

APT Cobalt Strike Campaign targeting Slovakia (DEF CON talk)

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In March 2021 our researchers discovered APT campaign targeting Slovakia. We found that this campaign has been active at least since February 2021 and some C&C servers were still active in June 2021. Threat actor used mostly Cobalt Strike and phishing emails and documents on behalf of Slovak National Security Authority. Our threat intelligence and malware research revealed several command and controls servers around the globe. Some of them had direct relations to targets in Slovak republic.

Cobalt Strike

As described on the [Cobalt Strike's website](#), Cobalt Strike is “software for Adversary Simulations and Red Team Operations”. It is a commercial tool with price \$3,500 per user for one year and it is used by many pentesters and red teamers as well as by some of the advanced threat actors such as APT19, APT29, APT32, Leviathan, Cobalt Group and FIN6. Again, official website says:

“Cobalt Strike gives you a post-exploitation agent and covert channels to emulate a quiet long-term embedded actor in your customer’s network”.

Therefore it is kind of more interesting malware than relatively common backdoors, rats and Metasploit and other publicly accessible free samples.

“NSA” ISO Sample

Somebody submitted the sample called [AktualizC!ciu.img to the sandbox Any.Run](#) on 23rd March 2021. This sample was been submitted for analysis from Slovakia. And then, it has been submitted again on 9th April. Probably someone was already/again investigating the attack. The original ISO filesystem contains timestamps with information about the timezone: UTC-07:00 (Pacific Daylight Time). Also, this sample has been submitted to [VirusTotal](#) shortly after the reported timestamps of creation the ISO filesystems. This indicates that no tampering of creation timestamps of ISO filesystem has been applied.

The Volume name of the ISO filesystem is interesting - it contains “NBU”, which is abbreviation of the National Security Authority in Slovakia.

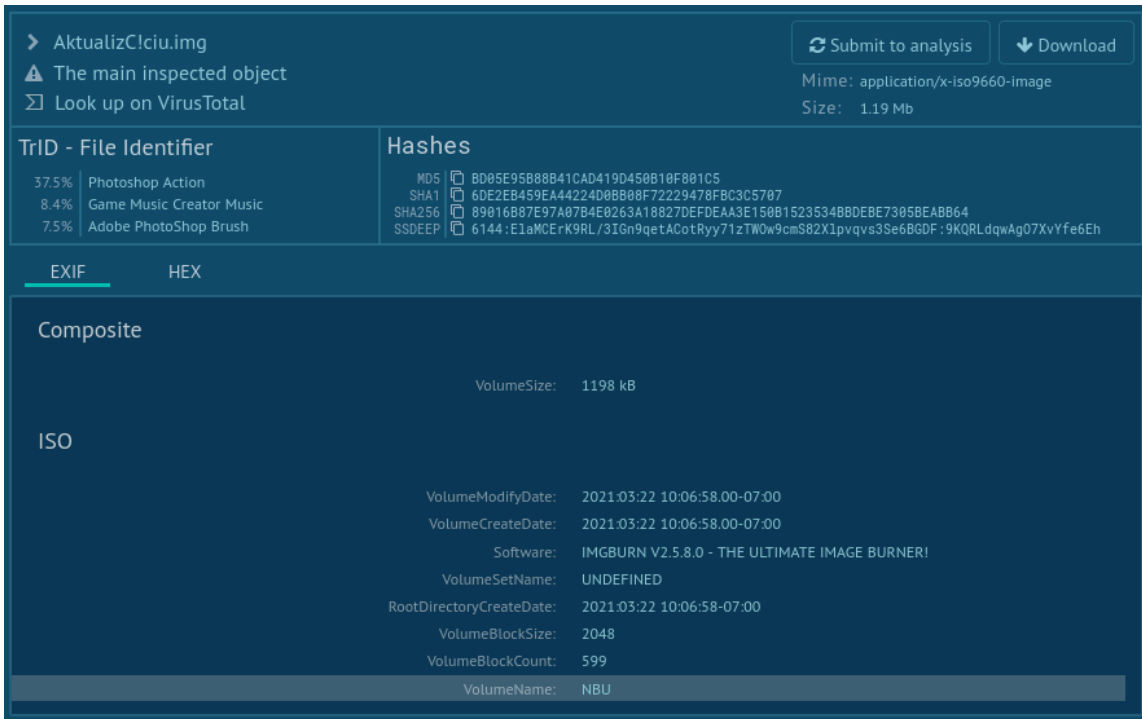


Fig. 1: NSA ISO Sample



Fig. 2: Content of NSA ISO Sample

The “NSA” ISO Sample contains two files: one LNK file and one DLL file. The LNK file actually executes the following command: `C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe diassvcs.dll InitializeComponent`

Referring the access time of LNK file, this file has been accessed 13 minutes before the ISO filesystem has been created. Thus there is probably no automation in the packaging process of the malware sample and the payload for delivery (see below) has been created manually by human.

```

Link information:
  Creation time           : Dec 07, 2019 09:09:07.285788000 UTC
  Modification time      : Dec 07, 2019 09:09:07.285788000 UTC
  Access time            : Mar 22, 2021 16:53:16.380125200 UTC
  File size              : 71680 bytes
  Icon index             : 3
  Show Window value      : 0x00011800
  Hot Key value          : 6144
  File attribute flags    : 0x00000020
                          Should be archived (FILE_ATTRIBUTE_ARCHIVE)
  Drive type             : Fixed (3)
  Drive serial number     : 0x44331e5d
  Volume label           :
  Local path             : C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe
  Relative path          : ..\..\..\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe
  Command line arguments : diassvcs.dll InitializeComponent
  Icon location          : %SystemRoot%\System32\shell32.dll
    
```

Fig. 3: Details of LNK file from NSA ISO Sample

Cobalt Strike Beacon

DLL file `diassvcs.dll` is a loader/packer with some anti-analysis protections enabled. In the picture below there is the unpacking routine consisting of decryption loops followed by the calls to `VirtualProtect` Windows API and to the unpacked payload itself.

```

BF 02 00 00+mov     edi, 2
0F 1F 84 00+nop     dword ptr [rax+rax+00000000h]

loc_180002150:
4D 8D 04 1E lea    r8, [r14+rbx]
4C 8B CE     mov     r9, rsi
48 8B D3     mov     rdx, rbx
48 8D 4C 24+lea   rcx, [rsp+78h+var_40]
E8 9C EE FF+call  sub_180001000
48 83 C3 10 add     rbx, 10h
48 83 EF 01 sub     rdi, 1
75 E2     jnz     short loc_180002150

48 8B CE     mov     rcx, rsi ; Memory
E8 0A 07 00+call  j_j_free
41 0F 10 07 movups xmm0, xmmword ptr [r15]
48 8B 44 24+mov   rax, [rsp+78h+var_58]
0F 11 45 00 movups xmmword ptr [rbp+0], xmm0
41 0F 10 4F+movups xmm1, xmmword ptr [r15+10h]
0F 11 4D 10 movups xmmword ptr [rbp+10h], xmm1
48 83 C5 20 add     rbp, 20h
49 83 EC 01 sub     r12, 1
0F 85 66 FF+jnz   loc_180002100

48 8B 5C 24+mov   rbx, [rsp+78h+lpAddress]
4C 8D 4C 24+lea   r9, [rsp+78h+flOldProtect] ; lpflOldProtect
48 8B CB     mov     rcx, rbx ; lpAddress
44 8D 47 40 lea    r8d, [rdi+40h] ; flNewProtect
BA 13 FE 03+mov   edx, 261651 ; dwSize
FF 15 6A BE+call  cs:VirtualProtect
FF D3     call   rbx
4C 8B 7C 24+mov   r15, [rsp+78h+var_28]
4C 8B 74 24+mov   r14, [rsp+78h+var_20]

000015B0|00000001800021B0: InitializeComponent+180 (Synchronized with Hex View-1)
    
```

Fig. 4: Unpacking routine of DLL Loader from NSA ISO Sample

The unpacked payload is DLL file, but without standard MS-DOS header. This malformed header can be often seen for example in Metasploit's Meterpreter payloads and it is used as a part of shellcode.

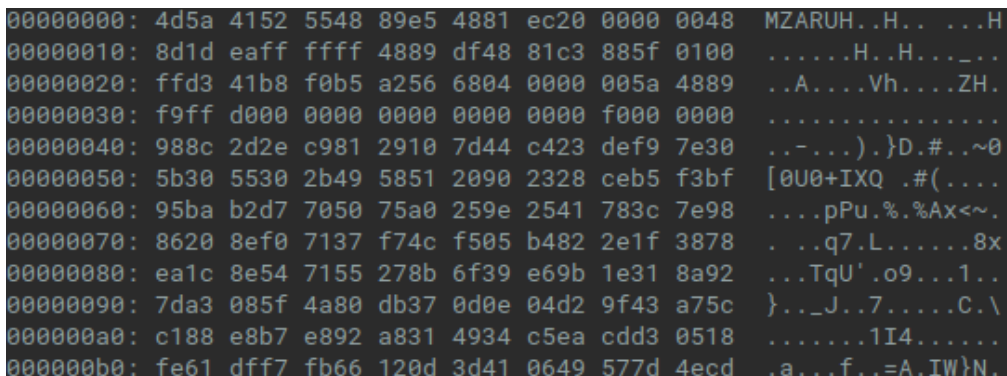


Fig. 5: Malformed MZ header of unpacked Cobalt Strike Beacon

This DLL file is actually a Cobalt Strike Beacon. The extracted configuration is attached below.

```

BeaconType           - HTTPS
Port                 - 443
SleepTime            - 45000
MaxGetSize           - 1403644
Jitter               - 37
MaxDNS               - Not Found
PublicKey            - b'0\x81\x9f0\r\x06\t*\x86H\x86\xf7\r\x01\x01\x01\x05\x00\x03\x81\x8d\x000\x81\x89\x02\
C2Server             - content.pcmsar.net,/jquery-3.3.1.min.js
UserAgent            - Not Found
HttpPostUri           - /jquery-3.3.2.min.js
HttpGet_Metadata     - Not Found
HttpPost_Metadata     - Not Found
SpawnTo              - b'\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00'
PipeName             - Not Found
DNS_Idle             - Not Found
DNS_Sleep            - Not Found
SSH_Host             - Not Found
SSH_Port             - Not Found
SSH_Username         - Not Found
SSH_Password_Plaintext - Not Found
SSH_Password_Pubkey  - Not Found
HttpGet_Verb         - GET
HttpPost_Verb         - POST
HttpPostChunk         - 0
Spawnto_x86          - %windir%\syswow64\dllhost.exe
Spawnto_x64          - %windir%\sysnative\dllhost.exe
CryptoScheme         - 0
Proxy_Config         - Not Found
Proxy_User           - Not Found
Proxy_Password       - Not Found
Proxy_Behavior       - Use IE settings
Watermark            - 1359593325
bStageCleanUp       - True
    
```

```
bCFGCaution - False
KillDate - 0
bProcInject_StartRWX - False
bProcInject_UserRWX - False
bProcInject_MinAllocSize - 17500
ProcInject_PrependedAppend_x86 - b'\x90\x90'
Empty
ProcInject_PrependedAppend_x64 - b'\x90\x90'
Empty
ProcInject_Execute - ntdll:RtlUserThreadStart
CreateThread
NtQueueApcThread-s
CreateRemoteThread
RtlCreateUserThread
ProcInject_AllocationMethod - NtMapViewOfSection
bUsesCookies - True
HostHeader -
```

From this config we can see that this is a HTTP Beacon based on [jQuery Malleable-C2 profile](#)

Cobalt Strike C2 Server

Analysis of Cobalt Strike C2 Server at content.pcmsar[.]net revealed couple of interesting things. The server is hosted at Canadian OVH SAS hosting. It is powered by nginx webserver, with Let's Encrypt certificate issued on Mar 15 08:27:41 2021 GMT (approximately one week before the Cobalt Strike Payload packed into ISO). Without any parameters, the HTTP requests are redirected to <https://spectator.sme.sk/>, a popular Slovakia's English-language online newspaper.

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Moved Temporarily
Server: nginx
Date: Fri, 26 Mar 2021 05:43:18 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 154
Connection: keep-alive
Location: https://spectator.sme.sk/
Referrer-Policy: no-referrer
```

SSL Certificate

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number:

03:c2:7c:f1:0b:b1:02:49:b8:54:0c:4b:05:54:c2:52:a7:93

Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3

Validity

Not Before: Mar 15 08:27:41 2021 GMT

Not After : Jun 13 08:27:41 2021 GMT

Subject: CN=content.pcmsar.net

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

Public-Key: (2048 bit)

Modulus:

Fig. 6: HTTPS details of Cobalt Strike C&C server

Threat Actor C2 Infrastructure

Based on observations above (and couple of others) there is possible to discover more C2 servers. Some of them are hosted in OVH, and many of them have SSL/TLS certificates issued by Sectigo instead of Let's Encrypt. They are active since February 2021 (confirmed), but probably some of them was used also back in 2020. These C2 servers also incorporated the redirection to innocent websites and they uses similar domains by themselves. For example, C2 server hosted at [cbdnewsandreviews\[.\]net](https://www.newsreview.com/) redirects visitors to <https://www.newsreview.com/>.

The discovered C2 servers are located around the globe, for example, in Canada, France and Australia.

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Moved Temporarily
Server: nginx
Date: Wed, 24 Mar 2021 02:46:18 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 154
Connection: keep-alive
Location: https://www.newsreview.com//
Referrer-Policy: no-referrer

SSL Certificate
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
      56:c6:a2:0f:e8:24:f1:e9:3c:19:0b:37:f2:ad:0d:2c
    Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
    Issuer: C=GB, ST=Greater Manchester, L=Salford, O=Sectigo Limited, CN=Sectigo RSA Domain Validatio
n Secure Server CA
    Validity
      Not Before: Feb  9 00:00:00 2021 GMT
      Not After : Feb  9 23:59:59 2022 GMT
    Subject: CN=cbdnewsandreviews.net
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
      Public-Key: (4096 bit)
      Modulus:
```

Fig. 7: HTTPS details of another Cobalt Strike C&C server

More Malware Samples

With information about C2 infrastructure, our researchers have found another malware samples linked to the same threat actor. For example, another ISO called [evil.iso](#). This file is very similar to the analyzed “NSA” ISO, it contains LNK and DLL file with Cobalt Strike Beacon payload. It was submitted to Any.Run on 26th February 2021 from Netherlands (hypothesis is that the malware analyst used the ProtonVPN which is often used by them for protecting their privacy). First submission on VirusTotal is from 25th February, however, the ISO file (with original name invitation.iso) was created most likely on 17th February in Pacific Standard Timezone (UTC-08:00).

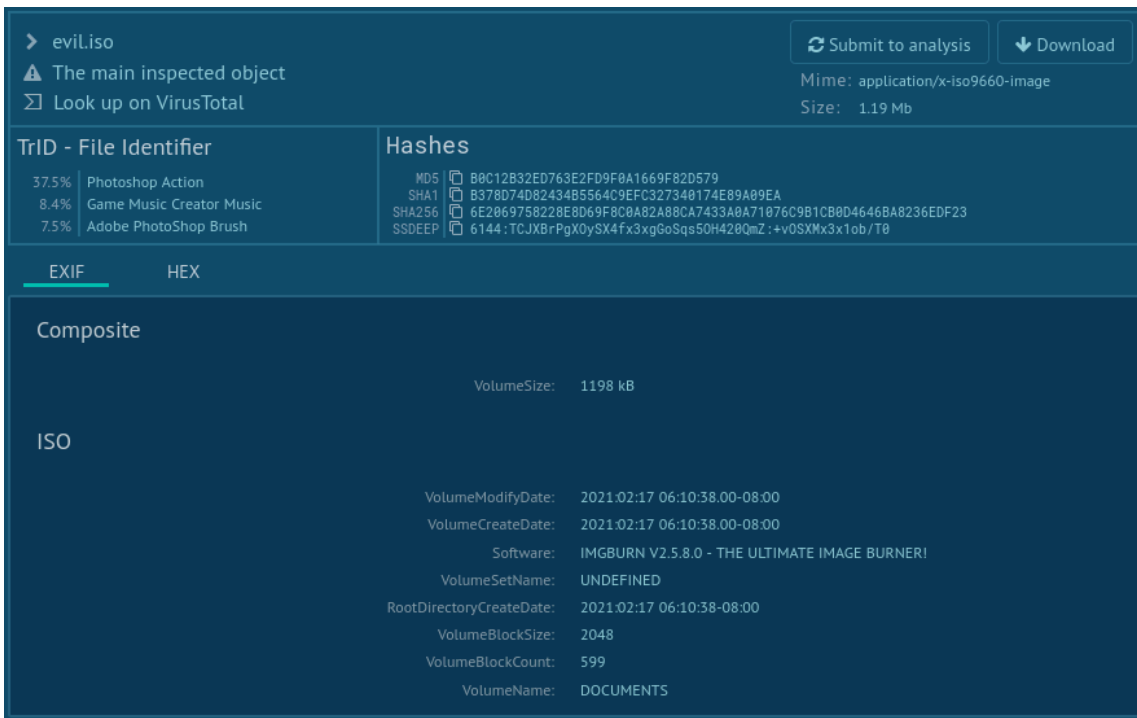


Fig. 8: Evil ISO Sample

Delivery Method

Based on similarities of analyzed ISO files we were able to find another similar files. It seems that at least some of them have been delivered via phishing emails with ISO/IMG attachments looking like Word documents. Moreover, it seems that the same threat actor delivers at least one phishing email to the targets in Czech republic in March 2021.

```
Associated SHA256s 7a71e09946c701ef00d9cd6d738bd70ac2024f70799a23af6978cf731612ec5e
E-Mail Headers    Date: Thu, 4 Mar 2021 18:57:05 -0800
                  From: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384(Exim 4.93)(envelope-from <arjun@virtualsec.com>)|id 1l0eF-0004oe-BI
                  for tvojtskova@cz.foxconn.com; Fri, 05 Mar 2021 06:57:04 +0400Williams Mia <arjun@virtualsec.com>
                  Received: from [103.151.123.132] (port=54205 helo=virtualsec.com)
                  Subject: [Spam] Fwd: Payment Invoice
```

Fig. 9: Example of email with similar attachment delivered to the private company

Findings and Summary

We were able to discover and track the campaign targeting Slovakia Government and Cobalt Strike infrastructure used by the threat actor. This analysis was based solely on publicly available information, community threat intelligence sources and our own malware research. The incident and results have been reported to the local authorities such as computer security incident response team. The report included the collected indicators of compromise such as hashes and IP addresses. These IOCs have been used during the investigation. Imagine, it is like the oraculum - you can predict which IP addresses will the attacker use in the next steps, or, you can use the reported IOCs as a pivots during the forensic analysis. All the results are only from the hunting in public sources.

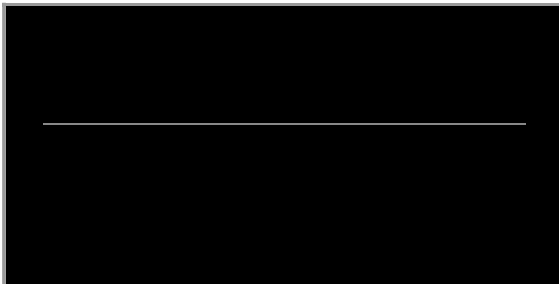
DEF CON Talk



Fig. 10: Our talk at DEFCON 29 Recon Village

We presented this case at Recon Village at DEF CON 29 conference in August 2021 (Las Vegas & Virtual). We also introduced and explained couple of concepts, tips and tricks for malware hunting and advanced search. Presentation slides and video from our talk are available below.

- [DEF CON 29 Recon Village Presentation Slides \[PDF\]](#)



Afterword

(updated on Sep 13, 2021)

This blog post was originally based on research and analysis during March and April 2021. Therefore, we published our results based only on data available at that time, without referring to the results and articles published a few weeks and months later.

Few days after DEF CON talk and after publishing this blog post, Slovak technology portal [Zive.sk wrote an article about this incident based on our research](#). Then, [ESET Research found that this attack targeted diplomats from more than 13 European countries and think-tanks](#) and this attack was linked to **APT29/Dukes/Nobelium** also by [Microsoft Threat Intelligence Center](#). In their article from the end of May they published [IOCs](#) which contain also some of the IOCs mentioned here, including “NSA” ISO Sample.

And finally, Catalin Cimpanu from The Record published post [“Russian cyberspies targeted the Slovak government for months”](#) based on above work.

Sample IOCs

Hashes

- bd05e95b88b41cad419d450b10f801c5: AktualizC!ciu.img
- ed24b708a0abb91d2d984c646527823f: Aktualizáciu.lnk
- e55d9f6300fa32458b909fded48ec2c9: diassvcs.dll
- 1adfe420043628286d0f3ff007113bfa: Cobalt Strike Beacon
- b0c12b32ed763e2fd9f0a1669f82d579: evil.iso
- 038579bdb1de9e0ab541df532afeb50d: Programme outline.lnk
- 72b494d0921296cdd5e4a07a0869b244: Plending forms.lnk
- 600aceaddb22b9a1d6ae374ba7fc28c5: GraphicalComponent.dll

Domains

- content.pcmsar[.]net
- cbdnewsandreviews[.]net

IP Addresses

- 51.79.69[.]211
- 139.99.167[.]177

References

- <https://www.cobaltstrike.com/>
- <https://app.any.run/tasks/2c77358b-a7bc-4ebc-b034-362a1ddd0cd3/>
- <https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/89016b87e97a07b4e0263a18827defdeaa3e150b1523534bbdebe7305beabb64/details>
- <https://www.cobaltstrike.com/help-malleable-c2>
- <https://github.com/threatexpress/malleable-c2>
- <https://app.any.run/tasks/41080dd6-5e6d-4150-8fab-715f142a9d7e/>
- [DEF CON 29 Recon Village Presentation Slides](#)

Source: <https://www.istrosec.com/blog/apt-sk-cobalt/>