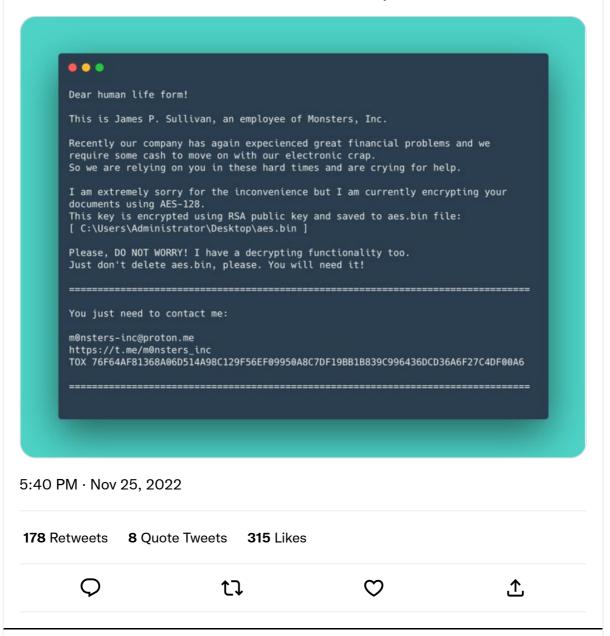
# ← Thread



On November 21st #ESETResearch detected and alerted @\_CERT\_UA of a wave of ransomware we named #RansomBoggs, deployed in multiple organizations in Ukraine . While the malware written in .NET is new, its deployment is similar to previous attacks attributed to #Sandworm. 1/9





**ESET Research** @ESETresearch · Nov 25

Replying to @ESETresearch and @\_CERT\_UA

Its authors make multiple references to Monsters, Inc., the 2001 movie by

Pixar. The ransom note (SullivanDecryptsYourFiles.txt) shows the authors impersonate James P. Sullivan, the main character of the movie, whose job is to scare kids. 2/9

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# **ESET Research** @ESETresearch · Nov 25

The executable file is also named Sullivan.<version?>.exe and references are present in the code as well. 3/9



### **ESET Research** @ESETresearch · Nov 25

There are similarities with previous attacks conducted by #Sandworm: a PowerShell script used to distribute the .NET ransomware from the domain controller is almost identical to the one seen last April during the #Industroyer2 attacks against the energy sector. 4/9



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#### ESET Research (MFSFTresearch · Nov 25

This PowerShell script is what @\_CERT\_UA calls #POWERGAP, and was used to deploy #CaddyWiper using #ArguePatch (see cert.gov.ua/article/39518). 5/9



cert.gov.ua

**CERT-UA** 

Урядова команда реагування на комп'ютерні надзвичайні події України, яка функціонує в ...

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## **ESET Research** @ESETresearch · Nov 25

RansomBoggs generates a random key and encrypts files using AES-256 in CBC mode (not AES-128 like mentioned in the ransom note), and appends the .chsch file extension. The key is then RSA encrypted and written to aes.bin. 6/9

 $Q_2$ 

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#### **ESET Research** @ESETresearch · Nov 25

Depending on the malware variant, the RSA public key can either be hardcoded in the malware sample itself or provided as argument. 7/9

