KPMG Cyber Threat Intelligence Platform

Ursnif - Evolutionary Exploits of a Banking Trojan

Ursnif (aka. Gozi, Dreambot, Gozi-IFSB, Papras, Snifula) is a banking trojan, stealer, and spyware, known to be one of the oldest in malware families. First appeared in 2000, primarily associated to stealing financial information. However, it has evolved to cryptocurrency stealer with new functionalities of persistence & obfuscation for stealth. Due to source code leak in 2015, it has undergone significant code forks leading to several active variants such as Dreambot, IAP, RM2, RM3, and most recently LDR4. Ursnif has been observed across Japan, North America, Europe and Asia, with primary focus on targeting banking institutions, financial services, and government agencies.

Gains initial access through various phishing techniques which includes, macro-enabled maldocs & malicious ISO as their latest attack vector. Once iso is executed, it mounts itself and creates new drive, contains a .LNK file which further executes a batch script also0ne.bat to call an obfuscated JavaScript file named canWell.js. Further canWell executes tslt.db (Ursnif DLL) through downloaded copy of rundll32.exe. Post execution, malware creates an ActiveX object for creating & retrieving registry data which points to new registry entry that stores the obfuscated base64 encoded data to perform process injection. It also executes pause.exe to remain stealthy for few days. PowerShell commands are used to download Cobalt Strike beacon which creates a process to access LSASS memory to steals credentials & system information including Domain Group, domain controller information using WMI & executes system discovery commands. Exfiltrated data through C2 server via several HTTP POST methods.

Ursnif, an ever-evolving trojan, tends to spread through spam emails. To protect yourself, make sure that your organization's email protection is robust and email attachments only from trusted sources are opened.

What should you do?

- Monitor Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) in your environment to identify anomalies.

- Ensure your Windows environment is patched to the brim and is protected with multi-factor authentication.

- Conduct a comprehensive, full spectrum, threat assessment exercise to uncover blind spots and improvement areas.

The KPMG Cyber Threat Intelligence Platform is an industry defining, research-based capability for enhanced visibility into cyber threats.

Our machine ingestible feeds and analysis are the result of automated, sensor-based intelligence metrics with dedicated, expert insights of each threat to provide you the appropriate context on a timely basis in industry standard formats such as STIX/TAXII/MISP.

These feeds are additionally co-related with our industry partners and independent research for additional context. The intelligence obtained is then curated from strategic, tactical and operational perspective to give you a wide-ranging view of cyber threats.

We also assist you with our renowned cyber incident response and threat hunting services in case you identify an active threat in your environment.

We offer a wide-range of services, including:
Strategic threat intelligence report
Machine ingestible threat intelligence feeds
Threat intelligence driven pre-emptive threat hunting exercise
Cyber Incident Response Services

Contact us:

KPMG in India Cyber Response Hotline : +91 9176 471 471

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Indicators of Compromise: IP Addresses	
5.42.199[.]83	211.40.39[.]251
186.7.85[.]71	175.120.254[.]9
45.11.182[.]30	185.189.151[.]38
37.34.248[.]24	79.132.128[.]228
31.214.157[.]31	222.236.49[.]124
194.76.224[.]95	58.235.189[.]192
91.241.93[.]111	175.119.10[.]231
185.95.186[.]58	211.171.233[.]129

Indicators of Compromise: Domains	
reggy506[.]ru	superstarts[.]top
uelcoskdi[.]ru	gameindikdowd[.]ru
superlinez[.]top	jhgfdlkjhaoiu[.]su
superliner[.]top	internetlines[.]in
iujdhsndjfks[.]ru	internetlined[.]com
denterdrigx[.]com	renewbleenergey[.]ru

Indicators of Compromise: Hashes
7023e0216b091e44fa43ef32a4eac096
b243fbf64686efc156a7248db8bac0ec
29882a5867707b532b99a19df982de58
281aae187558092aa15b03e85f21b48c
dc5631de9a17bbdd49df198393609f44
b7fd81b81a969efaca7f8068c77e3dfb
bc339c57f60e71778611eb8b17163af6
5228f29cf6d6f1d767a738f3a0920a45
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c6b605a120e0d3f3cbd146bdbc358834
c03f5e2bc4f2307f6ee68675d2026c82
6bb867e53c46aa55a3ae92e425c6df91

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Indicators of Compromise: Hashes
6a4356bd2b70f7bd4a3a1f0e0bfec9a4
60375d64a9a496e220b6eb1b63e899b3
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d99cc31f3415a1337e57b8289ac5011e
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d42f53c75818af4aae281a0c3f760e20643852405d69134d03f6ba5c62efe316

Indicators of Compromise: Hashes
b4a95906cc39ee45ffaa914062843b9527ca3258ca56e88a97a75515ae5d1ade
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