



# • TICK (Bronze Butler)

[ /tɪk (brɒnz 'bʌtlər)/ ]

Tick (BRONZE BUTLER) is a China-linked APT active since the early 2000s, primarily conducting stealthy, long-term espionage against government, defense, and industrial targets in East Asia—especially Japan—using conservative, reliable tradecraft, and remains a medium-high risk actor through 2024.

## IDENTITY



Attribution	: Commonly assessed as a China-linked advanced persistent threat actor with historical associations to Chinese military intelligence structures.
Active Since	: Early 2000s (earliest publicly documented campaigns targeting Japanese organizations).
Aliases	: BRONZE BUTLER; GOO60; Nian; PLA Unit 61419; REDBALDKNIGHT; STALKER PANDA; Stalker Taurus; Swirl Typhoon
Motivation	: Espionage-focused — long-term intelligence gathering related to political, military, and industrial domains.

## TTPs

Initial Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Spear-phishing campaigns using tailored business and government-themed lures.</li><li>- Malicious document attachments and embedded links.</li><li>- Occasional exploitation of unpatched internet-facing systems.</li></ul>
Execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Deployment of custom malware loaders and backdoors.</li><li>- Execution via malicious documents and trojanized installers.</li><li>- Limited privilege escalation leveraging existing credentials and system misconfigurations.</li></ul>
Persistence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Registry-based persistence and scheduled tasks.</li><li>- Installation of malicious services for long-term access.</li><li>- Careful maintenance of persistence to avoid system instability.</li></ul>
Command & Control (C2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- HTTP/HTTPS-based beaconing to attacker-controlled infrastructure.</li><li>- Use of benign-looking domains and servers.</li><li>- Conservative infrastructure reuse to minimize detection.</li></ul>
Lateral Movement & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Selective lateral movement targeting high-value systems.</li><li>- Credential harvesting from local systems and applications.</li><li>- Collection of internal reports, emails, technical documentation, and strategic plans.</li></ul>
Exfiltration & Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Low-volume, staged data exfiltration over encrypted channels.</li><li>- Operations strictly focused on espionage; no destructive or financially motivated activity observed.</li></ul>
Malware & Tools Observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Custom long-lived backdoors attributed to Tick campaigns.</li><li>- Lightweight data stealers and reconnaissance utilities.</li><li>- Incrementally updated malware families maintained over many years.</li></ul>

## TARGET PROFILE

Primary Sectors	: Government ministries, defense and military organizations, industrial manufacturing, technology and telecommunications firms.
Secondary Sectors	: Research institutions and supply-chain partners linked to primary targets.
Geographic Focus	: East Asia (Japan as a consistent primary target), South Korea, Taiwan; limited Southeast Asia and Europe targeting.

## THREAT ASSESSMENT

Risk Level	: MEDIUM-HIGH — persistent, stealthy espionage with long dwell times.
Recent Activity	: Ongoing low-noise campaigns observed through 2024 against East Asian government and industrial entities.
Evolution	: Minimalist evolution strategy emphasizing reliability, stealth, and continuity over rapid technical innovation.

## NOTABLE OPERATIONS

**Early 2000s–2010:** Initial espionage campaigns targeting Japanese government and industrial organizations.

**2011–2015:** Expansion across East Asia with improved persistence mechanisms and malware stability.

**2016–2019:** Continued low-profile operations focused on defense and industrial intelligence.

**2020–2024:** Sustained espionage activity with incremental tooling updates and disciplined operational security.