

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

**ATTACK REPORT**

ShrinkLocker: Ransomware Exploits BitLocker for Drive Encryption

Date of Publication

May 28, 2024

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2024209

Summary

First Appearance: May 2024

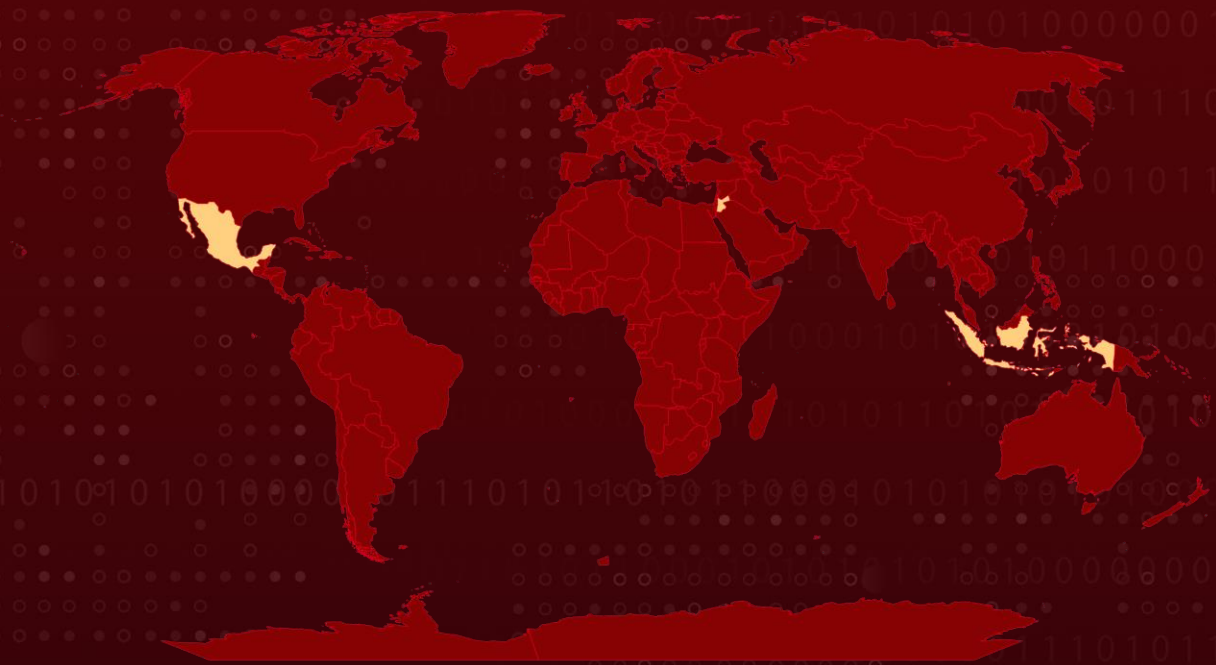
Malware: ShrinkLocker Ransomware

Targeted Countries: Mexico, Indonesia, and Jordan

Affected Platforms: Windows

Attack: ShrinkLocker is a new ransomware strain that exploits Microsoft's BitLocker to encrypt entire drives, using a VBScript to shrink partitions and create new boot volumes. It disables Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) and modifies registry settings to enforce encryption, making detection difficult. Instead of a ransom note, it embeds the attacker's contact email in the boot partition labels, and deletes BitLocker protectors to prevent recovery.

Attack Regions



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Attack Details

#1

ShrinkLocker is a recently discovered ransomware strain that exploits Microsoft's BitLocker feature to encrypt entire drives, rendering user data inaccessible. This technique, while not entirely new, poses significant challenges for detection and mitigation because it leverages a legitimate Windows security feature.

#2

ShrinkLocker operates using a VBScript to perform a series of sophisticated actions. It first conducts a system check using Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) to gather OS details and ensure the system meets specific criteria before proceeding. If the target system is suitable, the script shrinks all drive partitions by 100MB and uses the stolen space to create a new boot partition. This is how it gets its name as "ShrinkLocker." It then reinstalls boot files on these new partitions.

#3

The ransomware then uses BitLocker to encrypt the newly created partitions, making it particularly difficult for traditional defenses to detect and counteract the attack. Additionally, ShrinkLocker modifies various registry settings to disable Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) and enforce BitLocker encryption, even on systems without a Trusted Platform Module (TPM).

#4

One distinctive aspect of ShrinkLocker is its method of demanding ransom. Instead of leaving a ransom note, it embeds the attacker's contact email address as the label of the new boot partitions. This information is only visible through diagnostic tools or when the device is booted using a recovery environment, making it easy to overlook. Additionally, it deletes BitLocker protectors to prevent victims from recovering the encryption key, which is sent to the attacker.

Recommendations



Implement Robust Endpoint Protection: Deploy advanced endpoint protection solutions that include behavior-based detection, machine learning algorithms, and threat intelligence. These solutions can detect and block malicious activities associated with ShrinkLocker ransomware, such as file encryption and unauthorized processes. Regularly update endpoint security software to ensure protection against the latest threats.



Patch and Update Software: Keep all operating systems, applications, and firmware up to date with the latest security patches and updates. ShrinkLocker affiliates often exploit known vulnerabilities to gain initial access to systems. By promptly applying patches, organizations can mitigate the risk of these vulnerabilities being exploited and prevent unauthorized access to their networks.



Conduct Regular Data Backups and Test Restoration: Regularly backup critical data and systems, storing them securely offline. Test restoration processes to ensure backup integrity and availability. In case of a ShrinkLocker ransomware attack, up-to-date backups enable recovery without paying the ransom. Especially BitLocker users should secure recovery keys and maintain offline backups.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <u>TA0002</u> Execution | <u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion | <u>TA0040</u> Impact | <u>TA0010</u> Exfiltration |
| <u>TA0042</u> Resource Development | <u>TA0011</u> Command and Control | <u>T1071</u> Application Layer Protocol | <u>T1059.001</u> PowerShell |
| <u>T1567</u> Exfiltration Over Web Service | <u>T1584.001</u> Domains | <u>T1584</u> Compromise Infrastructure | <u>T1490</u> Inhibit System Recovery |
| <u>T1070</u> Indicator Removal | <u>T1112</u> Modify Registry | <u>T1562.004</u> Disable or Modify System Firewall | <u>T1562</u> Impair Defenses |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <u>T1027</u> Obfuscated Files or Information | <u>T1486</u> Data Encrypted for Impact | <u>T1529</u> System Shutdown/Reboot | <u>T1070.001</u> Clear Windows Event Logs |
| <u>T1059.005</u> Visual Basic | <u>T1059</u> Command and Scripting Interpreter | <u>T1047</u> Windows Management Instrumentation | |

🔗 Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

| TYPE | VALUE |
|---------------|--|
| URLs | hxxps://scottish-agreement-laundry-further[.]trycloudflare[.]com/updatelog, hxxps://generated-eating-meals-top[.]trycloudflare[.]com/updatelog, hxxps://generated-eating-meals-top[.]trycloudflare[.]com/updatelogead, hxxps://earthquake-js-westminster-searched[.]trycloudflare[.]com:443/updatelog |
| Emails | onboardingbinder[@]proton[.]me conspiracyid9[@]protonmail[.]com |
| MD5 | 842f7b1c425c5cf41aed9df63888e768 |

🔗 References

<https://securelist.com/ransomware-abuses-bitlocker/112643/>

What Next?

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