

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

**ATTACK REPORT**

Bumblebee Bites Back with New Infection Chain

Date of Publication

October 24, 2024

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2024408

Summary

Active Since: October 2024

Campaign Name: Operation Endgame

Malware: Bumblebee

Affected Platform: Windows

Targeted Region: Worldwide

Attack: Bumblebee is a sophisticated malware loader first discovered in March 2022, primarily used by ransomware groups to deliver malicious payloads. Written in C++, it employs advanced evasion techniques, such as leveraging Windows shortcut (.LNK) files and PowerShell commands for stealth and persistence. Despite efforts to disrupt its operations during Europol's May 2024 Operation Endgame, Bumblebee has resurfaced with updated tactics, continuing to evade detection. Its infection chain focuses on minimizing process creation to avoid triggering security alerts.

Attack Timeline



✂ Attack Regions



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Attack Details

#1

Bumblebee is a sophisticated malware loader that has gained prominence in the cybercrime landscape, particularly among ransomware groups. Initially discovered in March 2022, it has evolved significantly, demonstrating advanced evasion techniques and a flexible infection chain. As a loader, Bumblebee's primary role is to establish a foothold in compromised systems and facilitate the download and execution of additional malicious payloads, including ransomware and information-stealing malware.

#2

The loader is written in C++ and employs various advanced techniques for stealth and persistence. Recent findings indicate that this is the first Bumblebee campaign observed since Operation Endgame, conducted by Europol in May 2024, which aimed to disrupt major malware botnets, including Bumblebee, IcedID, and Pikabot. While the infection chain used to deliver the final payload is not entirely new, its application in this context represents a significant development in Bumblebee's operational tactics.

#3

Bumblebee typically gains initial access through phishing campaigns that distribute ZIP files containing Windows shortcut (.LNK) files. When executed, these LNK files run commands designed to download the actual malware payload. The infection process generally involves the LNK file executing a PowerShell command to download an MSI file from a remote server. The MSI file is then renamed and executed using `msiexec.exe`, allowing the malware to run without writing to disk.

#4

In prior versions of Bumblebee and other malware families, the CustomAction table within MSI files was commonly employed to dictate execution steps during installation. However, Bumblebee has adopted a more discreet approach by leveraging the SelfReg table to execute the `DllRegisterServer` function from a DLL contained within a CAB file named "disk1." This technique minimizes process creation and reduces the likelihood of detection by security systems.

#5

The resurgence of the Bumblebee loader highlights an ongoing trend in cybercrime, where threat actors continuously adapt their strategies to evade detection and enhance operational effectiveness. The loader's architecture has also been updated to improve stealthiness by avoiding the creation of additional processes that could trigger security alerts.

Recommendations



Enhance Email Security: Implement robust email filtering solutions to detect and block phishing campaigns, particularly those distributing ZIP or LNK files. Educate employees on phishing recognition and avoidance strategies.



Limit Macros and LNK Execution: Configure systems to block the execution of Windows shortcuts (.LNK files) and disable macros in email attachments by default, reducing attack vectors commonly exploited by Bumblebee.



Use Advanced Threat Detection Tools: Deploy endpoint detection and response (EDR) systems and behavior-based monitoring to detect unusual activity, such as PowerShell scripts, and MSI file downloads that could indicate Bumblebee activity.



Regular Software Updates: Ensure all software, including operating systems and applications, is kept up to date with the latest security patches to minimize vulnerabilities that attackers can exploit.



Network Segmentation: Implement network segmentation to limit lateral movement within your organization. This can help contain any potential infections and protect sensitive data.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0001</u> Initial Access	<u>TA0042</u> Resource Development	<u>TA0002</u> Execution	<u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion
<u>TA0003</u> Persistence	<u>TA0011</u> Command and Control	<u>T1573</u> Encrypted Channel	<u>T1573.001</u> Symmetric Cryptography
<u>T1566</u> Phishing	<u>T1204.001</u> Malicious Link	<u>T1059.001</u> PowerShell	<u>T1059</u> Command and Scripting Interpreter
<u>T1041</u> Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	<u>T1588.002</u> Tool	<u>T1588</u> Obtain Capabilities	<u>T1566.001</u> Spearphishing Attachment
<u>T1204</u> User Execution	<u>T1218.007</u> Msixexec	<u>T1218</u> System Binary Proxy Execution	<u>T1036</u> Masquerading
<u>T1204.002</u> Malicious File	<u>T1218.011</u> Rundll32		



Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	2bca5abfac168454ce4e97a10ccf8ffc068e1428fa655286210006b298de42fb, 106c81f547cfe8332110520c968062004ca58bcfd2dbb0accd51616dd694721f, c26344bfd07b871dd9f6bd7c71275216e18be265e91e5d0800348e8aa06543f9, 0ab5b3e9790aa8ada1bbadd5d22908b5ba7b9f078e8f5b4e8fcc27cc0011cce7, d3f551d1fb2c307edfceb65793e527d94d76eba1cd8ab0a5d1f86db11c9474c3, d1cabe0d6a2f3cef5da04e35220e2431ef627470dd2801b4ed22a8ed9a918768, 7df703625ee06db2786650b48ffefb13fa1f0dae41e521b861a16772e800c115

TYPE	VALUE
URLs	hxxp[://]193.242.145.138/mid/w1/Midjourney[.]msi, hxxp[://]193.176.190.41/down1/nvinstall[.]msi
IPv4	193[.]242[.]145[.]138, 193[.]176[.]190[.]41

References

<https://www.netskope.com/blog/new-bumblebee-loader-infection-chain-signals-possible-resurgence>

<https://github.com/netskopeoss/NetskopeThreatLabsIOCs/tree/main/Malware/Bumblebee/IOCs>

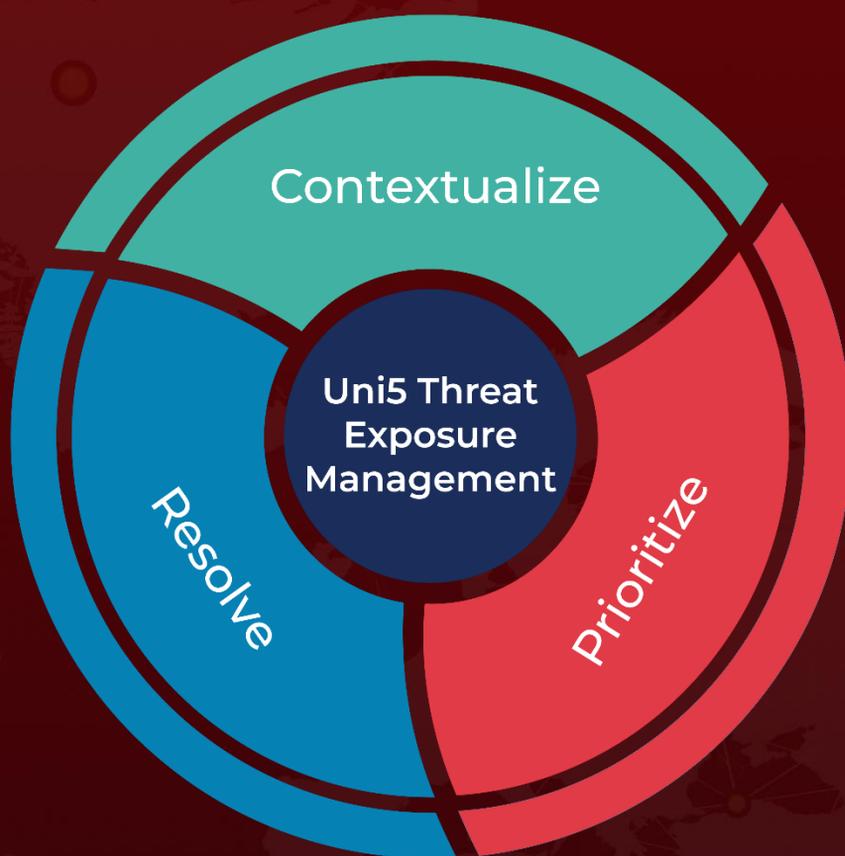
<https://www.europol.europa.eu/media-press/newsroom/news/largest-ever-operation-against-botnets-hits-dropper-malware-ecosystem>

<https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/a-fresh-look-at-the-bumblebees-comeback-strategies/>

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