

New tricks of APT29 – update on the CERT.PL report

lab52.io/blog/2162-2/

A new sample has been uploaded to VirusTotal, and its characteristics strongly resemble QUARTERRIG, a malware recently analyzed by CERT.PL and linked to APT29. In said analysis, the campaign was named “Note”. Based on the aforementioned report, the purpose of this post is to show the new features of this new campaign that we named “Information”.

The hash of the sample made public in VirusTotal is b422ba73f389ae5ef9411cf4484c840c7c82f2731c6324db0b24b6f87ce8477d, and only 3 antivirus engines target the sample as malicious during the writing of this post.

3 / 64
Community Score

3 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious

b422ba73f389ae5ef9411cf4484c840c7c82f2731c6324db0b24b6f87ce8477d

/Information.php

Size: 1.06 MB | Last Analysis Date: 2 days ago

zip contains-pe persistence detect-debug-environment long-sleeps

DETECTION DETAILS RELATIONS BEHAVIOR CONTENT TELEMETRY COMMUNITY

Crowdsourced Sigma Rules

CRITICAL 1 HIGH 1 MEDIUM 2 LOW 1

- Matches rule Suspicious Double Extension File Execution by Florian Roth (Nextron Systems), @blu3_team (Idea), Nasreddine Bencherchali (Nextron Systems) at Sigma Integrated Rule Set (GitHub)
↳ Detects suspicious use of an .exe extension after a non-executable file extension like .pdf.exe, a set of spaces or underlines to cloak the executable file in spear phishing campaigns
- Matches rule Renamed Office Binary Execution by Nasreddine Bencherchali (Nextron Systems) at Sigma Integrated Rule Set (GitHub)
↳ Detects the execution of a renamed office binary
- Matches rule Password Protected Compressed File Extraction Via 7Zip by Nasreddine Bencherchali (Nextron Systems) at Sigma Integrated Rule Set (GitHub)
↳ Detects usage of 7zip utilities (7z.exe, 7za.exe and 7zr.exe) to extract password protected zip files.
- Matches rule CurrentVersion Autorun Keys Modification by Victor Sergeev, Daniil Yugoslavskiy, Gleb Sukhodolskiy, Timur Zinniatullin, oscd.community, Tim Shelton, frack113 (split) at Sigma Integrated Rule Set

Sample in VirusTotal analysed in this report

APT29 is a hacker group allegedly affiliated with **one or more Russian intelligence agencies**. It is a sophisticated group that has been carrying out attacks against European governments and diplomatic agencies since 2008.

The main entry vector for APT29 is email. Using this input vector, attackers attach a PDF with a link that will download an ISO.

New campaign: “Information”

This new campaign, which will be referred to as **Information**, contains a structure very similar to the **Note** campaigns shown in the CERT.PL report. The samples analyzed in that report are from March. However, from Lab52, **we have observed a change in the operation of this type of malware since April, and in the latest analyzed samples, the injection method has varied**. In this post, we use one of the latest samples to highlight the new changes in the mechanisms employed.

This time **the file containing the shellcode is located in a file called “dbg.info”** unlike what we have been observing in previous campaigns. The **Information.iso** contains:

- AppvlsSubsystems64.dll – DLL used to load a legitimate system DLL and inject the shellcode into it.
- dbg.info – shellcode.
- Information .exe – Legitimate binary **signed by Microsoft**. This will be used to load AppvlsSubsystems64.dll (by DLL Side-Load).

Nombre	Fecha de modificación
AppvlsSubsystems64.dll	17/05/2023 3:04
dbg.info	17/05/2023 3:04
Information	17/05/2023 3:03

Nombre	Fecha de modificación
AppvlsSubsystems64.dll	14/03/2023 12:01
bdcmetadataresource.xsd	14/03/2023 12:01
Note	14/03/2023 11:59

Contents of

“Information.iso” versus “Note.iso” (past campaign)

The compilation date for **AppvlsSubsystems64.dll** in this new campaign is more recent than the previous one. This could suggest that changes were made to improve the sample.

property	value
md5	D2B2F086BF9241954435CAECC3EA851E
sha1	E16D41F69F5DBCFFD39B9A6C1F8B5B5EDA7F6651
sha256	E7C49758BAE63C83D251CACBFADA7C09AF0C3038E8FF755C4C04F916385805D8
first-bytes-hex	4D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
first-bytes-text	M Z @
file-size	251392 bytes
entropy	6.080
imphash	385F258374F5CF31213D118EF5907A3F
signature	n/a
tooling	Visual Studio 2015 - 14.0
entry-point	48 89 5C 24 08 48 89 74 24 10 57 48 83 EC 20 49 8B F8 8B DA 48 8B F1 83 FA 01 75 05 E8 47 03 00 00
file-version	n/a
description	n/a
file-type	dynamic-link-library
cpu	64-bit
subsystem	GUI
compiler-stamp	0x64648AA2 (Wed May 17 08:04:50 2023 UTC)
debugger-stamp	0x64648AA2 (Wed May 17 08:04:50 2023 UTC)
resources-stamp	n/a
import-stamp	0x00000000 (Thu Jan 01 00:00:00 1970 UTC)
exports-stamp	0xFFFFFFFF (Sun Feb 07 06:28:15 2106 UTC)

Compilation date

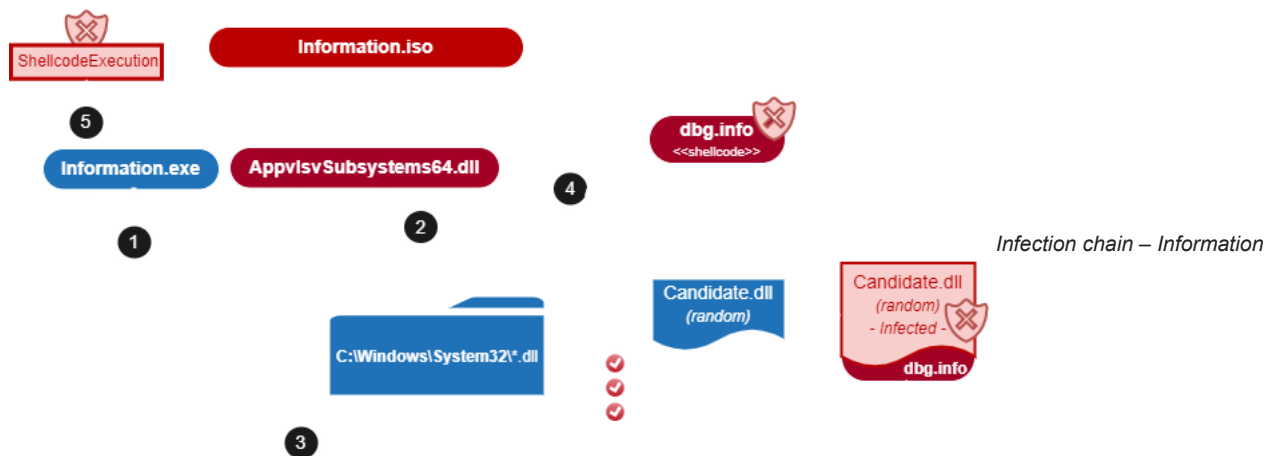
AppvlsvSubsystems64.dll – Information

This post focuses on the main differences between the previous campaign and the new one, in order to contribute to the community. The most noticeable change is the injection technique. Nevertheless some additional notes are added for the curious.

The objective is the same: the executable (Information.exe in this case) will be used to execute two DLLs. The first DLL is AppvlsvSubsystems64.dll, that will be loaded by the process as part of its execution. The second DLL will be loaded by AppvlsvSubsystem64.dll. **In this case, however, the second DLL will be carefully modified with different techniques in order to minimize the detection methods.**

Therefore, Information.exe, that is a legitimate binary, will be the container for the malware to be executed. In order to do that, it will load AppvlsvSubsystems64.dll who needs to identify a suitable system DLL to be modified – with the shellcode – before the load in Information.exe. **The main changes are located in AppvlsvSubsystems64.dll.** Also, the command and control (C2) varies.

The following diagram describes the infection chain analysed in this post.



campaign

Description of the APIs

When running the sample, the first difference lies in how the **AppvlsvSubsystems64.dll** loads the functions needed for the execution. In the “Note” campaign, the functions are loaded at an early stage than the Information campaign. Moreover, the description in this last case occurs at a different point, later in during the execution.

The screenshot shows a debugger window with assembly code on the left, registers on the right, and a file properties window in the foreground. The assembly code includes instructions for testing, jumping, and calling DLLs. The registers window shows RAX, RBY, RCX, RDX, RBP, RSP, RSI, RDI, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, and RIP. The file properties window shows the file size as 782621 bytes. A red box highlights the file size in the file properties window. A red arrow points from the 'DLL Size (12088)' label to the '782621 bytes' value. Another red arrow points from the 'Shellcode Size (782629)' label to the '782621 bytes' value. The assembly code includes instructions for testing, jumping, and calling DLLs. The registers window shows RAX, RBY, RCX, RDX, RBP, RSP, RSI, RDI, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, and RIP. The file properties window shows the file size as 782621 bytes.

The sample also checks that the candidate DLL is not already loaded in the executable (Information.exe). That is, the following list are the DLLs already loaded in Information.exe, and, therefore, discarded by the malware:

- msvcp140.dll combase.dll
- msi.dll sechost.dll
- appvisvsubsystem64.dll msvcrt.dll
- vcruntime140.dll kernel32.dll
- vcruntime140_1.dll imm32.dll
- ucrtbase.dll gdi32.dll
- bcrypt.dll rpctr4.dll
- win32u.dll shell32.dll
- msvcp_win.dll advapi32.dll
- kernelbase.dll user32.dll
- gdi32full.dll ntdll.dll

After said checks, the malware has a set of candidate DLLs. The DLL selected for injection will vary in each execution, thanks to a randomization function implemented in the sample. **A list of candidate DLLs by default – those that satisfy the requirements needed by the malware – in Windows 10 64b is provided at the end of this post.** This may vary depending on the operating system. However, following the steps in this post is not difficult to prepare your own script. A similar technique is described in the [Netero1010 post](#).

The malware selects the DLL used for the injection as follows.

First, it uses the system time as a seed to apply a series of arithmetic operations on it. The result will be the seed of the next DLL to be checked.

add rax, 18
add rax, F0
mov qword ptr ss:[rbp+2A8], rax
lea rax, qword ptr ds:[7FFCC2DE7C9C]
mov qword ptr ss:[rbp+2A0], rax
lea rax, qword ptr ds:[7FFCC2DE7CDA]
mov qword ptr ss:[rbp+298], rax
lea rax, qword ptr ds:[7FFCC2DE7D0A]
mov qword ptr ss:[rbp+290], rax
mov qword ptr ss:[rbp+288], 363C
mov qword ptr ss:[rbp+284], F53F
mov rax, qword ptr ss:[rbp+2C8]
movzx eax, word ptr ds:[rax+18]
cmp eax, 20B
jne appvisvsubsystems64.7FFCC2DCCD89
mov rcx, qword ptr ss:[rbp+D68]
mov rax, qword ptr ss:[rbp+2C8]

Member	Offset	Size	Value	Meaning
Magic	00000120	Word	0020B	PE3+
MajorLinkerVersion	00000122	Byte	0E	
MinorLinkerVersion	00000123	Byte	14	
SizeOfCode	00000124	Dword	009D200	

DLL candidate

Another comprobation is to check the "SizeOfImage" field, which refers to the size to reserve in memory to load the executable. If it is less than 782629 bytes (shellcode size), it is discarded.

Win32VersionValue	00000144	Dword	00000000
SizeOfImage	00000148	Dword	001C3000
SizeOfHeaders	0000014C	Dword	00000400
Checksum	00000150	Dword	001C0E97

the candidate DLL

Finally, the sample checks the size of the ".text" section (where the shellcode will be injected) and verifies that it is larger than 782629 bytes.

Name	Virtual Size
Byte[8]	Dword
.text	000C6640

of the candidate DLL

Unfortunately, at this point AppContracts.dll (the DLL selected in this execution) does not meet the injection requirements, and the search for the next optimal DLL is AppxPackaging.dll, in this example.

After this screening, the malware will have about 283 candidates for injection in the system used. At the end of the post you will find a table with the possible DLLs in which the malware could be injected, considering the size required for the injection by this sample (782629) and the system where it be executed.

At this point, the chosen DLL (in this example, at this moment, AppxPackaging.dll) is ready to receive the shellcode, using the following injection method.

Step1. Subsequently, it makes a call to NtCreateSection to create a memory section in the process.

Name	Virtual Size
<ntdll1.NtCreateSection>	
PAGE_READONLY	0x02
DLL Handle	

Create section to map the DLL

Step2. And map the library in that section with ZwMapViewOfSection.

Map the DLL

Step3. Once the library is mapped in memory, the write permissions are modified to be able to write the shellcode in it. The address pointed to by VirtualProtect corresponds to the ".text" section of the DLL.

Change protection to RW (.text section)

Step4. After that, write the shellcode in the ".text" section.

shellcode in the .text section. Left: not infected. Right: infected

Step5. Finally the malware changes the permissions of the ".text" section back to "EXECUTABLE_READ" again.

The screenshot shows a debugger window with assembly code on the left, a memory dump in the center, and register values on the right. Red boxes highlight the following:

- Assembly code: `call appvlsvsubsystems64.7FFCC2DCFB50` and `call appvlsvsubsystems64.7FFCC2DCA400`.
- Memory dump: Address `00007FFCA1871000` containing `&g`.
- Register RAX: Value `00007FFCD013BC70`.
- Register RDI: Value `0000000000000020`.

Change the .text section back to RX

Once the shellcode is loaded, the execution is identical to what can be seen in the QUARTERRIG report of CERT.PL, but with a different C2. In this case, the actors use the URL `hxxps:[]//pizzais.com/order.php`.

Timeline

As mentioned before, **Lab52** has observed the evolution in techniques since April. Specifically, here we provide an additional hash of a different file published on VirusTotal that uses this injection technique, found during the writing of this post.

Hash	Description	Date
C71EC48A59631BFA3F33383C1F25719E95E5A80936D913AB3BFE2FEB172C1C5E	Notes.iso injecting the shellcode in the .txt section of the DLL	28/04/2023

Therefore, at the least in a previous registered case, the .iso file still bears the name "Note.iso," which could indicate that **the new technique was already in use** in some samples of the previous campaign. However, the most recent observations show a change in their name to "Information".



Short timeline – Changes in the injection technique

Conclusions

Just as QUARTERRIG was the evolution of HALFRIG, in this new campaign APT29 has modified the logic of its dll loader "Appvlsvsubsystem64.dll" to make it more sophisticated.

The fact of using legitimate random DLLs for injection instead of the process memory itself, adds another layer of complexity to the way the shellcode is loaded.

A list of system candidates to be injected is provided in this post. However, it must be considered carefully because these are extracted of a specific system, following the previous steps. The analysts can follow the steps mentioned here in order to build their own script to get the list of DLL candidates to be used by the authors this new campaign.

Indicators of Compromise (IOC)

File	Hash
Information.iso	B422BA73F389AE5EF9411CF4484C840C7C82F2731C6324DB0B24B6F87CE8477D
Information.exe	6C55195F025FB895F9D0EC3EDBF58BC0AA46C43EEB246CFB88EEF1AE051171B3
AppvlsvSubsystems64.dll	E7C49758BAE63C83D251CACBFADA7C09AF0C3038E8FF755C4C04F916385805D8
dbg.info	5F6219ADE8E0577545B9F13AFD28F6D6E991326F3C427D671D1C1765164B0D57

C2

`hxxps:[]//pizzais.com/order.php`

Filesystem**Description**

C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\MSOfficeUpdate\ AppvIsvSubsystems64.dll, Information .exe, dbg.info

Persistence**Value**

HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\MSOfficeUpdate\Information.exe

Candidate system DLLs for injection

The following DLLs will pass the checks for this sample (size and other requirements). This list may vary on the target system depending on the version and the system software installed. Please check.

aadtb.dll	ActiveSyncProvider.dll	adtschema.dll
APMon.dll	appraiser.dll	AppXDeploymentExtensions.desktop.dll
AppXDeploymentExtensions.onecore.dll	AppXDeploymentServer.dll	AppxPackaging.dll
AudioEng.dll	AudioSes.dll	audiosrv.dll
AuthFWSnapin.dll	AuthFWSnapIn.Resources.dll	AzureSettingSyncProvider.dll
bcastdvrsuserservice.dll	BingMaps.dll	cavo2gui.dll
cdp.dll	cdprt.dll	CertEnroll.dll
Chakra.dll	cimwin32.dll	ClipSVC.dll
CloudExperienceHostCommon.dll	cmiv2.dll	comsvcs.dll
ConstraintIndex.Search.dll	ContentDeliveryManager.Utilities.dll	CoreShell.dll
CoreUIComponents.dll	crypt32.dll	d2d1.dll
d3d10.dll	d3d10warp.dll	d3d11.dll
D3D12Core.dll	d3d9.dll	D3DCompiler_47.dll
dbgeng.dll	dbghelp.dll	dcomp.dll
DeviceFlows.DataModel.dll	dfshim.dll	diagperf.dll
diagtrack.dll	directml.dll	DMWmiBridgeProv.dll
dosvc.dll	drvstore.dll	dui70.dll
dwmcore.dll	dwmscene.dll	DWrite.dll
dxilconv.dll	edgeangle.dll	EdgeContent.dll
edgehtml.dll	efscore.dll	EmailApis.dll
enterpriseccsps.dll	esent.dll	ExplorerFrame.dll
FaceProcessor.dll	FaceRecognitionEngineAdapter.dll	fhuxpresentation.dll
FluencyDS.dll	FntCache.dll	FrameServer.dll
GdiPlus.dll	gpsvc.dll	HologramWorld.dll
Hydrogen.dll	icu.dll	ieframe.dll
inetcomm.dll	InputHost.dll	InputService.dll
InstallService.dll	IntelWifilhv08.dll	ISM.dll
jscript9.dll	kerberos.dll	KernelBase.dll
libcrypto.dll	localspl.dll	LocationFramework.dll
lpasvc.dll	lsasrv.dll	MapGeocoder.dll
MapRouter.dll	MCRcvSrc.dll	MdmDiagnostics.dll
MemoryAnalyzer.dll	MessagingDataModel2.dll	mfasfrcsnk.dll

mfc140.dll	mfc140u.dll	mfc42.dll
mfc42u.dll	mfccore.dll	MFMediaEngine.dll
mfmkvsrsrcnk.dll	mfmpeg4srcnk.dll	mfmpeg2srcnk.dll
mfnetcore.dll	mfnetsrc.dll	mfperfhelper.dll
mfplat.dll	mfreadwrite.dll	mfsrsrcnk.dll
mfsvr.dll	Microsoft.Bluetooth.Service.dll	Microsoft.Graphics.Display.DisplayEnhancementServ
migcore.dll	MiracastReceiver.dll	mispace.dll
mmcmdmgr.dll	mmgaclient.dll	MSAJApi.dll
msctf.dll	msdtctm.dll	msftedit.dll
mshtml.dll	msmpeg2vdec.dll	MSPhotography.dll
mssrch.dll	mstscax.dll	MSTSEngine_OneCore.dll
MSVidCtl.dll	msvproc.dll	msxml3.dll
msxml6.dll	MSxpsPCL6.dll	MSxpsPS.dll
mxwdrv.dll	NetworkMobileSettings.dll	NotificationController.dll
ole32.dll	OpcServices.dll	opengl32.dll
PCPKsp.dll	perf_nt.dll	pidgenx.dll
pla.dll	PresentationNative_v0300.dll	PrintConfig.dll
PrintConfig.dll	PrintConfig.dll	PrintConfig.dll
qmgr.dll	quartz.dll	rasapi32.dll
rasmans.dll	rdpbase.dll	rdpcore.dll
rdpcorets.dll	rdpnano.dll	rdpserverbase.dll
rdpsharercom.dll	reseteng.dll	ResetEngine.dll
RP2DSN32.dll	rpcss.dll	rtmcodecs.dll
rtmpal.dll	rtmpltfm.dll	sapi.dll
sapi_oncore.dll	sbe.dll	sdengin2.dll
SettingsHandlers_nt.dll	setupapi.dll	SpeechPal.dll
sppobj.dll	spsreng.dll	spsreng_oncore.dll
spwizimg.dll	SRH.dll	StartTileData.dll
storagewmi.dll	sysmain.dll	SystemSettings.Handlers.dll
SystemSettingsThresholdAdminFlowUI.dll	TaskFlowDataEngine.dll	termsrv.dll
TextInputMethodFormatter.dll	TokenBroker.dll	TpmCoreProvisioning.dll
tquery.dll	tsf3gip.dll	twinapi.appcore.dll
twinui.dll	twinui.pshell.dll	uDWM.dll
UIAutomationCore.dll	UIRibbon.dll	UIRibbonRes.dll
Unistore.dll	UpdateAgent.dll	urlmon.dll
usbmon.dll	UserDataService.dll	usermgr.dll
VBoxDispD3D.dll	VBoxDispD3D.dll	VBoxGL.dll
VBoxGL.dll	VBoxGL-x86.dll	VBoxMRXNP.dll
VBoxNine.dll	VBoxNine.dll	VBoxSVGA.dll
VBoxSVGA.dll	VBoxSVGA-x86.dll	vo28gui.dll

vssapi.dll	wbemcore.dll	webplatstorageserver.dll
WebRuntimeManager.dll	webservice.dll	wevtsvc.dll
win32spl.dll	WindowManagement.dll	Windows.AI.MachineLearning.dll
Windows.ApplicationModel.Store.dll	Windows.CloudStore.dll	WindowsCodecs.dll
WindowsCodecsRaw.dll	Windows.Data.Pdf.dll	Windows.Devices.Bluetooth.dll
Windows.Devices.Perception.dll	Windows.Devices.PointOfService.dll	Windows.Globalization.dll
Windows.Graphics.Printing.3D.dll	Windows.Graphics.Printing.Workflow.dll	Windows.Internal.Signals.dll
WindowsInternal.Xaml.Controls.Tabs.dll	Windows.Media.dll	Windows.Media.Editing.dll
Windows.Media.Protection.PlayReady.dll	Windows.Media.Speech.dll	Windows.Media.Streaming.dll
Windows.Mirage.dll	Windows.Networking.BackgroundTransfer.dll	Windows.Security.Authentication.Web.Core.dll
Windows.StateRepository.dll	windows.storage.dll	windowsudk.shellcommon.dll
Windows.UI.Cred.dll	Windows.UI.Immersive.dll	Windows.UI.Input.Inking.Analysis.dll
Windows.UI.Input.Inking.dll	Windows.UI.Logon.dll	Windows.UI.Shell.Internal.AdaptiveCards.dll
Windows.UI.Xaml.Controls.dll	Windows.UI.Xaml.dll	Windows.UI.Xaml.Maps.dll
Windows.UI.Xaml.Phone.dll	Windows.Web.Http.dll	winhttp.dll
wininet.dll	winmde.dll	winmsipc.dll
winsetup.dll	wlansvc.dll	wlidsvc.dll
WMNetMgr.dll	wmp.dll	workfolderssvc.dll
WpcDesktopMonSvc.dll	Wpc.dll	wpcore.dll
WsmSvc.dll	wsp_fs.dll	wsp_health.dll
wuaueng.dll	wwansvc.dll	XblAuthManager.dll
XblGameSave.dll	XboxNetApiSvc.dll	XpsPrint.dll
xpsservices.dll		