

The MsnMM Campaigns

The Earliest Naikon APT Campaigns

Introduction

Over time, the Naikon APT appears to have used specific toolsets against organizations within a designated country, as though each campaign was focused on one country. There is sometimes crossover between campaigns in several ways: the backdoors they deliver, the infiltration techniques, and the overall infrastructure. Backdoor functionality can also cross campaigns and tools. For example, sometimes we see an “inject” variant dropping a “sys10” backdoor. Or a naikon backdoor dropping a rarstone backdoor. Again, this particular actor is responsible for the MsnMM and Naikon campaigns deploying the following backdoors and tools:

- sslMM
- winMM
- exe_exchange
- wininetMM/sakto
- inject
- sys10
- xsControl/naikon and plugins
- rarstone
- second stage tools

The Naikon group also deployed a lesser-known set of second stage tools. They mixed together legitimate system administration tools with offensive network reconnaissance tools, including a custom network and service scanner and an attack codeset based on old Honker Union codebase shared on Chinese-speaking forums. See “**Second Stage Tools**”.

For years, Naikon downloaders/backdoors were delivered to victim systems with kit-produced CVE-2012-0158 spear-phish. This exploit builder kit was shared amongst multiple APTs, because we see the same exploits dropping tools from various groups. Many of these exploit attachments were blocked by our advanced exploit protection (AEP) on customer systems in Vietnam, Myanmar, the Philippines, and organizations related to the energy sector in these and other ASEAN nations. Some of these backdoors and spear-phish activities also showed up in the Hardore Charlie CEIEC dump. In Jan 2014, we observed in some targets the increase of “right-to-left-override” (RTLO) naming schemes for initial payload delivery. In addition to its custom toolset, it appears to test freely-distributed tools - in December 2013, it pushed out “Everything32” to victim systems, and TeamViewer was used as well. It is likely that the group faced difficulties when it came up against anti-malware products and tried abusing legitimate tools for anti-malware evasion. Finally, this threat actor deploys a custom pdf binding tool, to add to its effective but low-tech toolset.

The Naikon attackers can be, and in fact have been precise in social-engineering their targets. Data collection prior to an attack may have included the following data points:

- full names
- email addresses and status (active or inactive)
- date of birth and age
- interests in current events
- nationality
- gender
- previous email and social network communications to and from a target
- language spoken

Victims of the early campaigns were located mostly throughout Myanmar, Vietnam, Singapore, Laos, Malaysia, and the Philippines. There are other locations where Naikon's victims can be found, but these countries stand out.

To get in to target networks, the Naikon APT relied on email as an attack vector. It first compromised victim systems using common spear-phishing techniques, such as CVE-2012-0158 exploit attachments, attachments altered with RTLO techniques, and a combination of icon-spoofing and name padding for executables. The MsnMM campaigns featured ripped images and documents re-used for spear-phish decoys, and we see that technique reapplied throughout other Naikon APT campaigns. The winMM components were also delivered to Myanmar victims throughout mid-2013 using RTLO and icon-spoofing techniques and sometimes even simpler icon spoofing+double extension+extra spacing in attachment filenames. For example, many of the Backdoor.Win32.MsnMM.i (winMM) executable filenames maintained almost 200 spaces, looking like this:

"letter to Gov office.doc .exe"

The Naikon APT used multiple backdoors presenting a variety of behaviors over time, but clusters of indicators were fairly consistent into 2015.

Shared Exploit Generation Kit

It's interesting that what appear to be multiple campaigns and crews all use a kit that generates CVE-2012-0158 exploits embedded with arbitrary backdoors for spear-phishing. One of the interesting characteristics of the Naikon APT's kit-produced shellcode is its runtime function offset calculations and control flow are built to jump past behavior-based protection and sandbox analysis. Each of the win32 api shellcode calls are carefully executed to land just past function hot patch space and prologues, evading user mode trampolines and hooks.

MsnMM, Naikon and Rarstone backdoors were generally delivered with stock 0158 exploits. Some dropped iph.bat and an "iExplorer.exe" that began with a "WMcal" parameter and profile.dat executable blob loaded into a running IE process. Other APTs use this kit as well. We found Stone Panda Poison Ivy samples delivered with the same CVE-2012-0158 exploits,

dropping iph.bat and iExplorer.exe, and running the “iExplorer.exe WMcal” executable filename and parameter.

Finally, we found another exploit builder’s template used to attack Korean-speaking targets. It was used across this group and others for building CVE-2012-0158 files, sharing the common author “Tran Duy Linh”.

Shared Strings, Functionality, Targets, and Infrastructure across Campaigns

Multiple Naikon tools used in multiple campaigns shared strings, functionality, a deployment and content focus on ASEAN organizations and other organizations doing business with them, and the infrastructure itself. Let’s examine some of the toolset’s shared strings and functionality, then move on to shared infrastructure.

Similar strings

While the Naikon backdoor maintained the user-agent string “NOKIAN95/WEB”, it also maintained a debug path

f:\MyProjects\xServer\Release\xServer.pdb

Also, the Naikon backdoor’s matching management software is called “xsControl”. Plugins for the Naikon backdoor included a screenshot grabber named xsAdv.dll, and a single export “XS_Screencap”.

This debug path in Naikon backdoors is very similar to the debug path maintained in Rarstone backdoors:

g:\MyProjects\xsFunction\Release\DLL.pdb

The MsnMM campaign backdoors all maintain an “MM” internal name, and the functionality changes when comparing them:

WinMM

WininetMM

SsIMM

A more recent oddity from this group includes a WinMM dropper with the internal name “Zhixin”, creating a recently compiled Sys10 backdoor.

Some “MM” executables maintained debug strings across versions and families:

J:\chong\new\Release\SsIMM.exe

and

J:\chong\nod\Release\SsIMM.exe

Shared infrastructure

Now, let's take a look at some of the shared infrastructure that helps to tie all of these campaigns together. MsnMM backdoors and naikon backdoors share portions of infrastructure across campaigns. For a quick example, early msnMM backdoors like sslMM, and one of the later tools, exe_exchange, share some domains with the nokian95 (naikon) and sys10 backdoors. There is much crossover:

Here, you can see a table recording domains that are shared across the backdoors for command and control infrastructure.

	exe_exchange	sys10	winMM	sslMM	wininetMM/sakto	xsPlus/naikon
ahzx.eicp.net	yes	yes	yes			
mncgn.51vip.biz	yes	yes	yes			
bkav.imshop.in		yes				yes
ubaoyouxiang.gicp.net	yes			yes	yes	yes
googlemm.vicp.net			yes		yes	
myanmartech.vicp.net			yes	yes		yes

Correlating Target Profiles with Spearphish and Decoy Content

One of the most striking characteristics of this APT is that its targeting interest is revealed by its spear-phish and decoy content. Malicious actors of all stripes, including cybercriminals, have for at least the last ten years abused “hot topics” in their social-engineering content to better attract and mass-exploit victim systems. It’s a pretty worn-out discussion. What is different about the Naikon APT’s use of hot topics in spear-phish and decoy content is that reveals its specific victims and how these change over time. Precision social engineering seems to be an elevated skill set for the group.

A few of the most interesting examples of such content include: a UN discussion and vote on nuclear proliferation and disarmament, the MH370 flight, and construction on the Raytheon-built National Coast Watch Center in PH.

For example, in the second week of October 2012, during the gang’s intense ongoing focus on SE Asian countries like Cambodia and its diplomats, we find a winMM backdoor detected as "Trojan.Win32.Agent.udtc" in New York City. This verdict identified the Naikon APT’s backdoor

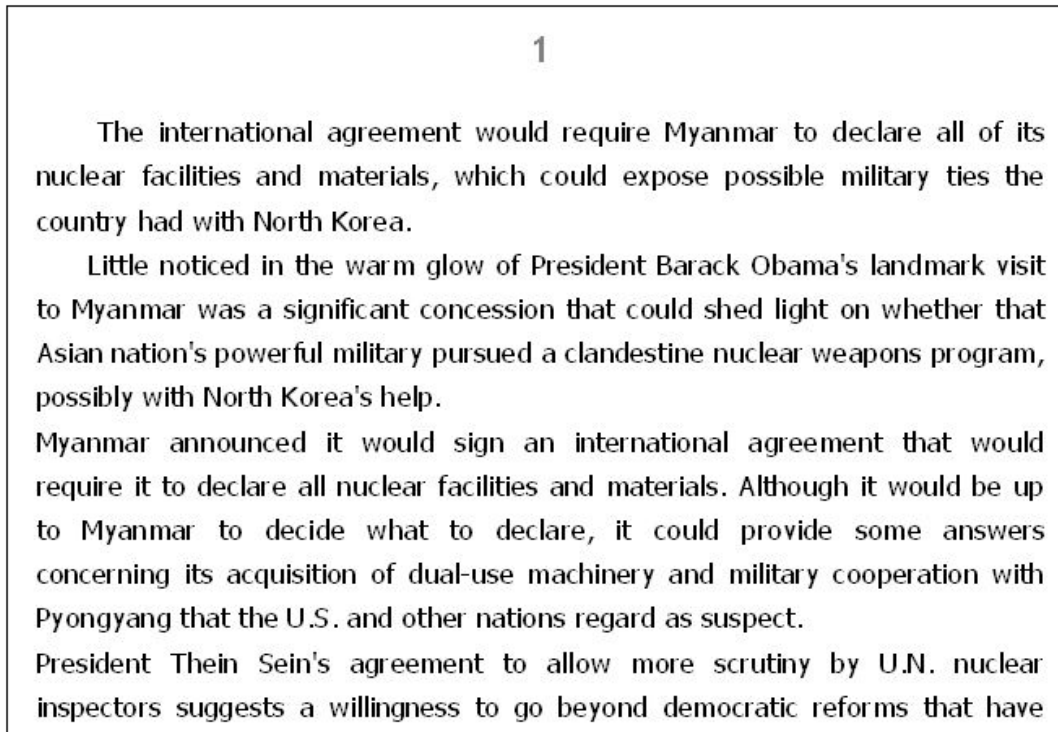
on the victim system. The timing is uncanny because, in that same week speeches and views on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation were presented by SE Asian country delegates to the United Nations in New York City. An example of such a [talk is here](#); a naikon decoy's content was strikingly similar:



MsnMM campaigns most commonly presented spear-phish exploits targeting CVE-2012-0158. A listing of screenshots in Appendix A reveals the variety of content and themes, all related to events and topics in the ASEAN region. Example titles include:

Letpadaung copper mine.doc	Myanmar Wanbao to commence construction of Letpadaung project	December 2014
nuclear agreement burma.doc	Burma Signs New Nuclear Deal With IAEA	September 2013
ALP Statement on Present Illegal Bangali Problem inside Arakan.doc	ALP statement on present illegal Bangali problems inside Arakan [pdf]	December 2012
Calendar Misslao 2013 Free.doc	Miss Lao Calendars	January 2014
ASEAN and Partners Firmly Committed to Narrowing the Development Gap.doc	ASEAN and Partners Firmly Committed to Narrowing the Development Gap	April 2013
refer to the 11th ACD Ministerial Meeting.doc	Asia Co-operation Dialogue eyes peace	December 2013
Asia's Military Developments.doc	Asia's military developments	November 2013

The following example's content was crafted to appear like a legitimate international agreement discussion. After the malicious document is opened and successfully exploits CVE-2012-0158 on the victim workstation, the exploit code drops and opens this decoy Word document:



This next example is written with the Laotian Phetsarath OT font, a decoy attempt to be a legitimate Daily News Brief from the Laotian Foreign Ministry of Affairs. It demonstrates the group's intentions to hit targets in Laos:

ກະຊວງການຕ່າງປະເທດ
ກົມການຂ່າວ

ສະຫລຸບຂ່າວເພື່ອຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະຈຳວັນທີ 22 ເມສາ 2013

(ບໍ່ເຜີຍແຜ່)

I. ຂ່າວກ່ຽວກັບ ສປປ ລາວ

1. ປະຊາຊົນລາວຮຽກຮ້ອງສິດເສລີພາບຫລາຍຂຶ້ນ

RFA, 2/04/2013:

ຊາວລາວທ່ານໜຶ່ງກ່າວວ່າ

ປະຊາຊົນລາວສ່ວນຫລາຍຢາກໃຫ້ລັດຖະບານລາວອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ພວກເຂົາເຈົ້າຮຽກຮ້ອງຂໍ້ຂ້ອງໃຈໂດຍຜ່ານສື່ມວນຊົນ ເພາະລັດຖະບານອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຮຽກຮ້ອງຜ່ານທາງໂທລະສັບສາຍດ່ວນຢ່າງດຽວເທົ່ານັ້ນ ແລະ ວ່າສິ່ງທີ່ພວກເຂົາເຈົ້າຕ້ອງການຫລາຍທີ່ສຸດກໍແມ່ນຢາກໃຫ້ລັດຖະບານມີຄວາມໂປ່ງໃສກ່ຽວກັບງົບປະມານຂອງຊາດ, ລົງໂທດຜູ້ສັ່ນລາດບັງຫລວງ ແລະ ມີການເລືອກຕັ້ງແບບເສລີ ເພາະສາຍດ່ວນທີ່ປະຊາຊົນໂທໄປສະແດງຄວາມເຫັນນັ້ນ ເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າຈະມີການຮັບເອົາເລື້ອງໄປແລ້ວ, ແຕ່ບັນຫາກໍຍັງບໍ່ຖືກແກ້ໄຂ ເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າຂາດໜ່ວຍງານຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ວ່າໂດຍສ່ວນໂຕຂອງທ່ານແລ້ວ ເຫັນວ່າລັດຖະບານລາວມີແຜນຢາກຕົບຕາຕ່າງປະເທດ ທີ່ວ່າໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕ່າງໆໃນລາວມີທຸກພາກສ່ວນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມນຳໃນການສະແດງຄວາມຄິດເຫັນ ຊຶ່ງຖືວ່າເປັນການປົກຄອງໂດຍປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ຮັບໃຊ້ປະຊາຊົນ. ທ່ານກ່າວຕື່ມວ່າ ບັນຫາທີ່ໜ້າເປັນຫ້ອງທີ່ສຸດໃນເວລານີ້

Appendix A contains many more example document titles and screenshots. The themes and content that would appeal to politically-interested individuals in various parts of the world quickly become obvious.

In addition to a high volume of files exploiting CVE-2012-0158, the MsnMM attackers for a brief period used RTLO (right to left override) techniques, and then attachments exploiting CVE-2010-3333. An example of RTLO that creates and opens this decoy document to camouflage its malicious background activity, then dropping and executing MsnMM backdoors on its victim system:

UNFC_Statement_final_rcs.pdf



ညီညွတ်သောတိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများဖက်ဒရယ်ကောင်စီ
UNITED NATIONALITIES FEDERAL COUNCIL (UNION OF BURMA)

**ညီညွတ်သောတိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများဖက်ဒရယ်ကောင်စီ ပုံမှန်ကောင်စီအစည်းအဝေး၏ ထုတ်ပြန်
 ဓမ္မာစာချုပ်**

ညီညွတ်သောတိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများကောင်စီ၏ ၂၀၁၂-ခုအတွက် ပုံမှန်ကောင်စီအစည်းအဝေးကို ထိုင်း-မြန်မာနယ်စပ် လွတ်မြောက်သောနေရာတနေရာ၌ ဂျူလိုင်လ ၁၆-ရက်နေ့မှ ၁၈-ရက်နေ့အထိ ကျင်းပခဲ့ပါသည်။ ဤအစည်းအဝေးတွင် (UNFC) အဖွဲ့ဝင် (KIO/KIA) အား ဗဟုတပ်မတော်မှ ဆက်လက်တိုက်ခိုက်နေခြင်းနှင့် သမ္မတဦးသိန်းစိန်အစိုးရမှ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော ပြည်ထောင်စုငြိမ်းချမ်းရေး ခေါ်ဆောင်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်၏ ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးခေါ်ဆောင်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အစီအစဉ်အပေါ် အလေးထား ဖြစ်ထွေးနေကြောင်းဖော်ပြခဲ့သည်။

သမ္မတဦးသိန်းစိန်အစိုးရသည် မိမိတို့(UNFC) မှ တင်ပြတောင်းဆိုထားသော တပြည်လုံးအတိုင်းအတာဖြင့် အပစ်အခတ်ရပ်စဲပြီး ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးဆွေးနွေးရန်ကို အလေးပေးထားပုံ (UNFC)အဖွဲ့ဝင်(KIO/KIA)အား သန့်ရှင်းစေရန်အတွက်တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင်အပစ်အခတ်ရပ်စဲရေး သဘောတူလက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးထားပြီးဖြစ်သော (UNFC)အဖွဲ့ဝင် (SSPP/SSA-N)၏ အခြေခံစံနှုန်းတစ်ခုကိုလည်း လက်နက်ကြီးများသုံးပြီး ခွန်လ ကုန်ပိုင်းက

Naikon APT MsnMM Campaign Backdoors and Lateral Movement Toolset

SsIMM

MD5 – Filename	File Size	Compilation date	Linker version
7b1199523a662a3844ba590f83b56dae - %temp%\conime.exe	77,824 bytes	2013:01:31 01:25:38+00:00	6.0

The MsnMM gang built and released many more variants of their sslMM creation. The code is a full-featured backdoor. Each variant of this tool starts by attempting to create a socket, and then creates a new thread implementing a fairly complicated keylogging facility not often seen, using Windows Keyboard Accelerators. Online code demonstrates the technique here:

<http://thronic.com/Win32%20Keylogging/>

The backdoor retrieves a large number of victim system data points, which it then uses to check in to its hardcoded C2. The backdoor reports system identification information both to present the victim's identifying information and to fingerprint the system for asset management:

- OS version
- Service pack information
- Processor speed
- System name
- Logged-on user name
- OS install date

One of its more interesting features is the ability to fetch and use certificates from the "My" store on Windows systems. The "My" certificate store is created on a per-user basis, and this is where users' certificates are stored. It is reserved for each user for signing and decrypting data and encrypting network communications.

Feature list:

- Victim fingerprinting and performance sensitivity - system configuration collection
- Persistence - immediately identifying the Start Menu Startup directory and dropping a LNK to its own executable disguised as a "Office Start", "Yahoo Talk", "MSN Gaming Zone", or "MSN Talk" shortcut
- Configurable network settings - both a primary and backup C2 string is hard-coded in each backdoor. At this point, we are aware of almost 50 domains and unique IP addresses used to host C2
- Keylogging facility - Windows Accelerators with hidden window and lengthy Accelerator table
- Flexible network connectivity - proxy support for use with victim systems situated behind isolated networks
- GET and POST network code for exfiltrating system information
- Log file capabilities
- File search and file write primitives - identifying and collecting sensitive ondisk information
- Download and execute further arbitrary downloads
- Arbitrary inter-process launch and communication through named pipes
- Process privilege and token adjustments
- Anti-malware kill-process identification and termination
- Digital Certificate stealing and reuse for stealth SSL communications
- Network server listener

WinMM

MD5 - Filename	File Size	Compilation date	Linker version
c8c81cca4645e71213f2310cec6c277d - %temp%\wuauclt.exe	118,784 bytes	2012.11.01 00:53:49	6.0

WinMM is a full-featured, simple backdoor. Its first actions upon installation are to collect user and system data and report them back to the C2 over http. It uses NetUserGetInfo to identify that it is running under an "Admin" account on the local system, then retrieves the system name and the version of the operating system that is running, including its service pack, and collects the system install date from the registry:

\\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\InstallDate.

These values are built into a single string for reporting.

SsIMM also maintains this code chunk and functionality but does not immediately invoke it like winMM. Also interesting and different from ssIMM, are the decoy Word documents dropped by many of the winMM droppers. Images of these documents are shown in the Appendix. The documents are all written and formatted with a specially developed Myanmar2 True Type font, demonstrating the focus on politically-connected, native Myanmar speakers as targets. This font is not delivered by default with Microsoft Office. Instead, it must have been specifically installed by the attackers and then by the victims, otherwise the documents would not have displayed properly.

The backdoor maintains multiple primitive functionalities:

Setting a WH_CBT Windows hook for full activity spying (ssIMM does not maintain this hooking functionality):

- File search and capture
- Process creation
- Keystroke capture

The backdoor is usually configured with primary and backup domains for C2 communications, although there are multiple known samples that maintain an IP address or only a single domain for communications with no backup. Communication is built to appear as though a web browser is simply making a request to a remote web server. Some of these backdoors are configured to use an unusual port for encrypted communications.

exe_exchange (used in attacks prior to ~2012)

MD5 – Filename	File Size	Compilation date	Linker version
6a82c153bd370250cc2fed89f1bb5c91 - %temp%\services.exe	69,632 bytes	2012-03-13 07:54:19	6.0

INJECTv1/INJECTRESOURCE

MD5 – Filename	File Size	Compilation date	Linker version
b295274423c91ad9e254475bf8edd459 - wmiprive.exe	159,744 bytes	May 27, 2013	

The xsPlus/nokian backdoor and keylogger

MD5 – Filename	File Size	Compilation date	Linker version
d86106faaa398b8d83437176bf5e39c4	281,624 bytes	2011.12.19 08:06:30	6.0

In 2014 the Naikon gang was found to be using another tool that maintains an internal name “xsPlus” and “xsControl”. This builder and its backdoors produce components with the “NOKIAN95/WEBx” user-agent strings, for which there are multiple versions. Its functionality is covered in our previous Naikon APT post.

Naikon and minor links with APT30

Another interesting aspect of the backdoor builder is that it also provides a keylogger plugin that is used on specific victim systems. And here there are minor, but striking, similarities with the APT30 tools.

Callback sessions for stolen data include these URLs:

```
POST /stonehoof.rar/user=xxx&password=xxx
GET /stonehoof.rar/user=xxx&password=xxx
```

Some of the collector components upload data in SQLite3 format, while earlier versions of the tool upload xml formatted data. Presenting a similarity with the APT30 artifacts, their callback domains included stonehoof.com, hosted on several IPs during the naikon campaigns. This name is very unusual, and it is an odd coincidence that it is shared by two geopolitically-focused cyber-espionage groups, both targeting the South China Sea region.

APT30 - **stonehoof.com**

2012-10-07	208.77.46.251	174.36.159.165
2013-04-03	174.36.159.165	219.90.115.251
2013-04-14	219.90.115.251	174.36.159.164

While the MsnMM components include the unusual “**MM**” in internal names ss**MM**, win**MM**, and wininet**MM**, some of the strings in the APT30 GEMSTONE software include the same – search and retrieval of the registry key “Software\Microsoft\Get**MM**”, and three function names “Microsoft**GMM**Exit, Microsoft**GMM**HaveExit, Microsoft**GMM**ZJ”. The APT30 BACKSPACE backdoor also contains a similar potential target reference, as discussed in the FireEye paper.

“BACKSPACE Variant	Path	Possible Target
ZJ Auto (version 1.4)	/auto MM /	Myanmar”

So, the “MM” shared by both of these may be a simple reference to Myanmar, the starting target for these Naikon APT attacks.

APT30 backdoors also add “MSN.Ink” shortcuts to the Start Menu Startup location for persistence, just like the MsnMM components spoof “Msn Gaming Zone.Ink” and “Msn Talk.Ink” for persistence.

Sys10

MD5 - Filename	File Size	Compilation date	Linker version
c58df5892700ac3f467524f86bf325c0 - update.exe	116.5 kb	2013.02.01 07:39:12	9.0

Yet another backdoor was used throughout 2013 by Naikon. Several of the C2 domains are shared with either Naikon or MsnMM infrastructure. This backdoor is a very basic initial component. To give an idea of the sophistication of its development, one of the decryption schemes it uses is an xor 0x1 loop on the very beginning of its .data section to decrypt its C2 domain. In this case, 6C 6C 6A 62 66 2F 74 68 62 71 2F 6F 64 75 01 (lljbf/thbq/odu) → mmkcg.uicp.net.

This weak level of encryption is odd, because other strings, like the unicode version of the callback url "s.y.s.t.e.n.&.c.p.=.%s.&.l.o.g.=.%s.&.i.n.d.e.x.=.%d.", are maintained in plaintext in the .rdata section. Perhaps the authors thought xor'ing the domains would hide their infrastructure for as long as needed, or they were working with others who didn't understand automated sandboxes and tracing but didn't want the dns strings present in the binary. It doesn't seem to make sense, but it appears to have been effective enough to leave in the executables.

For all of the "Sys10" backdoors, URL parameters were used consistently for the initial C2 callback: **system&cp=&log=&index=**

where:

cp = system computername

log = signed decimal integer representation of the OS InstallDate

index = simply the return value from a GetTickCount call

The backdoor collects several bits of identifying information to send to the C2:

- computer name
- account name of logged-in user
- group name of logged-in user
- local IP address
- OS versioning information
- OS install date

The backdoor maintains a simple set of primitives:

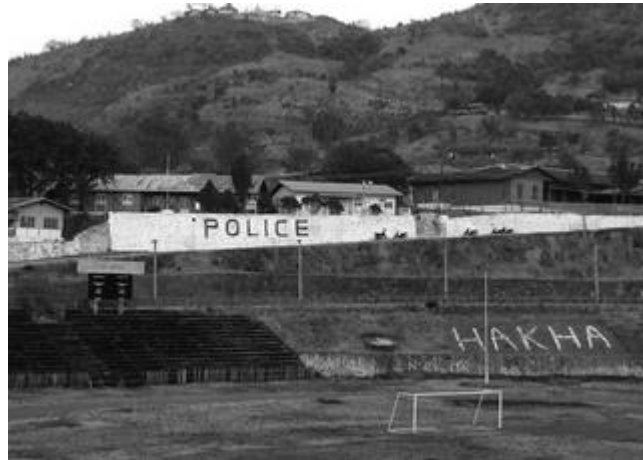
- http-based communications with hardcoded C2
- download additional components
- start a new process
- terminate a running process
- find files and copy them
- delete files
- create files

We detected this backdoor on multiple victim workstations with the following verdicts:

Trojan.Win32.Agentb.hyb
Trojan.Win32.Agentb.ijj
Backdoor.Win32.MsnMM.p
UDS:DangerousObject.Multi.Generic
Trojan.Win32.Agentb.jwp

According to KSN (Kaspersky Security Network) data, almost all of the victims attacked with this backdoor are based in Myanmar, or were Myanmar delegates travelling through the other countries like the US, for example. Some of the victims were located in Vietnam and Singapore. Victim profiles range from global political representatives and local IT service companies, to

government ministries controlling media and news content, university students, and local law enforcement agencies.



WininetMM/Sakto

MD5 - Filename	File Size	Compilation date	Linker version
516f64dd4fce3b9a325ea8501f97a88a	95,744 bytes	2014.11.03 07:59:14	9.0

Second stage tools

Most of the Naikon APT's second stage tools detected on victim networks are publicly-available. Some are very common system administration tools and utilities, and some are less publicly-available custom written scanners and tools available through Chinese hacking forums. Their ability to move through networks undisturbed appears to have matured over time, demonstrating that they are a seasoned team:

- Windows system utilities: ftp.exe, systeminfo.exe, ipconfig, net view, ping, netstat -ano, net use, quser, tasklist, netsh interface ip, netsh interface show, netsh advfirewall firewall, reg export, AT
- Sysinternals: procmon.exe, tcpview.exe, procexp.exe, psexec
- Prosolve: winscan.exe
- Rarlabs: rar.exe
- Other: procex.exe, nc.exe, xscan.exe, winscanx.exe, hscan120.rar package (includes mysql.exe and sqlcmd.exe), cutfile.exe, tftp.exe, Win7 elevation of privilege and UAC

bypass, ReadPSW.exe (password stealer)

The Naikon APT frequently used a custom backdoor that appears to be an HDoor variant, based on old “Honker Union” code like “hscan v120”. For example, once on a victim network, one of the first steps is to run the hdoor -hbs scan to identify target local network hosts. Alternatively, it may show up on victim networks and be run with a long list of parameters: “lms.dat -hscan 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.254 /a”

Custom HDoor

MD5 – Filename	File Size	Compilation date	Detection Name
bf6d3f52ab8176122be858ddccc22148 - lms.dat	56 kb	2015.05.20	HackTool.Win32.Agent.whj

The Naikon APT’s custom-built HDoor tool is a robust reconnaissance tool for lateral movement, supporting the identification of, interfacing with and attacking of multiple technologies and resources:

- host, user, group, and related authentication resources and cracking/brute forcing capabilities
- network asset scanning and identification, including SQL database, embedded network devices like home or SMB routers, and other common network services
- fake service listener to sniff traffic
- disk wiping - safe delete with multiple overwrites
- process management
- local filetime modifier
- SQL administration toolset
- SOCKS5 proxy service
- banner-based scanner
- AV killer

Publicly-available hd.exe (40138f3db14e6e137f8d0bdcbb5851d8), as posted by NCPH:

```
C:\> Command Prompt
C:\>hd -hbs 192.168.0.5 /b /m
<192.168.0.5 >: <34!35/%100>

Done, $leep 5 seconds and wait to end.
[192.168.0.5 ]: Port 135 Open!!!
[192.168.0.5 ]: Port 139 Open!!!
[192.168.0.5 ]: Port 445 Open!!!

All done, scan 1 targets 35 ports use 6.1 seconds, speed 5.77/s.
Found 3 port open, 0 targets and 0 web banner.
C:\>
```

The corresponding hbs.txt output file content that is sometimes left behind on victim systems:

```
hbs.txt - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

Scan 192.168.0.5

[192.168.0.5 ]: Port 135 Open!!!
[192.168.0.5 ]: Port 139 Open!!!
[192.168.0.5 ]: Port 445 Open!!!
```

The operator’s scanning is somewhat inconsistent. They will scan for a specific set of ports that include 21,22,80,3389,1433,3306, and 389. Sometimes, they add 139 and 445 to the end of that list. Often, they check for a “PortString”, or banner, which is output to a txt file:

```
[10.1.1.2 ]: Port 22 Open!!! SSH-1.99-Cisco-1.25
[10.1.1.3 ]: Port 21 Open!!! 220-FileZilla Server version 0.9.41 beta
[10.1.1.4 ]: Port 21 Open!!! 220 Lexmark X860de FTP Server NP.APS.N332a ready.
[10.1.1.5 ]: Port 22 Open!!! SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.8
[10.1.1.6 ]: Port 22 Open!!! SSH-2.0-dropbear_0.48
[10.1.1.7 ]: Port 21 Open!!! 220 Service ready for new user
[10.1.1.8 ]: Port 21 Open!!! 220 Microsoft FTP Service (Version 5.0).
[10.1.1.8 ]: Port 80 Open!!!
[10.1.1.8 ]: Port 3389 Open!!!
[10.1.1.8 ]: Port 139 Open!!!
[10.1.1.9 ]: Port 21 Open!!! 220 fima FTP server (SunOS 5.8) ready.
[10.1.1.10 ]: Port 21 Open!!! 220 (vsFTPd 2.0.5)
[10.1.1.13 ]: Port 21 Open!!! 220 EthernetBoard OkiLAN 8100e Ver 02.15 FTP server.
[10.1.1.15 ]: Port 22 Open!!! SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.9p1 Debian-5ubuntu1.1
[10.1.1.21 ]: Port 80 Open!!! http://10.1.1.21/cgi-bin/webproc Dlink WIRELESS AP
```

Target and Victim Profiles

Target profiles included high profile government and military agencies around the South China Sea:

- Law enforcement
- Government - executive, administrative, regulatory
- Military - operations centers
- Economic administration
- State media
- Public/Private energy

Shared Victims with Cycldek and Comparing Lateral Movement with Cycldek

The Cycldek APT appeared to follow an operational script across victim systems. It created or used c:\intel on the victim hard disk to unpack tools and compress/archive stolen victim files and data with Winrar, like "c:\intel\1.rar". Some of these victim systems were occupied by both the Cycldec and Naikon attackers.

The Cycldek attackers maintained this c:\intel directory and its subdirectories as a sort of staging point. This mirrors what we have seen with Naikon directory setup on some victims.

- a set of subdirectories
- stolen files for exfiltration
- operational logs
- process logs
- Cycldek tools and their config files

The Naikon APT and Cycldek APT also share a common attraction to Honker Union codebase.

Spear-phish, dropped files, web browser injection

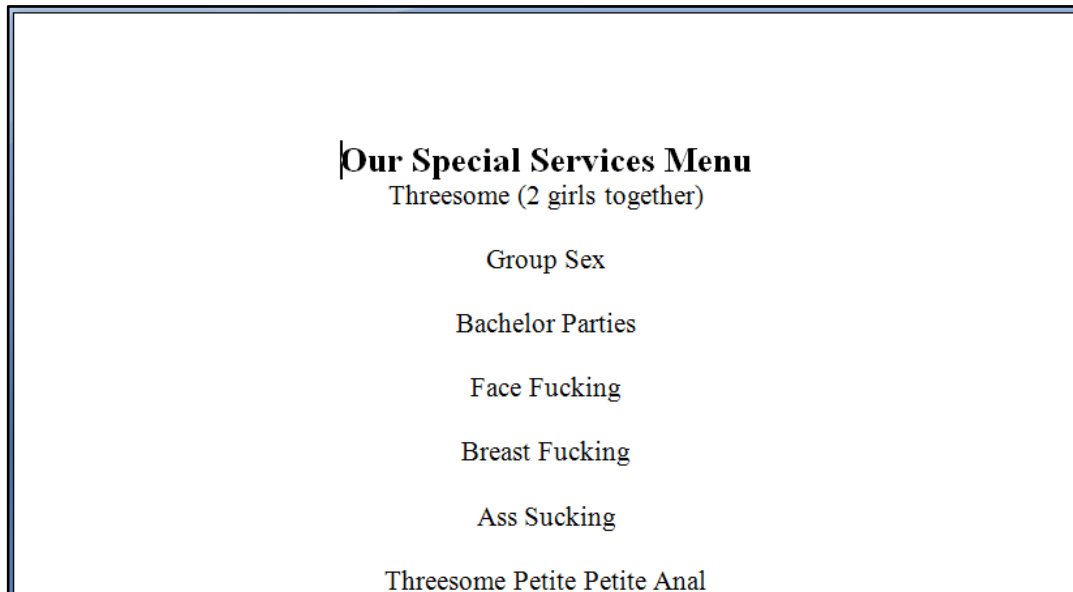
The common sequence of events on a vulnerable system falling for related spear-phish attacks led to a newly-created Internet Explorer process running with execution transferred to additionally loaded executable code, usually profile.dat, maintaining the connectback C2 communication code and data.

In this instance, a "naikon backdoor" was delivered initially as a part of a small package of objects. The exploit attachment dropped iph.bat, iExplorer.exe, and a clean decoy document. The exploit executed this batch file, which in turn executed iExplorer.exe and opened a decoy document from %temp%. The iExplorer.exe process wrote out a profile.dat file, launched the legitimate Internet Explorer, and injected the .dat file into this newly created browser process. It transferred control to the injected .dat code and terminated itself. The .dat code then connected with a hardcoded C2 from within Internet Explorer, a common technique for evading any

outbound traffic firewall issues.

The full email spear-phish and other decoy documents' content presented here display the campaigns' focus on ASEAN targets that line up with the MsnMM campaigns:

Example spear-phish and dropped sequence for NOKIAN95/WEB sent to web email service provider users in the US and Southeastern Asian region:



Example Word document decoy

Example details, exhibiting the "common" sequence of events on systems:

c334737ea5e8f74567bfdc2fce6717b9,2 SpecialServices.doc

Drops → %temp%\iph.bat

c8ed40879e1e3352692fe8c765294955,%temp%\svchost.exe

c8ed40879e1e3352692fe8c765294955,C:\WINDOWS\system32\ymsgr_tray.exe

c2: frankhere.oicp.net:443

1b37457632840b04bf03e0745e51e573,readme.rtf

Drops → %temp%\iph.bat → %temp%\iExplorer.exe WMcal

6cbc73fae7118dbd0fae328ce8ee6050,iExplorer.exe,Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Cordmix.cu

C2: phsenator.vicp.net

C2: goihang.vicp.net:443

Asia's military developments

Andrew Davies is ISEAS's director of research and executive editor of The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

I've just got back from the Korber Foundation's 154th Bergedorf roundtable in Jakarta. They set me the easy task of describing Asia's five most significant military developments, along with their drivers and the confidence-building measures that could help manage associated risks. And they gave me ten minutes to do it.

So, dear reader, here is a whirlwind tour of significant Asian military developments. My criterion, given that the remit of the workshop was peace and security in the Asia-Pacific, was that the issues chosen had to have the potential to cause friction or—worst case—conflict if not managed carefully. Here's my

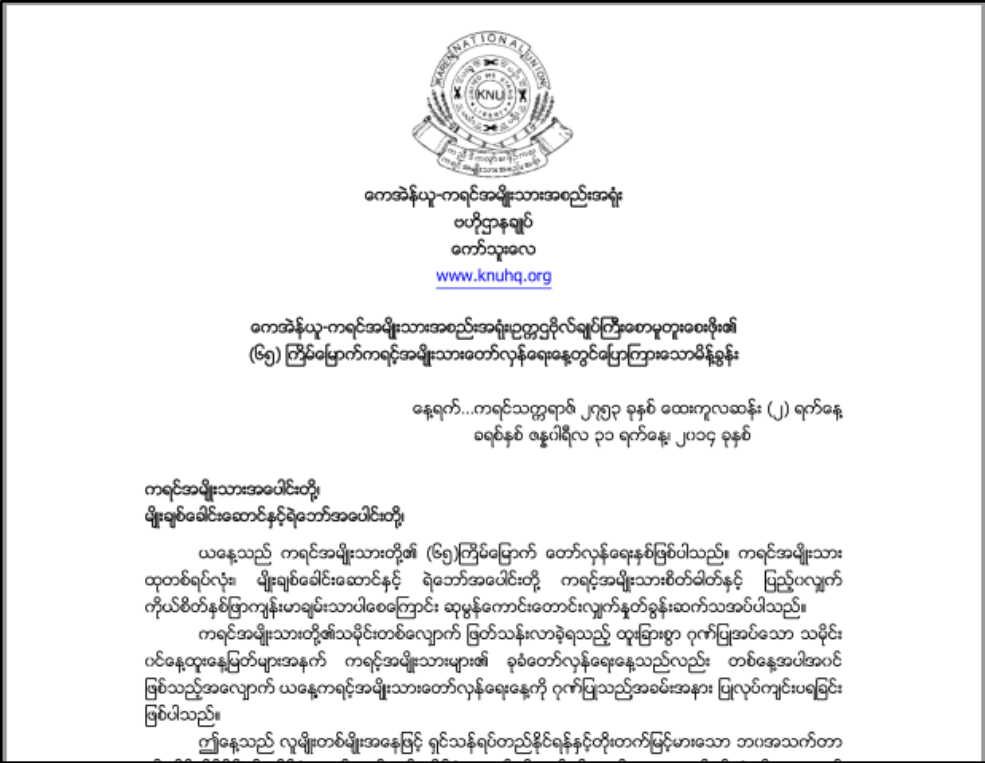
Example decoy Word document

cb72e70378755f1e8ab744a5b5e692bd,Asia's Military Developments.doc (ripped from "Australian Strategic Policy Institute" blog post located here - <http://www.aspistrategist.org.au/asias-military-developments/>)

638c119a82a1b1d470e42e2e9712f3fb,iph.bat
79de618615e139053ad92ca1e7bb7456,C:\Documents and Settings\user\Local Settings\Temp\mshtml.dat

4299846c34fddd2f5a75239f8aca424,C:\DOCUME~1\user\LOCALS~1\Temp\upd.exe Rpcss
a3b3a32b6f67e4629133cc4578230efe,C:\WINDOWS\system32\msictl.exe

c2: us.googlereader.pw:443



Example decoy pdf targeting Myanmar government

5f1f6fb3cea3e9c3bd84909b7d37aa8d, "knu president speech on 65th anniversary of karen resistance day _burmese language_?fdp.scr" ← indicates RTLO naming, appeared to the target as pdf "knu president speech on 65th anniversary of karen resistance day _burmese language_rcs.pdf"

55b8b8779001b7e78a6adc55fb546401,C:\DOCUME~1\user\LOCALS~1\Temp\update.exe
8660193a90e70f19a4419ae09306761f,C:\DOCUME~1\user\LOCALS~1\Temp\adobe.pdf

C2: ubaoyouxiang.gicp.net

Underline the selected text.

AFP Modernization Program

The Department of National defense has identified challenges to Territorial Defense, Maritime Security, Natural Disasters, and internal Security as the country's core security concerns. To effectively address these security concerns, the AFP has formulated the Revised AFP Modernization Program which will be implemented for a period of 15 years. It uses the phased development approach with each phase having a five-year duration. The implementation period for Phase 1 is from year 2013 to year 2017, Phase 2 is from year 2018 to year 2022, and Phase 3 is from year 2023 to year 2027.

Phase 1 of the Revised AFP Modernization Program focuses on the development of core processes, systems and capabilities vis-à-vis the country's core security concerns. This will allow the AFP to address internal security threats and at the same time transition to external defense posture. The goal for the first five years is to establish the basic requirements for minimum credible defense and complete internal security operations requirements. Phase 2 and 3 shall build on the capabilities developed and acquired during Phase 1.

The Revised AFP Modernization Program focuses on the development and acquisition of weapons systems and platforms to establish minimum credible defense posture in a Joint Force environment. It gives priority to the development of maritime security, maritime domain awareness, and general support capabilities for greater maritime presence and interdiction capacities.

Example decoy Word document targeting PH gov



27ed7c7dd840ff7936418cf029d56603, AFP Summary.doc → %temp%\iph.bat

ceb6e4499cfd8650f3e94fbcf7de48f6,%temp%\iExplorer.exe WMcal
b6424852dd0187ea554a1cbc4e3490f3,%temp%\profile.dat

C2: ttteco.vicp.net

Many of these backdoors were delivered by simply binding decoy pdfs to a Naikon backdoor and sending this bundle to target addresses. Here is a March 2014 spear-phish email with the subject line “Fw: Fw: tape transcript for mh370” (3bed6788753690762c7d15a3247d8301):

The “tape transcript.zip” (5de5aa40eb3d30df2053a38bc26963b5) file contains both a pdf file and a Naikon dropper name “24march_final_TAPE TRANSC~1” detected as “Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.kasl” (4972c7205e3279322637f609b9199e97). The dropper maintains a clean copy of this decoy pdf that opens on execution, [as well as?] the Naikon backdoor (ab0185f3dc730af754559297f6f47492) and accompanying mshtml.dat component (03A3251BDE74DF30AB5BF0B730E08C8D) that communicates with C2 xl.findmy.pw. This dropper is built with the attackers’ “pdfBind 2012” tool. Once extracted to disk, you can see that the icon was replaced for the executable with an Adobe pdf icon. Lots of users fall for this sort of trick when file extensions are not visible:

Name	Size	Type	Date Modified
 23march_coordinationHCM_MAS	49 KB	PDF File	3/25/2014 8:36 PM
 24march_final_TAPE TRANSC~1	215 KB	Application	3/25/2014 8:38 PM

Appendix A: MsnMM Spearfish and Decoy Content

Image 1.

"ICJ's verdict owed respect 17 Apr 2013.doc"



Image 2.

"FDI Law Weeding Menu.doc"



Image 3.

“Danh sach dai bieu HHHTDMNC tai TPHCM.doc”

DANH SÁCH CÁC ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ HỘI NGHỊ HỢP TÁC DU LỊCH								
DƯỚI MÁI NHÀ CHUNG VITA								
ST T	HỌ VÀ TÊN	CƠ QUAN CÔNG TÁC	ĐỊA CHỈ	CHỨC VỤ	SỐ ĐIỆN THOẠI	SỐ FAX	DI ĐỘNG	EMAIL
Hiệp hội Du lịch Việt Nam								
01	TS. Nguyễn Phú Đức	HHDLVN	54 Nguyễn Du - HN	Chủ tịch	04.9428641	04.9427621	0913.211926	
02	Nguyễn Hữu Đông	HHDLVN	TP. Huế	P. Chủ tịch				TGD Công ty CP DL Hương Giang
03	Trần Tiên Nghi	HHDLVN	54 Nguyễn Du - HN	Tổng thư ký	04.9427620 (ext. 809)	04.9427621	0903.247808	nghi@vita.org.vn
04	Bùi Văn Dũng	HHDLVN	54 Nguyễn Du - HN	P. Trưởng ban Đào tạo	ext. 808	04.9427621	0982.868525	buivandungvn@gmail.com
05	Ths. Đỗ Gia Quyết	HHDLVN	54 Nguyễn Du - HN	Chuyên viên	ext. 806	04.9427621	0913.092111	quyet_vita@yahoo.com
Hiệp hội Du lịch Hà Nội								
06	Đỗ Đình Cường	HHDL Hà Nội	Phòng 808 - Nhà CT4C - 175 Phố Lê Lợi - Hà Nội	Phó chủ tịch	04.6415857	04.6415857	0913.219118	travelsupport@vnn.vn

Image 4.

“Thein Sein first European tour.doc”

Myanmar's President Thein Sein in first European visit

The president will fly to non-EU state Norway and then visit Finland, Austria, Belgium and Italy, say officials. He is expected to firm up bilateral ties and discuss Burma's reform process and rights-related issues, reports say. Last year, Thein Sein visited the US, the first Burmese leader to do so in 46 years.

The five countries the Burmese president is visiting are not Europe's largest, but every step on the world stage involving this once most isolated of countries is carefully watched for signs of how well its democratic transformation is progressing, reports BBC South East Asia correspondent Jonathan Head.

Western sanctions against Burma have been loosened following the series of reforms introduced since the end of outright military rule in 2011 by the Thein Sein-led civilian administration.

These include freeing hundreds of prisoners - political detainees among them - and introducing more press freedom. By-elections in April 2012, seen largely as free and fair, resulted in a landslide win for the Aung San Suu Kyi-led pro-democracy opposition, which now has a small presence in parliament.

Image 5.

“ASEAN and Partners Firmly Committed To Narrowing Development Gap.doc”



RESEARCHERS AT SINGAPORE'S INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES SHARE THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT EVENTS

Singapore | 29 Nov 2012

Lessons Asia Can Learn from Europe

By Joergen Oerstroem Moeller.

The European Union was born more than sixty years ago. From

integrating coal and steel industries it has gone on to pool sovereignty for most economic activities and a large number of other crucial policies such as immigration and domestic security. It has grown from six to 27 member states, which next year will be 28 when Croatia joins. Iceland, Serbia, and Turkey are all negotiating membership. This is by any standard impressive. No observer watching the embryonic integration sixty years ago would have dared to predict such achievements. Recently the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and the following three reasons were mentioned: promoting peace, democracy, and human rights over six decades. Some sceptical Europeans and some overseas observers disputed this award, but it is in fact true that the EU has delivered these priceless assets to Europe. The climax came in 2002 when the original Western European EU welcomed ten Central- and Eastern European countries who from 1945 to 1990 were under the heel of

Image 8.

“Learning Journal ASC 13-1_1.doc” (related to <http://www.apcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/finalfinalhandbookJan13.pdf>, <http://www.apcss.org/>)

Advanced Security Cooperation Course 13-1

Learning Journal ASC 13-1

Today's Date: _____

Please indicate 3 key takeaways from your last Learning Journal entry. Please be as specific as possible. Remember the “non-attribution” rule applies. These could be:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General insights • Specific points of knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflections on processes or discussions • Things that you can/will use upon your return home
--	---

Please save your input for your future use. Throughout the course, you will have time to share key takeaways with Fellows in your seminar and in the auditorium, with Fellows in the entire course. This is a private Learning Journal; APCSS will never ask for this confidential activity. Mahalo for your kokua!

1. The first module was on Strategic Negotiation by DR John Barkar and what caught my attention was his definition of negotiation in his introduction is that negotiation is likened to WALTZ DANCE where the two parties negotiating would move together, and turn together until a consensus is reached on a common ground. In this process they consider the pros and cons of how the issue negotiated would impact their individual countries and whether its in the best interests of their countries. _____

Image 9.
unnamed.jpg



48c2d02c443d70fe004a2d6fb9439f76, cve-2012-0158, “mau van ban.doc” or “2013_ thong tin gia dinh.doc”, delivered to VN targets

winMM-related Dropped Decoy Documents

Image 1.

“book form for naning 30-8.doc”
(dropped by 448cd7c3ae0ae445d805a4849fe5e120)

ထိပ်တန်းလျှို့ဝှက်

ခရီးစဉ်အစီအစဉ်

၂၉-၂၀၁၂ ရက် (တနင်္လာနေ့)

- ၀၉၀၀ နာရီ - နေပြည်တော်မှ အထူး လေယာဉ်ဖြင့်
(မြန်မာထော်ချိန်) တရုတ်ပြည်သူ့သမ္မတနိုင်ငံ၊ နန်နင်းမြို့သို့
ထွက်ခွာခြင်း
(ပျံသန်းချိန် ၂ နာရီ ၃၀ မိနစ်၊
အချိန်ကွာခြားချိန် + ၁ နာရီ ၃၀ မိနစ်)
- ၁၃၀၀ နာရီ - နန်နင်းမြို့သို့ ရောက်ရှိခြင်း
(ကွမ်းရှီးပြည်သူ့ တွန်ဂရက် အမြဲတမ်း
(ဝတ်စုံ - Lounge Suite) - လေယာဉ်ပေါ်တွင်နေ့လယ်စာ သုံးဆောင်ခြင်း
(ခေ့ဆင်ထော်ချိန်) ကော်မတီ ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ Mr. Qin
Ruixiang နှင့်မြန်မာသံအမတ်ကြီး၊
နန်နင်းမြို့ ကောင်စစ် ဝန်ချုပ်ရုံး ဝန်ထမ်း
မိသားစုများမှ ကြိုဆိုခြင်း
- ၁၃၁၀ နာရီ - လေဆိပ်မှ လိယွမ်ဇေည့်ဂေဟာသို့ ထွက်
ခွာခြင်း
- ၁၃၄၀ နာရီ - လိယွမ်ဇေည့်ဂေဟာသို့ ရောက်ရှိခြင်း
- ကိုယ်ပိုင်အချိန်

ထိပ်တန်းလျှို့ဝှက်

Image 2:
Unknown.
Dropped by 748c4761822dc7076399922df58551ae

ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
E-REGISTRATION FOR OUTGOING LETTERS
၂၅-၄-၂၀၁၃ ခုနှစ်မှ ၂၅-၂၀၁၃ ခုနှစ်အထိ

ရက်စွဲ	နံပါတ်	စာအမှတ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	ပေးပို့သည့် ဌာန	ပေးပို့သည့် နည်းလမ်း	မှတ်ချက်
၂၅-၄-၂၀၁၃	၀၈	48 38 (350) 350 /2013 (1745)	British overflight	British Embassy	fax	
	၂၅	၄၇ ၂၃ ၂၀၁၃ (၁၇၄၆)	UNITEM MARINE LIMITED မှ MERKUR BRACH သင်္ဘောပေါ်တွင် တာဝန်ထမ်းဆောင်နေစဉ် သင်္ဘောပေါ်တွင် မြေပေါ် ဆောင်းများတွေ့ရှိမှုကြောင့် အပင်စီးဆေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ သင်္ဘောမှူးကိစ္စ	ရုံးအဖွဲ့မှူး ဦးဆောင်ရေး	ဆာသရ	
	၃၈	၄၈ ၃၈ (၁၃၀)/၁၆ ၂၀၁၃(၁၇၄၇)	လေယာဉ်ပြုတ်ကျခြင်းသို့ နှိမ်နင်းခြင်း	ပြည်သူ့သင်္ဘော	ဆာသရ	
	၄၈	၄၆ ၀၀ ၀၀ (၁၇၄၈)	ဝိဇ္ဇာကိစ္စ	ရေသမ/မန်လား/ လန်ဒန်	ဂျီမစ်	
	၅၆	45 05 2013 (1749)	Visa note for Kyaw Soe Win	Emb Italy	လက်ကမ်း	
	၆၈	45 05 2013 (1750)	Visa note for Naw Eh Hpaaw +1	Emb Poland	လက်ကမ်း	
	၇၈	45 05 2013 (1751)	Visa note for Thet Thet Cho	Emb Japan	လက်ကမ်း	
	၈၈	45 05 2013 (1752)	Visa note for Lwin Myo Zaw +1	Emb Thai	လက်ကမ်း	

Image 3.
 “fact sheet asean-us (president office format).doc”
 Dropped by “fact sheet asean-us (president office format).doc .exe”
 6803bd509d36d2b99049fcc9d975a21c

အမေရိကန်-အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီ ဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များ

အမေရိကန်- အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီ

အမေရိကန်-အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီသည် အမေရိကန်နှင့် အာဆီယံဆက်ဆံရေး၌ ရှေ့တန်းမှ ပါဝင်လျက်ရှိသည်။ ထိုကောင်စီသည် အာဆီယံပဋိညာဉ်ပါ တစ်စုတည်းသော အမေရိကန်အခြေစိုက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ပြီး နှစ်စဉ်ကျင်းပမြဲဖြစ်သည့် အာဆီယံဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှင့် စီးပွားရေးဝန်ကြီးများ အဖွဲ့အစည်းသို့ တက်ရောက်သည့်အပြင် အကောက်ခွန်၊ ကျန်းမာရေးဆောင်ရွက်မှု၊ စားနပ်ရိက္ခာနှင့် လယ်ယာဖိုက်ပျိုးရေးနှင့် အခြားကဏ္ဍရပ်များဆိုင်ရာ အာဆီယံ အဆင့်မြင်အရာရှိများနှင့် နှစ်စဉ်တွေ့ဆုံညှိနှိုင်းလျက်ရှိသည်။ ထိုသို့သော တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးမှုများကြောင့် စီးပွားရေးနှင့် ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှု အခြေအနေများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အမေရိကန်နှင့် အာဆီယံ နှစ်ဦးနှစ်ဖက်အမြင်ချင်း ဖလှယ်ခွင့်ရရှိစေပြီး အာဆီယံဒေသတွင်း ကုန်သွယ်မှုနှင့်ရင်းနှီး မြုပ်နှံမှုတိုးမြှင့်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အမေရိကန်ကုမ္ပဏီများနှင့် အာဆီယံဝန်ကြီးများအကြား ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို ရှာဖွေဖော်ထုတ်နိုင်ပါသည်။

အမေရိကန်အတွက် အာဆီယံ၏ အရေးပါမှု

အဆိုပါ ကောင်စီသည် အမေရိကန်ပြည်ထောင်စုအတွက် အာဆီယံနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ သတင်းအချက်အလက်များ ရရှိနိုင်သည့် ပင်မအရင်းအမြစ်ဖြစ်သည်။ အဆိုပါကောင်စီသည် အာဆီယံအတွင်း ရှေးဦးစွာချုပ်ချုပ်နှင့် ၁၉၈၄ခုနှစ်မှစ၍ဆက်ဆံရေးစတင်ခဲ့ပြီး အာဆီယံအဖွဲ့ဝင်(၁၀)နိုင်ငံနှင့် အာဆီယံအတွင်းရေးမှူးချုပ်ရုံးမှ တာဝန်ရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ အမေရိကန်ပြည်ထောင်စုသို့ လာရောက်သည်အခါ အခမ်းအနားများ၊ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးမှုများ ပုံမှန်စီစဉ်ပြုလုပ်ပေးလျက်ရှိသည်။

အမေရိကန်-အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီ၏ အာဆီယံဒေသတွင်း အခြေစိုက်ရုံးများထားရှိမှု

အဆိုပါကောင်စီသည် ဘန်ကောက်၊ ဟနိုင်း၊ ဂျကာတာ၊ မန်လာနှင့် စင်ကာပူမြို့များ၌ ရုံးခွဲများဖွင့်လှစ်ထားရှိလျက်ရှိသည်။ ကောင်စီနှင့် အာဆီယံအတွင်းရေးမှူးချုပ်ရုံးအကြား တိုက်ရိုက်ဆက်သွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများကို ကောင်စီ၏ စင်ကာပူရုံးခွဲမှတစ်ဆင့် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ပေးလျက်ရှိသည်။

အမေရိကန်နှင့် ဗီယက်နမ် ပုံမှန်ဆက်ဆံရေး ဖြစ်ပေါ်ရေး၊ အမေရိကန်-စင်ကာပူ လွတ်လပ်သော ကုန်သွယ်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သဘောတူညီချက်နှင့် အာဆီယံချစ်ကြည်ရင်းနှီးမှုနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေးစာချုပ်၌ အမေရိကန် ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်ရေး စသည်ကိစ္စရပ်များ အပါအဝင် အမေရိကန်နှင့် အာဆီယံဆက်ဆံရေး တိုးတက်စေရန် အဓိကကြားခံအဖြစ် အမေရိကန်-အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီသည် ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသည်။

ကောင်စီသည် အာဆီယံနိုင်ငံအကြီးအကဲများ၊ ဝန်ကြီးများနှင့်အစည်းအဝေးများ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ပေးပြီး ဒေသတွင်းစီးပွားရေးကဏ္ဍများ၌ အဓိကကျသောလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ဦးဆောင်ကူညီလျက်ရှိသည့်အပြင် အာဆီယံဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှင့် စီးပွားရေးဝန်ကြီးများ၊ အာဆီယံ အကောက်ခွန်ဆိုင်ရာ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်များနှင့် နှစ်စဉ်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးရာတွင် အမေရိကန်ကုမ္ပဏီများ၏ တင်ပြဆွေးနွေးလိုသောအချက်များကို စေတီဆွေးနွေးပေးပြီးဆောင်ရွက်ပေးသည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်သည်။

ကောင်စီ၏ လုပ်ငန်းအဖွဲ့များသည် အာဆီယံအဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၊ ပြည်တွင်းနှင့် ဒေသတွင်းကဏ္ဍရပ်ဆိုင်ရာ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ၌ ဖြန့်ကျက်ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသည်။

Image 4. Trade and Investment (english).doc
Dropped by b049fdeeb707e86e5e334f72cd50ffd8 "trade and investment (english).doc .exe"

Secret



**Salient Points on Trade and Investment Opportunities
in Myanmar**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dated: 18th January, 2013

Secret

Image 5.

List of Attendance.doc

Dropped by F14C42765F130EE6DEC3A87DC50A47E1

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

Workshop on Myanmar and the Leadership of ASEAN in 2014

25-25 March 2013
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact	Day 1	Day 2
					25 Mar 13	26 Mar 13
1.	H.E. U Thant <u>Kyaw</u>	M	Deputy Minister for the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs Office No.9 Nay Pyi Taw Myanmar	Ph./Fax: Mobile: Email:		
2.	Mr. San Yu <u>Kyaw</u>	M	Head of Branch Ministry of Foreign Affairs Office No.9 Nay Pyi Taw Myanmar	Ph./Fax: (+)95 67412334 Mobile: (+)959420275882 Email: sanyukyaw@gmail.com		
3.	Mr. <u>Kyaw Tin Shein</u>	M	Deputy Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs Office No.9 Nay Pyi Taw Myanmar	Ph./Fax: 412341 Mobile: 09-5053343 Email: ktshein@gmail.com		

Image 6.

“talking point english(english).doc”

Dropped by “talking point english(english).doc .exe”, 800116c4fe842768a0e1acbc72c8cd62

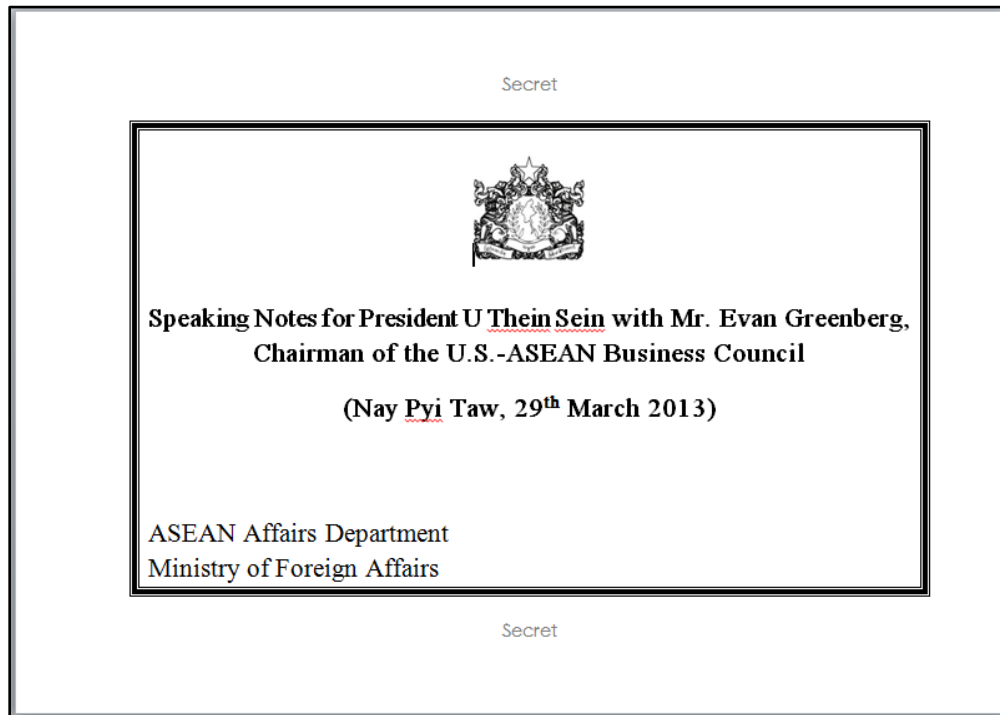


Image 7.

talking point myanmar (21-3-2013).docx

Dropped by “talking point myanmar (21-3-2013).docx .exe”

416e6c9105139080310984ed06f6a57b

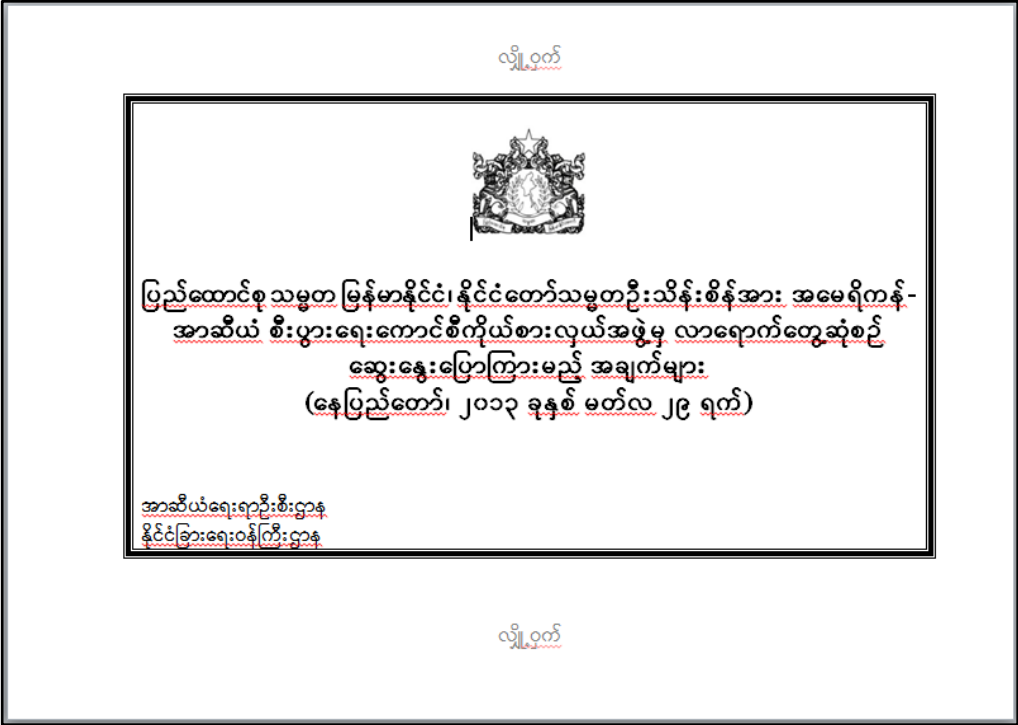


Image 8.
Unknown.
Dropped by 6758fc7e483ad9cd6280bcc3f4d85222

(၆၆) နှစ်မြောက် လွတ်လပ်ရေးနေ့ ဧည့်ခံပွဲနှင့် ညစာစားပွဲ ကျင်းပရေး ဆက်စပ်မှုတို့၏ ပထမအကြိမ် ညှိနှိုင်း အစည်းအဝေးတွင် ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီးမှ ပြောကြားလိုက ပြောကြားရန် အချက်များ

- (၆၆) နှစ်မြောက် လွတ်လပ်ရေးနေ့ ဧည့်ခံပွဲနှင့် ညစာစားပွဲအား ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ (၄) ရက်နေ့၊ ၁၈၃၀ နာရီ အချိန်၌ နိုင်ငံတော် သမ္မတအိမ်တော် မြက်ခင်းပြင်တွင် ကျင်းပမည်ဖြစ်ရာ လွတ်လပ်ရေးနေ့ ကျင်းပရေး ဗဟိုကော်မတီ ကို ၂၉-၁၀-၂၀၁၃ ရက်နေ့တွင် ဖွဲ့စည်းခဲ့ပြီး၊ ၇-၁၁-၂၀၁၃ ရက်နေ့တွင် ကျင်းပခဲ့သော ဗဟိုကော်မတီ၏ ပထမအကြိမ် အစည်းအဝေးမှ နိုင်ငံခြားရေး ဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး ဦးတင်ဦးလွင်မှ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌအဖြစ် တာဝန်ယူ ဆောင်ရွက် စေသည့် လွတ်လပ်ရေးနေ့ ဧည့်ခံပွဲနှင့် ညစာစားပွဲ ကျင်းပရေး ဆက်စပ်မှုတို့ကို ဖွဲ့စည်း တာဝန်ပေးအပ်ခဲ့ပါကြောင်း။
- အဆိုပါ အခမ်းအနား ကျင်းပရေး ဆက်စပ်မှုအား မိမိမှ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌအဖြစ် တာဝန်ယူ ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး ဆက်စပ်မှုတိုင် (၁၄) ဦးဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းပြီး အတွင်းရေးမှူး အဖြစ် သံတမန်ရေးရာ ဦးစီးဌာန၊ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်မှ တာဝန်ယူ ဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း။

Image 9.

tp for vp with swiss_myanmar[1].doc

Dropped by "tp for vp with swiss_myanmar[1].doc .exe"

90E9BDFC1FC6FE5999B047880C7445AE

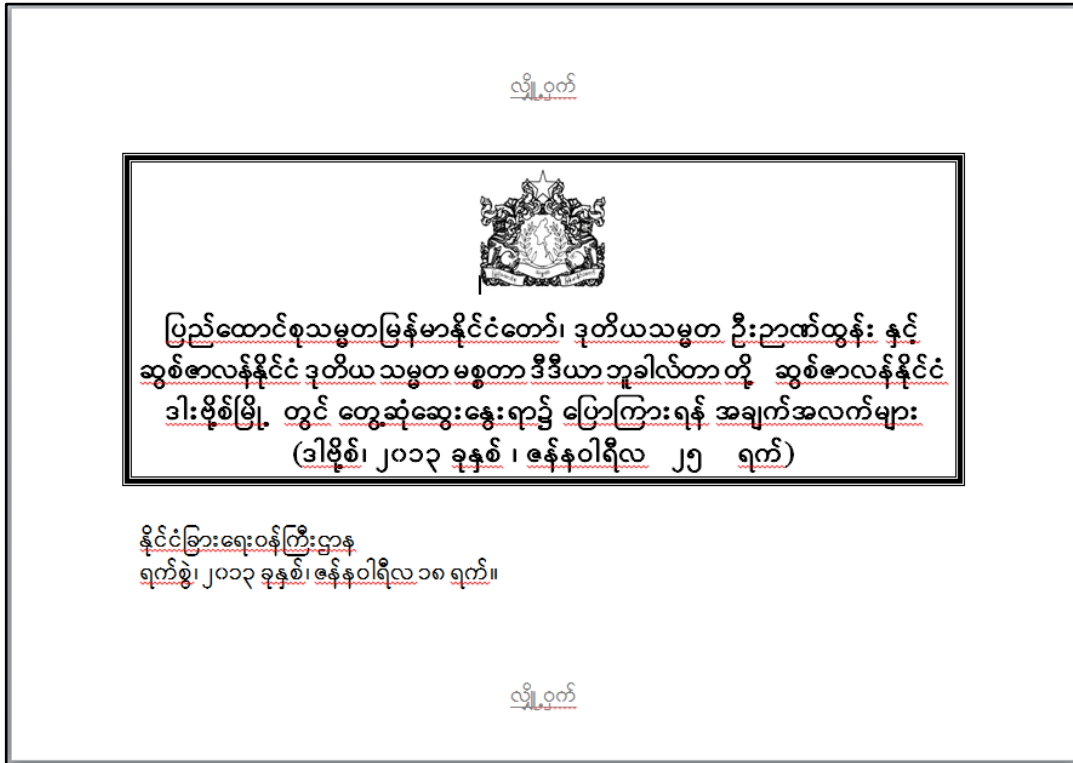


Image 10.

Unknown.

Dropped by 7F422B43EEB93B230FF7553C841C4785

Korean Vocabulary Frequency List

6000 Most Common Korean Words

www.topikguide.com

1	것	A thing or an object
2	하다	To do
3	있다	To be
4	수	way, method
5	하다	To do
6	나	Me
7	없다	Do not exist, absent
8	않다	To not be, to not do
9	사람	Person
10	우리	<u>we, our</u>
11	그	He
12	아니다	To not be
13	보다	To try
14	거	That thing

Image 11.
Unknown.
Dropped by 1d6258bc3688226e7cb56fb821215a8b

As of 5.3.2013 (1900)

ဒုတိယသမ္မတဒေါက်တာစိုင်းမောက်ခမ်းဦးဆောင်သည့် မြန်မာ့ကိုယ်စားလှယ်အဖွဲ့ လာအိုနိုင်ငံတွင် ကျင်းပမည့် (၅) ကြိမ်မြောက် အက်ကမက်စ် ထိပ်သီးအစည်းအဝေးနှင့် (၆) ကြိမ်မြောက် စီအယ်လ်အမ်ဗွီ ထိပ်သီးအစည်းအဝေးများသို့ တက်ရောက်မည့် ခရီးစဉ်အတွက် ကုန်ကျမည့် ခန့်မှန်း ကုန်ကျစရိတ်

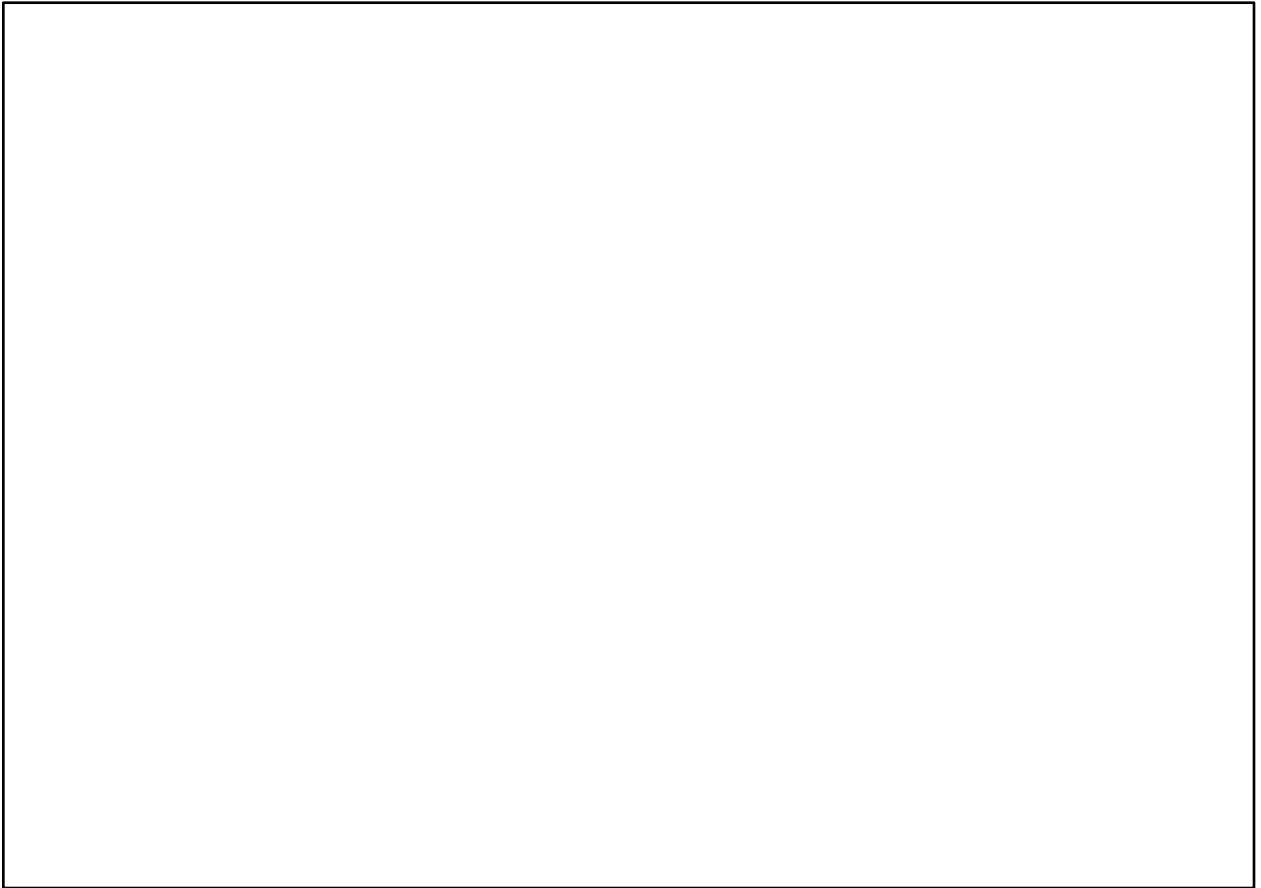
ဟိုတယ်ခန်း ငှားရမ်းခများ

အခန်းအမျိုးအစား	နေထိုင်မည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	နှုန်း (အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ)	ရက်	အခန်းအရေအတွက်	သင့်ငွေ (အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ)
Executive Suite	ဦးစိုးမောင်	-	၃	၁	-
Deluxe Suite	ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီးဦးစိုးတင်	၂၅၅	၃	၁	၇၆၅
Deluxe (Single)	ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီးဒေါ်ခင်စန်းရီ	၂၅၅	၃	၁	၇၆၅
Superior Double	ညွန့်/ချုပ်	၁၀၅	၄	၃	၁,၂၆၀
Superior (Single)	ညွန့်/ချုပ်	၉၅	၄	၂	၇၆၀

Image 12.

Unknown.

Dropped by 7a9712cbb3e340e577ce0320ccee05f



အမေရိကန်-အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီ ဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များ

အမေရိကန် - အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီ

အမေရိကန်-အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီသည် အမေရိကန်နှင့် အာဆီယံဆက်ဆံရေး၌ ရှေ့တန်းမှ ပါဝင်လျက်ရှိသည်။ ထိုကောင်စီသည် အာဆီယံပဋိညာဉ်ပါ တစ်ခုတည်းသော အမေရိကန်အခြေစိုက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ပြီး နှစ်စဉ်ကျင်းပမြဲဖြစ်သည့် အာဆီယံဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှင့် စီးပွားရေးဝန်ကြီးများ အဖွဲ့အစည်းသို့ တက်ရောက်သည့်အပြင် အကောက်ခွန်၊ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှု၊ စားနပ်ရိက္ခာနှင့် လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေးနှင့် အခြားကဏ္ဍရပ်များဆိုင်ရာ အာဆီယံ အဆင်မြင်အရာရှိများနှင့် နှစ်စဉ်တွေ့ဆုံညှိနှိုင်းလျက်ရှိသည်။ ထိုသို့သော တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးမှုများကြောင့် စီးပွားရေးနှင့် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု အခြေအနေများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အမေရိကန်နှင့် အာဆီယံ နှစ်ဦးနှစ်ဖက်အမြင်ချင်း ဖလှယ်ခွင့်ရရှိစေပြီး အာဆီယံဒေသတွင်း ကုန်သွယ်မှုနှင့်ရင်းနှီး မြှုပ်နှံမှုတိုးမြှင့်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အမေရိကန်ကုမ္ပဏီများနှင့် အာဆီယံဝန်ကြီးများအကြား ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို ရှာဖွေဖော်ထုတ်နိုင်ပါသည်။

အမေရိကန်အတွက် အာဆီယံ၏ အရေးပါမှု

အဆိုပါ ကောင်စီသည် အမေရိကန်ပြည်ထောင်စုအတွက် အာဆီယံနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ သတင်းအချက်အလက်များ ရရှိနိုင်သည့် ပင်မအရင်းအမြစ်ဖြစ်သည်။ အဆိုပါကောင်စီသည် အာဆီယံအတွင်း ရှေးမှူးချုပ်ရုံးနှင့် ၁၉၈၄ခုနှစ်မှစ၍ဆက်ဆံရေးစတင်ခဲ့ပြီး အာဆီယံအဖွဲ့ဝင်(၁၀)နိုင်ငံနှင့် အာဆီယံအတွင်းရှေးမှူးချုပ်ရုံးမှ တာဝန်ရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ အမေရိကန်ပြည်ထောင်စုသို့ လာရောက်သည့်အခါ အခမ်းအနားများ၊ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးမှုများ ပုံမှန်စီစဉ်ပြုလုပ်ပေးလျက်ရှိသည်။

အမေရိကန်-အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီ၏ အာဆီယံဒေသတွင်း အခြေစိုက်ရုံးများထားရှိမှု

အဆိုပါကောင်စီသည် ဘန်ကောက်၊ ဟနိုင်း၊ ဂျကာတာ၊ မန်လာနှင့် စင်ကာပူမြို့များ၌ ရုံးခွဲများဖွင့်လှစ်ထားရှိလျက်ရှိသည်။ ကောင်စီနှင့် အာဆီယံအတွင်းရှေးမှူးချုပ်ရုံးအကြား တိုက်ရိုက်ဆက်သွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများကို ကောင်စီ၏ စင်ကာပူရုံးခွဲမှတစ်ဆင့် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ပေးလျက်ရှိသည်။

အမေရိကန်နှင့် ဗီယက်နမ် ပုံမှန်ဆက်ဆံရေး ဖြစ်ပေါ်ရေး၊ အမေရိကန်-စင်ကာပူ လွတ်လပ်သော ကုန်သွယ်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သဘောတူညီချက်နှင့် အာဆီယံချစ်ကြည်ရင်းနှီးမှုနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေးစာချုပ်၌ အမေရိကန် ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်ရေး စသည့်ကိစ္စရပ်များ အပါအဝင် အမေရိကန်နှင့် အာဆီယံဆက်ဆံရေး တိုးတက်စေရန် အဓိကကြားခံအဖြစ် အမေရိကန်-အာဆီယံ စီးပွားရေးကောင်စီသည် ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသည်။

ကောင်စီသည် အာဆီယံနိုင်ငံအကြီးအကဲများ၊ ဝန်ကြီးများနှင့်အစည်းအဝေးများ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ပေးပြီး ဒေသတွင်းစီးပွားရေးကဏ္ဍများ၌ အဓိကကျသောလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ဦးဆောင်ကူညီလျက်ရှိသည့်အပြင် အာဆီယံဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှင့် စီးပွားရေးဝန်ကြီးများ၊ အာဆီယံ အကောက်ခွန်ဆိုင်ရာ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်များနှင့် နှစ်စဉ်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးရာတွင် အမေရိကန်ကုမ္ပဏီများ၏ တင်ပြဆွေးနွေးလိုသောအချက်များကို စေတပ်ဆွေးနွေးပေးပြီးဆောင်မူပေးသည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်သည်။

ကောင်စီ၏ လုပ်ငန်းအဖွဲ့များသည် အာဆီယံအဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၊ ပြည်တွင်းနှင့် ဒေသတွင်းကဏ္ဍရပ်ဆိုင်ရာ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ၌ ဖြန့်ကျက်ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသည်။

Image 13.
“tp for ec (myanmar).doc”
Dropped by “tp for ec (myanmar).doc .exe”, 9f23c0aed27f0874308bbd5f173ed85b



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်၊ ဒုတိယသမ္မတ ဦးညွှန်ထွန်းမှ
 ဥရောပကော်မရှင်မှ ဈေးကွက်နှင့် ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများဆိုင်ရာ ကော်မရှင်နာ
 မစ္စတာ Michel Barnier အားလက်ခံတွေ့ဆုံစဉ်
 ပြောကြားရန် အချက်အလက်များ
 (ဒါးဗီစ် ၊ ၂၀၁၃ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ)

နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
 ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၃ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၁၈ ရက်

လျှို့ဝှက်

Image 14.

“trade and investment (english).doc”

Dropped by “trade and investment (english).doc .exe”, dabba458b13cb676406c2bb219af9f81

Secret



**Salient Points on Trade and Investment Opportunities
 in Myanmar**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Dated: 18th January, 2013**

Secret

Image 15.

“11th bcim fapc memo.doc”

Dropped by “11th bcim fapc memo.doc .exe”, d57a7369d79467d7c768bb08febcc6a2

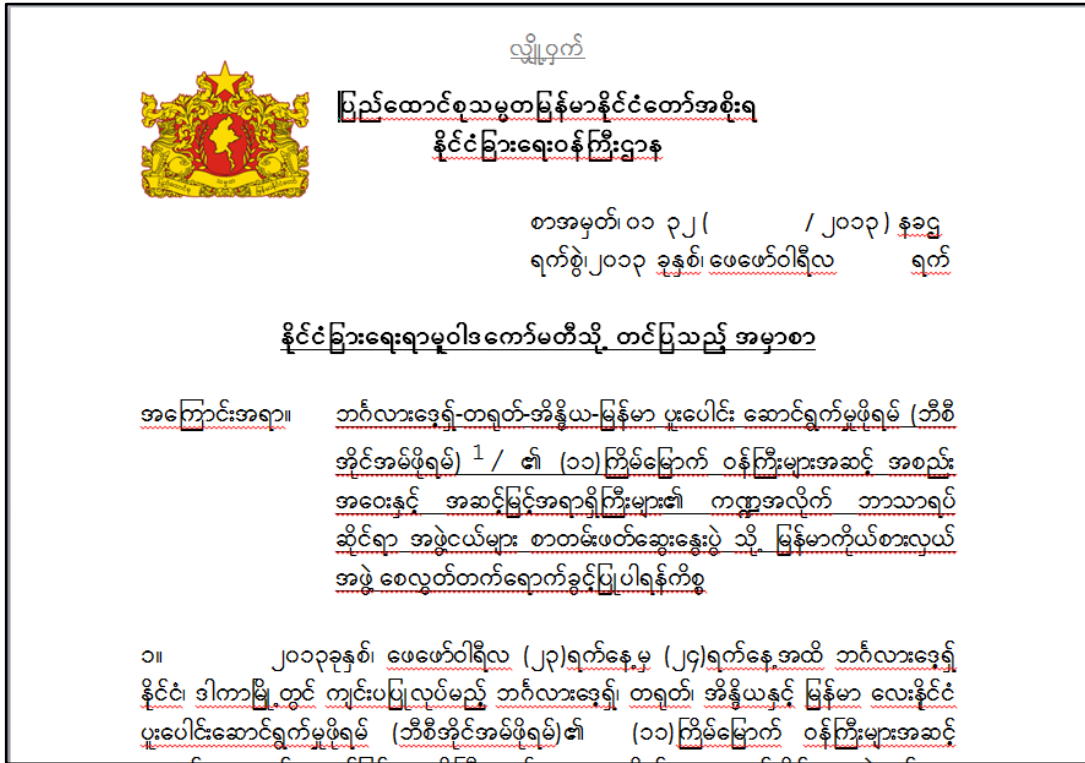


Image 16.

“(r) final - h.e remarks.doc”

Dropped by “(r) final - h.e remarks.doc .exe”, 7c0676d950a1443e98b7d5b4727923ea

“company lists.doc”

Dropped by “company lists.doc .exe”, 113822c9bfeed38c099ae9004f1d8404

Company Lists (Tentative)	
1.	Asia Plaza Hotel
2.	Accel International Co. Ltd (Canon)
3.	Air France (last year)
4.	Air Mandalay (last year)
5.	Aureum Palace Hotel (last year)
6.	Asia Royal Cardiac (last year)
7.	Alpine Co. Ltd
8.	ACA (အာရှအိတ်စီအေ)
9.	Air Bagan
10.	Air Asia
11.	Amara Hotel (last year)
12.	Asia General Trading (last year)
13.	Attran Hotel
14.	Bay of Bengal Hotel (last year)
15.	Bahosi Hospital
16.	Barons Machinery and Engineering Co.Ltd (last year)
17.	Columbus Travels and Tours (last year)
18.	Capital Hypermarket (last year)
19.	Chatrium Hotel (last year)
20.	China Airline
21.	CEPSA Co.,Ltd
22.	Dynasty Group of Companies

Image 19.

“sightseeing tour in bagan.doc”

Dropped by “sightseeing tour in bagan.doc .exe”, 21119ddd01694bb9181286b52cf1203c

Sightseeing Tour in Bagan

Fullday Bagan Sightseeing tour with English Speaking Guide - 35 USD per person
(for 30 persons who take full day tour)

Halfday Bagan Sightseeing tour with English Speaking Guide - 27 USD per
person (for 80 persons who take half day tour)

Included services:

- * Bagan zone fee & entrance fee for Bagan Museum
- * English speaking stationed guide service for the visits
- * All sightseeing and excursion by air-conditioned private coach
- * Refreshing towel and mineral water on the sightseeing in private vehicles

Excluded services:

- * Beverage

Image 20.

Ns admin.docx

Dropped by "ns admin.docx .exe", 6f9b6adbb33b7c8912aa2e5ae1c39f7a

အကြောင်းအရာ။ စာရေးစက္ကူနှင့် စာအိတ်များ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးပါရန်ကိစ္စ

ရည် ညွှန်း ချက်။ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ ရုံးအမိန့်အမှတ် (၃၃၄/၂၀၁၃)

၁။ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ် ပြက္ခဒိန်ကြော်ငြာရရှိရေးအတွက် ကြော်ငြာရယူရေးဆပ်ကော်မတီကို အထက်ရည်ညွှန်းပါစာဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းခဲ့ပါသည်။

၂။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ပြက္ခဒိန်ကြော်ငြာရရှိရေးဆပ်ကော်မတီအနေဖြင့် ပြက္ခဒိန်ကြော်ငြာ ရရှိရေးအတွက် ကမ်းလှမ်းစာများပေးပို့ခြင်း၊ ငွေလက်ခံပြေစာများ ထုတ်ပေးခြင်းတို့ကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် စာရေးစက္ကူနှင့် စာအိတ်များလိုအပ်ပါသဖြင့် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ထောက်ပံ့ပေး နိုင်ပါရန် မေတ္တာရပ်ခံအပ်ပါသည်။

- (၁) စာရေးစက္ကူ (A4) - ၂ ထုပ်
- (၂) စာအိတ်ညို - ၁၀၀ ခု

ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်(ကိုယ်စား)

Appendix B: Kaspersky Lab Verdict Names

Components related to the Naikon APT are detected under a range of verdict names. Below is a listing of the most common:

- Backdoor.Win32.MsnMM.*
- Backdoor.Win32.MsnMM.a - .af

- Backdoor.Win32.Sakto.*
- Backdoor.Win32.Sakto.a - .ct

- Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Cordmix.*
- Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Cordmix.b
- Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Cordmix.ch
- Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Cordmix.cs
- Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Cordmix.ds

- HackTool.Win32.Agent.*
- HackTool.Win32.Agent.whj

Exploit.MSWord.CVE-2012-0158.*
Exploit.MSWord.CVE-2012-0158.cb
Exploit.MSWord.CVE-2012-0158.ci
Exploit.MSWord.CVE-2012-0158.di
Exploit.MSWord.CVE-2012-0158.dj
Exploit.MSWord.CVE-2012-0158.du
Exploit.MSWord.CVE-2012-0158.eb

Exploit.Win32.CVE-2012-0158.*
Exploit.Win32.CVE-2012-0158.a
Exploit.Win32.CVE-2012-0158.aw
Exploit.Win32.CVE-2012-0158.j

Trojan-Dropper.MSWord.Agent.*
Trojan-Dropper.MSWord.Agent.hc

Exploit.OLE2.CVE-2012-1856.a

HEUR:Exploit.MSWord.CVE-2012-0158.gen

Exploit.OLE2.Toolbar.a

Backdoor.Win32.Agent.*
Backdoor.Win32.Agent.bjer
Backdoor.Win32.Agent.dcyv
Backdoor.Win32.Agent.dfbk
Backdoor.Win32.Agent.dgpd

Backdoor.Win32.Zegost.*
Backdoor.Win32.Zegost.aekr

Trojan.Win32.Agent.*
Trojan.Win32.Agent.acflt
Trojan.Win32.Agent.acfma
Trojan.Win32.Agent.adddt
Trojan.Win32.Agent.hofz
Trojan.Win32.Agent.siai
Trojan.Win32.Agent.spde
Trojan.Win32.Agent.tlhi
Trojan.Win32.Agent.tpbo
Trojan.Win32.Agent.unhn
Trojan.Win32.Agent.xikp

Trojan.Win32.Agentb.*
Trojan.Win32.Agentb.bbca
Trojan.Win32.Agentb.bphx
Trojan.Win32.Agentb.ijj
Trojan.Win32.Agentb.jwp

Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Agent.*
Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Agent.gxqe
Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Agent.zzrd

Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.*
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.chrj
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.chuq
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.cibn
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.cicz
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.ciet
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.cifj
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.ciry
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.ciiu
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.cita
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.cjez
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.cjkg
Trojan-Spy.Win32.Agent.cjmv

Trojan.Win32.Pincav.*
Trojan.Win32.Pincav.cngx

Trojan.Win32.Sasfis.*
Trojan.Win32.Sasfis.dmmt

Trojan-Dropper.MSIL.Agent.*
Trojan-Dropper.MSIL.Agent.aidh

Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Dycler.*
Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Dycler.ssr
Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Dycler.sss

Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.*
Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.jujl
Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.kblf
Trojan-Dropper.Win32.Injector.kbre

Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.*
Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.aerr

Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.aest
Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.aetr
Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.aety
Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.aevb
Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.aevg
Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.afma
Trojan.Win32.Zapchast.afcz

HEUR:Trojan.Win32.Generic
HEUR:Trojan.Win32.Invader

Appendix C: Md5 Reference Set

SsIMM

469ca0c73398903908babcad14300d8d
95c4a236faa65b75dbb0076d8248584c

WinMM

c8c81cca4645e71213f2310cec6c277d
45a99f60654f22b671aec980687d0f15

WininetMM/Sakto

9883abc829870478ce6f3cfddbcbbaf2
a5721c5e7f2b49df82595819b5a49c0c

Injectv1/InjectResource

5c04904a50f0285851fb7292c13858ec

Exe_Exchange

6a82c153bd370250cc2fed89f1bb5c91
48fb78e8ba531505e246760c0d02d6b0

Sys10

c58df5892700ac3f467524f86bf325c0
33d388c6e841ede3920f79516b5da032

xsPlus (nokian) and plugin

d86106faaa398b8d83437176bf5e39c4
041436594c1ce9e99c569fb7402fe0c7
d0fba5db608ac8f5a3d05a71ceb0eca1

Appendix D: C2 (Domain) Reference Set

ahzx.eicp.net
bkav.imshop.in
googlemm.vicp.net
mncgn.51vip.biz
myanmartech.vicp.net
thailand.vicp.net
ubaoyouxiang.gicp.net
vietnam.gnway.net

For full indicator and other details, please contact intelreports@kaspersky.com