

Report | August 2026



RecruitTrap

**The Growing Threat of
Browser-in-the-Browser (BitB)
Recruitment Scams**

Analysis by CTM360



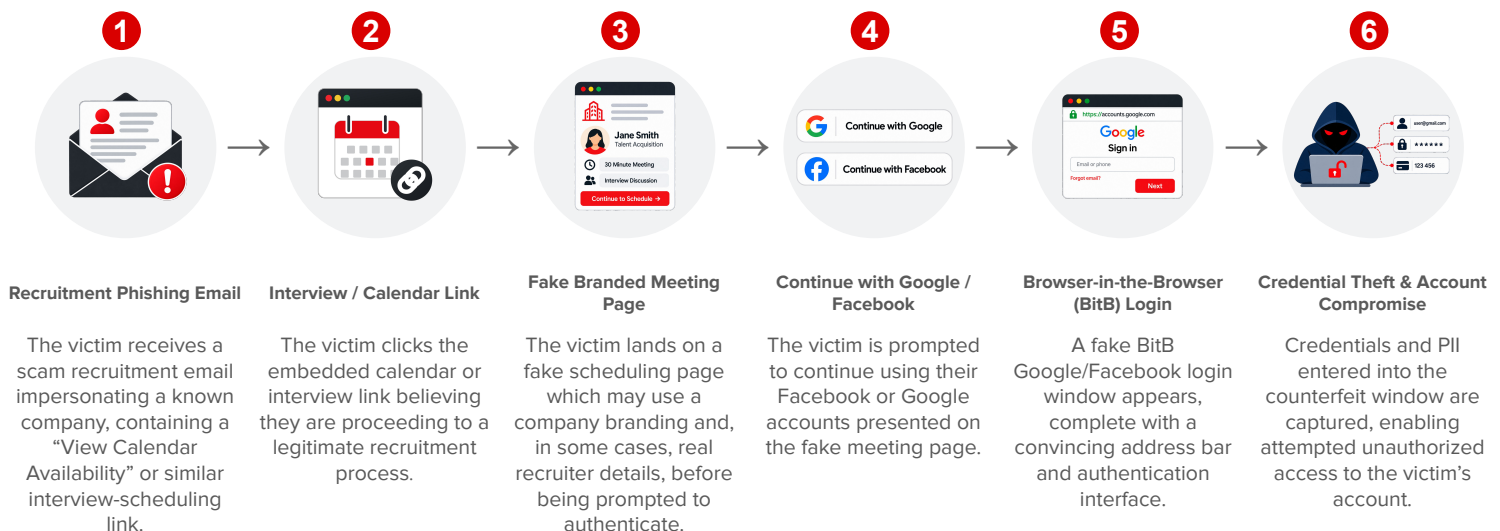
**INDUSTRY**
Recruitment**COUNTRY**
All**REGION**
Global**DATE**
August, 2026**Threat Type**
Phishing Campaign**Threat Vector**
Scam Email**Key Techniques**
BITB, Credential &
OTP Harvesting**Phishing Instances**
3000+ URLs

Overview

CTM360 has identified a **large-scale, global Browser-in-the-Browser (BitB) recruitment-themed phishing campaign** targeting professionals, particularly individuals working in marketing and related roles. Threat actors impersonate recruiters from more than **50+ recognizable organizations** across technology, travel, hospitality, food and beverage, apparel, consulting, and entertainment. The campaign uses copied corporate branding, realistic hiring pages, and in some cases the **names and photographs of real recruiters** to make unsolicited interview invitations appear legitimate. **CTM360 have identified more than 3000+ URLs, over the last 2 months.** However, these findings likely represent only the tip of the iceberg. With scalable phishing kits and advanced techniques, the true volume of active BitB Recruitment scam URLs will be significantly higher.

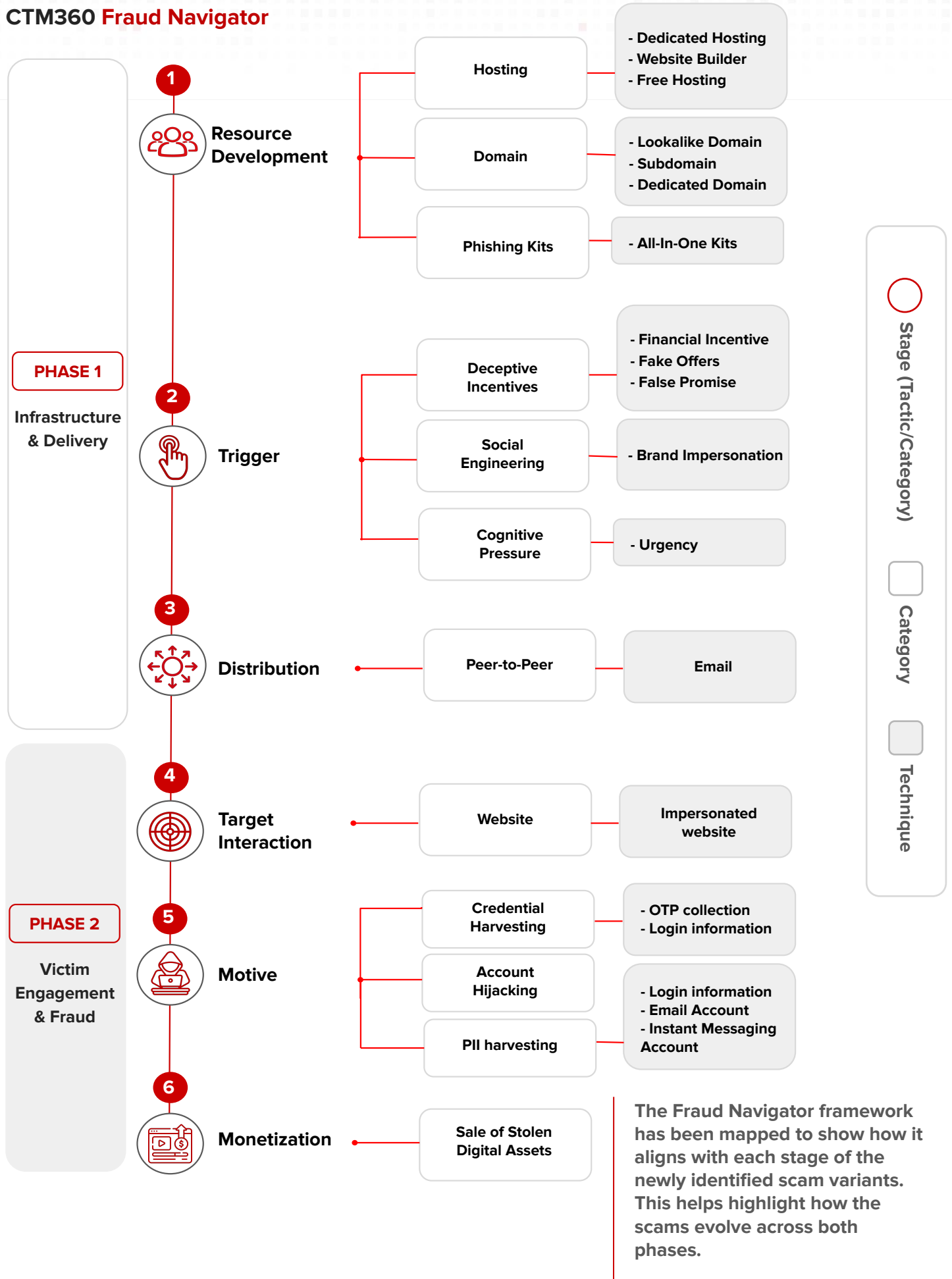
The attack begins with a convincing recruiter email or meeting invitation. Victims are then directed through one of two primary workflows: a **brand-specific recruitment portal** or a **counterfeit Calendly-style scheduling page** where they select a date and time and provide basic contact details. This use of brand-specific recruitment portal helps the campaign appear legitimate and can reduce the effectiveness of link-based security controls.

Both BitB recruitment scam workflows ultimately prompt the victim to **“Continue with Google”** or **“Continue with Facebook.”** Instead of opening a genuine authentication window, the phishing site renders a **Browser-in-the-Browser (BitB)** interface that visually reproduces the selected provider's login page, including a fake address bar and security indicators. Credentials and authentication data entered into this window are captured by the attacker. In more advanced BitB recruitment variants, the backend can dynamically relay credentials and MFA challenges in real time, enabling the threat actor to establish an authenticated session while the victim is still interacting with the phishing page.



FRAUD STAGES:

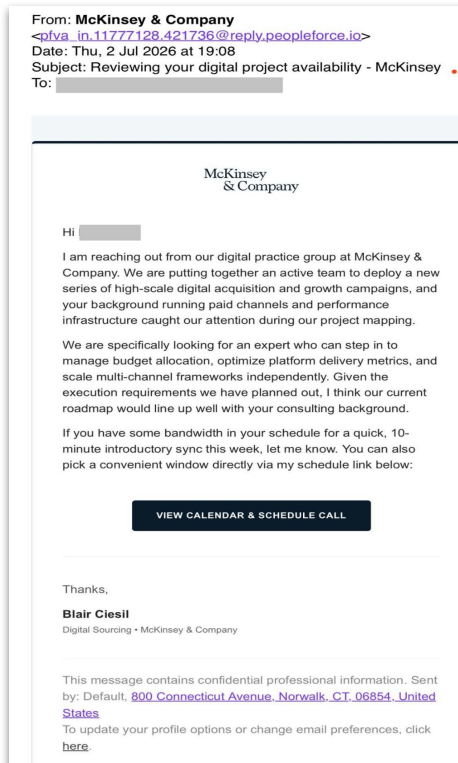
CTM360 Fraud Navigator



CTM360 Observation

Recruitment Email & Recruiter Impersonation

The attack begins with targeted recruitment emails that appear to come from a legitimate recruiter at a well-known organization. The email references the recipient's background and invites them for an informal discussion or interview.



Sample recruiter email impersonating McKinsey & Company
Careers targeting Marketing Professionals



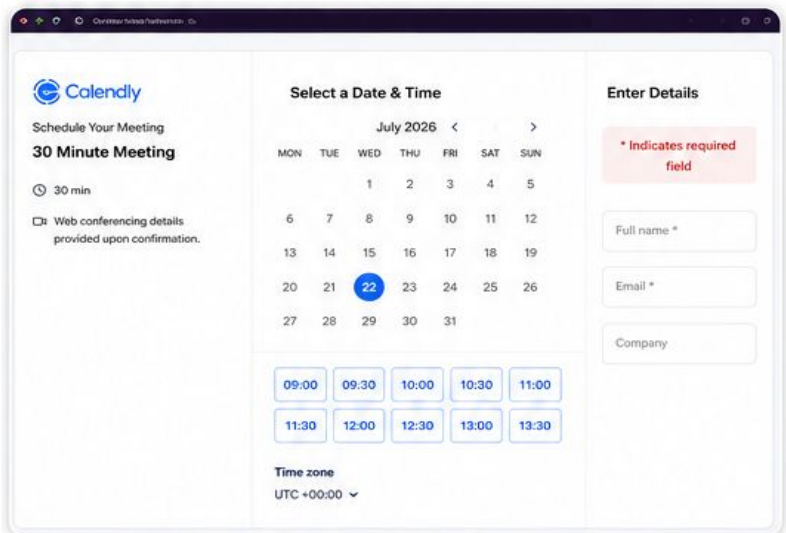
Marketing Professionals as Primary Targets

Based on our analysis, we observed that majority of the BitB recruitment scam emails targeted marketing professionals. This targeting appears deliberate, as marketing professionals often have access to advertising platforms, corporate social media accounts, customer data, and other business-critical services, making their accounts particularly valuable to threat actors.

Counterfeit Brand Recruitment & Calendly-Style Scheduling Portals

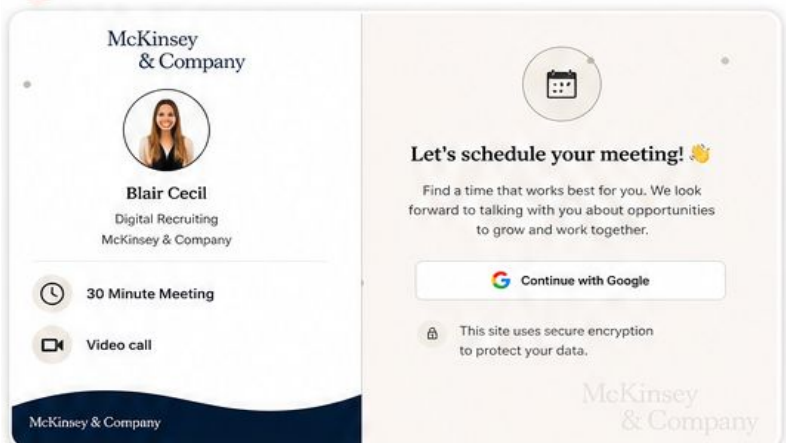
The BitB recruitment scam uses two main phishing kits: **Counterfeit Calendly-style scheduling pages** and **brand-specific recruitment portals**. The Calendly-style pages ask victims to schedule an interview and enter basic contact details, while the brand-specific recruitment portals impersonate real companies using real recruiters names, photos, job titles, and branding. These realistic elements make the scam appear more legitimate and harder to detect. Both include **“Continue with Google/Facebook”** login buttons that open a BitB phishing window targeting the either Google or Facebook credentials.

A Calendly-Style Scheduling Portal



Fraudulent Calendly-style scheduling page.

B Brand-Specific Recruitment Portal



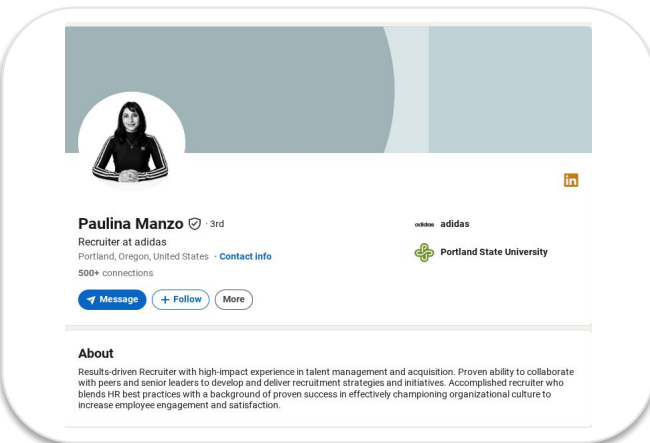
Fraudulent brand-specific recruitment portal.

Abuse of Recruiter Identities & Corporate Branding

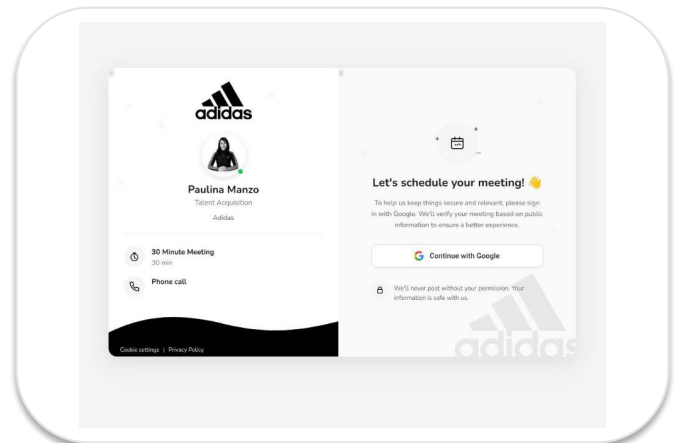
Our analysis identified multiple instances in which threat actors leveraged publicly available information associated with legitimate recruiters to enhance the credibility of fraudulent recruitment pages. These pages reused real recruiters names, profile images, job titles, employer information, and corporate branding to make attacker-controlled interview scheduling pages appear authentic and trustworthy.

REAL RECRUITER PROFILE

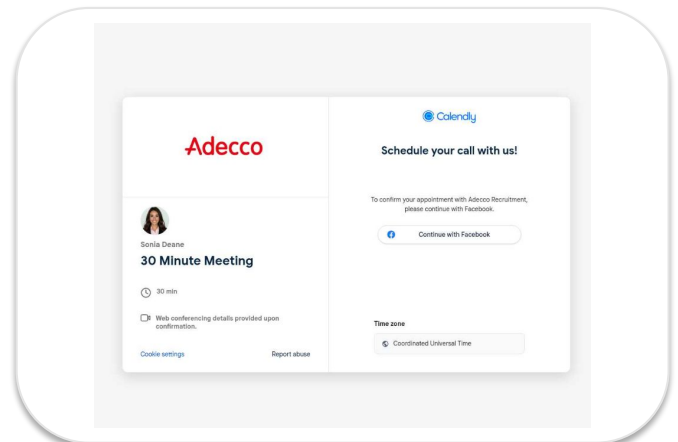
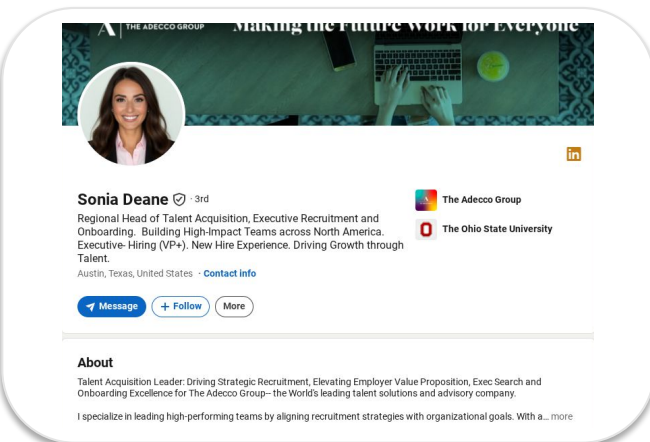
ADIDAS — PAULINA MANZO



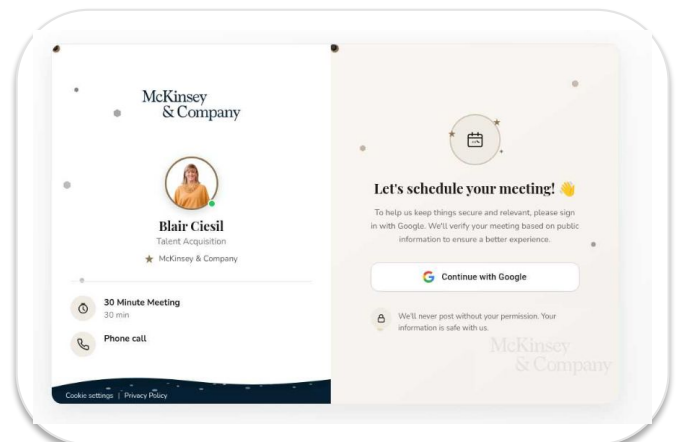
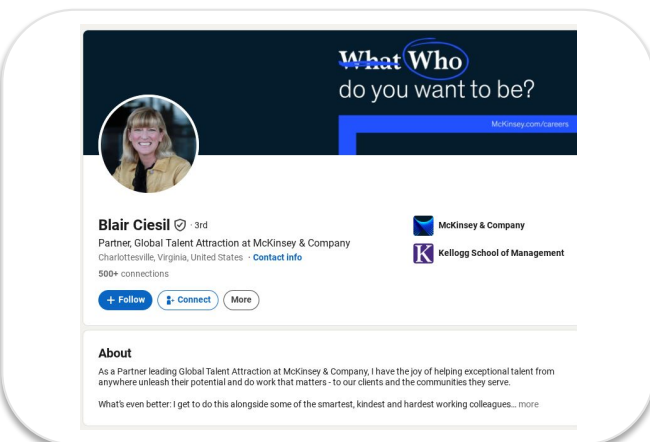
FRAUDULENT RECRUITMENT PAGE



McKINSEY & COMPANY — BLAIR CIESIL



ADECCO — SONIA DEANE

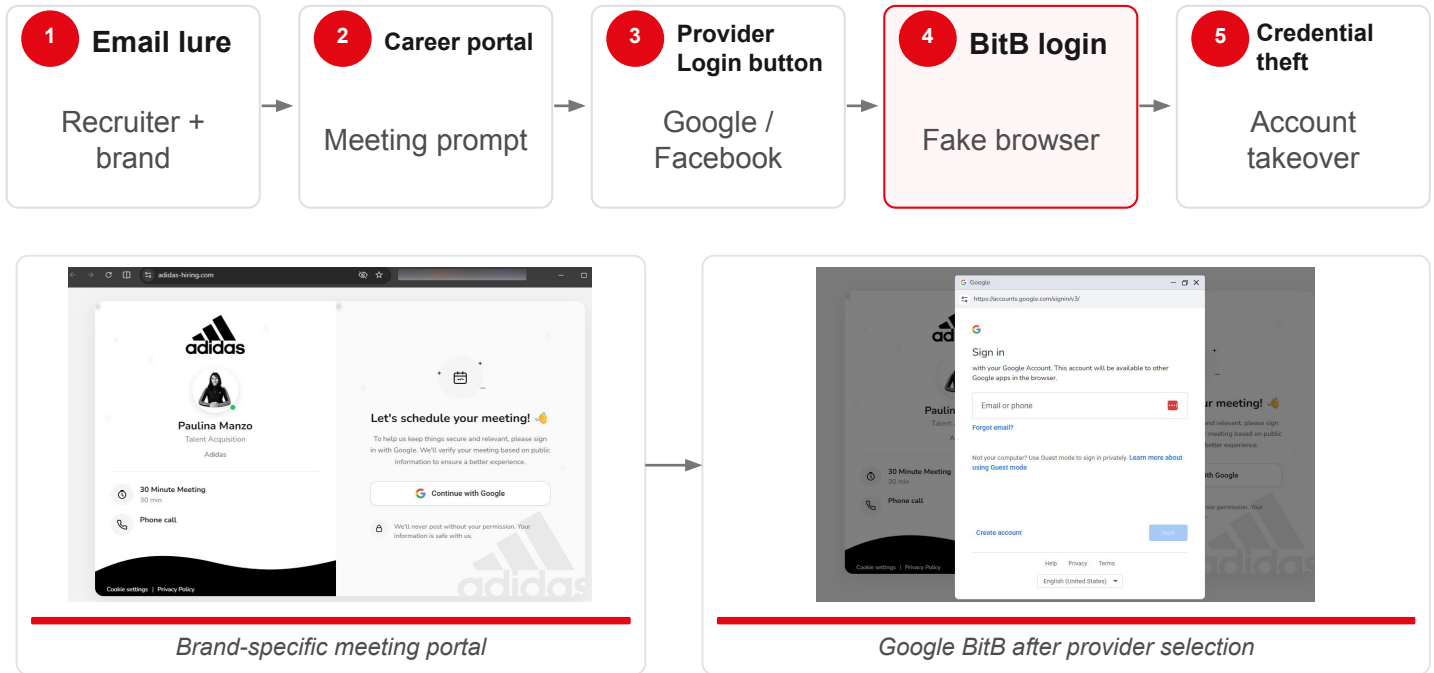


The repeated use of this approach across multiple organizations shows that the same recruitment scam can be easily adapted to impersonate different recruiters and brands.

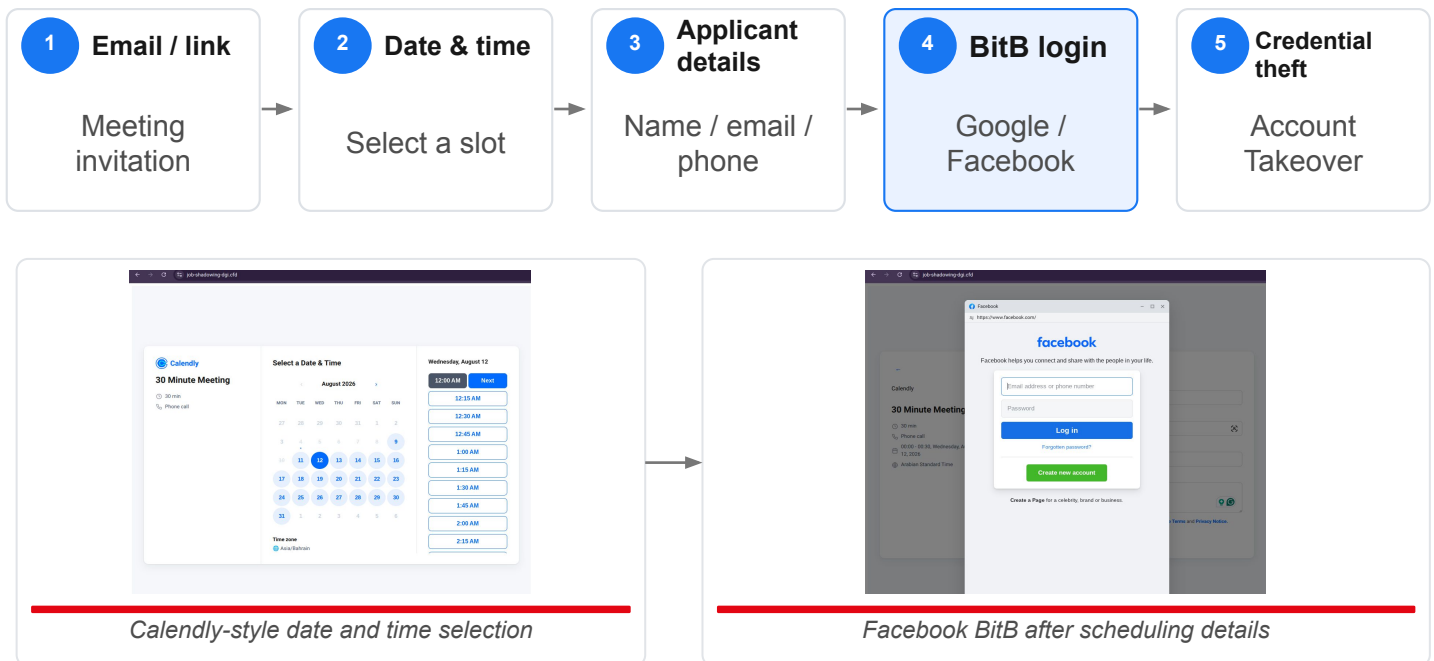
Two Entry Paths, Same BitB Destination

Both the counterfeit **Calendly-style scheduling pages** and **brand-specific recruitment portals** begin with an email or meeting lure. Victims are then directed either to a fake recruitment portal or a Calendly-style booking flow. In both cases, the process leads to a **Google or Facebook BitB phishing window**. The diagrams below illustrate how each scam flow works.

A. COUNTERFEIT RECRUITMENT PORTAL FLOW



B. CALENDLY-STYLE SCHEDULING FLOW

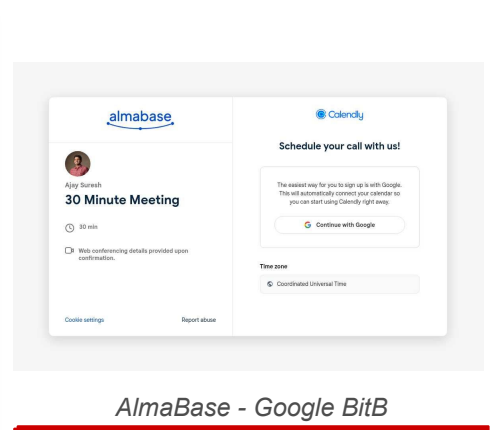
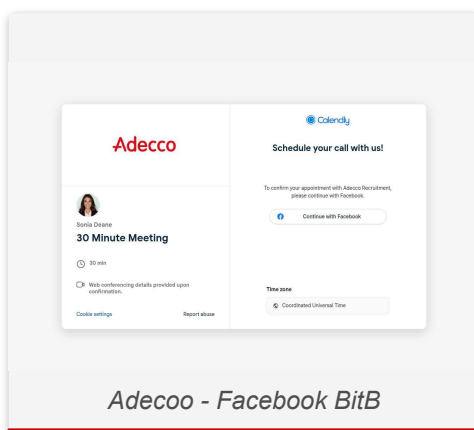
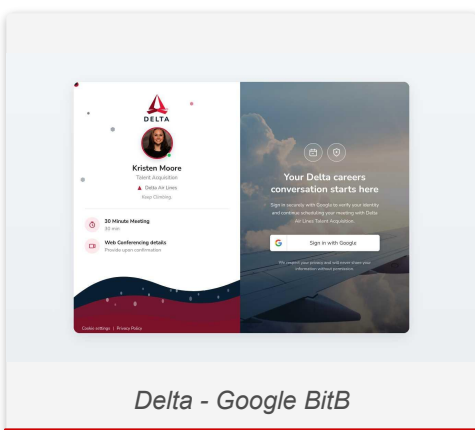
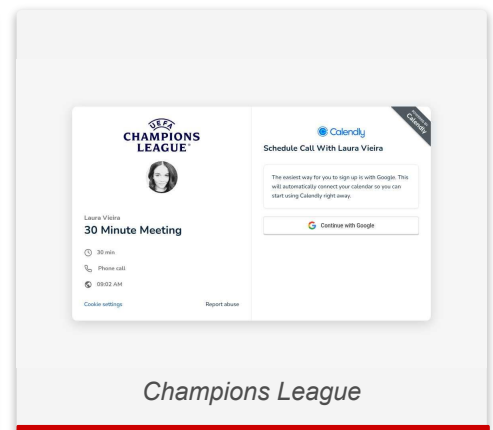
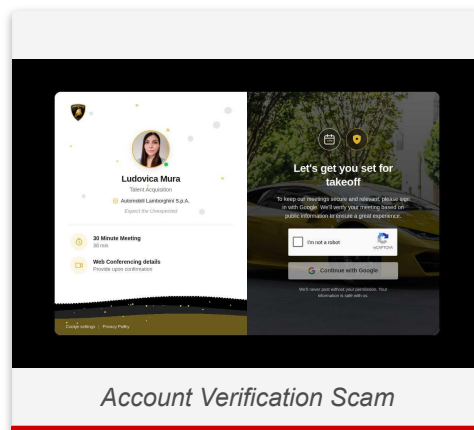
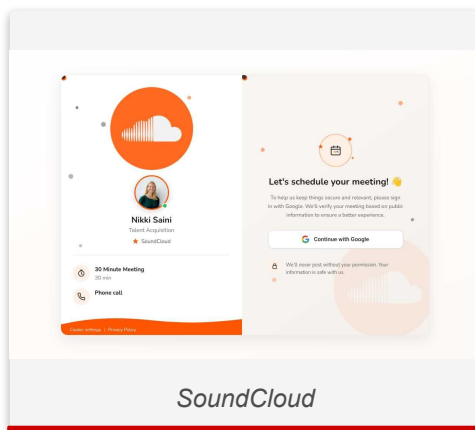
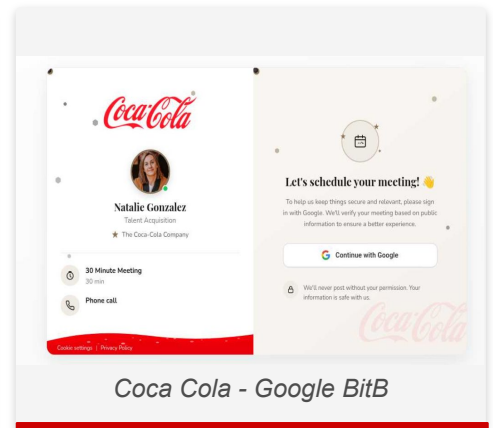
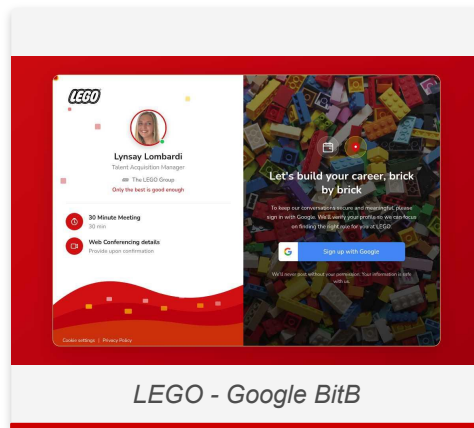
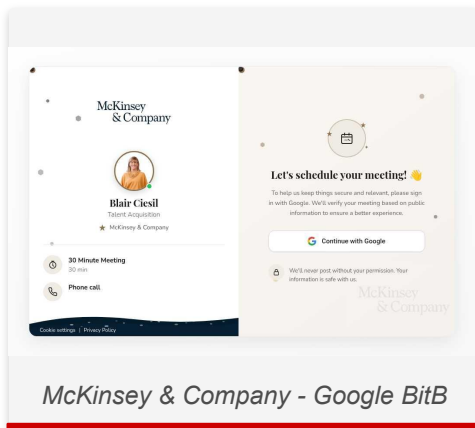


Mobile-Specific Phishing Behavior

We observed that when the phishing link is opened on a mobile device, the campaign may display a full-screen fake Google or Facebook login page instead of using a BitB window. Making the phishing page appear like a normal mobile login screen.

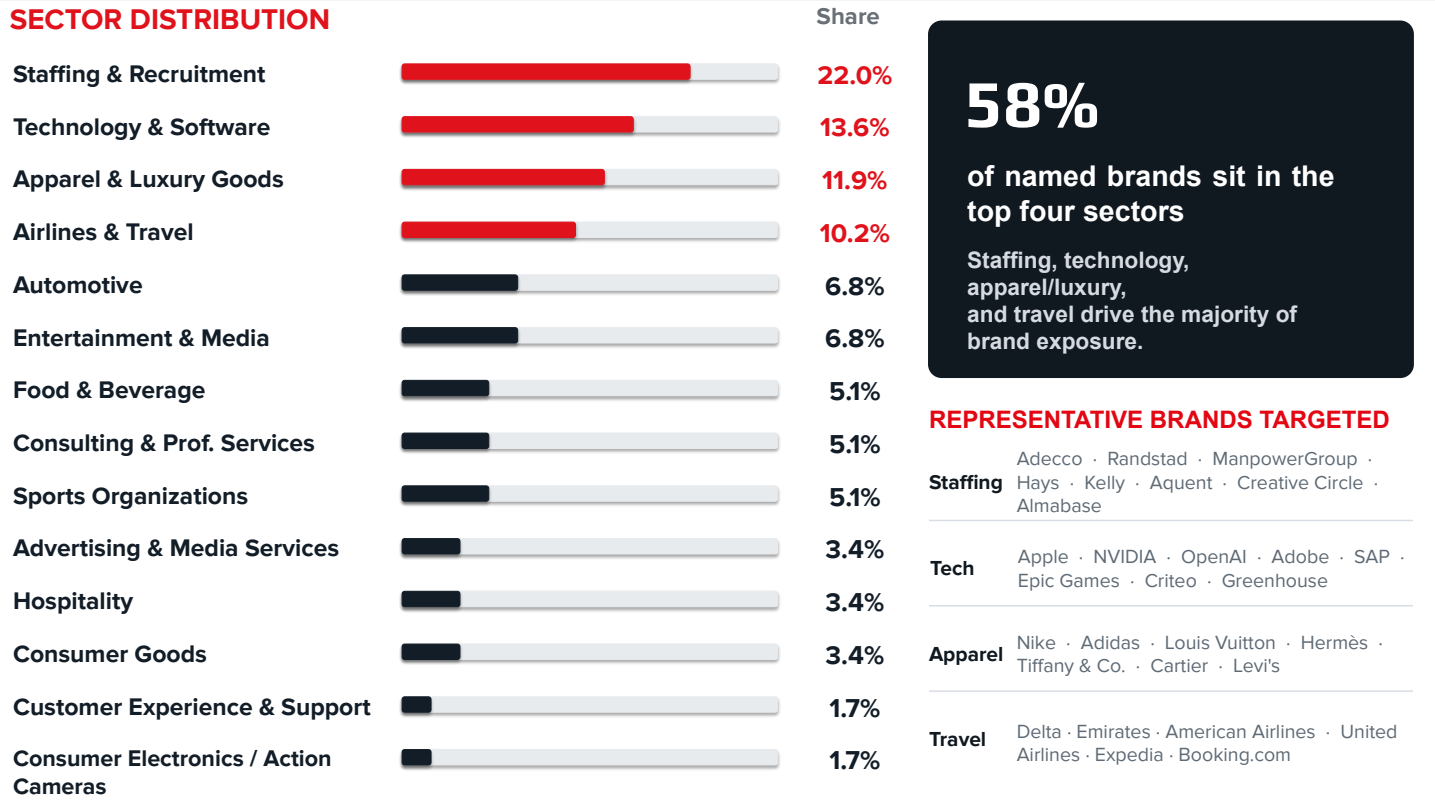
Recruitment-Themed Templates - Sample Set

The same template has been reused by the threat actor by replacing the brand, recruiter persona, background, slogan and provider button while retaining the same 30 minute meeting and authentication flow.



Targeted Brands & Sectors

The recruitment-themed Browser-in-the-Browser (BitB) campaign demonstrates broad and diverse brand targeting, with **50+ organizations identified across 10+ sectors**.



As shown above, the most targeted sector is **Staffing & Recruitment**, with **13 brands**. This is followed by **Technology & Software** with **8 brands**, **Apparel & Luxury Goods** with **7 brands**, and **Airlines & Travel** with **6 brands**. Together, these four sectors make up around **58% of all identified brands**. This shows that threat actors are using well-known companies and recruitment brands to make fake job offers and interview invitations look more real and trustworthy.

In addition to these top sectors, the campaign also targets brands from many other sectors, including **automotive, entertainment and media, food and beverage, consulting and professional services, sports organizations, advertising and media services, hospitality, consumer goods, Customer Experience & Support, and consumer electronics**. This shows that the campaign is not focused on one type of company or industry and can be used against a wide range of brands.

The campaign can also be **easily changed to target different brands**. Threat actors can use the same recruitment phishing setup and simply change the company name, logo, recruiter details, and other content. This allows them to target different companies, industries, and users without having to create a completely new campaign each time.

Key Takeaway

The campaign targets **many well known brands across different sectors** and can be easily changed to impersonate new organizations. By using trusted company names and realistic recruitment messages, threat actors can make their fake job and interview offers appear more convincing.

Recruitment-Phishing Infrastructure



Over the last 2 months CTM360 has detected over **3,000+** Recruitment BitB URLs and identified Calendly as the primary target, accounting for about **95.8%** of the total observations, while the remaining activity impersonated multiple employer brands. Calendly-targeting pages were predominantly protected by Cloudflare, which concealed their origin servers, while employer-brand impersonation pages relied on dedicated lookalike domains that reused AWS-hosted IP addresses and recurring hostname structures indicating that multiple phishing sites were deployed through shared infrastructure.

3000+

PHISHING URLs DETECTED

Recruitment BitB dataset · last 2 months

SAMPLE OBSERVED PHISHING URLs (IOCs)

Five examples from each dataset

COUNTERFEIT CALENDLY-STYLE

- hxxps[:]//discover[.]hrememployment-pub[.]com
- hxxps[:]//inside[.]talentforgejourney-pub[.]works
- hxxps[:]//world[.]applicantinterview-pub[.]com
- hxxps[:]//media[.]interviewconfirmation[.]info
- hxxps[:]//zone[.]interviewschedule[.]cfd

COUNTERFEIT RECRUITMENT PORTAL

- hxxps[:]//deltaairlines-global[.]com
- hxxps[:]//flyemirates-global[.]com
- hxxps[:]//deloitte-careers[.]com
- hxxps[:]//legohr-careers[.]com
- hxxps[:]//expedia-careers[.]com

PAGE-TITLE PATTERN FINDINGS

Recurring page titles across 3,000+ valid BitB Recruitment scams

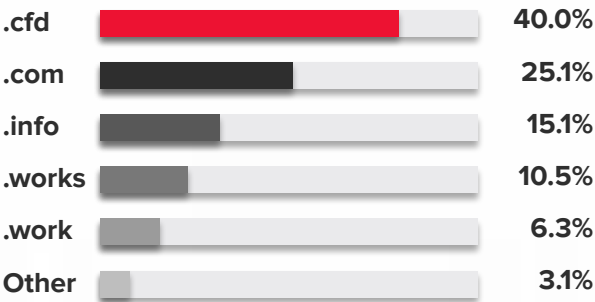
PAGES	OBSERVED PATTERN
846	Exact title reuse "Job Search Calendly Careers"
913	Employment-title family Job / Career / Recruitment
295	Booking-action cue "Select a Date & Time" titles

WHY IT WORKS

Page titles show recruiting and Calendly booking lures dominate.

TLDS USED IN THE CAMPAIGN

Share of 813 deduplicated registered domains



.cfd represented the largest observed TLD share (40.0%).

HOSTING INFRASTRUCTURE

All 3,000+ URL incidents are retained. Percentages below use unique observed hosts within each page type.

CALENDLY-TARGETING INFRASTRUCTURE

928 unique observed hosts



92.2%

Cloudflare-fronted BitB hosts

7.7%

Direct / dedicated IP hosts



Predominantly Cloudflare-fronted phishing infrastructure targeting Calendly.

EMPLOYER-BRAND INFRASTRUCTURE

116 unique observed hosts



93.1%

Dedicated / registered hosts

50.9%

Hosted on AWS EC2 IPs & ranges

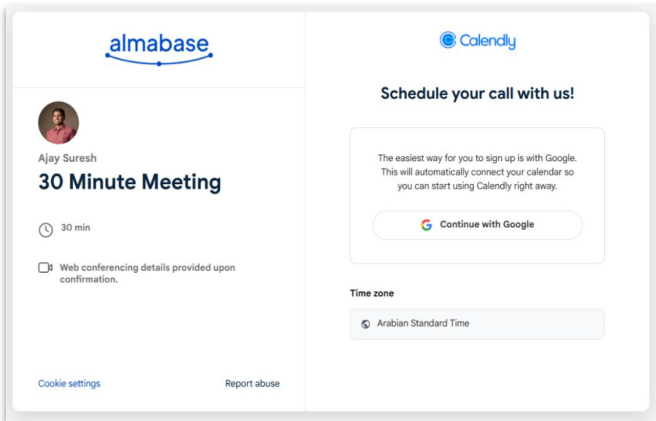


Employer brand lookalike domains use dedicated infrastructure with recurring AWS hosting.

Technical Breakdown: BITB & Live AiTM Workflow

Investigation Brief

As part of our investigation into the recruitment-themed phishing campaign, our team has analyzed one of the Calendly-style BitB Phishing URL.



UI of the Recruit Trap BitB phishing page being analyzed.

By examining the site's frontend code and client-side behavior, we were able to identify how victims are filtered, how Google-style login and multi-factor authentication prompts are reproduced, how credentials and MFA information are captured, and how the browser communicates with the backend infrastructure. The following technical analysis documents these behaviors and explains how the site supports a real-time phishing workflow targeting business users.

Assessment

Architecture is consistent with real-time adversary-in-the-middle phishing: the backend can interactively collect credentials, request MFA codes or push confirmations, and then redirect victims into a legitimate Calendly workflow to reduce suspicion.

Observed Frontend Pattern

The page behaves as a state machine rather than a static form.

```
scenes = [
  CAPTCHA, LOGIN, PASSWORD,
  TWO_FACTOR_CODE,
  TWO_FACTOR_PHONE,
  TWO_FACTOR_NUMBER_MATCH,
  TWO_FACTOR_SUFFIX, DONE
]

sessionStorage.sid = browserId
socket.on('scene', renderStage)
```

Technical signals

- Svelte/SvelteKit front end controls staged prompts.
- Per-browser session identifier persists in sessionStorage.
- CAPTCHA and browser-reload checks filter victims before collection.

Backend-Controlled Flow

Persistent **Socket.IO** channel lets the threat actor conduct the BitB Recruitment scam in real time.

1

Session setup

Victim receives a browser-scoped session ID; CAPTCHA/reload filters reduce noise.

2

Credential capture

Email, password, and geolocation data are transmitted to the `/api/login` endpoint through a Google/Facebook-style authentication flow.

3

Live Google login

The backend replays the credentials against Google and receives the required authentication type.

4

MFA relay

The phishing page renders the matching MFA prompt and forwards OTP/SMS/email codes to `/api/twofa` or related endpoints.

5

Session takeover

The attacker is granted an authenticated session; the victim is then redirected to a genuine page to reduce suspicion.

Credential theft becomes interactive rather than one-shot

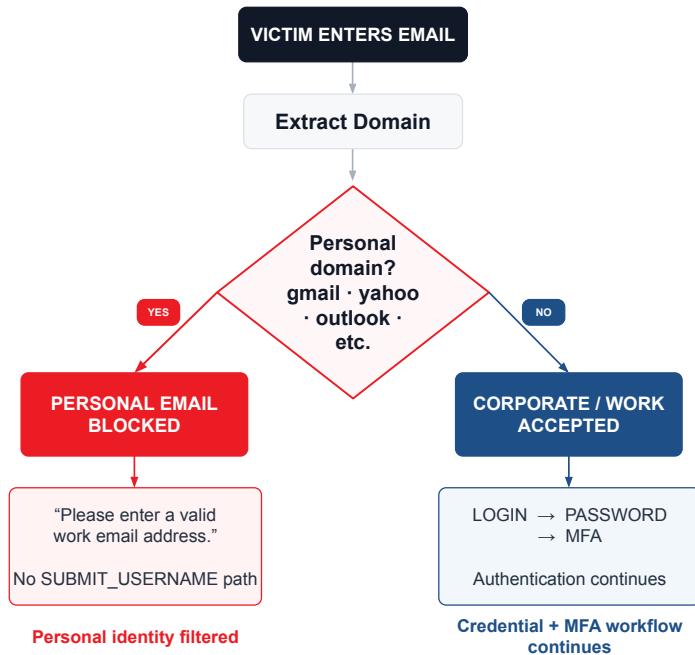
Target Filtering: Corporate Email Qualification

The phishing site does not accept every victim: it first filters for potential corporate identities, then routes qualifying victims into the credential and MFA workflow.

Victim-Qualification Flow

OBSERVED

Frontend gates the authentication path by domain category before submitting the username.



Analytical Assessment

INFERENCE

Why filter personal email?

- Enterprise identities may unlock corporate mail, documents and cloud resources.
- Compromised business mailboxes can expose trusted organizational contacts.
- Corporate accounts may reach SSO-connected applications.
- Business identities can enable follow-on phishing or BEC.
- The recruitment lure is more valuable when tied to a work identity.

Observed Frontend Filtering Logic

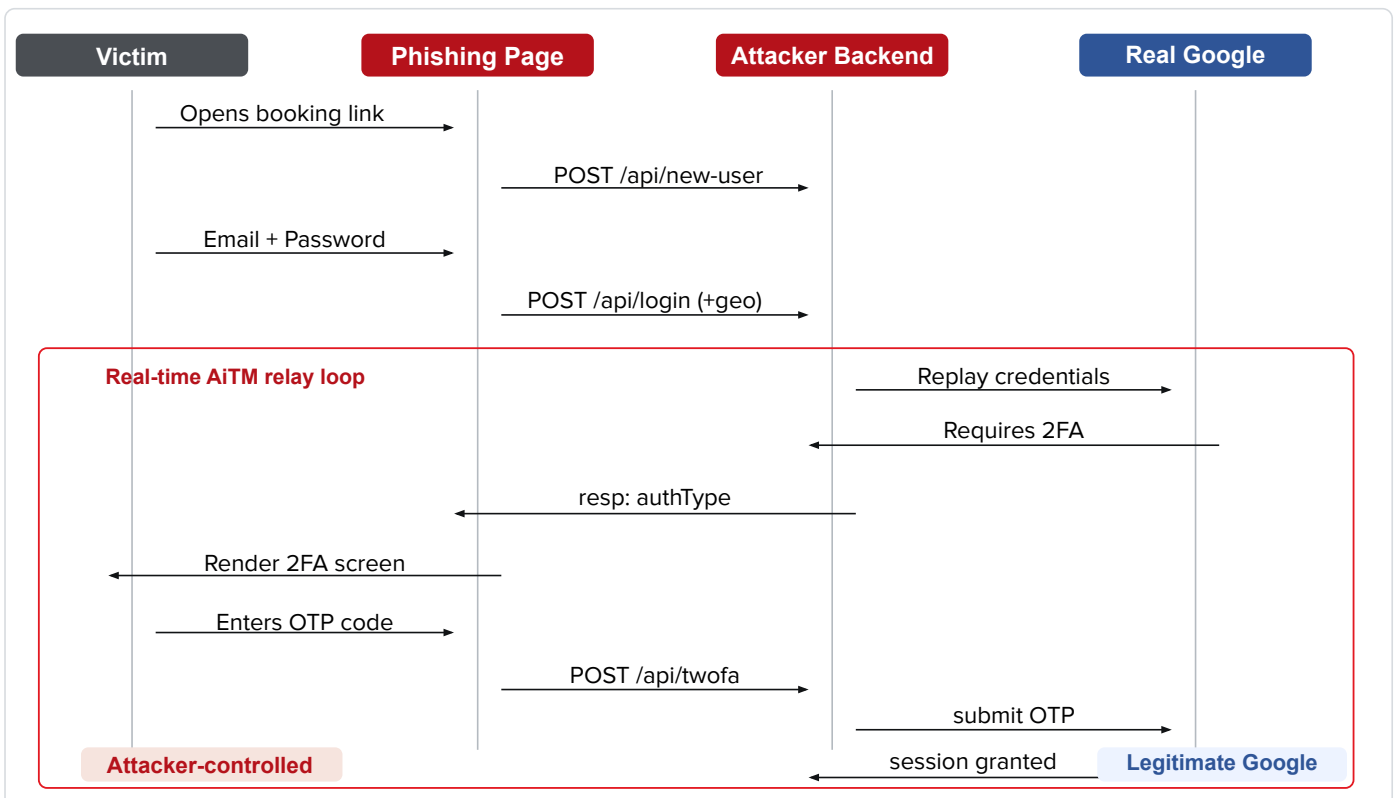
CODE

```
const domain =  
  email.split("@")[1].trim().toLowerCase();  
  
return !personalDomains.includes(domain);
```

Blocked examples: gmail.com · yahoo.com · outlook.com · icloud.com · protonmail.com

Real-Time AiTM: Account Takeover

The advanced backend synchronizes the victim, phishing page, attacker session, and real Google authentication flow in real time.



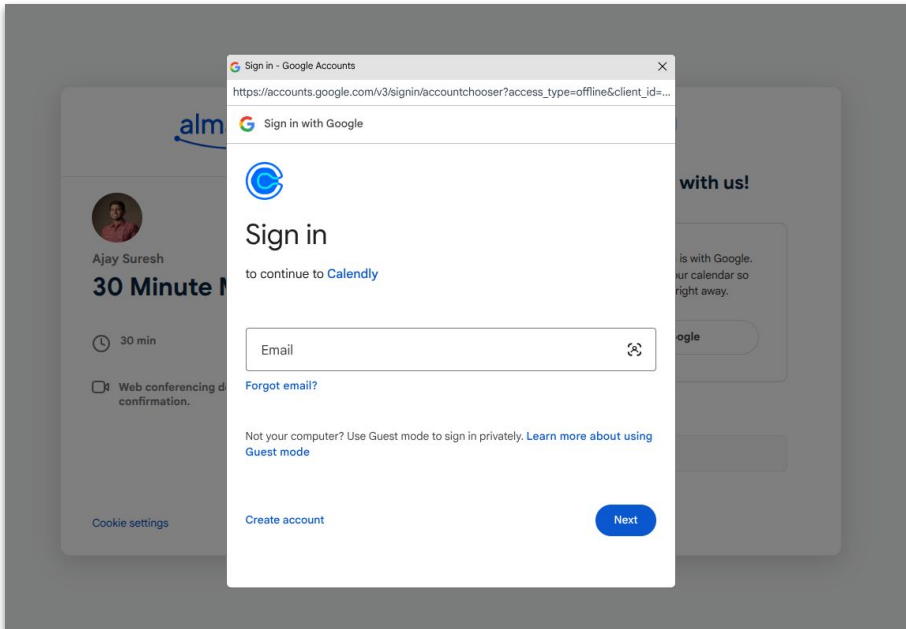
Observed credential and MFA relay workflow.

Browser-in-the-Browser Credential Theft

A fake browser window is rendered inside the phishing page to imitate Google authentication while the victim remains on the attacker-controlled origin.

Detection Clues

- The “window” cannot move outside the current browser tab.
- The visible Google address bar is part of the page, not browser chrome.
- Password managers may not recognize or autofill the expected Google origin.
- Buttons, privacy links, and browser controls may be decorative or non-functional.
- Credentials are posted to attacker-controlled endpoints rather than Google.



Fake Google sign-in popup drawn inside the malicious recruitment page.

Genuine vs. Counterfeit Authentication



Genuine Google Sign-In

- Runs on accounts.google.com or another verified Google origin.
- Controlled by the browser or operating system.
- Passkeys and WebAuthn are bound to the legitimate site origin.



BitB Sign-In Window

- Rendered as HTML/CSS within a lookalike recruitment page.
- Address bar, padlock, and window controls are only visual elements.
- Entered credentials can be captured immediately by the phishing frontend.



Important distinction

BitB is the visual deception layer. Real-time MFA defeat requires a separate attacker backend that logs into the legitimate service and relays the requested second factor while the victim is still interacting with the phishing page.



ABOUT US

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

CONTACT US:

 +973 77 360 360

 info@ctm360.com

 www.ctm360.com

 21st Floor, East Tower Bahrain Financial Harbour, Kingdom of Bahrain

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