

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

 **ATTACK REPORT**

Operation SkyCloak: Covert Cyber Strikes on Russian and Belarusian Military Personnel

Date of Publication

November 4, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025335

Summary

Attack Discovered: 2025

Targeted Countries: Russia and Belarus

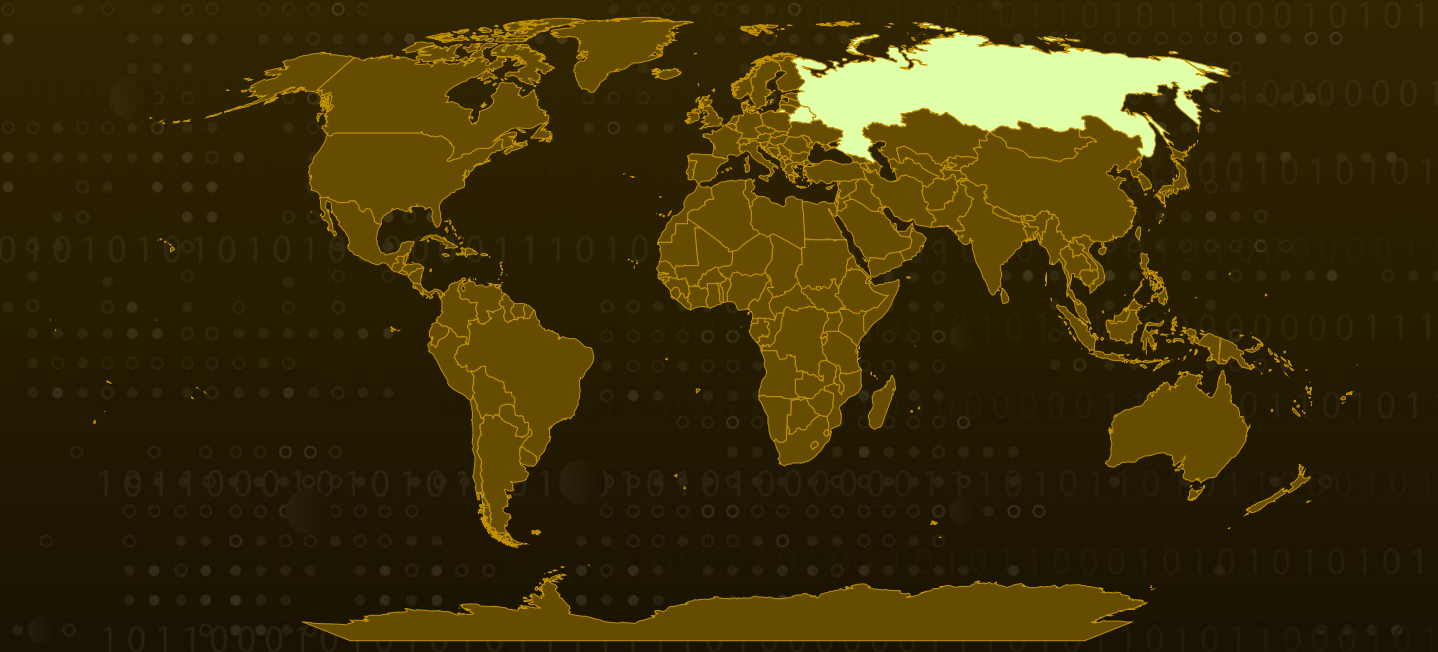
Targeted Industry: Defence

Campaign: Operation SkyCloak

Affected Platform: Windows

Attack: A stealthy cyber campaign, Operation SkyCloak, has surfaced targeting Russian and Belarusian military personnel, using phishing lures disguised as official military letters to deploy PowerShell scripts, Tor bridges, and hidden OpenSSH servers for covert access. The attackers built a complex infection chain that hides communication through obfs4 Tor bridges, executes decoy-laced payloads, and maintains persistence via scheduled tasks and custom onion services. The campaign's precision and use of anonymizing infrastructure suggest a calculated effort to infiltrate defense networks while staying hidden under the radar.

Attack Regions



© Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, Open Places, OpenStreetMap, Overture Maps Foundation, TomTom, Zenrin

Powered by Bing

Attack Details

#1

A focused cyber campaign, Operation SkyCloak, has been observed targeting military personnel in Russia and Belarus, notably elements of the Russian Airborne and Belarusian special operations community. The intrusion chain favors stealth: initial lures and PowerShell-based stagers, covert command-and-control over Tor using obfs4 bridges, and an embedded OpenSSH server deployed inside user profiles to enable discreet remote administration.

#2

Two separate military-themed letters are included in the dataset and help contextualize potential targeting. Several archived files from Belarus were weaponized in late September 2025 and contain a classic phishing artifact: a ZIP archive with a double-extension LNK shortcut. The shortcuts, associated with machine IDs desktop-V7i6LHO and desktop-u4a2HgZ, trigger PowerShell commands that unpack a staged archive. A secondary archive is recovered from a FOUND.000 folder and drops payloads, a text file, then executes a hidden PowerShell script. The packages include multiple EXEs, text files, a decoy PDF, a DLL, and XML configuration files, together supporting a multi-stage deployment that culminates in script execution.

#3

The PowerShell stager performs environmental reconnaissance and anti-sandbox checks, enforces single-instance execution via a mutex, parses XML for configuration, and installs scheduled tasks to survive reboots. It constructs an onion address and waits for a local Tor process to be ready before issuing an identification beacon over Tor, implemented with curl tunneled through a Tor SOCKS listener and robust retry logic to maximize reliability. These behaviors point to an operator preference for resilience and low observability rather than brute-force persistence.

#4

The configuration artifacts reveal two distinct SSHD deployments. One bundle listens on a nonstandard port (20321) with password authentication disabled and public-key only access, implying a hardened, stealth SSH instance. A second setup runs under tor.exe and exposes multiple services through an onion service, using an obfs4 pluggable transport implemented by binaries presented as confluence.exe or rider.exe (acting as obfs4proxy) and connecting to defined bridge endpoints by IP, port, fingerprint, and certificate. Netflow shows bridge traffic originating from Russia and neighboring countries; the IPs are classified variously as Tor nodes or residential hosts with little activity on targeted ports.

#5

In sum, this is a multi-chain, stealth-focused intrusion that leverages PowerShell, OpenSSH, and Tor bridges to enable covert remote access and lateral movement against defense and government-adjacent targets in Eastern Europe.

Recommendations



Update and Patch Regularly: Make sure all operating systems and software, especially PowerShell, Tor, and OpenSSH, are fully updated. Attackers often exploit unpatched systems to gain a foothold.



Disable PowerShell Where Unnecessary: If PowerShell isn't required for daily operations, disable or restrict its use through group policies. This helps block malicious scripts used for initial infection and persistence.



Inspect Scheduled Tasks and Startup Entries: Review Windows Task Scheduler for any unexpected or hidden tasks. Attackers often create these to maintain access even after reboots.



Check for Suspicious Files and Directories: Look for strange folders like dynamicUpdatingHashingScalingContext, logicpro, or reaper under %APPDATA%. Their presence could indicate malware components or staging areas.



Educate Users About Phishing: Be cautious with email attachments, especially ZIP or LNK files with double extensions. Encourage them to report anything suspicious immediately.



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

<u>TA0042</u> Resource Development	<u>TA0001</u> Initial Access	<u>TA0002</u> Execution	<u>TA0003</u> Persistence
<u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion	<u>TA0007</u> Discovery	<u>TA0008</u> Lateral Movement	<u>TA0009</u> Collection
<u>TA0011</u> Command and Control	<u>TA0010</u> Exfiltration	<u>T1583</u> Acquire Infrastructure	<u>T1566</u> Phishing
<u>T1566.001</u> Spearphishing Attachment	<u>T1204</u> User Execution	<u>T1204.002</u> Malicious File	<u>T1059</u> Command and Scripting Interpreter

<u>T1059.001</u> PowerShell	<u>T1106</u> Native API	<u>T1053</u> Scheduled Task/Job	<u>T1053.005</u> Scheduled Task
<u>T1547</u> Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	<u>T1027</u> Obfuscated Files or Information	<u>T1036</u> Masquerading	<u>T1497</u> Virtualization/Sandbo x Evasion
<u>T1083</u> File and Directory Discovery	<u>T1046</u> Network Service Discovery	<u>T1033</u> System Owner/User Discovery	<u>T1021</u> Remote Services
<u>T1119</u> Automated Collection	<u>T1071</u> Application Layer Protocol	<u>T1090</u> Proxy	<u>T1571</u> Non-Standard Port
<u>T1041</u> Exfiltration Over C2 Channel			

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
MD5	952f86861feeaf9821685cc203d67004, d246dfa9e274c644c5a9862350641bac, 8716989448bc88ba125aead800021db0, ae4f82f9733e0f71bb2a566a74eb055c, 32bdbf5c26e691cbbd451545bca52b56, 2731b3e8524e523a84dc7374ae29ac23, 39937e199b2377d1f212510f1f2f7653, 9242b49e9581fa7f2100bd9ad4385e8c, b61a80800a1021e9d0b1f5e8524c5708, b52dfb562c1093a87b78ffb6bfc78e07, 45b16a0b22c56e1b99649cca1045f500, dcdcf4bb3b1e8ddb24ac4e7071abd1f65, e1a8daea05f25686c359db8fa3941e1d, b3382b6a44dc2cefdf242dc9f9bc9d84, 229afc52dccd655ec1a69a73369446dd, f6837c62aa71f044366ac53c60765739, 2599d1b1d6fe13002cb75b438d9b80c4, b7ae44ac55ba8acb527b984150c376e2, 0f6aaa52b05ab76020900a28afff9fff, 219e7d3b6ff68a36c8b03b116b405237,

TYPE	VALUE
MD5	dfc78fe2c31613939b570ced5f38472c, 77bb74dd879914eea7817d252dbab1dc, f6c0304671c4485c04d4a1c7c8c8ed94, cdd065c52b96614dc880273f2872619f, 37e83a8fc0e4e6ea5dab38b0b20f953b, 6eafae19d2db29f70fa24a95cf71a19d, 664f09734b07659a6f75bca3866ae5e8, 6eafae19d2db29f70fa24a95cf71a19d, 23ad48b33d5a6a8252ed5cd38148dcb7, c8c41b7e02fc1d98a88f66c3451a081b
SHA256	30a5df544f4a838f9c7ce34377ed2668e0ba22cc39d1e26b30378115380 8a2c4, a939d1edcc422772124a373be68b7cb38110639db8b1f4b5dca0b7e94b 8399e3, e555083bdb62cf9df6aa7101908d9dbb89f55788ddab2e3288d57e48d43 abd35, f8dc5e9747ca7ea00c88817472d273c570fec6899134f419cd1ae98235db 1830, 99ec6437f74eec19e33c1a0b4ac8826bcc44848f87cd1a1c2b379fae9df6 2de9, f44fa352c430d5f34462143daa726660be9d1bd0666ab2f3672df47adde5 5986, 7269b4bc6b3036e5a2f8c2a7908a439202cee9c8b9e50b67c786c39f250 0df8f, 0b9df542755298cd0b087681efbfaf91d35209966ff3bd8368ba65bcc053 6a59, fdbb5d65ee611b35ccca6dd00ee0f9288dbaef8be9d8a247b067c8de382 6759f, a250eb4fa9e270006defb04f5cc8eaa56bb016697f4e97739ca49d7d8ff3c 11f, 949bc47d0cbbca0eeb73e18722fe2aa45c7681344bfa0e3bc9a7f9a4a8a8 8341, 51f02908ff27e270999ce9b796d92ec866d397aaf42af8b3eb2654463e1c 53fd, 2f1a2fc130eeef678c44d2f1a43be64283b13db001b6facd9c1e7135672d 88f5, 21ce085622d3ce447f36552290f2c22bc4bda5e176620a5683bc3ed995d 10344, a68a72f845931408740870dbd3f0eac3b7acdbae3fdc8ea86aa8dfe48d35 1ce6, 0ff79b5a5af723654a6a6b8ce879a0aed2b009cee93dc9a8452b7dc7608f 7aae, 710e8c96875d6a3c1b4f08f4b2094c800658551065b20ef3fd450b210dcc 7b9a,

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	7946a2275c1c232eebed6ead95ea4723285950175586db1f95354b910b0a3cce, a0eed0e1ef8fc4129f630e6f68c29c357c717df0fe352961e92e7f8c93e5371b, feae0baf291ff54a1366f0cd628665d2b1c9fe279ce2544d4f84c7aa46064f3c, 08db5bb9812f49f9394fd724b9196c7dc2f61b5ba1644da65db95ab6e430c92b, feae0baf291ff54a1366f0cd628665d2b1c9fe279ce2544d4f84c7aa46064f3c, 5d3a6340691840d1a87bfab543faec77b4a9d457991dd938834de820a99685f7, f889e06affd416bbbb49361639ab67e61ea9c5e989f87d5eeefd4fba5491c77a
IPv4:Port	77[.]20[.]116[.]133[:]:8080, 156[.]67[.]24[.]239[:]:33333, 146[.]59[.]116[.]226[:]:50845, 142[.]189[.]114[.]119[:]:443
Tor Address	yuknkap4im65njr3tlprnpqwj4h7aal4hrn2tdieg75rpp6fx25hqbyd[.]onion

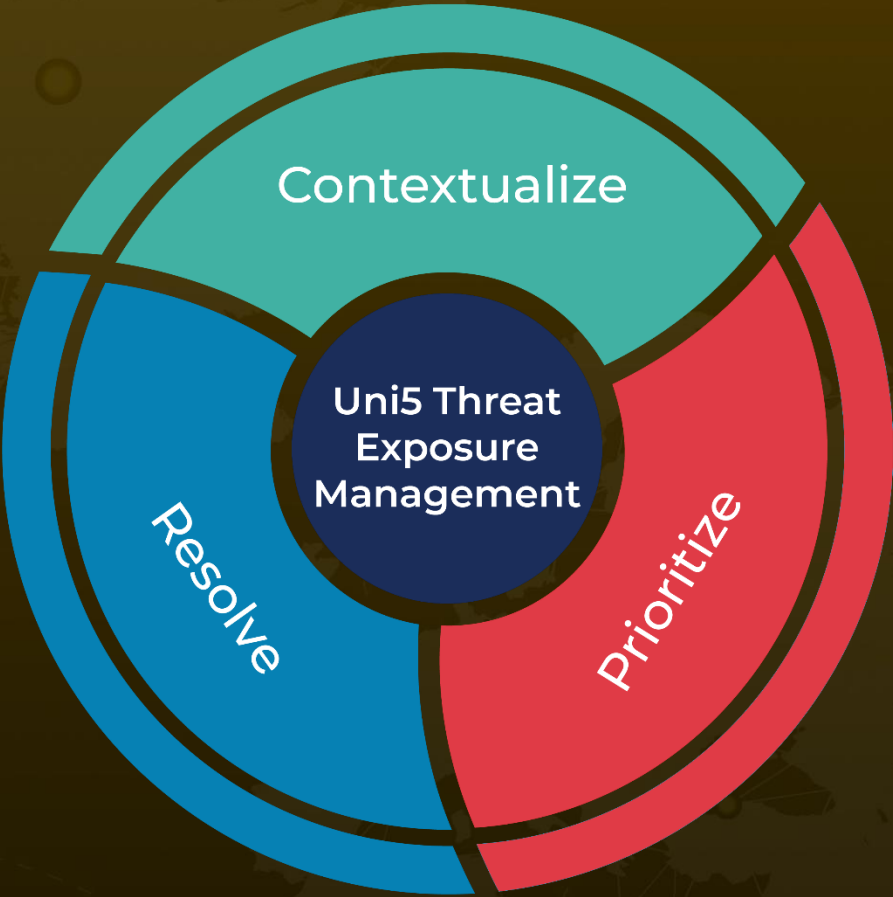
References

<https://www.segrite.com/blog/operation-skycloak-tor-campaign-targets-military-of-russia-belarus/>

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.



REPORT GENERATED ON
November 4, 2025 • 9:00 AM

© 2025 All Rights are Reserved by Hive Pro



More at www.hivepro.com