

Report | September 2025

The Postal-Courier Con:

Inside the World's Largest Postal & Courier Scam Campaigns



INDUSTRY
AllCOUNTRY
AllREGION
AllDATE
03-09-2025

OVERVIEW :

Global postal and courier phishing scams continue to multiply, exploiting the trust and urgency associated with postal and courier services worldwide. CTM360 actively monitors and detects a wide range of global scam campaigns, including postal and courier scams. **Over the past three months, CTM360 has identified more than 50,000 fraudulent URLs targeting 48 different postal and courier brands worldwide.** We continue to record daily detections impacting the top global brands in this sector, underscoring how frequently these scams are being deployed against the industry.

However, these findings likely represent only the tip of the iceberg. With the scalability of modern phishing kits and the advanced evasion techniques employed by threat actors, the true volume of active scam URLs is far greater. Based on our analysis, we extrapolate that the problem could extend into the hundreds of thousands of scam URLs, highlighting the significant and growing threat faced by postal and courier services globally.

This report breaks down the campaign into two primary categories: International and National Postal & Courier Scams, highlighting the scam stages, distribution channels, templates used, technical observations.

Key Findings

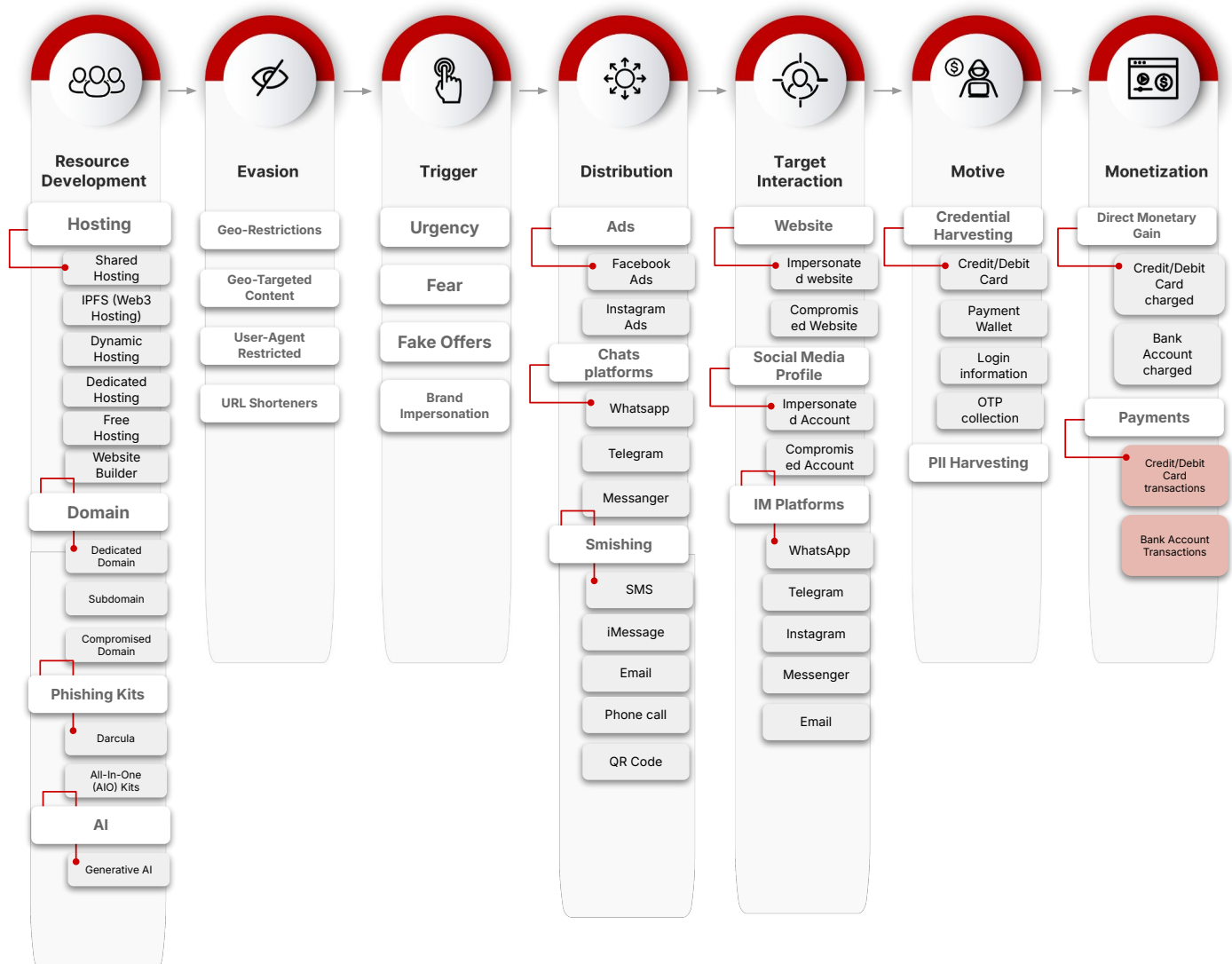
- CTM360 has detected over **50,000+** Global Postal and Courier Scams in the last three months, with nearly equal distribution targeting both international and national brands worldwide.
- Use of **PhaaS platforms like Darcula** significantly lowers the barrier to entry for cybercriminals, enabling mass customization and multi-language phishing forms.
- **Smishing via RCS and iMessage** protocols bypasses traditional SMS filters, enhancing delivery success rates.
- Anti-monitoring techniques (bot redirection, cloaking) and dynamic phishing site updates frustrate takedown efforts.
- International postal & courier brands like DHL, UPS, and Aramex are consistently impersonated. National-level scams are tailored to local languages, postal brands, and users.
- Real-time data exfiltration, cloaking, and GenAI-driven page generation amplify threat effectiveness.

SCAM STAGES:

CTM360 Scam Navigator

CTM360 Scam Navigator, inspired by the MITRE framework, is an analysis of the observed scams showing how the scammers navigate through different stages of the scam. Scam Navigator is a tool that categorizes common scam techniques, providing insights into typical patterns of fraudulent activity. Built on the MITRE model, it identifies seven key stages in a scam: resource development, Evasion, trigger, distribution, target interaction, motive, and monetization. There are commonly 2 phases in the scam, represented as Phase 1 (in grey) & Phase 2 (in light red).

This Scam Navigator has been mapped to this Scam campaign, providing insight into the scam's lifecycle and shedding light on the techniques, entry points, and attack objectives. By breaking down the scam across these stages, the framework enables a clearer understanding of how these campaigns evolve and where defenses can be most effectively applied.

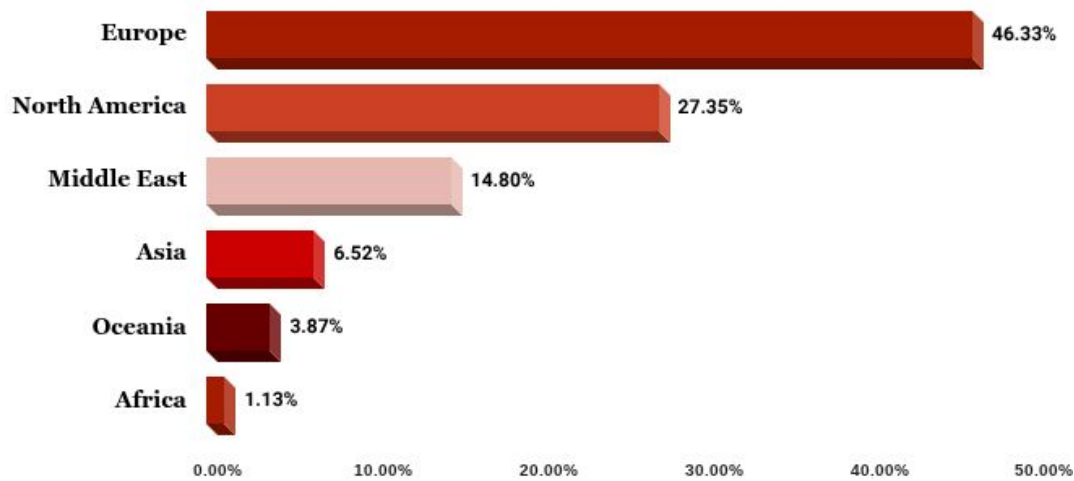


Targeted Regions Distribution

The graph below illustrates the **Global Postal and Courier scams** detections by region over the past three months, targeting 48 distinct brands.

Global Postal & Courier Scam

Breakdown of Postal & Courier Scam Incidents Across Regions



Note: The data presented above is approximate, based on current analysis, and is expected to increase over time.

Top 3 Targeted Postal & Courier Brands (International & National)

International Postal & Courier Brands

DHL Express

UPS

Aramex

National Postal & Courier Brands

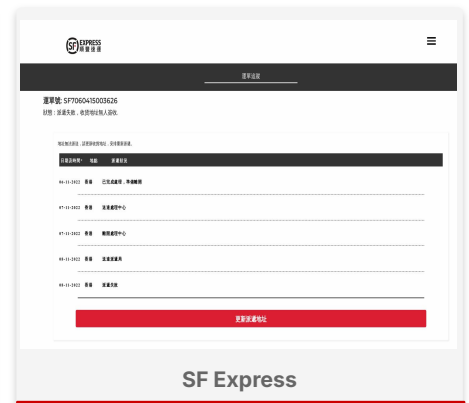
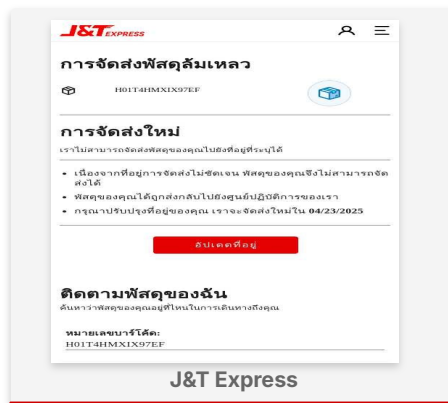
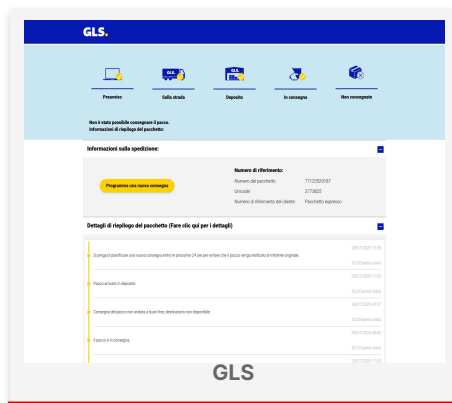
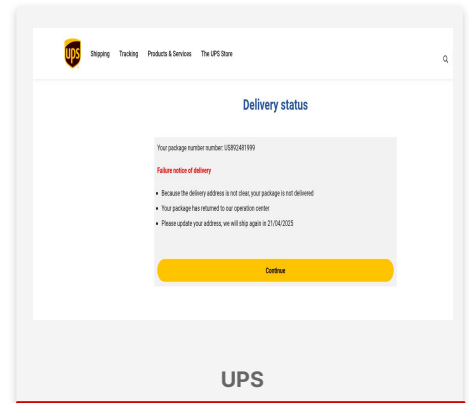
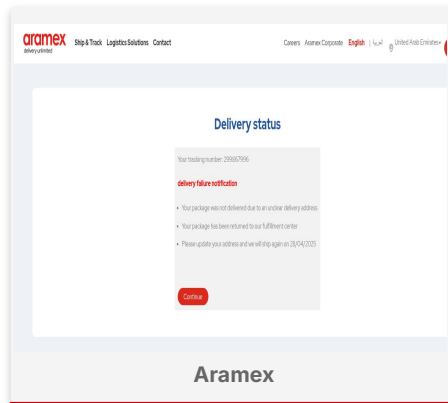
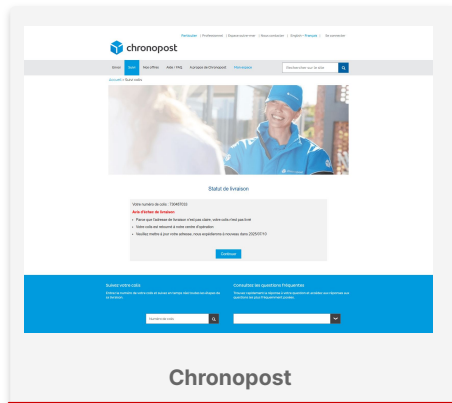
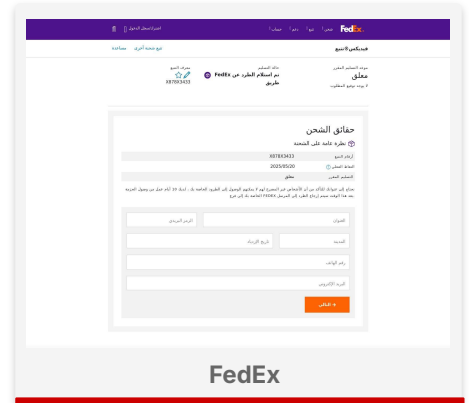
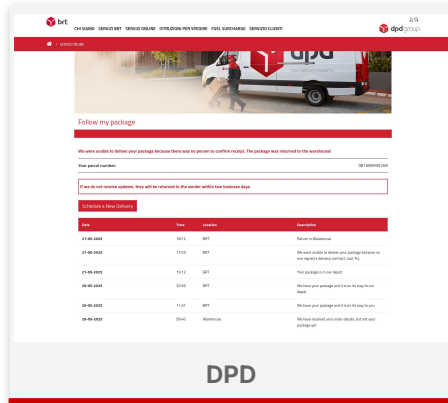
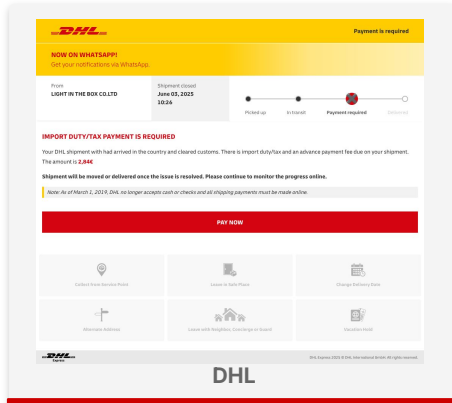
USPS

Australia Post

Singapore Post Limited

CTM360 Observations

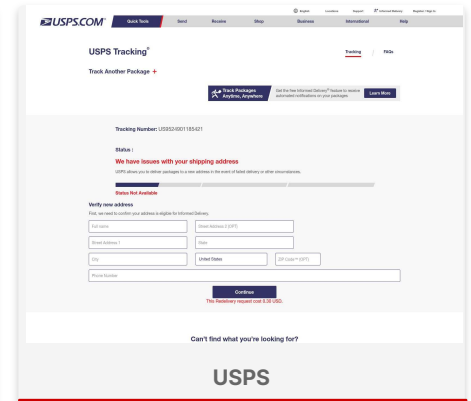
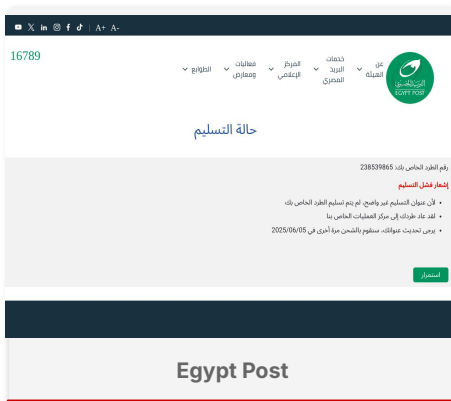
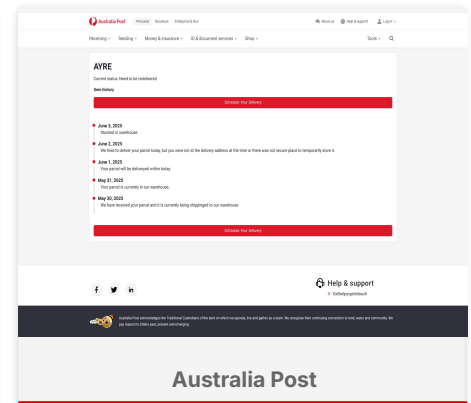
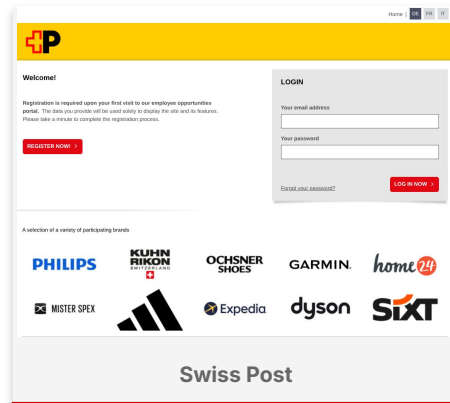
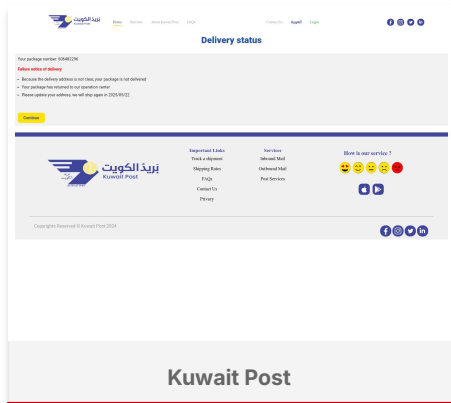
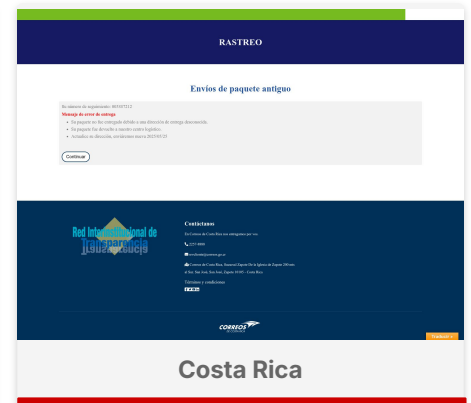
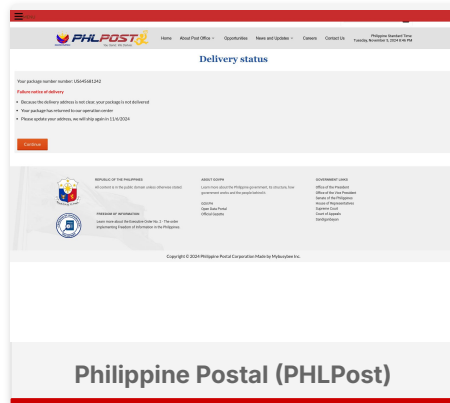
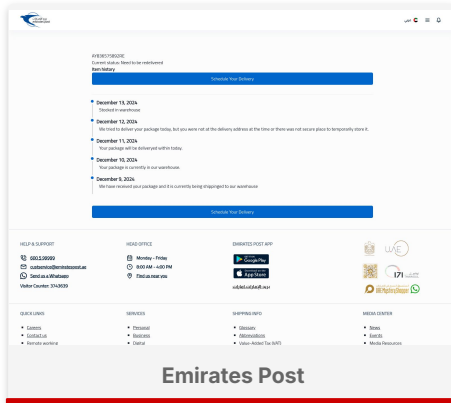
The screenshots below showcase sample templates of the **international postal & couriers** being targeted globally.



**International Postal & Courier
Scam Templates**

CTM360 Observations

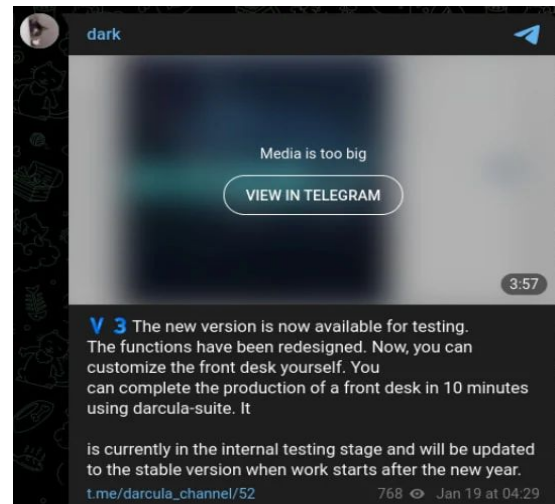
The screenshots below showcase sample templates of the **national postal & couriers** being targeted globally.



National Postal & Courier Scam Templates

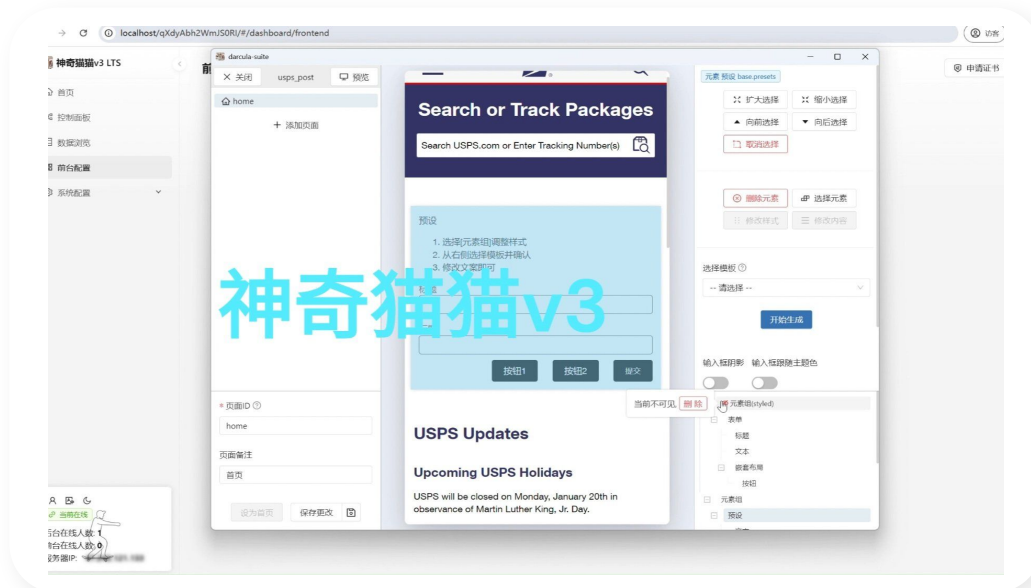
CTM360 Observations - Resource Development

The foundation of global postal & courier phishing scams is built during the resource development phase, where threat actors develop modular, scalable infrastructure designed for mass-targeted campaigns with minimal friction. Central to this phase is phishing kits and a popular phishing kit used for this scams is the **Darcula Suite**, a phishing-as-a-service (PhaaS) toolkit advertised across Telegram channels. It offers a no-code, drag-and-drop interface enabling even novice users to clone phishing pages for brands like USPS, FedEx, DHL within minutes.



Darcula V3.0 Telegram Announcement

Actors can fully clone a courier tracking portal and embed credential harvesting forms tailored for desktop, Android, or iOS. Internally, actors test these kits with a level of discipline resembling agile development, often staging edits and refinements before public deployment.

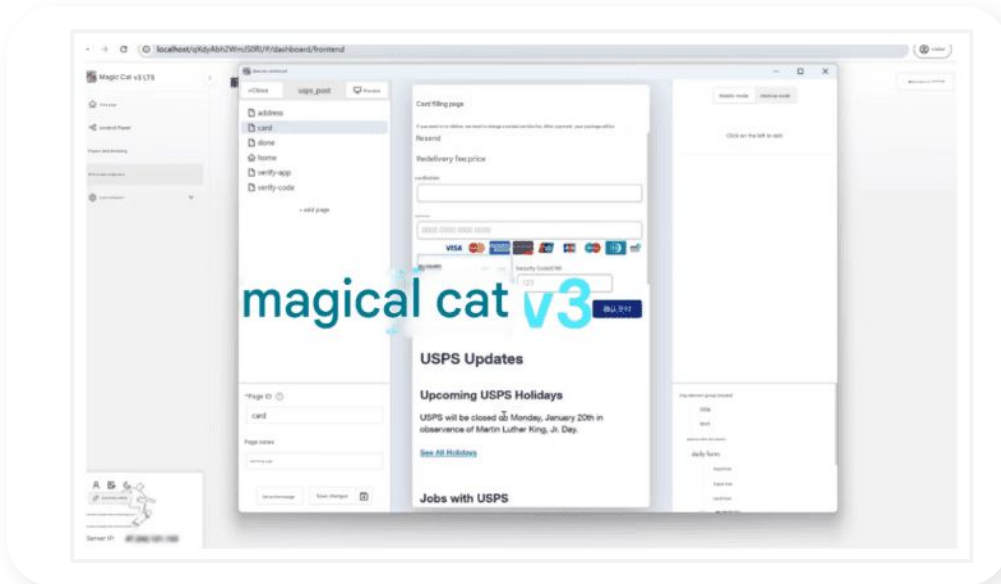


USPS interface in Dracula editor

While Darcula is widely used in **Global Postal Phishing Scams**, its reach extends further. CTM360 has identified its use in other campaigns such as **Pointy Phish and Toll Shark**. Darcula's flexibility allows attackers to seamlessly shift between sectors like Postal, telecom, banking, and government, all while maintaining pixel-perfect impersonation.

CTM360 Observations - Resource Development

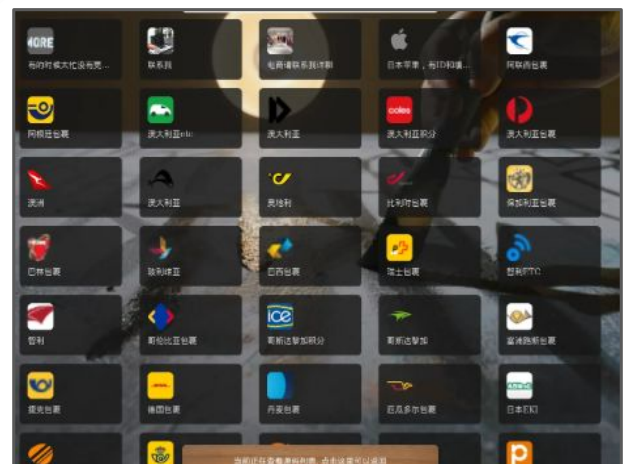
To support real-time exploitation, actors embed tools like **Magic Cat v3**, which captures credentials, OTPs, and session cookies live as victims interact with phishing forms, enabling immediate account takeovers or resets.



An injected credit card form, with some of the text machine-translated into English. (Source: Netcraft)

These phishing pages are deployed on domains registered to look convincingly similar to legitimate shipping companies. Threat actors rely on domain shadowing, typosquatting, and homoglyph tricks (e.g., using "**usps.support-track[.]com**" instead of "usps.com") to lure victims.

While **Darcula V2** was already effective, it relied on pre-built phishing kits tailored to specific brands, offering over 200 templates across more than 100 countries. The latest version, **Darcula V3**, introduces a more flexible approach, allowing attackers to easily customize and rebrand phishing campaigns to target virtually any organization.



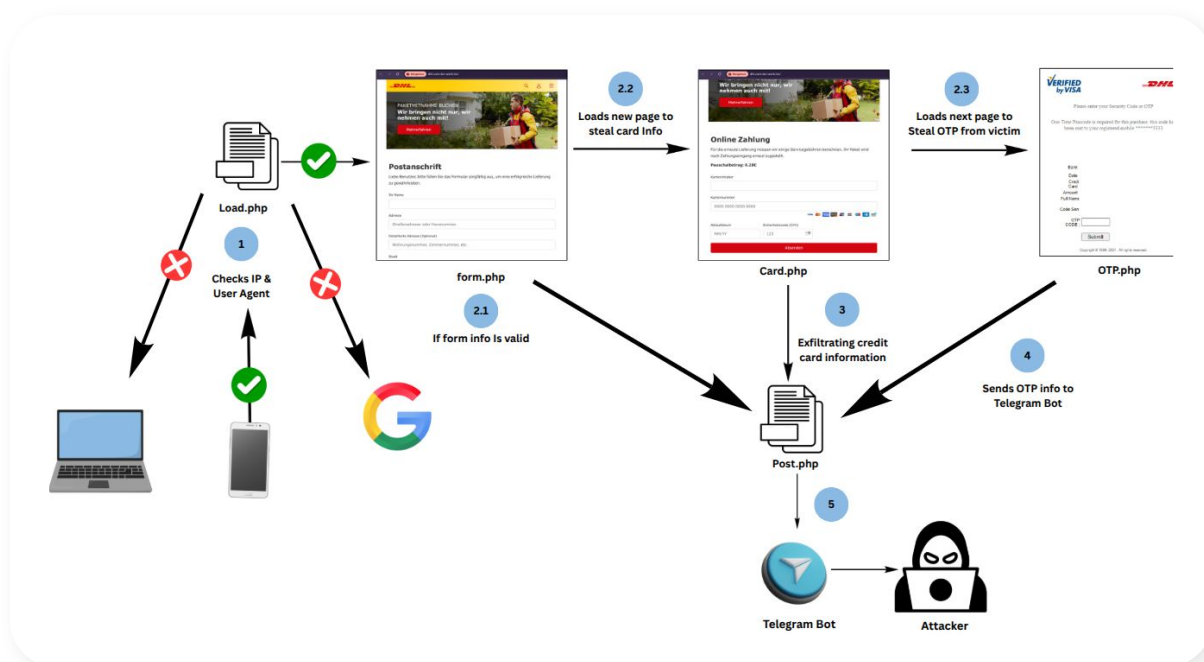
darcula V2 phishing templates (Source: Oshri Kalfon)

CTM360 Observations - Resource Development

In addition to using Darcula to clone postal services, there are also other prebuilt phishing kits specifically designed for postal scams. While investigating cybercrime marketplaces, we discovered a range of prebuilt phishing kits designed to mimic various organizations including postal services. A notable example is a DHL & USPS branded phishing kit, which was actively promoted within Telegram. This particular kit featured a live preview, seemingly aimed at reassuring potential buyers, especially less experienced ones or "script kiddies" about its functionality and effectiveness. We have observed that some of the phishing kits are being shared for free on Telegram and are even available in some public GitHub repositories.



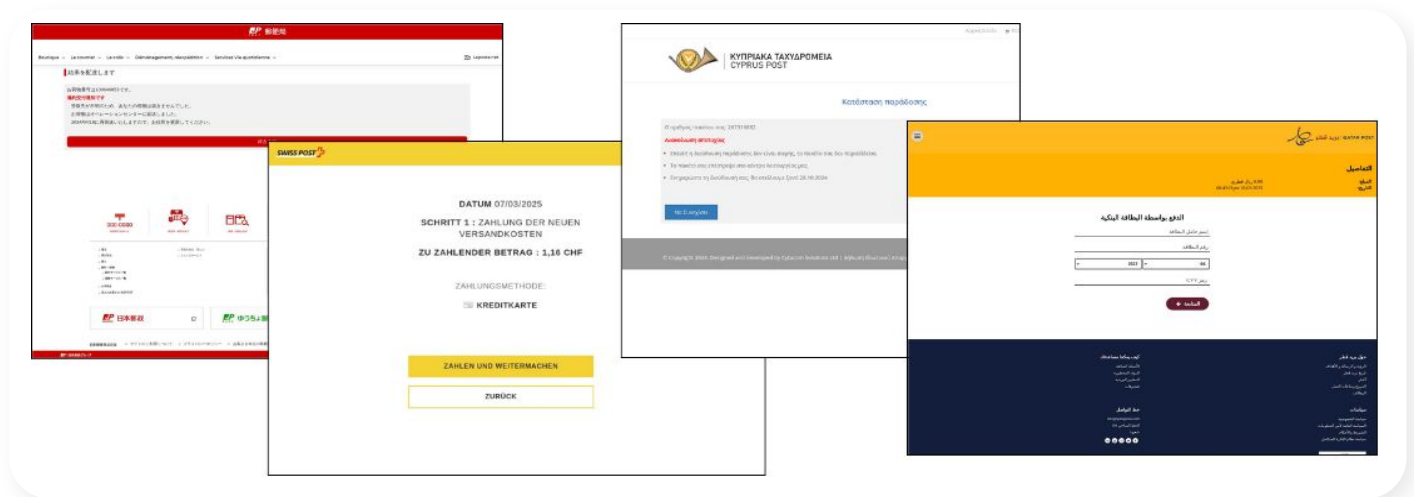
Generic Workflow of The Postal Phishing Kit



These postal phishing kits use several techniques to avoid detection, including by filtering certain IP addresses or geo location from accessing phishing sites, blocking crawlers from indexing the sites, and blocking device types such as non-mobile devices from viewing the sites. Additionally, most Darcula attacks rely on specific paths, such as `/xyz`, to access the site, rather than using dedicated subdomains. For national postal scams, these paths are often two-letter country abbreviations corresponding to the targeted nation.

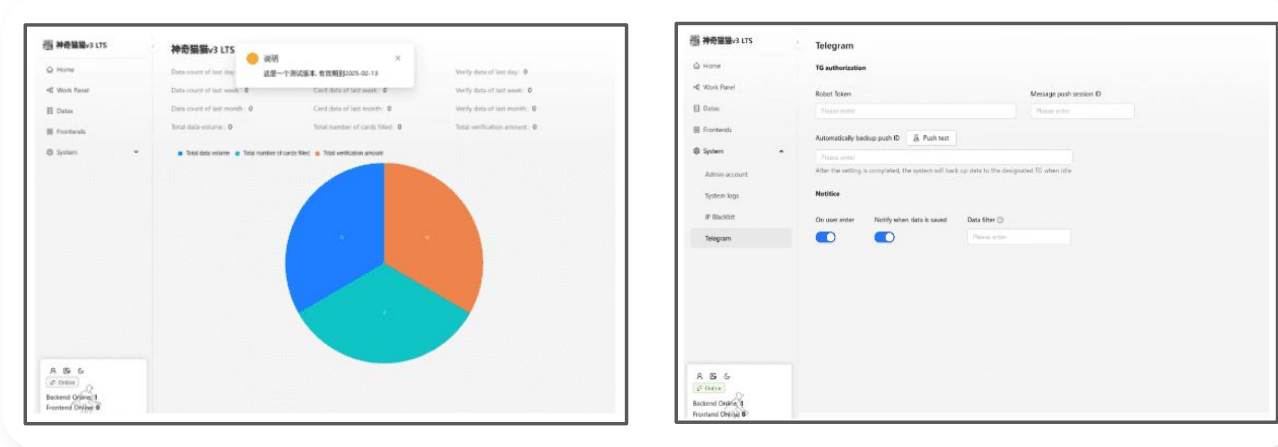
CTM360 Observations - Resource Development

Many campaigns use regional targeting: postal scams are sent in Arabic to Gulf-region numbers, while La Poste and Deutsche Post templates are delivered in French or German respectively. Postal phishing kits supports multiple languages, allowing actors to render phishing pages based on the victim's location or device language, significantly improving believability.



Postal scams using different languages to mimic local postal services and appear more credible.

It is common for phishing kits like Darcula-suite to offer an intuitive administrator dashboard that enables users to efficiently manage phishing campaigns. The dashboard aggregates real-time performance statistics, providing a clear view of campaign success. Additionally, threat actors can receive alerts via Telegram when a target becomes a victim of the scam.



On the left: Performance insights via the Darcula-Suite Dashboard. On the right: Seamless Telegram notification integrations for real-time updates. (Source: Netcraft)

CTM360 Observations

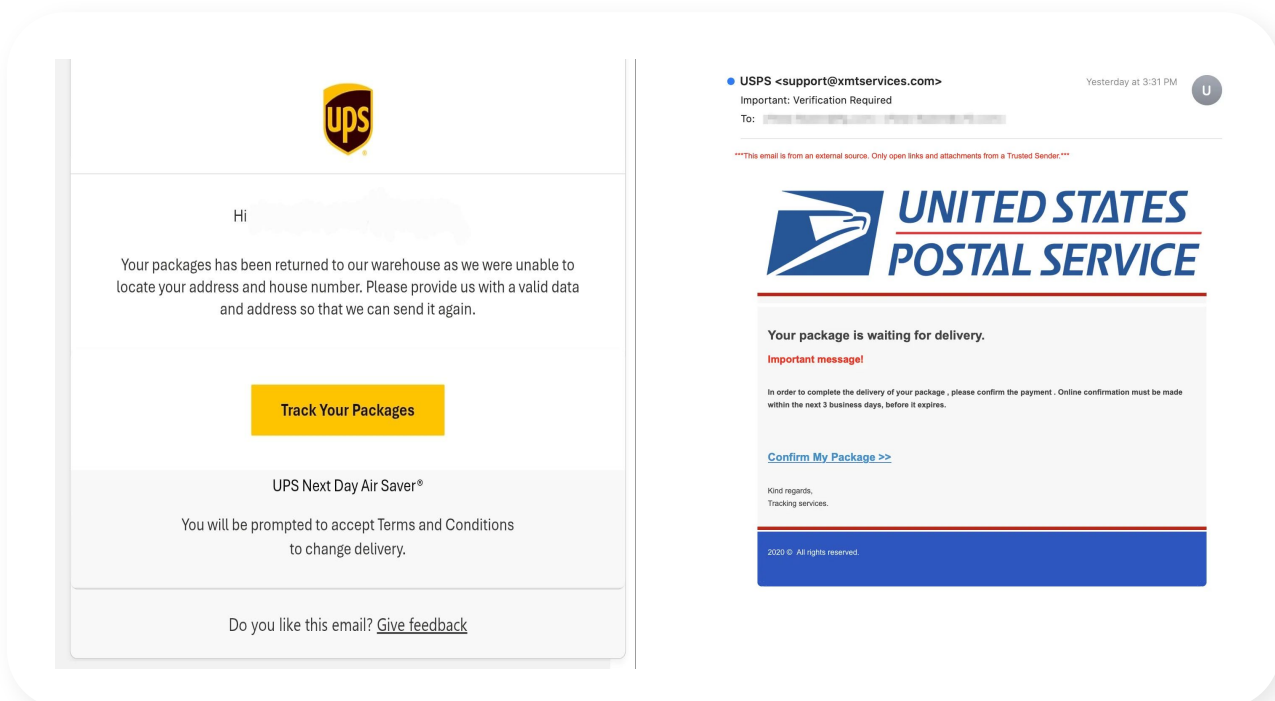
Trigger and Distribution

Scammers exploit **fear, urgency, and impersonation tactics** to initiate delivery scam campaigns that mimic official courier company communications. These alerts often claim: **Missed deliveries, Customs issues, or Package returns.**

These fake messages are through SMS, email, phone calls, and other channels to impersonate major postal and courier services. These messages often mimic the branding and language of trusted delivery companies to appear legitimate with the goal is to trick recipients into clicking malicious links or providing personal information.

Distribution Technique 1: Email Impersonations

The screenshot below shows an example of a phishing email impersonating well-known postal & courier companies. Scammers design these emails to closely replicate the branding, layout, and tone of legitimate delivery services, making them appear authentic. The message within the email usually claims that a package is delayed, pending, or requires further action, urging the recipient to click a link or open an attachment. These links often lead to malicious websites intended to steal personal or financial information or to install malware on the recipient's device. Such scams are especially effective because they exploit the sense of urgency and trust commonly associated with package deliveries.

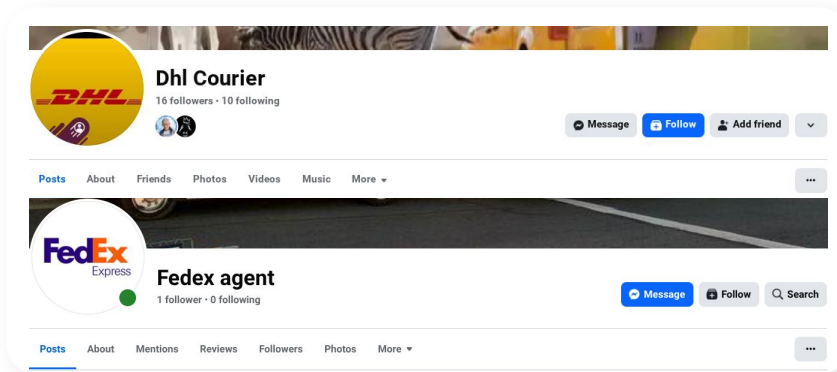


Email received by victims urging them to take action by clicking on a link.

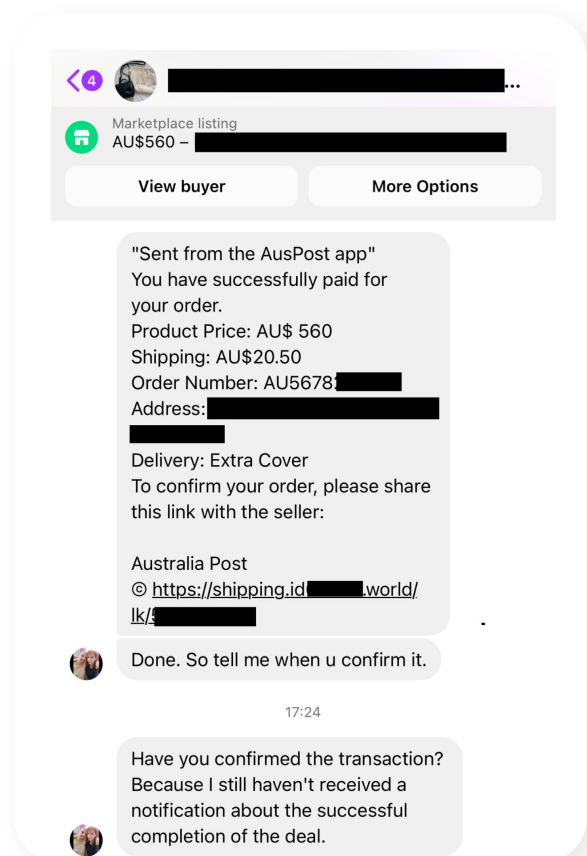
CTM360 Observations

Distribution Technique 2: Social Media Impersonations & Instant Messaging Platforms

The screenshots below showcases how social media impersonation and instant messaging platforms are increasingly being used to facilitate courier-related scams. In these cases, the scammers create fake accounts posing as representatives of well-known courier companies or customer support agents.



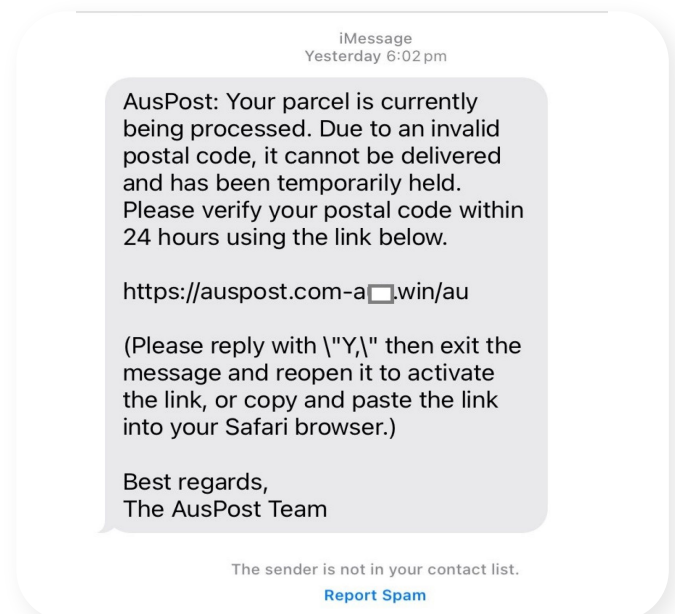
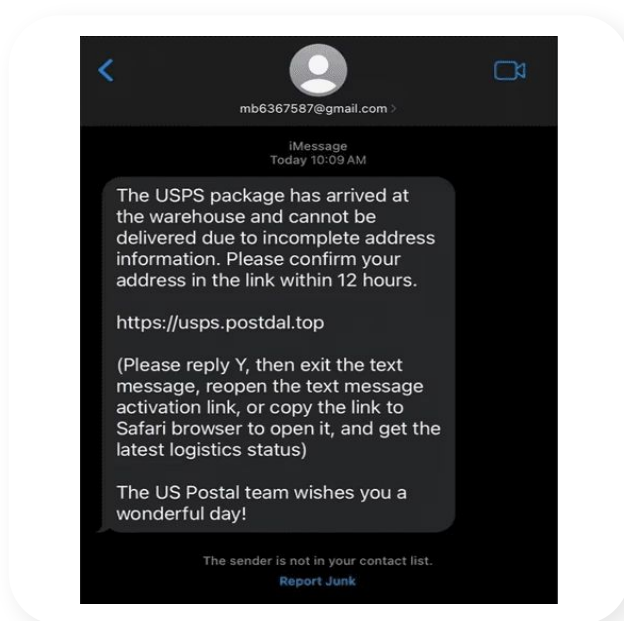
They reach out to users via platforms like Facebook Messenger, Instagram, or WhatsApp, often claiming there is an issue with a delivery or that a package is awaiting payment or verification. Victims are then prompted to share personal details, click on malicious links, or make payments to resolve the supposed issue. These scams are highly effective as they exploit both the perceived credibility of courier brands and the immediacy and informality of social media communication.



CTM360 Observations

Distribution Technique 3: SMS, iMessage & RCS

The Darcula platform uses alternative distribution methods to spread phishing links, primarily through iMessage and RCS (Rich Communication Services), allowing it to bypass standard SMS firewall protections. These links are often disguised using URL shorteners such as Bit.ly and TinyURL to further evade detection and enhance click-through rates.



iMessage used to distribute postal phishing links

The choice to use iMessages and Google Messages (based on the RCS standard) to lead users to the phishing sites is clever:

- They are free to send
- They are more trusted by consumers than regular text messages
- They are end-to-end encrypted, preventing network operators from analyzing their content, thus allowing the messages to evade filters put in place by to block unsolicited and fraudulent SMS messages.
- It creates a false sense of urgency through well-crafted messages

iMessages can be sent in bulk via "mass sender" scripts, the researchers also pointed out, as can Google Messages, via Android device farms.

CTM360 Observations

Motive

The operators behind the global postal & courier scam is primarily motivated by financial gain and data exploitation. Their operations are characterized by:

Credential Harvesting

Threat actors collect login credentials to online banking, email, e-commerce, and government service portals. These credentials are either:

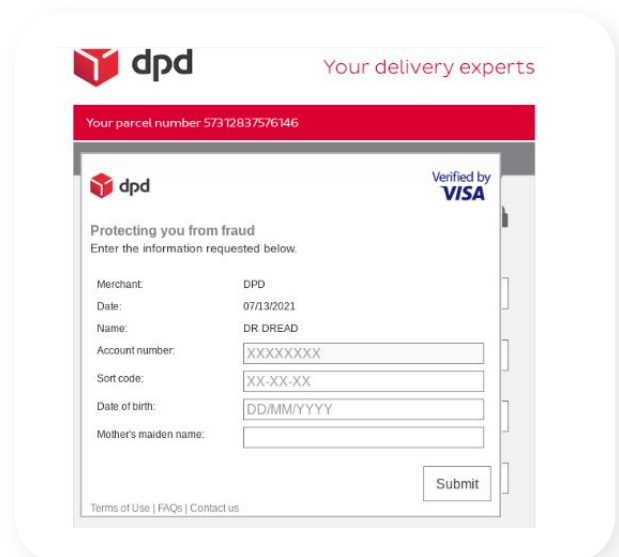
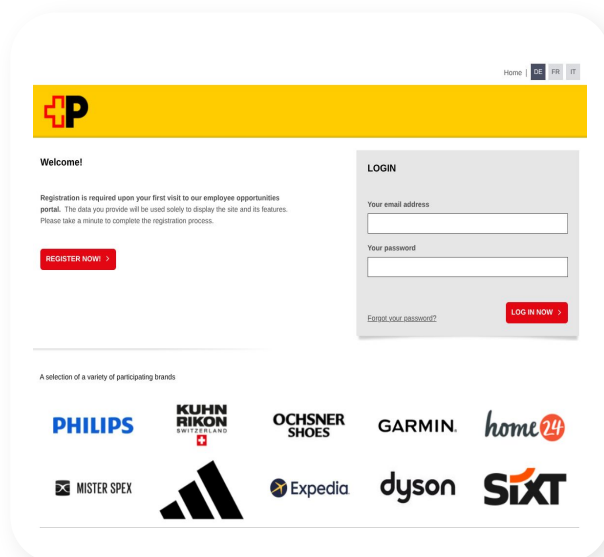
- Used directly to gain access to financial or valuable digital assets.
- Sold to other cybercriminals on underground forums.

Personally Identifiable Information (PII) Harvesting

Victims are tricked into entering sensitive details such as:

- Full names, addresses, dates of birth
- National ID numbers, Social Security Numbers (SSNs)
- Contact information, including phone numbers and email addresses

This data is highly valuable for **identity theft**, **account takeovers**, and further social engineering campaigns.



Requesting OTP (One-Time Password) and MFA Information

To bypass modern multi-factor authentication (MFA) systems, many Darcula phishing kits ask for:

- SMS-based OTPs
- App-based codes (e.g., Google Authenticator)
- Biometric confirmations (simulated via UI deception)

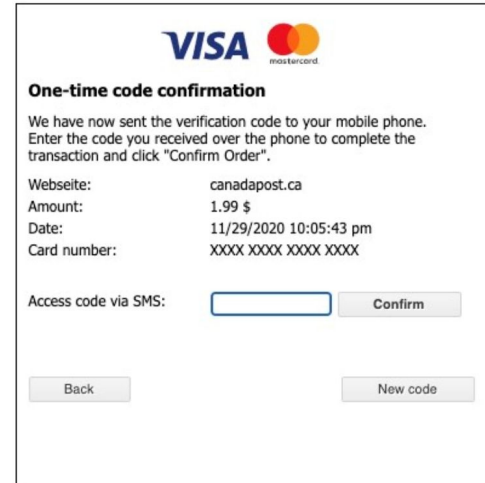
This allows actors to perform real-time **session hijacking**.

CTM360 Observations

Monetization

Fraudulent Transactions Using Credit/Debit Card Data

After victims are tricked into submitting their payment card information through phishing sites, attackers often prompt them to enter a one-time passcode (OTP), claiming it's for verification. In reality, this OTP is sent by the victim's bank to authorize adding the card to a digital wallet such as Apple Pay or Google Wallet. Once the victim provides this code, fraudsters can successfully link the stolen card to a mobile wallet on a device they control, usually a burner phone. These wallets are then used to make unauthorized transactions, including online purchases or in-store payments.



The fake OTP page

Exploitation of Stolen Card Data

Stolen card data harvested through phishing kits like the Dracula-suite can be weaponized further by generating realistic images of the victim's card, making it easier to bypass certain verification checks. Fraudsters commonly load up to 20 stolen cards onto a single burner phone. These phones, preloaded with active digital wallets, are then sold or used directly for fraud. The practice has been openly showcased in Telegram channels linked to Darcula, confirming a broader ecosystem where digital wallets serve as a monetization method for compromised card data.

The exploitation of stolen card data is not limited to postal & courier scams and is increasingly observed across other phishing campaigns that use phishing kits.



Posted on a Telegram channel, this image shows a burner phone loaded with multiple stolen cards.



ABOUT US

CTM360 is a consolidated platform that includes external attack surface management, digital risk protection (brand protection & anti-phishing, data leakage protection, and unlimited managed takedowns), security ratings, third party risk management, email intelligence (dmarc) and cyber threat intelligence.

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