

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

**ATTACK REPORT**

ToyMaker: Unveiling the Role of Initial Access Brokers in Ransomware Attacks

Date of Publication

April 25, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025129

Summary

Attack Commenced: 2023

Targeted Region: Worldwide

Targeted Platform: Windows

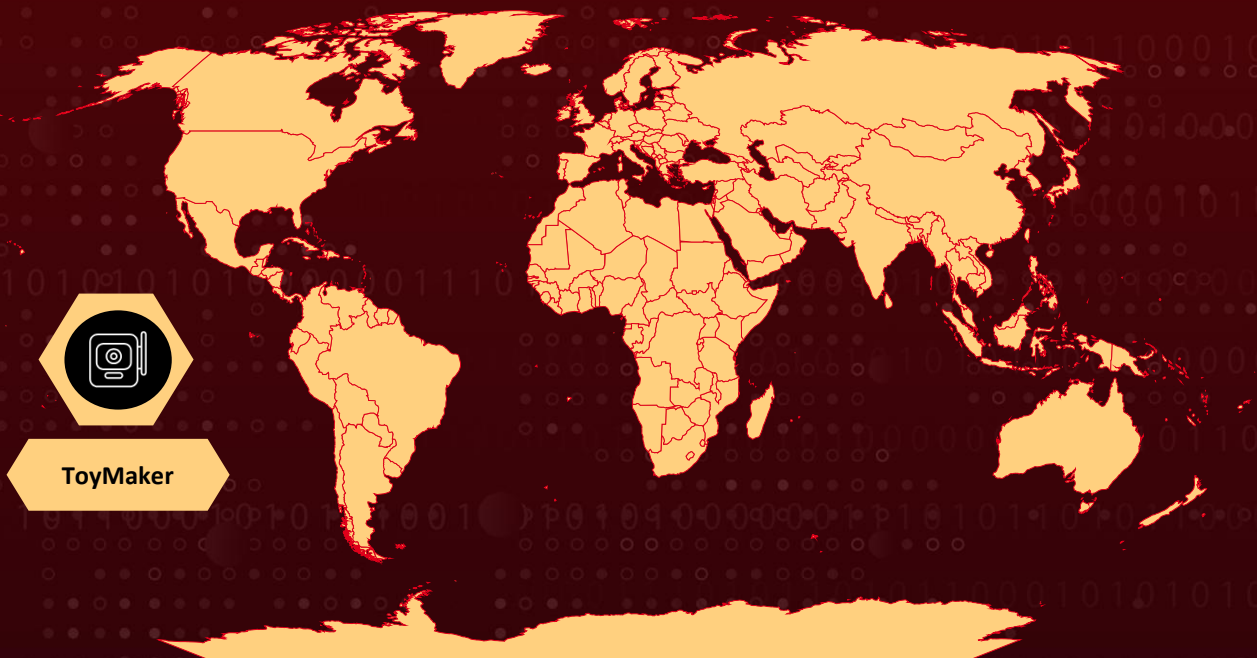
Threat Actor: ToyMaker

Malware: LAGTOY, Cactus ransomware

Targeted Industry: Critical infrastructure

Attack: In 2023, ToyMaker, an Initial Access Broker, breached a critical infrastructure network using a custom backdoor called LAGTOY. The actor harvested credentials and established persistence before handing off access to the Cactus ransomware group. Weeks later, Cactus conducted reconnaissance, deployed remote tools, and executed a ransomware attack. The operation shows coordinated collaboration between initial access brokers and ransomware operators.

Attack Regions



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Attack Details

#1

A sophisticated cyberattack campaign in 2023 involved an Initial Access Broker (IAB) known as ToyMaker, who collaborates with ransomware groups, notably the Cactus gang. In this significant breach of a critical infrastructure organization, ToyMaker was identified as the actor responsible for the initial compromise. The breach was executed by exploiting internet-facing vulnerabilities and deploying a custom backdoor tool named "LAGTOY." This implant enabled ToyMaker to gain persistent access to the network through reverse shell connections and remote command execution.

#2

Following the initial infiltration, ToyMaker focused on credential extraction and lateral movement within the environment. The actor used forensic memory analysis tools, including Magnet RAM Capture, to harvest credentials, which were then used to create and maintain fake user accounts. These steps helped solidify ToyMaker's foothold in the network while setting the stage for the subsequent ransomware phase. After conducting these preparatory actions, ToyMaker ceased activity, suggesting a clear role as the access enabler.

#3

Several weeks later, the [Cactus ransomware gang](#) leveraged the access previously established by ToyMaker. Cactus initiated comprehensive network reconnaissance and deployed a variety of remote management tools, including eHorus, RMS, and AnyDesk, to maintain access. They eventually executed the ransomware payload, exfiltrated sensitive data, and deleted shadow volume copies to prevent data recovery. The progression of this attack illustrates a well-planned and methodical handoff between ToyMaker and Cactus, indicative of organized collaboration.

Recommendations



Patch Internet-Facing Systems Promptly: Regularly identify and patch vulnerabilities in internet-facing services, applications, and operating systems. Prioritize updates for critical infrastructure components and use vulnerability scanning tools to assess exposure.



Implement Network Segmentation: Isolate critical systems from user-accessible environments and limit lateral movement through strict access controls and internal firewalls. Enforce the principle of least privilege for user and service accounts.



Deploy Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) Tools: Use advanced EDR solutions to detect and respond to suspicious behaviors, including credential dumping tools and custom backdoors like LAGTOY. Monitor for unusual PowerShell or command-line activity.



Monitor and Restrict Remote Access Tools: Audit and restrict the use of remote access tools such as AnyDesk, RMS, and eHorus. Implement application allowlisting and alert on unauthorized installations of remote administration software.



Harden Credential Security: Enforce strong authentication mechanisms, including multi-factor authentication (MFA), especially for remote access and privileged accounts. Regularly rotate passwords and monitor for signs of credential misuse.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0010</u> Exfiltration	<u>TA0040</u> Impact	<u>TA0001</u> Initial Access	<u>TA0002</u> Execution
<u>TA0007</u> Discovery	<u>TA0008</u> Lateral Movement	<u>TA0009</u> Collection	<u>TA0011</u> Command and Control
<u>TA0003</u> Persistence	<u>TA0004</u> Privilege Escalation	<u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion	<u>TA0006</u> Credential Access
<u>T1190</u> Exploit Public-Facing Application	<u>T1562.001</u> Disable or Modify Tools	<u>T1562</u> Impair Defenses	<u>T1082</u> System Information Discovery
<u>T1590</u> Gather Victim Network Information	<u>T1136</u> Create Account	<u>T1003</u> OS Credential Dumping	<u>T1560</u> Archive Collected Data
<u>T1048</u> Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	<u>T1543</u> Create or Modify System Process	<u>T1018</u> Remote System Discovery	<u>T1070</u> Indicator Removal
<u>T1070.007</u> Clear Network Connection History and Configurations	<u>T1070.009</u> Clear Persistence	<u>T1608.001</u> Upload Malware	<u>T1070.003</u> Clear Command History

<u>T1608</u> Stage Capabilities	<u>T1218.007</u> Msiexec	<u>T1218</u> System Binary Proxy Execution	<u>T1053</u> Scheduled Task/Job
<u>T1053.005</u> Scheduled Task	<u>T1021.004</u> SSH	<u>T1021</u> Remote Services	<u>T1222</u> File and Directory Permissions Modification
<u>T1222.001</u> Windows File and Directory Permissions Modification	<u>T1059.003</u> Windows Command Shell	<u>T1098</u> Account Manipulation	<u>T1490</u> Inhibit System Recovery

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	fdf977f0c20e7f42dd620db42d20c561208f85684d3c9efd12499a3549be3826, 0a367cc7e7e297248fad57e27f83316b7606788db9468f59031fed811cfe4867, 0bcfea4983cfc2a55a8ac339384ecd0988a470af444ea8f3b597d5fe5f6067fb, 5831b09c93f305e7d0a49d4936478fac3890b97e065141f82cda9a0d75b1066d, 691cc4a12fbada29d093e57bd02ca372bc10968b706c95370daeee43054f06e3, 70077fde6c5fc5e4d607c75ff5312cc2fdf61ea08cae75f162d30fa7475880de, a95930ff02a0d13e4dbe603a33175dc73c0286cd53ae4a141baf99ae664f4132, c1bd624e83382668939535d47082c0a6de1981ef2194bb4272b62ecc7be1ff6b
IPv4	209[.]141[.]43[.]37, 194[.]156[.]98[.]155, 158[.]247[.]211[.]51, 39[.]106[.]141[.]68, 47[.]117[.]165[.]166, 195[.]123[.]240[.]2, 75[.]127[.]0[.]235, 149[.]102[.]243[.]100,

TYPE	VALUE
IPv4	206[.]188[.]196[.]20, 51[.]81[.]42[.]234, 178[.]175[.]134[.]52, 162[.]33[.]177[.]56, 64[.]52[.]80[.]252, 162[.]33[.]178[.]196, 103[.]199[.]16[.]92

References

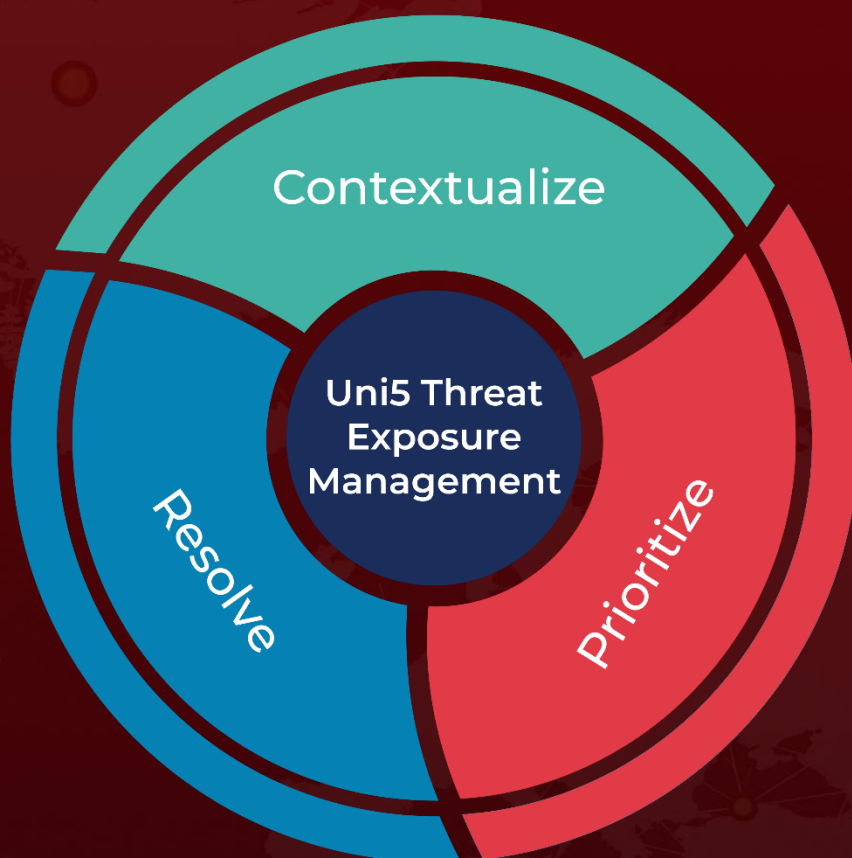
<https://blog.talosintelligence.com/introducing-toymaker-an-initial-access-broker/>

<https://www.hivepro.com/cactus-ransomware-emerges-as-new-threat-targeting-large-enterprises/>

What Next?

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