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Spyder Loader: Malware Seen in Recent Campaign Targeting Organizations in Hong Kong

Symantec has observed a likely continuation of the Operation CuckooBees activity, this time targeting organizations in Hong Kong.

Operation CuckooBees was first documented in May 2022 by researchers at Cybereason, who said the intelligence-gathering campaign had been operating under the radar since at least 2019, stealing intellectual property and other sensitive data from victims.

The victims observed in the activity seen by Symantec were government organizations, with the attackers remaining active on some networks for more than a year. We saw the Spyder Loader (Trojan.Spyload) malware deployed on victim networks, indicating this activity is likely part of that ongoing campaign. While we did not see the ultimate payload in this campaign, based on the previous activity seen alongside the Spyder Loader malware it seems likely the ultimate goal of this activity was intelligence collection.

Background to Operation CuckooBees

The Spyder Loader malware was first discussed publicly in a March 2021 blog by SonicWall, with the researchers saying at the time that the malware was "being used for targeted attacks on information storage systems, collecting information about corrupted devices, executing mischievous payloads, coordinating script execution, and C&C server communication."

These initial findings were expanded on substantially in a detailed Cybereason investigation published in May 2022, which detailed a long-running campaign that the researchers dubbed Operation CuckooBees. They said that this campaign had been ongoing since at least 2019. The researchers said that the attackers exfiltrated hundreds of gigabytes of information and that they "targeted intellectual property developed by the victims, including sensitive documents, blueprints, diagrams, formulas, and manufacturing-related proprietary data." They also stole data that could be leveraged for use in future cyber attacks — such as credentials, customer data, and information about network architecture.

Among the tools used in that campaign was the Spyder Loader malware, which is what was also observed in the activity seen by Symantec researchers.

Spyder Loader - Technical Details

The loader sample analyzed by Symantec researchers is compiled as a 64-bit PE DLL.

It is a modified copy of sqlite3.dll, with the following malicious export added:

- sqlite3_prepare_v4

The sqlite3_prepare_v4 export expects a string as its third argument. Reportedly, whenever an export is executed by rundll32.exe, the third argument of the called export should contain part of the process command-line. When this loader is executed, it extracts the file name from its third argument, and the referred file is expected to contain a sequence of records. Each record has the following structure:

Offset	Size	Description
0	DWORD	blob_id
4	DWORD	blob_size
8	DWORD	blob_cksum
0x0c	blob_size BYTEs	encrypted_blob

At minimum, the malware sample requires records storing blob_ids 1 and 2. The sample also checks for the optional blob_ids 3 and 4. For blob_ids 1 and 2, the content of encrypted_blob is encrypted using the AES algorithm in Ciphertext Feedback (CFB) mode with segment_size of 0x80 bits.

The encryption key is based on the name of an affected computer per GetComputerNameW() API:

```
def generate_aes_key():
    computer_name = [obtained via GetComputerNameW()]
    hash = hashlib.sha256(computer_name.upper())
    digest = hash.digest()
    return digest[: 0x10]
```

And the initialization vector (IV) is derived from the corresponding record header:

```
def generate_aes_IV():
    return struct.pack("<IIII", blob_id, blob_size, blob_cksum, 0)
```

Then the sample creates FileMapping with the following parameters:

- hFile = INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE,
- dwMaximumSizeLow = sum of blob_sizes for blob_ids 2, 3 and 4,
- lpName = "Global\{94803275-9AEA-474E-A8F7-904EDE192BF4}"

Next, it populates the created FileMapping with:

- a copy of record storing blob_id 2, but decrypting the content of field encrypted_blob,
- (if present) copy of record storing blob_id 3, and
- (if present) copy of record storing blob_id 4.

Then it checks the status of service IKEEXT and stops the service, if running.

Next, it drops the decrypted content of blob_id 1 as the following file, before starting the service:

- *[SystemDirectory]\wlbsctrl.dll*

This is apparently intended to execute the created wlbsctrl.dll file. It is likely that this file acts as a next-stage loader that executes the content of blob_id 2 from the created FileMapping. It is possible that the

remaining optional blobs could then be used for follow-up stages and/or configuration data. However, as Symantec researchers did not observe these additional content blobs being executed, this is speculative.

As previously mentioned, AES encryption is used where the sample uses the CryptoPP C++ library, but ChaCha20 algorithm encryption is also used to obfuscate one of the strings. The malware also cleans up created artifacts, overwriting the content of the dropped wlbsctrl.dll file before deleting it, for example. These steps are most likely taken in order to prevent the activity being analyzed.

Debug strings also indicated that the source code location of the malware was the following:

- *e:\works\2021\stonev4-legacy\cryptopp_5_6_4\cryptopp\secblock.h*

Similarities between this activity and the Spyder Loader activity described by Cybereason include:

- Use of a modified version of sqlite3.dll
- rundll32.exe command-line example seen in Cybereason's research seems consistent with how the third parameter of malicious export is used in this sample
- Use of the CryptoPP C++ library

These various similarities led us to conclude that this sample was also a version of the Spyder Loader malware. We saw various variants of Spyder Loader on victim networks, all displaying largely the same functionality.

Other Activity on Victim Networks

We saw assorted other malware samples that carried out various other types of activity on victim networks, including a modified SQLite DLL with the malicious export *sqlite3_extension_init,* which creates and starts a service named GeneralManintenanceWork for a file named data.dat. We also saw Mimikatz being executed on victim networks, as well as a Trojanized ZLib DLL that had multiple malicious exports, one of which appeared to be waiting for communication from a command-and-control (C&C) server, while the other would load a payload from the provided file name in the command-line.

Another sample installs and runs the below component of winpcap as a service:

- It accepts either -i or -v as a parameter
- -i installs and runs a service
- -v checks if winpcap is already installed

Files with the names *npf.sys* and *packet.dll* are then installed.

Intelligence Gathering the Likely Goal

While we do not see the final payload delivered in this campaign, the use of the Spyder Loader malware and crossover with the activity previously identified by SonicWall and Cybereason, combined with the victims seen in this recent activity, make it most likely that the motivation behind this activity is intelligence gathering.

The fact that this campaign has been ongoing for several years, with different variants of the Spyder Loader malware deployed in that time, indicates that the actors behind this activity are persistent and focused adversaries, with the ability to carry out stealthy operations on victim networks over a long period of time. Companies that hold valuable intellectual property should ensure that they have taken all reasonable steps to keep their networks protected from this kind of activity.

Protection

For the latest protection updates, please visit the Symantec Protection Bulletin.

Indicators of Compromise (IOCs) – Spyder Loader

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