

Stats, facts, and proactive defence strategies against ransomware

Patrick Wragg

Head of IR, Integrity360

Richard Ford

Chief Technology Officer, Integrity360











Our IR stats...

Top initial access methods:

#1 Unpatched Vulnerabilities#2 Credential Compromise#3 Phishing Emails

Most interesting breach:

Android firmware rootkit



Average data exfiltrated:

2TB •

Most common vulnerabilities: CİTRİX İVANTÎ A ATLASSIAN

Our most common adversaries:

1. Lockbit

2. Black Basta

3. Alphy (Blackcat)



#1 Motivation

Money

Time before a company realises it's compromised:

• Shortest: 23 minutes

Average: 2 weeks

Longest: 8 years



Biggest cyber mistakes we've seen:

- AV in passive mode
- DC put in DMZ
- Using plain FTP
- Account sharing
- Passwords stored in excel

Common triage calls we get:

- "my mouse is moving by itself"
- "help! someone is buying guns using my bank"
- "our website redirects to porn"



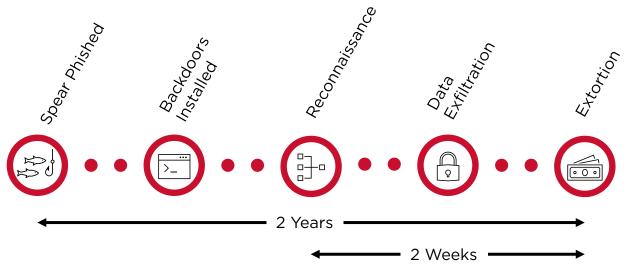


Case study 1

Company profile

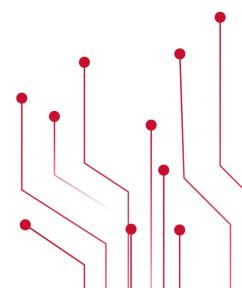
Industry: Critical National Infra Annual revenues: £billions

Employees: 3000 Ransomware: Lockbit



Impact

2-week business outage £2M total cost Fines/Reputational Damage: £60M









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Data Exfiltration

Stortion Co.

















- HR employee gets socially engineered into opening phishing email
- Email is extremely well written and contains personal information from client
- Highly targeted

- SDBbot, a backdoor that maintains persistence via Shim Databases installed as initial backdoor
- Cobalt Strike then deployed to over 30 core servers over the next 6 months

- 18 months in, activity becomes heavy and frequent
- TA finds credentials stored in plaintext spreadsheets and OT SCADA diagrams
- Exfiltration of 10TB uploaded via Rclone exfiltration tool to Mega.io
- SQL database dump attempt causes a database crash, alerting the client

- Ransom note sent to executives demanding £50m
- TA threatens to go public and say they can control the industrial control systems and cause harm to the public





Case study 1 - Lessons to learn

Credentials

Credentials (including Domain Administrator) were kept in plaintext spreadsheet

Response

Lack of response plan led to panic & blame, slowing response efforts

Monitoring

What controls did detect behaviour were not monitored, leaving attacker to go undetected

Segmentation

Lack of proper segmentation in the environment meant that lateral movement was trivial

Logging

- Lack of sufficient logging made forensics difficult.
- Coverage of devices was bad

Legacy Equipment

- Legacy devices meant that forensics was more difficult
- Post-incident recovery difficult due to legacy software



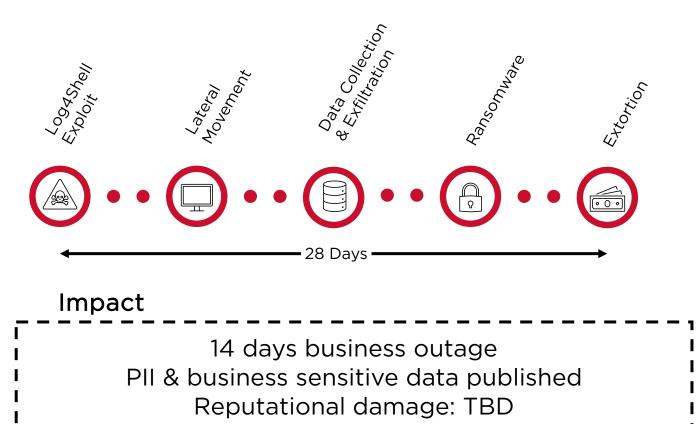


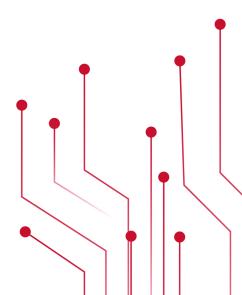
Case study 2

Company Profile

Industry: Energy Annual revenues: £bn+

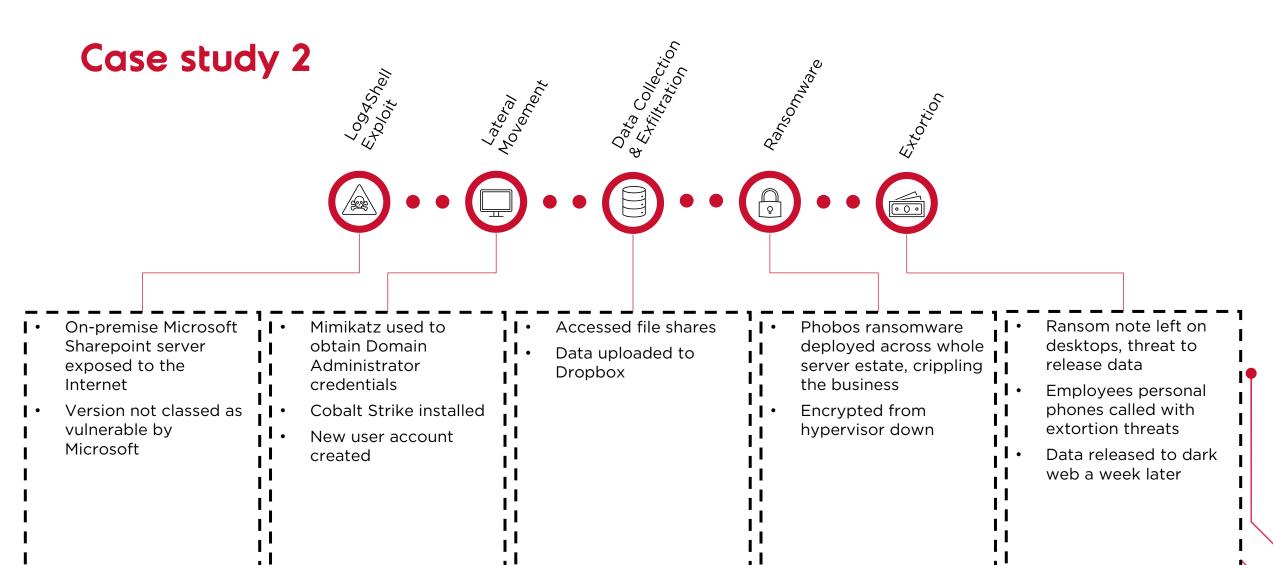
Employees: <2000 Ransomware: Conti















Case study 2 - Lessons to learn

Patching

Common in a large number of ransomware cases, known vulnerabilities exploited due to poor vulnerability management practices

Siloed Monitoring

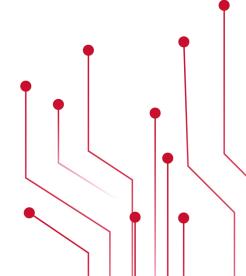
Controls did detect behaviour but were not monitored, leaving attacker to go undetected

Network Visibility Lack of network visibility

Lack of network visibility left recon & lateral movement trivial largely undetected or prevented

Response

- Low level of IR
 Preparedness led to slow response, increasing downtime
- No IR retainer so time was lost asking for help





Thank you



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