

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

 **ATTACK REPORT**

Gh0st RAT Multi-Campaign Delivery Surge Targets Chinese Speakers

Date of Publication

November 20, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025352

Summary

Attack Commenced: February 2025

Threat Actor: Dragon Breath (alias Golden Eye Dog, APT-Q-27)

Malware: RONGLOADER, Gh0st RAT

Campaigns: Campaign Trio, Campaign Chorus

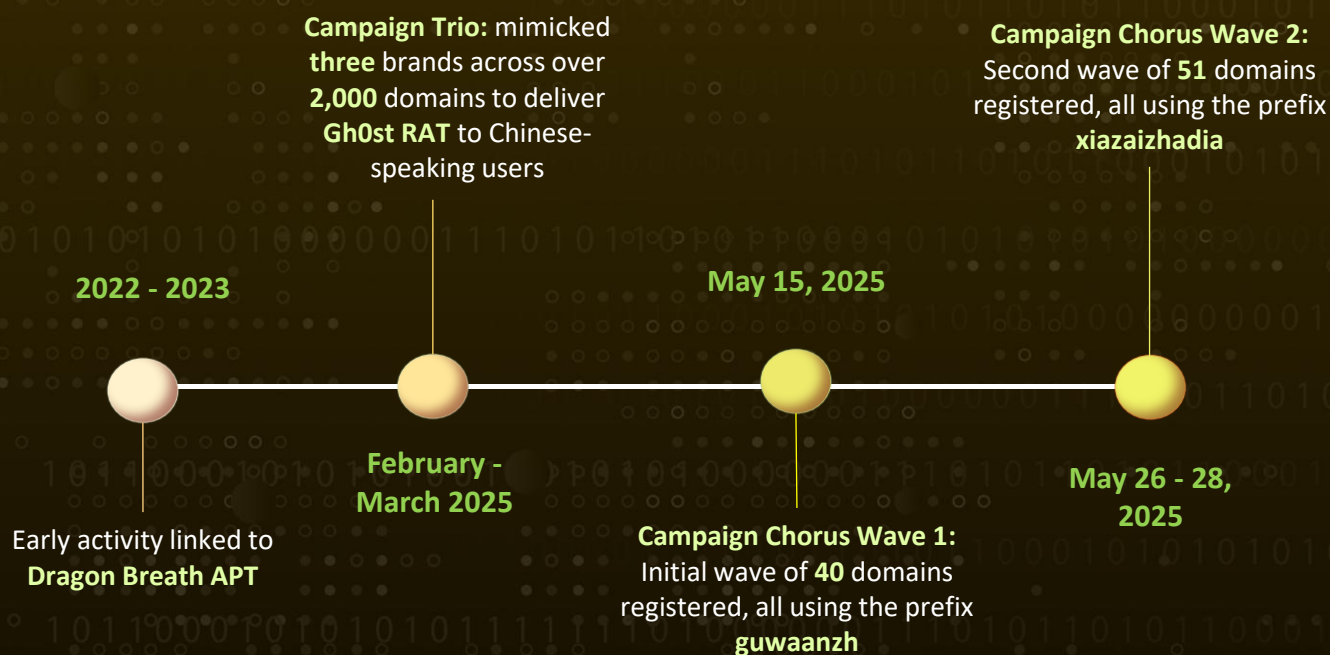
Targeted Regions: Worldwide (Major Chinese-Speaking Territories)

Targeted Industries: Technology, Entertainment, High-Tech

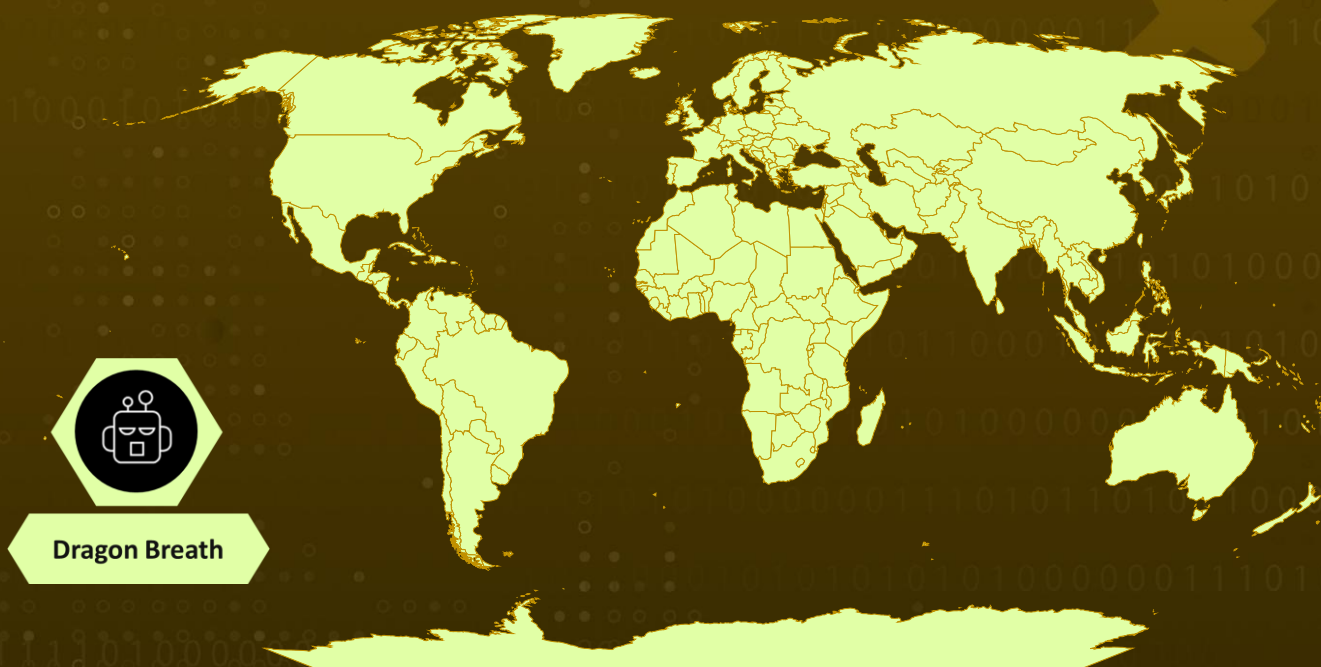
Targeted Brands: i4tools, Youdao, DeepSeek, QQ Music, Sogou browser, Google Chrome, Microsoft Teams

Attack: Dragon Breath (APT-Q-27) is driving a fast-moving, high-volume operation that blends multi-stage loaders, brand impersonation, and disposable domain infrastructure to push modified Gh0st RAT variants to Chinese-speaking users. The group relies on trojanized NSIS installers disguised as trusted software, layers extensive evasion to bypass local security tools, and sustains its reach through thousands of look-alike domains mimicking major Chinese apps.

Attack Timeline



Attack Regions



Dragon Breath

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Attack Details

#1

Dragon Breath, also designated APT-Q-27, operated a campaign that employed the multi-stage loader RONGLOADER to deploy a modified variant of Gh0st RAT. The activity targeted Chinese-speaking users. The intrusion began with a trojanized installer created with the Nullsoft Scriptable Install System (NSIS), a legitimate Windows installer framework frequently misused for malware distribution.

#2

In this case, the malicious packages were presented as trusted applications such as Google Chrome, Microsoft Teams, and other widely recognized software. The operators introduced a legitimately signed driver, enforced custom Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC) policies, and abused Protected Process Light (PPL) to interfere with Microsoft Defender.

#3

These measures produced multiple redundant guardrails intended to weaken defensive controls. When executed, the primary NSIS installer acted as a dropper containing two additional embedded NSIS installers. One installed legitimate software to preserve the appearance of authenticity, while the second executed the malicious workflow. This sequence ultimately deployed the modified Gh0st RAT.

#4

The variant contacted a remote server for tasking that enabled registry modification, event-log deletion, retrieval and execution of files from supplied URLs, clipboard manipulation, command execution through "cmd.exe," shellcode injection into "svchost.exe," and activation of payloads written to disk. It also included modules for keystroke logging, clipboard capture, and tracking of active window titles.

#5

Throughout 2025, two interlinked malware campaigns built around large-scale brand impersonation to deliver Gh0st RAT variants to Chinese-speaking users. These efforts shared infrastructure, tactics, and targeting, forming a continuous operational arc rather than isolated events.

#6

The first phase, known as Campaign Trio, ran from February to March 2025. It impersonated three major brands across more than 2,000 domains, using consistent lures and the same multi-stage delivery model. The second phase, Campaign Chorus, began in May 2025 and significantly broadened the impersonation scope to more than 40 applications.

#7

i4tools was the most frequently mimicked brand, with over 1,400 domains created to replicate this widely used Chinese-language utility for managing Apple mobile devices. More than 600 domains were dedicated to impersonating Youdao, a prominent Chinese dictionary and translation service. Five domains impersonated DeepSeek, reflecting an effort to exploit interest in contemporary AI-focused products.

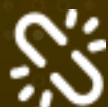
#8

The scale, speed, and turnover of domain creation show a burn-and-churn strategy in which domains were treated as disposable. Operational resilience was maintained through constant replenishment and wide distribution of malicious infrastructure.

Recommendations



Forensic Log and Registry Analysis: Inspect Windows Event Logs for anomalous service creation, driver loading, and process termination, particularly entries referencing "xererre1," "ollama," or "MicrosoftSoftware2ShadowCop4yProvider." Examine registry paths such as HKEY_CURRENT_USER\offlinekey for clipboard hijacker configurations and HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE for unauthorized WDAC policy modifications.



Increase Behavioral Endpoint Monitoring: Adopt continuous monitoring with behavioral analytics tuned to detect injection, driver tampering, and security-control termination patterns. Maintain structured kernel patching routines to close vulnerabilities exploited by multi-stage loaders.



Reinforce Recovery and Containment Architecture: Strengthen backup and disaster recovery processes to enable clean system restoration. Segment internal networks to constrain lateral movement pathways during compromise scenarios. Maintain incident response playbooks tailored to multi-stage loader infections with security-evasion capabilities.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

TA0001 Initial Access	TA0002 Execution	TA0003 Persistence	TA0004 Privilege Escalation
TA0005 Defense Evasion	TA0006 Credential Access	TA0007 Discovery	TA0009 Collection
TA0040 Impact	TA0011 Command and Control	TA0042 Resource Development	T1059 Command and Scripting Interpreter
T1059.003 Windows Command Shell	T1569 System Services	T1569.002 Service Execution	T1566 Phishing

<u>T1543</u> Create or Modify System Process	<u>T1543.003</u> Windows Service	<u>T1548</u> Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism	<u>T1548.002</u> Bypass User Account Control
<u>T1134</u> Access Token Manipulation	<u>T1562.001</u> Disable or Modify Tools	<u>T1562</u> Impair Defenses	<u>T1562.004</u> Disable or Modify System Firewall
<u>T1070</u> Indicator Removal	<u>T1070.001</u> Clear Windows Event Logs	<u>T1574</u> Hijack Execution Flow	<u>T1574.001</u> DLL
<u>T1055</u> Process Injection	<u>T1036.005</u> Match Legitimate Resource Name or Location	<u>T1036</u> Masquerading	<u>T1112</u> Modify Registry
<u>T1553</u> Subvert Trust Controls	<u>T1553.006</u> Code Signing Policy Modification	<u>T1056</u> Input Capture	<u>T1056.001</u> Keylogging
<u>T1115</u> Clipboard Data	<u>T1057</u> Process Discovery	<u>T1082</u> System Information Discovery	<u>T1033</u> System Owner/User Discovery
<u>T1518</u> Software Discovery	<u>T1518.001</u> Security Software Discovery	<u>T1095</u> Non-Application Layer Protocol	<u>T1573</u> Encrypted Channel
<u>T1573.001</u> Symmetric Cryptography	<u>T1583</u> Acquire Infrastructure	<u>T1204</u> User Execution	<u>T1204.002</u> Malicious File
<u>T1059.005</u> Visual Basic	<u>T1059.001</u> PowerShell	<u>T1218</u> System Binary Proxy Execution	<u>T1218.007</u> Msiexec
<u>T1071</u> Application Layer Protocol	<u>T1071.001</u> Web Protocols		

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
IPv4	95[.]173[.]197[.]195, 156[.]251[.]25[.]43, 156[.]251[.]25[.]112, 154[.]82[.]84[.]227, 103[.]181[.]134[.]138
Domains	yqmqhjgn[.]com, youdaxxyzy[.]top, youdaxxyzr[.]top, youdaxddxk[.]top, youdaqqaaavw[.]top, youdaovavxl[.]top, youdaovavxk[.]top, youdaoosssj[.]top, youdaohhzi[.]top, ydbao052[.]cyou, ydbao11[.]cyou, xizaizhadia9[.]cyou, xizaizhadia8[.]cyou, xizaizhadia51[.]cyou, xizaizhadia50[.]cyou, xizaizhadia46[.]cyou, xizaizhadia44[.]cyou, xizaizhadia42[.]cyou, xizaizhadia41[.]cyou, xizaizhadia40[.]cyou, xizaizhadia39[.]cyou, xizaizhadia37[.]cyou, xizaizhadia36[.]cyou, xizaizhadia35[.]cyou, xizaizhadia34[.]cyou, xizaizhadia33[.]cyou, xizaizhadia31[.]cyou, xizaizhadia30[.]cyou, xizaizhadia29[.]cyou, xizaizhadia27[.]cyou, xizaizhadia24[.]cyou, xizaizhadia22[.]cyou, xizaizhadia21[.]cyou, xizaizhadia20[.]cyou, xizaizhadia2[.]cyou, xizaizhadia19[.]cyou, xizaizhadia18[.]cyou,

TYPE	VALUE
Domains	xiazazhahad16[.]cyou, xiazazhahad12[.]cyou, xiazazhahad11[.]cyou, xiazazhahad10[.]cyou, xiazazhahad1[.]cyou, xiazailianjieoss[.]com, xiaofeige[.]icu, xiaobaituziha[.]com, qishuiyinyque-vip[.]top, i4toolsuozp[.]top, i4toolsuoxk[.]top, i4toolsllsk[.]top, i4toolsearch[.]vip, i4toolscaczu[.]top, i4toolscacvi[.]top, i4toolscacsm[.]top, i4[.]llllxiazai-web[.]vip, guwaanzh8[.]cyou, guwaanzh35[.]cyou, guwaanzh34[.]cyou, guwaanzh25[.]cyou, guwaanzh24[.]cyou, guwaanzh21[.]cyou, guwaanzh20[.]cyou, guwaanzh2[.]cyou, guwaanzh1[.]cyou, fs-im-kefu[.]7moor-fs1[.]com, djbzdhygj[.]com, deep-seek[.]rest, anydesk-www[.]cyou, 1235saddfs[.]icu
SHA256	e8c058acfa2518ddc7828304cf314b6dd49717e9a291ca32ba185c449 37c422b, dbe70991750c6dd665b281c27f7be40afea8b5718b097e43cd041d69 8706ade4, c37d0c9c9da830e6173b71a3bcc5203fbb66241ccd7d704b3a1d809ca dd551b2, bd4635d582413f84ac83adbb4b449b18bac4fc87ca000d0c7be84ad0f 9caf68e, bc6fb2eab9ed8d9eb405f6186d08e85be8b1308d207970cc41cf90477 aa79064, 7267a303abb5fcae2e6f5c3ecf3b50d204f760dabdfc5600bd248fcfad3f c133, 495ea08268fd9cf52643a986b7b035415660eb411d8484e2c3b54e2c4 e466a58,

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	491872a50b8db56d6a5ef1ccabe8702fb7763da4fd3b474d20ae0c98969acfe5, 299e6791e4eb85617c4fab7f27ac53fb70cd038671f011007831b558c318b369, 2232612b09b636698afcdb995b822adf21c34fb8979dd63f8d01f0d038acb454, 1c3f2530b2764754045039066d2c277dff4efabd4f15f2944e30b10e82f443c0, 18a21dbc327484b8accbd4a6d7b18608390a69033647099f807fdbfdcff7e6d, 1395627eca4ca8229c3e7da0a48a36d130ce6b016bb6da750b3d992888b20ab8

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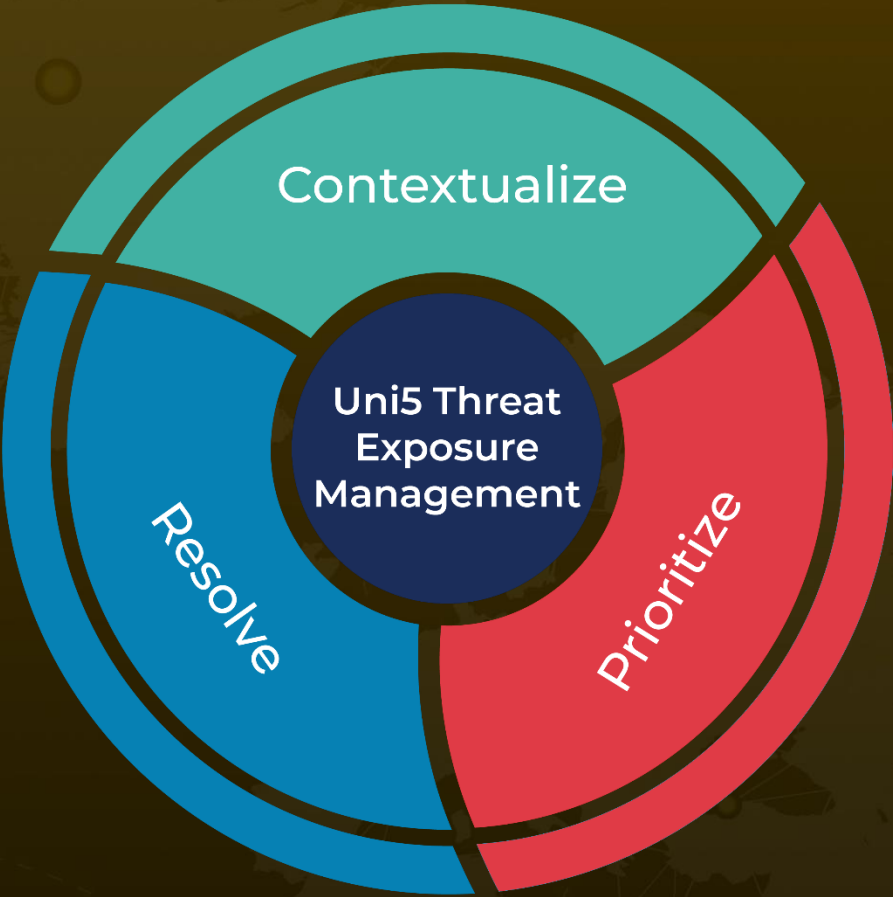
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<https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/hidden-in-plain-sight-the-abuse-of-nezha-and-the-ghost-rat-that-followed/>

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

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