

Where did the threat actor go?

...they RAN-SOM-WARE

A journey into the heart of ransomware gangs, from the trade craft used to bypass defenses, to the anatomy of attack.

Intro

- Hi! I'm M4x!
- I am a hacker
- About a decade working in the Cybersecurity industry
- Published offensive tools on Github
- Spoke at DEFCON's Recon Village about normalizing breach-data research
- Taught lock-picking at BlackHat USA, 2022
- Red Team Operations, Malware development, and Threat Hunting research



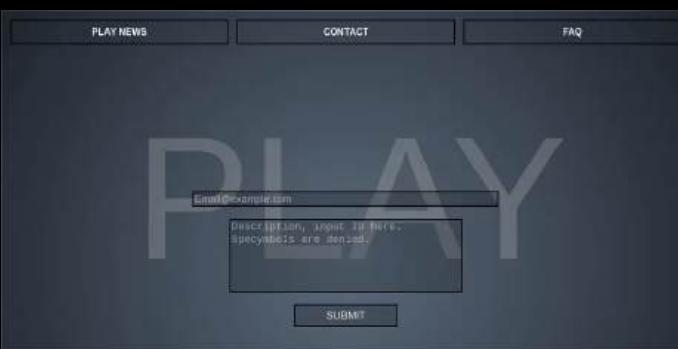
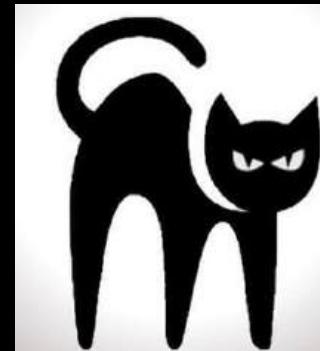
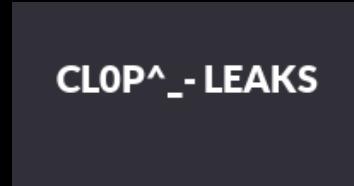
Who are threat actors?

- The OG's
 - REvil – Sodinokibi
 - First observed in 2019
 - Dismantled in 2022
 - Conti
 - First observed in 2019
 - Rebranded and disbanded in 2022
 - HIVE
 - First observed in 2021
 - Rebranded to Hunters International in 2024



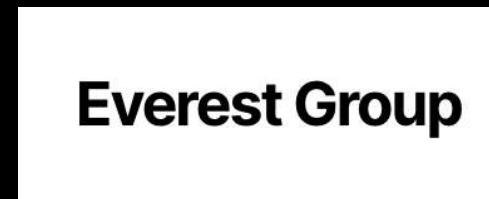
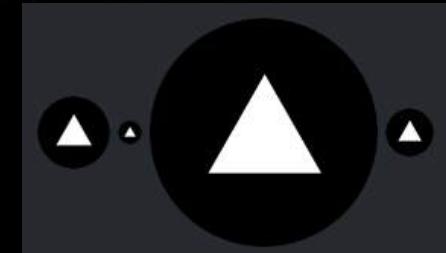
Who are threat actors?

- The Top Dogs
 - LockBit
 - INCRansomware
 - ALPHV/BlackCat
 - CLOP
 - Qilin
 - Akira
 - Hunters International – previously HIVE
 - Medusa
 - Play
 - Ransomhouse
 - Rhysida



Who are threat actors?

- The rookies
 - Scattered Spider
 - Cactus
 - Everest
 - Silent
 - Stormous
 - Skira
 - Embargo



Who are threat actors?

- Find out more on resources like:
 - <https://ransomware.live/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of Ransomware.LIVE. The top navigation bar includes links for Victims, Groups, Press, Search, Statistics, Worldmap, Quadrants, About, Negotiations, Ransom Notes, YARA Rules, TTPs Matrix, IoC, Notifications, and API. A "Buy Me a Coffee" button is also present. A sponsored message from Hudson Rock is displayed. Below the navigation is a summary section with four cards: Groups (299), Victims (23,383), This year (6,896), and This month (339).

Groups	Victims	This year	This month
299	23,383	6,896	339

What motivates the bad guys?

- Money
 - ...mostly money



What motivates the bad guys?

- Fame & clout



What motivates the bad guys?

- Politics
 - Mostly Russian speaking
 - Cahoots with the Kremlin
 - Chinese/North Korean ties
 - Speculation of state-sponsorship



What is ransomware?

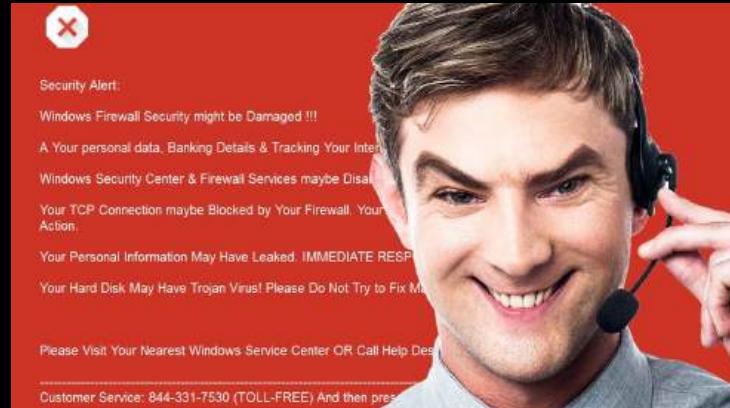
- Cryptovirology
 - *From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*
 - *Cryptovirology refers to the study of cryptography use in malware, such as ransomware and asymmetric backdoors. Traditionally, cryptography and its applications are defensive in nature, and provide privacy, authentication, and security to users. Cryptovirology employs a twist on cryptography, showing that it can also be used offensively. It can be used to mount extortion-based attacks that cause loss of access to information, loss of confidentiality, and information leakage, tasks which cryptography typically prevents.*
 - Reference: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptovirology>

How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)
 - “Trade tools”
 - Trusted tools used for remote support and network administration
 - NOT MALWARE*
 - Bypass *most* defenses due to inherent trust
 - Signed by trusted vendors (including Microsoft)



Used by this guy 😊



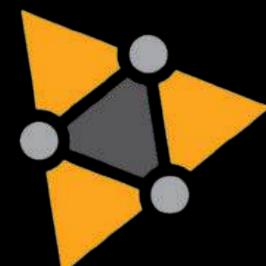
... and this guy 😈

How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)

- Discovery

- ADExplorer
 - ADRecon
 - PingCastle
 - Nbtscan
 - SoftPerfect NetScan
 - SoftPerfect LanSearchPro



How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)
 - Remote Monitoring and Management (RMM)
 - AnyDesk
 - SecureConnect
 - LogMeIn
 - Splashtop
 - TightVNC



How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)

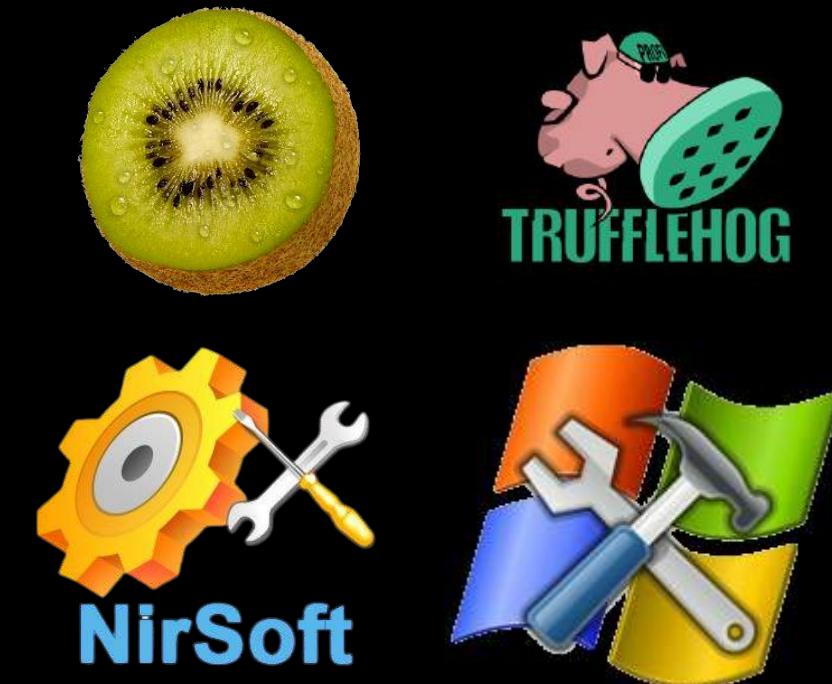
- Defense Evasion

- Defender Control
 - ProcessHacker
 - TDSKiller
 - FileShredder
 - PowerTool



How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)
 - Credential Theft
 - BetterSaftyKatz
 - DonPAPI
 - GrabChrome / GrabFF
 - LaZagne / Trufflehog
 - NirSoft* - Password recovery tools
 - Mimikatz / SharpKatz
 - ProcDump
 - GoSecretsDump



How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)

- OffSec

- Metasploit
 - Brute Ratel C4
 - Cobalt Strike
 - CrackMapExec / NetExec
 - Koadic
 - LAPS Toolkit
 - Rubeus
 - Impacket
 - Evilginx2

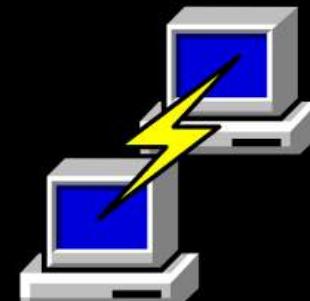


How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)

- Networking

- Chisel
 - OpenSSH/Putty/Plink
 - Ligolo / Ligolo-ng / Ligolo-mg
 - Ngrok
 - Rsocks



Ligolo-**ng**



How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)
 - Living-Off-the-Land Binary Applications (LOLBAS)
 - BCDEdit
 - BITSAdmin
 - NTDS Utility
 - PsExec / PAExec
 - Windows Event Utility
 - WinExe
 - WMIC



How do they do it?

- Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)
 - Exfiltration
 - Anonfiles
 - Dropbox / Google Drive
 - FileZilla / WinSCP
 - Gofile.io / File.io
 - MEGA Upload
 - Restic
 - Rclone



How did you learn all this?

- Lots of research, both on my part and many others
 - Shout out to Will Thomas (BushidoUK) for his research against CISA's Threat Actor profile showcases.
 - Check out his Github: <https://github.com/BushidoUK>
 - Especially the Ransomware-Tool-Matrix
 - ...and the Russian-Threat-Actor-Tool-Matrix



How did you learn all this?

- Hacker Forums
 - Proceed with caution!
 - Actively monitored by Law Enforcement
 - Do NOT engage with THREAT ACTORS!!
 - FAFO 
 - Russian
 - Учите русский! Это помогает!



Тебе сказали... чудес не бывает? Не веры! Они их просто не видели...

Доступ к фирме!

GEO: USA

Деятельность: Риелторы

Revenue - \$5M

Тип доступа: RDP Access

Права: Domain Admin

Host online: 47/ AV - Win Def, Cyber Protect

Star: 400\$

Step: 100\$

Blitz: 1000\$

PPS: 1 час! Последняя ставка!



User
+ 14
178 posts
Joined
10/03/17 (ID: 83578)
Activity
хакинг / hacking

How does it all work?

- It's simple, really...



FUCK
YOU
PAY
ME



How does it all work?

- Access brokers

Selling acceses to networks!!

04-10-2018, 12:20 PM

Selling accesses to network, administrator rights, full control.

Here are list of some accesses, have more, available upon request

████████.gov.██ - 2k
████████.gov.██ - 10k
████████.army.██ - 25k
████████.18.com - 18k
████████.a.com - 20k
████████.view.com - 5k
████████.ment.com - 10k
████████.only.com - 10k
████████.global.com - 5k
key████████.com - 5k
████████.com - 5k
████████.com.my - 3.5k
auto████████.com - 1k

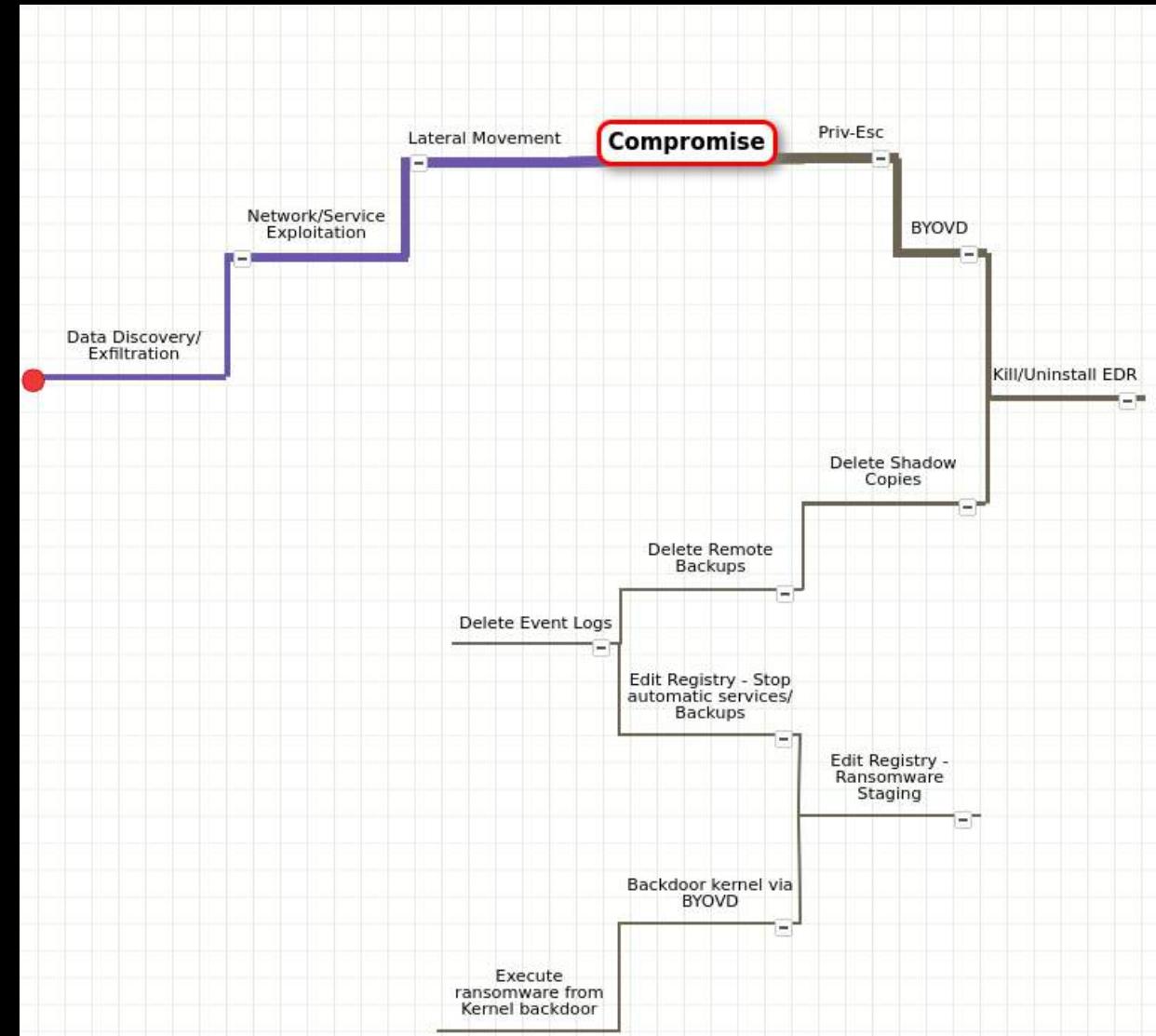
Mr_Hacker •
Junior Member
progress: 33%

Posts: 47
Threads: 10
Reputation: 0
Level: 5 [██████████]
Total Points: 43
Rank 11 / 116
92% to upload Level
Activity 15 / 43
67% to upload your Rank
Experience: 67
33% to upload Experience

◀ PM ⚙ Find ⌘ Rate

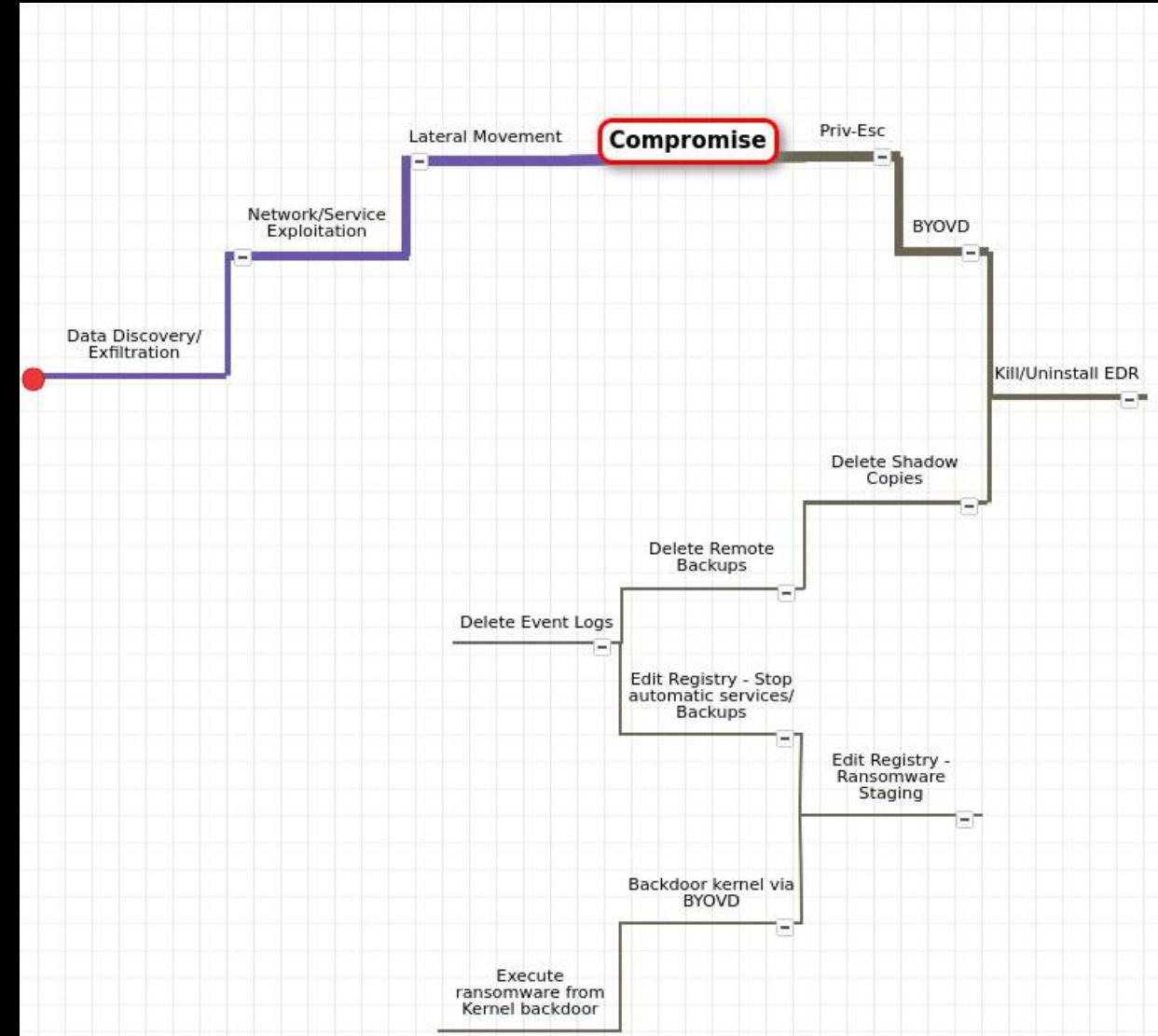
How does it all work?

- The anatomy of a ransomware attack
- Compromise
 - Brokered Access
 - Social Engineering
 - VPN Credentials
 - 0-Day Exploit
- Network level enumeration
 - Network Service Exploitation
 - Data Discovery/Exfiltration
- Privilege Escalation/Lateral Movement
 - ZeroLogon
 - BlueKeep
 - Potatoes
 - BYOVD



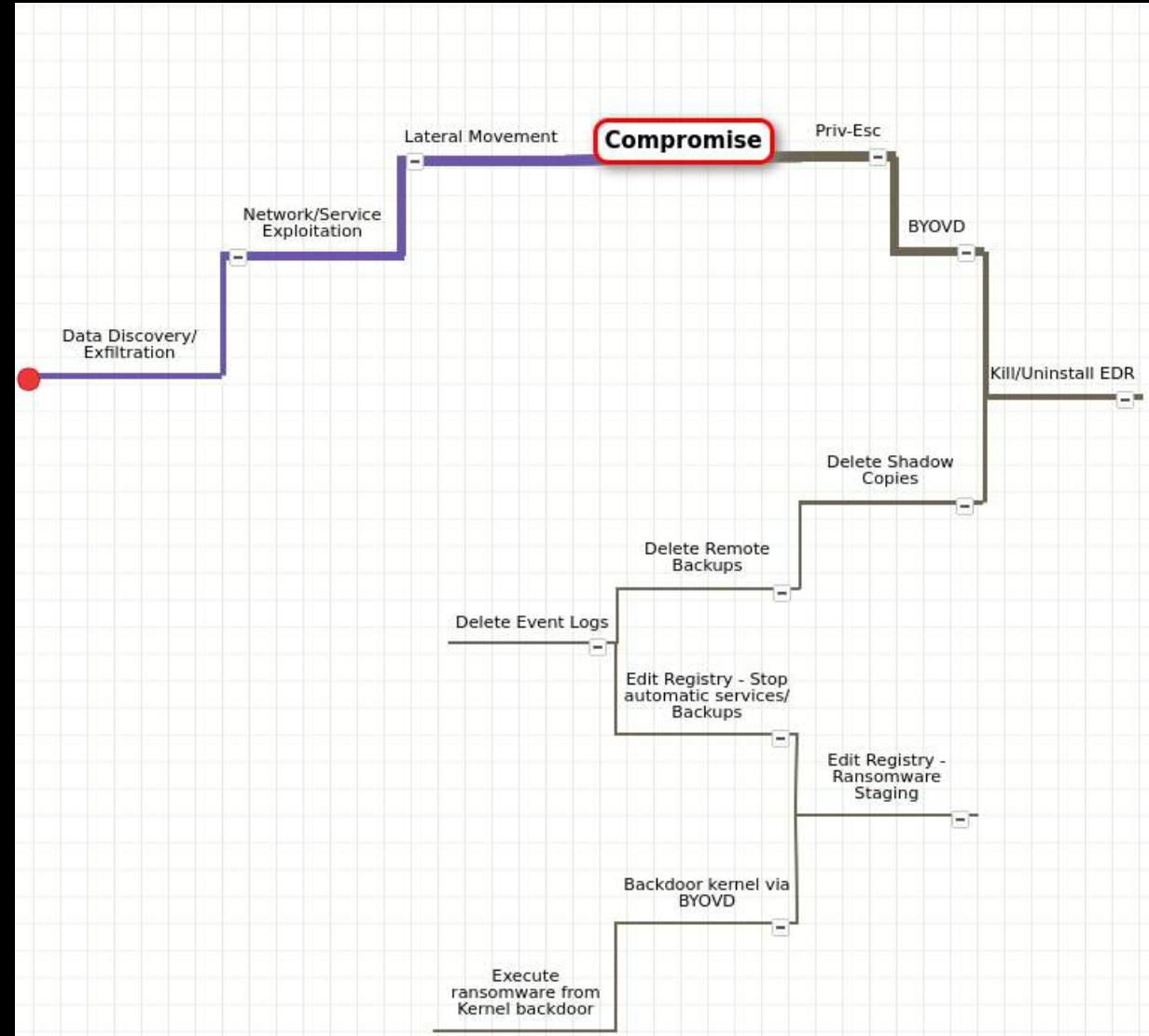
How does it all work?

- Kill/Uninstall EDR
 - EDRSandblaster
 - Remove Defender
 - BYOAV
- Delete Shadow Copies
 - Anti-forensics and recovery
- Delete Remote Backups
 - Cloud
 - Veeam
- Delete Event Logs
 - Cover tracks
- Stop backup and security services
 - Modify registry to stop automatic services



How does it all work?

- Ransomware Staging
 - Edit registry to find ransomware ICON file dropped to disk
 - Change wallpaper background via GPO
- Backdoor kernel
 - Rootkit/bootkit for persistent access
 - Maintain control of victim system
- Execute ransomware
 - Protect ransomware process via PPL
 - Execute as a hidden process via kernel modification
- Extortion campaign
 - Tox client for communications
 - TOR address to view proof of compromise
 - Crypto currency used for payment
 - Campaign ends once the negotiations have been met



How does it all work? - Summary

1. Initial access
2. Pillage Data
3. Escalate privileges
4. Remove defenses
5. Detonate Ransomware
6. Rinse and repeat...

Who pays these people???

- Too many people

CWT Global

In July 2020, hackers targeted travel firm **CWT Global** with the ransomware strain Ragnar Locker, which encrypts files and makes them inaccessible until a settlement fee is paid. Sensitive corporate data was stolen as a result, and 30,000 computers were taken offline. CWT Global eventually paid a settlement fee in Bitcoin worth \$4.5 million. The amount the hackers demanded initially was \$10 million.

California University

In June 2020, cyber criminals attacked the University of California San Francisco (UCSF), encrypting the institution's servers and critical data. Hackers initially demanded a settlement fee of \$3 million, but the university negotiated that down and eventually paid \$1.14 million. It later revealed that none of its data had been compromised.

Colonial Pipeline

In May 2021, a ransomware attack against Georgia-based **Colonial Pipeline** threatened the largest fuel pipeline in the U.S. Eastern European hacking group DarkSide encrypted corporate data and threatened to leak it online unless a settlement was paid. As a result, the pipeline, which delivers half of the Atlantic Coast's transport fuel, was preemptively shut down, causing an international crisis. Colonial Pipeline eventually paid a \$5 million settlement fee.

JBS

In June 2021, a ransomware attack linked to Russian group REvil affected **JBS**, the biggest meat processor in the world and supplier of one-fifth of beef in the U.S. The attack shut down the company's operations at abattoirs across Australia, Canada, and the U.S., which threatened food supply chains. JBS paid an \$11 million settlement fee to prevent further complications.

Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp.

In April 2020, technology consulting firm **Cognizant** was targeted by the Maze ransomware attack. Maze infects and encrypts computers, then exfiltrate data to attackers' servers and holds it for ransom. The attackers stole and threatened to publish corporate data unless it received a ransom fee. Cognizant revealed that the total costs of the attack, which included the settlement fee to restore the data and its services, to be between \$50 million and \$70 million.

Brenntag

In April 2021, another DarkSide attack resulted in the theft of 150GB of data from chemical distribution company **Brenntag**. Thousands of individuals' personal information, such as birthdays, driver's license numbers, health data, and social security numbers, were stolen. The German firm paid \$4.4 million in settlement to restore the data and prevent it from being leaked.

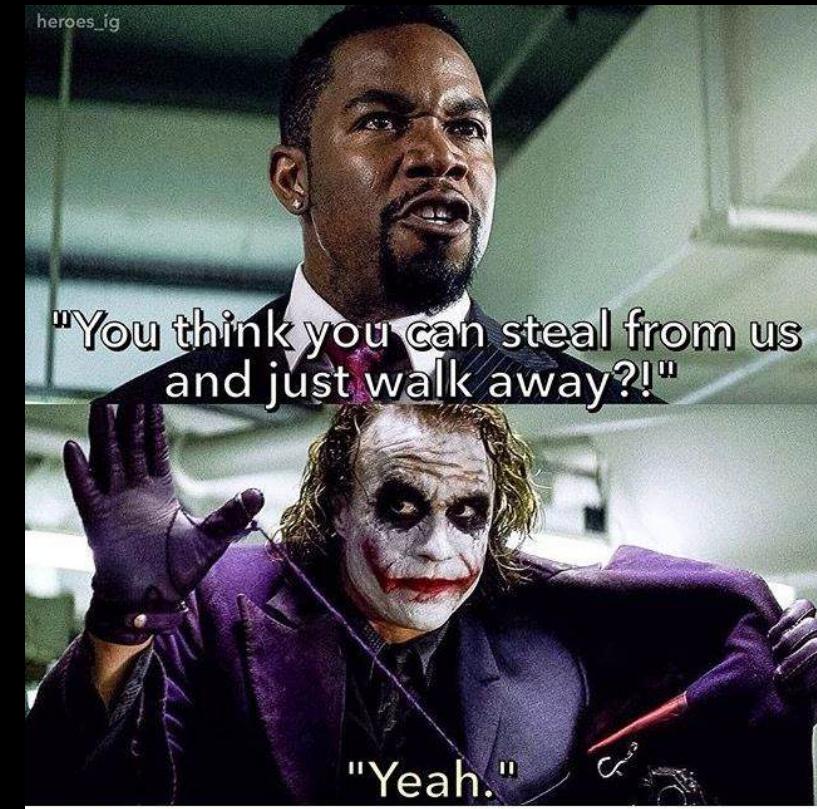
CNA Financial

One of the largest known settlement payments to date was by **CNA Financial**, one of the biggest insurance firms in the U.S. In March 2021, the company fell prey to a ransomware attack and reportedly paid a settlement fee of \$40 million, after hackers initially demanded \$60 million.

Travelex

In December 2019, U.K. foreign currency agency **Travelex** was targeted by a ransomware attack launched by hacking group Sodinokibi, also known as REvil. The attackers gained access to Travelex's network and downloaded and encrypted 5GB of data, including customers' credit card numbers, dates of birth, and national insurance numbers. They initially demanded a \$6 million settlement, but Travelex ended up paying \$2.3 million to decrypt the stolen data.

WHY!?



WHY!?



How do we stop them?

- "Only you can prevent *forest* fires..." ~ Smokey, the D.A.
- CISA - #StopRansomware
- NCA/Interpol
- Operation Endgame
- Research IoC's!!!

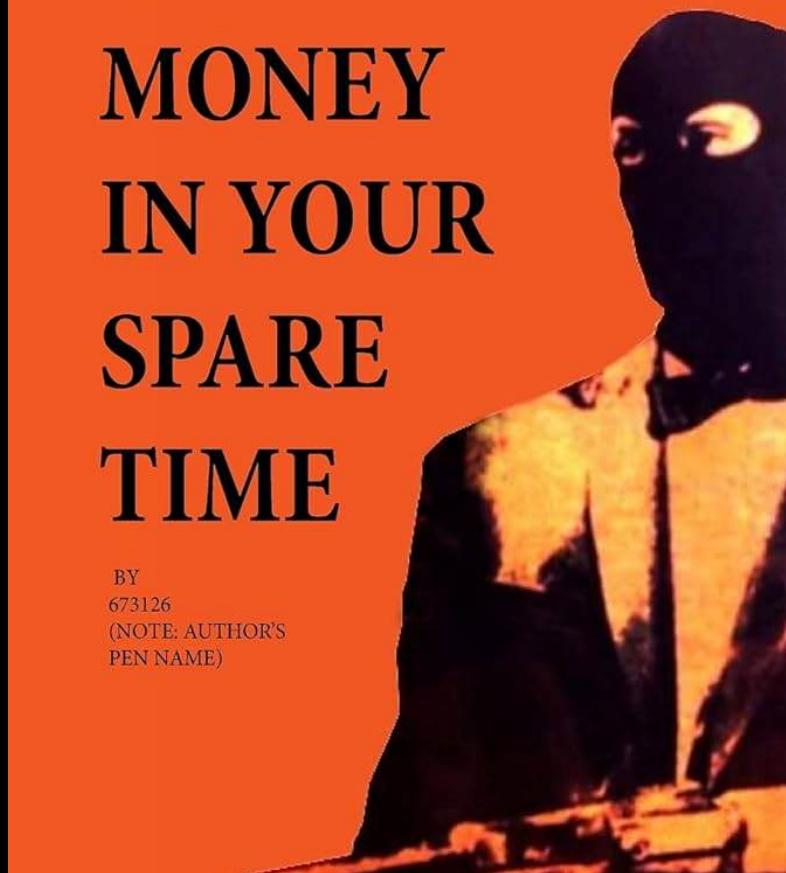


Are they here to stay?

- Organized crime is as old as time...

HOW TO
MAKE
MONEY
IN YOUR
SPARE
TIME

BY
673126
(NOTE: AUTHOR'S
PEN NAME)



Outro

- *The most dangerous enemy in the world is the one you do not recognize.* ~ Tess Gerritsen