

A Deep Dive Into Patchwork APT Group



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The Patchwork APT group, also known as Dropping Elephant, Chinastrats, Monsoon, Sarit, Quilted Tiger, APT-C-09, and ZINC EMERSON, was first discovered in December 2015. This cyber espionage group targets multiple high-profile Diplomats and economists having foreign relations with China, using a custom set of attack tools. The attacks were generally made through spear phishing campaign or watering hole attacks. This group is suspected to be run by an Indian-speaking threat actor targeting foreign embassies and diplomatic offices in Pakistan, Sri-Lanka, Uruguay, Bangladesh, Taiwan, Australia, and the USA. At the beginning of 2018, researchers discovered that the Patchwork APT group was also operating spear phishing campaigns targeting think tank groups from the US.

Recently, in January 2021, the research team at Cyble observed the Patchwork APT cyber espionage group targeting China with a malformed document named “Chinese_Pakistani_fighter_planes_play_war_games.docx”. We suspect

that the attack is executed in the form of spear phishing emails with malicious attachments. We discovered that the attack used techniques such as exploitation of long-closed vulnerabilities and social engineering campaigns.

The image below showcases Chinese and Pakistani fighter war games with a CVE-2019-0808 exploit code that drops and executes Patchwork APT payloads on victim machines.

Chinese, Pakistani fighter planes play war games to prove a point to India



China is carrying out joint air force exercises with Pakistan in Sindh as part of the sabre-rattling in response to the Indo-Pacific Quad exercises in which the Indian Navy participated recently.

Pakistan's air force, has become increasingly dependent on China as the US has cut off military hardware supplies to Islamabad due to its links with Islamic militant outfits.

At the opening ceremony on December 9, Air Vice Marshal Ahmed Sulehri, the deputy chief of Pakistan's air staff, said the exercises "will further enhance inter-operability of both air forces, thereby fortifying brotherly relations between the two countries".

Major Gen. Sun Hong, the assistant chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army Air Force, said they "will improve actual level of combat training and strengthen cooperation".

China's military build-up on the Ladakh border has forced India to counter the move to protect its territorial rights and go in for a rethink about the country's security arrangements and military exercises. This has rattled both China and Pakistan.

India recently hosted the massive Malabar 2020 naval exercise with the US, Japan and Australia.

The inclusion of Australia in the group has strengthened the "Quad," or Quadrilateral Security Dialogue comprising the four democratic countries which are seen as a counter to China's increasing muscle flexing in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond to African shores.

Beijing and Islamabad have also been strengthening their relationship with China providing economic, military and even nuclear support to cash-strapped Pakistan.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) a \$60 billion communications, energy and infrastructure project to connect western China to the Arabian Sea through the Gwadar port under the Belt and Road

Technical Analysis:

Our analysis is based on a sample that was found in the wild on January 18, 2021 with SHA- 256
7fb7944fb452d8588194ea746910ed782865efb991fa02479e429f8fba677d3b. The

sample is a malcrafted Microsoft document with an EPS script that exploits the CVE-2019-0808 vulnerability.

CVE-2019-0808 is a privilege elevation vulnerability in the Windows Win32k component due to the NULL pointer dereference, which leads to an arbitrary code execution as a SYSTEM user. It allows the attacker to install and run additional payloads on the victim machine with full user rights. This APT group implants an extracted EPS script dropped and executed by the malicious document. The following image shows the content of the EPS file with the icon.



The malcrafted EPS scripts drops a Patchwork payload file named “MSBuild.exe” with SHA256-446e00a53014006804135ef1c31dac6837c0cf635c26426e396b3067764f956d in the path of the infected host as highlighted below. This is a VC+ compiled file with encrypted data, which decrypts and loads the Windows API function dynamically during runtime.

File Path- %Users%\%AppData%\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup folder

Interestingly, the payload file has a hardcoded command and control (C2) server IP, URL and User agent as shown in the image below.

Process	PID	CPU	Description	Company Name
UI0Detect.exe	2984		Interactive service...	Microsoft Corporation
taskhost.exe	3516		Host Process for ...	Microsoft Corporation
taskhost.exe	3916		Host Process for ...	Microsoft Corporation
lsass.exe	500		Local Security Aut...	Microsoft Corporation
lsm.exe	508		Local Session Ma...	Microsoft Corporation
csrss.exe	4004	15	Client Server Runt...	Microsoft Corporation
conhost.exe	1476		Console Window ...	Microsoft Corporation
conhost.exe	800	27	Console Window ...	Microsoft Corporation
winlogon.exe	1948		Windows Logon A...	Microsoft Corporation
explorer.exe	884	< 1	Windows Explorer	Microsoft Corporation
GrooveMonitor.exe	2332		GrooveMonitor Uti...	Microsoft Corporation
vmtoolsd.exe	1028	< 1	VMware Tools Cor...	VMware, Inc.
jusched.exe	2280		Java Update Sch...	Oracle Corporation
jucheck.exe	2820		Java Update Che...	Oracle Corporation
vm3dservice.exe	4092		VMware SVGA H...	VMware, Inc.
regshot.exe	1956			
Wireshark.exe	2524	< 1	Wireshark	The Wireshark devel...
dumpcap.exe	1552	< 1	Dumpcap	The Wireshark devel...
procexp.exe	1624	3	Sysinternals Proce...	Sysinternals - www.s...
MSBuild.exe	1908	45		
WINWORD.EXE	3848	< 1	Microsoft Office ...	Microsoft Corporation

Type	Name
Desktop	\Default
Directory	\KnownDlls
Directory	\Sessions\2\BaseNamedObjects
File	C:\Windows\System32
File	C:\Windows\winsxs\x86_microsoft.windows.gdiplus_6595b64144ccf1df_1.1.7601.17514_none_72d18a4386696c80
File	\Device\Nsi
File	\Device\Nfd
Key	HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Nls\Sorting\Versions
Key	HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Session Manager
Key	HKLM
Key	HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\WinSock2\Parameters\Protocol_Catalog9
Key	HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\WinSock2\Parameters\NameSpace_Catalog5
Mutant	\Sessions\2\BaseNamedObjects\asssszoxzcccjdddccccdjijddssdfgreif
Process	MSBuild.exe(1908)
Process	MSBuild.exe(1908)
Thread	MSBuild.exe(1908): 1004
Thread	MSBuild.exe(1908): 1004
Thread	MSBuild.exe(1908): 3012

Mutex object

```
Thread      MSBuild.exe(1908): 3652
Thread      MSBuild.exe(1908): 3652
Thread      MSBuild.exe(1908): 1128
```

The malware payload starts collecting information from the victim system such as computer name, comspec, home directory, logon server, the number of processors, and much more using Windows API such as GetComputerNameA, GetTempPath, and GetConsoleWindow. The image below shows the system information collected during our analysis.


```

00000000: FEFF 004B 004C 0054-004E 004D 003A 0000-0000 43F4 001E 3DA3-001C 3DCC 0030 0030  P KLTNM: ?A?L?00
00
00
00 KLTNM:•
00 00000409
00
00 2021/01/19 20:40:13 - {OllyDbg - MSBuild.exe - [CPU - main thread, module MSBuild]}
00 [ALT]
00 2021/01/19 20:40:17 - {Temp}
00 [ALT][CTRL][CTRL][CTRL]c[CTRL][CTRL][CTRL][CTRL][CTRL][CTRL][CTRL][CTRL][CTRL]c•
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```

Then malware uses the custom encryption logic to encode data and send it to the C2 server over HTTP communication, as depicted in the Wireshark image below. The multiple process threads of MSBuild.exe are responsible for sharing encoded stolen data in a POST request to the server. Each request body of the POST request ends with a unique identification value &crc=e3a6.

The image shows a Wireshark capture of network traffic. The main pane displays a list of packets, with packet 653 highlighted. The packet details pane shows the following information:

- POST URL on C2 server:** POST //e3e7e71a0b28b5e96cc492e636722f73//4sVKA0vu3D//8Dyot0NxyG.php HTTP/1.1
- Request body with encrypted stolen data:** /sQ=YLactHRnqx8kDhkUmNBFPzF06Y&7/N=0oQIve0VmcB7/OX13A&D6Lq=E0evRt0MsIz7HjM6k/LrV12BPJrVXSU10H0Fslq5SkEnx8Q==&crc=e3a6

The packet list pane shows the following details for packet 653:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
648	754.585925	192.168.110.128	176.107.181.213	TCP	66	49229 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
651	755.002084	176.107.181.213	192.168.110.128	TCP	60	80 → 49229 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
652	755.002128	192.168.110.128	176.107.181.213	TCP	54	49229 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
653	755.002182	192.168.110.128	176.107.181.213	HTTP	487	POST //e3e7e71a0b28b5e96cc492e636722f73//4sVKA0vu3D//8Dyot0NxyG.php HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlencoded)
654	755.002359	176.107.181.213	192.168.110.128			
655	755.428938	176.107.181.213	192.168.110.128			
656	755.529033	176.107.181.213	192.168.110.128			
657	755.529056	192.168.110.128	176.107.181.213			
658	760.459402	192.168.110.128	176.107.181.213			
659	760.459876	176.107.181.213	192.168.110.128			
662	760.875558	176.107.181.213	192.168.110.128			
663	760.875600	192.168.110.128	176.107.181.213			

The Patchwork APT campaign has autostart capabilities by adding the payload files in a %Startup folder% of the victim machine so that it can execute on every reboot of the system.

The APT group employs the following registry entry for its persistence on the victim machine.

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Image File Execution Options\filename.exe

Our recommendations are:

- Refrain from clicking on unverified/unidentified links.
- Do not open untrusted email attachments.
- Patch all open vulnerabilities or follow rigid patch management.
- Keep your Security software updated.

The Patchwork APT group has expanded its wings with enhanced malware toolsets and has been targeting China and other regions through spear phishing attacks. In recent attacks, the Patchwork group has been using a payload that is a modified or custom-built RAT instead of using readily available remote admin tools.

The research team at Cyble is continuously monitoring to harvest the threat indicators/TTPs of emerging APTs in the wild to ensure that targeted organizations are well informed and proactively protected.

Indicators of Compromise (IOCs):

Indicator	Description
176.107.181[.]213	C2 server IP by Patchwork APT
446e00a53014006804135ef1c31-dac6837c0cf635c26426e396b3067764f956d	SHA-256 of Patchwork keylogger payload file MSBuild.exe
79b3453196841d01f953bdf8aa5ed-dd69aa66c92387bcf2584341794ccfd3b89	Image1.eps script dropper component of exploit CVE-2019-0808
7fb7944f-b452d8588194ea746910ed782865efb991-fa02479e429f8fba677d3b	Exploit CVE-2019-0808 document. Chinese_Pakistani_fighter_planes_play_war_games.docx
asssszxxzcccjdddddcccccjjjddssdfgredf	Mutant object name

MITRE ATT&CK Framework:

ID	Description	Use
T1548.001	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism: Bypass User Account Control	Uses CVE-2019-0808, a privilege elevation vulnerability in Windows Win32k component
T1560.006	Command and Scripting Interpreter: EPS script	Uses the EPS script to deliver payload.
T1560	Archive Collected Data	Encrypts the collected files path with AES and then encodes them with base64.

T1119	Automated Collection	Develops a file stealer to search the C:\ folder and collect files with certain extensions, executes a script to enumerate all drives, store them as a list, and uploads the generated files to the C2 server.
T1547.001	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution: Image File Execution Options Registry Keys / Startup Folder	It has added the path of its second-stage malware to the startup folder to achieve persistence. One of its file stealers has also persisted by adding an Image File Execution Options Registry key.
T1566.001	Phishing: Spearphishing Attachment	Uses spear phishing with an attachment to deliver files with exploits to initial victims.

T1203	Exploitation for Client Execution	Uses malicious documents to deliver remote execution exploits. The group has used CVE-2019-0808.
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