



Threat Level



Red

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY



ATTACK REPORT

UAC-0226: Targeted Cyber-Espionage Against Ukrainian Innovation Hubs

Date of Publication

April 9, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025108

Summary

Attack Commenced: February 2025

Targeted Country: Ukraine

Malware: GIFTEDCROOK

Targeted Platform: Windows

Targeted Industries: Military, Law Enforcement Agencies, Government

Threat Actor: UAC-0226

Attack: The UAC-0226 cyber-espionage campaign targets Ukrainian military and government entities using phishing emails with malicious Excel attachments. Once opened, these deploy the GIFTEDCROOK malware, which steals browser data and exfiltrates it via Telegram. The attack aims to compromise national security and disrupt critical operations, highlighting the urgent need for strong cybersecurity practices.

⚔️ Attack Regions



UAC-0226

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Attack Details

#1

The UAC-0226 cyber espionage attack targets Ukrainian military innovation centers, armed forces, law enforcement agencies, and local government entities particularly those near the eastern border. The primary objective of this campaign is to conduct espionage by stealing sensitive data, compromising national security, and disrupting institutional operations.

#2

The threat actors behind UAC-0226 are using phishing emails as their initial attack vector. These emails contain Microsoft Excel attachments with titles related to defense and technological innovation, likely intended to attract the attention of targeted users. Once opened, the attachments execute embedded Base64-encoded scripts designed to bypass user suspicion and deliver a secondary payload without triggering immediate alarms.

#3

This secondary payload is a custom malware named GIFTEDCROOK, developed in C/C++. Once deployed, the malware focuses on extracting sensitive data, particularly from widely used web browsers such as Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, and Mozilla Firefox. It harvests login credentials, cookies, and browsing history, which can be used for further infiltration or intelligence gathering.

#4

Uniquely, the malware uses PowerShell commands to send the stolen data directly to a Telegram bot, leveraging the popular messaging app as a covert exfiltration channel. The ongoing nature of the attack underscores the importance of robust cybersecurity hygiene, especially in sectors that handle sensitive or strategic information.

Recommendations



Strengthen Email Security: Implement advanced email filtering solutions to detect and block phishing emails and malicious attachments. Enable attachment sandboxing to safely analyze suspicious files before they reach end users. Educate personnel, especially in defense and government sectors, to recognize and report phishing attempts.



Monitor and Audit System Activity: Regularly review email and web server logs for unusual behavior, such as unexpected file downloads or outbound PowerShell commands. Deploy endpoint detection and response (EDR) tools to detect anomalies, malware activity, and lateral movement.



Harden System Configurations: Disable or restrict the use of PowerShell where not required, and enforce logging for PowerShell execution. Apply the principle of least privilege across all user accounts to limit the impact of potential breaches. Ensure macros in Office documents are disabled by default and only enabled for verified documents.



Network and Endpoint Monitoring: Monitor endpoint behavior for signs of script execution and abnormal PowerShell usage. Use behavioral analysis tools to detect malware like GIFTEDCROOK that may bypass traditional signature-based defenses. Implement network traffic monitoring to detect exfiltration patterns, especially connections to Telegram APIs or suspicious PowerShell activity.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0001</u>	<u>TA0010</u>	<u>TA0002</u>	<u>TA0007</u>
Initial Access	Exfiltration	Execution	Discovery
TA0006	TA0009	TA0011	TA0003
Credential Access	Collection	Command and Control	Persistence
TA0005	T1566.001	T1059.001	T1204
Defense Evasion	Spearphishing Attachment	PowerShell	User Execution
T1059	T1027	T1082	T1204.002
Command and Scripting Interpreter	Obfuscated Files or Information	System Information Discovery	Malicious File
T1140	T1555	T1539	T1041
Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Credentials from Password Stores	Steal Web Session Cookie	Exfiltration Over C2 Channel
T1567.002	T1567	T1555.003	T1566
Exfiltration to Cloud Storage	Exfiltration Over Web Service	Credentials from Web Browsers	Phishing

☒ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

Type	Value
MD5	037e2ca3c97e1a5645cdc45fb0d98064, 0a178f76c48c038e8bad03a62b52fc9, 100cd9d907e986ba8d5fc6d0488557d9, 1b71d870f34587e0a2717f9925086eab, 333b09f8865aae5d257b6f11f2fe5d08, 3394fc2ba0a976818691751aa7f86d05, 4a2ec9f72b910c0a8e3efc4c334f5bad, 671b42e854ae2ee3341456fbec7c7787, 8b694068e5088e0c32739956e28b077e, 966373dbe28f4111f6ce47038fb343da, 9c03d0da190d1046583ba9fa83a8bcd3, 9f6c82c240ba5ef6bb85d28c0cdf7f7f, b3831f0bace886aab81873edc20aba4, b63b783a9aca15726babd599d2963869, cffdd24742610fe5710dbc9ebd258c64, d280a258704bf9155bceaf4f731988ea, daffbfd71f8595ab6d6b8c94cc81a778, e5f4188682e40e79800ccd165289c844, f62ea2cbd220596072010e91dd65b673
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TYPE	VALUE
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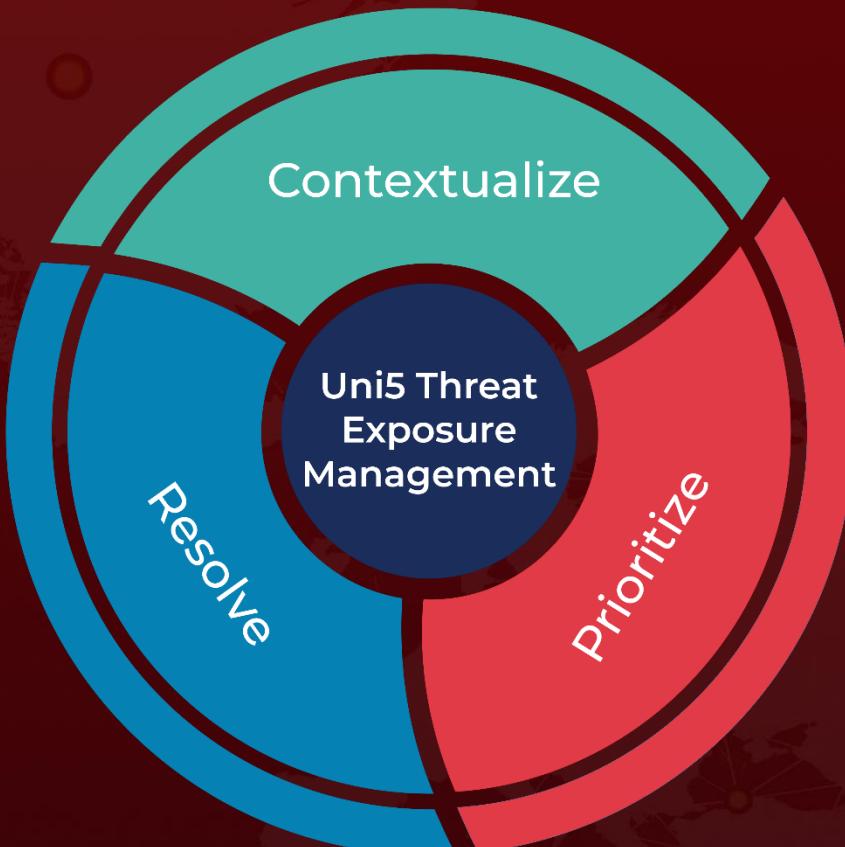
❖ References

<https://cert.gov.ua/article/6282946>

What Next?

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