

# A Possible Re-brand of Rook Ransomware

Pandora ransomware came into the spotlight in March 2022 after targeting some high-profile victims on its leak site. The ransomware group announced its first victim on 21 Feb 2022 and has posted around five victims to date.

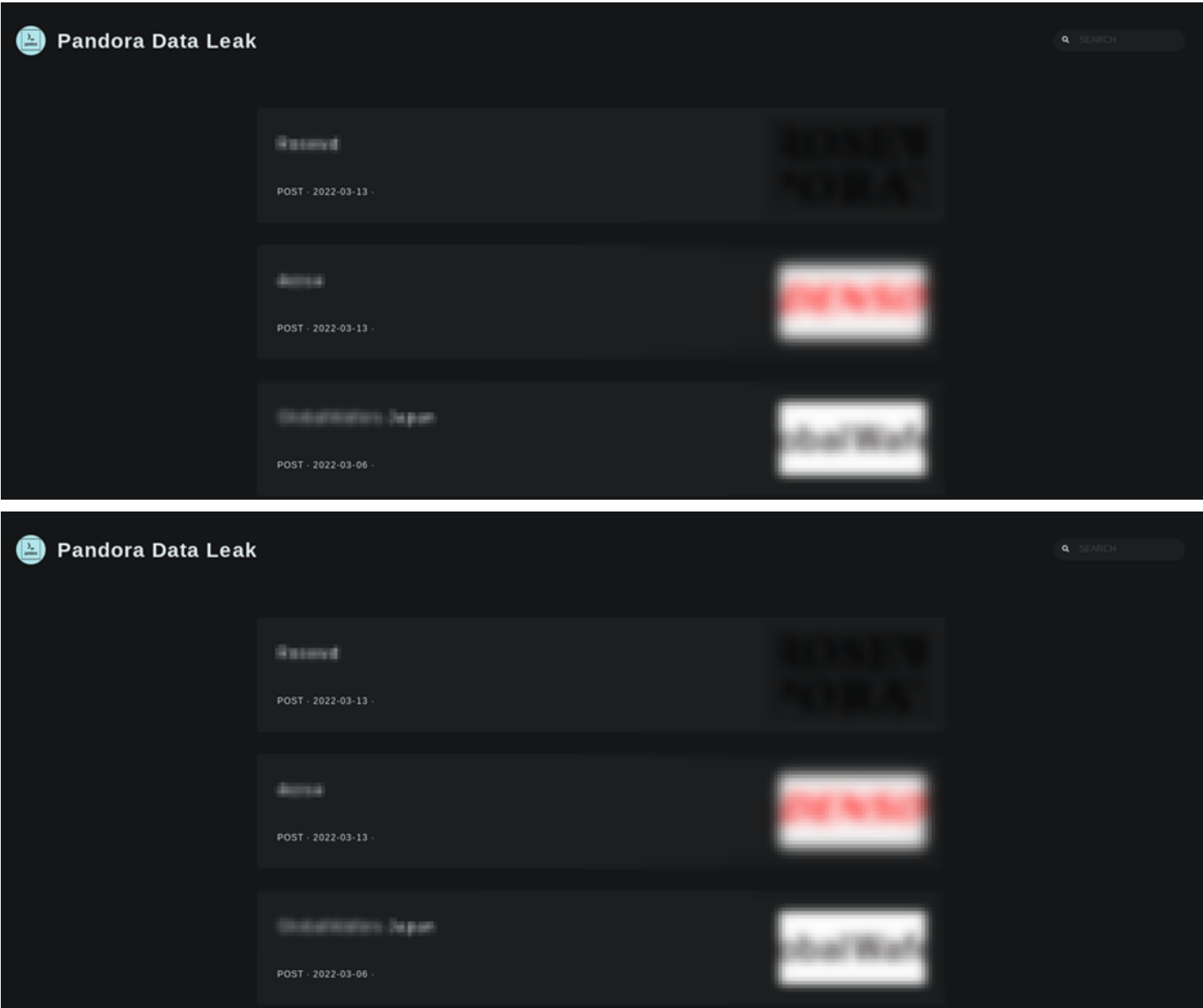


Figure 1: Pandora ransomware data leak site

During a routine threat hunting exercise, Cyble Research Labs came across the sample for this ransomware. Upon execution, the file encrypts the victim’s system and drops the ransom note in each folder named “Restore\_My\_Files.txt.” After encryption, the file is renamed with the extension “.Pandora“.

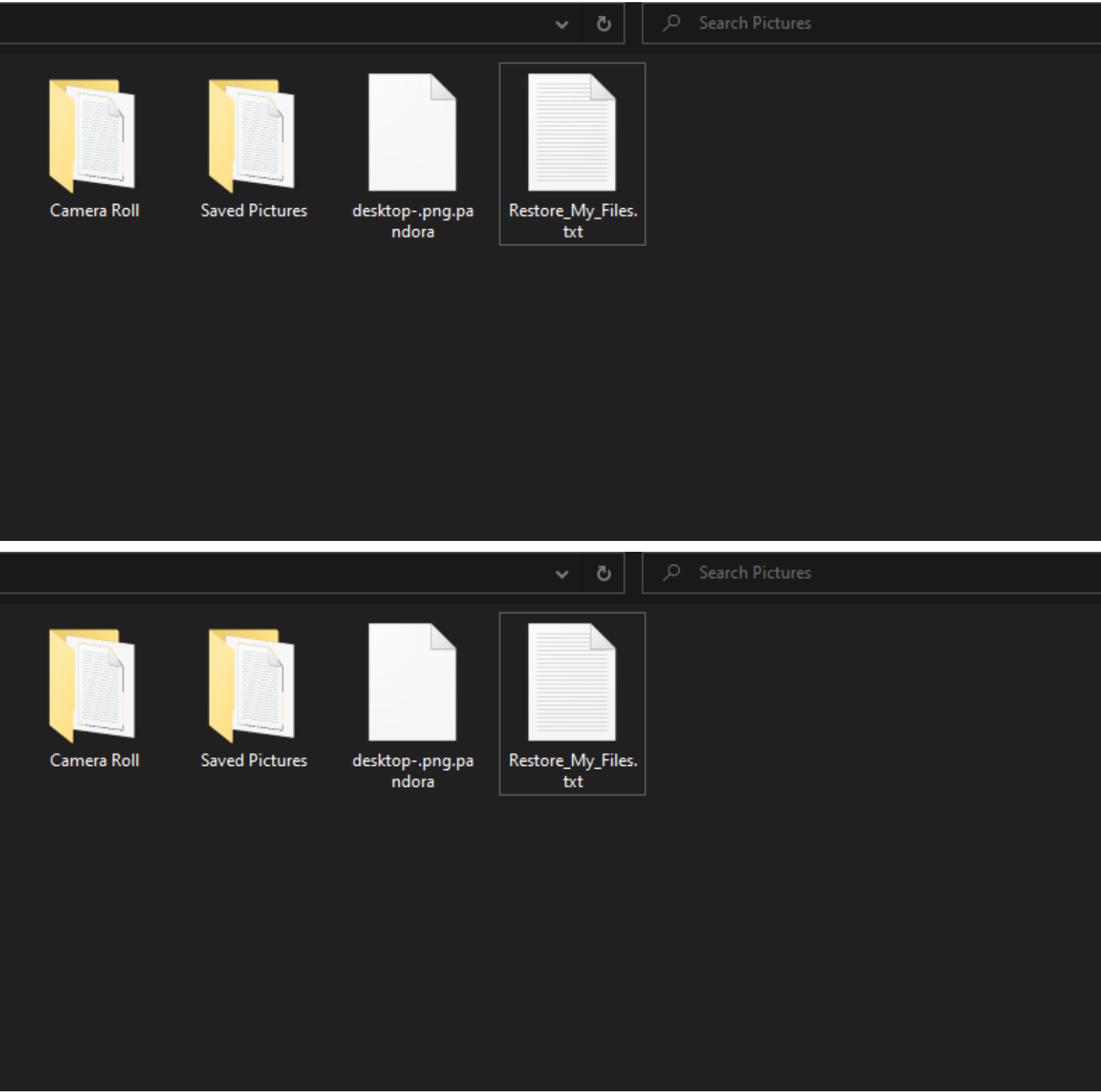


Figure 2: Encrypted Files

## Technical Analysis

The malware (SHA 256: 5b56c5d86347e164c6e571c86dbf5b1535eae6b979fed6ed66b01e79ea33b7b) is packed using the UPX packer. After unpacking, the payload is compiled using Visual C++. The file has encrypted strings and several jumps and calls that can make debugging difficult, as shown below.

```

✓ FFE2      JMP RDX
3D 2EAE0BC3 CMP EAX,C30BAE2E
BA A0010000 MOV EDX,1A0
49:0F4CD5   CMOVL RDX,R13
48:8B1411   MOV RDX,QWORD PTR DS:[RCX+RDX]
4C:01F2     ADD RDX,R14
✓ FFE2      JMP RDX
3D 272699A2 CMP EAX,A2992627
BA 08000000 MOV EDX,8
48:0F4CD6   CMOVL RDX,R13
48:8B1411   MOV RDX,QWORD PTR DS:[RCX+RDX]
4C:01F2     ADD RDX,R14
✓ FFE2      JMP RDX
3D AF162AA2 CMP EAX,A22A16AF
BA D0000000 MOV EDX,D0
BD D8010000 MOV EBP,1D8
48:0F4CD5   CMOVL RDX,RBP
48:8B1411   MOV RDX,QWORD PTR DS:[RCX+RDX]
4C:01F2     ADD RDX,R14
✓ FFE2      JMP RDX
3D 34048C8C CMP EAX,8CBC0434
BA 28000000 MOV EDX,28
BD 80000000 MOV EBP,80
48:0F44D5   CMOVE RDX,RBP
48:8B0C11   MOV RCX,QWORD PTR DS:[RCX+RDX]
4C:01F1     ADD RCX,R14
✓ FFE1      JMP RCX
48:8B8C24   MOV RCX,QWORD PTR SS:[RSP+90]
8B5424 30   MOV EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[RSP+30]
B8 45735DA8 MOV EAX,A85D7345
01C2       ADD EDX,EAX
8B4424 30   MOV EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[RSP+30]
BD 3392FB41 MOV EBP,41FB9233
01E8       ADD EAX,EBP
48:85C9     TEST RCX,RCX
0F45C2     CMOVNE EAX,EDX
✓ FFE2      JMP RDX
3D 2EAE0BC3 CMP EAX,C30BAE2E
BA A0010000 MOV EDX,1A0
49:0F4CD5   CMOVL RDX,R13
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BD 3392FB41 MOV EBP,41FB9233
01E8       ADD EAX,EBP
48:85C9     TEST RCX,RCX
0F45C2     CMOVNE EAX,EDX
```

Figure 3: Code flow of Pandora Ransomware

The malware runs a decryption loop that decrypts the strings present in the file, as shown in Figure 4.

<pre> . 48:C1EE 20    SHR RSI,20 . 89D8         MOV EAX,EBX . 29F0         SUB EAX,ESI . D1E8         SHR EAX,1 . 01F0         ADD EAX,ESI . C1E8 04      SHR EAX,4 . 8D3480       LEA ESI,QWORD PTR DS:[RAX+RAX*4] . 8D0480       LEA EAX,QWORD PTR DS:[RAX+RSI*4] . 89DF         MOV EDI,EBX . 29C7         SUB EDI,EAX . 0FB6043A     MOVZX EAX,BYTE PTR DS:[RDX+RDI] . 41:32041E     XOR AL,BYTE PTR DS:[R14+RBX] . 880419       MOV BYTE PTR DS:[RCX+RBX],AL . 44:8D5B 01    LEA R10B,QWORD PTR DS:[RBX+1] </pre>	<pre> . 48:C1EE 20    SHR RSI,20 . 89D8         MOV EAX,EBX . 29F0         SUB EAX,ESI . D1E8         SHR EAX,1 . 01F0         ADD EAX,ESI . C1E8 04      SHR EAX,4 . 8D3480       LEA ESI,QWORD PTR DS:[RAX+RAX*4] . 8D0480       LEA EAX,QWORD PTR DS:[RAX+RSI*4] . 89DF         MOV EDI,EBX . 29C7         SUB EDI,EAX . 0FB6043A     MOVZX EAX,BYTE PTR DS:[RDX+RDI] . 41:32041E     XOR AL,BYTE PTR DS:[R14+RBX] . 880419       MOV BYTE PTR DS:[RCX+RBX],AL . 44:8D5B 01    LEA R10B,QWORD PTR DS:[RBX+1] </pre>
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Figure 4: Decryption Loop

Initially, the malware creates a mutex named “ThisIsMutexa” using CreateMutexA() API to ensure that only one instance of the malware is running in the system.

<pre> 1: rcx 0000000000000000 2: rdx 0000000000000000 3: r8 00007FF7FA5E15B "ThisIsMutexa" 4: r9 00000000A188260E 5: [rsp+20] 0000000000000000 </pre>	<pre> 1: rcx 0000000000000000 2: rdx 0000000000000000 3: r8 00007FF7FA5E15B "ThisIsMutexa" 4: r9 00000000A188260E 5: [rsp+20] 0000000000000000 </pre>
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Figure 5: Creates Mutex

The malware then loads ntdll.dll and calls the NtSetInformationProcess () API, which changes the privilege level and sets the malware file as a critical process. The malware then disables the Event Tracing for Windows (ETW) by patching the EtwEventWrite() function and further bypasses Antimalware Scan Interface (AMSI) to evade detection by Anti-Virus products.

The AMSI allows the integration of applications and processes with the anti-malware solution present on a system. AMSI scans files that are executed through PowerShell, Jscript, VBA, VBScript, etc.

The malware also calls SetProcessShutdownParameters() to reduce the process’s priority, i.e., set it to zero. This means that malware will be terminated last before the system shutdown so that the malware gets the maximum amount of time possible to execute in the compromised machine.

After altering the priority, the malware calls SHEmptyRecycleBinA() API to empty the recycle bin to ensure no deleted files are restored after encryption.

Like other ransomware, the malware deletes shadow copies using vssadmin using ShellExecuteW() API, as shown in Figure 6.

<pre> 1: rcx 0000000000000000 2: rdx 00007FF7CB8C7A26 L"open" 3: r8 00007FF7CB8C7A16 L"cmd.exe" 4: r9 00007FF7CB8C79C0 L"/c vssadmin.exe delete shadows /all /quiet" 5: [rsp+20] 0000000000000000 </pre>	<pre> 1: rcx 0000000000000000 2: rdx 00007FF7CB8C7A26 L"open" 3: r8 00007FF7CB8C7A16 L"cmd.exe" 4: r9 00007FF7CB8C79C0 L"/c vssadmin.exe delete shadows /all /quiet" 5: [rsp+20] 0000000000000000 </pre>
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Figure 6: Deletes shadow copies

Before encrypting the machine, the malware gets the Volume details by calling the APIs such as:

- GetDriveTypeW()
- FindFirstVolumeW()
- FindNextVolumeW()
- GetVolumePathNamesForVolumeNameW()
- GetLogicalDrives()

Before initiating encryption, the ransomware checks and excludes specific folders from encryption — such as AppData, Boot, Windows, Windows.old, Tor Browser, Internet Explorer, Google, Opera, Opera Software, Mozilla, Mozilla Firefox, ProgramData, Program Files, Program Files (x86).

The Ransomware also excludes certain files from encryption such as autorun.inf, boot.ini, bootfont.bin, bootsect.bak, bootmgr, bootmgr.efi, bootmgfw.efi, desktop.ini, iconcache.db, ntldr, ntuser.dat.

Additionally, specific extensions are also exempted from encryption — such as .pandora, .hta, .exe, .dll, .cpl, .ini, .cab, .cur, .drv, .hlp, .icl, .icns, .ico, .idx, .sys, .spl, .ocx.

Finally, the ransomware searches for files using FindFirstFileW() and FindNextFileW () APIs and then proceeds to encrypt them.

The malware uses multithreading approach for faster encryption. It calls CreateThread(), SetThreadAffinityMask(), ResumeThread(), CreteIOCompletionPort() and GetQueuedCompletionStatus() APIs for multithreading.

Finally, the ransom note is displayed, as shown in Figure 7.

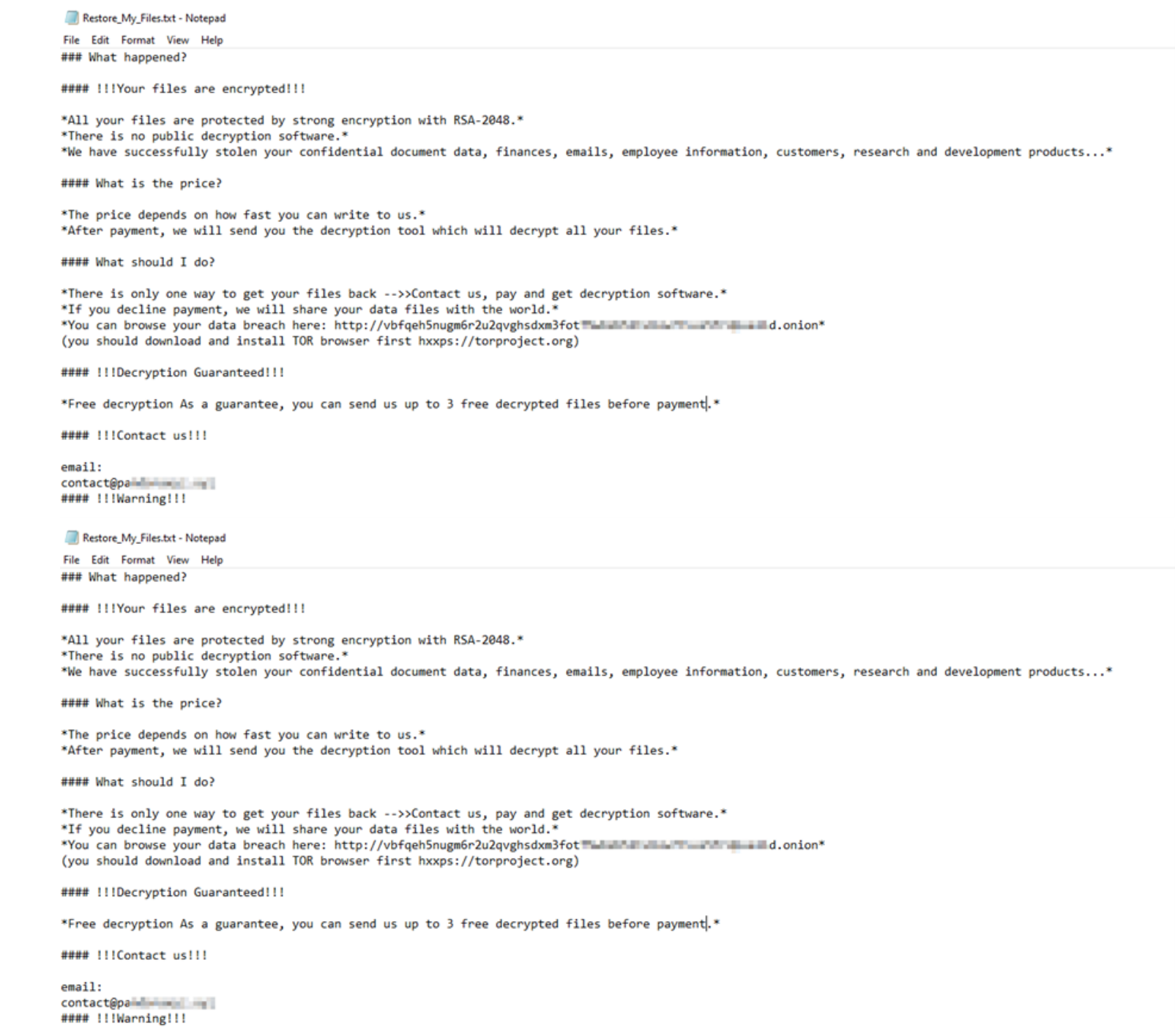


Figure 7: Ransom note

Possible ROOK ransomware re-brand:

During our analysis, we found that the Tactic Technique and Procedures (TTPs) of the Pandora and ROOK ransomware shared a lot of similarities.

In Dec 2021, ROOK ransomware posted on their leak site claiming to have attacked one of the world’s largest automotive suppliers of technology and components. Following this, their leak site went down around the end of Jan 2022.

Pandora ransomware in March 2022 posted the same victim on their leak site. Due to this incident and the similarities in how they operate, it is suspected that Pandora might be a re-brand of ROOK ransomware.

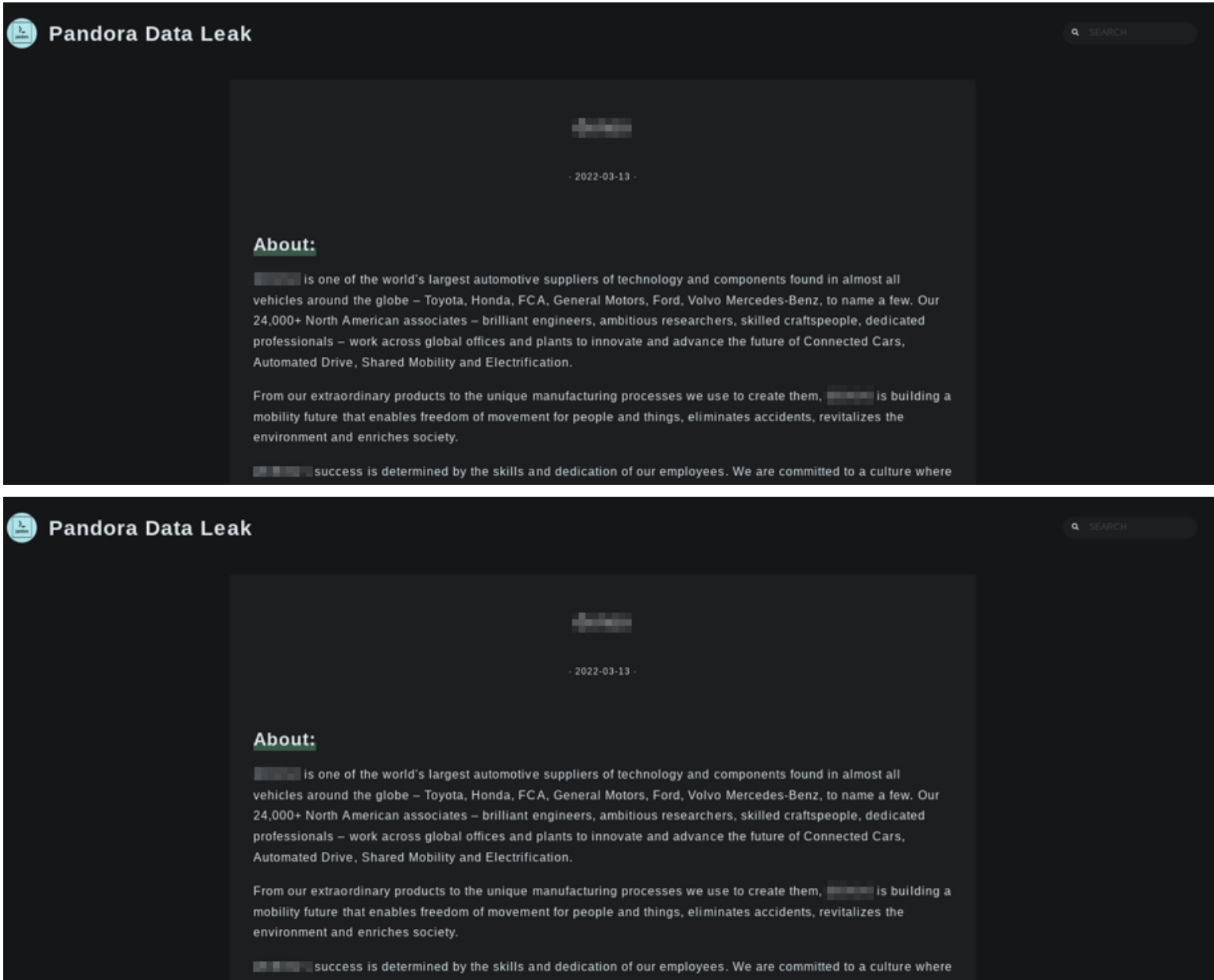


Figure 8: Pandora ransomware leak site

## Conclusion

There’s a good chance that Pandora ransomware is a re-brand of ROOK ransomware. We had observed similar behavior in the past when ransomware groups were coming up with new aliases when they were under scrutiny.

Pandora ransomware gang is suspected of leveraging the double extortion method where the TAs exfiltrate the victim’s data followed by data encryption. Then, they threaten to leak the exfiltrated data on their leak site or on cybercrime forums.

Organizations can mitigate such attacks by monitoring the darkweb and acting upon early warning indicators such as compromised credentials, data breaches, and identifying vulnerabilities traded on cybercrime forums.

## Our Recommendations:

- Enforce password change policies for the network and critical business applications or consider implementing multi-factor authentication for all remote network access points.
- Reduce the attack surface by ensuring that sensitive ports are not exposed on the Internet.
- Conduct cybersecurity awareness programs for employees and contractors.
- Implement a risk-based vulnerability management process for IT infrastructure to ensure that critical vulnerabilities and security misconfigurations are identified and prioritized for remediation.
- Instruct users to refrain from opening untrusted links and email attachments without verifying their authenticity.
- Deploy reputed anti-virus and internet security software package on your company-managed devices, including PCs, laptops, and mobile devices.
- Turn on the automatic software update features on computers, mobiles, and other connected devices wherever possible and pragmatic.
- Define and implement a backup process and secure those backup copies by keeping them offline or on a separate network

## MITRE ATT&CK® Techniques

Tactic	Technique ID	Technique Name
Execution	<a href="#">T1059</a>	Command and Scripting Interpreter
Privilege Escalation	<a href="#">T1548</a> <a href="#">T1134</a>	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism Access Token Manipulation



Defense Evasion	<a href="#">T1112</a> <a href="#">T1027</a> <a href="#">T1562.001</a>	Modify Registry Obfuscated Files or Information Impair Defenses: Disable or Modify Tools
Discovery	<a href="#">T1082</a> <a href="#">T1083</a>	System Information Discovery File and Directory Discovery
Impact	<a href="#">T1490</a> <a href="#">T1489</a> <a href="#">T1486</a>	Inhibit System Recovery Service Stop Data Encrypted for Impact

Indicators of Compromise (IoCs):

Indicators	Indicator type	Description
0c4a84b66832a08dccc42b478d9d5e1b 160320b920a5ef22ac17b48146152ffbef60461f	Md5 SHA-1	Executable
5b56c5d86347e164c6e571c86dbf5b1535eae6b979fed6ed66b01e79ea33b7b	SHA-256	binary

About Us

[Cyble](#) is a global threat intelligence SaaS provider that helps enterprises protect themselves from cybercrimes and exposure in the Darkweb. Its prime focus is to provide organizations with real-time visibility to their digital risk footprint. Backed by Y Combinator as part of the 2021 winter cohort, Cyble has also been recognized by Forbes as one of the top 20 Best Cybersecurity Start-ups To Watch In 2020. Headquartered in Alpharetta, Georgia, and with offices in Australia, Singapore, and India, Cyble has a global presence. To learn more about Cyble, visit [www.cyble.com](http://www.cyble.com).