



Cactus

[/'kæk.təs/]

The Cactus Ransomware Group is a financially motivated, high-risk threat active since 2023, known for ransomware-based extortion, data theft, and disruption. By 2025, it expanded operations by exploiting VPN vulnerabilities and using stealthy, defense-evasive techniques, impacting over 100 victims. The group mainly targets enterprises in manufacturing, professional services, critical infrastructure, and technology across the US, UK, and Europe.

IDENTITY



Attribution	: Financially motivated ransomware group.
Active Since	: 2023
Aliases	: GOLD VILLAGE, TA2101, Storm-0216, DEV-0216, UNC2198, TWISTED SPIDER, Maze Team.
Motivation	: Financial extortion, operational disruption, data theft.

TTPs

Initial Access	<div><div></div><div>Exploitation of vulnerabilities in VPN appliances (notably unpatched or exposed VPN services)</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Credential harvesting from remote access systems</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Brute-force and password spraying on internet-facing applications</div><div></div></div>
Persistence	<div><div></div><div>Modification of Windows scheduled tasks</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Abuse of ntuser.dat for AES key passing to maintain covert access</div><div></div></div>
Execution	<div><div></div><div>Deployment of backdoors through remote management tools</div><div></div></div>
Command & Control (C2)	<div><div></div><div>Chisel for covert tunneling and lateral movement</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Encrypted C2 channels leveraging HTTPS traffic</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Use of compromised VPN infrastructure for C2 relay</div><div></div></div>
Malware & Tools	<div><div></div><div>Custom Cactus ransomware payload with encrypted configuration</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Rclone for data exfiltration to cloud storage</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Chisel for tunneling and lateral movement</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Living-off-the-land tools (PowerShell, PsExec, WMI)</div><div></div></div>
Techniques	<div><div></div><div>Double extortion (data theft + encryption)</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Encrypted payload staging to evade detection</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Privilege escalation using known Windows vulnerabilities</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Disruption of backup systems prior to encryption</div><div></div></div>

TARGET PROFILE

Targeted Sectors	<div><div></div><div>Corporate enterprises</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Manufacturing and industrial sectors</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Professional and managed service providers</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Critical infrastructure operators</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Technology and software companies</div><div></div></div>
Geographies Targeted	<div><div></div><div>United States</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>United Kingdom</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Wider Europe (especially Western and Central Europe)</div><div></div></div>

THREAT ASSESSMENT

Risk Level	: High.
Recent Activity	: Over 100 confirmed victims as of 2025; rapid exploitation of newly disclosed VPN vulnerabilities.
Evolution	: Increasing operational sophistication; adoption of stealthier lateral movement and encryption techniques; broadened targeting scope.

NOTABLE OPERATIONS

2023: First observed campaigns leveraging VPN appliance vulnerabilities.

2024: Expansion into large enterprise networks; increased data theft prior to encryption.

2025: Over 100 known victims; widespread use of Chisel tunneling and ntuser.dat AES-key persistence mechanism.