

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

 **ATTACK REPORT**

The Gift Card Grinch Uncovered in the Jingle Thief Campaign

Date of Publication

October 29, 2025

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2025329

Summary

Active Since: 2021

Campaign: Jingle Thief

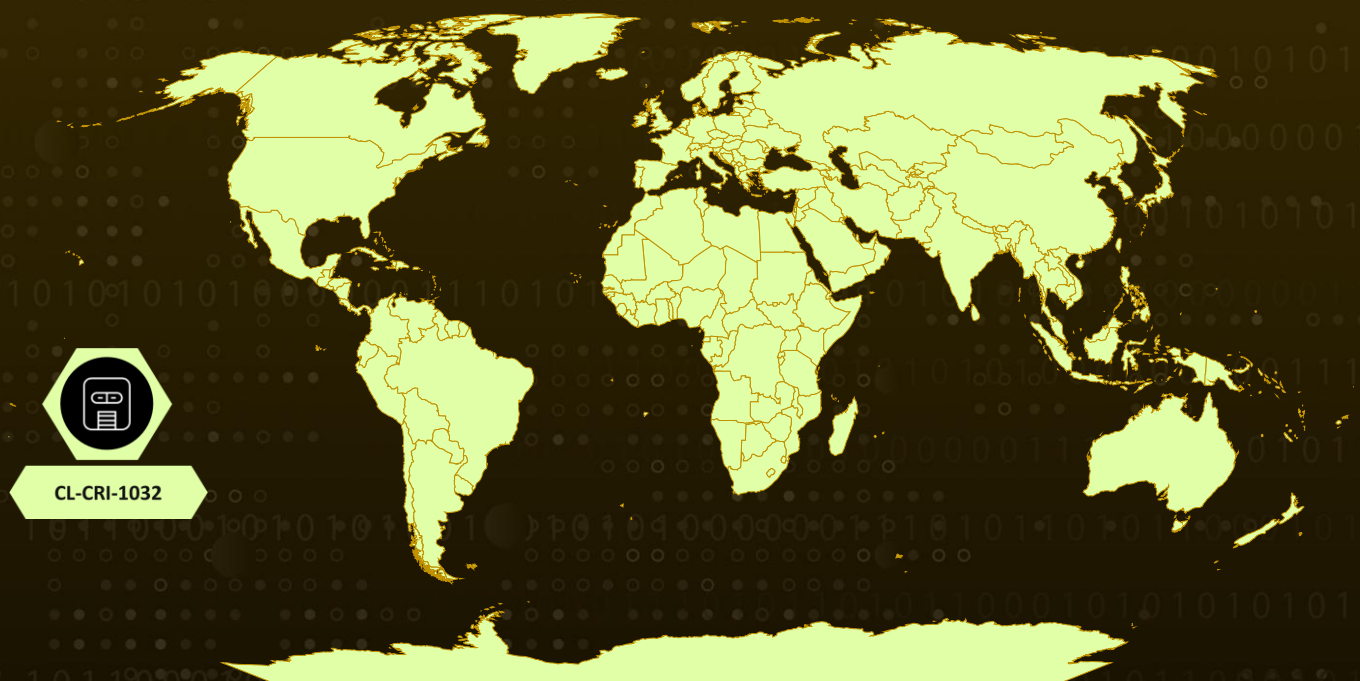
Threat Actor: CL-CRI-1032

Targeted Region: Worldwide

Targeted Industries: Retail, Consumer Services

Attack: The Jingle Thief campaign, led by the Morocco-based threat group CL-CRI-1032, exploits Microsoft 365 cloud environments to execute large-scale gift card fraud through sophisticated phishing and smishing attacks. Active since 2021 and overlapping with Atlas Lion and STORM-0539, the group maintains long-term access within targeted retail and consumer service organizations, often remaining undetected for over a year.

Attack Regions



Attack Details

#1

The new campaign, known as Jingle Thief, derives its name from the attackers' method of executing large-scale gift card fraud. These cybercriminals use phishing and smishing techniques to steal credentials and compromise organizations that issue gift cards. Their operations primarily target businesses in the retail and consumer services sectors.

#2

The financially motivated threat group, operating out of Morocco and tracked as CL-CRI-1032, has been active since 2021. Their activity overlaps with other threat actors publicly identified as Atlas Lion and STORM-0539. CL-CRI-1032 focuses on organizations that rely heavily on cloud-based infrastructure, exploiting Microsoft 365 environments to conduct reconnaissance, establish persistence, and carry out large-scale gift card fraud.

#3

A major concern is their ability to maintain long-term access to compromised networks, often for more than a year. After obtaining credentials through phishing, the attackers operate almost exclusively in cloud environments, impersonating legitimate users to gain unauthorized access to sensitive data and perform fraudulent transactions at scale.

#4

The group performs in-depth reconnaissance on each target, collecting details such as branding, login portals, email templates, and domain naming conventions. This enables crafting of persuasive phishing emails and fake login pages that appear authentic to both users and security systems.

#5

To evade detection, the attackers carefully manage mailbox folders, deleting sent phishing messages and moving user replies from inboxes to deleted folders. In some cases, they register rogue authenticator applications to bypass multi-factor authentication (MFA) and even enroll their own devices in Entra ID. This ensures continued access even after password resets or session token revocations.

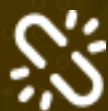
#6

The primary goal of the Jingle Thief campaign is monetary profit. Stolen gift cards are converted into cash, typically resold on gray markets. Gift cards remain a preferred target due to their ease of redemption, minimal verification requirements, and difficulty in tracing. With the holiday season approaching, organizations should prepare for an increase in phishing campaigns and gift card fraud attempts associated with the Jingle Thief operation.

Recommendations



Enhance Email Security and User Awareness: Implement advanced phishing filters to detect spear-phishing attempts and malicious attachments. Encourage verification of requests that appear to come from authoritative sources. Implement advanced phishing detection and anti-spam filters across all corporate email systems. Enable URL scanning and attachment sandboxing to block malicious links and payloads before they reach users.



Segment Critical Networks and Limit Access: Implement strict network segmentation to isolate high-value assets. Apply least-privilege access controls and regularly review permissions to minimize potential lateral movement.



Monitor for Anomalous Cloud Activity: Continuously monitor Microsoft 365 and other cloud environments for suspicious behavior such as unusual login patterns, new device enrollments, and privilege escalations. Use behavioral analytics to identify deviations from normal user activity.



Harden Entra ID and Cloud Configurations: Regularly review Entra ID (Azure AD) configurations to detect unauthorized device enrollments or app registrations. Implement conditional access policies to restrict access from unapproved devices or regions.



Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

TA0001 Initial Access	TA0002 Execution	TA0003 Persistence	TA0004 Privilege Escalation
TA0005 Defense Evasion	TA0006 Credential Access	TA0007 Discovery	TA0009 Collection
TA0040 Impact	TA0043 Reconnaissance	TA0042 Resource Development	T1589 Gather Victim Identity Information
T1564 Hide Artifacts	T1564.008 Email Hiding Rules	T1070 Indicator Removal	T1070.008 Clear Mailbox Data

<u>T1586</u> Compromise Accounts	<u>T1078</u> Valid Accounts	<u>T1078.002</u> Domain Accounts	<u>T1530</u> Data from Cloud Storage
<u>T1566.002</u> Spearphishing Link	<u>T1566</u> Phishing	<u>T1078.004</u> Cloud Accounts	<u>T1057</u> Process Discovery
<u>T1087.003</u> Email Account	<u>T1087</u> Account Discovery	<u>T1556.006</u> Multi-Factor Authentication	<u>T1556</u> Modify Authentication Process
<u>T1098</u> Account Manipulation	<u>T1036</u> Masquerading	<u>T1496</u> Resource Hijacking	<u>T1591</u> Gather Victim Org Information
<u>T1598</u> Phishing for Information	<u>T1588</u> Obtain Capabilities	<u>T1189</u> Drive-by Compromise	<u>T1199</u> Trusted Relationship
<u>T1531</u> Account Access Removal			

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
IPv4	105[.]156[.]109[.]227, 105[.]156[.]234[.]139, 105[.]157[.]86[.]136, 105[.]158[.]226[.]49, 105[.]158[.]237[.]165, 160[.]176[.]128[.]242, 160[.]178[.]201[.]89, 160[.]179[.]102[.]157, 196[.]64[.]165[.]160, 196[.]65[.]139[.]51, 196[.]65[.]146[.]114, 196[.]65[.]172[.]48, 196[.]65[.]237[.]97, 196[.]74[.]125[.]243, 196[.]74[.]183[.]81, 196[.]77[.]47[.]232,

TYPE	VALUE
IPv4	196[.]89[.]141[.]80, 41[.]141[.]201[.]19, 41[.]250[.]180[.]114, 41[.]250[.]190[.]104, 70[.]187[.]192[.]236, 72[.]49[.]91[.]23
URL*	hxxps[:]/*[.]com[.]ng/*[brand-name][.]com/home/, hxxps[:]/*[.]brand-name[.]servicenow[.]*/access, hxxps[:]//[brand-name][.]com[@]*[.]*/portal/, hxxps[:]//[brand-name][.]com[@]*[.]*/workspace, hxxps[:]/*/home, hxxps[:]/*/workspace/home, hxxps[:]//organization[.]com[@]malicious[.]cl[/]workspace

References

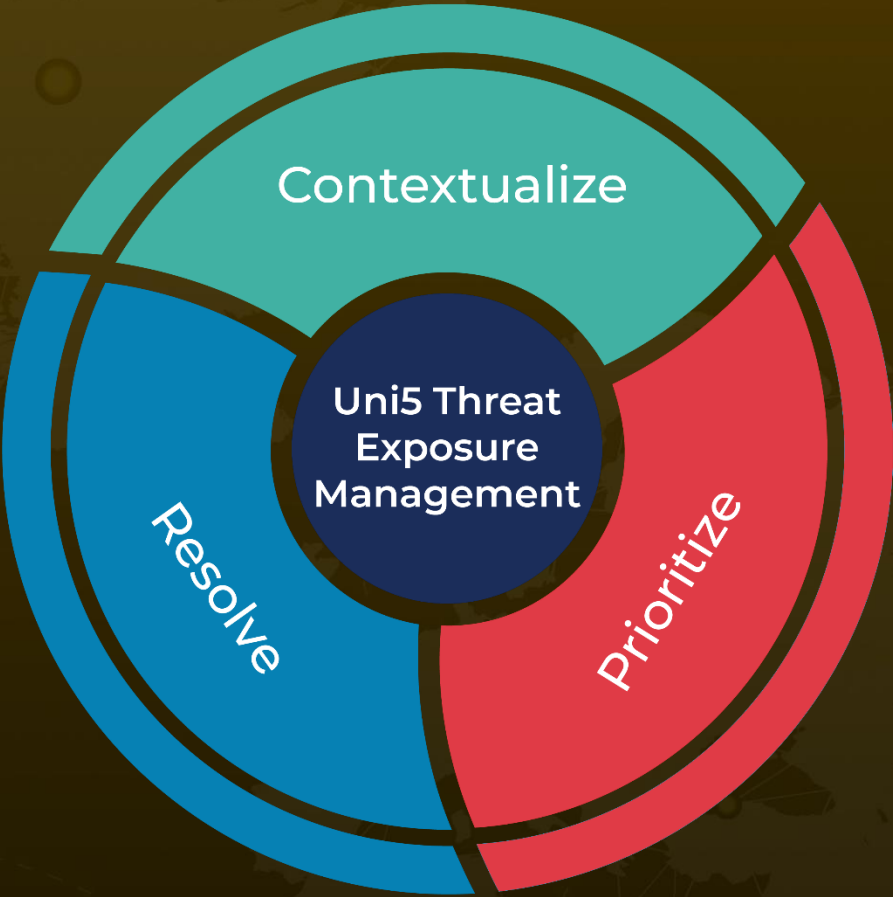
<https://unit42.paloaltonetworks.com/cloud-based-gift-card-fraud-campaign/>

*These are phishing URL patterns used in the Jingle Thief campaign.

What Next?

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October 29, 2025 • 7:30 AM

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