

# MILE TEA: Cyber Espionage Campaign Targets Asia Pacific Businesses and Government Agencies

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This post is also available in: [日本語 \(Japanese\)](#).

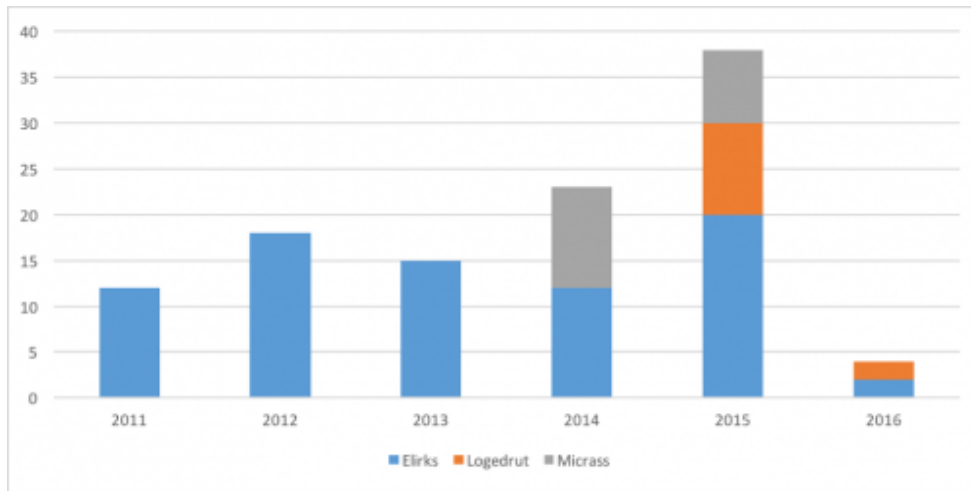
In June 2016, Unit 42 published the blog post “[Tracking Elirks Variants in Japan: Similarities to Previous Attacks](#)”, in which we described the resemblance of attacks using the Elirks malware family in Japan and Taiwan.

Since then, we continued tracking this threat using Palo Alto Networks [AutoFocus](#) and discovered more details of the attacks, including target information. We’ve seen examples of this attack campaign, which we’ve named “MILE TEA” (Micrass Logedrut Elirks TEA), appearing as early as 2011, and that it has since expanded the scope of targets. It involves multiple malware families and often tricks targets by sending purported flight e-tickets in email attachments. The identified targets include three separate Japanese trading companies, a Japanese petroleum company, a mobile phone organization based in Japan, the Beijing office of a public organization of Japan, and a government agency in Taiwan.

## Attack Overview

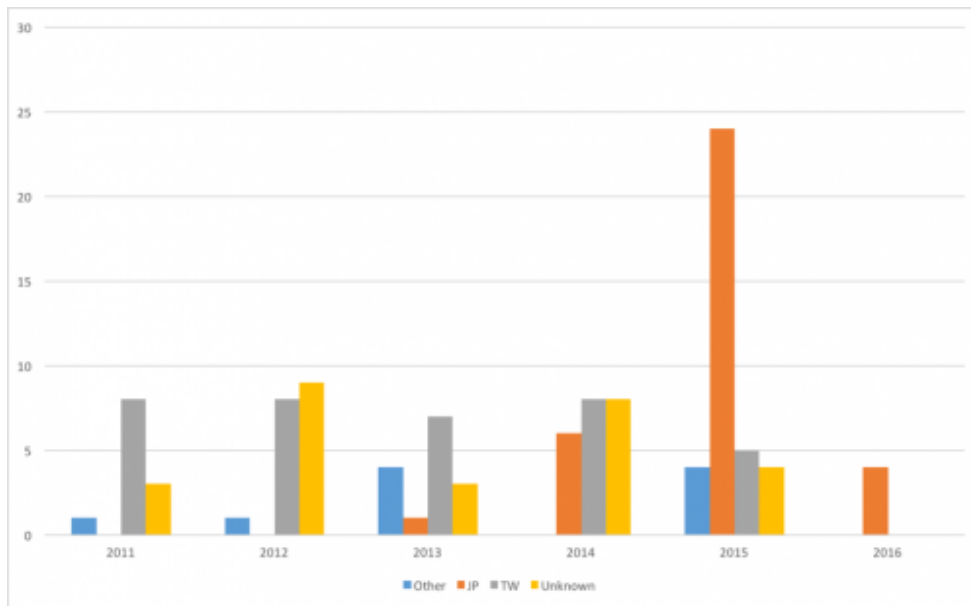
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Figure 1 shows the number of attacks considered as a part of the MILE TEA campaign since 2011. As we can see, the volume of the threats is small in total.



**Figure 1 Number of threats used in the attack campaign**

In the first three years, most of the reported attacks were from Taiwan. saw infections in a few other countries in Asia, but the number was miniscule. In mid-2013, the target base shifted to Japan. Since 2015, most of the reported attacks are from Japan.



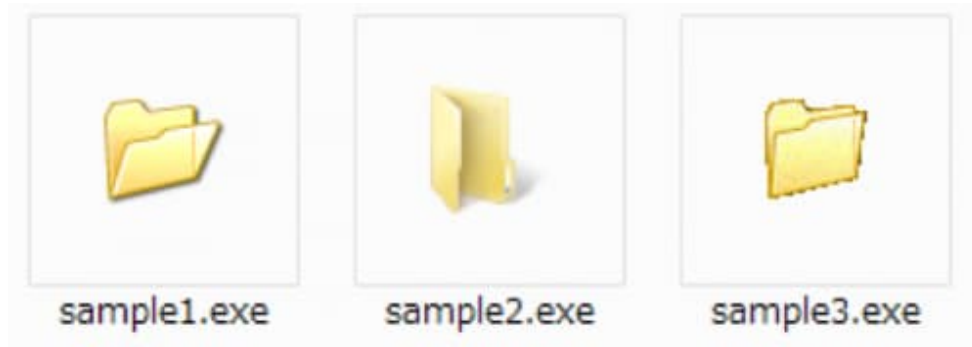
**Figure 2 Reports by countries**

The primary infection vector is a spear phishing email with a malicious attachment. Although we collected several document based exploit files (RTF, XLS, and PDF) in this attack campaign, most of the attachments were executable files that, interestingly, suggest a custom malware installer. Attackers often use self-extracting executable files or existing installer packages to reduce development costs if they require dropping multiple files. However, in this campaign, the attacker group created its own installer program with the following features:

- Windows executable with folder icon
- Creates directory with pre-determined name in the same path as the installer

- Copies decoy files into the created directory
- Installs a batch file and malware on Temp Dir
- Executes a batch script to delete the installer

Figure 3 shows examples of the custom installer and its different folder icons.



**Figure 3 Custom installers with the folder icon**

The use of e-flight tickets as phishing lures has been seen repeatedly for a number of years. The following is the list of malicious attachment samples that use this technique. It is the most prevalent lure used by this threat actor to entice targets for this campaign.

| Target | Year | SHA256   |
|--------|------|--|
| Japan  | 2016 | 71d5bc9404aa2aa40d79cb16837246a31fa3f12b195330a091e3867aa85f1bc6 |
| Taiwan | 2015 | 7b1509051ccacc4676bf491f63c8a8c7c3b42ffd6cbf3d8bb1dd0269424df985 |
| Japan  | 2014 | 8c338446764db7478384700df811937dabc3c6747f54fd6325629e22e02de2cc |
| Taiwan | 2014 | b393b9774c32de68b35bfd43ace22f9e9d695545de02d8b1d29c8ae38db3488  |
| Taiwan | 2014 | 4607aa975fd9b5aaebe684b26fa31d8ef0840682b148dbcf7f57e9c35d107eb6 |
| Taiwan | 2013 | f23ab2ee9726c4061b2e0e7f6b9491e384de8103e410871c34b603326b7672da |
| Taiwan | 2013 | 5de5346613be67e3e3bdf82c215312e30bf5ab07aafd0da0e6967897752e0c1d |
| Taiwan | 2013 | 1ed808c7909bde7164d81a8c752a62ced116e03cfb6c7502019d84340f04b76a |
| Taiwan | 2012 | b6034a3fc6e01729166a4870593e66d9daf0cdf8726c42231662c06358632a7  |
| Taiwan | 2012 | f18ddcacfe4a98fb3dd9eaffd0feee5385ffc7f81deac100fdbbabf64233dc68 |

**Table 1 Samples of malicious attachments masquerading as E-Ticket**

## Malware

In this MILE TEA campaign, the actor uses the following three malware families as the initial infection by the custom installer. The primary purpose of these families is to establish a bridgehead, collecting system information and downloading additional malware from a remote server.

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| Malware  | Executable Type | Cipher   | C2 address from Blog |
|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| Elirks   | PE, PE64, DLL   | TEA, AES | Yes                  |
| Micrass  | PE              | TEA      | No                   |
| Logedrut | PE, MSIL        | DES      | Yes                  |

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**Table 2 Malware characteristics**

While many security vendors classify these samples as different malware families, they share functionality, code, and infrastructure, leading us to conclude that they in fact belong to the previously mentioned malware families.

### Functionality – Blog Access

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As described in the [previous blog post](#), one of the unique features of Elirks is that it retrieves a command and control (C2) address from a public-facing blog service. When configured, the malware accesses a predetermined blog page, discovers a specific string, and proceeds to decode it with Base64 and decrypts it using the Tiny Encryption Algorithm (TEA) cipher. The same functionality is found in Logedrut, however, instead of using the TEA cipher, it uses DES.

A sample of Logedrut

(afe57a51c5b0e37df32282c41da1fdfa416bbd9f32fa94b8229d6f2cc2216486) accesses a free blog service hosted in Japan and reads the following article posted by the threat actor.



**Figure 4 Encoded C2 address posted by attacker**

The routine called `GetAddressByBlog()` in Logedrut looks for text between two pre-defined strings. In this particular case, the malware sample will look for text between "doctor fish" and "sech yamatala". The threat determines encoded text is

“pKuBzxxnCEeN2CWLAu8tj3r9WJKqbIE+” and proceeds to handle it using the following function.

```
internal static string GetAddressByBlog(string blogUrl)
{
    Utility.AddLog("GetAddressByBlog");
    string text = Network.HttpGet(blogUrl);
    if (text == null)
    {
        Utility.AddLog("HttpGetError");
        throw new Exception();
    }
    string text2 = Network.m_starttag + "(.*)" + Network.m_endtag;
    Utility.AddLog("Pattern : " + text2);
    Regex regex = new Regex(text2);
    if (!regex.IsMatch(text))
    {
        Utility.AddLog("did not found tag");
        throw new Exception("did not found tag");
    }
    string income = regex.Match(text).Groups[1].Value.Trim();
    Utility.AddLog("Is Match");
    return Utility.DES_DeCrypt(income);
}
```

**Figure 5 Code finding encoded C2 address from blog**

This code decipheres the string with BASE64 and DES. So far all Logedrut samples use exactly the same key, 1q2w3e4r, for decryption. The following Python code can be used to decode the C2 address.

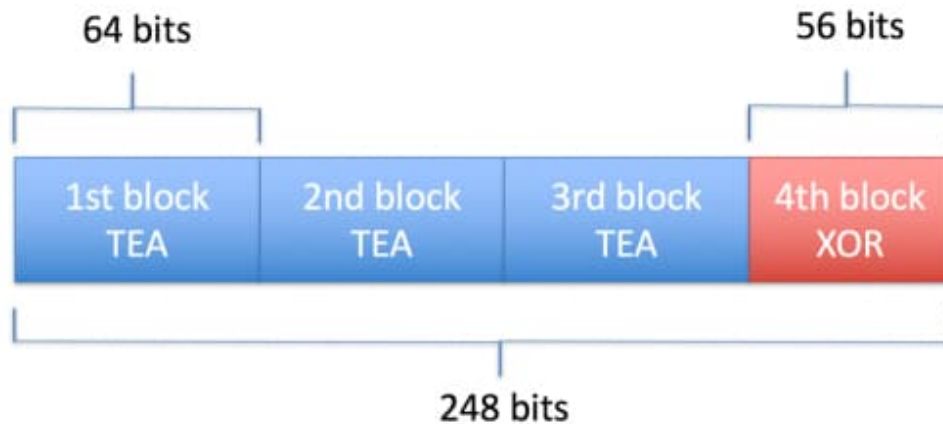
```
1 import base64
2 import Crypto.Cipher.DES
3
4 encoded_string = "pKuBzxxnCEeN2CWLAu8tj3r9WJKqbIE+"
5 iv = key = "1q2w3e4r"
6
7 decoded_string = base64.b64decode(encoded_string)
8 des = Crypto.Cipher.DES.new(key, Crypto.Cipher.DES.MODE_CBC, iv)
9 decrypted_string = des.decrypt(decoded_string)
10
11 print decrypted_string
```

### Code - TEA with XOR

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Elirks and Micrass employ exactly the same TEA cipher. TEA is a block cipher that operates against 64-bit (8 bytes) of data at a time to encrypt and decrypt. The author of the code added and extra cipher operation by XORing data when a block size is less than 64 bits. For example, if the encrypted data length is 248 bits (31 bytes), the code in both malware samples decrypts the first three blocks (64 x 3 = 192 bits) with TEA. The final block is only 56 bits (248 - 192 = 56), so the code uses a simple XOR operation against the remaining data. This supplement to

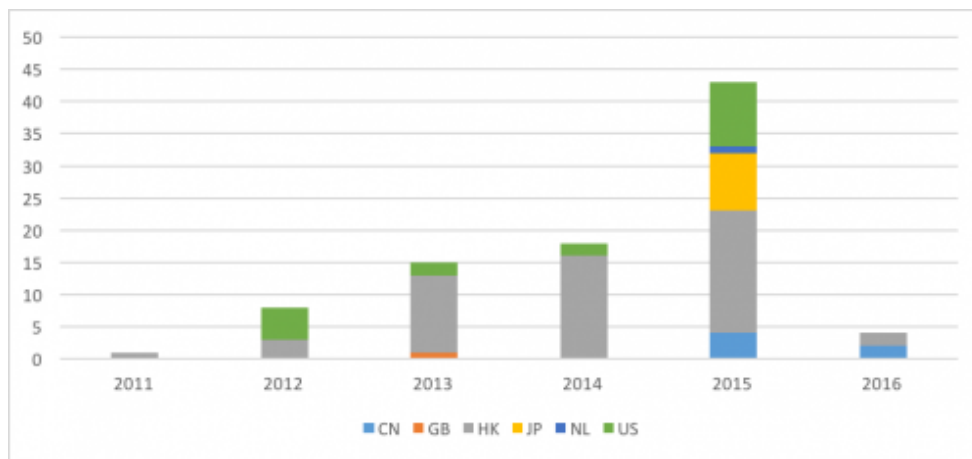
TEA has not been widely used, and all Elirks and Micrass samples have the same static key (2D 4E 51 67 D5 52 3B 75) for the XOR operation. Due to these similarities, we can conclude that the author of both families may be the same, or has access to the same source code.



**Figure 6 TEA with XOR Cipher in Elirks and Micrass**

**Infrastructure - C2 Servers**

Based on our analysis, we see that only a handful samples share the same infrastructure directly. The threat actors carefully minimize reusing C2 domains and IP addresses among their malware samples, and yet they prefer using servers located in Hong Kong no matter where the target resides.



**Figure 7 Location of C2 servers**

**Target Analysis**

**Identifying targets from spear-phishing emails**

We found a spear phishing email sent to a government agency in Taiwan on March 2015. The email sender masquerades as an airline company, and the RAR archive attachment contains the custom installer named Ticket.exe that drops Ticket.doc and Micrass malware.



**Figure 8 Spear-phishing email sent to an agency in Taiwan**

During the analysis of the email, we came across an article in a Taiwan newspaper from February 2014 that alerted the public about a similar email message being widely distributed that contained a malicious attachment. The only difference between the email messages in Figure 8 and in [the news article](#) was the date. The adversary reused the email message more than a year ago.

### Identifying targets from decoy files

The most interesting part of this attack campaign is that the threat actor has been using stolen documents from previously compromised organizations to perform additional attacks since early 2015. These documents are not publicly available nor do they look to be created from scratch by the attacker. Because they contain sensitive data tying to the specific business, it is unlikely that a third party would be able to craft them.

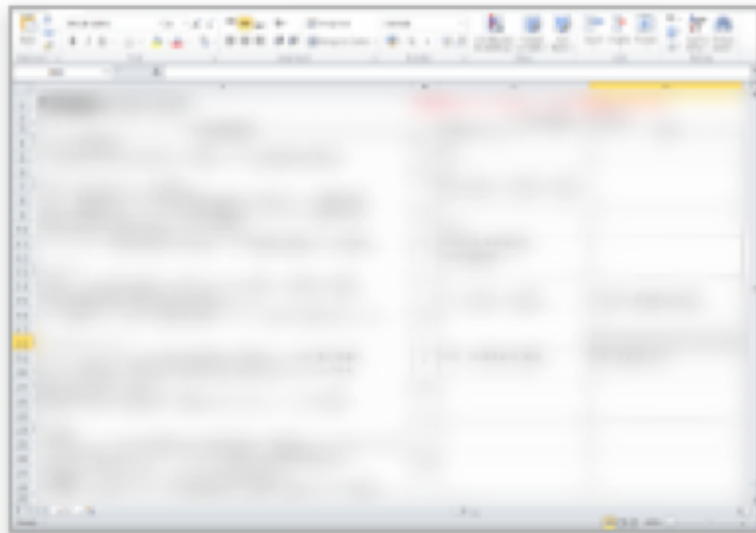
The following figure shows the decoy file installed by a sample identified in early April 2015. The file is a weekly report created at the end of March 2015 by a salesperson at a Japanese trading company. The report includes various sensitive information specific to their business.

| 業務週報(3/23~3/27) |            | ※未読のスケジュールにG11-ディンタの日程もご記入下さい。 |               |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 今週の報告事項         | 来週の入スケジュール | 内容                             |               |
| 30<br>(月)       | 半休         |                                |               |
| 31<br>(火)       | GMTG       |                                |               |
| 1<br>(水)        |            |                                | 北米案件- 業務者作成協議 |
| 2<br>(木)        |            |                                | 社長、本部長 同行     |
| 3<br>(金)        |            |                                |               |

**Figure 9 Weekly report from a Japanese trading company**

The properties identified within the document indicate that the company name matches the context, and the person who last modified it is the same individual seen in the document itself. Because of this, the file appears legitimate and it's very unlikely that this document would ever be made publicly available. The threat actor almost certainly stole this document soon after it was created, and reused it as the decoy for next target within a week of the theft.





### Properties ▾

|                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Size           | 16.2KB              |
| Title          | Add a title         |
| Tags           | Add a tag           |
| Comments       | Add comments        |
| Template       |                     |
| Status         | Add text            |
| Categories     | Add a category      |
| Subject        | Specify the subject |
| Hyperlink Base | Add text            |
| Company        |                     |

### Related Dates

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| Last Modified | 2015/03/29 16:29 |
| Created       | 2014/09/28 11:35 |
| Last Printed  | 2015/01/26 11:07 |

## Related People

Manager

Specify the manager

Author

258

Add an author

Last Modified By

258

## Related Documents

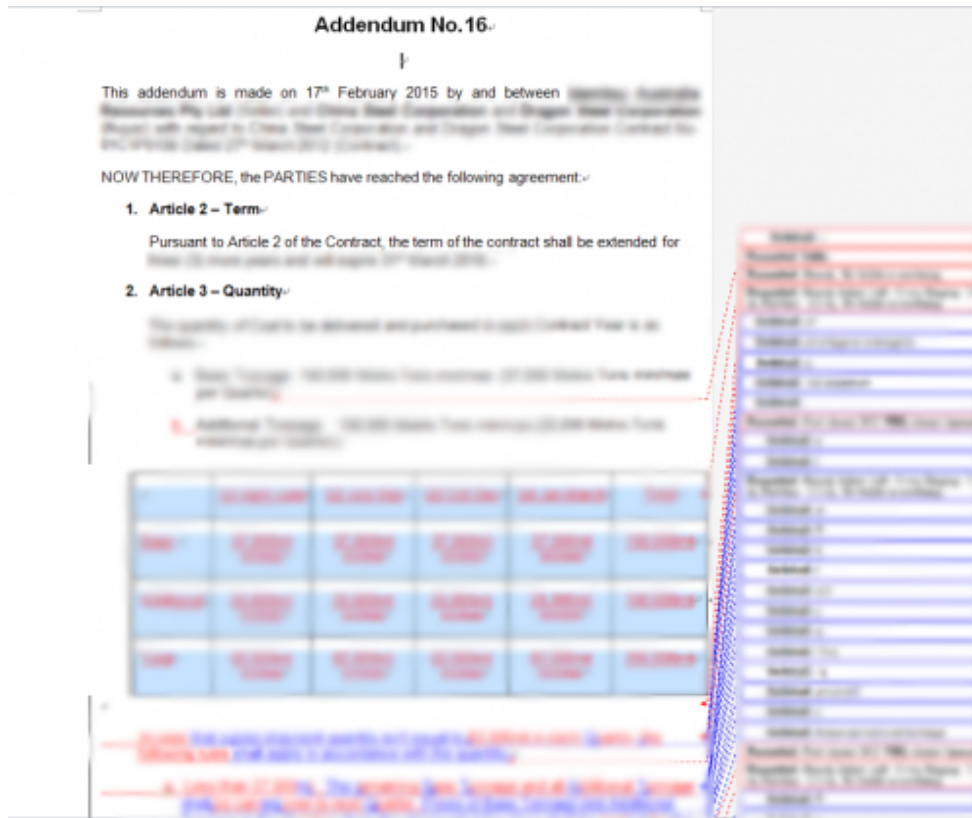


Open File Location

Show Fewer Properties

**Figure 10 Property of the decoy document**

Another installer found in Japan in May 2015 also contained sensitive information. The decoy looks to be a draft version of a legitimate contract addendum between the subsidiary of a Japanese petroleum company based in Australia, and a China-based company. The document provides details of the deal, including price. It contains a bunch of tracked changes by what appears to be two Japanese speaking individuals. We have confirmed that one of the individuals was a manager of an overseas project of the parent company in Japan by the official release of personnel change in 2013. The file is also considered to be stolen from a target organization and used for decoy for the next attack.



**Figure 11 Contract addendum decoy file**

In addition to those examples, we found the following decoy files that are likely stolen from previously compromised organizations.

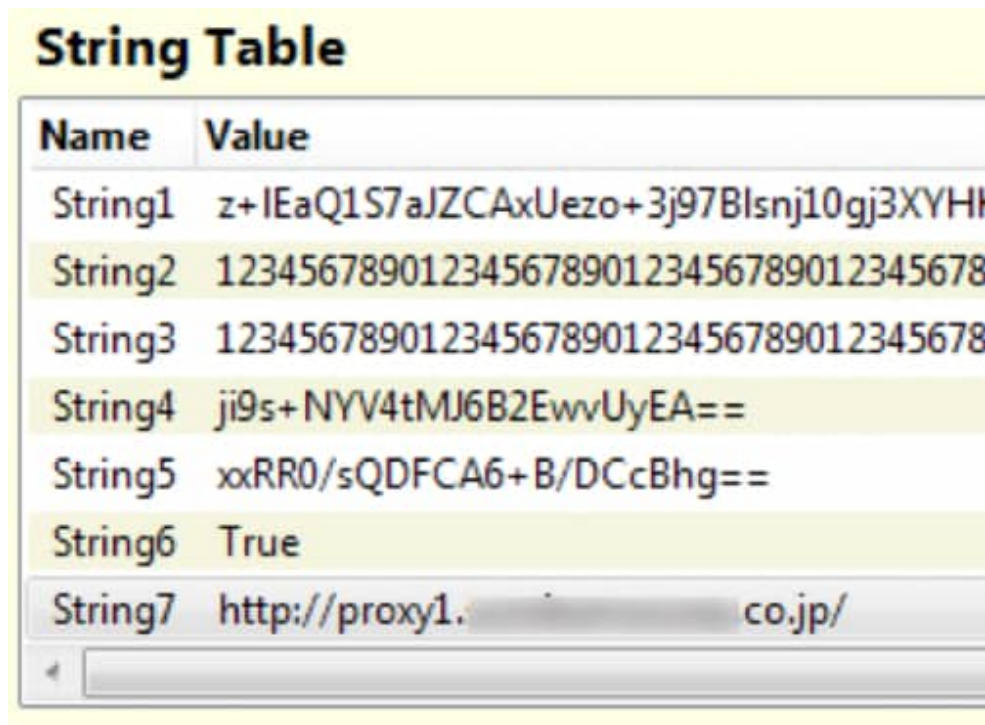
| Organization                                     | Type of document                |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Beijing Office of a public organization of Japan | Budget Report                   |
| Another Trading Company in Japan                 | Internal investigation document |
| Mobile phone organization in Japan               | Inventory of new smartphones    |

**Table 3 Potential source of another decoy file**

We cannot confirm whether those files were stolen as part of the MILE TEA campaign or not. Either way, it's difficult to imagine that the threat actor sent those internal documents to entirely different organization or industries. One plausible explanation would be that the threat actors target different persons or departments within same organization or industry.

### Identifying target from Malware

So far, we have described two trading companies in Japan that are possibly targeted. In addition to these two companies, there is another company in Japan that could be involved in the attack campaign as well. A sample of Logedrut was identified and is capable of communicating with C2 through an internal proxy server in the compromised organization. The sample contains an internal proxy address for a trading company in Japan as seen in String7 in the image below. Thus, the sample is specially crafted for this specific enterprise.



| Name    | Value                                  |
|---------|--|
| String1 | z+IEaQ1S7aJZCAxUezo+3j97Blsnj10gj3XYHf |
| String2 | 12345678901234567890123456789012345678 |
| String3 | 12345678901234567890123456789012345678 |
| String4 | ji9s+NYV4tMJ6B2EwvUyEA==               |
| String5 | xxRR0/sQDFCA6+B/DCcBhg==               |
| String6 | True                                   |
| String7 | http://proxy1. . co.jp/                |

**Figure 12** Internal proxy address in Logedrut

## Conclusion

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MILE TEA is five-year-long targeted attack campaign focused on businesses and government agencies in Asia Pacific and Japan. The threat actor behind this maintains and uses multiple malware families, including a custom installer. The actor is interested in organizations that conduct business in multiple countries. The trading companies cover an immensely broad area, from commodity products to aviation around the world. Another possible target is a Japanese petroleum company that has multiple offices and subsidiary companies in overseas countries. A public organization in Japan and a government agency in Taiwan were also targeted.

Palo Alto Networks customers are protected from this threat in the following ways:

1. WildFire accurately identifies all malware samples related to this operation as malicious.
2. Domains used by this operation have been flagged as malicious in Threat Prevention.
3. AutoFocus users can view malware related to this attack using the "Micrass", "Elirks", and "Logedrut" tags.

## Indicators of Compromise

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*Note: We omitted some hashes containing potentially stolen documents from the compromised organization.*

### **Windows Executable Custom Installer**

064474ac22dd28bf2211ca6602946409925b11f1cfa5e593487bf65e033f1057  
136978934c8a61e4adff415d4f8f6cd39d110cfa27df2c18367c7036c36e006a  
1ed808c7909bde7164d81a8c752a62ced116e03cfb6c7502019d84340f04b76a  
37e79e1ee7cde57cf3af80c54851fa3f9bea3a7208c5cdb5bd290d832f1c50c6  
4607aa975fd9b5aaebe684b26fa31d8ef0840682b148dbcf7f57e9c35d107eb6  
47c489ad097ea2813a993f05d0422361196efa8a7fec08c3f0c0d1d19db9f6a9  
5135377eb6db61ace45e88eca753fb08ae4e185176940e786050c0514a775294  
5de5346613be67e3e3bdf82c215312e30bf5ab07aafd0da0e6967897752e0c1d  
71d5bc9404aa2aa40d79cb16837246a31fa3f12b195330a091e3867aa85f1bc6  
7b1509051ccacc4676bf491f63c8a8c7c3b42ffd6cbf3d8bb1dd0269424df985  
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87a6ec28357409e547f22edba03c1874500636f9860069db51bfe7a351d20481  
8c338446764db7478384700df811937dabc3c6747f54fd6325629e22e02de2cc  
91569b8a68d004a7d8ef031846dca3e9facb4401d3fac23d4009fcb2e4c4f2c4  
ade2eabdf113abeff41a79a7bbbd097187a8e69e16c9e622a53f9f68edc69ec2  
b6034a3fc6e01729166a4870593e66d9daf0cdf8726c42231662c06358632a7  
b693be834ffdb1865abfd2fe5e3c6f29134579ef2ecbc2837cb1b85bd7e757e0  
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d6935edeb50cab2f1ae90776e4c8bdd709ec78ccc71b1e94f079fb9770b7c220  
e32eb45287443d510b1a30009abd14701c4306b817b4c4d83ff1377b4312d807  
f18ddcacfe4a98fb3dd9eaffd0feee5385ffc7f81deac100fdbbabf64233dc68  
f23ab2ee9726c4061b2e0e7f6b9491e384de8103e410871c34b603326b7672da

### **RTF File**

b8795e8dcbe4198160bab1c75505652a15569d6dd6e74b1eae2321edaa00f5b6

### **XLS File**

b393b9774c32de68b35bfd43ace22f9e9d695545de02d8b1d29c8ae38db3488  
b5b2974251e6bb963c0a37f12a167efd5ba702c142cd9f5571090f8838be4335

### **PDF File**

200a4708afe812989451f5947aed2f30b8e9b8e609a91533984ffa55d02e60a2  
5806703c28991675aee2e1204f748ce7e2814ea8f2a7ef925693fb52b0ef4d9c  
755138308bbaa9fcb9c60f0b089032ed4fa1cece830a954ad574bd0c2fe1f104  
bfe0e6ce5d33c498b9d048c33d5943ed4619383eea00ca6b3c613407b7b5ae96  
ee6564baf5c5c61f95b8840c1d8a47e84c0704de8062e51c5fa3cf550612a879

### **Elirks**

027ff8faf7952d791e39c9dda392dfce1094a4ceece46dbd2f53cf2ad5f8bc21  
0cae035a40fcfc760a2f47b98ab27feaba9cee95d59467ab09b32063ac17df5b  
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1434fa8719602b252bb12e1e0023e86becada3b86ed07e1f7836fdf057dcebf5  
1fb47c308bfed89069a4dca561cf818910c25bf2e6bf2679992f01e2da393506  
24ae29defeb167cba2dc8b647514e9c44c027c6f2ad6c789ec836358c1007f74  
262d7106f1a227f278bcb344bc20186ff4231e1513aa61bd25c1da833cc142c5  
27a836f9db61b63a7d90b9c13ec5e7dfdada65eae2860e748ba5dd4ca6918b9b  
2dd6ff42d53b01c6f1c4ee3336c3ada53739de587adc78fb011237f926326f61  
38ae57f7e565dc51544c7b7c9b890eddeb3da7632a623e16cba5bdfd6141e241  
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569ee23acc18b5ff0f18f02d5010d0e9e9870a9b5845c3618e6f31ee4552c475  
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7902d0cbf32897815c10a68c97f27d23cde38111f1e0167d942d5c6d15423719  
7bf2ce5acd108ac5f326ba303dac3096ced8afd3e7c88dc14e58765161fd2c00  
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## Micrass

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101.1.25[.]140  
101.1.25[.]58  
101.1.25[.]90  
103.17.119[.]1137  
103.20.192[.]248  
103.245.209[.]1125  
103.245.209[.]153  
103.245.209[.]21  
103.245.209[.]62  
103.28.45[.]241  
103.39.109[.]30  
103.39.109[.]51  
103.39.109[.]66  
103.39.109[.]68  
103.59.45[.]54  
113.10.246[.]154  
113.10.246[.]172

113.10.246[.]176  
128.199.34[.]140  
142.91.119[.]136  
173.254.227[.]138  
175.45.22[.]122  
175.45.22[.]233  
180.43.171[.]205  
202.82.225[.]161  
203.124.14[.]131  
206.161.216[.]144  
210.209.81[.]170  
210.209.81[.]172  
210.209.81[.]173  
210.209.81[.]188  
210.209.81[.]192  
210.209.81[.]249  
210.209.86[.]136  
210.209.86[.]158  
210.209.86[.]162  
210.209.86[.]175  
210.209.86[.]176  
210.209.86[.]185  
23.253.46[.]64  
54.178.93[.]212  
59.106.98[.]139  
59.188.239[.]110  
59.188.87[.]17  
59.188.87[.]34  
74.126.176[.]218  
74.126.177[.]92  
74.126.183[.]170  
95.211.14[.]53  
96.46.0[.]178  
96.46.0[.]180  
96.46.10[.]179  
96.46.10[.]181  
96.46.10[.]235  
96.46.10[.]237

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