

HiveForce Labs

# THREAT ADVISORY



## ATTACK REPORT

### NightSpire Ransomware Expands Reach with Aggressive Extortion Deadlines

Date of Publication

September 3, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025266

# Summary

**First Seen:** February 2025

**Targeted Countries:** United States, Japan, Thailand, United Kingdom, China, Poland, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Brazil, Turkey, Mexico, Spain, Egypt, Canada, Australia, Italy, Portugal, India, Norway, United Arab Emirates, France, Argentina, South Korea

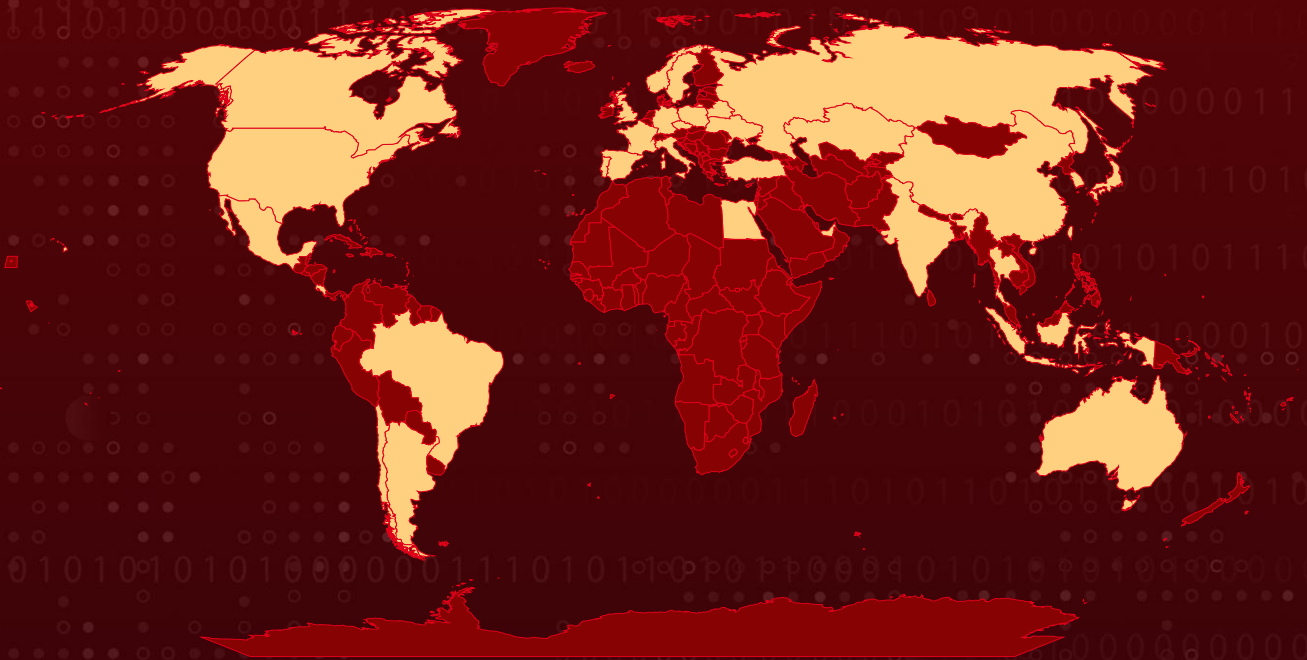
**Targeted Platforms:** Windows

**Targeted Industries:** Retail, Wholesale businesses, Chemical, Healthcare, Maritime, Accounting services, Manufacturing, Business services, Construction, Technology, Financial services, Insurance, Real estate, Agriculture, Transportation, Legal, Education, Hospitality

**Malware:** NightSpire ransomware

**Attack:** NightSpire is a Ransomware-as-a-Service group active since early 2025, gaining access through vulnerabilities like CVE-2024-55591 in FortiOS. It moves laterally with LOLBins, dumps credentials, and exfiltrates sensitive data before encrypting files with the “.nspire” extension using a hybrid AES/RSA routine. Victims face double-extortion through ransom notes and a leak site with aggressive deadlines as short as two days.

## 🔪 Attack Regions



## ⚙️ CVE

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CVE	NAME	AFFECTED PRODUCT	ZERO-DAY	CISA KEV	PATCH
CVE-2024-55591	Fortinet FortiOS and FortiProxy Authentication Bypass Vulnerability	Fortinet FortiOS and FortiProxy	✅	✅	✅

# Attack Details

## #1

The NightSpire ransomware group, first identified in February 2025, operates under a Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS) model and leverages a dedicated leak site (DLS) with countdown timers to pressure victims. It has already targeted a wide range of industries worldwide, including retail, manufacturing, chemicals, maritime, and finance, by adopting a double-extortion model that combines data theft with file encryption. Victims face ransom demands alongside threats of public disclosure, with short deadlines that can be as brief as two days.

## #2

NightSpire typically gains initial access by exploiting vulnerabilities in exposed services. Notably, the group has weaponized a FortiOS zero-day ([CVE-2024-55591](#)), as well as using opportunistic RDP brute force attacks on cloud hosts and phishing campaigns. Once inside, the attackers conduct lateral movement and privilege escalation using “living-off-the-land” techniques with tools like PowerShell, PsExec, WinSCP, and WMI. They frequently dump credentials with Mimikatz, while the ransomware payload, written in Go, employs obfuscation methods such as AES, RC4, and XOR to evade detection.

## #3

Before deploying encryption, NightSpire actors perform data exfiltration to strengthen extortion leverage. Legitimate file transfer tools such as WinSCP and MEGACmd are used to steal sensitive information and upload it to attacker-controlled infrastructure. Once data theft is complete, the ransomware encrypts files, appends the “.nspire” extension, and drops ransom notes (e.g., readme.txt) in each affected directory. The encryption scheme uses a hybrid routine: block encryption (1 MB chunks) for file types like .iso, .vhdx, and .zip to accelerate the process, and full encryption for other files.

## #4

Unlike some ransomware families, NightSpire does not alter the desktop background or remove volume shadow copies, though recovery remains difficult. Its growing victim list and cross-sector impact highlight both its effectiveness and reach.

# Recommendations



**Patch and Secure Remote Access:** Apply security updates promptly, especially for firewalls, VPNs, and other services exposed to the internet. Limit RDP exposure, enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) on all remote access, and monitor for unusual login attempts.



**Endpoint and Server Hardening:** Use advanced EDR/XDR solutions to detect behaviors linked to NightSpire, such as process tampering, disabling of logging services, or termination of backup processes. Configure application controls (e.g., AppLocker or WDAC) to block unauthorized executables. Monitor for encryption indicators like the creation of .nspire file extensions and rapid deletion of shadow copies.



**Network Segmentation and Traffic Control:** Segment the internal network to limit lateral movement between endpoints, especially for privileged and critical systems. Apply strict firewall rules and network policies to restrict outbound traffic, particularly to known malicious domains, Tor exit nodes, and suspected command-and-control (C2) infrastructure.



**Conduct Regular Data Backups and Test Restoration:** Regularly backup critical data and systems, store them securely offline. Test restoration processes to ensure backup integrity and availability. In case of a NightSpire ransomware attack, up-to-date backups enable recovery without paying the ransom.



## Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<b><u>TA0010</u></b> Exfiltration	<b><u>TA0040</u></b> Impact	<b><u>TA0001</u></b> Initial Access	<b><u>TA0002</u></b> Execution
<b><u>TA0007</u></b> Discovery	<b><u>TA0008</u></b> Lateral Movement	<b><u>TA0009</u></b> Collection	<b><u>TA0011</u></b> Command and Control
<b><u>TA0003</u></b> Persistence	<b><u>TA0004</u></b> Privilege Escalation	<b><u>TA0005</u></b> Defense Evasion	<b><u>TA0006</u></b> Credential Access





<b><u>T1190</u></b> Exploit Public-Facing Application	<b><u>T1059.001</u></b> PowerShell	<b><u>T1059</u></b> Command and Scripting Interpreter	<b><u>T1068</u></b> Exploitation for Privilege Escalation
<b><u>T1036</u></b> Masquerading	<b><u>T1218</u></b> System Binary Proxy Execution	<b><u>T1486</u></b> Data Encrypted for Impact	<b><u>T1485</u></b> Data Destruction
<b><u>T1046</u></b> Network Service Discovery	<b><u>T1083</u></b> File and Directory Discovery	<b><u>T1021</u></b> Remote Services	<b><u>T1021.001</u></b> Remote Desktop Protocol
<b><u>T1585.002</u></b> Email Accounts	<b><u>T1585</u></b> Establish Accounts	<b><u>T1588.002</u></b> Tool	<b><u>T1588</u></b> Obtain Capabilities
<b><u>T1003.001</u></b> LSASS Memory	<b><u>T1003</u></b> OS Credential Dumping	<b><u>T1482</u></b> Domain Trust Discovery	<b><u>T1041</u></b> Exfiltration Over C2 Channel
<b><u>T1573</u></b> Encrypted Channel	<b><u>T1583.006</u></b> Web Services	<b><u>T1583</u></b> Acquire Infrastructure	<b><u>T1078</u></b> Valid Accounts
<b><u>T1110</u></b> Brute Force	<b><u>T1021.002</u></b> SMB/Windows Admin Shares	<b><u>T1027</u></b> Obfuscated Files or Information	<b><u>T1567</u></b> Exfiltration Over Web Service
<b><u>T1567.002</u></b> Exfiltration to Cloud Storage			

## ✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
<b>MD5</b>	2bf543faf679a374af5fc4848eea5a98, e2d7d65a347b3638f81939192294eb13, 35cefe4bc4a98ad73dda4444c700aac9, f749efde8f9de6a643a57a5b605bd4e7, 0170601e27117e9639851a969240b959

TYPE	VALUE
SHA1	7a4aee1910b84c6715c465277229740dfc73fa39
SHA256	35cefe4bc4a98ad73dda4444c700aac9f749efde8f9de6a643a57a5b605bd4e7, 32e10dc9fe935d7c835530be214142041b6aa25ee32c62648dea124401137ea5, d5f9595abb54947a6b0f8a55428ca95e6402d2aeb72cbc109beca457555a99a6
TOR Address	hxxp[://]nspireyzmvapgiwgtuoznlafqvlyz7ey6himtgn5bdvdcowfyto3yryd[.]onion/ hxxp[://]nspireyzmvapgiwgtuoznlafqvlyz7ey6himtgn5bdvdcowfyto3yryd[.]onion/datas[.]php, hxxp[://]a2lyiiq4n74tlgz4fk3ft4akolapfrzk772dk24iq32cnjsmzpanqd[.]onion/ hxxp[://]nspiremkiq44zcxjbgvab4mdedyh2pzj5kzbmvftcugq3mczx3dqogid[.]onion/ hxxp[://]nspirebcv4sy3yydtaercuut34hwc4fsxqqv4b4ye4xmo6qp3vxhulqd[.]onion/ hxxp[://]nspirebcv4sy3yydtaercuut34hwc4fsxqqv4b4ye4xmo6qp3vxhulqd[.]onion/database
IPv4	14[.]139[.]185[.]60
Email	night[.]spire[.]team[@]gmail[.]com, night[.]spire[.]team[@]proton[.]me, night[.]spire[.]team[@]onionmail[.]org, nightspireteam[.]receiver[@]proton[.]me, nightspireteam[.]receiver[@]onionmail[.]org
File Names	7z2408-x64.exe, 7zG.exe, 7z.exe
Hostname	WINDOWS-DTX-8GB, XDRAGON-SERVER1
TOX ID	3B61CFD6E12D789A439816E1DE08CFDA58D76EB0B26585AA34CDA617C41D5943CDD15DB0B7E6

## ❧ Patch Link

<https://fortiguard.fortinet.com/psirt/FG-IR-24-535>

## ❧ Recent Breaches

<https://botaspistolero.com>

<https://juliaevansaccountants.co.uk>

<https://fam-eg.site123.me>

<https://www.csspv.cz>

<https://sisnet.co.cr>

<https://www.w8textil.com.br>

<https://sg268305-melco-capital-pteltd.contact.page>

<https://www.mfr.fr>

<https://www.mpinfo.com.tw>

<https://ardon45.fr>

<https://www.dplaw.com>

<https://www.chansn.com.tw>

<https://www.promenadevillagedental.com>

<https://www.compliancecgc.com>

<https://pupk-indonesia.com>

<https://emotrans-chile.cl>

<https://zaphirauniformes.com.ar>

<https://www.nicera.co.jp>

<https://sistel-connections.com>

<https://www.poolrenovation.com>

<https://a3t.lu>

<https://stort.nu>

<https://stort.nu>

## ❧ References

<https://asec.ahnlab.com/en/89913/>

<https://cyble.com/threat-actor-profiles/nightspire-ransomware-group/>

<https://www.s-rminform.com/latest-thinking/ransomware-in-focus-meet-nightspire>

<https://socradar.io/dark-web-profile-nightspire-ransomware/>

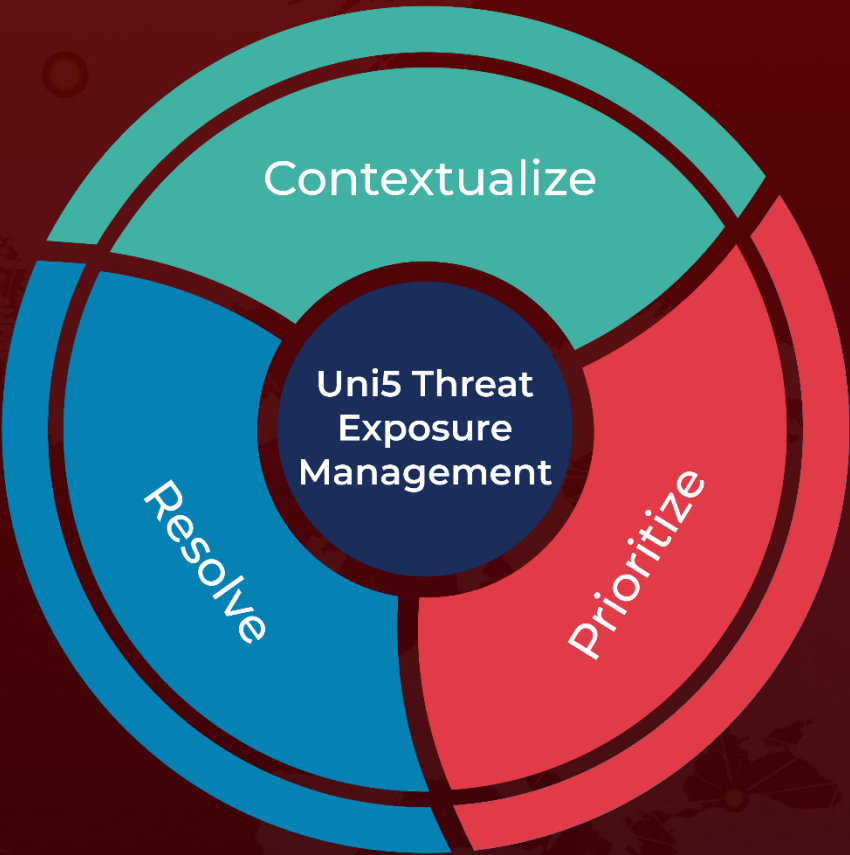
<https://www.watchguard.com/wgrd-security-hub/ransomware-tracker/nightspire>

<https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/fortinet-firewalls-under-siege-exploitation-of-critical-zero-day-cve-2024-55591/>

# What Next?

At Hive Pro, it is our mission to detect the most likely threats to your organization and to help you prevent them from happening.

Book a free demo with HivePro Uni5: Threat Exposure Management Platform.



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