# Large-Scale StrelaStealer Campaign in Early 2024

unit42.paloaltonetworks.com/strelastealer-campaign/

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This post is also available in: <u>日本語 (Japanese)</u>

### **Executive Summary**

StrelaStealer malware steals email login data from well-known email clients and sends them back to the attacker's C2 server. Upon a successful attack, the threat actor would gain access to the victim's email login information, which they can then use to perform further attacks. Since the first emergence of the malware in 2022, the threat actor behind StrelaStealer has launched multiple large-scale email campaigns, and there is no sign of them slowing down.

Recently, our researchers have identified a wave of large-scale StrelaStealer campaigns impacting over 100 organizations across the EU and U.S. These campaigns come in the form of spam emails with attachments that eventually launch the StrelaStealer's DLL payload.

In an attempt to evade detection, attackers change the initial email attachment file format from one campaign to the next, to prevent detection from the previously generated <u>signature</u> <u>or patterns</u>. The malware author often updates the DLL payload with better obfuscation and anti-analysis tricks, which makes it increasingly difficult for analysts and security products to analyze.

This article delves deeper into the timeline of these more recent attacks and the evolving tactics employed by the malware.

Through detection and intelligence provided by <u>Advanced WildFire</u>, Palo Alto Networks customers are better protected from StrelaStealer through the following products:

- <u>Cortex XDR</u> with Advanced WildFire is able to help detect new variants of StrelaStealer. Cortex XDR helps prevent StrelaStealer's attack chain.
- <u>Next-Generation Firewalls</u> with <u>Cloud-Delivered Security Services</u>, including Advanced WildFire detection, <u>Advanced URL Filtering</u> and <u>DNS Security</u> categorize known C2 domains and IPs as malicious.
- Prisma Cloud Defender agents should be deployed on cloud-based Windows VMs to ensure they are protected from these known malicious binaries. WildFire signatures can be used by both Palo Alto Networks cloud services to ensure cloud-based Windows VM runtime operations are being analyzed and those resources are protected.
- Organizations can also engage the <u>Unit 42 Incident Response team</u> to help with a compromise or to provide a proactive assessment to lower your risk.

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## Introduction to StrelaStealer

StrelaStealer malware is an email credential stealer first documented by DCSO\_CyTec in their <u>blog on Medium</u> published on Nov. 8, 2022. Since the first emergence of the malware, the threat actor behind StrelaStealer has launched multiple large-scale email campaigns, typically across the EU and U.S.

For example, the last large-scale campaign launched in 2023 was around the November time frame. Our researchers have observed a new campaign launched in late January 2024 targeting multiple industries across the EU and U.S.

The basic goal of the StrelaStealer has not changed much, and the payload DLL is still identifiable with the strela string. However, we can see that the threat actor has updated the malware in an attempt to evade detection.

This new variant of StrelaStealer is now delivered through a zipped JScript and it employs an updated obfuscation technique in the DLL payload. We will provide more technical analysis and detail in this article.

#### Last Large-Scale Campaign of 2023

Since the emergence of StrelaStealer, we have observed its threat operators initiate multiple large-scale campaigns. WildFire researchers observed that the last large-scale campaign in 2023 happened in November, targeting organizations in the U.S. and EU. Figure 1 below shows the timeline of the 2023 November campaign.

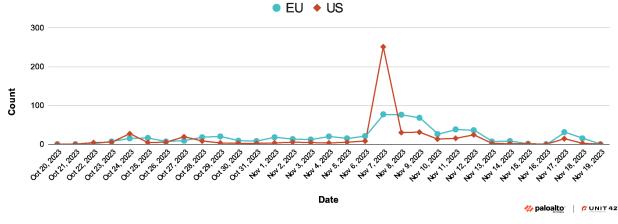


Figure 1. November 2023 campaign.

#### **Recent Large-Scale Campaign in 2024**

A month into 2024, the threat actors behind StrelaStealer launched another large-scale campaign, again targeting organizations in the same geographic regions. Figure 2 below shows the timeline of the recent campaign that peaked on Jan. 29, 2024.

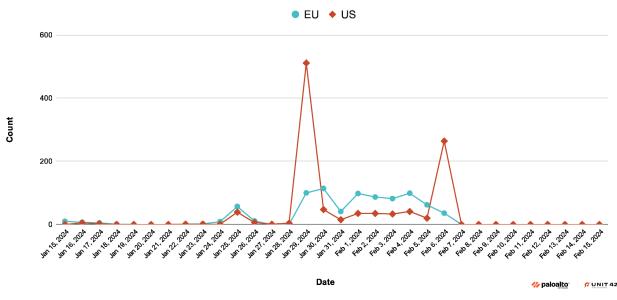
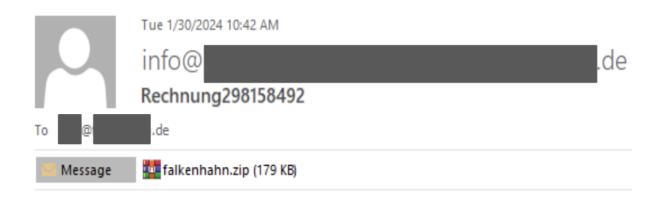


Figure 2. January 2024 campaign.

The language of the StrelaStealer spam email seen during this campaign is localized and the subject line has the pattern of Factura/Rechnung/invoice####. Figure 3, below, is a sample email in German.



Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

anbei als Anlage Ihre Rechnung im Pdf -Format.

Wir freuen uns auf ein baldiges Wiedersehen

Figure 3. Example spam email.

Figure 4 shows that while this recent campaign seems to target organizations in many industries, organizations in the high tech industry have been the largest target.

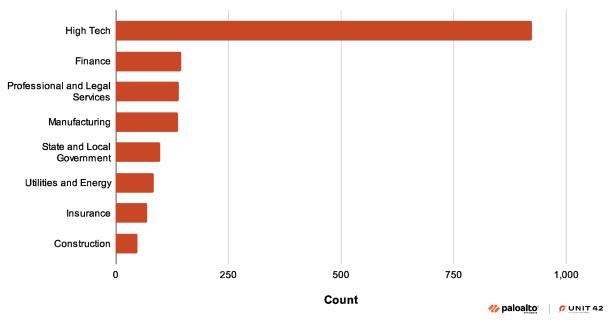


Figure 4. Count of StrelaStealer samples seen for top eight industries.

## **Technical Analysis of New StrelaStealer Variant**

## **Original StrelaStealer Infection Chain and Payload Recap**

As discussed in <u>DCSO's blog on Medium</u>, earlier versions of StrelaStealer infect the system via email with an attached <u>.iso</u> file. The .iso file contains a <u>.lnk</u> file and a <u>HyperText Markup</u> <u>Language (HTML)</u> file. The technique makes use of polyglot files, which are files that can be treated differently based on the executing application.

When the victim clicks on the .Ink file contained within the .iso file, it executes the HTML and then invokes rundll32.exe to execute the embedded StrelaStealer payload. The initial payload has some encrypted strings, which are decrypted during the execution using a fixed XOR key, as shown in Figure 5.

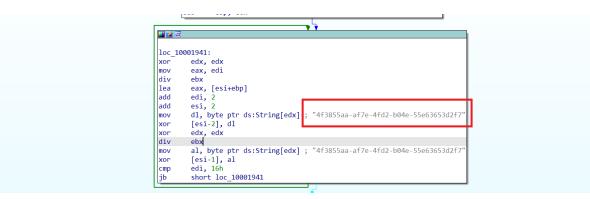


Figure 5. Decryption key.

#### **Updated Infection Chain**

The current version of StrelaStealer spreads through spear phishing emails that contain a ZIP file attachment. Once the user downloads and opens the archive, a JScript file is dropped onto the system.

The JScript file then drops a Base64-encrypted file and a batch file. The Base64-encrypted file is decoded with the <u>certutil -f decode</u> command, resulting in the creation of a Portable Executable (PE) DLL file. Depending on the user's privileges, the file drops into either %appdata%\temp or c:\temp on the local disk. The DLL file is then executed through the exported function hello using rundll32.exe.

Please see Figure 6 for the infection chain of the previous version and the newer variant.

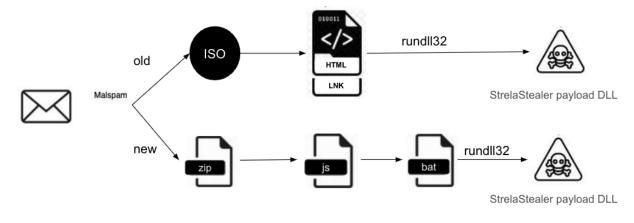


Figure 6. Infection chain.

## **Updated Packer**

In the newest variant of StrelaStealer seen in the January 2024 campaign, the packer has evolved and employs a control flow obfuscation technique to render analysis more difficult.

The initial function shown in Figure 7 contains an example control flow obfuscation technique of excessively long code blocks consisting of numerous arithmetic instructions. This serves as an anti-analysis technique, potentially leading to timeouts during the execution of samples in a sandbox environment.

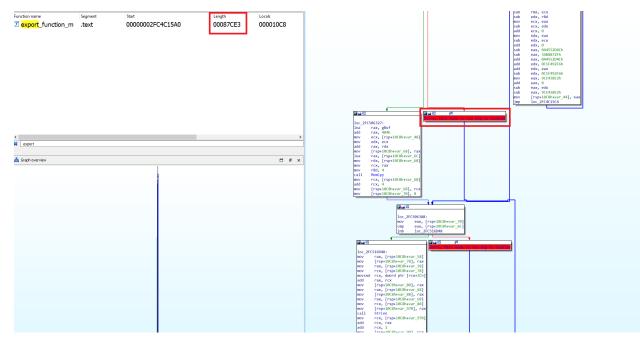


Figure 7. Obfuscation (excessively large code block).

Both the original and the new StrelaStealer payload are DLL files with a malicious export function called to launch the attack. Figure 8 shows the payload DLL's malicious export function side by side.

We can see that the older version of StrelaStealer (left side of Figure 8) was not well obfuscated as these function blocks are clean and easily readable when disassembled. However, the latest version on the right side of Figure 8 shows that the threat actors have employed control flow obfuscation to evade analysis and detection.

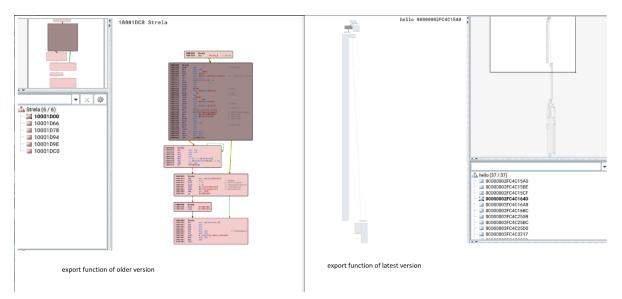


Figure 8. Export functions of old (left) and new (right) versions of StrelaStealer.

Based on the configuration shown in Figure 9, the payload size and decryption key are used to decrypt the payload. The decrypted payload is a memory-mapped PE file that is not similar to the one found in the earlier version of the StrelaStealer.

00000002FC54E020	aal	68	01	88	45	63	53	60	6F	64	47	44	42	51	4F	76	EcSmodGDB00v
06	44			_	74							4A				72	DjmmtOqLIPBJTdGr
eePayload Size		-			54							61					dhxdTzkC1WWa0gVV
00000002FC54E050	48		64		4D					4A						47	HTdSMVrFTJSJQAuG
00000002FC54E060	41	71		_	74				41	58	_	6A	_				AgvnttsyAXajQKuk
00000002FC54E070	6D				44							53					mtMRDoYXsjKSHAUC
00000002FC54E080	45				74					67				6D			EoYbtOOGJgEzRmuy
00000002FC54E090	72	54	5A	4C	57	6E	46	44	6C	4D	59	75	53	6F	55	6A	rTZLWnFD1MYuSoUj
00000002FC54E0A0	44	76	44	57	50	58	53	46	73	54	64	78	61	44	58	6F	DVDWPXSFsTdxaDXo
00000002FC54E0B0	59	75	47	68	69	77	47	49	42	4C	61	69	68	70	68	79	YuGhiwGIBLaihphy
00000002FC54E0C0	6B	7A	58	45	52	71	51	6C	64	63	76	6A	67	50	56	7A	kzXERqQldcvjgPVz
00000002FC54E0D0	68	64	68	4C	74	48	4A	50	75	62	57	7A	5A	4D	4F	6D	hdhLtHJPubWzZMOm
00000002FC54E0E0	4F	72	54	4D	62	65	52	67	58	79	52	52	73	49	48	71	OrTMbeRgXyRRsIHq
00000002FC54E0F0	76	73	49	4D	77	74	56	4B	75	55	78	53	69	5A	6E	64	vsIMwtVKuUxSiZnd
00000002FC54E100	45	47	70	6A	66	64	58	53	65	58	43	68	43	48	54	6C	EGpjfdXSeXChCHT1
00000002FC54E110	72	6B	79	41	61	54	4C	49	4A	46	59	50	48	67	63	55	rkyAaTLIJFYPHgcU
00000002FC54E120	59	45	70	6D	44	73	44	4C	47	6B	43	58	74	58	67	67	YEpmDsDLGkCXtXgg
00000002FC54E130	79	41	78	58	78	7A	66	45	55	55	58	75	6E	75	74	5A	yAxXxzfEUUXunutZ
00000002FC54E140	4C	72	66	74	6E	6B	44	56	4C	55	55	68	4D	57	56	48	LrftnkDVLUUhMWVH
00000002FC54E150	56	69						V.						71	77	77	ViIbxvLshtcUBqww
00000002FC54E160		58						Ke	Y.					69	46		LXFHjfFTBHPLSiFS
00000002FC54E170	4F													63	51		OyPRywpEHIccOcQi
00000002FC54E180	71				69							6D		_			qYoFilqxMFEmEYZb
00000002FC54E190	69		_		49	_		_		_	_	6A	_		_		iIizIesnCTUjdzXv
00000002FC54E1A0	55				6F							52					UTPzoWjPBoQRmQJr
00000002FC54E1B0	4B				42							6E			6A		KzLLBerkgZgnOmjo
00000002FC54E1C0					56							4C	_				QGwAVpErFHDLmtMR
00000002FC54E1D0	45	68		_		_	65				_		_	45		69	EhgroSecayXMxEoi
00000002FC54E1E0	41	_		_	47	_						6B					AiFaGgpvllikREFm
00000002FC54E1F0	78				76		_					6E				6F	xkEJvCPmZoLnccso
00000002FC54E200	76				73					_		46				70	VOVVSUAGESZFBCFp
00000002FC54E210	79		7A			_	_		-	_	_	57	_	_	_		yOzMKceeoPXWhPWK
00000002FC54E220	79	4F	_	6D	4B	_			79	74	_	59				57	yOcmKoMZytfYEBxW
00000002FC54E230	74	_		_	4A				48			62				72	tUvcJpZKHpLbjLVr
00000002FC54E240					45							4C					fwTAEkYkHiLLFdOw
00000002FC54E250 00000002FC54E260	73 52				68 4A				76			73 43				74	SAZJhFRBvgssRZgt
00000002FC54E270	47				46					5A		51				55	RYTUJLZWVWICRrAY GebsFVYtrZKQaTLT
00000002FC54E280	65	_	_		59	_	_				76	66	73		66		eCHiYJEFcvvfsofz
00000002FC54E290					77					45		54				6B	xbzrwTBQmETTvTSk
00000002FC54E2A0	56	4F			66	_			54		_	47		_			VObBfdSaTogGAaRo
00000002FC54E2B0	46				60				57		42		43		57		FHYY1QeoWDBdCLWe
000000002FC54E2C0	70		75						-			61			_		pLuZDCQkmGbavqQY
000000002FC54E2D0	53	4F	60	69	70		45	_	4F	63	79	43	68	73	71	41	SOlippEcOcyChsqA
000000002FC54E2E0			_	_	47						_	47		-	_		pvqvGERHZdAGVniY
00000002FC54E2F0	79	47	44	77	70	46	76	49				41					VGDwpFvIGbmAJtqT
00000002FC54E300					6F							7A					YrZtonlDaeHzGdqD
00000002FC54E310	50	57	65	53	67	4B	4F	47				4F					PWeSgKOGSdVOWGcs
00000002FC54E320	52	75	6C	7A	4F	75	68	64	68	4A	46	49	41	46	66	75	RulzOuhdhJFIAFfu
00000002FC54E330	46	53	75	65	56	6C	4F	67	72	45	4B	49	57	67	43	58	FSueV10grEKIWgCX
00000002FC54E340	42	61	62	5A	49	41	4B	43	51	51	6C	73	6A	64	6E	72	BabZIAKCQQlsjdnr
00000002FC54E350	4F	58	51	72	44	44	79	6C	7A	41	44	68	5A	46	4D	62	OXQrDDy1zADhZFMb
00000002FC54E360	66	5A	7A	65	4D	52	53	4C	56	53	77	6D	65	4F	76	69	fZzeMRSLVSwmeOvi
00000002FC54E370	48	52	4C	59	51	70	4D	73	6E	6A	62	4B	67	61	59	6C	HRLYQpMsnjbKgaYl
00000002FC54E380	6B	47	55	6A	45	6D	57	4A	75	46	55	67	57	6E	65	5A	kGUjEmWJuFUgWneZ
00000002FC54E390	45	41	4F	53	63	4A	56	6D				61					EAOScJVmcXmalYUe
00000002FC54E3A0					42				6A	56	50	57	47	4C	49	49	WIEIBVJSjVPWGLII
00000002FC54E3B0	7A	57	68	77	63	4A	47	57	51	44	41	48	53	52	69	56	zWhwcJGWQDAHSRiV
00000002FC54E3C0					68							45					YQJEhIouMzcEYjxa
00000002FC54E3D0					4C							78					OcKQLBBpanSxsFLr
00000002FC54E3E0					52							6B					wkqbRcJuDDjkumgA
00000002FC54E3F0					75							6B					qJYCuedfHkpkUfzu
00000002FC54E400					6A							51					aWQgjnskgMSQlmOh
00000002FC54E410					62							53					dMCVbvdRKBFSqmLs
00000002FC54E420	74											4E					tdG3fnMNL[E]
00000002FC54E430					C6							40				_	gg{FCZH@.nMx
00000002FC54E440					5E							6B				_	nbrn^paIf]]k[m\\
00000002FC54E450				59	47							40	5B			_	B^nYG XL^@Y@[K.M
00000002FC54E460		7A			E	nci	v	ote	d P	av	lo	ad			7E	_	Kz dpaKz.~-
00000002FC54E470		5F		07									70		7F	_	0'.s"&+#&.*
00000002FC54E480					0A 30			28				1E 75				_	=e'(`.:.xS
00000002FC54E490	30															50	<f0.(+hj^u}e_`< td=""></f0.(+hj^u}e_`<>
											-						

00000021 COTEMAD	-	$\sim$	ть.	50	65	50	-	$\neg \omega$	6.77	$\sim 2$	50	46	1.0	65	~1	55	
00000002FC54E4B0	CE	D2	BE	ЗE	B5	A8	BD	1E	DØ	EB	98	ЗF	B4	AF	94	2E	>
00000002FC54E4C0	70	DD	A1	13	8E	AE	AC	3B	F9	<b>C</b> 4	8F	зc	FØ	F7	AF	2C	ρ;.ά·<
99999999257545409																	

Figure 9. Encrypted payload.

The presence of strings like strela, server.php, key4.db and login.json within the decrypted payload provides an indication that it is associated with StrelaStealer.

The main purpose of StrelaStealer is to steal email login data from well-known email clients and send it back to the C2 server defined in the malware configuration, as shown in Figure 10.

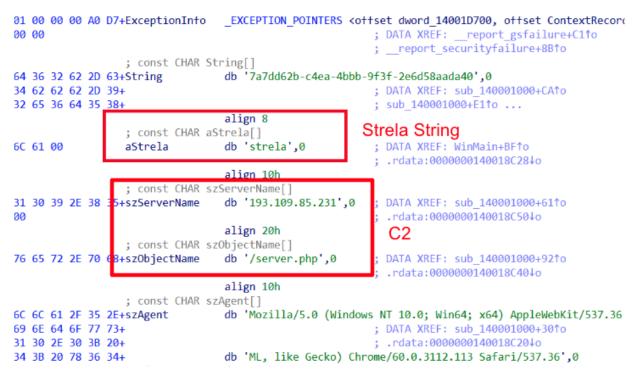


Figure 10. StrelaStealer string as well as C2 server name.

The StrelaStealer threat actor incorporated several noteworthy modifications, possibly as means to avoid being detected. For example, PDB strings (debugging symbol strings built in by the compiler) that were present in earlier versions of StrelaStealer, shown in Figure 11, can no longer be found in the samples from the latest campaign. This makes it less obvious that this is a StrelaStealer binary and could render certain naive static signatures useless if they relied on the existence of this string.

43	3A	5C	55	73	65	72	73	5C	53	65	72	68	69	69	5C	C:\Users\Serhii\
44	6F	63	75	6D	65	6E	74	73	5C	56	69	73	75	61	6C	Documents\Visual
20	53	74	75	64	69	6F	20	32	30	30	38	5C	50	72	6F	Studio 2008\Pro
6A	65	63	74	73	5C	53	74	72	65	6C	61	44	4C	4C	43	jects\StrelaDLLC
6F	6D	70	69	6C	65	5C	52	65	6C	65	61	73	65	5C	53	ompile\Release\S
74	72	65	6C	61	44	4C	4C	43	6F	6D	70	69	6C	65	2E	trelaDLLCompile.
70	64	62	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	pdb

Figure 11. PDB string from an early StrelaStealer sample.

Figure 12 shows that the export name has changed from StrelaStealer to hello.

Ordinal	Function RVA	Name Ordinal	Name RVA	Name
(nFunctions)	Dword	Word	Dword	szAnsi
0000001	00001DC0	0000	0000AF87	Strela

earlier version of strela

Ordinal	Function RVA	Name Ordinal	Name RVA	Name
(nFunctions)	Dword	Word	Dword	szAnsi
0000001	000015A0	0000	0002903A	hello

latest version of strela

Figure 12. Export name changes from Strela to hello.

## Conclusion

StrelaStealer malware is an active email credential stealer that is always evolving. With each new wave of email campaigns, threat actors update both the email attachment, which initiates the infection chain, and the DLL payload itself. Attackers do this to evade detection by security vendors.

Information stealers are not new to the threat landscape. Though not exactly novel, the various evasion techniques and updates employed by StrelaStealer are effective at evading detection from more reactive <u>signature or pattern</u>-based solutions.

#### Palo Alto Networks Protection and Mitigation

Through the detection and intelligence provided by <u>Advanced WildFire</u>, Palo Alto Networks customers are better protected from StrelaStealer through the following products:

- <u>Cortex XDR</u> with Advanced WildFire: With cloud-delivered static and dynamic analysis capabilities, Advanced WildFire is able to help detect new variants of StrelaStealer. Cortex XDR helps prevent StrelaStealer's attack chain.
- <u>Next-Generation Firewalls</u> with <u>cloud-delivered security services</u> including Advanced WildFire detection, <u>Advanced URL Filtering</u> and <u>DNS Security</u> categorize known C2 domains and IPs as malicious.
- Prisma Cloud Defender agents should be deployed on cloud-based Windows VMs to ensure they are protected from these known malicious binaries. WildFire signatures can be used by both Palo Alto Networks cloud services to ensure cloud-based Windows VM runtime operations are being analyzed and those resources are protected.
- The Unit 42 Incident Response team can also be engaged to help with a compromise or to provide a proactive assessment to lower your risk.

If you think you may have been compromised or have an urgent matter, get in touch with the <u>Unit 42 Incident Response team</u> or call:

- North America Toll-Free: 866.486.4842 (866.4.UNIT42)
- EMEA: +31.20.299.3130
- APAC: +65.6983.8730
- Japan: +81.50.1790.0200

Palo Alto Networks has shared these findings with our fellow Cyber Threat Alliance (CTA) members. CTA members use this intelligence to rapidly deploy protections to their customers and to systematically disrupt malicious cyber actors. Learn more about the <u>Cyber Threat</u> <u>Alliance</u>.

## **Indicators of Compromise**

SHA256 Hash	Filetype
0d2d0588a3a7cff3e69206be3d75401de6c69bcff30aa1db59d34ce58d5f799a e6991b12e86629b38e178fef129dfda1d454391ffbb236703f8c026d6d55b9a1	DLL
f95c6817086dc49b6485093bfd370c5e3fc3056a5378d519fd1f5619b30f3a2e aea9989e70ffa6b1d9ce50dd3af5b7a6a57b97b7401e9eb2404435a8777be054 b8e65479f8e790ba627d0deb29a3631d1b043160281fe362f111b0e080558680	EML
3189efaf2330177d2817cfb69a8bfa3b846c24ec534aa3e6b66c8a28f3b18d4b	ZIP
544887bc3f0dccb610dd7ba35b498a03ea32fca047e133a0639d5bca61cc6f45	JS
193[.]109[.]85[.]231	C2 server

## **Additional References**

- New StrelaStealer malware steals your Outlook, Thunderbird accounts Bleeping Computer
- Malware analysis/Digital forensic: Strela Stealer Medium
- <u>#ShortAndMalicious: StrelaStealer aims for mail credentials</u> Medium

### Tags

<u>Threat Research Center Next: Curious Serpens' FalseFont Backdoor: Technical Analysis,</u> <u>Detection and Prevention</u>

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Enlarged Image