

HiveForce Labs

# THREAT ADVISORY

**ATTACK REPORT**

## UNC5174 Functions as an Initial Access Broker, Exploiting Vulnerabilities

Date of Publication

March 27, 2024

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2024121

# Summary

**Attack Commenced:** October 2023

**Attack Region:** Southeast Asia, US, Hong Kong, UK, Canada, Taiwan

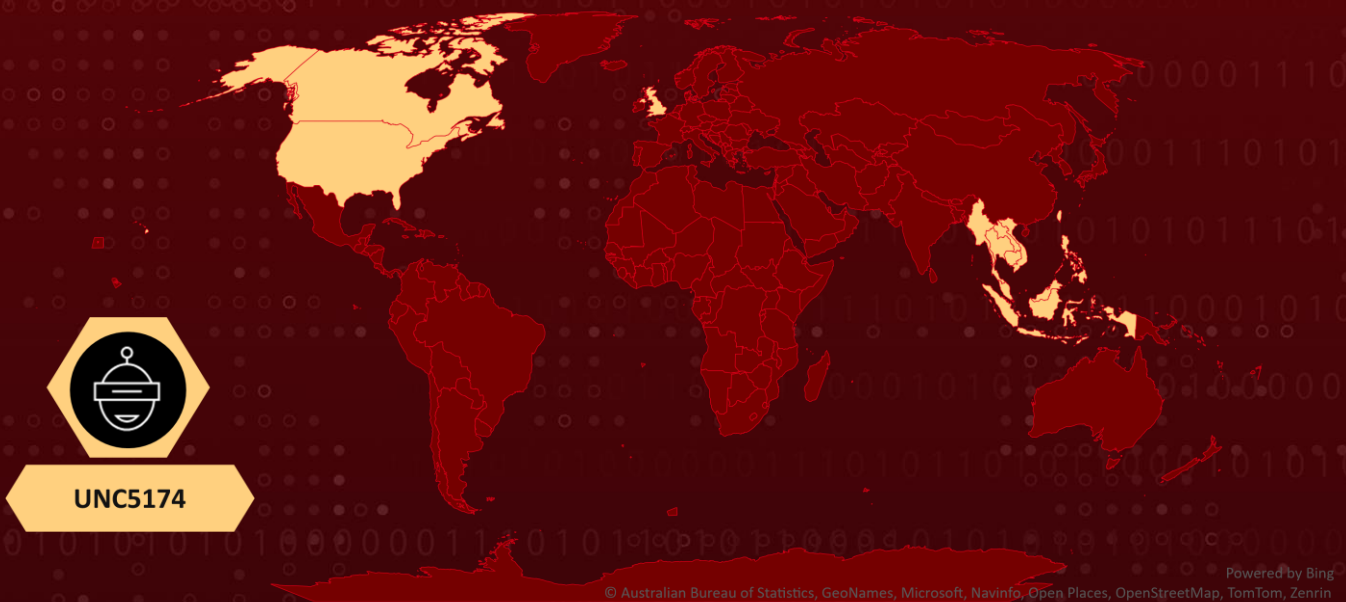
**Threat Actor:** UNC5174 (aka Uteus)

**Affected Industries:** Research, Education institutions, Charities and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Government organizations, Think Tanks

**Malware:** SNOWLIGHT, GOHEAVY, GOREVERSE, and SUPERSHELL










**Attack:** UNC5174, a threat actor believed to be associated with China, has been identified exploiting various vulnerabilities and deploying custom tools such as SNOWLIGHT, GOHEAVY, and GOREVERSE for post-exploitation activities. These tools enable UNC5174 to carry out sophisticated cyber operations, potentially aligned to infiltration and espionage operations.

## 🗡️ Attack Regions



## ⚙️ CVEs

CVE	NAME	AFFECTED PRODUCT	ZERO-DAY	CISA KEV	PATCH
CVE-2023-46747	F5 BIG-IP Configuration Utility Authentication Bypass Vulnerability	F5 BIG-IP Configuration Utility	❌	✅	✅
CVE-2024-1709	ConnectWise ScreenConnect Authentication Bypass Vulnerability	ConnectWise ScreenConnect	❌	✅	✅

CVE	NAME	AFFECTED PRODUCT	ZERO-DAY	CISA KEV	PATCH
CVE-2023-22518	Atlassian Confluence Improper Authorization Vulnerability	Confluence Data Center, Confluence Server			
CVE-2022-0185	Linux Kernel Vulnerability	FAS/AFF BMC, NetApp HCI BMC			
CVE-2022-30525	Zyxel Multiple Firewalls OS Command Injection Vulnerability	USG FLEX, ATP series, VPN series			

# Attack Details

## #1

UNC5174 (aka Uteus), a threat actor associated with China, has been observed exploiting vulnerabilities such as CVE-2023-46747 affecting F5 BIG-IP Traffic Management UI since October 2023 and [CVE-2024-1709](#) in ConnectWise ScreenConnect instances since February 2024. They utilize custom tools like SNOWLIGHT, GOHEAVY, GOREVERSE for post-exploitation activities.

## #2

Leveraging F5 BIG-IP flaw, UNC5174 created administrative user accounts and executed bash commands via TMSH. This malicious activity was evident in the "/var/log/restjavad-audit.log" and "/var/log/audit" log file showing illegitimate requests to the REST API. Subsequently, they leveraged their TMSH access to download and execute "/tmp/watchsys" using a cURL command, identified as SNOWLIGHT, a new 64-bit ELF downloader.

## #3

SNOWLIGHT, a C-based Linux downloader, performs various actions such as file deletion, process killing, file downloading from a remote URL, permission modification, and in-memory payload execution. It connects to an IP address over TCP port 443 utilizing raw sockets, and uses binary protocol to communicate with C2 sever, further decoding and executing a secondary ELF file. The secondary ELF file known as GOHEAVY serves several purposes, including establishing covert communication channels and potentially enabling lateral movement within compromised networks.

## #4

UNC5174 also deployed GOREVERSE, a publicly available reverse shell, to connect to the C2 infrastructure hosting the SUPERSHELL framework. Additionally, they used GOHEAVY, a Golang-based tunneler tool obfuscated using GOBFUSCATE, to establish covert communication channels and facilitate lateral movement within compromised networks. UNC5174 even attempted to self-patch vulnerabilities using mitigation scripts to limit future exploitation by other threat actors.

## #5

UNC5174 was previously associated with Chinese hacktivist collectives such as "Dawn Calvary," "Genesis Day," and "Teng Snake." However, in mid-2023, they shifted their focus to access brokering for compromised environments and are suspected to be linked with PRC MSS (Ministry of State Security). UNC5174 shares similarities with UNC302 in terms of exploit usage and operational priorities. The organizations targeted by UNC5174, including U.S. defense and UK government entities, were concurrently targeted by UNC302.

## #6

UNC5174's exploitation of multiple vulnerabilities and its usage of novel malwares underscores their comprehensive approach to infiltration, espionage operations. Their activities reflect a sophisticated approach to targeting vulnerabilities in edge equipment, highlighting the emergence of an initial access broker ecosystem utilized by PRC MSS to target multinational corporations, posing a significant threat globally.

# Recommendations



**Apply Patch:** Install the security patch provided by vendors to address the exploited vulnerabilities. This patch closes the security gap that allows attackers to exploit the vulnerability.



**Robust Endpoint Security:** Deploy advanced endpoint security solutions that include real-time malware detection and behavioral analysis. Regularly update antivirus and anti-malware software to ensure the latest threat definitions are in place. A multi-layered approach to endpoint security can prevent malwares from infiltrating the network through vulnerable endpoints and can detect and block malicious activities effectively.



**Access Permissions and Logs:** Begin by examining access permissions on critical system directories and files. Look for any discrepancies or unauthorized changes in permissions. Check system logs, including security logs, for any suspicious activities related to account creation or modification.



**Implement Behavioral Analysis:** Deploy advanced security solutions that employ behavioral analysis and anomaly detection to identify unusual patterns of activity indicative of malware presence. This proactive approach can help catch sophisticated threats before they fully compromise your systems.



# Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<p><b><u>TA0042</u></b> Resource Development</p>	<p><b><u>TA0001</u></b> Initial Access</p>	<p><b><u>TA0002</u></b> Execution</p>	<p><b><u>TA0003</u></b> Persistence</p>
<p><b><u>TA0005</u></b> Defense Evasion</p>	<p><b><u>TA0006</u></b> Credential Access</p>	<p><b><u>TA0007</u></b> Discovery</p>	<p><b><u>TA0011</u></b> Command and Control</p>
<p><b><u>TA0040</u></b> Impact</p>	<p><b><u>T1190</u></b> Exploit Public-Facing Application</p>	<p><b><u>T1027</u></b> Obfuscated Files or Information</p>	<p><b><u>T1070</u></b> Indicator Removal</p>
<p><b><u>T1070.004</u></b> File Deletion</p>	<p><b><u>T1140</u></b> Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information</p>	<p><b><u>T1222</u></b> File and Directory Permissions Modification</p>	<p><b><u>T1222.002</u></b> Linux and Mac File and Directory Permissions Modification</p>
<p><b><u>T1601</u></b> Modify System Image</p>	<p><b><u>T1601.001</u></b> Patch System Image</p>	<p><b><u>T1016</u></b> System Network Configuration Discovery</p>	<p><b><u>T1049</u></b> System Network Connections Discovery</p>
<p><b><u>T1082</u></b> System Information Discovery</p>	<p><b><u>T1083</u></b> File and Directory Discovery</p>	<p><b><u>T1095</u></b> Non-Application Layer Protocol</p>	<p><b><u>T1105</u></b> Ingress Tool Transfer</p>
<p><b><u>T1572</u></b> Protocol Tunneling</p>	<p><b><u>T1573</u></b> Encrypted Channel</p>	<p><b><u>T1573.002</u></b> Asymmetric Cryptography</p>	<p><b><u>T1059</u></b> Command and Scripting Interpreter</p>
<p><b><u>T1059.004</u></b> Unix Shell</p>	<p><b><u>T1136</u></b> Create Account</p>	<p><b><u>T1136.001</u></b> Local Account</p>	<p><b><u>T1531</u></b> Account Access Removal</p>
<p><b><u>T1003</u></b> OS Credential Dumping</p>	<p><b><u>T1003.008</u></b> /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow</p>	<p><b><u>T1608</u></b> Stage Capabilities</p>	<p><b><u>T1608.003</u></b> Install Digital Certificate</p>

# 🔗 Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
IP	118.140.151[.]242, 61.239.68[.]73, 172.245.68[.]110
URL	http://172.245.68[.]110:8888
MD5	c867881c56698f938b4e8edafe76a09b, df4603548b10211f0aa77d0e9a172438, 0951109dd1be0d84a33d52c135ba9c97, 9c3bf506dd19c08c0ed3af9c1708a770, 0ba435460fb7622344eec28063274b8a, a78bf3d16349eba86719539ee8ef562d

## 🔗 Patch Link

<https://my.f5.com/manage/s/article/K000137353>

<https://screenconnect.connectwise.com/download>

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

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=722d94847de2>

<https://www.zyxel.com/global/en/support/security-advisories/zyxel-security-advisory-for-os-command-injection-vulnerability-of-firewalls>

## 🔗 References

<https://www.mandiant.com/resources/blog/initial-access-brokers-exploit-f5-screenconnect>

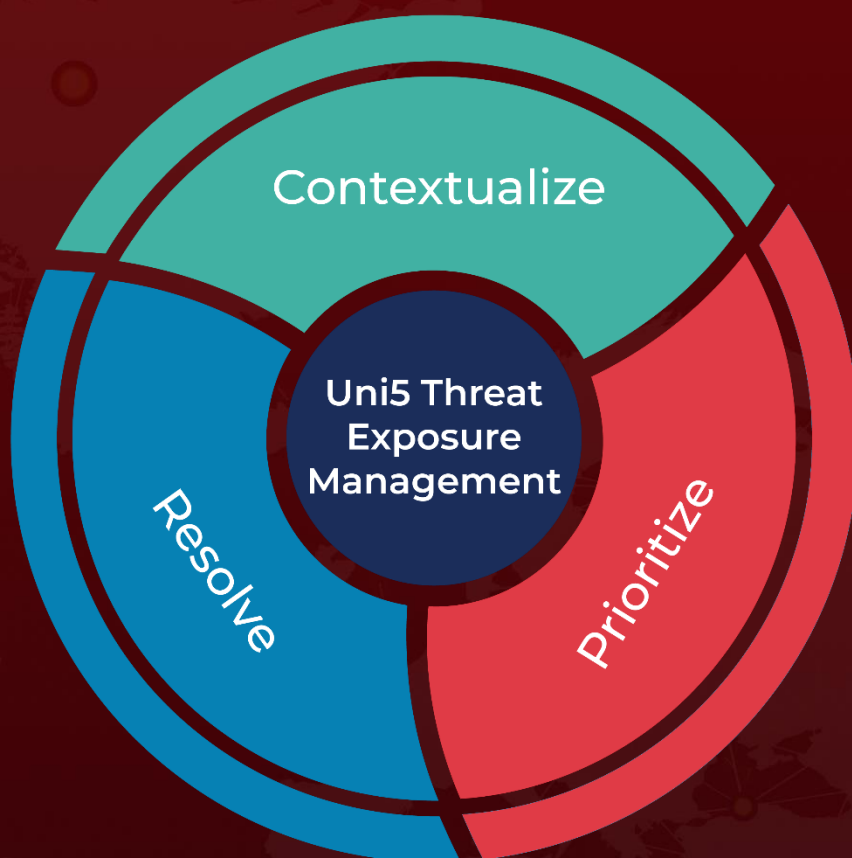
<https://www.hivepro.com/threat-advisory/critical-vulnerabilities-in-screenconnect-under-active-exploitation/>

<https://www.hivepro.com/threat-advisory/atlassians-critical-confluence-flaw-risk-of-data-loss/>

# What Next?

At Hive Pro, it is our mission to detect the most likely threats to your organization and to help you prevent them from happening.

Book a free demo with HivePro Uni5: Threat Exposure Management Platform.



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