

Hacking campaign combines attacks to target government, finance, and energy

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A newly-uncovered cyber espionage [operation](#) is combining known exploits with custom-built malware in a campaign that has targeted hundreds of organisations, particularly those in the government, finance, and energy sectors.

Discovered by [researchers at Symantec](#), the [group](#) is called Leafminer and has been operating out of Iran since at least early 2017.

The malware and custom [tools](#) used by Leafminer have been detected across 44 systems in the Middle East: 28 in Saudi Arabia, [eight](#) in Lebanon, [three](#) in Israel, [one](#) in Kuwait, and four in unknown [locations](#) -- but the investigation into the campaign found a list of 809 targets.

The attackers' activity suggests the goal of their campaign is to steal data, including emails, credentials, files, and information on database servers operated by compromised targets.

Leafminer uses three main techniques for compromising [target](#) networks: watering hole attacks, vulnerabilities in network [services](#), and brute-force dictionary attacks which attempt to crack passwords. Researchers said [that phishing emails might also be used](#), but evidence for this hasn't yet been seen.

It's the watering hole attacks and the discovery of compromised websites which initially led [Symantec](#) to Leafminer. The watering hole attacks saw obfuscated JavaScript code left on targeted websites as a means of abusing SMB protocols to retrieve passwords.

Compromised targets included a Lebanese government site, a Saudi Arabian healthcare site, and an Azerbaijan university. Researchers note that the same technique was [deployed by the DragonFly hacking group last year](#) -- but rather than being a related [attack](#) group, Leafminer appears to [be](#) mimicking the earlier attack.

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This isn't the only tactic which Leafminer has picked up of successful campaigns by [other](#) criminal groups. Leafminer uses [EternalBlue](#) -- the [leaked NSA vulnerability](#), which powered the [WannaCry ransomware](#) -- to move [within](#) targeted networks.

The attackers also attempt to [scan](#) for [Heartbleed](#), an OpenSSL vulnerability which could allow attackers to see [encrypted](#) data. Heartbleed came to light in 2014, [but thousands of sites still remain vulnerable](#).

Another known technique is lifted in order to help exfiltrate data. [Known as doppelganging](#), the process was revealed late last year and circumvents security tools by using process hollowing to make the malicious processes look benign.

The use of all the above leads Symantec to state that Leafminer actively [monitors](#) developers and [publications](#) of offensive techniques for ideas.

But the campaign isn't purely based on repurposed attacks deployed by others, as Leafminer has also deployed two strains of custom malware during their campaigns: [Imecab](#) and [Sorgu](#).

Imecab is [designed](#) to set up persistent [remote access](#) to a target machine with a hard-coded password and is installed as a Windows service in order to ensure it remains available to the attacker.

Sorgu is used in a similar [fashion](#), providing remote access to the [infected](#) machine and is also installed as a service in the Windows system via a shell [command](#) script.

But while the Leafminer group appears keen to [learn](#) from other successful espionage campaigns, one thing it has failed at is operational security: researchers uncovered a staging server used by the attackers to be publicly accessible, exposing the group's entire [arsenal](#) of tools, indicating inexperience by the attackers.

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This public information also led to a list of over 800 potential targets in government, finance, and energy across the Middle East. The list is written in the Iranian Farsi language, leading researchers to conclude that the group is based in Iran, although there's currently no evidence of it being [a state-backed campaign](#).

No matter who is behind the campaign, it's likely that the group will continue to develop offensive techniques -- and they could even widen the scope of malicious attacks.

"It's possible the group would keep adopting and [adapting](#) both new publicly available hacking tools and techniques, as well as proof-of-concept exploits for new and old vulnerabilities," Armin Buescher, threat researcher at Symantec, told ZDNet.

"In terms of targeting, the attackers might continue going after targets in the Middle East, perhaps even expanding to countries outside of the region."

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