



HC3: Sector Alert

September 12, 2023 TLP:CLEAR Report: 202309121400

Akira Ransomware

Executive Summary

Akira is a Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS) group that started operations in March 2023. Since its discovery, the group has claimed over 60 victims, which have typically ranged in the small- to medium-size business scale. Akira has garnered attention for a couple of reasons, such as their retro 1980s-themed website (see figure below) and the considerable demands for ransom payments ranging from \$200,000 to \$4 million. Akira has been observed obtaining initial malware delivery through several methods, such as leveraging compromised credentials and exploiting weaknesses in virtual private networks (VPN), typically where multi-factor authentication (MFA) is not being used. Like many ransomware groups, they employed the double-extortion technique against their victims by exfiltrating data prior to encryption. It is also believed that the group may contain some affiliation with Conti due to observed overlap in their code and cryptocurrency wallets. The group has targeted multiple sectors, including finance, real estate, manufacturing, and healthcare.

Overview of Akira

The Akira ransomware was first seen in March 2023. In 2017, another ransomware named Akira was observed, but these two are not considered to be associated. The Akira ransomware targets Windows and Linux systems. The Windows variant is a 64-bit Windows binary that was written in C++, the ransomware creates a symmetric key encrypted by the RSA-4096 cipher.

```
[ AKIRA ]

AKIRA

Well, you are here. It means that you're suffering from cyber incident right now. Think of our
as an unscheduled forced audit of your network for vulnerabilities. Keep in mind that there is a
price to make it all go away. Do not rush to assess what is happening - we did it to you. The best
you can do is to follow our instructions to get back to your daily routine, by cooperating with us
will minimize the damage that might be done. Those who choose different path will be shamed here
The functionality of this blog is extremely simple - enter the desired command in the input line
enjoy the juiciest information that corporations around the world wanted to stay confidential.
You are unable to recover without our help. Your data is already gone and cannot be traced to the
of final storage nor deleted by anyone besides us.

guest@akira:~$ help

List of all commands:

leaks      - hacked companies
news      - news about upcoming data releases
contact    - send us a message and we will contact you
help      - available commands
clear     - clear screen

guest@akira:~$ █
```

Akira Data Leak Site (Source: Bleeping Computer)

It avoids encrypting files with .exe, .lnk, .dll, .msi, .sys, and akira_readme.txt. Additionally, it avoids the winnt, temp, thumb, \$Recycle.bin, \$RECYCLE.BIN, system volume information, boot, windows, and Trend



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Micro folders.

The Linux version of Akira is also a 64-bit executable, which targets VMware ESXi servers and behaves similarly to the Windows variant, except the Windows version uses the Windows CryptoAPI and the Linux version uses the Crypto++ library. [Bleeping Computer](#) has noted that “Akira's encryptors do not contain many advanced features, such as the automatic shutting down of virtual machines before encrypting files using the esxcli command.” The command line does contain arguments which would allow the attacker to customize their attacks:

Argument	Function
-p --encryption_path	targeted file/folder paths
-s --share_file	targeted network drive path
-n --encryption_percent	percentage of encryption
--fork	create a child process for encryption

```
.4dd, .accdb, .accdc, .accde, .accdr, .accdt, .accft, .adb, .ade, .adf, .adp, .ar
c, .ora, .alf, .ask, .btr, .bdf, .cat, .cdb, .ckp, .cma, .cpd, .dacpac, .dad, .dad
iagrams, .daschema, .db-shm, .db-wa, .db3, .dbc, .dbf, .dbs, .dbt, .dbv, .dbx, .dc
b, .dct, .dcx, .dlis, .dp1, .dqy, .dsk, .dsn, .dtsx, .eco, .ecx, .edb, .epim, .ex
b, .fcd, .fdb, .fic, .fmp, .fmp12, .fmpps, .fp3, .fp4, .fp5, .fp7, .fpt, .frm, .gd
b, .grdb, .gwi, .hdb, .his, .idb, .ihx, .itdb, .itw, .jet, .jtx, .kdb, .kexi, .kex
ic, .kexis, .lgc, .lwx, .maf, .maq, .mar, .mas, .mav, .mdb, .mdf, .mpd, .mrg, .mu
d, .mwb, .myd, .ndf, .nnt, .nrmlib, .ns2, .ns3, .ns4, .nsf, .nv2, .nwdb, .nyf, .od
b, .oqy, .orx, .owc, .p96, .p97, .pan, .pdb, .pdm, .pnz, .qry, .qvd, .rbf, .rctd,
.rod, .rodx, .rpd, .rsd, .sas7bdat, .sbf, .scx, .sdb, .sdc, .sdf, .sis, .spq, .sql
ite, .sqlite3, .sqlitedb, .temx, .tmd, .tps, .trc, .trm, .udb, .usr, .v12, .vis, .
vpd, .vvv, .wdb, .wmdb, .wrk, .xdb, .xld, .xmlff, .abcddb, .abs, .abx, .accdw, .ad
n, .db2, .fm5, .hjt, .icg, .icr, .lut, .maw, .mdn, .mdt, .vdi, .vhd, .vmdb, .pvm,
.vmem, .vmsn, .vmsd, .nvram, .vmx, .raw, .qcow2, .subvo, .bin, .vsv, .avhd, .vmrs,
.vhdx, .avdx, .vmcx, .iso
```

Linux file extensions targeted by Akira (Source: *Bleeping Computer*)

Akira has obtained many of its initial compromises by leveraging compromised credentials. Additionally, many of the targeted organizations did not have multi-factor authentication (MFA) enabled on their virtual private networks (VPN). It is unknown how the credentials were originally obtained, but it is possible that they were purchased from the dark web. Additional distribution methods have included phishing emails, malicious websites, drive-by download attacks, and trojans. Once infected, the malware will launch PowerShell to remove shadow volume copies, and once encryption is complete, the file's extension will be reassigned with the “.akira” extension. The attackers also attempt lateral movement and privilege escalation through LSASS credential dumps.

Before encryption, the ransomware group exfiltrates the victim's data to employ the double-extortion tactic on their victims. If the ransom is not paid, the group threatens to release the sensitive information to the public. The group also offers victims a lower-cost option to not pay for a decryptor and to not have the especially sensitive information published.



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While the ransom note is written in English, it contains several grammatical errors within it. The note instructs the victims to contact them via their TOR site, where each victim is given a unique login password for conducting negotiations. The ransom note also offers organizations a full security report from Akira, which claims to release an audit of the victims network and the vulnerabilities that the group was able to exploit.

```
* akira_readme.txt - Notepad2
File Edit View Settings ?
1 Hi friends,
2
3 Whatever who you are and what your title is if you're reading this it means the internal infrastructure of
your company is fully or partially dead, all your backups - virtual, physical - everything that we managed to
reach - are completely removed. Moreover, we have taken a great amount of your corporate data prior to
encryption.
4
5
6 Well, for now let's keep all the tears and resentment to ourselves and try to build a constructive dialogue.
We're fully aware of what damage we caused by locking your internal sources. At the moment, you have to know:
7
8 |
9 1. Dealing with us you will save A LOT due to we are not interested in ruining your financially. We will
study in depth your finance, bank & income statements, your savings, investments etc. and present our
reasonable demand to you. If you have an active cyber insurance, let us know and we will guide you how to
properly use it. Also, dragging out the negotiation process will lead to failing of a deal.
10
11 2. Paying us you save your TIME, MONEY, EFFORTS and be back on track within 24 hours approximately. Our
decryptor works properly on any files or systems, so you will be able to check it by requesting a test
decryption service from the beginning of our conversation. If you decide to recover on your own, keep in mind
that you can permanently lose access to some files or accidentally corrupt them - in this case we won't be able
to help.
12
13 3. The security report or the exclusive first-hand information that you will receive upon reaching an
agreement is of a great value, since NO full audit of your network will show you the vulnerabilities that
we've managed to detect and used in order to get into, identify backup solutions and upload your data.
14
15 4. As for your data, if we fail to agree, we will try to sell personal information/trade
secrets/databases/source codes - generally speaking, everything that has a value on the darkmarket - to
multiple threat actors at ones. Then all of this will be published in our blog -
https://akira .onion.
16
17 5. We're more than negotiable and will definitely find the way to settle this quickly and reach an agreement
which will satisfy both of us.
18
19
Ln 8: 33 Col 1 Sel 0 2.62 KB ANSI CR INS Default Text
```

Akira ransom note (Source: Bleeping Computer)

The group utilizes a range of tools during the course of the incident, as indicated from incident response [data](#). Some of these include the PCHunter toolkit, port scanner MASSCAN, Mimikatz for credential harvesting, WinSCP, and PsExec to name a few.

Affiliation With Other Groups

Security researchers have noticed that the Akira ransomware has some similarities with the disbanded Conti ransomware group. This was a result of some identified code overlap and the implementation of ChaCha 2008, as well as the code for key generation, both of which resemble the one used by Conti. The list directory exclusions that it avoids encrypting, including winnt and Trend Micro, are also the same in both ransomware strains.

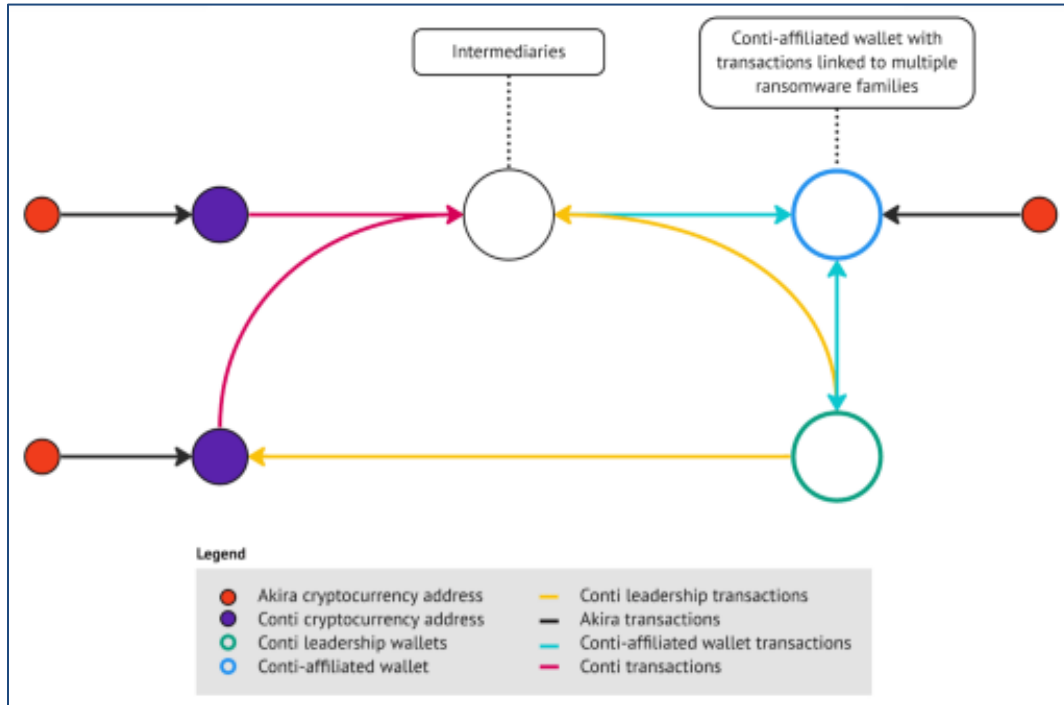
In a pattern analysis of cryptocurrency wallets, researchers were able to identify overlap in the wallets between Akira and Conti. In two of these transactions, the wallets had previously been affiliated with



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Conti's leadership team.



Blockchain transactions between Akira and Conti (Source: Artic Wolf)

Indicators of Compromise

Avast's Indicators of Compromise
Windows Version
5c62626731856fb5e669473b39ac3deb0052b32981863f8cf697ae01c80512e5
3c92bfc71004340ebc00146ced294bc94f49f6a5e212016ac05e7d10fcb3312c
678ec8734367c7547794a604cc65e74a0f42320d85a6dce20c214e3b4536bb33
7b295a10d54c870d59fab3a83a8b983282f6250a0be9df581334eb93d53f3488
8631ac37f605daacf47095955837ec5abbd5e98c540ffd58bb9bf873b1685a50
1b6af2fbbc636180dd7bae825486ccc45e42aefbb304d5f83fafca4d637c13cc
9ca333b2e88ab35f608e447b0e3b821a6e04c4b0c76545177890fb16adcab163
d0510e1d89640c9650782e882fe3b9afba00303b126ec38fdc5f1c1484341959
6cadab96185dbe6f3a7b95cf2f97d6ac395785607baa6ed7bf363deeb59cc360

Avast's Indicator of Compromise
Linux Version
1d3b5c650533d13c81e325972a912e3ff8776e36e18bca966dae50735f8ab296

Recent Reporting

On August 22, 2023, [reports](#) have shown that Akira has started to target Cisco VPN products to gain access to corporate networks, reportedly on those that do not have MFA enabled.



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```

Open Ports
443

443 / TCP
-628873716 | 2023-08-05T04:14:27

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Cache-Control: no-store
Pragma: no-cache
Connection: Keep-Alive
Date: Sat, 05 Aug 2023 04:14:27 GMT
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-XSS-Protection: 1
Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval' data: blob; frame-ancestors 'self'
Set-Cookie: webvpn=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 22:00:00 GMT; path=/; secure
Set-Cookie: webvpn_as=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 22:00:00 GMT; path=/; secure
Set-Cookie: webvpnnc=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 22:00:00 GMT; path=/; secure
Set-Cookie: webvpn_portal=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 22:00:00 GMT; path=/; secure
Set-Cookie: webvpnSharePoint=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 22:00:00 GMT; path=/; secure
Set-Cookie: samlPreauthSessionHash=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 22:00:00 GMT; path=/; secure
Set-Cookie: acSamlv2Token=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 22:00:00 GMT; path=/; secure
Set-Cookie: acSamlv2Error=; expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 22:00:00 GMT; path=/; secure
Set-Cookie: webvpnlogin=1; path=/; secure

```

Cisco VPN trait seen in eight Akira attacks (Source: Bleeping Computer)

Researchers from SentinelOne have also observed newer tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) from the ransomware gang, such as SQL database manipulation, disabling firewalls, and disabling LSA protection. Additionally, the group has used RustDesk, a legitimate remote access tool. Since RustDesk is a legitimate tool, it is less likely to trigger any alarms for defenders, all while allowing attackers to maintain remote access.

Mitigations

The Akira ransomware has been delivered through several methods, and HC3 encourages the following mitigations to help protect your organization:

- Implement a strong password policy
- Educate and train users
- Enable multi-factor authentication
- Update and patch systems regularly
- Implementing account lockout policies to defend against brute force attacks
- Implementing a recovery and incident response plan
- Implement network segmentation

References

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Contact Information

If you have any additional questions, we encourage you to contact us at HC3@hhs.gov.

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