making), SEC regulations on AI risk disclosure, and the forthcoming **EU AI Act**.
- ✓ Al-powered Financial Scams Synthetic identity fraud, Al-driven phishing, and deepfake business email compromise (BEC) attacks have surged by 300% in the last two years (FS-ISAC, 2024).
- Legal & Policy Frameworks for Al Fraud Prevention
- ✓ GDPR Article 22 & Al Decision-Making Compliance Governs the use of Al in automated decision-making and fraud detection, mandating explainability and risk controls.
- ✓ SEC & Al Risk Disclosure Requires enterprises to report Al-related financial risks, particularly regarding fraud detection failures and Al-generated market manipulation.

- ✓ **EU Al Act** establishes regulatory oversight for Al-driven cyber threats, mandating Al governance policies for fraud prevention in banking, finance, and critical infrastructure.
- ✓ NIST AI 600-1 Risk Framework Aligns AI risk governance with U.S. national security policies, ensuring compliance with deepfake threat detection mandates.
- **★ Strategic Call to Action:** Organizations that fail to integrate Al-driven fraud detection into their cybersecurity and GRC strategies will face significant financial, regulatory, and reputational risks. **DeepSecure** operationalizes Al-driven financial fraud detection, ensuring alignment with compliance mandates while proactively mitigating Al-enabled cybercrime.

SOC, GRC, & Al Security Frameworks—Redefining Enterprise Cyber Defense

.DeepSecure is architected within global security compliance frameworks, ensuring adversarial AI defense strategies align with Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) models for enterprise and military-level AI security resilience.

- ✓ ISO 27001 Compliance Implements Al-driven multi-factor authentication (MFA), deepfake biometric validation, and adversarial penetration testing, ensuring robust security aligned with international standards for Information Security Management Systems (ISMS).
- ✓ NIST RMF & CSF 2.0 Leverages structured AI threat modeling aligned with MITRE ATT&CK, MITRE ATLAS, FS-ISAC guidance, and Federal AI Risk Governance policies.
- ✓ CIS Controls v8.1 & AWS Security Hardening Enforces deepfake-resistant Identity and Access Management (IAM), Zero-Trust AI authentication, and cloud-native SOC automation (AWS GuardDuty and CloudTrail).
- ✓ Gartner Al Risk Governance Framework (2024) Incorporates Gartner's Generative Al Security Risk Framework, enabling predictive, real-time Al threat defense capabilities.
- ✓ **NIST AI 600-1 Integration** Fully operationalizes the AI Risk Management Framework for Generative AI, aligning AI cyberwarfare doctrines with U.S. national security standards.
- * Strategic Insight: By integrating these frameworks, DeepSecure elevates cybersecurity compliance beyond traditional GRC—transitioning it into active, offensive-defense operations.

CMMC 2.0 Level 2 Alignment – DeepSecure Compliance Readiness

DeepSecure integrates **CMMC 2.0 Level 2 practices**—mapped directly to **NIST SP 800-171 Rev. 2**—ensuring security resilience across the 14 control families required for DoD contractors and national infrastructure partners.

- Why CMMC 2.0 Matters:
 - CMMC Level 2 applies to organizations handling Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)—including engineering firms, AI/ML contractors, and critical infrastructure providers (e.g., Kiewit).
- DeepSecure maps adversarial AI threats to the following CMMC Level 2 Domains:

CMMC Domain	Al Threat Alignment	DeepSecure Mitigation	
AC – Access Control	Synthetic identity injection via deepfakes	Biometric Zero Trust IAM + adversarial validation	
IA – Identification & Authentication	Deepfake voice/video spoofing	Al deception detection, voiceprint authentication	
IR – Incident Response	Adversarial model exploitation (Al malware)	Automated SOAR + AWS Lambda containment	
AU – Audit & Accountability	Manipulated logs via Al-generated activities	Elastic SIEM anomaly tracing + audit replay	
SI – System & Information Integrity	Al-generated phishing & spoofing	DeepSecure alert tuning + GuardDuty integration	

Result: DeepSecure enforces CMMC 2.0 compliance through adversarial Al countermeasures, operationalizing security controls into proactive Al threat defenses.

This mapping aligns with DoD's latest cyber maturity initiatives and reinforces **DeepSecure's** mission readiness for defense and national infrastructure applications.

Reference:

[CMMC 2.0 Level 2 - NIST SP 800-171 Mapping Spreadsheet]

[☑ CMMC-v.-1.02-Audit-Spreadsheet.xls]x

Al Risk Governance & Compliance (NIST Al 600-1 Integration)

NIST AI 600-1 Compliance table

Function	Deepsecure Al Cyber Warfare Alignment
Govern	Enforces Al adversarial reconnaissance & threat intelligence mapping.
Мар	Identifies deepfake-enabled threats across MITRE ATT&CK & ATLAS.
Measure	Uses AWS SIEM + Elastic Stack for deepfake anomaly scoring & synthetic identity fraud detection.
Manage	Deploys military-grade Al deception operation, adversarial model penetration testing, and automation SOC security hardening.

★ Source: NIST AI 600-1 aligns these risk management principles with U.S. AI national security objectives.

• (Generative Al Profile): NIST AI RMF 600-1

Strategic Advantages of NIST AI 600-1 Integration:

• Al Content Provenance & Model Verification:

DeepSecure aligns Al-generated outputs with NIST Trustworthy Al Principles: *Explainability, Fairness, Privacy, Transparency.*

• Adversarial Al Risk Mapping:

Proactive identification and neutralization of Al-generated deepfake threats through rigorous adversarial reconnaissance, predictive threat modeling, and automated threat intelligence.

Incident Response & SOC Automation:

Utilizes pre-defined AI threat detection playbooks, enabling swift, automated SOC responses for deepfake detection, misinformation mitigation, and adversarial exploitation prevention.

Generative Al Security Testing:

Comprehensive generative AI model validation through adversarial ML testing, model vulnerability assessments, and predictive security compliance aligned with NIST standards.g:

Global Al Governance Alignment: EU Al Act, ISO/IEC 42001, and NIST Al 600-1 Strategic Integration

The DeepSecure doctrine reflects the EU Al Act's **risk-based framework** and its latest enforcement timeline. By **Q3 2025**, any organization deploying **general-purpose Al systems** (foundation models) must implement:

- Systemic risk controls
- Adversarial red teaming
- Transparency documentation
- Incident reporting

DeepSecure already integrates these controls—positioning it ahead of regulatory enforcement.

- ✓ EU AI Act Europe's landmark AI regulation imposing strict risk management for AI systems. DeepSecure anticipates upcoming 2025 obligations for general-purpose 'foundation' models, already implementing required controls like adversarial red-teaming, AI risk mitigation plans, and transparency documentation to meet EU systemic risk requirements ahead of enforcement.
- Integration Tip: Briefly define "foundation model" as: large-scale AI models used across multiple domains (e.g., LLMs, voice generators, image deepfakes)—so even non-technical readers understand.

Source 1: EY EU Al Act Political Agreement Overview (Feb 2024)

Source 2: EY Strategic EU Al Act Primer

Global Compliance Posture

"To tackle emerging threats holistically, DeepSecure fuses cutting-edge AI deception countermeasures with global AI governance mandates. We don't just protect against deepfakes—we meet the world's most rigorous AI laws head-on."

- ✓ Global Readiness: DeepSecure is engineered with foresight—already aligned with the EU AI Act, NIST AI RMF, and ISO/IEC 42001. Organizations deploying DeepSecure today meet or exceed the world's most demanding AI regulations—before they're enforced.
- ✓ Resilient by Design: This compliance, fused with an adversarial cyberwarfare strategy, positions DeepSecure as a truly Al-resilient cyber doctrine—built to survive, adapt, and neutralize the next wave of generative threats.

☑ Global Readiness Matrix (Optional Sidebar)

Framework Aligned Capabilities		Deepsecure Integration
EU AI Act (2024)	Risk-Based Al Regulation	Red Teaming, Al Risk Plans, Model Traceability
NIST AI 600-1	Generative Al Risk Governance	Al Deception Detection, Adversarial Playbooks
ISO/IEC 42001:2023	Al Management System (AIMS)	Full Clause Alignment, Lifecycle Oversight
MITRE ATTaCK & ATLAS	Al Threat Behavior Mapping	Full-spectrum mapping of Deepfake TTPs
CIS Controls v8.1	Identity & Access, SOC Automation	Deepfake-resistant IAM, SIEM detection pipelines
CMMC 2.0	DoD & Defense Security Compliance	Zero Trust + Biometric AI Authentication

☑ ISO/IEC 42001 Integration (Al Management System)

Set Context for Executives:

DeepSecure aligns with **ISO/IEC 42001**, the world's first AI Management System standard—embedding trustworthy AI governance into our cybersecurity operations.

How DeepSecure Implements ISO 42001:

Each clause is mapped to operational controls:

- Clause 5 Leadership & Governance
 Assigns clear AI risk ownership via our Adversarial GRC model (e.g., AI Risk Officer, SOC AI leads)
- Clause 6 Planning
 Uses deepfake red-teaming simulations to forecast and counter future Al
 threats
- Clause 8 Operational Control
 Deploys zero-trust AI identity protocols and biometric model validation
- Clause 10 Continuous Improvement
 Continuously refines AI defenses post-incident using adversarial feedback loops

📌 Strategic Advantage: With ISO 42001 embedded, DeepSecure

isn't just checking a compliance box—it runs a globally certified Al governance engine, turning trust and accountability into tangible defense capabilities.



NIST AI 600-1 Framework & Adversarial AI Defense

Introduce the Framework Clearly:

✓ NIST AI 600-1 (Generative AI Risk Framework) – DeepSecure enforces U.S. standards for trustworthy Al. Our SOC design is grounded in NIST's Al principles (explainability, fairness, security), delivering military-grade AI risk governance in line with national security mandates.

DeepSecure's NIST AI 600-1 Operational Features:

- Al Threat Detection
 - ✓ Deepfake anomaly detection using Elastic SIEM + AWS GuardDuty
 - ✓ Al content provenance with model output verification
- Automated Response
 - ✓ SOAR playbooks for synthetic voice, image, and video fraud
 - ✓ AWS Lambda-triggered containment
- Model Safety Testing
 - ✓ Adversarial red teaming and model poisoning simulations
 - ✔ Pre-deployment safety verification aligned with NIST guidance

My it matters: By aligning with NIST's AI RMF, DeepSecure ensures that its adversarial AI countermeasures are validated by national best practices—bridging compliance with real-world cyber threat defense.

ISO/IEC 42001: AI Management System Integration

DeepSecure aligns with ISO/IEC 42001:2023, the world's first international standard for AI Management Systems (AIMS), ensuring that adversarial AI security operations meet global governance, transparency, and lifecycle assurance principles.

What is ISO/IEC 42001:2023?

It's the ISO standard that establishes requirements for organizations to develop, implement, maintain, and continually improve an Al Management System (AIMS). It addresses ethical use, risk governance, stakeholder trust, and lifecycle oversight for Al systems—crucial for managing generative Al and adversarial ML models in security environments.

How DeepSecure Implements ISO 42001:

ISO/IEC 42001 Clause	DeepSecure Operational Alignment
4: Context of the Organization	Maps AI threat landscape, defines AI security scope, and identifies adversarial risk drivers across SOC and GRC environments.
5: Leadership & Governance	Al governance is executed through Odin's Code & Adversarial GRC , assigning clear roles (Al threat owners, risk officers) with accountability mechanisms.
6: Planning	Deepfake threat simulations and AI risk impact forecasting drive strategic security planning and adversarial recon exercises.
7: Support	Integrates adversarial AI training, AI content provenance tools, and stakeholder communication strategies aligned with ISO principles of fairness and transparency.
8: Operational Control of Al Systems	Enforces Zero-Trust AI identity, deepfake-resistant authentication, and adversarial ML red teaming for real-time operational control.
9: Performance Evaluation	Al risk metrics (false positive/negative deepfake detection, SOC automation response time) monitored through AWS SIEM + Elastic dashboards.
10: Continuous Improvement	Post-incident adversarial model refinement, AI SOC tuning, and governance loop updates to improve resilience and model safety.

• **y** Strategic Advantage:

With ISO/IEC 42001 implemented, **DeepSecure** becomes not just a cyber-defense system, but a globally compliant AI governance engine, aligning with both national security (**NIST AI 600-1**) and international AI oversight standards (**ISO 42001**).

Neference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 – Artificial intelligence – Management system
 Full Source: SCAN-ISO-420012023 – Web OCR.pdf

№ NIST AI 600-1: Trustworthy AI Risk Governance in DeepSecure

DeepSecure enforces NIST AI RMF 600-1 (Generative AI) across governance, compliance,

and security operations:

- Al Content Provenance & Model Verification Aligns Al outputs with NIST Trustworthy Al Principles (Explainability, Fairness, Privacy, Transparency).
- Adversarial Al Risk Mapping Real-time deepfake threat detection aligned with MITRE ATT&CK and ATLAS frameworks.
- Al Incident Response Playbooks Automated SOC responses for deepfake detection, misinformation mitigation, and adversarial model exploitation.
- Synthetic Identity Protection & Compliance Implements Al-driven Zero Trust, biometric fraud prevention, adversarial ML defenses.
- Generative Al Security Testing Pre-deployment adversarial ML risk analysis aligned with NIST Al Safety Institute guidelines.

Mew Insight:

NIST AI RMF enhances DeepSecure's AI SOC with national security-level AI governance, amplifying enterprise-scale cyber resilience.

DeepSecure is the Future of Al-Driven Cyber Defense

If traditional cybersecurity is a shield, **DeepSecure** is the counterstrike—a first-of-its-kind Al-powered SOC designed to *disrupt*, *detect*, *and dismantle deepfake cyber warfare before it occurs*.

- ✓ This is cybersecurity beyond compliance—this is adversarial AI warfare at scale.
- ✓ The Age of Deepfakes is here.
- ✓ Will your enterprise be ready?

This is **DeepSecure**.

Additional Strategic References

- NIST AI 100-1
 - Title: Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework (AI RMF 1.0)
 Source: NIST AI 100-1 (Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework 1.0)
 Alignment Relevance:
 - ✓ Leverages AI RMF core functions (Govern, Map, Measure, and Manage) for

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comprehensive AI risk governance.

✓ Ensures transparency, accountability, and proactive management of Al-driven adversarial threats across the Al lifecycle.

NIST AI 600-1

• Title: Generative Al Profile – Al Risk Management Framework Source: NIST AI 600-1 (Generative AI Profile): NIST AI RMF 600-1

Alignment Relevance:

- Fully operationalizes the Al Risk Management Framework specifically for Generative Al.
- Enabling structured adversarial Al risk assessment, attack simulations, incident response, and policy alignment.
- ✓ Integrates DeepSecure's AI cyber warfare doctrines directly with U.S. national security standards, enhancing organizational cybersecurity resilience.

Best Practices for MITRE ATT&CK Mapping (CISA & MITRE):

- **Title:** Best Practices for MITRE ATT&CK® Mapping (June 2021)
- Source: CISA/MITRE ATT&CK Mapping Guidance
- Alignment Relevance:
 - DeepSecure leverages CISA-recommended MITRE ATT&CK mapping guidelines, ensuring precise adversarial Al threat identification,
 - Accurate threat analytics
 - Clearly defined adversarial techniques and procedures for deepfake and generative AI threat intelligence.

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1. Introduction to Deepfake Al Risks

Definition and Evolution of Deepfakes

Deepfakes use **Generative AI (GenAI)** models such as **generative adversarial networks (GANs)** to create highly realistic synthetic media. Originally developed for entertainment, deepfake technology is now being weaponized to impersonate individuals, manipulate information, and bypass security controls.

Impact on Cybersecurity

- Fraud & Financial Crimes Al-generated deepfake voices and video impersonations are used to authorize fraudulent transactions and bypass voice authentication.
- **Social Engineering & Disinformation –** Deepfake-driven phishing (vishing, smishing, and Al-assisted BEC scams) create high-risk attack vectors.
- **Reputation Damage & Trust Erosion –** Al-generated false narratives, synthetic identity fraud, and media manipulation affect both individuals and organizations.
- Regulatory & Compliance Risks Data privacy laws (GDPR, HIPAA) and financial regulations face challenges as Al-generated impersonations blur digital identity security.

New Insight: NIST CSF 2.0 includes updated controls for Al-driven identity threats and privacy compliance.

Key Statistics

The FBI & Europol warn that deepfake cybercrimes are expected to rise by 300% over the next two years.

A 2023 Al-driven BEC attack using deepfake voice cloning resulted in a \$200 million loss to a multinational corporation.

Additional Key Statistics & Industry Insights (KPMG Deepfake Report):

- **92**% of executives across industries express significant concern about generative AI & deepfake risks (KPMG, 2023).
- 66% of cybersecurity teams reported deepfake security incidents in the past year alone (VMware, 2022).
- The FBI identifies deepfake-enabled "Business Identity Compromise (BIC)" as an emerging, high-impact cyber threat vector.

Strategic Insight:

This further validates **DeepSecure's proactive, compliance-focused AI-GRC integration**—emphasizing the urgent need for adoption by security leaders seeking immediate operational resilience against rapidly evolving deepfake threats.

Reference:

KPMG Deepfake Threat Report: "Deepfakes: Real Threat" by KPMG (2023)

2. Identifying and Analyzing Deepfake Threats

Using a structured threat intelligence approach, we classify deepfake threats under **MITRE ATT&CK** and **MITRE** ATLAS:

MITRE ATT&CK Technique/ATLAS Technique	Description
Masquerading (T1036)	Al-generated deepfake identity spoofing

Phishing (T1566)	Al-assisted deepfake-enhanced social engineering
Spear Phishing via Service (T1566.003)	Deepfake video/audio-based BEC scams
Input Device Analysis (T1056)	Keystroke and biometric deepfake mimicry
Al-Generated Social Engineering (T1584.006)	Synthetic identity fraud & targeted cyber deception
Adversarial Al Data Poisoning	Al model exploitation via injection attacks (ML supply chain poisoning)
Deepfake Model Stealing	Al model extraction and adversarial deepfake manipulation

Ø MITRE ATLAS - AI Security Threat Matrix: MITRE ATLAS ATT&CK Matrix Framework

Repo): Phttps://github.com/mitre/advmlthreatmatrix

Reconnaissance	Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Model Evasion	Exfiltration	Impact
Acquire OSINT information: (Sub Techniques) 1. Arxiv 2. Public blogs 3. Press Releases 4. Conference Proceedings 5. Github Repository 6. Tweets	Pre-trained ML model with backdoor	Execute unsafe ML models (Sub Techniques) 1. ML models from compromised sources 2. Pickle embedding	Execute unsafe ML models (Sub Techniques) 1. ML models from compromised sources 2. Pickle embedding	Evasion Attack (Sub Techniques) 1. Offline Evasion 2. Online Evasion	Exfiltrate Training Data (Sub Techniques) 1. Membership inference attack 2. Model inversion	Defacement
ML Model Discovery (Sub Techniques) 1. Reveal ML model ontology – 2. Reveal ML model family –	Valid account	Execution via API	Account Manipulation		Model Stealing	Denial of Service
Gathering datasets	Phishing	Traditional Software attacks	Implant Container Image	Model Poisoning	Insecure Storage 1. Model File 2. Training data	Stolen Intellectual Property
Exploit physcial environment	External remote services			Data Poisoning (Sub Techniques)		Data Encrypted for Impact Defacement
Model Replication (Sub Techniques) 1. Exploit API – Shadow Model 2. Alter publicity available, pre-trained weights	Exploit public facing application			Tainting data from acquisition – Label corruption Tainting data from open source supply chains Tainting data from acquisition – Chaff data Tainting data in training environment – Label corruption		Stop System Shutdown/Reboot
Model Stealing	Trusted Relationship					

ATT&CK Matrix for Enterprise

For more on deepfake-related cyber threats, refer to the MITRE ATT&CK Resource Release

The Age of Deepfakes™: GRC • The Age of Deepfakes™: GRC Cybersecurity Doctrine

• The Age of Deepfakes™: GRC Cybersecurity Doctrine

CODE: AAG-01 | v1.0 - Final (April 7, 2025)

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Oct 2024: MITRE & | MITRE ATT&CK framework https://attack.mitre.org/

For a detailed taxonomy of deepfake threats in finance, see the FS-ISAC report: Deepfakes in Financial Sector Deepfakes in Financial Sector

№ CIS Controls v8.1 includes enhanced Identity Access Management (IAM) policies for deepfake-resistant authentication models.

3. Risk Management Using Security Frameworks

ISO 27001: Risk Assessment on Deepfake Al

Risk ID	Description	Assets Risk	Threat Source	Risk Level	Mitigation Controls
R1	Deepfake Impersonation for Fraud	Financial Assets	Cybercriminals	High	Multi-factor authentication (MFA), AI-powered voice & facial authentication, deepfake detection models
R2	Deepfake-enabled phishing	User credentials	Attackers	High	Al-enhanced fraud risk detection, real-time biometric authentication

Deepfake Threat Identification Workflow:

"Figure 1: Deepfake Threat Identification Workflow – Mapping the lifecycle of Al-generated deception from reconnaissance to countermeasures."

Deepfake threat lifecycle from creation to countermeasures. This diagram illustrates the lifecycle of an Al-generated deepfake attack—from reconnaissance to deception and through detection and response. The cycle often begins with OSINT gathering and target research, where attackers scrape digital footprints and public data to train their models

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. Using this intel, adversaries employ Al-driven deception (e.g. generative models like GANs) to create synthetic media or identities that impersonate trusted sourcesfile-wywa8p4mrgcppqyscvfbomfile-wywa8p4mrgcppqyscvfbom. The fake video, audio, or text is then deployed in a social engineering or phishing campaign, exploiting human trust and "cognitive blind spots" in the target organization's ecosystemfile-wywa8p4mrgcppqyscvfbom. Once the deepfake is launched, it can bypass traditional security if unchecked, enabling fraud or unauthorized access.



• The Age of Deepfakes™: GRC • The Age of Deepfakes™: GRC Cybersecurity Doctrine

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On the defense side, the workflow shows that organizations must have detection mechanisms to unmask deepfakes. This involves Al-powered filters and anomaly detection systems that analyze content for signs of manipulation (such as visual artifacts or mismatched biometrics). When a deepfake is detected, it triggers countermeasures: automated alerts to the Security Operations Center (SOC), user identity verification challenges, and containment actions to limit damage. In this stage, defenders leverage adversarial Al tactics of their own, such as using Al to recognize deception patterns and applying adversarial training to improve detection models. Finally, the incident is escalated for forensic analysis and mitigation, where threat intelligence teams analyze the attack, attribute it (if possible), and update defenses. Throughout the cycle, the impact on the cybersecurity ecosystem is clear: deepfakes force a continuous loop of intelligence-gathering, advanced detection techniques, and updated countermeasures

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file-wywa8p4mrgcppqyscvfbom. This end-to-end workflow highlights how a deepfake attack emerges and is identified, emphasizing the need for proactive monitoring and Al-enhanced verification at every step of the threat lifecycle.

PARAVISION

CODE: AAG-01 | v1.0 - Final (April 7, 2025) Victor D. Pa

Identity Verification (IDV) HOST SYSTEM DATA **Automated Workflow** STORAGE Baseline IDV Proces Live Biometric Capture Channel EDGE DEVICE DATA SIGNAL CAPTURE **PROCESSING** APPROVED COMPARISON DECISION Identity Document Capture Channel REJECTED EDGE DEVICE DATA SIGNAL CAPTURE PROCESSING Manual Workflow LEGEND EDGE DEVICE DOCUMENT LIVE VIDEO REVIEW CHAT REJECTED 4. Deepfake / Synthetic Document Injection Attack 1. Deepfake Physical Presentation Attack POSSIBLE 5. Deepfake in Live Video Chat Deepfake Injection Attack ATTACK 3. Deepfake Modified Document: Synthetic ID 6. Deepfake / Synthetic Document in Stored Identity Data POINTS Document 7. Insider Threats

Potential Deepfake Attack Points in Remote

See Figure 1: Potential Deepfake Attack Points in Remote Identity Verification (IDV)

→ New Insight: NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 (Security and Privacy Controls) emphasizes Al governance in fraud detection.

NIST Risk Management Framework (RMF)

- Identify Detect deepfake threats and vulnerabilities using MITRE ATT&CK and FS-ISAC reports.
- Protect Implement Zero-Trust policies, MFA, and compliance frameworks like ISO 27001.
- Detect Utilize Microsoft Sentinel, Elastic SIEM (AWS-powered SOC), and GuardDuty for anomaly detection.
- Respond Deploy automated playbooks and Al-driven security alerts.
- Recover Conduct forensic analysis, policy updates, and incident response refinement.

For more on NIST RMF, refer to NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) 2.0:[NIST Cybersecurity Framework](https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/framework)

Gartner Al Risk Framework (2024): The Gartner Gen-Al Planning Workbook introduces a proactive risk assessment model for Al-driven cyber threats, including deepfake manipulation and synthetic fraud. Organizations that combine Gartner Al governance insights with MITRE ATT&CK, ISO 27001, and NIST RMF gain a more predictive security posture against adversarial Al attacks.

For more on Gen-Al Planning Workbook (2024, refer to: Gartner Gen-Al Planning Workbook (2024): [Gartner Gen-Al Planning Workbook](https://www.gartner.com/en)

P Source Ref: Gartner Magic Quadrant for Endpoint Protection Platforms: Gartner Magic Quadrant for Endpoint Protection Platforms (2024): [Gartner Report - Sep 23, 2024](https://www.gartner.com/en/documents/4012345).

4. Mitigation Strategies and Cybersecurity Controls

Deepfake Detection & Prevention

Security Control	Description
Microsoft Sentinel	Al-powered deepfake anomaly detection in security logs
Qualys VMDR	Identifies deepfake vulnerabilities across enterprise networks
Sensity Al	Deepfake detection tool using computer vision & adversarial ML
AWS GuardDuty & Cloud Trail	Al-driven threat intelligence for deepfake-related attack patterns

Security Awareness & Al Threat Simulations

- Al-driven phishing simulations to train employees against deepfake-enabled BEC scams.
- Gartner-recommended Al adversarial attack simulations to assess Al security posture.
- ✓ Al-based biometric and deepfake detection testing to refine authentication models.

₱ Strategic Insight: Gartner's Gen-Al Planning Workbook (2024) highlights the necessity of integrating Al-specific risk mitigation strategies within enterprise security frameworks. Organizations leveraging Gartner's Al security guidance gain a more proactive, predictive approach to Al-driven cyber risks, particularly deepfake fraud and synthetic media manipulations. This aligns with MITRE ATT&CK, NIST RMF, ISO 27001, and CIS v8.1 for advanced Al risk detection and governance.

 For more on Al threat mitigation frameworks, refer to:
 ★ Gartner Gen-Al Planning Workbook (2024): [Gartner Gen-Al Planning Workbook](https://www.gartner.com/en 📌 **NIST CSF 2.0 AI Security Guidelines**

10. DeepSecure: Al-Powered SOC Implementation

DeepSecure is a next-gen Security Operations Center (SOC) powered by AWS, Microsoft Sentinel, Elastic SIEM, and Al-driven threat intelligence to combat deepfake-enabled cyberattacks.

Key Features of DeepSecure

- Real-Time Deepfake Threat Intelligence Al-powered anomaly detection & fraud prevention.
- Automated Incident Response Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR).
- NIST RMF & ISO 27001 Compliance Integrated with GRC security controls.
- Al-Powered Fraud Defense Synthetic media biometric validation & adversarial Al testing.

Live Al Recorded Demo: Deepfake Threat Simulation

- Elastic SIEM Dashboards Real-time deepfake attack monitoring.
- AWS GuardDuty & CloudTrail Al-powered SOC deepfake threat tracking.
- Adversarial Al Red Teaming Ethical hacking simulations for deepfake exploit prevention.

⊘ DeepSecure Al SOC Framework Documentation: <u>DeepSecure: AWS-Powered SOC for Combating Synthetic Threats</u> -

CIS v8.1 emphasizes advanced SOC automation and Al-driven risk controls for deepfake threats.

Final Strategic Insight:

DeepSecure doesn't merely adapt to cybersecurity threats—it actively dominates the adversarial landscape, transforming Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) into proactive, Al-driven cyber warfare. The Age of Deepfakes demands more than resilience—it demands strategic superiority.

DeepSecure is your organization's ultimate weapon against **Al deception.** Welcome to the future of cybersecurity.

Al-driven SOC workflow for detection, response, and mitigation in an AWS environment. This diagram represents the Al-powered SOC defense cycle as implemented by DeepSecure on AWS. It starts with continuous monitoring and detection: cloud-native security services (like Amazon GuardDuty, CloudTrail logs, and an ELK SIEM) ingest events and use machine learning to flag anomalies in real time

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file-wywa8p4mrgcppqyscvfbom. For example, GuardDuty applies anomaly detection and threat intel to identify suspicious activities (e.g., unusual login patterns or deepfake content injections) across AWS workloads. When a threat is detected, the SOC's Al-driven playbooks categorize the alert and initiate automated response. This involves containment actions such as isolating affected accounts, locking down compromised credentials, or terminating malicious sessions – often via AWS Lambda functions and security orchestration workflows. The cycle then moves to mitigation, where the SOC verifies that the threat is neutralized (e.g., removing deepfake content, patching exploited vulnerabilities) and applies fixes or improvements. If the incident is complex or critical, the process includes escalation: the issue is handed off to higher-tier analysts or executive management, and if needed, law enforcement or incident response teams are engaged. DeepSecure's design emphasizes rapid, automated actions – for instance, its integration with AWS Security Hub can trigger Lambda scripts for remediation within seconds of detectionfile-wywa8p4mrgcppqyscvfbom.

What makes this SOC cycle "Al-powered" is the adaptive learning and intelligence at each stage. Detection algorithms continuously learn from new deepfake attack patterns, improving their accuracy over time. Automated responses leverage predefined Al-driven incident response playbooks

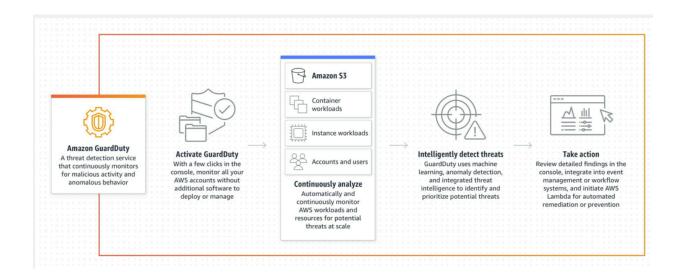
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, so the system can contain threats faster than a human, minimizing damage. Throughout

the cycle, all activities are logged for auditing and fed back into a learning loop. Post-incident, DeepSecure updates its models and rules based on what was learned (e.g., tuning deepfake detectors or adjusting anomaly thresholds), thereby enhancing future resilience. This continuous improvement loop — detect \rightarrow respond \rightarrow mitigate \rightarrow learn — aligns with NIST's incident response framework and keeps the SOC one step ahead of Al-augmented threats

docs.aws.amazon.com

file-wywa8p4mrgcppqyscvfbom. In summary, the DeepSecure SOC cycle leverages AWS's scalable tooling and AI at each phase to detect deepfake threats in real time, respond with precision, and harden the environment through iterative learning



See Figure 1:DeepSecure Life Cycle

Conclusion: The Call to Action for Al-Driven Cyber Defense

The Age of Deepfakes isn't approaching—it's already here. And both the DHS 2024 Impact Report and Europol's Innovation Lab confirm what security leaders can no longer deny:

- "Al advancements make us all vulnerable... empowering less-skilled criminals by filling knowledge gaps such as language fluency and computer coding"
- DHS Public-Private Analytic Exchange, 2024

[&]quot;Deepfake technology can convincingly show people saying or doing things they never did... undermining trust in state institutions and fueling disinformation

warfare."

- Europol Innovation Lab, 2024

This isn't theory. This is war.

We're facing a surge of **Al-powered fraud, voice-cloning, spear-phishing,** misinformation, and **cyber-physical threats—weaponized at machine-speed by adversaries** who no longer need elite skills.

They just need access.

- The **DHS** report outlines over **20+ Al-enabled attack vectors**, from **malware creation** to **elder fraud**, all operationalized by **generative Al**.
- Europol warns of a coming "information apocalypse", with deepfake-as-a-service (DaaS), automated document fraud, and the collapse of visual truth.

The takeaway is clear:

- Cybersecurity must now evolve into cyber defense.
- GRC must transform into adversarial governance.
- And DeepSecure isn't a framework for tomorrow. It's a doctrine for right now.

DeepSecure doesn't just defend—it fights back.

"This doctrine is no longer theoretical—it is confirmed by global intelligence agencies and operationalized within **DeepSecure**. The **DHS and Europol** reports are not appendices—they are your warning shots. Ignore them, and you'll never see the next attack coming."

Essential Al Cyber Defense Playbook:

* Strategic References for Al-Driven Cyber Defense

Resource Title	Access/Notes
▶ PDF File: [DeepSecure: AWS-Powered SOC for Combating Synthetic Threats- Download Full PDF Buildout]	DeepSecure: AWS-Powered SOC for Combating Synthetic Threats CODE: DSEC-AWS-SOCV1
[DeepSecure: AWS-Powered SOC for Combating Synthetic Threats Live Google Doc Deployment Guide]	DeepSecure: AWS-Powered SOC for Combating Synthetic Threats CODE: DSEC-AWS-SOCV1
	GODE: DS-OPSYNTH-V1
≜PDF File: [DeepSecure™: AWS SOC & AI	€ CODE: DS-OPSYNTH-V1

Defense – PART II DEPLOYMENT & EXECUTION] -[Download Full PDF Buildout]	
	GODE: CS3-AI_WARCORE-V1.0
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	€ CODE: ODIN-DEEPSECURE
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m Core Compliance & Security Frameworks

- ✓ CIS Controls v8.1
- V NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) 2.0)
- ✓ CMMCModel_V2_Mapping.xlsx
- ✓ X CMMC-v.-1.02-Audit-Spreadsheet.xlsx

Al Risk Governance & Threat Intelligence

- **V** Gartner Gen-Al Planning Workbook (2024)
- NIST AI 600-1 (Generative AI Profile)

 NIST AI 100-1 (Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework 1.0): NIST AI 100-1

@ Adversarial AI & Cyber Threat Modeling

- ✓ MITRE ATT&CK: MITRE ATT&CK Framework
- MITRE ATLAS AI Security Threat Matrix: MITRE ATLAS ATT&CK Matrix
 Framework
- Adversarial ML Threat Matrix (ATLAS GitHub Repo)
- CISA/MITRE ATT&CK Mapping Guidelines: <u>CISA/MITRE ATT&CK Mapping</u>
 Guidelines

Official Intelligence & Risk Reports

- 👱 🔤 DHS 24_0927_ia_aep-impact-ai-on-criminal-and-illicit-activities.pdf
- <u>v</u> Europol Innovation Lab Facing Reality Law Enforcement And The Challen...

DeepSecure is your organization's ultimate weapon against Al deception. Welcome to the future of cybersecurity.

"Will your organization be a leader in Al-driven cyber defense—or its next victim?"