

Microsoft Security Intelligence Report

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Serbia

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Serbia

The statistics presented here are generated by Microsoft security programs and services running on computers in Serbia in 4Q13 and previous quarters. This data is provided from administrators or users who choose to opt in to provide data to Microsoft, using IP address geolocation to determine country or region.

On computers running real-time security software, most attempts by malware to infect computers are blocked before they succeed. Therefore, for a comprehensive understanding of the malware landscape, it's important to consider infection attempts that are blocked as well as infections that are removed. For this reason, Microsoft uses two different metrics to measure malware prevalence:

- *Encounter rate* is simply the percentage of computers running Microsoft real-time security products that report a malware encounter, whether the infection attempt succeeds or not.
- *Computers cleaned per mille*, or *CCM*, is an infection rate metric that is defined as the number of computers cleaned for every 1,000 unique computers executing the Malicious Software Removal Tool (MSRT), a free tool distributed through Microsoft update services that removes more than 200 highly prevalent or serious threats from computers.

Infection rate statistics for Serbia

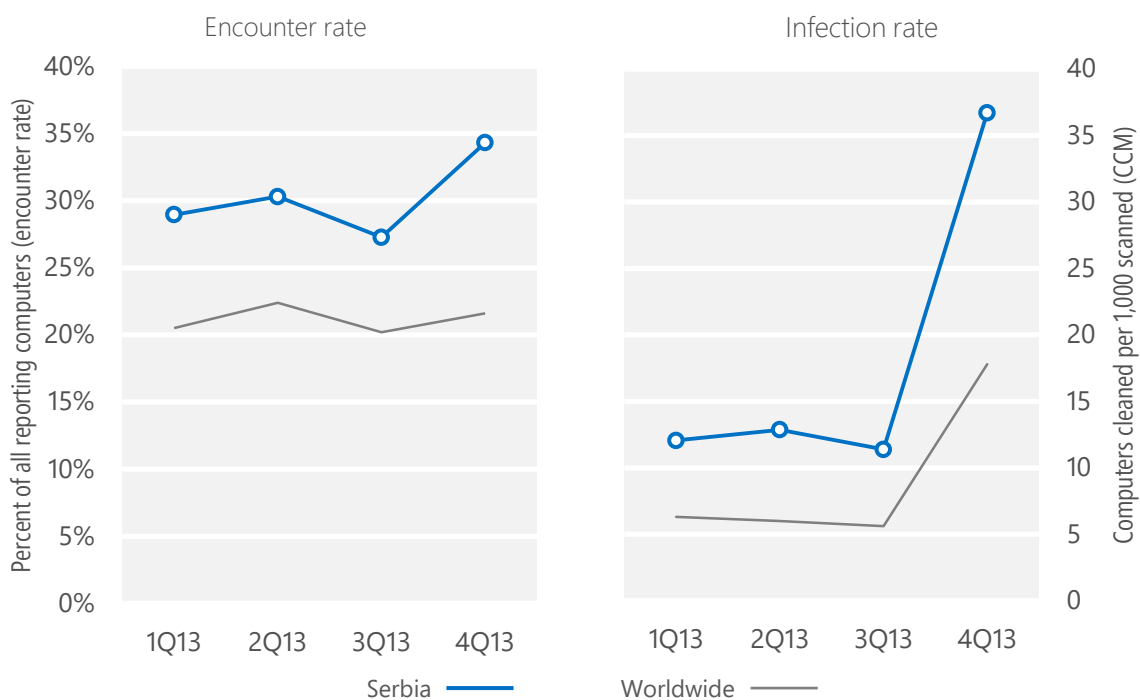
Metric	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13
CCM, Serbia	12.1	12.9	11.4	36.7
Worldwide CCM	6.3	6.9	5.6	17.8
Encounter rate, Serbia	29.0%	30.3%	27.3%	34.3%
Worldwide encounter rate	20.5%	22.4%	20.2%	21.6%

See the *Security Intelligence Report* website at www.microsoft.com/sir for more information about threats in Serbia and around the world, and for explanations of the methods and terms used here.

Encounter and infection rate trends

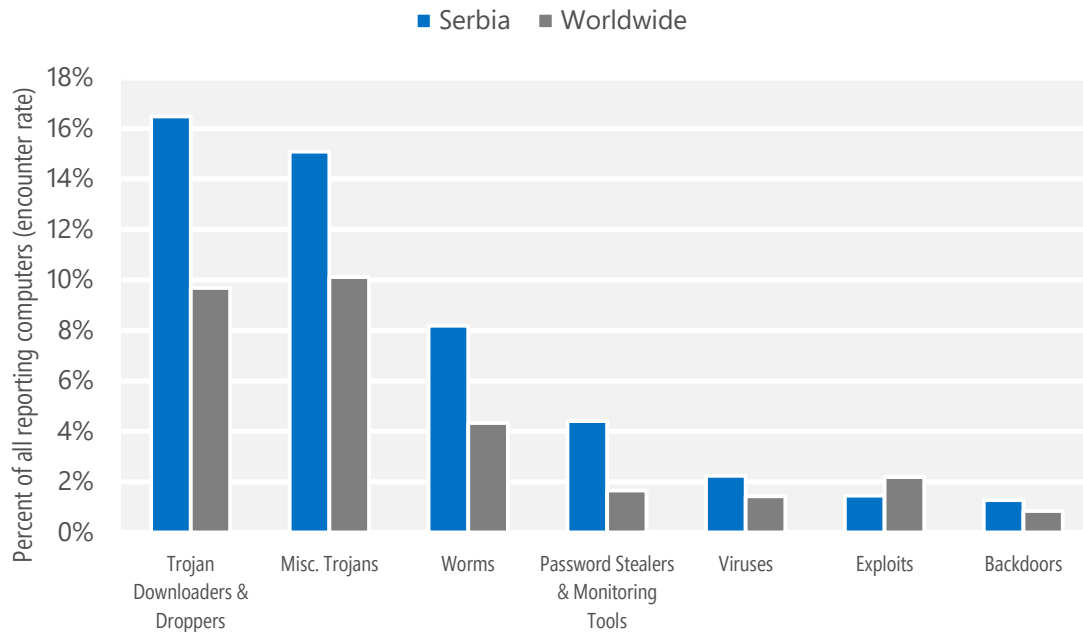
In 4Q13, 34.3% percent of computers in Serbia encountered malware, compared to the 4Q13 worldwide encounter rate of 21.6% percent. In addition, the MSRT detected and removed malware from 36.7 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned in Serbia in 4Q13 (a CCM score of 36.7, compared to the 4Q13 worldwide CCM of 17.8). The following figure shows the encounter and infection rate trends for Serbia over the last four quarters, compared to the world as a whole.

Malware encounter and infection rate trends in Serbia and worldwide



Threat categories

Malware encountered in Serbia in 4Q13, by threat category



- The most common category in Serbia in 4Q13 was Trojan Downloaders & Droppers. It was encountered by 16.5 percent of all computers there, down from 17.0 percent in 3Q13.
- The second most common category in Serbia in 4Q13 was Miscellaneous Trojans. It was encountered by 15.1 percent of all computers there, up from 8.7 percent in 3Q13.
- The third most common category in Serbia in 4Q13 was Worms, which was encountered by 8.2 percent of all computers there, up from 4.2 percent in 3Q13.

Top threat families by encounter rate

The top 10 malware families encountered in Serbia in 4Q13

	Family	Most significant category	% of reporting computers
1	Win32/Rotbrow	Trojan Downloaders & Droppers	9.6%
2	Win32/Brantall	Trojan Downloaders & Droppers	8.6%
3	Win32/Obfuscator	Misc. Trojans	5.7%
4	JS/Faceliker	Misc. Trojans	3.4%
5	INF/Autorun	Worms	2.8%
6	Win32/Gamarue	Worms	2.2%
7	Win32/Sality	Viruses	1.5%
8	Win32/Helompy	Worms	1.5%
9	Win32/Sefnit	Misc. Trojans	1.4%
10	VBS/Jenxcus	Worms	1.3%

- The most common threat family encountered in Serbia in 4Q13 was [Win32/Rotbrow](#), which affected 9.6 percent of reporting computers in Serbia. [Win32/Rotbrow](#) is a trojan that installs browser add-ons that claim to offer protection from other add-ons. Rotbrow can change the browser's home page, and can install the trojan Win32/Sefnit. It is commonly installed by Win32/Brantall.
- The second most common threat family encountered in Serbia in 4Q13 was [Win32/Brantall](#), which affected 8.6 percent of reporting computers with detections in Serbia. [Win32/Brantall](#) is a family of trojans that download and install other programs, including Win32/Sefnit and Win32/Rotbrow. Brantall often pretends to be an installer for other, legitimate programs.
- The third most common threat family encountered in Serbia in 4Q13 was [Win32/Obfuscator](#), which affected 5.7 percent of reporting computers with detections in Serbia. [Win32/Obfuscator](#) is a generic detection for programs that have had their purpose disguised to hinder analysis or detection by antivirus scanners. Such programs commonly employ a combination of methods, including encryption, compression, anti-debugging and anti-emulation techniques.
- The fourth most common threat family encountered in Serbia in 4Q13 was [JS/Faceliker](#), which affected 3.4 percent of reporting computers with detections in Serbia. [JS/Faceliker](#) is a malicious script that "likes" content on Facebook without the user's knowledge or consent.

Top threat families by infection rate

The top 10 malware families by infection rate in Serbia in 4Q13

	Family	Most significant category	Infection rate (CCM)
1	Win32/Rotbrow	Trojan Downloaders & Droppers	24.5
2	Win32/Sefnit	Misc. Trojans	6.3
3	Win32/Sality	Viruses	2.6
4	Win32/Helompy	Worms	1.6
5	Win32/Gamarue	Worms	1.2
6	Win32/Napolar	Misc. Trojans	0.8
7	Win32/Pramro	Misc. Trojans	0.6
8	Win32/Vicenor	Misc. Trojans	0.3
9	Win32/Sirefef	Misc. Trojans	0.3
10	Win32/Brontok	Worms	0.3

- The most common threat family infecting computers in Serbia in 4Q13 was [Win32/Rotbrow](#), which was detected and removed from 24.5 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned by the MSRT. [Win32/Rotbrow](#) is a trojan that installs browser add-ons that claim to offer protection from other add-ons. Rotbrow can change the browser's home page, and can install the trojan Win32/Sefnit. It is commonly installed by Win32/Brantall.
- The second most common threat family infecting computers in Serbia in 4Q13 was [Win32/Sefnit](#), which was detected and removed from 6.3 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned by the MSRT. [Win32/Sefnit](#) is a family of trojans that can allow backdoor access, download files, and use the computer and Internet connection for click fraud. Some variants can monitor web browsers and hijack search results.
- The third most common threat family infecting computers in Serbia in 4Q13 was [Win32/Sality](#), which was detected and removed from 2.6 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned by the MSRT. [Win32/Sality](#) is a family of polymorphic file infectors that target executable files with the extensions .scr or .exe. They may execute a damaging payload that deletes files with certain extensions and terminates security-related processes and services.
- The fourth most common threat family infecting computers in Serbia in 4Q13 was [Win32/Helompy](#), which was detected and removed from 1.6 of every 1,000 unique computers scanned by the MSRT. [Win32/Helompy](#) is a worm that spreads via removable drives and attempts to capture and steal authentication details for a number of different websites or online services.

Malicious websites

Attackers often use websites to conduct phishing attacks or distribute malware. Malicious websites typically appear completely legitimate and often provide no outward indicators of their malicious nature, even to experienced computer users. In many cases, these sites are legitimate websites that have been compromised by malware, SQL injection, or other techniques, in an effort by attackers to take advantage of the trust users have invested in them. To help protect users from malicious webpages, Microsoft and other browser vendors have developed filters that keep track of sites that host malware and phishing attacks and display prominent warnings when users try to navigate to them.

Web browsers such as Windows Internet Explorer and search engines such as Bing use lists of known phishing and malware hosting websites to warn users about malicious websites before they can do any harm. The information presented in this section has been generated from telemetry data produced by Internet Explorer and Bing. See the *Microsoft Security Intelligence Report* website for more information about these protections and how the data is collected.

Malicious website statistics for Serbia

Metric	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13
Phishing sites per 1,000 hosts (Worldwide)	7.67 (4.56)	7.10 (4.24)	9.85 (3.94)	6.06 (5.48)
Malware hosting sites per 1,000 hosts (Worldwide)	18.47 (11.66)	23.58 (17.67)	24.50 (18.00)	50.27 (18.41)
Drive-by download sites per 1,000 URLs (Worldwide)	0.13 (0.50)	0.17 (1.12)	0.30 (1.09)	0.06 (0.25)



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