

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

 **ATTACK REPORT**

Web Shell Warfare: Weaver Ant's Covert Cyber Espionage Campaign

Date of Publication

March 25, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025093

Summary

Attack Discovered: 2025

Targeted Countries: Asia

Targeted Industry: Telecommunication

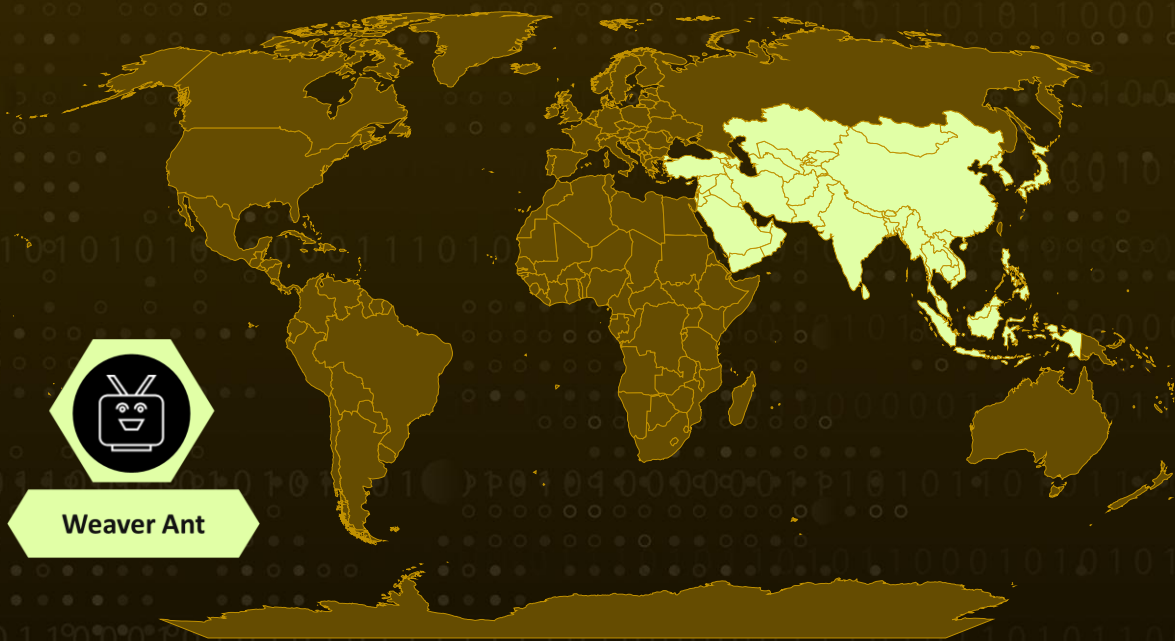
Affected Platform: Windows

Malware: China Chopper, INMemory

Actor: Weaver Ant

Attack: A stealthy and highly persistent China-linked threat actor, tracked as Weaver Ant, has infiltrated a major telecommunication provider in Asia. The group's objective was long-term access, enabling cyber espionage through the collection of sensitive data. Their tactics, emphasizing their reliance on web shells and web shell tunneling to maintain persistence and move laterally within the network. The incident underscores the urgency of strengthening defenses against state-sponsored threats.

🗡️ Attack Regions



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Attack Details

#1 For over four years, Weaver Ant, a China-linked threat group, remained hidden within a telecommunications provider's network, using compromised Zyxel CPE routers to evade detection. This anomaly led to the discovery of a China Chopper web shell variant, embedded deep within an internal server a stealthy backdoor that had remained undetected for years. Upon further investigation a widespread campaign was uncovered built entirely around web shells, providing persistent access, remote code execution, and tunneling capabilities.

#2 Weaver Ant used two distinct web shells to maintain control over the network. The first was an encrypted variant of China Chopper, a lightweight yet powerful tool commonly used by Chinese threat actors for remote access, command execution, and data exfiltration. Placed on externally facing ASPX and PHP servers, this variant leveraged encryption to evade detection while ensuring continuous access. The second was an advanced and previously undocumented web shell called 'INMemory', designed for in-memory execution.

#3 Weaver Ant also leveraged web shell tunneling to create stealthy communication channels. They converted compromised servers into proxy nodes, rerouting HTTP traffic to execute payloads across various internal systems. This allowed them to interact with isolated, non-internet-facing servers, bypassing traditional security controls. To further obscure their presence, the attackers encrypted tunneling traffic and used port mirroring to capture packets without detection. Their approach resembled a 'Matryoshka' doll, layering multiple obfuscation techniques to conceal their true activities until the final stage of execution.

#4 To evade detection, Weaver Ant disabled security monitoring mechanisms, bypassed AMSI protections, and suppressed event logs. They avoided triggering security tools by using System.Management.Automation.dll instead of PowerShell.exe, executing commands invisibly. For lateral movement, they leveraged stolen high-privilege credentials to deploy additional web shells, extract IIS logs and configuration files, and map out the Active Directory environment.

#5 Despite multiple remediation efforts, Weaver Ant continuously adapted, regaining access through compromised Zyxel routers and leveraging a non-provisioned Operational Relay Box (ORB) network to anonymize their operations. Their persistent reliance on web shells as a primary attack vector, coupled with sophisticated evasion techniques, highlights the evolving nature of state-sponsored cyber espionage.

Recommendations



Strengthen Identity and Access Security: Regularly audit privileged accounts and disable unused ones. Enforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for admin and remote access. Continuously monitor for unusual activity, such as reactivated accounts or unexpected privilege escalations.



Detect and Remove Web Shells: Regularly monitor file integrity on externally facing servers to spot unauthorized changes. Use behavioral detection to flag unusual web requests or execution patterns. Block suspicious ASPX, PHP, and other web shell execution paths on critical systems.



Secure Network Edge and Third-Party Devices: Keep Zyxel CPE routers and other edge devices updated to prevent exploitation. Monitor traffic from these devices for unusual proxy behavior. Disable unused services and enforce strict remote management policies to reduce risks.



Strengthen Credential and Web Security: Implement LAPS, gMSA, or a PIM solution to regularly rotate credentials and prevent misuse. Enhance web security by tuning WAF and logging systems to detect obfuscated code signatures and behavioral patterns associated with China Chopper and INMemory web shells.



Enhance Endpoint Protection: Deploy next-generation antivirus (NGAV) and endpoint detection & response (EDR) solutions to identify and block malware. Leverage behavioral analysis and machine learning-based detection to spot suspicious activity.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

TA0043 Reconnaissance	TA0001 Initial Access	TA0002 Execution	TA0003 Persistence
TA0004 Privilege Escalation	TA0005 Defense Evasion	TA0006 Credential Access	TA0007 Discovery
TA0008 Lateral Movement	TA0009 Collection	TA0010 Exfiltration	TA0011 Command and Control
T1190 Exploit Public-Facing Application	T1027 Obfuscated Files or Information	T1140 Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	T1590 Gather Victim Network Information

<u>T1059</u> Command and Scripting Interpreter	<u>T1059.001</u> PowerShell	<u>T1059.003</u> Windows Command Shell	<u>T1059.005</u> Visual Basic
<u>T1059.007</u> JavaScript	<u>T1078</u> Valid Accounts	<u>T1078.002</u> Domain Accounts	<u>T1078.003</u> Local Accounts
<u>T1505</u> Server Software Component	<u>T1505.003</u> Web Shell	<u>T1134</u> Access Token Manipulation	<u>T1134.001</u> Token Impersonation/Theft
<u>T1055</u> Process Injection	<u>T1552</u> Unsecured Credentials	<u>T1552.001</u> Credentials In Files	<u>T1003</u> OS Credential Dumping
<u>T1003.002</u> Security Account Manager	<u>T1087</u> Account Discovery	<u>T1087.002</u> Domain Account	<u>T1083</u> File and Directory Discovery
<u>T1135</u> Network Share Discovery	<u>T1018</u> Remote System Discovery	<u>T1082</u> System Information Discovery	<u>T1016</u> System Network Configuration Discovery
<u>T1021</u> Remote Services	<u>T1021.002</u> SMB/Windows Admin Shares	<u>T1570</u> Lateral Tool Transfer	<u>T1560</u> Archive Collected Data
<u>T1560.001</u> Archive via Utility	<u>T1074</u> Data Staged	<u>T1074.001</u> Local Data Staging	<u>T1071</u> Application Layer Protocol
<u>T1071.001</u> Web Protocols	<u>T1572</u> Protocol Tunneling	<u>T1090</u> Proxy	<u>T1090.001</u> Internal Proxy
<u>T1048</u> Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol			

🔪 Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
SHA1	23c4049121a9649682b3b901eaac0cc52c308756, 9022f78087e1679035e09160d59d679dc3ac345d, be52275b0c2086735dac478dc4f09fd16031669a, c879a8eb6630b0cd7537b068f4e9af2c9ca08a62, 25a593b9517d6c325598eab46833003c40f9491a,

TYPE	VALUE
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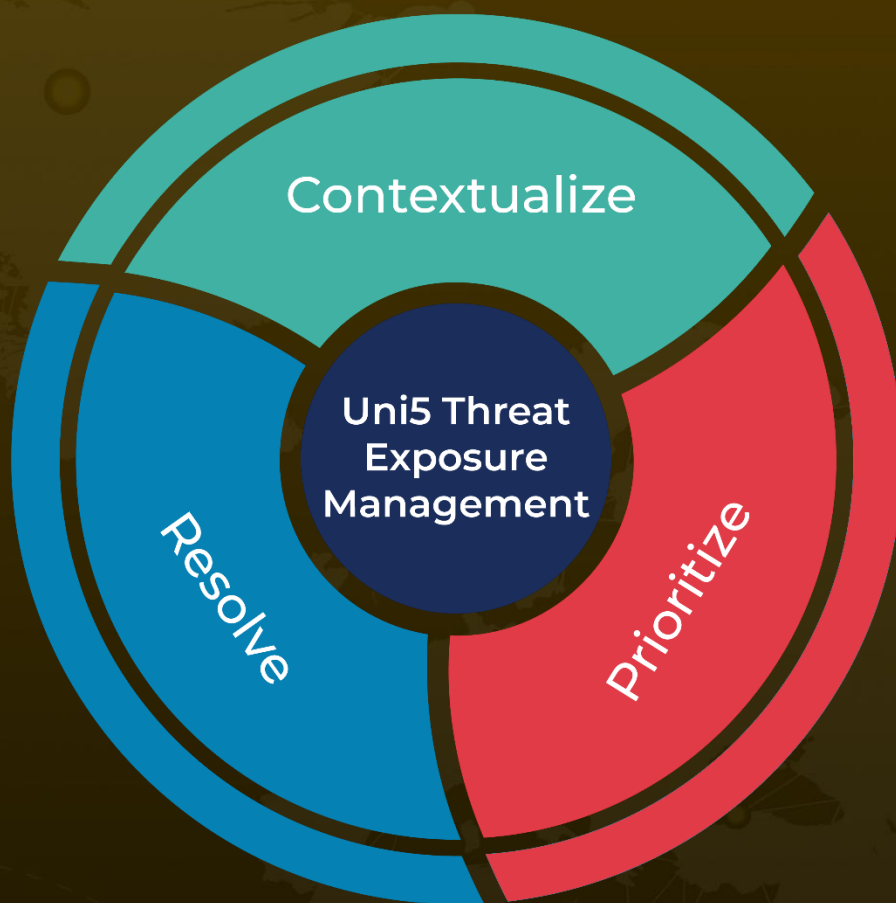
References

<https://www.sygnia.co/threat-reports-and-advisories/weaver-ant-tracking-a-china-nexus-cyber-espionage-operation/>

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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