

## Malware on a Mission

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### **Politics and Internet Security**

- The world of politics has visited the world of Internet Security on many occasions
- Politically motivated cyber attacks are becoming more common
- Coinciding with real world political events
- Instigated by politically motivated malware authors and hacktivists (hacker + activist).





### What's their agenda?



- 1. Malware distribution
- 2. Cyber espionage
- 3. Political expression
- 4. Disruption





### 1. Malware distribution

- Political news headlines means an opportunity for malware authors to exploit users
- War
- Civil disorder
- Elections
- Political tensions, incidents and scandals.







- Delivering malware to the masses
- Email the more popular means of delivery
- Spammed to email accounts with information about an important political situation.
- Some malware families that have used political content in their spam campaigns:
  - Sober, Sintun, Pecoan, Luder (aka the "Storm worm"), Bancos, Banker, and Waledac.





### **Popular Issues**



#### Political issue

U.S Politics and the Bush Administration

2008 U.S Presidential Election

War in Iraq

Death of Saddam Hussein

Israeli-Palestinian conflict

Tensions between U.S. and Iran

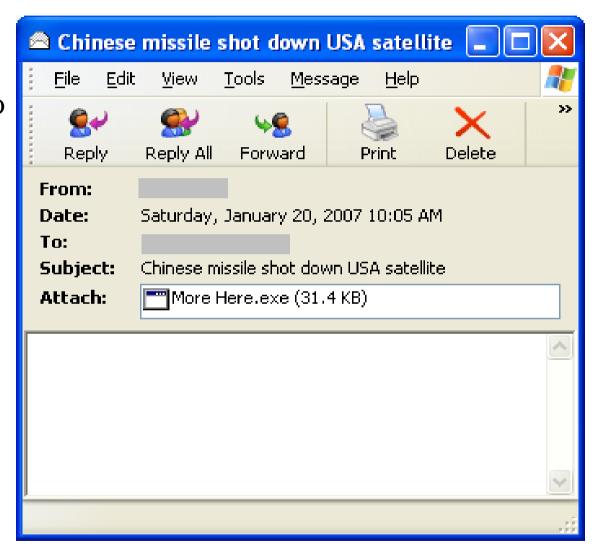
Tibet's struggle with China





### **January 11, 2007**

"Storm worm" spam campaign, less then two weeks after China shot down one of it's weather satellites in a missile test.

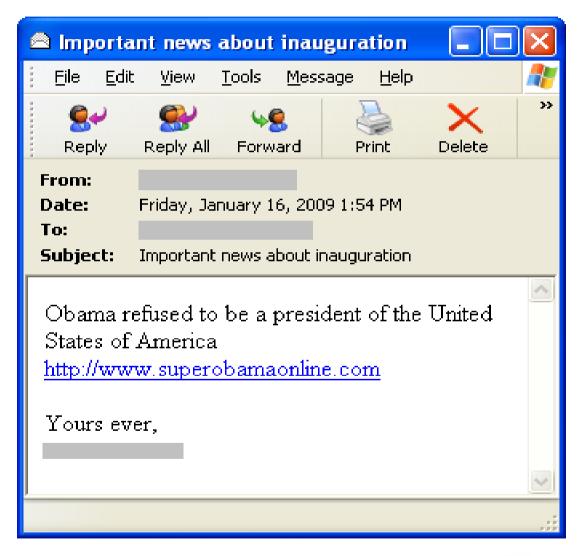






### **January 16, 2009**

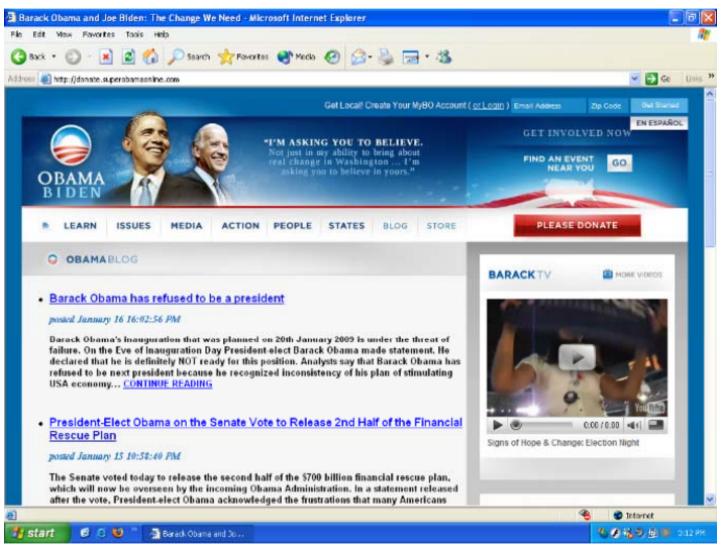
Days before Barack Obama's Inauguration ceremony, to be held on the 20th of January, Waledac spam campaign







#### Fake Obama website







### **Targeted Attacks**

Malware spammed only to specific individuals or groups

• Carefully crafted, seemingly legitimate, personalized looking emails that would appeal to the recipient.

 Malware often attached to email as an CHM, PDF, DOC, XLS, or PPT file





### **Targeted Attacks**



Just some of the government/political groups and organizations targeted in the past:

- Pro-Tibetan and Uyghur groups and supporters
- U.S Government agencies
- UK Government departments
- German ministry of Interior employees
- Australian diplomats





### **Tibet Targeted Email**

From: "Tenzin Taklha " < EMAIL ADDRESS>

Subject: Message on Burmese Demonstrations

Dear Friends & Colleagues, Please find enclosed a massage from His Holiness the Dalai Lama in support of the recent pro-democracy demonstrations taking place in Burma. This is for your information and can be distributed as you see fit. Best wishes.

Tenzin Taklha
Joint Secretary
Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama
<REMOVED>
INDIA

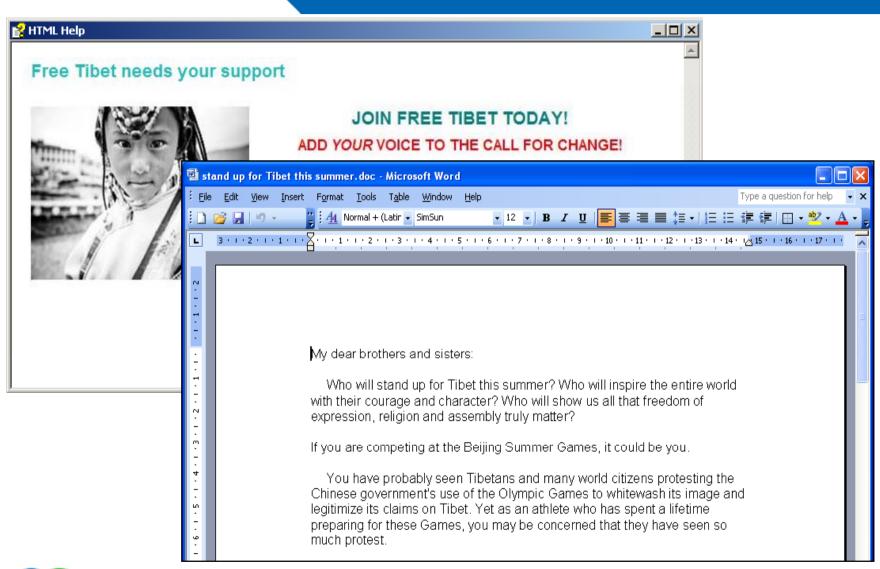
Ph.: +91 <REMOVED> Fax: +91 <REMOVED>

www.dalailama.com





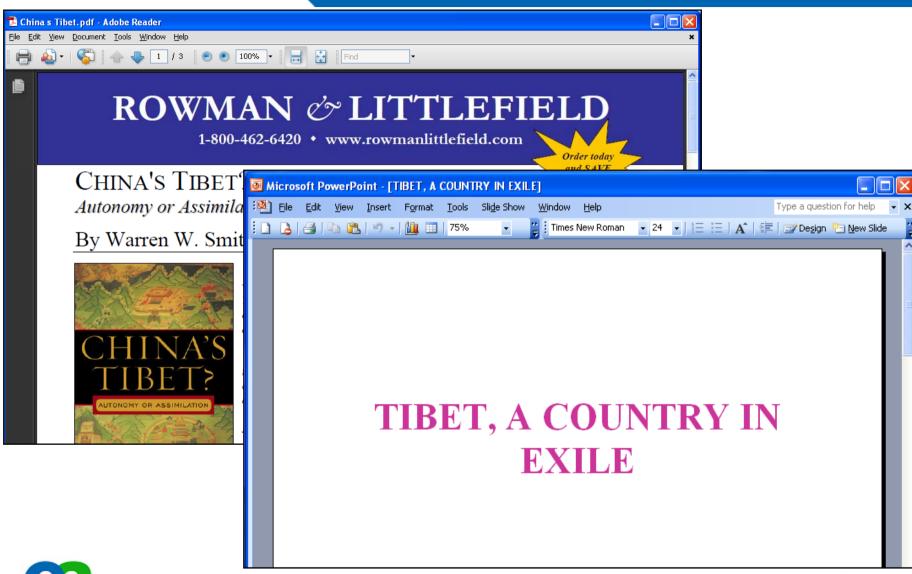
### Tibet Targeted Attacks (con't..)







### Tibet Targeted Attacks (con't..)







# **Tibet Targeted Attacks (con't)**

File name	Vulnerability
Petition to help Tibet.doc	CVE-2006-2492
Photos from 1st Europe Tibetan Congress.ppt	CVE-2008-0000
burma_april_9_torch_actions_final.xls	CVE-2008-0116
Free Tibet Olympics Protest on Mount Everest.doc	CVE-2008-2244
Tibet 50th anniversary of fighting against	CVE-2008-3005
violence.doc	
hhdl burma_001.doc	CVE-2008-4841





## 2. Cyber espionage

- The primary goal of these targeted attacks is to install a Trojan backdoor on the recipients system.
- Some of the Remote Access Trojans (RAT) spammed in the Pro-Tibetan Targeted attacks include:
  - PcClient
  - Poison Ivy
  - Gh0st RAT





### Cyber espionage

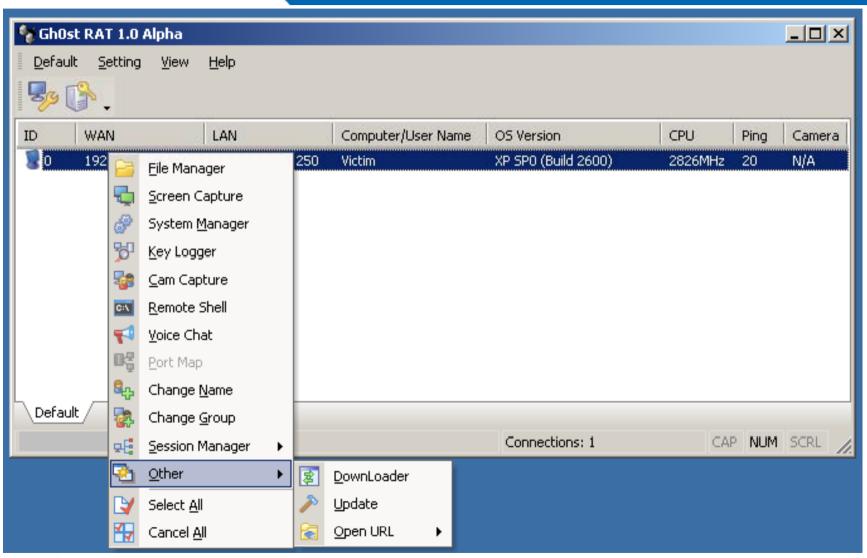


- Gives attacker full control of the system, allowing them to:
  - Browse through files and directories
  - Capture keystrokes
  - Take screenshots
  - Capture video and audio
  - Download files





### Gh0st RAT

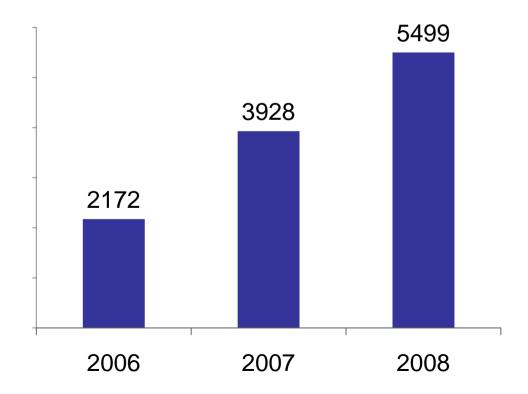






### Cyber espionage

- Department of Homeland Security (April 2009):
  - Known breaches of U.S. government computers with malicious software







#### **GhostNet revealed**

- In March 2009, a report was published by the Information Warfare monitor, "Tracking GhostNet: Investigating a Cyber Espionage Network"
  - <a href="http://www.scribd.com/doc/13731776/Tracking-GhostNet-Investigating-a-Cyber-Espionage-Network">http://www.scribd.com/doc/13731776/Tracking-GhostNet-Investigating-a-Cyber-Espionage-Network</a>
- A network of 1,295 infected computers in 103 countries
- 30% of those infected are high value diplomatic, political, economic and military targets





### **GhostNet findings**

• While investigating, several confidential documents were observed being uploaded to a control server from the computer network of the Dalai Lama's private office

 Attackers can command an infected host to download additional Remote access Trojans, such as Gh0st RAT, onto the system.





### 3. Political expression

- A small number of malware families containing some sort of political message have appeared over the years.
- Communicating the creators political agenda to the compromised user via various means:
  - A message dialog box
  - A message in a dropped text file
  - An image on the desktop
  - Through the web browser (HTML file or website)
  - Email





### Political expression (con't..)

- Communicating the authors:
  - Nationalism
  - Protests over a particular event
  - Propaganda
  - Distaste for a particular nation, political figure or policy
  - Loyalty to a specific cause or political figure
  - Reminder about a certain political situation





### Politically motivated malware

- 1989: WANK worm Worm against Nuclear Killers
- 1990, "June 4" (also known as "Beijing" or "Bloody"), a boot sector Virus, displayed the message "Bloody! Jun. 4, 1989"
  - June 4, 1989: Date of the "Tiananmen Square" protests in Beijing China.
- Years to follow, malware communicating political messages appeared, majority being worms.





### Some examples

#### HELP US TO STOP THE BLOOD SHED!!





PLEASE ACCEPT MY APOLOGIES FOR DISTURBING YOU.

Remember that one day YOU may be in this situation. We need every possible help.

Israeli soldiers killed in cold blood 12 year old Palestinian child Mohammad Al-Durra, as his father tried to protect him in vain with his own body. As a result of the indiscriminate and excessive use of machine gun fire by Israeli soldiers, journalists and bystanders watched helplessly as the child was savagely murdered. Palestinian Red Crescent Society medic Bassam Balbeisi attempted to intervene and spare the child's life but live ammunition to his chest by Israeli fire took his life in the process. The child and the medic were grotesquely murdered in cold blood. Mohammad's father, Jamal, was critically injured and permanently paralyzed. Similarly, approximately 40 children were slain, without the media taking notice or covering these tragedies.

THESE CRIMINAL ACTS CANNOT BE FORGIVEN OR FORGOTTEN!!!!



VBS/Staple.A (July 2001)

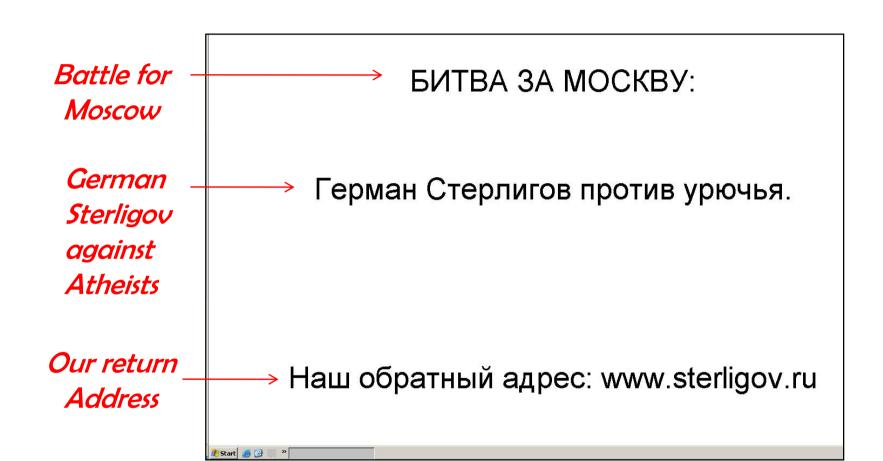


Win32/Etap (March 2002)





### Some examples (con't..)

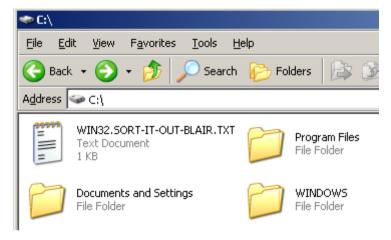


Win32/Sexer.E (Nov 2003)





### Some examples (con't..)



Win32/Blare.A (Sep 2003)



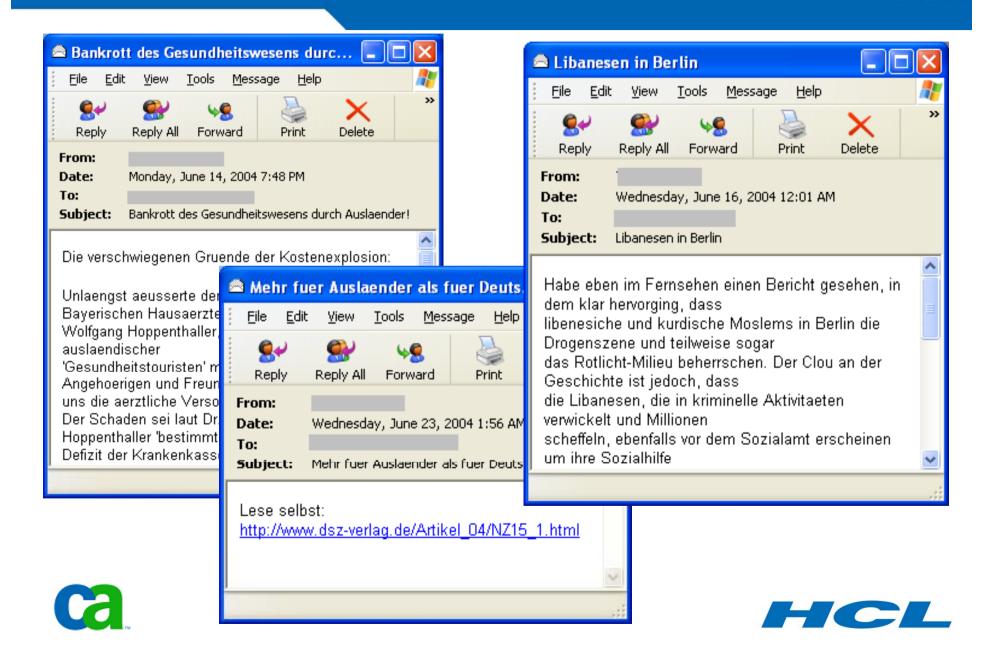
Win32/Cone.B

(March 2004)





### Win32/Sober.H (June 2004)



## Some examples (con't..)





Win32/Deadcode.A (Feb 2005)





### Website defacements



• Website defacements have also been used by hacktivists to communicate their political message.

Online vandalism

 Attracts attention of regular media, helping spread the hacktivists message further







 Reports of politically motivated website defacements are particularly high during or after times of military conflict

• "Patriotic hackers', loyal to one sides cause, target websites of their perceived enemy.

More often then not, owners of these targeted websites have nothing to do with the conflict.





### Website defacement incidents



- China-US Aircraft collision (April 2001)
  - Hacktivists from both sides defaced a number of websites, replacing their content with pro-Chinese, anti-U.S. or Pro-American messages
- War in Iraq (March 2003):
  - Over 10,000 websites defaced by various hacker groups, many protesting against the war in Iraq.





#### Website defacement incidents

- Prophet Mohamed Cartoons controversy (Feb 2006):
  - Thousands of Danish and western websites defaced with messages of violence and calls for boycotts of Danish products.
- Israel–Palestinian conflict (Dec 2008/Jan 2009)
  - Over 10,000 websites defaced with Pro-Palestinian, anti-Israeli and anti-U.S. messages.





## Website defacement snippets







### 4. Disruption

- Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks against targeted websites are used quiet often by hacktivists.
- Knocking out the targeted site for periods at a time by overloading them with traffic.





### **DDoS Attacks**

- April 2007: Estonian DDoS attacks
- July 2008: Georgian DDoS attacks
- June 2009: Iranian Pro-Ahmadinejad DDoS attacks
- August 2009: Twitter DDoS attacks
- September 2009: Australian Government DDoS





## How are these DDoS attacks launched?

- Existing botnets, leased by cyber criminals at a price
- Malware authors launch Denial-of-Service attacks through their malware
- Use of DDoS tools, webpage refresher tools, multiple IFrame loading scripts, perl scripts, etc..





# **DoS** payload

Malware	Target sites	Year
Win32/Yaha worm	Pakistan government sites	2002
Win32/Blare.A worm	Official site of UK prime minister	2003
Win32/Cone.B worm	Islamic Republic News agency	2004
Win32/Zafi worm	Republic of Hungary Parliament	2004
Win32/Maslan.C worm	Chechen rebel movement	2004
Win32/Robknot worm	Israeli government and Indonesian Tourism site	2005
Win32/Mydoom.BT worm	U.S. and South Korean government and Financial sites	2009

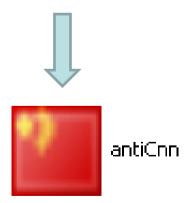




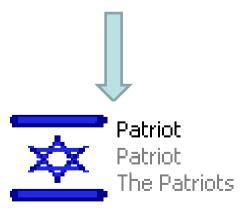
**People Power** 

- At times, hacktivists look to recruit average Internet users
- Providing them with customized DDoS tools.

#### hackenn.com



## help-israel-win.org









## antiCnn DDoS Tool





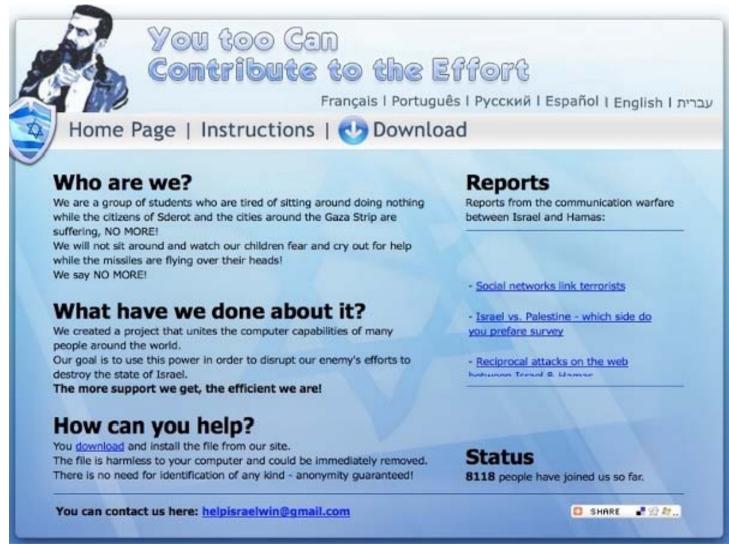






## help-israel-win.org







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## Social Networks, the Hacktivists friend

- After the re-election of Ahmadinejad as Iranian President, many Iranians went to the streets in Protest.
- And many participated in DDoS attacks against Pro-Ahmadinejad websites
- DIY DDoS tools, webpage refresher tools, multiple IFrame loading scripts were shared amongst activists through forums and social networking sites.





#### **DDoS** tools on Twitter and webforums



@s\_\_\_\_\_\_i I created a small program to oveload liar/spy
websites of the gov of Iran http:\_\_\_\_\_\_ #iranelection #\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

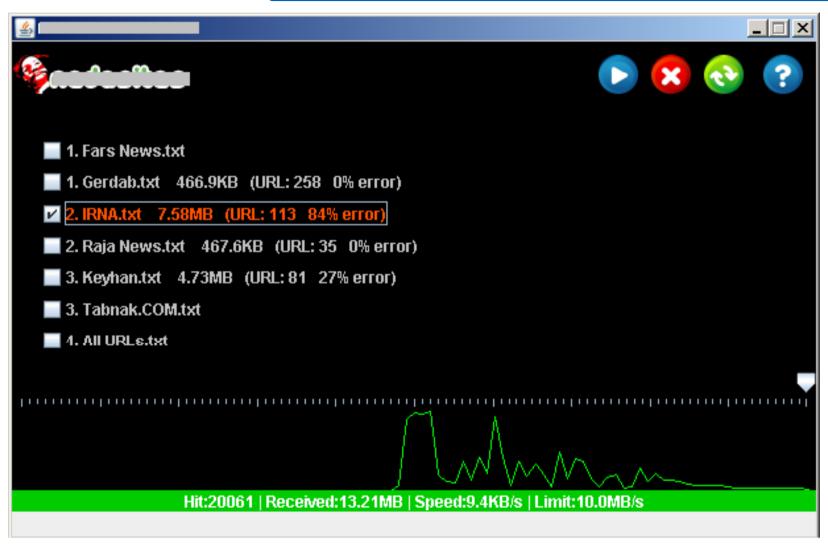
1:47 PM Jun 27th from Power Twitter





## **DDoS** tool









## **Prevention**



- Socially engineered emails:
  - User education
- Cyber espionage:
  - Protect highly confidential information, audit and log network activity, behavioral monitors





## Prevention (con't..)



- Website defacements
  - Secure web servers
- DDoS attacks
  - Hard to defend against, but Rate-based Intrusion
     Prevention System (IPS) may help
- Peace on Earth?





## **Conclusion**

- Politically motivated cyber threats will continue to pose a threat to political and government organizations
- The nature of the Internet means more people can participate in these attacks from the comfort of their own homes.
- Advances such as Social networking sites means hacktivists will use it to their advantage
- The average user will play a bigger role







# MISSION OVER

Questions?



