JOINT
CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY

TLP:WHITE

FBI | CISA

Zeppelin actors gain access to victim networks via RDP exploitation [T1133], exploiting SonicWall firewall vulnerabilities [T1190], and phishing campaigns [T1566]. Prior to deploying Zeppelin ransomware, actors spend one to two weeks mapping or enumerating the victim network to identify data enclaves, including cloud storage and network backups [TA0007]. Zeppelin actors can deploy Zeppelin ransomware as a `.dll` or `.exe` file or contained within a PowerShell loader. [1]

Prior to encryption, Zeppelin actors exfiltrate [TA0010] sensitive company data files to sell or publish in the event the victim refuses to pay the ransom. Once the ransomware is executed, a randomized nine-digit hexadecimal number is appended to each encrypted file as a file extension, e.g., `file.txt.txt.C59-E8C-929` [T1486]. A note file with a ransom note is left on compromised systems, frequently on the desktop (see figure 1 below).

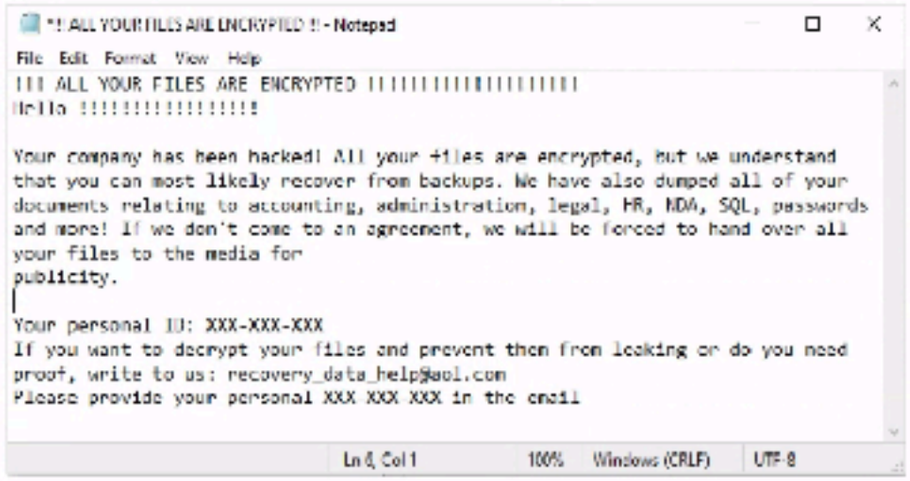


Figure 1: Sample Ransom Note

The FBI has observed instances where Zeppelin actors executed their malware multiple times within a victim's network, resulting in the creation of different IDs or file extensions, for each instance of an attack; this results in the victim needing several unique decryption keys.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

August 2022

Federal Bureau of Investigation

May 2022

Public Service Announcement

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

May 04, 2022

Alert Number
I-050422-PSA

Questions regarding this PSA should be directed to your local **FBI Field Office.**

Local Field Office Locations:
www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices

Business Email Compromise: The $43 Billion Scam

This Public Service Announcement is an update and companion piece to Business Email Compromise PSA I-091019-PSA posted on www.ic3.gov. This PSA includes new Internet Crime Complaint Center complaint information and updated statistics from October 2013 to December 2021.

DEFINITION

Business Email Compromise/Email Account Compromise (BEC/EAC) is a sophisticated scam that targets both businesses and individuals who perform legitimate transfer-of-funds requests.

The scam is frequently carried out when an individual compromises legitimate business or personal email accounts through social engineering or computer intrusion to conduct unauthorized transfers of funds.

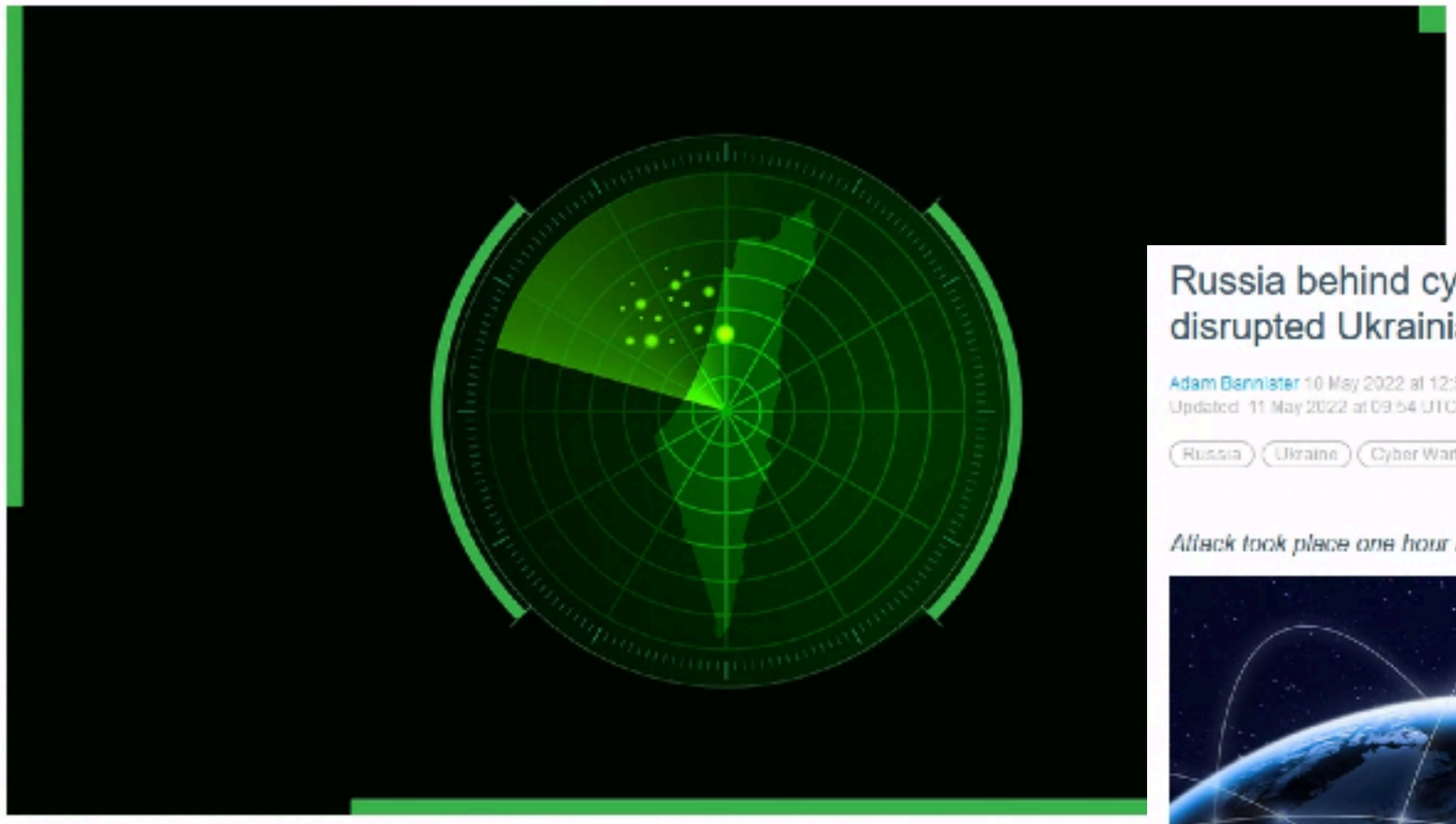
The scam is not always associated with a transfer-of-funds request. One variation involves compromising legitimate business email accounts and

Israeli government websites temporarily knocked offline by 'massive' cyber-attack

Jessica Haworth 15 March 2022 at 11:55 UTC

Israel | DDoS | Cyber-attacks

DDoS assault blamed on Iran, local media reports



A "massive" cyber-attack knocked several Israeli government websites offline last night (March 14).

The incident was confirmed online by the Israel National Cyber Directorate, which said that a DDoS services "for a short time".

The Daily Swig

March 2022

Russia behind cyber-attack on satellite internet network KA-SAT that disrupted Ukrainian infrastructure – EU

Adam Bannister 10 May 2022 at 12:52 UTC
Updated 11 May 2022 at 09:54 UTC

Russia | Ukraine | Cyber Warfare

Attack took place one hour before Russia invaded Ukraine

UPDATED The EU has blamed Russia for a powerful cyber-attack that disrupted satellite broadband services in Ukraine and "helped facilitate President Vladimir Putin's invasion of the country".

Thousands of modems were knocked offline by the attack on the KA-SAT network, which took place one hour before Russia's invasion of Ukraine commenced on February 24.

The incident caused communication outages and other disruptions for government websites and banks in Ukraine, and affected several EU Member States that also use the KA SAT network.

The Daily Swig

May 2022