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Threat Level

Red Red

Hiveforce Labs THREAT ADVISORY

• ACTOR REPORT

APT 33 Uses Password Spray Campaigns to Infiltrate Organizations

Date of Publication

Admiralty code

TA Number

September 18, 2023

A1

TA2023375

Summary

Attack Began: February 2023

Actor Name: APT 33 (aka Peach Sandstorm, Elfin, Magnallium, Holmium, ATK 35, Refined

Kitten, TA451, Cobalt Trinity)

Target Industries: Aviation, construction, defense, education, energy, financial services, healthcare, government, satellite, pharmaceutical sector, and telecommunications sectors.

Target Region: Worldwide

⊙ Actor Map



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☆ CVEs

CVE	NAME	AFFECTED PRODUCT	ZERO -DAY	CISA KEV	PATCH
CVE-2022- 47966	Zoho ManageEngine Multiple Products Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Zoho ManageEngin e products	×	⊘	⊘
CVE-2022- 26134	Atlassian Confluence Server and Data Center Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Atlassian Confluence Server	(⊘	(

Actor Details

- APT 33 (aka Peach Sandstorm) is an Iranian nation-state threat actor that was initially identified in 2013. This group is notorious for conducting cyber espionage campaigns and has been associated with various cyberattacks. During the initial phase of this campaign, APT 33 executed password spray attacks against numerous organizations across various sectors and geographic regions.
- Since February 2023, there has been a noticeable shift in APT 33's tactics. They are now using a mix of publicly available and custom tools for tasks like reconnaissance, maintaining access, and moving laterally within targeted networks and systems. APT 33 appears to be utilizing two distinct sets of techniques in the initial stages of their intrusion operations in 2023.
- The first techniques includes password spray attacks to infiltrate different environments. They attempted to access accounts by trying different passwords, often using easily guessable ones. Just one compromised account could serve as a gateway for reconnaissance, lateral movement within the network, or accessing sensitive resources. They later employed AzureHound and Roadtools to gather data from victims' Azure Active Directory and cloud environments.
- The second technique involves exploitation of vulnerabilities in Zoho ManageEngine and Confluence using public proof-of concepts (POCs). They targeted CVE-2022-47966, a remote code execution vulnerability in certain on-premises Zoho ManageEngine products, and CVE-2022-26134, another remote code execution vulnerability in Confluence Server and Data Center. These vulnerabilities gave them opportunities to breach their target environments.
- They used compromised Azure credentials, established new Azure subscriptions within victims' tenants, and exploited Azure Arc for persistence, gaining control over on-premises devices in the victims' network. In their attack, they used multiple techniques, including Golden SAML for lateral movement, established persistence with AnyDesk, loaded custom malicious DLLs for harmful payloads, and utilized EagleRelay to tunnel malicious traffic to their C2 infrastructure. To mask their actions, APT 33 operated from TOR (The Onion Router) IPs and utilized a "go-http-client" user agent to avoid detection by defenders.

O Actor Group

NAME	ORIGIN	TARGET REGIONS	TARGETED INDUSTRIES		
APT 33	Iran	Worldwide			
(aka Peach Sandstorm, Elfin, Magnallium, Holmium, ATK 35, Refined Kitten, TA451, Cobalt Trinity)	MOTIVE		Aviation, construction, defense, education, energy, financial services, healthcare, government, satellite, pharmaceutical sector, and telecommunications sectors.		
	Information theft and espionage, Sabotage and destruction				

Recommendations



Apply Patch: Install the security patch provided to address the CVE-2022-47966 and CVE-2022-26134 vulnerabilities. This patch closes the security gap that allows attackers to exploit the vulnerability.



Reset Passwords: Reset all administrators and user password for any accounts targeted during a password spray attack is a prudent step to enhance security. Ensure that the new passwords are strong and adhere to your organization's password policy.



Behavioral Anomaly Detection: Deploy advanced behavioral anomaly detection systems that can identify deviations from normal user and system behavior, flagging activities such as password spraying, unusual execution of commands or tools.



Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): Implement multi-factor authentication across all user accounts to strengthen access controls. This additional layer of security reduces the risk of unauthorized access, even if passwords are compromised.

TA0001 Initial Access	TA0003 Persistence	TA0008 Lateral Movement	TA0011 Command and Control
TA0043 Reconnaissance	TA0002 Execution	TA0006 Credential Access	TA0004 Privilege Escalation
TA0042 Resource Development	T1589 Gather Victim Identity Information	T1589.001 Credentials	T1078 Valid Accounts
T1572 Protocol Tunneling	T1651 Cloud Administration Command	T1098 Account Manipulation	T1203 Exploitation for Client Execution
T1021 Remote Services	T1110 Brute Force	T1110.003 Password Spraying	T1574 Hijack Execution Flow
T1574.002 DLL Side-Loading	T1072 Software Deployment Tools	T1574.001 DLL Search Order Hijacking	T1105 Ingress Tool Transfer
T1588 Obtain Capabilities	T1588.006 Vulnerabilities	<u>T1588.005</u> Exploits	

№ Indicator of Compromise (IOCs)

ТҮРЕ	VALUE		
IPv4	192.52.166[.]76, 108.62.118[.]240, 102.129.215[.]40, 76.8.60[.]64		

Patch Link

https://www.atlassian.com/software/confluence/download-archives

https://www.manageengine.com/security/advisory/CVE/cve-2022-47966.html

References

https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/security/blog/2023/09/14/peach-sandstorm-password-spray-campaigns-enable-intelligence-collection-at-high-value-targets/

What Next?

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September 18, 2023 8:10 AM

