



# Ransomware

Past, Present, and Future

Technical Marketing Team



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# Contents

4

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Ransomware:  
History and Evolution

7

---

2016: The Year Ransomware  
Reigned

14

---

Ransomware:  
Mitigation and Prevention

17

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Appendix



A man in a dark suit and glasses stands in a modern office with large windows. He is looking down at a table where two other people are seated. The office has a glass wall and a ceiling with a grid of lights. The man is standing in front of a large window that looks out onto a city. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent orange rectangle.

Extortion is a cybercrime staple and no malware does a better job at this than ransomware.

Ransomware have been wreaking havoc since they first emerged in the mid-2000s. 2016 was, in fact, marked by a staggering increase the number of newly discovered ransomware families. All armed with capabilities to encrypt various file types on not just computers but even mobile devices and servers, individuals and businesses alike across the globe continued to suffer the threat's dire effects.

Ransomware operators not just improved the malware's capabilities but also produced increasingly threatening ransom notes while demanding bigger ransoms. Incidents have left victims no other choice but to give in to cybercriminals' demands just to get files back or worse their systems back up and running.

To this day, new and improved ransomware variants continue to be seen. Will we see the end of ransomware scare soon?



# Ransomware:

## History and Evolution

The first cases of ransomware<sup>1</sup> infection were first seen in Russia between 2005 and 2006. One of our earliest reports on ransomware discussed a variant that compresses then password-protects certain files in a victim's computer.<sup>2</sup> It also left a file that served as ransom note to ask the victim for US\$300 in exchange for his files. In the threat's early stages, .DOC, .XLS, .JPG, .ZIP, .PDF, and other commonly used files were held hostage. Later on, variants that could infect mobile phones<sup>3</sup> and even computers' Master Boot Record (MBR),<sup>4</sup> preventing the OS from loading, emerged.

By 2012, ransomware made its way from Russia across other European countries.<sup>5</sup> This could be a result of the clampdown on fake antivirus (FAKEAV) and so cybercriminals had to look for another means to continue profiting from unwitting victims.<sup>6</sup> Ransomware operators started coming up with new tactics to spread the threat. A popular ruse at that time was introduced by Reveton<sup>7</sup>—impersonating law enforcement agencies and threatening victims by implicating them with online crimes. Ransomware operators also experimented with the use of various payment methods, including Ukash, paysafecard, and MoneyPak, to limit their monetary trail.

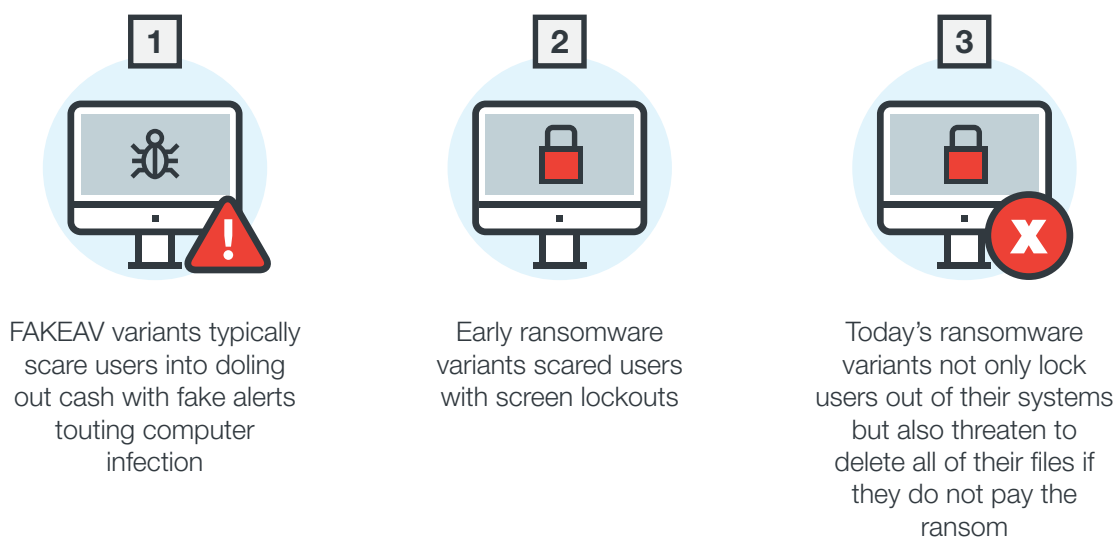


Figure 1. From FAKEAV to ransomware

In late 2013, what we know now as “crypto-ransomware” led by variants like CryptoLocker<sup>8</sup> came to the fore. This threat no longer just encrypted files, it started deleting files if victims refused to pay. To get files back, victims were asked to pay varying ransom amounts in the form of Bitcoins in exchange for a decryption key.

Since the introduction of crypto-ransomware, cybercriminals increasingly took steps to more effectively extort money from victims—individuals and businesses (regardless of size) alike from virtually any part of the world.

## Delivery Means

Ransomware reach computers and devices in various ways, including spam<sup>9</sup> (with malicious file attachments or embedded links), compromised<sup>10</sup> or specially crafted malicious websites or web pages, and exploit kits, most notably Angler.<sup>11</sup>

## Behaviors and Routines

Ransomware behaviors have dramatically changed over the past two years. In 2015, a shift in target was observed—operators started targeting businesses instead of individuals.<sup>12</sup> This was made evident with a constant stream of reports of big companies succumbing to the threat.

Apart from just infecting computers and mobile devices, ransomware also infected shared<sup>13</sup> and removable drives<sup>14</sup> and servers.<sup>15</sup> Some families have also taken to encrypting chosen file types like tax-related and database files, ensuring bigger profits for their operators.

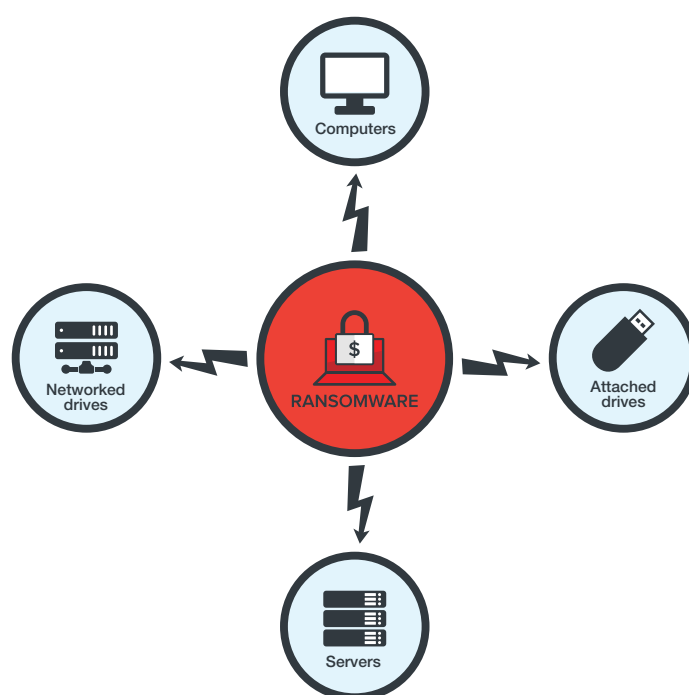


Figure 2. Devices that ransomware can infect

Ransom notes evolved as well. All forms of intimidation have been used, including the use of countdown timers until file deletion with increasing ransom amounts as more time elapses, and pop culture and current events references. Some variants like Doxware<sup>16</sup> even threaten victims of data exposure if they do not pay up. This could be extra damaging to hospitals and healthcare providers who can get fined or litigated should they leak patient records.

## Ease of Use

Ransomware's notoriety also led the most enterprising cybercrooks to make even more money. The ransomware-as-a-service (RaaS)<sup>17</sup> business model made it possible for them to offer their malicious creations to others for a fee or a cut of the buyers' profits. Ransomware do-it-yourself (DIY) kits were also sold in underground markets and/or forums. And those who are short on budget can even frequent web repositories where open source ransomware like Hidden Tear<sup>18</sup> can be had free of charge.

## Ransom Demands

Besides MIRCOP,<sup>19</sup> which demands a ludicrously high ransom, ransomware variants typically ask for 0.5–5 Bitcoins (as of 2016) in exchange for the victims' files. This is important for two reasons—some variants increase the ransom as more time elapses with nonpayment and the Bitcoin exchange rate is on the rise. In January 2016, 1 BTC was worth US\$431.<sup>20</sup> This has since almost tripled to US\$1,076.44 to date (exchange rate as of 21 March 2017).<sup>21</sup>

Though Bitcoins are the preferred mode of ransom payment, some ransomware like TrueCrypter<sup>22</sup> use alternatives like Amazon gift cards.

## 2016: The Year Ransomware Reigned

Compared with the 29 ransomware families discovered in 2015, 2016 saw this number rise 752% to reach 247 in 2016.<sup>23</sup> And those behind the threat reportedly raked in US\$1 billion,<sup>24</sup> most likely a result of targeting large enterprises and organizations that did not have data backups and so resorted to paying the ransom.

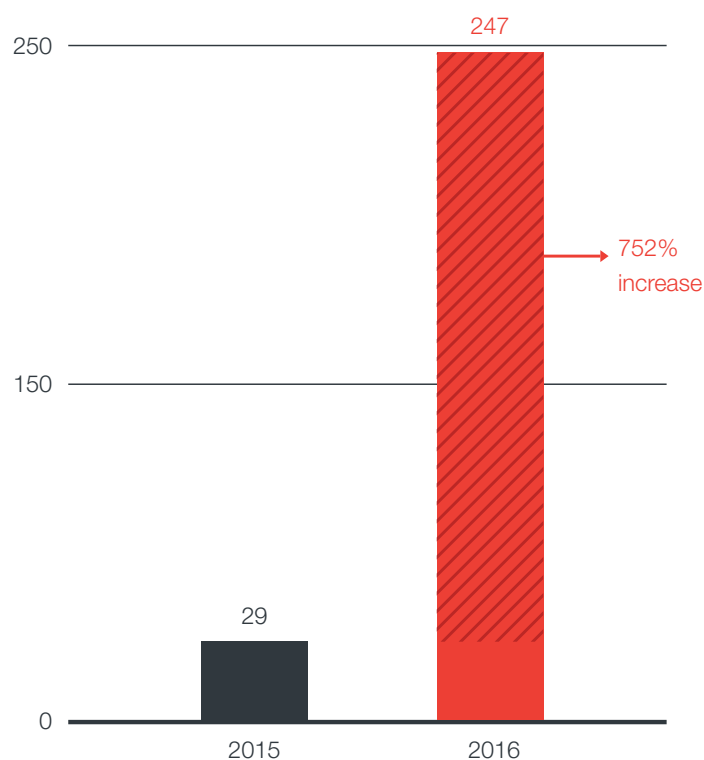


Figure 3. Number of newly added ransomware families, 2016

As usual, 79% of the ransomware Trend Micro detected and blocked arrived via spam. As best practice, potential victims are urged to keep in mind the level of social engineering used in spam campaigns. Popular events like holidays, sporting events, political news, and matters of interest or in a company's case, relevant business-related lures like the deadline for filing taxes can be used to get targets to download ransomware onto their systems. Infections that began with accessing ransomware-laden websites or web pages, meanwhile, accounted for 20% of the total.

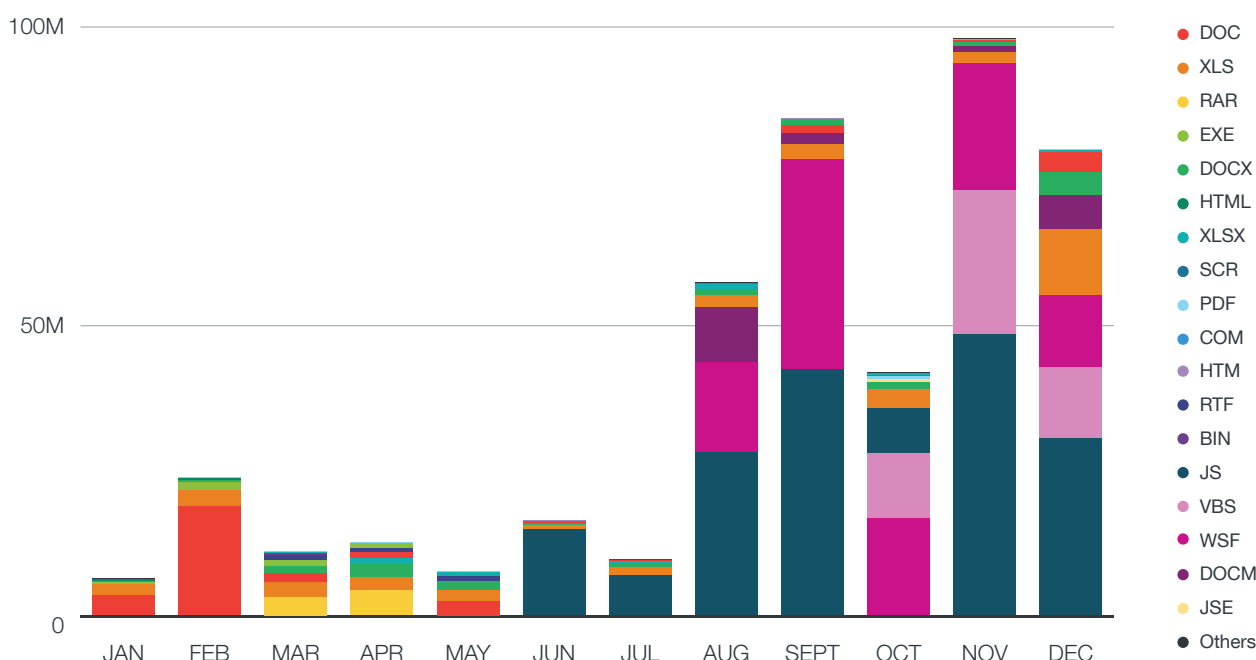


Figure 4. Top file types attached to ransomware-related spam, 2016

**NOTE:** The significant surge in JavaScript (JS) attachments in November was caused by NEMUCOD, a known ransomware dropper. LOCKY ransomware, which were distributed via email also contributed to this surge.

Ransomware operators that target enterprises encrypt business-critical files like databases in order to inflict the greatest amount of damage.

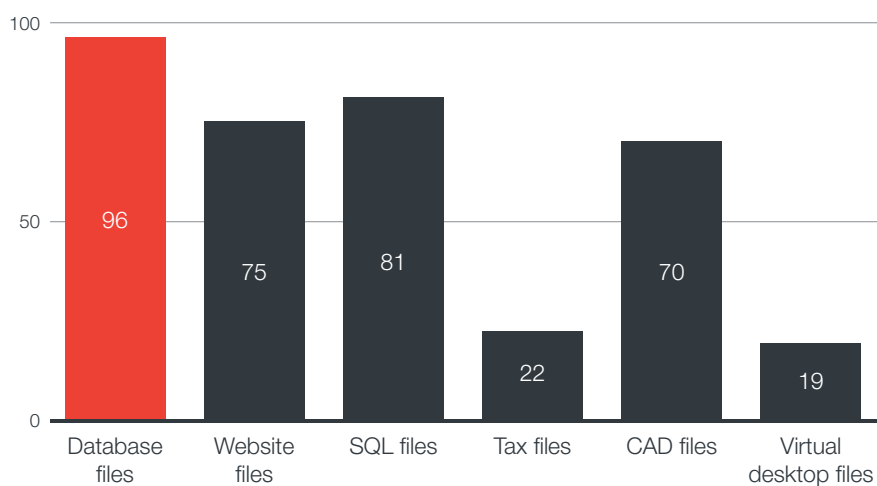
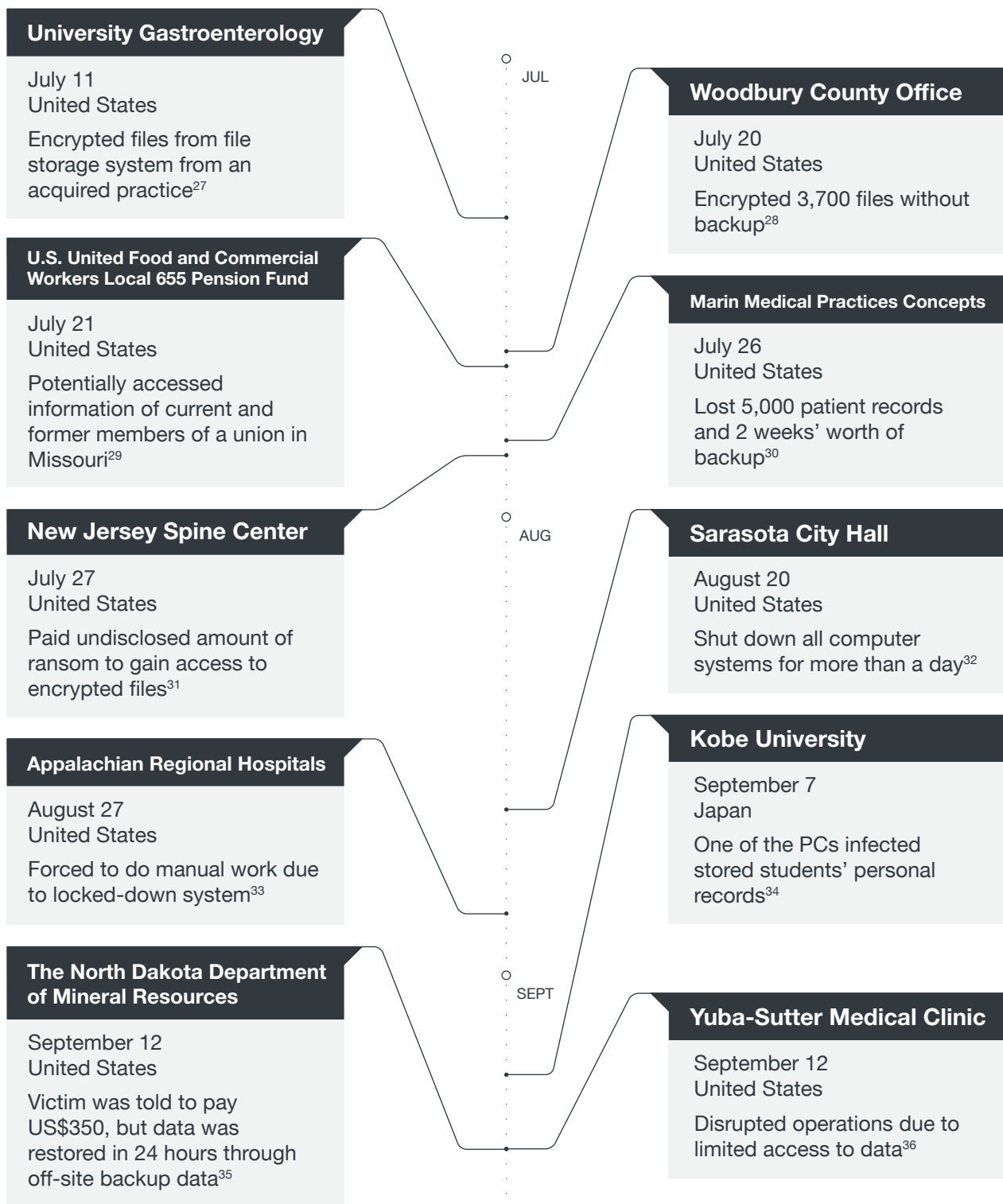
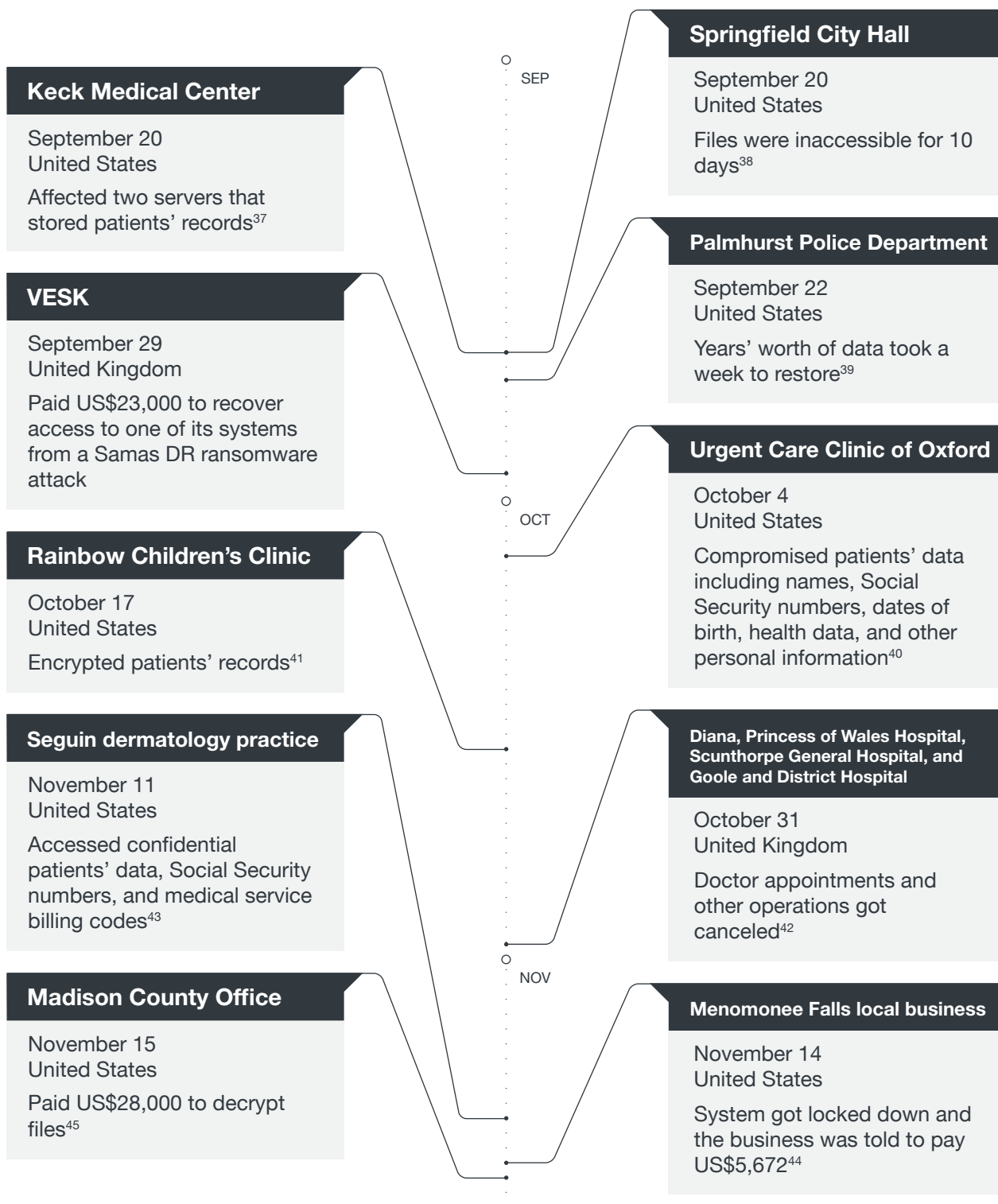


Figure 5. Number of known ransomware families that encrypt business-related files, 2016

Large enterprises and organizations, as previously mentioned, increasingly fell prey to ransomware over the years. We have seen educational institutions,<sup>25</sup> government offices, hospitals and healthcare service providers,<sup>26</sup> and other businesses succumb to attacks.









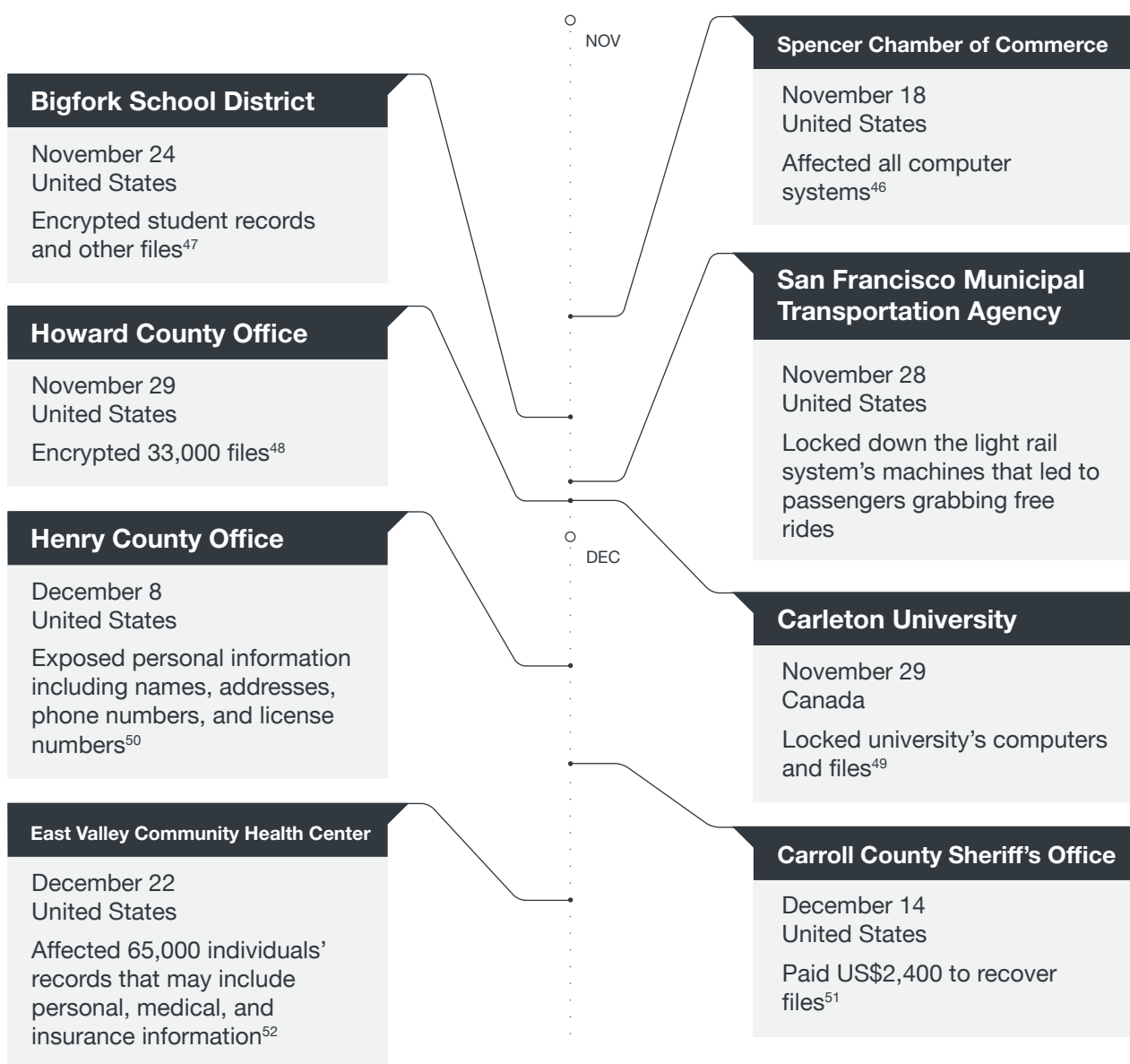


Figure 6. Ransomware incidents made public, 2H 2016



Figure 7. Timeline of noteworthy ransomware families, 2016



## Latest Developments

Getting past security solutions installed on computers and other devices has always been a challenge for ransomware. A few families, in fact, introduced new ways for the threat to evade detection. The latest of this would be TorrentLocker, which started embedding compromised Dropbox URLs in phishing emails apart from using Nullsoft Scriptable Install System (NSIS) for encryption to get past installed security software.<sup>53</sup> The said URL leads to the download of a ransomware variant disguised as an invoice or some such document meant for the victim hosted on a legitimate site (and so access to it is not blocked), Dropbox.

In an effort to diversify targets, ransomware took another stab at Mac OS X® users with Patcher.<sup>54</sup> Apart from posing as a patcher for popular applications like Microsoft® Office® and Adobe® Premiere® Pro, Patcher also arrives via BitTorrent.

Hermes, another new ransomware variant, scans a victim's computer and unmapped network shares for files to encrypt then deletes System Restore points and reduces the allotted maximum shadow storage size to 410MB.<sup>55</sup>

Though these routines are not altogether new, they still work and so are still used by ransomware. Case in point: ransomware variant WannaCry/WCRY, which originally spread via malicious Dropbox URLs embedded in spam, took an unexpected turn this May. It began exploiting a recently patched vulnerability in the SMB Server, thus resulting in the biggest ransomware attack to date.

## Future Attacks

It will not be surprising if ransomware change in a few years. In terms of potential, they can evolve into malware that disable entire infrastructure (critical not only to a business's operation but also a city's or even a nation's) until the ransom is paid. Cybercriminals may soon look into approaches like hitting industrial control systems (ICS) and other critical infrastructure to paralyze not just networks but ecosystems. A key area that could become a bigger target for cybercriminals are payment systems, as seen with the Bay Area Transit attack in 2016 where the service provider's payment kiosks were targeted with ransomware.

We have seen ransomware operators hit hospitals and transportation service providers. What would stop attackers from hitting even bigger targets like the industrial robots that are widely used in the manufacturing sector or the infrastructure that connect and run today's smart cities? Online extortion is bound to make its way from taking computers and servers hostage to any type of insufficiently protected connected device, including smart devices, or critical infrastructure. The return on investment (ROI) and ease with which cybercriminals can create, launch, and profit from this threat will ensure it continues in the future.

# Ransomware: Mitigation and Prevention

We recommend organizations take some basic precautions to minimize their risk of this threat. Below are steps they can take.



**Back Up and Restore**  
Automated: 3 copies, 2 formats,  
1 air-gapped from network



**Control Access**  
Limit access to business-critical  
data



**Patch**  
Minimize vulnerability exploitation



**Don't Pay the Ransom**  
Pay-offs encourage further  
attacks



**Educate employees on phishing**  
Awareness, best practices,  
simulation testing



**Improve Security Posture**  
Behavior monitoring, additional  
technologies

Ransomware remain a top cybersecurity threat to this day. To target large enterprises and organizations, ransomware employ new routines that put valuable and even critical data at great risk. Security solutions that incorporate a cross-generational technology approach that combines reputation-based analysis with other anti-ransomware capabilities like whitelisting and application control, behavioral analysis, network monitoring, vulnerability shielding, and high-fidelity machine learning can better protect companies while minimizing the impact on their computing resources.

Variants like TorrentLocker can evade gateway detection with the use of legitimate URLs that redirect to ransomware-hosting web pages. To address these, a layered approach at the gateway is needed. This includes messaging and web gateway security solutions that can detect ransomware and phishing emails (with weaponized attachments or embedded malicious URLs) as well as a sandbox technology for files and web pages.



Patcher and similar families, which can encrypt files even on non-Windows computers, can be thwarted with the aid of mobile security apps that analyze malicious mobile apps and Unix-based solutions that can scan for malicious URLs or files on non-Windows-based systems.

Servers and networks that can be affected by ransomware like WannaCry, meanwhile, can stay protected with security products designed for physical, virtual, or cloud-based servers that include technologies to detect malicious URLs or files associated with ransomware.

Prevent ransomware infection on any system before your business suffers with the help of the wide array of Trend Micro email and gateway, endpoint, network, and server protection suites.



## Email and Gateway Protection

Trend Micro™ Cloud App Security, Deep Discovery™ Email Inspector, and InterScan™ Web Security address ransomware tied to common delivery methods such as email and web pages.

### Capabilities:

- ✓ Spear-phishing protection
- ✓ Malware sandboxing
- ✓ IP/Web reputation checking
- ✓ Document exploit detection



## Endpoint Protection

Trend Micro Smart Protection Suites detects and stops suspicious behavior and exploits associated with ransomware at the endpoint level.

### Capabilities:

- ✓ High-fidelity machine learning
- ✓ Ransomware behavior monitoring
- ✓ Application control
- ✓ Vulnerability shielding
- ✓ Web security provision



## Network Protection

Trend Micro Deep Discovery Inspector detects malicious traffic, communications, and other activities associated with attempts to inject ransomware into the network.

Capabilities:

- ✓ Network traffic scanning
- ✓ Malware sandboxing
- ✓ Lateral movement prevention



## Server Protection

Trend Micro Deep Security™ detects and stops suspicious network activity and shields servers and applications from exploits.

Capabilities:

- ✓ Web server protection
- ✓ Vulnerability shielding

## Appendix

JAN	CRYPJOKER	CRYPNISCA	CRYPRADAM	CRYPTRITU
	EMPER	LECTOOL	MEMEKAP	
FEB	CRYPDAP	CRYPGPCODE	CRYPHYDRA 1.0	CRYPZUQUIT
	LOCKY	MADLOCKER		
MAR	CERBER	CRYPAURA	KERANGER	MAKTUB
	MAKTUB	SURPRISE	PETYA	TESLA
	COVERTON	CRYPsALAM	CRYPsAM	CRYPTEAR 1.0
APR	CRYPTOHASU	CRYPTOHOST 1.0	CRYPTOSO	CRYPVAULT
	EMPER 2.0	JIGSAW	KIMCIL	WALTRIX
	XORBAT	ZIPPY		
MAY	AUTOLOCKY	BADBLOCK	BLOCCATO	BRLOCK
	BUCBI	CRIPTODC	CRYPALPHA	CRYPCORE
	CRYPDAP	CRYPLIKI	CRYPMAME	DEMOCRY
	ELFACRYPT	ENIGMA	LOCKSCAM	MISCHA
	ROKKU	SHUJIN	SNSLOCK	TAKALOCKER
	WALTRIX 2.0	ZCRYPT		
	APOCALYPSE	BART	CRYPAGA	CRYPCUTE
JUN	CRYPEDA	CRYPERBST	CYPHERKEY	CRYPKEYIV
	CRYPMIC 1.0	CRYPsHOCKER	GOOPIC	JIGSAW 2.0
	JOKOZY	JSRAA	LOCKRVTN	MIRCOP
	SATANA	WALTRIX 3.0	WALTRIX 4.0	WHITELOCK
	XORIST	ZIRBAM		
JUL	ALFA	CRYPBEE	CRYPMIC 2.0	FAKELOCK
	HOLYCRYPT	JAGER	JUSINOMEL	NOOBCRYPT
	POWERWARE 2.0	RUSHTEAR	SANCTEAR	STAMPADO 1.0
	TILDE	UYARITEAR	WALTRIX 5.0	ZIPTB
	ALMALOCK	ATILOCKTEAR	BAKSOCUTE	BANKTEAR
	BART 2.0	CERBER 2.0	CERBER 3.0	CRYPHYDRA 2.0
	CRYPMIC 3.0	CRYPTLOCK	CRYPTOHOST 2.0	CRYPZXAS
AUG	DETOXCRYPTO 1.0	DOMINO	ELFREXDDOS	FANTOMCRYPT
	FSOCEDA	KAOTEAR	LERITH	POGOTEAR
	PURGE	REKTEDA	SCRNLOCKER	SERPICO
	SHARKRAAS	SHINOLOCK	TELANATEAR	VENUSLOCK
	WILDFIRE			
	ATOM	CRYPTEAR 2.0	CRYPTTRX	CRYPY
	CRYSIS	CUCKTOX	DETOXCRYPTO 2.0	EDALOCK
SEP	EREBUS	FENIX	HDDCRYPTOR	HIDDENTearBLACKFEATHER
	HIDDENTearDEVmARE	HORCRUX	JOKEMARS	KAWAIILOCKER
	MILICRY	NULLBYTE	PrincessLocker	RARVAULT
	STAMPADO 2.0	STOPI		
	ALCATRAZ	ANGRYDUCK	CERBER 4.0	CLICKMEG
	ComCircle	COMLINE	CRYPTBTN	CRYPTGO
	CryptoTrooper	EDA2Anubis	EDA2BLA	EDA2JanBleed
OCT	EDA2MasterBuster	EDA2Notorious	ENCRYPTILE	ENIGMA
	ESMERALDA	EXOTIC	HADESLOCK	HiddenTearAPT
	HiddenTearNotorious	HiddenTearShadow	JACKPOT	KILLERLOCKER
	KOSTYA	LERITH 2.0	LOCK93	NUCLEAR
	SHOR7CUT	Sonido	TENSEC	VENIS
	WILCRYPT			

NOV	AIRACROP	CERBER 4.1.6	CERBER 5.0.0	CERBER 5.0.1
	CHIP	CITOXE	CRYPAYSAFE	CRYPHYDRA
	CRYPshed	CRYPTASN1	CryptoLuck	CRYPTON
	CRYPTOWIRE	CRYSIS 2.0	DXXD	EDA2Runsome
	EXOSHELL	GREMIT	HappyLocker	HiddenTearCerber
	HiddenTearDecryptor	HiddenTearHappy	HiddenTearHCrypto	HiddenTearHolly
	HiddenTearFSociety	HOTDEM	ILOCKED	ISHTAR
	KARMA	LOMIX	MATRIX	PayDOS
	PCLOCK	PROTOBTC	PSHELL	Ransoc
	RARLOCK	RAZYCRYPT	RUNELOCKER	SMASHLOCK
	SPICYCRYPT	SURVEYLOCK	TELECRYPT	VINDOWS
	ZEROCRYPT			
	ADAMLOCK	ANTIX	AYTEP	BADCRIPIT
	BRAINCRYPT	CERBER 5.0.x	CRYPBLOCK	CRYPEXTXX
DEC	CRYPTORIUM	DERIALOCK	DESBLOQ	DONATO
	EDGELOCKER	FREROGA	GOLDENEYE	HiddenTearGuster
	HiddenTearKoko	LEVILOCK	MFESTUS	MICROP
	PopCornTym	SCRLOCKER		

Table 1. Ransomware families seen in 2016

	Database	Website	SQL	Tax	CAD	VD
ALFA	•		•		•	
Antix	•	•	•		•	•
ATILOCKTEAR		•	•			
AUTOLOCKY	•	•			•	
BADBLOCK	•	•	•		•	
BAKSOCUTE		•			•	
BART	•	•	•			•
CERBER	•		•		•	
CITOXE	•	•	•		•	
CRIP TODC	•		•	•	•	
CRYPALPHA	•	•	•		•	
CRYP AURA	•	•	•		•	
CRYPBEE				•	•	•
CRYP CORE	•				•	
CRYP CUTE	•	•	•		•	
CRYPDAP	•	•	•		•	



	Database	Website	SQL	Tax	CAD	VD
CRYPEDA		•				
CRYPGPCODE	•	•	•	•	•	
CRYPHYDRA	•	•	•	•	•	
CRYPJOKER	•	•	•		•	
CRYPKEYIV	•	•	•			
CRYPLIKI	•		•	•	•	
CRYPLIKI	•	•	•	•		
CRYPMIC 1.0	•	•	•		•	•
CRYPMIC 2.0	•		•		•	
CRYPNISCA	•	•	•			
CRYPRADAM	•	•	•	•	•	
CRYPSHED		•				
CRYPSHOCKER	•		•	•	•	
CRYPTEAR 1.0	•	•			•	
CRYPTOHOST 1.0	•	•			•	•
CryptoLuck	•	•	•		•	
CRYPTBTN	•					
CRYPTON	•					
CRYPTOSO	•	•	•		•	
CRYPTRITU	•	•	•		•	
CRYPVAULT		•				
CRYSIS 2.0	•			•	•	
DETOXCRYPTO 2.0	•		•			
DXXD	•		•			•
EDA2BLA	•	•	•			
EDA2JanBleed	•		•			
EDA2Runsme	•	•	•		•	
ELFACRYPT	•				•	
EMPER	•		•		•	

	Database	Website	SQL	Tax	CAD	VD
EMPER 2.0			•		•	
ENIGMA	•	•	•		•	•
EREBUS	•	•	•	•		•
GOLDENEYE	•	•	•		•	
HADESLOCK	•		•		•	•
HiddenTearAPT	•	•	•		•	
HiddenTearCerber	•	•	•		•	
HiddenTearDecryptor	•	•	•			
HiddenTearFSociety	•	•	•		•	
HiddenTearGuster	•	•	•			
HiddenTearHappy	•	•	•		•	
HiddenTearHolly	•	•				
HiddenTearKoko	•	•	•		•	
HiddenTearShadow	•	•	•			
HOLYCRYPT	•	•	•			
HOTDEM	•	•	•	•	•	
ISHTAR	•			•		
JIGSAW	•	•	•		•	•
JIGSAW 2.0	•	•	•		•	
JOKEMARS	•	•	•	•	•	
JOKOZY	•					
JSRAA	•				•	
KERANGER	•		•	•	•	
KIMCIL	•	•	•			
KOSTYA	•					
LECTOOL	•		•			
LOCK93	•	•				
LOCKY	•		•			
MADLOCKER	•	•	•			•

	Database	Website	SQL	Tax	CAD	VD
MAKTUB	•	•	•	•	•	
MIRCOP	•	•	•			
MISCHA	•	•	•		•	
PCLOCK	•				•	
PETYA	•	•	•	•	•	
POGOTEAR		•	•			
PopCornTym	•	•	•	•	•	•
POWERWARE 2.0				•	•	
PrincessLocker	•		•		•	
PROTOBTC	•			•	•	
PSHELL						
REKTEDA		•	•			
ROKKU	•	•	•	•	•	
RUSHTEAR		•	•			
SATANA	•			•	•	
SEOIRSE	•	•	•			
SHOR7CUT		•				
SPICYCRYPT	•	•	•		•	
STAMPADO 1.0	•	•			•	
TAKALOCKER		•	•			
TESLA	•		•	•	•	
UYARITEAR	•				•	
VENUSLOCK		•				•
VINDOWS	•	•	•			
WALTRIX	•	•			•	•
WALTRIX 2.0	•	•	•		•	•
WALTRIX 3.0	•	•	•		•	•
WALTRIX 4.0	•	•	•		•	•
WALTRIX 5.0	•		•			•

	Database	Website	SQL	Tax	CAD	VD
XORBAT	•	•	•		•	
XORIST	•		•		•	
ZCRYPT	•	•	•		•	
ZEROCRYPT		•				
ZIPPY	•		•			

Table 2. Business-related files encrypted by known ransomware families in 2016



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