

# New ransomware trends in 2022

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Ahead of the Anti-Ransomware Day, we summarized the tendencies that characterize ransomware landscape in 2022. This year, ransomware is no less active than before: cybercriminals continue to threaten [nationwide retailers](#) and [enterprises](#), old variants of malware return while the new ones develop. Watching and assessing these tendencies not only provides us with threat intelligence to fight cybercrime today, but also helps us deduce what trends may see in the months to come and prepare for them better.

In the report, we analyze what happened in late 2021 and 2022 on both the technological and geopolitical levels and what caused the new ransomware trends to emerge. First, we will review the trend of cross-platform ransomware development that is becoming more and more widespread among threat actors. Next, we will concentrate on how the ransomware gangs continue to industrialize and evolve into real businesses by adopting techniques of benign software companies. Last, we will delve into how ransomware gangs put on a political hat and engaged in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

## **Trend #1: Threat actors are trying to develop cross-platform ransomware to be as adaptive as possible**

As a consequence of the Big Game Hunting (BGH) scheme that has become increasingly popular over the years, cybercriminals have been penetrating more and more complex environments where a wide variety of systems are running. In order to cause as much damage as possible and to make recovery very difficult (if not impossible), they try to encrypt as many systems as possible. This means that their ransomware should be able to run on different combinations of architectures and operation systems.

One way to overcome this is to write the ransomware in a “cross-platform programming language” such as Rust or Golang. There are a few other reasons to use a cross-platform language. For example, even though the ransomware might be aimed at one platform at the moment, writing it in a cross platform makes it easier to port it to other platforms. Another reason is that analysis of cross-platform binaries is a bit harder than that of malware written in plain C.

In our crimeware reporting section on the Threat Intelligence Platform we cover some of these ransomware variants that work on different platforms. The following are the most important highlights from these reports.

### **Conti cross-platform functionality**

Conti is a group conducting BGH, targeting a wide variety of organizations across the globe. Just like many other BGH groups, it uses the double extortion technique as well as an affiliate-based structure.

We noticed that only certain affiliates have access to a Linux variant of the Conti ransomware, targeting ESXi systems. It supports a variety of different command-line arguments that can be used by the affiliate to customize the execution. The version for Linux supports the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
-detach	The sample is executed in the background and it is detached from the terminal
-log	For debugging purposes, with a filename specified, Conti will write the actions to a log file
-path	Conti needs this path to encrypt the system. With the selected path, the ransomware will encrypt the entire folder structure recursively
-prockiller	This flag allows the ransomware to kill those processes that have the selected files for encryption
-size	Function not implemented
-vmlist	Flag used to skip virtual machines during the encryption process
-vmkiller	It will terminate all the virtual machines for the ESXi ecosystem

**Conti parameters (Linux ESXi)**

**BlackCat cross-platform functionality**

BlackCat started offering their services in December 2021 on the dark web. Although the malware is written in Rust from scratch, we found some links to the BlackMatter group as the actor used the same custom exfiltration tool that had been observed earlier in BlackMatter activities. Due to Rust cross-compilation capabilities, it did not take long time for us to find BlackCat samples that work on Linux as well.

The Linux sample of BlackCat is very similar to the Windows one. In terms of functionality, it has slightly more, as it is capable of shutting down the machine and deleting ESXi VMs. Naturally, typical Windows functionality (e.g., executing commands through cmd.exe) was removed and replaced with the Linux equivalent so the ransomware still holds the same functionality on the different platforms it operates on.

**Deadbolt cross-platform functionality**

Deadbolt is an example of ransomware written in a cross-platform language, but currently aimed at only one target – QNAP NAS systems. It is also an interesting combination of Bash, HTML and Golang. Deadbolt itself is written in Golang, the ransom note is an HTML file that replaces the standard index file used by the QNAP NAS, and the Bash script is used to start the decryption process if the provided decryption key is correct. There is another peculiar thing about the ransomware: it doesn't need any interaction with attackers because a decryption key is provided in a Bitcoin transaction OP\_RETURN field. The Bash file is shown below.

1	#!/bin/sh
---	-----------

```
2 echo "Content-Type: text/html"
3 echo ""
4 get_value () {
5 echo "$1" | awk -F "${2}=" '{ print $2 }' | awk -F '&' '{ print $1 }'
6 }
7 not_running() { echo '{"status":"not_running"}'; exit; }
8 PID_FILENAME=/tmp/deadbolt.pid
9 STATUS_FILENAME=/tmp/deadbolt.status
10 FINISH_FILENAME=/tmp/deadbolt.finish
11 TOOL=/mnt/HDA_ROOT/722
12 CRYPTDIR=/share
13 if [ "$REQUEST_METHOD" = "POST" ]; then
14     DATA=`dd count=$CONTENT_LENGTH bs=1 2> /dev/null`&'
15     ACTION=$(get_value "$DATA" "action")
16     if [ "$ACTION" = "decrypt" ]; then
17         KEY=$(get_value "$DATA" "key")
18         if [ "${#KEY}" != 32 ]; then
19             echo "invalid key len"
20             exit
21         fi
22         K=/tmp/k-$RANDOM
23         echo -n > $K
24         for i in `seq 0 2 30`; do
25             printf "\x${KEY:$i:2} >> $K
26         done
27         SUM=$(sha256sum $K | awk '{ print $1 }')
```

```
28     rm $K
29     if [ "$SUM" = "915767a56cb58349b1e34c765b82be6b117db7e784c3efb801f327ff00355d15" ];
30 then
31     echo "correct key"
32     exec >&-
33     exec 2>&-
34     ${TOOL} -d "$KEY" "$CRYPTDIR"
35 elif [ "$SUM" = "93f21756aeeb5a9547cc62dea8d58581b0da4f23286f14d10559e6f89b078052" ];
36 then
37     echo "correct master key"
38     exec >&-
39     exec 2>&-
40     ${TOOL} -d "$KEY" "$CRYPTDIR"
41 else
42     echo "wrong key."
43 fi
44 elif [ "$ACTION" = "status" ]; then
45     if [ -f "$FINISH_FILENAME" ]; then
46         echo '{"status":"finished"}'
47     exit
48 fi
49 if [ -f "$PID_FILENAME" ]; then
50     PID=$(cat "$PID_FILENAME")
51     if [ "$PID" = "" ]; then
52         not_running
53     fi
54     if [ ! -d "/proc/$PID" ]; then
```

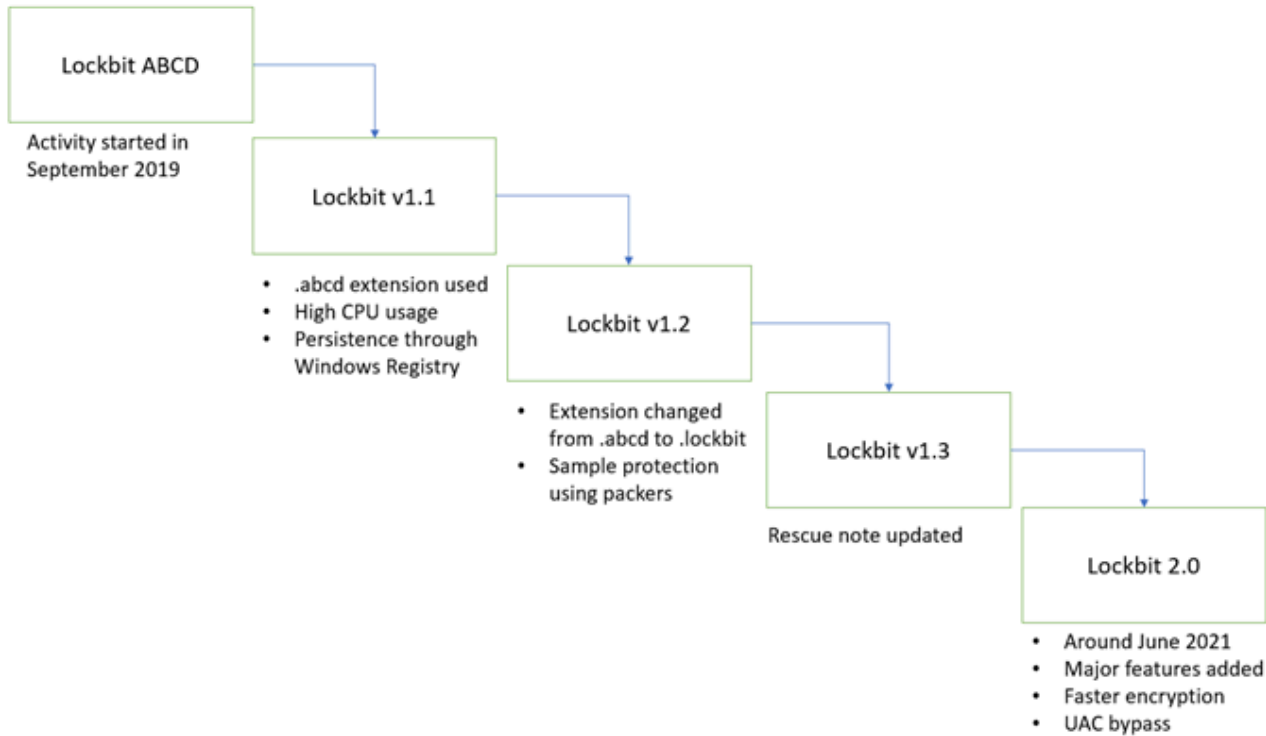
```
54         not_running
55     fi
56 fi
57 if [ -f "$STATUS_FILENAME" ]; then
58     COUNT=$(cat "$STATUS_FILENAME")
59     echo '{"status":"running","count":"${COUNT}"}'
60 else
61     not_running
62 fi
63 else
64     echo "invalid action"
65 fi
66 else
67     echo
68
69
70
71
72
73
```

## **Trend #2: The ransomware ecosystem is evolving and becoming even more “industrialized”**

Just like legitimate software companies, cybercriminal groups are continually developing their tool kit for themselves and their customers – for example, to make the process of data exfiltration quicker and easier. Another trick that threat actors sometimes pull off is rebranding their ransomware, changing bits and pieces in the process. Let’s delve into the new tools and “business” strategies ransomware gangs are employing these days.

### **Evolution of Lockbit, one of the most successful RaaS since 2019**

Lockbit started in 2019, and then in 2020, its affiliate program was announced. Over time, the group has been developing actively, as can be seen in the figure below:



When the group started with its malicious activities, it did not have any leak portal, was not doing double extortion, and there was no data exfiltration before data encryption.

The infrastructure was also improved over time. Like other ransomware families, Lockbit’s infrastructure suffered several attacks that forced the group to implement some countermeasures to protect its assets. These attacks included hacking of the Lockbit’s administration panels and DDOS-attacks to force the group to shut down its activity.

The latest security addition made by the Lockbit developers is a “waiting page” that redirects users to one of the available mirrors.

### **StealBIT: custom data exfiltration tool utilized by Lockbit ransomware**

Data exfiltration, which is used when groups apply double extortion, is possible in many different ways. Initially cybercriminals used publicly available tools such as Filezilla, and then later replaced them with their own custom tools such as StealBIT. There are a few reasons for this:

- Publicly available tools are not always known for their speed. For ransomware operators speed is important, because the longer it takes to exfiltrate data, the greater the chance that ransomware operators will be caught,
- Flexibility is another reason. Standard tools are not designed with the requirements for ransomware operators in mind. For example, with most tools it is possible to upload the data only to one host. If that host is down, another host must be specified manually. There is always the chance that criminal

infrastructure will be taken down or fall into the hands of LEAs. To provide more flexibility and overcome these limitations, StealBIT has a list of hardcoded hosts the data can be exfiltrated to. If the first one is down for some reason, the second host is tried.

- Ransomware operators have requirements that are not met with publicly available tools. One such requirement is to exfiltrate not all the data, but only the interesting data. In StealBIT this is implemented by having a hardcoded list of extensions that should be extracted. Another functionality is that the affiliate ID is sent when data is uploaded.

In the figure below, the data exfiltration is compared (by the authors) to that of other tools:

Along with the encrypting system, you get access to the fastest stealer all over the world - StealBit automatically downloading all files of the attacked company to our updated blog.

<b>Comparative table of the information download speed of the attacked company</b>							
Testing was made on the computer with a speed of Internet of 1 gigabit per second							
Downloading method	Speed in megabytes per second	Compression in real time	Hidden mode	drag'n'drop	Time spent for downloading of 10 GB	Time spent for downloading of 100 GB	Time spent for downloading of 10 TB
<b>Stealer - StealBIT</b>	<b>83,46 MB/s</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1M 59S</b>	<b>19M 58S</b>	<b>1D 9H 16M 57S</b>
Rclone pcloud.com free	4,82 MB/s	No	No	No	34M 34S	5H 45M 46S	24D 18M 8S
Rclone pcloud.com premium	4,38 MB/s	No	No	No	38M 3S	6H 20M 31S	26D 10H 11M 45S
Rclone mail.ru free	3,56 MB/s	No	No	No	46M 48S	7H 48M 9S	32D 12H 16M 28S
Rclone mega.nz free	2,01 MB/s	No	No	No	1H 22M 55S	13H 48M 11S	57D 13H 58M 44s
Rclone mega.nz PRO	1,01 MB/s	No	No	No	2H 45M	1D 03H 30M 9S	114D 14H 16M 30S
Rclone yandex.ru free	0,52 MB/s	No	No	No	5H 20M 30S	2D 05H 25M 7S	222D 13H 52M 49S

### SoftShade deploys Fendr exfiltration client

Fendr, also known as Exmatter, is a malicious data exfiltration tool used by several ransomware groups such as BlackMatter, Conti and BlackCat. Fendr was not seen in all the BlackMatter and Conti incidents we observed, but we did see them in all BlackCat-related incidents. Therefore, we believe that Fendr was used by a crimeware group that participated in a few affiliate schemes.

Internally, SoftShade developers called it “file\_sender” and “sender2”. The malware is written in C# .Net, and was frequently deployed alongside BlackMatter and Conti malware as a packed .Net executable, but most samples deployed alongside Conti and BlackCat ransomware were not packed (except for one Conti incident in November 2021). It is designed to efficiently manage large amounts of selective file collection and upload activity on a victim system and then remove itself from the system. Fendr is built with several open-source libraries, and its design is clearly the result of maturing, professionalised experience in the ransomware space, handling arbitrary large file volumes across various Windows systems and networks.

Also interesting is the deployment and packaging of Fendr and their chosen ransomware. Across each affiliate scheme (except for one Conti incident), the ransomware and Fendr are delivered simultaneously across a network to many systems as “v2.exe” and “v2c.exe”, or as “v2.exe” and “sender2.exe”. This simultaneous push seems to

prioritize coordination and efficiency over raising risk of detection. In a Conti-related exception, it appears that a Fendr variant was pushed across the network to many systems as “\hostname\stemp\sender2.exe”.

### Trend #3 Ransomware gangs take sides in geopolitical conflicts

Cybercriminals use news headlines to achieve their malicious goals. We saw this during the initial phase of the global Covid-19 pandemic, when there was a surge of Covid-19-related spam and phishing e-mails. The same happened with the geopolitical conflict in Ukraine in 2022.

There is, however, one big difference. The usage of the pandemic wasn't personal because it was just another topic from a long list of holidays, events, incidents, etc. In the case of the conflict, threat actors decided to choose sides, and this makes the topic much more personal.


Typically in a geopolitical conflict such as this one, one would associate the source of the cyberattacks with state-sponsored threat actors. This is not always true, as we have noted a new type of engagement in this conflict: cybercrime forums and ransomware groups reacting to the situation and taking action.

There have been consequences: for example, [the disclosure of the Conti-related information](#). We also see this in malware variants that have been recently deployed. Specific variants that are exclusively found in Ukraine or in Russia often choose sides, either against Ukraine or against Russia. Let's look at the most notable ransomware gang activity around the conflict.

#### Ransomware gangs taking sides

The most significant reaction of all is likely the Conti ransomware group. On February 25, Conti published a message on its news site with a statement that it would retaliate with full capabilities against any “enemy's” critical infrastructure if Russia became a target of cyberattacks. This is probably a rare example of a cybercriminal group supporting a nation-state publicly. As a result, an allegedly Ukrainian member shared chats and other internal Conti-related information online.

#### “WARNING”

 The Conti Team is officially announcing a full support of Russian government. If any body will decide to organize a cyberattack or any war activities against Russia, we are going to use our all possible resources to strike back at the critical infrastructures of an enemy.

 2/25/2022

 293

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*Conti ransomware group posting a warning message on its news site*

On the other side there are other communities such as Anonymous, IT Army of Ukraine and Belarusian Cyber Partisans openly supporting Ukraine.

The table below highlights the position of several groups and forums during the beginning of the conflict.

Open UA support	Open RU support	Neutral
RaidForums	Conti	Lockbit
Anonymous collective	CoomingProject	
IT Army of Ukraine	Stormous	
Belarusian Cyber Partisans		

### Freeud: brand-new ransomware with wiper capabilities

Kaspersky recently discovered Freeud, a brand-new ransomware variant that supports Ukraine. The Freeud’s ransom note says — not very subtly — that Russian troops should leave Ukraine. The choice of words and how the note is written suggest that it is written by a native Russian speaker. Other language artifacts that we found suggest the authors are non-native English speakers. For example, the word “lending” was found several times in places where the writers should have used “landing”.

The political view of the malware authors is expressed not only through the ransom note but also through the malware features. One of them is wiping functionality. If the malware contains a list of files, instead of encrypting, the malware wipes them from the system.

Another property that stands out is the high quality of the malware, highlighted by the encryption methods applied and the way multithreading is used.

### Elections GoRansom (HermeticRansom) covering up destructive activity

GoRansom was found at the end of February in Ukraine at the same time the HermeticWiper attack was carried out. We covered in a [post published in March](#). There are a few things that GoRansom does that are different from other ransomware variants:

- It creates hundreds of copies of itself and runs them.
- The function naming scheme refers to the US presidential elections.
- There is no obfuscation and it has pretty straightforward functionality.

```
5ddf6c27-9593-11ec-a649-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de0c75a-9593-11ec-a710-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6c27-9593-11ec-a649-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de0c75a-9593-11ec-a711-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6a41-9593-11ec-a64a-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de0bec26-9593-11ec-a711-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6a41-9593-11ec-a64b-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de0bec26-9593-11ec-a712-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6a41-9593-11ec-a64c-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de1b1bd-9593-11ec-a715-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6a41-9593-11ec-a64d-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de1b1bd-9593-11ec-a716-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a64d-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de1eb9-9593-11ec-a716-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a64e-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de1eb9-9593-11ec-a717-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a64f-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de1eb9-9593-11ec-a718-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a65a-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a0-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a65b-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a1-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a65c-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a2-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a65d-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a3-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a65e-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a4-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a65f-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a5-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66a-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a6-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66b-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a7-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66c-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a8-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66d-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6a9-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66e-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6aa-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66f-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6ab-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a659-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6ac-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a660-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6ae-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a661-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6af-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a662-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b0-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a663-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b1-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a664-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b2-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a665-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b3-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a666-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b4-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a667-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b5-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a668-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b6-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a669-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b7-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66a-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b8-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66b-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6b9-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66c-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6ba-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6b0-9593-11ec-a66d-0000277f9fb4.exe 5de002c6-9593-11ec-a6bb-0000277f9fb4.exe
5ddf6c27-9593-11ec-a64a-0000277f9fb4.exe 3218 K 02/24/22
Bytes: 4.65 G, files: 1526, folders: 0
```

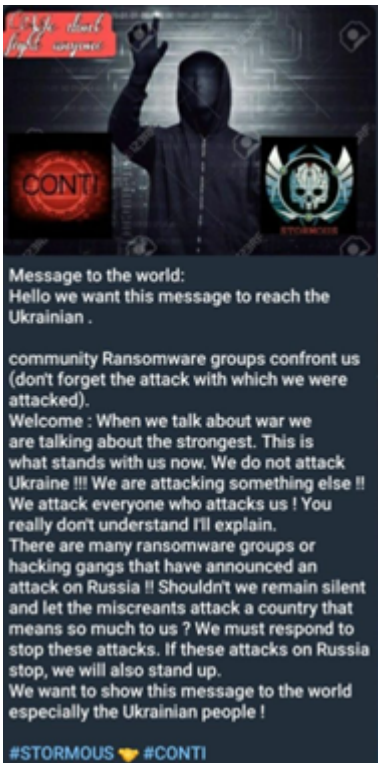
### Self-copies made by HermeticRansom

For these reasons we believe it was created to boost the effectiveness of cyberoperations in Ukraine.

### Stormous ransomware joins the Ukraine crisis with a PHP malware

It is not very often that we come across malware written in PHP. Most of the time when we analyze PHP code it is either a web shell or some botnet panel code. Stormous is one of the few exceptions. Aside from being a backdoor, it also contains ransomware functionality. The threat actor hunts for web servers supporting PHP technology and weaknesses that are vulnerable to web apps.

An analysis of the malware suggests the threat actor is Arabic speaking from a North African region. Stormous sides with Russia:



The PHP script provides a web interface for remote interaction over HTTP, where several encryption options are offered: “OpenSSL”, “Mcrypt” and “Xor”. It is quite possible that these three were developed into the script because of external considerations at the target, like the version of PHP running on the server (some extensions are deprecated or unavailable from one version to the next).

### DoubleZero wiper targets Ukraine

The DoubleZero wiper was initially published by the Ukrainian CERT on the March 22. It is a completely new wiper written in C#; it is not similar to any other known wipers and targets only Ukrainian entities. The binary itself is heavily obfuscated by an unknown C# obfuscator. Classes and method names are randomly generated.



## Obfuscation

Control flow is organized using a function-flattening mechanism created to slow down analysis of malicious code.

```
public static int flatter1(int[] a1, int a2, int a3)
{
    int num = -1;
    int num2 = -1;
    int num3 = -1;
    int num4 = a2;
    int[] array = new int[a3];
    int[] array2 = new int[1000];
    double[] array3 = new double[500];
    int[] array4 = new int[1000];
    object[] array5 = new object[1000];
    int num5 = a1[num4];
    try
    {
        while (num5 != 180 && num4 < a1.Length)
        {
            try
            {
                num4++;
                if (num5 <= 120)
                {
                    if (num5 <= 60)

```

## Obfuscated decompiled code

When all the preparations are over, malware starts its wiping operations. First, it checks for user (nonsystem files) by comparing folder names with a hardcoded list and starts wiping them using quite an interesting implementation of NtFsControlFile API.

```
namespace _d3c219d6ed3b8b60
{
    public static class _6f2b7418a45b78b6
    {
        private const string _759b3e2b9579c6f9 = "Microsoft";
        private const string _7381befd7590e5d5 = "Windows";
        private const string _7356bca6b888fcd5 = "drivers";
        private const string _c466e5938ad1a975 = "NTDS";
        private const string _a04dfc99480e6d5b = "Microsoft.NET";
        private const string _0a04404b4d76f57f = "Fonts";
        private const string _03fc9b976e12cd0b = "Documents and Settings";
        private const string _e3798ca40a0e223d = "ProgramData";
        private const string _3b96cbe30009cb71 = "Application Data";
        private const string _97d4cbdc0e5736d7 = "Users";
        private const string _7ab0801300fcc7bb = "All Users";
        private const string _d708848a5c617af5 = "Default User";
        // _1271b6d8a8204f1cÃ
        private const string _1271b6d8a8204f1cÃu052c = "AppData";
        private const string _72d722948e744629 = "Local";
        private const string _21cbb2b655b0b61fG = "Roaming";
        private const string _ed5d841533f261ef = "Local Settings";
        private const string _826d6cbd2b9512dao = "Start Menu";
        // _c5fbaa9c2aedf953
    }
}
```

## Hardcoded list of folders

```
num2 = GClass6.NtFsControlFile(safeFileHandle, IntPtr.Zero, IntPtr.Zero, IntPtr.Zero, ref
gstruct2, 622792UL, IntPtr.Zero, (ulong)((long)Marshal.SizeOf(gstruct4)), IntPtr.Zero, (ulong)((long)
aG1IthZ3wd0hGc.flatter4(new int[]
{

```

## File wiping

The NtFsControlFile routine sends a control code directly to a specified file system or file system filter driver, causing the corresponding driver to perform the specified action. As seen in the screenshot, the control code has

the value of 622792 (0x980C8 in hex), which corresponds to the *FSCTL\_SET\_ZERO\_DATA* control code of the *FCSTL* structure. Data in the file will be overwritten by *ZERO* values that are pointed by *intPtr2* variable. If the function fails, the wiper will execute the standard *.Net FileStream.Write* function for the same purpose. Then malware wipes the system files found.

Malware then deletes the Windows registry tree subkeys in HKU, HKLM and kills the “*lsass*” process to reboot the infected machine.

## Conclusion

As the saying goes, forewarned is forearmed, and this also applies to cybersecurity. In recent years, ransomware groups have come a long way from being scattered gangs to businesses with distinctive traits of full-fledged industry. As a result, attacks have become more sophisticated and more targeted, exposing victims to more threats. Monitoring the activity of ransomware groups and their developments provides us with threat intelligence that enables better defences.

We witnessed cross-platform ransomware written in Rust and Golang becoming a weapon of the “new-generation” of ransomware groups. Thanks to the software’s flexibility, the attacks can be conducted on a larger scale with no regard to what operating system the victim is using. This flexibility allows ransomware gangs to quickly adapt their strategy when carrying out attacks, diversify their targets and affect more victims.

Second, we witnessed a significant development in how ransomware groups rebuild their inner processes to facilitate their activity increasingly resembling legitimate software developers. While their efforts in branding (and re-branding) aren’t entirely new, the segmentation of their ‘businesses’ as well creation of new exfiltration tools point towards maturing Ransomware-as-a-Service industry, where the ransomware owner simplifies the job for the operators as much as possible.

Finally, ransomware group’s engagement in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine have set a precedent in the way cybercriminals operate in relation to geopolitics. While it is widely seen that advanced persistent threat (APT) actors are usually the ones to take on the mission of carrying out advanced attacks in the interest of the state, we now see that ransomware actors voluntarily engage in such activities as well, often leading to quite destructive consequences.

These tendencies are already affecting the way we need to defend against ransomware today. Ahead of the Anti-Ransomware Day, Kaspersky encourages organization to follow these best practices that help them safeguard against ransomware:

- Always keep software updated on all the devices you use, to prevent attackers from infiltrating your network by exploiting vulnerabilities.
- Focus your defence strategy on detecting lateral movements and data exfiltration to the internet. Pay special attention to the outgoing traffic to detect cybercriminals’ connections. Set up offline backups that intruders cannot tamper with. Make sure you can quickly access them in an emergency when needed.
- Enable ransomware protection for all endpoints. There is a free [Kaspersky Anti-Ransomware Tool for Business](#) that shields computers and servers from ransomware and other types of malware, prevent exploits and is compatible with already installed security solutions.

- Install anti-APT and EDR solutions, enabling capabilities for advanced threat discovery and detection, investigation and timely remediation of incidents. Provide your SOC team with access to the latest threat intelligence and regularly upskill them with professional training. All of the above is available within [Kaspersky Expert Security framework](#).
- Provide your SOC team with access to the latest threat intelligence (TI). The Kaspersky Threat Intelligence Portal is a single point of access for the company's TI, including crimeware, providing cyberattack data and insights gathered by Kaspersky spanning over 20 years. To help businesses enable effective defences in these turbulent times, Kaspersky announced access to independent, continuously updated and globally-sourced information on ongoing cyberattacks and threats, at no charge. Request your access to this offer here: [crimewareintel\[at\]kaspersky.com](mailto:crimewareintel[at]kaspersky.com).

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