



THREAT PROFILE:

World Leaks Ransomware



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Executive Summary

First Identified:

2025

Operation style:

Extortion-as-a-Service platform

Extortion method:

Data Extortion - World Leaks is reported to have shifted away from encryption after rebranding from Hunters International Ransomware.

Most frequently targeted industry:

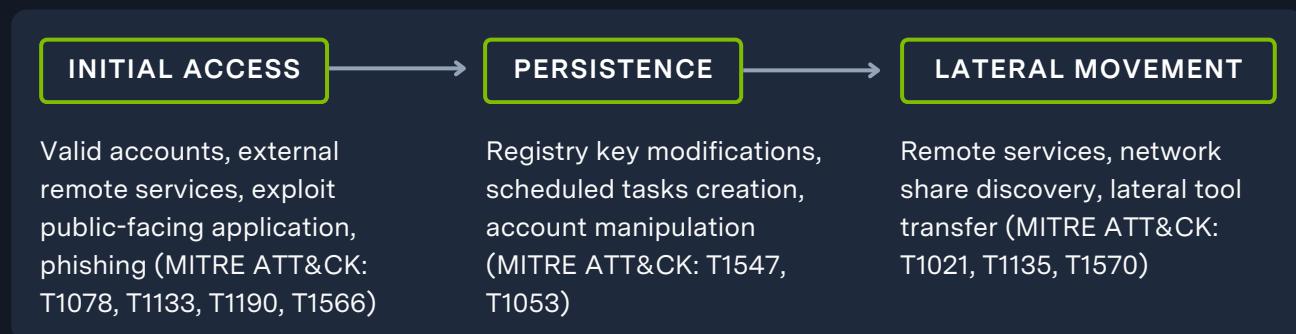
- Industrials (Manufacturing)

Most frequently targeted victim HQ region:

- North America

Known Associations:

- Hunters International Ransomware
- Hive Ransomware
- Secp0 Ransomware
- UNC6148



Description

World Leaks emerged in early 2025 as the successor to Hunters International, a ransomware group known for encrypting victim data and demanding payment for decryption keys. Unlike Hunters International, World Leaks claims to have abandoned encryption; however, some incidents have reported encryption despite group claims.

This change reflects a broader trend in cybercriminal activity where threat actors prioritize data theft and public exposure over traditional ransomware encryption, reducing operational complexity and increasing pressure on victims through reputational damage. This approach is growing in popularity because when encryption-based attacks are avoided, they are harder to detect and remediate.

Their attack pattern focuses on stealing sensitive data from targeted organizations rather than encrypting files. They typically gain initial access through phishing campaigns, compromised credentials, or exploitation of exposed services.

Once inside, they perform data discovery and exfiltration, prioritizing confidential corporate or personal information. After successfully exfiltrating data, World Leaks initiates the extortion phase, threatening to publish the stolen information on their leak site if the victim does not pay. This approach eliminates the need for encryption, allowing the group to remain stealthier and execute attacks faster while maintaining strong leverage over victims.

World Leaks primarily targets large enterprises, technology firms, and organizations with valuable intellectual property, as noted by Unit42 and Trend Micro. They focus on companies with Internet facing infrastructure and weak authentication controls, such as VPNs without MFA. Their victim profile includes high-value sectors where data exposure can cause severe reputational and regulatory damage.

“The emergence of World Leaks underscores a growing trend among cybercriminals: prioritizing data theft and leak-based extortion over encryption, reducing operational complexity and increasing pressure on victims.”

– Recorded Future Threat Intelligence

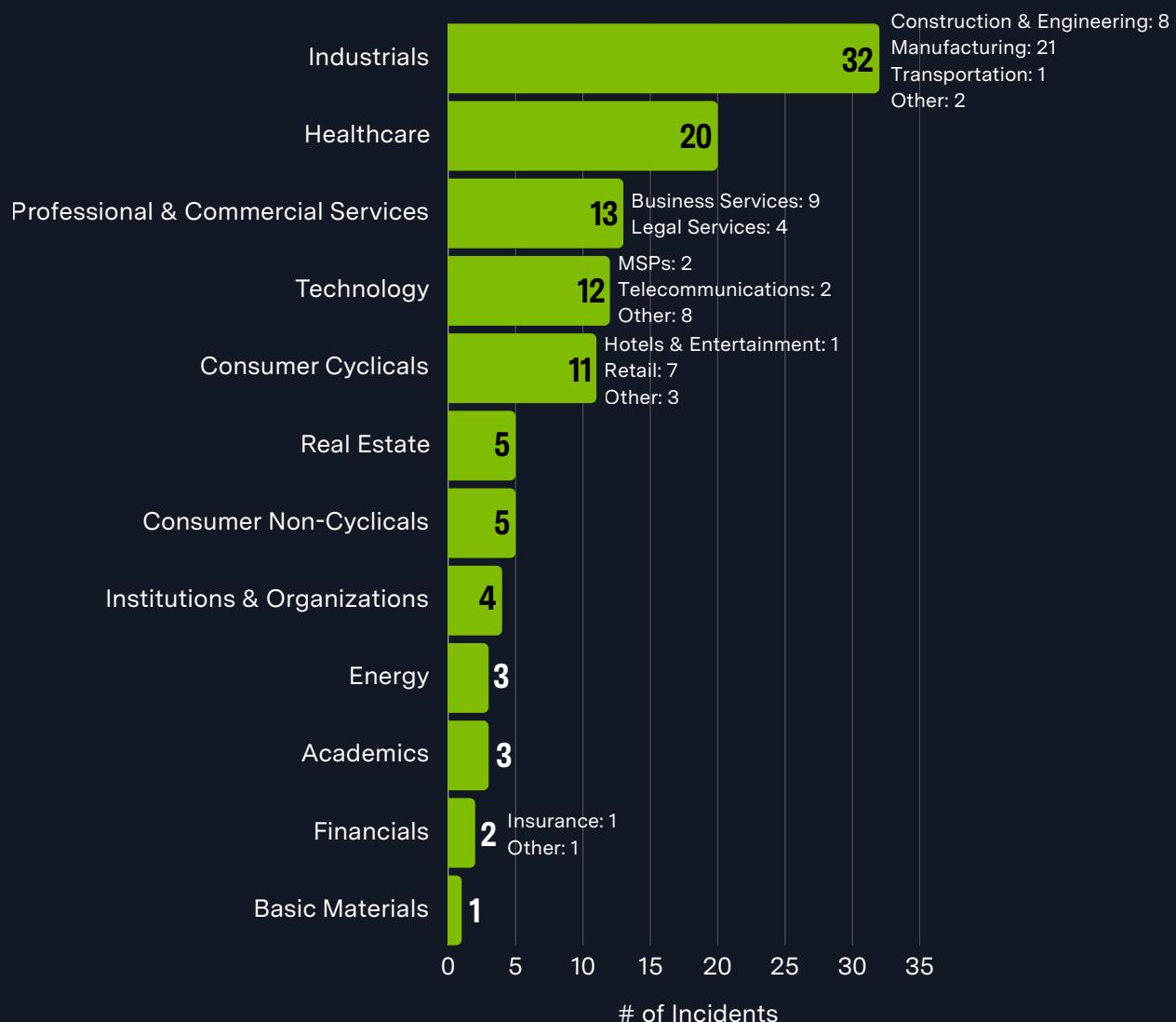
One of the most significant incidents attributed to World Leaks was the Dell breach, where the group claimed to have stolen 1.3 TB of sensitive data, including infrastructure and customer information. Dell confirmed a compromise of its test lab platform, though it disputed the scale of the breach. This attack underscores World Leaks' ability to infiltrate major tech companies and exfiltrate massive datasets without deploying ransomware encryption.

World Leaks has demonstrated a clear evolution in tactics and targeting that reflects broader shifts in the ransomware ecosystem. The group leverages techniques such as SOCKSv5 proxies and TOR for secure communications and ransom negotiations, making attribution and tracking difficult.

They also maintain an active leak site to publish stolen data, which serves both as a pressure tactic and a reputation-building mechanism within the criminal underground. Intelligence reports indicate that World Leaks is highly selective in its targeting, focusing on organizations with significant intellectual property and weak authentication practices, such as VPNs lacking multifactor authentication. This strategic approach, combined with their pure extortion model, positions World Leaks as a leading example of the growing trend toward hack and leak operations that prioritize stealth, speed, and reputational damage over traditional encryption based ransomware attacks.

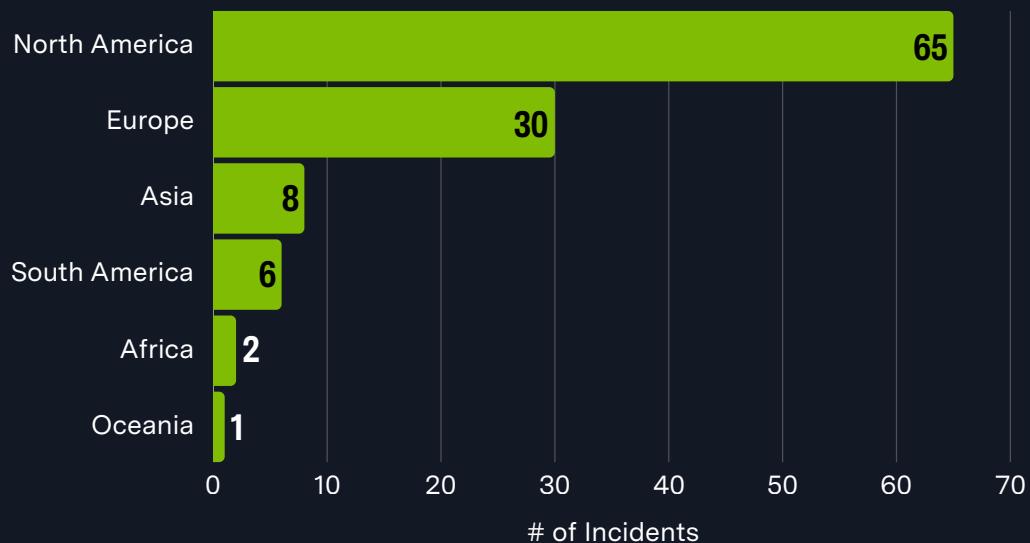
Previous Targets

Previous Industry Targets from 01 Jan 2025 to 15 Dec 2025



Previous Targets

Previous Victim HQ Regions from 01 Jan 2025 to 15 Dec 2025



Data Leak Site

The screenshot shows the WorldLeaks website interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Companies', 'News', and 'Sign Up' buttons, along with 'World Clocks' and 'Visitors' statistics. The main content area is titled 'Companies' and shows a list of victims with their details: Revenue, Employees, and Views. One entry is highlighted with a blue box. The right side shows a detailed view of a selected victim, including a description, overview, storage, and highlights tabs. The description text is partially redacted. The victim is a company in the United Kingdom with 233 employees and 192 views. The status is 'Disclosed'.

[hxps\[:\]//worldleaksartrjm3c6vasllvgabi5u3mgzkluehrzhk2jz4taufuid\[.\]onion/](http://hxps[:]//worldleaksartrjm3c6vasllvgabi5u3mgzkluehrzhk2jz4taufuid[.]onion/)

The platform prominently displays a victim list with countdown timers to pressure organizations into payment before public disclosure. Its design includes a file explorer that enables browsing individual files rather than downloading entire archives, amplifying psychological impact and accessibility. Additional features such as a news section, social sharing buttons, and a recently introduced journalist sign-up for early access via the Insider platform demonstrate a strategic effort to maximize visibility and influence.

Integrated with a victim panel, the site offers tabs for overview, storage, disclosure, payment, and live chat, allowing victims to monitor exfiltrated data and interact with attackers under a strict Bitcoin only, "no negotiation" policy. Despite its ambitions, the platform has faced operational challenges, including missed disclosure deadlines and inconsistent leak sizes, which undermine its credibility. These issues, combined with its evolving partnerships and shift toward an extortion only model, indicate that WorldLeaks is actively refining its tactics to maintain relevance in the cyber extortion ecosystem.

Known Exploited Vulnerabilities

| Vulnerability | Description | Product Affected | CVSS |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------|
| <u>CVE-2021-20035</u> | OS Command Injection Vulnerability | SonicWall SMA100 Appliances | 6.5 |
| <u>CVE-2021-20038</u> | Stack-based Buffer Overflow Vulnerability | SonicWall SMA100 Appliance | 9.8 |
| <u>CVE-2021-20039</u> | OS Command Injection Vulnerability | SonicWall SMA100 Appliances | 8.8 |
| <u>CVE-2024-38475</u> | Improper Escaping of Output Vulnerability | Apache HTTP Server | 9.1 |
| <u>CVE-2025-32819</u> | Authentication Bypass Vulnerability | SonicWall SMA100 Appliances | 8.8 |

Associations

Hunters International Ransomware

World Leaks is a direct rebrand of the Hunters International ransomware group. Hunters International shut down its ransomware operations in mid 2025 due to law enforcement pressure and declining profitability, pivoting to World Leaks' extortion-only model. This transition preserved much of the infrastructure and affiliate network from Hunters International, making World Leaks a strategic evolution rather than a new entity.

Hive Ransomware

Hunters International, and by extension World Leaks, inherited tactics and some infrastructure from Hive, which was dismantled by law enforcement in early 2023. This lineage indicates a continuity of expertise and operational methods across these groups.

Secp0 Ransomware

World Leaks has a confirmed collaboration with Secp0, sharing leak site infrastructure and possibly resources for extortion campaigns. This partnership suggests World Leaks is positioning itself as an Extortion-as-a-Service platform attractive to other threat actors seeking to leverage its tools and infrastructure.

UNC6148

A financially motivated threat group known for targeting SonicWall Secure Mobile Access (SMA) 100 series appliances for initial access. The group has impacted at least one victim that has been named on the World Leaks data leak site. The extent of the relationship between the two groups remain unknown at the time of writing.

Known Tools

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 7-zip | A tool that is used to compress files into an archive. Used by threat actors to compress data before exfiltration. |
| AdFind | A free command-line query tool that can be used for gathering information from Active Directory. |
| bcdedit | A command line tool for managing Configuration Data; it can be used to create new stores, modify existing stores, and add boot menu options. |
| LSASS | A Windows component that manages user authentication and security policies. |
| MEGA | A cloud storage and file hosting service that has been abused by threat actors to host stolen data. |
| NirSoft | A collection of tools that include password recovery utilities, network monitoring tools, command-line utilities, and more. |
| OVERSTEP | A rootkit and persistent backdoor specifically designed to target SonicWall Secure Mobile Access (SMA) 100 series appliances. |
| PC Hunter | A toolkit for Windows with various powerful features for kernel structure viewing and manipulating. |
| PowerShell | A task automation and configuration management program that includes a command-line shell and the associated scripting language. |
| Process Hacker | An open-source tool that allows users to see what processes are running on a device and identify network connections that are associated with a process. |
| PsExec | A command-line utility that allows users to execute processes on remote systems; it is part of the Sysinternals suite and is frequently used by system admins for remote management tasks. The tool is also repeatedly abused by threat actors for lateral movement and remote execute. |
| Rclone | A command line program for syncing files with cloud storage services such as Dropbox, Google Drive, Amazon S3, and MEGA. |

Known Tools

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| RDP | A protocol that provides a user with a graphical interface to connect to another computer over a network connection. |
| SMB | A client-server communication protocol used for sharing access to files, printers, serial ports, and other resources on a network. |
| Storage Software | A proprietary exfiltration utility developed after rebranding from Hunters International. The tool automates large-scale data theft and is central to their extortion-only model. |
| wbadmin | A command line utility that is used to backup and restore OS, drive volumes, files, folders, and applications from a command line interface. |
| WMIC | A utility that provides a command-line interface for Windows Management Instrumentation. |

MITRE ATT&CK® Mappings

| Initial Access | |
|--|---|
| T1078: Valid Accounts | |
| T1190: Exploit Public - Facing Application | |
| T1555: Extraction of Stored Credentials from Browsers and Applications | |
| T1566: Phishing | .001: Spearphishing Attachment |
| Execution | |
| T1059: Command line | .001 Powershell |
| Persistence | |
| T1053: Scheduled Task/Job | .005: Scheduled Task |
| T1098: Account Manipulation | |
| T1547: Boot or Logon Autostart Execution | .001 Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder |
| Defense Evasion | |
| T1027: Obfuscated Files or Information | |
| T1070: Indicator Removal | |
| T1562: Impair Defense | |

MITRE ATT&CK® Mappings

| Credential Access | |
|---|---|
| T1003: OS Credential Dumping | |
| T1555: Credentials from password stores | |
| Discovery | |
| T1069: Permissions Groups Discovery | .002 Domain Groups |
| T1082: System Information Discovery | |
| T1083: File and Directory Discovery | |
| T1087: Account Discovery | .002 Domain Account |
| T1135: Network Share Discovery | |
| T148: Domain Trust Discovery | |
| Lateral Movement | |
| T1021: Exploitation of Remote Services | .001: Remote Desktop Protocol .002: SMB/Windows Admin Shares |
| T1570: Lateral Tool Transfer | |
| Collection | |
| T1005: Data from Local System | |
| T1560: Archive Collected Data | |

MITRE ATT&CK® Mappings

| Command and Control | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| T1090: Proxy | |
| T1071: Application Layer Protocol | |
| T1219: Remote Access Tools | .002: Remote Desktop Software |
| T1573: Encrypted Channel | |
| Exfiltration | |
| T1041: Exfiltration Over C2 Channel | |
| T1048: Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol | |
| T1567: Exfiltration Over Web Server | .002: Exfiltration to Cloud Storage |
| Impact | |
| T1490: Inhibit System Recovery | |
| T1491: Defacement | .001: Internal Defacement |
| T1657: Financial Theft | |

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Adversary Pursuit Group

