# Binary Options malvertising campaign drops ISFB banking Trojan

blog.malwarebytes.com/threat-analysis/2017/04/binary-options-malvertising-campaign-drops-isfb-banking-trojan/Jérôme Segura
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We have been witnessing a series of malvertising attacks that keep a low profile with decoy websites and strong IP address filtering. We are calling it the 'Binary Options' campaign because the threat actor is using the front of a trading company to hide the real nature of his business.

There have been similar uses of fake façades as a gateway to exploit kits. For instance, Magnitude EK is known to use gates that have to do with Bitcoin, investment websites and such, as detailed in this Proofpoint <u>blog entry</u>.

In this particular case, the threat actor stole the web template from "Capital World Option", a company that provides a platform for trading binary options. Participants must predict whether the price of an asset will rise or fall within a given time frame, which defines whether or not they will make money. Binary options have earned a bad reputation though and some countries have even banned them.

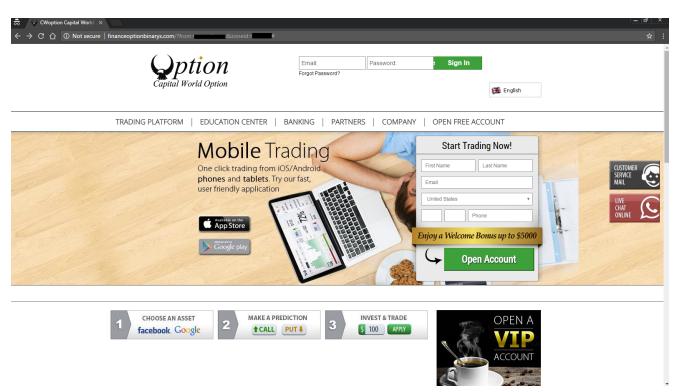
#### Fraudulent infrastructure

Below is a screenshot of the legitimate website that is being impersonated. There are some differences between the real one and the fakes; the former is using SSL and was registered a while ago. Also, some of the website functionality is not working properly with the decoy versions.

## Legitimate site:



## Decoy site that ripped all the branding:



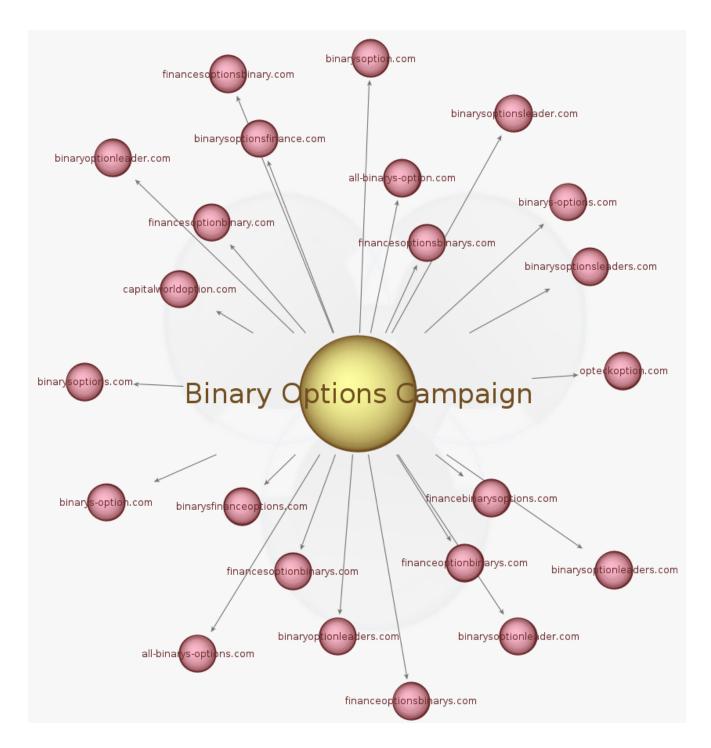
Those fake sites are only meant to be viewed if you are not a target of this particular malware campaign. In other words, if you load the infection chain from the malvertising call and see the site, you will not be infected. Infections happen when the fraudulent server forwards victims directly to a second gate, without showing them any of the site's content.

The same threat actor has registered many different domains all purporting to be lookalikes using a similar naming convention. The recent creation dates for these decoy sites is a hint that they are not likely to be legitimate:

Domain Name: CAPITALWORLDOPTION.COM Creation Date: 2017-04-04T09:15:14Z

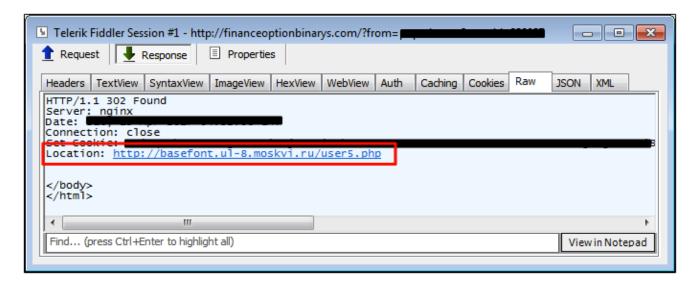
Registrar: PDR Ltd. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com

Registrant Email: detes55@mail.ru

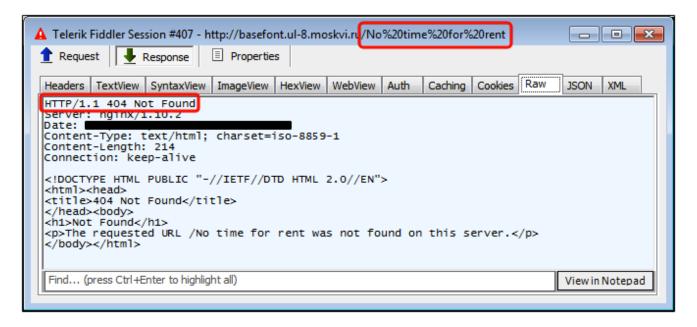


# **Malvertising chain**

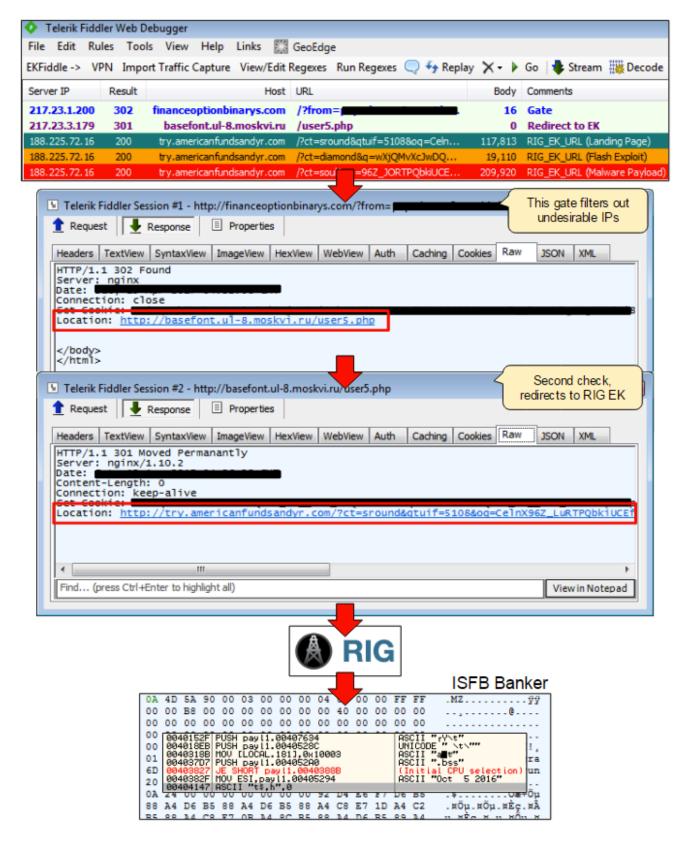
The attack starts off with an ad call from one of a few ad networks (Popads, PlugRush were detected in our telemetry) and redirects users to the decoy website where a quick IP check is performed.



Only legitimate users will be redirected to the second stage server, which also performs its own check. Once again, unwanted traffic will be dumped (and a message – perhaps from the threat actor? – "*No time for rent*" passed in the URL):



Otherwise, users that have made it past those two gates will be presented with the RIG exploit kit.

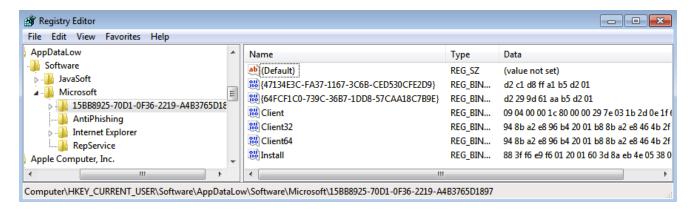


Binary Options malvertising campaign

# **Banking Trojan**

The final payload consistently distributed via this campaign (across different geolocations) appears to be an ISFB variant (AKA Dreambot, Gozi, Usrnif), based off an old but resilient banking Trojan. Some of its features include web injects for the victims' browsers, screenshoting, video recording, transparent redirections, etc.

The artifacts left on the system were very similar to those described in a Proofpoint <u>blog</u> about Dreambot and the samples we collected also download a Tor client. The registry entry for the Tor client can be seen below:



#### Modular structure

The sample retrieves several modules once it sets hold onto a victim machine and below is an overview:

## Original Dropper

- -> loader.dll injected into svchost.exe
- -> client.dll and tordll.dll downloaded and injected into explorer.exe and into browsers

The main executable injects a file (*loader.dll*) into svchost.exe in order to download other modules which are encrypted during transport (*tor.dll* and *client.dll*) both available in 32 and 64 bits:



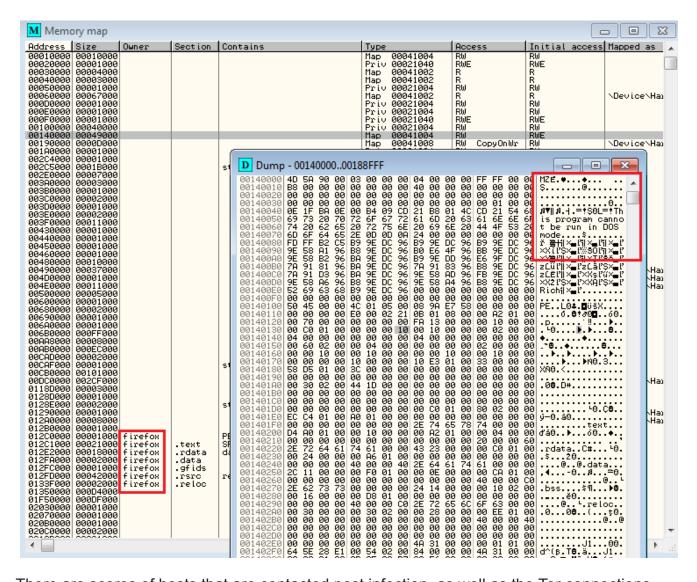
We can notice the "ISFB" signature within the malware code:

```
C *G.P.U* - thread 00000798
                           CALL EDI
CMP EAX,EBX
JE 0014117E
PUSH EAX
PUSH DWORD P
INC ESI
001410CB
001410CD
001410D3
001410D4
001410D7
001410D8
001410DA
001410DC
                                                                                                                     ntdll.771E723C
                            CALL EDI
CMP EAX,EBX
UNZ SHORT 001410D3
                            CMP ESI,EBX
JE 0014117E
PUSH 0x4
XOR EAX,EAX
001410DE
001410E0
001410E6
001410E6
001410E8
001410EB
001410EB
001410EE
                            PUSH EBX
                            MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x14],EDA
LEA EDI,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x10]
STOS DWORD PTR ES:[EDI]
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[0x15FAAC]
MOV ESI,0x16192C
001410F8
                                                                                                                    UNICODE "ISFB"
001410FD
001410FE
                                                                                                                      110011.771E7250
                            LEA EAX, DWORD PTR SS: [EBP-0x14]
PUSH EAX
00141101
                            PUSH
PUSH
                           PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x14]
PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x14]
00141105
00141107
00141109
0014110B
                           PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x14]
PUSH DWORD PTR DS:[0x15FDC0]
CALL DWORD PTR DS:[0x15C030]
CMP EAX,EBX
MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x10],
0014110E
0014110F
00141115
                                                                                                                     ntdll.RtlAllocateHeap
```

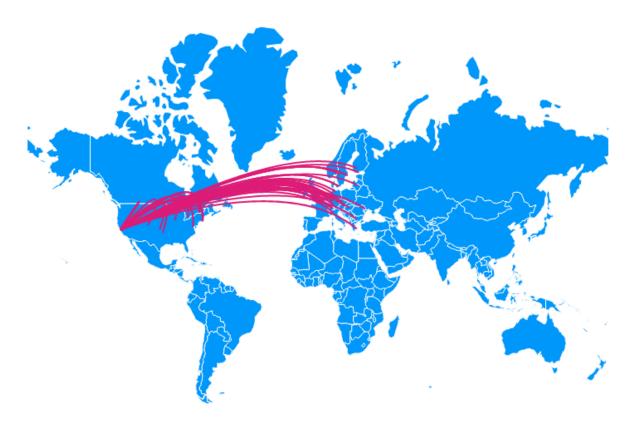
This piece of malware has some anti-VM features, for example, it checks on the mouse cursor:

```
📕 🚄 🚟
004016A5
004016A5 try_again:
004016A5 lea
                 eax, [esp+78h+pci]
004016A9 push
                 eax
                                   pci
004016AA mov
                 [esp+7Ch+pci.cbSize], 14h
004016B2 call
                 ds:GetCursorInfo
004016B8 mov
                 eax, [esp+78h+pci.ptScreenPos.y]
                 eax, dword ptr [esp+78h+DueTime+4]
004016BC sub
004016C0 sub
                 eax, esi
004016C2 add
                 eax, [esp+78h+pci.ptScreenPos.x]
004016C6 push
                 eax
004016C7 call
                 sub_4037B8
004016CC mov
                 esi, [esp+78h+pci.ptScreenPos.x]
004016D0 mov
                 edi, eax
004016D2 cmp
                 edi, 12
004016D5 mov
                 eax, [esp+78h+pci.ptScreenPos.y]
004016D9 mov
                 dword ptr [esp+78h+DueTime+4], eax
004016DD jz
                 short try again
```

Modules are injected into *explorer.exe* and try to establish a connection to an .onion address. Browsers are also injected, via *client.dll* as depicted below with Mozilla Firefox:



There are scores of hosts that are contacted post infection, as well as the Tor connections that trigger many ET rules as ET TOR Known Tor Relay/Router (Not Exit) Node Traffic group.



#### Conclusion

This particular campaign focused on a very specific malvertising chain leading to the RIG exploit kit and – as far as we could tell – dropping the same payload each time, no matter the geolocation of the victim.

Banking Trojans have been a little bit forgotten about these days as they are overshadowed by ransomware. However, they still represent a significant threat and actually do operate safely in the shadows, manipulating banking portals to perform wire transfers unbeknownst to their victims or even the banks they are targeting.

<u>Malwarebytes users</u> are protected against this threat at various levels: domain and IP blocks, exploit mitigation for RIG EK, and detection of the malware payloads.

#### Related material

- Proofpoint: <u>Nigthmare on Tor street: Ursnif variant Dreambot adds Tor functionality</u>
- Maciej Kotowicz, BotConf: <u>ISFB, Still Live and Kicking</u>

#### **IOCs**

'Binary Options' domains:

all-binarys-option.com all-binarys-options.com binaryoptionleader.com binaryoptionleaders.com binarysfinanceoptions.com binarysoption.com binarys-option.com binarysoptionleader.com binarysoptionleaders.com binarysoptions.com binarys-options.com binarysoptionsfinance.com binarysoptionsleader.com binarysoptionsleaders.com capitalworldoption.com financebinarysoptions.com financeoptionbinarys.com financeoptionsbinarys.com financesoptionbinary.com financesoptionbinarys.com financesoptionsbinary.com financesoptionsbinarys.com opteckoption.com

## 'Binary options' IP addresses:

217.23.1.65 217.23.1.66 217.23.1.67 217.23.1.104 217.23.1.130 217.23.1.187 217.23.1.200

#### Redirects:

basefont.ul-8.moskvi.ru/user5.php
p.figcaption-7.nfl.si/user5.php
command.bdo-3.mirifictour.ro/user5.php
menu.command-2.moskvi.ru/user5.php
code.a-10.moskvi.ru/user5.php
header.h5-2.mirifictour.ro/user5.php
input.noframes-8.narovlya.ru/user5.php
col.output-9.nfl.si/user5.php
meter.em-8.narovlya.ru/user5.php
applet.x-3.nomundodapaula.com.br/user5.php

### Payloads from different geos (ISFB):

f2f8843673000b082ad08bd555c8cd023918a3c11af9d74e9fa98f3b1304b6be f12bc471f040146318a6fbd2879a95d947d494bd0b869dc95c01cfc22af0ab13 61dd7aa2ca44371b7c8cd4dc9e5f3bd05a8c6213d8e6357dfdb9034b1c0fd590 aed39345668d24dced4b83c36321e98ec9f09af3044b94ceecf01662de0189ab

# Post infection traffic:

aeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeva.onion/images/mUKxVkxTd4/jVGmdXz5wgukSnoqn/dHI0tQ0GMoHy/