



Threat Level

 **Red**

 **CISA: AA23-284A**

HiveForce Labs

# THREAT ADVISORY



**ATTACK REPORT**

## **In-Depth Analysis of AvosLocker Ransomware**

Date of Publication

October 12, 2023

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2023413

# Summary

**First Appearance:** July 4, 2021

**Targeted Countries:** United States, Syria, Saudi , Arabia, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Turkey, United Arab , Emirates, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Taiwan, Lebanon, Poland, South Africa , United Arab Emirates, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Columbia, Argentina, India, Italy, Philippines, Israel, Saudi Arabia

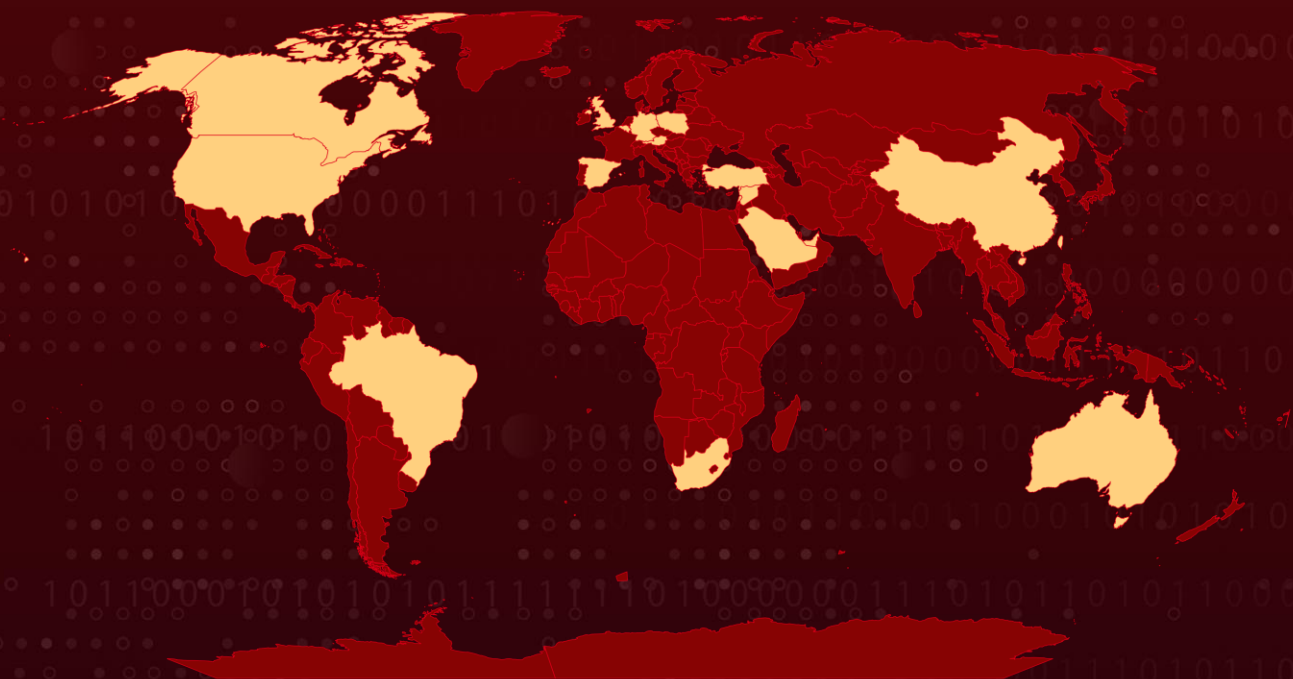
**Affected Platforms:** Windows, Linux, and VMware ESXi

**Targeted Industries:** Real Estate, Education, Financial Services, Food and Beverage, Government, Energy, Healthcare, Manufacturing, Media, Telecommunications, Transportation, Technology

**Malware:** AvosLocker ransomware

**Attack:** AvosLocker also known as Avos, is a ransomware-as-a-service that targets critical infrastructure organizations, primarily in the US, and has expanded to target both Windows and Linux systems. Its affiliates use legitimate software, custom scripts, polymorphic techniques, and threaten data leaks if ransoms are not paid

## Attack Regions



| CVE            | NAME  | AFFECTED PRODUCT                            | ZERO-DAY | CISA KEV | PATCH |
|----------------|---|---|----------|----------|-------|
| CVE-2021-31206 | Microsoft Exchange Server Remote Code Execution Vulnerability                   | Microsoft Exchange Server                   | ❌        | ❌        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-31207 | Microsoft Exchange Server Security Feature Bypass Vulnerability                 | Microsoft Exchange Server                   | ❌        | ✅        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-34473 | Microsoft Exchange Server Remote Code Execution Vulnerability                   | Microsoft Exchange Server                   | ❌        | ✅        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-34523 | Microsoft Exchange Server Privilege Escalation Vulnerability                    | Microsoft Exchange Server                   | ❌        | ✅        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-26855 | Microsoft Exchange Server Remote Code Execution Vulnerability                   | Microsoft Exchange Server                   | ✅        | ✅        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-40539 | Zoho ManageEngine ADSelfService Plus Authentication Bypass Vulnerability        | Zoho ManageEngine                           | ✅        | ✅        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-44228 | Apache Log4j2 Deserialization of Untrusted Data Vulnerability                   | Apache Log4j2                               | ✅        | ✅        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-45046 | Apache Log4j2 Deserialization of Untrusted Data Vulnerability                   | Apache Log4j2                               | ❌        | ❌        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-45105 | Apache Log4j2 Denial of Service Vulnerability                                   | Apache Log4j2                               | ❌        | ❌        | ✅     |
| CVE-2021-44832 | Apache Log4j2 Remote Code Execution Vulnerability                               | Apache Log4j2                               | ❌        | ❌        | ✅     |
| CVE-2022-26134 | Atlassian Confluence Server and Data Center Remote Code Execution Vulnerability | Atlassian Confluence Server and Data Center | ✅        | ✅        | ✅     |
| CVE-2018-19320 | GIGABYTE Multiple Products Unspecified Vulnerability                            | GIGABYTE Multiple Products                  | ❌        | ✅        | ✅     |

# Attack Details

## #1

AvosLocker, also known as Avos, was first detected on July 4, 2021, and operates as a ransomware-as-a-service (RaaS), using a double extortion technique. It has compromised organizations in various critical infrastructure sectors primarily in the United States. AvosLocker is written in the C/C++ programming language and was initially compiled to work with Windows systems only. However, in October 2021, it evolved to support Linux systems, including ESXi virtual machines.

## #2

AvosLocker affiliates gain access to organizations' networks using legitimate software and open-source tools, and then employ double extortion tactics, threatening to leak or publish stolen data. They gain initial access through compromised RDP/VPN credentials or by exploiting vulnerabilities in public-facing applications.

## #3

A total of 12 different vulnerabilities have been found to be exploited by this ransomware. Once initial access is achieved, AvosLocker downloads AnyDesk and a webshell onto the system. It uses a variety of tools, including native Windows tools, for lateral movement and ultimately executes the ransomware payload.

## #4

AvosLocker affiliates employ various tools and methods during ransomware operations, such as remote system administration tools, scripts for executing native Windows tools, open-source network tunneling tools, command and control tools, and credential harvesting tools. They also use legitimate software for data exfiltration. Furthermore, AvosLocker affiliates may use custom PowerShell and batch scripts for lateral movement and privilege escalation and may upload custom webshells for network access.

## #5

The ransomware encrypts files with the extensions ".avos" and ".avos2" on Windows systems, and for Linux systems, it adds the ".AvosLinux" extension. It employs polymorphic techniques to change its code to evade detection and runs the computer in safe mode after disabling local security programs.

## #6

Upon attempting to access the encrypted files, a text file titled "GET\_YOUR\_FILES\_BACK.txt" (ransom note) appears on the desktop. This note guides the victim to an onion site where the victim must provide a specified ID from the .txt file to receive details about the ransom amount and engage in negotiation. If the ransom is not paid, AvosLocker threatens to sell the data.

## #7

Phone calls and distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks may be used during negotiations with victims. The ransomware also creates mutex objects to avoid re-infecting systems, encrypts files with specific extensions, and leaves a ransom note in directories.



# Recommendations



**Conduct Regular Data Backups:** Implement a robust data backup strategy that includes regular backups of critical data and systems, ad hoc and periodic backup restoration test. In the event of a ransomware attack, having up-to-date backups will allow organizations to restore their systems and data without paying the ransom. Ensure backups are adequately protected, employ 3-2-1-1 back up principle and Deploy specialized tools to ensure backup protection.



**Regularly Update and Patch Systems:** Keep all software, including operating systems and applications, up to date with the latest security patches and updates. Vulnerabilities in outdated software can be exploited by AvosLocker.



**Secure Remote Access:** Implement application controls to manage and control the execution of software, including allowlisting remote access programs. Limit the use of Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) and enforce best practices for its use. Apply phishing-resistant multifactor authentication for remote access. Log RDP login attempts.



**Network Segmentation:** Use network segmentation to isolate critical systems and data from less critical areas, helping to contain the spread of ransomware.



**Endpoint Security:** Deploy robust endpoint security solutions, including antivirus and anti-malware software, to detect and prevent AvosLocker infections.



## Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b><u>TA0002</u></b><br>Execution                         | <b><u>TA0040</u></b><br>Impact                   | <b><u>TA0010</u></b><br>Exfiltration             | <b><u>TA0005</u></b><br>Defense Evasion                  |
| <b><u>TA0010</u></b><br>Exfiltration                      | <b><u>TA0001</u></b><br>Initial Access           | <b><u>TA0003</u></b><br>Persistence              | <b><u>TA0006</u></b><br>Credential Access                |
| <b><u>T1133</u></b><br>External Remote Services           | <b><u>T1059.001</u></b><br>PowerShell            | <b><u>T1059.003</u></b><br>Windows Command Shell | <b><u>T1059</u></b><br>Command and Scripting Interpreter |
| <b><u>T1047</u></b><br>Windows Management Instrumentation | <b><u>T1505.003</u></b><br>Web Shell             | <b><u>T1505</u></b><br>Server Software Component | <b><u>T1555</u></b><br>Credentials from Password Stores  |
| <b><u>T1572</u></b><br>Protocol Tunneling                 | <b><u>T1486</u></b><br>Data Encrypted for Impact |  |  |

# 🔪 Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

| TYPE   | VALUE   |
|--------|---|
| SHA256 | 6cc510a772d7718c95216eb56a84a96201241b264755f28875e685f06e95e1a2,<br>1198fb9117776809b11a19000161377384957bee846f7b25a610fc8ca082eb37,<br>794f3d25c42d383fad485f9af1d6d7c0508bcfe8ed80a1afea0e0b51bf92bc81,<br>bff12a83b1fc2e0ad0000ad9b68abc8eada559bb1094caaf5b9f52887df23705,<br>91ecad5a2010a6d8b6b738a88a1e3db30bd0e4fbc647cd49ecadebdf0a357643,<br>fe23d4b7a9db3c937523afecdbe14969987c27f35b9bb9c90f656bcd897bcb87,<br>df480deb191b335dcbc3d4fc5d59594cb38caee2aaef8d877fbbc573de741301,<br>01792043e07a0db52664c5878b253531b293754dc6fd6a8426899c1a66dd61f,<br>e737c901b80ad9ed2cd800fec7c2554178c8afab196fb55a0df36acda1324721,<br>c0a42741eef72991d9d0ee8b6c0531fc19151457a8b59bdcf7b6373d1fe56e02,<br>29910ea42c8e2abb22d5a88053e1725c93a104e61560a2f8d88716d619bcaa08,<br>27cd3e759ec4858adaea63050ad1fc22e4850c1e157d88c0943c2589fa39b5a4,<br>373a791f058539d72983e38ebe68e98132fcf996d04e9a181145f22a96689386,<br>bd88d415032eb24091c352fc0732b31116f44a78d9333037bd7608289608d3cd,<br>e62c0bdf69b88a5bd95872cbcf4da4de4eef226bc9ef0452ee652eeee519b15a,<br>fb544e1f74ce02937c3a3657be8d125d5953996115f65697b7d39e237020706f,<br>43b7a60c0ef8b4af001f45a0c57410b7374b1d75a6811e0dfc86e4d60f503856,<br>10ab76cd6d6b50d26fde5fe54e8d80fcee744de8dbafddff470939fac6a98c4,<br>7c935dcd672c4854495f41008120288e8e1c144089f1f06a23bd0a0f52a544b1,<br>0cd7b6ea8857ce827180342a1c955e79c3336a6cf2000244e5cfd4279c5fc1b6,<br>a0b4e3d7e4cd20d25ad2f92be954b95eea44f8f1944118a3194295c5677db749, |

| TYPE                 | VALUE  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>SHA256</b>        | e68f9c3314beee640cc32f08a8532aa8dcda613543c54a83680c21d7cd49ca0f, ad5fd10aa2dc82731f3885553763dfd4548651ef3e28c69f77ad035166d63db7, 48dd7d519dbb67b7a2bb2747729fc46e5832c30cafe15f76c1dbe3a249e5e731, 1e21c8e27a97de1796ca47a9613477cf7aec335a783469c5ca3a09d4f07db0ff   |
| <b>SHA1</b>          | 9c8f5c136590a08a3103ba3e988073cfd5779519, 05c63ce49129f768d31c4bdb62ef5fb53eb41b54, dab33aaf01322e88f79ffddcbc95d1ad9ad97374, 6f110f251860a7f6757853181417e19c28841eb4, 67f0c8d81aefcfc5943b31d695972194ac15e9f2, 2d1ce0231cf8ff967c36bbfc931f3807ddba765c, 2f3273e5b6739b844fe33f7310476afb971956dd   |
| <b>MD5</b>           | f659d1d15d2e0f3bd87379f8e88c6b42, e09183041930f37a38d0a776a63aa673, 31f8eedc2d82f69ccc726e012416ce33, d3cafcd46dea26c39dec17ca132e5138, 504bd1695de326bc533fde29b8a69319, eb45ff7ea2ccdcecb2e7e14f9cc01397, 829f2233a1cd77e9ec7de98596cd8165, 6ebd7d7473f0ace3f52c483389cab93f, 10ef090d2f4c8001faadb0a833d60089, 8227af68552198a2d42de51cded2ce60, 9d0b3796d1d174080cdfdbd4064bea3a, af31b5a572b3208f81dbf42f6c143f99, 1892bd45671f17e9f7f63d3ed15e348e, cc68eaf36cb90c08308ad0ca3abc17c1, 646dc0b7335cffb671ae3dfd1ebefe47, 609a925fd253e82c80262bad31637f19, c6a667619fff6cf44f447868d8edd681, 3222c60b10e5a7c3158fd1cb3f513640, 90ce10d9aca909a8d2524bc265ef2fa4, 44a3561fb9e877a2841de36a3698abc0, 5cb3f10db11e1795c49ec6273c52b5f1, 122ea6581a36f14ab5ab65475370107e, c82d7be7afdc9f3a0e474f019fb7b0f7 |
| <b>Email Address</b> | keishagrey994@outlook[.]com  |

| TYPE                                    | VALUE  |
|---|--|
| <b>Virtual<br/>Currency<br/>Wallets</b> | a6dedd35ad745641c52d6a9f8da1fb09101d152f01b4b0e85a64d21c2a0845ee,<br>bfacebcafff00b94ad2bff96b718a416c353a4ae223aa47d4202cdbc31e09c92,<br>418748c1862627cf91e829c64df9440d19f67f8a7628471d4b3a6cc5696944dd,<br>bc1qn0u8un00nl6uz6uqrw7p50rg86gjr492jkwfn |

## Recent Breaches

- <https://www.bluefield.edu/>
- <https://www.bluefield.edu/>
- <https://www.roseman.edu/>
- <https://www.emmanuel.edu/>
- <https://www.dijones.com.au/>
- <https://cavalierhospital.com/>
- <https://www.laragh.com/>
- <https://sunpowermarine.com/>
- <https://vmedia.ca/>
- <https://maneygordon.com/>
- <https://tiptoppoultry.com/>
- <https://www.hainppc.com/>
- <https://desman.com/>
- <https://acesconn.com/>
- <https://entigrity.com/>
- <https://www.methodistfamily.org/>
- <https://titlecashnow.com/>
- <https://www.openmribala.com/>
- <https://www.cnsu.edu/>
- <https://www.mitchellewis.com/>
- <https://ultralifecorporation.com/>
- <https://www.hamiltonparker.com/>
- <https://schandy.com.uy/>
- <https://cannondesign.com/>
- <https://www.wescoturf.com/>
- <https://buckeyepackaging.com/>
- <https://globalminingproducts.net/>
- <https://memtechacoustical.com/>
- <https://cambianguroup.com/>
- <https://azlaborforce.com/>
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## Patch Details

<https://portal.msrc.microsoft.com/en-US/security-guidance/advisory/CVE-2021-31206>

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<https://www.manageengine.com/products/self-service-password/kb/how-to-fix-authentication-bypass-vulnerability-in-REST-API.html>

<https://msrc-blog.microsoft.com/2021/12/11/microsofts-response-to-cve-2021-44228-apache-log4j2/>

<https://logging.apache.org/log4j/2.x/security.html>

<https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/LOG4J2-3293>

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<https://www.hivepro.com/avoslocker-ransomware-group-has-targeted-50-organizations-worldwide/>

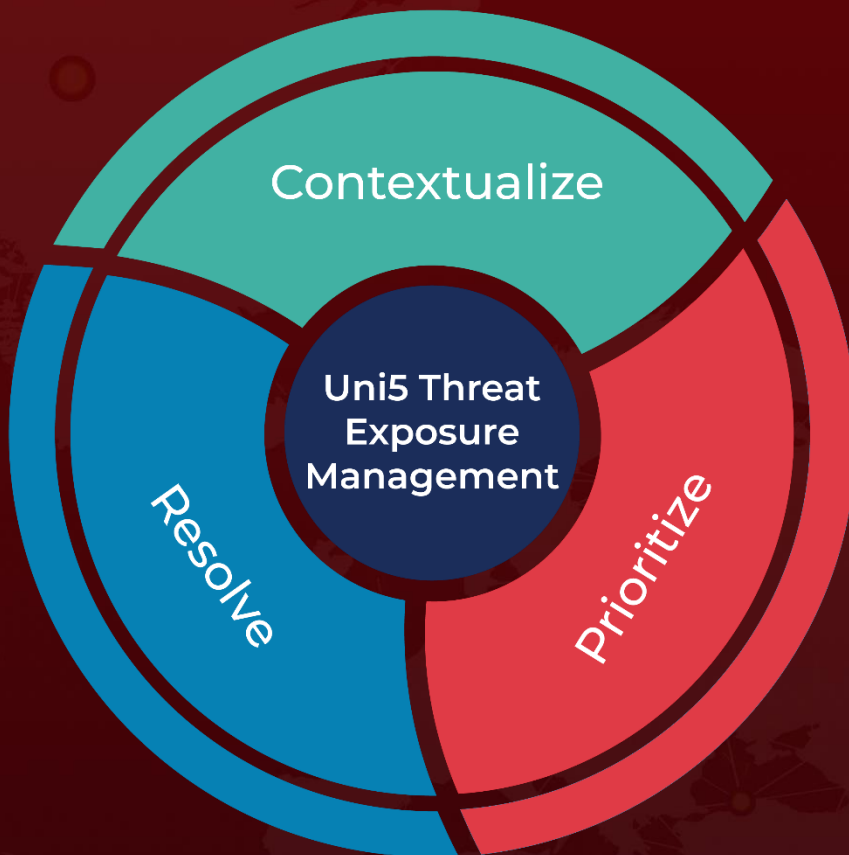
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# What Next?

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