

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY



ACTOR REPORT

UNC3886 Covert Operations Leveraging Rootkits and Backdoored Applications

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Admiralty code

A1

TA Number

TA2024240

Summary

First Appearance: September 2022

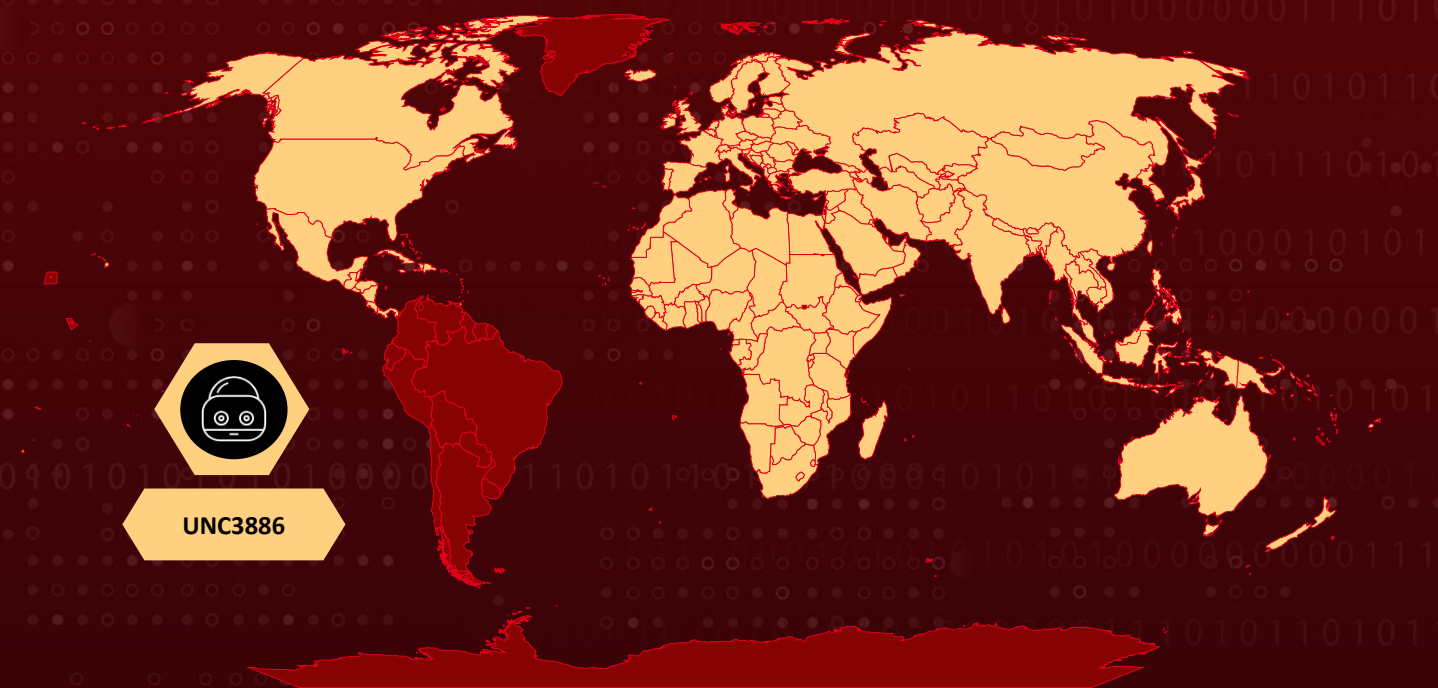
Actor Name: UNC3886

Targeted Countries: North America, Oceania, Europe, Africa, and Asia

Malware: VirtualPita, VirtualPie, VirtualGate, MOPSLED, RIFLESPINE, TINYSHELL

Targeted Industries: Government, Telecommunications, Technology, Aerospace, Defense, Energy, Utility, Critical Infrastructure

Actor Map



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CVE	NAME	AFFECTED PRODUCT	ZERO -DAY	CISA KEV	PATCH
CVE-2023-34048	VMware vCenter Server Out-of-Bounds Write Vulnerability	VMware vCenter Server			
CVE-2022-41328	Fortinet FortiOS Path Traversal Vulnerability	Fortinet FortiOS			
CVE-2022-22948	Vmware vCenter Server Information Disclosure Vulnerability	Vmware vCenter Server			
CVE-2023-20867	VMware Tools Authentication Bypass Vulnerability	VMware Tools			
CVE-2022-42475	Fortinet FortiOS Heap-Based Buffer Overflow Vulnerability	Fortinet FortiOS			
CVE-2025-21590	Juniper Junos OS Improper Isolation or Compartmentalization Vulnerability	Juniper Junos OS			

Actor Details

#1

A China-linked cyber espionage group, tracked as [UNC3886](#), has been employing various techniques to evade detection and maintain access to compromised systems after initial zero-day attacks. UNC3886 has exploited vulnerabilities in Fortinet, and VMware systems to gain access. To sustain long-term access, the group uses multiple layers of persistence across network devices, hypervisors, and virtual machines. Their attacks focus on entities in North America, Southeast Asia, Oceania, and other regions, including industries like government, telecommunications, technology, aerospace, defense, and energy.

#2

UNC3886 utilize publicly available rootkits like REPTILE and MEDUSA to maintain access and evade detection, bypassing security software to infiltrate networks. They employs malware such as MOPSLED and RIFLESPINE, using trusted third-party services like GitHub and Google Drive as command-and-control (C2) channels. They also acquire and use valid credentials to move laterally between virtual machines on compromised VMware ESXi systems, sometimes utilizing backdoored SSH executables.

#3

Additionally, UNC3886 uses backdoored SSH clients and custom SSH servers to harvest credentials and employs LOOKOVER to decrypt TACACS+ authentication packets. Other malware used includes a trojanized TACACS daemon, VIRTUALSHINE (a VMware VMCI sockets-based backdoor), VIRTUALPIE (a Python backdoor), and VIRTUALSPHERE (a VMCI-based controller module).

#4

One of the defining characteristics of UNC3886 is its focus on environments lacking Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solutions. This includes virtualized infrastructures and certain types of network devices, which are often less monitored and protected compared to traditional endpoints. By targeting these environments, UNC3886 can operate with a lower risk of detection, leveraging advanced persistence techniques to maintain long-term access to compromised systems.

#5

In recent operations, UNC3886 has been actively targeting critical infrastructure. As of July 2025, Singapore's Coordinating Minister for National Security confirmed a "significant and ongoing attack campaign" by UNC3886 against the nation's vital services, warning of potential impacts on business operations and supply chains. This follows a mid-2024 campaign where UNC3886 exploited CVE-2025-21590 in end-of-life Juniper Networks MX Series routers running Junos OS, deploying custom TINYSHELL-based backdoors and utilizing advanced process injection techniques, to maintain covert, long-term access and disable logging mechanisms.

Actor Group

NAME	ORIGIN	TARGET REGIONS	TARGET INDUSTRIES
UNC3886	China	North America, Oceania, Europe, Africa, and Asia	Government, Telecommunications, Technology, Aerospace, Defense, Energy, Utility, Critical Infrastructure
	MOTIVE		
	Information theft and espionage		

Recommendations



Implement Robust Endpoint Protection: Deploy advanced endpoint protection solutions that include behavior-based detection, machine learning algorithms, and threat intelligence. These solutions can detect and block malicious activities associated with UNC3886. Regularly update endpoint security software to ensure protection against the latest threats.



Patch and Update Software: Keep all operating systems, applications, and firmware up to date with the latest security patches and updates. UNC3886 threat actors often exploit known vulnerabilities to gain initial access to systems. By promptly applying patches, organizations can mitigate the risk of these vulnerabilities being exploited and prevent unauthorized access to their networks.



Advanced Threat Detection and Response: Deploying advanced threat detection and response solutions is essential for identifying and mitigating sophisticated attacks. This includes using Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) tools, Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), and Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS). These tools can detect unusual activity and provide alerts on potential intrusions, allowing for quicker response times.



Network Segmentation: Segmenting the network can limit the spread of an attack and protect sensitive information. By creating isolated network segments for different parts of the infrastructure, organizations can control access more effectively and contain potential breaches. Implementing strict access controls and monitoring traffic between segments can further enhance security.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0001</u> Initial Access	<u>TA0002</u> Execution	<u>TA0004</u> Privilege Escalation	<u>TA0042</u> Resource Development
<u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion	<u>TA0006</u> Credential Access	<u>TA0003</u> Persistence	<u>TA0008</u> Lateral Movement
<u>TA0011</u> Command and Control	<u>TA0010</u> Exfiltration	<u>T1600</u> Weaken Encryption	<u>T1041</u> Exfiltration Over C2 Channel

<u>T1588.006</u> Vulnerabilities	<u>T1588.005</u> Exploits	<u>T1588</u> Obtain Capabilities	<u>T1059</u> Command and Scripting Interpreter
<u>T1014</u> Rootkit	<u>T1021.004</u> SSH	<u>T1021</u> Remote Services	<u>T1078</u> Valid Accounts
<u>T1078.001</u> Default Accounts	<u>T1068</u> Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	<u>T1562</u> Impair Defenses	<u>T1090</u> Proxy
<u>T1202</u> Indirect Command Execution	<u>T1140</u> Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	<u>T1095</u> Non-Application Layer Protocol	<u>T1588.004</u> Digital Certificates
<u>T1584</u> Compromise Infrastructure	<u>T1071.001</u> Web Protocols	<u>T1071</u> Application Layer Protocol	

✂ Indicator of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
MD5	381b7a2a6d581e3482c829bfb542a7de, 876787f76867ecf654019bd19409c5b8, 827d8ae502e3a4d56e6c3a238ba855a7, 9ea86dcd5bbde47f8641b62a1eeff07, fcb742b507e3c074da5524d1a7c80f7f, 129ba90886c5f5eb0c81d901ad10c622, 0f76936e237bd87dfa2378106099a673, d18a5f1e8c321472a31c27f4985834a4, 4ddca39b05103aeb075ebb0e03522064, 0e43a0f747a60855209b311d727a20bf, 1d89b48548ea1ddf0337741ebdb89d92, ecb34a068eeb2548c0cbe2de00e53ed2, 89339821cdf6e9297000f3e6949f0404, c870ea6a598c12218e6ac36d791032b5, 1079d416e093ba40aa9e95a4c2a5b61f, ed9be20fea9203f4c4557c66c5b9686c, 568074d60dd4759e963adc5fe9f15eb1, 4d5e4f64a9b56067704a977ed89aa641, 1b7aee68f384e252286559abc32e6dd1, b754237c7b5e9461389a6d960156db1e, f41ad99b8a8c95e4132e850b3663cb40, 48f9bbdb670f89fce9c51ad433b4f200, 4fb72d580241f27945ec187855efd84a, e2cdf2a3380d0197aa11ff98a34cc59e, fd3834d566a993c549a13a52d843a4e1,

TYPE	VALUE
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IPv4:Port	129[.]126[.]109[.]50[:]22, 116[.]88[.]34[.]184[:]22, 223[.]25[.]78[.]136[:]22, 45[.]77[.]39[.]28[:]22, 101[.]100[.]182[.]122[:]22, 118[.]189[.]188[.]122[:]22, 158[.]140[.]135[.]244[:]22, 8[.]222[.]225[.]8[:]22
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SHA256	1893523f2a4d4e7905f1b688c5a81b069f06b3c3d8c0ff9d16620468d117edbb, 98380ec6bf4e03d3ff490cdc6c48c37714450930e4adf82e6e14d244d8373888, 5bef7608d66112315eefff354dae42f49178b7498f994a728ae6203a8a59f5a2, c0ec15e08b4fb3730c5695fb7b4a6b85f7fe341282ad469e4e141c40ead310c3, 5995aaff5a047565c0d7fe3c80fa354c40e7e8c3e7d4df292316c8472d4ac67a, 905b18d5df58dd6c16930e318d9574a2ad793ec993ad2f68bca813574e3d854b, e1de05a2832437ab70d36c4c05b43c4a57f856289224bbd41182deea978400ed, 3751997cfcb038e6b658e9180bc7cce28a3c25dbb892b661bcd1065723f11f7e, 7ae38a27494dd6c1bc9ab3c02c3709282e0ebcf1e5fcf59a57dc3ae56cfd13b4

Patch Links

- <https://www.vmware.com/security/advisories/VMSA-2023-0023.html>
- <https://fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-22-369>
- <https://www.vmware.com/security/advisories/VMSA-2022-0009.html>
- <https://www.vmware.com/security/advisories/VMSA-2023-0013.html>
- <https://fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-22-398>
- https://supportportal.juniper.net/s/article/2025-03-Out-of-Cycle-Security-Bulletin-JunOS-A-local-attacker-with-shell-access-can-execute-arbitrary-code-CVE-2025-21590?language=en_US

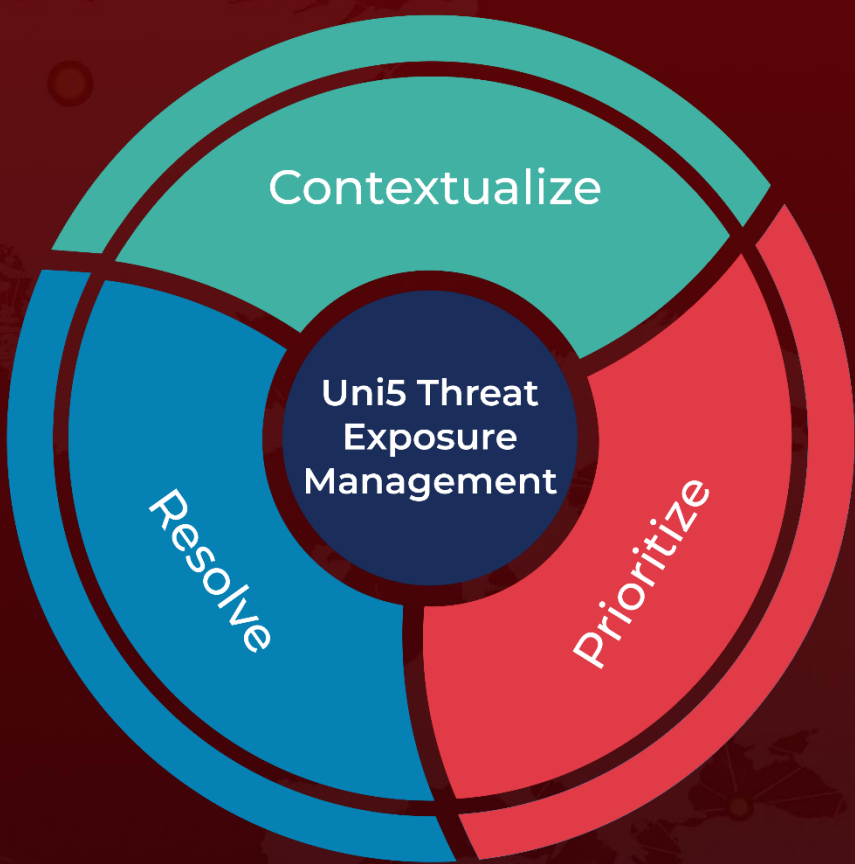
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- <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/who-is-unc3886-the-group-that-attacked-spores-critical-information-infrastructure>

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