

Tactics, Threats & Targets: Modeling Disinformation & its Mitigation



Shujaat Mirza, Liang Niu



Paolo Papotti



Labeeba Begum, Sarah Pardo, Azza Abouzied, Christina Pöpper

Network and Distributed System Security (NDSS)

March 2nd, 2023




EURECOM

جامعة نيويورك أبوظبي

 NYU | ABU DHABI

Disclaimer

- In the course of this talk, we may be presenting views that challenge our beliefs or perspectives especially if we were exposed to certain narratives that are legitimized by our communities, our leaders, our loved ones, etc.
- In the presentation of disinformation case studies, we are not taking sides in any discourse
- There are no angels: different parties on different sides take part in disinformation
- We are all victims of disinformation: our goal is to understand it and not to favor a side or a viewpoint

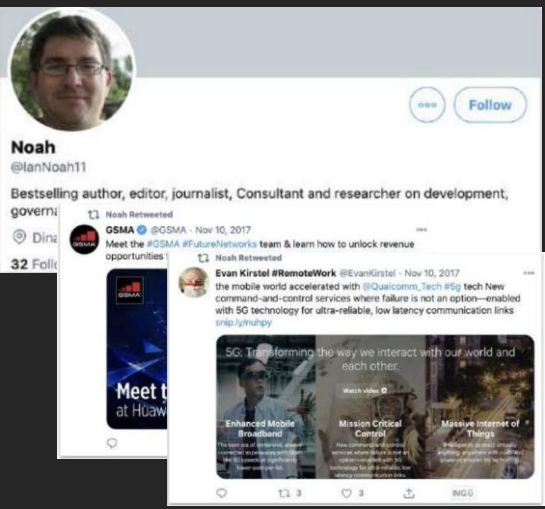




Fake cluster attacks Belgian Government & boosts Huawei

<https://graphika.com/reports/fake-cluster-boosts-huawei>





July 2017

2017-18

Nov/Dec 2020

Early Dec 2020

Mid Dec 2020

Noah, a best selling author & journalist, makes Twitter account & gains 2000+ followers

Noah retweets tech-related content

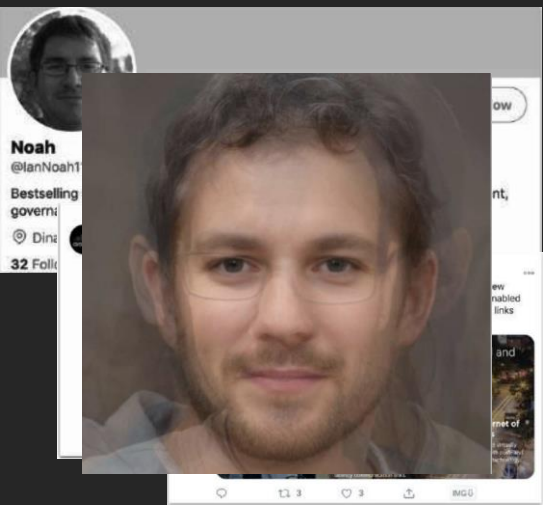
Multiple Brussel based accounts start tweeting articles about why Belgium's 5G decision is a bad idea

Some of these articles are written in Dutch languages

- Noah authors articles titled 'The 5G decision in the BlackBox' published on Brussel based website dwire

The content finds widespread attention on the platform as highlighted by retweets by many accounts, including those belonging to Huawei



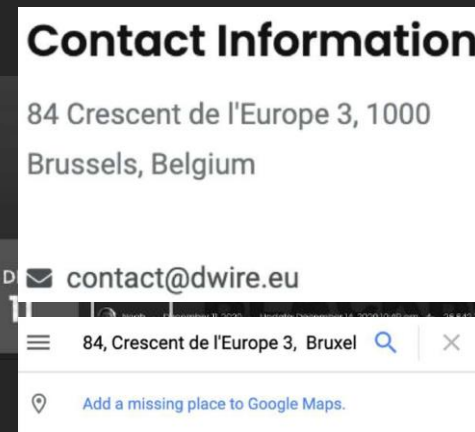


July 2017

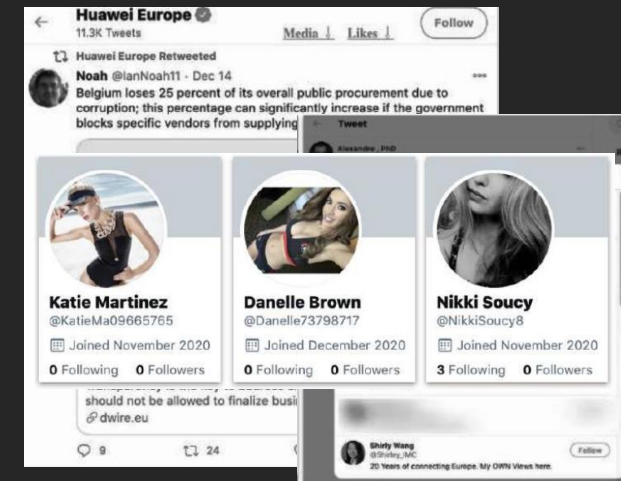
2017-18



Nov/Dec 2020



Early Dec 2020



Mid Dec 2020

The identity of Noah was made up!

His profile used GAN generated photo

Noah's account was part of 14 accounts that has similar activity pattern

Same script, different domains were used

Dwire is a fake news site with made up address

Network of bots used to boost amplification

Huawei executives interactions with posts boosted amplification

Insufficient evidence on source of campaign

Discovered by Graphika

Fake Cluster Boosts Huawei

Disinformation Campaign

A **disinformation campaign** or **operation** is a coordinated effort by individuals or groups to manipulate public opinion and change how people perceive events in the world by intentionally producing or amplifying disinformation ¹

¹ Wilson, T., & Starbird, K. (2020). Cross-platform disinformation campaigns: lessons learned and next steps. *Harvard Kennedy School Misinformation Review*.



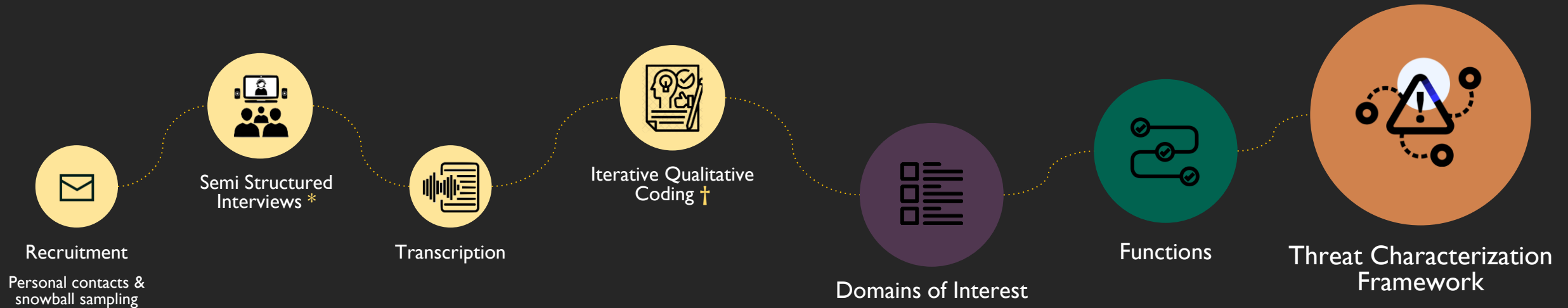
Modeling Attacks

Why think of disinformation
through a cybersecurity lens?

- Systemization
- Detection
- Prioritization
- Countermeasures



Constructing the Modeling Framework



* All interviews took place over Zoom between July and November 2021; the interviews lasted from 30 minutes up to 1 hour

† Four authors reviewed the interviews independently

Constructing the Modeling Framework

An interview study of 22 Mitigators from 19 different organizations

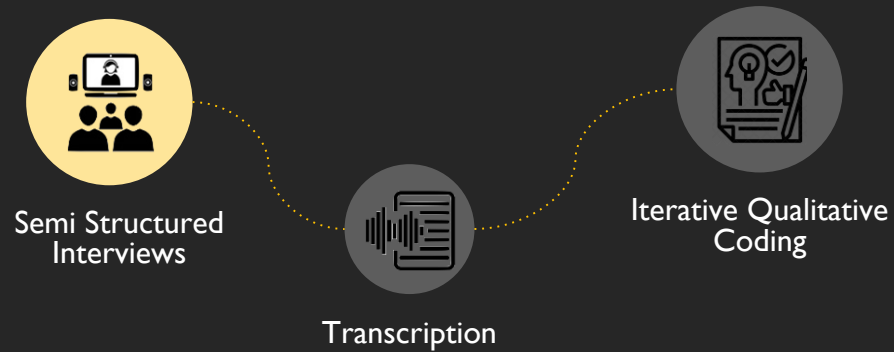
- Security
- Democracy
- Economy
- Safety
- Health



Recruitment

Role	Domains of Interest	Team/Organization Role	Org. Type
Professor	● ●	Research	Academia
Professor	● ● ● ● ●	Research	Academia
Researcher	● ● ● ● ●	Research	Academia
Fact-checker	● ●	Fact Checking	Industry
Researcher	● ● ● ● ●	Social Network Analysis	Industry
AI-Tech Founder	● ● ● ● ●	AI Technology Development	Industry
Intelligence Analyst	● ● ● ● ●	Social Network Analysis	Industry
Fact-checker	● ● ● ● ●	Journalism	Industry
Editor	● ● ● ● ●	Journalism	Industry
Consultant	● ●	Platform Trust & Safety	Industry
AI-Tech Founder		● AI Technology Development	Industry
Data Analyst		● Outsourced Trust & Safety	Industry
Intelligence Analyst	● ● ● ● ●	Outsourced Trust & Safety	Industry
Data Scientist	● ● ● ● ●	● Platform Trust & Safety	Industry
Product Manager		● Outsourced Trust & Safety	Industry
Researcher	● ● ● ● ●	● Research; Advocacy	NGO
Researcher	● ● ● ● ●	● Research; Advocacy	NGO
Consultant	● ● ● ● ●	Advocacy	NGO
Researcher	● ● ● ● ●	● Platform Trust & Safety	NGO
Researcher	● ● ● ● ●	Think Tank	NGO
Fact-checker	● ● ● ● ●	● Fact Checking	Non-Profit
Researcher	● ● ● ● ●	Advocacy; Research	Non-Profit

Constructing the Modeling Framework

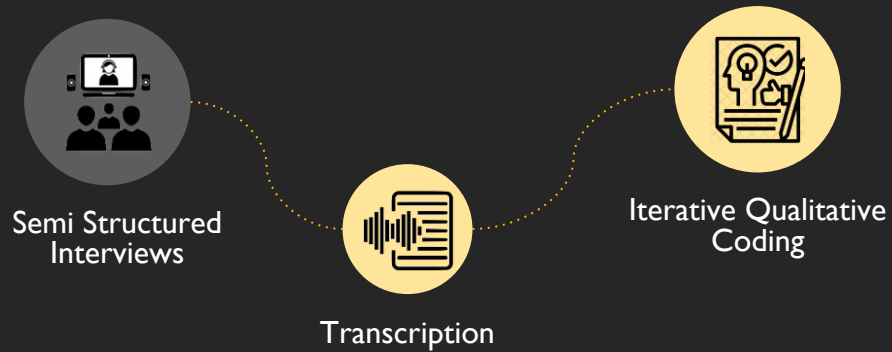


Roles	#
Platform Trust & Safety Specialist	3
Outsourced Trust & Safety Specialist	4
Fact Checker	3
Journalist	2
Academic Researcher	3
AI-Tech Founder	2
Advocacy Researcher	5

Expert Interviews Slide Deck - Themes

- Background: Role/Team/Organization
- Surfacing & Prioritizing Projects
- Assessing Projects
- Characterization of Threat Actors
- Challenges & Wishlist

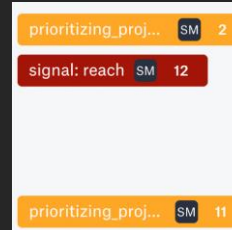
Constructing the Modeling Framework



Iterative Qualitative Coding Process

- Familiarization
- Open-coding
- Analytical memo writing
- Framework development
- Indexing

Okay, so there are different ways to do that, first of all by simply the REACH, you can quantify the amount of the amount of followers or likes or members that an asset has so, for example, you know, an operation that has let's say a cumulative amount of you know 100,000 followers in Armenia it's going to be very impactful for a small country of six or 7 million like Romania. But if we have a let's say an operation happening in India with this communal violence interpersonal violence, you know targeting three specific battleground states where there are millions of dollars that's going to show us. And that is also speaking



Domains of Interest



We use participants' areas of focus to identify five primary domains where the contest between mitigation teams and disinformation actors takes place

01

National Security

Campaigns target international relations and conflicts between states, often supplementing traditional warfare



02

Democracy

Campaigns target democratic processes such as elections, censuses, referenda, and ballot initiatives



03

Economy

Campaigns target financial interests to disrupt market activity, or abuse the financial incentives of platforms to make a profit



04

Public Safety

Campaigns aim to cause civil unrest or violence, often utilizing hate speech to target vulnerable groups



05

Public Health

Campaigns diminish trust in science, leading to vaccine hesitancy & delay in the provision of health care during crisis events



Threat Characterization Framework



In our framework, disinformation events or campaigns are characterized by the following four elements:

01

Threat Actor

Who creates, spreads or amplifies disinformation?



02

Attack Patterns

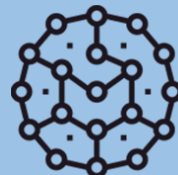
How do the actors effectively disinform?



03

Attack Channels

On which platforms and media do the actors disinform?



04

Target Audience

Who are the targets of the actors' attacks?



Threat Characterization Framework



In our framework, disinformation events or campaigns are characterized by the following four elements:

01

Threat Actor

Who creates, spreads or amplifies disinformation?



02

Attack Patterns

How do the actors effectively disinform?



03

Attack Channels

On which platforms and media do the actors disinform?



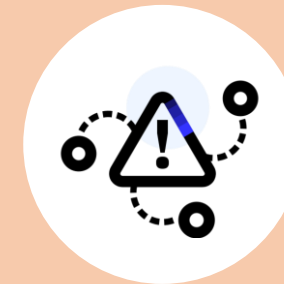
04

Target Audience

Who are the targets of the actors' attacks?



Attack Patterns



Flood

bots cyborgs cospypasta

Drown

trolls hijacking

Counterfeit

pseudo entities astroturfing pseudo content

Infiltrate

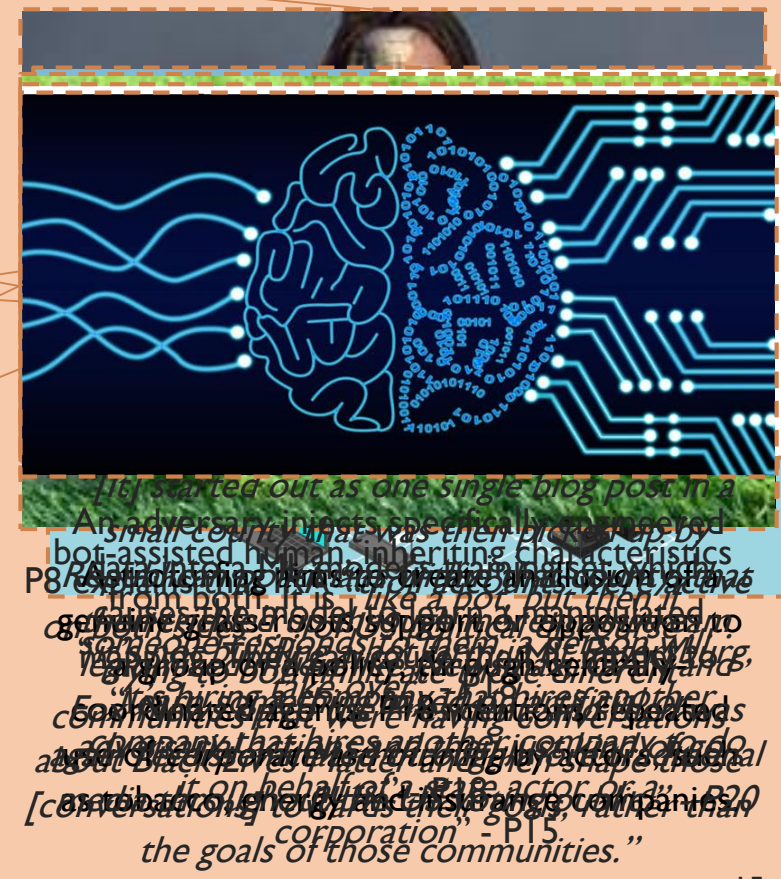
seed-invite-amplify mainstream

Evade Detection

gaming heuristics poisoning attacks crowdsourcing

Evade Attribution

proxy companies dark PR firms

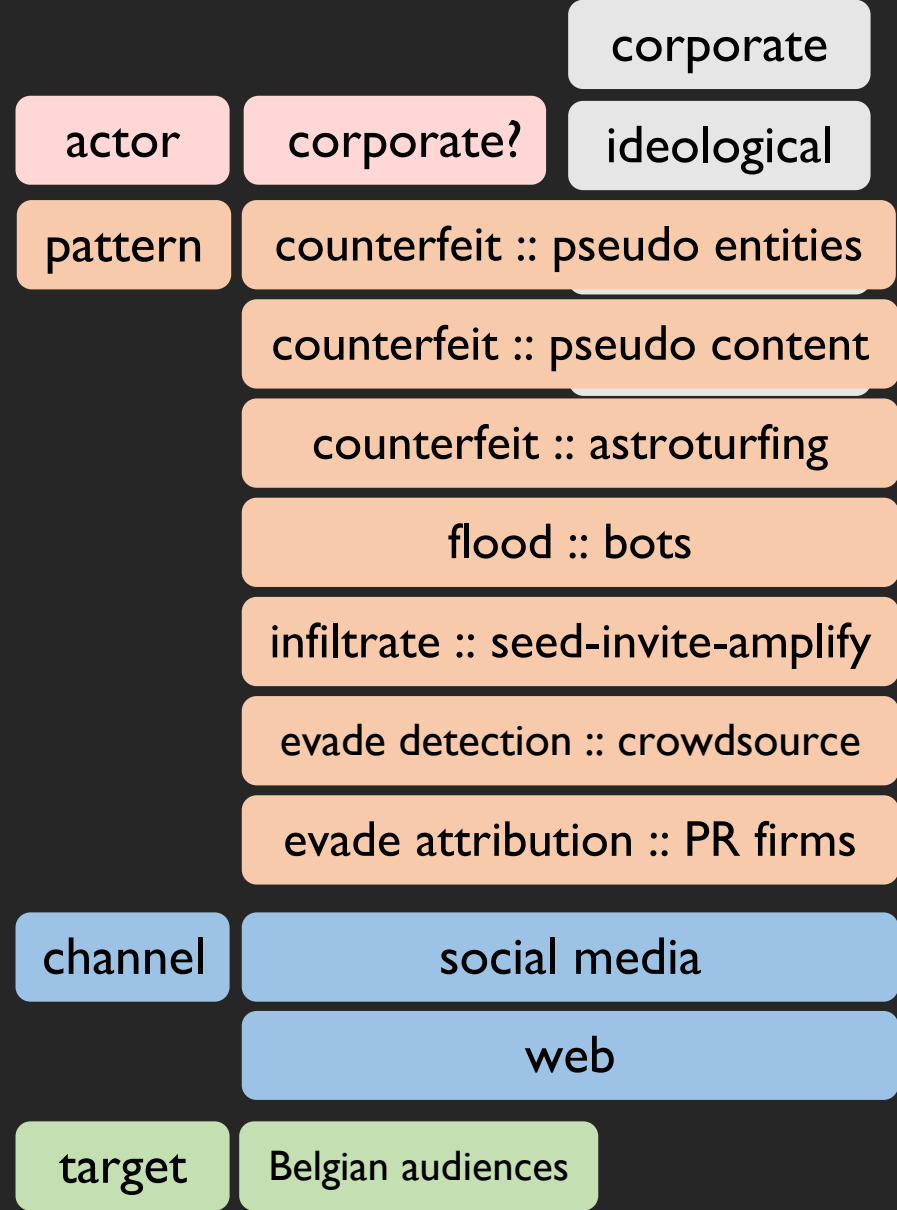


Modeling Fake Cluster Attacks Belgian Government

- actor
- pattern
- channel
- target

Insufficient evidence
GAN generated profiles
Dwire news site
Creating western personas & languages
Network of twitter bots
Invite Huawei engagement
Repurpose existing content
Traces of multi campaign infrastructure

Twitter
News domains



actor

pattern

channel

target

External Validity

Graphika

Fake
Human

Accounts
Over

Graphika

01.20



Graphika

Facebook
VDA

Coordinated
Boosted

05.2020

Graphika

Myanmar Military
Network

Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior
Traced to Members of Myanmar Military
Before Elections

Ben Nimmo, Léa Ronzaud,
C. Shawn Eib, Rodrigo Ferreira

10.2020

Takedowns

Utility and Anticipated Usage

Standardized, structured analysis

Organize unstructured information into a compact form communicable to a diverse set of stakeholders

Threat severity based ranking for triage

Inspired by CVSS, rank campaigns as a means of triage to guide mitigators work by prioritizing incidents by severity

Tackling cross-platform campaigns

Take a broader view in their mitigation effort by capturing different channels involved in cross platform operations

Bended patterns & tactics

Draws parallel to malware operations as tactics are used in combination to achieve desired goals of the operation

Towards an Automated Procedure

- Harmful content can go viral faster than teams can intervene due to resource constraints
- To develop threat assessment and triage systems on top of our framework, automation will be essential to implement at large scale
- We identify framework components with potential for automation and related work on relevant methods

Component	Subcomponent	Approaches
<i>Actors</i>	Agents	[1, 11, 31, 40]
	Affiliation	[30, 32]
<i>Offensive Patterns</i>	bots	[6, 18, 21, 23]
	cyborgs	[24, 27, 29]
	copypasta	[34]
	trolls	[8, 19, 28, 35]
	hijacking	[17, 22, 36]
<i>Deceptive Patterns</i>	pseudoentities	[20, 37, 42]
	astroturfing	[13, 26]
	pseudocontent	[7, 15, 38, 39]
	seed-invite-amplify	[2, 40]
	mainstream	[11, 12, 30]
<i>Evasive Patterns</i>	gaming heuristics	[14]
	ML poisoning attack	[16, 25]
<i>Channels</i>	social media	[31, 33, 41]
	web	[5, 14]
	news	[3, 43]
	messaging	[9]
<i>Target</i>	demographic	[4, 10]



“We are now increasingly seeing that [disinformation] is seen as a cyber threat, and certain approaches that we’ve been taking to tackle cybersecurity issues might be used for disinformation as well. We’re seeing quite a lot of overlap starting to emerge between these two areas” — One of the participants

Direct your questions at shujaat.mirza@nyu.edu



Shujaat Mirza



Labeeba Begum



Liang Niu



Sarah Pardo



Azza Abouzied



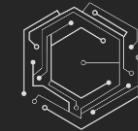
Paolo Papotti



Christina Pöpper



CITIES



CENTER FOR
CYBER SECURITY



EURECOM

جامعة نيويورك أبوظبي

NYU | ABU DHABI