

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

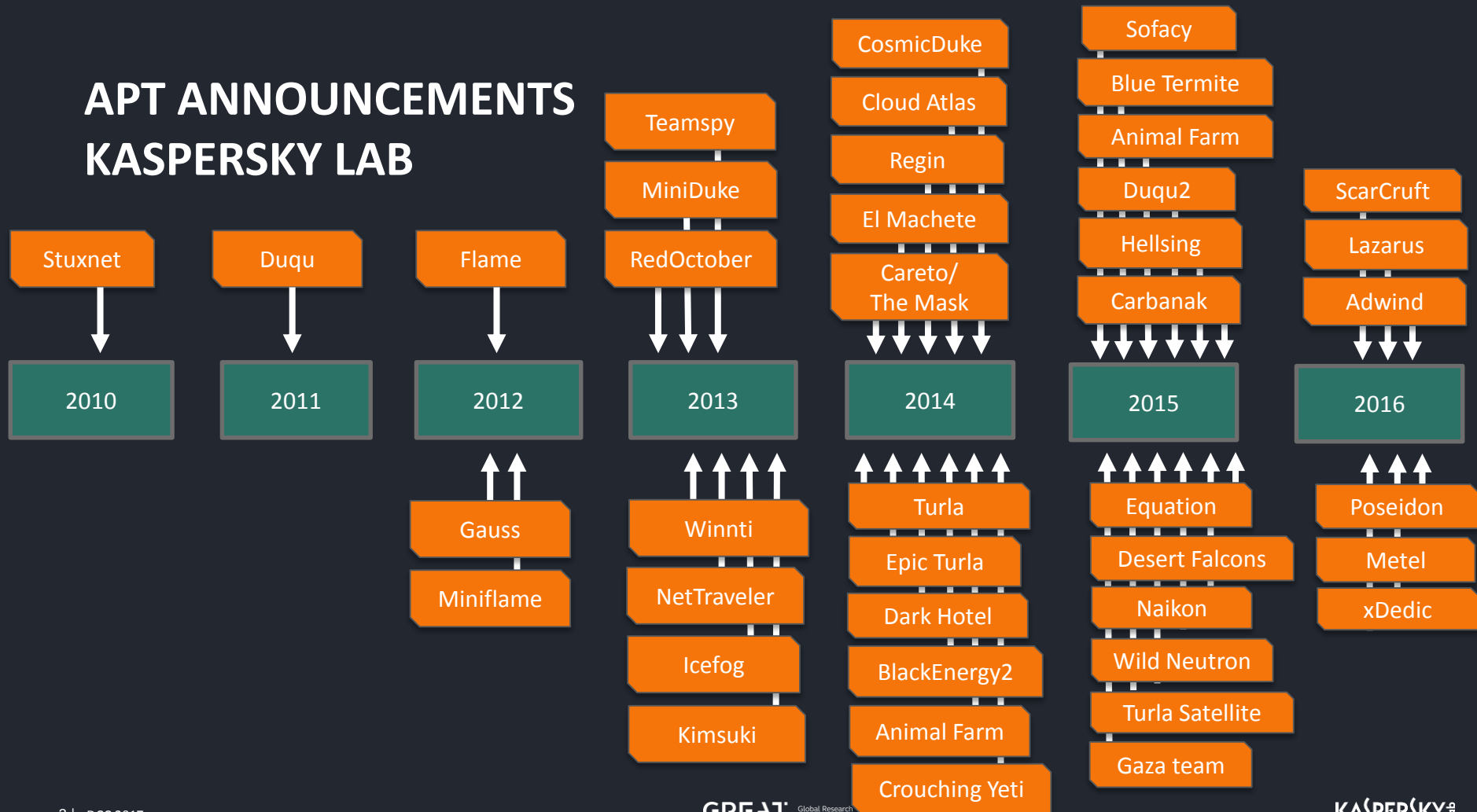


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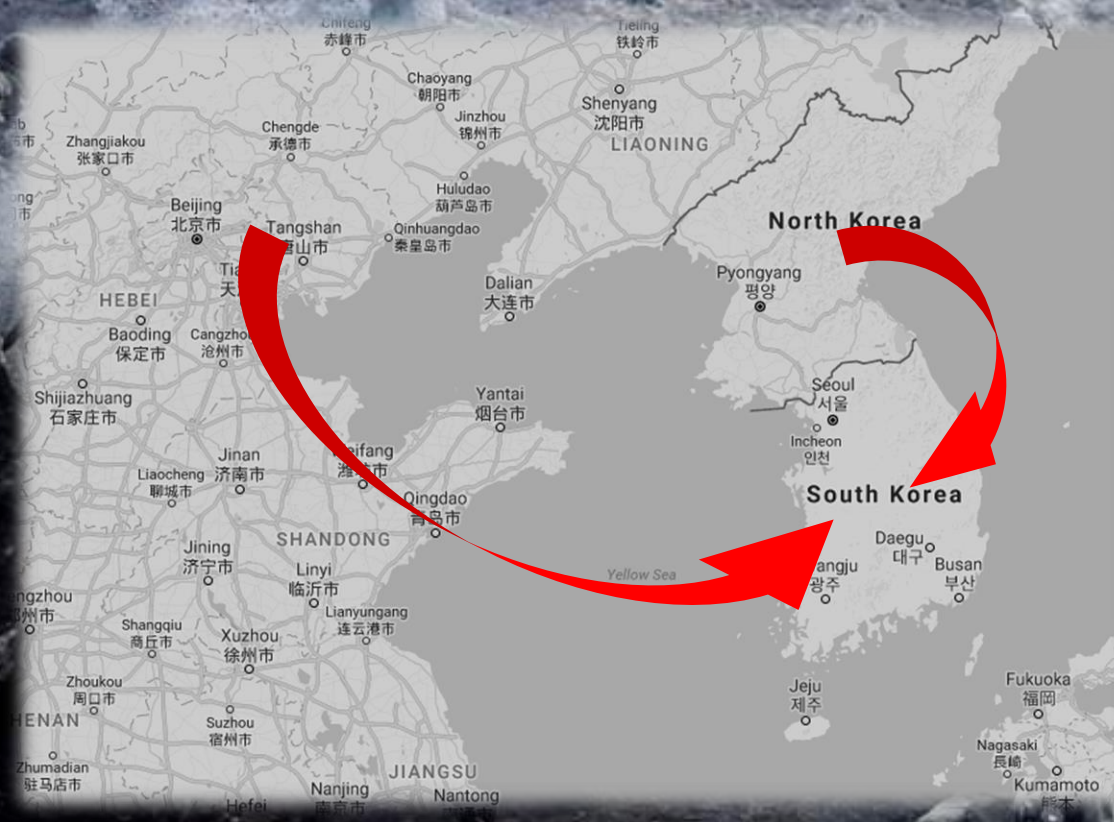


Global Bank Attack



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



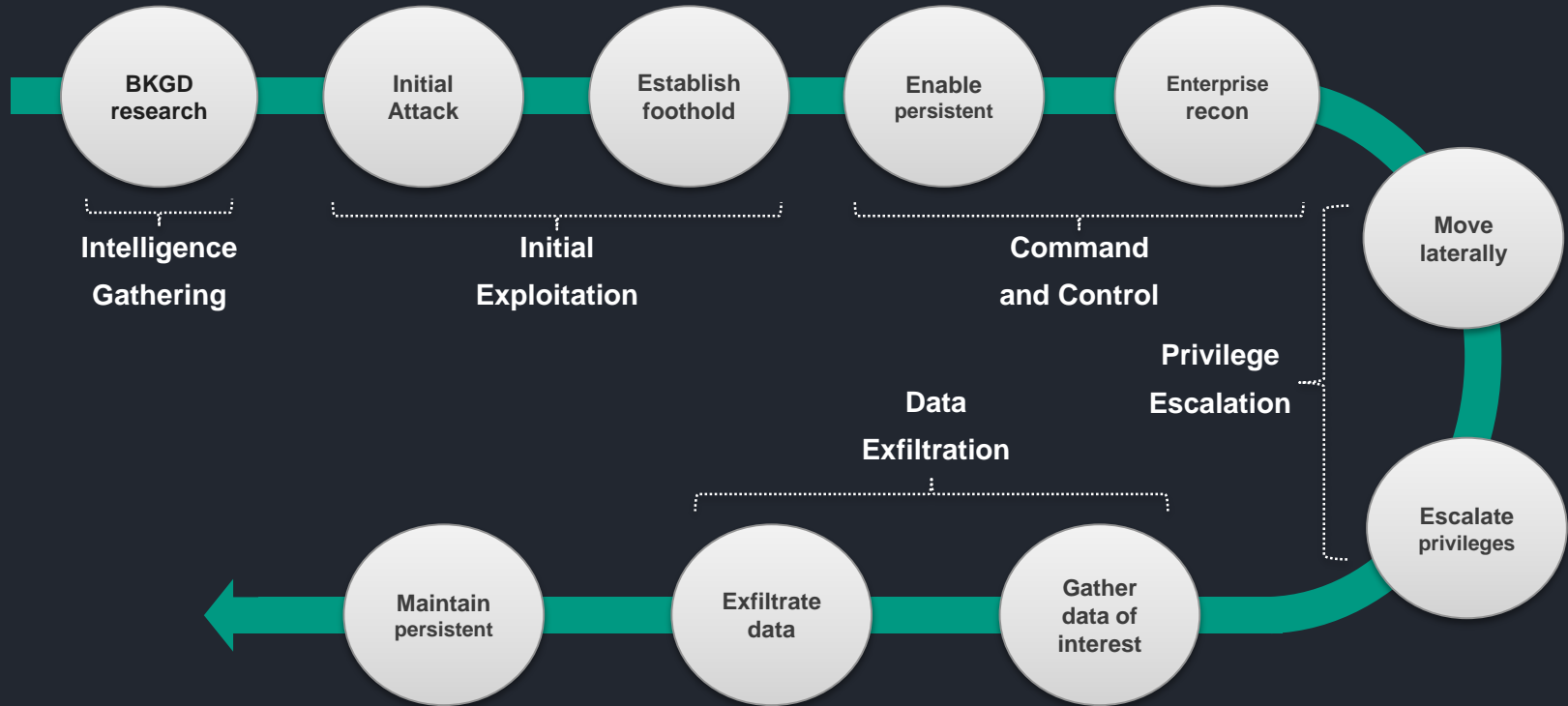
Bureau 91
Cyber army

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

On May 2016, Korea two big enterprises was BREACHED

NEWS

North Korea suspected of hacking US South Korean defense contractor

Officials are not certain DPRK is behind the attacks

North Korea hacked 140,000 South Korean computers in

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

2016/05/10 11:08



Operation Gh0stRat

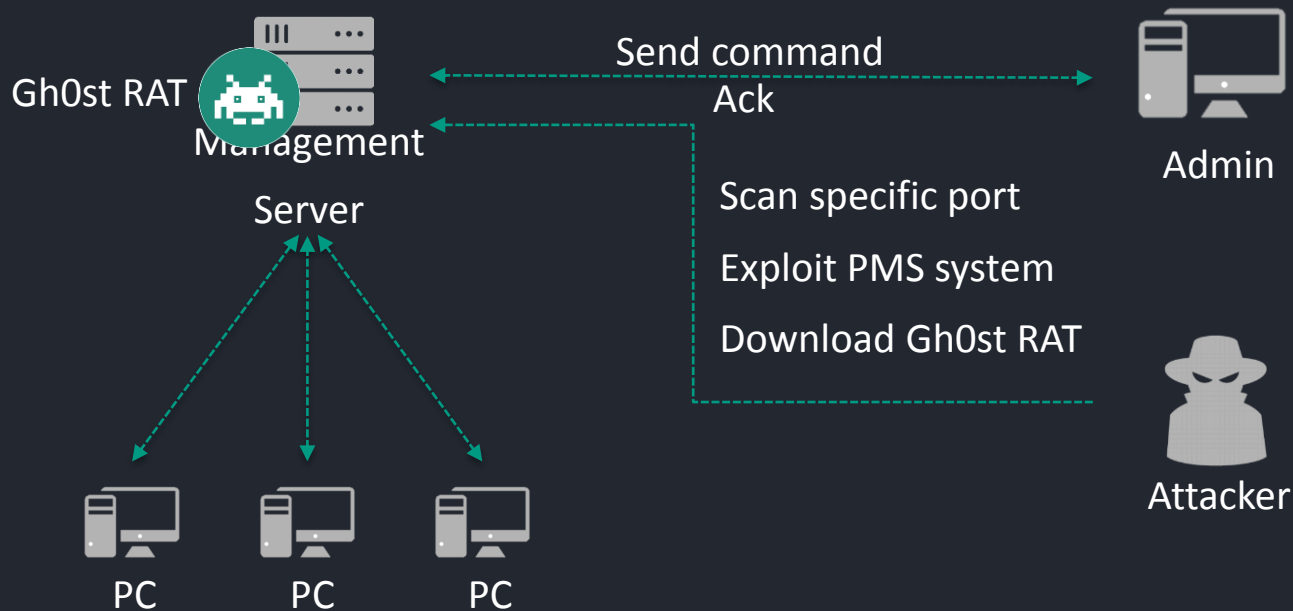
Incident Overview

- **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

Command and Control

- Gh0st RAT Variant

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

```
000B2000: 4E 42 31  
000B2010: 43 3A 5C  
000B2020: 5C 43 6F  
000B2030: 36 5F 73  
000B2040: 61 73 65
```



```
1 00 00 CMainFra  
0 me password  
3 Gh0st RAT Beta 3  
3 .6 S: %.2f kb/s  
0 R: %.2f kb/s
```

```
00 NB10  
2 C:\GhostContoler  
E \Copy of gh0st3.  
5 6_src\gh0st\Rele  
ase\ghost.pdb
```

Operation Gh0stRat

Privilege Escalation, Data Exfiltration

- Not just Gh0st

plink : Port forwarding

A	0004D6A4	0044D6A4	0	plink:
A	0004D6AC	0044D6AC	0	Specify the serial configuration (serial only)
A	0004D6E8	0044D6E8	0	-sercfg configuration-string (e.g. 19200,8,n,1,X)
A	0004D720	0044D720	0	open tunnel in place of session (SSH-2 only)
A	0004D75C	0044D75C	0	-nc host:port
A	0004D770	0044D770	0	-N don't start a shell/command (SSH-2 only)
A	0004D7A8	0044D7A8	0	-s remote command is an SSH subsystem (SSH-2 only)
A	0004D7E8	0044D7E8	0	-m file read remote command(s) from file
A	0004D818	0044D818	0	-agent enable use of Pageant
A	0004D83C	0044D83C	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	0004D8B4	0044D8B4	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	0000CAB8	0040EA88	18	[-a packetsize] [-e echo input] [-I Enable Quoted Identifiers]
R	0000CB56	0040EB56	19	[-L list servers] [-c cmdend] [-D ODBC DSN name]
R	0000CBD0	0040EBD0	20	[-q "cmdline query"] [-Q "cmdline query" and exit]
R	0000CC4A	0040EC4A	21	[-n remove numbering] [-m errorlevel]
R	0000CC9C	0040EC9C	22	[-r msgs to stderr] [-V severitylevel]
R	0000CCF4	0040ECF4	23	[-i inputfile] [-o outputfile]
R	0000CE4E	0040EE4E	25	Password:

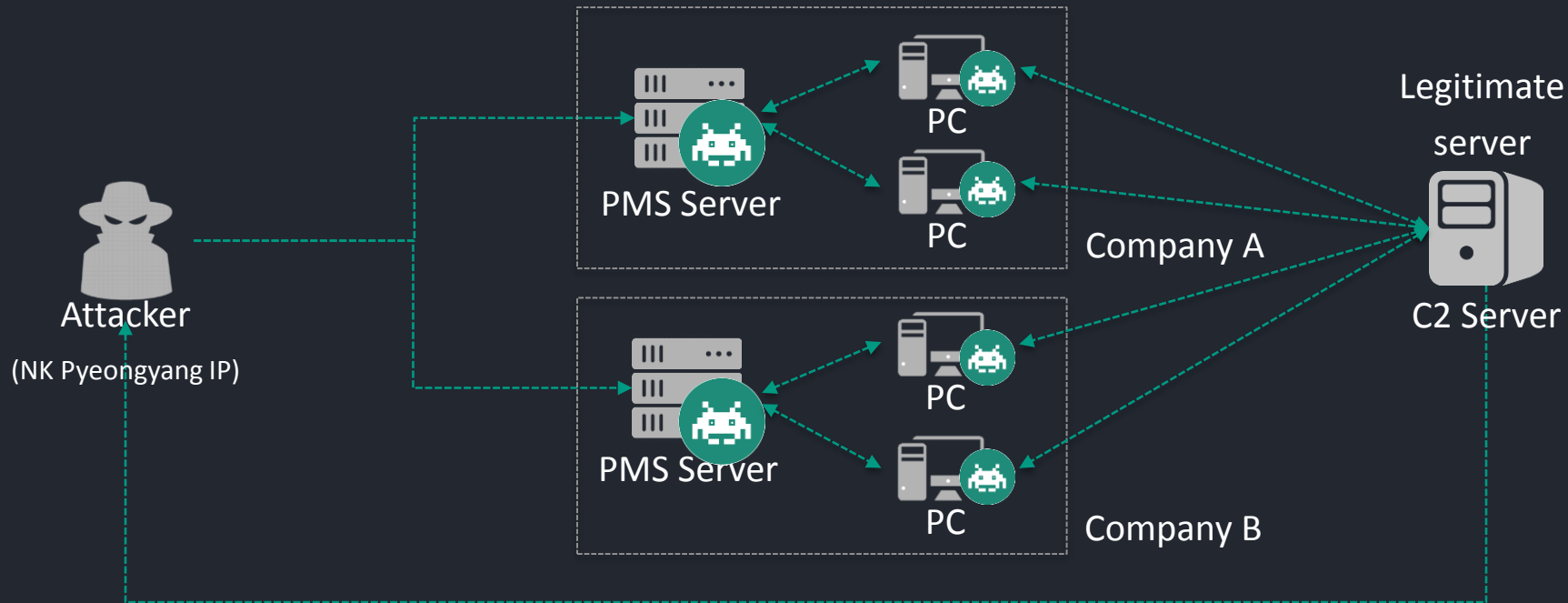
Webshell : Data exfiltration

```
<?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" => "lsattr",
        "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

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

South Korea blames North Korea for breach, says 10 million users compromised

Share this content:      

South Korean authorities are blaming their northern neighbors for breaching the website of an e-commerce firm and compromising the data 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.

South Korea blames hackers from the north for compromising 10M users.

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

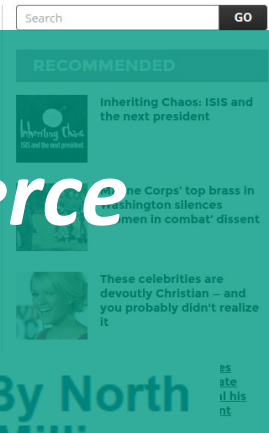
Authorities in South Korea are blaming hackers from North Korea for a massive data breach affecting 10 million

Interpark online shoppers.

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


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.




Search **GO**

RECOMMENDED

 Inheriting Chaos: ISIS and the next president

 The Corps' top brass in Washington silences men in combat' dissent

 These celebrities are devoutly Christian - and you probably didn't realize it

Site

Interpark Breached

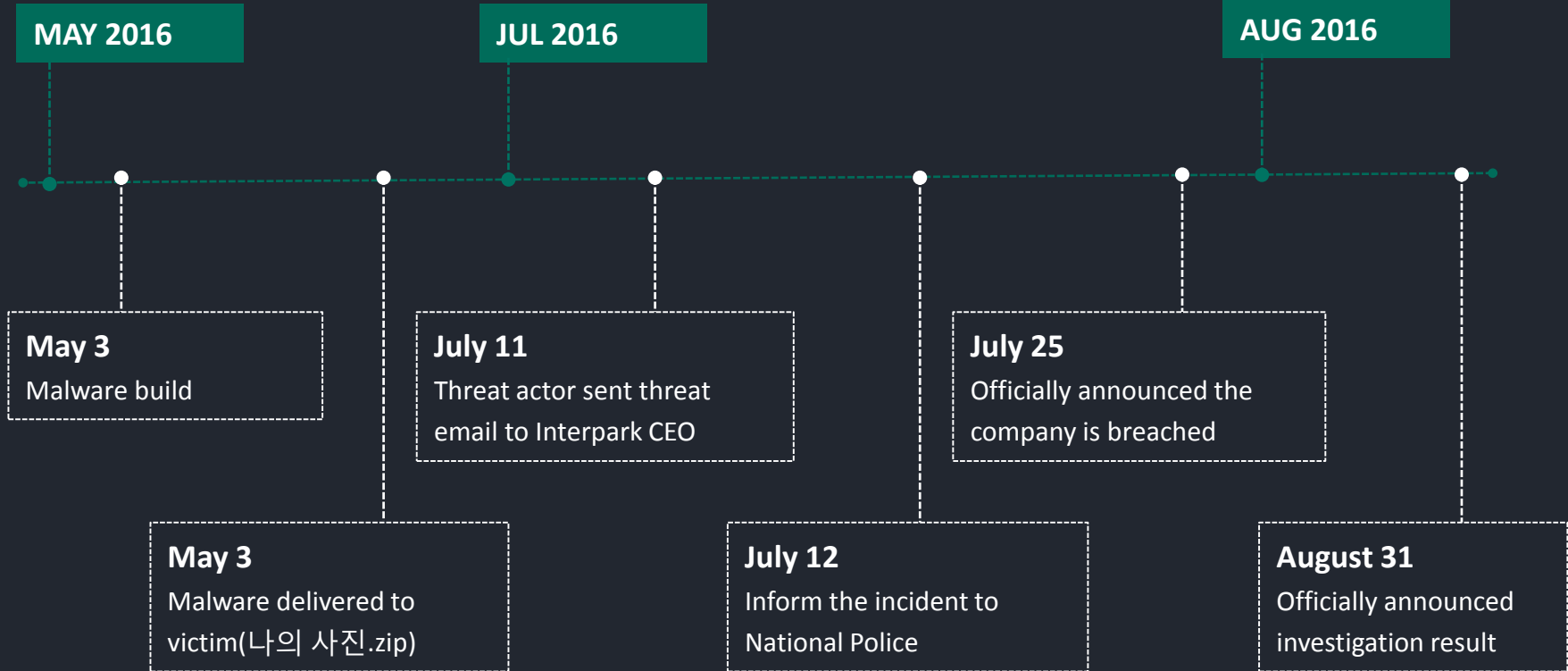
Incident Overview

- **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

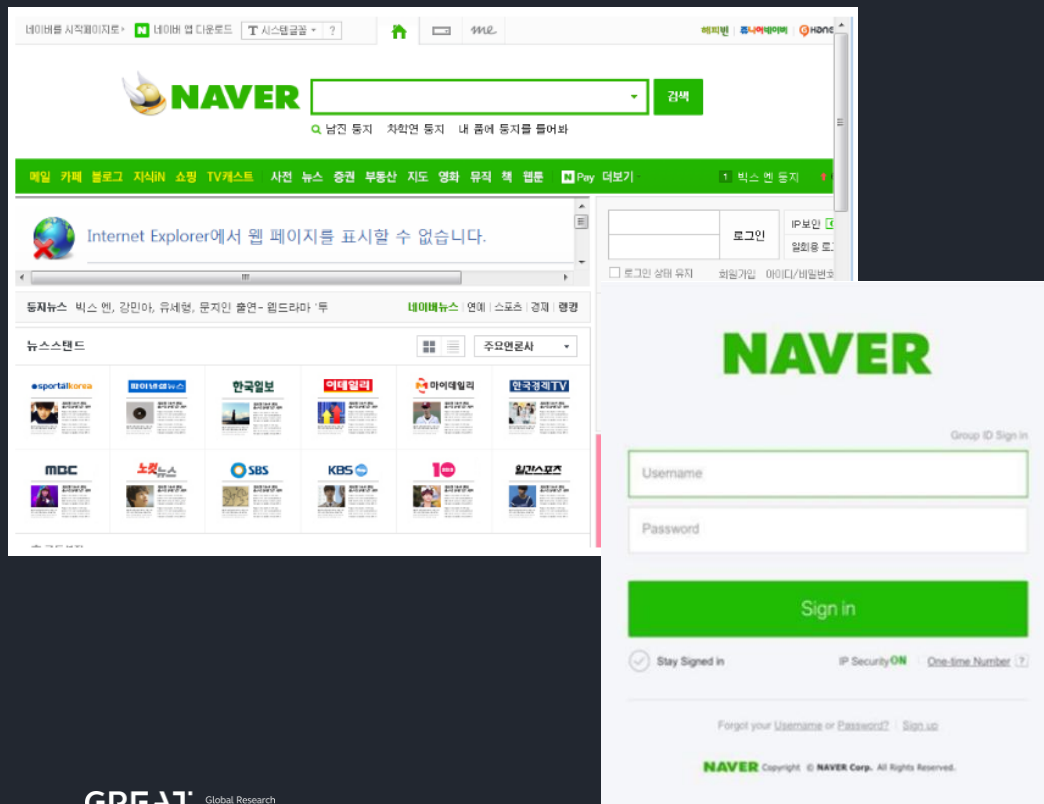


Interpark Breached

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

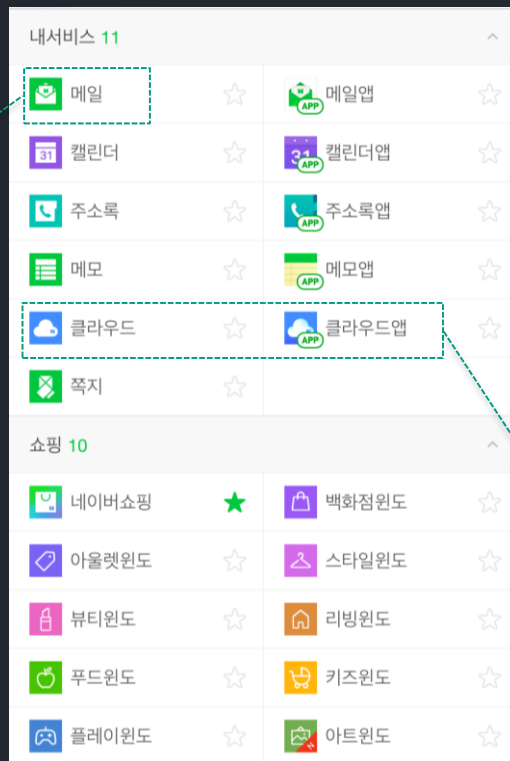


Interpark Breached

Intelligence gathering

Gathering information from private portal service

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

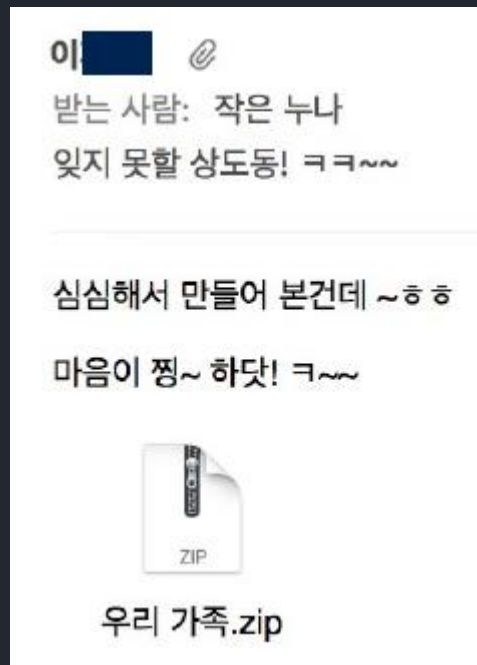


- Gather personal data from private cloud
- Steal family pictures for malware creation

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

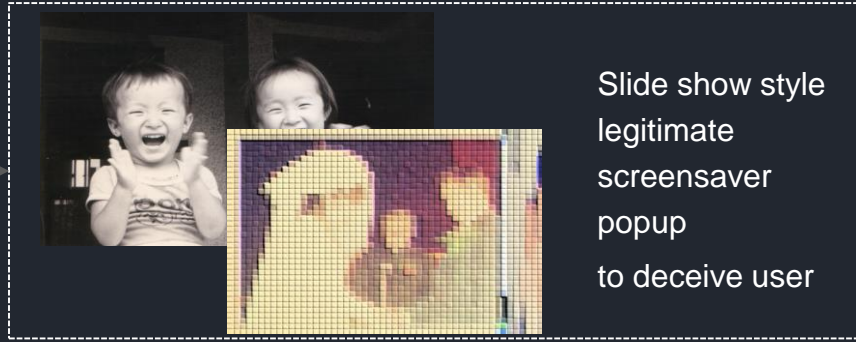
Subject : Our never forget hometown

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 | .....o.....p.....
22 19 40 00 26 19 40 00 FB 16 40 00 F6 26 40 00 1B 3B 40 00 | y.e...@.....".@.s.e...e.;@.
40 1C 78 C0 04 00 05 00 2F 00 35 00 11 C0 13 C0 14 C0 00 00 | ;@.0!@.;@.....N@.x...../..5.
4A 49 40 00 1B 47 40 00 2F 49 40 00 6E 49 40 00 8A 46 40 00 | ..|?5\|@.H@.J!@..H@.J!@..G@.n!@.n!@..F@.
4D 63 40 00 A9 A6 40 00 00 00 00 00 6B 2B F6 97 DD 6F 7B 40 | .a@..b@.M@..a@..b@.M@...e.....k+...o!@
4F 70 45 6E 93 53 4C 20 31 2E 30 2E 31 11 20 33 20 44 65 63 | 3M...@.....@.e.J.@..penSSL 1.0.1g 3 Dev
62 2E 63 00 41 4C 4C 3A 21 45 58 50 4F 52 54 3A 21 61 4E 55 | 2019...\\ssl\ssl_lib.c.ALL:!EXPORT;!aNU
53 53 4C 76 32 00 00 73 2D 3E 73 69 64 5F 63 74 78 5F 6C | LL;!eNULL;!SSLv2...SSLv2...s->sid_ctx_1
69 64 5F 63 74 78 00 00 73 73 6C 33 2D 73 68 61 31 00 00 00 | ength <= sizeof s->sid_ctx..ssl3-shal...
00 00 00 00 75 6E 6B 6E 6F 77 6E 00 53 53 4C 76 33 00 00 00 | ssl3-md5...ssl2-md5...unknown.SSLv3...
50 34 41 00 C0 35 41 00 C0 34 41 00 D0 A7 41 00 A0 5F 41 00 | TLSv1...TLSv1.2.....P4A..5A..4A...A...A.
    
```

```

4 0.000000 10.0.2.15 220.132.191.110 TCP 40 50146 - 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65536 Len=0
5 0.000000 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.15 TCP 40 50146 - 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65536 Len=0
6 0.092000 10.0.2.15 220.132.191.110 SSL 170 Client Hello
7 0.092000 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.15 SSLV3 170 Client Hello
8 0.092000 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.15 TCP 40 443 - 50146 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=131 Win=7936 Len=0
9 0.092000 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.15 SSLV3 47 Alert (Level: Fatal, Description: Handshake Failure)
10 0.092000 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.15 TCP 40 443 - 50146 [Fin, ACK] Seq=8 Ack=131 Win=7936 Len=0
11 0.092000 10.0.2.15 220.132.191.110 TCP 40 50146 - 443 [ACK] Seq=131 Ack=9 Win=65536 Len=0
12 0.092000 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.15 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) on interface
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

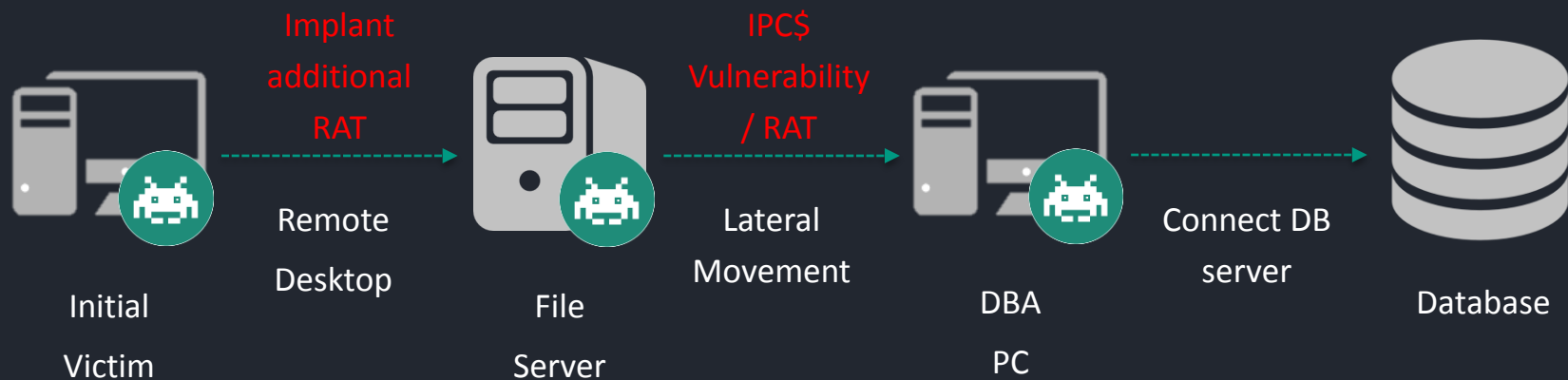
Backdoor Command

Backdoor command	Function
0x001D409AB14BF2C2	Collect system information
0x0055BED273ABAFE8	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pre-defined file list MOV mmf mPge mpEG Wma avi Skm ra VoB Mpe rM Ram mp4 Mp3 smi wmv vAv 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

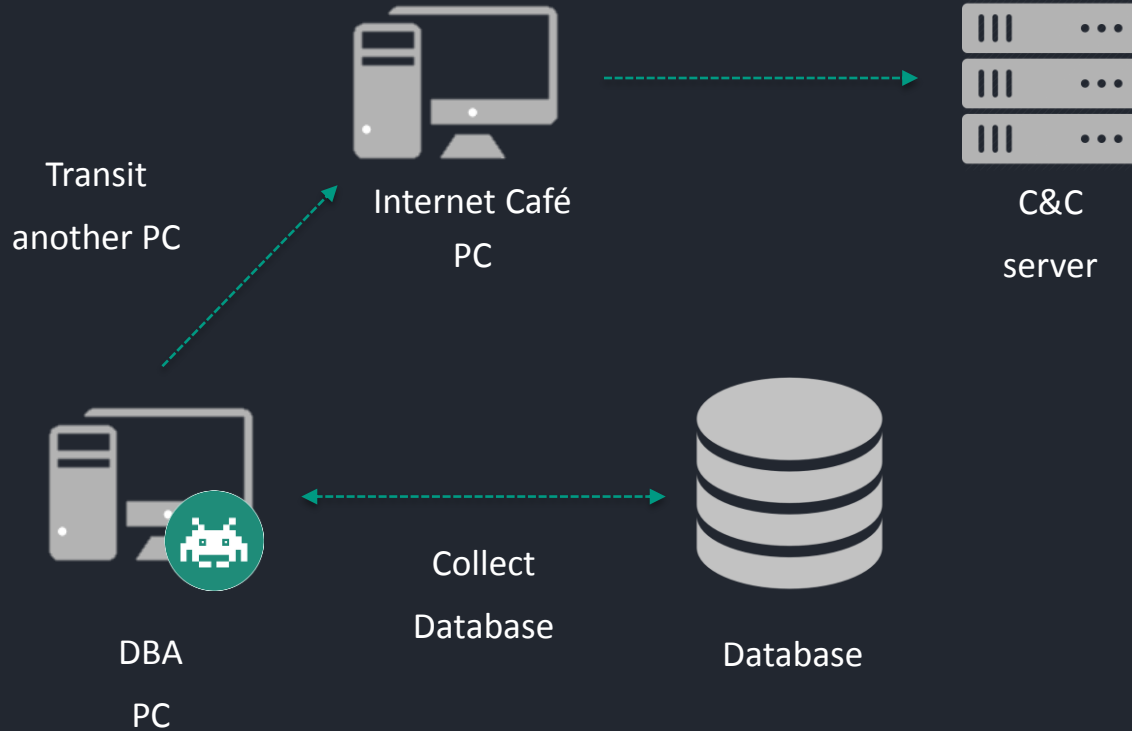
Privilege Escalation

Lateral Movement



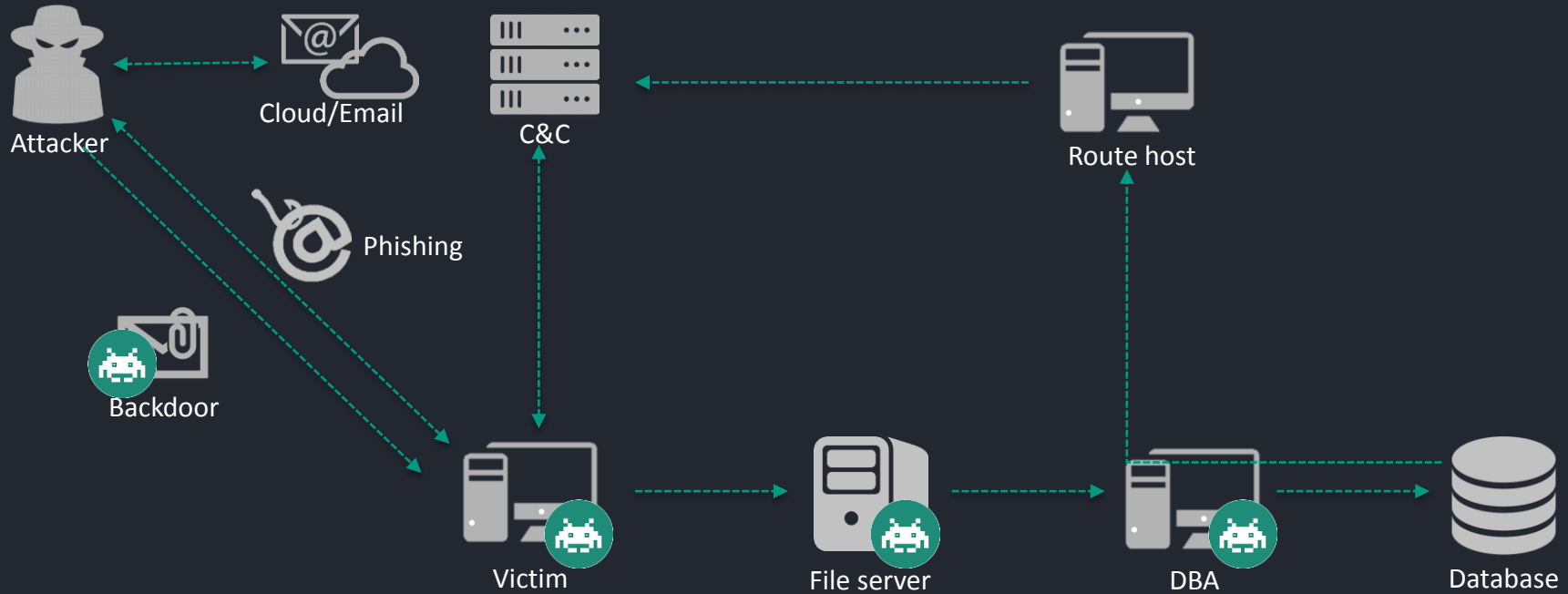
Interpark Breached

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

December 06, 2016

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

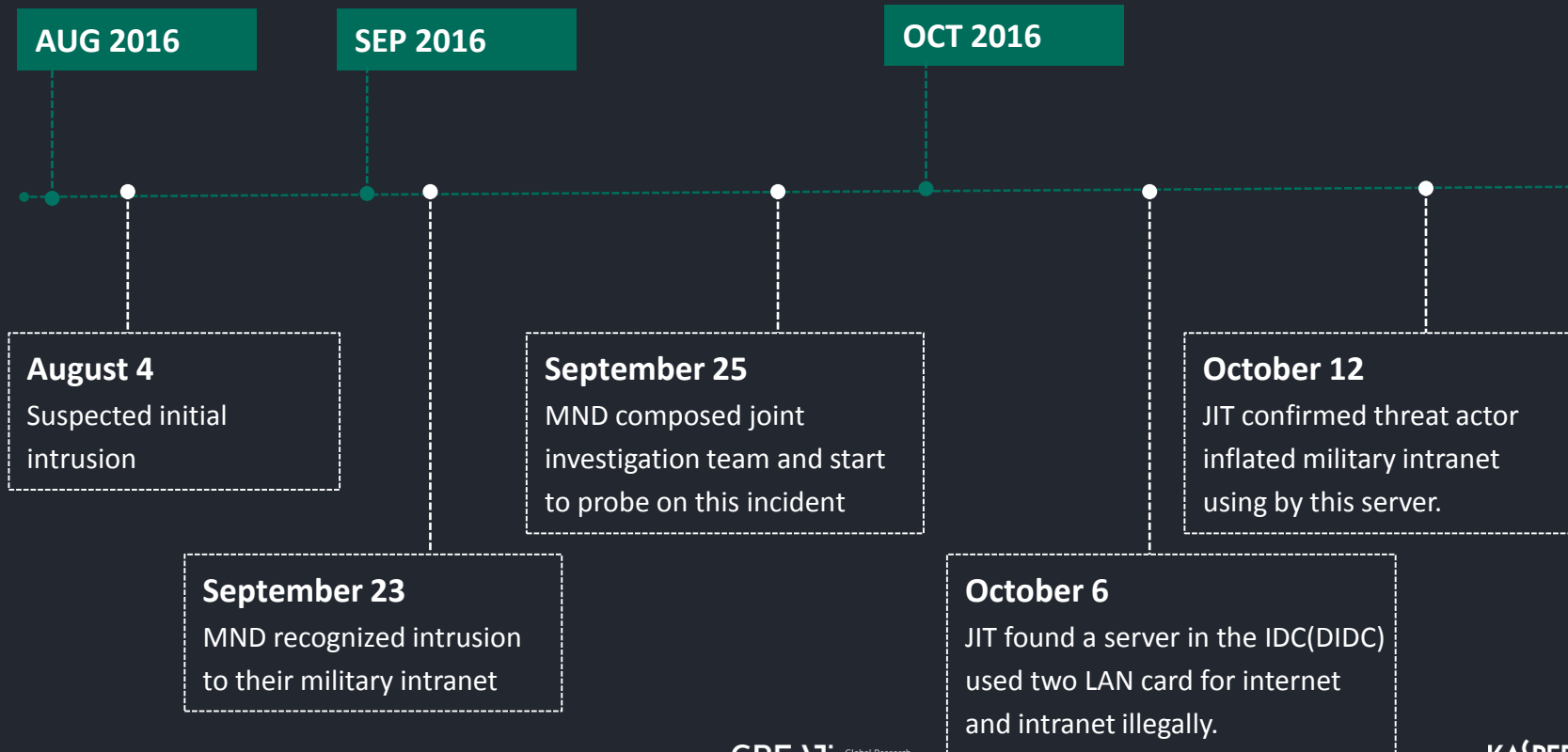
Incident Overview

- **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



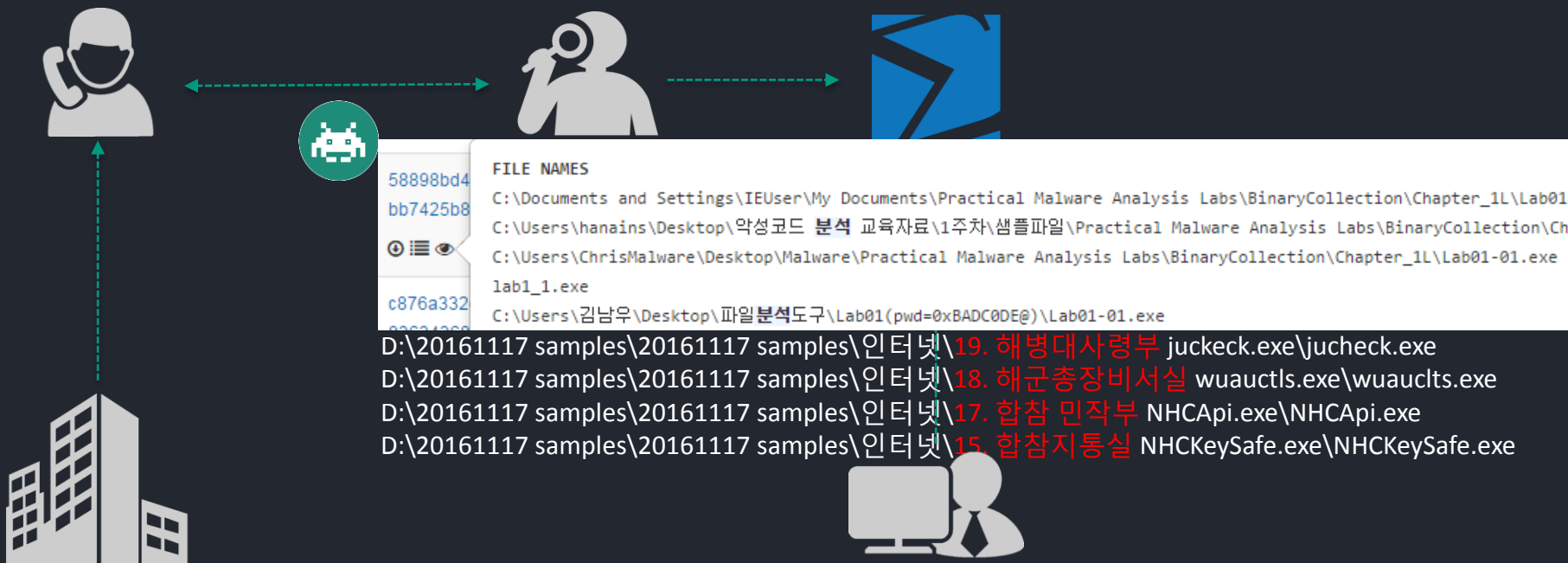
Korea MND Breached

Timeline



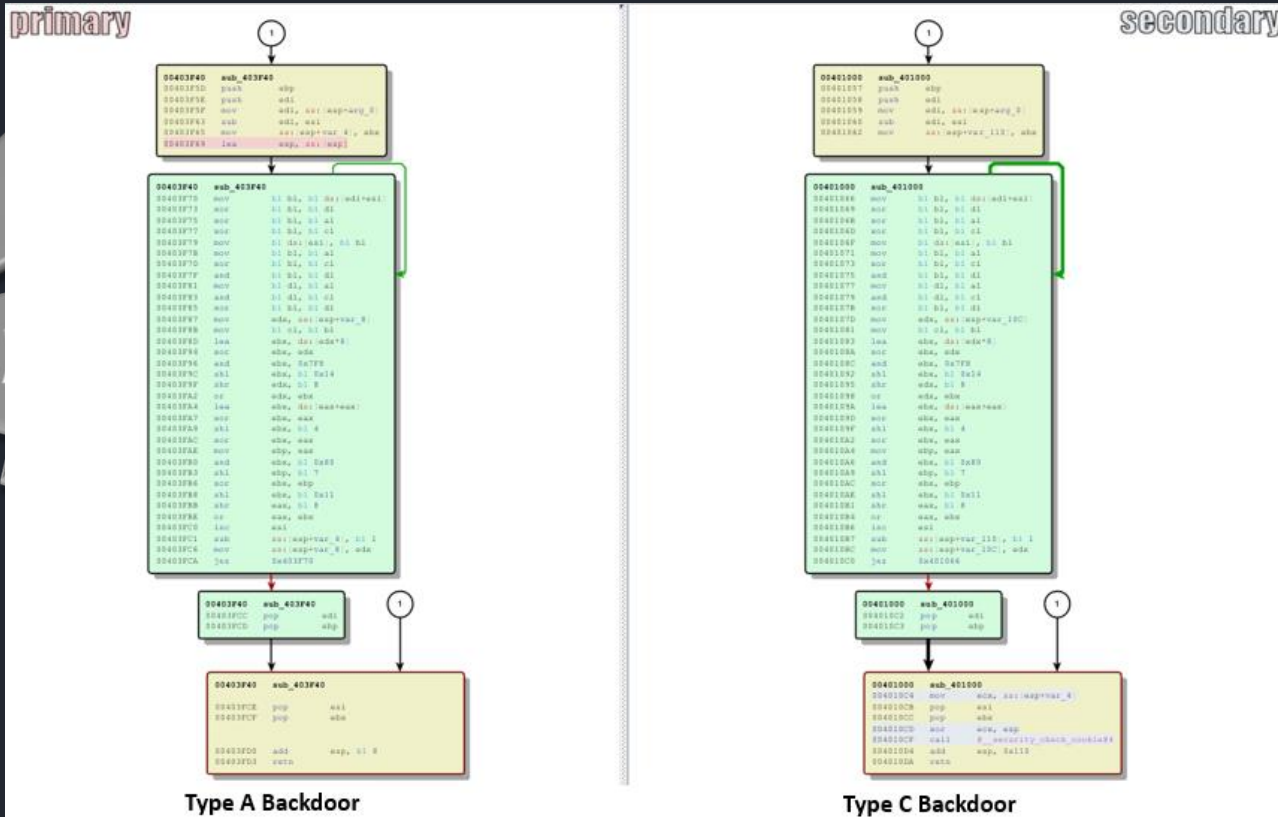
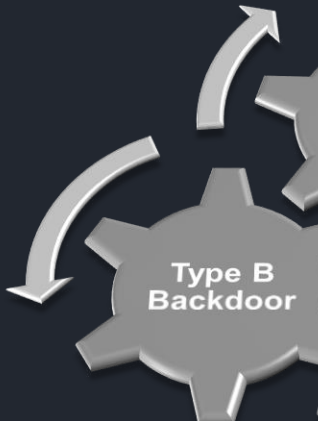
Korea MND Breached

How can I recognized the malware?



Korea MND Breached

Malware Cluster



Korea MND Breached

Privilege Escalation

- Mimikatz : Credential dumping

- 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

- 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
```

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.

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

	Global Bank Attack	SPE Attack
Decryption Routine	<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</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</pre>
Password	<pre>call esi ; GetProcAddress mov edi, offset aIamsorry@12345 ; "iamsorry!@1234567" mov dword_4125C0, eax push edi ; char * push offset aEmcfigv7xc8itav ; "!emCFgv7Xc8ItaVGn0bMf" call sub_401000 pop ecx</pre>	<pre>call esi ; GetProcAddress mov edi, offset aIamsorry@12345 ; "iamsorry!@1234567" mov dword_418B68, eax push edi ; Source push offset aEmcfigv7xc8itav ; "!emCFgv7Xc8ItaVGn0bMf" call sub_401757 pop ecx</pre>

Who is Behind These Attacks?

Who is behind?

Interpark breached

Code Similarity

- Each malware has subroutine to acquire DLL and API address
- Malware has a API name as hex value
- Each character store to the stack at the runtime
- Decrypt it and retrieve API address

```
mov byte ptr [ebp-18h], 60h
mov byte ptr [ebp-17h], 31h
mov byte ptr [ebp-16h], 00Ah
mov byte ptr [ebp-15h], 00Bh
mov byte ptr [ebp-14h], 95h
mov byte ptr [ebp-13h], 46h
mov byte ptr [ebp-12h], 0CDh
mov byte ptr [ebp-11h], 0A6h
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], 3Ah
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, 61Ah
jnb short loc_4092DA
```

```
lea eax, [ebp-61Ch]
push eax
call ds:LoadLibrary
mov edi, eax
```

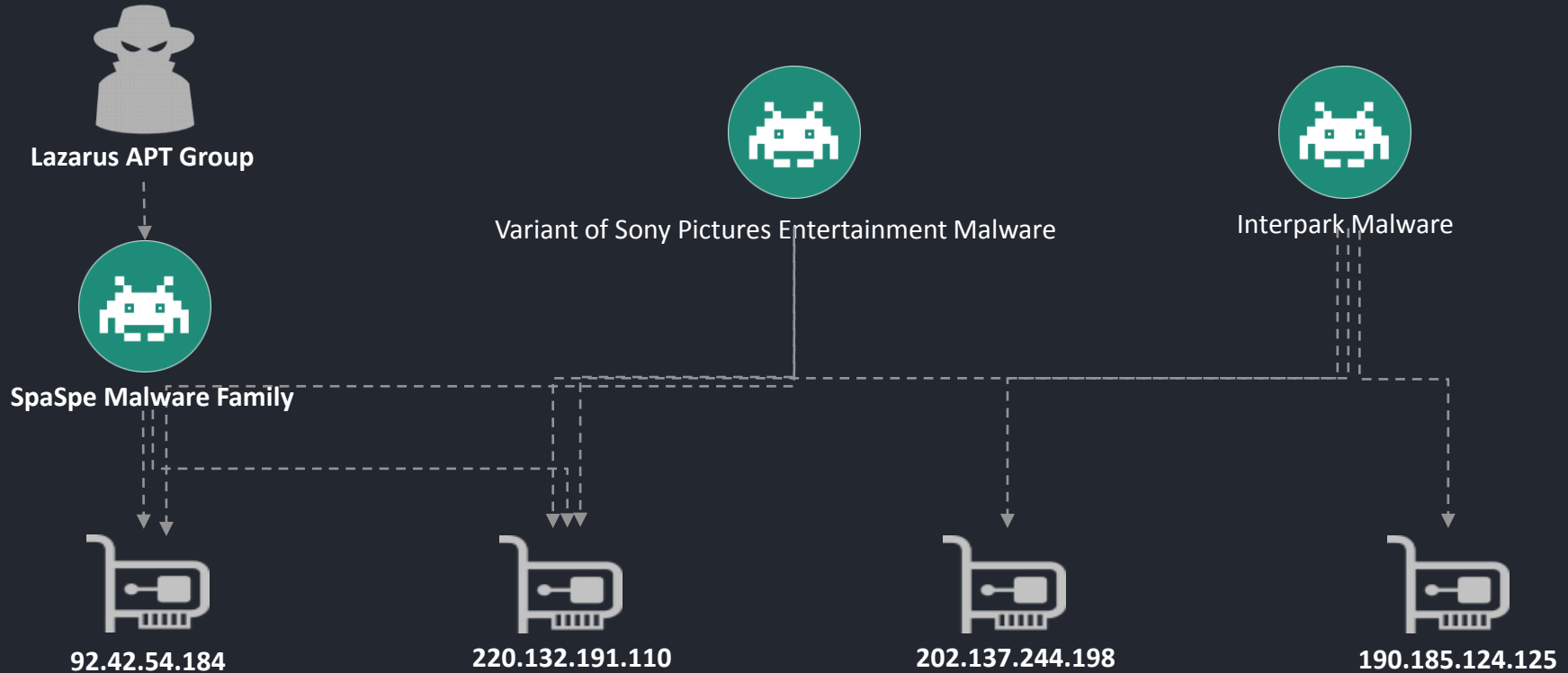
Interpark Malware

```
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, IStrcpy@
lea eax, [ebp+var_C]
push eax
push offset byte_10005A54 ; lpString1
call esi, IStrcpy@
lea eax, [ebp+var_28]
push eax
push offset byte_10005A74 ; lpString1
call esi, IStrcpy@
lea eax, [ebp+var_58]
push eax
push offset byte_10005A94 ; lpString1
call esi, IStrcpy@
and [ebp+var_2C], 0
lea eax, [ebp+LibFileName]
push eax
push [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], 6Ah
mov [ebp+var_2E], 6Ch
mov [ebp+var_2D], 6Ch
call ds:LoadLibrary@
mov esi, eax
```

SPE malware

Who is behind?

Interpark breached



Who is behind?

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

Positron

Symantec Official Blog

Duuzer back door Trojan targets South Korea to take over computers

Backdoor.Duuzer 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

Created 26 Oct 2015



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-20h]
call   dword ptr [ebp+0Ch]
lea     ecx, [ebp-154h]
lea     edx, [ebp-278h]
push   ecx
push   ebx
push   offset aKr          ; "KR"
push   edx
call   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-1A08h]
push   offset aCnSxSSSS2S ; "cN$Sx$S$W'z$ z$ z$W' z>z$"
push   edx
call   _sprintf
add    esp, 20h
push   0EES8B980h

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-0Ch]
call   dword ptr [ebp+0Ch]
lea     ecx, [ebp-16Ch]
lea     edx, [ebp-284h]
push   ecx
push   ebx
push   offset unk_41657C
push   edx
call   dword ptr [ebp+8]
pop     ecx
lea     eax, [ebp-16Ch]
push   offset unk_4165C0
push   eax
push   (offset aEL+00h) ; ";>"
push   ecx
push   offset aEC          ; "e /c "
push   offset aD_e         ; "d.e"
lea     edx, [ebp-200Ch]
push   offset aCnSxSSSS2S ; "cN$Sx$S$W'z$ z$ z$W' z>z$"
push   edx
push   offset aCnSxSSSS2S ; "cN$Sx$S$W'z$ z$ z$W' z>z$"
push   edx
call   _sprintf
add    esp, 20h
push   29668EEh
```

Interpark Malware

Wild Positron(aka Duuzer)

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! ㅋㅋ

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 회답이 늦죠?

Why your reply is too late?

자꾸 늦어지면 짜증 낸다는 걸 명심하세요.

Keep in mind that if you keep delaying

I will upset.

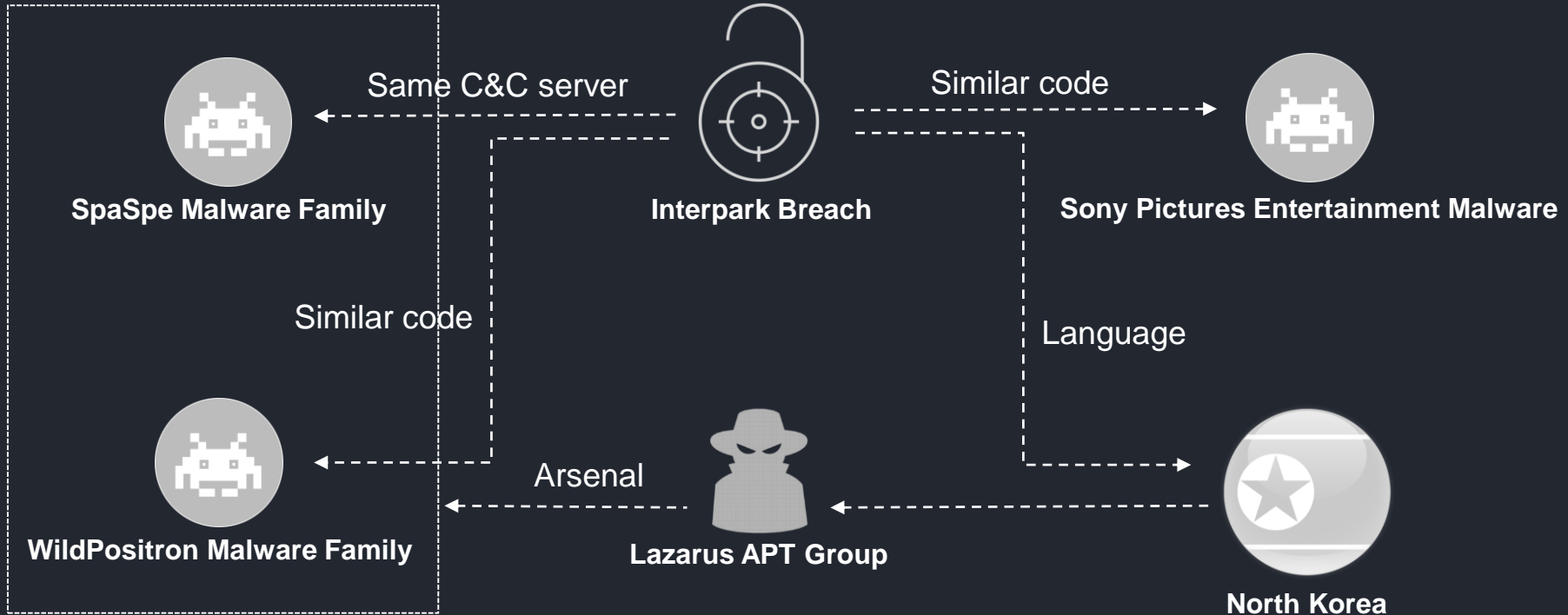
Way of expression of email

- 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 ^CreateFileA ^GetFileSize ^LockFile ^WaitForSingleObject  
r ^CreateSemaphoreA ^CreateEventA ^SetEvent ^DeleteCriticalSection ^Re  
^CreateProcessA ^ReadFile ^TerminateProcess ^TerminateThread ^GetWin  
dto ^closesocket ^Iphlpapi.dll ^GetAdaptersInfo ^GetPerAdapterInfo  
leaseContext ^CryptEncrypt ^CryptDestroyKey ^CryptDecrypt ^CryptCreat  
A ^InternetConnectA ^HttpOpenRequestA ^InternetCloseHandle ^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:\b1Mission\Team_Project\[2012.6 ~]\HTTP Trojan

2.0\HttpDrOpper\Win32\Release\HttpSecurityProvider.pdb

Z:\b1Mission\Team_Project\[2012.6 ~]\HTTP Troy\HttpDrOpper\Win32\Release\HttpSecurityProvider.pdb

Z:\b1Mission\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 D9      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 lea     ebx, ds:0[edx*8]
33 DA      xor     ebx, edx
81 E3 F8 07 00 00 and     ebx, 7F8h
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, 0FFFFFFF80h
C1 E5 07    shl     ebp, 7
33 D0      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
```

primary

```
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 lea     ebx, ds:0[edx*8]
33 DA      xor     ebx, edx
81 E3 F8 07 00 00 and     ebx, 7F8h
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, 0FFFFFFF80h
C1 E5 07    shl     ebp, 7
33 D0      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
```

secondary

```
loc_404130:
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 20 mov     edx, [esp+10h+arg_C]
8A CB      mov     cl, bl
8D 1C D5 00 00 00 00 lea     ebx, ds:0[edx*8]
33 DA      xor     ebx, edx
81 E3 F8 07 00 00 and     ebx, 7F8h
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, 0FFFFFFF80h
C1 E5 07    shl     ebp, 7
33 D0      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 24 01 sub     [esp+10h+arg_10], 1
89 54 24 20 mov     [esp+10h+arg_C], edx
75 A4      jnz     short loc_404130
```

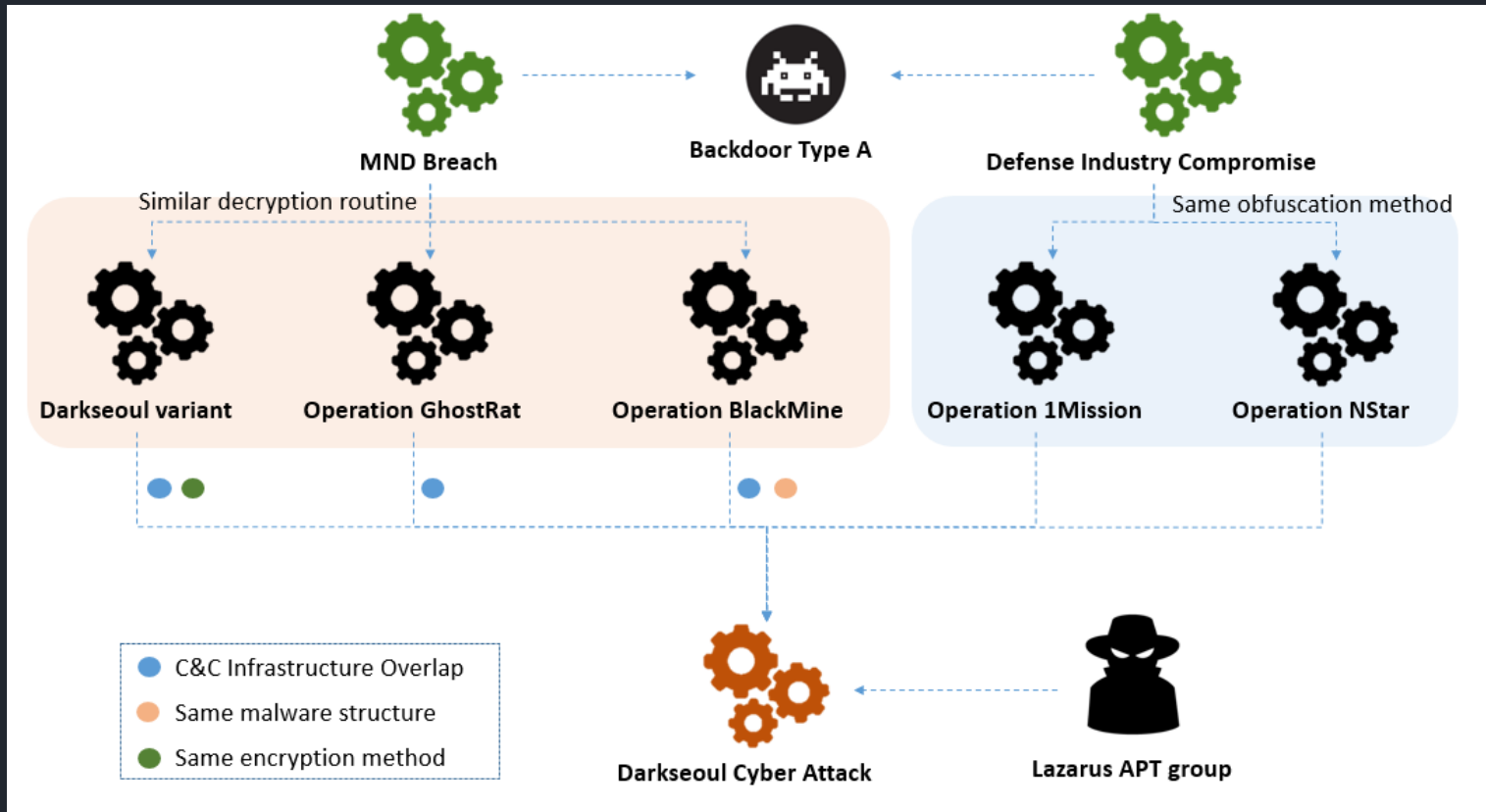
```
loc_415455:
mov     bl, [edi+esi]
xor     bl, dl
xor     bl, al
xor     bl, cl
mov     [esi], bl
mov     bl, al
xor     bl, cl
and     bl, dl
mov     dl, al
and     dl, cl
xor     bl, dl
mov     edx, [esp+1Ch+var_C]
mov     cl, bl
mov     ebx, edx
and     ebx, 0FFh
```

Ministry of National Defense Malware

DarkSeoul Variant Malware

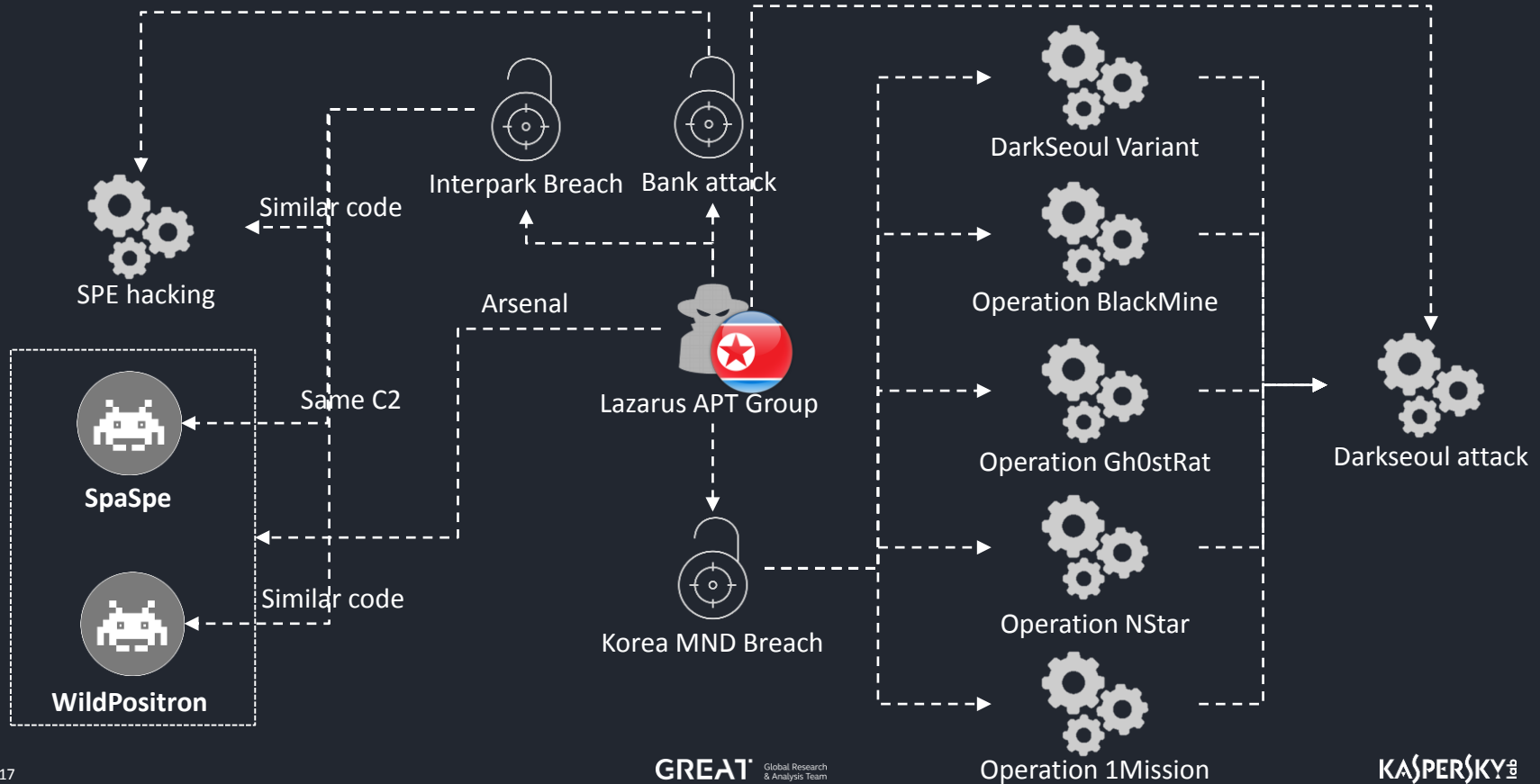
Who is behind?

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.

Mexico • USA • Brazil • Turkey • Saudi Arabia • Iran • India • Bangladesh • Russia • China • Taiwan • Republic of Korea

Lazarus is state-sponsored attack group

But not well funded ☹️

Very active and expand their target!

Manufacturing

Finance

Media

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The graphics are based on Kaspersky Lab's own data and on data provided by members in Kaspersky's Global Research & Analysis Team.
Read more at: www.kaspersky.com/blog

GREAT

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Ambiguous Boundary

Cyber espionage vs Cyber crime

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

Ambiguous Boundary

Cyber espionage vs Cyber crime

[PDF] Targeted Ransomware No Longer a Future Threat - Intel Security

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 Christian Beek and Andrew ...

Targeted Ransomware Attacks Middle Eastern Government ...

researchcenter.paloaltonetworks.com > 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... ▼ 이 페이지 번역하기

www.crypsisgroup.com/.../CG_WhitePaper_Ransomware_FINAL... ▲ 이 페이지 번역하기

[PDF] Targeted Ransomware: The Next Evolution in ... - The Crypsis Group

recent ransomware variants have targeted and ...



Mon 12/26/2016 3:05 PM

jaehoo kim <kimjaehoo0304@gmail.com>

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Tue 12/27/2016 5:41 PM

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반드시 확인하시고 정확히 인지하셔서 불이익을 당하시는 일이 없도록 바랍니다

아직은 확정사항은 아니지만

미리 숙지하셔서 꼭 참고하시기 바랍니다

문서가 외부로 유출되는 안되기 때문에

비밀번호를 설정하였습니다

비밀번호는 1234입니다

매크로 콘텐츠를 허용해야 문서 내용이 보이기 참고하시기 바랍니다

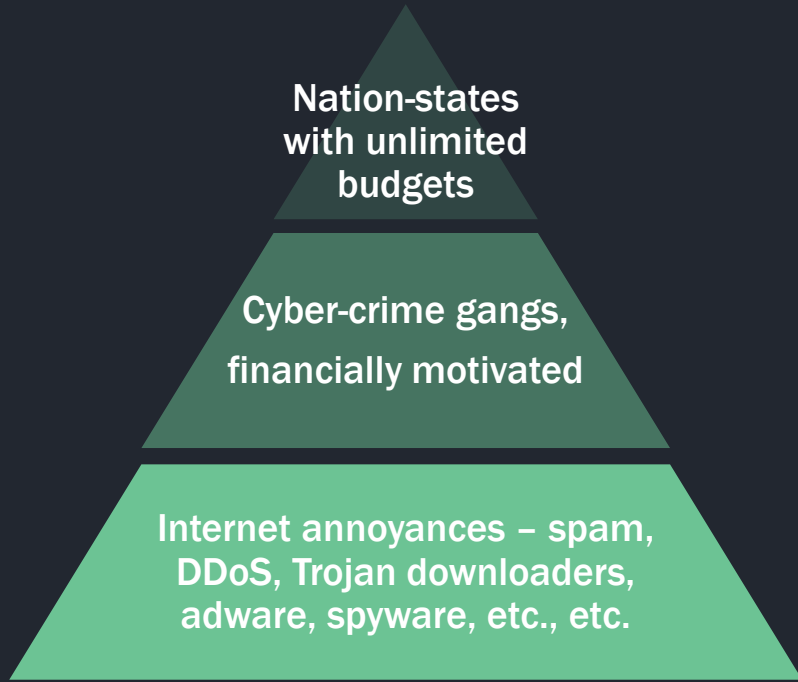
혹시나 문서가 외부로 유출 될 경우 차후 불이익을 받으실 수 있으시니

문서나 문서가 유출될 경우 차후 불이익을 받으실 수 있으시니

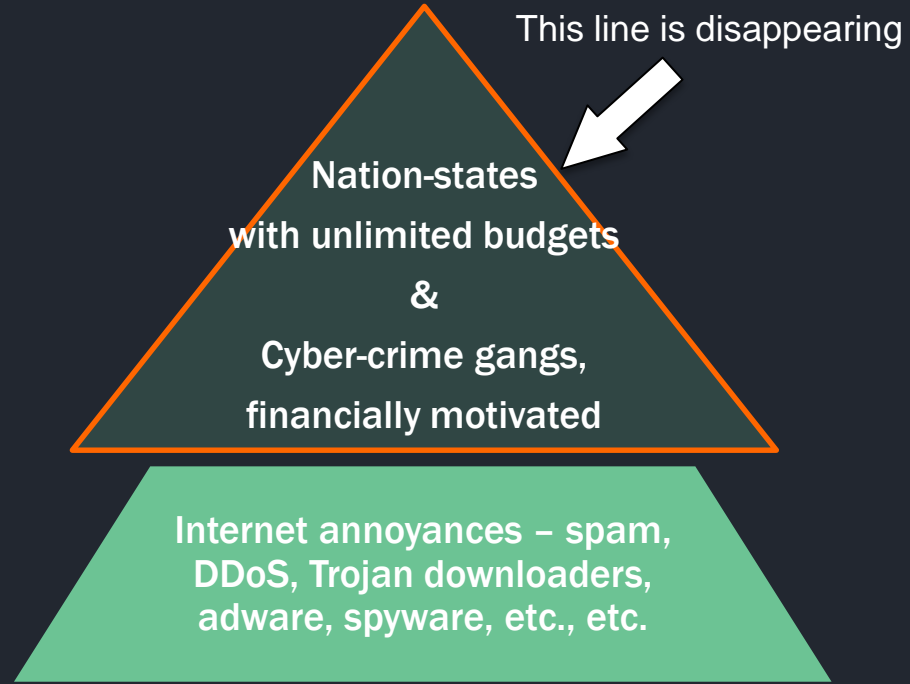
매크로 콘텐츠를 허용해야 문서 내용이 보이기 참고하시기 바랍니다

비밀번호는 1234입니다

Ambiguous Boundary



Cyber espionage vs Cyber crime



Conclusion

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



A wide-angle photograph of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the thin blue atmosphere. The sun is visible on the right side, creating a bright glow and illuminating the clouds below. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a lighter blue near the horizon.

QUESTIONS

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Global Research and Analysis Team

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Thank You