ZLAB

Malware Analysis Report

A new variant of Ursnif Banking Trojan served by the Necurs botnet hits Italy



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Introduction

Starting from 6th June, a new version of the infamous <u>banking trojan Ursnif</u> hit Italian companies. This malware is well known to the cyber-security community, the Ursnif banking Trojan was the most active malware code in the financial sector in 2016 and the trend continued through 2017 to date.

In previous campaigns, the Ursnif banking Trojan <u>targeted</u> users in Japan, North America, Europe and Australia, later the authors improved their evasion technique to target users worldwide, especially in Japan.

The malware is able to steal users' credentials, credentials for local webmail, cloud storage, cryptocurrency exchange platforms and e-commerce sites.

The malware has been active since at least 2009, as reported by Microsoft.

The technical information reported by Microsoft refers to an older version of the malware, but the version that is spreading in Italy presents many improvements.

CSE Cybsec ZLab researchers are conducting analysis on the latest version of the malware. The experts started the investigation after the discovery of a suspicious file that was used in a targeted attack against one of its customers.

The attachment used in the campaign that hit Italian companies is a weaponized Microsoft Word document, it uses a social engineering technique to trick users into enabling macros in order to allow the correct view of its content.



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Ursnif phishing Word document screen

Moreover, Ursnif once infected a new machine will attempt to spread to any other users in the address book of the compromised email accounts.

In order to trick the victim into opening the malicious email, the message is presented as the reply to an existing conversation conducted by the victim in the past.

Two following features of the email messages suggest they are counterfeit:

- The email body is written in incorrect Italian language.
- The attachment is a Word document which pretends to have been created with an older version of Microsoft Office and, as usual, invites the user to enable the macros (as shown in Figure 1). The name of this file is exceedingly tricky because the malware keeps track of the victim company name: it concatenates the name of the company with the



keyword "Richiesta" (in Italian means request), the resulting complete name of the weaponized file used to target Italian companies is "[VICTIM COMPANY NAME] Richiesta.doc".

The second step of the infection process begins only after enabling macros: the macros launched a malicious script that downloads and execute a payload from a server controlled by the attackers. It first downloads a malicious binary in the path "%APPDATA%\Local\Temp\[temporary-name].exe", then it downloads another executable in the path "%APPDATA%\Roaming\Microsoft\BthsSSDP\cmiftall.exe".

The latest Ursnif variant used the same name for any sample analyzed by the researchers.

This *cmiftall.exe* file is used to survive and implement the persistence mechanism even after the reboot, the malicious code set up the registry key "HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run".

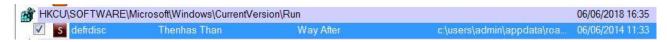


Figure 1 - Persistence Key set.

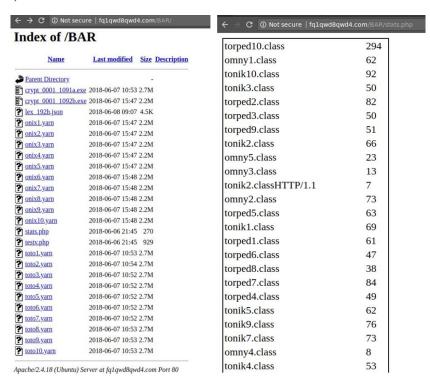


Figure 2 – Open directory on one of the server



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Email: info@csecybsec.com Website: www.csecybsec.com The Ursnif banking Trojan can operates without being noticed by both the user and the Operating System because it is capable to inject its malicious code into the "explorer.exe" process, which is one the most important processes in the Microsoft's OS.

We already studied and reported this advanced technique in January, in which, was analyzed a previous variant of the Ursnif malware. The report is available at the following URL:

https://securityaffairs.co/wordpress/67636/malware/process-hollowing-ursnif-malware.html

Furthermore, we discovered several websites used as a sort of repository for the malware. The repository were containing many other samples of the Ursnif malware, in one case the website also included another directory containing statistics of the malware, including the number of the downloads.

This latter particular suggests the repository was part of a malware-as-aservice platform that was offering the malicious code for rent.

The Italian campaign

Through surfing in the principal threat intelligence and information sharing platforms, we discovered other malicious documents using the same name pattern and showing the same screen of Figure 1.

Below the key findings of the analysis we have conducted:

- The weaponized files were contacting different domains.
- Each bait file was using a different macro, we identified at least three different code styles to implement the same behavior.
- Going on with the days, the contacted domains started to go offline. We hypothesize that the threat actor halted the attacks after it was discovered.

Below the list of samples we analyzed and the associated domains:

Document's name	Domain	IP	Hash (MD5)
AdelaideConsulting_Ri chiesta.doc	qwdqwdqwd19.com	151.80.162.223	c97e623145f7b44497b31ef31a39efed
AMLM_Richiesta.doc	g94q1w8dqw.com	45.41.80.86	b48f658dbd0ef764778f953e788d38c9
Comune_di_Lequio_T anaro_Richiesta.doc	vqubwduhbsd.com	23.227.201.166	6f571b39fcde69100eb7aec3c0db0a98



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ComunediVALDELLAT ORRE_Richiesta.doc	fq1qwd8qwd4.com	172.106.170.85	29ca7312b356531f9a7a4c1c8d164bdd
IV_Richiesta.doc	wdq9d5q18wd.com	-	535a4ebb8aef4c3f18d9b68331f4b964
OrdineDeiGiornalisti_ Richiesta.doc	fq1qwd8qwd4.com	172.106.170.85	347ce248b44f2b26adc600356b6e9034
WSGgroup_Richiesta. doc	vqubwduhbsd.com	23.227.201.166	3c301ff033cb3f1af0652579ad5bc859
CB_Richiesta.doc	fq1qwd8qwd4.com	172.106.170.85	1e8d75b5c93913f0f0e119a9beb533cb

Table 1 - Synthetizing table of document samples.

Due to the impossibility of analyzing each payload because attackers have shut down the associated server we conducted a domain analysis through WHOIS queries for each domain.

334q TWOUL	qw.com	qwdqwdqwd	119.com	vqubwduhbs	sd.com	fq1qwd8qwd	d4.com
DOMAIN INFO	RMATION	DOMAIN INFOR	RMATION	DOMAIN INFOR	RMATION	DOMAIN INFOR	RMATION
Domain: Registrar: Registration Date Expiration Date: Updated Date: Status: Name Servers:	g94q1w8dqw.com Eranet International Limited 2018-05-29 2019-05-29 2018-05-29 clientTransferProhibited a dnspod.com b dnspod.com	Domain: Registrar: Registration Date: Expiration Date: Updated Date: Status: Name Servers:	qwdqwdqwd19.com Eranet International Limited 2018-06-04 2018-06-04 2018-06-04 clientTransferProhibited a.dnspod.com b.dnspod.com	Domain: Registrar: Registration Date: Expiration Date: Updated Date: Status: Name Servers:	vqubwduhbsd.com Eranet International Limited 2018-06-13 2018-06-12 2018-06-13 clientTransferProhibited a.dnspod.com b.dnspod.com	Domain: Registrar: Registration Date: Expiration Date: Updated Date: Status: Name Servers:	fq1qwd8qwd4.com Eranet International Limited 2018-06-06 2019-06-06 2018-06-06 clientTransferProhibited a.dnspod.com b.dnspod.com
					CONTACT		
REGISTRANT	CONTACT	REGISTRANT	CONTACT	REGISTRANT	CONTACT	REGISTRANT	CONTACT
REGISTRANT Name:	CONTACT waserwamawei wong	Name:	Zhong Chen	Name:	Wong Lee	Name:	Mo Chen
Name:							
Name: Organization:	waserwamawei wong	Name:	Zhong Chen	Name:	Wong Lee	Name:	Mo Chen
Name: Organization: Street:	waserwamawei wong na	Name: Organization:	Zhong Chen na	Name: Organization:	Wong Lee na	Name: Organization:	Mo Chen na
Name: Organization: Street: City:	waserwamawei wong na 22 Main street	Name: Organization: Street:	Zhong Chen na 22 Main street	Name: Organization: Street:	Wong Lee na 25 Main street	Name: Organization: Street:	Mo Chen na 41 Main street
	waserwamawei wong na 22 Main street Xiamen	Name: Organization: Street: City:	Zhong Chen na 22 Main street Xiamen	Name: Organization: Street: City:	Wong Lee na 25 Main street Xiamen	Name: Organization: Street: City:	Mo Chen na 41 Main street Xiamen
Name: Organization: Street: City: Postal Code:	waserwamawei wong na 22 Main street Xiamen 361213	Name: Organization: Street: City: Postal Code:	Zhong Chen na 22 Main street Xiamen 361213	Name: Organization: Street: City: Postal Code:	Wong Lee na 25 Main street Xiamen 361214	Name: Organization: Street: City: Postal Code:	Mo Chen na 41 Main street Xiamen 361222
Name: Organization: Street: City: Postal Code: Country:	waserwamawei wong na 22 Main street Xiamen 361213 CN	Name: Organization: Street: City: Postal Code: Country:	Zhong Chen na 22 Main street Xiamen 361213 CN	Name: Organization: Street: City: Postal Code: Country:	Wong Lee na 25 Main street Xiamen 361214 CN	Name: Organization: Street: City: Postal Code: Country:	Mo Chen na 41 Main street Xiamen 361222 CN

Figure 3 - WHOIS information about domains related to Ursnif

The discovery

The domain analysis revealed that all the domains were registered by the same email address, "whois-protect[@]hotmail[.]com".

This email address suggests a reference to a particular service for the privacy protection provided by the WHOIS service, but, in reality, it is a simple registered email account on the Hotmail platform. This means that the attackers used it to register the domains.



Investigating on the email address, we discovered that it was used to register about 1000 different domains:

@

WHOIS-PROTECT@HOTMAIL.COM is associated with Wang lee and 125 other names.

A total of 1,138 associated domains were identified. Click on the "View Domains" button below to view the domain names associated with this email.

Figure 4 - Number of domains registered by whois-protect email

Moreover, this email address has a very bad reputation in the security community, because it was associated to the infamous botnet Necurs.

We found a reference to the address in one of the reports published by Cisco Talos:

https://blog.talosintelligence.com/2018/01/the-many-tentacles-of-necurs-botnet.html

It is well known that Necurs is the responsible of the 97% of the worldwide malicious spam campaigns that spread other malwares such as TrickBot, Dridex, Loki, Emotet, Scarab, etc.

This is the first time we found a link between the Ursnif campaign and the infamous botnet, this means that threat actors started spreading the Ursnif banking trojan leveraging Necurs malicious infrastructure.

Yara rules

Security Strategists

```
rule Ursnif Dropper {
    meta:
         description = "Yara Rule for Ursnif documents dropper"
         author = "CSE CybSec Enterprise - Z-Lab"
         last updated = "2018-06-21"
         tlp = "white"
         category = "informational"
    strings:
         $a = { 56 42 5F 4E 61 6D 00 65 }
         $ab = { 71 5A 6C 55 45 74 77 55 00 41 6E 7A 22 }
         $ac = { 6D 49 44 00 7A 5A 6F 66 70 59 }
         $ad = { 61 66 00 A2 00 67 65 53 6F 50 69 }
           CSE CyberSec Enterprise SPA
           Via G.B. Martini 6, Rome, Italy 00100, Italia
           Email: info@csecybsec.com
           Website: www.csecybsec.com
```

```
$ae = { 04 07 65 44 63 C0 4A 59 57 0D 0A 58 }
        $af = { 6A 62 77 00 53 59 51 49 75 4E 66 4B 10 6D }
        $ag = { 73 69 7A 00 48 4A 6A 49 44 22 }
        $ah = { 6A 62 77 00 53 59 51 49 75 4E 66 4B 10 6D }
    condition:
       $a and 1 of ($a*)
}
rule Ursnif_Executable {
   meta:
       description = "Yara Rule for Ursnif executable"
        author = "CSE CybSec Enterprise - Z-Lab"
        last updated = "2018-06-21"
       tlp = "white"
        category = "informational"
    strings:
        $a = "uegnppk_umtrcrrusf"
        $b = { 59 7C 44 FA C0 B8 FF }
        $c = { 41 DD 40 20 D8 C9 DD 58 }
    condition:
        all of them
}
```



IOCs

DOMAINS

qwdqwdqwd19.com g94q1w8dqw.com vqubwduhbsd.com fq1qwd8qwd4.com wdq9d5q18wd.com qwd1q6w1dq6wd1.com qw8e78qw7e.com qwdohqwnduasndwjd212.com

IPs

23.227.201.166 172.106.170.85 89.37.226.117 86.105.1.131 62.113.238.147 89.37.226.156 198.55.107.164

EMAILs

whois-protect@hotmail.com zhejiangshangbang@qq.com

HASHES

C97E623145F7B44497B31EF31A39EFED B48F658DBD0EF764778F953E788D38C9 6F571B39FCDE69100EB7AEC3C0DB0A98 29CA7312B356531F9A7A4C1C8D164BDD 535A4EBB8AEF4C3F18D9B68331F4B964 347CE248B44F2B26ADC600356B6E9034 3C301FF033CB3F1AF0652579AD5BC859



716D8D952102F313F65436DCB89E90AE FD26B4B73E73153F934E3535A42B7A16



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