



ShadowPad: the Masterpiece of Privately Sold Malware in Chinese Espionage

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Outline

- From PlugX to ShadowPad: the history
- Technical overview
- The business model of ShadowPad
- Which threat actors are using ShadowPad?
- Landscape shift: from developing backdoors to acquiring backdoors
- Mitigation advice



From PlugX to ShadowPad: the history

What is ShadowPad?

- A modular backdoor in shellcode format.
- The plugins can be plugged or unplugged remotely during runtime.
- It is used in several well-known campaigns as the primary backdoor for intrusion.

Which threat actors are using ShadowPad?



ShadowPad: A successor to PlugX?

| | ShadowPad | PlugX |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Shellcode | Yes | Yes |
| Plugin-based | Yes | Yes |
| Remote plugin management | Yes | No |
| Distribution | Privately shared | Widely used |

ShadowPad: A successor to PlugX? (cont.)

- The relationship between ShadowPad and PlugX
 - Comparisons on their codes have been discussed^[1]
 - They share the same project name “SC” according to the PDB strings of their controllers
 - PlugX Controller: D:\My2014\SCController(5.6)(天道)(匙)\SC\
 - ShadowPad Controller: X:\My2015\SC(1.1)\x64\Release\SoSvr.pdb

[1] https://st.drweb.com/static/new-www/news/2020/october/Study_of_the_ShadowPad_APT_backdoor_and_its_relation_to_PlugX_en.pdf

The alleged author of PlugX: whg

- whg aka 无花果, based in the Sichuan province of China
- His nickname was found in some of the PlugX samples^[2]:
 - C:\Documents and Settings\whg\桌面\Plug\FastGui(LYT)\Shell\Release\Shell.pdb
 - C:\Users\whg\Desktop\Plug\FastGui(LYT)\Shell\Release\Shell.pdb
- He had a solid track record of developing backdoors and hacking tools, while he claimed to sell some “shared software”.
 - Also, he had deep connection with Rose, one of the threat actors in APT41.

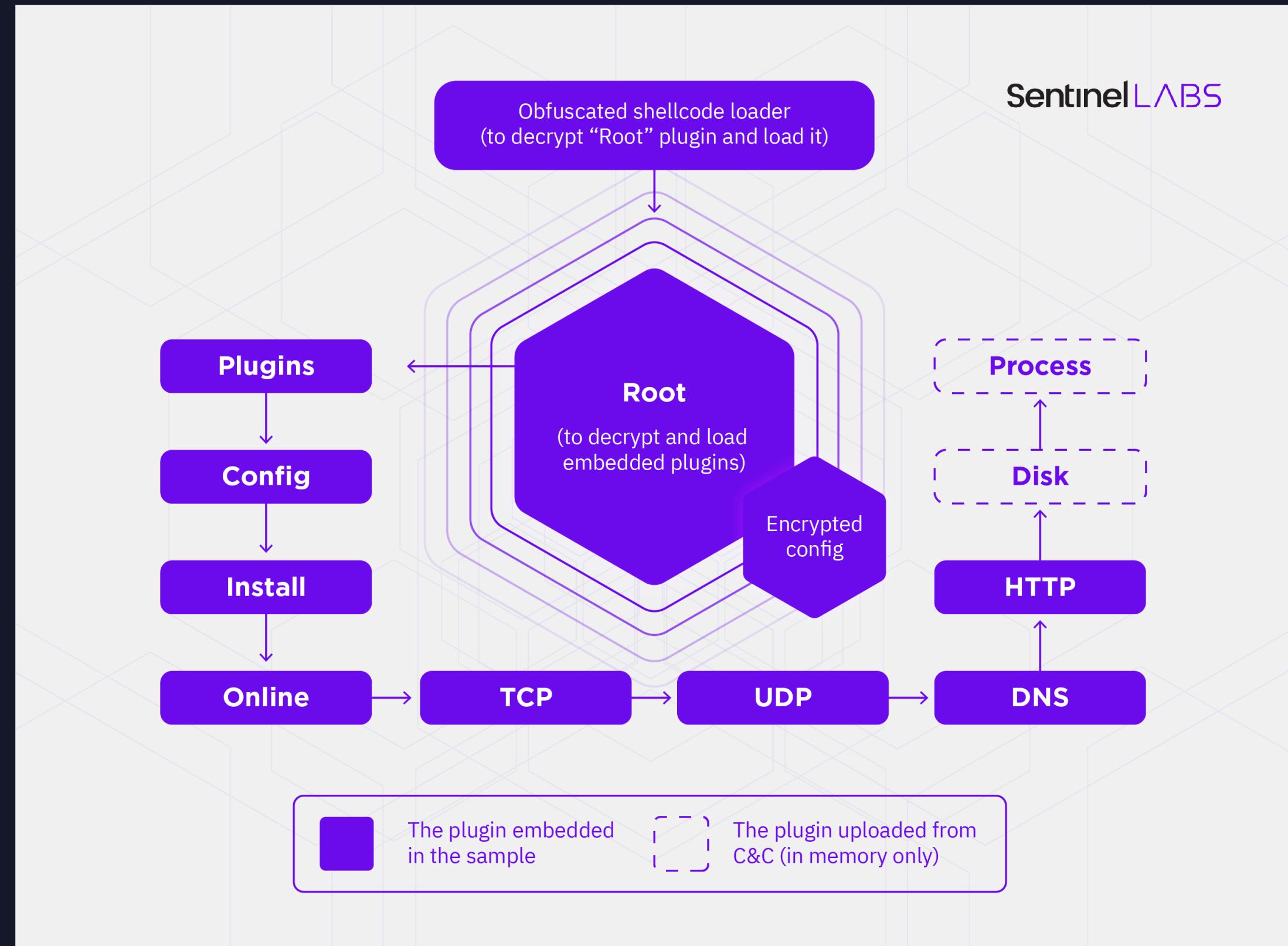


[2] <https://cybersecurity.att.com/blogs/labs-research/tracking-down-the-author-of-the-plugx-rat>



Technical overview

The modular design



The shellcode loader

The image shows a debugger interface with two columns of assembly code. The left column represents the original state, and the right column represents a modified or patched version. Red boxes highlight specific instructions in both columns.

Original Assembly (Left Column):

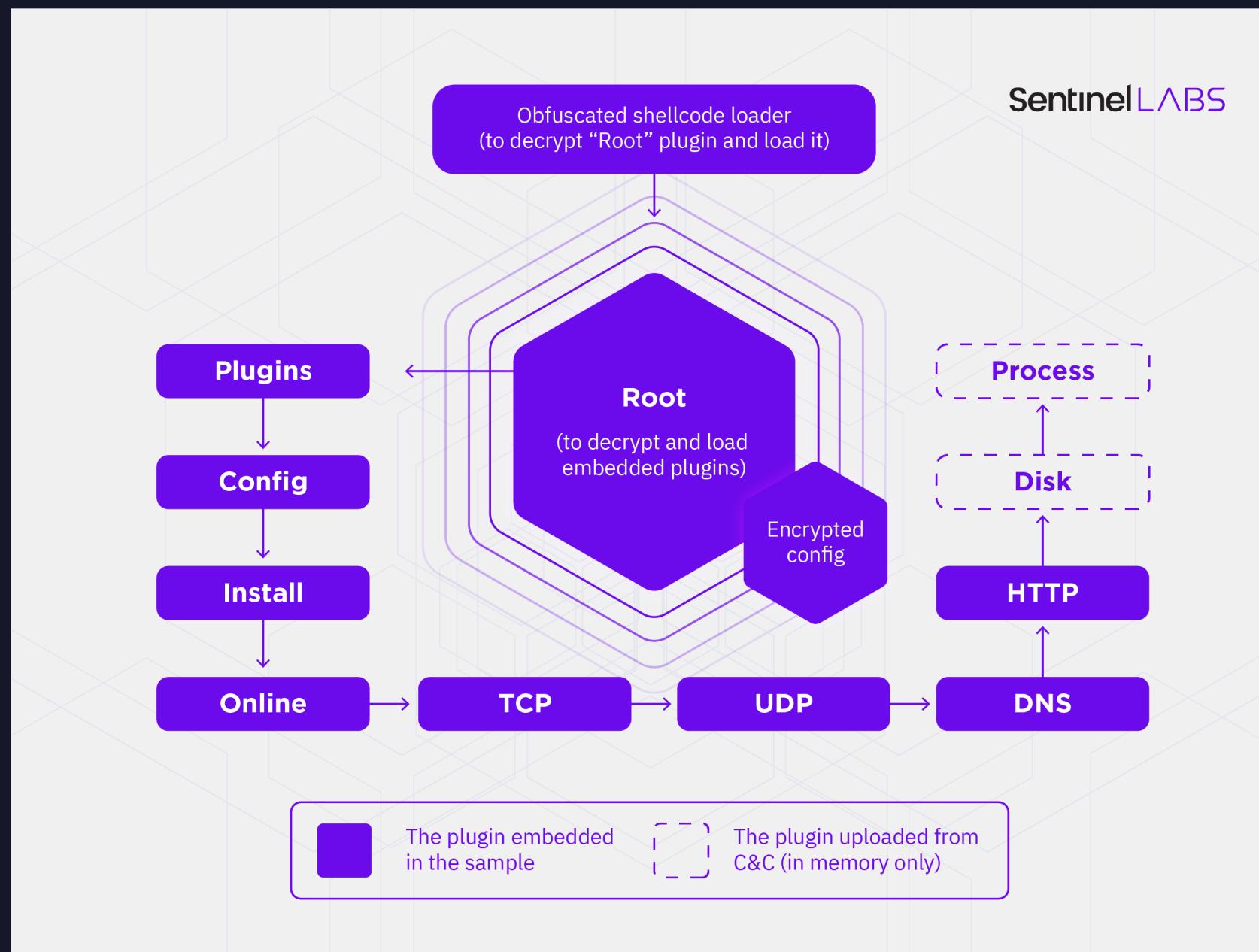
- loc_45F26F:
 - push ebp
 - mov ebp, esp
 - sub esp, 430h
 - push ebx
 - push esi
 - push edi
 - jns short near ptr loc_45F27F+1
 - js short near ptr loc_45F27F+1
- loc_45F27F:
 - E8 64 A1 30 00 call near ptr 7693E8h
 - ; -----
 - db 0
 - db 0
 - 8B 40 0C mov eax, [eax+0Ch]
 - 8B 58 0C mov ebx, [eax+0Ch]
 - 33 FF xor edi, edi
 - EB 4D jmp short loc_45F2DD
- loc_45F290:
 - 8B 73 30 mov esi, [ebx+30h]
 - 33 C0 xor eax, eax
 - 89 45 FC mov [ebp-4], eax
 - 66 39 3E cmp [esi], di
 - 74 32 jz short loc_45F2CF
- loc_45F29D:
 - 7D 03 jge short near ptr loc_45F2A1+1
 - 7C 01 jl short near ptr loc_45F2A1+1
- loc_45F2A1:
 - E8 0F B6 0E 8B call near ptr 8B54A885h

Patched Assembly (Right Column):

- loc_45F26F:
 - push ebp
 - mov ebp, esp
 - sub esp, 430h
 - push ebx
 - push esi
 - push edi
 - jns short loc_45F280
 - js short loc_45F280
- loc_45F280:
 - E8 ; ----- db 0E8h
- loc_45F290:
 - 64 A1 30 00 00 00 mov eax, large fs:30h
 - 8B 40 0C mov eax, [eax+0Ch]
 - 8B 58 0C mov ebx, [eax+0Ch]
 - 33 FF xor edi, edi
 - EB 4D jmp short loc_45F2DD
- loc_45F29D:
 - 8B 73 30 mov esi, [ebx+30h]
 - 33 C0 xor eax, eax
 - 89 45 FC mov [ebp-4], eax
 - 66 39 3E cmp [esi], di
 - 74 32 jz short loc_45F2CF
- loc_45F29D:
 - 7D 03 jge short loc_45F2A2
 - 7C 01 jl short loc_45F2A2
- loc_45F2A1:
 - E8 ; ----- db 0E8h

The plugins

- Every plugin is decrypted, loaded into memory, and referenced in a LinkedList.
- Additional plugins could be uploaded from the C&C servers.



```
struct plugin_node {  
    plugin_node* previous_node;  
    plugin_node* next_node;  
    DWORD referenced_count;  
    DWORD plugin_timestamp;  
    DWORD plugin_id;  
    DWORD field_0;  
    DWORD field_1;  
    DWORD field_2;  
    DWORD field_3;  
    DWORD plugin_size;  
    LPVOID plugin_base_addr;  
    LPVOID plugin_export_function_table_addr;  
}
```

The start function of a plugin

- 0x01: Setup the export function table of the plugin
- 0x64: Setup the plugin
- 0x66: Return **the plugin ID**
- 0x67: Return **the plugin name**
- 0x68: Return the address of the export function table

```
int __stdcall start(_BYTE *plugin_base, int command, _DWORD *return_value)
{
    _DWORD *p_str_obj; // eax
    _DWORD str_obj[4]; // [esp+0h] [ebp-10h] BYREF

    if ( command )
    {
        if ( command == 1 )                                // setup plugin export function table
        {
            export_func_table = main_function;
        }
        else if ( command == 0x64 )                      // plugin installation
        {
            function_table_base = (int) return_value;
        }
        else if ( command != 0x65 )
        {
            switch ( command )
            {
                case 0x66:                                // return plugin ID
                    *return_value = 0x137;
                    break;
                case 0x67:                                // return plugin name
                    p_str_obj = str_decrypt(encrypted_plugin_name, str_obj);
                    lstrcpyW(return_value, p_str_obj[2]);
                    str_destroy_obj(str_obj);
                    break;
                case 0x68:                                // return the address of plugin export table
                    *return_value = 0x6E4000;
                    break;
            }
        }
        return 1;
    }
}
```

22 unique plugins

Basic Set

- Root
- Plugins
- Config
- Install
- Online
- TCP
- HTTP
- UDP
- DNS

Utilities

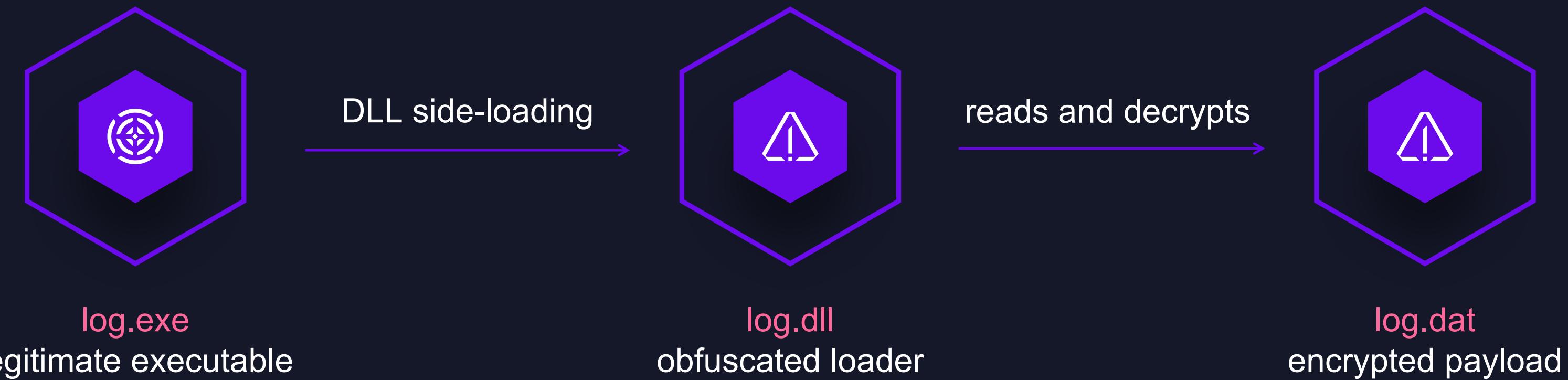
- ImpUser
- PIPE
- Disk
- Process
- Servcie
- Register
- Shell
- PortMap
- Keylogger
- Screen
- Software
- Hardware
- RecentFiles

The configuration

| Offset | Data Type | Column |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 0x00 | WORD | offset_product_key |
| 0x02 | WORD | offset_note |
| 0x04 | WORD | offset_binary_path |
| 0x06 | WORD | offset_service_name (default: MyTest) |
| 0x08 | WORD | offset_service_display_name (default: MyTest) |
| 0x0A | WORD | offset_service_description (default: MyTest) |
| 0x0C | WORD | offset_registry_key |
| 0x0E | WORD | offset_registry_value |
| 0x10 - 0x17 | WORD | offset_process_spawn_and_inject 1-4 |
| 0x18 - 0x37 | WORD | offset_c2 1-16 |
| 0x38 - 0x3F | WORD | offset_proxy_type 1-4 |
| 0x40 - 0x4F | DWORD | DNS 1-4 |
| 0x50 | DWORD | timeout_multiplier |

New version: the infection chain

- First found in 2020 by PT security^[3]



[3] <https://www.ptsecurity.com/ww-en/analytics/pt-esc-threat-intelligence/higaisa-or-winnti-apt-41-backdoors-old-and-new/#id6>

New version, more obfuscation

- First found in 2020 by PT security^[3]
- The control flow is flattened by instruction

The screenshot shows assembly code from a debugger. The code is heavily obfuscated with multiple calls to a function named `jmp_to_next_instruction`. Three specific instructions are highlighted with red boxes:

- Top box:** `push 0` followed by `call jmp_to_next_instruction`. This box contains the instruction to execute.
- Middle box:** `dd 0FFFFB45Ah` followed by `db 4Fh ; 0` and `db 1Ah`. This box contains the offset to jump.
- Bottom box:** `jb loc_1000DB1C` followed by `call jmp_to_next_instruction`. This box contains the jump target.

The assembly code is as follows:

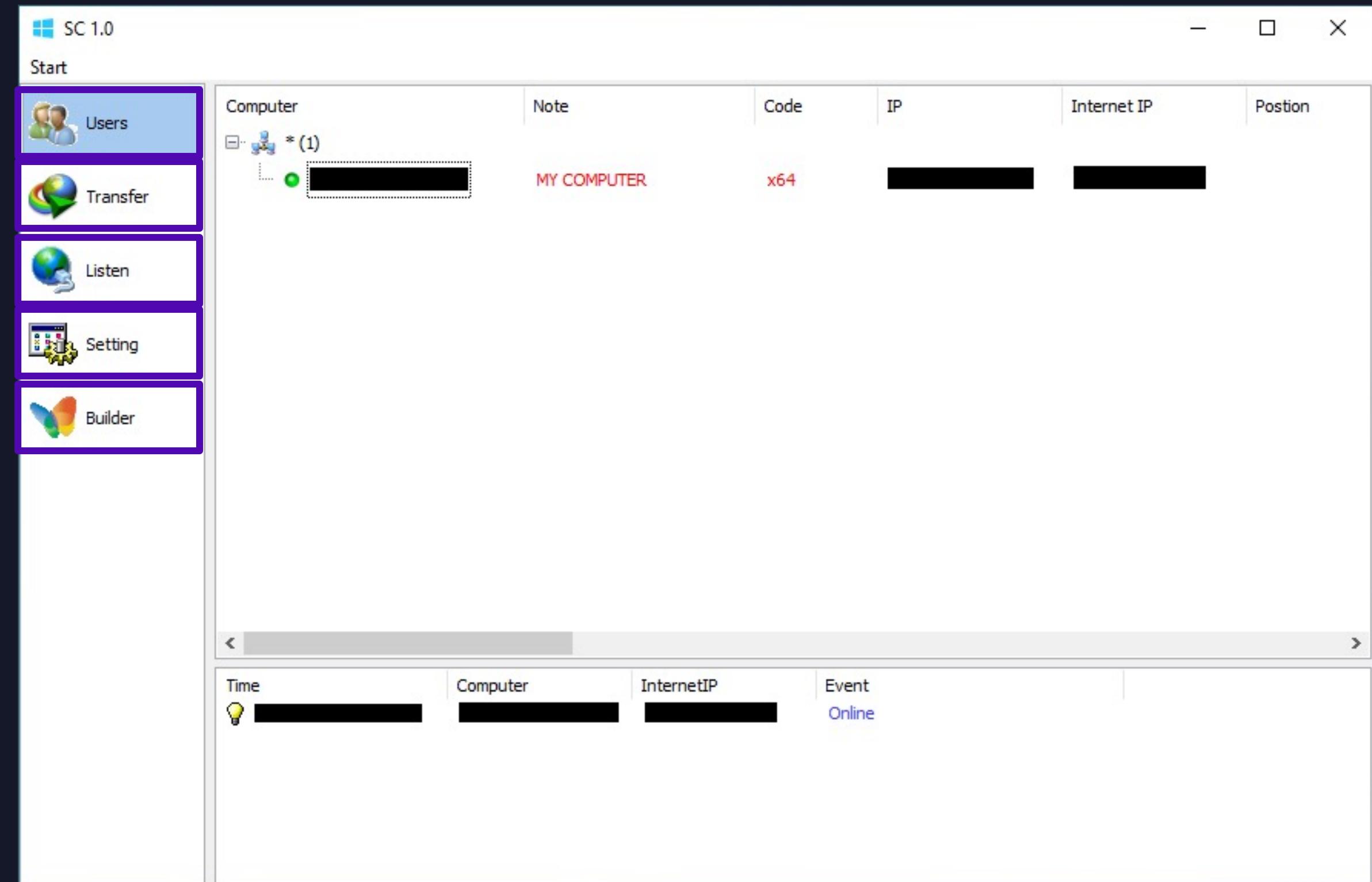
```
.text:100128BB          loc_100128BB:           ; CODE XREF:  
.text:100128BB E8 31 6D FF FF      call    jmp_to_next_instruction  
.text:100128BB          ;-----  
.text:100128C0 ED 81 FF FF      dd 0FFFF81EDh  
.text:100128C4 87             db 87h ; ?  
.text:100128C5 00             db 0  
.text:100128C6 AD             db 0ADh ; -  
.text:100128C7          ;-----  
.text:100128C7 6A 00 The instruction to execute  push 0  
.text:100128C9 E8 23 6D FF FF      call    jmp_to_next_instruction  
.text:100128C9          ;-----  
.text:100128CE 5A B4 FF FF      dd 0FFFFB45Ah  
.text:100128D2 4F             db 4Fh ; 0  
.text:100128D3 1A             db 1Ah  
.text:100128D4          ;-----  
.text:100128D4 0F 82 42 B2 FF FF      jb    loc_1000DB1C  
.text:100128DA E8 12 6D FF FF      call    jmp_to_next_instruction  
.text:100128DA          ;-----  
.text:100128DF F8 7E FF FF      dd 0FFFF7EF8h  
.text:100128E3 1A             db 1Ah  
.text:100128E4 31             db 31h ; 1  
.text:100128E5          ;-----  
.text:100128E5 89 45 EC      mov    [ebp-14h], eax  
.text:100128E8 E8 04 6D FF FF      call    jmp_to_next_instruction  
.text:100128E8          ;-----  
.text:100128ED 49 83 FF FF      dd 0FFFF8349h
```

The configuration of the new version

| Offset | Data Type | Column |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 0x00 | WORD | offset_date (product key) |
| 0x02 | WORD | offset_note |
| 0x04 | WORD | offset_install_directory |
| 0x06 | WORD | offset_executable_name |
| 0x08 | WORD | offset_loader_name |
| 0x0A | WORD | offset_payload_name |
| 0x0C | WORD | offset_service_name |
| 0x0E | WORD | offset_service_display_name |
| 0x10 | WORD | offset_service_description |
| 0x12 | WORD | offset_reg_key |
| 0x14 | WORD | offset_reg_value |
| 0x16 - 0x1D | WORD | offset_process_spawn_and_inject 1-4 |
| 0x1E - 0x4F | WORD | offset_c2 1-16 |
| 0x50 - 0x57 | WORD | offset_proxy_type 1-4 |
| 0x58 - 0x67 | DWORD | DNS 1-4 |
| 0x68 | DWORD | timeout_multiplier |

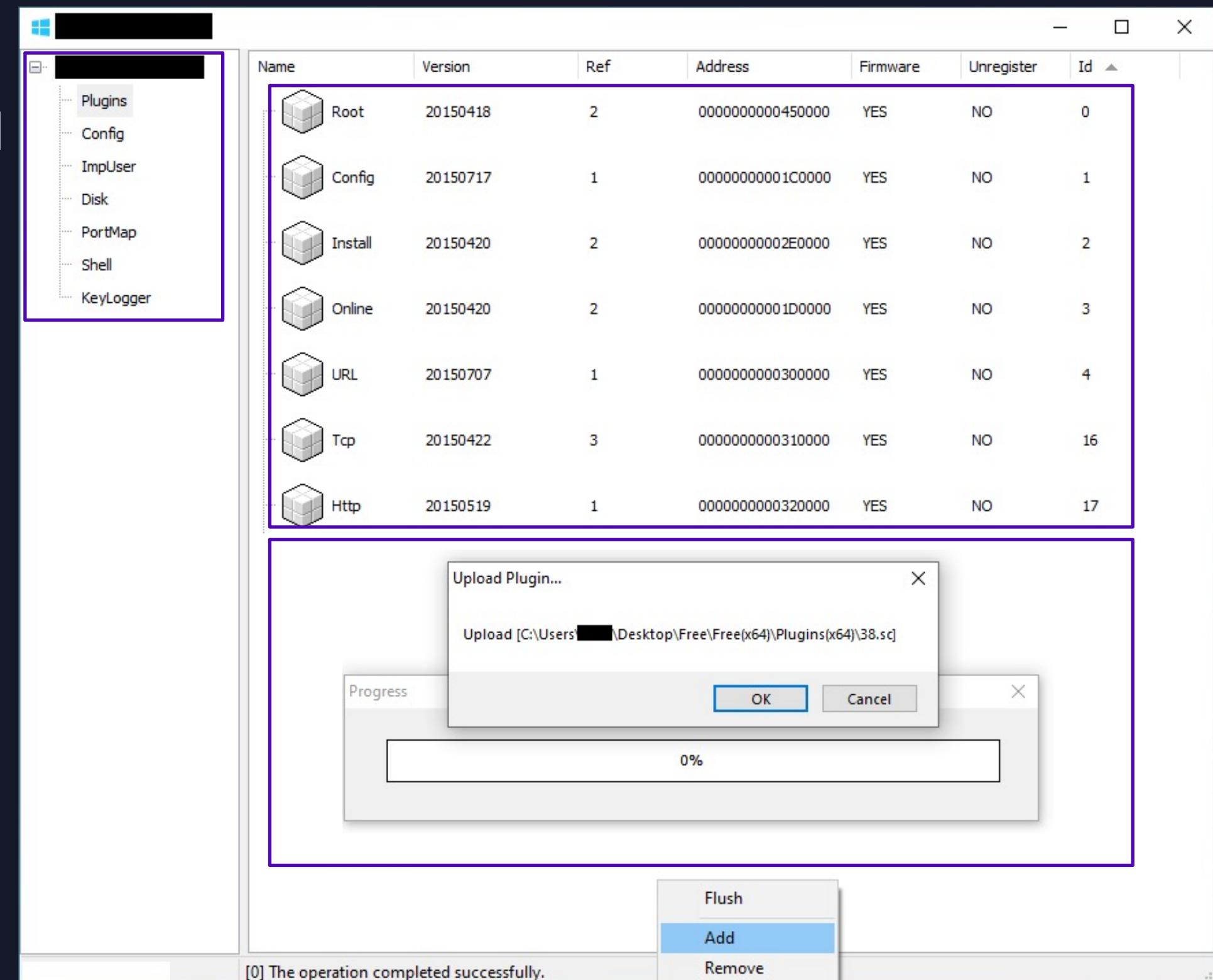
The controller

- Version 1.0, 2015
- Written in Delphi
- All-in-one:
builder + C&C listener



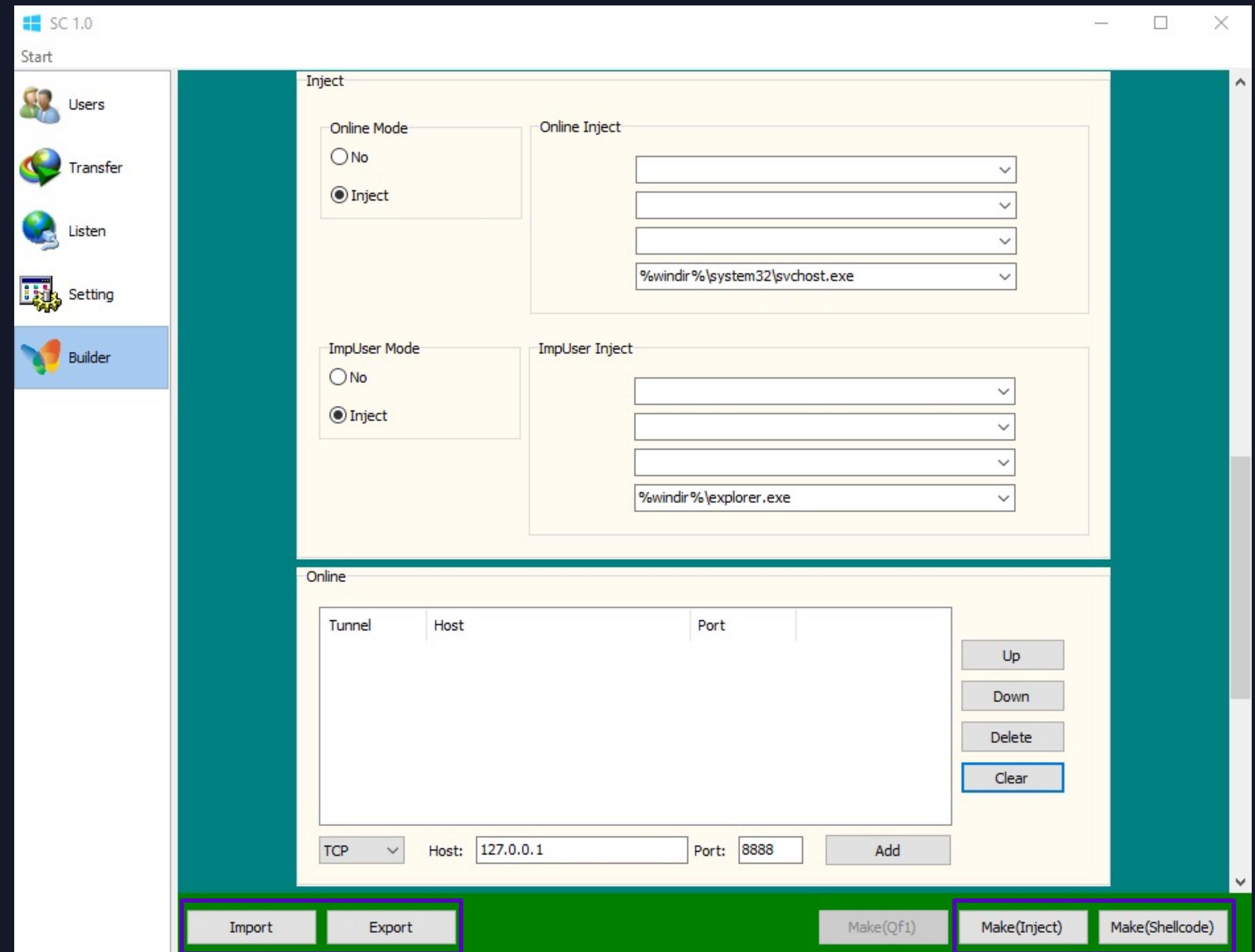
The management console

- Default plugins v.s. uploaded plugins
- The control pages of the plugins are fixed



The builder

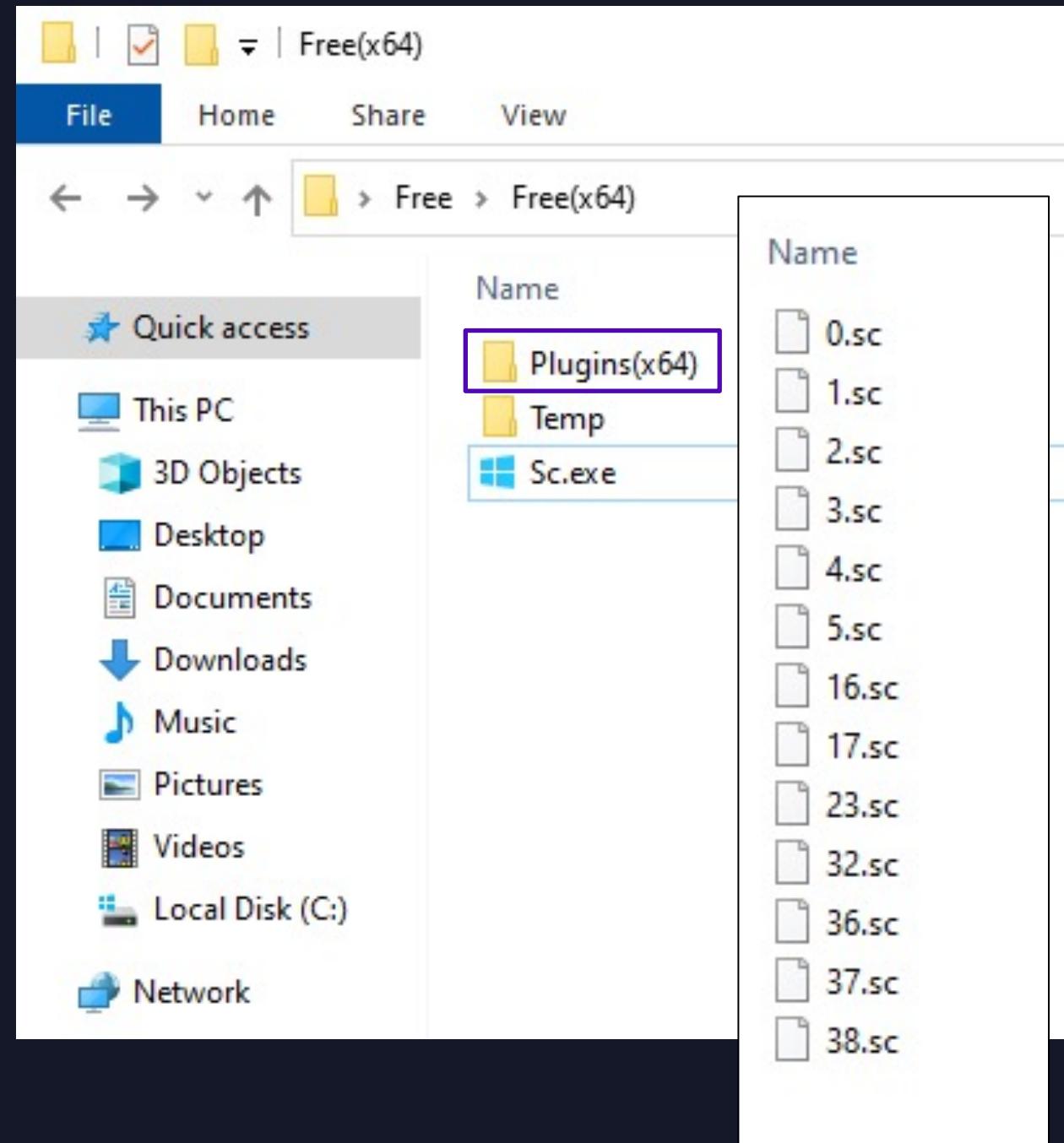
- Campaign code
- Notes
- Anti-debugger settings
- Installation settings (service and registry)
- Process injection settings
- C&C servers
- Connection modes





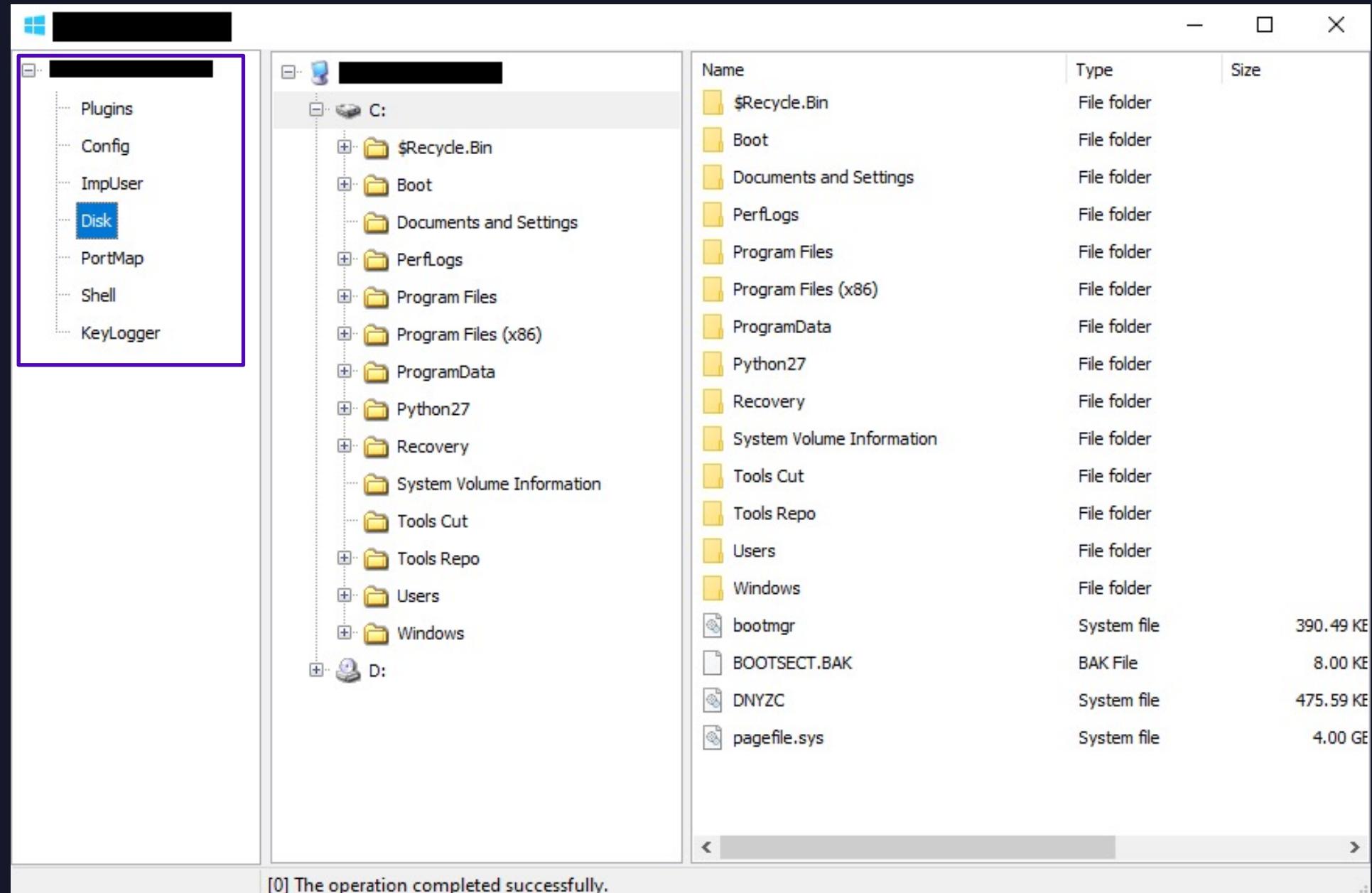
The business model of ShadowPad

How flexible is the controller?



- The plugins are place in a directory.
- In theory, you can upload any plugin within the correct format.

How flexible is the controller?



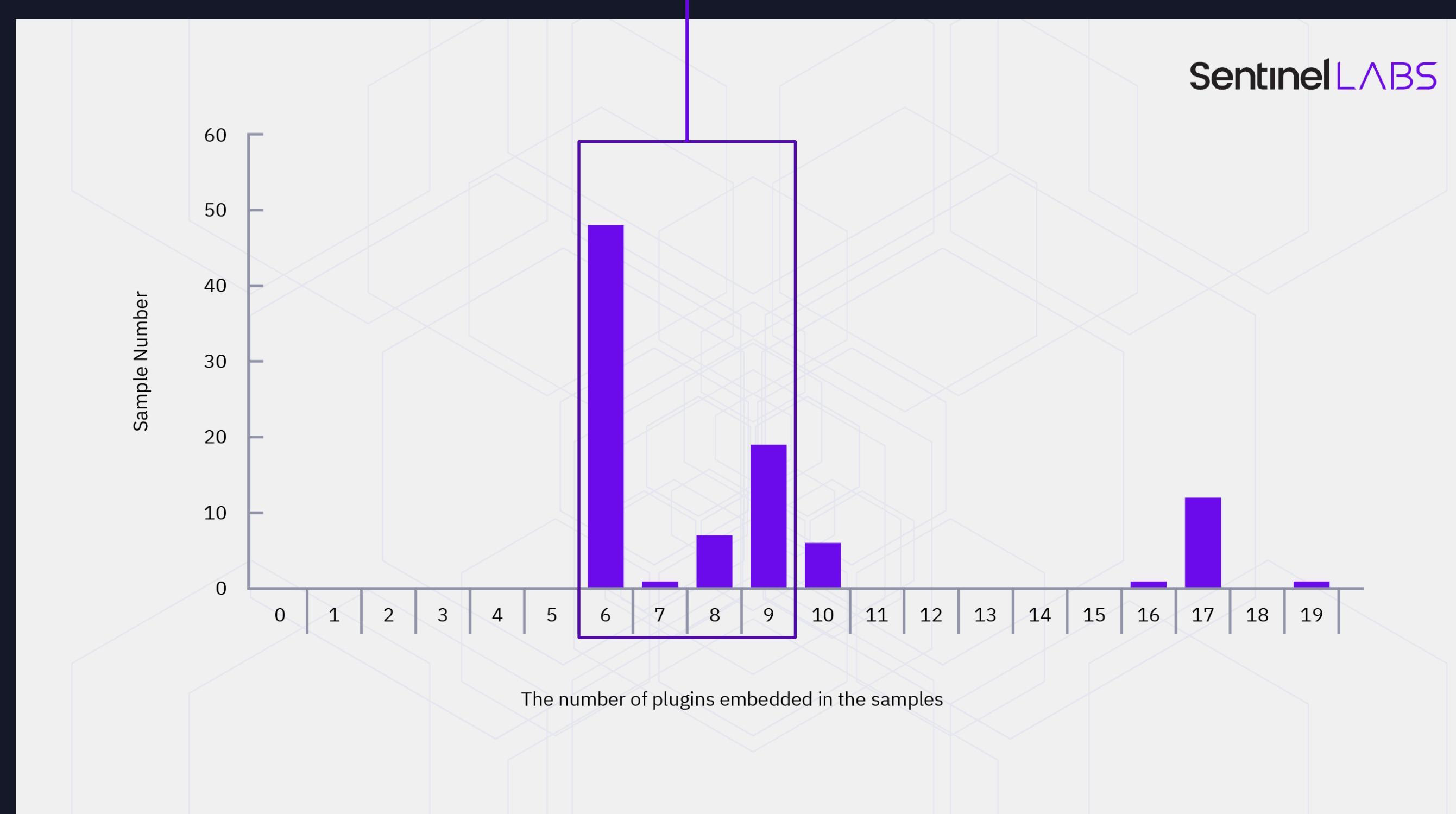
- ... but the user cannot interact with the plugins without an interface
 - The interfaces are hardcoded in the controller
 - No options to add a new interface

A piece of sold malware with extensibility

- ShadowPad is not extendible by the users except the original developer.
 - Not originally designed as a framework.
- The developer can remove a plugin from the package easily.
 - Just remove the plugins from the directory.

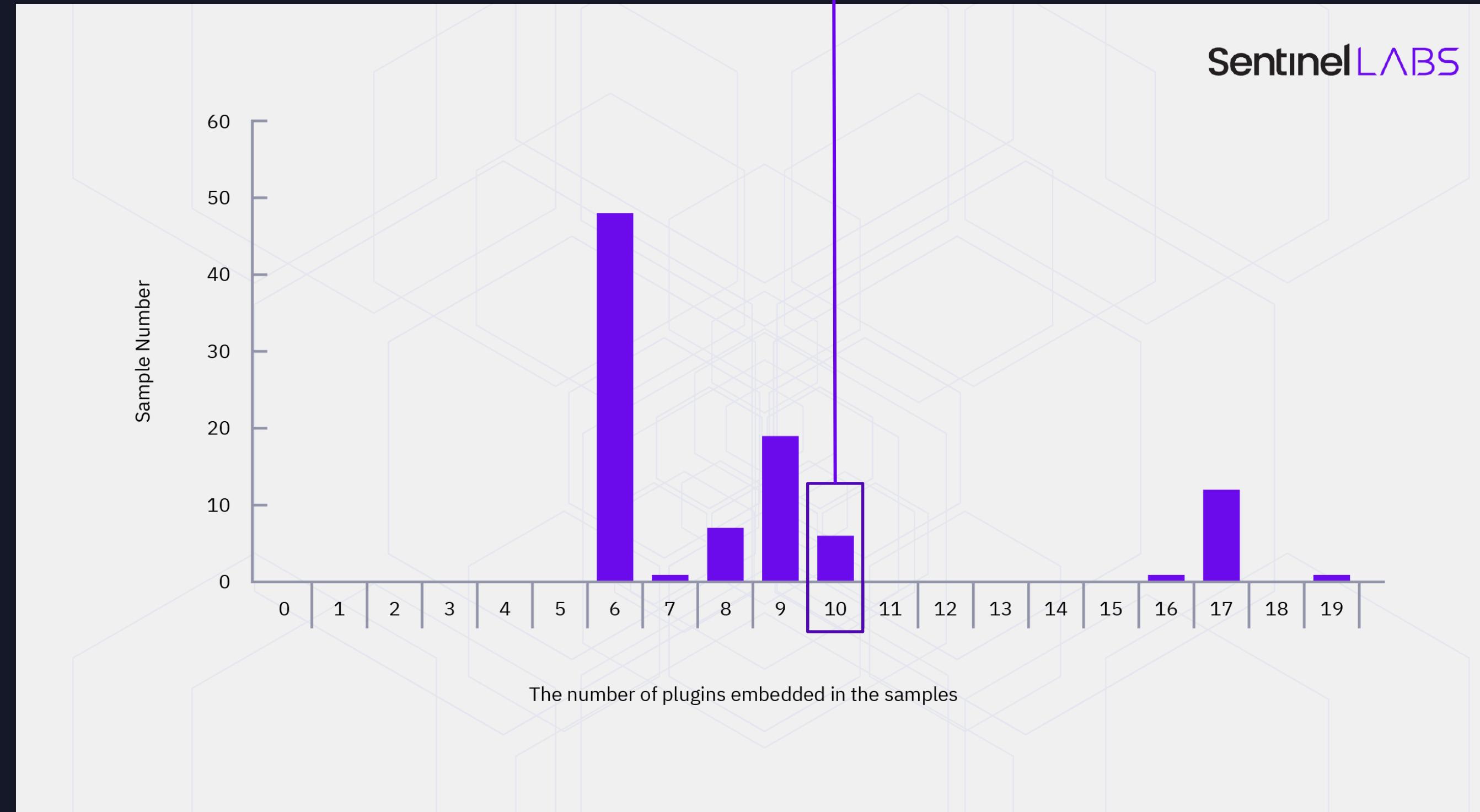
Selling the plugins separately

Basic set: Root, Plugins, Config, Install, Online, TCP, HTTP, UDP, DNS



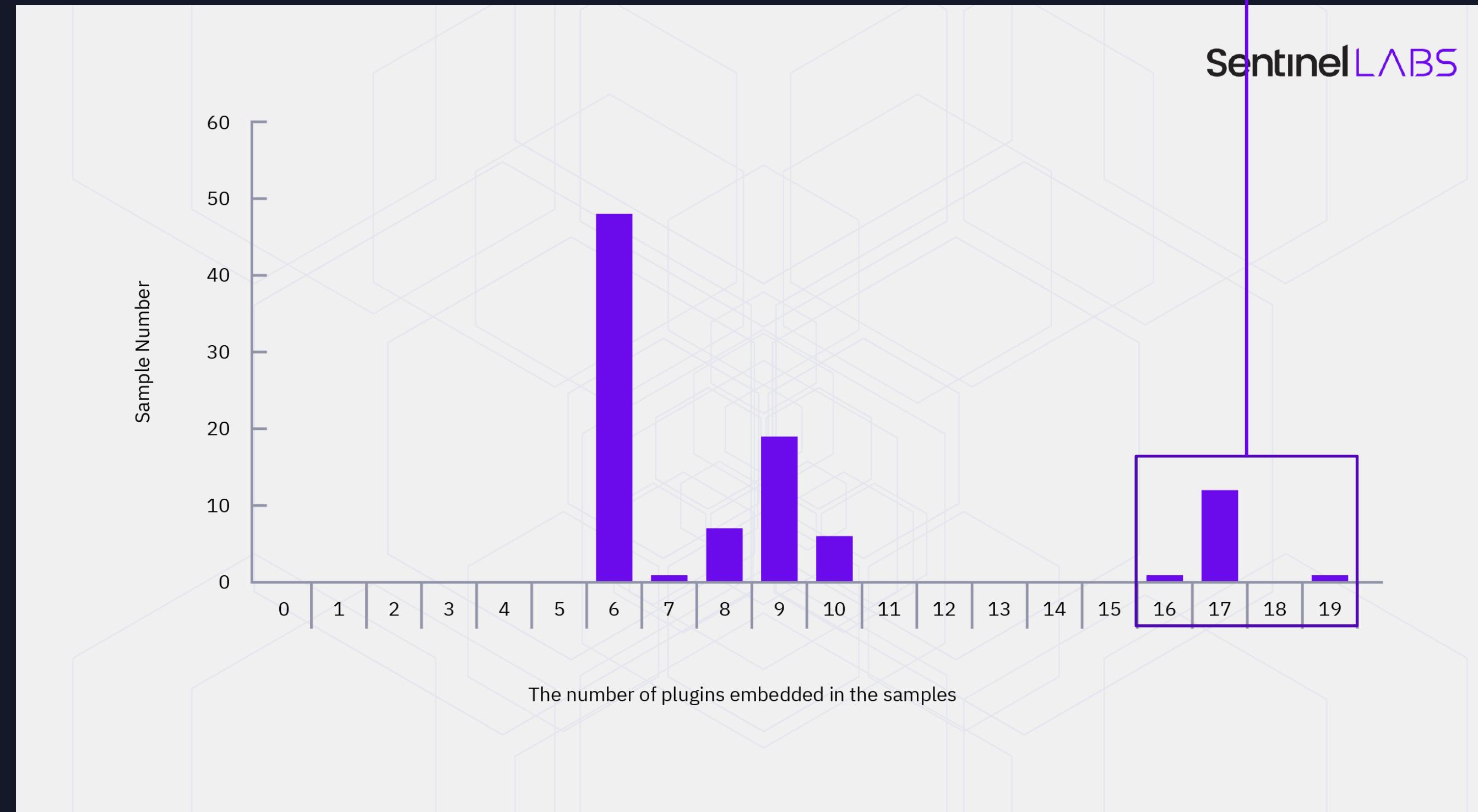
Selling the plugins separately

A special version: packed by VMProtect, different plugin IDs



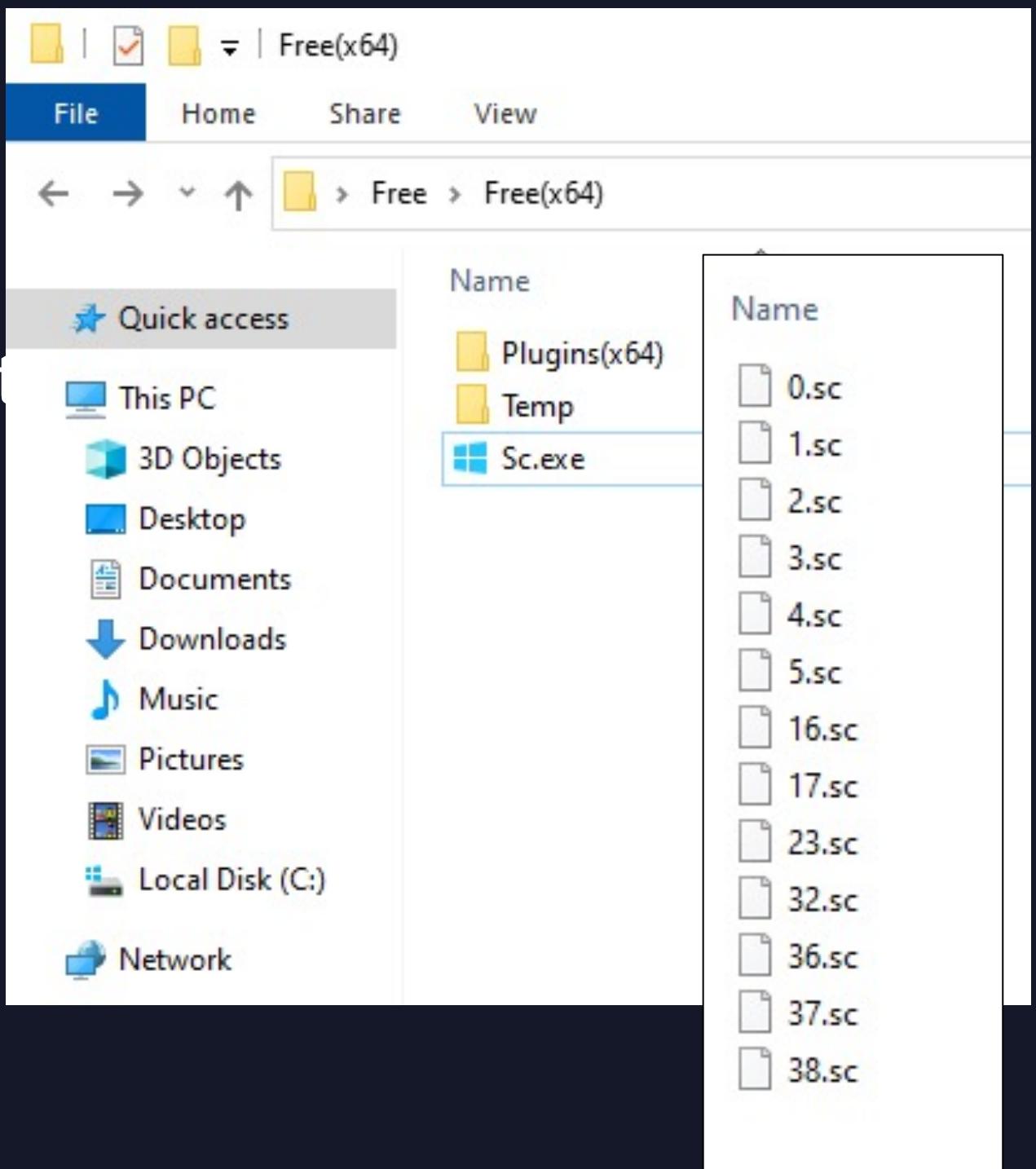
Selling the plugins separately

With utility plugins embedded



Selling the plugins separately (cont.)

- Most of the samples do not have utility plugins embedded in them.
 - Need to upload other plugins remotely through the controllers.
 - The plugins are placed in the directory:
easy to be removed from a package
- Tick – an active user of ShadowPad – developed a tool with plugin “Software” in an overlapped timeframe.
 - Tick did not have access to that plugin while it was already available
- The plugins should be provided separately.
 - Not given in a full bundle.



The business model of ShadowPad

- ShadowPad is a sold malware.
- The plugins need to be acquired separately.
- It is only sold to a limited set of users.
- Why is ShadowPad a good choice for the attackers:
 - The cost to develop a stable backdoor/RAT is high.
 - The plugins (functionalities) are complete, and the attackers can choose which they want.
 - ShadowPad was the primary backdoor for long-term espionage in several campaigns.
 - The use of a shared backdoor reduces the chance to be attributed.



Which threat actors
are using
ShadowPad?

Which threat actors are using ShadowPad?



WINNTI/APT41



Operation Redbonus



Fishmonger



Tick and Tonto Team



Operation Redkanku



Tropic Trooper



LuckyMouse

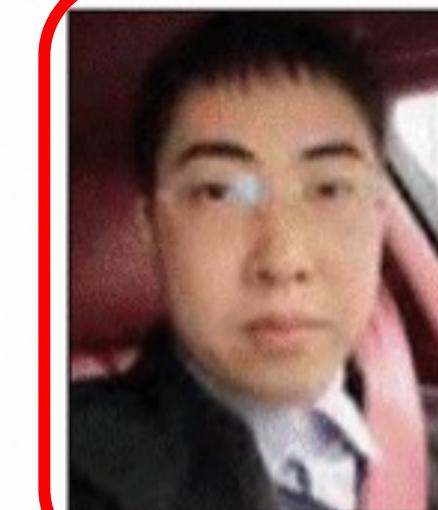
WINNTI/APT41

Two sub-groups of WINNTI/APT41

- BARIUM (Tan Dailin aka Rose and Zhang Haoran)
 - Against the gaming industry and several supply chain attacks, e.g., NetSarang, ASUS, and allegedly, CCleaner
- LEAD (Chengdu 404 Network Technology Co., Ltd)
 - Attack for financial and espionage purposes



ZHANG Haoran



TAN Dailin



QIAN Chuan



FU Qiang



JIANG Lizhi

CAUTION

ZHANG Haoran, TAN Dailin, QIAN Chuan, FU Qiang, and JIANG Lizhi are all part of a Chinese hacking group known as APT 41 and BARIUM.

On August 15, 2019, a Grand Jury in the District of Columbia returned an indictment against Chinese nationals ZHANG Haoran and TAN Dailin on charges including Unauthorized Access to Protected Computers, Aggravated Identity Theft, Money Laundering, and Wire Fraud. These charges primarily stemmed from alleged activity targeting high technology and video gaming companies, and a United Kingdom citizen.

On August 11, 2020, a Grand Jury in the District of Columbia returned an indictment against Chinese nationals QIAN Chuan, FU Qiang, and JIANG Lizhi on charges including Racketeering, Money Laundering, Fraud, Identity Theft, and Access Device Fraud. These charges stem from their alleged unauthorized computer intrusions while employed

What is NCPH

A hacking group that developed lots of tools and freely shared on NCPH websites

- They also declared that the source code was on sale
- Rose and whg have collaboration on malware development since 2006

Rose likely had high privilege access – or was a co-developer – to ShadowPad



Tick and Tonto Team

- Two groups amalgamated into a new institution during the reorganization of PLA
- Started to use ShadowPad as their primary backdoor for conducting intrusion
- TICK
 - Sent spear phishing emails to deliver ShadowPad
- Tonto Team
 - Exploited CVE-2019-9489 and CVE-2020-8468 in Trend Micro's security solutions to deliver ShadowPad

APT & Targeted Attacks

Operation ENDTRADE: Multi-Stage Backdoors that TICK

We found cyberespionage group TICK targeting critical systems and enterprises to steal information. In this research brief, we show the group's activities and technical analyses of the new malware families, modified tools, and upgraded routines.

By: Joey Chen, Kakara Hiroyuki, Shoji Masaoki
November 29, 2019
Read time: 5 min (1543 words)



[Blog](#) [Bulletin](#)

Tonto Team: exploring the TTPs of an advanced threat actor operating a large infrastructure

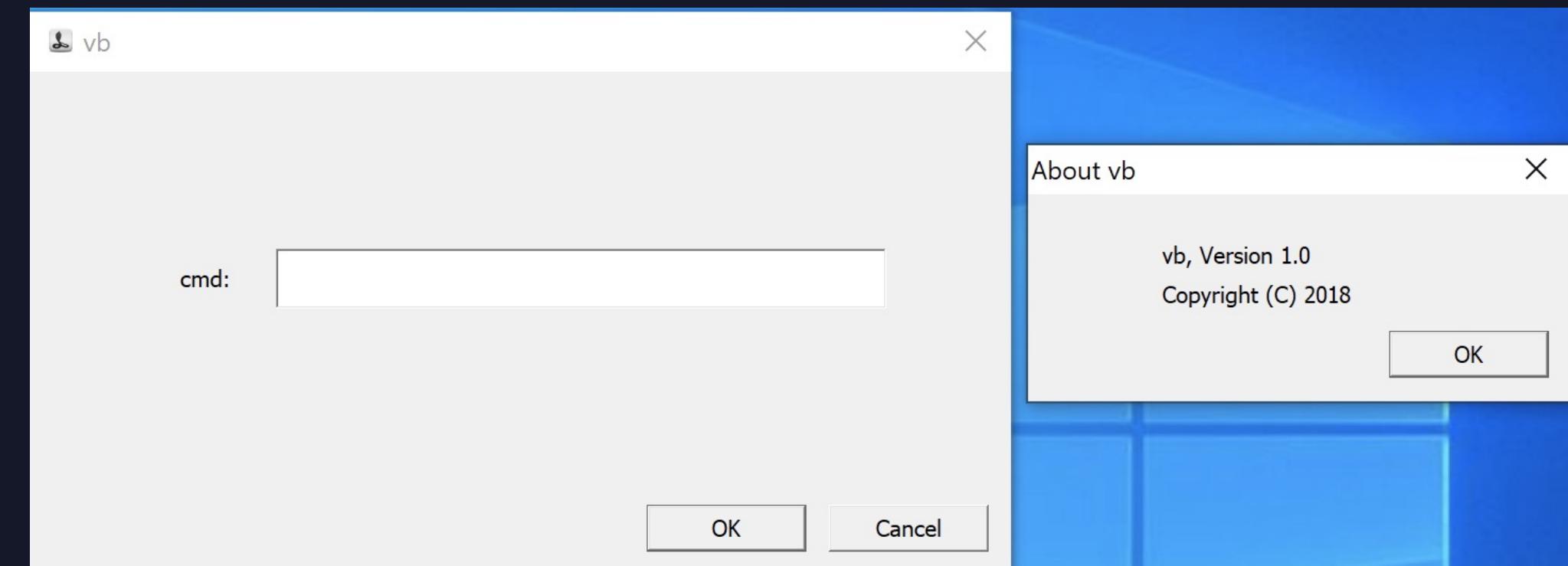
Friday 2 October 12:00 - 12:30, Green room

Daniel Lunghi (Trend Micro)
Jaromir Horejsi (Trend Micro)

Customized tools for intrusion

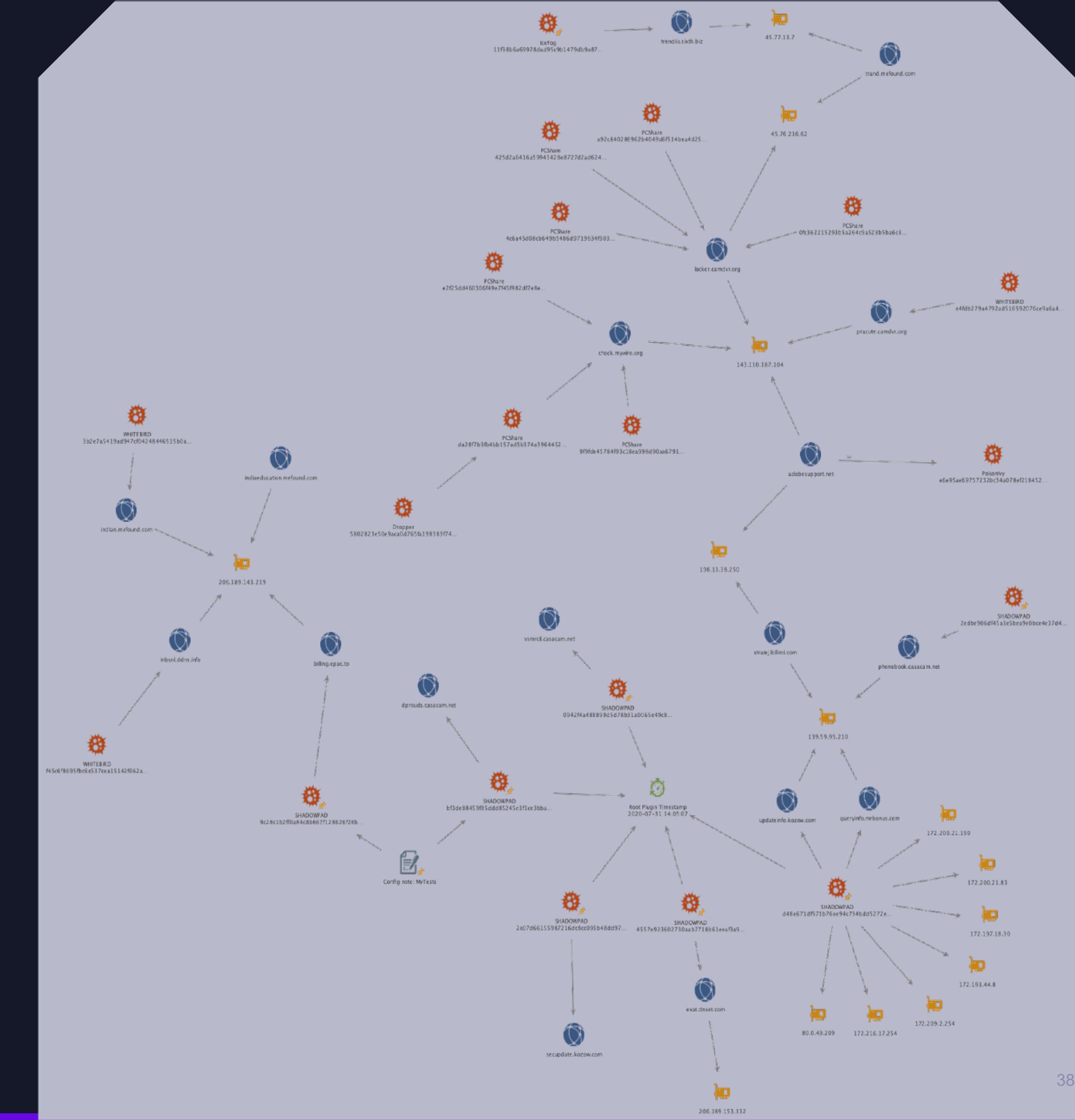
Customized tools

- Modified mimikatz
- Screen capture tool
- Packet transmission tool
- Tool to list the software installed on a computer
 - ShadowPad has a plugin with the same functionality
- VBScript command executor tool
 - Generate a payload of VBScript
 - Bypass TrendMicro products



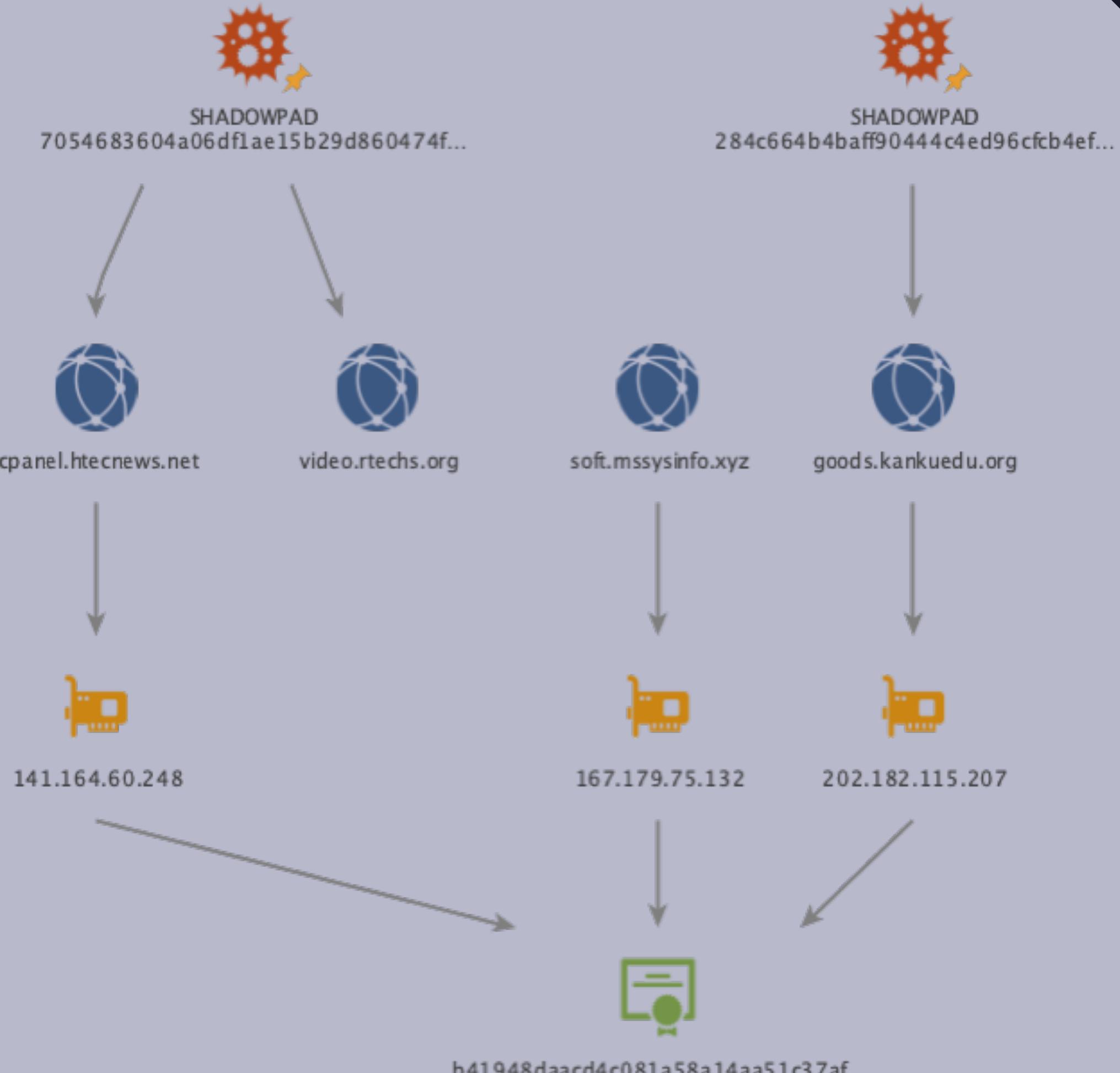
Operation Redbonus

- Against Indian country
- Other backdoors in use, such as Whitebird, IceFog and a customized instance of PCShare



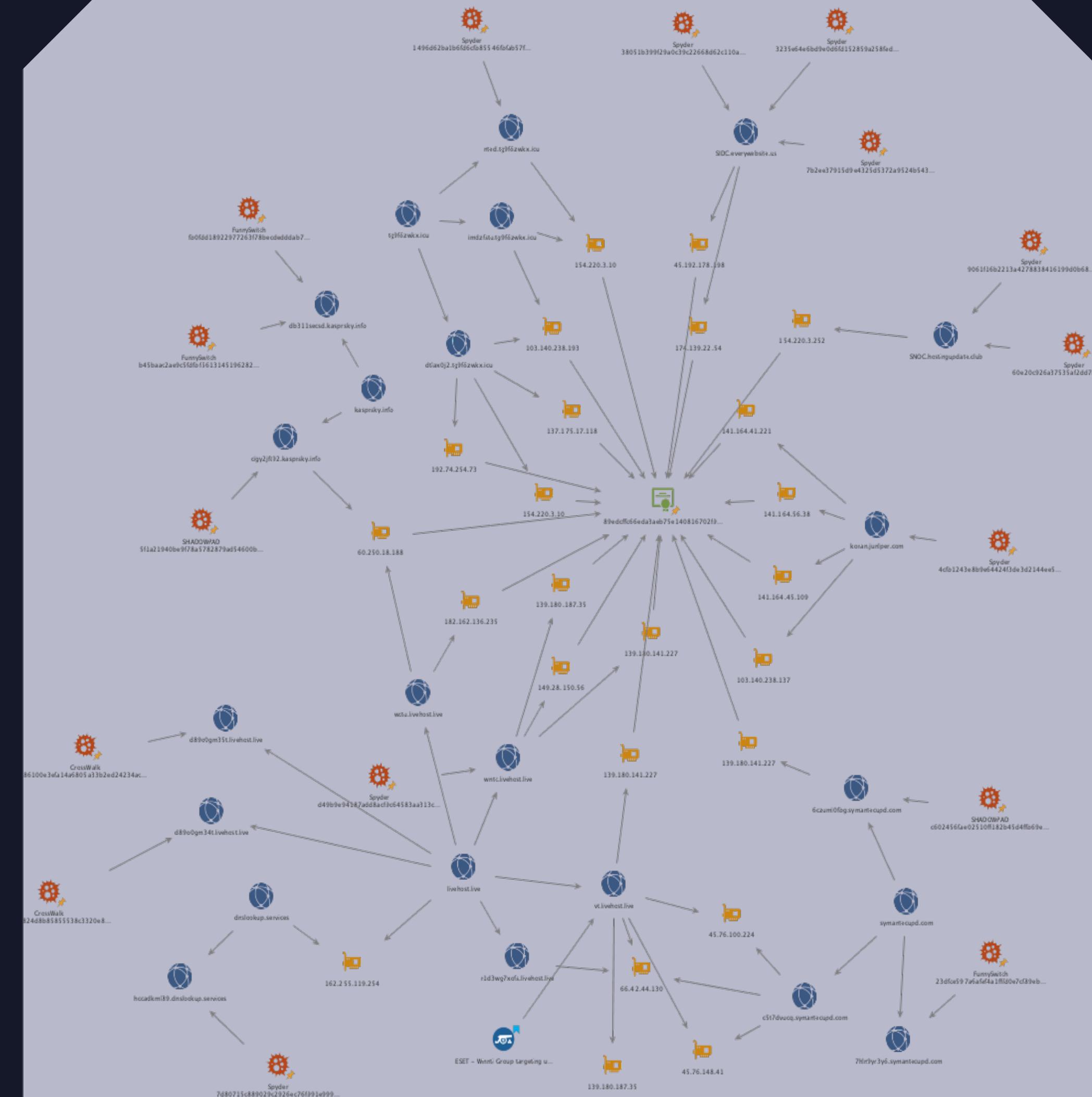
Operation Redkanku

- All of the C&C servers had a self-signed certificate
- Some related samples were documented to be a part of the ProxyLogon attacks



Fishmonger

- New version of ShadowPad which has updates and more advanced obfuscation techniques
 - They are interested in COVID-19 research in Hong Kong, Taiwan, India and the US.
 - ShadowPad and Spyder as their primary backdoors for long-term monitoring
 - A self-signed certificate is installed on several C&C servers of ShadowPad and Spyder

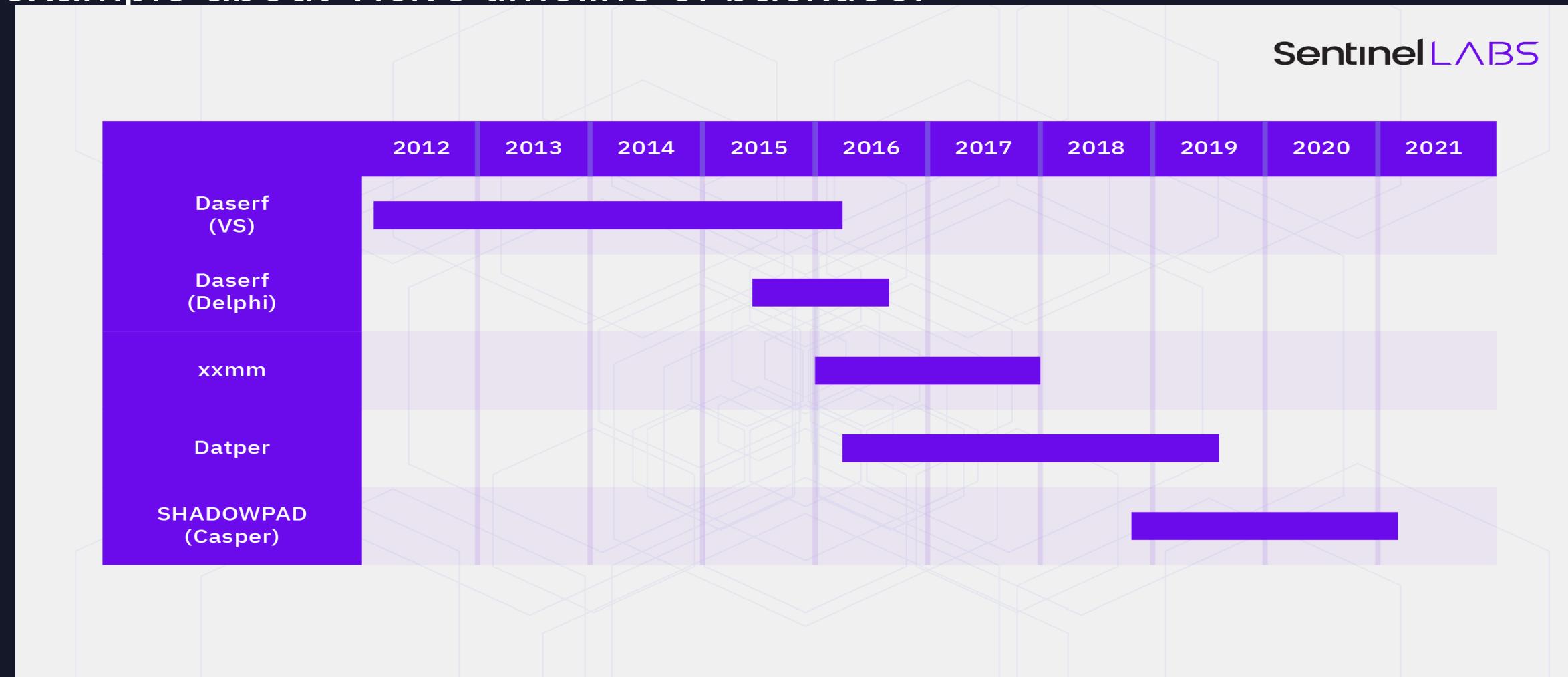




Landscape shift

From developing backdoors to acquiring backdoors

- Past
 - Chinese threat actors develop their own tool sets based on their needs during operations
- Now
 - The popularity of malware such as ShadowPad and CobaltStrike among Chinese espionage groups
 - Here is an example about Tick's timeline of backdoor



The benefit of acquiring backdoors

- Lower the cost
 - Reduces the cost of a well-designed piece of malware
 - Reduces the human resource to develop the malware in-house
- Keeps enhancing the stability and usability
 - The service provider will provide newest version of the backdoor with new features added
 - Unlike much of the commodity malware found in cybercriminal circles or underground forums





Mitigation advice

Mitigation advice for ShadowPad

- Audit the services and the registries to find any suspicious items
- Monitor dynamic behaviors of “spawning a new process” and “process injection”
- Apply memory forensics periodically to identify malware which resides in-memory
- Adopt an Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solution across your organization
- A well consolidated monitoring capability provides visibility into cyber threats



Conclusion

Conclusion

- Why do the actors choose to use ShadowPad?
 - Experienced developers to develop something much better with active updates
 - Reducing the cost of operation and development
 - Harder for security company to do further research
- Why ShadowPad is not disappearing?
 - Still under updates with more advanced obfuscation and persistence techniques
 - A powerful backdoor with more functionalities so good for long-term espionage operations and keep stealthy under the radar
- How ShadowPad affect threat intelligence?
 - Need to develop more systematic ways for attribution

Thank You



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