



KPMG Cyber Threat Intelligence Platform

Aurora Stealer – Botnet turned MaaS turned Stealer



Thriving in Russian-speaking underground forums, Aurora Stealer in its nascent stages in April 2022 was marketed as a botnet bundled with stealing and remote access capabilities. Within the period of July, it was further sold as Malware-as-a-Service & got rebranded as stealer in August. This Go-lang based stealer is well-equipped to steal browser data, telegram, and a range of crypto wallet apps. Aurora is known to be spread via multiple infection chains, owing to the growing adoption by various traffers – cybercriminal groups that lure victims and redirect legitimate to malicious content operated by others.

Aurora infection chains includes fake cryptocurrency sites whose links are sent via phishing emails & use of stolen YouTube accounts to direct users to fake 'free software catalogue' websites to lure victims into downloading the malware disguised as other software. Once executed, it fingerprints the host via a Windows API wrapper package for Go, takes a screenshot of the Desktop and leverages built-in 'walk' function in Go library to traverse directories to find matching target extensions. It matches the filename with pre-defined stealer logic and follows up with compiling the stolen data into a specific format and base-64 encodes it for exfiltration. C2 comms takes place via non-standard TCP ports 8081 & 9865. If configured to deliver a second stage remote payload, Aurora uses the built-in 'net_http_Get' function in Go to download it which gets saved with random name under temporary folder. Further, a PowerShell 'start-process' command is used to execute it.

It is imperative for organizations to avoid downloading software from third-party websites and deploy spam protection solutions. A sound awareness program and routine phishing simulations aid in overall training and protection from such threats.

What should you do?

- Monitor Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) in your environment to identify anomalies.
- Ensure your Windows environment is patched to the brim and is protected with multi-factor authentication.
- Conduct a comprehensive, full spectrum, threat assessment exercise to uncover blind spots and improvement areas.

The KPMG Cyber Threat Intelligence Platform is an industry defining, research-based capability for enhanced visibility into cyber threats.

Our machine ingestible feeds and analysis are the result of automated, sensor-based intelligence metrics with dedicated, expert insights of each threat to provide you the appropriate context on a timely basis in industry standard formats such as STIX/ TAXII/ MISP.

These feeds are additionally co-related with our industry partners and independent research for additional context. The intelligence obtained is then curated from strategic, tactical and operational perspective to give you a wide-ranging view of cyber threats.

We also assist you with our renowned cyber incident response and threat hunting services in case you identify an active threat in your environment.

We offer a wide-range of services, including:

Strategic threat intelligence report

Machine ingestible threat intelligence feeds

Threat intelligence driven pre-emptive threat hunting exercise

Cyber Incident Response Services

Contact us:

KPMG in India Cyber Response Hotline : +91 9176 471 471

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Indicators of Compromise: IP Addresses

5.9.85[.]111	45.144.30[.]146
37.220.87[.]2	45.15.156[.]115
49.12.97[.]28	45.15.157[.]137
45.15.156[.]22	49.12.222[.]119
45.15.156[.]33	65.108.253[.]85
45.15.156[.]80	65.109.25[.]109
45.15.156[.]97	78.153.144[.]31
81.19.140[.]21	85.192.63[.]114
138.201.92[.]44	95.214.55[.]225
146.19.24[.]118	167.235.233[.]95
185.173.36[.]94	79.137.195[.]171
185.209.22[.]98	82.115.223[.]218
193.233.48[.]15	89.208.104[.]160
45.137.65[.]190	

Indicators of Compromise: Domains

alls0ft[.]cloud	winsofts[.]cloud
unisoft[.]store	cheatcloud[.]info
allsofts[.]cloud	mividajugosa[.]com
winsoft[.]cloud	freesoft[.]digital

Indicators of Compromise: Hashes

028127380d80a772b49b51e429b0f2df
238a69aa001a8f4801f018863fa06a7c
dfc4a031492642766e68c03f4d8ec744
f1827fa50344a56e1e96cc6908987edc
f1bd13f3967109836a4f8257e5d97979
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Indicators of Compromise: Hashes

2bdba09d02482f3016df62a205a456fc5e253f5911543bf40da14a59ad2bc566
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