Briefing Malware

CERT Sogeti ESEC

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About this report

This report aims to identify the Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTP's) of the most known malwares along this year on the *ANY.RUN* platform © from the 06/12 to 13/12.
This analysis is based on the *MITRE ATT&CK* © matrix in the evaluation of the TTP's most exploited by cyber actors in order to prioritize the vigilance effort of the detection and incident response teams.
A remediation solution is proposed in the "Mitigations" tab for each technique.

Please note that the sub-techniques are now available for the Enterprise Matrix of Mitre ATT&CK. We work on it to add more and more details about these sub-techniques in the present communication. You can click here to know more about this new way of analysing TTPs of malwares.

Most Recurrent Malwares

=	1	Redline (NC)
=	2	Emotet (ID Mitre: S0367)
=	3	FormBook (NC)
=	4	njRAT (ID Mitre: S0385)
^	5	AsyncRAT (NC)
=	6	Lokibot (ID Mitre: S0447)
^	7	Snake (NC)
v	8	Nanocore (ID Mitre: S0336)
^	9	Remcos (ID Mitre : S0332)
v	10	Vidar (NC)

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Most observed malwares's TTPs overlaps

A graphic presentation of TTPs overlaps between malwares is available in the next pages. For each tactic, you can find the listing of the names and the IDs of the techniques.
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TA0001 : Initial Access		TA0002 : Execution		TA0003 : Persistence		TA0004 : Privilege Escalation		TA0005 : Defense Evasion		TA0006 : Credential Access		TA0007 : Discovery	TA0008 : Lateral Movement	TA0009 : Collection		TA0011 : Command and Control		TA0010 : Exfiltration
T1566 : Phishing	T1566.001 : Spearphishing Attachment	T1059 : Command and Scripting Interpreter	T1059.003 : Windows Command Shell	T1547 : Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	T1547.001 : Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	T1547 : Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	T1547.001 : Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	T1112 : Modify Registry		T1056 : Input Capture	T1056.001 : Keylogging	T1083 : File and Directory Discovery	T1021 : Remote Services	T1056 : Input Capture	T1056.001 : Keylogging	T1105 : Ingress Tool Transfer		T1041 : Exfiltration Over C2 Channel
			T1059.001 : Powershell			T1055 : Process Injection		T1027 : Obfuscated Files or Information	T1027.002 : Software Packing	T1555 : Credentials from Password Stores	T1555.003 : Credentials from Web Browsers	T1057 : Process Discovery	-	T1560 : Archive Collected Data		T1571 : Non-Standard Port		
			T1059.005 : Visual Basic					T1070 : Indicator Removal on Host	T1070.004 : File Delection	T1552 : Unsecured Credentials		T1082 : System Information Discovery	-	T1113 : Screen Capture		T1071 : Application Layer Protocol	T1071.001 : Web Protocols	
		T1204 : User Execution	T1204.002 : Malicious File					T1055 : Process Injection				T1012 : Query Registry	-	T1125 : Video Capture		T1132 : Data Encoding		
		T1106 : Native API						T1562 : Impair Defenses	T1562.004 : Disable or Modify System Firewall			T1087 : Account Discovery	-	T1123 : Audio Capture				
												T1120 : Peripheral Device Discovery						
												T1016 : System Network Configuration Discovery						
												T1033 : System Owner/User Discovery						
												T1124 : System Time Discovery						

Legend

- Technique shared by 9 malwares
- Technique shared by 8 malwares
- Technique shared by 7 malwares
- Technique shared by 6 malwares
- Technique shared by 5 malwares
- Technique shared by 4 malwares
- Technique shared by 3 malwares

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List of most leveraged techniques

To optimize the visibility of the results, only techniques shared by at least 3 malwares are listed here (from the most to the less shared).

T1547	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution
T1056	Input Capture
T1059	Command and scripting interpreter
T1547.001	Registry run keys/Startup folder
T1083	File and Directory Discovery
T1059.003	Windows Command Shell
T1112	Modify registry
T1027	Obfuscated files or information
T1056.001	Keylogging
T1057	Process discovery
T1082	System Information Discovery
T1055	Process injection
T1070	indicator Removal on host
T1012	Query registry
T1560	Archive Collected Data
T1113	Screen capture
T1105	Ingress tool transfer
T1566	Phishing
T1566.001	Spearphishing Attachment
T1204	User Execution
T1204.002	Malicious File
T1070.004	File Deletion
T1555	Credentials from Password Stores
T1555.003	Credentials from Web Browsers
T1125	Video capture
T1571	Non-standard port
T1041	Exfiltration Over C2 Channel
T1059.001	Powershell
T1059.005	Visual Basic
T1106	Native API
T1027.002	Software Packing
T1562	Impair defenses
T1562.004	Disable or Modify System Firewall
T1552	Unsecured Credentials
T1087	Account Discovery
T1120	Peripheral Device Discovery
T1016	System Network Configuration Discovery
T1033	System Owner/User Discovery
T1124	System Time Discovery
T1021	Remote Services
T1123	Audio Capture
T1071	Application Layer Protocol
T1071.001	Web Procotols
T1132	Data Encoding

What's new?

Emotet (ID Mitre: S0367)

Emotet now drops Cobalt Strike, fast forwarding ransomware attacks

#CobaltStrike is a popular post-exploitation toolbox with among others discovery, lateral movement or persistence capabilities.
Cybersecurity Researchers at #Cryptolaemus noticed during the latest #Emotet campaign that the infection chain had changed to potentially accelerate the attack. The previous behavior of this malware was to drop a multi-stage malware such as #Trickbot or #Qbot to install a #CobaltStrike implant.

As a result, #Emotet installs #CobaltStrike Beacon/Stagers itself without using any other payload before contacting #Epoch5 servers to self uninstall. This discovery is now giving the malware even more efficiency and therefore increase the detection issues.

#Emotet is one of the most effective #botnet which have resurrected in mid-November after being taken down by law enforcement during Operation #LadyBird at the end of January 2021. The botnet which started as a #banking trojan is active since at least 2014, operated by the threat actor #TA542 (aka #Mummy Spider) and observed delivering payloads such as #Trickbot and #QBot that drops ransomware such as #Conti, #Ryuk or #Egregor.

https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/emotet-now-drops-cobalt-strike-fast-forwards-ransomware-attacks/