

Void Rabisu's Use of RomCom Backdoor Shows a Growing Shift in Threat Actors' Goals

 trendmicro.com/en_us/research/23/e/void-rabisu-s-use-of-romcom-backdoor-shows-a-growing-shift-in-th.html

May 30, 2023

Cyber Threats

Void Rabisu, a malicious actor believed to be associated with the RomCom backdoor, was thought to be driven by financial gain because of its ransomware attacks. But in this blog entry, we discuss how the use of the RomCom backdoor in recent attacks shows how Void Rabisu's motives seem to have changed since at least October 2022.

By: Feike Hacquebord, Stephen Hilt, Fernando Mercedes, Lord Alfred Remorin May 30, 2023
Read time: (words)

With contributions from Veronica Chierzi and Jayvee Mark Villaroman

Since the start of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, the number of cyber campaigns against Ukraine and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries has increased significantly. These campaigns come from many different angles: known advanced persistent threat (APT) actors, APT actors that were not publicly reported on before, and cyber mercenaries, hacktivists, and criminal actors who appear to have shifted from purely financial motives to geopolitical goals. In the past, these actors had different motivations, mode of operations, and targets, but the line between their campaigns has started to blur: Not only is an overlap in their targeting becoming apparent, but the distinction between their modes of operation is less clear. For instance, in 2022, one of Conti's affiliates was found to be using its initial access techniques against Ukraine instead of using them to spread ransomware.

Another example of this is Void Rabisu, also known as Tropical Scorpius, an actor believed to be associated with Cuba ransomware and the RomCom backdoor. Because of its many ransomware attacks, Void Rabisu was believed to be financially motivated, even though its associated Cuba ransomware allegedly attacked the parliament of Montenegro in August 2022, which could be considered part of a geopolitical agenda. The motives of Void Rabisu seem to have changed since at least October 2022, when Void Rabisu's associated RomCom backdoor was reported to have been used in attacks against the Ukrainian government and military: In a campaign in December 2022, a fake version of the Ukrainian army's DELTA situational awareness website was used to lure targets into installing the RomCom backdoor. Normally, this kind of brazen attack would be thought to be the work of a

nation state-sponsored actor, but in this case, the indicators clearly pointed towards Void Rabisu, and some of the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used were typically associated with cybercrime.

Trend Micro's telemetry and research corroborates that the RomCom backdoor has been used in geopolitically motivated attacks since at least October 2022, with targets that included organizations in Ukraine's energy and water utility sectors. Targets outside of Ukraine were observed as well, such as a provincial local government that provides help to Ukrainian refugees, a parliament member of a European country, a European defense company, and various IT service providers in Europe and the US. Independent research from Google showed that RomCom was being used in campaigns against attendees of the Masters of Digital conference, a conference organized by DIGITALEUROPE, and the Munich Security Conference.

In this blog entry, we will discuss how the use of the RomCom backdoor fits into the current landscape, where politically motivated attacks are not committed by nation-state actors alone. Even though we cannot confirm coordination between the different attacks, Ukraine and countries who support Ukraine are being targeted by various actors, like APT actors, hacktivists, cyber mercenaries, and cybercriminals like Void Rabisu. We will also delve into how RomCom has evolved over time and how the backdoor is spread both by methods that look like APT, as well as methods used by prominent cybercriminal campaigns taking place currently, to show that RomCom is using more detection evasion techniques that are popular among the most impactful cybercriminals.

We assess that RomCom makes use of the same third-party services that are being utilized by other criminal actors as well, like malware signing and binary encryption. RomCom has been spread through numerous lure sites that are sometimes set up in rapid bursts. These lure sites are most likely only meant for a small number of targets, thus making discovery and analysis more difficult. Void Rabisu is one of the most evident examples of financially motivated threat actors whose goals and motivations are becoming more aligned under extraordinary geopolitical circumstances, and we anticipate that this will happen more in the future.

RomCom campaigns

We have been tracking RomCom campaigns since the summer of 2022, and since then, have seen an escalation in its detection evasion methods: Not only do the malware samples routinely use VMProtect to make both manual and automated sandbox analysis more difficult, they also utilize binary padding techniques on the payload files. This adds a significant amount of overlay bytes to the files, increasing the size of the malicious payload (we've seen a file with 1.7 gigabytes). Additionally, a new routine has been recently added that involves the encryption of the payload files, which can only be decrypted if a certain key is downloaded to activate the payload.

In addition to these technical evasion techniques, RomCom is being distributed using lure sites that often appear legitimate and are being utilized in narrow targeting. This makes automated blocking of these lure websites through web reputation systems harder. Void Rabisu has been using Google Ads to entice their targets to visit the lure sites, similar to [a campaign that distributed IcedID botnet in December 2022](#). A key difference is that while IcedID's targeting was wider, Void Rabisu probably opted for narrower targeting that Google Ads offers to its advertisers. RomCom campaigns also make use of highly targeted spear phishing emails.

On the RomCom lure sites, targets are offered trojanized versions of legitimate applications, like chat apps such as AstraChat and Signal, PDF readers, remote desktop apps, password managers, and other tools, that are typically used by system administrators.

dirwinstat.com
(as of April 4, 2023)

Latest version: 1.1.2

Windows Directory Statistics

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Downloads, permalinks

Permanent Links

Background

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Notes on Unicode

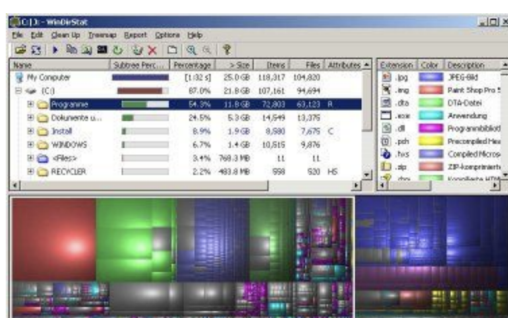
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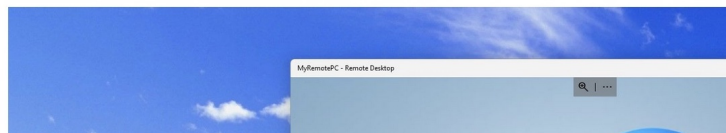
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astrachats.com
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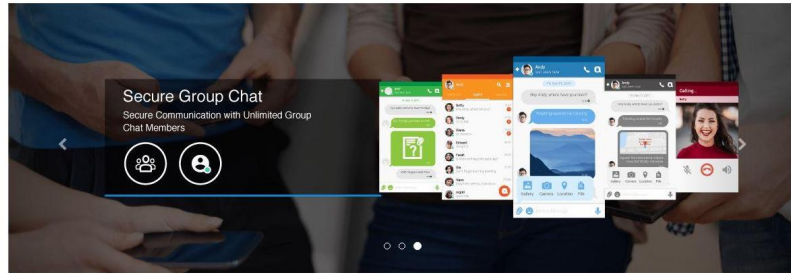


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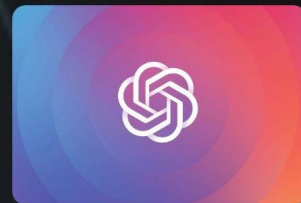
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|--|---------|------|
| C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-3712051638-292546576-1-148KB | 1.48KB | F |
| C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-3712051638-292546576-1-1.034KB | 1.034KB | F |
| C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-3712051638-292546576-1-21.00KB | 21.00KB | F |
| C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-3712051638-292546576-1-0.13KB | 0.13KB | F |
| C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-3712051638-292546576-1-21.00KB | 21.00KB | F |
| C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-3712051638-292546576-1-22.00KB | 22.00KB | F |
| C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-3712051638-292546576-1-1.13KB | 1.13KB | F |
| C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-3712051638-292546576-1-20.00KB | 20.00KB | F |



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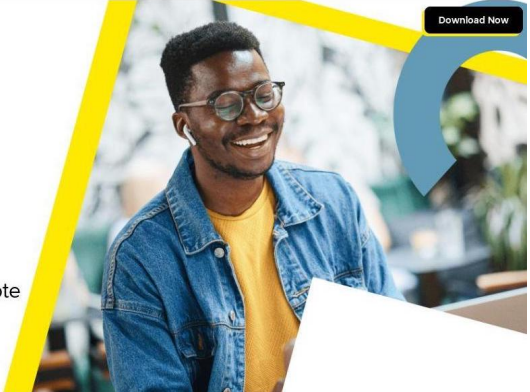



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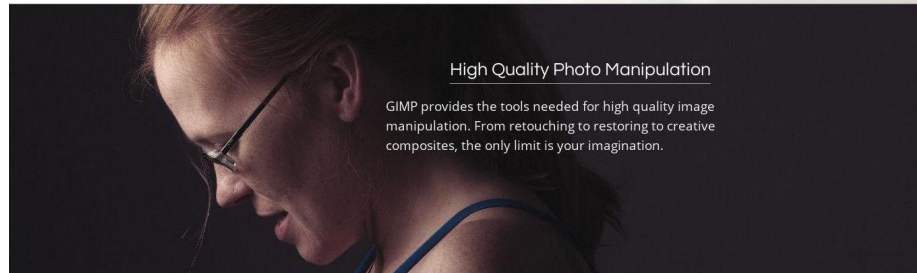
GIMP 2.10.32 on Apple Silicon
2022:12:02

Happy 27!
2022:11:21

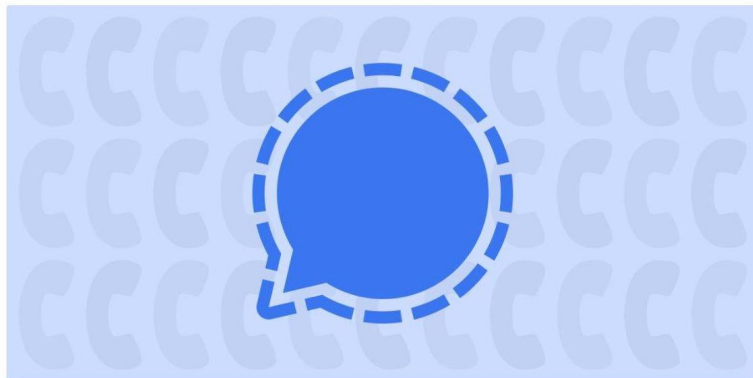
Development version: GIMP 2.99.14 Released
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Автор: Cal Larsen

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Yasir Bains
11-10-2022



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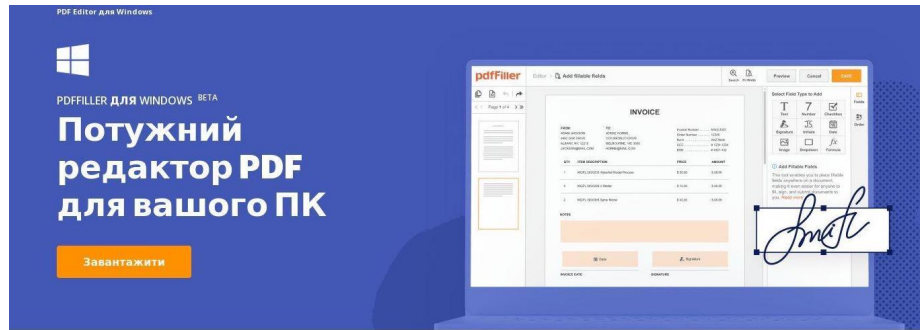
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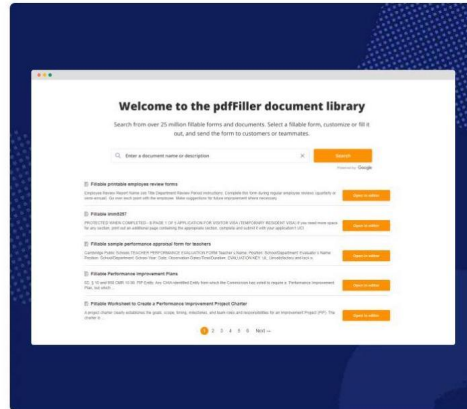
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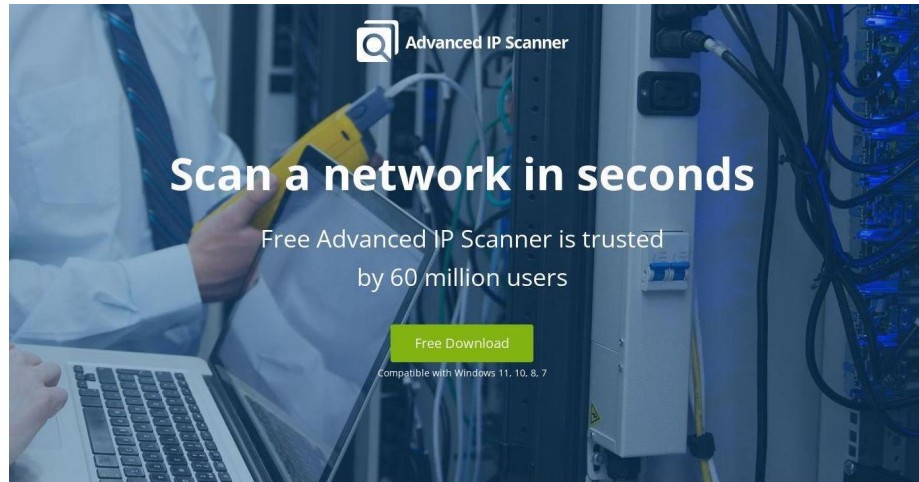
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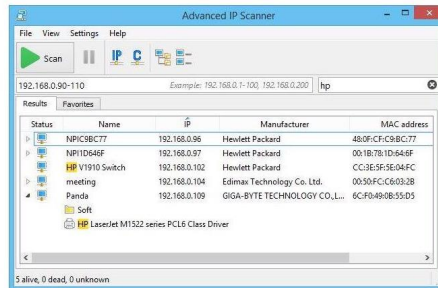


Table 1. RomCom lure sites
Image credit: [DomainTools](#)

As reported by [the Ukrainian Computer Emergency Response Team \(CERT-UA\)](#) in the fall of 2022, RomCom was used in specific campaigns against Ukrainian targets, including the Ukrainian government and the Ukrainian military. Trend Micro's telemetry confirms this targeting, and, as shown in a selection of the numerous RomCom campaigns over time (Table 1), it is immediately clear that RomCom already had Ukrainian-language social engineering lures back in October and November 2022.

We count a few dozen lure websites that have been set up since July 2022. RomCom shows a mix in their targeting methodologies, mixing typical cybercriminal TTPs with TTPs that are more common for APT actors. For example, RomCom used spear phishing against a member of a European parliament in March 2022, but targeted a European defense company in October 2022 with a Google Ads advertisement that led to an intermediary landing site that would redirect to a RomCom lure site. That intermediary landing site used the domain name "*kagomadb[.]com*," which was later used for Qakbot and Gozi payloads in December 2022.

Among the targets we have seen based on Trend Micro’s telemetry were a water utility company, entities in the financial and energy sectors, and an IT company in Ukraine. Outside Ukraine, other targets included a local government agency that supports Ukrainian refugees, a defense company in Europe, a high-profile European politician, several IT service providers in Europe and the US, a bank in South America, and a couple of targets located in Asia. Combined with the targets that were published by CERT-UA and Google, a clear picture emerges of the RomCom backdoor’s targets: select Ukrainian targets and allies of Ukraine.

RomCom 3.0: The AstraChat Campaign

In this section, we will analyze one of the RomCom backdoor samples that was used in February 2023 against targets in Eastern Europe. Previous RomCom versions analyzed by Palo Alto’s Unit 42 use a modular architecture and support up to 20 different commands. Since then, the malware evolved significantly in terms of the number of supported commands, but its modular architecture remains almost unchanged. The threat actor behind RomCom 3.0 also makes use of different techniques to drop and execute the malware. This analysis is based on a campaign that embedded RomCom 3.0 in an AstraChat instant messaging software installation package.

Dropper

The file *astrachat.msi* is a Microsoft Installer (MSI) archive. Despite installing files related to legitimate AstraChat software, it unpacks a malicious *InstallA.dll* file and calls its *Main()* function (Figure 1).

| | Action (s72) | Type (i2) | Source (S72) | Target (S255) | ExtendedType (I4) |
|---|----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| ▶ | Install | 65 | InstallA.dll | Main | -2147483648 |
| | WixUIPrintEula | 65 | WixUIWixca | PrintEula | -2147483648 |
| | APP.TaskClose | 65 | WixCA | CAQuietExec | -2147483648 |
| | CRTAction | 3266 | CRTBinary | /passive | -2147483648 |

Figure 1. CustomAction table from a RomCom MSI dropper

The *InstallA.dll* file extracts three Dynamic Link Libraries (DLLs) files under the *%PUBLIC%\Libraries* folder:

- *prxym<number>.dll*

- *winipfile<number>.dll*
- *netid<number>.dll*

The number in these DLL files is an integer number based on the Machine GUID read from Windows Registry at *HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Cryptography\MachineGuid*.

Persistence

For persistence, RomCom uses COM hijacking, hence its name. *InstallA.dll* writes the following registry value in Windows Registry:

```
[HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID\{C90250F3-4D7D-4991-9B69-A5C5BC1C2AE6}\InProcServer32]
@="%PUBLIC%\Libraries\prxyms<number>.dll"
```

This overwrites the same key under the *HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE* hive, causing processes that request this Class ID (CLSID) to load the RomCom loader DLL at *%PUBLIC%\Libraries\prxyms<number>.dll*. One such process is *explorer.exe*, which is restarted by RomCom dropper, so the loader DLL is called.

The RomCom loader also redirects calls to its exported functions to the legit *actxprxy.dll* by making use of forwarded exports (Figure 2).

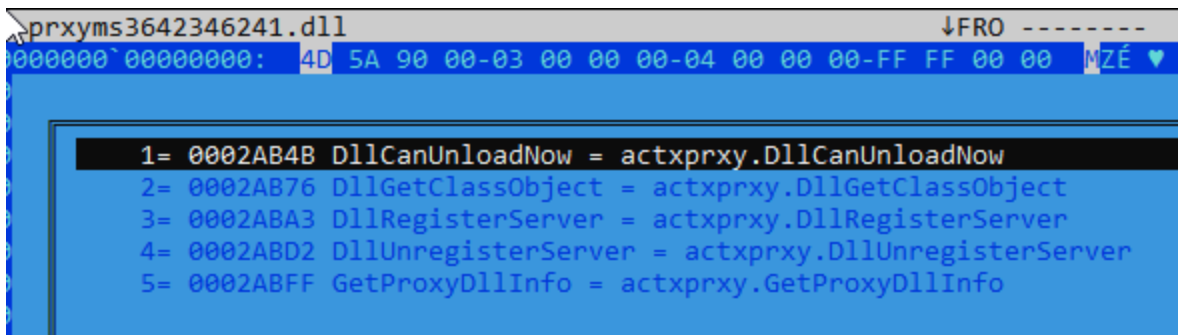


Figure 2. Forwarded exports from the RomCom 3.0 loader (*prxyms<number>.dll*)

However, before a call is forwarded, the malicious code at the DLL entry point of RomCom loader runs. This code uses *rundll32.exe* to execute the exported *Main()* function from both *winipfile<number>.dll* and *netid<number>.dll*.

Architecture

RomCom 3.0 is divided into three components: a loader, a network component that interacts with the command-and-control (C&C) server, and a worker component that performs the actions on the victim's machine. The network component is handled by *netid<number>.dll*, which is responsible for receiving commands from the C&C server and sending back their results. When this component receives a command, the command is sent through a

localhost socket to *winipfile<number>.dll*, which handles the worker component, as shown in Figure 3. If initial loopback addresses or ports are in use, both components try to find other available combinations.

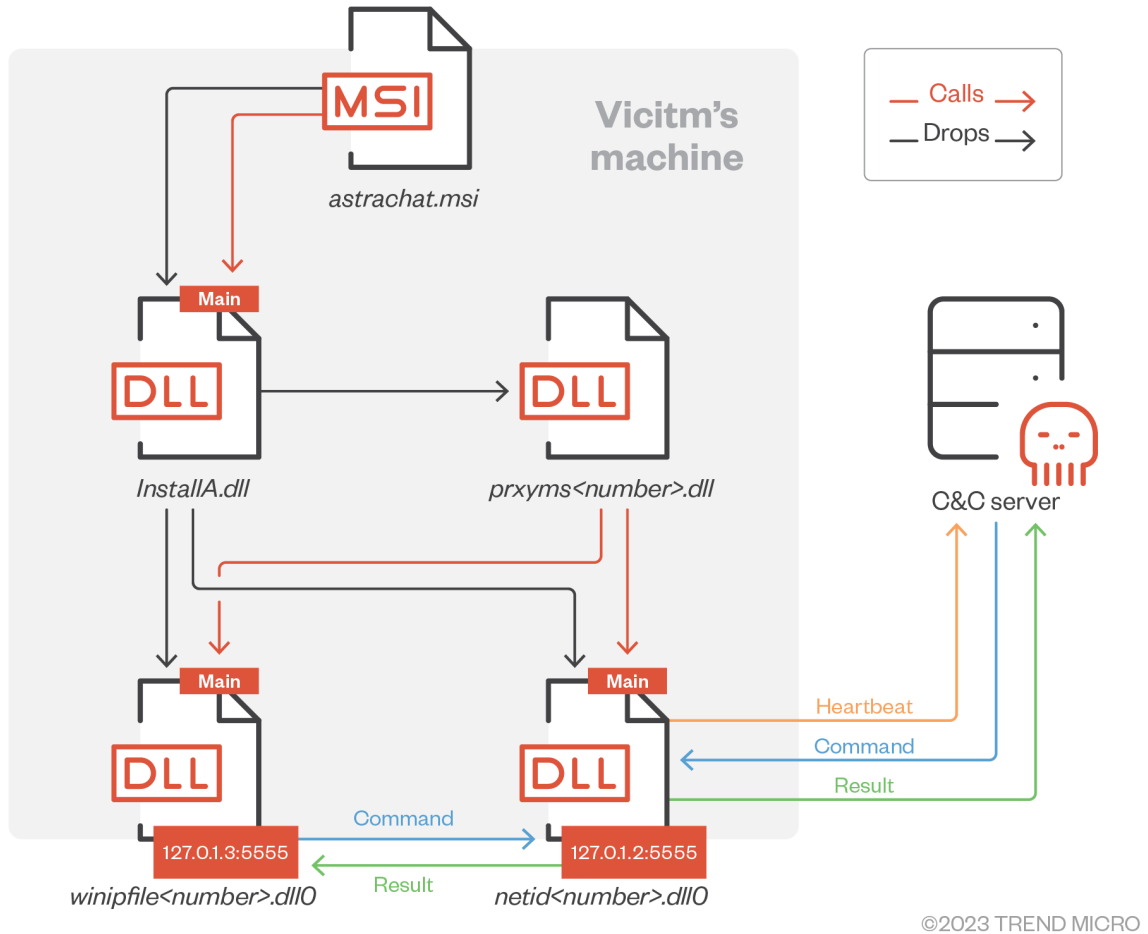


Figure 3. Overall RomCom 3.0 architecture

Bot Commands

RomCom 3.0 commands are received as responses to HTTP POST requests made by the malware network component.

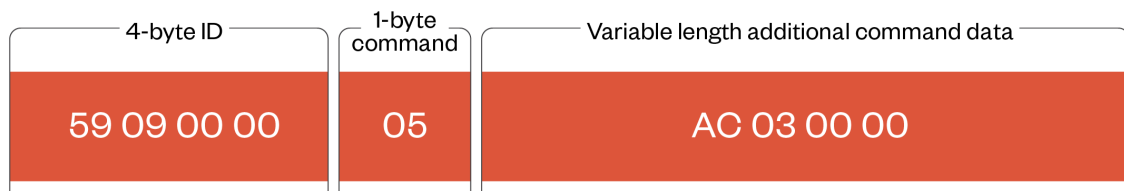


Figure 4. RomCom 3.0 command structure

Figure 4 shows an example of command 5 – a command to download a file to the victim's machine – being received. The ID used for communication is *0x950*, and command *0x05* is received with additional data. In this case, the additional data tells the malware running on the infected machine that the downloaded file should occupy 939 (*0x3ac – 1*) 4KB blocks. The file itself is downloaded in a separate response, so in this instance, the final file size on the victim's side will be 3,846,144 bytes. As an evasion technique, null bytes are appended to the file to achieve this result. The contents of the additional data field may vary according to the command.

In RomCom 3.0, we could enumerate 42 valid commands, as shown in Table 2. This is a high number of commands for a regular backdoor, but a few commands are simply variations of others.

| Command | Purpose (from the victim's perspective) |
|----------------|--|
| 1 | Send information about connected drives |
| 2 | Send a list of file names under a specified directory |
| 3 | Start <i>cmd.exe</i> to run an existing program |
| 4 | Upload a specified file to the C&C server |
| 5 | Download a file to the victim's machine |
| 6 | Delete a specified file in the victim's machine |
| 7 | Delete a specified directory in the victim's machine |
| 8 | Spawn a given process with PID spoofing (the PID is also given as part of the command data) |
| 12 | Call <i>startWorker()</i> from <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\PhotoDirector.dll</i> , then send <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\PhotoDirector.zip</i> to the C&C server and delete it |
| 13 | Call <i>startWorker()</i> from <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\PhotoDirector.dll</i> and write screen information to <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\update.conf</i> |
| 14 | Upload <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\PhotoDirector.zip</i> to the C&C server and delete it |
| 15 | Send a list of running process with its PIDs |
| 16 | Send a list of installed software |
| 17 | Delete the worker component (<i>winipfile<number>.dll0</i>) |
| 18 | Download a file and save it to <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\PhotoDirector.dll</i> |

| | |
|----|---|
| 19 | Download a file, save it to <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\BrowserData\procsys.dll</code> , and call its <code>stub()</code> exported function |
| 20 | Download a ZIP archive likely containing <code>3proxy</code> and <code>plink</code> (see command 21) |
| 21 | Use <code>3proxy</code> and <code>plink</code> to set up a proxy via SSH. The IP address, password, local, and remote ports are received as command parameters. SSH server username is fixed as "john." |
| 22 | Kill the <code>3proxy.exe</code> and <code>plink.exe</code> processes |
| 23 | Download a file and save it to <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\upd-fil<number>.dll0</code> to update the worker |
| 24 | Send the contents of <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\BrowserData\Result</code> |
| 25 | Duplicate the worker |
| 26 | Send the Windows version |
| 29 | Download <code>freeSSHd</code> from the C&C server |
| 30 | Run <code>freeSSHd</code> and use <code>plink</code> to create a reverse connection with <code>51.195.49.215</code> using "john" as the username and "eK6czNHWCT569L1xK9ZH" as the password |
| 31 | Kill the <code>freeSSHd</code> process |
| 32 | Send <code>.txt</code> , <code>.rtf</code> , <code>.xls</code> , <code>.xlsx</code> , <code>.ods</code> , <code>.cmd</code> , <code>.pdf</code> , <code>.vbs</code> , <code>.ps1</code> , <code>.one</code> , <code>.kdb</code> , <code>.doc</code> , <code>.doc</code> , <code>.odt</code> , <code>.eml</code> , <code>.msg</code> , and <code>.email</code> files in Downloads, Documents, and Desktop folders under <code>%USERPROFILE%</code> |
| 34 | Run AnyDesk on the victim's machine on a hidden window and send the AnyDesk ID to the C&C server |
| 35 | Kill the AnyDesk process and delete its executable |
| 36 | Download the AnyDesk executable and save it to <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\dsk.exe</code> |
| 38 | Download a file and save it to <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\wallet.exe</code> |
| 39 | Download a file and save it to <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\7z.dll</code> |
| 40 | Download a file and save it to <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\7z.exe</code> |
| 41 | Send the contents of <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\tempFolder</code> compressed with 7-Zip |
| 42 | Download a file and save it to <code>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\7za.exe</code> |

| | |
|----|---|
| 43 | Use <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\7za.exe</i> to compress a given folder to a <i>fold.zip</i> archive and send the compressed archive to the C&C server |
| 44 | Kill the <i>PhotoDirector.dll</i> process |
| 45 | Download a file and save it to <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\msg.dll</i> |
| 46 | Call <i>stW()</i> function exported by <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\msg.dll</i> |
| 47 | Download a file and save it to <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\FileInfo.dll</i> |
| 48 | Call <i>fSt()</i> function exported by <i>%PUBLIC%\Libraries\FileInfo.dll</i> |
| 49 | Update the network component |

Table 2. RomCom 3.0 commands

Additional Malware

Based on messages sent back to the C&C server and how the commands use these files, we can infer the purpose of a few additional components:

- ***PhotoDirector.dll*** – a program that takes one or more screenshots and compresses them in a *%PUBLIC%\Libraries\PhotoDirector.zip* archive
- ***procsys.dll*** – a stealer known as STEALDEAL to retrieve browser cookies and write them to *%PUBLIC%\Libraries\BrowserData\Result*
- ***wallet.exe*** – a crypto wallet grabber that writes stolen information to *%PUBLIC%\Libraries\tempFolder*
- ***msg.dll*** – an Instant Messaging grabber to steal chat messages
- ***FileInfo.dll*** – a stealer of FTP credentials, or a component to make the victim's machine upload files to an FTP server

Despite these additional pieces of malware, RomCom 3.0 also seems to have commands to download and run legitimate software:

- ***dsk.exe*** – a portable version of AnyDesk software
- ***7z.dll*, *7z.exe*, and *7za.exe*** – files related to the 7-Zip program

STEALDEAL

The stealer that is downloaded through RomCom's C&C servers is a relatively simple one that steals stored credentials and browsing history from the following browsers:

- Google Chrome
- Microsoft Edge
- Mozilla Firefox

- Chromium
- Chrome Beta
- Yandex Browser

The stealer also collects information on installed mail clients. The stolen data is stored locally on the victim's machine at `%PUBLIC%\Libraries\BrowserData\Result`, and through C&C command 24, this data is exfiltrated through a RomCom C&C server. We detected the stealer as *TrojanSpy.Win64.STEALDEAL*, which is also known as SneakyStealer.

Evasion Techniques

RomCom 3.0 binaries are protected with VMProtect. Some binaries are also signed with valid certificates. Because the actors decided to use VMProtect's anti-VM feature, any attempt to run it in a virtual machine (VM) without modification or VM hardening will cause the malware to show an error message and exit (Figure 5).

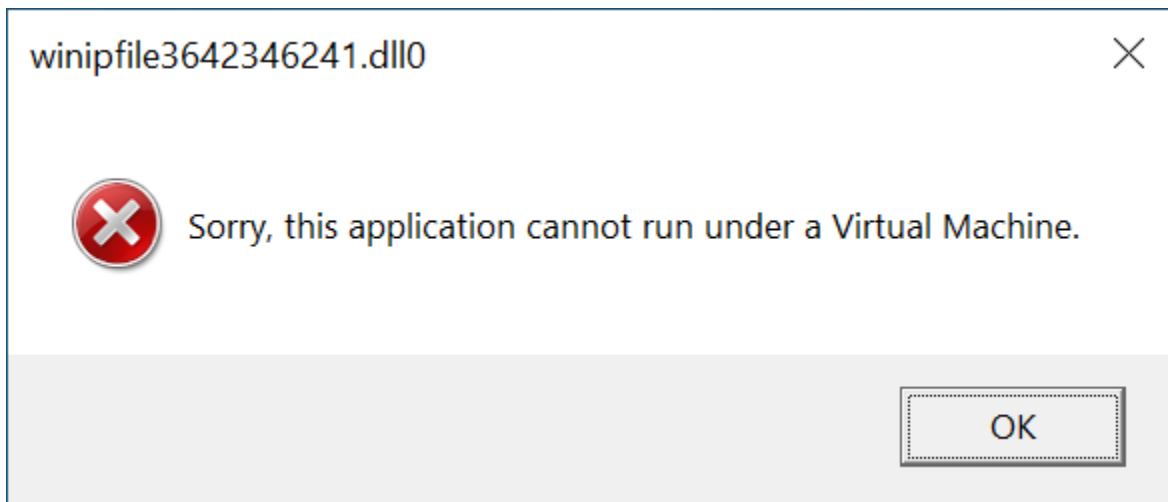


Figure 5. Default VMProtect anti-VM detection in RomCom 3.0 samples

Another interesting technique RomCom uses is the ability to add null bytes appended to the files received from a C&C server. Making the file bigger can be an attempt to avoid sandbox products or security software scanners that impose a file size limit.

In later versions of RomCom, the binary that is hosted on a lure site contains an encrypted payload. To correctly decrypt the payload, it will need to reach out to a web server at the IP address 94.142.138.244 and download the decryption key. We suspect this website is a third-party service that is also being used by other malware, including the Vidar stealer that is also known as StealC. Also, recent RomCom droppers have stopped dropping the worker component. Instead, the network component downloads it from the C&C server.

Packet Structure and Communications Flow

Based on our observations of the communication between victim machines and RomCom C&C servers, we were able to determine what the packet structure of this communication looks like (Figure 6). Initially, the client will reach out to the server with information on the victim’s computer, such as its Universally Unique Identifier (UUID), username, and the computer name. The server will then respond with a session ID that is four bytes long, as mentioned previously. This session ID is then incremented by one on the first byte by the C&C server with each command that is sent to the victim machine.

Initial Communications

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| \x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00 | 97a6181c-dedd-11ed-abc9-f2189841ccde@USER@nedtid364236421.dll ... |
|----------------------------------|---|

Command Packet Sent From C2

| | | |
|------------------|------|--------------------------|
| \x01\xab\x00\x00 | \x03 | nitest/domain_trusts\x00 |
|------------------|------|--------------------------|

| | | |
|------------|---------|--------|
| Session ID | Command | Data I |
|------------|---------|--------|

Results From Command

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|---|
| \x01\x00\x00\x00 | \x01\xab\x00\x00 | Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.2006]vn(c) Microsoft Corporation. All ... |
|------------------|------------------|---|

| | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| Return Data | Session ID | Data Returned |
|-------------|------------|---------------|

“Heartbeat” Packet

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| \x00\x00\x00\x00 | \x01\xab\x00\x00 |
|------------------|------------------|

Session ID

C2 “OK” Result

| | |
|------------------|------|
| \x00\x00\x00\x00 | \x09 |
|------------------|------|

Command

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Figure 6. Packet structure of the observed packets

One of the first commands we observed was command 3, which uses *cmd.exe* to run a *Nltest* command with the argument */domain_trusts*. This is done to gather information on any domains that the victim machine may know about. Once the command is finished, it returns the results of the command with the Session ID five bytes in; the first four bytes are unknown at this time, but we observed the first byte will be 0x01 if it is returning data to the server, or 0x00 if it is receiving data from the server. The C&C server then appears to ask for specific information in an automated manner, as the same requests are sent in quick succession (Figure 7). From our analysis, we have determined that the server is asking for the victim machine to:

1. Return `ntlest /domain_trusts` with command 3
2. Download StealDeal to collect certain information
3. Use StealDeal to collect cookies and other information from the victim's machine
4. Collect files from the Desktop, Documents, and Downloads folders using command 32

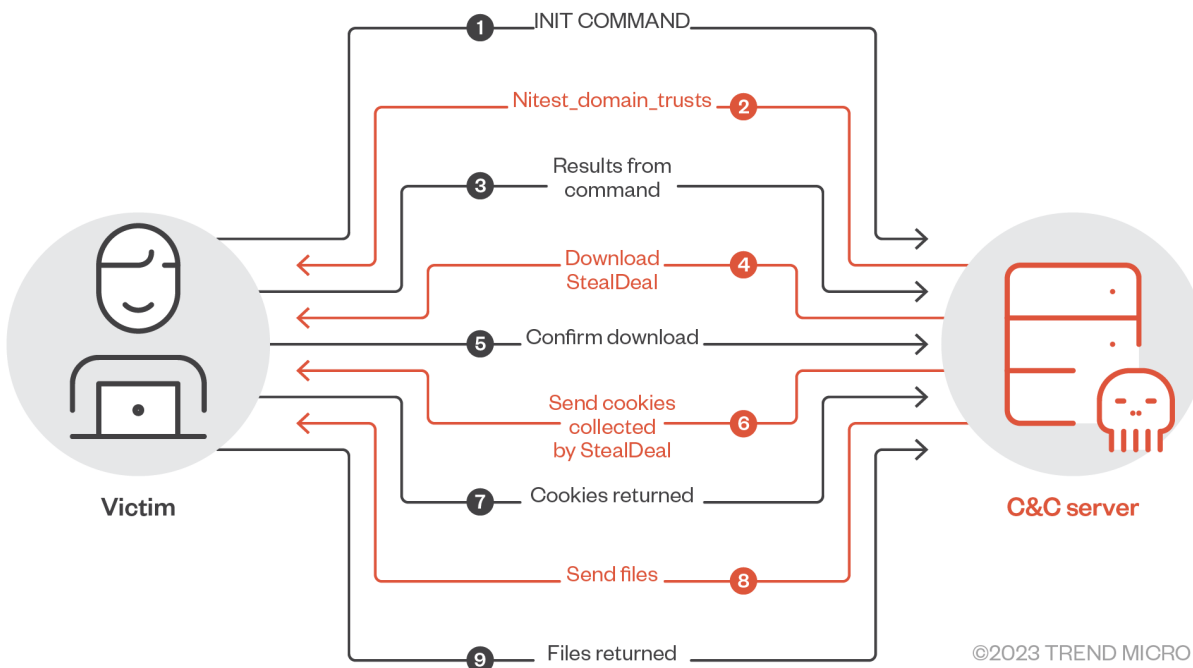


Figure 7. Flow of the communication between the C&C server and victim machine

Use of fake companies and websites

The malware uses certificates to lend credibility to the software that the targeted victims download. On the surface, the companies that are signing these binaries look like legitimate companies that have undergone the process of becoming a signer of these certificates. However, a closer look at these companies' websites reveals several oddities, including non-existent phone numbers, stock photos of executives, office addresses that do not seem to match. This leads us to believe these are either fake companies or legitimate companies that are being abused in order to pass the checks needed to become an authorized signer of binaries.

The RomCom 3.0 sample that was used in the AstraChat campaign was signed by a Canadian company called Noray Consulting Ltd., which has a LinkedIn page (Figure 8), a website, and even a listing in a business registry in Canada (Figure 9).

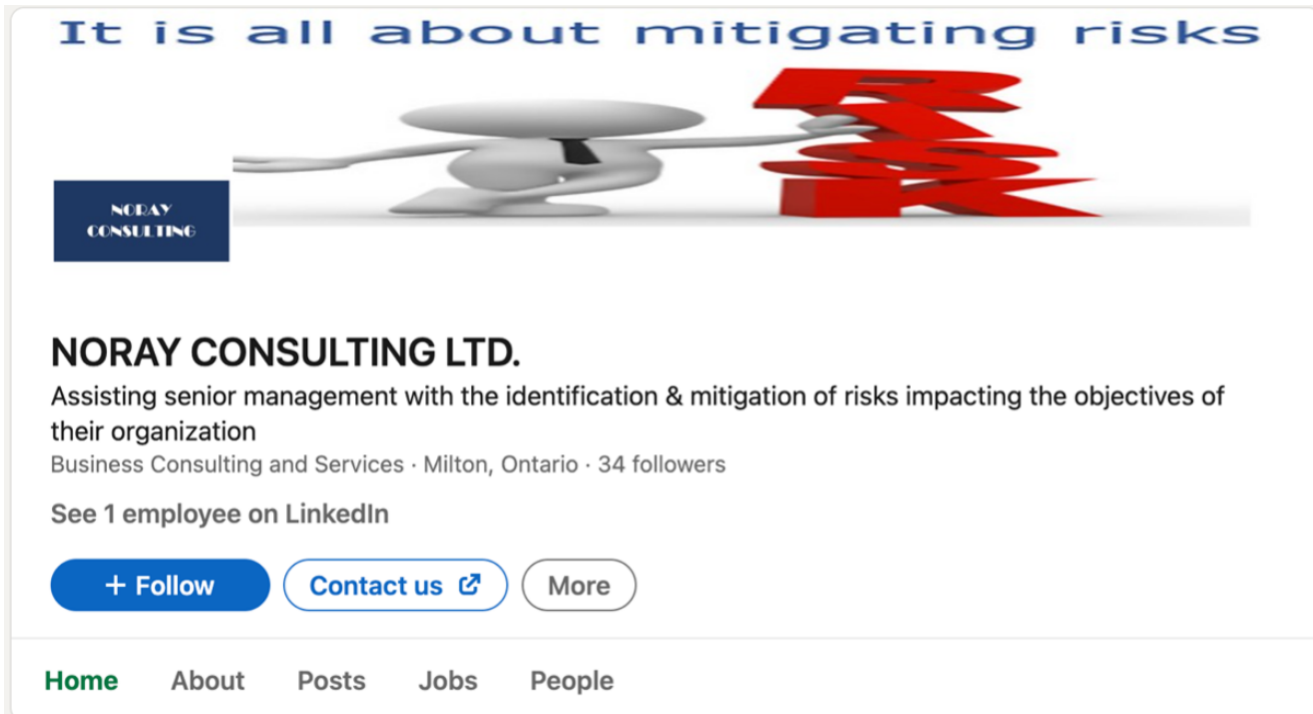


Figure 8. Screenshot of Noray Consulting's LinkedIn page

| General Details | | Business Names | |
|--|---|----------------|--|
| Corporation Name | NORAY CONSULTING LTD. | | |
| Ontario Corporation Number (OCN) | 5038139 | | |
| Registration Date | November 11, 1111 | | |
| Incorporation/Amalgamation Date | January 01, 2018 | | |
| Commenced Activity in Ontario Date | September 16, 2020 | | |
| Type | Extra-Provincial Federal Corporation with Share | | |
| Status | Refer to Home Jurisdiction | | |
| Governing Jurisdiction | Canada - Federal | | |
| Registered or Head Office Address | Milton, Ontario, Canada | | |
| Principal Place of Business in Ontario | Milton, Ontario, Canada | | |

Figure 9. Ontario business registry search results for Noray Consulting

The company's LinkedIn page goes on to mention that Noray Consulting works on SOX compliance, an annual audit mandated by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX), as well as other areas of risk control. However, the LinkedIn page also points to a website, *noray[.]ca*, that does not exist.

As the company claims to be based in Ontario according to its LinkedIn page, we looked for any information about it in public records for businesses in Canada. It appears that in 2020, the owners of Noray Consulting. Changed the name of the company to just “Noray.” This new company name is not related to any of the things mentioned in this blog post or, from what we can tell, is doing anything malicious. It appears that the actors are watching out for companies that become inactive, or in a similar status, then will appropriate these companies’ names.

Internet searches for Noray Consulting show that its main website has a non-matching domain name, *firstbyteconsulting[.]com*. The website used to be for a company that specialized in project management. This domain appears to have expired in 2020, but was bought and repurposed to resemble the website from before 2020. What ties this domain to Noray Consulting now is that the address details on the website match that which is found on Noray Consulting’s LinkedIn page: a Canadian company in Milton, Ontario. The contact page has a map that shows the company’s location, but the map is in Russian (Figure 10). This could mean that the person who made this Google map had their primary language set to Russian, which would be unusual for a seemingly Canadian-based company.

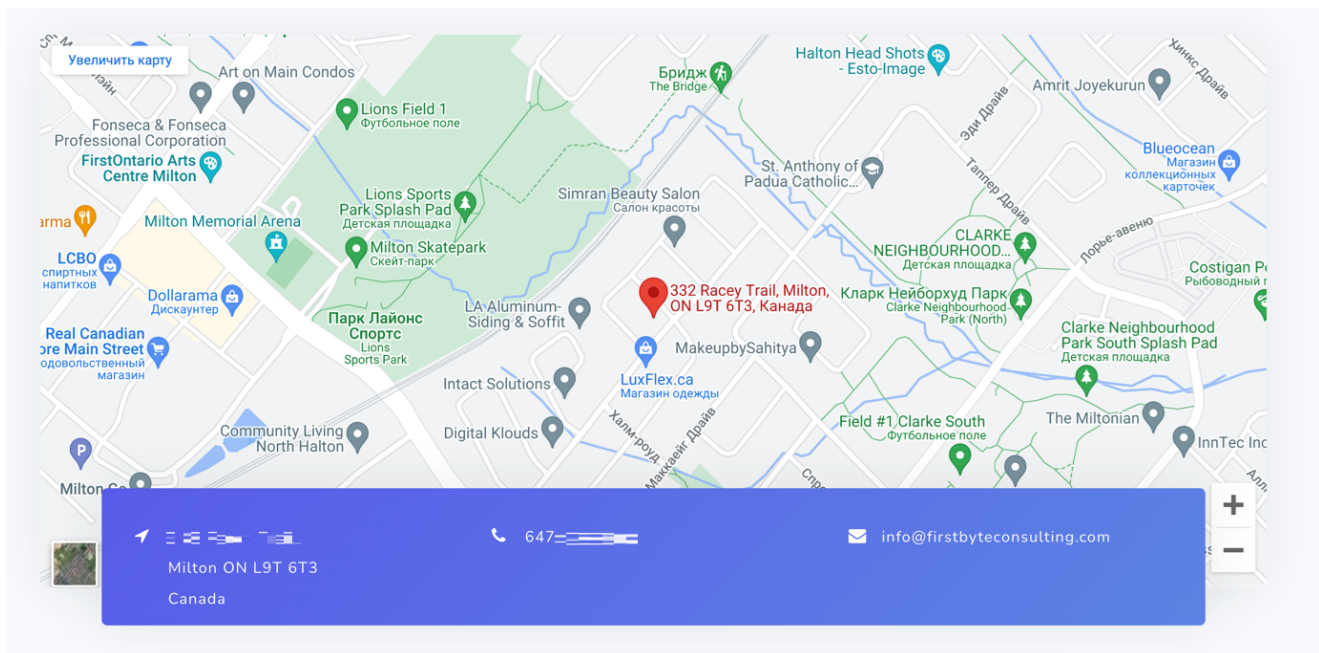


Figure 10. Screenshot of the website’s contact page map

We also found that the people mentioned on their website are likely stock images or AI-generated photos of people who are not related in any way to the business, as shown in Figure 11.

Our Team



Figure 11. Screenshot of the website's team members page

Further investigation reveals that Figure 11 has a number of red flags:

- None of these people appear to have real personas on the internet
- Reverse image search reveals these are stock photo images used on several sites
- Two members of the team have the same job title of "Manager, HR Process and Compensation"

We have also observed that the text in other parts of Noray Consulting's website has been at least partially copied from other websites. This illustrates that these actors are trying to make the sites believable, offering what seems like realistic services that were lifted from real companies found online.

Void Rabisu has had many lure websites that attempt to convince targets to download trojanized legitimate applications. These lure sites look legitimate at first, but usually have similar oddities on the websites. For example, a site that had a business address of a shopping mall, and the contact phone number of a grocery store.

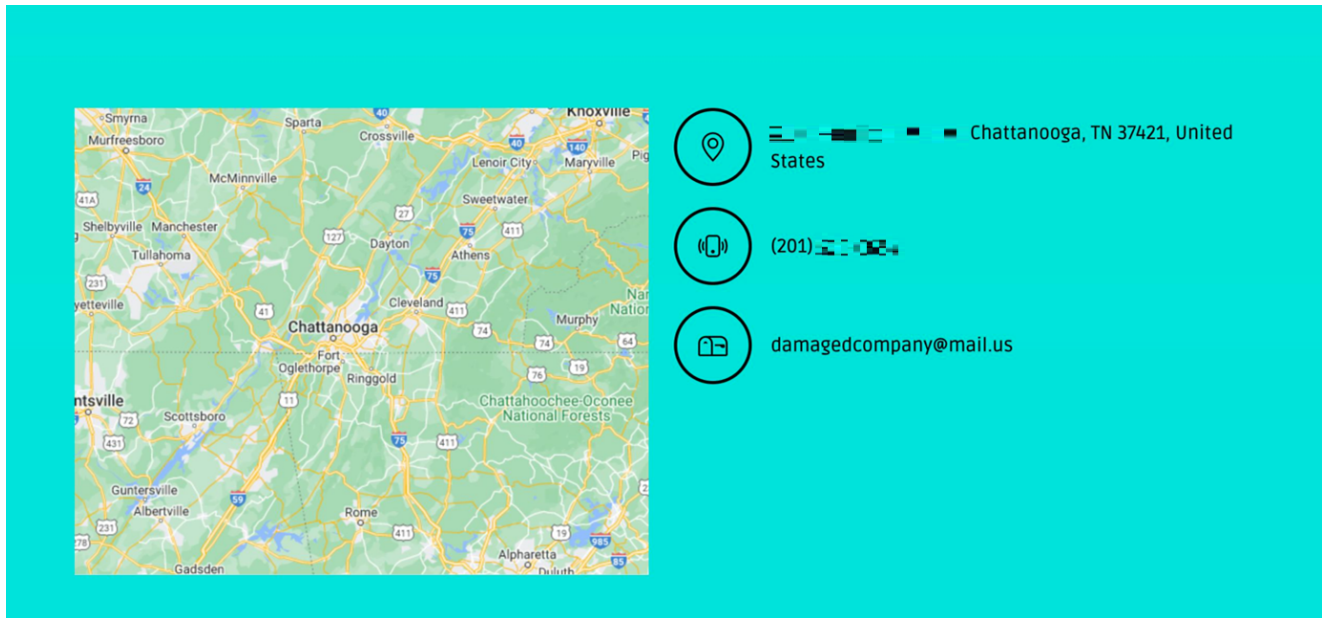


Figure 12. Screenshot of the contact information of a Void Rabisu lure site

We can link the two Canadian companies that were used to sign RomCom binaries in the AstraChat campaign and a campaign against the Ukrainian armed forces with more than 80 other mostly Canadian companies in total, based on an analysis of internet infrastructure. Among these 80 other mostly Canadian companies, about two dozen companies were used to sign other malware binaries like Emotet, Matanbuchus Loader, BatLoader, another backdoor known as SolarMarker, and coinminers. This makes us believe that Void Rabisu is likely to be using a third-party service that aids in signing binaries with certificates of seemingly legitimate Canadian companies.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The war against Ukraine has made cyber campaigns against Ukraine, Eastern Europe, and NATO countries more visible for two reasons: the number of attacks has increased dramatically, and both the private and public sectors are looking closely at what happens in Ukraine. More information from intelligence agencies is being declassified by Western governments, so privately-owned companies can investigate further for themselves. Another important factor is that many actors who previously had different motivations are becoming more aligned towards the same goal, even when their campaigns do not appear to be part of a coordinated effort.

The line is blurring between cybercrime driven by financial gain and APT attacks motivated by geopolitics, espionage, disruption, and warfare. Since the rise of Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS), cybercriminals are now using advanced tactics and targeted attacks that were previously thought to be the domain of APT actors. Inversely, tactics and techniques that were previously used by financially motivated actors are increasingly being used in attacks with geopolitical goals.

Currently, APT actors like [Pawn Storm](#) and [APT29](#), cyber mercenaries like [Void Balaur](#), hacktivism groups like [Killnet](#), along with cybercriminals like former Conti affiliates and Void Rabisu, are targeting Ukraine and its allies, but their campaigns do not yet look coordinated. We expect that significant geopolitical events like the current war against Ukraine will accelerate the alignment of the campaigns of threat actors who reside in the same geographic region. This will lead to new challenges for defenders, as attacks can then come from many different angles, and it will be less clear who is the actor responsible for them.

Based on our analysis, we believe the following activity should be monitored in endpoints:

- Downloading and executing MSI packages that contain entries in CustomAction tables referring to DLL exported functions
- Writing access to SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID\<CSLID> under both *HKEY_CURRENT_USER* (HKCU) and *HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE* (HKLM), which can be a sign of COM hijacking
- Initiation of localhost sockets by *rundll32.exe*, as RomCom DLLs are loaded by this process — we observed that RomCom listens on the port range 5554-5600 when setting up localhost sockets
- Binary padding with null bytes, a known technique to evade scanners. Although RomCom didn't use this feature in our tests, it is present in command 5. We included a YARA ruleset to look for such files in our [GitHub research repository](#).
- Binary padding with non-zero data, which we observed in one sample when it was dropping another. This alone is not malicious, but it is worth flagging once detected for further investigation.

Endpoint solutions like Trend Micro's [Smart Protection Suites](#) and [Worry-Free Business Security](#) solutions also offer protection for both users and businesses against threats like RomCom. These solutions come equipped with behavior-monitoring capabilities that enable them to detect malicious files, scripts, and messages. They can also block all related malicious URLs. Additionally, the [Trend Micro™ Deep Discovery™](#) solution includes an [email inspection layer](#) that can identify and protect enterprises from malicious attachments and URLs. By leveraging these powerful tools, users and businesses can effectively defend themselves against the damaging effects of RomCom and other similar threats.

Indicators of Compromise

Download the full list of indicators [here](#).

MITRE ATT&CK

| ID | Name | Description |
|----|------|-------------|
|----|------|-------------|

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| T1583.008 | Acquire Infrastructure: Malvertising | RomCom uses malvertising to redirect targets to lure websites from which to download fake installer applications |
| T1566.002 | Phishing: Spear Phishing Link | RomCom sent highly targeted spear phishing emails |
| T1027.002 | Obfuscated Files or Information: Software Packing | RomCom uses VMProtect |
| T1027.001 | Obfuscated Files or Information: Binary Padding | RomCom uses binary padding on dropped files to avoid security solutions |
| T1546.015 | Event Triggered Execution: Component Object Model Hijacking | RomCom uses COM hijacking for persistence |
| T1571 | Non-Standard Port | RomCom listens on port ranges 5554 to 5600 for communication between dropped components |
| T1071.001 | Application Layer Protocol: Web Protocols | RomCom uses HTTPS for C&C communications |
| T1555.003 | Credentials from Password Stores: Credentials from Web Browsers | RomCom uses a stealer to gather credentials of several browsers |
| T1113 | Screen Capture | RomCom can capture screenshots of the victim's machine |
| T1219 | Remote Access Software | RomCom's backdoor has a functionality to run AnyDesk application |