

Hiveforce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

X ATTACK REPORT

ZynorRAT: Go-Based Malware Taking Shape on Telegram

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Admiralty Code

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Summary

Attack Discovered: July 2025
Targeted Countries: Worldwide
Affected Platform: Windows, Linux

Malware: ZynorRAT

Attack: ZynorRAT is a newly emerging Go-based remote access trojan that turns a simple Telegram bot into a full command-and-control hub. Still in its testing phase, the malware already packs a dangerous toolkit, from stealing files to executing arbitrary commands and planting itself in a system for persistence. The author, likely operating from Tur, has been experimenting with cloud instances and re-uploading samples to fine-tune its stealth. While not yet widely deployed, ZynorRAT shows all the hallmarks of a threat-in-the-making, one that could soon surface in underground markets as a customizable tool for attackers.

X Attack Regions



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Attack Details

- A new Remote Access Trojan known as ZynorRAT emerged in public telemetry on July 8, 2025. Built in Go and managed via a Telegram bot, the tool targets Linux systems with a Windows variant under active development. Early detection rates were inconsistent, and subsequent re-uploads suggest the author is iterating to evade scanners. Observations of chatter in Telegram channels and open-source signals indicate an evolving project that is still undergoing active refinement, rather than a polished, widely used campaign.
- A technical inspection of the Linux build revealed an ELF 64-bit Go binary of substantial size that preserved many symbols and human-readable artifacts, a detail that made static analysis and decompilation unusually straightforward. Mapping core routines and wrapper functions with radare2 provided clear entry points for deeper inspection, exposing the implementation of most of the RAT's capabilities. The presence of plaintext artifacts inside the binary accelerated reverse engineering and helped reconstruct the malware's behavior with confidence.
- At runtime, ZynorRAT turns a Telegram bot into an operator console and implements a standard RAT feature set: remote command execution, file exfiltration, system and process enumeration, screenshot capture, and persistence. Messages that fall outside its recognized command set are executed as shell input; the code prepends "bash -c" to incoming strings, effectively giving the operator the ability to run arbitrary commands on compromised hosts.
- For persistence on Linux, the malware abuses systemd user services by writing a service file into the user's ~/.config/systemd/user directory to survive restarts. The operator's bot shows rapid response behavior, operator-sent commands commonly return results within about a minute, and many of the hosts recorded in the bot logs appear to be cloud instances, implying test deployments on disposable infrastructure. The actor distributed executables via Dosya.co, and automated tooling helped extract a Telegram bot account along with screenshots and executed commands that corroborate active testing.
- Taken together, the artifacts and telemetry depict an immature but actively developed project that could be polished for broader use or offered for sale in underground markets. Repeated references to the name "Halil" and several Turkish IP addresses point toward a likely single developer or small, regionally linked operator, though some extracted IPs are likely victim systems. Defenders should prioritize runtime detection, strict outbound controls to block unauthorized Telegram bot traffic, and monitoring for unexpected systemd user service creations to blunt this tool's effectiveness while development continues.

Recommendations

- Block unexpected Telegram bot traffic: Don't let servers or workstations talk to Telegram bots unless you explicitly need them to. Add rules in your firewall or proxy to block outbound connections to Telegram API endpoints or known bot domains.
- Watch for user services: ZynorRAT installs a user-level systemd service to survive reboots. Alert on any new service files under ~/.config/systemd/user and investigate them immediately.
- Limit permissions and use least privilege: Don't run everyday accounts as admins. If an account is compromised, minimal permissions reduce what malware can do.
- Harden downloads and file sharing: Block or tightly control downloads from public file-sharing sites (e.g., Dosya.co) on critical systems. Use web filtering and scan all downloaded files in a sandbox before allowing execution.
- 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

TA0002 Execution	TA0003 Persistence	TA0007 Discovery	TA0009 Collection
TA0010 Exfiltration	TA0011 Command and Control	T1057 Process Discovery	T1113 Screen Capture
T1041 Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	T1543 Create or Modify System Process	T1543.002 Systemd Service	T1059 Command and Scripting Interpreter
T1071 Application Layer Protocol	T1102 Web Service	T1102.002 Bidirectional Communication	T1083 File and Directory Discovery

№ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

	ТҮРЕ	VALUE
	SHA256	037e5fe028a60604523b840794d06c8f70a9c523a832a97ecaaccd9f419e 364a, 47338da15a35c49bcd3989125df5b082eef64ba646bb7a2db1565bb413 b69323, c890c6e6b7cc6984cd9d9061d285d814841e0b8136286e6fd943013260 eb8461, 237a40e522f2f1e6c71415997766b4b23f1526e2f141d68ff334de3ff5b0c 89f, 48c2a8453feea72f8d9bfb9c2731d811e7c300f3e1935bddd7188324aab7 d30d, 4cd270b49c8d5c31560ef94dc0bee2c7927d6f3e77173f660e2f3106ae71 31c3, a6c450f9abff8a22445ba539c21b24508dd326522df525977e14ec17e11f 7d65, bceccc566fe3ae3675f7e20100f979eaf2053d9a4f3a3619a550a496a426 8ef5, 8b09ba6e006718371486b3655588b438ade953beecf221af38160cbe6fe dd40a, f9eb2a54e500b3ce42950fb75af30955180360c978c00d081ea561c86e5 4262d
•	Domain	api[.]telegram[.]org

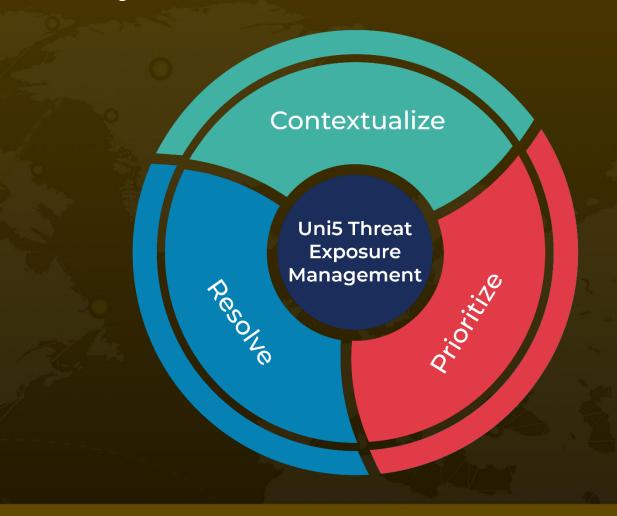
References

https://www.sysdig.com/blog/zynorrat-technical-analysis-reverse-engineering-a-novel-turkish-go-based-rat

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