

A Decade-long Landscape of Advanced Persistent Threats: Longitudinal Analysis and Global Trends

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Introduction

Advanced Persistent Threats Overview

✓ Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs)

- Sustained, targeted, and highly sophisticated attacks
- Motives: political, economic, and military

	Traditional Attacks	APT Attacks
Attacker	Individuals	Highly organized group
Target	Unspecified, mostly individual	Specific entities, organizations
Purpose	Financial benefits, demonstrating abilities	Competitive advantages, strategic benefits
Approach	Short-term, “smash & grab”	Long-term, stealthy

Existing APT Documentation

✓ Plethora of publicly available APT dossiers

- BUT! Limited research on longitudinal APT analysis
- Previous works → *microscopic focus*

This Work

- ✓ **Decade-long analysis** of APT incidents (2014 - 2023) → *macroscopic focus*
- ✓ Analyze existing dossiers to understand
 - Evolution of APT campaigns
 - Trends in Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) records
 - Common traits of APTs
 - Influence of external factors
- ✓ **Method:** Hybrid (rule-based extraction + LLM)

Methodology

Methodology Overview

Source Collection



Publicly available
technical reports



Identified
threat actors



Trustworthy
news articles

Information Retrieval

LLM

Threat actors
Victim countries
Zero-day
vulnerabilities
Attack vectors
Malware adopted
Target sectors
Attack duration

Rule

MITRE IDs
CVEs
YARA rules

Data Sanitization

Normalization
Categorization
Deduplication
Filtering

In-depth Analysis

Evolution of APTs
CTI records
Common traits
External dynamics
Visualization

Source Collection

✓ Technical reports (TRs)

- Combined from three sources
- 2,563 reports on APT campaigns (2014 - 2023)

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- No APT group information in TRs
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- 1,684 APT groups with metadata

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✓ News articles

- News articles and media reports
- 177 articles on APT campaigns

Information Retrieval

✓ LLM-based approach

- Evaluated three LLMs against ground truth
- Ground truth: manually inspected answers (around 10% of TRs collection)
- Selected GPT-4-Turbo for best performance (F1 score: 0.90)

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- Verified the attack duration from LLM outputs
- Helps estimate the lifecycle of APTs

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Search Item	Retrieval Approach	# of TRs	Ratio
CVE	Rule	416	27.6%
MITRE ID	Rule	175	11.6%
YARA	Rule	131	8.7%
Threat actor	LLM	1,089	72.2%
Victim country	LLM	886	58.7%
Zero-day	LLM	839	55.6%
Attack vector	LLM	1,186	78.6%
Malware	LLM	1,287	85.3%
Target sector	LLM	1,228	81.4%
Attack duration	LLM	235	15.6%

Refining Responses

- ✓ **Normalization:** Victim country names → two-letter country code
- ✓ **Categorization:** Attack vectors and target sectors → 12 groups each
- ✓ **Deduplication:** Removed duplicates
 - TR collection: 2,563 → 1,509
 - TA collection: 1,684 → 884
- ✓ **Filtering:** Excluded TAs with insufficient metadata (884 → 603)

Decadal Landscape of APT Campaigns

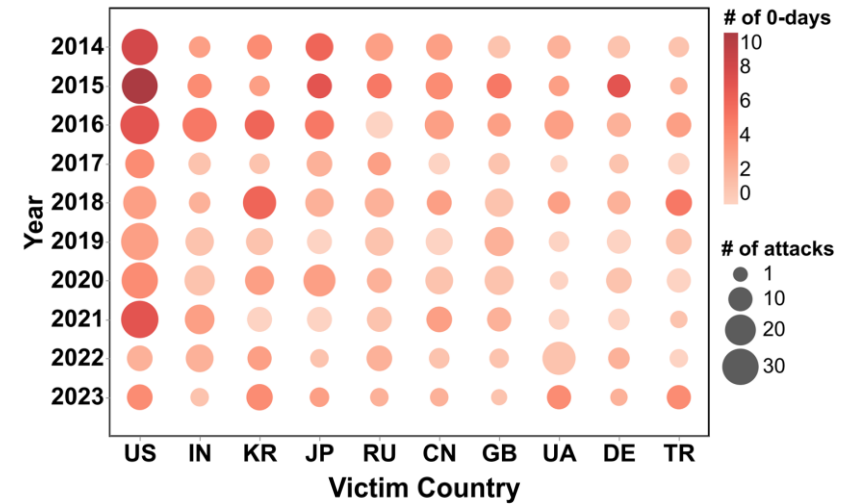
Research Questions

- ✓ **RQ1: Evolution of APTs over a decade**
- ✓ **RQ2: Cyber Threat Intelligence records for APTs**
- ✓ **RQ3: Common traits of APTs**
- ✓ **RQ4: External dynamics affecting APTs**

RQ1: Evolution of APTs Over a Decade

✓ Victim countries:

- 154 out of 195 countries were victimized
- Top 10: 43% of all incidents



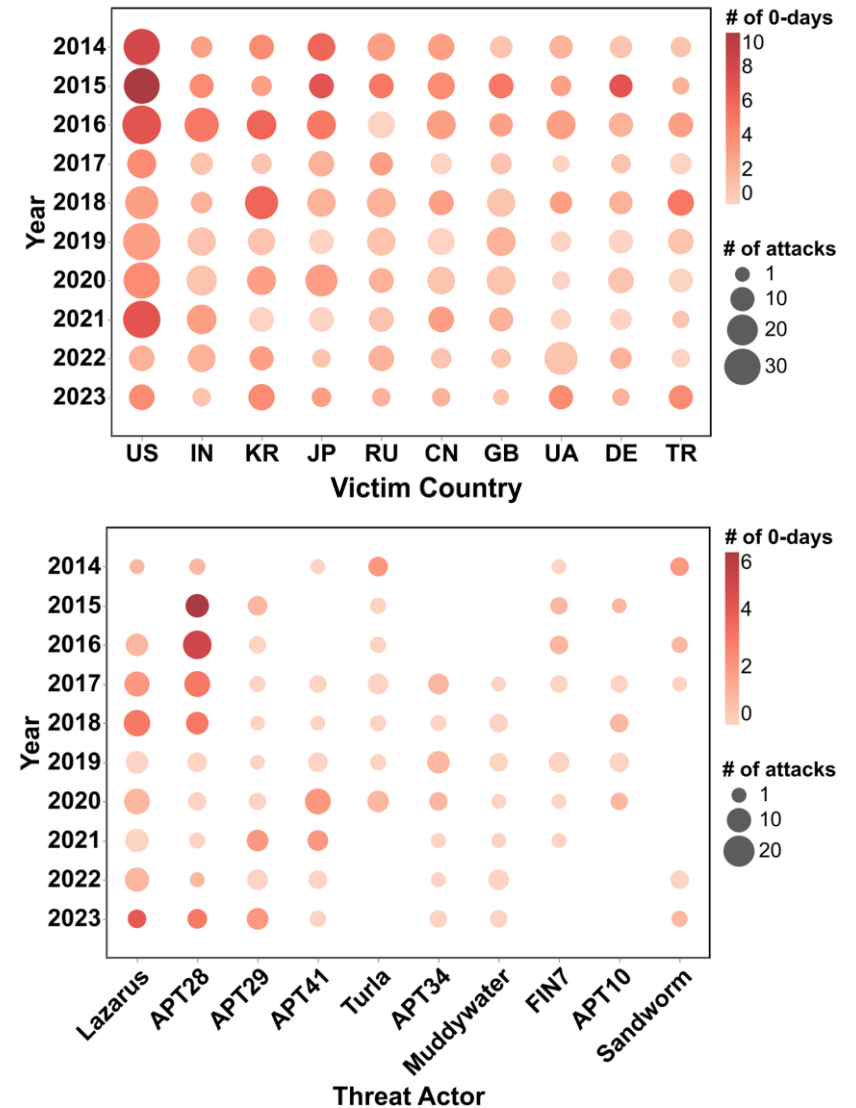
RQ1: Evolution of APTs Over a Decade

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✓ Threat actors:

- 446 groups were identified
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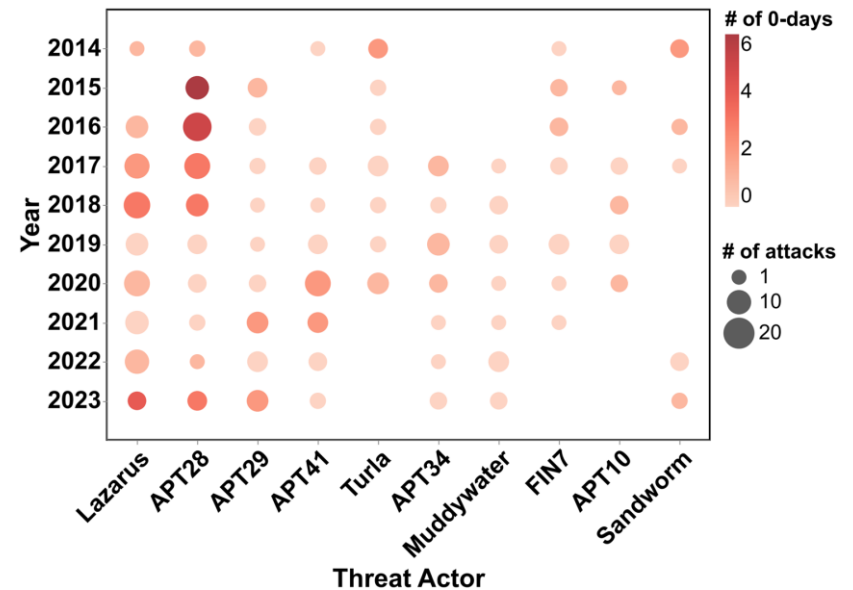
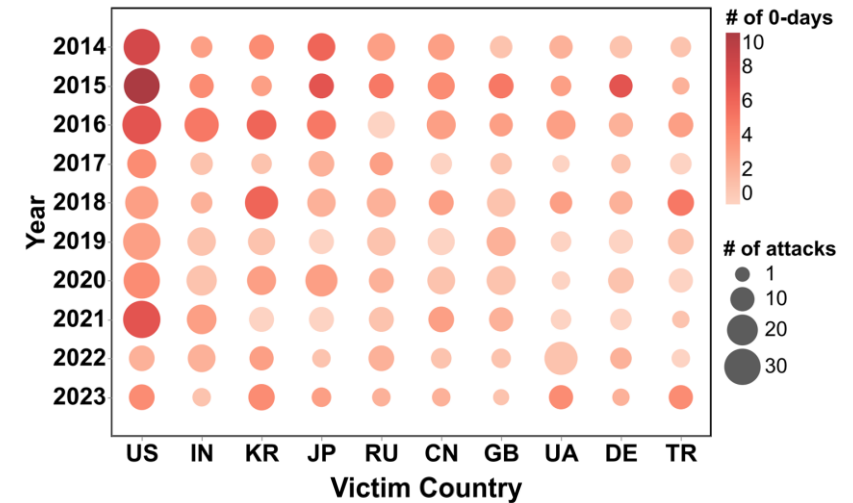
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✓ Zero-day usage:

- General downward trend from 2016 (lighter red)
- Usage of one-day vulnerabilities increased



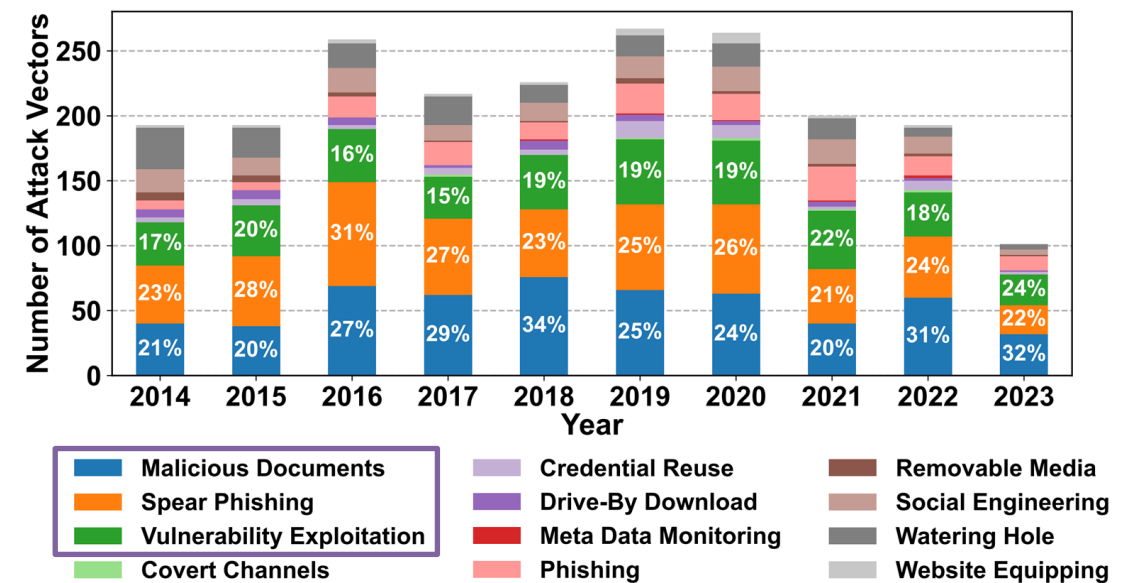
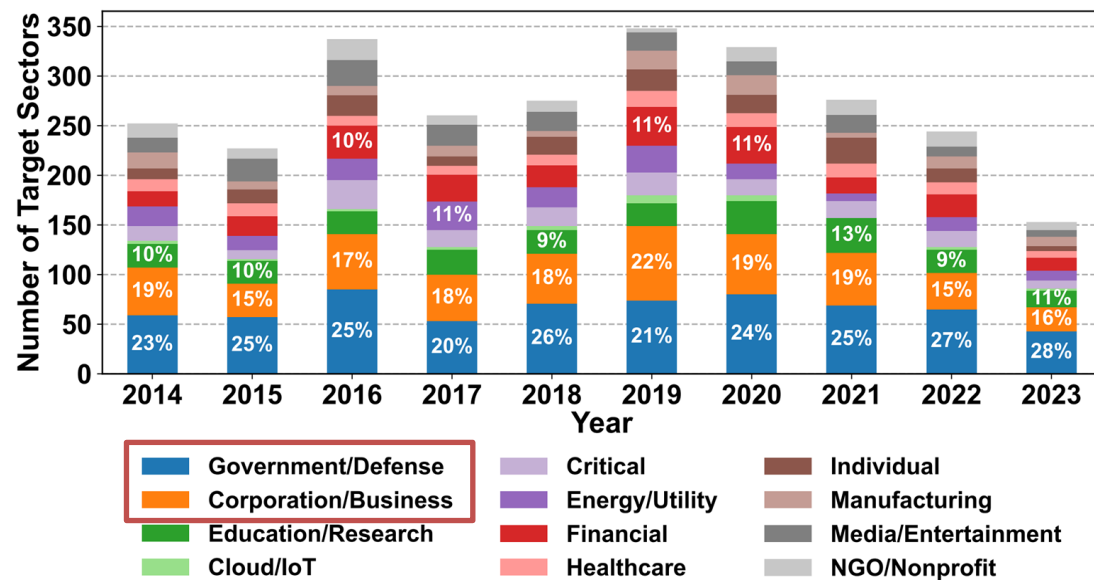
RQ1: Evolution of APTs Over a Decade

✓ Target Sectors

- Consistent targets:

✓ Initial Attack Vectors

- Consistent vectors:



RQ2: CTI Records in APT Campaigns

✓ **MITRE IDs:** Total 2,582 extracted (*263 unique*)

- Top tactics: execution, defense evasion, discovery

MITRE ID	Description	Tactic	Count	Ratio
T1059	Command/scripting interpreter	Execution	77	3.0%
T1071	Application layer protocol	Command and control	76	2.9%
T1082	System information discovery	Discovery	65	2.5%
T1027	Obfuscated files or information	Defense evasion	60	2.3%
T1140	Deobfuscate/decode files or information	Defense evasion	56	2.2%
T1041	Exfiltration over C2 channel	Exfiltration	54	2.1%
T1204	User execution	Execution	51	2.0%
T1053	Scheduled task/job	Execution, persistence, privilege escalation	49	1.9%
T1083	File/directory discovery	Discovery	47	1.8%
T1036	Masquerading	Defense evasion	45	1.7%

RQ2: CTI Records in APT Campaigns

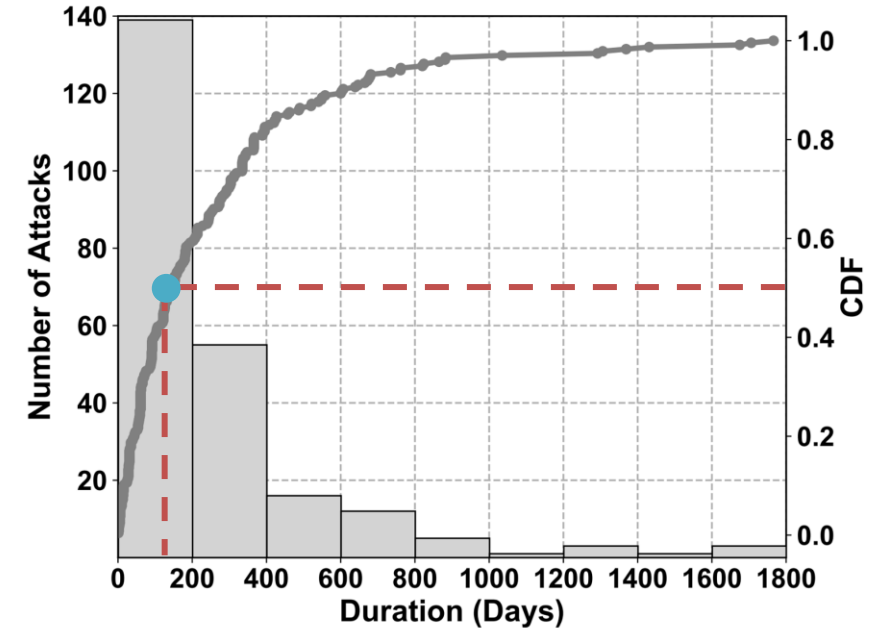
- ✓ **CVEs:** Total 1,088 extracted (*431 unique*)
 - Top vulnerabilities: RCE, memory corruption
- ✓ **YARA Rules:** Total 419 extracted (*all unique*)
 - Limited coverage due to sensitivity of APTs

CVE	Severity	Vuln	Affected S/W	Count	Ratio
CVE-2012-0158	8.8 (High)	RCE	19	59	5.4%
CVE-2017-11882	7.8 (High)	Memory Corruption	4	44	4.0%
CVE-2017-0199	7.8 (High)	RCE	8	33	3.0%
CVE-2018-0802	7.8 (High)	Memory Corruption	4	20	1.8%
CVE-2015-5119	9.8 (Critical)	UAF	7	18	1.7%
CVE-2015-1641	7.8 (High)	Memory Corruption	11	16	1.5%
CVE-2010-3333	7.8 (High)	Stack Overflow	8	15	1.4%
CVE-2014-6332	9.3 (High)	RCE	11	15	1.4%
CVE-2015-1701	7.8 (High)	PE	3	15	1.4%
CVE-2014-4114	7.8 (High)	RCE	10	13	1.2%

RQ3: Common Traits of APTs

✓ APT duration

- Median: 137 days ●
- Longest APT: 1,766 days → Project Sauron
- Shortest APT: one day → TV5Monde attack



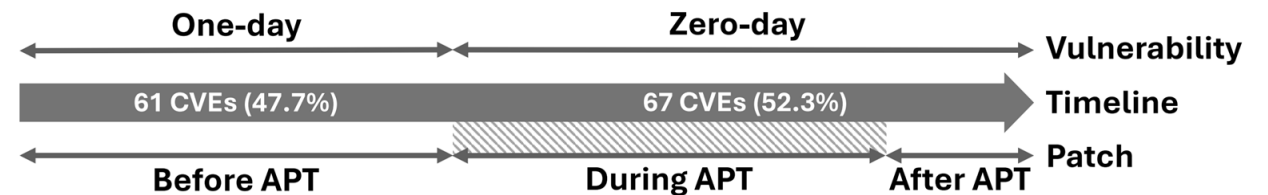
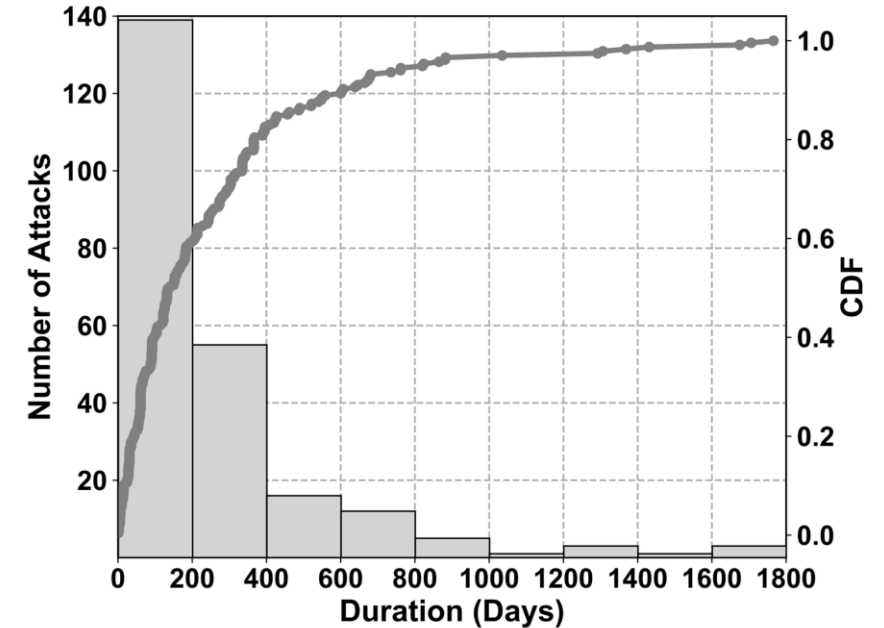
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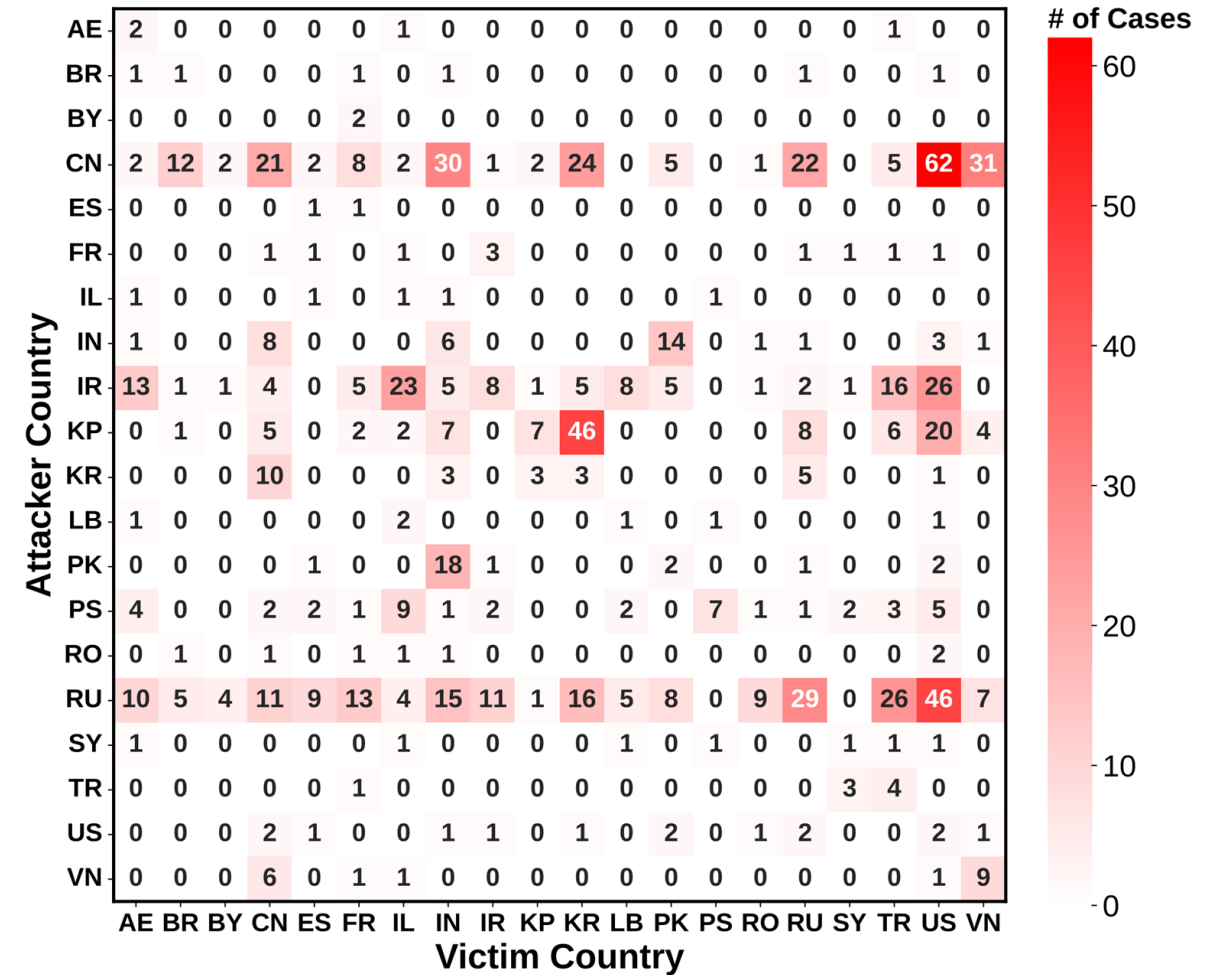
✓ Vulnerabilities and Patches

- CVE - attack duration analysis
- ~50% exploited as zero-day
- Avg patching time: ~200 days



RQ3: Common Traits of APTs

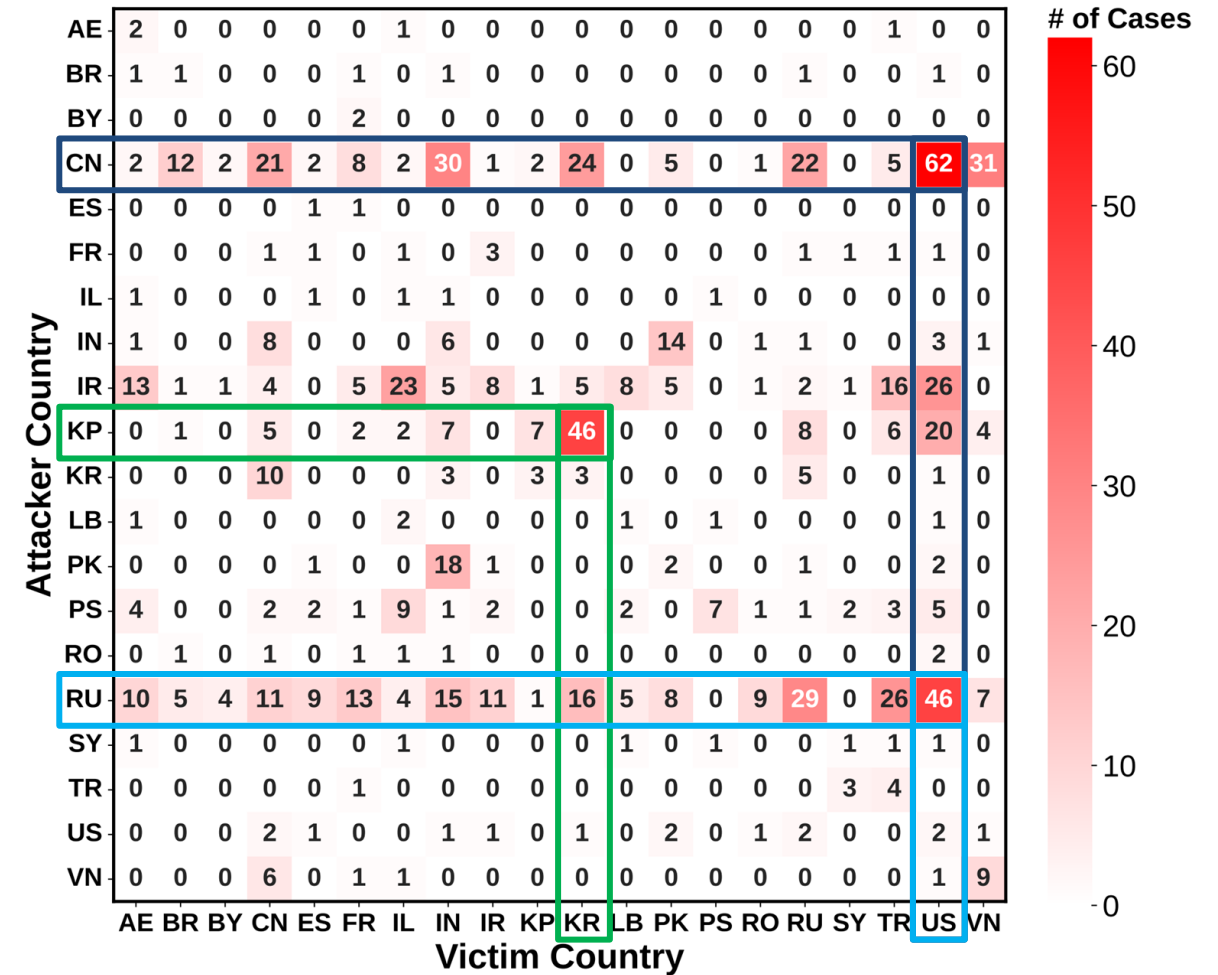
✓ Two-sided Nature as Both Attacker and Victim



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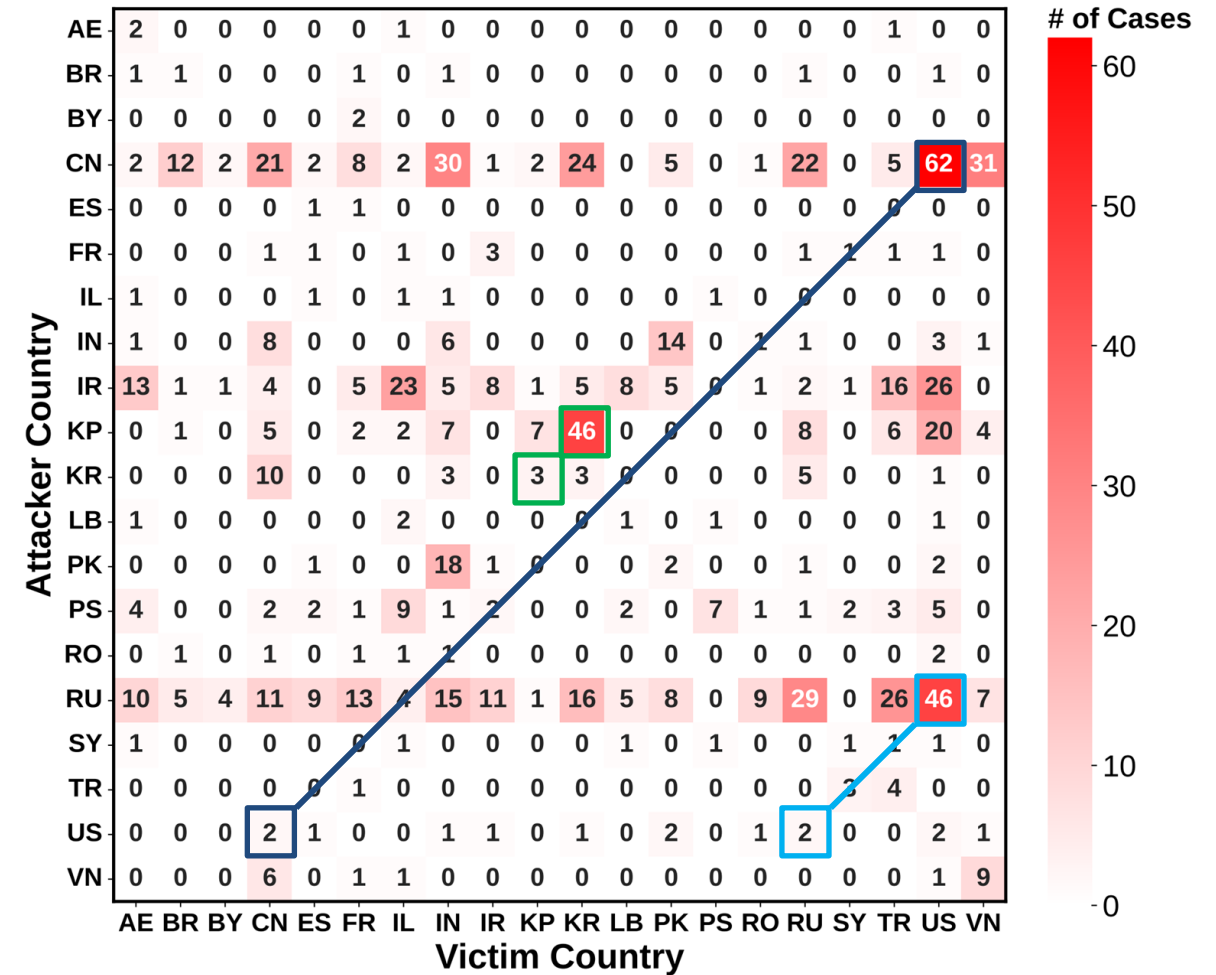
- Top attack pairs:
 - CN-US, KP-KR, RU-US



RQ3: Common Traits of APTs

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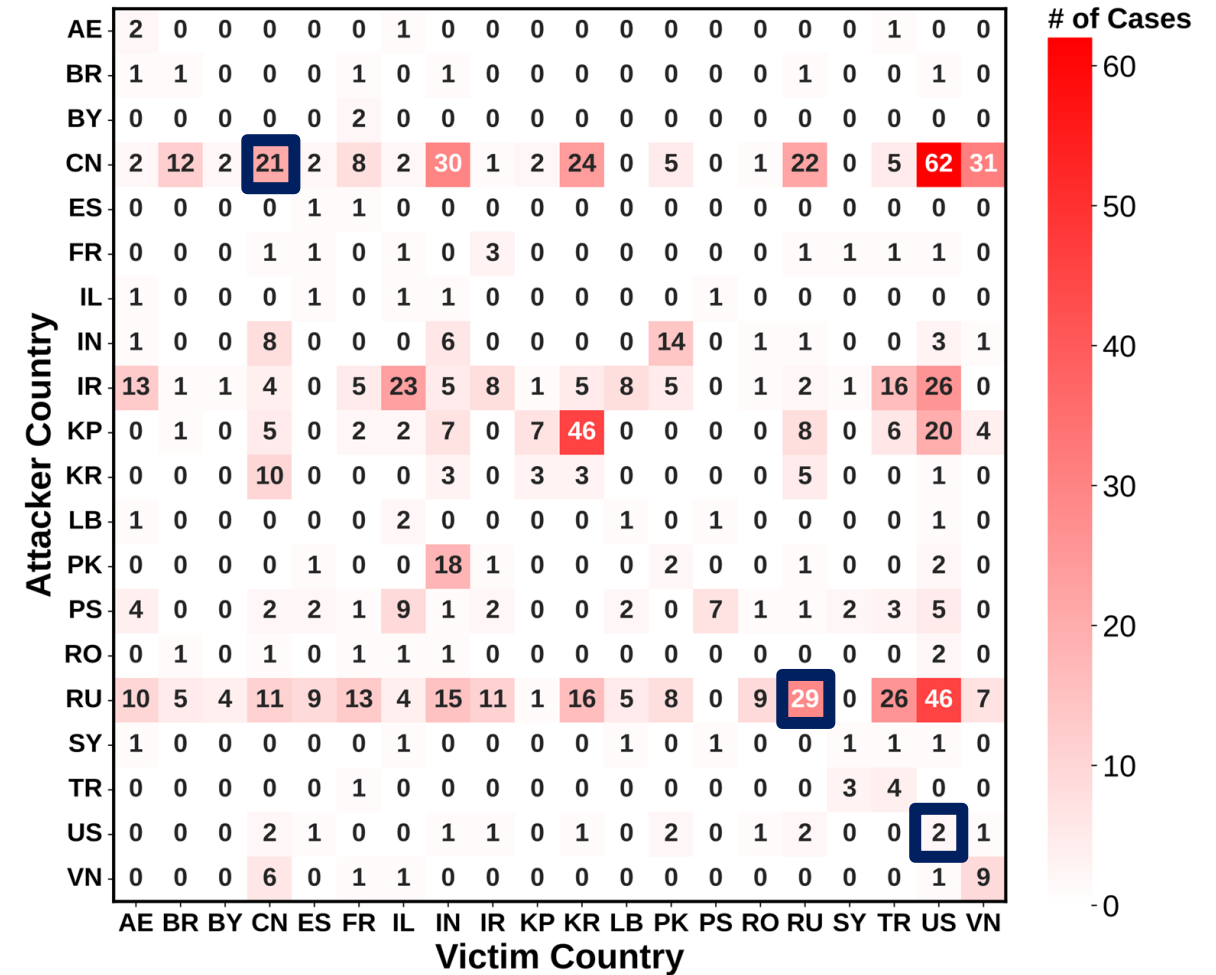
- Top attack pairs:
 - CN-US, KP-KR, RU-US
- Asymmetry ratios:
 - CN-US: 31 to 1
 - KP-KR, RU-US: 15 to 1



RQ3: Common Traits of APTs

✓ Self-directed APT Attacks

- Origin and target countries are same
 - RU-RU, CN-CN, US-US
- Reasons:
 - Domestic targeting of individuals
 - Foreign organizations within a country
 - Geopolitical/territorial disputes



RQ4: External Dynamics of APT Campaigns

✓ Political Events

- 2016 US presidential election: APT28's attack campaign

✓ International Conflicts

- Russo-Ukrainian war: Sandworm's attack on energy sector

Hillary Clinton's Presidential Campaign also Hacked in Attack on Democratic Party

Jul 30, 2016 The Hacker News



U.S. firm blames Russian 'Sandworm' hackers for Ukraine outage

By Jim Finkle

January 8, 2016 9:20 AM GMT+9 · Updated January 8, 2016



RQ4: External Dynamics of APT Campaigns

✓ Global Pandemics

- COVID-19 pandemic: Lazarus's attempt to steal intelligence

✓ Economic Gains

- Rise of cryptocurrencies: Lazarus's crypto heist

Lazarus covets COVID-19-related intelligence

APT REPORTS

23 DEC 2020

⌚ 11 minute read



North Korean hackers target gamers in \$615m crypto heist - US

15 April 2022

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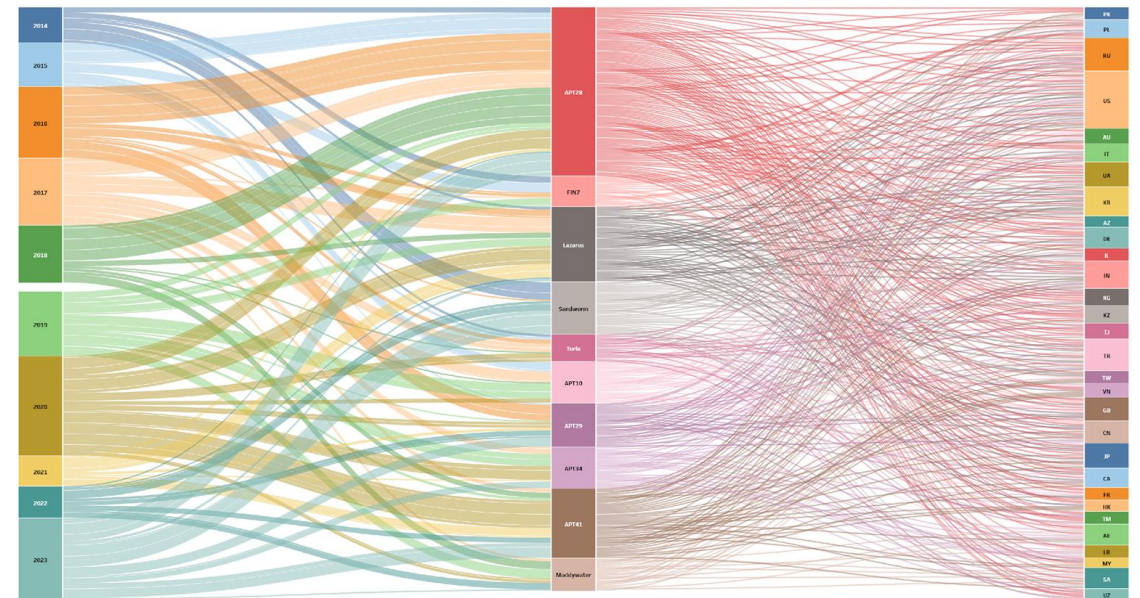
Visual Representations

✓ APT Map

- Interactive map of worldwide APT campaigns

✓ Sankey Diagram

- Relationship between top 10 threat actors and top 30 victim countries



Limitations

✓ Representativeness of APT Campaigns

- Not all APT cases can be captured

✓ Limited Responses from an LLM

- LLM retrieval limited by model capability

✓ Attack Duration

- Challenging to determine precise attack duration

✓ CVE and Patch Timing

- Patch not always aligned with CVE release

Conclusion

✓ Decade-long APT study (2014-2023):

- 1,509 reports analyzed with a hybrid (LLM + rule-based) approach

✓ Research questions:

- Evolution of APTs, CTI records, common traits, and external factors



APT Map



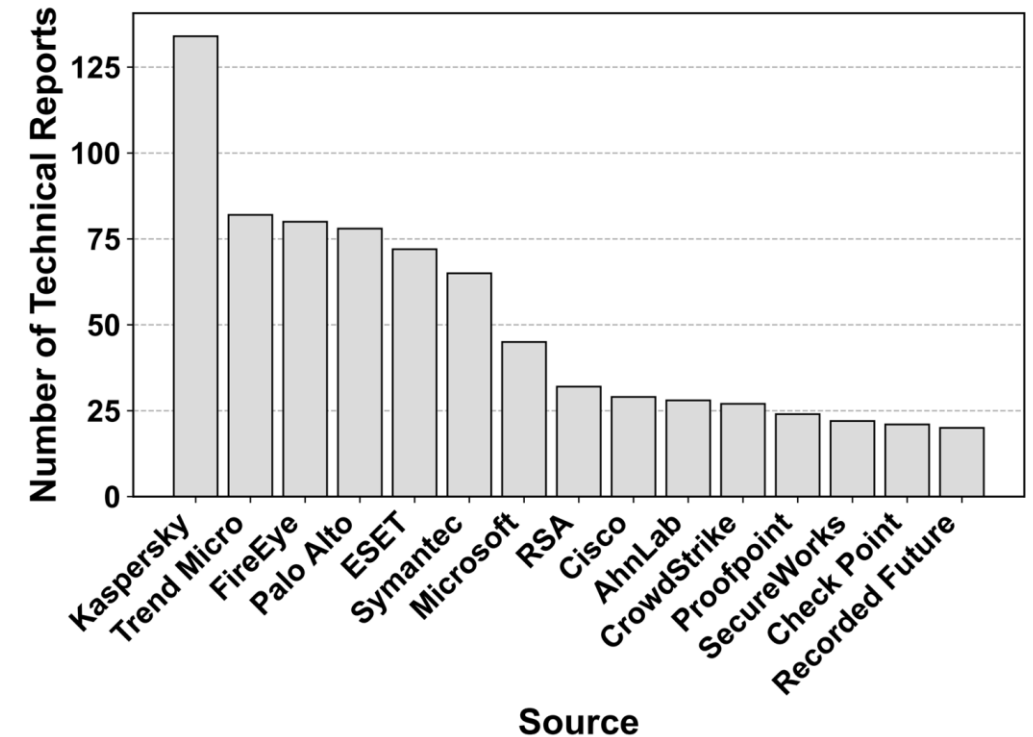
Sankey Diagram

Thank you



Appendix

Collection	Source of TA's Information	# of TAs
TA#1	MISP Project	562
TA#2	Palo Alto, IBM X-Force, Malpedia, Kaspersky, Crowdstrike, Mandiant, Secureworks, Dragos, Venafi, CERT-UA, Microsoft	692
TA#3	MITRE ATT&CK, ETDA, VX-underground	430
Total	—	603 (1,684)



Total: 1,412 (93.6%) TRs