The return of the BOM

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Research

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minute read



Authors



Because sometimes you can't teach an old malware developer new tricks

There's nothing new in Brazilian cybercriminals trying out new ways to stay under the radar. It's just that this time around the bad guys have started using a method that was reported in the wild years ago.

Russian gangs used this technique to distribute malware capable of modifying the hosts file on Windows systems. <u>Published by McAfee in 2013</u>, the UTF-8 BOM (Byte Order Mark) additional bytes helped these malicious crews avoid detection.

Since these campaigns depended on spear phishing to increase the victim count, the challenge was to fool email scanners and use a seemingly corrupted file that lands in the victim's inbox.

The first indicator appears when the user tries to open the ZIP file with the default file explorer and sees the following error:



The error message suggests the file is corrupt, but when we check its contents we see something strange in there.

C:\User	s١				\Doi	wnlo	pads∖P[DF00	9210	0179748	8330	04_	.zip	
00000000:	EF	BB	BF	50-4B	03	04	14-00	00	00	08-00	1D	53	6B	רו אין PK♥♠¶ 🔤 אאר אין PK♥
00000010:	4E	A Ø	67	72-13	67	F5	13-00	00	42	30-00	0C	00	00	Nágr‼g]‼ B0 Չ
00000020:	00	50	44	46-30	30	32	31-30	2E	65	78-65	CC	7D	7B	<pre>PDF00210.exe }{</pre>
00000030:	40	D4	55	F6-F8	67	1E	C0-80	А3	83	8A-69	ЗE	A 9	A 6	@└U÷°g▲└Çúâèi>-ª
00000040:	D2	70	04	62-A5	82	39	08-A3	F8	1E	05-7C	9B	99	40	_π ♦bÑé9 <mark>•</mark> ú° ▲ ♦ ¢Ö@
00000050:	68	BE	16	3F-E3	А3	40	87-06	8A	ØF	37-8A	6D	B3	AD	h= = ?πú@ç ≜ è¢7èm γ
00000060:	CD	76	75	AD-ED	B1	EE	46-65	89	D6	E6-C8	10	68	5A	=vu;¢∭eFeë _{ll} µ ⊶hZ

Zip header prefixed by UTF-8 BOM

Instead of having the normal ZIP header starting with the "PK" signature (0x504B), we have three extra bytes (0xEFBBBF) that represent the Byte Order Mark (BOM) usually found within UTF-8 text files. Some tools will not recognize this file as being a ZIP archive format, but will instead recognize it as an UTF-8 text file and fail to extract the malicious payload.

However, utilities such as WinRAR and 7-Zip ignore this data and extract the content correctly. Once the user extracts the file with any of these utilities they can execute it and infect the system.

	PDF002101797483304zip (evaluation copy)										
	File Con	mands	Tools	Favorites	Options	Help					
PDE002101797483	Add	Extra	ct To	Test	View	Delete	Find	Wizard			
304zip	1	🙀 PDF	00210:	1797483304	ŧzip - SF	X ZIP volun	ne, unpacked	size 3,16			
	Name 🔺			S	ize	Packed	Туре				
	B						File folder				
	PDF00)210.exe		3,162,6	24 1	,308,007	Application				

The file is successfully extracted by WinRAR

The malicious executable acts as a loader for the main payload which is embedded in the resource section.

RCData		16	Θ	DVCLAL
RCData	>	732160	1046	MTZGQUZDOVZDJO
RCData		1812	Θ	PACKAGEINFO
RCData		1172	Θ	TLOGINDIALOG
RCData		1186	1033	TMSAOCLOSE
RCData		1186	1033	TMSAODOWN
RCData		1270	1033	TMSAODOWNLAST
B B B B B B B B B B		4000		

Resource table showing the resource containing the encrypted data

			\RCData_MTZGQUZDOVZDJ0	
0000000:	50 D4 1	17 A3-53 A8 D4	EA-F1 FA F2 FE-00 00 FF FF	PȇúS¿ÈÛ±∙_■
00000010:	47 FF F	FF FF-FF FF FF	FF-BF FF E5 FF-FF FF FF FF	GηÕ
00000020:	1D 8E 4	47 A3-51 A8 D4	EA-F5 FA FD FE-FF FF FF FF	⊷ÄGúQ¿ÈÛŜ•²∎
00000030:	FF FF F	FF FF-FF FF FF	FF-FF FF FF FF-FF FE FF FF	
00000040:	A7 9E 4	47 AD-4E 1C DD	27-D4 42 FC B2-32 DE 6F 6F	°×G;N∟¦'ÈB³ 2Ìoo
00000050:	AB 97 9	96 8C-DF 8F 8D	90-98 8D 9E 92-DF 92 8A 8C	½ùûî ÅìÉÿìׯ Æèî
00000060:	69 AE 2	25 C6-71 DA A1	84-D5 8F 93 9A-9A 8D DF A8	i≪%ãq _Γ íäıÅôÜÜì∎¿
00000070:	96 91 (CC CD-F2 F5 DB	C8-FF FF FF FF-FF FF FF FF	ûæ⊨_§
00000080:	1D 8E 4	47 A3-51 A8 D4	EA-F5 FA FD FE-FF FF FF FF	⊷ÄGúQ¿ÈÛ§•²∎
00000090:	FF FF F	FF FF-FF FF FF	FF-FF FF FF FF-FF FF FF FF	
000000A0:	1D 8E 4	47 A3-51 A8 D4	EA-F5 FA FD FE-FF FF FF FF	⊷ÄGúQ¿ÈÛ§•²∎
000000B0:	FF FF F	FF FF-FF FF FF	FF-FF FF FF FF-FF FF FF FF	
00000000:	1D 8E 4	47 A3-51 A8 D4	EA-F5 FA FD FE-FF FF FF FF	⊷ÄGúQ¿ÈÛ§・2∎
000000D0:	FF FF F	FF FF-FF FF FF	FF-FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	
00000050.	40.05.4	47 AO E4 AO D4		30.00 (ÊÛS 1=

Encrypted DLL stored in resource section

The content stored inside the resource, encrypted with a XOR-based algorithm, is commonly seen in different malware samples from Brazil. The decrypted resource is a DLL that will load and execute the exported function "BICDAT".



Code used to load the extracted DLL and execute the exported function BICDAT

This library will then download a second stage payload which is a password-protected ZIP file and encrypted with the same function as the embedded payload. After extracting all the files, the loader will then launch the main executable.

```
download_file_0(v21, v63);
unknown libname_907(*(Forms::TApplication **)off_4A2754[0]);
Sysutils::GetEnvironmentVariable((const int)&str_TEMP[1], &v58);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(&v59, 3, v12, &str__28[1], dword_4A4488);
v13 = (_BYTE *)System::_linkproc__LStrToPChar(v59);
unknown_libname_70((int)&v60, v13);
v22 = v60;
Sysutils::GetEnvironmentVariable((const int)&str_TEMP[1], &v55);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(&v56, 3, v14, &str__28[1], dword_4A4488);
v15 = ( BYTE *) System:: linkproc LStrToPChar(v56);
unknown libname 70((int)&v57, v15);
decrypt_file(v57, v22);
unknown_libname_907(*(Forms::TApplication **)off_4A2754[0]);
unknown_libname_907(*(Forms::TApplication **)off_4A2754[0]);
Sleep(0x280Du);
Sysutils::GetEnvironmentVariable((const int)&str TEMP[1], &v52);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(&v53, 3, v16, &str__28[1], dword 444488)
v17 = (_BYTE *)System:: linkproc __LStrToPChar(v53);
unknown_libname_70((int)&v54, v17);
v23 = v54;
get programfiles dir(&v51);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCat(&v51, dword 4A4494);
extract_zip(v23, v51, &str___[1]);
Sleep(0x2F79u);
unknown libname 907(*(Forms::TApplication **)off 4A2754[0]);
get programfiles dir(&v49);
System:: linkproc LStrCat(&v49, dword 4A4494);
read ini (v49, &v50);
Sleep (0x1039u);
get programfiles dir(&v47);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCat(&v47, dword_4A4494);
sub_498188 (v47, &v48);
Sleep(0x870u);
get programfiles dir(&v46);
System:: linkproc LStrCat(&v46, dword 4A4494);
run executable(<u>v46</u>);
unknown libname 907(*(Forms::TApplication **)off 4A2754[0]);
Sleep (0x1528u);
Sysutils::GetEnvironmentVariable((const int)&str_TEMP[1], &v44);
System:: linkproc LStrCatN(&v45, 3, v18, &str 28[1], dword 4A4488)
lpFileName = (const CHAR *)System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v45);
DeleteFileA(lpFileName);
Sleep (0x1528u);
```

Code executed by BICDAT function

54	D	р	_TKaliputcus_Timer8Tim call	decrypt_str; Banco Safra
<u>ين</u>	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; IniciarrecorteSelect
ца:	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; handleDomouseCOntrolaPosicao
ца:	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; MENSAGEMDO_
ца:	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE Sicoob
ц і	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE Banco do Nordeste
ц ж ан	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE Sicredi
4	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE Safra
5	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE DESCO
5	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE C3F
5	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE AMARELO
44	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; BLOCK24HSAPP
44	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE 1TA
44	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; TRAVASITE Santander
ц¥Ж	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Monitor_tipo_ON
ц ж ан	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Monitor ligado! bata mover mouse!
44	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Monitor_tipo_OFF
44	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Monitor desligado!
44	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; CapespecialWIN7
4	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Windows 8 e Windows 10
4	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Windows 8
4	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Windows 10
44	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; PEDEJANELAS
54	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; ====================================
54	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; ========== FIM ============
54	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; DELEGADO
5	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; DELETAKL
6	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Affinity1
5	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; Affinity0
5	D	р	_TKaliputcus_RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str; MINIMIZATDSJANELAS
644	D	n	TKaliputcus RtcPCusto call	decrypt_str: SEMPREONLINEON

Strings related to Banking RAT malware

The final payload that's delivered is a variant of a <u>Banking RAT malware</u>, which is currently widespread in Brazil and Chile.

Kaspersky Lab products can extract and analyze compressed ZIP files containing the Byte Order Mark without any problem.

Indicators of compromise

087b2d745bc21cb1ab7feb6d3284637d 3f910715141a5bb01e082d7b940b3552 60ce805287c359d58e9afd90c308fcc8 c029b69a370e1f7b3145669f6e9399e5

- Malware Technologies
- RAT Trojan
- <u>Spear phishing</u>
- <u>Trojan Banker</u>

Authors

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Reports

APT trends report Q1 2022

This is our latest summary of advanced persistent threat (APT) activity, focusing on events that we observed during Q1 2022.

Lazarus Trojanized DeFi app for delivering malware

We recently discovered a Trojanized DeFi application that was compiled in November 2021. This application contains a legitimate program called DeFi Wallet that saves and manages a cryptocurrency wallet, but also implants a full-featured backdoor.

MoonBounce: the dark side of UEFI firmware

At the end of 2021, we inspected UEFI firmware that was tampered with to embed a malicious code we dub MoonBounce. In this report we describe how the MoonBounce implant works and how it is connected to APT41.

The BlueNoroff cryptocurrency hunt is still on

It appears that BlueNoroff shifted focus from hitting banks and SWIFT-connected servers to solely cryptocurrency businesses as the main source of the group's illegal income.



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