

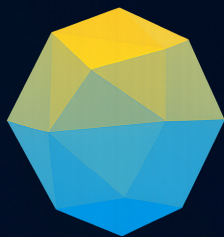
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# CTI Report - Lumma Stealer

Cyber Threat Intelligence Report

Independent Researcher

September 9, 2025



Threat  
Intelligence

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## 1 Report Metadata

- **Report ID:** CTI-2025-009
- **Date:** 09/09/2025
- **Priority:** High
- **Company Name:** Independent Research
- **Report Title:** Lumma Stealer Activity Report
- **Source Reliability:** B (Usually reliable)
- **Information Sensitivity:** TLP:AMBER

## 2 Intelligence Requirements Addressed

- Identify Lumma Stealer campaigns active in 2025
- Understand distribution vectors and capabilities
- Assess impact on victims and potential mitigation strategies

## 3 Data Sources

- Dark Web forums (exploit[.]in, RAMP)
- MalwareBazaar samples
- VirusTotal submissions
- Hybrid Analysis sandbox reports
- Shodan queries

## 4 Threat Actor

- **Name:** Unknown affiliates (Malware-as-a-Service operators)

- **Profile:** Lumma Stealer is sold as a MaaS since 2022. The operators advertise updates on Telegram and dark web forums.
- **Motivation:** Financial gain through credential theft, crypto-wallet hijacking, and resale of access.

## 5 Victim Information

- **Location:** Global (notably Europe and LATAM)
- **Sectors:** Finance, E-commerce, Corporate IT
- **Actor Motivation:** Monetization of stolen credentials and resale on markets

## 6 Capabilities, Adversary Infrastructure & Victim

- Credential harvesting (browsers, crypto wallets, extensions)
- System reconnaissance (hostname, hardware ID, geolocation)
- Exfiltration via Telegram bots & C2 servers
- MaaS infrastructure with tiered subscription models

## 7 Cyber Kill Chain

- **S1 Reconnaissance:** Actor monitors infected hosts for valuable credentials
- **S2 Weaponization:** Malware builder creates customized stealer payload
- **S3 Delivery:** Malspam with malicious attachments and cracked software installers
- **S4 Exploitation:** User executes dropper disguised as legitimate software
- **S5 Installation:** Persistence achieved via scheduled tasks and registry keys
- **S6 Command & Control (C2):** Communication over HTTPS to C2 panels

- **S7 Actions on Objective:** Exfiltration of browser data, wallets, and credentials

## 8 Artifacts

### 8.1 Endpoint Artifacts

| Type         | Description                         | Tactic                 |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Registry Key | HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Run | Persistence            |
| File Drop    | %AppData%\Roaming\lumma\client.exe  | Execution, Persistence |

### 8.2 Network Artifacts

| Type         | Description                     | Kill Chain Stage |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| HTTP POST    | Data exfiltration to C2         | C2, Exfiltration |
| Telegram API | Bot used for credential uploads | C2               |

## 9 Malware

### 9.1 Malware Hashes

| Type   | File Hash   | Description                          | Kill Chain Stage |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| SHA256 | 65eb366739361b97fb68c0ac4b9fbaad2ac26e0c3021ef0ad0a756177422e94 | Bonnie f0ad0a756177422e94 Stealer v4 | C2               |

### 9.2 Vulnerabilities

| CVE #          | CVSS Score | Patch Available (Y/N) | Remediation                            | Date Re-reported | Patch Applied (Y/N/N/A) |
|----------------|------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|
| CVE-2017-11882 | 7.8        | Y                     | Apply Microsoft Office patch KB2553204 | 2017-11-15       | N/A                     |
| CVE-2021-40444 | 8.8        | Y                     | Block ActiveX controls, apply MS patch | 2021-09-07       | N/A                     |

## 10 Detection & Response

| Tactic          | Technique | Procedure                    | Control              | Rule / Query Name | Type Description                                 | Reference     |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------------|
| Credential Dump | T1555.001 | Harvest browser credentials  | Credential Hardening | Lumma_Sigmon      | Browser detects abnormal access to browser files | MITRE ATT&CK  |
| Persistence     | T1547.0   | Registry Run Key persistence | Registry Monitoring  | Lumma_Sigmon      | Alerts when suspicious Run key is created        | Sysmon Logs   |
| Exfiltration    | T1041     | Exfiltration over C2 HTTPS   | Network Segmentation | Lumma_Sigmon      | Alerts on anomalous HTTPS POST exfiltration      | Suricata Rule |

## 11 Confidence Levels

- **Assessment:** Highly Likely (75–85%)
- **Severity:** High – threat requires immediate containment and monitoring.

## 12 Source Reliability (A-F)

B – Usually reliable (consistent reporting across multiple vendors).

## 13 Information Credibility (1-6)

2 - Probably true (validated by sandbox analysis and multiple AV engines).

## 14 Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)

**TLP:AMBER** - Restricted to organization and trusted partners.

## 15 CTI Team Roles

| Role        | Name                | Title              | Contact                |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Head of CTI | John Doe            | CTI Manager        | j.doe@company.com      |
| CTI Lead    | Jane Smith          | Senior CTI Analyst | j.smith@company.com    |
| CTI Analyst | João Pedro Cezarino | Report Author      | researcher@example.com |

## 16 Glossary

- **Lumma Stealer:** Malware-as-a-Service (MaaS) focused on credential and wallet theft.
- **MaaS:** Malware-as-a-Service, subscription-based criminal business model.
- **C2:** Command & Control infrastructure used for data exfiltration.
- **IOC:** Indicator of Compromise.
- **TTP:** Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (MITRE ATT&CK framework).