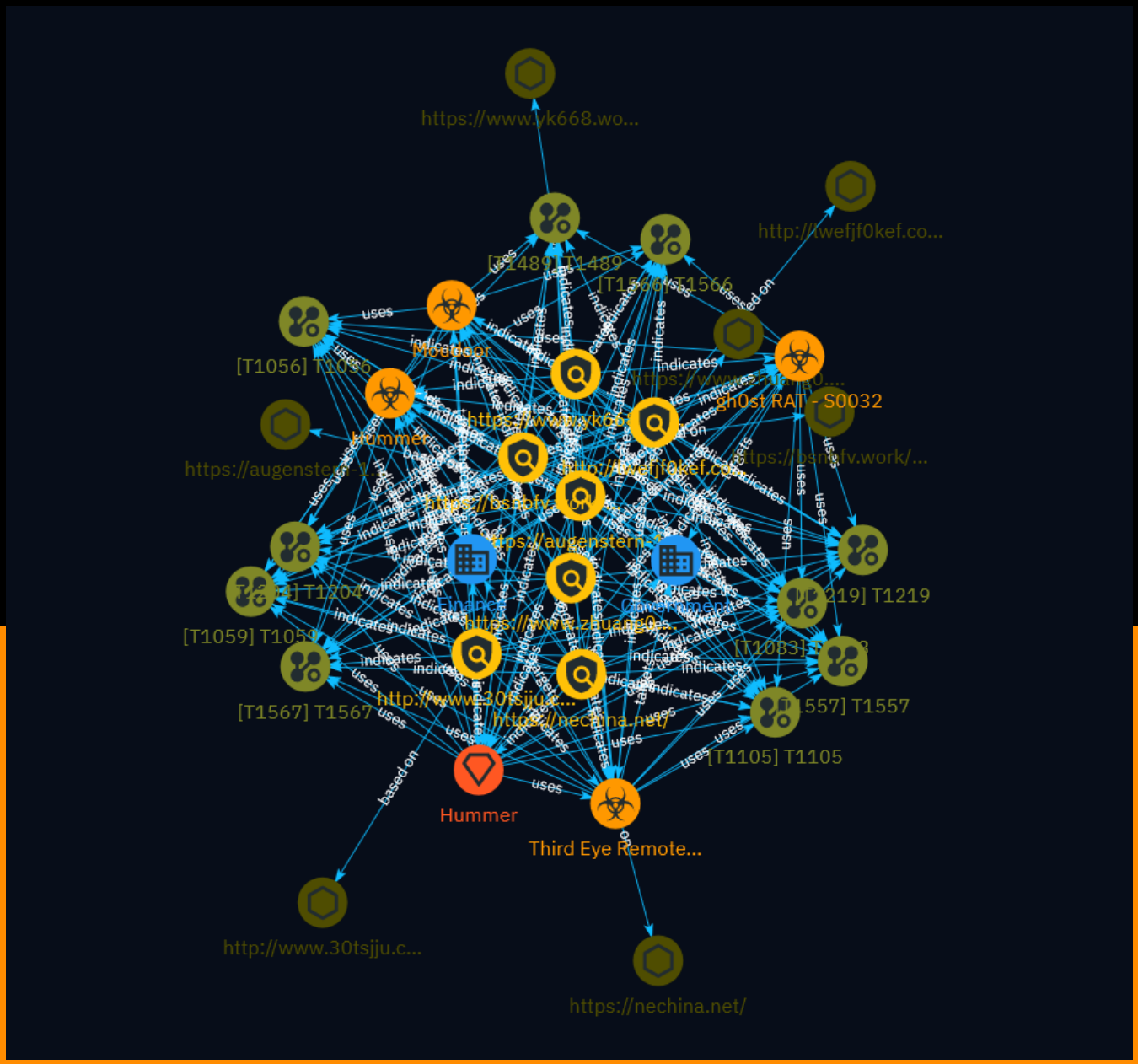
Apr 05 2024

NETMANAGEIT

Intelligence Report

Targeted phishing attacks aimed at financial and tax positions



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Overview

Description

The report details a resurgence of the Hummer malware, which is conducting targeted phishing attacks aimed primarily at financial and tax personnel. The attacks are carried out through instant messaging platforms, phishing websites, and email, luring victims to download and execute malicious files disguised as tax-related documents or invoices. Once executed, the malware establishes remote control capabilities, enabling theft of sensitive data and unauthorized system access.

Confidence

This value represents the confidence in the correctness of the data contained within this report.

100 / 100

Content

N/A

Indicator

Name

https://augenstern-1324625829.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com/bwj/config/config.txt

Description

- **Unsafe:** False - **Server:** te - **Domain Rank:** 768 - **DNS Valid:** True - **Parking:** False - **Spamming:** False - **Malware:** False - **Phishing:** False - **Suspicious:** False - **Adult:** False - **Category:** Computers & Internet - **Domain Age:** {'human': '11 years ago', 'timestamp': 1366786836, 'iso': '2013-04-24T03:00:36-04:00'} - **IPQS: Domain:** augenstern-1324625829.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com - **IPQS: IP Address:** 0.0.0.1

Pattern Type

stix

Pattern

[url:value = 'https://augenstern-1324625829.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com/bwj/config/config.txt']

Name

https://www.zhuang0.cn/

Description

- **Unsafe:** False - **Server:** - **Domain Rank:** 0 - **DNS Valid:** True - **Parking:** False - **Spamming:** False - **Malware:** False - **Phishing:** False - **Suspicious:** True - **Adult:** False - **Category:** N/A - **Domain Age:** {'human': '10 months ago', 'timestamp': 1685127926, 'iso': '2023-05-26T15:05:26-04:00'} - **IPQS: Domain:** zhuang0.cn - **IPQS: IP Address:** 154.12.84.185

Pattern Type

stix

Pattern

[url:value = 'https://www.zhuang0.cn/']

Name

https://www.yk668.work/share/f2b623d7689aa124ae93

Description

- **Unsafe:** False - **Server:** - **Domain Rank:** 0 - **DNS Valid:** True - **Parking:** True - **Spamming:** False - **Malware:** False - **Phishing:** False - **Suspicious:** True - **Adult:** False - **Category:** N/A - **Domain Age:** {'human': '8 months ago', 'timestamp': 1692000113, 'iso': '2023-08-14T04:01:53-04:00'} - **IPQS: Domain:** yk668.work - **IPQS: IP Address:** 216.83.46.104

Pattern Type

stix

Pattern

[url:value = 'https://www.yk668.work/share/f2b623d7689aa124ae93']

Name

https://nechina.net/

Description

- **Unsafe:** False - **Server:** - **Domain Rank:** 0 - **DNS Valid:** True - **Parking:** False - **Spamming:** False - **Malware:** False - **Phishing:** False - **Suspicious:** True - **Adult:** False - **Category:** N/A - **Domain Age:** {'human': '5 months ago', 'timestamp': 1699471420, 'iso': '2023-11-08T14:23:40-05:00'} - **IPQS: Domain:** nechina.net - **IPQS: IP Address:** 103.97.229.5

Pattern Type

stix

Pattern

[url:value = 'https://nechina.net/']

Name

https://bsnbfv.work/vuepan/?id=7d45602ad7d83bafbe61

Description

- **Unsafe:** False - **Server:** - **Domain Rank:** 0 - **DNS Valid:** True - **Parking:** True - **Spamming:** False - **Malware:** False - **Phishing:** False - **Suspicious:** True - **Adult:** False - **Category:** N/A - **Domain Age:** {'human': '3 weeks ago', 'timestamp': 1710748419, 'iso': '2024-03-18T03:53:39-04:00'} - **IPQS: Domain:** bsnbfv.work - **IPQS: IP Address:** 47.76.128.18

Pattern Type

stix

Pattern

[url:value = 'https://bsnbfv.work/vuepan/?id=7d45602ad7d83bafbe61']

Name

http://lwefjf0kef.com/

Description

- **Unsafe:** False - **Server:** - **Domain Rank:** 0 - **DNS Valid:** False - **Parking:** False - **Spamming:** False - **Malware:** False - **Phishing:** False - **Suspicious:** True - **Adult:** False - **Category:** N/A - **Domain Age:** {'human': '3 weeks ago', 'timestamp': 1710376705, 'iso': '2024-03-13T20:38:25-04:00'} - **IPQS: Domain:** lwefjf0kef.com - **IPQS: IP Address:** N/A

Pattern Type

stix

Pattern

[url:value = 'http://lwefjf0kef.com/']

Name

http://www.30tsjju.com/

Description

- **Unsafe:** False - **Server:** - **Domain Rank:** 0 - **DNS Valid:** True - **Parking:** False - **Spamming:** False - **Malware:** False - **Phishing:** False - **Suspicious:** True - **Adult:** False - **Category:** N/A - **Domain Age:** {'human': '2 weeks ago', 'timestamp': 1710903295, 'iso': '2024-03-19T22:54:55-04:00'} - **IPQS: Domain:** 30tsjju.com - **IPQS: IP Address:** 103.158.37.213

Pattern Type

stix
Pattern
[url:value = 'http://www.30tsjju.com/']

Malware

Name
Third Eye Remote Control
Name
Hummer
Name
gh0st RAT - S0032
Name
Moudoor
Description
[gh0st RAT](https://attack.mitre.org/software/S0032) is a remote access tool (RAT). The source code is public and it has been used by multiple groups.(Citation: FireEye Hacking Team)(Citation: Arbor Musical Chairs Feb 2018)(Citation: Nccgroup Gh0st April 2018)

Intrusion-Set

Name
Hummer

Attack-Pattern

Name
T1056
ID
T1056
Description
Adversaries may use methods of capturing user input to obtain credentials or collect information. During normal system usage, users often provide credentials to various different locations, such as login pages/portals or system dialog boxes. Input capture mechanisms may be transparent to the user (e.g. [Credential API Hooking](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1056/004)) or rely on deceiving the user into providing input into what they believe to be a genuine service (e.g. [Web Portal Capture](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1056/003)).
Name
T1083
ID
T1083
Description

Adversaries may enumerate files and directories or may search in specific locations of a host or network share for certain information within a file system. Adversaries may use the information from [File and Directory Discovery](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1083) during automated discovery to shape follow-on behaviors, including whether or not the adversary fully infects the target and/or attempts specific actions. Many command shell utilities can be used to obtain this information. Examples include `dir`, `tree`, `ls`, `find`, and `locate`.(Citation: Windows Commands JPCERT) Custom tools may also be used to gather file and directory information and interact with the [Native API](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1106). Adversaries may also leverage a [Network Device CLI](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/008) on network devices to gather file and directory information (e.g. `dir`, `show flash`, and/or `nvram`).(Citation: US-CERT-TA18-106A)

Name

T1059

ID

T1059

Description

Adversaries may abuse command and script interpreters to execute commands, scripts, or binaries. These interfaces and languages provide ways of interacting with computer systems and are a common feature across many different platforms. Most systems come with some built-in command-line interface and scripting capabilities, for example, macOS and Linux distributions include some flavor of [Unix Shell](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/004) while Windows installations include the [Windows Command Shell](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/003) and [PowerShell](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/001). There are also cross-platform interpreters such as [Python](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/006), as well as those commonly associated with client applications such as [JavaScript](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/007) and [Visual Basic](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/005). Adversaries may abuse these technologies in various ways as a means of executing arbitrary commands. Commands and scripts can be embedded in [Initial Access](https://attack.mitre.org/tactics/TA0001) payloads delivered to victims as lure documents or as secondary payloads downloaded from an existing C2. Adversaries may also execute commands through interactive terminals/shells, as well as utilize various [Remote Services](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1021) in order to achieve remote Execution.

(Citation: Powershell Remote Commands)(Citation: Cisco IOS Software Integrity Assurance - Command History)(Citation: Remote Shell Execution in Python)

Name

T1566

ID

T1566

Description

Adversaries may send phishing messages to gain access to victim systems. All forms of phishing are electronically delivered social engineering. Phishing can be targeted, known as spearphishing. In spearphishing, a specific individual, company, or industry will be targeted by the adversary. More generally, adversaries can conduct non-targeted phishing, such as in mass malware spam campaigns. Adversaries may send victims emails containing malicious attachments or links, typically to execute malicious code on victim systems. Phishing may also be conducted via third-party services, like social media platforms. Phishing may also involve social engineering techniques, such as posing as a trusted source, as well as evasive techniques such as removing or manipulating emails or metadata/headers from compromised accounts being abused to send messages (e.g., [Email Hiding Rules](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1564/008)).(Citation: Microsoft OAuth Spam 2022)(Citation: Palo Alto Unit 42 VBA Infostealer 2014) Another way to accomplish this is by forging or spoofing(Citation: Proofpoint-spoof) the identity of the sender which can be used to fool both the human recipient as well as automated security tools.(Citation: cyberproof-double-bounce) Victims may also receive phishing messages that instruct them to call a phone number where they are directed to visit a malicious URL, download malware,(Citation: sygnia Luna Month)(Citation: CISA Remote Monitoring and Management Software) or install adversary-accessible remote management tools onto their computer (i.e., [User Execution](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1204)).(Citation: Unit42 Luna Moth)

Name

T1105

ID

T1105

Description

Adversaries may transfer tools or other files from an external system into a compromised environment. Tools or files may be copied from an external adversary-controlled system to the victim network through the command and control channel or through alternate protocols such as [ftp](https://attack.mitre.org/software/S0095). Once present, adversaries may also transfer/spread tools between victim devices within a compromised environment (i.e. [Lateral Tool Transfer](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1570)). On Windows, adversaries may use various utilities to download tools, such as `copy`, `finger`, [certutil](https://attack.mitre.org/software/S0160), and [PowerShell](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/001) commands such as `IEX(New-Object Net.WebClient).downloadString()` and `Invoke-WebRequest`. On Linux and macOS systems, a variety of utilities also exist, such as `curl`, `scp`, `sftp`, `tftp`, `rsync`, `finger`, and `wget`. (Citation: t1105_lolbas) Adversaries may also abuse installers and package managers, such as `yum` or `winget`, to download tools to victim hosts. Files can also be transferred using various [Web Service](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1102)s as well as native or otherwise present tools on the victim system.(Citation: PTSecurity Cobalt Dec 2016) In some cases, adversaries may be able to leverage services that sync between a web-based and an on-premises client, such as Dropbox or OneDrive, to transfer files onto victim systems. For example, by compromising a cloud account and logging into the service's web portal, an adversary may be able to trigger an automatic syncing process that transfers the file onto the victim's machine.(Citation: Dropbox Malware Sync)

Name

T1204

ID

T1204

Description

An adversary may rely upon specific actions by a user in order to gain execution. Users may be subjected to social engineering to get them to execute malicious code by, for example, opening a malicious document file or link. These user actions will typically be observed as follow-on behavior from forms of [Phishing](https://attack.mitre.org/

techniques/T1566). While [User Execution](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1204) frequently occurs shortly after Initial Access it may occur at other phases of an intrusion, such as when an adversary places a file in a shared directory or on a user's desktop hoping that a user will click on it. This activity may also be seen shortly after [Internal Spearphishing](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1534). Adversaries may also deceive users into performing actions such as enabling [Remote Access Software](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1219), allowing direct control of the system to the adversary, or downloading and executing malware for [User Execution](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1204). For example, tech support scams can be facilitated through [Phishing](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1566), vishing, or various forms of user interaction. Adversaries can use a combination of these methods, such as spoofing and promoting toll-free numbers or call centers that are used to direct victims to malicious websites, to deliver and execute payloads containing malware or [Remote Access Software](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1219).(Citation: Telephone Attack Delivery)

Name

T1219

ID

T1219

Description

An adversary may use legitimate desktop support and remote access software to establish an interactive command and control channel to target systems within networks. These services, such as `VNC`, `Team Viewer`, `AnyDesk`, `ScreenConnect`, `LogMein`, `AmmyyAdmin`, and other remote monitoring and management (RMM) tools, are commonly used as legitimate technical support software and may be allowed by application control within a target environment.(Citation: Symantec Living off the Land)(Citation: CrowdStrike 2015 Global Threat Report)(Citation: CrySyS Blog TeamSpy) Remote access software may be installed and used post-compromise as an alternate communications channel for redundant access or as a way to establish an interactive remote desktop session with the target system. They may also be used as a component of malware to establish a reverse connection or back-connect to a service or adversary controlled system. Adversaries may similarly abuse response features included in EDR and other defensive tools that enable remote access. Installation of many remote access software may also include persistence (e.g., the software's installation routine creates a [Windows Service](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1543/003)).

Name

T1567

ID

T1567

Description

Adversaries may use an existing, legitimate external Web service to exfiltrate data rather than their primary command and control channel. Popular Web services acting as an exfiltration mechanism may give a significant amount of cover due to the likelihood that hosts within a network are already communicating with them prior to compromise. Firewall rules may also already exist to permit traffic to these services. Web service providers also commonly use SSL/TLS encryption, giving adversaries an added level of protection.

Name

T1489

ID

T1489

Description

Adversaries may stop or disable services on a system to render those services unavailable to legitimate users. Stopping critical services or processes can inhibit or stop response to an incident or aid in the adversary's overall objectives to cause damage to the environment.(Citation: Talos Olympic Destroyer 2018)(Citation: Novetta Blockbuster) Adversaries may accomplish this by disabling individual services of high importance to an organization, such as `MSExchangeIS`, which will make Exchange content inaccessible (Citation: Novetta Blockbuster). In some cases, adversaries may stop or disable many or all services to render systems unusable.(Citation: Talos Olympic Destroyer 2018) Services or processes may not allow for modification of their data stores while running. Adversaries may stop services or processes in order to conduct [Data Destruction](https://

attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1485) or [Data Encrypted for Impact](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1486) on the data stores of services like Exchange and SQL Server.(Citation: SecureWorks WannaCry Analysis)

Name

T1557

ID

T1557

Description

Adversaries may attempt to position themselves between two or more networked devices using an adversary-in-the-middle (AiTM) technique to support follow-on behaviors such as [Network Sniffing](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1040), [Transmitted Data Manipulation](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1565/002), or replay attacks ([Exploitation for Credential Access](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1212)). By abusing features of common networking protocols that can determine the flow of network traffic (e.g. ARP, DNS, LLMNR, etc.), adversaries may force a device to communicate through an adversary controlled system so they can collect information or perform additional actions.(Citation: Rapid7 MiTM Basics) For example, adversaries may manipulate victim DNS settings to enable other malicious activities such as preventing/redirecting users from accessing legitimate sites and/or pushing additional malware.(Citation: ttint_rat)(Citation: dns_changer_trojans)(Citation: ad_blocker_with_miner) Adversaries may also manipulate DNS and leverage their position in order to intercept user credentials and session cookies. (Citation: volexity_0day_sophos_FW) [Downgrade Attack](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1562/010)s can also be used to establish an AiTM position, such as by negotiating a less secure, deprecated, or weaker version of communication protocol (SSL/TLS) or encryption algorithm.(Citation: mitm_tls_downgrade_att)(Citation: taxonomy_downgrade_att_tls)(Citation: tlseminar_downgrade_att) Adversaries may also leverage the AiTM position to attempt to monitor and/or modify traffic, such as in [Transmitted Data Manipulation](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1565/002). Adversaries can setup a position similar to AiTM to prevent traffic from flowing to the appropriate destination, potentially to [Impair Defenses](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1562) and/or in support of a [Network Denial of Service](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1498).

Sector

Name
Government
Description
Civilian government institutions and administrations of the executive and legislative branches. The diplomatic and judicial branches are not included.
Name
Finance
Description
Public and private entities involved in the allocation of assets and liabilities over space and time.

Url

Value
https://augenstern-1324625829.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com/bwj/config/config.txt
https://www.zhuang0.cn/
https://nechina.net/
https://www.yk668.work/share/f2b623d7689aa124ae93
https://bsnbfv.work/vuepan/?id=7d45602ad7d83bafbe61
http://www.30tsjju.com/
http://lwefjf0kef.com/

External References

- https://cert.360.cn/report/detail?id=6603e9fec09f255b91b17f3f
- https://otx.alienvault.com/pulse/660fc4d5c03a892b221ae199