

Threat Level

R Red

Hiveforce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

M ATTACK REPORT

Ymir Ransomware a New Era of In-Memory Execution Tactics

Date of Publication

November 13, 2024

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2024426

Summary

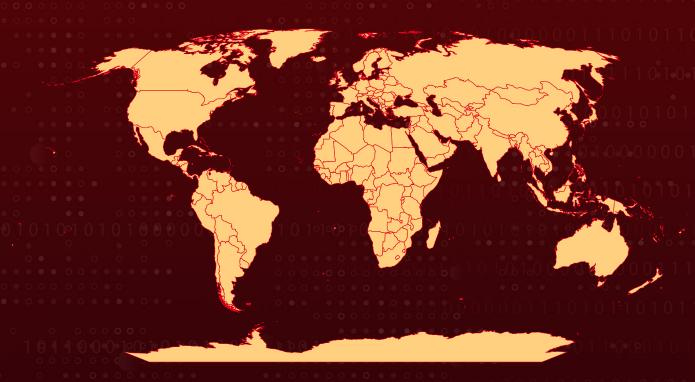
First Seen: August 2024

Malware: Ymir ransomware, RustyStealer

Attack Region: Worldwide

Attack: The Ymir ransomware, a new and advanced threat, leverages in-memory execution and sophisticated evasion techniques to bypass traditional detection. Linked with credential-stealing malware like RustyStealer, Ymir was recently used in an attack on a Colombian organization, highlighting a strategic pattern in ransomware and access broker collaboration.

X Attack Regions



Attack Details

- The Ymir ransomware, a recent addition to the ransomware landscape, demonstrates advanced evasion capabilities, notably executing many functions within system memory by utilizing specific memory management operations.
- Attackers target the system through remote PowerShell commands, subsequently deploying a suite of tools, including Process Hacker and Advanced IP Scanner, along with two scripts associated with the SystemBC malware.
- These tools established a covert communication channel, enabling malicious actions and weakening the system's defenses. With the necessary permissions obtained, Ymir ransomware was launched to execute encryption and further malicious activities.
- Ymir's design incorporates components from CryptoPP, an open-source cryptographic library written in C++. By loading concise instruction sets directly into memory, Ymir leverages memory-only operations—malloc, memmove, and memcmp—to bypass traditional execution patterns and enhance detection evasion.
- Using the ChaCha20 stream cipher, Ymir appends the .6C5oy2dVr6 extension to encrypted files. Additionally, it generates a ransom note, "INCIDENT_REPORT.pdf," in every directory containing encrypted files, using the ".data" section of the Ymir binary.
- Although the ransom note claims data theft, the malware itself lacks network functionality for data exfiltration. Instead, Ymir scans for PowerShell on the system and then uses it to delete its executable, further reducing the chance of detection.
- In a recent attack on an organization in Colombia, threat actors deployed RustyStealer malware to harvest corporate credentials before launching Ymir ransomware. This pattern suggests a connection between credential-stealing botnets acting as initial access brokers and the subsequent execution of ransomware.

Recommendations



Implement the 3-2-1 Backup Rule: Maintain three total copies of your data, with two backups stored on different devices and one backup, kept offsite or in the cloud. This ensures redundancy and protects against data loss from ransomware attacks.



Implement Zero Trust Architecture: Adopt a Zero Trust security model that requires verification for every user and device attempting to access network resources, minimizing unauthorized access risks.



Real-Time Network Traffic Analysis and Anomaly Detection: Implement realtime NTA tools with anomaly detection capabilities to identify unusual patterns, such as the creation of covert channels or large data transfers that may indicate exfiltration attempts.



Limit User Privileges: Apply the principle of least privilege by limiting user access rights to only those necessary for their role. This minimizes the risk of unauthorized access and potential data breaches.



Endpoint Hardening: Implement endpoint hardening by disabling unnecessary services, ports, and protocols, particularly those often exploited by malware, such as Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP).



Regularly Test Backup Restores: Conduct frequent tests to verify the integrity of backup data and ensure that restoration processes work as intended. This practice helps identify any issues before an actual data recovery scenario arises.

⇔ Potential <u>MITRE ATT&CK</u> TTPs

TA0002	TA0003	TA0005 Defense Evasion	TA0007
Execution	Persistence		Discovery
TA0008 Lateral Movement	TA0011 Command and Control	TA0010 Exfiltration	TA0040 Impact

T1083 File and Directory Discovery	T1082 System Information Discovery	T1059 Command and Scripting Interpreter	<u>T1059.001</u> PowerShell
T1486 Data Encrypted for Impact	T1497 Virtualization/Sandbo x Evasion	T1497.003 Time-Based Evasion	T1070 Indicator Removal
<u>T1070.004</u> File Deletion	T1057 Process Discovery	T1129 Shared Modules	T1027 Obfuscated Files or Information
T1055 Process Injection	T1048 Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	T1005 Data from Local System	0010101010101

X Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

ТҮРЕ	VALUE
MD5	12acbb05741a218a1c83eaa1cfc2401f, 5ee1befc69d120976a60a97d3254e9eb, 5384d704fadf229d08eab696404cbba6, 39df773139f505657d11749804953be5, 0fd79133bd46b420056204b475719cd5, dd7799d822f052cfa8ad1e16b33bb2cb
SHA1	3648359ebae8ce7cacae1e631103659f5a8c630e, e6c4d3e360a705e272ae0b505e58e3d928fb1387, 0d65b15d30fdbbd3c4a338a3233eee48802d4458, 3bf56d07fd29be12fb2c604de343a43d51f25391, 79e581dee9b2a19943fe79136d58859e4ac5dffa, fe6de75d6042de714c28c0a3c0816b37e0fa4bb3, f954d1b1d13a5e4f62f108c9965707a2aa2a3c89
SHA256	cb88edd192d49db12f444f764c3bdc287703666167a4ca8d533d51f8 6ba428d8, 7c00152cc68f0104e7436f9ce8b4c99e685d05f4361f50af307d4bfdbc 90bca0, 2c0a52d2fc26c5d9130b9efd4e6557945883f4c8d08c98febb3ac5b10 1980d5d, 732121b220f0bb69f08bd01be85b4d1f43c1766322f50791d5ffecc12 aaa8eaf, 8287d54c83db03b8adcdf1409f5d1c9abb1693ac8d000b5ae75b3a29 6cb3061c,

ТҮРЕ	VALUE
SHA256	51ffc0b7358b7611492ef458fdf9b97f121e49e70f86a6b53b93ed923b 707a03, b087e1309f3eab6302d7503079af1ad6af06d70a932f7a6ae1421b94 2048e28a, 04dce8eb632250f64f1741f47707e6cb991926d35f4157d540c2fc323 0b6a92f
File Name	AudioDriver2.0.exe, INCIDENT_REPORT.pdf
IPv4	74[.]50[.]84[.]181, 94[.]158[.]244[.]69, 85[.]239[.]61[.]60, 5[.]255[.]117[.]134
URL	hxxps[:]//github[.]com/qTox/qTox/releases/download/v1[.]17[.]6/set up-qtox-x86_64-release[.]exe

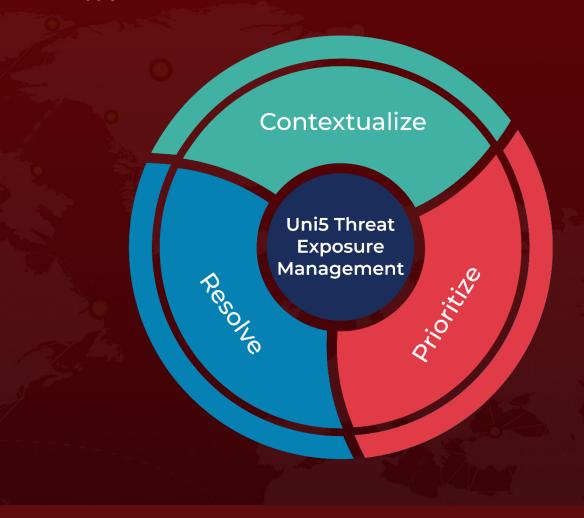
References

https://securelist.com/new-ymir-ransomware-found-in-colombia/114493/

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