

Ragnar ransomware gang hit 52 critical US orgs, says FBI

theregister.com/2022/03/09/fbi_says_ragnar_locker_ransomware/

Jessica Lyons Hardcastle



Security

Energy biz, financial services, governments, and IT outfits targeted

[Jessica Lyons Hardcastle](#) Wed 9 Mar 2022 // 02:05 UTC

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The Ragnar Locker ransomware gang has so far infected at least 52 critical infrastructure organizations in America across sectors including manufacturing, energy, financial services, government, and information technology, according to an FBI alert this week.

The Feds [said](#) [PDF] they became aware in early 2020 of the ransomware crew and its preferred tactic: double extortion. The crooks steal sensitive data, encrypt a victim's systems, and threaten to leak the stolen documents if the ransom to restore the files isn't paid.

To date, the Ragnar Locker criminals have [posted stolen data](#) from at least ten organizations on their publicity website, according to Acronis. As of January, the gang has hit entities across nearly a dozen critical sectors, according to the FBI flash alert, which provided technical details about how the ransomware attacks work:

RagnarLocker is identified by the extension ".RGNR_<ID>," where <ID> is a hash of the computer's NETBIOS name. The actors, identifying themselves as "RAGNAR_LOCKER," leave a .txt ransom note, with instructions on how to pay the ransom and decrypt the data. RagnarLocker uses VMProtect, UPX, and custom packing algorithms and deploys within an attacker's custom Windows XP virtual machine on a target's site.

The Ragnar Locker malware uses Windows API GetLocaleInfoW to identify the infected machine's location. If the victim's locale is one of a dozen European and Asian countries, including Russia and Ukraine, the infection process terminates.

As the ransomware is deployed, it kills services commonly used by managed service providers to remotely control networks and attempts to silently delete all shadow copies of documents so that users can't recover encrypted files.

And finally, Ragnar Locker encrypts organizations' data. But instead of choosing which files to encrypt, it selects folders *not* to encrypt. "Taking this approach allows the computer to continue to operate 'normally' while the malware encrypts files with known and unknown extensions containing data of value to the victim," the FBI explained.

For example, if the logical drive being processed is the C: drive, the malware does not encrypt files in folders names Windows, Windows.old, Mozilla, Mozilla Firefox, Tor browser, Internet Explorer, \$Recycle.Bin, Program Data, Google, Opera, or Opera Software.

The FBI urged victims to report ransomware attacks to their local field office. And while it "does not encourage paying a ransom to criminal actors," it acknowledged that this can be a tricky business decision. Executives should "evaluate all options to protect their shareholders, employees, and customers," before deciding whether to pay, it added. ®

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Russian crooks are selling network credentials and virtual private network access for a "multitude" of US universities and colleges on criminal marketplaces, according to the FBI.

According to a warning issued on Thursday, these stolen credentials sell for thousands of dollars on both dark web and public internet forums, and could lead to subsequent cyberattacks against individual employees or the schools themselves.

"The exposure of usernames and passwords can lead to brute force credential stuffing computer network attacks, whereby attackers attempt logins across various internet sites or exploit them for subsequent cyber attacks as criminal actors take advantage of users recycling the same credentials across multiple accounts, internet sites, and services," the Feds' alert [\[PDF\]](#) said.

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Amazon, Apple, Google, Meta, and Microsoft often support privacy in public statements, but behind the scenes they've been working through some common organizations to weaken or kill privacy legislation in US states.


That's according to [a report](#) this week from news non-profit The Markup, which said the corporations hire lobbyists from the same few groups and law firms to defang or drown state privacy bills.

The report examined 31 states when state legislatures were considering privacy legislation and identified 445 lobbyists and lobbying firms working on behalf of Amazon, Apple, Google, Meta, and Microsoft, along with industry groups like TechNet and the State Privacy and Security Coalition.

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America's financial watchdog is investigating whether Elon Musk adequately disclosed his purchase of Twitter shares last month, just as his bid to take over the social media company hangs in the balance.

A letter [[PDF](#)] from the SEC addressed to the tech billionaire said he "[did] not appear" to have filed the proper form detailing his 9.2 percent stake in Twitter "required 10 days from the date of acquisition," and asked him to provide more information. Musk's shares made him one of Twitter's largest shareholders. The letter is dated April 4, and was shared this week by the regulator.

Musk quickly moved to try and buy the whole company outright in a deal initially worth over \$44 billion. Musk sold a chunk of his shares in Tesla worth \$8.4 billion and bagged another \$7.14 billion from investors to help finance the \$21 billion he promised to put forward for the deal. The remaining \$25.5 billion bill was secured via debt financing by Morgan Stanley, Bank of America, Barclays, and others. But the takeover is not going smoothly.

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Cloud security company Lacework has laid off 20 percent of its employees, just months after two record-breaking funding rounds pushed its valuation to \$8.3 billion.

A spokesperson wouldn't confirm the total number of employees affected, though told *The Register* that the "widely speculated number on Twitter is a significant overestimate."

The company, as of March, counted more than 1,000 employees, which would push the jobs lost above 200. And the widely reported number on Twitter is about 300 employees. The biz, based in Silicon Valley, was founded in 2015.

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A researcher at Cisco's Talos threat intelligence team found eight vulnerabilities in the Open Automation Software (OAS) platform that, if exploited, could enable a bad actor to access a device and run code on a targeted system.


The OAS platform is widely used by a range of industrial enterprises, essentially facilitating the transfer of data within an IT environment between hardware and software and playing a central role in organizations' industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) efforts. It touches a range of devices, including PLCs and OPCs and IoT devices, as well as custom applications and APIs, databases and edge systems.

Companies like Volvo, General Dynamics, JBT Aerotech and wind-turbine maker AES are among the users of the OAS platform.

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Nvidia is expecting a \$500 million hit to its global datacenter and consumer business in the second quarter due to COVID lockdowns in China and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Despite those and other macroeconomic concerns, executives are still optimistic about future prospects.

"The full impact and duration of the war in Ukraine and COVID lockdowns in China is difficult to predict. However, the impact of our technology and our market opportunities remain unchanged," said Jensen Huang, Nvidia's CEO and co-founder, during the company's first-quarter earnings call.

Those two statements might sound a little contradictory, including to some investors, particularly following the [stock selloff](#) yesterday after concerns over Russia and China prompted Nvidia to issue lower-than-expected guidance for second-quarter revenue.

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[That's the second in a week following similar system in Munich also aimed at researchers](#)

[Dan Robinson](#) Fri 27 May 2022 // 15:30 UTC 

HPE is lifting the lid on a new AI supercomputer – the second this week – aimed at building and training larger machine learning models to underpin research.


Based at HPE's Center of Excellence in Grenoble, France, the new supercomputer is to be named Champollion after the French scholar who made advances in deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs in the 19th century. It was built in partnership with Nvidia using AMD-based Apollo computer nodes fitted with Nvidia's A100 GPUs.

Champollion brings together HPC and purpose-built AI technologies to train machine learning models at scale and unlock results faster, HPE said. HPE already provides HPC and AI resources from its Grenoble facilities for customers, and the broader research community to access, and said it plans to provide access to Champollion for scientists and engineers globally to accelerate testing of their AI models and research.

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HR and finance application vendor Workday's CEO, Aneel Bhusri, confirmed deal wins expected for the three-month period ending April 30 were being pushed back until later in 2022.

The SaaS company boss was speaking as Workday recorded an operating loss of \$72.8 million in its first quarter [[PDF](#)] of fiscal '23, nearly double the \$38.3 million loss recorded for the same period a year earlier. Workday also saw revenue increase to \$1.43 billion in the period, up 22 percent year-on-year.

However, the company increased its revenue guidance for the full financial year. It said revenues would be between \$5.537 billion and \$5.557 billion, an increase of 22 percent on earlier estimates.

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The UK's Competition and Markets Authority is lining up yet another investigation into Google over its dominance of the digital advertising market.

This latest inquiry, [announced Thursday](#), is the second major UK antitrust investigation into Google this year alone. In March this year the UK, together with the European Union, said it wished to examine Google's ["Jedi Blue" agreement](#) with Meta to allegedly favor the former's Open Bidding ads platform.

The news also follows [proposals](#) last week by a bipartisan group of US lawmakers to create legislation that could force Alphabet's Google, Meta's Facebook, and Amazon to divest portions of their ad businesses.

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['Making sure the right resources are aligned to the right opportunity' ahead of next fiscal year](#)

[Richard Speed](#) Fri 27 May 2022 // 13:31 UTC **5** 

Microsoft has hit the brakes on hiring in some key product areas as the company prepares for the next fiscal year and all that might bring.


According to reports in the [Bloomberg](#), the unit that develops Windows, Office, and Teams is affected and while headcount remains expected to grow, new hires in that division must first be approved by bosses.

During a talk this week at JP Morgan's Technology, Media and Communications Conference, Rajesh Jha, executive VP for the Office Product Group, noted that within three years he expected approximately two-thirds of CIOs to standardize on Microsoft Teams. 1.4 billion PCs were running Windows. He also remarked: "We have lots of room here to grow the seats with Office 365."

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[Paul Kunert](#) Fri 27 May 2022 // 13:00 UTC 

Enterprises are still kitting out their workforce with the latest computers and refreshing their datacenter hardware despite a growing number of "uncertainties" in the world.

This is according to hardware tech bellwethers including Dell, which turned over \$26.1 billion in sales for its [Q1 of fiscal 2023 ended 29 April](#), a year-on-year increase of 16 percent.

"We are seeing a shift in spend from consumer and PCs to datacenter infrastructure," said Jeff Clarke, vice-chairman and co-chief operating officer. "IT demand is currently healthy," he added.

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