

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

**ATTACK REPORT**

Earth Baxia: A New Threat to APAC Governments

Date of Publication

September 23, 2024

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2024367

Summary

First Appearance: June 21, 2024

Threat actors: Earth Baxia

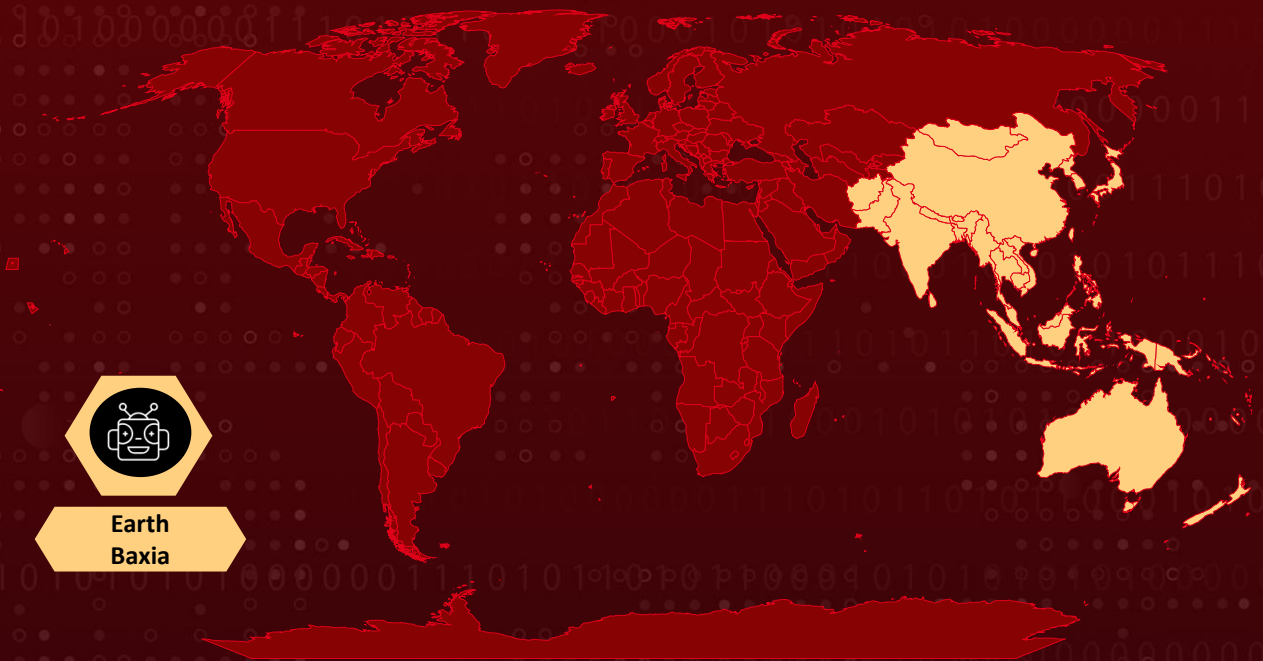
Malware: EAGLEDOOR

Targeted Region: Asia–Pacific

Targeted Industries: Government, Telecommunication, and Energy

Attack: Earth Baxia is a cyber espionage group targeting government organizations in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly Taiwan, through spear-phishing and exploiting the GeoServer vulnerability (CVE-2024-36401). Their attacks involve deploying customized Cobalt Strike payloads and a new backdoor called EAGLEDOOR, which supports multiple communication protocols for data exfiltration. Organizations must enhance their cybersecurity measures to defend against these sophisticated threats.

🗡️ Attack Regions



⚙️ CVE

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CVE	NAME	AFFECTED PRODUCT	ZERO-DAY	CISA KEV	PATCH
CVE-2024-36401	OSGeo GeoServer GeoTools Eval Injection Vulnerability	Ivanti Endpoint Manager	✗	✓	✓

Attack Details

#1

Earth Baxia, a sophisticated cyber espionage group likely based in China, has been actively targeting government organizations and critical sectors in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) region, particularly focusing on Taiwan. Their attack strategy primarily involves spear-phishing campaigns and the exploitation of a critical vulnerability in GeoServer, identified as CVE-2024-36401.

#2

The attack typically begins with spear-phishing emails crafted to deceive recipients into downloading malicious attachments or clicking on harmful links. One notable case involved a Taiwanese government organization that reported receiving over 70 phishing emails within a two-week period. These emails often contained decoy documents designed to appear legitimate, which, when opened, would execute a malicious .NET application. This application facilitates further payload injections into the victim's system using advanced techniques such as AppDomainManager injection.

#3

In conjunction with spear-phishing, Earth Baxia exploits the GeoServer vulnerability ([CVE-2024-36401](#)), which allows for remote code execution (RCE). By leveraging this exploit, attackers can execute arbitrary commands on compromised systems. For instance, they use commands like curl and scp to download malicious components directly into the victim's environment.

#4

Once initial access is achieved through either spear-phishing or the GeoServer exploit, Earth Baxia deploys customized versions of Cobalt Strike a well-known penetration testing tool modified to evade detection. This modified Cobalt Strike includes altered internal signatures and configuration structures, making it difficult for traditional security measures to identify malicious activity. The deployment often occurs through DLL side-loading techniques, allowing the attackers to maintain stealth during their operations.

#5

Additionally, Earth Baxia has introduced a new backdoor known as EAGLEDOOR. This backdoor supports multiple communication protocols, including DNS, HTTP, TCP, and Telegram. EAGLEDOOR enables the group to gather sensitive information from compromised machines and exfiltrate data efficiently while maintaining long-term access to the systems. Sensitive data collected from compromised systems is typically exfiltrated using commands like curl, sending the information back to the attackers' remote servers.

#6

The Earth Baxia campaign exemplifies a sophisticated approach to cyber espionage that combines spear-phishing tactics with exploitation of critical vulnerabilities. Their focus on government and energy sectors across multiple APAC countries highlights the need for organizations to strengthen their cybersecurity measures against such targeted attacks.

Recommendations



Regular Patching and Vulnerability Management: Regularly update GeoServer and other software. Attackers like Earth Baxia exploit outdated software to gain unauthorized access. Regularly applying patches will close known vulnerabilities and reduce the attack surface.



Enhance Email Security: Strengthening email filters is crucial to detecting spear-phishing attempts. Anti-phishing tools should be integrated to identify suspicious emails, and staff should be trained to recognize common phishing tactics, such as unfamiliar attachments or links disguised as legitimate sources.



Network Segmentation: By dividing critical systems from other parts of the network, companies can limit the spread of malware or unauthorized access. If one segment is compromised, attackers will be prevented from gaining access to more sensitive areas, thus minimizing potential damage and data loss.



Implement Multi-factor Authentication (MFA): MFA provides additional layers of security beyond just passwords. With Earth Baxia using phishing as an entry method, MFA ensures that even if login credentials are compromised, attackers cannot easily breach accounts without a second form of verification.



Regular Security Audits: Conducting frequent and thorough security audits helps identify weaknesses and potential entry points before attackers do. This proactive measure ensures that any security gaps are addressed swiftly and helps maintain compliance with industry security standards.

Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0007</u> Discovery	<u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion	<u>TA0001</u> Initial Access	<u>TA0002</u> Execution
<u>TA0011</u> Command and Control	<u>TA0010</u> Exfiltration	<u>T1071.001</u> Web Protocols	<u>T1071.004</u> DNS
<u>T1566.001</u> Spearphishing Attachment	<u>T1566</u> Phishing	<u>T1574.014</u> AppDomainManager	<u>T1105</u> Ingress Tool Transfer
<u>T1574.002</u> DLL Side-Loading	<u>T1574</u> Hijack Execution Flow	<u>T1027.010</u> Command Obfuscation	<u>T1027</u> Obfuscated Files or Information

<u>T1082</u> System Information Discovery	<u>T1620</u> Reflective Code Loading	<u>T1190</u> Exploit Public-Facing Application	<u>T1027.013</u> Encrypted/Encoded File
<u>T1001</u> Data Obfuscation	<u>T1071</u> Application Layer Protocol		

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
SHA256	<p>916f3f4b895c8948b504cbf1beccb601ff7cc6e982d2ed375447bce6ecb41534, 4edc77c3586ccc255460f047bd337b2d09e2339e3b0b0c92d68cddedf2ac1e54, 6be4dd9af27712f5ef6dc7d684e5ea07fa675b8cbcd3094612a6696a40c664ce, 1e6c661d6981c0fa56c011c29536e57d21545fd11205eddf9218269ddf53d448, 4ad078a52abeced860ceb28ae99dda47424d362a90e1101d45c43e8e35dfd325, 04b336c3bcfe027436f36dfc73a173c37c66288c7160651b11561b39ce2cd25e, c78a02fa928ed8f83bda56d4b269152074f512c2cb73d59b2029bfc50ac2b8bc, 1c13e6b1f57de9aa10441f63f076b7b6bd6e73d180e70e6148b3e551260e31ee, 9b50e888aaec0e4d105a6f06db168a8a2dcf9ab1f9deeff4b7862463299ab1ca, d23dd576f7a44df0d44fca6652897e4de751fdb0becc6b14b754ac9aafc9081c, d3c1ada67f9fe46dfb11f72c1754667d2ccd0026d48d37b61192e3d0ef369b84, e9854ab68dad0a744925118bfae4ec6ce9c4b7727e2ad6763aa50b923991de95, b3b8efcaf6b9491c00049292cdf8f53772438fde968073e73d767d51218d189, cef0d2834613a3da4befa2f56ef91afc9ab82b1e6c510d2a619ed0c1364032b8, 061bcd5b34c7412c46a3acd100167336685a467d2cbcd1c67d183b90d0bf8de7, 1c26d79a841fdca70e50af712f4072fea2de7faf5875390a2ad6d29a43480458</p>

TYPE	VALUE
<p>Domains</p>	<p>recordar-simmco.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, wordpresss-data.s3.me-south-1.amazonaws[.]com, ecglass-arq.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, souzacambos.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, cooltours.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, xiiltrionsoledadprod.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, app-dimensiona.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, bjj-files-production.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, footracker-statics.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, proradead.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, s3-contemp.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, homologacao-sisp.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, doare-assets.s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws[.]com, kcalmoments.s3.me-south-1.amazonaws[.]com, speedshare.oss-cn-hongkong.aliyuncs[.]com, 360photo.oss-cn-hongkong.aliyuncs[.]com, bobs8.oss-cn-hongkong.aliyuncs[.]com, status.s3cloud-azure[.]com, api.s2cloud-amazon[.]com, visualstudio-microsoft[.]com, us2.s3bucket-azure[.]online, static.trendmicrotech[.]com, rocean.oqa[.]pics, static.krislab[.]site, ms1.hinet[.]lat, msa.hinet[.]jink</p>
<p>IPv4</p>	<p>167[.]172[.]89[.]142, 167[.]172[.]84[.]142, 152[.]42[.]243[.]170, 188[.]166[.]252[.]85</p>

Patch Details

Upgrade to the latest versions of GeoServer 2.23.6, 2.24.4, and 2.25.2, and GeoTools 29.6, 30.4, and 31.2.

Patch Links:

<https://sourceforge.net/projects/geotools/files/>

<https://geoserver.org/download/>

References

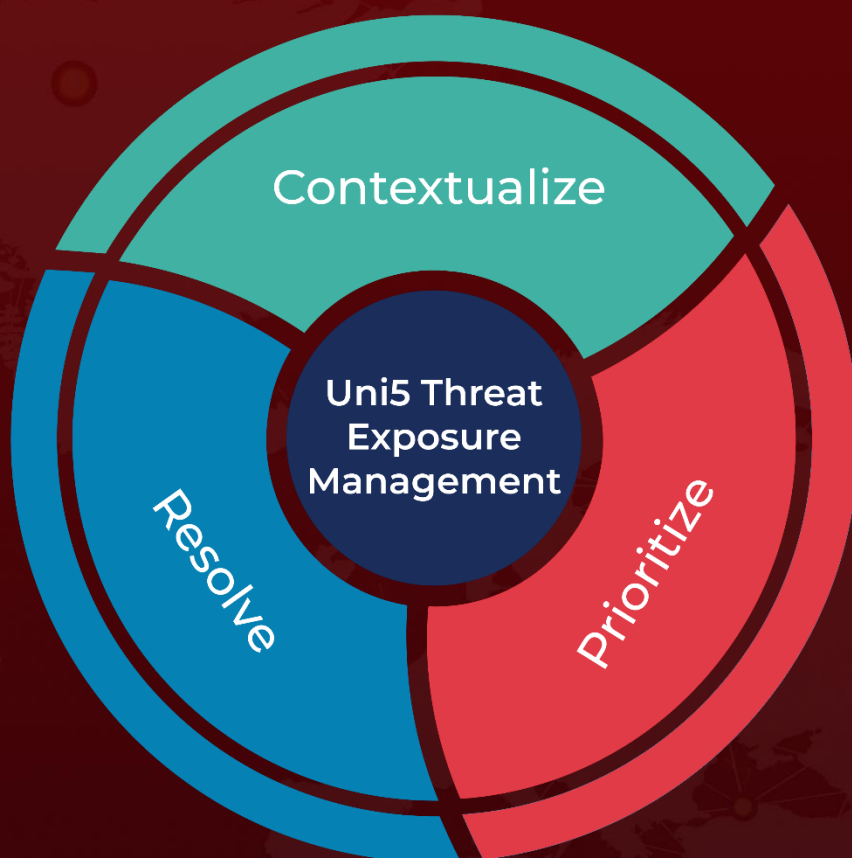
https://www.trendmicro.com/en_us/research/24/i/earth-baxia-spear-phishing-and-geoserver-exploit.html

<https://hivepro.com/threat-advisory/critical-geotools-rce-flaw-exploited-in-geoserver-attacks/>

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.

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