# Analysis of malicious mobile applications impersonating popular Polish apps — OLX, Allegro, IKO

Memodium.com/@mvaks/analysis-of-malicious-mobile-applications-impersonating-popular-polish-apps-olx-allegro-iko-7dab879a320d

February 9, 2025



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Cybercriminals are once again exploiting the popularity of online marketplaces by creating malicious mobile applications that imitate well-known platforms such as OLX and Allegro or popular banking applications. These fraudulent apps are designed to deceive unsuspecting users into providing personal and financial information, ultimately leading to potential identity theft and financial loss.

These applications were uncovered through an analysis of a malware repository, rather than a known scam scenario.

### 1.OLX Payments (TrickMo)

The first analyzed application impersonates OLX, a well-known online marketplace operating in Poland. The app, named *OLX Payments* suggests that it may have been designed for a phishing campaign involving fake purchase payment requests.

This malware belongs to the TrickMo family, a well-documented strain known for its advanced capabilities in bypassing security measures and stealing sensitive user information.

We begin the analysis by examining the *AndroidManifest.xml* file, which defines the app's core behaviors and permissions. In this file, we observe the *REQUEST\_INSTALL\_PACKAGES* permission, which allows the malware to install additional applications on the device. This alone should raise a red flag, as it enables the attacker to deploy further malicious payloads without user consent.

```
platformBuildVersionCode="33"
platformBuildVersionName="13"
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
  android:minSdkVersion="26"
  android:targetSdkVersion="29"/>
 uses-permission android:name="nmrdiw
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REQUES</pre>
  android:name="nmrdiw.xhckto.wotzbp.DYNAMIC_RECEIVER_NOT_EXPORTED_PERMISSION"
  android:protectionLevel="signature"/>
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"/>
<application</pre>
  android:allowBackup="true"
  android:appComponentFactory="androidx.core.app.CoreComponentFactory"
  android:dataExtractionRules="@xml/data_extraction_rules"
  android:extractNativeLibs="false"
  android:fullBackupContent="@xml/backup_rules"
  android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
  android:label="@string/app_name
  android:name="com.clutch.fatal.Bchargemimic"
  android:supportsRtl="true"
  android:theme="@style/Theme.TiramisuDropper">
  <activity</a>
    android:exported="true"
   android:name="com.example.tira
     <intent-filter)</pre>
      <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN"/>
      <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"/>
    </intent-filter>
```

During the permissions analysis, we notice an interesting string in the *android:name* field under the *<activity>* section: This further confirms that the analyzed file is indeed a dropper.

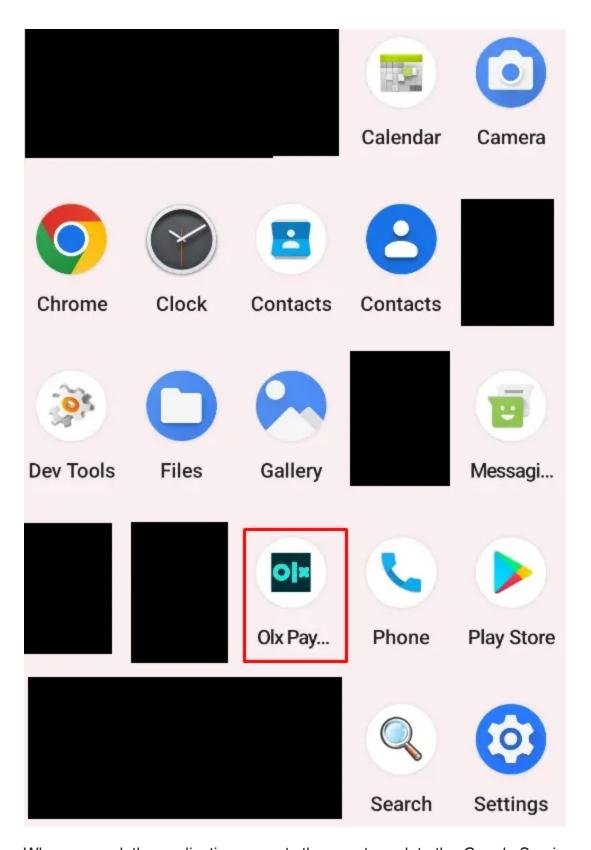
Since APK files are essentially ZIP archives, we can unpack them to examine their contents in detail. Tools like WinRAR or dedicated APK analysis tools allow us to extract and analyze the internal structure of the application.

A closer look at the *assets* directory is particularly important, as additional malicious payloads are often stored there. Attackers frequently use this directory to conceal secondary APKs, which the dropper may install later without user consent.

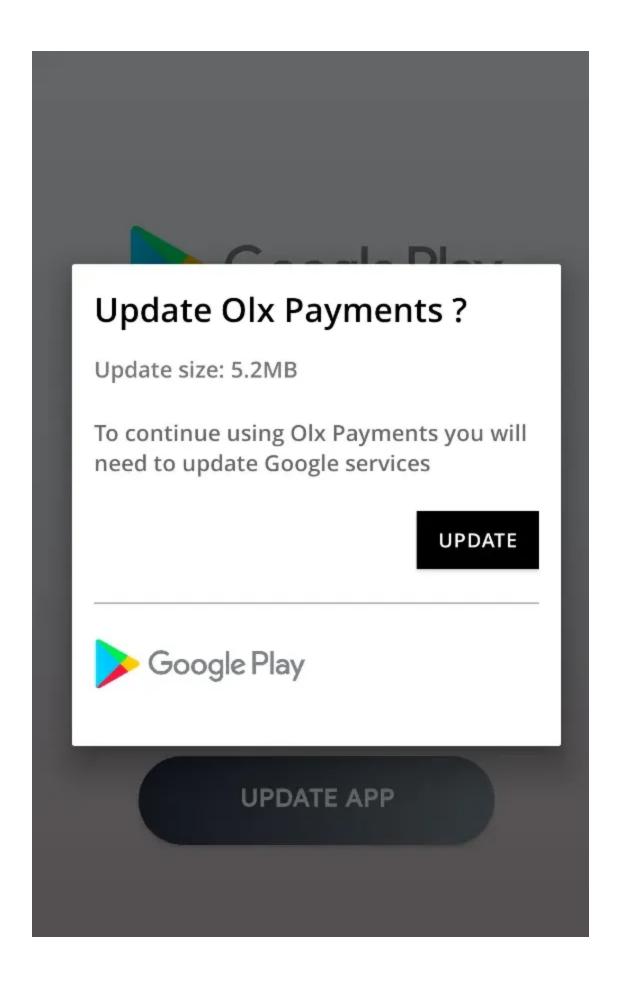
BlendScreen.jpg	8 12/	3 62
ccLObl.json	587 214	587 39
config.ad-viewer.json	176	13
<b>3</b> da_DK.412936ce.js	23 958	7 32
deper.apk	7 084 094	6 663 91
deper.apk.idsig	62 998	57 06
	23 320	7 41
fr.9da68df3.js	25 679	7 84

Since we have a basic understanding of the malware's static properties, we proceed with dynamic analysis to observe its behavior on a test device.

After installation, an app that resembles the original OLX app appears on our device screen.



When opened, the application prompts the user to update the Google Services application.



After accepting the installation of third-party applications, a notification appears on the screen asking you to agree to the installation of *Google Services* application.

# Install unknown apps



## Olx Payments

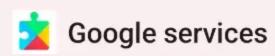
3.1.4

### Allow from this source





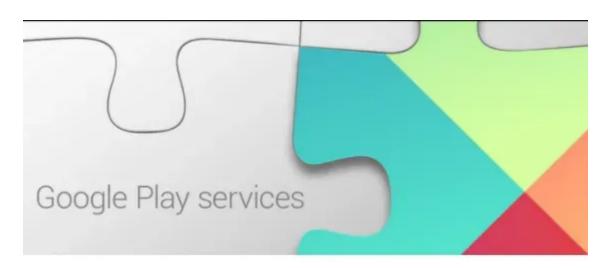
Your phone and personal data are more vulnerable to attack by unknown apps. By installing apps from this source, you agree that you are responsible for any damage to your phone or loss of data that may result from their use.



Do you want to install this app?

CANCEL INSTALL

The application then asks the user via instructions on the supposedly *correct application work* to give it Accessibility Services permissions to take control of the device.





## Google services

Google Inc. 💠



Activate Accessibility services for the correct application work.

Step 1. - Go to Settings

Step 2. - Open "Downloaded Services"

Step 3. - Activate services for the Google services

Go to Settings

# Accessibility

#### **Downloaded apps**



# Google services

Off

After obtaining the necessary permissions, a website opens, which was unavailable at the time of analysis.

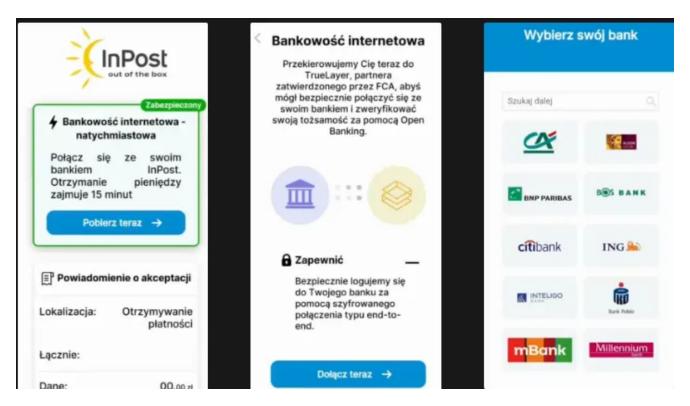
However, according to <u>analyses</u> conducted by the cybersecurity team of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (CSIRT KNF), the next step involves displaying a notification requesting to log into user's bank account to receive the payment.



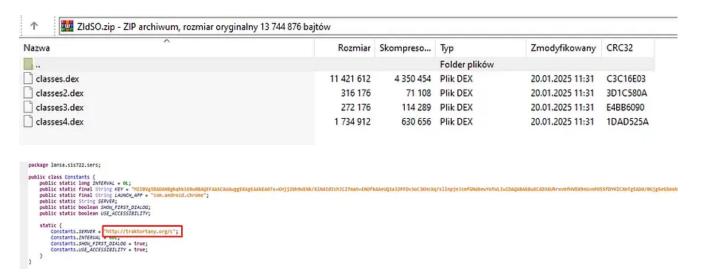
## Webpage not available

The webpage at https://smartclickhub.eu/pl/ibanPl.html could not be loaded because:

net::ERR\_PROXY\_CONNECTION\_FAILED



The analysis of the application reveals a ZIP file named <code>ZldS0.zip</code>, which contains four DEX files. In the <code>classes3.dex</code> file, we identify the campaign's C2 address along with the remaining configuration of the application.



#### IOCs:

OLX Payments.apk nmrdiw.xhckto.wotzbp 8ebf4bdf9326073fa0577a2e1950e1af deper.apk lansa.sis722.sers 2d34dbb4167ebb371e33f3ce700fdbc8 C2 hxxp://traktortany.org/c

### 2.Allegro (SpyNote)

Another fake app using the same theme was an app impersonating another popular platform for buying products — Allegro. In this case, the malware came from the SpyNote family.

Spynote is a malicious tool that abuses accessibility services and other Android permissions in order to collect SMS messages and contacts list, record audio and screen, perform keylogging activities, bypass 2FA and track GPS locations.

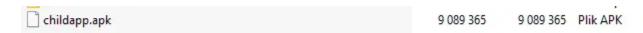
By analyzing *AndroidManifest.xml* file, we also observe the possibility of installing additional applications. This indicates that the application is a dropper.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<manifest</pre>
  android:compileSdkVersion="23"
 android:compileSdkVersionCodename="6.0-2438415"
 android:versionCode="331165"
 android:versionName="3.31.165"
 package="com.appd.instll.load"
 platformBuildVersionCode="29"
 platformBuildVersionName="10"
 xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
 kuses-sdk
   android:minSdkVersion="21"
   android:targetSdkVersion="29"/>
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE"/>
  cuses-permission android:name="android.nermission.WRTTE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE"/>
 <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REQUEST_INSTALL_PACKAGES"/>
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REQUEST_DELETE_PACKAGES"/>
  <application</pre>
    android:appComponentFactory="androidx.core.app.CoreComponentFactory"
    android:hardwareAccelerated="true"
   android:icon="@drawable/myicon"
    android:installLocation="internalOnly"
    android:label="@string/Myname"
    android:largeHeap="true"
```

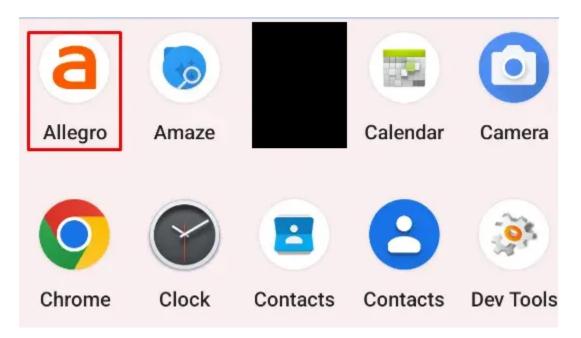
Analyzing the application code, we see the name of the SpyNote family software package that will be installed by the original application.

```
.class public tgnmgjmgoeedhvvnfqjgdqonuojnww4
super Activity
.field private static TargetBaseid:String =
                                            "traveling.nursery.cohen"
.method static constructor <clinit>()V
         .registers 0
300000000 return-void
end method
.method public constructor <init>()V
         registers 1
                             Activity-><init>()V, p0
300000000 invoke-direct
30000006 return-void
end method
.method public static isAppAvailable(Context, String)Z
         registers 3
300000000 const/4
                             v0, 0
try_2
00000002 invoke-virtual
                             Context->getPackageManager()PackageManager, p0
30000008 move-result-object p0
30000000A invoke-virtual
                             PackageManager->getApplicationInfo(String, I)ApplicationInfo, p0, p1, v0
         .catch PackageManager$NameNotFoundException {:try_2 .. :tryend_10} :catch_14
```

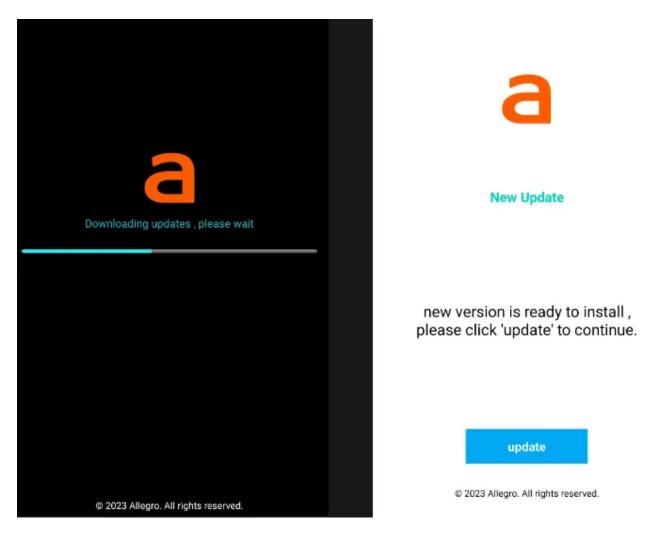
Looking through the apk file resources in the assets folder, we see the file childapp.apk, which is the actual malware.



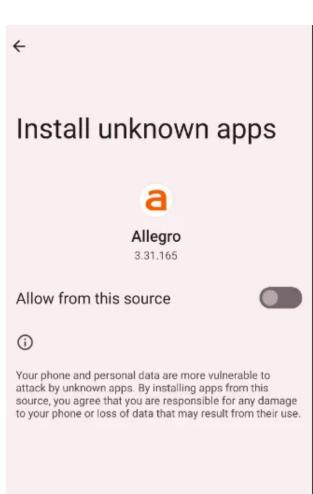
After installing the dropper on the phone, a new application with the Allegro logo appears on our screen.

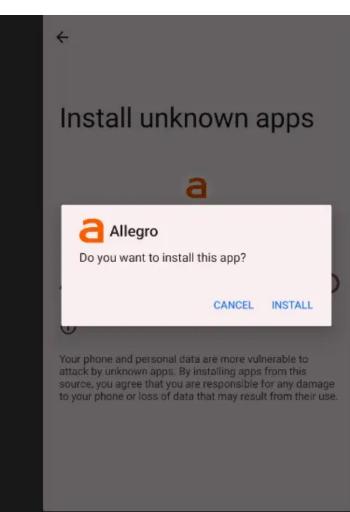


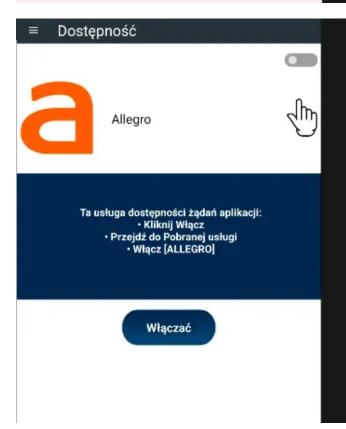
When the app is opened, the user is shown a notification that an update is being downloaded, and then asked to install it.

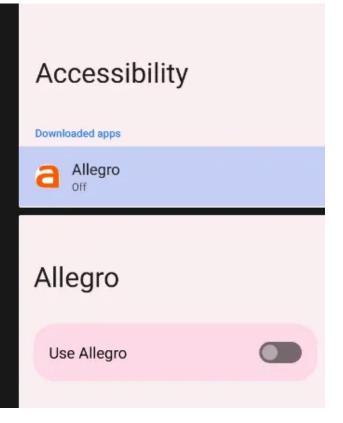


The application is sneakily trying to gain access to Accessibility Services through which it will be able to control the victim's device.

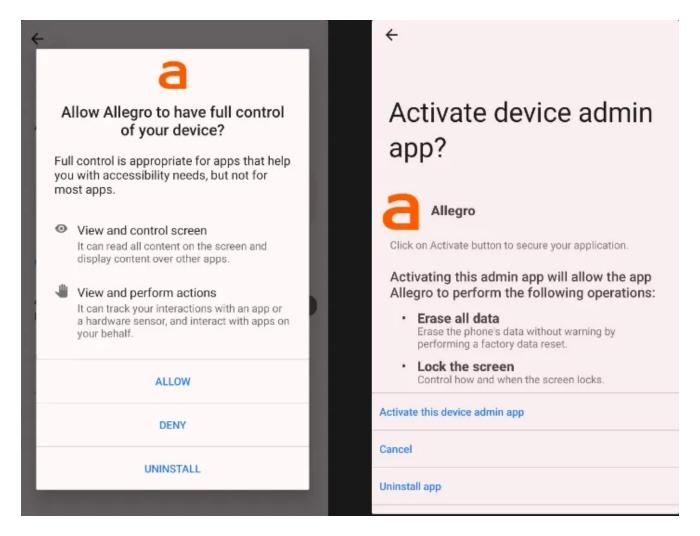








The user accepts the consents and gives the app unknowingly the rights to manage the device.



The user is then shown the website *wyplacic2750pln[.]info*, which at the time of analysis was no longer available.



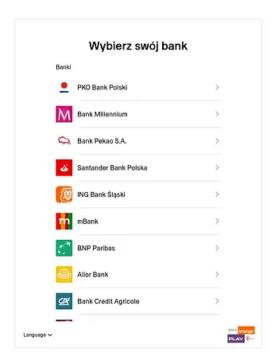
# Webpage not available

The webpage at https://www.wyplacic2750pln.info/ could not be loaded because:

net::ERR\_PROXY\_CONNECTION\_FAILED

However, by analyzing the results from the URLScan page, it is possible to find the appearance of the page at the time of analysis.

cURL Error: Error: Bad Request: chat not found



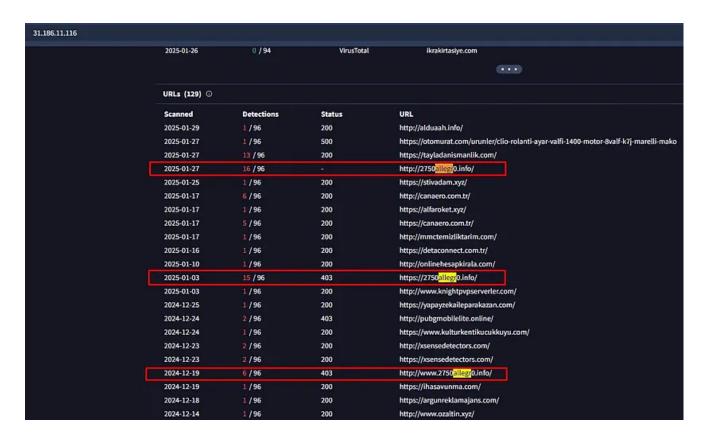


As you can see, the user was asked to select his bank to receive 2750 PLN, according to the name of the site.



The address belonging to Turkey indicates the likely origin of the threat actor behind the campaign.

Analyzing the IP address on which the site was hosted on, further domains used to phish for customer data were identified.



Analyzing the code of the dropped pplication, user messages in different languages were observed.

```
:130
00000130 const/4
                            p1, -1
:132
00000132 const-string
                            v0, "Downloading updates , please wait"
00000136 if-eqz
                            p1, :1AA
:13A
0000013A if-eq
                            p1, v7, :19A
:13E
0000013E if-eq
                            p1, v6, :18A
:142
00000142 if-eq
                            p1, v5, :17A
00000146 if-eq
                            p1, v4, :16A
0000014A if-eq
                            p1, v3, :15A
:14E
0000014E iget-object
                            p1, p0, splash->textView:TextView
00000152 invoke-virtual
                            TextView->setText(CharSequence)V, p1, v0
00000158 goto
                            :184
:15A
                            p1, p0, splash->textView:TextView
0000015A iget-object
                            v0, "загружаются обновления, пожалуйста, подождите"
0000015E const-string
00000162 invoke-virtual
                            TextView->setText(CharSequence)V, p1, v0
00000168 goto
                            :184
:16A
                            p1, p0, splash->textView:TextView
0000016A iget-object
0000016E const-string
                            v0, "baixando atualizações, aguarde"
00000172 invoke-virtual
                            TextView->setText(CharSequence)V, p1, v0
00000178 goto
                            :184
:17A
0000017A iget-object
                            p1, p0, splash->textView:TextView
0000017E const-string
                            v0, "güncellemeler indiriliyor, lütfen bekleyin"
00000182 invoke-virtual
                            TextView->setText(CharSequence)V, p1, v0
00000188 goto
                            :184
:18A
                            p1, p0, splash->textView:TextView
0000018A iget-object
0000018E const-string
                            v0, "正在下蒙更新, 请稍候"
00000192 invoke-virtual
                           TextView->setText(CharSequence)V, p1, v0
00000198 goto
                            :184
:19A
```

```
:B8
0000000B8 const-string v0, "zh"
000000BC invoke-virtual String->equals(Object)Z, p1, v0
000000C2 move-result p1
000000C4 if-eqz p1, :130
 :C8
000000C8 const/4 p1, 2
000000CA goto :132
 :00
000000CC const-string v0, "tr"
00000000 invoke-virtual String->equals(Object)Z, p1, v0
00000000 if-eqz p1, :130
 :DC
000000DC const/4 p1, 3
000000DE goto :132
 :E0
000000E0 const-string v0, "ru"
000000E4 invoke-virtual String->equals(Object)Z, p1, v0
000000EA move-result p1
000000EC if-eqz p1, :130
000000F0 const/4 p1, 5
000000F2 goto :132
0000000F4 const-string v0, "pt"
0000000F8 invoke-virtual String->equals(Object)Z, p1, v0
000000FE move-result p1
00000100 if-eqz p1,:130
00000104 const/4 p1, 4
00000106 goto :132
00000108 const-string v0, "en"
0000010C invoke-virtual String->equals(Object)Z, p1, v0
00000112 move-result p1
00000114 if-eqz p1, :130
 :118
00000118 const/4 p1, 0
0000011A goto :132
:110
0000011C const-string v0, "ar"
```

The final analysis process reached the application configuration, which was encoded in base64.

In the *CLINAME* field in the configuration, *PL* is entered, which of course indicates the target country of the campaign.

```
static {
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.ConnectionKey = "TXTXT";
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.HideType = "C'
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.CLINAME = "PL";
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.ClientHost = "MjEyLjIyNC440C4xNA==";
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.CLientPort = "Nzc3MQ==";
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.Li = null;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.Lcl = null;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.eco = -1L;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.plg = -1;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.inx = -1;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.cmn = new String[]{"", "", "", "", "", "", "", "",
   \verb|ewgmjunamx| beypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.k = false; \\
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.klive = false;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.FORCA = false;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.FORSC = false;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.MyAccess = null;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.aLlok = false;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.br = null;
   ewgmjunamxbeypyyhsitvjlevtedyyxvkqcbohdghxsmuvegjf6aEgDk72.daterecever = null;
 Recipe
                                                     Input
                                                    MjEyLjIyNC440C4xNA==
 From Base64
                                                    Nzc3MQ==
   Alphabet
   A-Za-z0-9+/=
 Remove non-alphabet chars
   Strict mode
                                                    Output
                                                    212.224.88.147771
```

#### IOCs:

Allegro\_Dropper com.appd.instll.load 01feacb77afef8a37f0476fdec8e74c2 childapp.apk traveling.nursery.cohen 52e3430121de4de3885b51803d69cce8 C2 212.224.88.14:77712750allegr0.infowyplacic2750pln.info

#### 3.IKO (NGate)

The third malicious application observed is impersonating the official application of one of Polish banks. This time the malware is from the NGate family, which was described last year by ESET, and whose campaigns were observed in the Czech Republic.

The aim of the cybercriminals in this case is to steal card PIN number and extend NFC coverage using the NFCGate tool, and thus use the card to, for example, withdraw cash from the victim's account.

In addition, the name of the application package *de.tu\_darmstadt.seemoo.* indicates the use of the tool.



# Weryfikacja klienta







Once installed, the app asks for customer verification by tapping the credit card on the phone, and then asks the potential victim to enter the card's PIN.

By analyzing the application code, we can find its configuration.

```
Toast.makeText(this, "Sukces importu Pcap", 0).show();
    catch(IOException iOException0)
         iOException@.printStackTrace();
         Toast.makeText(this, "Blad importu Pcap", 0).show();
}
@Override // androidx.activity.ComponentActivity
public void onBackPressed() {
    this.getSupportActionBar().setSubtitle(null);
    super.onBackPressed();
@Override // androidx.fragment.app.FragmentActivity
protected void onCreate(Bundle bundle0) {
    super.onCreate(bundle0);
    SharedPreferences.Editor sharedPreferencesSEditora = PreferenceNanager.getDefaultSharedPreferences(this).edit();
    sharedPreferences$Editor0.putString("host", "38.180.222.230");
sharedPreferences$Editor0.putString("port", "5577");
sharedPreferences$Editor0.putString("session", "777");
    sharedPreferences$Editor@.apply();
    this.setContentView(@x7F@D@01E);
    this.setSupportActionBar(((Toolbar)this.findViewById(@x7F@A@257))); // id:toolbar
    this.getSupportFragmentManager().beginTransaction().replace(0x7F0A0136, new RelayFragment()).commit(); // id:main_content
    NfcManager nfcManager0 = new NfcManager(this);
    this.mNfc = nfcManager0;
    if(!nfcManager0.hasNfc() || !this.mNfc.isEnabled()) {
    this.showWarning("Twoje urządzenie nie obsługuje NFC lub zostało wyłączone. Włącz NFC, aby korzystać z NFCGate.");
    UserTrustManager.init(this);
```

#### IOCs:

package de.tu\_darmstadt.seemoo.nfcgate 2cb20971a972055187a5d4ddb4668cc2 C2
38.180.222.230:5577