

Operation Newscaster

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Published: 2015-03-29 · Archived: 2026-04-02 12:36:35 UTC

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Logo designed by *iSIGHT Partners*

"**Operation Newscaster**", as labelled by American firm *iSIGHT Partners* in 2014, is a [cyber espionage covert operation](#) directed at military and political figures using [social networking](#), allegedly done by [Iran](#). The operation has been described as "creative",^[1] "long-term" and "unprecedented".^[2] According to *iSIGHT Partners*, it is "the most elaborate cyber espionage campaign using [social engineering](#) that has been uncovered to date from any nation".^[2]

ISight's perceptions

[\[edit\]](#)



A screenshot from *NewsOnAir.org*

On 29 May 2014, [Texas](#)-based cyber espionage research firm *iSIGHT Partners* released a report, uncovering an operation it labels "Newscaster" since at-least 2011, has targeted at least 2,000 people in [United States](#), [Israel](#), [Britain](#), [Saudi Arabia](#), [Syria](#), [Iraq](#) and [Afghanistan](#).^{[2][3]}

The victims who are not identified in the document due to security reasons, are senior U.S. military and diplomatic personnel, congresspeople, journalists, lobbyists, think tankers and defense contractors, including a [four-star admiral](#).^{[2][3]}

The firm couldn't determine what data the hackers may have stolen.^[3]

According to the *iSIGHT Partners* report, hackers used 14 "elaborated fake" personas claiming to work in journalism, government, and defense contracting and were active in [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Google+](#), [YouTube](#) and [Blogger](#). To establish trust and credibility, the users fabricated a fictitious journalism website, *NewsOnAir.org*, using content from the media like [Associated Press](#), [BBC](#), [Reuters](#) and populated their profiles with fictitious personal content. They then tried to befriend target victims and sent them "friendly messages"^[1] with [Spear-phishing](#) to steal [email](#) passwords^[4] and attacks and infecting them to a "not particularly sophisticated" malware for data exfiltration.^{[2][3]}

The report says *NewsOnAir.org* was registered in [Tehran](#) and likely hosted by an Iranian provider. The [Persian](#) word "Parastoo" (پارسو; meaning *swallow*) was used as a [password](#) for malware associated with the group, which appeared to work during business hours in [Tehran](#)^[2] as they took Thursday and Friday off.^[1] *iSIGHT Partners* could not confirm whether the hackers had ties to the [Iranian government](#).^[4]

According to [Al Jazeera](#), [Chinese army's cyber unit](#) carried out scores of similar [phishing](#) schemes.^[4]

[Morgan Marquis-Boire](#), a researcher at the [University of Toronto](#) stated that the campaign "appeared to be the work of the same actors performing malware attacks on [Iranian](#) dissidents and journalists for at least two years".^[4]

Franz-Stefan Gady, a senior fellow at the [EastWest Institute](#) and a founding member of the Worldwide Cybersecurity Initiative, stated that "They're not doing this for a quick buck, to extrapolate data and extort an organization. They're in it for the long haul. Sophisticated human engineering has been the preferred method of state actors".^[4]

- [Facebook](#) spokesman said the company discovered the hacking group while investigating suspicious friend requests and removed all of the fake profiles.^[2]
- [LinkedIn](#) spokesman said they are investigating the report, though none of the 14 fake profiles uncovered were currently active.^[2]
- [Twitter](#) declined to comment.^[2]
- [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) told [Al Jazeera](#) "it was aware of the report but that it had no comment".^[4]

1. ^ [Jump up to: a b c](#) Nakashima, Ellen (May 29, 2014). "[Iranian hackers are targeting U.S. officials through social networks, report says](#)". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved March 30, 2015.
2. ^ [Jump up to: a b c d e f g h i](#) Finkle, Jim (May 29, 2014). Tiffany Wu (ed.). "[Iranian hackers use fake Facebook accounts to spy on U.S., others](#)". *Reuters*. Retrieved March 30, 2015.
3. ^ [Jump up to: a b c d](#) Chumley, Cheryl K. (May 29, 2014). "[Iranian hackers sucker punch U.S. defense officials with creative social-media scam](#)". *The Washington Times*. Retrieved March 30, 2015.

4. ^ [Jump up to: **a** **b** **c** **d** **e** **f**](#) Pizzi, Michael (May 29, 2014). "[Iran hackers set up fake news site, personas to steal U.S. secrets](#)". [Al Jazeera](#). Retrieved March 30, 2015.

- [NEWSCASTER – An Iranian Threat Inside Social Media](#)

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