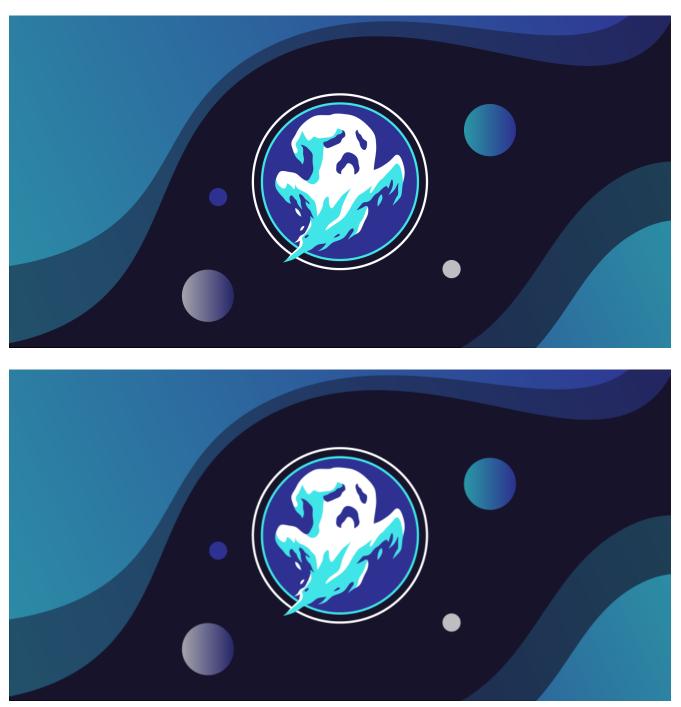
# GHOSTWRITER / UNC1151 ADOPTS MICROBACKDOOR VARIANTS IN CYBER OPERATIONS AGAINST UKRAINE

Scluster25.io/2022/03/08/ghostwriter-unc1151-adopts-microbackdoor-variants-in-cyber-operations-against-targets-in-ukraine/

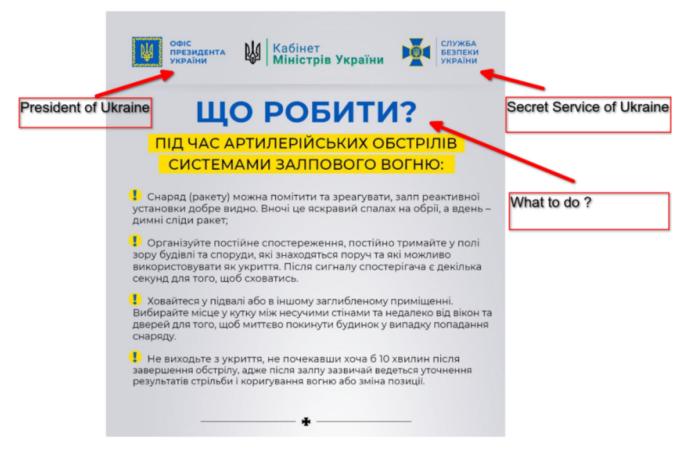
March 8, 2022



For a few months **Cluster25** collected and analyzed several malicious activities which then were internally linked with the threat actor known as **UNC1151** (aka **GhostWriter**), an adversary believed to be linked to the **Belarusian** government. In July 2020 **Mandiant Threat Intelligence** released a

public report about an ongoing influence campaign named "**GhostWriter**". The campaign was addressed to audiences in **Lithuania**, **Latvia** and **Poland** making use of critical messages against the **NATO**'s presence in Eastern Europe.

In addition to this type of operations, UNC1151 seems to be further active also in the compromise of objectives of strategic importance. On March 4, 2022, Cluster25 collected a malicious document designed to spread malware for espionage purposes against targets located in Ukraine that displays the logos of the Ukrainian President's office and secret services with content relating to advice on dealing with the bombing.

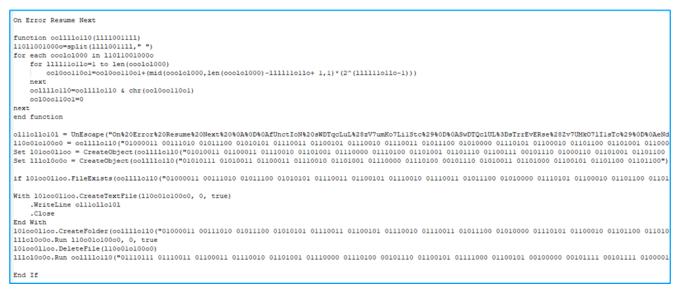


# INSIGHTS

The document is a **Microsoft Compressed HTML Help (CHM)** file named **dovidka.chm.** After extracting the file, it shows the following structure:

	· · · ·
💽 file.htm	565 KB
#SYSTEM	5 KB
#IDXHDR	4 KB
= #URLSTR	1 KB
#TOPICS	1 KB
#URLTBL	1 KB
#STRINGS	1 KB
#ITBITS	0 КВ
🚞 images	

dividka.chm contains a file named file.htm that in its turn contains obfuscated vbscript (VBS) code as reported following:



The script checks for the presence of the file

#### C:\Users\Public\Favorites\desktop.ini

then it writes a second VBS script under the path

#### C:\Users\Public\ignit.vbs

After that, it runs the latter script, deletes it and finally runs the command

### wscript.exe //B //E:vbs C:UsersPublicFavoritesdesktop.ini

The script ignit.vbs decodes and writes the following files:

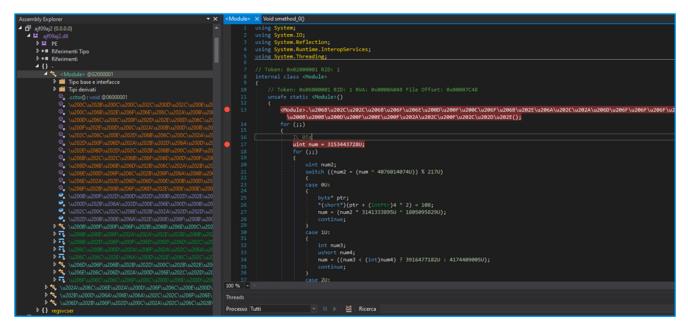
- C:\Users\Public\Libraries\core.dll
- C:\Users\Public\Favorites\desktop.ini
- C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Windows Prefetch.Ink

The **desktop.ini** file runs the following command, which executes the file **core.dll** with the **Microsoft Assembly Registration Tool** (Regasm.exe):

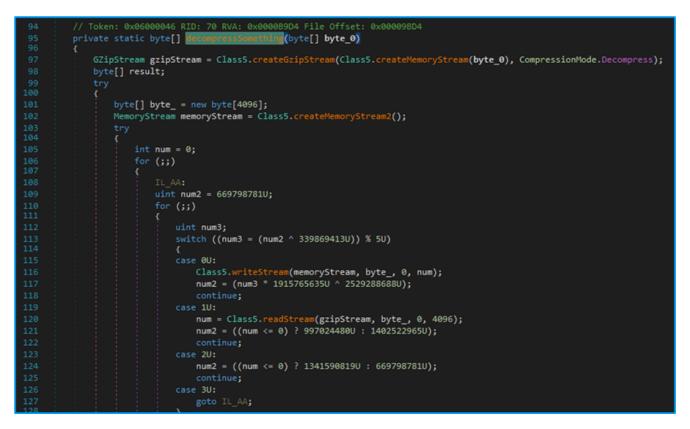
## C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\regasm.exe /U "C:Users\Public\Libraries\core.dll"

#### MICROLOADER

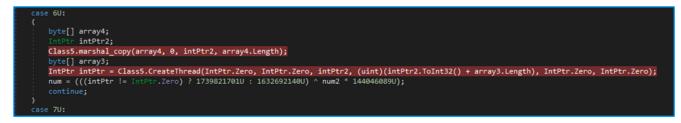
The file **core.dll** is a DLL file in .NET code compiled on **Monday January 31<sup>st</sup> 2022** at **15:00:46 UTC**. Code obfuscation and anti-tampering techniques have been used to hinder the analysis. The kind of anti-tampering techniques used shows similarities with the use of the open-source code-protector tool for **.NET** named **ConfuserEx.** This is because several methods appear as empty and decompilation exceptions are present when the file is open in tools such as **dnSpy**, as reported in the image below:



We thought to make the code a little more readable by setting a breakpoint after the anti-tamper method (first method in the constructor) and by replacing the method with **NOPs** to finally save and reopen the module in **dnSpy**. This is necessary since the method is responsible for changing the **RVA** values of the methods. After this is executed, the values are correct, so it is possible to dump the new version of the **DLL**, but it is also necessary to avoid the anti-tamper method to be called in the next execution, otherwise it would change the values again.

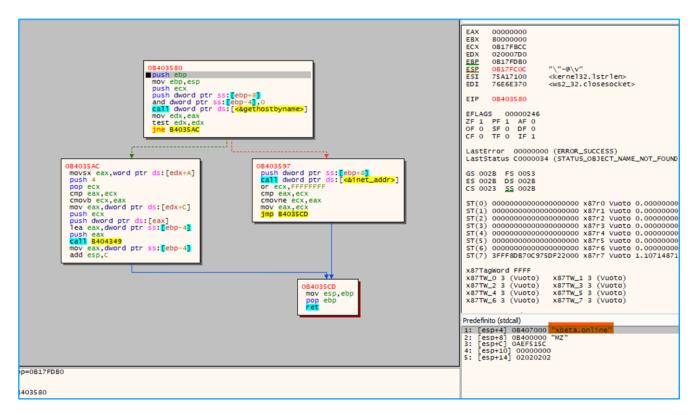


This code is basically a payload aimed at unpacking and executing a payload



#### MICROBACKDOOR

The piece of code in the new thread it's basically meant to perform a connection to the domain **xbeta[.]online** attested on IP address **185.175.158[.]27.** 



If the connection is successful it receives and decrypts commands and performs the appropriate actions. The identified commands that can be executed are

- id
- info
- ping
- exit
- upd
- uninst
- exec
- shell
- flist
- fget
- fput
- screenshot

The implant is able to perform any classic operation in support of activities aimed at espionage, such as collecting data relating to the machine in which it is operating, downloading and transferring files, executing arbitrary commands, capturing screenshots etc. etc.

# CONCLUSIONS

The relations between **Russia** and **Belarus** date back in 1991 with the signing of the **Belovezh Accords** on the ending of the **USSR** and the establishment of the **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**. In the actual conflict going on in **Ukraine** more than once Minsk showed its support to Moscow even if publicly **Lukashenko** said that he'll avoid the participation of Belarusian soldiers. In case of an escalation it's likely that **Belarus** will assist **Russia** militarily. On the basis of the above, however, it seems that the Belarusian government is already openly participating in offensive operations in the cyber domain by protecting **Russian** interest.

# INDICATORS OF COMPROMISE

CATEGORY	TYPE	VALUE
PAYLOAD	MD5	2556a9e1d5e9874171f51620e5c5e09a
PAYLOAD	SHA1	affc2b19d9fb8080a7211c3ed0718f2c3d3887df
PAYLOAD	SHA256	7f0511b09b1ab3a64c8827dd8af017acbf7d2688db31a5d98fea8a5029a89d56
PAYLOAD	MD5	d2a795af12e937eb8a89d470a96f15a5
PAYLOAD	SHA1	491214cc496f4a358856801d0381eb4926c07c59
PAYLOAD	SHA256	e97f1d6ec1aa3f7c7973d57074d1d623833f0e9b1c1e53f81af92c057a1fdd72
PAYLOAD	MD5	e2e6bb2fa799b8a9ace6125f80cc06d2
PAYLOAD	SHA1	5f7b3f789916b8ddcf8042f83817719bae133474
PAYLOAD	SHA256	559d8e8f2c60478d1c057b46ec6be912fae7df38e89553804cc566cac46e8e91
NETWORK	C2	xbeta[.]online
NETWORK	C2	185.175.158[.]27

# ATT&CK MATRIX

TACTIC	TECHNIQUE	DESCRIPTION
Initial Access	T1566.001	Spearphishing Attachment
Execution	T1059	Command and Scripting Interpreter
Defense Evasion	T1036	Masquerading
Defense Evasion	T1140	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information
Defense Evasion	T1027	Obfuscated Files or Information
Discovery	T1082	System Information Discovery
DETECTION		

```
rule GhostWriter_MicroLoader_72632_00001 {
meta:
author = "Cluster25"
hash1 = "e97f1d6ec1aa3f7c7973d57074d1d623833f0e9b1c1e53f81af92c057a1fdd72"
tlp = "white"
strings:
$ = "ajf09aj2.dll" fullword wide
$ = "regsvcser" fullword ascii
$ = "X I.dIT" fullword ascii
$ = "rtGso9w|4" fullword ascii
$ = "aili}m${<" fullword ascii</pre>
condition: (uint16(0) == 0x5a4d and all of them)
}
rule GhostWriter_MicroBackdoor_72632_00001 {
meta:
author = "Cluster25"
hash1 = "559d8e8f2c60478d1c057b46ec6be912fae7df38e89553804cc566cac46e8e91"
tlp = "white"
strings:
$ = "cmd.exe /C \"%s%s\"" fullword wide
$ = "client.dll" fullword ascii
$ = "ERROR: Unknown command" fullword ascii
$ = " *** ERROR: Timeout occured" fullword ascii
$ = "%s\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings" fullword ascii
$ = "MIIDazCCAlOgAwIBAgIUWOftfICclQXpmWMnL1ewj2F5Y1AwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEL" fullword
ascii
condition: (uint16(0) == 0x5a4d and all of them)
}
```

Written by: Cluster25

Tagged as: APT, Ukraine, UNC1151, GhostWriter, MicroBackdoor, Russia.