

Ave_Maria Malware: there's more than meets the eye

reakta.com/2019/04/ave_maria-malware-part1/



Introduction

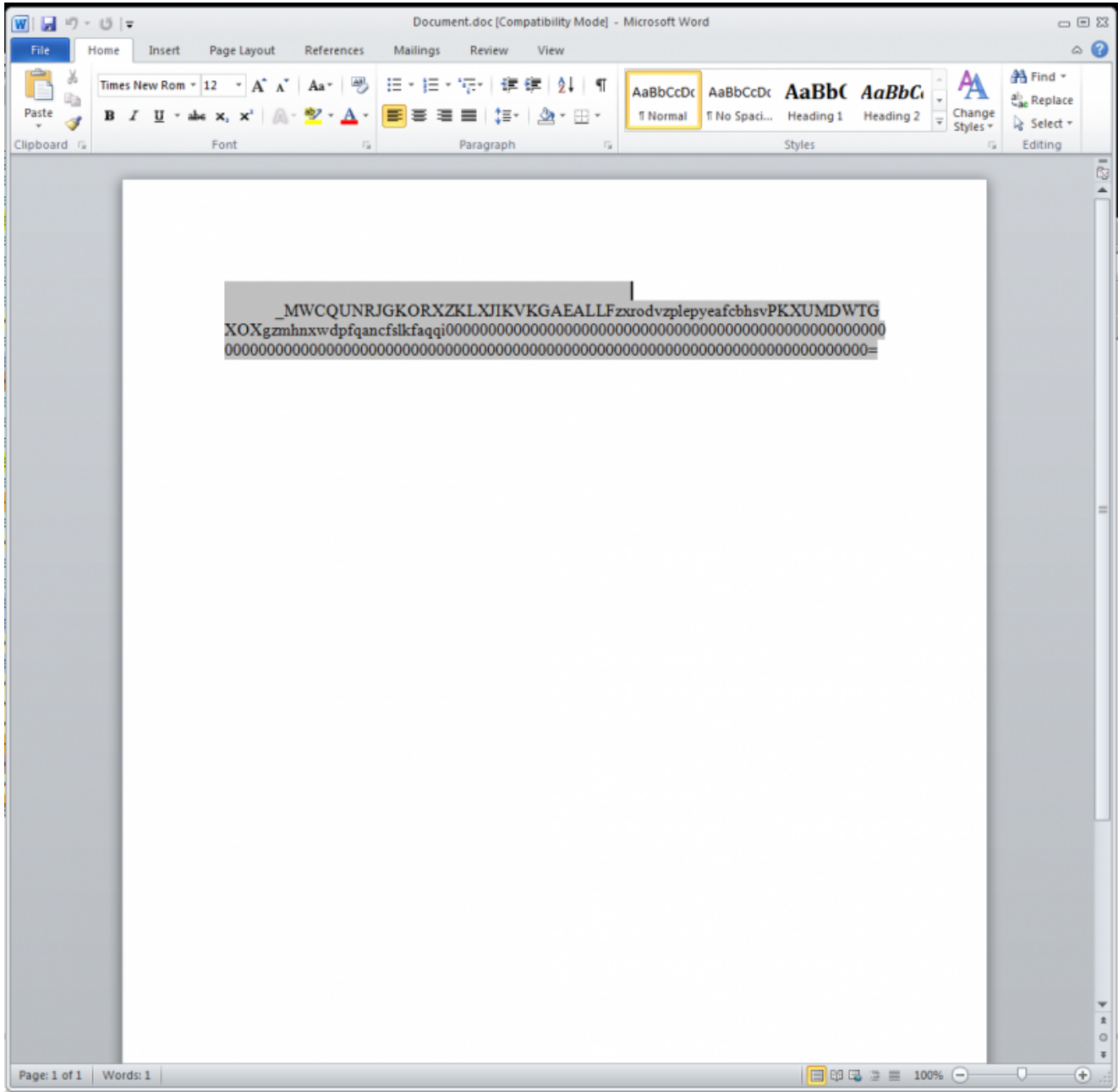
AVE_MARIA, a malware used in phishing campaigns and so far identified only as an info-stealer, appears to be more complex and insidious, offering a wide range of capabilities, from privilege escalation to camera exfiltration, RDP connections, email extraction and more. For the past few months we have been monitoring various phishing campaign delivering AVE_MARIA and we are now able to prove that AVE_MARIA is in fact a complete and multi-purpose malware.

This article is the first of a series of 2 in which we will analyse the capabilities of AVE_MARIA... and more.

AVE_MARIA Initial Vector

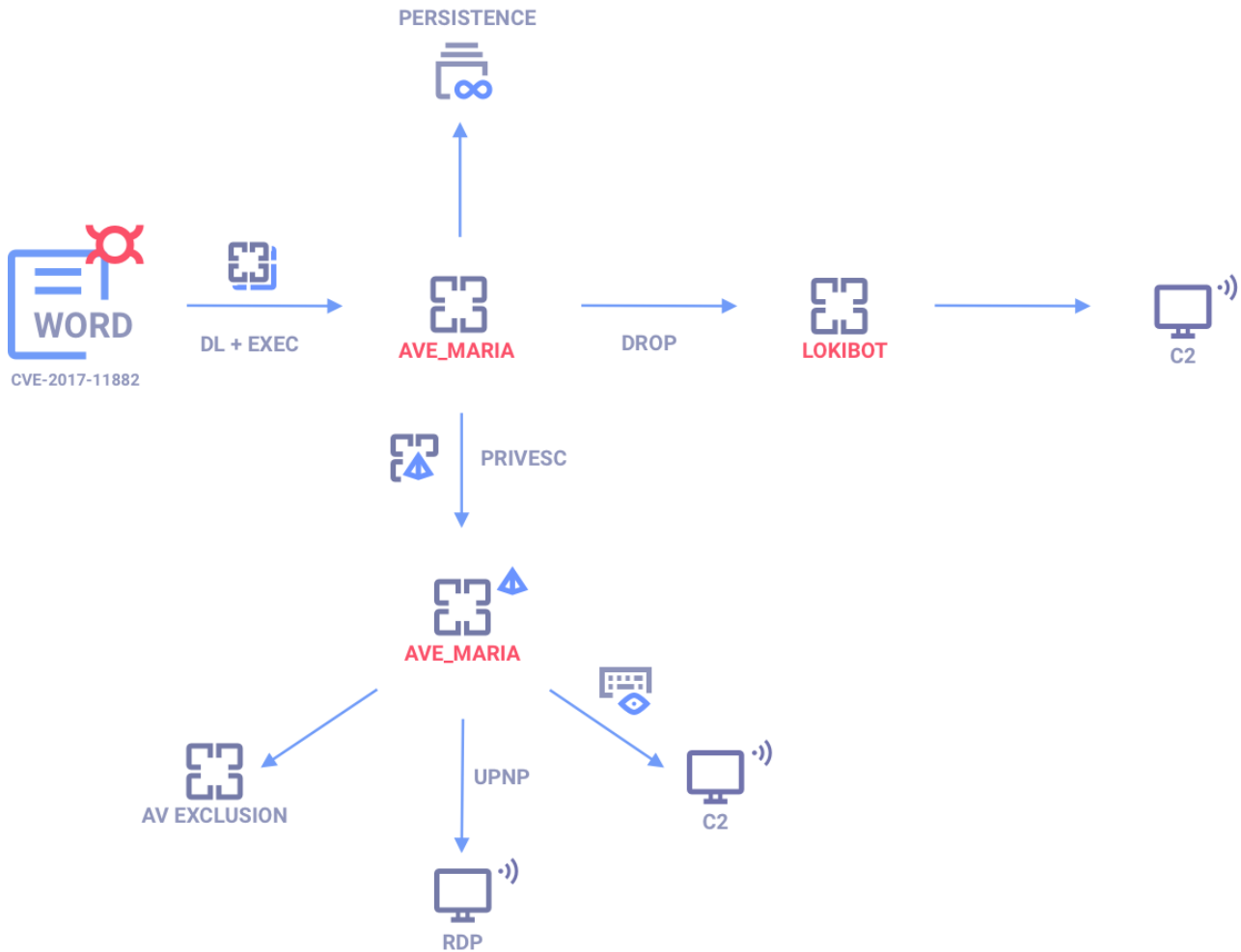
For his analysis we will take as an example the document with the following SHA-256: `baaa65730d47c21a56bfcdaced6b888b9590a96e1fd19df9c18115c0b8d1747` (you can check the behavior from **ReaQta-Hive** on [VirusTotal](#), click on “*Detailed Report*”).

The document doesn't contain any malicious macro nor any particular luring content that asks the user to click in order to access the content. In fact the document contains an embedded object that uses the [Microsoft Equation Editor exploit](#), to start the infection.



Spear-phishing document using CVE-2017-11882

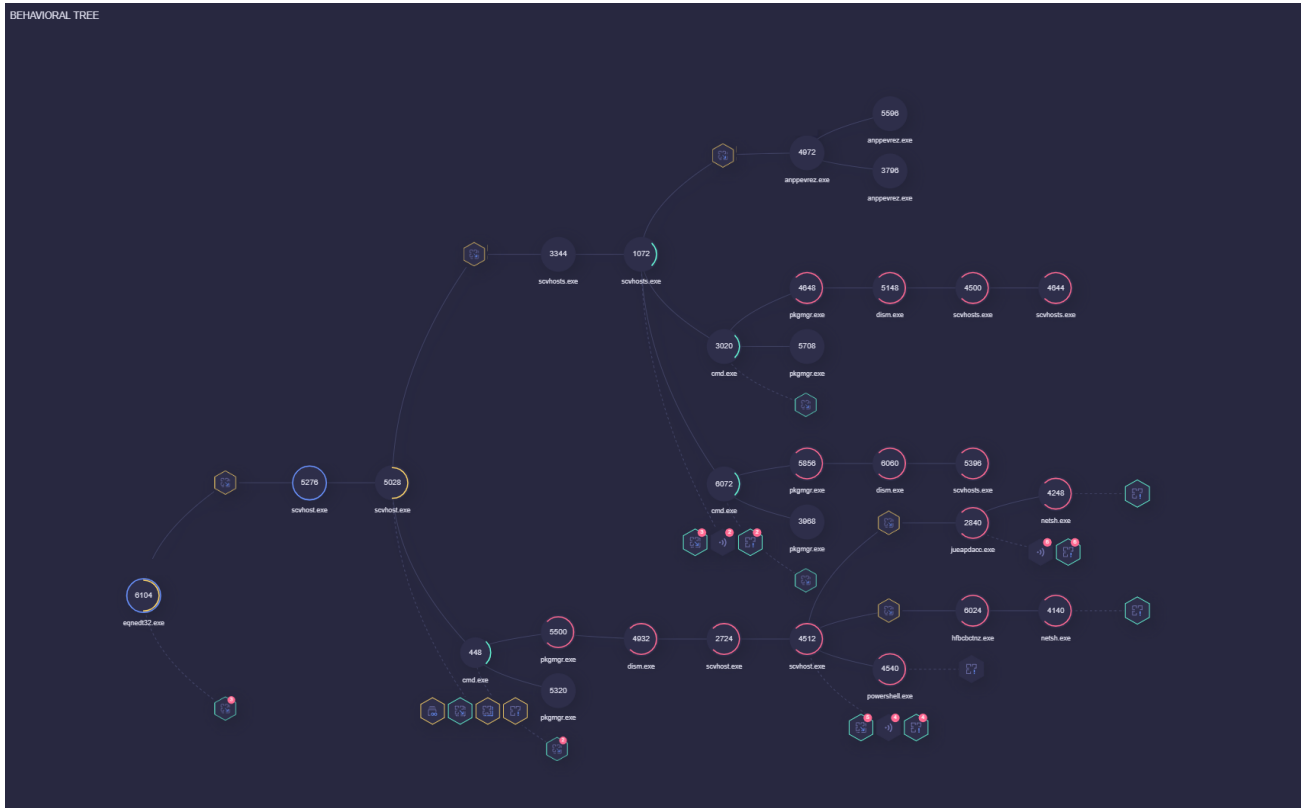
Infection



Ave Maria Infection Pipeline

AVE_MARIA infection chain is convoluted and it can be summarised as follows:

- The malicious RTF exploits **CVE-2017-11882**
- *eqnedt32.exe* (Microsoft Equation Editor) downloads and executes the **AVE_MARIA** malware
- **AVE_MARIA** starts another instance of itself then it *downloads* a second malware: **Lokibot**
- AVE_MARIA performs *persistence* using the registry
- It runs a *UAC bypass* to escalate its privileges
- It modifies Windows Defender settings by *excluding* a directory from scanning
- It enables *inbound* RDP connections

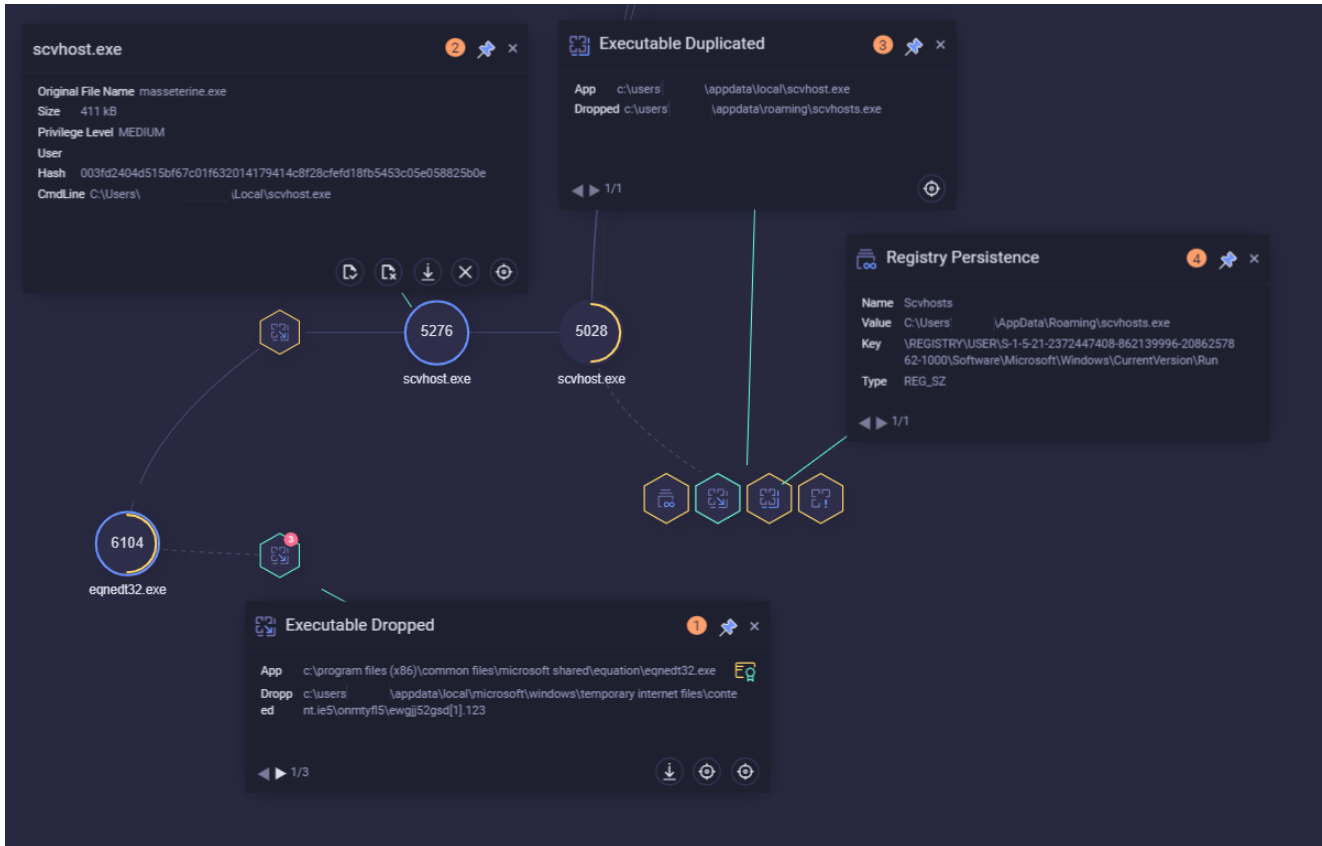


complete behavioural tree

AVE_MARIA First stage

The storyline reconstructed via [ReaQta-Hive](#) shows that after a successful exploitation the *eqnedt32.exe* (Microsoft Equation Editor) process downloads (#1) and executes (#2) the dropped AVE_MARIA malware.

In an attempt to hide its presence, the main process disguises its name by misspelling that of a common Windows process, in this case: *scvhost.exe* (original: **svchost.exe**).



First stage

The malware duplicates itself in a new directory (#3), *%appdata%*, and it establishes persistence in the registry via *HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run* (#4).

AVE_MARIA Second stage

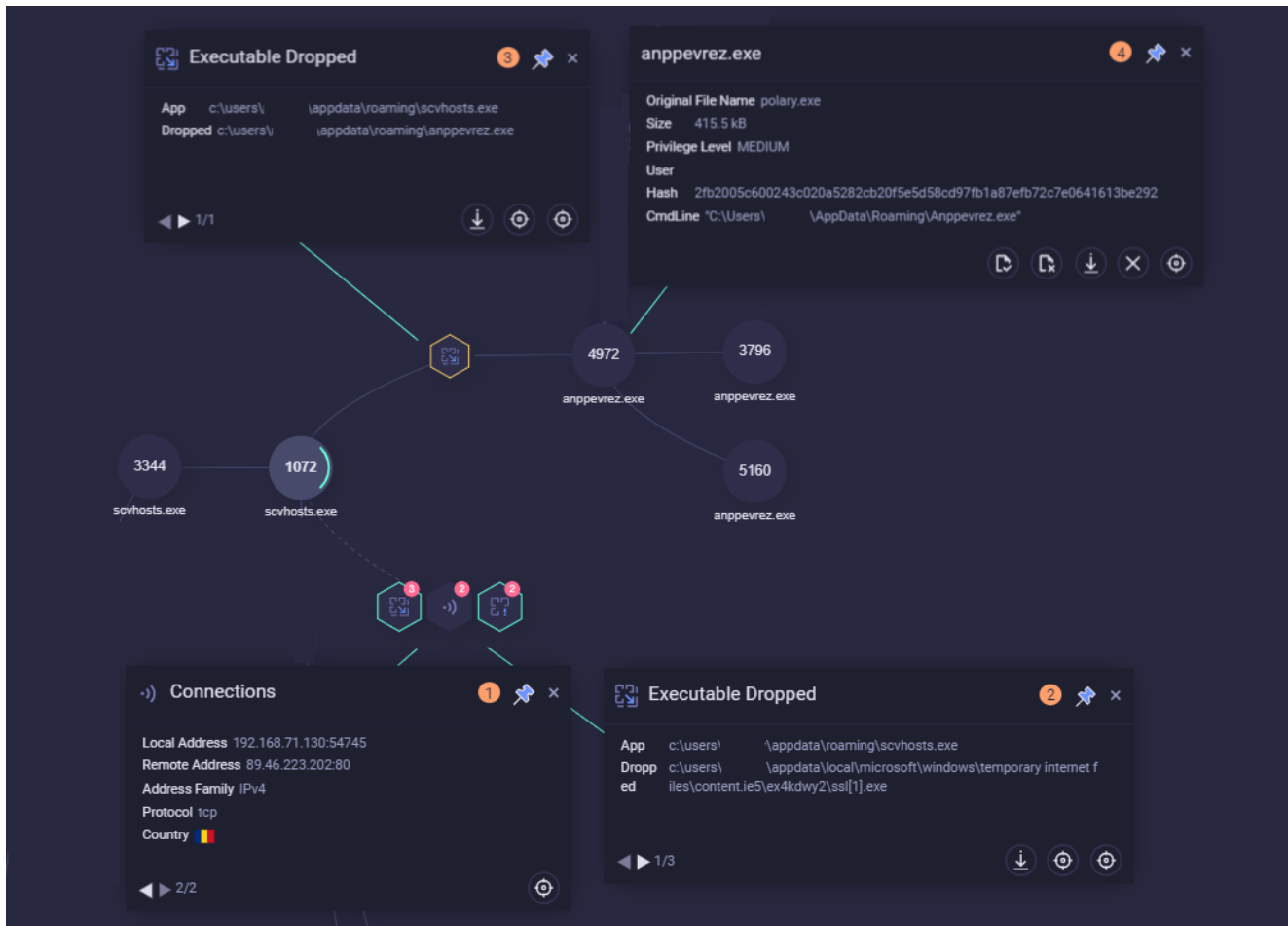
The malware uses different threads during the infection process, to simplify the analysis we divide the second stage in 2 different parts.

Part 1 – The Lokibot case

In this first part we see the main AVE_MARIA malicious process (pid **1072**) downloading another executable (analysis box #1 and #2) from:

`h**p://secured.icbegypt.com/ss1.exe`

and executing it (#4).



second stage – part 1

The combination of AVE_MARIA and Lokibot led us to keep analysing this malware to obtain further information.

Part 2 – Privilege Escalation and RDP

Now for the second part: the malicious process spawns `cmd.exe`, that is used to finalize the privilege escalation.



second stage – part 2

In this case the privilege escalation leverages on *pkgmgr.exe* (#2) to load a malicious dll, *dismcore.dll* (#1), that in turn spawns a **HIGH** privilege instance of the malware (#3) seen in the picture with pid **4512**.



privilege escalation detail

After obtaining the **HIGH integrity level**, the malware excludes the entire C: drive from Windows Defender by using *powershell.exe* and the cmdlet *Add-MpPreference* (#4).

```
powershell Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath C:\
```

Later on the activity continues with the download of another executable (analysis box #5 and #6) that is eventually started (#7):

```
h**p://5.206.225.104/dll/upnp.exe
```

This last executable, that we will call *upnp.exe*, is responsible for 2 tasks:

1. Enabling inbound connection to the **RDP** port 3389.
2. Bypassing NAT by leveraging on the **Simple Service Discovery Protocol** in order to create a **port forward** via **UPnP**.

The first task is easily completed by running the *netsh.exe* Windows utility with the following commandline (#8):

```
netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="3389" dir=in action=allow protocol=TCP localport=3389
```

The second task is completed by issuing a UPnP request to the router in order to open a port for communication as it can be seen from the analysis box #9 where an SSDP connection is established towards a machine having address:

192.168.20.16:2869

The port 2869 is used for *Service Discovery*(SSDP).

From Wikipedia:

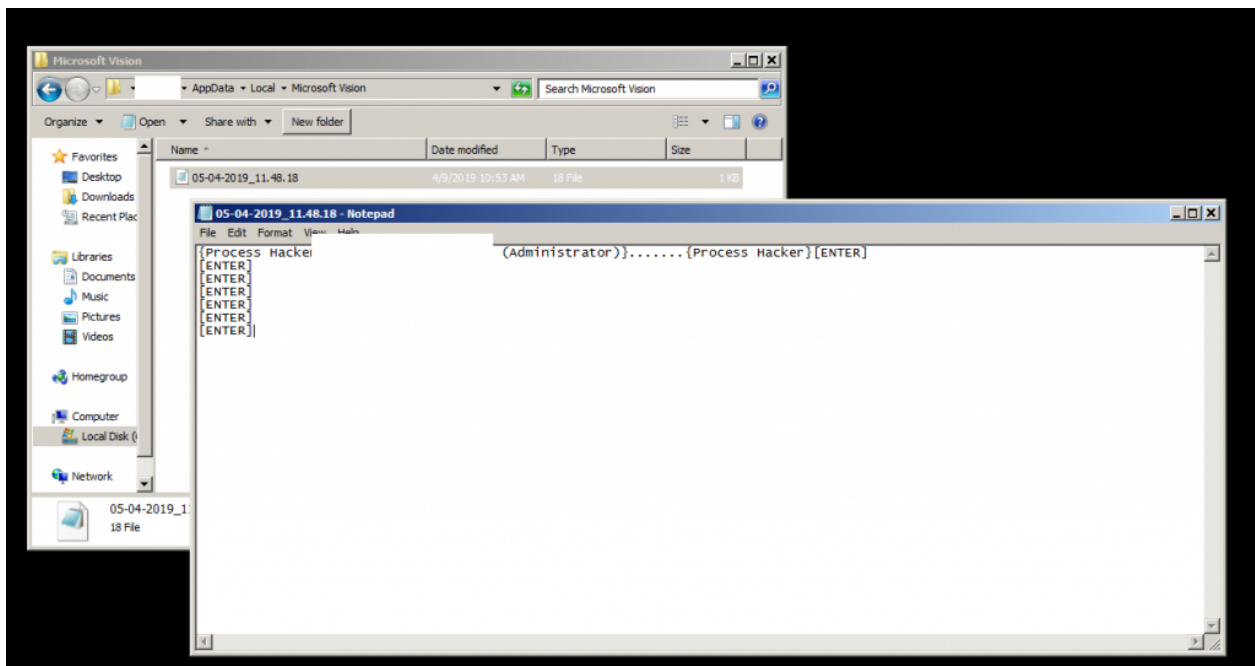
The **Simple Service Discovery Protocol (SSDP)** is a network protocol based on the Internet protocol suite for advertisement and discovery of network services and presence information.

[...] Microsoft uses port number 2869 for event notification and event subscriptions. [...]

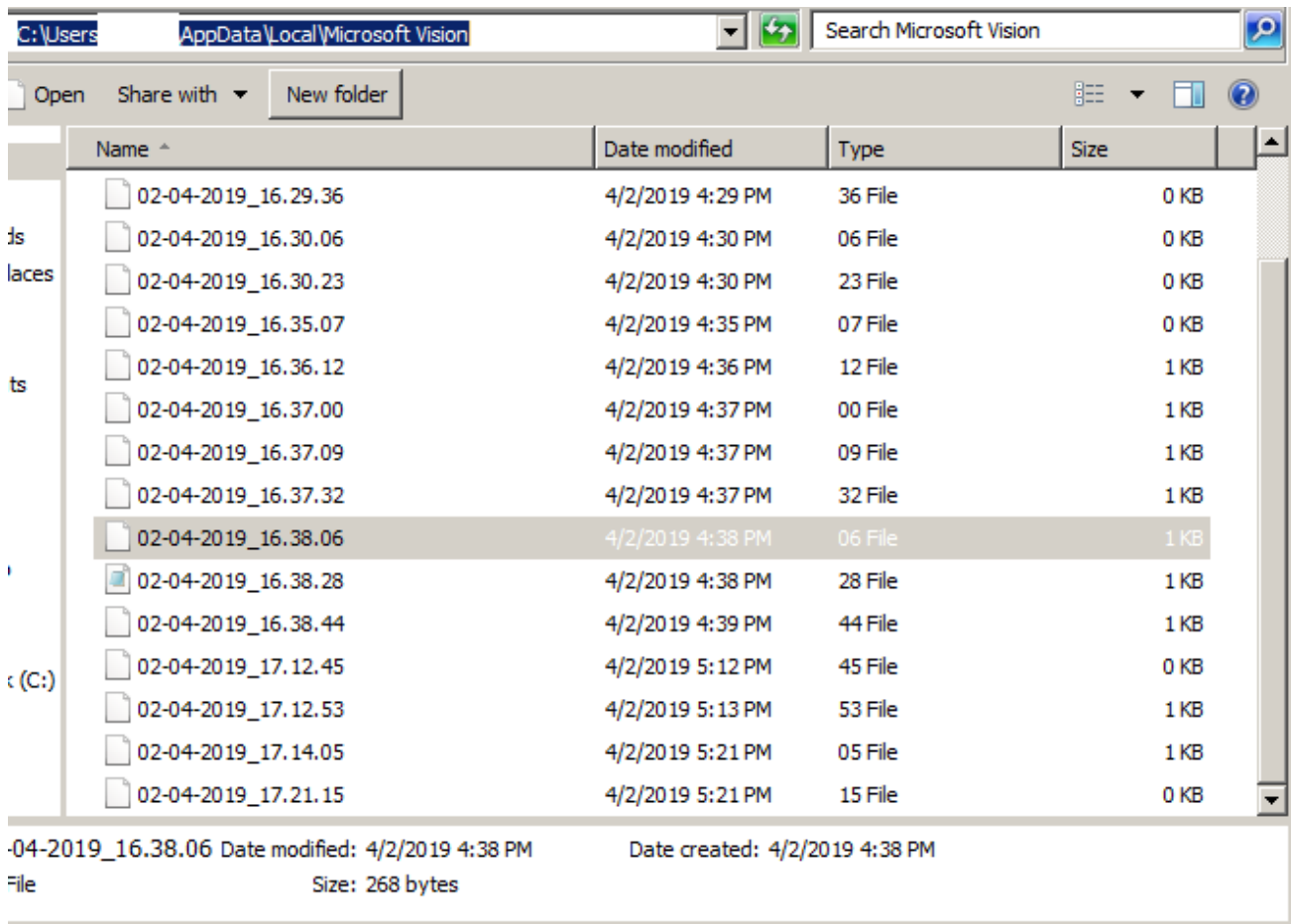
This was another good reason to keep looking into AVE_MARIA to better understand the capabilities of this “info-stealer”.

Final Stage

After completing the infection, the malware waits to receive new commands from its C2. While waiting the malware also acts as a keylogger, recording to file – and exfiltrating to the C2 – everything typed by the user.



keylogger in action



Keylogger directory

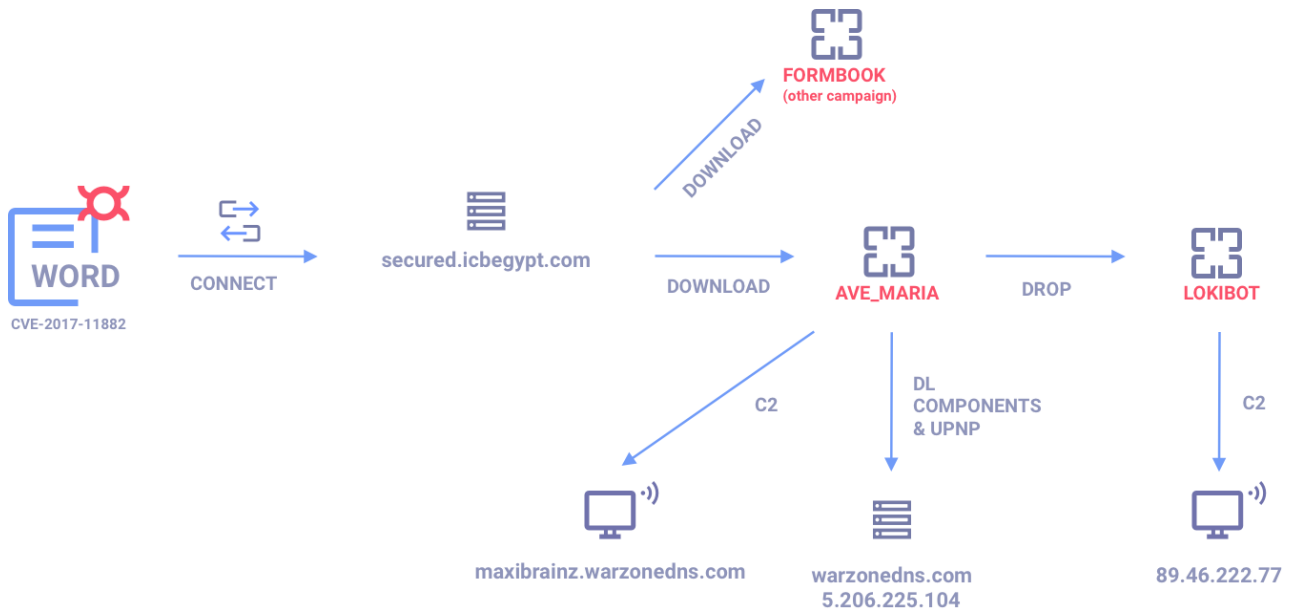
AVE_MARIA offers a wide range of features:

- **Privilege Escalation**, support from Windows 7 to Windows 10
- Persistence
- Code Injection
- Offline Keylogger
- Camera Exfiltration
- Processes Management: enumeration, termination
- File Management: creation, download, exfiltration, deletion
- Download and Execution
- RDP using *rdpwrap*
- Info-stealer support:
 - Google Chrome
 - Firefox
 - Internet Explore
 - Outlook
 - Thunderbird
 - Foxmail
- Cleanup

We will analyse in more detail such capabilities in the next post.

C2

We have identified several domains used by the same vector, in fact different components use different C2 or drop zones to carry out their activities.



Ave Maria Servers

The dropped **Lokibot** sends POST requests to the following C2:

```
h**p://89.46.222.77/MaX/fre.php
```

AVE_MARIA downloads several components (used to access passwords and to issue the UPnP request) from the same server, we have noticed a consistent use of the following address in different campaigns:

```
h**p://5.206.225.104/dll/softokn3.dll
h**p://5.206.225.104/dll/msvcpl140.dll
h**p://5.206.225.104/dll/mozglue.dll
h**p://5.206.225.104/dll/vcruntime140.dll
h**p://5.206.225.104/dll/freebl3.dll
h**p://5.206.225.104/dll/nss3.dll
```

Last but not least, this is the *dropurl* used in the analyzed sample:

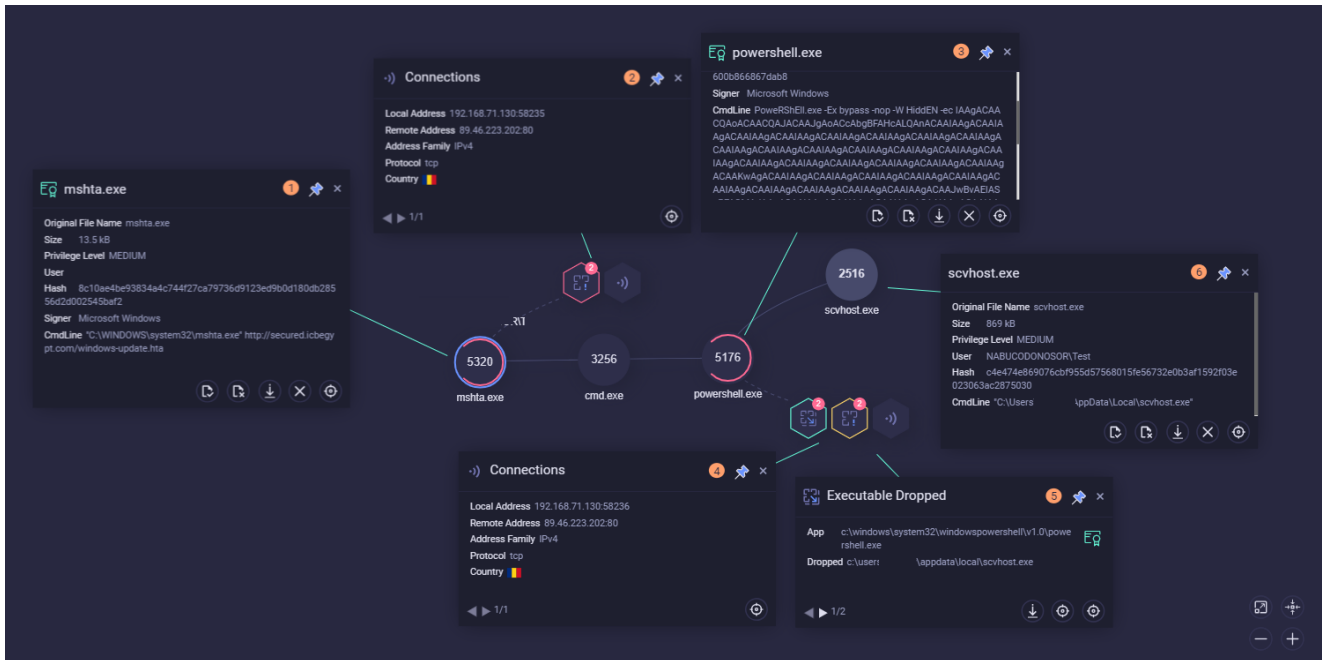
```
h**p://secured.icbegypt.com
```

That, at the time of writing this report, resolves to:

```
89.46.223.202:80
```

This URL is used by the exploit to download both AVE_MARIA payload and the Lokibot executables.

Curiously, this same domain is also delivering another malware via Word Documents and HTA Files, in this case it appears to be **FORMBOOK** as confirmed also by an independent researcher on Twitter.



FORMBOOK Storyline

2 different formbook campaigns so far today. Both using same site
<https://t.co/XMCPIdsB2n> <https://t.co/Hf8Sd90BpE> pic.twitter.com/8jRZhqO8Zf

— My Online Security (@dvk01uk) March 29, 2019

In order to achieve communication with the attacker, AVE_MARIA relies on a dynamic DNS service:

h**p://maxibrainz.warzonedns.com:2580

That currently resolves to:

91.192.100.61:2580

We have identified this domain in other campaigns and we will provide more information in the next post.

Conclusions

The analysis presented shows that **AVE_MARIA** is not just an info-stealer, in fact it comes with different capabilities beyond those of an info-stealer and it also appears to work in conjunction with other threats, such as in this case **Lokibot**.

In the next post we will provide further details on how AVE_MARIA operates... and more.

Mitre ATT&CK

ID	Technique	Tactics
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T1036	Masquerading	Defense Evasion
T1105	Remote File Copy	Command And Control, Lateral Movement
T1043	Commonly Used Port	Command And Control
T1060	Registry Run Keys	Persistence
T1057	Process Discovery	Discovery
T1065	Uncommonly Used Port	Command And Control
T1088	Bypass User Access Control	Defense Evasion, Privilege Escalation
T1086	Powershell	Execution
T1106	Execution through API	Execution
T1055	Process Injection	Defense Evasion, Privilege Escalation
T1089	Disabling Security Tools	Defense Evasion
T1076	Remote Desktop Protocol	Lateral Movement
T1022	Data Encrypted	Exfiltration

IOCs

<i>IOC</i>	<i>Description</i>
baaa65730d47c21a56bfcd6b6b888b9590a96e1fd19df9c18115c0b8d1747	<i>Spear-phishing document</i>
003fd2404d515bf67c01f632014179414c8f28cfef18fb5453c05e058825b0e	<i>Ave_Maria executable</i>
2fb2005c600243c020a5282cb20f5e5d58cd97fb1a87efb72c7e0641613be292	<i>Lokibot executable</i>
fc0c90044b94b080f307c16494369a0796ac1d4e74e7912ba79c15cca241801c	<i>Privesc Dll dismcore.dll</i>
0244cbf1fbf8809c335b9bbd8142c72e3bbb36881e0aacfba6000e0aaa048ba9	<i>upnp.exe (RDP) executable</i>
47745440509f8a374c7ce8c0c8b85213b1a40e2b86dc2cd77cb254426e1e2c7c	<i>hta file (Formbook)</i>

c4e474e869076cbf955d57568015fe56732e0b3af1592f03e023063ac2875030	<i>Formbook executable</i>
secured.icbegypt.com	<i>drop url</i>
89.46.223.202	<i>drop ip</i>
maxibrainz.warzonedns.com:2580	<i>AVE_MARIA C2 domain</i>
91.192.100.61:2580	<i>AVE_MARIA C2 ip</i>
89.46.222.77/MaX/fre.php	<i>Lokibot C2</i>
5.206.225.104	<i>AVE_MARIA components drop ip</i>