Exploitation of the CVE-2021-40444 vulnerability in MSHTML

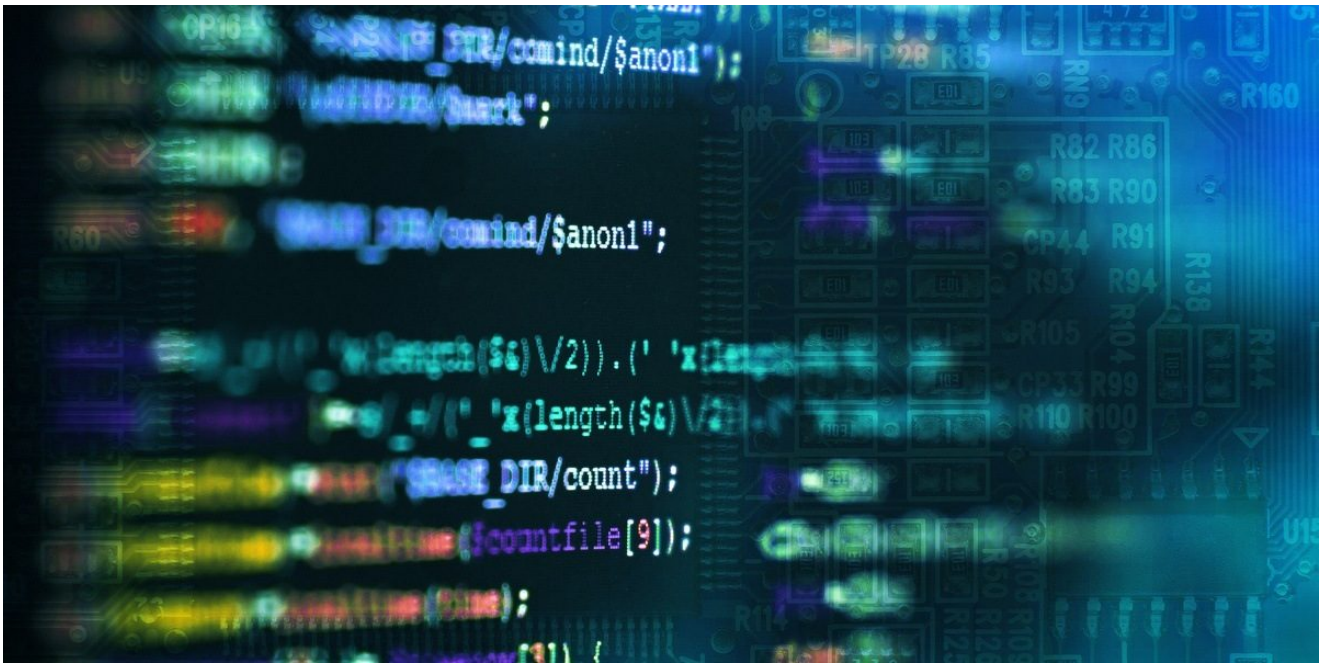
securelist.com/exploitation-of-the-cve-2021-40444-vulnerability-in-mshtml/104218/

Incidents

Incidents

16 Sep 2021

minute read



Authors

Expert AMR

Summary

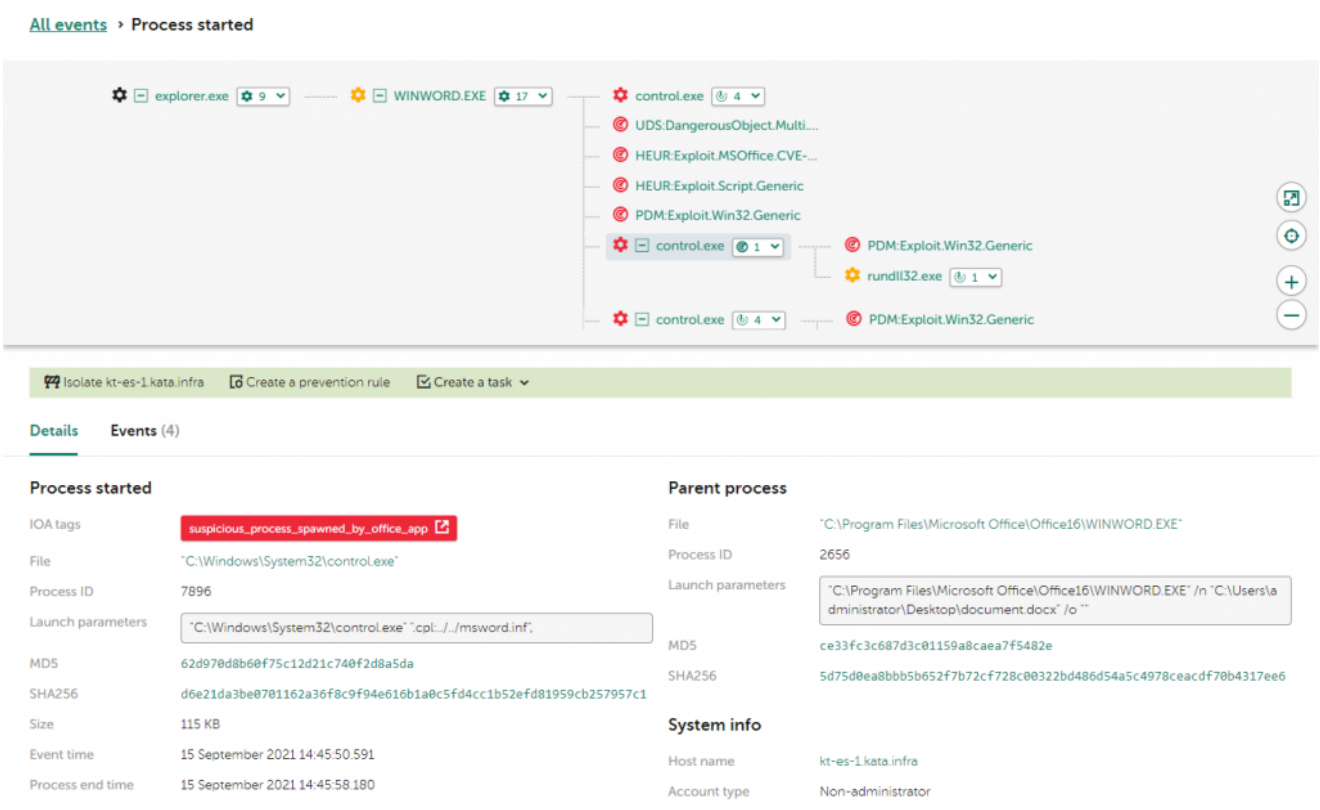
Last week, Microsoft reported the remote code execution vulnerability CVE-2021-40444 in the MSHTML browser engine. According to the company, this vulnerability has already been used in targeted attacks against Microsoft Office users. In attempt to exploit this vulnerability, attackers create a document with a specially-crafted object. If a user opens the document, MS Office will download and execute a malicious script.
According to our data, the same attacks are still happening all over the world. We are currently seeing attempts to exploit the CVE-2021-40444 vulnerability targeting companies in the research and development sector, the energy sector and large industrial sectors, banking and medical technology development sectors, as well as telecommunications and the IT sector. Due to its ease of exploitation and the few published Proof-of-Concept (PoC), we expect to see an increase in attacks using this vulnerability.

Geography of CVE-2021-40444 exploitation attempts

Kaspersky is aware of targeted attacks using CVE-2021-40444, and our products protect against attacks leveraging the vulnerability. Possible detection names are:

- HEUR:Exploit.MSOffice.CVE-2021-40444.a
- HEUR:Trojan.MSOffice.Agent.gen

- PDM:Exploit.Win32.Generic



Killchain generated by KEDR during execution of CVE-2021-40444 Proof-of-Concept

Experts at Kaspersky are monitoring the situation closely and improving mechanisms to detect this vulnerability using Behavior Detection and Exploit Prevention components. Within our Managed Detection and Response service, our SOC experts are able to detect when this vulnerability is expoited, investigate such attacks and notify customers.

Technical details

The remote code execution vulnerability CVE-2021-40444 was found in MSHTML, the Internet Explorer browser engine which is a component of modern Windows systems, both user and server. Moreover, the engine is often used by other programs to work with web content (e.g. MS Word or MS PowerPoint).
In order to exploit the vulnerability, attackers embed a special object in a Microsoft Office document containing an URL for a malicious script. If a victim opens the document, Microsoft Office will download the malicious script from the URL and run it using the MSHTML engine. Then the script can use ActiveX controls to perform malicious actions on the victim's computer. For example, the original zero-day exploit which was used in targeted attacks at

the time of detection used ActiveX controls to download and execute a Cobalt Strike payload. We are currently seeing various types of malware, mostly backdoors, which are delivered by exploiting the CVE-2021-40444 vulnerability.

Mitigations

- Follow Microsoft security update guidelines.
- Use the latest Threat Intelligence information to keep up to date with TTPs used by threat actors.
- Businesses should use a security solution that provides vulnerability, patch management and exploit prevention components, such as the Automatic Exploit Prevention component in Kaspersky Endpoint Security for Business. The component monitors suspicious actions in applications and blocks malicious file execution.
- Use solutions like Kaspersky Endpoint Detection and Response and Kaspersky Managed Detection and Response service, which help identify and stop an attack at an early stage before the attackers achieve their final goal.

IoC

MD5
ef32824c7388a848c263deb4c360fd64
e58b75e1f588508de7c15a35e2553b86
e89dbc1097cfb8591430ff93d9952260

URL
hidusi[.]com
103.231.14[.]134

- Malware Descriptions
- Microsoft
- Microsoft Internet Explorer
- Proof-of-Concept
- Security technology
- Targeted attacks
- Vulnerabilities and exploits
- Zero-day vulnerabilities

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GReAT webinars

13 May 2021, 1:00pm

GReAT Ideas. Balalaika Edition

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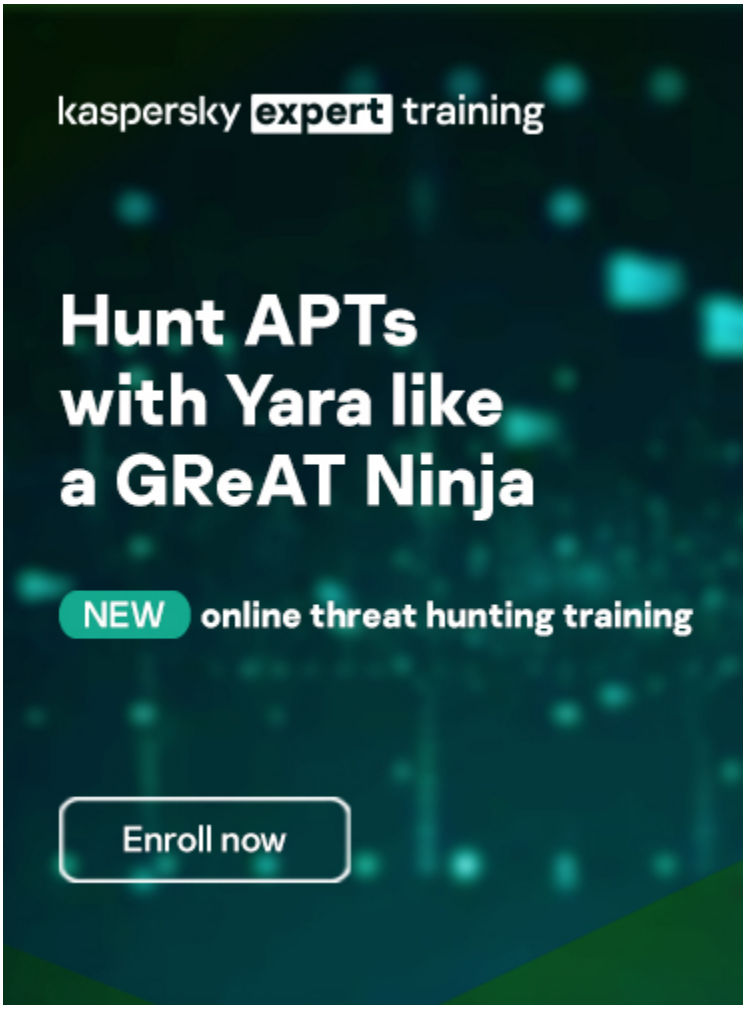
17 Jun 2020, 1:00pm
26 Aug 2020, 2:00pm



Reports

APT trends report Q1 2022

This is our latest summary of advanced persistent threat (APT) activity, focusing on events that we observed during Q1 2022.

Lazarus Trojanized DeFi app for delivering malware

We recently discovered a Trojanized DeFi application that was compiled in November 2021. This application contains a legitimate program called DeFi Wallet that saves and manages a cryptocurrency wallet, but also implants a full-featured backdoor.

MoonBounce: the dark side of UEFI firmware

At the end of 2021, we inspected UEFI firmware that was tampered with to embed a malicious code we dub MoonBounce. In this report we describe how the MoonBounce implant works and how it is connected to APT41.

The BlueNoroff cryptocurrency hunt is still on

It appears that BlueNoroff shifted focus from hitting banks and SWIFT-connected servers to solely cryptocurrency businesses as the main source of the group's illegal income.