

# The great Google Ads heist: criminals ransack advertiser accounts via fake Google ads

[malwarebytes.com/blog/news/2025/01/the-great-google-ads-heist-criminals-ransack-advertiser-accounts-via-fake-google-ads](https://malwarebytes.com/blog/news/2025/01/the-great-google-ads-heist-criminals-ransack-advertiser-accounts-via-fake-google-ads)

Jérôme Segura

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### Overview

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Online criminals are targeting individuals and businesses that advertise via Google Ads by phishing them for their credentials — ironically — via fraudulent Google ads.

The scheme consists of stealing as many advertiser accounts as possible by impersonating Google Ads and redirecting victims to fake login pages. We believe their goal is to resell those accounts on blackhat forums, while also keeping some to themselves to perpetuate these campaigns.

This is the most egregious malvertising operation we have ever tracked, getting to the core of Google's business and likely affecting thousands of their customers worldwide. We have been reporting new incidents around the clock and yet keep identifying new ones, even at the time of publication.

The following diagram illustrates at a high level the mechanism by which advertisers are getting fleeced:

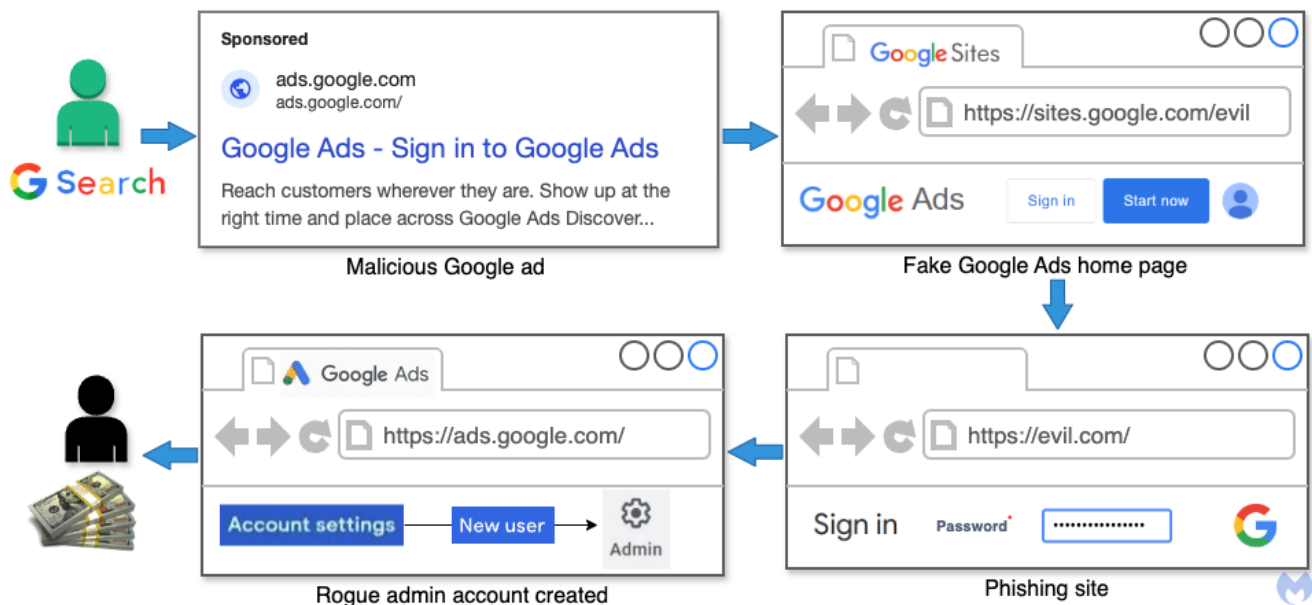


Figure 1: Process flow for this Google Ads heist campaign

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## Criminals impersonate Google Ads

Advertisers are constantly trying to outbid each other to reach potential customers by buying ad space on the world's number one search engine. This earned Google a whopping \$175 billion in search-based ad revenues in 2023. Suffice to say, the budgets spent in advertising can be considerable and of interest to crooks for a number of reasons.

We first started noticing suspicious activity related to Google accounts somewhat accidentally, and after a deeper look we were able to trace it back to malicious ads for... Google Ads itself! Very quickly we were overwhelmed by the onslaught of fraudulent "Sponsored" results, specifically designed to impersonate Google Ads, as can be seen in *Figure 2*:

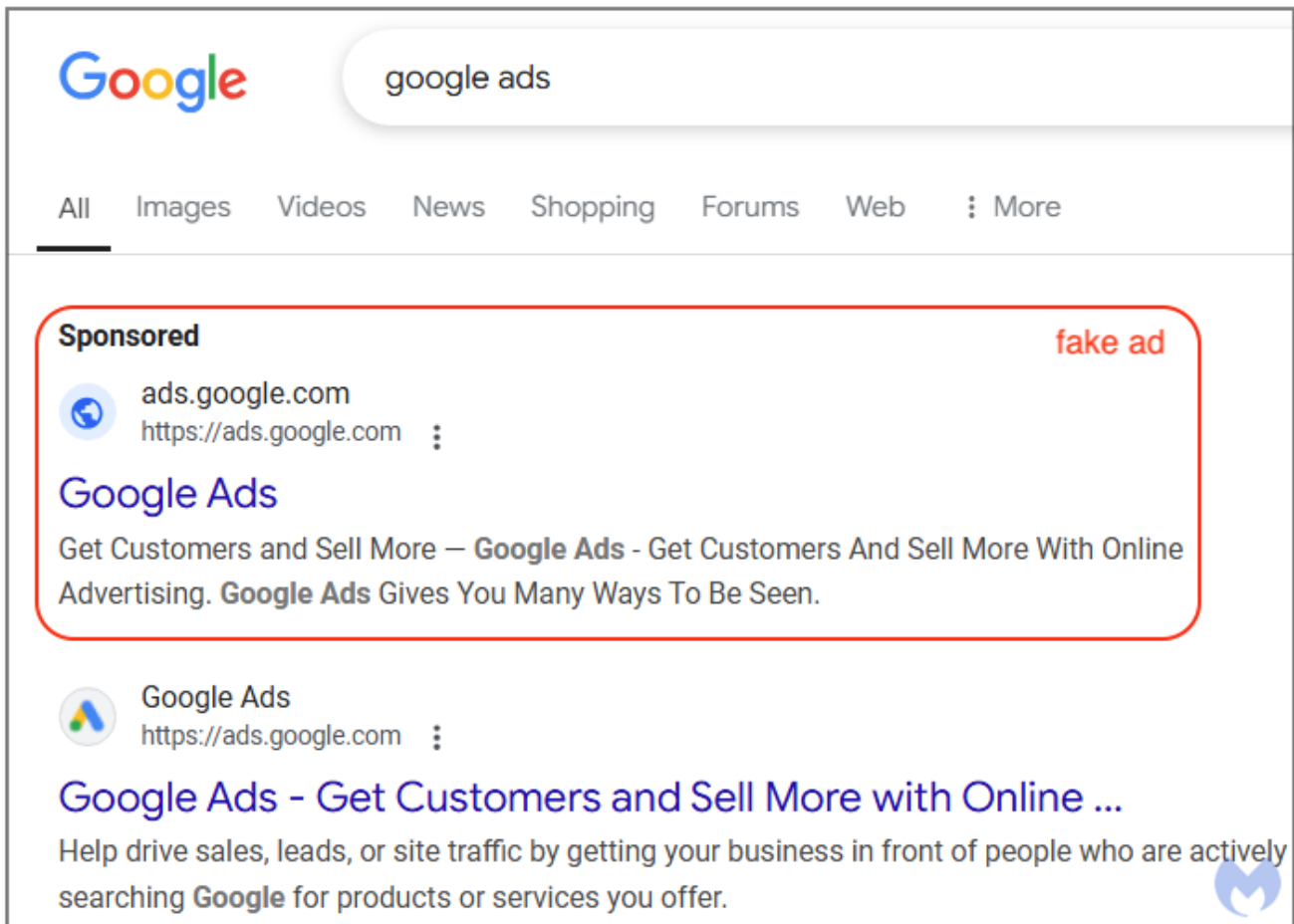


Figure 2: A malicious ad masquerading as Google Ads

While it is hard to believe such a thing could actually happen, the proof is there when you click on the 3-dot menu that shows more information about the advertiser. We have partially masked the victim's name, but clearly it is not Google; they are just one of the many accounts that have already been compromised and abused to trick more users:

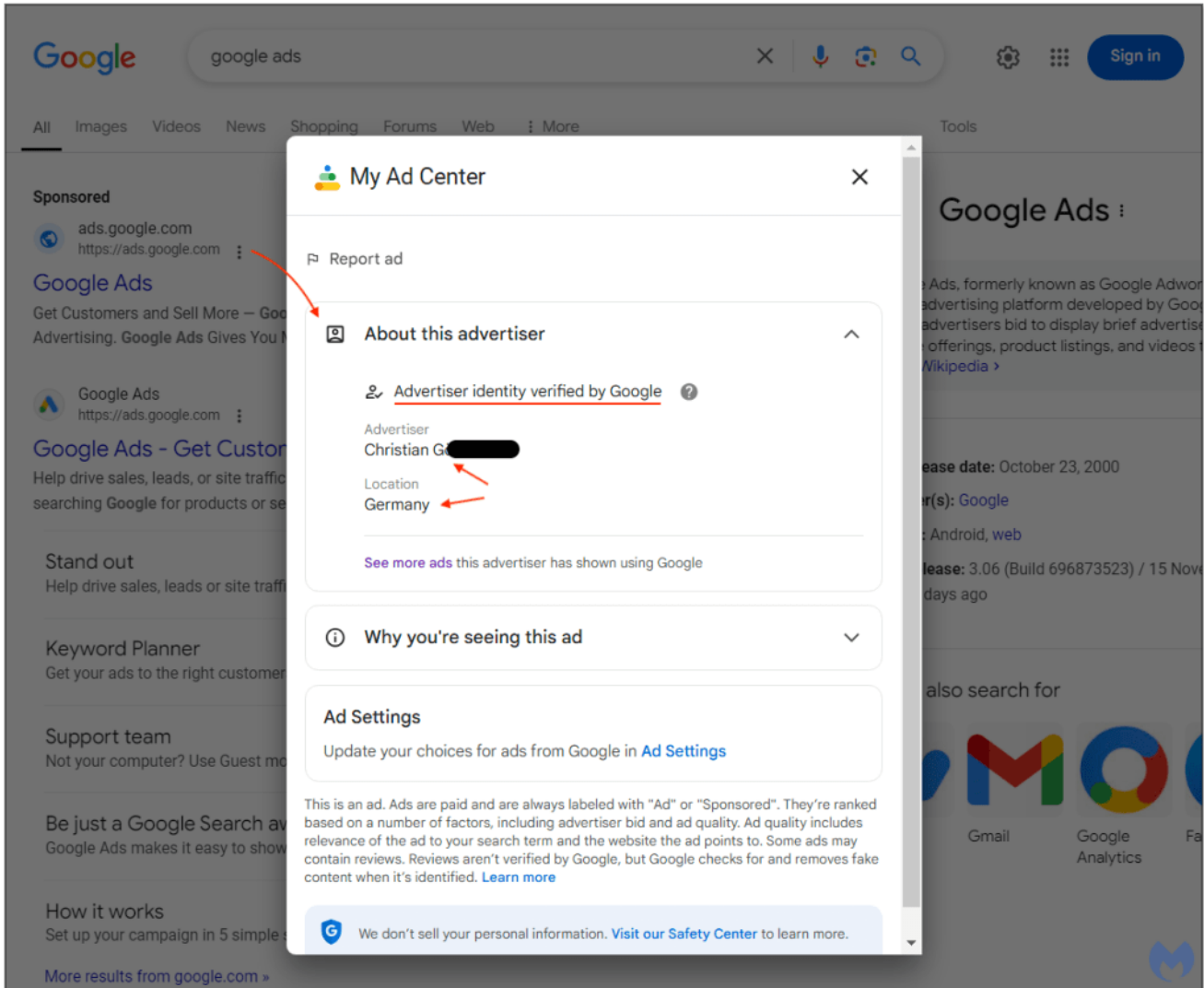


Figure 3: The advertiser behind this ad is not affiliated with Google at all

People who will see those ads are individuals or businesses that want to advertise on Google Search or already do. Indeed, we saw numerous ads specifically for each scenario, sign up or sign in, as seen in Figure 4:

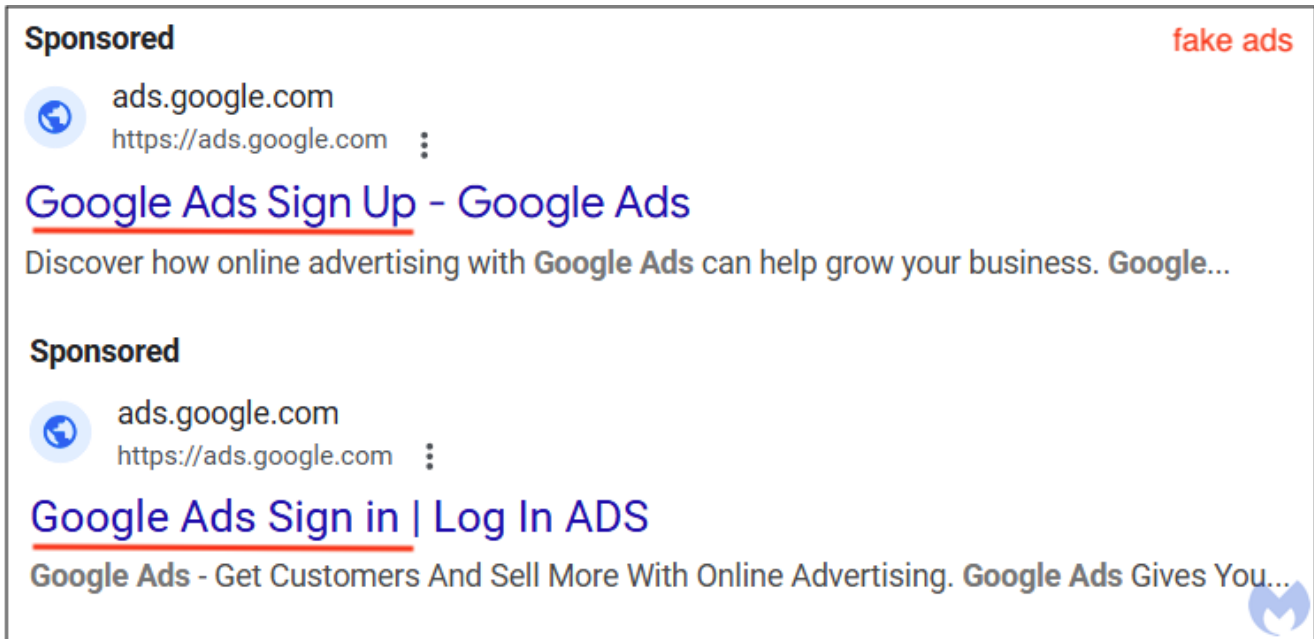


Figure 4: Two ads for signing up and sign in to Google Ads respectively

The fake ads for Google Ads come from a variety of individuals and businesses, in various locations. Some of those hacked accounts already had hundreds of other legitimate ads running, and one of them was for a popular Taiwanese electronics company.

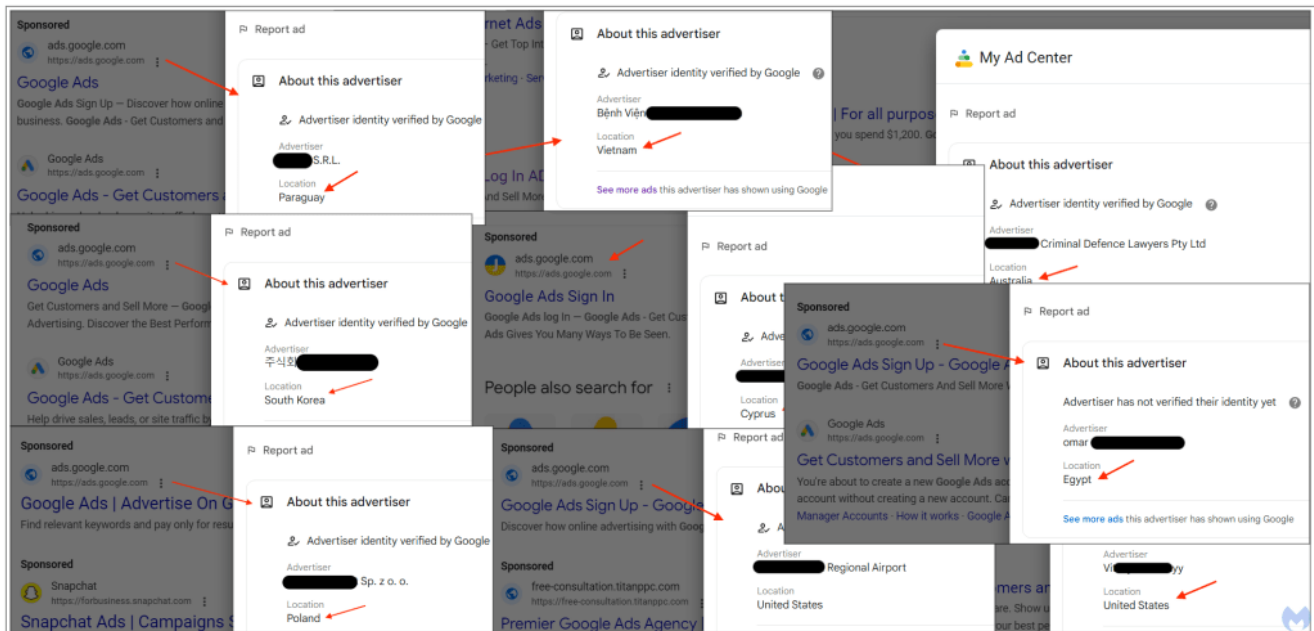


Figure 5: Victim accounts spending their own budgets on fake Google Ads

To get an idea of the geographic scope of these campaigns, we performed the same Google search simultaneously from several different geolocations (using proxies). First, here's the malicious ad from a U.S. IP address belonging to a business registered in Paraguay:

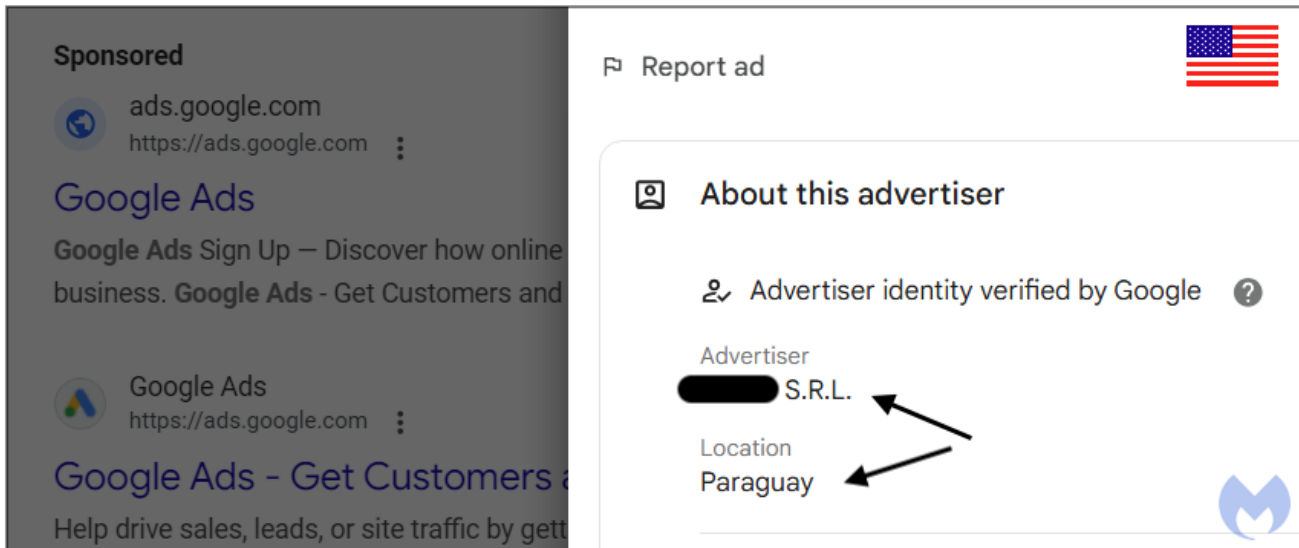


Figure 6: U.S.-based search showing fake Google ad

Now, here's that same ad that appears on Google Search in several other countries:

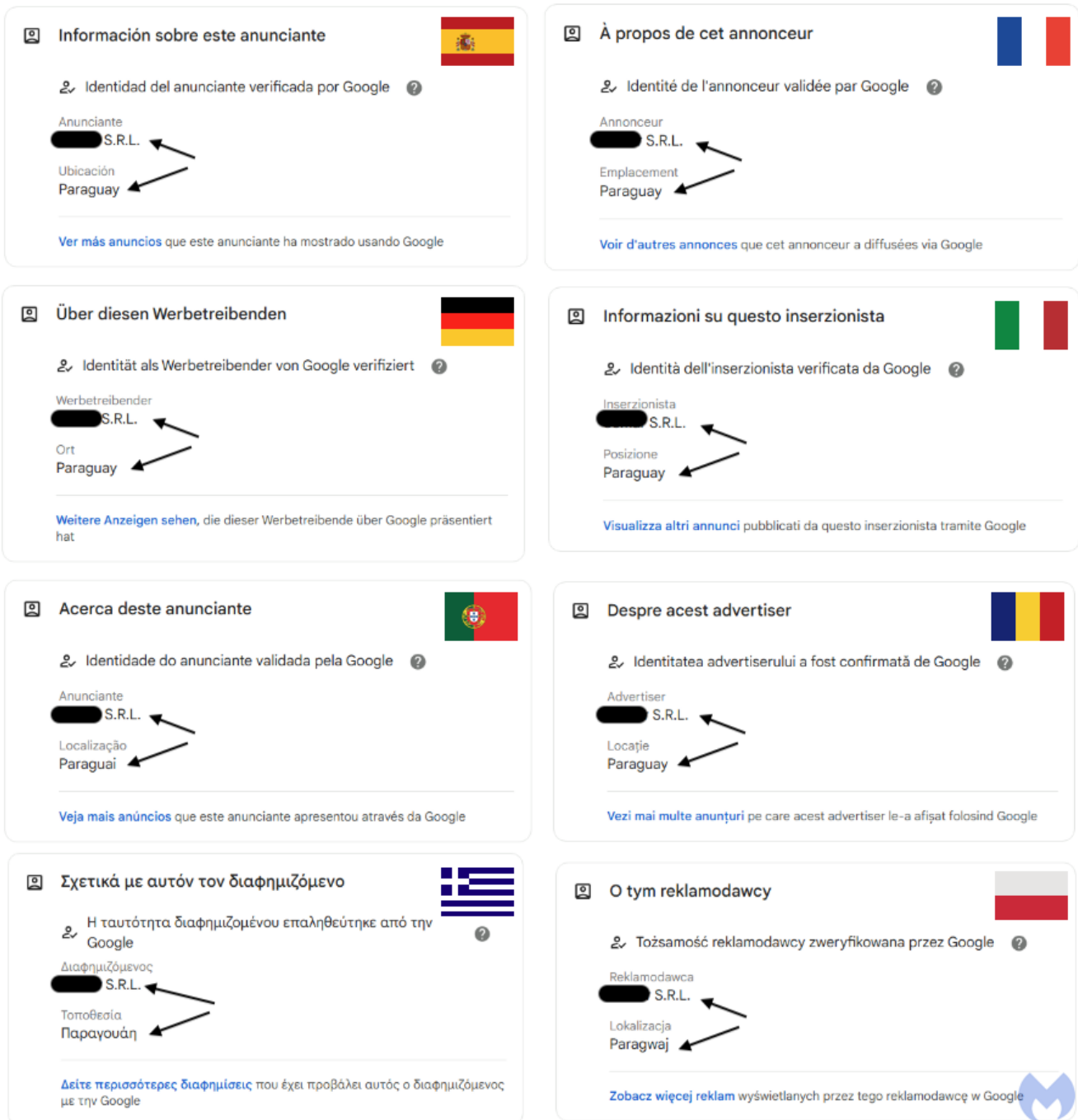


Figure 7: The same ad found in different countries

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## Lures hosted on Google Sites

Once victims click on those fraudulent ads, they are redirected to a page that looks like Google Ads' [home page](#), but oddly enough, it is hosted on [Google Sites](#). These pages act as a sort of gateway to external websites specifically designed to steal the usernames and passwords from the coveted advertisers' Google accounts.

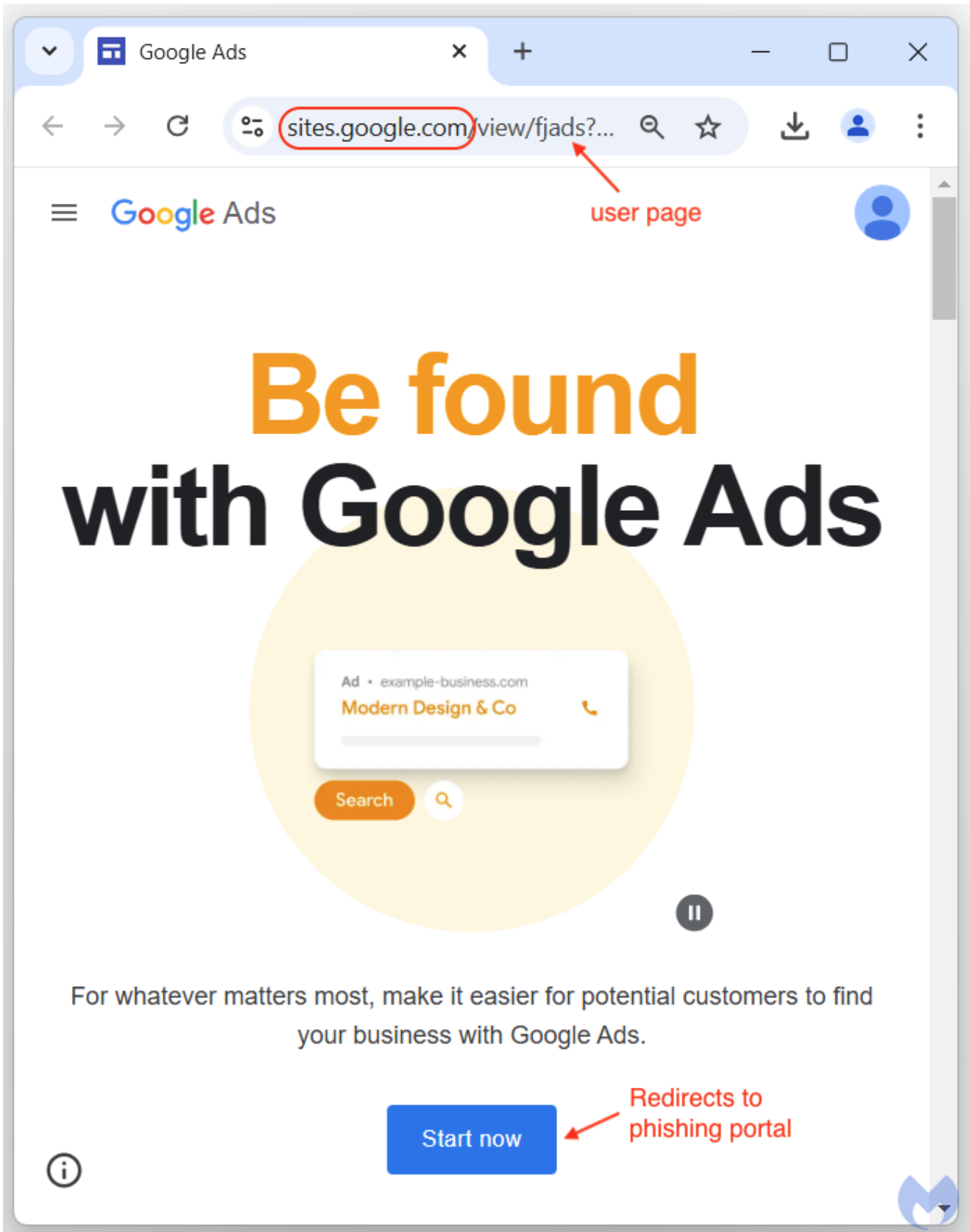


Figure 8: A malicious Google Sites page impersonating Google Ads



There's a good reason to use Google Sites, not only because it's a free and a disposable commodity but also because it allows for complete impersonation. Indeed, you cannot show a URL in an ad unless your landing page (**final URL**) matches the same domain name. While that is a rule meant to protect abuse and impersonation, it is one that is very easy to get around.

### What's my final URL?

Your **final URL** is the page on your website that people reach when they click your ad. It doesn't have to be the same as your **display URL**, but the domains (for example, the "example.com" in "www.example.com") must match.

Figure 9: The rule that stipulates display URLs and final URLs must have matching domains

Looking back at the ad and the Google Sites page, we see that this malicious ad does not strictly violate the rule since **sites.google.com** uses the same root domains as **ads.google.com**. In other words, it is allowed to show this URL in the ad, therefore making it indistinguishable from the same ad put out by Google LLC..

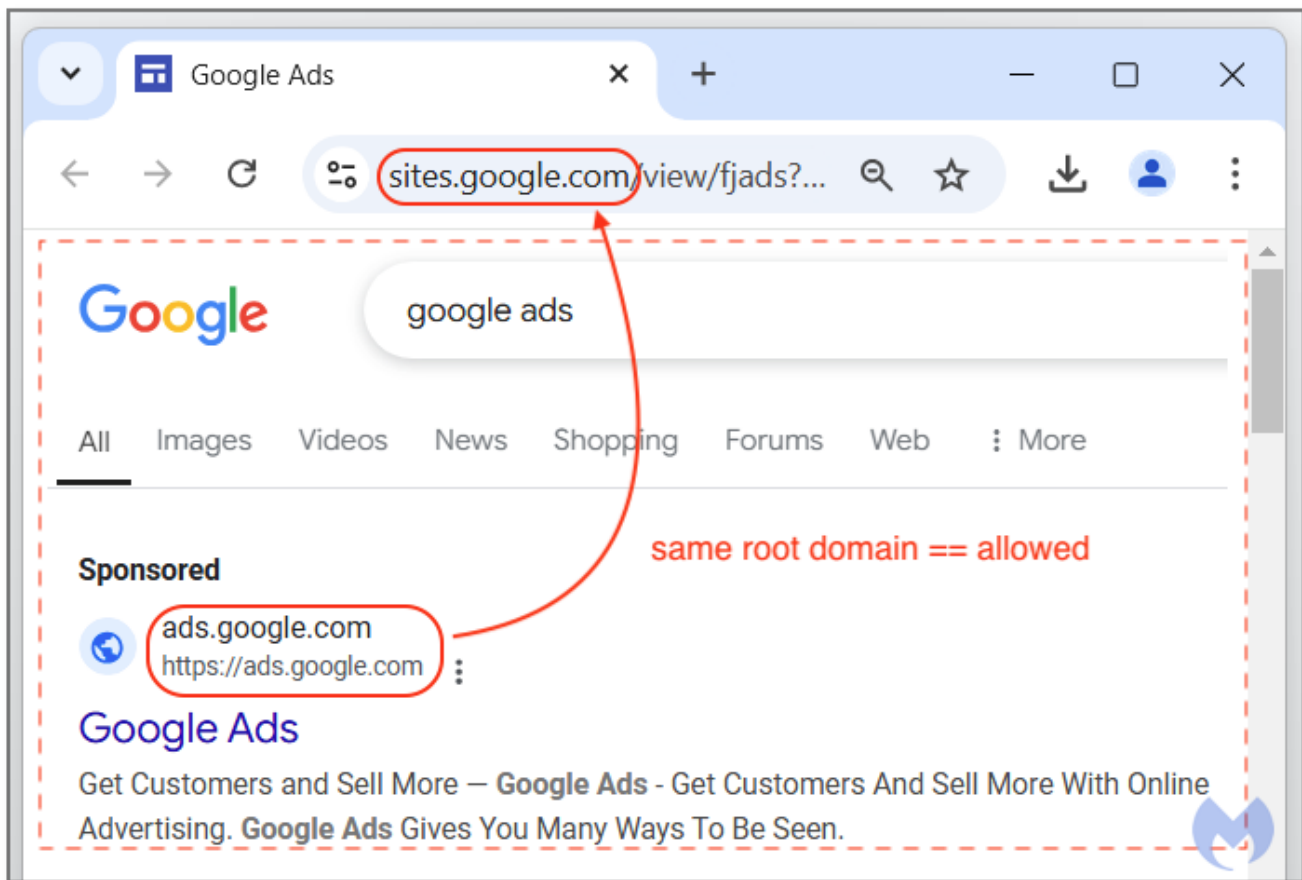


Figure 10: The malicious ad does not violate Google's rule on the use of the display URL

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## Phishing for Google account credentials

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After the victims click on the “Start now” button found on the Google Sites page, they are redirected to a different site which contains a phishing kit. JavaScript code fingerprints users while they go through each step to ensure all important data is being surreptitiously collected.

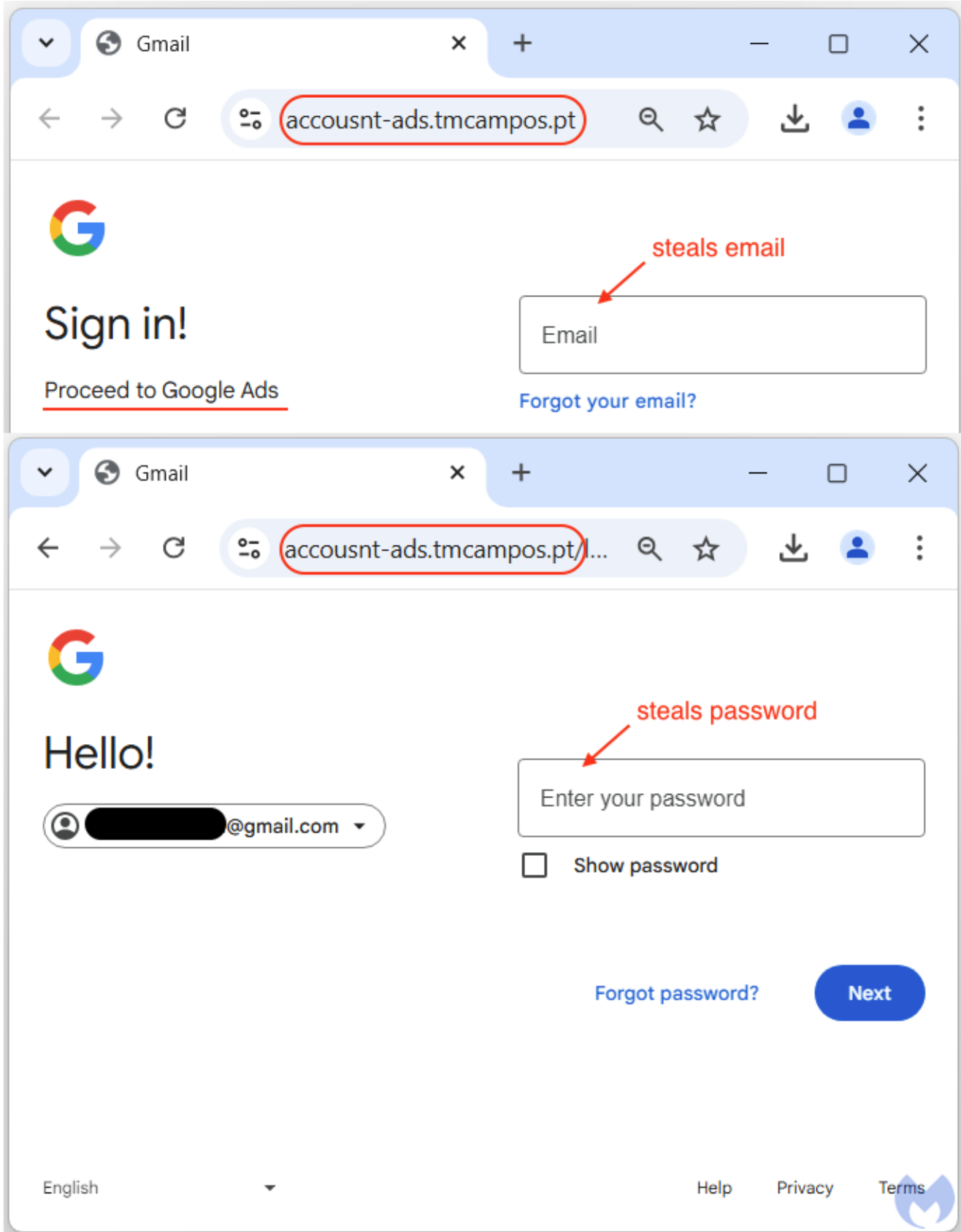


Figure 12: The actual phishing page that follows

Finally, all the data is combined with the username and password and sent to the remote server via a POST request. We see that criminals even receive the victim's geolocation, down to the city and internet service provider.

POST https://accousnt-ads.tmcampos.pt/api/cadastro HTTP/2.0

**content-length:** 107

**sec-ch-ua-platform:** "Windows"

**x-requested-with:** XMLHttpRequest

**user-agent:** [REDACTED]

**accept:** \*/\*

**sec-ch-ua:** "Google Chrome"; [REDACTED]

**content-type:** application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8

**sec-ch-ua-mobile:** ?0

**origin:** https://accousnt-ads.tmcampos.pt

**sec-fetch-site:** same-origin

**sec-fetch-mode:** cors

**sec-fetch-dest:** empty

**referrer:** https://accousnt-ads.tmcampos.pt/login\_password

**accept-encoding:** gzip, deflate, br, zstd

**accept-language:** [REDACTED]

**cookie:** PHPSESSID=[REDACTED]

**cookie:** [REDACTED]

**cookie:** browser\_name=Chrome

**cookie:** os\_name=Windows [REDACTED]

**cookie:** country=US

**cookie:** fingerprint=[REDACTED]

**cookie:** email=[REDACTED]@gmail.com

**cookie:** city=[REDACTED]

**cookie:** org=ATT-1 [REDACTED]

**cookie:** region=[REDACTED]

**priority:** u=1, i

[[[ Encoded form

Edit

Replace

View auto

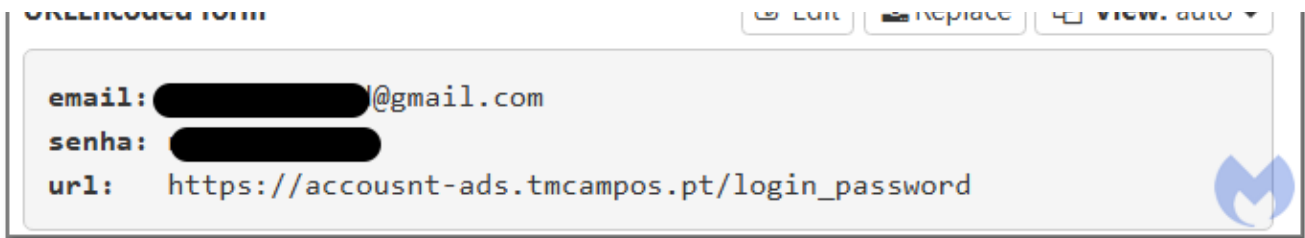


Figure 12: POST web request with victim's details

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## Victimology

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There are multiple online reports of people who saw the fake Google Ads and shared their experiences:

- [Help with removing a dangerous scam in Google Ads \(Google Ads Help forum\)](#)
- [Warning! First sponsored google answer for "Google ads" is a phishing attempt!](#) (BlueSky)

We were able to get in touch with a couple of victims who not only saw the ads but were actually scammed and lost money. Thanks to their testimony and our own research, we have a better idea of the criminals' modus operandi:

- Victim enters their Google account information into phishing page
- Phishing kit collects unique identifier, cookies, credentials
- Victim may receive an email indicating a login from an unusual location (Brazil)
- If the victim fails to stop this attempt, a new administrator is added to the Google Ads account via a different Gmail address
- Threat actor goes on a spending spree, locks out victim if they can

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## Who is behind these campaigns?

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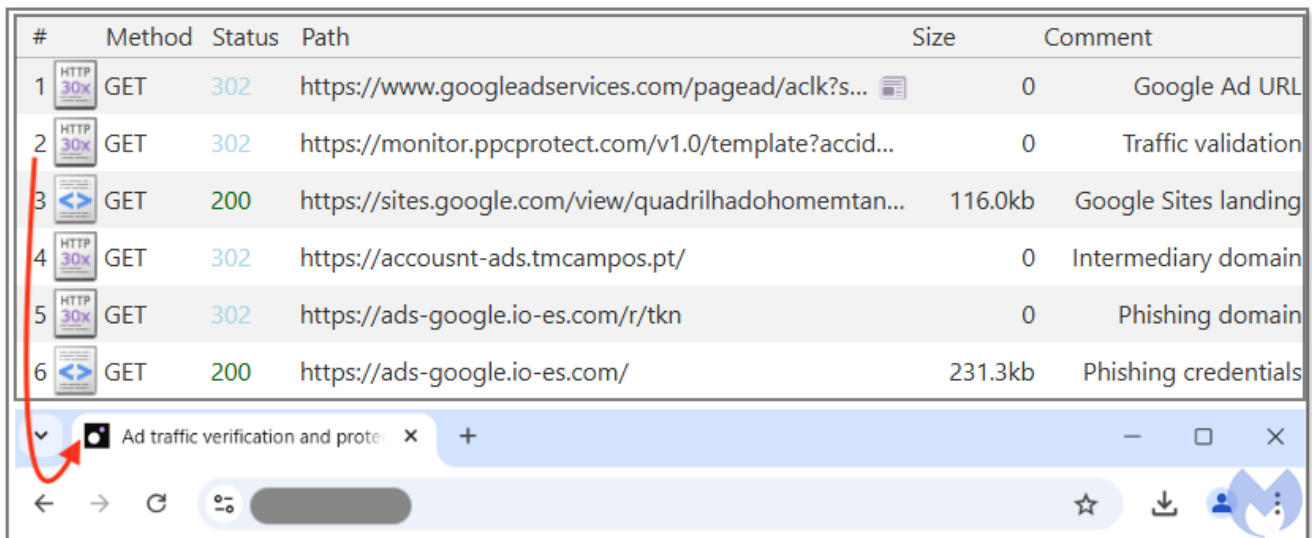
We identified two main groups of criminals running this scheme but the more prolific by far is one made of [Portuguese](#) speakers likely operating out of Brazil. Victims have also shared that they had received a notification from Google indicating suspicious logins from Brazil. Unfortunately, those notifications often came too late or were dismissed as legitimate, and the criminals already had time to do some damage.

We should also note a third campaign that is very different from the other two, and where the threat actors' main goal is to distribute malware. The Google Ads phishing scheme may have been a temporary run which was not their main focus.

## Brazilian team

In the span of a few days, we reported over 50 fraudulent ads to the Google Ad team all coming from this Brazilian group. We quickly realized that no matter how many reported incidents and takedowns, the threat actors managed to keep at least one malicious ad 24/7.

*Figure 13* shows the network traffic resulting from a click on the ad. You will see multiple hops before finally arriving to the phishing portal. The second URL shows the crooks are using a paid service to detect fake traffic.



The screenshot shows a browser's network traffic log with the following data:

#	Method	Status	Path	Size	Comment
1	GET	302	https://www.googleadservices.com/pagead/aclk?s...	0	Google Ad URL
2	GET	302	https://monitor.ppcprotect.com/v1.0/template?accid...	0	Traffic validation
3	GET	200	https://sites.google.com/view/quadrilhadohomemtan...	116.0kb	Google Sites landing
4	GET	302	https://accousnt-ads.tmcampoz.pt/	0	Intermediary domain
5	GET	302	https://ads-google.io-es.com/r/tkn	0	Phishing domain
6	GET	200	https://ads-google.io-es.com/	231.3kb	Phishing credentials

The browser's address bar shows the URL: Ad traffic verification and prote...

Figure 13: Network traffic from the 'Brazilian campaign'

Within the JavaScript code part of the phishing kit, there are comments in Portuguese.

*Figure 14* shows a portion of the code that does browser fingerprinting, which is a way of identifying users. Browser language, system CPU, memory, screen-width, and time zone are some of the data points collected and then hashed.

```

window.generatePersistentBrowserFingerprint = function () {
  const localStorageKey = 'unique_browser_fingerprint';
  // Verifica se já existe um identificador salvo
  let fingerprint = localStorage.getItem(localStorageKey);
  if (fingerprint) {
    return fingerprint;
    // Retorna o identificador salvo
  }
  // Coleta informações específicas do navegador
  const navigatorInfo = [
    navigator.userAgent,      // Agente do usuário
    navigator.language,       // Idioma do navegador
    navigator.platform,       // Plataforma do dispositivo
    navigator.hardwareConcurrency, // Número de núcleos da CPU
    navigator.deviceMemory || 'unknown', // Memória do dispositivo (se disponível)
  ].join('');
  // Coleta informações sobre a tela
  const screenInfo = [
    screen.width,    // Largura da tela
    screen.height,   // Altura da tela
    screen.colorDepth // Profundidade de cor
  ].join('x');
  // Fuso horário
  const timezone = Intl.DateTimeFormat().resolvedOptions().timeZone;
  // Inclui um UUID aleatório para diferenciar perfis
  const uniqueProfileID = Math.random().toString(36).substring(2);
  // Combina todas as informações
  const data = `${navigatorInfo}-${screenInfo}-${timezone}-${uniqueProfileID}`;
  // Cria um hash simples baseado nas informações
  fingerprint = Array.from(data).reduce((hash, char) => {
    return (hash << 5) - hash + char.charCodeAt(0);
  }, 0);
  // Salva o identificador no localStorage
  fingerprint = `fp-${Math.abs(fingerprint)}`;
  localStorage.setItem(localStorageKey, fingerprint);
  return fingerprint;
}

```



Figure 14: Identifying users via various settings

## Asian team

The second group is using advertiser accounts from Hong Kong and appears to be Asia-based, perhaps from China. Interestingly, they also use the same kind of delivery chain by leveraging Google sites. However, their phishing kit is entirely different from their Brazilian counterparts.



#	Method	Path	Size	Comment
1	GET	https://www.googleadservices.com/pagead/aclk?sa=L&ai=...	0	Google Ad URL
2	GET	https://sites.google.com/view/sites-gb/?gad_source=1&gclid...	10.3kb	Google Sites
3	GET	https://as.vn-login.shop/	43.9kb	Temporary landing
4	GET	https://vietnamworks.vn-login.shop/	25.8kb	Phishing page
5	POST	https://vietnamworks.vn-login.shop/index/index/login	147b	username
6	POST	https://vietnamworks.vn-login.shop/index/index/passwordlogin	131b	password
7	POST	https://vietnamworks.vn-login.shop/index/index/checktype	117b	check

Figure 15: Web traffic for the 'Chinese campaign'

Figure 16 below shows a code extract with comments in Chinese, as well as a function called *xianshi*, pinyin for 显示 (Xiǎnshì) which means display (*thanks to the person leaving a comment and clarifying*).

```

if (match) {
    console.log(match)
    const extractedNumber = match[1]; // 捕获组中的内容, 即括号内的数字
    $("#quhao").text('+ ' + extractedNumber)
    console.log(`提取到的区号: ${extractedNumber}`);
} else {
    console.log("没有匹配到区号。");
}
$("#city").hide()

console.log(quhao_text)
$("#fewfwe").attr('style'
console.log('222')
})

function xianshi() {
    if (is_checked == 0) {
        //不显示密码了
        $("input[name='password']").attr('type', 'text')
        is_checked = 1;
    } else {
        $("input[name='password']").attr('type', 'password')
        is_checked = 0;
    }
}

```

Figure 16: Code with comments in Chinese

### Third campaign (possibly Eastern European)

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We observed another campaign which has a very different modus operandi. Google Sites is not involved at all, and instead they rely on a fake CAPTCHA lure and heavy obfuscation of the phishing page.

Interestingly, the malicious ad we found was for Google Authenticator, despite the obvious ads-goo[.]click domain name. However, for about day or so, the redirect from that domain lead directly to a phishing portal hosted at *ads-overview[.]com*.

The reason why we suggest the threat actors may be Eastern Europeans here is because of the type of redirects and obfuscation. There is also a distant feel of ‘software download via Google ads’ we have reported on previously (see [Threat actor impersonates Google via fake ad for Authenticator](#)).

The image shows a browser window with a malicious advertisement. The ad features a fake CAPTCHA with the text "I'm not a robot" and a reCAPTCHA logo. To the right of the CAPTCHA, the text "Fake CAPTCHA" is written in red. Below the CAPTCHA, there is a section titled "About this page" with the text: "Our systems have detected unusual activity from your computer network. This page is not intended for you. It's really you sending the request. [Why did this happen?](#)" and "IP address: 192.168.1.0". Below that, the URL is shown as "URL: ///search?client=firefox-b-1-".

Overlaid on the browser is a search result for "google authenticator". The search result shows the Google logo, the search term "google authenticator", and a sponsored link for "ads-goo.click" with the URL "https://www.ads-goo.click > authenticator". Below the search result is a snippet for "Google Authenticator" with the text "Authenticator — Authenticator app. Official site."

Below the search result, the browser shows the URL "ads-goo.click/js/captcha.js" and a JavaScript function:

```
function toggleCheckbox() {
  const checkbox = document.getElementById('checkbox');
  checkbox.classList.toggle('checked');

  // If checked, redirect after 0.52146 seconds
  if (checkbox.classList.contains('checked')) {
    setTimeout(function() {
      window.location.href = 'https://ads-goo.click/cloch.php';
    }, 521.46); // 0.52146-second delay to avoid bots
  }
}
```

A red arrow points from the line "checkbox.classList.toggle('checked');" to the line "window.location.href = 'https://ads-goo.click/cloch.php';".

Figure 17: A malicious ad for Google Authenticator and fake CAPTCHA

A PHP script (*cloch.php*) then determines if the visitor is genuine or not (likely doing a server-side IP check). VPNs, bot and detection tools will get a “white” page showing some bogus instructions on how to run a Google Ads campaign. Victims are instead redirected to *ads-overview[.]com* which is a phishing portal for Google accounts.

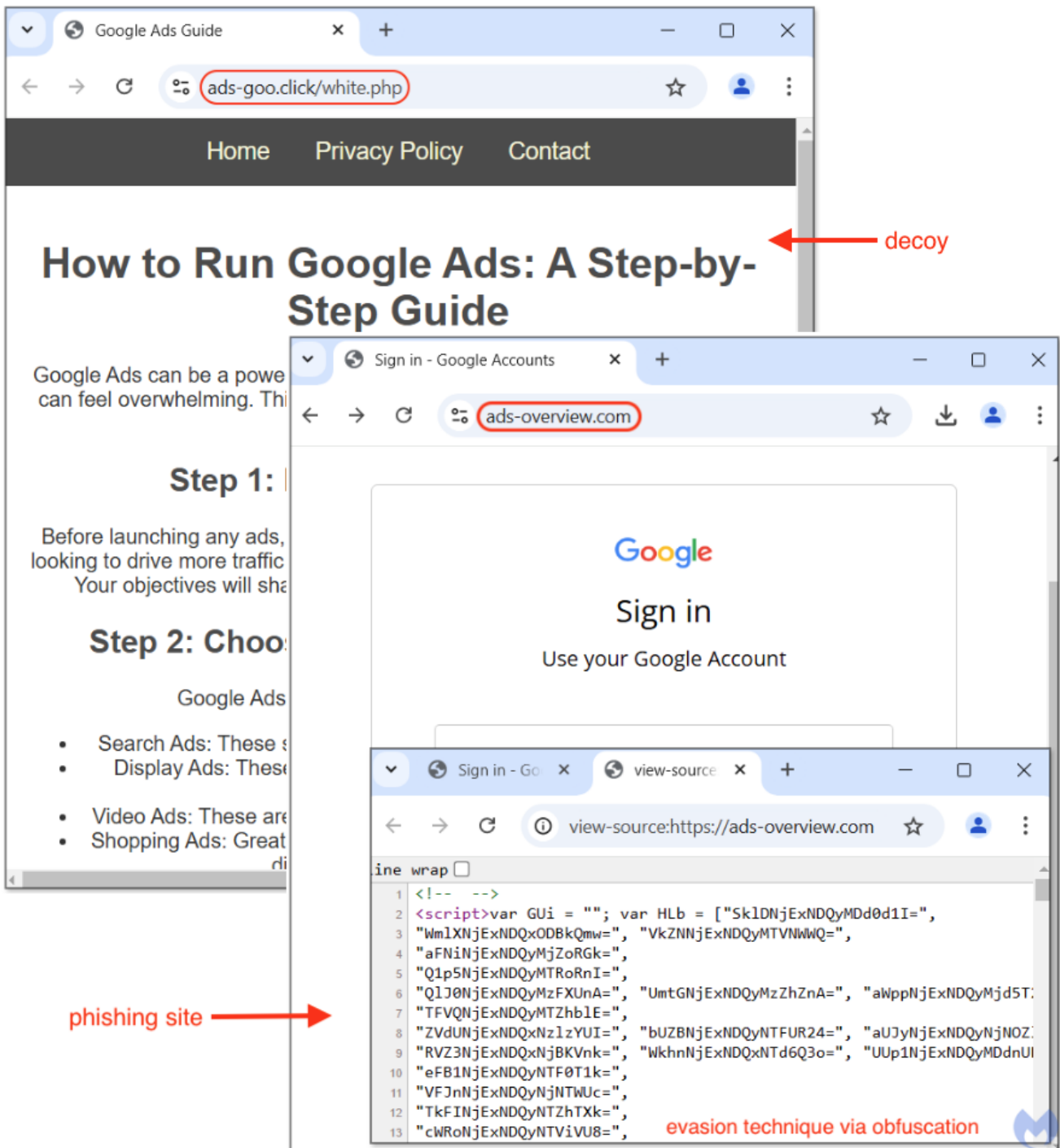


Figure 18: Cloaking in action with a ‘white’ page or the phishing page

When we checked back on this campaign a few days later, we saw that the ad URL now redirected to a fake Google Authenticator site, likely to download malware. The redirection mechanism is shown in *Figure 20*:







#	Path	Size	Comment
1	 <a href="https://www.googleadservices.com/pagead/aclk?s...">https://www.googleadservices.com/pagead/aclk?s...</a>	0	Google Ad URL
2	 <a href="https://ads-goog.link/?adsmanager&amp;gad_source=1&amp;...">https://ads-goog.link/?adsmanager&amp;gad_source=1&amp;...</a>	2.6kb	Fake CAPTCHA
3	 <a href="https://ads-goog.link/js/captcha.js">https://ads-goog.link/js/captcha.js</a>	278b	Fake CAPTCHA
4	 <a href="https://ads-goo.click/cloch.php">https://ads-goo.click/cloch.php</a>	0	Cloaking
5	 <a href="https://authenticator-redirect302.top/index.php?uid=...">https://authenticator-redirect302.top/index.php?uid=...</a>	0	Redirect
6	 <a href="https://authenticator.one/">https://authenticator.one/</a>	237b	Malicious site

Figure 19: Web traffic for fake Google Authenticator site

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## Fuel for other malware and scam campaigns

Stolen Google Ads accounts are a valuable commodity among thieves. As we have detailed it many times on this blog, there are constant malvertising campaigns leveraging compromised advertiser accounts to buy ads that push scams or deliver malware.

- [Printer problems? Beware the bogus help](#)
- [Malicious ad distributes SocGhosh malware to Kaiser Permanente employees](#)
- [Hello again, FakeBat: popular loader returns after months-long hiatus](#)
- [Large scale Google Ads campaign targets utility software](#)

If you think about it for a second, crooks are using someone else's budget to further continue spreading malfeasance. Whether those dollars are spent towards legitimate ads or malicious ones, Google still earns revenues from those ad campaigns. The losers are the hacked advertisers and innocent victims that are getting phished.

As result, taking action on compromised ad accounts plays a key part in driving down malvertising attacks. Google has yet to show that it takes definitive steps to freeze such accounts until their security is restored, despite their own [policy](#) on the subject (*Figure 20*). For example, we recently saw a case where [the same advertiser that had already been reported 30 times](#), was still active.



We take violations of this policy very seriously and consider them egregious. An egregious violation of the Google Ads policies is a violation so serious that it is unlawful or poses significant harm to our users. In determining whether an advertiser or destination is violating this policy, we may review information from multiple sources including your ad, website, accounts, and third-party sources. **If we find violations of this policy, we will suspend your Google Ads accounts upon detection and without prior warning, and you will not be allowed to advertise with us again.** If you believe there's been an error, and that you haven't violated our policy, [submit an appeal](#) and explain why. We only reinstate accounts in compelling circumstances, and when there is good reason so it's important that you take the time to be thorough, accurate, and honest. [Learn more about suspended accounts.](#)



Figure 20: Google's policy regarding violations

As the scourge of fraudulent ads continues, we urge users to pay particular attention to sponsored results. Ironically, it's quite possible that individuals and businesses that run ad campaigns are not using an ad-blocker (to see their ads and those from their competitors), making them even more susceptible to fall for these phishing schemes.

### **We don't just report on threats—we block them**

*Cybersecurity risks should never spread beyond a headline. Keep threats off by [downloading Malwarebytes Browser Guard today.](#)*

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## **Indicators of Compromise**

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Fake Google Sites pages

sites[.]google[.]com/view/ads-goo-vgsgoldx  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ads-word-cmdw  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ads-word-makt  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ads-word-whishw  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ads-word-wwesw  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ads-word-xvgt  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ads3dfod6hbadvhj678  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/adwoord  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/aluado01  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ap-rei-pandas  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/appsd-adsd  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/asd-app-goo  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/connectsing/addss  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/connectsingyn/ads  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/entteraccess  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/exercitododeusvivo  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/fjads  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/goitkm/google-ads  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/hdgstt  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/helpp2k  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/hereon/1sku4yf  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/hgvfvd  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/joaope-defeijao  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/jthsjd  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/logincosturms/ads  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/logins-words-officails  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/logins-words-officsdp  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/maneirionho  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/marchatrasdemarcha  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/newmanage/page  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/one-vegas  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/one-vegasw  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/onvg-ads-word  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/oversmart/new  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/pandareidel  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/polajdasod6hbad  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ppo-ads  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/quadrilhadohomemtanacasakaraio  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/ricobemnovinhos  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/s-ad-offica  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/s-wppa  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/sdawjj  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/semcao  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/sites-gb  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/soarnovo  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/so-ad-reisd  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/spiupiupp-go  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/start-smarts  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/start-smarts/homepage/  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/umcincosetequebratudo  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/vewsconnect  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/vinteequatroporquarenta

sites[.]google[.]com/view/xvs-wods-ace  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/zeroumnaoezerodois  
sites[.]google[.]com/view/zeroumonlinecomosmp

## Phishing domains

account-costumers[.]site  
account-worda-ads[.]benephica[.]com  
account-worda-ads[.]cacaobliss[.]pt  
account[.]universitas-studio[.]es  
accounts-ads[.]site  
accounts[.]google[.]lt11[.]com  
accounts[.]goosggles[.]com  
accounts[.]lichseagame[.]com  
accousnt-ads[.]tmcamos[.]pt  
accousnt[.]benephica[.]pt  
accousnt[.]hyluxcase[.]me  
accousnt[.]whenin[.]pt  
ads-goo[.]click  
ads-goog[.]link  
ads-google[.]io-es[.]com  
ads-overview[.]com  
ads1.google.lt11.com  
ads1[.]google[.]veef8f[.]com  
adsettings[.]site  
adsg00gle-v3[.]vercel[.]app  
adsgsetups[.]shop  
advertsing-acess[.]site  
advertsing-v3[.]site  
as[.]vn-login[.]shop  
benephica[.]pt  
cacaobliss[.]pt  
colegiopergaminho[.]pt  
docs-pr[.]top  
tmcamos[.]pt  
vietnamworks[.]vn-login[.]shop

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