

HiveForce Labs

# THREAT ADVISORY



## ATTACK REPORT

### **PAYLOAD Ransomware Emerges as a Fast-Growing Extortion Threat**

Date of Publication

September 25, 2026

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2026282

# Summary

**First Seen:** February 15, 2026

**Targeted Regions:** Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam

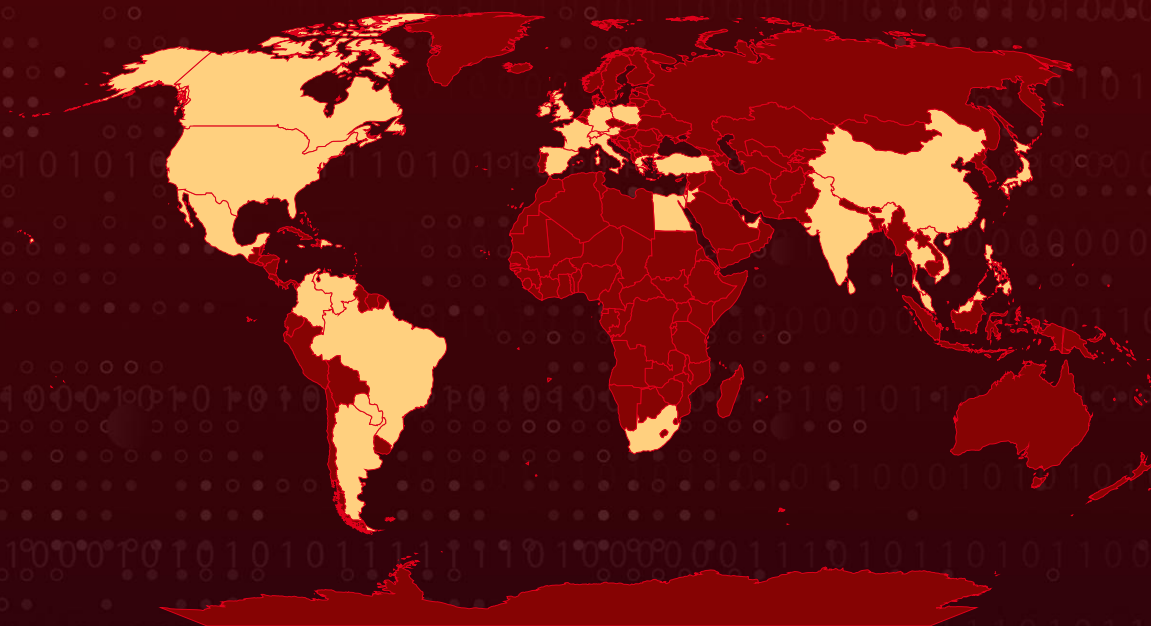
**Targeted Products:** Microsoft Active Directory (Group Policy), Fortinet FortiGate SSL VPN, VMware ESXi

**Targeted Industries:** Agriculture, Aviation, Business Services & Consulting, Construction, E-Commerce, Education, Energy, Engineering, Financial Services, Food & Beverage, Government, Healthcare, Hospitality, Insurance, Legal, Logistics, Manufacturing, Media, Professional Services, Real Estate, Retail, Technology, Telecommunications, Transportation, Utilities

**Malware:** PAYLOAD ransomware

**Attack:** PAYLOAD is a ransomware and data extortion operation that surfaced in February 2026 and quickly listed around 50 victims on its Tor leak site. In an intrusion against a Middle Eastern manufacturer, operators holding domain admin rights skipped the encryptor altogether, abused a FortiGate SSL VPN login with stolen credentials, and pushed malicious Group Policy Objects domain-wide to drop ransom notes, deface screens, disable the firewall, and lock out local administrators, while stealing data from file servers for publication.

## Attack Regions



 Targeted

 Non-Targeted



# Attack Details

## #1

PAYLOAD is a ransomware and data extortion group that first appeared on February 15, 2026. By late March 2026, it had posted about 50 victims on its leak site. Most were in Egypt and the wider Middle East and North Africa region, with others in Mexico, Poland, and elsewhere. Victims span the logistics, transportation, real estate, construction, manufacturing, professional services, and technology sectors.

## #2

In April 2026, the group breached a manufacturing company in the Middle East by logging into its FortiGate SSL VPN with a stolen employee account. It is unclear how the attackers obtained the password; it may have come from password guessing, phishing, or a purchase on criminal markets.

## #3

With administrator rights over the whole domain, the attackers used Group Policy, the built-in Windows tool for managing settings across a company's computers, to push malicious changes to every connected system at once. These changes dropped ransom notes, displayed a ransom message at login, replaced desktop and lock screen images, turned off the Windows Firewall, and disabled the local administrator account. The changes took effect the next day, when most computers restarted. Because the settings reapplied on every restart, they stayed in place without any malware on the machines. No files were encrypted in this attack. Instead, the attackers stole data from file servers and other systems and later published it online.

## #4

When the group deploys its Windows ransomware, the program first stops dozens of applications and services, including databases, Office programs, email clients, backup tools, and security software, so that files are unlocked for encryption and are harder to recover. It deletes Windows backup snapshots, hides its activity from security monitoring, and can spread to shared network drives, allowing a single infected machine to affect files across the network.

## #5

The ransomware locks each file with a unique encryption key, so files cannot be recovered without the attackers' key, and adds the .payload extension to each file name. It then leaves a ransom note, wipes Windows event logs to hide its tracks, and can delete itself. The note gives victims 72 hours to make contact and threatens to publish stolen data after 10 days. Whether or not files are encrypted, stealing data and threatening to leak it is how the group pressures victims to pay.

# Recommendations



**Remove Malicious PAYLOAD and Firewall GPOs:** Search Group Policy for objects named "PAYLOAD" or "win Firewall Off", or matching the GUIDs listed in this advisory, delete them from domain controllers, and remove their links from the domain root and any OUs.



**Clean SYSVOL of Staged Artifacts:** Inspect SYSVOL for unexpected files such as payload.jpg and hello.txt, remove them, and confirm that replication has cleared them from every domain controller.



**Restore Endpoint Security Settings:** Force a Group Policy refresh after removing the malicious GPOs, re-enable Windows Firewall on all profiles, restore the legitimate state of the local Administrator account, and reset legal notice, wallpaper, and lock screen settings.



**Reset Compromised and Privileged Credentials:** Reset the credential used for VPN access along with all domain admin and GPO-capable accounts, and reset the KRBTGT password twice if broader domain compromise is suspected.



**Audit Directory Service Changes:** Enable auditing for Event IDs 5136, 5137, and 5141, and alert on new GPO creation and gPLink changes, especially links at the domain root outside approved change windows.



**Separate GPO Creation from Linking Rights:** Restrict who can create GPOs and who can link them, and require change approval for any policy linked at the domain level.



**Harden ESXi Hosts:** Restrict ESXi management access to dedicated admin networks, monitor for changes to hypervisor security policies, and keep hosts at supported, patched versions.



**Protect Backups from Tampering:** Keep offline or immutable backups isolated from domain credentials, and regularly test restores so recovery does not depend on shadow copies or reachable backup services.





# Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

| Tactic               | Technique                                           | Sub-technique                                |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Initial Access       | <u>T1078</u> : Valid Accounts                       |                                              |
|                      | <u>T1133</u> : External Remote Services             |                                              |
| Privilege Escalation | <u>T1078</u> : Valid Accounts                       | <u>T1078.002</u> : Domain Accounts           |
|                      | <u>T1484</u> : Domain or Tenant Policy Modification | <u>T1484.001</u> : Group Policy Modification |
| Defense Evasion      | <u>T1686</u> : Disable or Modify System Firewall    |                                              |
|                      | <u>T1562</u> : Impair Defenses                      | <u>T1562.006</u> : Indicator Blocking        |
|                      | <u>T1070</u> : Indicator Removal                    | <u>T1070.001</u> : Clear Windows Event Logs  |
|                      |                                                     | <u>T1070.004</u> : File Deletion             |
|                      | <u>T1027</u> : Obfuscated Files or Information      | <u>T1027.013</u> : Encrypted/Encoded File    |
|                      | <u>T1480</u> : Execution Guardrails                 | <u>T1480.002</u> : Mutual Exclusion          |
| Execution            | <u>T1059</u> : Command and Scripting Interpreter    | <u>T1059.003</u> : Windows Command Shell     |
|                      | <u>T1106</u> : Native API                           |                                              |
| Discovery            | <u>T1083</u> : File and Directory Discovery         |                                              |
|                      | <u>T1135</u> : Network Share Discovery              |                                              |
| Collection           | <u>T1005</u> : Data from Local System               |                                              |
| Command and Control  | <u>T1071</u> : Application Layer Protocol           |                                              |



| Tactic | Technique                                | Sub-technique                          |
|--------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Impact | <u>T1486</u> : Data Encrypted for Impact |                                        |
|        | <u>T1490</u> : Inhibit System Recovery   |                                        |
|        | <u>T1489</u> : Service Stop              |                                        |
|        | <u>T1491</u> : Defacement                | <u>T1491.001</u> : Internal Defacement |
|        | <u>T1531</u> : Account Access Removal    |                                        |

## ✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

| TYPE     | VALUE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SHA256   | 1CA67AF90400EE6CBBD42175293274A0F5DC05315096CB2E214E4BFE12FFB71F                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| SHA1     | DDE1B933AAD33C5D96C2E45AD46434A200DC46A6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| MD5      | E0FD8FF6D39E4C11BDAF860C35FD8DC0,<br>0108656A3E1ADE6CA4F21B084F5E1208,<br>BEA5E267F24D7DA59F6821BFFDBFF293                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| IPv4     | 37[.]19[.]210[.]12,<br>146[.]70[.]117[.]239,<br>149[.]102[.]229[.]154,<br>104[.]164[.]55[.]46,<br>104[.]28[.]162[.]228,<br>104[.]28[.]163[.]162,<br>64[.]190[.]76[.]14,<br>192[.]42[.]116[.]50,<br>192[.]42[.]116[.]12,<br>192[.]42[.]116[.]56,<br>192[.]42[.]116[.]97,<br>192[.]42[.]116[.]52 |
| Filename | killer.exe,<br>kill.exe,<br>payload.jpg,<br>hello.txt,<br>README-payload.txt,<br>RECOVER_payload.txt                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Mutex    | MakeAmericaGreatAgain                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| TYPE                  | VALUE                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>TOR Address</b>    | payloadrz5yw227brtbvdqpnlhq3rdcdedknn3rgucbcdeawq2v6vuyd[.]onion,<br>payload6eualw6kni6v2lqn7ovjcl76ojx25z5unsyvqo3lbqy3bo5qd[.]onion,<br>payloadynyvabjacobun4uwhmxc7yvdzorycszlzmnleguxjn7glahsvqd[.]onion |
| <b>Registry Key</b>   | HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\legalnoticecaption,<br>HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\legalnoticetext                                         |
| <b>GPO GUID</b>       | {C897F2C7-C2AC-4E6F-BF48-58036FF29E79},<br>{22099AD2-E062-4F56-B574-5099BBA4E7A6}                                                                                                                            |
| <b>File Extension</b> | .payload                                                                                                                                                                                                     |



## Recent Breaches

<https://qualiflex-solutions.ch>

<https://zaraholding.com>

<https://stuecheli.ch>

<https://baya-tech.com>

<https://bb-hydraulik.de>

<https://kronenberg-gmbh.de>

<https://ckr.co.za>

<https://roofinox.com>

<https://castries.fr>

<https://velafilmsrl.com>

<https://tofutown.com>

<https://www.mosaic-partners.com>

<https://clinicalasabana.com>

<https://softwarearge.com>

<https://qualiflex.ch>

<https://vitale.com.br>

<https://preferred-properties.org>

<https://www.myenb.ch>

<https://sporton.com.tw>

<https://myipo.gov.my>

<https://plazalama.com.do>

<https://vpd.attanahotels.com>

<https://hansoll.com>

<https://asonic-logistics.com>

<https://www.gtf-freese.de>

<https://robinsons.com.sg>

<https://impcullman.com>

<https://hs1992.jp>

<https://www.elohimlaw.com>

<https://tangsen services.com>

<https://goreycs.ie>



<https://amemanufacturing.com.my>  
<https://ros-management.com>  
<https://rmgimli.com>  
<https://b3-bruck.at>  
<https://meditron.com.ve>  
<https://pstbn.com.py>  
<https://caravanningcity.com>  
<https://betterhouse-eg.com>  
<https://johinvestments.com>  
<https://alsulaililawfirm.com>  
<https://www.marino.co.in>  
<https://sunlightair.ph>  
<https://www.orientalweavers.com>  
<https://www.tfegroup.com.hk>  
<https://franziskusschule-wilhelmshaven.de>  
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<https://tscherne.at>  
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<https://www.sayegh1944.com>  
<https://www.nkartravelhouse.com>  
<https://q2als.com>  
<https://aaagroup.com>  
<https://www.carlysls.net>  
<https://vancompare.com>  
<https://www.igls.net>  
<https://www.hoppecke.com>  
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<https://notaria89nl.com>  
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<https://www.royalbahrainhospital.com>  
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<https://www.unitedlimsun.com>  
<https://www.easyservizi.com>  
<https://www.prizmpain.com>  
<https://insacor.com.ar>  
<https://jtpackoffoods.com>  
<https://afdrd.com>  
<https://sodic.com>  
<https://gridff.com>  
<https://adfsa.com.mx>



## References

<https://securelist.com/tr/payload-ransomware-via-group-policy/121335/>

<https://darkatlas.io/blog/behind-payload-in-depth-technical-analysis-of-payload-ransomware>



# 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.

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