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Advanced Persistent Threat Actors Leverage SolarWinds Vulnerabilities

Summary

Based on the wide ranging scope of the investigation into SolarWinds Orion compromises by Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) actors and fast paced release of private network analysis, the FBI is providing cyber security professionals and system administrators collated and verified information to assist in determining whether APT actors have exploited the SolarWinds vulnerabilities present on their systems.

Threat Details

Malicious actors are exploiting SolarWinds Orion products (affected versions 2019.4 through 2020.2.1 HF1) containing SUNBURST malware to gain access to network traffic management systems. These actors have been observed on victim networks pursuing several objectives, including achieving full privileged persistent access through trusted legitimate credentials, accounts, and applications. These credentials are often leveraged from victim-dedicated IPs in the victim’s own
country to avoid detection. Such targeted activity indicates elevated actor interest in a victim. Once the malicious update is found on a network, cyber security professionals and system administrators must determine whether the threat actor has used that vulnerability to pivot to a higher form of access.

**Recommendations**

If an entity determines that they have downloaded the trojanized SolarWinds plug-in, they should conduct additional research to determine whether or not their systems have been further compromised. After installation, the malware beacons via DNS requests to resolve unique subdomains of avsvmcloud[.]com between 12 and 14 days after installation, according to FireEye’s reporting. The unique subdomain follows a pattern of *.appsync-api.*.avsvmcloud.com.

The malware operators are able to monitor the DNS beacons to determine if additional targeting of an organization is desired. If the actor(s) decide to further compromise the network, the response to the beacon will include a new command and control server for the victim system to communicate with. If the actor(s) do not wish to further compromise the network, an IP address in a previously determined block list may be returned to the victim system.

Additionally, beacons may go unresolved, resulting in no additional compromise of the victim system. The FBI encourages network defenders to review network DNS activity for queries to the avsvmcloud[.]com domain. If DNS logs indicate the query returned a valid IP address, additional research for evidence of lateral movement, privilege escalation, or other unauthorized activity should be performed.

Some victims may have received a response that included an IP address designed to disable the malware. The list of those IP addresses is available at [https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research/2020/12evasive-attacker-leverages-solarwinds-supply-chain-compromises-with-sunburst-backdoor.html](https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research/2020/12evasive-attacker-leverages-solarwinds-supply-chain-compromises-with-sunburst-backdoor.html) [under “Network Command and Control (C2)”]. Following receipt of a DNS response indicating the network was to be further targeted, the malware moved additional communications to a separate command and control address which would also make victim specific DNS queries. If this is believed to be the case, network operators should review the network for evidence of lateral movement, privilege escalation, or other unauthorized activity on the SolarWinds host.
References

Advanced Persistent Threat Compromise of Government Agencies, Critical Infrastructure, and Private Sector Organizations

Highly Evasive Attacker Leverages SolarWinds Supply Chain to Compromise Multiple Global Victims With SUNBURST Backdoor | FireEye Inc

Global Intrusion Campaign Leverages Software Supply Chain Compromise | FireEye Inc

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