

Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism: Bypass User Account Control, Sub-technique T1548.002 - Enterprise

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[S0584 AppleJeus](#)

[AppleJeus](#) has presented the user with a UAC prompt to elevate privileges while installing.^[9]

[G0016 APT29](#)

[APT29](#) has bypassed UAC.^[10]

[G0067 APT37](#)

[APT37](#) has a function in the initial dropper to bypass Windows UAC in order to execute the next payload with higher privileges.^[11]

[G0082 APT38](#)

[APT38](#) has used the legitimate application `ieinstal.exe` to bypass UAC.^[12]

[S0129 AutoIt backdoor](#)

[AutoIt backdoor](#) attempts to escalate privileges by bypassing User Access Control.^[13]

[S0640 Avaddon](#)

[Avaddon](#) bypasses UAC using the CMSTPLUA COM interface.^[14]

[S0606 Bad Rabbit](#)

[Bad Rabbit](#) has attempted to bypass UAC and gain elevated administrative privileges.^[15]

[S1081 BADHATCH](#)

[BADHATCH](#) can utilize the CMSTPLUA COM interface and the SilentCleanup task to bypass UAC.^[16]

[S0570 BitPaymer](#)

[BitPaymer](#) can suppress UAC prompts by setting the `HKCU\Software\Classes\ms-settings\shell\open\command` registry key on Windows 10 or `HKCU\Software\Classes\mscfile\shell\open\command` on Windows 7 and launching the `eventvwr.msc` process, which launches [BitPaymer](#) with elevated privileges.^[17]

[S1068 BlackCat](#)

[BlackCat](#) can bypass UAC to escalate privileges. [\[18\]](#)

[S0089 BlackEnergy](#)

[BlackEnergy](#) attempts to bypass default User Access Control (UAC) settings by exploiting a backward-compatibility setting found in Windows 7 and later. [\[19\]](#)

[G0060 BRONZE BUTLER](#)

[BRONZE BUTLER](#) has used a Windows 10 specific tool and xxmm to bypass UAC for privilege escalation. [\[20\]](#)
[\[21\]](#)

[S1039 Bumblebee](#)

[Bumblebee](#) has the ability to bypass UAC to deploy post exploitation tools with elevated privileges. [\[22\]](#)

[S1149 CHIMNEYSWEEP](#)

[CHIMNEYSWEEP](#) can make use of the Windows `SilentCleanup` scheduled task to execute its payload with elevated privileges. [\[23\]](#)

[S0660 Clambling](#)

[Clambling](#) has the ability to bypass UAC using a `passuac.dll` file. [\[24\]](#)[\[25\]](#)

[G0080 Cobalt Group](#)

[Cobalt Group](#) has bypassed UAC. [\[26\]](#)

[S0154 Cobalt Strike](#)

[Cobalt Strike](#) can use a number of known techniques to bypass Windows UAC. [\[27\]](#)[\[28\]](#)

[S0527 CSPY Downloader](#)

[CSPY Downloader](#) can bypass UAC using the SilentCleanup task to execute the binary with elevated privileges. [\[29\]](#)

[S1111 DarkGate](#)

[DarkGate](#) uses two distinct User Account Control (UAC) bypass techniques to escalate privileges. [\[30\]](#)

[S0134 Downdelph](#)

[Downdelph](#) bypasses UAC to escalate privileges by using a custom "RedirectEXE" shim database. [\[31\]](#)

[G1006 Earth Lusca](#)

[Earth Lusca](#) has used the Fodhelper UAC bypass technique to gain elevated privileges. [\[32\]](#)

[S0363 Empire](#)

[Empire](#) includes various modules to attempt to bypass UAC for escalation of privileges. [\[33\]](#)

[G0120 Evilnum](#)

[Evilnum](#) has used PowerShell to bypass UAC. [\[34\]](#)

[S0182 FinFisher](#)

[FinFisher](#) performs UAC bypass. [\[35\]](#)[\[36\]](#)

[S0666 Gelsemium](#)

[Gelsemium](#) can bypass UAC to elevate process privileges on a compromised host. [\[37\]](#)

[S0531 Grandoreiro](#)

[Grandoreiro](#) can bypass UAC by registering as the default handler for .MSC files. [\[38\]](#)

[S0132 H1N1](#)

[H1N1](#) bypasses user access control by using a DLL hijacking vulnerability in the Windows Update Standalone Installer (wusa.exe). [\[39\]](#)

[S0260 InvisiMole](#)

[InvisiMole](#) can use fileless UAC bypass and create an elevated COM object to escalate privileges. [\[40\]](#)[\[41\]](#)

[S0250 Koadic](#)

[Koadic](#) has 2 methods for elevating integrity. It can bypass UAC through `eventvwr.exe` and `sdclt.exe`. [\[42\]](#)

[S0669 KOCTOPUS](#)

[KOCTOPUS](#) will perform UAC bypass either through fodhelper.exe or eventvwr.exe. [\[43\]](#)

[S0356 KONNI](#)

[KONNI](#) has bypassed UAC by performing token impersonation as well as an RPC-based method, this included bypassing UAC set to "AlwaysNotify". [\[44\]](#)[\[45\]](#)

[S1199 LockBit 2.0](#)

[LockBit 2.0](#) can bypass UAC through creating the Registry key

`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ICM\Calibration`. [\[46\]](#)[\[47\]](#)

[S1202 LockBit 3.0](#)

[LockBit 3.0](#) can bypass UAC to execute code with elevated privileges through an elevated Component Object Model (COM) interface. [\[48\]](#)

[S0447 Lokibot](#)

[Lokibot](#) has utilized multiple techniques to bypass UAC. [\[49\]](#)

[G1051 Medusa Group](#)

[Medusa Group](#) has attempted to bypass UAC using Component Object Model (COM) interface. [\[50\]](#)

[G0069 MuddyWater](#)

[MuddyWater](#) uses various techniques to bypass UAC. [\[51\]](#)

[C0006 Operation Honeybee](#)

During [Operation Honeybee](#), the threat actors used the malicious NTWDBLIB.DLL and `clconfig.exe` to bypass UAC protections. [\[52\]](#)

[G0040 Patchwork](#)

[Patchwork](#) bypassed User Access Control (UAC). [\[53\]](#)

[S0501 PipeMon](#)

[PipeMon](#) installer can use UAC bypass techniques to install the payload. [\[54\]](#)

[S0254 PLAINTEE](#)

An older variant of [PLAINTEE](#) performs UAC bypass. [\[55\]](#)

[S0378 PoshC2](#)

[PoshC2](#) can utilize multiple methods to bypass UAC. [\[56\]](#)

[S0192 Pupy](#)

[Pupy](#) can bypass Windows UAC through either DLL hijacking, eventvwr, or appPaths. [\[57\]](#)

[S1242 Qilin](#)

[Qilin](#) can bypass standard user access controls by using stolen tokens to launch processes at an elevated security context. [\[58\]](#)

[S0262 QuasarRAT](#)

[QuasarRAT](#) can generate a UAC pop-up Window to prompt the target user to run a command as the administrator. [\[59\]](#)

[S0458 Ramsay](#)

[Ramsay](#) can use [UACMe](#) for privilege escalation. [\[60\]](#)[\[61\]](#)

[S1130 Raspberry Robin](#)

[Raspberry Robin](#) will use the legitimate Windows utility fodhelper.exe to run processes at elevated privileges without requiring a User Account Control prompt. [\[62\]](#)

[S0662 RCSession](#)

[RCSession](#) can bypass UAC to escalate privileges. [\[24\]](#)

[S0332 Remcos](#)

[Remcos](#) has a command for UAC bypassing. [\[63\]](#)

[S0148 RTM](#)

[RTM](#) can attempt to run the program as admin, then show a fake error message and a legitimate UAC bypass prompt to the user in an attempt to socially engineer the user into escalating privileges. [\[64\]](#)

[S1018 Saint Bot](#)

[Saint Bot](#) has attempted to bypass UAC using `fodhelper.exe` to escalate privileges. [\[65\]](#)

[S0074 Sakula](#)

[Sakula](#) contains UAC bypass code for both 32- and 64-bit systems. [\[66\]](#)

[S0140 Shamoon](#)

[Shamoon](#) attempts to disable UAC remote restrictions by modifying the Registry. [\[67\]](#)

[S0444 ShimRat](#)

[ShimRat](#) has hijacked the cryptbase.dll within migwiz.exe to escalate privileges. This prevented the User Access Control window from appearing. [\[68\]](#)

[S0692 SILENTRINITY](#)

[SILENTRINITY](#) contains a number of modules that can bypass UAC, including through Window's Device Manager, Manage Optional Features, and an image hijack on the `.msc` file extension. [\[69\]](#)

[S0633 Sliver](#)

[Sliver](#) can leverage multiple techniques to bypass User Account Control (UAC) on Windows systems. [\[70\]](#)

[G0027 Threat Group-3390](#)

A [Threat Group-3390](#) tool can use a public UAC bypass method to elevate privileges.^[71]

[S0116 UACMe](#)

[UACMe](#) contains many methods for bypassing Windows User Account Control on multiple versions of the operating system.^[5]

[S0670 WarzoneRAT](#)

[WarzoneRAT](#) can use `sdclt.exe` to bypass UAC in Windows 10 to escalate privileges; for older Windows versions [WarzoneRAT](#) can use the IFileOperation exploit to bypass the UAC module.^{[72][73]}

[S0612 WastedLocker](#)

[WastedLocker](#) can perform a UAC bypass if it is not executed with administrator rights or if the infected host runs Windows Vista or later.^[74]

[S0141 Winnti for Windows](#)

[Winnti for Windows](#) can use a variant of the sysprep UAC bypass.^[75]

[S0230 ZeroT](#)

Many [ZeroT](#) samples can perform UAC bypass by using eventvwr.exe to execute a malicious file.^[76]

Source: <https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1548/002>