



Network Security

AA 2015/2016
Cybercrime economy
Dr. Luca Allodi



What is a market

- A market is a system by which services or goods are traded in exchange of a compensation
- There can be many types of markets
 - Financial markets
 - Work / Job position markets
 - ..
- A marketplace is a venue where the market is held
 - Physical (a town's square)
 - Virtual (a website, a chat, other or mixed means)
 - The terms "market" and "marketplace" will be used interchangeably in this lecture



What are the (cybercrime) black markets

• .. a "black market" economy, built around for profit cybercrime, in which a large number of geographically distributed actors trade in data, knowledge and services [Kurt et al. 2015]

- → Held in virtual marketplaces
 - Originally IRC
 - Now mostly web-forums
- Trading of
 - Attacking tools
 - Highly efficient exploits; Vulnerabilities
 - Accounts, money laundry, CCNs...



Underground-based market

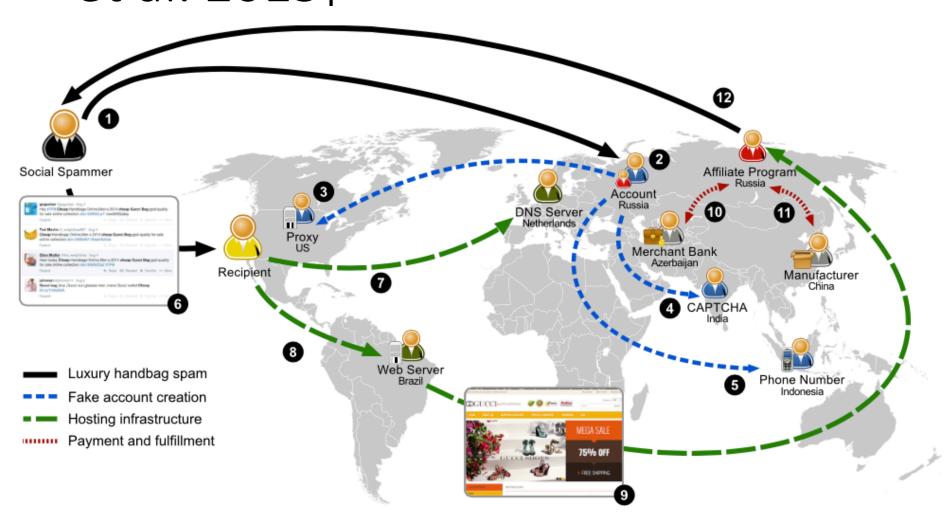
- "TOR-based markets" → Can't be reached from "standard" internet
 - → "a network inside the Network"
 - Typically drugs and other illegal good markets
- "Closed markets" → can be reached on the Internet
 - Most tech markets are of this type
 - Markets are closed, entry by selection
 - Organised in different markets
 - Typically "national" → Russian, chinese, brazilian
 - Among most influent there are Russian markets



Types of markets

- Low-tech markets
 - "Spamadvertised" or fake goods
 - Hosting, stolen credentials, ...
- High-tech markets
 - Cybercrime markets
 - Attack delivery technologies
 - Malware/specialized payloads (Zeus, Clickbots, ..)
 - "Private" markets
 - A few players selling high-tech malware to selected customers

Low-tech market—example [Kurt et al. 2015]





High-tech markets: cybercrime as market service

- Technological vs human vectors for attacks
 - We are interested in the former
- Technical competences are concentrated in an underground market for attacks
 - Trade of advanced exploitation vectors
 - Vulnerabilities, exploits and malware
 - Delivery mechanisms
- Exploit and tool developers sell the technology to multiple clients
 - Can combine several different technologies to personalise the attack



High-tech Cybercrime Markets

- This technology is traded in underground, closed markets
- We have infiltrated several
- Today we explore the most prominent one
 - Russian Market
 - On open Internet but closed access
 - Entry-barrier requires credible background, russian language, and passing an entry test
- Infiltrated for 4+ years
 - 1.5 years "break" as we've been kicked out of market
 - Much work to get back in
 - TOR access (to avoid firing too many alarms)

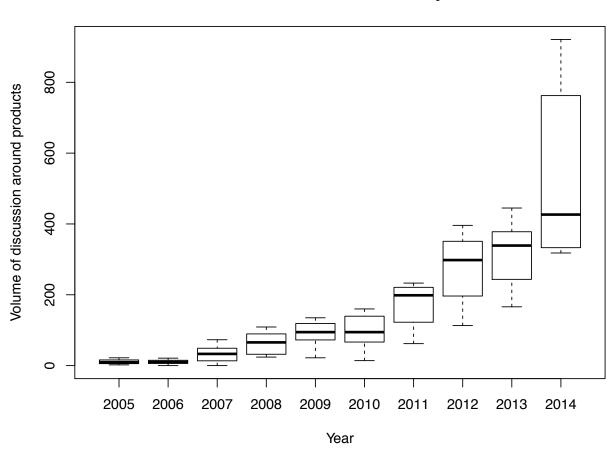
Market organisation

- Several "themes"
 - [Вирусология] → Virusologia → malware, exploits, packs, ...
 - [Доступы] → Access → FTP Servers, shells, SQL-i, ...
 - [Серверы] → Servers → VPN, proxies, VPS, hosting, ...
 - [Социальные сети] → Social networks → accounts, groups, ...
 - [Спам] → Spam → emailing, databases, mail dumps, ...
 - [Tpa ϕ] \rightarrow Internet traffic \rightarrow connections, iframes, ...
 - [Финансы] → finance → bank accounts, money exchange, ...
 - [Работа] → Work → look up for and offer jobs
 - [Разное] → other



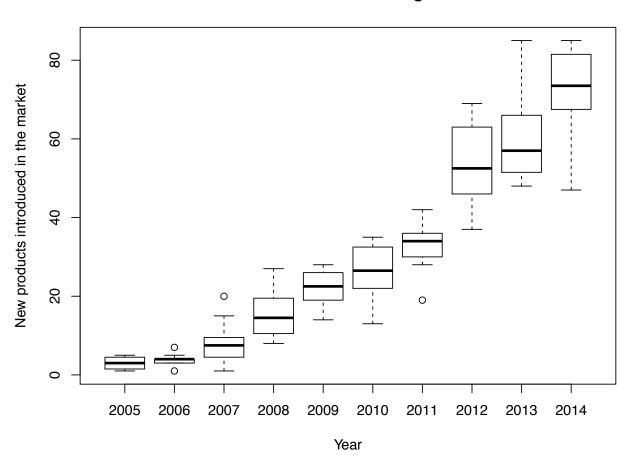
Market activity

Variation in market activity



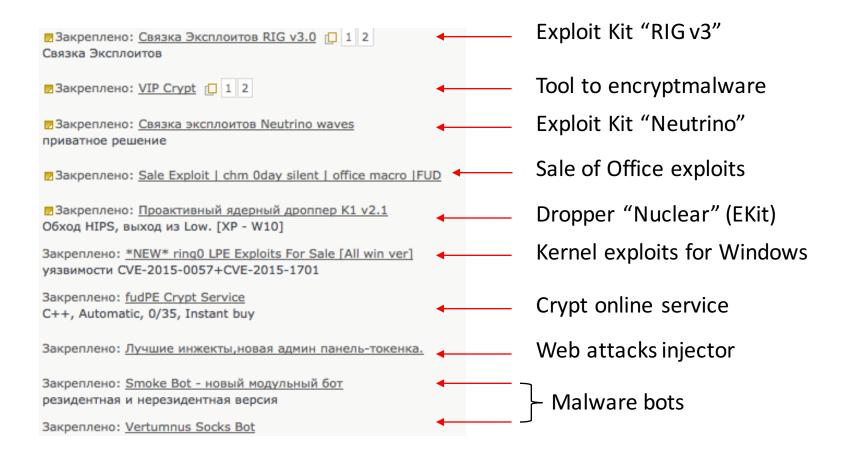
Introduction of new goods in the market

Variation in no. of new goods



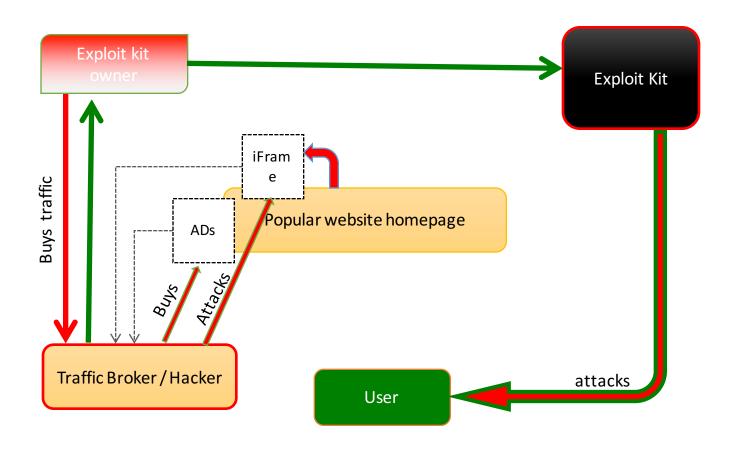


Top 10 on "virusologia"





A reminder: exploit kits operation





> с 7 до 17 по мск.

Details of a kit in the market

Moscow Time

→ Kit success rate → *success rates depend on quality of traffice. Средний пробив на связке: 10-25% Пробив указывается приблизительный, может отличаться и зависит напрямую от вида и качества траффика. Malware delivery rates Отстук стандартный, даже чуть выше стандартного: → Zeus malware: 50-60% 3eBC = 50-60%Loader: 80-90% Лоадер = 80-90% 23.03.2011, 19:44 Цена последней версии 1.<u>6.х:</u> → Latest prices Апдейт до версии "Eleonore Exp v1.6.5" > Стоимость самой связки = 2000\$ В состав связки входят следующие эксплойты: > Чистки от АВ = от 50\$ > CVE-2006-0003 (MDAC) Additional services > Ребилд на другой домен/ИП = 50\$ > CVE-2006-4704 (WMI Object Broke) > Апдейты = от 100\$ > CVE-2008-2463 (Snapshot) * Связка с привязкой к домену или IP . > CVE-2010-0806 (IEpeers) > CVE-2010-1885 (HCP) > CVE-2010-0188 (PDF libtiff mod v1.0) Связь: > CVE-2011-0558 (Flash <10.2) > ICO: 9000001 Contact > CVE-2011-0611 (Flash <10.2.159) > Jabber: Exmanoize@xmpp.jp > CVE-2010-0886 (Java Invoke) > CVE-2010-4452 (Java trust) Monday – SAturday *Виста и 7ка бьется Рабочий график: From 7am to 5pm > понедельник - суббота



Selling traffic

- Can buy traffic from "traffic brokers"
 - User does not have to click on anything
 - Automatic redirect
- High-quality traffic derives from selection of connection

based on requested criteria

- Geographic source
- Installed software

Минимальный заказ: 10К

Тест: ЗК (платный)

Условия работы: предоплата 100%

MIX от 1.5\$ до 3\$ за 1К (зависит от конкретного набора стран). MIX 1.5\$ - POL,TUR,COL,PER,EGY,THA,IND,PAK,CRI,MYS,IDN

MIX 3\$ - ITA,ESP,BRA,ARG

Отдельная страна - 3\$







Infect 1 M machines: is it worth it?

Action	Economic effort (1st year)
Buy exploit kits (20% efficiency)	2000 USD
Required connections	5 x 10 ⁶
Setup	50-150 USD
Traffic (assuming 2USD/1000 conn.)	10.000 USD
Maintenance (IP/domain flux, packing)	150 USD
Updates (assuming 2/yr)	~ 200 USD
Total	~ 12.400 USD – 12.500 USD
Breakeven ROI/BOT	~ 0.01 USD



Another kit

Exploit kit RIG v3.0

Рады представить вам связку эксплоитов RIG v3.0 Are pleased to introduce you to our exploits RIG v3.0

- -Работа на всех WinOS 32/64bit -Work On all WinOS 32 / 64bit
- -Обход UAC на сплоитах
- -Bypass UAC on exploits
- -Частые чистки + чистки по требованию
- -Frequent cleaning + cleaning on request
- -Держим большие объёмы
- -High load support
- -В выдаче всегда наши чистые и трастовые домены с автоматической проверкой по блеклистам
- -Always our clean and trust domains with automatic check on the blacklist

Каждый аккаунт имеет 2 потока и может грузить 2 разных exe Each account has a 2 stream and can ship 2 different exe

API с автоматической выдачей линков API with automatic generate link's

Текущие сплоиты: Current exploits:

IE7-8-9: CVE-2013-2551

Flash: CVE-2015-0313 - CVE-2015-0336

Windows: CVE-2014-6332

Стоимость/Cost: Сутки/Day - 50 usd Неделя/Week - 200 usd Месяц/Month - 700 usd



Exploits

- The exploit has a fully customisable shellcode.
- The package includes a demo that opens a command console with SYSTEM privileges.
- The high degree of efficiency of the exploit reduces the risk of failure to virtually zero - that is, ten consecutive successful runs on the same system.
- Thus, it is best used "Use After Free" and not "Pray After Free" as it happens with other "manufacturers".
- Exploit tested for these Avs
- (can test against others upon request)
- Price: 5000 USD

```
Vulnerability: CVE-2015-0057 (Published: February 10, 2015)
Supported versions: XP/2003/Vista/2008/W7/2008R2/2011/W8/2012/W8.1/2012R2/W10TP
Supported architecture: x86/x64
+
Vulnerability: CVE-2015-1701 (Published: May 13, 2015)
Supported versions: XP/2003/Vista/2008/W7/2008R2/2011
```

Development stage: v1.2.1100 (stable)

Supported architecture: x86/x64

Обходятся все возможные на данный момент защиты Windows:

- SMEP
- Kernel DEP
- KASLR
- Integrity Level (выход из Low)
- NULL Dereference Protection
- UAC

В сети отсутствует РОС на уязвимость СVE-2015-0057, РОС на уязвимость СVE-2015-1701 работает только на W7.

Эксплоит поставляется в виде шеллкода, полностью готового для встраивания в ваши проекты.

- В результате в вашем коде появится новая функция < BOOL GetSystemPWNED(ULONG ulProcessId); >
- В пакете представлены демонстрационные соурсы, открывающие командную консоль с правами SYSTEM.

Высокая степень отладки работоспособности данного экспа позволила снизить риск сбоя практически до нуля - т.е. десять запусков подряд на одной и той же системе дает четкий результат в одно касание.

Таким образом, использутся именно "Use After Free" а не "Pray After Free" как у других "производителей".

Эксплоит способен работать из под учетки Guest а также из под Low Integrity

Эксплоит зашлифован на безглючную работу в любой среде, проверен на всех заявленных системах а также на некоторых проактивках:

- KIS 2015
- Avast IS 2015
- ESET Smart Security 8

(возможны проверки на других проактивках по запросу)

Dr. Luca Allodi - Network Securi

Цена: 5K USD

Malware

- 1. 61 kb (UPX 24 kb);
- 2. Multi-threaded file encryption;
- 3.New algorithm based on AES-256 using RSA-2048
- 4. You can set prices based on country
- 5. Handy ticket system
- ...
- 12. Infection disabled for these countries: AM AZ BY GE KG KZ MD RU TJ TM UA UZ (CSI);
- ..
- 1. No price, get 50% of revenue.
- 2. Absolutely do not touch CSI countries.
- 3. Instant payments
-

Спойлер

- 1. Bec 61 kb (UPX 24 kb);
- 2. Многопоточное шифрование файлов;
- 3. Разработан новый алгоритм на основе AES-256 с применением технологий RSA-2048;
- 4. Возможность регулировать цену анлока как для каждой страны, так и для всех стран;
- Удобная тикет система;
- 12. Бот **HE** работает по указанным странам: **AM AZ BY GE KG KZ MD RU TJ TM UA UZ** (СНГ);

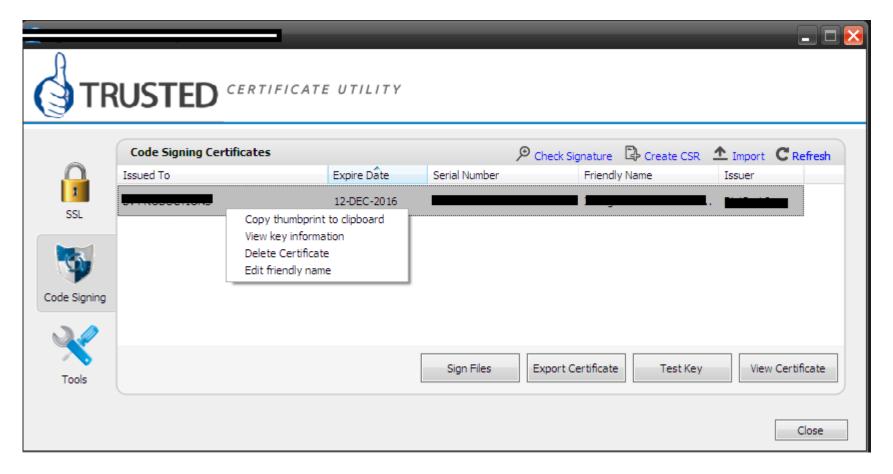
Спойлер

- 1. Работаем 50% на 50%
- 2. СНГ не трогаем. Совсем. Даже корпы.
- 3. Выплаты инстант, на указанный кошелек ВТС.
- 4. Крипт бесплатный.
- 5. Работоспособность схемы и отстук оттестированы, мы не тестовая площадка, просьба не стучать тем, кто хочет что-то попробовать и потестировать.
- 6. Проект коммерческий, частный, правила наши. Мы можем отказать в сотрудничестве с нами без объяснения причин (до начала сотрудничества естественно).



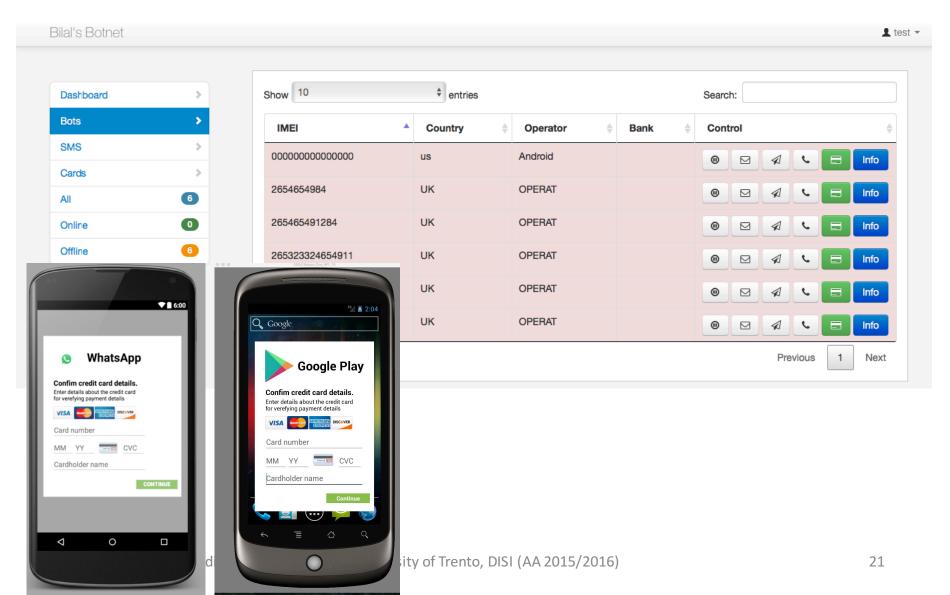
Rogue Certificates

Price: 400 USD





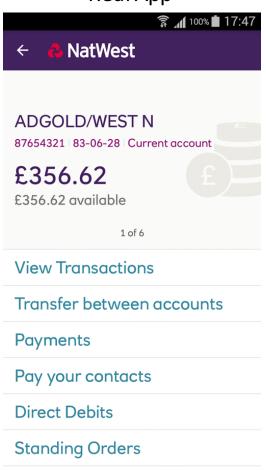
Mobile bots



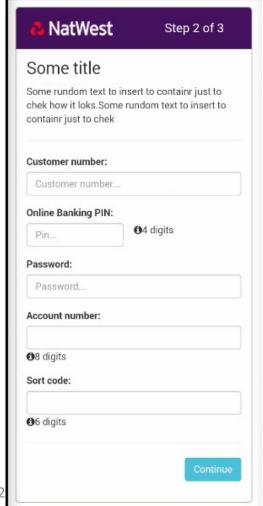


Mobile bots

Real App



Injected page





Product demoing



Composition of an attack

- Elements of an attack
 - User connections
 - Attack delivery
 - Malware infection
 - Monetisation mechanism
- Notice that most products sold in the markets enable the attacker to only one of these steps
 - Traffic brokers, stolen accounts, .. → connections
 - Exploit kits, stand-alone exploits, .. → attack delivery
 - Ransomware, banking malware, .. → malware
 - CCNs, banking info, .. → monetisation
- Each of these steps can be combined by the attacker to obtain a set of characteristics that suits them
 - Traffic from northern Europe
 - Exploit kit for recent IE versions
 - Malware that does not infect CSI countries
 - Attack UK bank costumers



Monetisation

- Selling attacks for a price is not enough to justify the market
- It must be possible to "monetise" the traded technology
 - Several mechanisms to monetise infections are possible
- Very hard to estimate actual value (cost) of attacks for the attackers (victims)
 - Estimates vary greatly
 - Can be used to qualitatively frame the importance of these activities
- All the following is discussed in [Kurt et al. 2015]



"Spamvertised products"

- Spam techniques are used to advertise products
 - Stolen email accounts
 - Social networks
 - Mobile phones / calls...
- Victim is tricked into buying some counterfeit goods
 - Pharmaceutical / electronics / clothes...
 - Pirated software
 - Pornography, gambling, ...
- Estimated value 12-90 million US dollars



Scareware

 Uses a combination of social engineering and malware infection

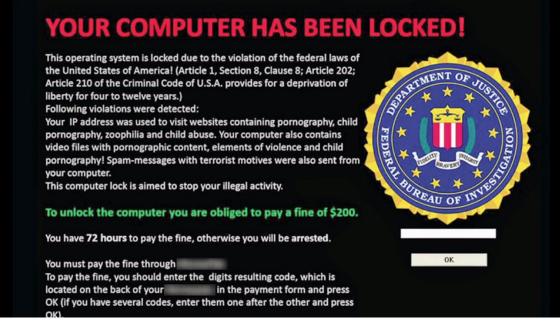


- Convinces user they need to buy a product
 - FakeAV is typical example
- Message convinces user system is infected or at risk
 - Typically pay about 60\$ to get the system "cleaned"
- Common threat before 2011
- Estimated value 130 million USD
 - Market dismantled by blocking transactions to FakeAV affiliate programs



Ransomware

Again mixture
 Social engineering
 + technical attack



- Malware encrypts file on hard disk
 - Asks for money to give decryption key
 - Usually in the whereabouts of 100-200 \$, up to 400 \$.
- Can you identify social engineering techniques in the text above?
- Estimated value (Cryptolocker alone): ~ 3 Million USD



Click fraud

- Attacker registers with Ad Network
- Use infected systems to generate clicks on sourced advertisement
- Hard to distinguish between legitimate and fake click
 - Anomaly-based heuristics
- Estimated 20% of all clicks are generated by automatic bots
 - Detection rate up to 75%
- Estimated value ~ 20-30 million USD

Credit cards and banking

- Hard to cache-out credit cards
 - How to maintain anonimity?
- Typically use "money-mules"
 - Victims of social engineering attacks
 - Used by the victim as a proxy to cash CC value
 - Money mule send out of country expensive good to anonymous PO Box
 - Wire transfers to criminals
- Estimates are difficult to make



Market Fairness

- A market only exists when there are sellers that enter the markets and buyers that exchange money for products or services
- Imagine yourself (a criminal) trying to sell your product in a new market
 - Would you really mind scamming people if there is no "punishment" you fear?
 - Would you spend effort time and money in making a good product if you feel like anybody (e.g. the competition) can just ruin you by telling everybody you are a scammer?
- → Unfair market leads to low-quality tech
 - The system needs a mechanism to equilibrate incentives
 - One of the main results from [Akerloff 1970]
- Evidence that high-tech cybercrime markets address these problems with convincing instruments
 - We'll see three stories taken directly from the markets



Trials in cybercrime markets: The rules (in short)

- Anybody can rèport anybody else for trial
- Follow provided template for filing. Must include
 - Name and profile of the offender
 - Proof of the fact
- The reporter (accuser) and the reported (defender) enter the trial
- The defender has 24 hours to show up
 - In particularly complicated cases the defender can be given up to 7 days
 - this decision is taken by the Judge (i.e. administrator)
- An investigation follows:
 - Witnesses are called
 - Evidence of either cases (accuser or defender) is provided
- Administrator takes a decision: Black List or Innocent



(1) The defender does not show up

- October 2013
- Accuser reports he has been scammed for 390 US \$ by defender
- A moderator ("Arbiter") advices to
 "notify the defender with a personal message [about your report]"
- A third user shows up, reporting that "[Contacting the defender is] Useless, he has not been online for a long time"
- Administrator gives the defender 48 hours to show up
- Four days later (the 49th hour was Sunday) the administrator puts the defender in the black list

(2) The defender loses the trial

- July 2012
- Payment of 3000 WMZ not received;
 - defender is given 12 hours to show up
- Defender shows up after 4 hours
 - Brings evidence of payment (very long discussion)
 - Posts logs & screenshots of transaction
- Accuser answers that the payment has never been received
 - He/She accuses the defender to have "blocked" or "intercepted" the payment
 - Witnesses on his side show up to support his claims and trustworthiness
- Admin gives two options
 - 1) Defender must provide final proof of transaction commit
 - 2) Defender and Accuser resolve the case in private
- → after a month of discussion the defendant hasn't provided conclusive evidence → he ends up "in the Black" (i.e. listed as an offender)



(3) The defender wins the trial

- October 2012
- Accuser reports a failure on the defender's side to close a transaction
- Reports IRC log of their conversation
 - Accuser pays defender while the latter was offline
 - Defender does not acknowledge the payment and does not come back online in a comfortable "time lapse" for the defender
- Defender shows up shortly after, shows that he never cashed anything
- Admin intervenes and asks
 - "[Accuser] please do moneyback. To be precise, [defender] do not touch the checks, and most importantly [accuser] get the money back in your wallet."
- Accuser stops complaining
- Trial is closed and the defender is cleaned from any accusation Dr. Luca Allodi Network Security University of Trento, DISI (AA 2015/2016)



The MalwareLab

An application example



The MalwareLab

- Originally devised as a platform to test malware products as "software artifacts"
- Reproduce the malware in a controlled environment
 - Test, analyze and measure functionalities
 - Safe env to reproduce the Galileo RCS malware by HT
- Example of work: we tested 10 exploit kits to answer the following question:
 - How resilient are Exploit Kits against software updates?



The Kits and The Victims

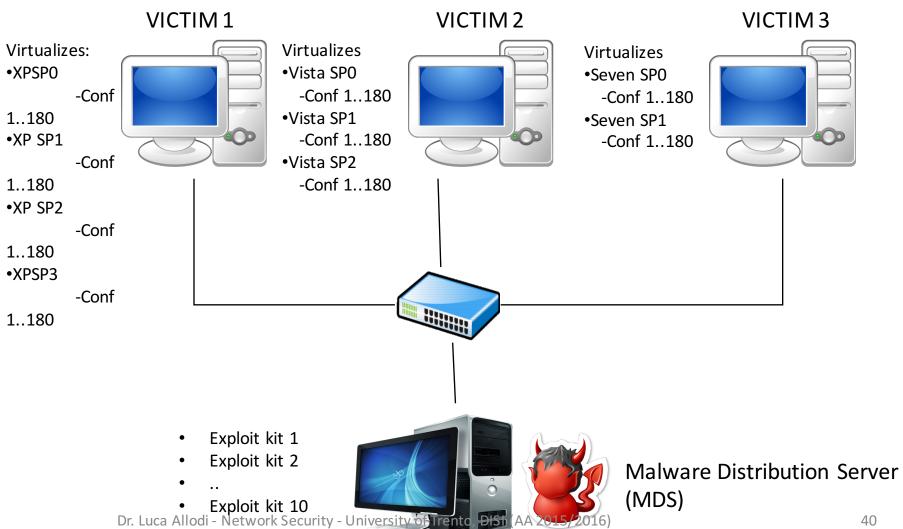
- Exploit kits span from (2007-2011)
 - How we chose the exploit kits
 - Release date
 - Popularity (as reported in industry reports)
 - CrimePack, Eleonore, Bleeding Life, Shaman, ...
- Software: most popular one
 - Windows XP, Vista, Seven
 - All service packs are treated like independent operating systems
 - Browsers: Firefox, Internet explorer
 - Plugins: Flash, Acrobat Reader, Java
- 247 software versions
 - spanning from 2005 to 2013
- We randomly generate 180 sw combinations (x9 Operating Systems) to be the configurations we test

Configuration example

- One configuration for: Windows XP Service Pack 2
 - Firefox 1.5.0.5
 - Flash 9.0.28.0
 - Acrobat Reader 8.0.0.0
 - Quicktime 7.0.4.0
 - Java 1.5.0.7
- One configuration for: Windows Seven Service Pack 1
 - Firefox 8.0.1.0
 - Flash 10.3.183.10
 - Acrobat Reader 10.1.1.0
 - Quicktime: No version
 - Java 6.27

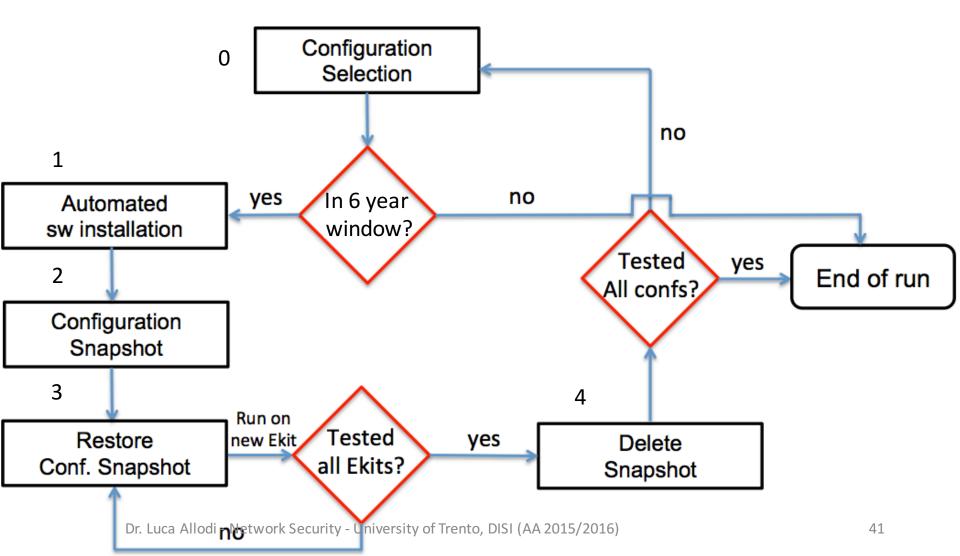


The experimental Infrastructure



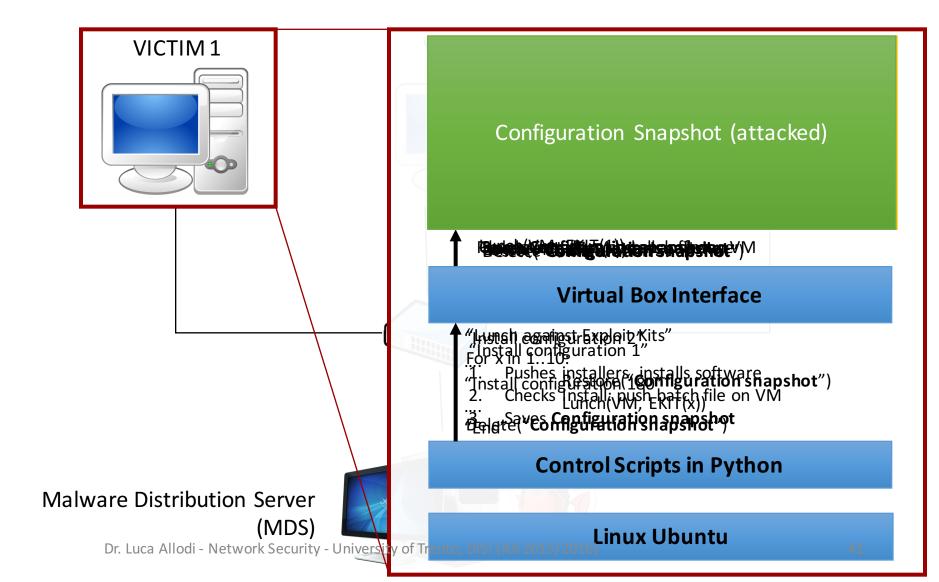


Overview of the experiment



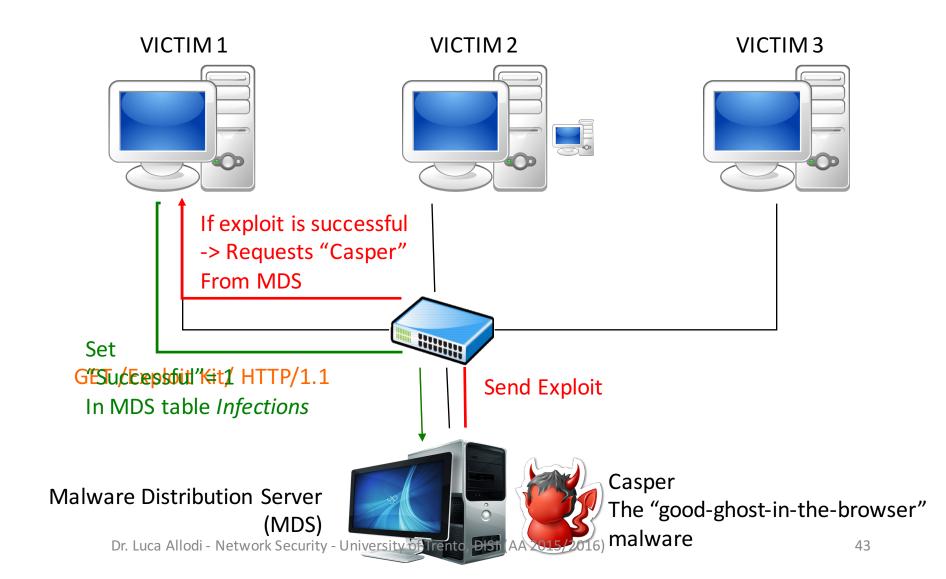


The experiment: VICTIM



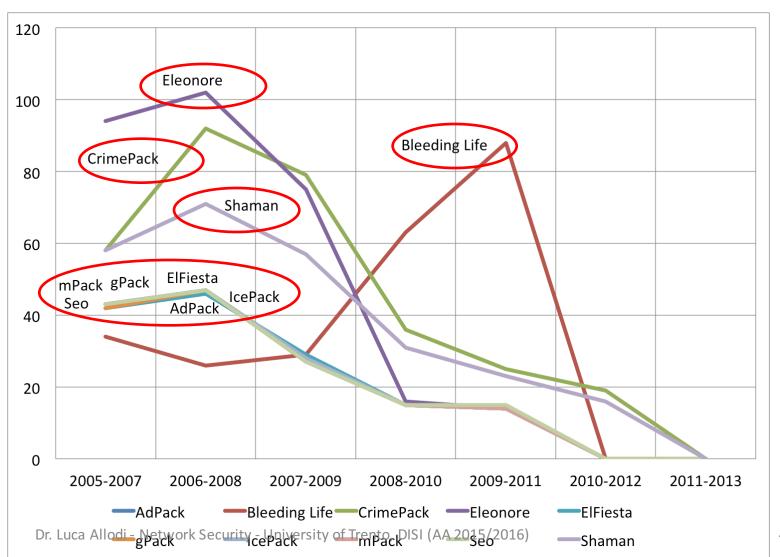


Assessing exploit successes





Results: Infections





Interested in performing similar experiments?

Could be subject for a research project or a thesis



Bibliography

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