

HiveForce Labs

# THREAT ADVISORY



## ATTACK REPORT

### GodRAT Reloaded: Legacy Code, Modern Tactics

Date of Publication

August 20, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025254

# Summary

**Attack Discovered:** September 2024

**Targeted Countries:** Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Malaysia, Jordan

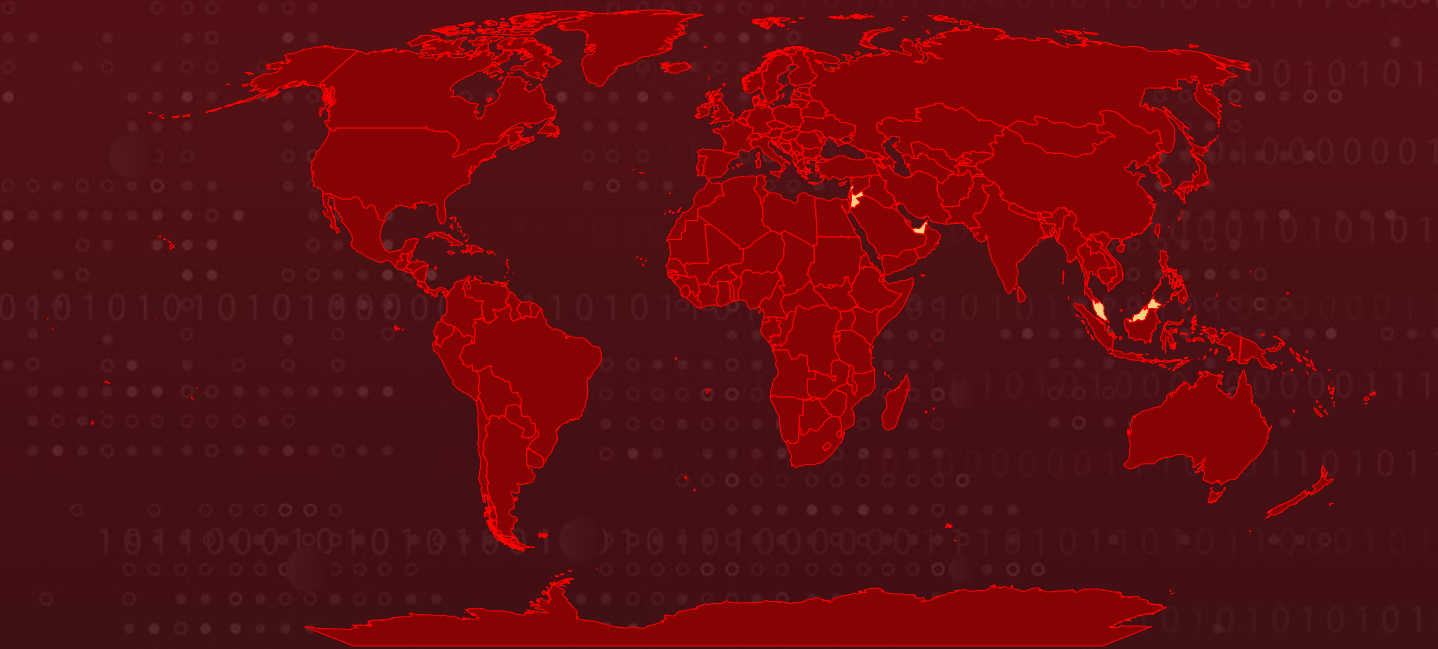
**Targeted Industry:** Financial Firms (trading and brokerage)

**Affected Platform:** Windows

**Malware:** GodRAT, AsyncRAT

**Attack:** The recent GodRAT campaign shows how old malware families can be repurposed with new tricks to stay dangerous. Disguised as financial documents and spread through Skype, GodRAT uses steganography to hide its code in images, loaders to inject malicious shellcode, and plugins to steal files and browser passwords. It gathers detailed system information, communicates with remote servers, and even drops additional tools like Chrome and Edge password stealers. With its roots in the Gh0st RAT family, GodRAT highlights how legacy malware can evolve into a persistent threat against industries like finance, blending stealth, modularity, and data theft into a powerful attack chain.

## 🔪 Attack Regions



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# Attack Details

## #1

In September 2024, financial institutions were hit by a wave of malicious activity delivered through Skype messenger. Attackers disguised .scr files as financial documents, luring victims into execution. These files unleashed GodRAT, a Remote Access Trojan built on the Gh0st RAT codebase. What set this campaign apart was its creative use of steganography, hiding shellcode inside image files to bypass detection. Once triggered, the malware connected to a C2 server to retrieve additional payloads, including plugins for file management and browser password theft. The campaign remains active, with the most recent detection reported on August 12, 2025.

## #2

GodRAT employed multiple loaders to inject shellcode into memory, either embedding it directly in the loader binary or extracting it from image files. One loader, decoded its shellcode with a hardcoded XOR key before injecting it into a process. Another loader extracted hidden shellcode bytes from images and executed them in new threads. Persistence was achieved by creating registry entries tied to legitimate executables, ensuring the malware could relaunch stealthily.

## #3

Once activated, the shellcode searched for configuration markers like “godinfo” and decoded them using XOR operations. It then reached out to its C2 server with the request “GETGOD,” prompting the delivery of second-stage payloads such as bootstrap code, configuration files, and a UPX-packed DLL named ONLINE.dll. This RAT DLL adjusted its behavior depending on command-line arguments, appending the flag “-Puppet” for process creation and validation, a nod to its ties with the earlier AwesomePuppet RAT. From there, GodRAT collected system information, including OS details, hostnames, active processes, usernames, antivirus presence, and capture drivers, before compressing and encoding the data for exfiltration.

## #4

The malware’s true power lay in its modular design. The FileManager plugin enabled attackers to control infected systems with ease, listing, deleting, and modifying files; executing applications; creating directories; and unzipping delivered archives with a portable 7zip dropped into the victim’s AppData directory. Using this capability, the attackers deployed a Chrome password stealer to harvest stored credentials and save them in “google.txt.” A similar tool targeted Microsoft Edge by pulling data directly from browser SQLite databases and decrypting saved passwords. Alongside this, additional implants such as AsyncRAT were observed, extending the attackers’ control and persistence. As modern malware continues to recycle and repurpose the code of older families while layering in new tactics, it underscores the constant evolution of the threat landscape, where legacy tools gain fresh relevance through adaptation.

# Recommendations



**Be cautious with unexpected files and links:** Avoid opening .scr files or any unusual attachments sent through messaging apps like Skype, even if they look like financial documents. Cybercriminals often disguise malware in these formats to trick users into clicking.



**Harden user accounts and passwords:** Encourage strong, unique passwords and enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) wherever possible. This makes it much harder for attackers to use stolen credentials from password stealers like those deployed in this campaign.



**Monitor for unusual activity:** Keep an eye on outbound network connections to unknown or suspicious IP addresses. GodRAT communicates regularly with its Command-and-Control servers, and this traffic can sometimes be detected as an early warning sign.



**Enhance Endpoint Protection:** Deploy next-generation antivirus (NGAV) and endpoint detection & response (EDR) solutions to identify and block malware. Leverage behavioral analysis and machine learning-based detection to spot suspicious activity.



## Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<b><u>TA0001</u></b> Initial Access	<b><u>TA0002</u></b> Execution	<b><u>TA0003</u></b> Persistence	<b><u>TA0004</u></b> Privilege Escalation
<b><u>TA0005</u></b> Defense Evasion	<b><u>TA0006</u></b> Credential Access	<b><u>TA0007</u></b> Discovery	<b><u>TA0009</u></b> Collection
<b><u>TA0010</u></b> Exfiltration	<b><u>TA0011</u></b> Command and Control	<b><u>T1566</u></b> Phishing	<b><u>T1566.003</u></b> Spearphishing via Service
<b><u>T1027</u></b> Obfuscated Files or Information	<b><u>T1027.003</u></b> Steganography	<b><u>T1059</u></b> Command and Scripting Interpreter	<b><u>T1059.003</u></b> Windows Command Shell



<b><u>T1547</u></b> Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	<b><u>T1547.001</u></b> Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	<b><u>T1071</u></b> Application Layer Protocol	<b><u>T1204</u></b> User Execution
<b><u>T1204.002</u></b> Malicious File	<b><u>T1071.001</u></b> Web Protocols	<b><u>T1082</u></b> System Information Discovery	<b><u>T1518</u></b> Software Discovery
<b><u>T1518.001</u></b> Security Software Discovery	<b><u>T1560</u></b> Archive Collected Data	<b><u>T1041</u></b> Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	<b><u>T1574</u></b> Hijack Execution Flow
<b><u>T1574.001</u></b> DLL	<b><u>T1083</u></b> File and Directory Discovery	<b><u>T1070</u></b> Indicator Removal	<b><u>T1027.002</u></b> Software Packing
<b><u>T1555</u></b> Credentials from Password Stores	<b><u>T1555.003</u></b> Credentials from Web Browsers	<b><u>T1005</u></b> Data from Local System	<b><u>T1105</u></b> Ingress Tool Transfer
<b><u>T1055</u></b> Process Injection	<b><u>T1036</u></b> Masquerading		

# ✖ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
MD5	cf7100bbb5ceb587f04a1f42939e24ab, d09fd377d8566b9d7a5880649a0192b4, e723258b75fee6fbd8095f0a2ae7e53c, a6352b2c4a3e00de9e84295c8d505dad, 6c12ec3795b082ec8d5e294e6a5d6d01, bb23d0e061a8535f4cb8c6d724839883, 160a80a754fd14679e5a7b5fc4aed672, 2750d4d40902d123a80d24f0d0acc454, 441b35ee7c366d4644dca741f51eb729, 318f5bf9894ac424fd4faf4ba857155e, 512778f0de31fcae281d87f00affa4a8, 6cad01ca86e8cd5339ff1e8fff4c8558, 58f54b88f2009864db7e7a5d1610d27d, 64dfcdd8f511f4c71d19f5a58139f2c0, 8008375eec7550d6d8e0eaf24389cf81, 04bf56c6491c5a455efea7dbf94145f1, 5f7087039cb42090003cc9dbb493215e,

TYPE	VALUE
MD5	31385291c01bb25d635d098f91708905, cdd5c08b43238c47087a5d914d61c943, 605f25606bb925d61ccc47f0150db674, 961188d6903866496c954f03ecff2a72, 4ecd2cf02bdf19cd9c5507e85a32c657, 17e71cd415272a6469386f95366d3b64
SHA256	18DADAC8E7591EF9BCC79B5417DF7751A3C08B204D98CEBF6FF4C 54B3B5610C8, 0E2889F6475AEA625D18B200A2CACDAC745ECB22044F6366F21AF C2E24046025, C52FB4EDDF64779B7BEDA43D26618251EEFE84BBB7F1C8EBB725E5 E2DFDCFE4A, D6D2A1D7993558CCEBD268A58BD008C6DC7042BC0FBC5B3FC218 A961ED7A202D, F26262D8E0ED5E998CED23B48A877711B655AD4CAEE0B8C68D86A 0122074302A, 48D0D162BD408F32F8909D08B8E60A21B49DB02380A13D366802D 22D4250C4E7, E26EFC253A47BF311ABFF125F53F860C0CABAA58592B3407DE1380 A6D3170265, 44EF5A168D1A929E833B55DF13DD5A79F3E8019723DFB9366855D F13B33C0BA6, DA34B4041090EAFB852985866DD9FC5C435B5654A4C671A2C7F73 BE2804E2C22, 2E33A3C604C4212547BDBB31BD842B365EF28EB7B9A84564FB8EF3 C0268F6268, 51B7478388593F90516D04053B95DD0861D93D6195341B36272D2 474D196BA86, CED343EE088F8FDDAF74D3B85C0D9176A3DB852E580467CA6C60E C86BD5E2132, 67C713A44186315D7CBFEC4745B7DD199D86711F48C5F0778A718 71AC3B02624, B673444DAF876EEFF6AA81BFCD86F68FA7E5C4C48EFFF183D94EDF BB57D93EF5, 25A6B3369731B0F15C03944ED8103848539D25B95230CF80F809DD 9352FD156E, 315D105619543931F1945D8298705267E48C0B19826E38627CC9FF EC7BE04F7A, ED1DFD2E913E1C53D9F9AB5B418F84E0F401ABFDF8E3349E1FCFC9 8663DCB23F, C5F5D5A9BA824E235ABD02E9D09052CA8A17B8C18253C7B25727A 17DF675E66B, 8A1A19741DC3626CFF78E1C54DE827058060A42F3ACADDF6D5C3D EBE7071185B

TYPE	VALUE
File Paths	C:\users\[username]\downloads\2023-2024clientlist &.scr, C:\users\[username]\downloads\2024-11-15_23.45.45 .scr, C:\Users\[username]\Downloads\2024-08-01_2024-12-31Data.scr, C:\Users\[username]\Downloads\2025TopDataTransaction&.scr, C:\Users\[username]\Downloads\2024-2025Top&Data.scr, C:\Users\[username]\Downloads\2025TopClineData&1.scr, C:\Users\[username]\Downloads\Corporate customer transaction &volume.pif, C:\telegram desktop\Company self-media account application qualifications&.zip, C:\Users\[username]\Downloads\个人信息资料&.pdf.pif, %ALLUSERSPROFILE%\bugreport\360Safe2.exe, %ALLUSERSPROFILE%\google\chrome.exe, %ALLUSERSPROFILE%\google\msedge.exe, %LOCALAPPDATA%\valve\valve\SDL2.dll, %LOCALAPPDATA%\bugreport\LoggerCollector.dll, %ALLUSERSPROFILE%\bugreport\LoggerCollector.dll, %LOCALAPPDATA%\bugreport\bugreport_.exe
IPv4	103[.]237[.]92[.]191, 118[.]99[.]3[.]33, 118[.]107[.]46[.]174, 154[.]91[.]183[.]174, 156[.]241[.]134[.]49, 47[.]238[.]124[.]68
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Domain	wuwu6[.]cfd

## References

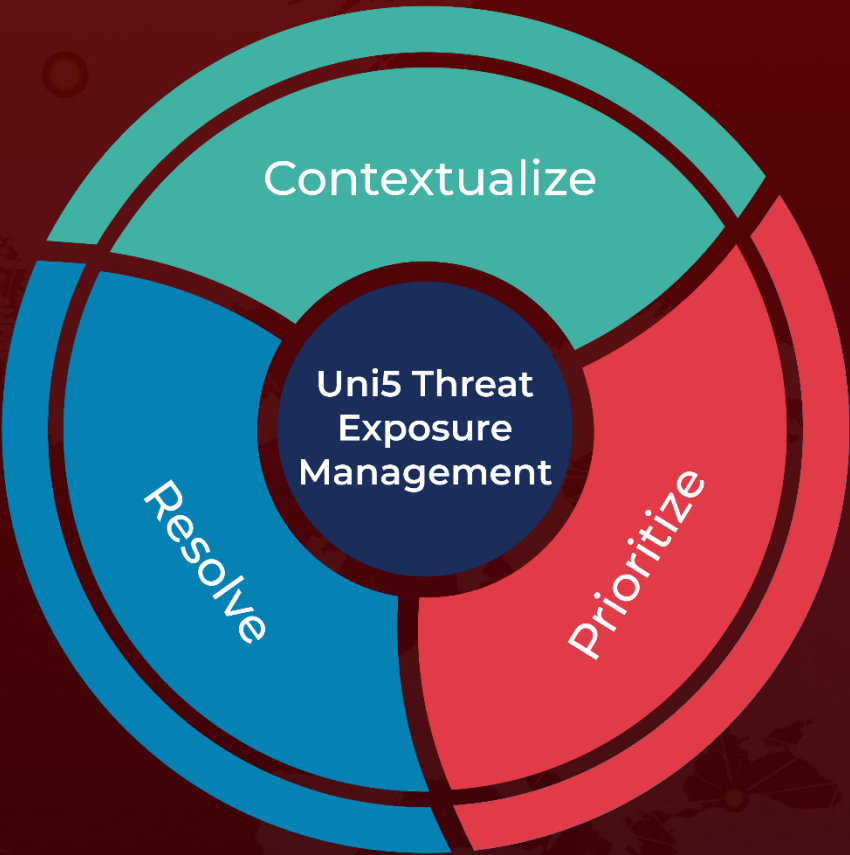
<https://securelist.com/godrat/117119/>

<https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/blind-eagles-banking-trap-phishing-colombias-financial-sector/>

# What Next?

At Hive Pro, it is our mission to detect the most likely threats to your organization and to help you prevent them from happening.

Book a free demo with HivePro Uni5: Threat Exposure Management Platform.



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