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Executive Summary

This report provides a detailed analysis of APT 28, a cyber espionage and attack group operating since 2004 and affiliated with the General Staff Main Intelligence Directorate of the Russian Armed Forces (GRU). The target scope of APT 28's attacks varies according to Russia's interests.

The report examines various attack techniques used by APT 28, the attack surface, and the targets of its past attacks. APT 28 actively operates in sectors that serve the interests of the Russian government and in various countries.

APT 28 is a cyber attack group that aims for persistence in the target system, focusing on obtaining identity information among other objectives, using various techniques. This report details the techniques used and their functions.

In conclusion, APT 28 poses a significant threat to both target communities and countries due to its evolving attack surface and strategies. The purpose of this report is to analyze APT 28's activities, objectives, and the structure of its malicious software developed in .NET, in order to provide insights into necessary preventive measures.



APT 28 Group Profile

APT 28, APT 28, APT-C-20, ATK5, Blue Athena, Fancy BEAR, FROZENLAKE, Fighting Ursa, Forest Blizzard, G0007, Grey-Cloud, as a state-affiliated cyber espionage group supported by the Russian Armed Forces (GRU), It has aliases such as Grizzly Steppe, Group 74, Group-4127, IRON TWILIGHT, ITG05, Pawn Storm, SIG40, SNAKEMACKEREL, STRONTIUM, Sednit Gang, Sofacy, Swallowtail, T-APT-12, TA422, TG-4127, Tsar Team, TsarTeam, UAC-0028.

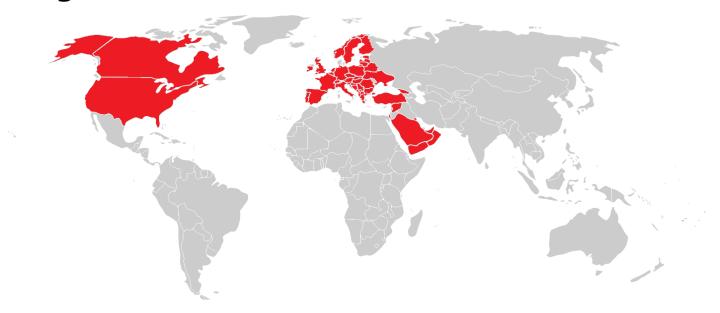
APT 28 primarily operates in the Middle East, UAE, Syria, North America, and Ukraine, targeting organizations in military, banking, healthcare, defense, media, and other industries.

APT 28 uses a variety of attack techniques to achieve its goals. First, it conducts target-specific phishing attacks, gaining the trust of victims through spoofed emails and websites to compromise their confidential information. It also exploits zero-day vulnerabilities to target security weaknesses and infiltrate target systems. It damages computers and networks using specialized malware and watering hole attacks, through which it steals information and disables systems. Geopolitical targeting strategy, targeting political and military organizations and taking actions in line with their interests. It uses virtual private servers to hide its tracks and create persistence mechanisms to carry out long-term attacks. Finally, by creating fake domains with domain name registration and infrastructure, it misleads targets and makes its attacks more effective. With these various techniques, APT 28 operates across a wide range of industries and is constantly evolving its attack strategies.

APT 28's activities are often characterized by sophisticated and complex attacks. The group operates across a wide range of industries, constantly evolving its attack techniques and strategies. Its cyber espionage activities have a serious impact on targeted organizations and attract international attention. The Group's activities are important for the cybersecurity community and international relations, as they pose serious dangers depending on their strategic location.



Target Countries and Sectors



Target Countries

APT 28 usually targets various countries in the Middle East, UAE, Syria, North America and Europe in its attacks. Here are some of the countries targeted by APT 28:

- 1. United States of America (USA)
- 2.Canada
- 3. Germany
- 4.France
- 5. United Kingdom (UK)
- 6.Belgium
- 7.Holland
- 8.Norway
- 9.Turkey
- 10.Israel
- 11.Saudi Arabia
- 12.United Arab Emirates (UAE)
- 13.Syria
- 14.Ukraine



APT 28 targets organizations operating in various sectors. Here are some of the sectors targeted by APT 28:

Governments and Military Organizations: APT 28 aims to infiltrate the networks of governments and military organizations to access sensitive information. This information includes strategically important military plans, diplomatic correspondence or domestic policy documents.

Aviation: The aviation sector possesses technology and information of strategic importance. APT 28 aims to penetrate the networks of aviation companies to gain access to information such as aircraft design, engine technologies or aviation security.

Media Companies and Journalists:APT 28 infiltrates the networks of media companies and journalists to compromise news sources or sensitive information. This is done for purposes such as news manipulation or information censorship.

Research Companies: Research companies hold valuable information such as innovative ideas, trade secrets and patents. By infiltrating the networks of such companies, APT 28 can steal information or use it to gain a competitive advantage.

Energy:The energy sector controls strategically important infrastructures. By infiltrating the networks of energy companies, APT 28 disrupts the functioning of energy facilities, causes power outages or accesses strategic information.

Politicians: Politicians are one of the targets of APT 28 because their communications, political strategies and personal information are valuable. This information is used for manipulation or blackmail purposes.

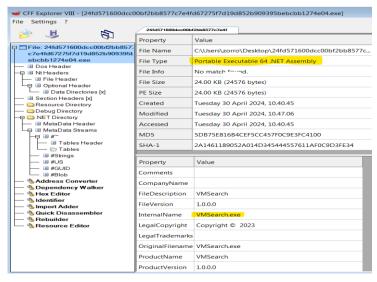
Telecommunications and IT:Telecommunications infrastructure plays a critical role for communication and data transfer. APT 28 infiltrates the networks of telecommunications and IT companies to steal user data, disrupt communications or spy on them.



Technical Analysis

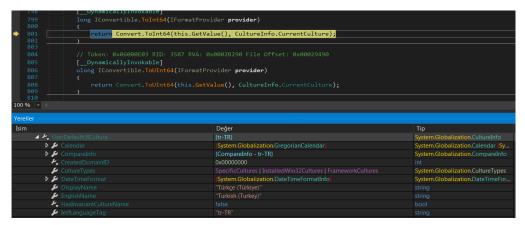
APT-28 Backdoor Analys

MD5	5DB75E816B4CEF5CC457F0C9E3FC4100
SHA256	2A1461189052A014D345444557611AF0C9D3FE34
File Type	PE64- EXE



It was determined that it was an application developed with .NET.

It was detected that the malware scans the cultural characteristics of the operating system it is running. The malware configures itself with the Turkish language and changes the time setting of the system according to the language, region and time settings configuration of the system's cultural features.



Collection of location and language information



When searching for files on the system, the malware uses Base64 character encoding to encode the searched file name to evade antivirus scans.

```
// Token: 0x06000006 RID: 6 RVA: 0x00002218 File Offset: 0x00000418
public static byte[] Base64Decode(string base64EncodedData)
{
    string text = base64EncodedData.Trim().Replace(" ", "+");
    if (text.Length % 4 > 0)
    {
        text = text.PadRight(text.Length + 4 - text.Length % 4, '=');
    }
    return Convert.FromBase64String(text);
}

// Token: 0x06000007 RID: 7 RVA: 0x00002266 File Offset: 0x00000466
public static string Base64Encode(string plainText)
{
    return Convert.ToBase64String(Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(plainText));
}
```

Base64 Decode

In the main function of the malware below, it receives the process id information running on the system and terminates the process by sending this process value to the run function. In addition, where the name _tmp.exe is mentioned, it performs operations such as time and location change in the system.

Obtaining the process id value and executing operations on the _tmp file



The username, user password, server address values used by the attacker while connecting to the server were detected.

The credentials of the relevant server have been detected.

With the information detected in the malware, the first login attempt is made to the server with the "fcreds" finding above, and the second login attempt is made with "screds".

It logs in with the credentials of the server.

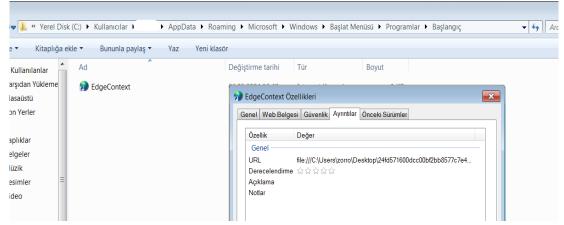
The malware first sends a connection request to the ip address value in the variable defined as fcreds. If the connection fails, it is observed that it makes a second connection attempt using the screds variable detected above and sends a request to the facedesolutionsuae.com domain address.

The ip address value from which the first connection request was made



It has been determined that the malware installs Microsoft Edge browser in the location of the applications that are opened when the system starts up and gives the location of the malware in the system to the url value and aims to ensure that the malware runs when the system starts.

The location of the applications used when the system starts



The location of the malware on the computer is defined in the EdgeContext as a URL



As a process, cmd.exe was started. Then, by running the 'dir' command, it was determined that the documents and files in the directory were targeted.

Starting the cmd.exe process

The 'dir' command, which shows the files in the directory on the system

After the findings after the 'dir' command, it was determined that it was taken as text to the create function and the text value was combined in the format desired by the pest.

The process of consolidating information about the system



General view of the Text value

The Start() function in the Run function redirects to the StartWithShellExecuteEx function.

```
public bool Start()
{
    this.Close();
    ProcessStartInfo processStartInfo = this.StartInfo;
    if (processStartInfo.FileName.Length == 0)
    {
        throw new InvalidOperationException(SR.GetString("FileNameMissing"));
    }
    if (processStartInfo.UseShellExecute)
    {
        return this.StartWithShellExecuteEx(processStartInfo);
    }
    return this.StartWithCreateProcess(processStartInfo);
}
```

Ensuring control of process operations in the start function

The StartWithShellExecuteEx function returns whether the process ran successfully.

```
private bool StartWithShellExecuteEx(ProcessStartInfo startInfo)
{
    if (this.disposed)
    {
        throw new ObjectDisposedException(base.GetType().Name);
    }
    if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(startInfo.UserName) || startInfo.Password != null)
    {
        throw new InvalidOperationException(SR.GetString("CantStartAsUser"));
    }
    if (startInfo.RedirectStandardInput || startInfo.RedirectStandardOutput || startInfo.RedirectStandardError)
    {
        throw new InvalidOperationException(SR.GetString("CantRedirectStreams"));
    }
    if (startInfo.StandardErrorEncoding != null)
    {
        throw new InvalidOperationException(SR.GetString("StandardErrorEncodingNotAllowed"));
    }
    if (startInfo.StandardOutputEncoding != null)
    {
        throw new InvalidOperationException(SR.GetString("StandardOutputEncodingNotAllowed"));
    }
    if (startInfo.environmentVariables != null)
    {
        throw new InvalidOperationException(SR.GetString("CantUseEnvVars"));
    }
    NativeMethods.ShellExecuteInfo shellExecuteInfo = new NativeMethods.ShellExecuteInfo();
    shellExecuteInfo.fMask = 64;
    if (startInfo.ErrorDialog)
    {
        shellExecuteInfo.hwnd = startInfo.ErrorDialogParentHandle;
    }
    else
```

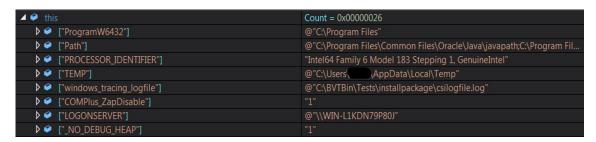
Control of the requirements of the process



Path values of variables belonging to the malware were detected in the system.



Some file paths used in the system and file paths for programming languages



Collected system information



Collected system information



The malware's function for sending files from the infected computer to the server is as follows.

```
// Token: 0x0600202C RID: 8236 RVA: 0x00096360 File Offset: 0x00094560
public void SendFile(string fileName, byte[] preBuffer, byte[] postBuffer, TransmitFileOptions flags)
{
    if (Socket.s_LoggingEnabled)
    {
        Logging.Enter(Logging.Sockets, this, "SendFile", "");
    }
    if (this.CleanedUp)
    {
        throw new ObjectDisposedException(base.GetType().FullName);
    }
    if (!this.Connected)
    {
        throw new NotSupportedException(SR.GetString("net_notconnected"));
    }
    this.ValidateBlockingMode();
    TransmitFileOverlappedAsyncResult transmitFileOverlappedAsyncResult = new TransmitFileOverlappedAsyncResult(this);
    FileStream fileStream = null;
    if (fileName != null && fileName.Length > 0)
    {
        fileStream = new FileStream(fileName, FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read, FileShare.Read);
    }
    SafeHandle safeHandle = null;
```

Sending files to the server

The malware performs a search within the infected system information.

Performing a search on infected system information



Some error symptoms when searching for a file



It has been determined that the malware aims to change the date of the file by executing the execute function after giving a url value to the Microsoft Edge search engine that it downloads to the system.

Receiving the command value

Once the initial connection is successful, the malware redirects to the change_time function if the incoming command contains a newtime value.

Calling the change_time function



The change_time function changes the time of the file to be replaced in the system.

```
// Token: 0x06000004 RID: 4 RVA: 0x000002180 File Offset: 0x000000380
private static void change_time(string time)
{
    string location = Assembly.GetExecutingAssembly().Location;
    string text = location.Replace(".exe", "_tmp.exe");
    byte[] bytes = Encoding.Unicode.GetBytes(Program.newtime);
    byte[] bytes2 = Encoding.Unicode.GetBytes(time);
    byte[] bytes3 = Program.ReplaceBytes(file.ReadAllBytes(location), bytes, bytes2);
    File.WriteAllBytes(text, bytes3);
    Process.Start(text);
    Environment.Exit(0);
}
```

Changing the file time in the change_time function

Byte synchronization value of the time used in the change_time function

Below are the findings of the malware's operations on the infected system.

🚇 winlogon.exe	452			2,86 MB		Windows Oturum Açma Uy	
■ in a comparison of the	2952	0,21	640 B/s	121,07 MB	WIN-L1KDN79P80J\zorrc	Windows Gezgini	
wintoolservice.exe	272			1,39 MB	WIN-L1KDN79P80J\zorrc	VMware SVGA Helper Serv	Ì
wintools64.exe	2484	0,14	836 B/s	20 MB	WIN-L1KDN79P80J\zorrc	VMware Tools Core Service	
24fd571600dcc00bf2bb8	2628			55,29 MB	WIN-L1KDN79P80J\zorrc	VMSearch	
24fd571600dcc00bf2bb8	720			32,7 MB	WIN-L1KDN79P80J\zorrc	VMSearch	ł
24fd571600dcc00bf2bb8	1200			28,96 MB	WIN-L1KDN79P80J\zorrc	VMSearch	
vm 24fd571600dcc00bf2bb8	3136			60,24 MB	WIN-L1KDN79P80J\zorrc	VMSearch	

Attempts to log on to the system with Winlogon were detected.

It was observed that the malware communicated with IP addresses and sent packets to these IP addresses.

[Time Wait]		TCP	Time Wait	192.168.244.130	51194	104.22.49.74	443					
24fd571600dcc00	2348	TCP	Establish	192.168.244.130	51327	205.134.241.75	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb	20	21	1.683	2.140
24fd571600dcc00	1972	TCP	Establish	192.168.244.130	51329	205.134.241.75	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb	19	20	1.631	1.991
24fd571600dcc00	2516	TCP	Syn Sent	192.168.244.130	51333	74.124.219.71	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb				
24fd571600dcc00	720	TCP	Syn Sent	192.168.244.130	51334	74.124.219.71	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb				
24fd571600dcc00	3324	TCP	Syn Sent	192.168.244.130	51335	74.124.219.71	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb				
24fd571600dcc00	1200	TCP	Syn Sent	192.168.244.130	51336	74.124.219.71	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb				
24fd571600dcc00	3136	TCP	Syn Sent	192.168.244.130	51337	74.124.219.71	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb				
24fd571600dcc00	2348	TCP	Syn Sent	192.168.244.130	51338	74.124.219.71	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb				
24fd571600dcc00	1972	TCP	Syn Sent	192.168.244.130	51339	74.124.219.71	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb				
24fd571600dcc00	4068	TCP	Establish	192.168.244.130	51340	205.134.241.75	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb	2	3	1.065	668
24fd571600dcc00	4068	TCP	Syn Sent	192.168.244.130	51341	74.124.219.71	143	24fd571600dcc00bf2bb				
■ System	4	TCP	Listen	0.0.0.0	445	0.0.0.0	0	System				

TCP/IP traffic of the malware



IoC's

IP
131.107.255.255
172.64.149.23
173.247.253.130
184.25.191.235
192.168.0.1
192.229.211.108
192.229.221.95
20.69.140.28
20.99.133.109
20.99.184.37
74.124.219.71
205.134.241.75
104.22.49.74



Rules

YARA

```
rule APT28_virus
{
    meta:
         author ="AYNUR BALCI"
         description ="apt28"
         date="10.05.2024"
         hash="5DB75E816B4CEF5CC457F0C9E3FC4100"
    strings:
         $key1="$999a93f6-6f07-4fdd-b3c7-533ff1ab1ec6"
         $key2="NETFramework,Version=v4.5"
         $user_information1={6A 00 72 00 62} //jrb username value
        ..$user_information2={71 00 61 00 73 00 69 00 6D} //qasim
         $user_information3={62 00 61 00 68 00 6F 00 75 00 68 00 6F 00 6C 00 64 00 69 00 6E 00 67
00 73 00 2E 00 63 00 6F 00 6D} // bahouholdings.com
         $user_information4={37 00 34 00 2E 00 31 00 32 00 34 00 2E 00 32 00 31}
// 74.124.219.71
         $user_information5={66 00 61 00 63 00 61 00 64 00 65 00 73 00 6F 00 6C 00 75 00 74 00 69
00 6F 00 6E 00 73 00 75 00 61 00 65 00 2E 00 63 00 6F 00 6D} //facedesolutionsuae.com
    condition:
      (any of ($key*)) or (any of ($user_information*))
}
```



MITRE ATT&CK Table

Defense	Discovery	Command	Persistence	Privilege	Collection
Evasion		and		Escalation	
		Control			
<u>T1036</u>	T1518 Security	<u>T1573</u>	<u>T1547</u>	<u>T1055</u>	<u>T1560</u>
<u>Masquerading</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>Encrypted</u>	Registry	<u>Process</u>	<u>Archive</u>
	<u>Discovery</u>	<u>Channel</u>	Run Keys	<u>Injection</u>	<u>Collected</u> <u>Data</u>
			/ Startup		
			<u>Folder</u>		
T1562 Disable or	T1057 Process	<u>T1571</u>			
Modify Tools	<u>Discovery</u>	NonStandard			
		<u>Port</u>			
<u>T1497</u>	T1082 System		•		
Virtualization/San	<u>Information</u>				
dbox Evasion	<u>Discovery</u>				
T1070 Timestomp					





