

Broken Seals, Broken Trust:

Flaws and Defences in the Certificate Ecosystem

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Who am I?



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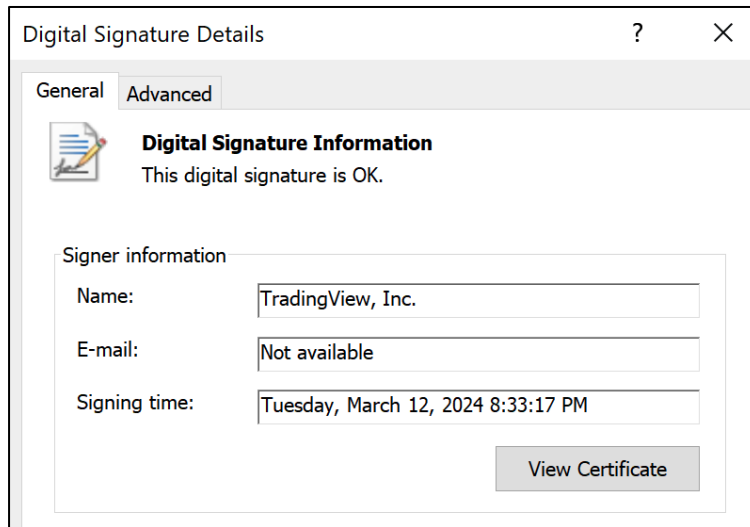
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Code-Signing Certificate

Commonly used for the following two main purposes:

- To identify the software publisher
- To verify if the software has been tampered with




Abuse of Code-Signing Certificate

It is now common for malware and other malicious files to be code-signed.

Stuxnet signed certificates frequently asked questions

APT REPORTS 21 JUL 2010 1 minute read



GREAT WEBINARS


Malware

Where is the Origin?: QAKBOT Uses Valid Code Signing

Code signing certificates help us assure the file's validity and legitimacy. However, threat actors can use that against us. In this blog, discover how QAKBOT use such tactic and learn ways how to prevent it.

By: Hitomi Kimura
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How to Get Valid Certification

1. Stealing from organisations that already possess certificates

→ This was traditionally the most common method.

2. Purchasing certificates through alternative channels

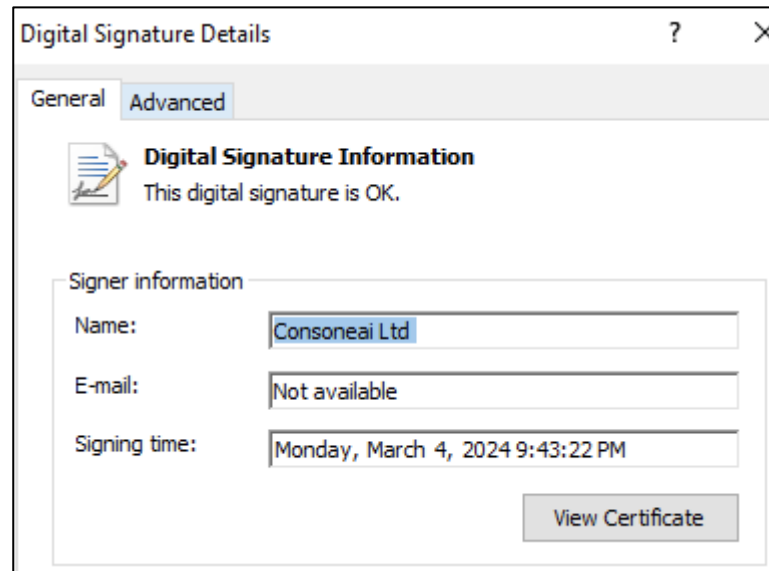
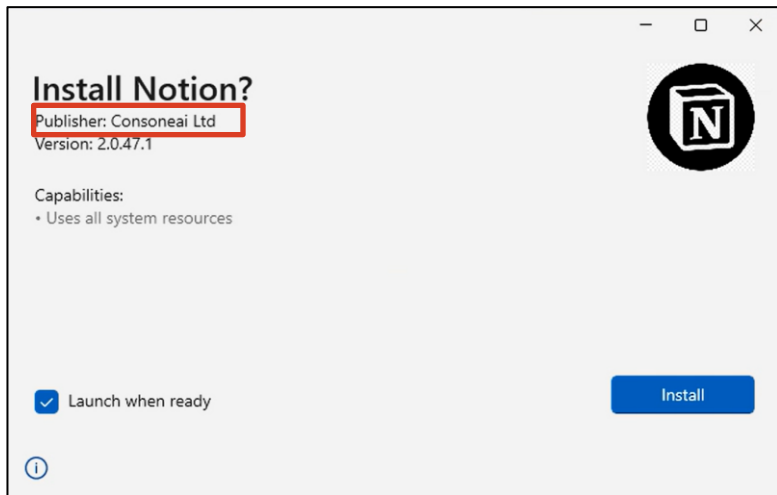
→ This method has surged in recent times.



Example: Malicious MSIX File

MSIX files must be signed with a valid code-signing certificate.

→ Vendors distributing MSIX files work in collaboration with certificates sellers.



Code-Signing Certificate Sellers

Move your Malware to the next level:

- Instant reputation in Microsoft Smartscreen - no alerts!
- High level of trust among antivirus, browsers, other major platforms;
- Integrate into Mac OS;
- Sign formats: exe, .dat, .cab, .xpi, .dll, .ocx and more.

In our service:

- Certificates issued to European companies, with a line of business in the IT sector;
- Fast delivery after payment, help with setup and using;
- Quality product, sold strictly in one hands!
- Buy via Escrow: Fast and secure!

More about EV certificates

Installation methods:

- Free installation on your physical FIPS 140-2 token (Issue time 5 - 14 days)
- It is possible to make cloud signing, it makes it possible to sign a file by using the remote access to certificate. (Issue time 3 - 14 days)
- Installation on Azure Key Vault. (Issue time 3 - 14 days)

Almost always in stock, ask in the PM of the forum or in the telegram @solphu

Origin countries of certificates:

- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Estonia
- UK

We can make a company according to your needs (name, type of activity in the registers, ;, we can also buy an old company with a history)

Price List Example

EV Code Signing Certificates

By pre-order:

ssl.com cloud - 3000\$

certum cloud - 4000\$

sectigo your token - 4500\$

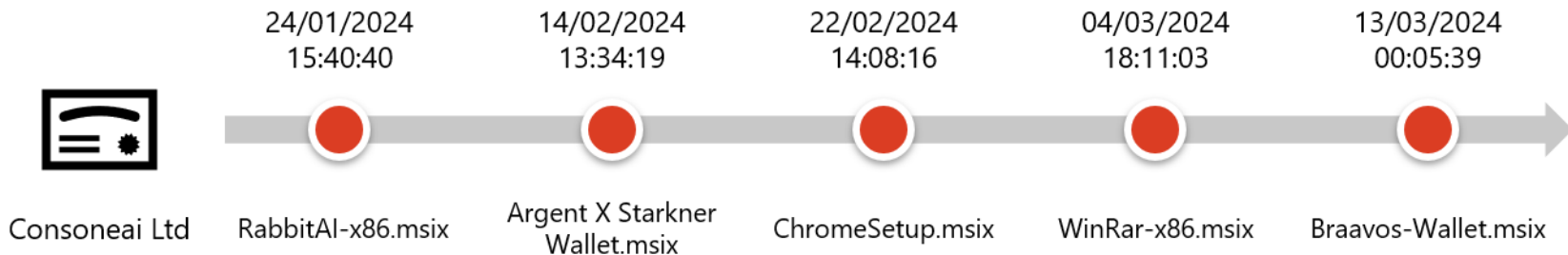
digicert your token - 5500\$

NEW! digicert cloud (virtual HSM) - 5500\$

(The pre-order is made on a full prepayment or deposit to the escrow, the period for obtaining a certificate is on average 3 - 14 days, the entire process of obtaining a certificate will be accompanied by a progress report)

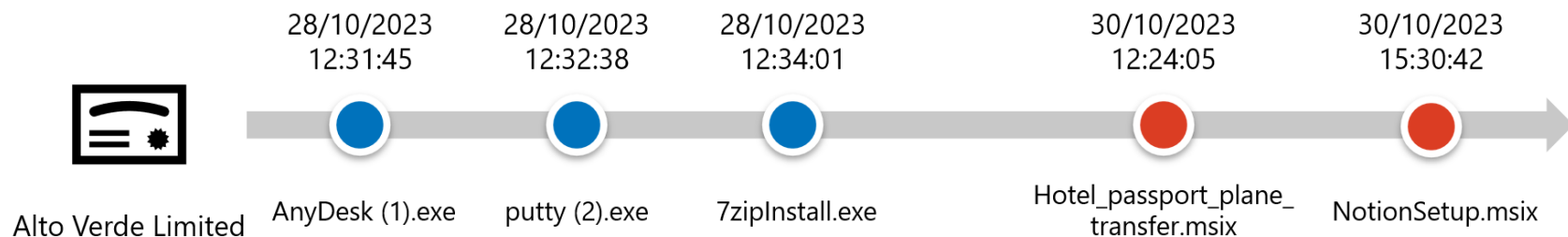
Collecting MSIX Files

We tracked MSIX files submitted to online malware-sharing sites for over a year.
Most certificates were abused for several months.

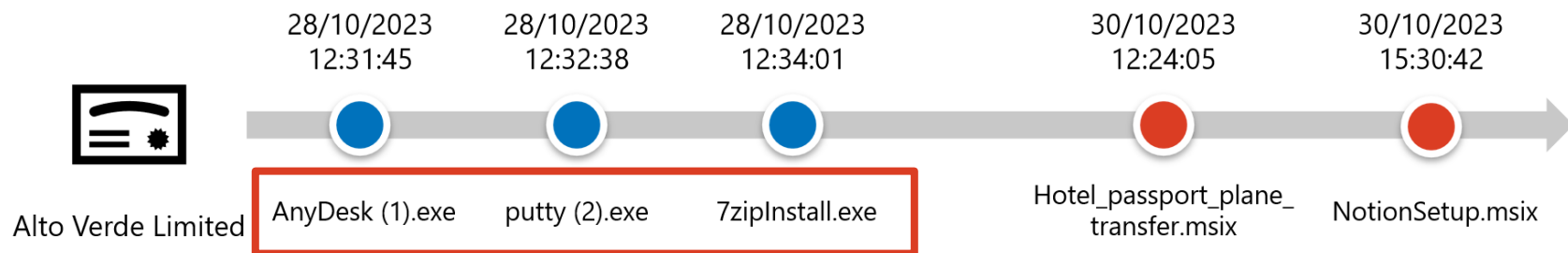


Notable Findings

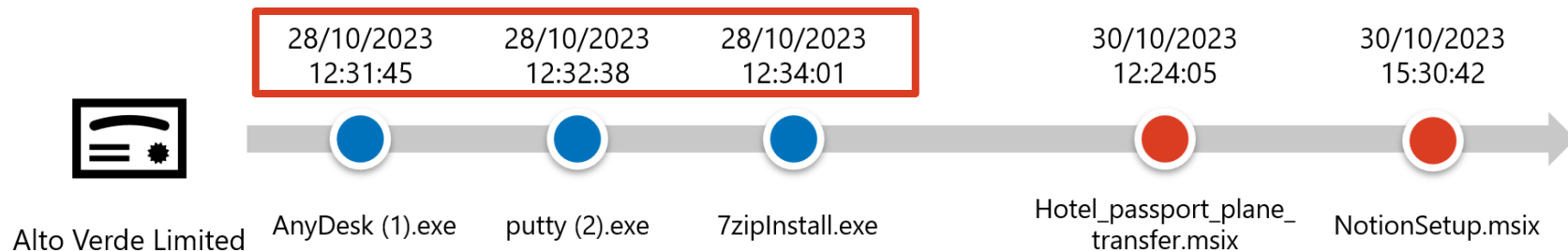
Legitimate files (“test samples”) appeared before the MSIX files.



1. Legitimate files were signed with the same certificate as the MSIX files

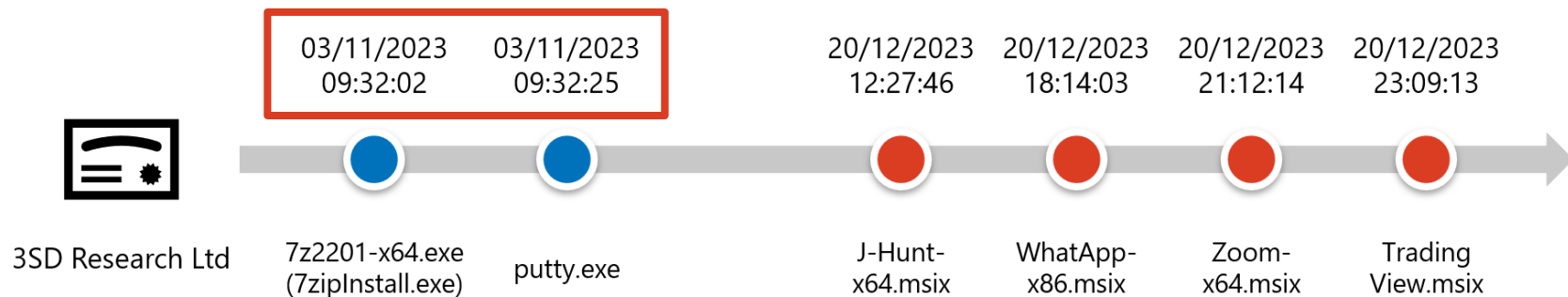


2. The test samples were submitted before the MSIX files

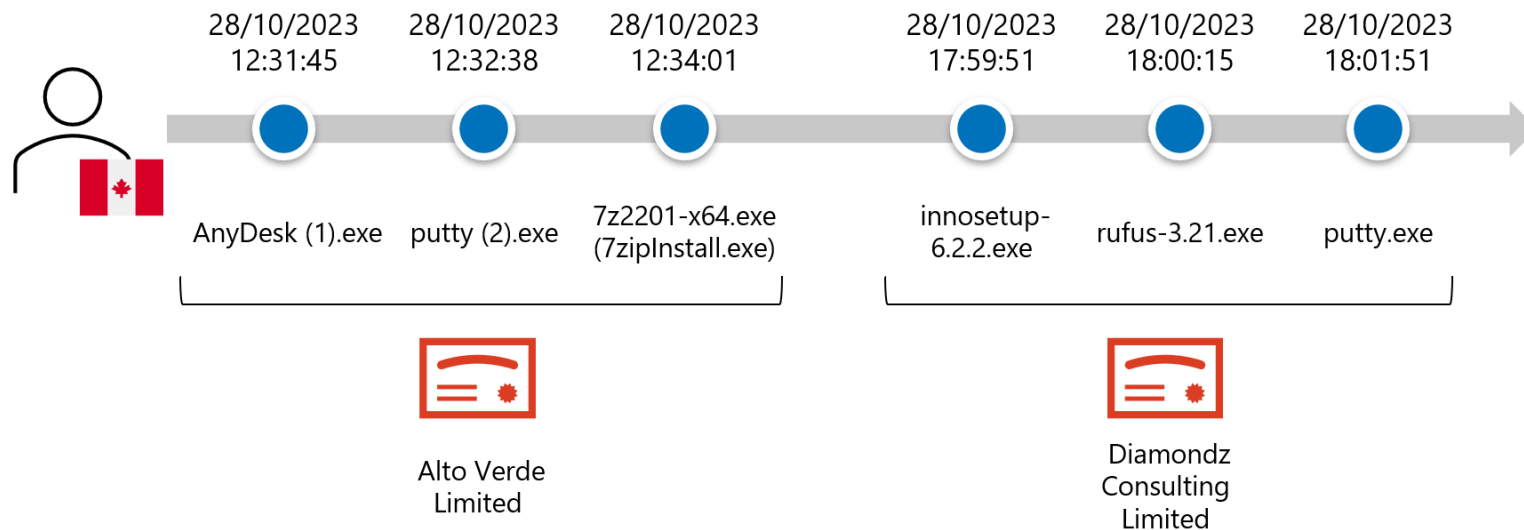


Notable Findings

In some cases, they appeared earlier several months in advance



3. The same uploader submits multiple test samples at the same time.



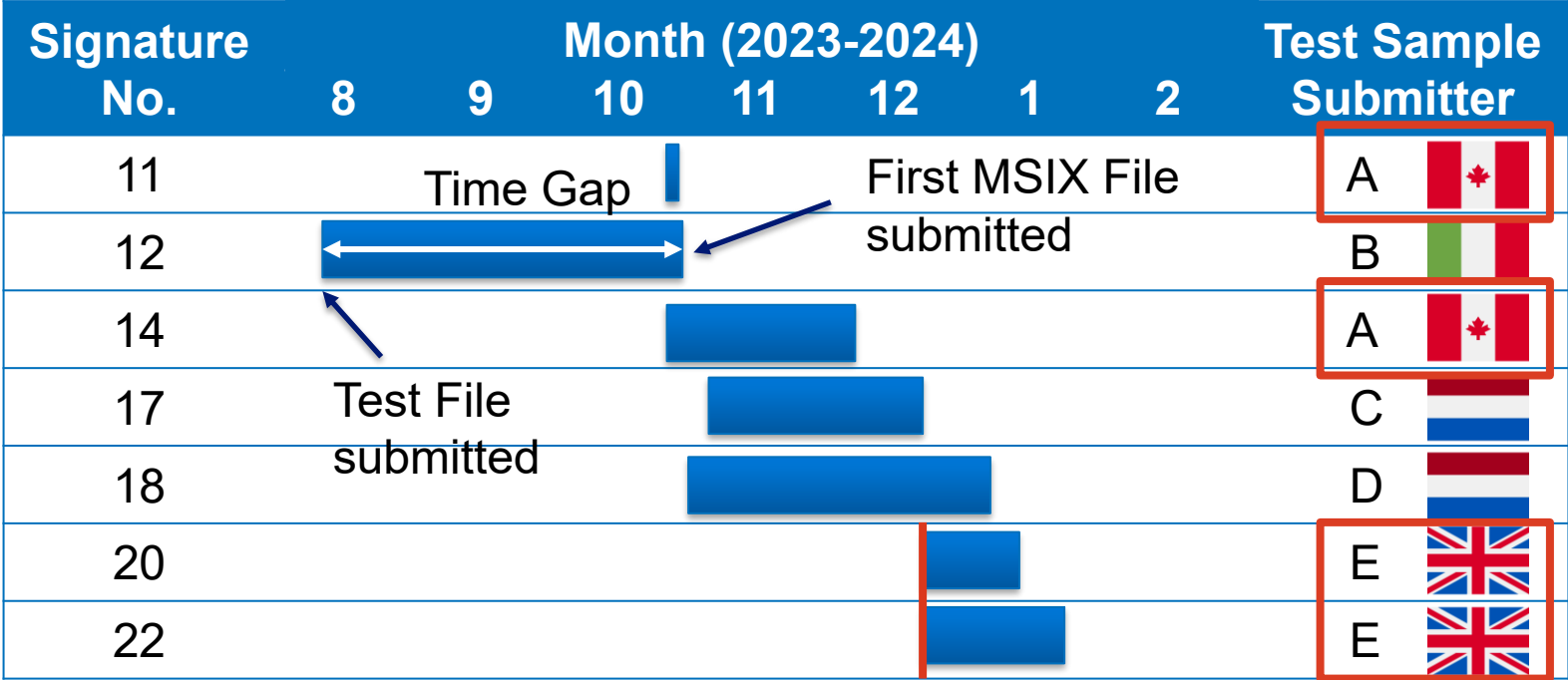
Collected MSIX & Test Samples

- We analyzed over 300 malicious MSIX files submitted by March 2024.
- From these, we identified 24 certificates and 18 test samples.



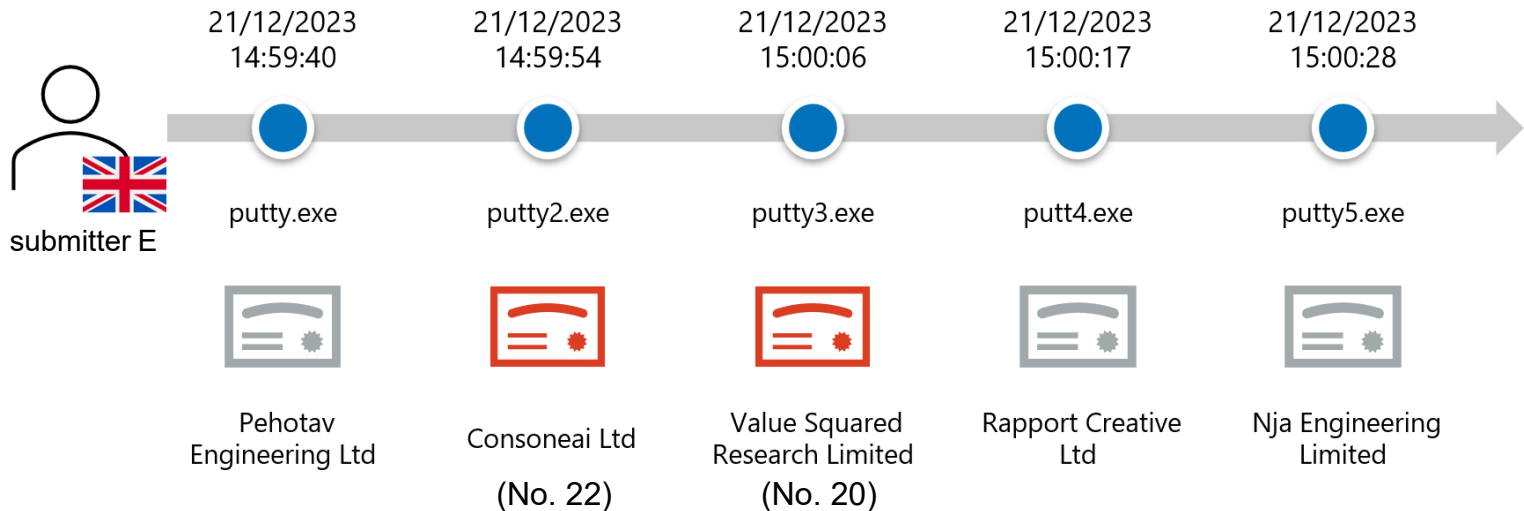
Legitimate Software	# Test Samples
Putty	6
7-zip	3
Rufus	2
AnyDesk	1
Inno Setup	1
Others	5

Submission Timeline (Up to Mar 2024)



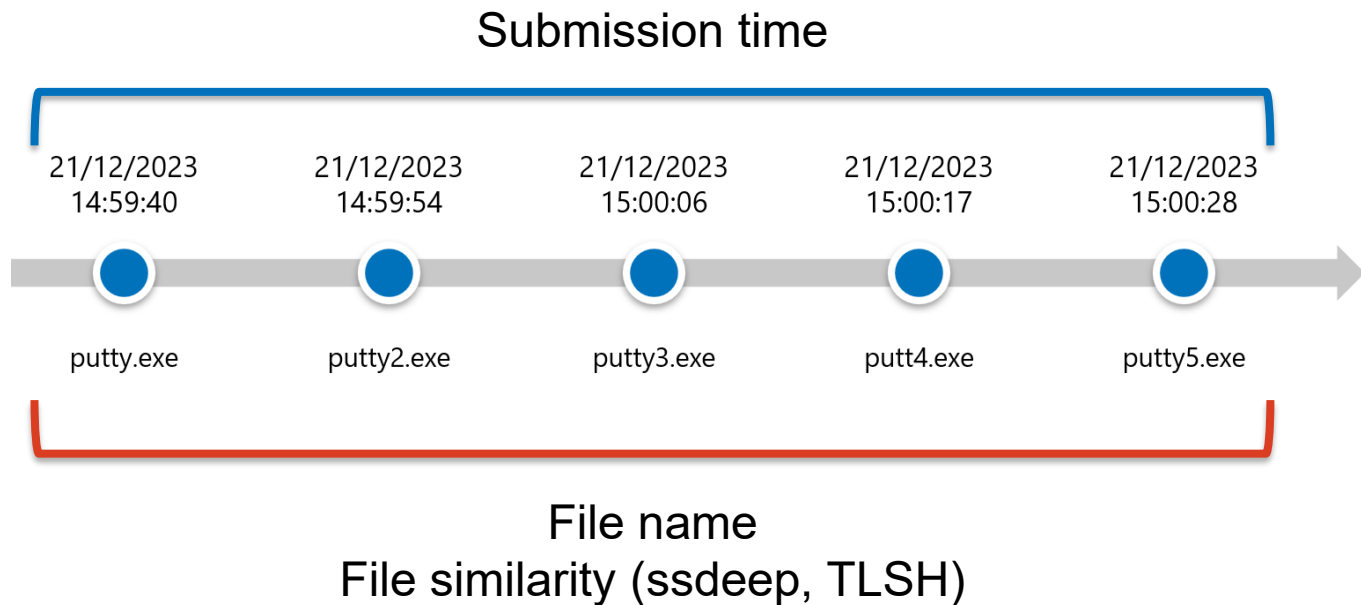
Hypothesis: Future Sight

Test samples can be used to identify certificates that may be abused in the future.









Hunting for Predictive Test Sample

Attackers are likely to use similar test samples



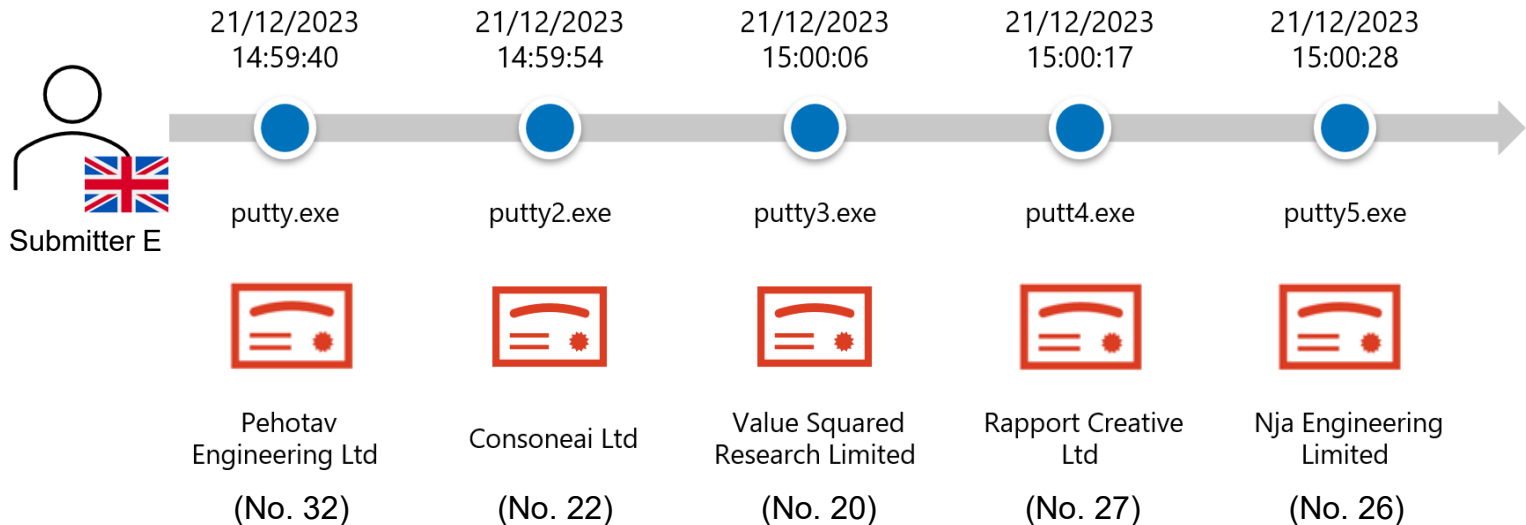
Submission Timeline (Apr 2024)

10 new certificates were discovered during April 2024

Signature No.	Month (2023-2024)								Test Sample Submitter
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
25									F 
26									E 
27									E 
29									G 
32									E 
33									D 

Hypothesis: Future Sight

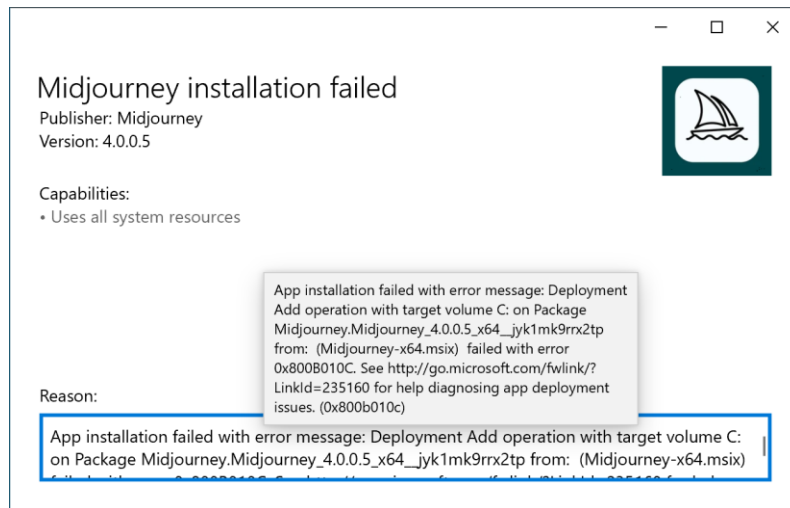
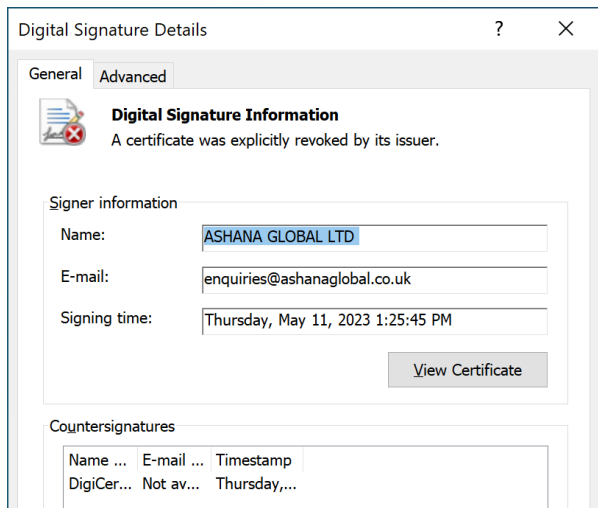
As predicted, certificates identified from test samples were later abused.



- AV detection testing through test samples
 - Test samples with different certificates are submitted in rapid succession.
 - Certificates often have similar issue dates and are submitted soon after issuance.
 - This demonstrates to buyers that AV detection is avoided and certificates are not reused.
- The average gap between test sample and MSIX file submissions is **75.3 days**.
 - Vendors pre-generate and pool certificates in advance.
 - Multiple certificates are issued together but used at different times.
- Implication : Longer gaps make prediction and revocation more likely.

Revocation of Malicious Certificates

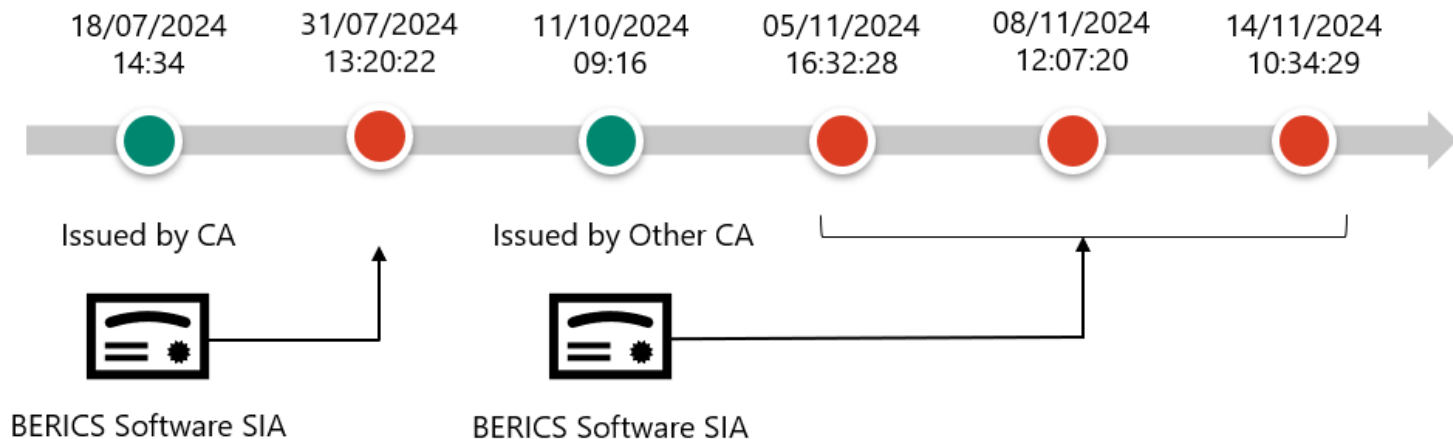
When a certificate is revoked and added to the CRL, MSIX installation will fail.

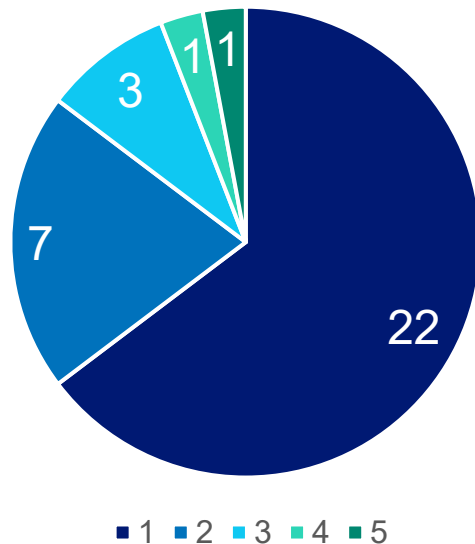


Zombie Certificates

The same company was impersonated to obtain certificates from multiple CAs.

→ Zombie certificates reappear when CAs don't coordinate on abuse.





All Abused Certificates

- Validity Period: 1 year
- Signer: a legitimate company
- Company registered for over 3 years

Most Frequently Used CA

- Country : GB
- Registered with Companies House

Certificate Theft

- Unlikely due to common traits across certificates
- Very few files signed other than MSIX and test files

Shell Companies

- Unlikely, as most companies were registered over 3 years
- Their websites are legitimate, with SSL certificates from different CAs
- High cost of creating shell companies from scratch

Company Impersonation

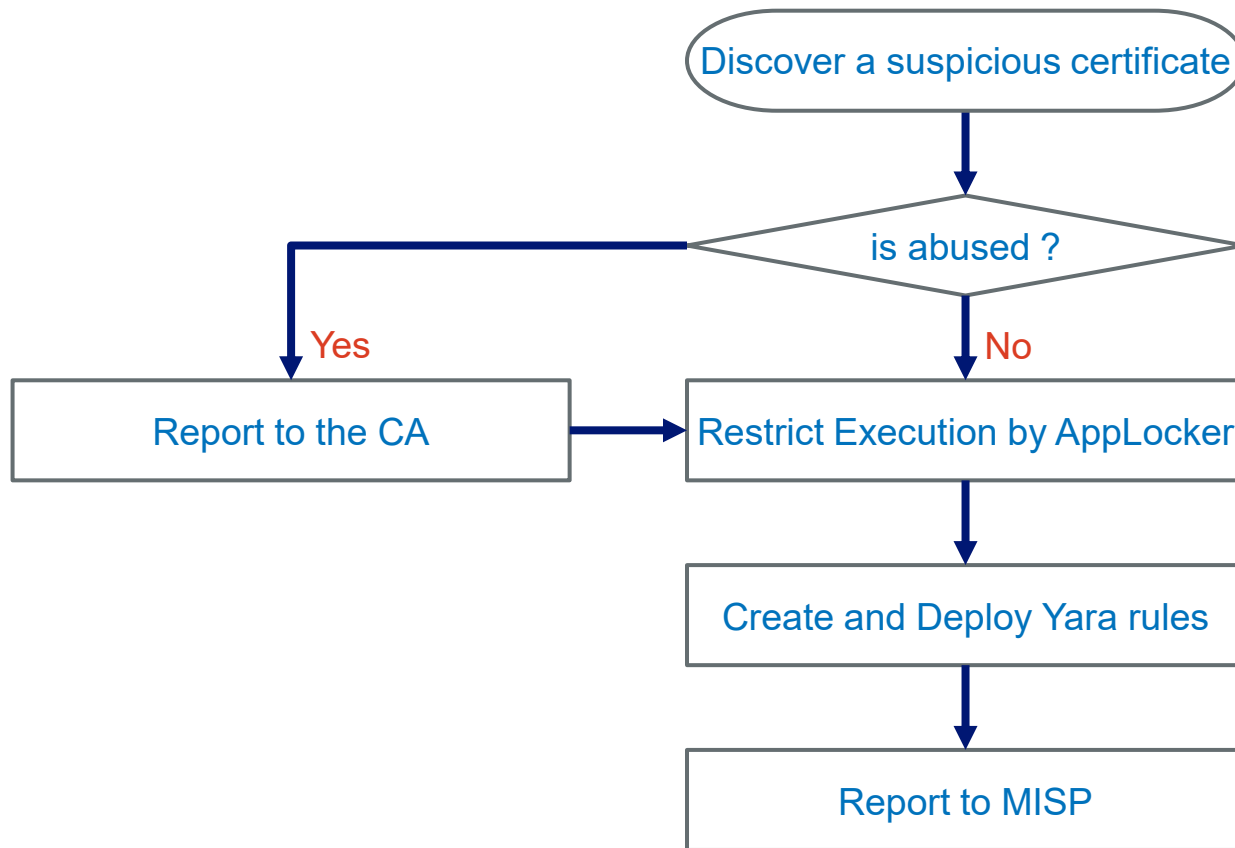
- OV certificates can be obtained with just a public link proving the company's existence
- Identity verification can be circumvented via SMS

Example: CA Verification Process in UK

Step	CA's Check	Attacker's Bypass
1. Organisation Validation	Verify legal existence via public databases (e.g., Companies House)	Submit fake company registration details
2. Domain Control Validation	Send a validation code to the domain administrator's email	Register a similar domain and control email
3. Callback Process	Make an automated phone call to verify the applicant's number	Use a fake phone number for verification

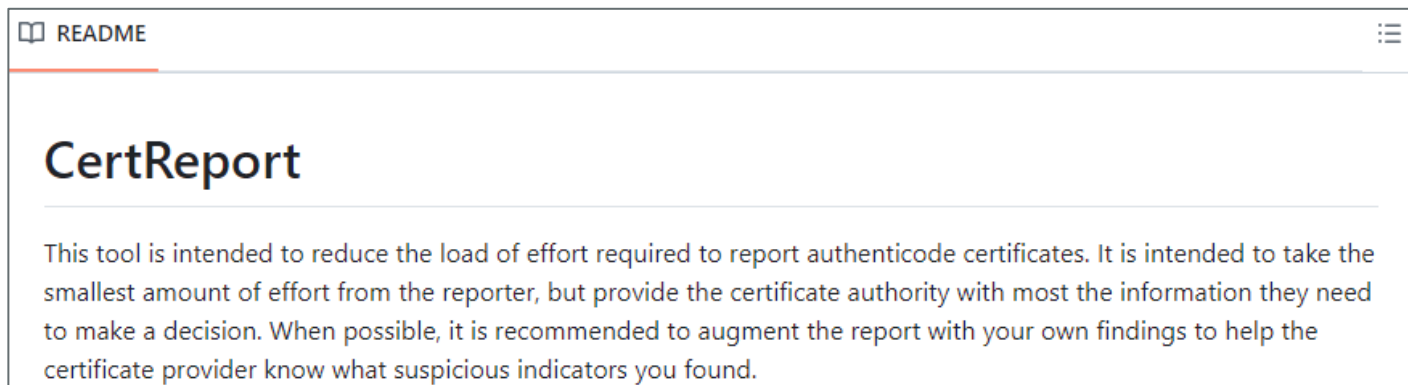
ReversingLabs, "Digital Certificates - Models for Trust and Targets for Misuse",
<https://www.reversinglabs.com/blog/digital-certificates-impersonated-executives-as-certificate-identity-fronts>

Mitigation Flowchart



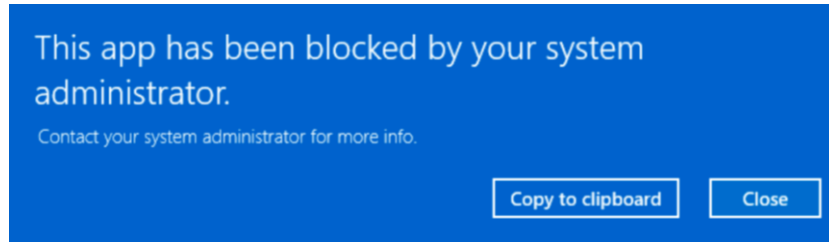
Report malicious certificates to the CA to initiate renovation.

- certReport
 - <https://github.com/Squiblydoo/certReport>
 - A tool to assist with reporting to the CA



Restrict execution of files signed with potentially abusive certificates

- AppLocker
- WDAC (Windows Defender Application Control)
- App Control for Business



Create and Deploy YARA Rules

Use YARA rules to investigate and respond to certificate abuse

- If exploitation is confirmed
 - Collect IoCs related to malicious files or malware
- If exploitation is not yet confirmed
 - Monitor for signs of abuse
 - Report the exploitation to the CA when observed

```
import "vt"
import "pe"

rule Blacklist_Certificates
{
    condition:
        for any tag in vt.metadata.tags : ( tag == "signed" ) and
        (
            pe.signatures[0].subject contains "Consoneai Ltd" or
            pe.signatures[0].subject contains "Alto Verde Limited" or
            pe.signatures[0].subject contains "3SD Research Ltd" or
            ...
        )
}
```

MISP's authenticode-signerinfo object

Object attribute	MISP attribute type	Description
content-type	text	Content type
digest-base64	text	Signature created by the signing certificate's private key
digest_algorithm	text	Algorithm used to hash the file
encryption_algorithm	text	Algorithm used to encrypt the digest
issuer	text	Issuer of the certificate
program-name	text	Program name
serial-number	text	Serial number of the certificate
signature_algorithm	text	Signature algorithm
text	text	Free text description of the signer info
url	url	Url
version	text	Version of the certificate

Flaw	Defence
Impersonation of organisations	Stricter identity verification by CAs
Overlooked test samples	Use test samples to predict abuse
Zombie certificates (revoked but reused)	Improve CA revocation processes
Implicit trust in signed malicious files	Apply Applocker and YARA rules
Poor IoC management and sharing	Share IoCs via platforms like MISP

Thank you!