Recent TZW Campaigns Revealed As Part of **Globelmposter Malware Family**

sentinelone.com/blog/recent-tzw-campaigns-revealed-as-part-of-globeimposter-malware-family/

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In recent years, efforts to apprehend threat groups and shrink their operating landscape have gone international. As authorities across multiple countries continue to implement sanctions and openly communicate current trends to the public, threat groups increasingly resort to rebranding or creating similar variants under different names to sidestep crackdowns and obfuscate their identities.

In a February 2023 blog post, Ahnlab described a new ransomware campaign affecting South Korean organizations which deployed a malware they dubbed "TZW" ransomware. Our research links TZW ransomware to a known malware family called Globelmposter (sometimes referred to as LOLNEK or LOLKEK). Close inspection of host origins and prominent file similarities used in both TZW and Globelmposter campaigns suggest that actors behind Globelmposter are updating their payloads and obfuscating their infrastructure in a manner consistent with a rebrand effort.



Overview of Globelmposter & New Variant TZW

Globelmposter has a long and winding history. First observed in-the-wild in 2016, the name "Globelmposter" is based on the ransomware's mimicry of Globe ransomware payloads. <u>Multiple</u> new <u>versions and variations</u> of Globelmposter have appeared in the years since. Frequently, these have been referred to by their extension (e.g., .DREAM, .Nutella, .NARCO, .LEGO). However, these are all part of the same umbrella malware family. In that same year, Emisoft released a decryption tool for early versions of Globelmposter. Shortly after, the malware authors responded with an updated version for which no decryption tools are available.

Since 2017, campaigns delivering Globelmposter have continued to proliferate even though the ransomware has only evolved slightly. The ransomware has also been used in conjunction with some well-documented high-end cybercriminal groups. For example, in 2017 TA505 (also known as G0092, GOLD TAHOE) began using Globelmposter in replacement of Jaff, GandCrab, and Snatch to extend the reach and effectiveness of their campaigns.

Globelmposter's Delivery Methods Explained

Globelmposter is most often delivered via phishing email as an attachment or a link to a malicious attachment. The payloads are typically distributed via 7zip or traditional zip file archives. The archives often include a JavaScript (.js) file that downloads and executes the Globelmposter payload.

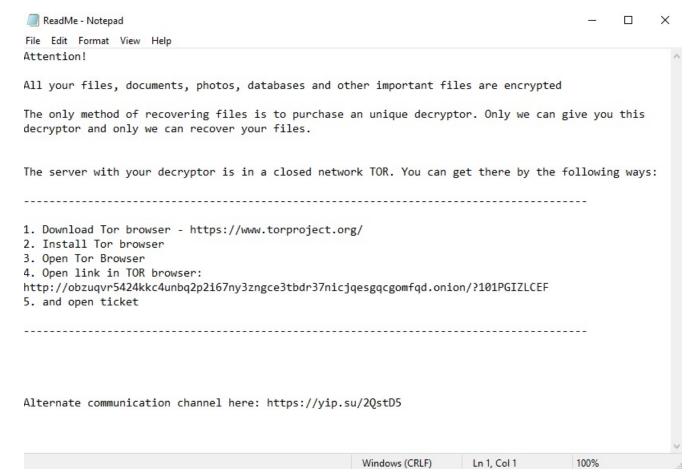
More recent campaigns from within the past three years still tend to follow this formula.

Globelmposter has also been distributed as a later-stage infection within some well-known botnets. For example, in 2017 Globelmposter was distributed via the Necurs botnet. This occurred as part of multiple spam campaigns that also included 7zip archives and followed the execution flow previously described.

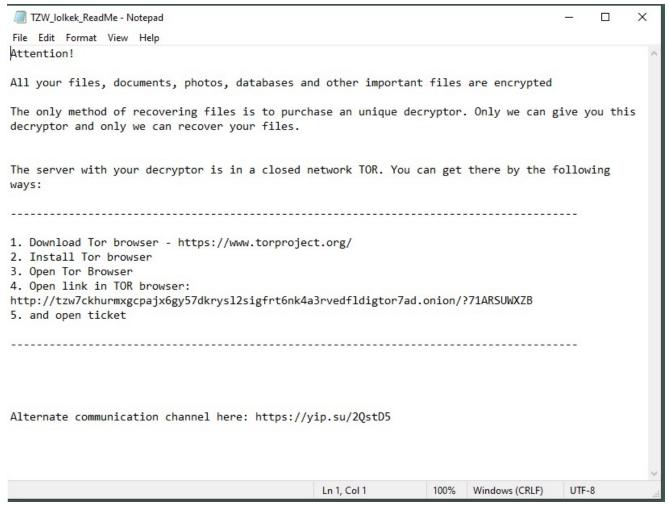
Linking TZW Attacks to Globelmposter

AhnLab's research revealed a ransomware campaign they referred to as "TZW" with victims in South Korea. The name is derived from the first 3 characters of the TOR-based victim portal. A closer look suggests that "TZW" samples represent a new variant of the Globelmposter family.

The pre-TZW Globelmposter ransom notes follow the same template as the current TZW samples. Ransom note similarities are far from reliable, but it's worth noting their likenesses.

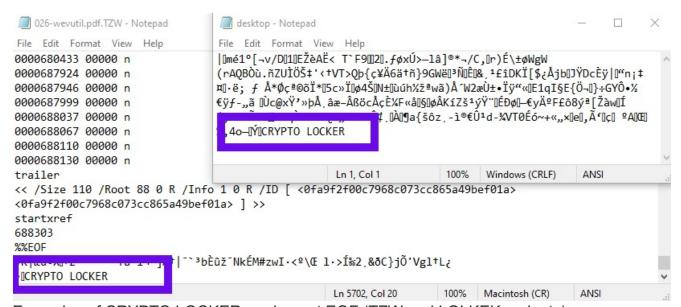


Example of a Globelmposter ransom note.



Example of a TZW variant Globelmposter ransom note.

Once a machine is infected, more concrete markers indicate a deeper level of similarity. One such marker is the "CRYPTO LOCKER" string appended to the tail of the encrypted files. This is a known marker present across Globelmposter variants.



Examples of CRYPTO LOCKER markers at EOF (TZW and LOLKEK variants).

Globelmposter has the ability to delete volume shadow copies, thereby inhibiting the recovery of data. There are clear similarities around the methodology of the VSS removal.

```
1I ((-1 < 1var14) && (prroxy != (1Unknown *)UXU)) {</pre>
 HVar8 = CoSetProxyBlanket(pProxy,10,0,(OLECHAR *)0x0,3,3,(RPC_AUTH_IDENTITY_HANDLE)0x0,0);
 if (-1 < HVar8) {
   uVar21 = 0x30;
   pwVar20 = L"select * from Win32 ShadowCopy";
   puVar19 = &DAT 00417fa4;
   UVar10 = (*pProxy->lpVtbl[6].Release)(pProxy);
   if (-1 < (int) UVar10) {
     piStack608 = (int *)0x0;
     (**(code **)(*piVar22 + 0x10))
                (piVar22, 0xffffffff, 1, &stack0xfffffda4, &piStack608, puVar19, pwVar20, uVar21);
     while (pWVar24 != (LPCWSTR) 0x0) {
       piVar22 = (int *) 0x0;
       uVar21 = 0;
       iVar14 = (**(code **)(*piVar13 + 0x10))(piVar13,&DAT 00417fac,0,&stack0xfffffdc4);
       if ((-1 < iVarl4) && ((short)uVar23 == 8)) {
         iVar14 = lstrlenW(pWVar24);
         dwBytes = iVar14 * 2 + 0x34;
         DVar6 = 8;
         pvVar3 = GetProcessHeap();
         pWVar2 = (LPWSTR) HeapAlloc(pvVar3, DVar6, dwBytes);
         pwVar20 = L"Win32 ShadowCopy.ID=\'%s\'";
         pWVar25 = pWVar24;
          iVar14 = lstrlenW(pWVar24);
          wnsprintfW(pWVar2,iVar14 + 0xla,pwVar20,pWVar24);
```

Globelmposter shadow copy removal highlights.

```
piVar7 = uStack540;
if ((-1 < HVar8) && (uStack540 != (int *)0x0)) {
 pWVar24 = (LPCWSTR) 0x0;
 pProxy = (IUnknown *)0x0;
 uVar23 = 0;
 piVar22 = (int *)0x0;
 piStack608 = (int *)0x417f4c;
 piVarl3 = piStack560;
 iVar14 = (**(code **)(*uStack540 + 0xc))();
  if ((-1 < iVarl4) && (pProxy != (IUnknown *)0x0)) {
   HVar8 = CoSetProxyBlanket(pProxy, 10, 0, (OLECHAR *) 0x0, 3, 3, (RPC_AUTH_IDENTITY_HANDLE) 0x0, 0);
   if (-1 < HVar8) {
     uVar21 = 0x30;
     pwVar20 = L"select * from Win32_ShadowCopy";
     puVar19 = &DAT 00417fa4;
      UVar10 = (*pProxy->lpVtbl[6].Release)(pProxy);
      if (-1 < (int) UVar10) {
        piStack608 = (int *)0x0;
        (**(code **)(*piVar22 + 0x10))
                  (piVar22, 0xffffffff, 1, &stack0xfffffda4, &piStack608, puVar19, pwVar20, uVar21);
        while (pWVar24 != (LPCWSTR) 0x0) {
          piVar22 = (int *)0x0;
          uVar21 = 0;
          iVar14 = (**(code **)(*piVar13 + 0x10))(piVar13,&DAT_00417fac,0,&stack0xfffffdc4);
          if ((-1 < iVar14) && ((short)uVar23 == 8)) {
           iVar14 = lstrlenW(pWVar24);
           dwBytes = iVar14 * 2 + 0x34;
           DVar6 = 8;
            pvVar3 = GetProcessHeap();
            pWVar2 = (LPWSTR) HeapAlloc(pvVar3, DVar6, dwBytes);
            pwVar20 = L"Win32 ShadowCopy.ID=\'%s\'";
            pWVar25 = pWVar24;
            iVar14 = lstrlenW(pWVar24);
            wnsprintfW(pWVar2,iVar14 + 0xla,pwVar20,pWVar24);
            pWVar24 = pWVar25;
```

Globelmposter vs TZW variant shadow copy removal procedure.

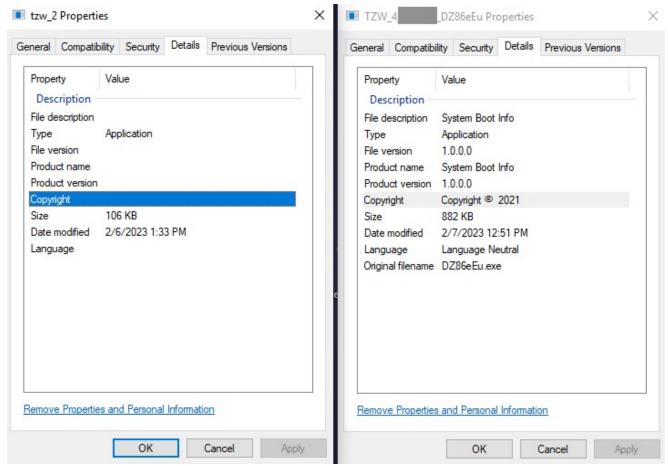
Code and functionality, by and large, are identical across Globelmposter payloads pointing to obzuqvr5424kkc4unbq2p2i67ny3zngce3tbdr37nicjqesgqcgomfqd[.] onion and those pointing to the newer

tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrysl2sigfrt6nk4a3rvedfldigtor7ad[.]onion.

A thorough comparison of the two respective samples shows there are only minor differences.



Zoomed-out view of Globelmposter (hex) compared against the TZW variation. AhnLab's research describes artifacts from a specific sample within a specific campaign. We have seen the newer TZW variations vary somewhat with regards to file metadata.

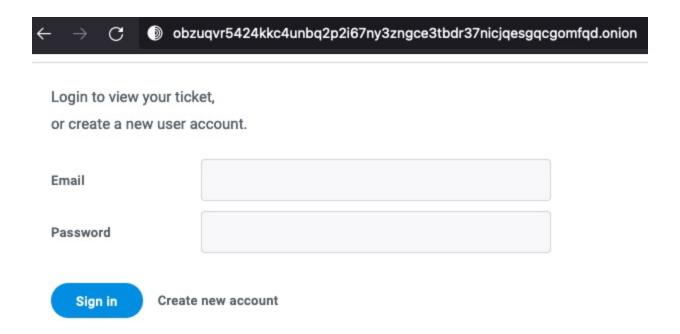


Two TZW payloads, varied file metadata

A majority of the TZW variant samples that we have analyzed resemble the version on the left hand side. The version on the right was seen in the samples noted by AhnLab.

Understanding TZW and Globelmposter's Shared Infrastructure

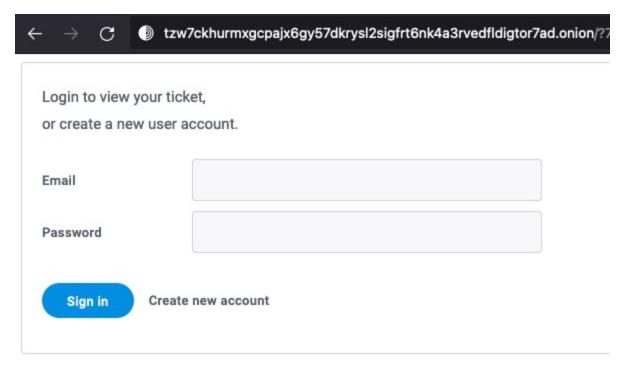
Previous Globelmposter payloads directed victims to a TOR-based portal at obzugvr5424kkc4unbg2p2i67ny3zngce3tbdr37nicjqesgqcgomfqd[.]onion.



Globelmposter Victim Portal 1.

and required steps are identical:

Beginning in late 2022, we start to see victims also being directed to tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys12sigfrt6nk4a3rvedfldigtor7ad[.]onion. The interfaces



Globelmposter Victim Portal 2 from late 2022 onward.

At the time of writing, both victim portals remain active. In addition, we can confirm the relationship between these via the publicly-viewable Apache Server Status Page.

This Apache status screen is visible as a result of a misconfiguration on the Apache server, allowing us to see all the active vhosts (virtual hosts) present there.

Apache Server Status for tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrysl2sigfrt6 (via 127.0.0.1)

Server Version: Apache/2.4.46 (Unix) OpenSSL/1.0.2k-fips PHP/7.4.19

Server MPM: prefork

Server Built: May 23 2021 03:29:08 Apache Status

Current Time: Tuesday, 07-Feb-2023 19:31:17 GMT Restart Time: Tuesday, 07-Feb-2023 00:11:02 GMT

Parent Server Config. Generation: 1 Parent Server MPM Generation: 0

Server uptime: 19 hours 20 minutes 15 seconds

Server load: 0.37 0.52 0.48

Total accesses: 27654 - Total Traffic: 43.0 MB - Total Duration: 3229599

CPU Usage: u7.81 s13.56 cu100.09 cs125.04 - .354% CPU load

page – Globelmposter victim portal.

Through this view we see that the following vhosts are active on the device.

obzuqvr5424kkc4unbq2p2i67ny3zngce3tbdr37nicjqesgqcgomfqd[.]onion tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrysl2sigfrt6nk4a3rvedfldigtor7ad[.]onion linux[.]3bcd0a[.]com

Scoreboard Key:

- "_" Waiting for Connection, "S" Starting up, "R" Reading Request,
- "W" Sending Reply, "K" Keepalive (read), "D" DNS Lookup,
- "C" Closing connection, "L" Logging, "G" Gracefully finishing,
- "I" Idle cleanup of worker, "." Open slot with no current process

Srv	PID	Acc M	CPU	SS	Req	Dur	Conn	Child	Slot	Client	Protocol	VHost	Re
0-0	9811	0/58/82_	3.20	63	1	1365	0.0	0.25	0.43	127.0.0.1	http/1.1	www.tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys	GET /media/icons/suppor
1-0	6996	0/82/82 _	4.86	57	4	1276	0.0	0.47	0.47	localhost	http/1.1	www.tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys	GET /server-status HTTF
2-0	17206	0/57/79 _	2.35	180	2	1537	0.0	0.49	0.63	127.0.0.1	http/1.1	www.obzuqvr5424kkc4unbq2p2i67ny	GET / ΗΤ ΓΡ/1.1
3-0	-	0/0/77 .	0.00	491	0	1760	0.0	0.00	0.41	::1	http/1.1	linux.3bcd0a.com:80	OPTIONS * HTTP/1.0
4-0	21939	0/8/66 _	0.29	169	2	767	0.0	0.02	0.16	127.0.0.1	http/1.1	www.tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys	GET / HTTP/1.1
5-0	7075	0/91/91 W	4.27	0	0	1249	0.0	0.73	0.73	127.0.0.1	http/1.1	www.tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys	GET /serv :r-status HTTF
6-0	18928	0/34/65 _	1.49	63	44	1384	0.0	0.26	0.44	127.0.0.1	http/1.1	www.tzw/ckhurmxgcpajx6gy5/dkrys	POST /include/ajax.php I
7-0	22351	0/3/53 _	0.10	45	2	711	0.0	0.00	0.24	127.0.0.1	http/1.1	www.tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys	GET / HTTP/1.1
8-0	8546	0/75/75 _	3.70	63	3	1144	0.0	0.50	0.50	127.0.0.1	http/1.1	www.tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys	GET /media/fonts/mediu
9-0	21167	0/14/50 _	0.58	6	135	1066	0.0	0.07	0.23	localhost	http/1.1	www.tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys	GET /server-status HTTF
10-0	9193	0/61/61_	3.31	61	41	731	0.0	0.27	0.27	127.0.0.1	http/1.1	www.tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrys	POST /include/ajax.php I
11-0	-	0/0/21 .	0.00	2092	1	434	0.0	0.00	0.08	::1	http/1.1	linux.3bcd0a.com:80	OPTIONS * HTTP/1.0
Vho		on Glob	o no	10.40	ctor	· vic	im r	orts	a aa	4	1 14 4	11 01 10 00	ODDIONG # HDDD/4 O

Vhosts on Globelmposter victim portal.

This evidence of shared infrastructure suggests that the newly rebranded TZW ransomware samples are likely being operated by the same group that was pushing recent waves of Globelmposter malware.

How to Protect Against Globelmposter and TZW Ransomware

SentinelOne <u>Singularity™</u> protects against malicious behaviors and malware associated with Globelmposter and TZW.

With the site policy set to Protect, Globelmposter ransomware is <u>detected and prevented</u> <u>automatically</u>. In Detect-only mode, analysts can observe the malware's behaviour and file encryption attempts, rolling back the device to a clean state on completion of the test.



Watch Video At:

https://youtu.be/QrNSunn3Wu8

Conclusion

Based on our analysis, the TZW ransomware recently documented by AhnLab is yet another example of the threat actors behind Globelmposter pivoting their TTPs alongside a rebrand, including a new but related Onion address. We also show that the old "LOLNEK" Onion address and the Onion address within the TZW variant are hosted on the same server as two vhosts.

Regardless of the name or brand, Globelmposter continues to pose a threat to enterprises. Ensuring good user hygiene, along with strong, properly-configured, and robust security controls will go a long way to prevent these attacks from affecting your environment.

SentinelOne <u>Singularity™</u> protects against malicious behaviors and malware associated with Globelmposter and TZW.



https://youtu.be/QrNSunn3Wu8

Indicators of Compromise

SHA1

4585da0ff7a763be1a46d78134624f7cd13e6940 14be1c43fbfb325858cda78a126528f82cf77ad2 dc98b516c9c589c2b40bc754732ad5f16deb7c82 d034880d1233d579854e17b6ffad67a18fb33923 858f3f7f656397fcf43ac5ea13d6d4cbe7a5ca11 9a080cd497b8aa0006dc953bd9891155210c609c 8c64e820a4c5075c47c4fbaea4022dc05b3fd10b 3326708ba36393b1b4812aa8c88a03d72689ac24 cf5ab37612f24ed422a85e3745b681945c96190e cf21028b54c4d60d4e775bf05efa85656de43b68

Onions

tzw7ckhurmxgcpajx6gy57dkrysl2sigfrt6nk4a3rvedfldigtor7ad[.]onion obzuqvr5424kkc4unbq2p2i67ny3zngce3tbdr37nicjqesgqcgomfqd[.]onion

MITRE ATT&CK

T1005 – Data from Local System

T1202 - Indirect Command Execution

T1486 - Data Encrypted for Impact

<u>T1070.004</u> – Indicator Removal: File Deletion

<u>T1112</u> – Modify Registry

T1012 – Query Registry

T1083 – File and Directory Discovery

T1027.002 – Obfuscated Files or Information: Software Packing

<u>T1082</u> – System Information Discovery

<u>T1490</u> – Inhibit System Recovery

T1547.001 – Boot or Logon Autostart Execution: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder