

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

 **ATTACK REPORT**

PlayBoy Locker Made Cybercrime More Accessible

Date of Publication

April 14, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025113

Summary

Active Since: September 2024

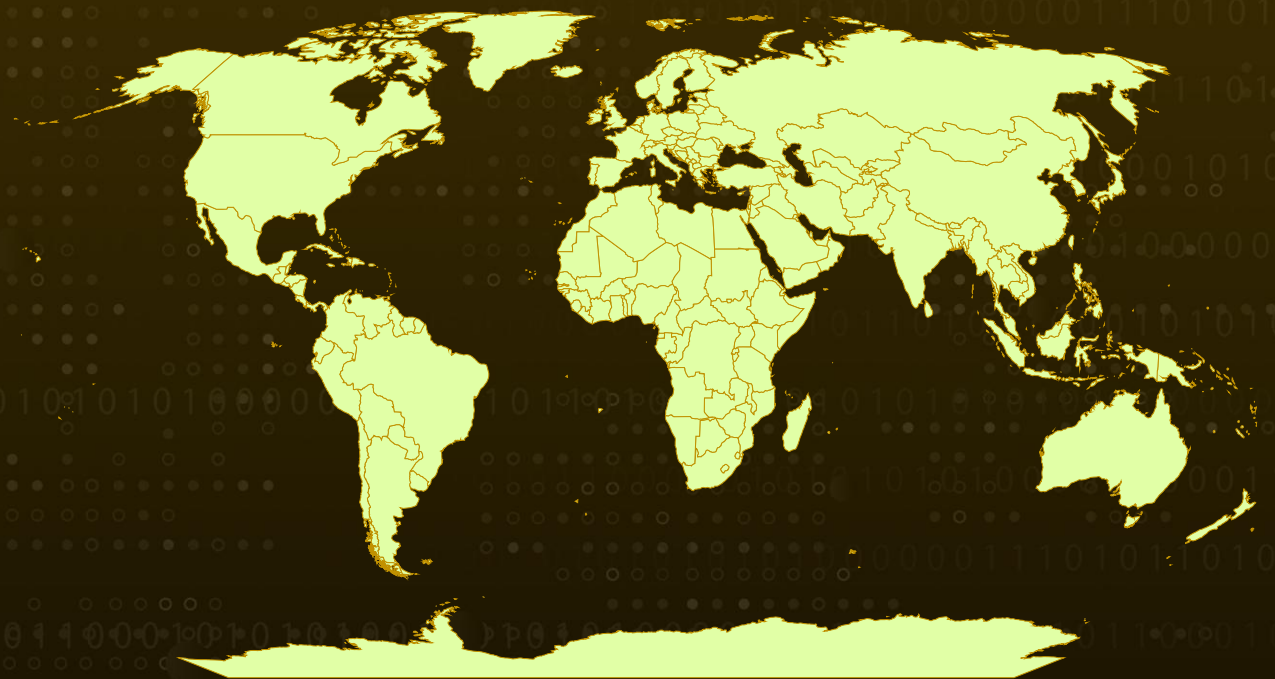
Malware: PlayBoy Locker Ransomware

Affected Platforms: Windows, NAS, and ESXi

Targeted Region: Worldwide

Attack: PlayBoy Locker burst onto the cybercrime scene as a sleek, professional-grade Ransomware-as-a-Service platform, arming even amateur hackers with powerful tools to launch devastating attacks. With its polished affiliate program, tailored payloads, and dark web “customer support,” it quickly gained notoriety.

Attack Regions



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Attack Details

#1

Since its emergence in September 2024, PlayBoy Locker has operated as a Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS) platform, enabling even low-skilled cybercriminals to execute sophisticated attacks. The service offers a complete suite of tools, including customizable ransomware payloads, web-based management dashboards, and dark web-based customer support.

#2

Like many RaaS operations, PlayBoy Locker functions on an affiliate model, in which profits from successful attacks are split between the operators and the affiliates who distribute the malware. In this case, affiliates agreed to an 85/15 revenue share in favor of the malware creators.

#3

The platform supports attacks against a wide range of targets, offering the ability to tailor ransomware binaries for Windows, Network-Attached Storage (NAS), and ESXi systems. Affiliates were drawn to its versatility and were promised frequent updates, anti-detection improvements, and technical support, making the operation resemble a legitimate business in structure and services.

#4

PlayBoy Locker is written in C++ and uses a hybrid encryption scheme involving the HC-128 stream cipher and the Curve25519 elliptic curve algorithm. Once inside a network typically via phishing emails or vulnerable Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) services the malware conducts LDAP scans to locate other machines.

#5

It then attempts to replicate itself across the network, terminating active processes and services to unlock in-use files before encrypting them. As part of its standard routine, the ransomware deletes Volume Shadow Copies to prevent victims from recovering data through Windows' built-in backup features. Infected files are renamed with a ".PLBOY" extension, and victims are left with a ransom note titled INSTRUCTIONS.txt, which contains directions for payment and communication.

Recommendations



Implement Email Security and Phishing Awareness Training: Given phishing remains a common infection vector, deploy advanced email filtering solutions and conduct regular employee training to identify and report phishing attempts. Simulated phishing campaigns can significantly improve resilience.



Harden RDP and Other Remote Access Protocols: Since PlayBoy Locker often gains initial access through compromised Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) services, disable RDP where not needed, enforce strong passwords, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA), and restrict access via VPN or firewall rules.



Conduct Ransomware Simulation Drills: Test the organization's resilience against ransomware attacks by conducting simulated scenarios to identify gaps in preparedness.



Implement Strict Privilege Management: Enforce least-privilege access policies to limit user permissions and minimize attack surfaces. Monitor and log all administrative actions to detect and prevent privilege escalation attempts by malware.



Implement the 3-2-1 Backup Rule: Maintain three total copies of your data, with two backups stored on different devices and one backup, kept offsite or in the cloud. This ensures redundancy and protects against data loss from ransomware attacks.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0001</u> Initial Access	<u>TA0002</u> Execution	<u>TA0003</u> Persistence	<u>TA0004</u> Privilege Escalation
<u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion	<u>TA0006</u> Credential Access	<u>TA0007</u> Discovery	<u>TA0011</u> Command and Control
<u>TA0009</u> Collection	<u>TA0040</u> Impact	<u>TA0010</u> Exfiltration	<u>T1566</u> Phishing
<u>T1543</u> Create or Modify System Process	<u>T1543.003</u> Windows Service	<u>T1083</u> File and Directory Discovery	<u>T1078</u> Valid Accounts
<u>T1078.001</u> Default Accounts	<u>T1078.002</u> Domain Accounts	<u>T1135</u> Network Share Discovery	<u>T1016</u> System Network Configuration Discovery

T1027.002 Software Packing	T1027 Obfuscated Files or Information	T1620 Reflective Code Loading	T1119 Automated Collection
T1486 Data Encrypted for Impact	T1489 Service Stop	T1490 Inhibit System Recovery	T1070.004 File Deletion
T1047 Windows Management Instrumentation	T1106 Native API	T1133 External Remote Services	T1070 Indicator Removal
T1547 Boot or Logon Autostart Execution			

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	3030a048f05146b85c458bcabe97968e5efdd81b224b96c30c83b74365839e7b, a9e1bd8f9cbeeec64da558027f380195f7ed572f03830a890dd0494e64d98556, a9e1bd8f9cbeeec64da558027f380195f7ed572f03830a890dd0494e64d98556
TOR Address	vlofmq2u3f5amxmnblvxaghy73aedwta74fyceywr6eeguw3cn6h6uad[.]onion
Tox	22177C7E7675A2178DE3ADCFC613469D868E5F32996B411CC9AE45848A666E30543BF692E1B7
File Name	INSTRUCTIONS.txt

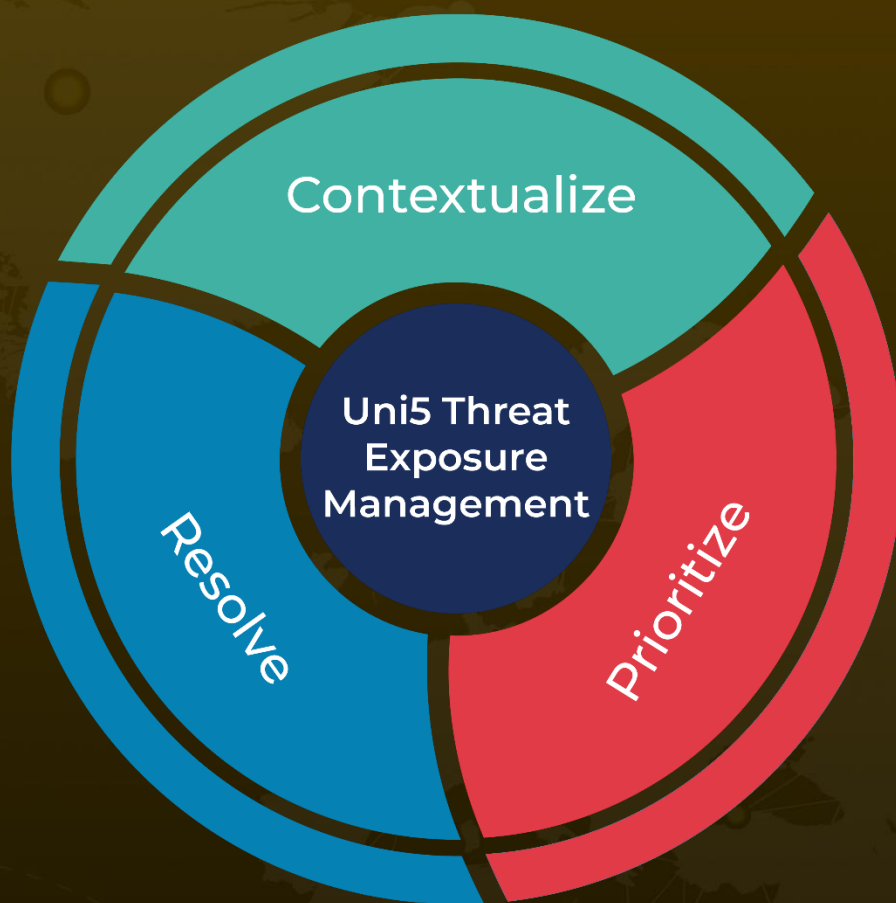
🌀 References

<https://www.cybereason.com/blog/threat-analysis-playboy-locker>

What Next?

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