

StrangerealIntel/CyberThreatIntel

 [github.com/StrangerealIntel/CyberThreatIntel/blob/master/China/APT/Unknown/20-08-19/Malware analysis 20-08-19.md](https://github.com/StrangerealIntel/CyberThreatIntel/blob/master/China/APT/Unknown/20-08-19/Malware%20analysis%20-20-08-19.md)
StrangerealIntel

- ▶ 1 contributor

Malware analysis about unknown Chinese APT campaign

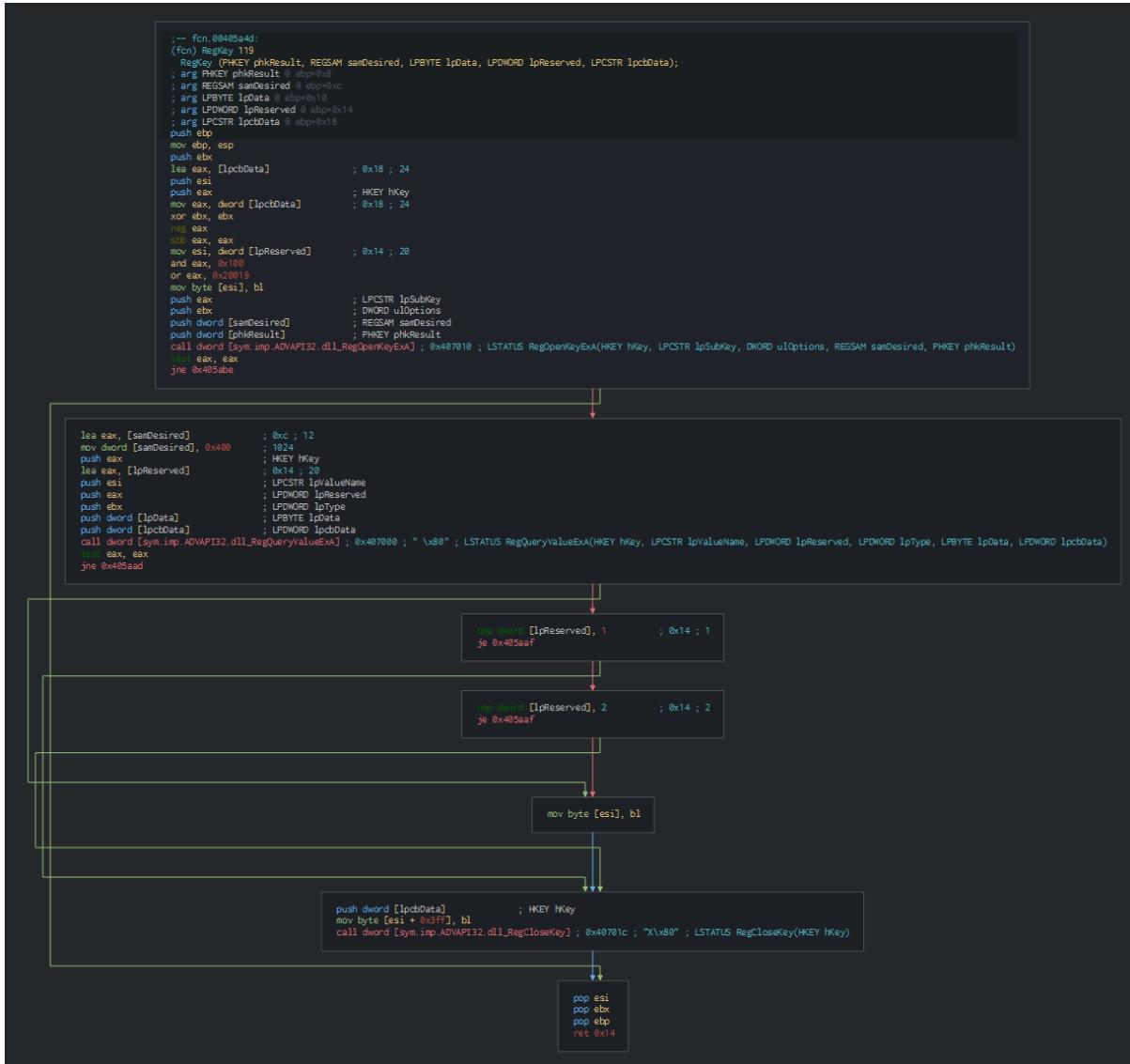
Table of Contents

Malware analysis

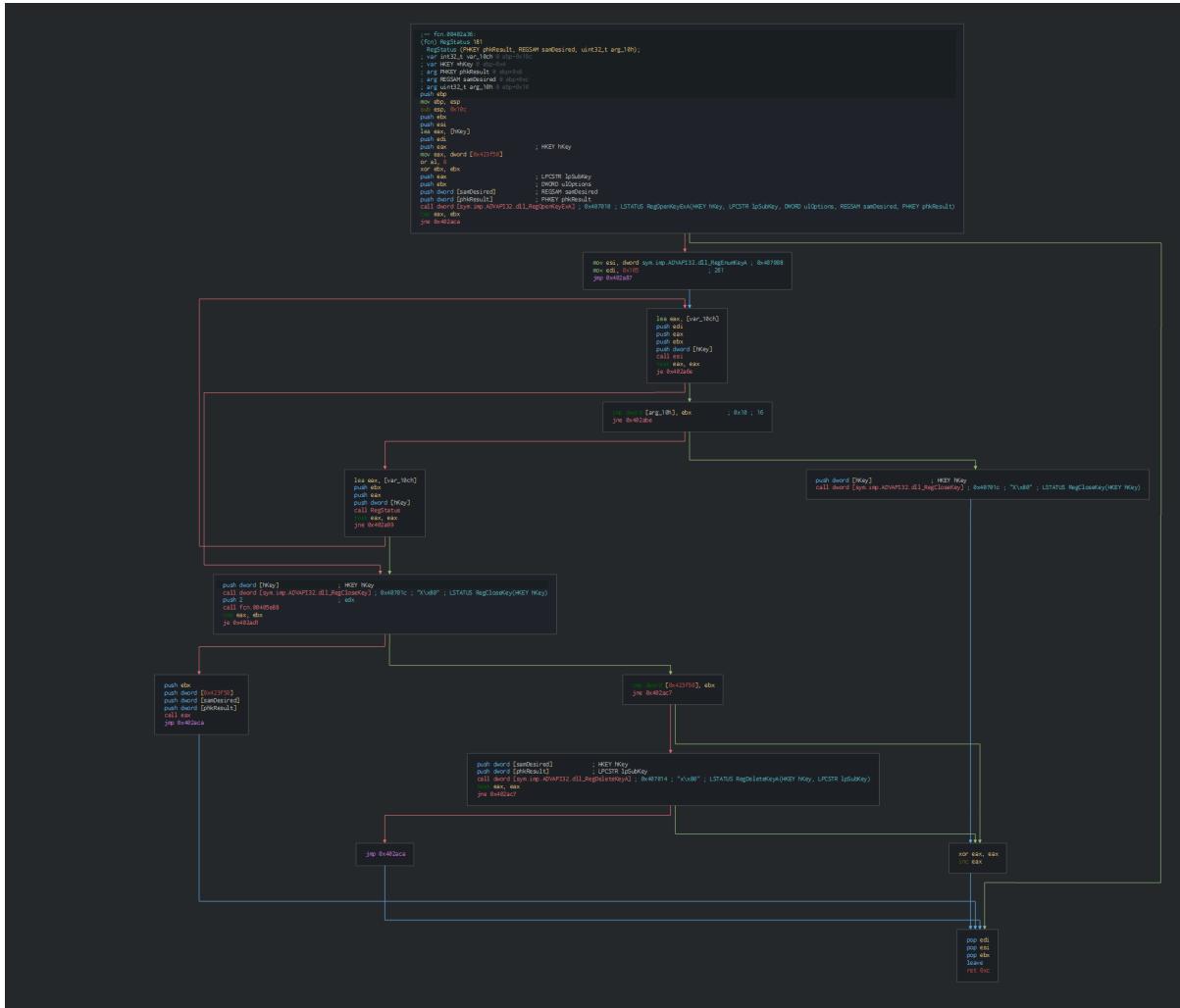
Initial vector

The initial PE extract the fake document and a second PE which create a Run key as persistence, extract the legit ESET 5 RAT and the hijacking dll and shellcode to execute (by folder permissions).

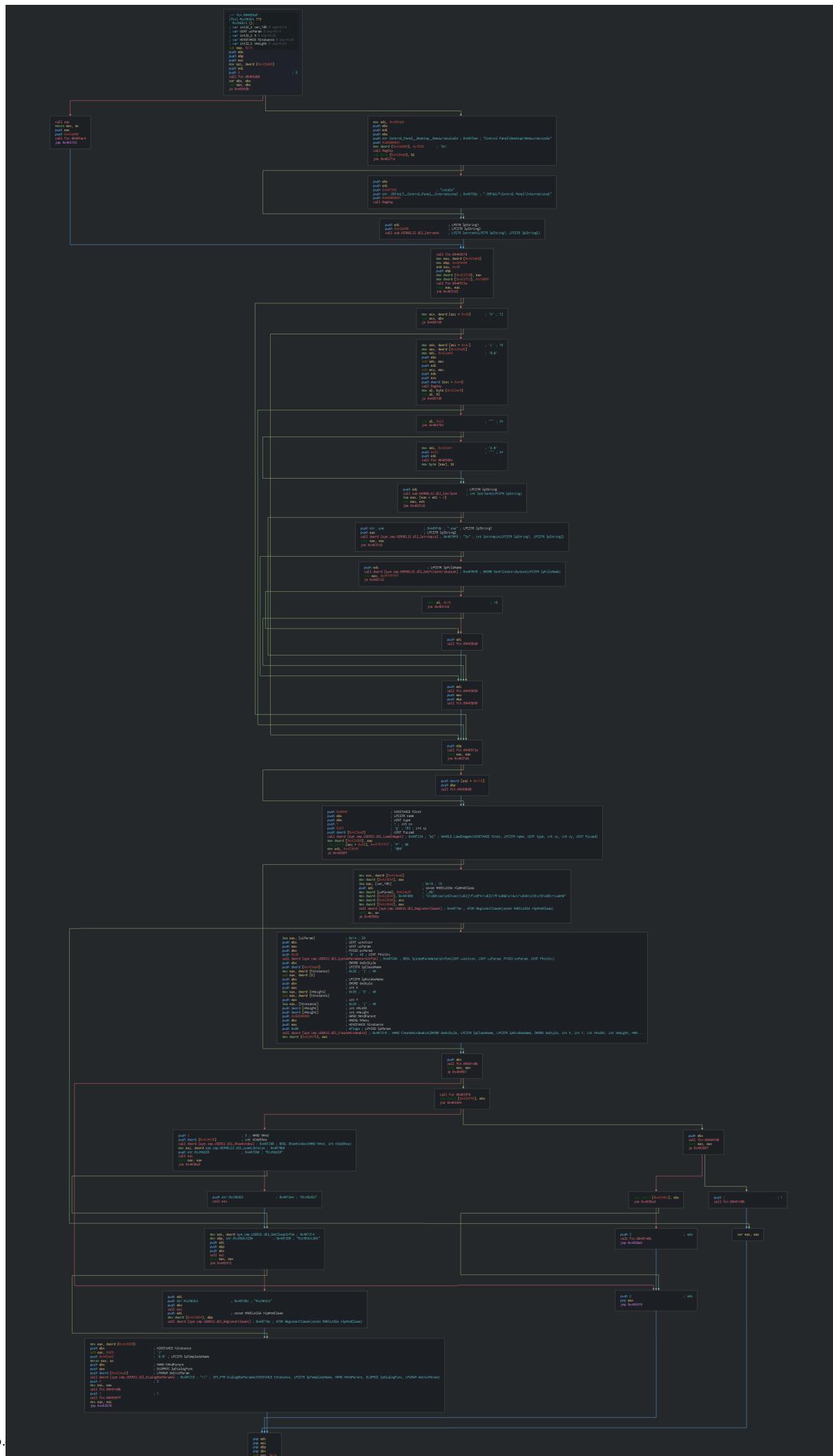
Here, we can see the persistence (Run key) for the dropper.



This detect if the persistence is already pushed and edit the status of key in reedit the key.



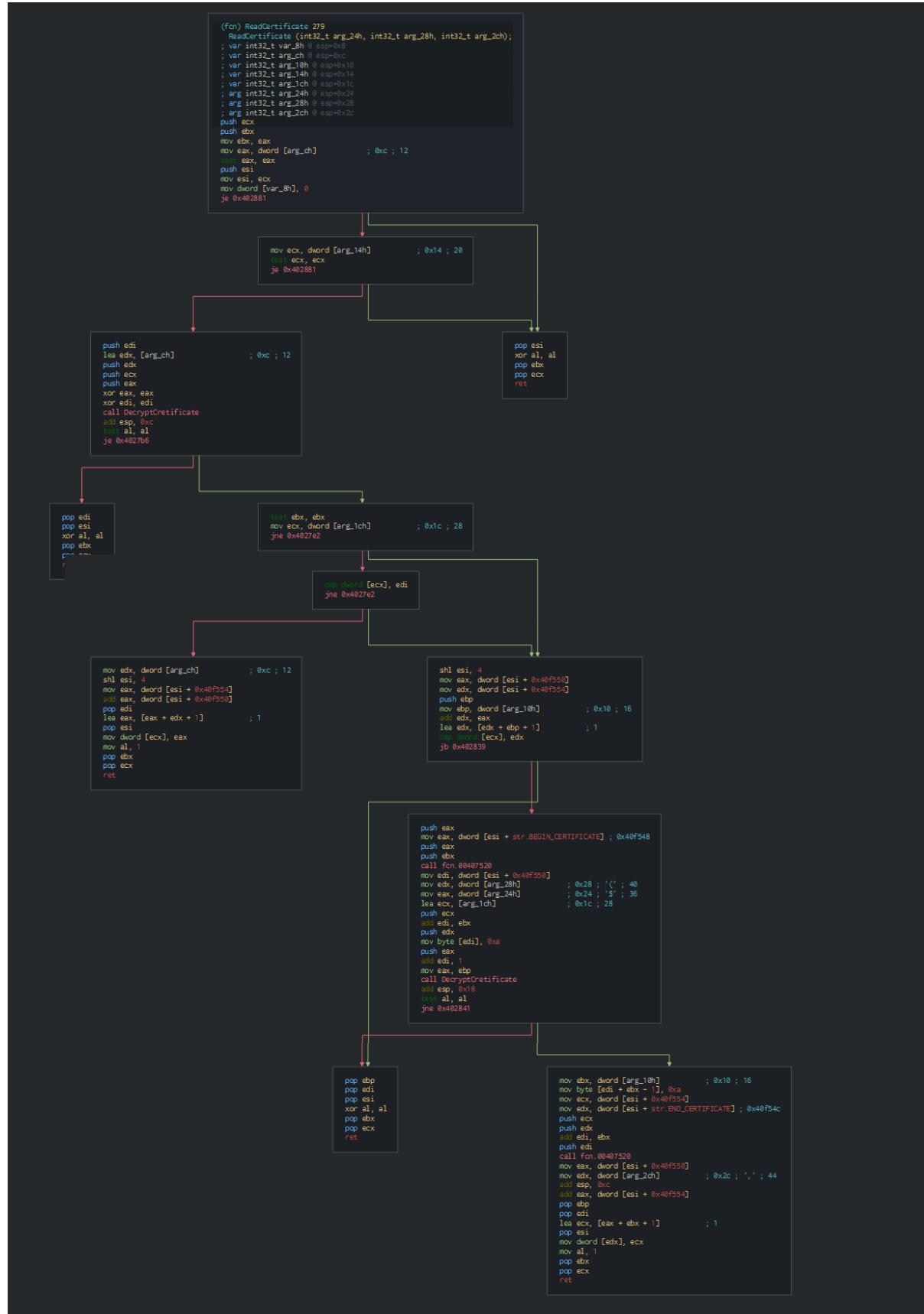
This use the RichEdit function for push the data on the document used as leur for decoy the victims.

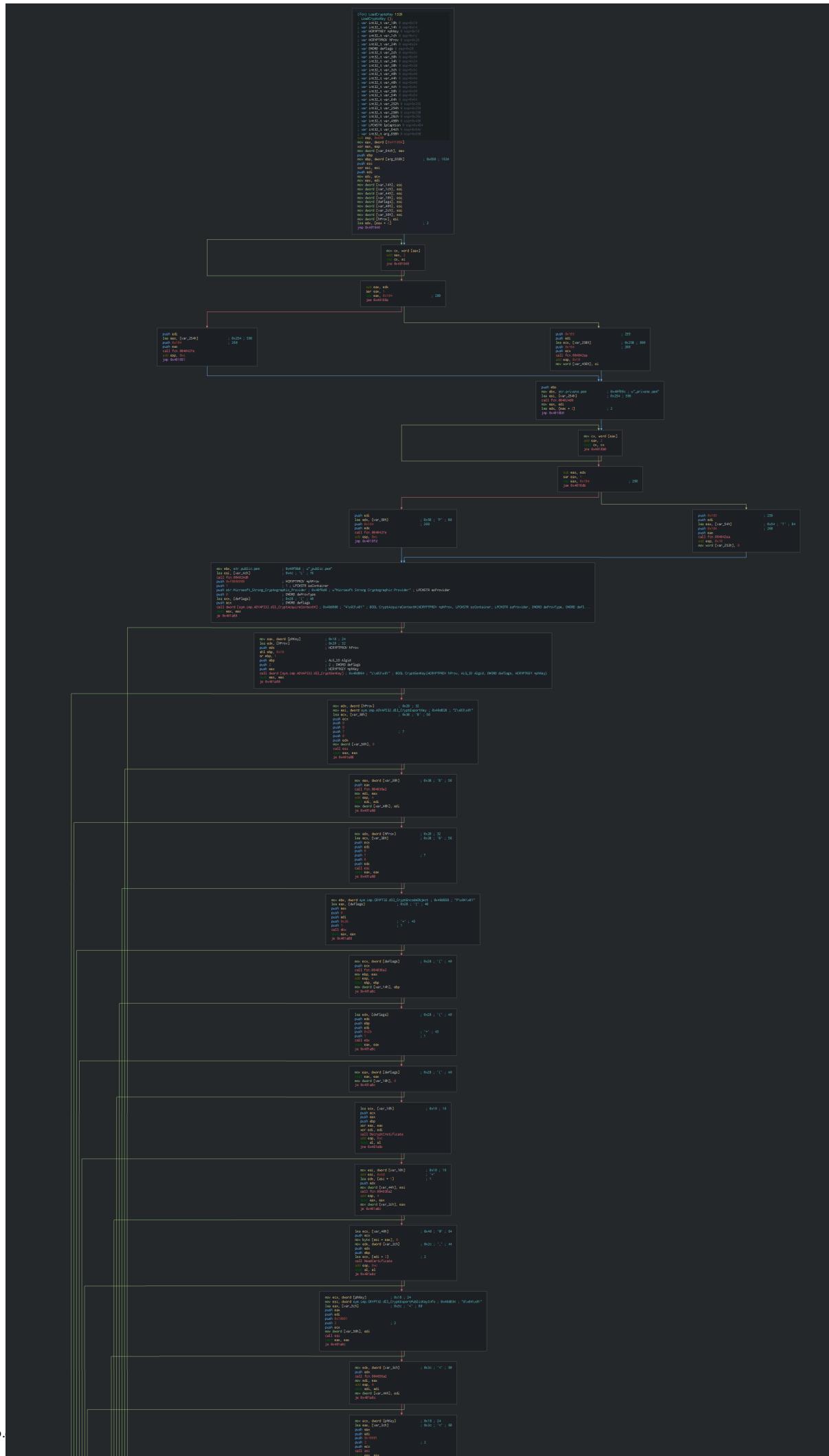


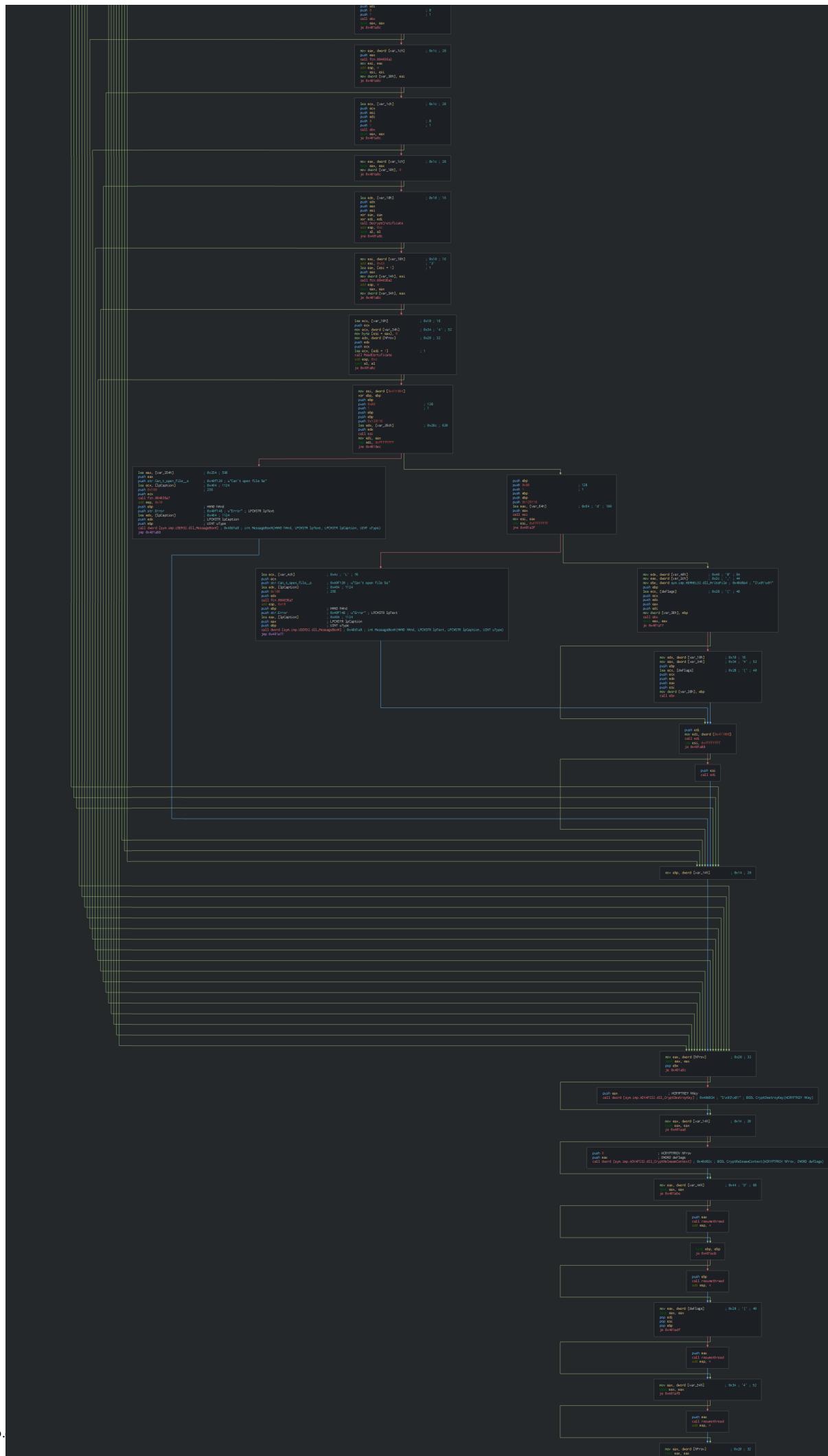
Once this did, this executes it and waits for the command of the attacker.

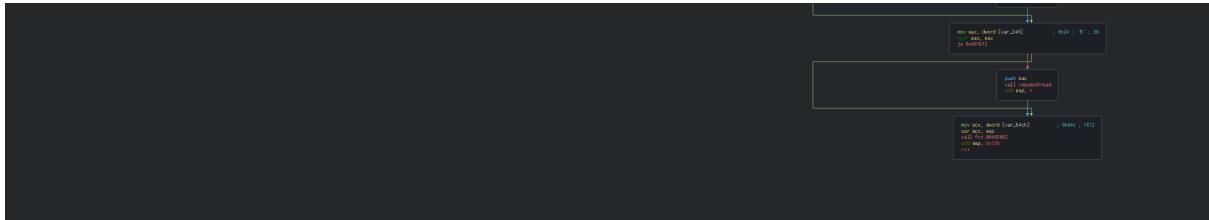
ESET Remote Administrator

The new PE file is ESET Remote Administrator, we can see the verification of the validation of the certificate.

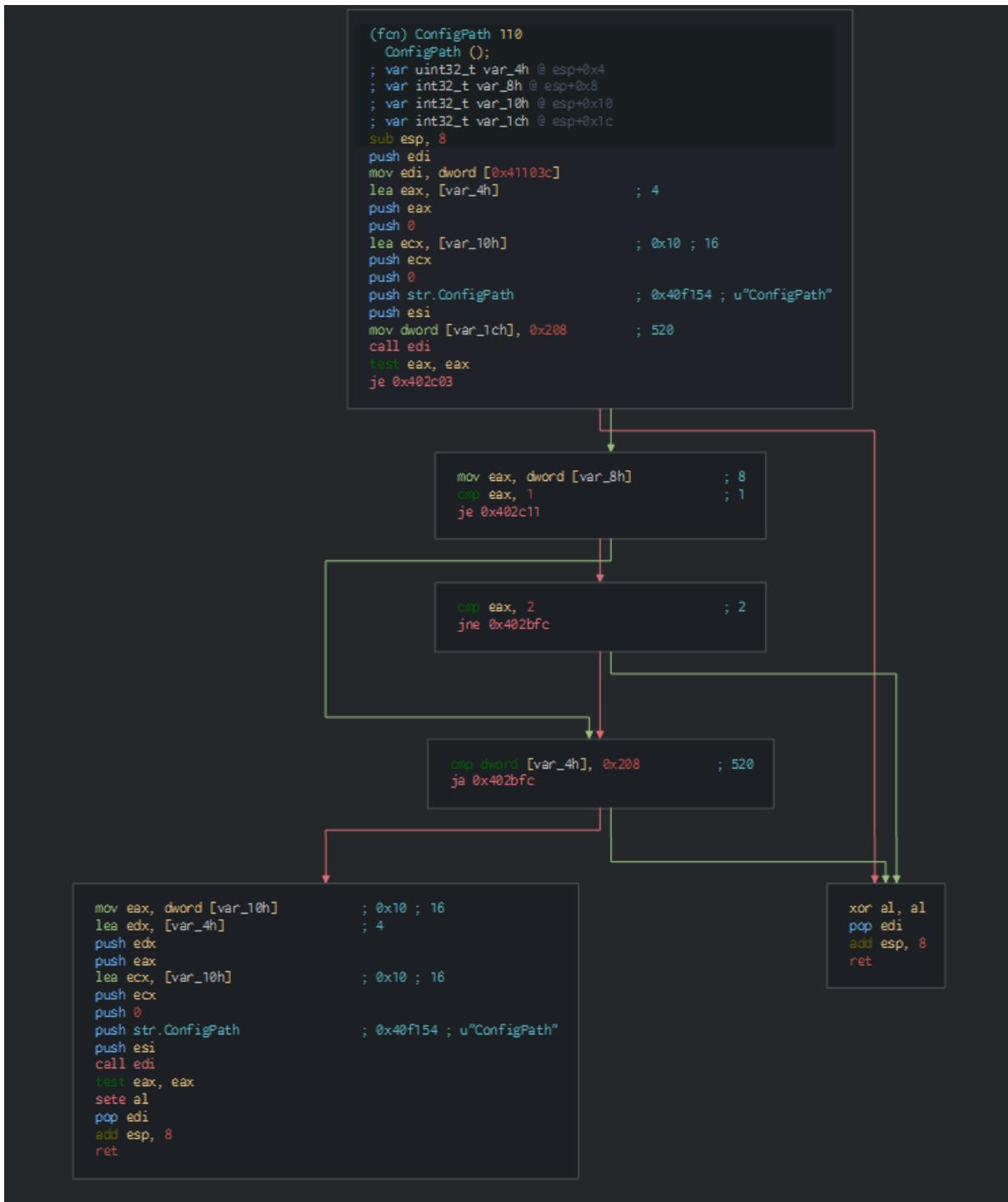








This load after the xml configuration for the global parameters on the ESET software, this manage the service of the RAT and the status if need it.



All this things prove the utilisation of the legit RAT tool of ESET at the malicious usage by the attackers.

Hijacking DLL

The dll prepare the shellcode with a localAlloc (content in the dat file).

```
pop edi  
pop esi  
pop ebp  
xor eax, eax  
pop ebx  
add esp, 0x48  
ret ; 'H'
```

```
push esi  
call edi  
pop edi  
pop esi  
pop ebp  
xor eax, eax  
pop ebx  
add esp, 0x48 ; 'H'
```

```
call edi  
pop edi  
pop esi  
pop ebx  
xor eax, eax  
pop ebx  
add esp, 0x48 ; 'H'  
ret
```

```
mov dword [eax], ebx  
and dword [eax], ebx  
call edi  
pop edi  
pop esi  
pop ebx  
xor eax, eax,  
pop ebx  
add esp, 0x48 ; 'T'  
ret
```

After push it in the memory, this protect it with a Virtualprotect.

```

;-- fcn.10001230:
(fcn) VirtualProtect 636
    BOOL VirtualProtect (LPVOID lpAddress, SIZE_T dwSize, DWORD f1NewProtect, PDWORD lpfOldProtect);
; var int32_t var_56h @ esp+0x56
; var int32_t var_55h @ esp+0x55
; var int32_t var_54h @ esp+0x54
; var int32_t var_53h @ esp+0x53
; var int32_t var_52h @ esp+0x52
; var int32_t var_51h @ esp+0x51
; var int32_t var_4fh @ esp+0x4f
; var int32_t var_4eh @ esp+0x4e
; var int32_t var_4dh @ esp+0x4d
; var int32_t var_4ch @ esp+0x4c
; var int32_t var_4bh @ esp+0x4b
; var int32_t var_4ah @ esp+0x4a
; var int32_t var_49h @ esp+0x49
; var int32_t var_70h @ esp+0x70
; var HLOCAL *var_10h @ esp+0x10
; var int32_t var_34h @ esp+0x34
; var int32_t var_33h @ esp+0x33
; var int32_t var_32h @ esp+0x32
; var int32_t var_31h @ esp+0x31
; var int32_t var_30h @ esp+0x30
; var int32_t var_2fh @ esp+0x2f
; var int32_t var_2eh @ esp+0x2e
; var int32_t var_2dh @ esp+0x2d
; var int32_t var_2ch @ esp+0x2c
; var int32_t var_6ah @ esp+0x6a
; var int32_t var_69h @ esp+0x69
; var int32_t var_68h @ esp+0x68
; var int32_t var_67h @ esp+0x67
; var int32_t var_66h @ esp+0x66
; var int32_t var_65h @ esp+0x65
; var int32_t var_64h @ esp+0x64
; var int32_t var_63h @ esp+0x63
; var int32_t var_62h @ esp+0x62
; var int32_t var_61h @ esp+0x61
; var int32_t var_60h @ esp+0x60
; var int32_t var_5fh @ esp+0x5f
; var int32_t var_5eh @ esp+0x5e
; var int32_t var_5dh @ esp+0x5d
; var int32_t var_5ch @ esp+0x5c
; var int32_t var_5bh @ esp+0x5b
; var int32_t var_5ah @ esp+0x5a
; var int32_t var_59h @ esp+0x59
; var int32_t var_58h @ esp+0x58
; var int32_t var_18h @ esp+0x18
; var int32_t var_28h @ esp+0x28
; var int32_t var_24h @ esp+0x24
; var int32_t var_23h @ esp+0x23
; var int32_t var_22h @ esp+0x22
; var int32_t var_21h @ esp+0x21
; var int32_t var_20h @ esp+0x20
; var int32_t var_1fh @ esp+0x1f
; var int32_t var_1eh @ esp+0x1e
; var int32_t var_1dh @ esp+0x1d
; var int32_t var_1ch @ esp+0x1c
; var int32_t var_45h @ esp+0x45
; var int32_t var_44h @ esp+0x44
; var int32_t var_43h @ esp+0x43
; var int32_t var_42h @ esp+0x42
; var int32_t var_41h @ esp+0x41
; var LPCTSTR lpProcName @ esp+0x40
; var int32_t var_3fh @ esp+0x3f
; var int32_t var_3dh @ esp+0x3e
; var int32_t var_3dh @ esp+0x3d
; var int32_t var_3ch @ esp+0x3c
; var int32_t var_3bh @ esp+0x3b
; var int32_t var_3ah @ esp+0x3a
; var int32_t var_39h @ esp+0x39
; var int32_t var_38h @ esp+0x38
; var int32_t var_50h @ esp+0x50
; var HMODULE hModule @ esp+0x14
; var int32_t var_6ch @ esp+0x6c
; var int32_t var_6dh @ esp+0x6d
; sub esp, 0x160
push ebx
push ebp
push esi
push edi
mov ecx, 0x40 ; 'e' ; 64
xor eax, eax
lea edi, [var_6dh] ; 0x6d ; 'm' ; 109
mov byte [var_6ch], 0
rep stosd dword es:[edi], eax
stosw word es:[edi], ax
mov ebp, dword sym.imp.KERNEL32.dll_GetModuleHandleA ; 0x10002000
lea ecx, [hModule] ; 0x14 ; 20
stosb byte es:[edi], al
lea eax, [var_50h] ; 0x50 ; 'P' ; 80
mov bl, 0x74 ; 't' ; 116
mov dl, 0x64 ; 'd' ; 100
xor edi, edi
push eax
push ecx
mov byte [var_38h], 0x5c ; '\' ; 92
mov byte [var_39h], 0x68 ; 'h' ; 104
mov byte [var_3ah], bl ; 't' ; 116
mov byte [var_3bh], bl ; 't' ; 116
mov byte [var_3ch], 0x70 ; 'p' ; 112
mov byte [var_3dh], 0x5f ; 'r' ; 95
mov byte [var_3eh], dl ; 'd' ; 100
mov byte [var_3fh], 0x6c ; 'l' ; 108
mov byte [lpProcName], 0x6c ; 'l' ; 108
mov byte [var_41h], 0x2e ; '.' ; 46
mov byte [var_42h], dl ; 'd' ; 100
mov byte [var_43h], 0x61 ; 'a' ; 97
mov byte [var_44h], bl ; 't' ; 116
mov byte [var_45h], 0
mov byte [var_1ch], 0x6b ; 'k' ; 107
mov byte [var_1dh], 0x65 ; 'e' ; 101
mov byte [var_1eh], 0x72 ; 'r' ; 114
mov byte [var_1fh], 0x6e ; 'n' ; 110
mov byte [var_20h], 0x65 ; 'e' ; 101
mov byte [var_21h], 0x6c ; 'l' ; 108
mov byte [var_22h], 0x33 ; '3' ; 51
mov byte [var_23h], 0x32 ; '2' ; 50
mov byte [var_24h], 0 ; http_dll.dat kernel32
mov dworl [var_28h], edi
mov dworl [var_18h], edi
mov byte [var_58h], 0x47 ; 'G' ; 71
mov byte [var_59h], 0x65 ; 'e' ; 101
mov byte [var_5ah], bl ; 't' ; 116
mov byte [var_5bh], 0x4d ; 'M' ; 77
mov byte [var_5ch], 0x6f ; 'o' ; 111
mov byte [var_5dh], dl ; 'd' ; 100
mov byte [var_5eh], 0x75 ; 'u' ; 117
mov byte [var_5fh], 0x6c ; 'l' ; 108
mov byte [var_60h], 0x65 ; 'e' ; 101
mov byte [var_61h], 0x46 ; 'F' ; 70
mov byte [var_62h], 0x69 ; 'i' ; 105
mov byte [var_63h], 0x6c ; 'l' ; 108

```



```

        mov byte [var_4fh], 0x50      ; 'P' ; 80
        mov byte [var_50h], 0x72      ; 'r' ; 114
        mov byte [var_51h], 0x6f      ; 'o' ; 111
        mov byte [var_52h], bl        ; 't' ; 116
        mov byte [var_53h], 0x65      ; 'e' ; 101
        mov byte [var_54h], 0x63      ; 'c' ; 99
        mov byte [var_55h], bl        ; 't' ; 116
        mov byte [var_56h], 0          ; VirtualProtect
        call ebp
        push eax                   ; LPCSTR lpProcName
        call dword [sym.imp.KERNEL32.dll_GetProcAddress] ; 0x10002010 ; FARPROC GetProcAddress(HMODULE hModule, LPCSTR lpProcName)
        mov ecx, dword [var_10h]      ; 0x10 ; 16
        lea edx, [var_68h]           ; 0x68 ; 'h' ; 104
        push edx
        push 0x40                  ; '@' ; 64
        push ecx
        push esi
        call eax
        call esi
        pop edi
        pop esi
        pop ebp
        pop ebx
        add esp, 0x160
        ret

```

We can see all the events on do by the hijacking DLL.

```

;-- fcn.100014f0:
/ (fcn) CallVirtualProtect 13
CallVirtualProtect O;
| 0x100014f0  call VirtualProtect ; BOOL VirtualProtect(LPVOID lpAddress, SIZE_T dwSize, DWORD fInNewProtect, PDWORD lpflOldProtect)
| 0x100014f5  push 0 ; UINT uExitCode
\ 0x100014f7  call dword [sym.imp.KERNEL32.dll_ExitProcess] ; 0x10002014 ; VOID ExitProcess(UINT uExitCode)
0x100014fd  ret
0x100014fe  nop
0x100014ff  nop
;-- fcn.10001500:
;-- eip:
/ (fcn) Commandline 41
Commandline ();
| 0x10001500  push ecx
| 0x10001501  lea eax, [esp]
| 0x10001505  push eax ; LPCTSTR lpCmdLine
| 0x10001506  call dword [sym.imp.KERNEL32.dll_GetCommandLineW] ; 0x10002004 ; "\n!" ; LPWSTR GetCommandLineW(void)
| 0x1000150c  push eax ; int *pNumArgs
| 0x1000150d  call dword [sym.imp.SHELL32.dll_CommandLineToArgvW] ; 0x10002024 ; "*!" ; LPWSTR *CommandLineToArgvW(LPCWSTR lpCmdLine, int *pNumArgs)
| 0x10001513  xor eax, eax
| 0x10001515  je 0x10001525
| 0x10001517  mov ecx, dword [esp]
| 0x1000151b  xor eax, eax
| 0x1000151d  cmp ecx, 2 ; 2
| 0x10001520  sete al
| 0x10001523  pop ecx
| 0x10001524  ret
| 0x10001525  xor eax, eax
| 0x10001527  pop ecx
| 0x10001528  ret
| 0x10001529  nop
| 0x1000152a  nop
| 0x1000152b  nop
| 0x1000152c  nop
| 0x1000152d  nop
| 0x1000152e  nop
| 0x1000152f  nop
/ (fcn) sym.dllmain.dll_StartHttpServer 5
sym.dllmain.dll_StartHttpServer ();
\ <= 0x10001530  jmp CallVirtualProtect
| 0x10001535  nop
0x10001536  nop
0x10001537  nop
0x10001538  nop
0x10001539  nop
0x1000153a  nop
0x1000153b  nop
0x1000153c  nop
0x1000153d  nop

```

Cyber kill chain

The process graph resume the cyber kill chain used by the attacker.



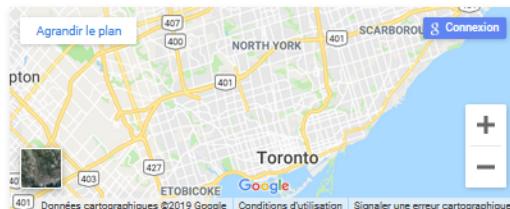
Cyber Threat Intel

The malware is as well-known RAT, PlugX currently used since 2012 on the Chinese APT group. The domain used as C2 is based in Canada by the cloud provider GoDaddy.

167.88.180.148

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

📍 Location



City	Toronto
Region	Ontario
Postal Code	M5N
Coordinates	43.7001,-79.4163
Country	Canada

📶 Connection

Address type	IPv4
ASN	AS396105 2EZ Network Inc.
Organization	2EZ Network Inc.
Route	167.88.180.0/24

Access all of this data with just one
line of code using our API.

[SIGN UP](#)

🌐 Hosted Domain Names

There's a single domain name hosted on this IP address.

[apple-net.com](#)

The information put in the domain register has a Chinese provenance.

apple-net.com



Domain Information

Domain:	apple-net.com
Registrar:	GoDaddy.com, LLC
Registered On:	2018-10-22
Expires On:	2019-10-22
Updated On:	2018-10-22
Status:	clientDeleteProhibited clientRenewProhibited clientTransferProhibited clientUpdateProhibited
Name Servers:	ns55.domaincontrol.com ns56.domaincontrol.com



Registrant Contact

Organization:	Ma Ge Bei Luo Xiang Gang Jiu Dian
State:	Hai Gang Cheng
Country:	HK
Email:	Select Contact Domain Holder link at https://www.godaddy.com/whois/results.aspx?domain=apple-net.com



Administrative Contact

Email:	Select Contact Domain Holder link at https://www.godaddy.com/whois/results.aspx?domain=apple-net.com
--------	--



Technical Contact

Email:	Select Contact Domain Holder link at https://www.godaddy.com/whois/results.aspx?domain=apple-net.com
--------	--

This operation is done by the Chinese APT group(s) after the visit of the U.S. National Security Advisor in Mongolia about the national security concept.

The U.S. National Security Advisor pays visit to Mongolia

POLITICS



B.Misheel

misheel@montsame.gov.mn

2019-07-01 14:46:11

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Ulaanbaatar /MONTSAME/ Assistant to the President of the United States Donald Trump for National Security Affairs, Ambassador John Robert Bolton has arrived to Mongolia on June 30.

The document are a compiled of muliple documents about the national security concept available on the web.

[PDF] NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF MONGOLIA

www.nsc.gov.mn/.../National%20Security%20Concept... ▾ Traduire cette page

NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF MONGOLIA. CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1.1 National Security. I.1.1. Mongolia's national security shall ...

[PDF]

National Security Concept of Mongolia: Basic Principle CHAPTE...

www.nids.mod.go.jp/english/publication/joint.../09.pdf ▾ Traduire cette page

de D Ganbat - Cité 3 fois - Autres articles

National Security Concept of Mongolia: Basic Principle. Damba Ganbat. It's been over 21 years since Mongolia has declared that the nation will ensure its.

National Security Concept Of Mongolia | Mongolian Journal of ...

<https://www.mongoliajol.info/index.php/MJIA/.../1028> ▾ Traduire cette page

de D Zolboo - 2018

27 sept. 2018 - D, Z. (2018). **National Security Concept Of Mongolia**. Mongolian Journal of International Affairs, 20, 115-139. Retrieved from ...

[PDF]

The Significance of Mongolia's Foreign Policy and ... - Semantic ...

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/.../d8df061175292811c...> ▾ Traduire cette page

2018

18 mai 2018 - **National security concept of Mongolia** (2010). Six-Party Talk. The six-party talks were a series of multilateral negotiations held intermittently ...

[PDF] security sector governance in mongolia - DCAF

<https://www.dcaf.ch/.../Security%20sector%20governan...> ▾ Traduire cette page

versions of the **National Security Concept of Mongolia** and Law on Armed Forces of Mongolia, Law on Military Service, Law on Legal status of military personnel ...

The others samples are leurs against Jaish group who have recently infiltrate Kashmir. Pakistan and China cooperate against the Jaish Association who have increased since the attack foiled in November 2018 against the Chinese consulate. This infiltration on the Jaish group on the Kashmir has give all the cyberattacks who have analysed and military deployments observed by datis between Pakistan, India and China since the last 2 months.

Indicators Of Compromise (IOC)

c3159d4f85ceb84c4a0f7ea9208928e729a30d-
dda4fead7ec6257c7dd1984763

NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT
OF MONGOLIA.exe

918de40e8ba7e9c1ba555aa22c8acbdf-
f77f9c050d5ddcd7bd0e3221195c876f

DSR & CSR of Special Branch
Sind.exe

fb3e3d9671bb733fcecd6900def15b9a6b4f36b0a35b-
dc769b0a69bc5fb7e40d

Daily News (19-8-2019)(Soft
Copy).lnk

94d55adbc7ec682fec892158af2a85a5e00e-
fa597aa982d2353cae5c9c8e306

http_dll.dll

22213496e4613b226f30da3c9f3dd612c9655cd-c3fd72bafc3a21d38893879fa	http_dll.dat
c3159d4f85ceb84c4a0f7ea9208928e729a30d-dda4fead7ec6257c7dd1984763	unsecapp.exe
a0385659fe284a85d471da0e909fbfb102bfe184b1466912c1cf41844ce4ee4b	Daily News (19-8-2019)(Soft Copy).doc
9555d2ae685a1606cac0992922cecd7872dd0267c8bf8267a137c5a41a14c32c	NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF MONGOLIA.docx
9a8880b4495d103ae30f7b0cd77824c25e2adcb-d6f616e01798de6defd1bbfef	DSR.docx
167.88.180.148	IP C2
www.apple-net.com	Domain C2

Links

Original tweet: <https://twitter.com/h4ckak/status/1163328926573137922>

Links Anyrun:

Documents:

Ref MITRE ATTACK : PlugX RAT