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State-Sponsored Russian Media Leverages Meliorator Software for Foreign Malign Influence Activity

Summary

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Cyber National Mission Force (CNMF), in partnership with the Netherlands General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD), Netherlands Military Intelligence and Security Service (MIVD), the Netherlands Police (DNP), and the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security (CCCS), (hereinafter referred to as the authoring organizations) are releasing this advisory to warn social media companies that Russian state-sponsored actors have leveraged the covert Meliorator software for foreign malign influence activity benefiting the Russian Government.

Affiliates of RT (formerly Russia Today), a Russian state-sponsored media organization, used Meliorator—a covert artificial intelligence (AI) enhanced software package—to create fictitious online personas, representing a number of nationalities, to post content on X (formerly Twitter). Using this tool, RT affiliates disseminated disinformation to and about a number of countries, including the United States, Poland, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Ukraine, and Israel.

Although the tool was only identified on X, the authoring organizations' analysis of Meliorator indicated the developers intended to expand its functionality to other social media platforms. The authoring organizations' analysis also indicated the tool is capable of the following:

- Creating authentic appearing social media personas en masse;
- Deploying content similar to typical social media users;
- Mirroring disinformation of other bot personas;
- Perpetuating the use of pre-existing false narratives to amplify malign foreign influence; and
- Formulating messages, to include the topic and framing, based on the specific archetype of the bot.

To report suspicious or criminal activity related to information found in this joint Cybersecurity Advisory, contact [your local FBI field office](#). When available, please include the following information regarding the incident: date, time, and location of the incident; type of activity; number of people affected; type of equipment used for the activity; the name of the submitting company or organization; and a designated point of contact.

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The authoring organizations encourage social media companies to leverage the information in this advisory to assist with identifying fictitious personas to reduce Russian malign foreign influence activity.

For additional information, see U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) [press release](#) Justice Department and International and Private Sector Partners Disrupt Covert Russian Government-Operated Social Media Bot Farm. For more information on Russia state-sponsored malicious cyber activity, see the [Russia Cyber Threat Overview and Advisories](#) webpage.

Technical Details

Meliorator

As early as 2022, RT had access to Meliorator, an AI-enabled bot farm generation and management software to disseminate disinformation to and about a number of countries, including the United States, Poland, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Ukraine, and Israel. Meliorator was designed to be used on social media networks to create “authentic” appearing personas en masse, allowing for the propagation of disinformation, which could assist Russia in exacerbating discord and trying to alter public opinion as part of information operations. As of June 2024, Meliorator only worked on X (formerly known as Twitter). However, additional analysis suggests the software’s functionality would likely be expanded to other social media networks.

To provide this functionality, Meliorator includes an administrator panel called “Brigadir” and a seeding tool called “Taras.” In order to access Meliorator, users would connect by means of a virtual network computing (VNC) connection. Using Redmine software (which supports 49 languages, is multi-platform, and can be used cross-database) for project management, developers hosted Meliorator at `dtxt.mlrt[.]com`.

Brigadir

Brigadir serves as the primary end user interface of Meliorator and functions as the administrator panel. Brigadir serves as the graphical user interface for the Taras application and includes tabs for “souls,” false identities that would create the basis for the bots, and “thoughts,” which are the automated scenarios or actions that could be implemented on behalf of the bots, such as sharing content to social media in the future.

Taras

“Taras” serves as the back end of the Meliorator software package containing `.json` files used to control the personas sowing disinformation on social media. These files are highly decentralized code, which need to be combined with other files upon execution in order to achieve the desired functionality. Two specific files are vital to the functionality of Taras. The first file is designed to aggregate a number of other tools and databases for their use (Figure 1). The second (Figure 2) is designed to aggregate and execute a number of automation tools used by Meliorator.

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```

"use strict";
Object.defineProperty(exports, "__esModule", { value: true });
exports.TwitterSower = void 0;
const mongodb_1 = require("mongodb");
const automat_1 = require("../automat");
const env_fingerprint_1 = require("../env-fingerprint");
const sower_1 = require("../sower");
const interactions_1 = require("../interactions");
const identity_1 = require("../identity");
const ips_1 = require("../ips");
const twitter_verification_1 = require("../twitter-verification");
class TwitterSower extends sower_1.Sower {
    async run(scenario, data = {}) {
        const tblIdentities = this.cfg.mongo.db('meliorator').collection('identities');
        const tblTemplates = this.cfg.mongo.db('meliorator').collection('templates');
        const _identity = await tblIdentities.findOne({ _id: new mongodb_1.ObjectId(this.identityId) });
        if (_identity === null)
            return Promise.reject(false);
        const _template = await tblTemplates.findOne({ slug: _identity.template });
        const identity = identity_1.Identity.fromDTO(_identity, _template);
        if (!await (0, ips_1.isActiveProxy)(this.cfg.mongo, _identity.ip)) {
            const ip = await (0, ips_1.getRandomIP)(this.cfg.mongo, _identity.ipFrom);
            identity.ip = ip;
            await tblIdentities.updateOne({ _id: _identity._id }, { $set: { ip } });
        }
        const env = new env_fingerprint_1.EnvFingerprint(this.identityId, this.cfg.mongo);
        await env.assemble();
        const driver = await this.getDriver(this.pid, identity);
        try {
            await driver.get(scenario.target);
            const atm = new automat_1.Automat(this.cfg, driver, identity, data, new twitter_verification_1.TwitterVerification(this.cfg.red
is));
            await atm.exec(scenario);
            await tblIdentities.updateOne({ _id: _identity._id }, { $set: { 'socials.tw.status': 'active' } });
        }
    }
}

```

Figure 1: Truncated Snippet from a File Aggregator Tool Used to Deploy Databases

```

"use strict";
Object.defineProperty(exports, "__esModule", { value: true });
exports.Sower = void 0;
const selenium_webdriver_1 = require("selenium-webdriver");
const chrome_1 = require("selenium-webdriver/chrome");
class Sower {
    constructor(cfg, pid, identityId) {
        this.cfg = cfg;
        this.pid = pid;
        this.identityId = identityId;
    }
    async run(scenario, data = {}) {
        throw new Error('BrowserDriver.run not implemented');
    }
    async getDriver(threadId, identity) {
        const options = new chrome_1.Options();
        options.setChromeBinaryPath(this.cfg.sowerPath);
        options.addArguments('remote-debugging-port=${9222 + threadId}');
        options.addArguments('user-agent="Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/102.0.0.0 Safari/537.36"');
        options.addArguments('user-data-dir=sessions/${identity._id?.toHexString()}');
        if (identity.ip === '') {
            throw new Error('No proxy set!');
        }
        options.addArguments('proxy-server=socks5://${identity.ip}');
        const driver = new selenium_webdriver_1.Builder()
            .forBrowser('chrome')
            .setChromeOptions(options)
            .build();
        await driver.manage().setTimeouts({ pageLoad: 30000 });
        await driver.manage().window().setRect({ x: 200 * threadId, y: 1 });
        return driver;
    }
}
exports.Sower = Sower;
///# sourceMappingURL=data:application/json;base64,eyJ2ZXJzaW9uIjozLCJmaWxlIjoic293ZXIuanMiLCJzb3VyY2V5b290Ijoiiiwic291cmNlcyI6WyIuLi8uLi9zcmMvY29yZS9hdXRvL3Nvd2VyLnRzIl0sImShbWVzIjpbXS9wIjBwFwFwG1uZ3MiOiI70ztBQUFBLDJEQUF3RD0tBQU4RCzREFB0Q7QUFpEQsTUFBC0IsS0FBSztJQUFXQixzQUXNLEdBQXFLCXBQ3JCLEdB

```

Figure 2: Importation of Other Tools Used in the Automation Process of Meliorator

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Logging In

Operators of Taras use the “thoughts” tab to log in to already existing bot farm personas. Once a “soul” is live on the social media platform, the identity card for the persona presents a login screen for the social media platform.

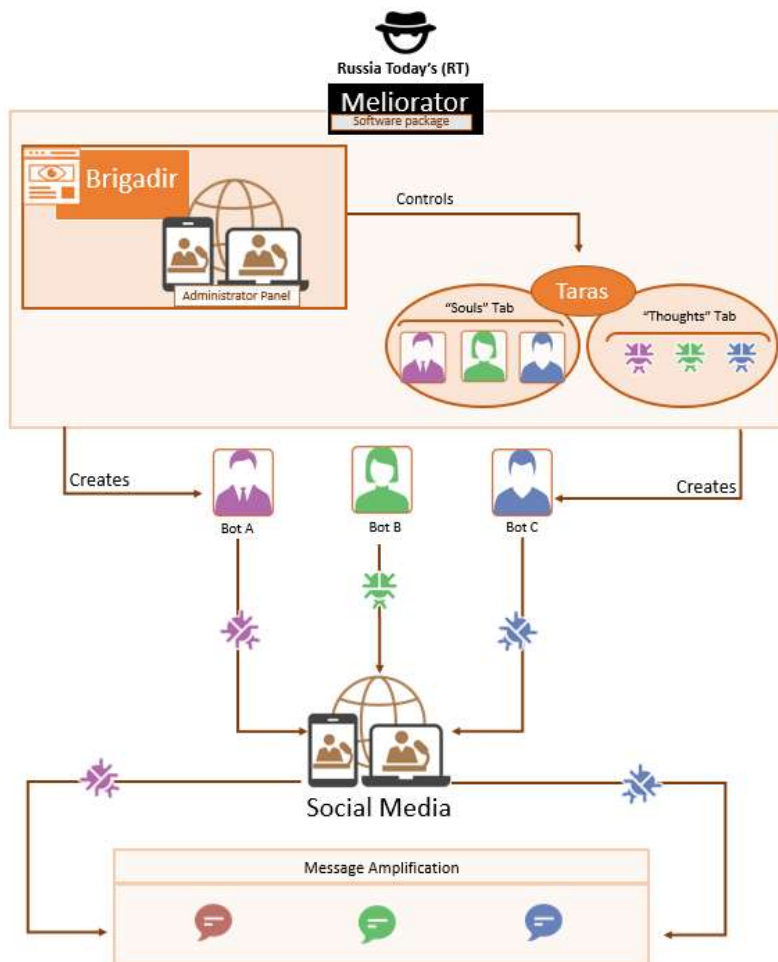


Figure 6: Technical Details Diagram

Bot Characteristics, Capabilities, and Sophistication

Characteristics

To avoid detection in the course of their online activity, each bot account is created with one of three different functions in mind. Using the Souls tab, the persona is generated for specific archetypes which then stay with the bot throughout its lifespan. The first bot archetype gets complete profiles consisting of a profile photo, cover photo, and biographical data, including name and location. These bots also have small biographies indicating their political leanings or ideologies. If a bot has this information, they will be used

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heavily to propagate information and will conduct the most robust activity. Profile photos for the bots were generated using AI technologies. In these instances, the tool used an open source available tool called Faker to generate photos, biographical information, and other details. (See Figure 7 for the code used in the tool related to Faker). A second bot archetype contains very little information on its profile, if any. Usually, the profile consists of a user name and very little original content, and is used to “like” already shared information. The final bot archetype was created using data compiled by a webcrawler associated with the Nemezida (variant nemez1da) website or by other data repositories to create an authentic appearing persona with no AI-ties. This bot appears real by generating a lot of activity and garnering followers. Of all the bot archetypes, this bot persona appears the most legitimate and is used to mirror and amplify disinformation shared by bot and non-bot accounts.

```
fromTemplate(tmpl) {
  faker_1.faker.locale = tmpl.locale;
  this.gender = faker_1.faker.helpers.arrayElement(tmpl.gender);
  this.firstName = faker_1.faker.name.firstName(this.gender);
  this.middleName = faker_1.faker.name.middleName(this.gender);
  this.lastName = faker_1.faker.name.lastName(this.gender);
  const nowY = new Date().getFullYear();
  const startDate = new Date(nowY - tmpl.age[1], 0, 1, 0, 0, 0);
  const endDate = new Date(nowY - tmpl.age[0], 0, 1, 0, 0, 0);
  this.birthDate = faker_1.faker.date.between(startDate, endDate);
  const location = faker_1.faker.helpers.arrayElement(tmpl.location);
  this.country = location.country;
  this.city = location.city;
  this.region = location.region;
  this.ipFrom = this.country;
  const slug = this.slugify();
  const eml = faker_1.faker.helpers.arrayElement(['otanmail.com', 'mlrtr.com']);
  this.socials.email = {
    login: `${slug}@${eml}`,
    password: faker_1.faker.internet.password(8),
    status: SocialStatus.Active
  };
  this.socials.tw = {
    login: slug,
    password: faker_1.faker.internet.password(8),
    status: SocialStatus.New
  };
  this.about = this.generateBio(tmpl.social.tw.bio);
  this.template = tmpl;
}
generateBio(src) {
  const result = new Array();
  src.forEach((group) => {
    const usedSubgroups = new Array();
    group.forEach((item) => {
```

Figure 7: Truncated json language incorporating Publicly Available Faker API to Create Personas

Sophistication

Bot persona accounts make obvious attempts to avoid bans for terms of service violations and avoid being noticed as bots by blending into the larger social media environment. The majority of accounts being followed by the bot personas boasted more than 100,000 followers, which would be necessary for a bot persona to avoid detection when interacting with other accounts. Additionally, much like authentic

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accounts, these bots follow genuine accounts reflective of their political leanings and interests listed in their biography. Exceptions to the 100,000 follower rule included following the accounts of other bots and/or highly-publicized accounts which would make sense for an individual interested in US politics to follow, such as well-known politicians. The tool is capable of receiving and replying to direct messages but generally tries to avoid doing so in order to limit the need to respond in real time.

Capabilities

The identified bot personas associated with the Meliorator tool are capable of the following:

- Deploying content similar to typical social media users, such as generating original posts, following other users, “liking,” commenting, reposting, and obtaining followers;
- Mirroring disinformation of other bot personas through their messaging, replies, reposts, and biographies;
- Perpetuating the use of pre-existing false narratives to amplify Russian disinformation; and
- Formulating messaging, to include the topic and framing, based on the specific archetype of the bot.

Obfuscation Techniques

The creators of the Meliorator tool considered a number of barriers to detection and attempted to mitigate those barriers by coding within the tool the ability to obfuscate their IP, bypass dual factor authentication, and change the user agent string.

Operators avoid detection by using a backend code designed to auto-assign a proxy IP address to the AI generated persona based on their assumed location. The developer wrote a portion of code to check and see if a proxy and specific port is located in a MongoDB specified in the same code. If not, it then finds an open active IP given a country code value. See Figure 8.

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```
"use strict";
Object.defineProperty(exports, "__esModule", { value: true });
exports.getRandomIP = exports.isActiveProxy = void 0;
async function isActiveProxy(pool, proxy) {
  if (proxy === '')
    return false;
  const [address, port] = proxy.split(':');
  const tblProxies = pool.db('meliatorator').collection('proxies');
  const data = await tblProxies.findOne({ address, port });
  return data !== null;
}
exports.isActiveProxy = isActiveProxy;
async function getRandomIP(pool, countryCode) {
  const tblProxies = pool.db('meliatorator').collection('proxies');
  const data = await tblProxies.find({ countryCode, status: 'active' }).toArray();
  const idx = Math.min(Math.round(Math.random() * data.length), data.length - 1);
  const itm = data[idx];
  return `${itm.address}:${itm.port}`;
}
exports.getRandomIP = getRandomIP;
/** sourceMappingURL=data:application/json;base64,eyJ2ZXJzaw9uIjozLjJmaWxlIjoiaXBzLmpzIiwic291cmNlUm9vdCI6IiIsInNvdXJjZXMiOiSiIi4vL14vc3JlL2NvcUvaXBzL
nRzIlleShmVzIjpbXSwibWwGluZ3M0Ii170ztBQudPLEtBQussVUFBVsxhQFHLLENBQUMsSUFBAUISRUFBRsXLQFH001BQ25FLE1BQKsS0FB5yxlQUFLLEVBQUU7UUFBRsXPQUFFLEtBQuss
Q0FBQztJQUUvQ1xNQFNLENBQUMsT0FBTyxQUFFLE1BQKsQ0FBQyxhQFHLLENBQUMsS0FBQyxLQFLLENBQUMsR0FBRYxDQFULENBQUM7SUFDeKMsTUFBTsXVQFVLEdBQUCsSUFBSxQDQFULEV
BQUUsQ0FBQyxZQUFZLENBQUMsQ0FBQyxVQFVLENBQUMsU0FBYxDQFULENBQUM7SUFDE0qsTUFBTsXJQUFJLEdBQUCsTUFBTsXVQFVLENBQUMsT0FBTyxDQFULEVBQUUsT0FBTyxQUFFLE1BQ
ksRUFBRsXQDQFULENBQUM7SUFFEkQsT0FBTyxQUFJLEtBQussSUFBSxQDQF00FBQ3RCLLENBQUM7QUFSRCxzQ0FRQzt0BQVNLtBQussVUFBVsxXQFVLENBQUMsSUFBAUISRUFBRsXQFQzt0JtJQ
UN2RSxNQFNLFVBQUUsR0FBRYxJQUFJLENBQUMsRUFBRsXQDQFDF1BQVksQ0FBQyxQDQFDFVVBQVUsQ0FBQyxTQUFLENBQUMsQ0FBQztJQUMvRCxNQFNLE1BQKsR0FBRYxNQFNLFVBQUUsQ0FB
QyxJQUFJLENBQUMsRUFBRsXQFVLEVBQUUsTUFBTsXQUFFLF0FBQVesRUFBRsXQDQFULENBQUMsT0FBTyxQUFFLENBQUM7SUFDAEYsTUFBTsXHQFHLLENBQUCsSUFBSxQDQFULEdBQUCsQ0FBQyx
JQUFJLENBQUMsS0FB5yxDQFULE1BQKsQ0FBQyxNQFNLENBQUMsR0FBRYxJQUFJLENBQUMsTUFBTsXQDQFULEVBQUUsSUFBSxQDQFULE1BQKsR0FBRYxDQFULENBQUMsQ0FBQztJQUMvRSxNQ
FNLLENBQUMsR0FBRYxJQUFJLENBQUMsR0FBRYxDQFULENBQUM7SUFFdEIsT0FBTyxhQFHLLENBQUCsQ0FBQyxPQUFFLE1BQKsR0FBRYxDQFULE1BQKsRUFBRsXQDQF00FBQ3JLENBQUM7QUFQR
CxRQ0FPQyIsInNvdXJjZXN0b250ZW50IjpbIm1tcG9ydCB7IE1vbmdvQ2xpZm50IH0qZnJvbSAnbn9uZ29kYic7XG5cb1xuZXhw3J0IGFzew5jIGZ1bm0aw9uIG1zQmN0aXZ1UHJveHkocG9vbD0g
TW9uZ290bGllbnQsIHByb3h5S0IzZDhJpbmcp0iBQcm9taXN1PGJvb2x1Ym4iIHRcb1x0aWYgKHByb3h5S0I09PSAnJykqcmV0dXJuIGZhbH0101xuXG5cdG9vbnN0IFthZGRyZXNzLCBwb3J0XSA9IHB
yb3h5LnNwbGllbG5kYk7XG5cdG9vbnN0IHRibFByb3hpZXN0PSBwb295LmRiKkCdtWxp3JhdG9yJykvY295bGVjdg1vbi9ncHJveG11cyyp01xuXHRjb25zZC8kYXRhID0gYXh0QdGJsuHJveG
11cySmaWskT25lKH5gYWRkcmVzcwycwG9ydCB9KtTcb1xuXHRyZXR1cm4gZGF0YSAnPT0gnbnvSbDtcn1cb1xuZXhw3J0IGFzew5jIGZ1bm0aw9uIGd1dFJhbRvbu1QKH8bv2w6IE1vbmdvQ2xpZ
W50LCBj3VudHJSQ29kZT0gc3RyaW5kTogUHJvbn1z2TxzdHJpbmc+IHRcb1x0Y29uc30gdGJsuHJveG11cyA9IH0v2wuZG1oJ211bG1vcnf0b3InK55j2xsZWN0aw9uKcdwcm94awVzJyk7XG5c
dG9vbnN0IGRhdGEpS0hd2FFpdCB0YmxQcm94awVzLmZpbmQ0eyBjb3VudHJSQ29kZSwgc3RhdH4z0iAnYWN0aXZlJyB0K550b0FycmF5Kk7XG5cdG9vbnN0IG1keCA9IE1hdGgub01uKE1hdGgucm9
1bmQ0TWF0aC5yYk5kb20kSA9IGRhdGEubG9uZ3R0KSwgZGF0YS5zW5nd0ggL5AaKTtcb1x0Y29uc30gaXRtID0gZGF0YytpZm91x0XG5cdHJldH5y1BqJHTpdG0uYWRkcmVzc306JHTpdG0ucG
9ydH01xufVxu119
```

Figure 8: IP Obfuscation Technique

In order to bypass the measures X put in place to prevent bot capabilities, the developer inserted code into the project which would allow for the server to bypass X verification methods. Specifically, when X sends an authentication code to an account, the email is sent directly to the server (because the email associated with the account is located on the same server); the code responds by scraping the verification code and responding to X with it. While this tool is specifically coded for X, it is easily adaptable to any social media platform relying on a similar authentication structure. See Figure 9.

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Table 2: SLL Certificates Affiliated with the Meliorator tool's mlrtr domain

| SSL Certificate | Not Observed Before | Not Used After |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| dc11acd4828e26bef70775f462a96f58e73f45e4 | 16 June 2023 | 24 September 2023 |
| ab16d497ad579d345f456d5bddd8804cf2256aee | 22 April 2024 | 21 July 2024 |
| 45c9630bab90d069bf5adfb87f810a49219e8f65 | 22 April 2024 | 21 July 2024 |

Table 3: Mail Server Domains Affiliated with the Meliorator Tool's mlrtr domain

| Mail Server | Not Observed Before | Not Used After |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| cloud3.cloudmailin.net | 21 April 2022 | 03 June 2022 |
| cloud2.cloudmailin.net | 21 April 2022 | 03 June 2022 |
| cloud1.cloudmailin.net | 21 April 2022 | 03 June 2022 |
| mlrtr.com | 03 June 2022 | Present |

Table 4: IP Addresses Affiliated with otanmail.com

| IP Address | First Observed | Active Since | Last Observed | Observed Between |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 62.113.116[.]129 | 05 July 2023 | 22 November 2022 | 31 December 2023 | 05 July 2023 - 31 December 2023 |
| 46.149.78[.]21 | 12 January 2024 | 28 November 2022 | 13 April 2024 | 12 January 2024 - 13 April 2024 |
| 162.255.119[.]97 | 24 June 2023 | 28 January 2011 | 03 July 2023 | 24 June 2023 - 03 July 2023 |

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Table 5: SLL Certificates Affiliated with Meliorator Tool's otanmail domain

| SSL Certificate | Not Observed Before | Not Used After |
|--|---------------------|------------------|
| 64adc0b01c3d2c18c557565b383713f783d37b1e | 25 August 2023 | 23 November 2023 |

Table 6: Mail Server Domains Affiliated with the Meliorator Tool's otanmail domain

| Mail Server | Not Observed Before | Not Used After |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Otanmail[.]com | 10 January 2024 | Present |
| mx.otanmail[.]com | 05 July 2023 | 10 January 2021 |
| eforward1.registrar-servers[.]com | 24 June 2023 | 05 July 2023 |
| eforward3.registrar-servers[.]com | 24 June 2023 | 05 July 2023 |
| eforward5.registrar-servers[.]com | 24 June 2023 | 05 July 2023 |
| eforward2.registrar-servers[.]com | 24 June 2023 | 05 July 2023 |
| eforward4.registrar-services[.]com | 24 June 2023 | 05 July 2023 |

Mitigations

The authoring organizations recommend social media organizations implement the mitigations below to reduce the impact of Russian state-sponsored actors using their platforms in disinformation campaigns.

- Consider implementing processes to validate that accounts are created and operated by a human person who abides by the platform’s respective terms of use. Such processes could be similar to well-established Know Your Customer guidelines.
- Consider reviewing and making upgrades to authentication and verification processes based on the information provided in this advisory;
- Consider protocols for identifying and subsequently reviewing users with known-suspicious user agent strings;
- Consider making user accounts Secure by Default by using default settings such as MFA, default settings that support privacy, removing personally identifiable information shared without consent, and clear documentation of acceptable behavior.

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RESOURCES

For additional information on how to combat foreign malign influence and on disinformation, see:

- [FBI's Protected Voices](#),
- [Risk in Focus: Generative A.I. and the 2024 Election Cycle](#), and
- [Securing Election Infrastructure against the Tactics of Foreign Malign Influence Operations](#).

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