

Threat Level

R Red

Hiveforce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

M ATTACK REPORT

APT29 Targets German Political Parties with New WINELOADER

Date of Publication

March 26, 2024

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2024116

Summary

Attack Began: February 26, 2024 Targeted Countries: Germany

Threat Actor: APT29

Malware: WINELOADER, ROOTSAW

Targeted Industries: Diplomatic, Political, Government, and Civil Society

Affected Platform: Windows

Attack: APT29, linked to Russia's SVR, targeted German political parties in late February 2024 using a new backdoor variant named WINELOADER, signaling a shift in operational focus beyond diplomatic missions. This marks a broader threat to European and Western political entities, driven by the SVR's interest in political intelligence collection.

Attack Regions



Powered by Bing Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, Open Places, OpenStreetMap, TomTom, Zenrin

Attack Details

In late February 2024, APT29, a Russian-backed threat group associated with Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR), launched a phishing campaign targeting German political parties. This operation marked a shift for APT29, which typically targeted governmental and diplomatic entities. They used a new backdoor variant called WINELOADER, observed for the first time in an operation targeting diplomatic entities across several countries earlier this year.

The phishing emails pretended to be invitations to a dinner reception, bearing the logo of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), a major German political party. Victims were directed to a malicious ZIP file containing a firststage payload called ROOTSAW, hosted on an actor-controlled compromised website. ROOTSAW then delivered a CDU-themed lure document and the WINELOADER payload.

WINELOADER, observed for the first time in January 2024, shares characteristics with other APT29 malware families like BURNTBATTER and MUSKYBEAT, suggesting a common developer. It communicates with its command-and-control server via HTTP GET requests, allowing the attackers to execute commands and update settings on compromised systems.

This activity indicates a broader threat to European and Western political parties, as APT29's interest expands beyond diplomatic missions. Their operations are highly adaptive and likely to target political organizations beyond Germany. Additionally, a number of APT29 subclusters have shift in tactics with speculation involving subvert of cloud-based authentication mechanisms or password spraying to gain initial access. This highlights the ongoing need for vigilance and cybersecurity measures among political entities.

Recommendations



Endpoint Protection: Deploy and regularly update endpoint protection software to detect and prevent the execution of malicious payloads like WINELOADER. Utilize advanced threat detection mechanisms capable of identifying and blocking sophisticated malware.



Access Control and Authentication: Deploy strong access controls and authentication mechanisms to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive systems and data. Enforce the principle of least privilege to limit user access rights and privileges to only those necessary for their role.



Email Security Measures: Deploy email security solutions to detect and block phishing emails, malware attachments, and suspicious URLs. Implement email authentication protocols such as SPF, DKIM, and DMARC to prevent email spoofing and impersonation attacks.



Network Monitoring and Intrusion Detection: Deploy network monitoring and intrusion detection systems to detect anomalous behavior and potential indicators of compromise. Monitor network traffic for signs of reconnaissance, lateral movement, and data exfiltration associated with APT campaigns like APT29.

Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0007</u>	<u>TA0011</u>	<u>TA0001</u>	<u>TA0002</u>
Discovery	Command and Control	Initial Access	Execution
<u>TA0003</u>	<u>TA0004</u>	<u>TA0005</u>	<u>TA0006</u>
Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access
<u>T1543.003</u>	<u>T1543</u>	<u>T1012</u>	<u>T1082</u>
Windows Service	Create or Modify System Process	Query Registry	System Information Discovery
<u>T1134</u>	<u>T1057</u>	<u>T1007</u>	<u>T1027</u>
Access Token Manipulation	Process Discovery	System Service Discovery	Obfuscated Files or Information
<u>T1070.004</u>	<u>T1070</u>	<u>T1055.003</u>	<u>T1055</u>
File Deletion	Indicator Removal	Thread Execution Hijacking	Process Injection

<u>T1083</u>	<u>T1071.001</u>	<u>T1071</u>	<u>T1574.002</u>
File and Directory Discovery	Web Protocols	Application Layer Protocol	DLL Side-Loading
<u>T1574</u>	<u>T1566</u>	<u>T1110</u>	<u>T1110.003</u>
Hijack Execution Flow	Phishing	Brute Force	Password Spraying
T1566.002	T1204.002	<u>T1204</u>	00111010110
Spearphishing Link	Malicious File	User Execution	

X Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

	0	
ТҮРЕ	VALUE	
SHA256	A0f183ea54cb25dd8bdba586935a258f0ecd3cba0d94657985bb1ea02af 8d42c	
SHA1	5b6b25012fa541a227e1c20d9f3004ce4e7d4aee	
MD5	44ce4b785d1795b71cee9f77db6ffe1b, 5928907c41368d6e87dc3e4e4be30e42, 7a465344a58a6c67d5a733a815ef4cb7, 8bd528d2b828c9289d9063eba2dc6aa0, e017bfc36e387e8c3e7a338782805dde, efafcd00b9157b4146506bd381326f39, fb6323c19d3399ba94ecd391f7e35a9c	
URLs	http://waterforvoiceless[.]org/invite[.]xnphp-9o0a, http://waterforvoiceless[.]org/util[.]xnphp-9o0a[.], https://siestakeying[.]com/auth[.]php, https://waterforvoiceless[.]org/invite[.]php, https://waterforvoiceless[.]org/invite[.]xnphp-9o0a[.], https://waterforvoiceless[.]org/util[.]php	
Domains	0x3bd487[.]open, siestakeying[.]com, waterforvoiceless[.]org	

References

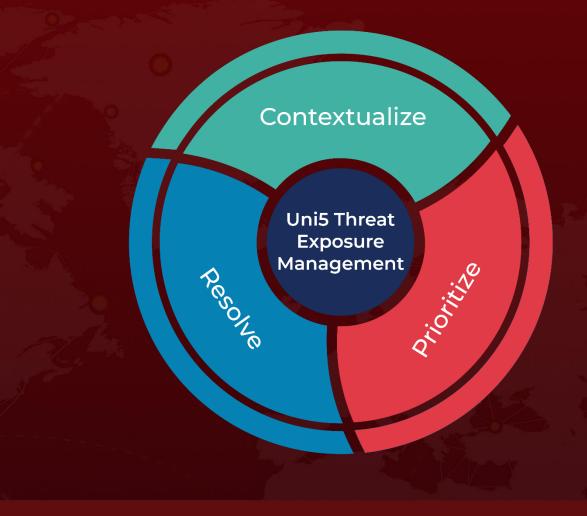
https://www.mandiant.com/resources/blog/apt29-wineloader-german-political-parties

https://www.hivepro.com/threat-advisory/spikedwine-ploy-to-infiltrate-eu-diplomatic-circles/

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