

Criminal Hideouts for Lease: Bulletproof Hosting Services



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What keeps BPHS providers alive?

23 Ongoing security challenges Bulletproof hosting services (BPHSs) play a very crucial yet very low-key role in cybercriminal operations. When thinking about cybercrime, the focus is normally drawn to the modus operandi or the cybercriminals behind it. BPHS is relegated to an incidental detail of a much grander scheme.

The reason, perhaps, is that this service stays in the background and does not overtly affect cybercrime victims. But it would be foolish to downplay its significance. Without BPHS, many, if not all major cybercriminal groups would cease to operate.

If we were to compare a cybercriminal enterprise to a real-world crime ring operation, BPHS would serve as the gang's hideout. As real-world syndicates use their hideouts to store their contraband and stolen goods, so do cybercriminals. They use BPHSs to keep their malicious tools (malware

components, browser exploit kits, etc.); serve as botnet command centers; act as repositories of stolen information; or host sites used in phishing, pornography, or scams. To ensure the smooth flow of transactions, both hideouts and BPHSs must be strategically located to make them harder to seize and be inconspicuous enough to avoid calling the attention of authorities.

Much like crime ring hideouts, BPHSs put up a legitimate facade. Real-world crooks may rent out an apartment or a shop as a front to hide the shady



their back rooms. The building owners will let them do whatever they want as long as they pay rent. The same applies to cybercriminals who avail of BPHSs. BPHS providers are known to allow customers to host any type of content-even if they're malicious—just as long as the latter pay. Of course, this is only one example of the BPHS business models that this paper discusses.

dealings that go on in

This paper covers all of the different types of BPHSs, how they work, and what keeps them afloat. It also includes a brief case study

featuring a popular BPHS provider and how, like a legitimate business, it strives to stay relevant and stand out from its competitors. Finally, it touches on the challenges and possibilities of taking down these cybercriminal hideouts.

BPHS basics

Bulletproof hosting servers are hardware-, software-, or application-based hosting facilities that can store any type of content or executable code. Unlike regular hosts, bulletproof servers can primarily host malicious content like phishing sites, pornography, fake shopping and carding sites, and command-and-control (C&C) infrastructure.

BPHS operations are complex; diversifying bulletproof-hosting-server structures, much more so. On one hand, bulletproof hosts need to offer solid services that ensure stability to customers. On the other, BPHS providers aspire to appear as legitimate as possible so authorities would not shut them down. Bulletproof host owners rent hardware colocation facilities in various countries to ensure the continuity of their operations. They normally rely on countries with lax laws to minimize the risk of being blacklisted or shut down.

Noteworthy BPHS providers

The Russian Business Network (RBN) can be considered one of the first big BPHS providers. It was rooted on free-hosting service providers like narod.ru, GeoCities.com (now Yahoo! Small Business), ucoz.ru, and tripod.com, which were ad based [1]. Tagging their service offerings "free" allowed the providers to gain popularity as hosts to small phishing campaigns and good places to store and share music and other files.

As time passed, anyone who wanted to earn from cybercrime required "professional" hosting services in the form of bulletproof servers. Though RBN provided services worldwide, it also primarily served local clients.

Perhaps the most notable BPHS-related incident recorded in history happened on March 2013 [2], when the infamous Off-sho.re and a group of attackers, all BPHS providers, targeted Spamhaus—a project established in 1998 by Steve Linford to track email spammers [3, 4]. The attack caused the site to crash.

Popular content and services

BPHS providers in certain countries or regions specialize in hosting different kinds of content and services. What we listed below are just a few of the many content and service types:

- **Fakes shopping sites:** These include sites that sell any kind of fake products (watches, designer clothes, electronics, pharmaceuticals, etc.) to users in various countries where selling them may be prohibited and punishable by law.
- **Torrent file download sites:** These strictly follow internally structured rules that help them keep their torrent files searchable and accessible [5].
- **Blackhat search engine optimization (SEO) pseudo sites:** These are developed and maintained for fully searching engines so customers can buy or sell Web traffic, which can help them get bigger revenue from their own sites. They also act as traffic concentrators, traffic direction systems (TDSs), drop zones, or doorways. The traffic driven to customers' sites is, in most cases, obtained through malicious or fraudulent techniques and tools like malvertising, fake apps, and iframes.
- **Brute-forcing tools:** Sites that host these focus on discovering weak passwords and access credentials that can be exploited and owned to compromise email accounts, server infrastructure, Web-based services, and other online accounts. Brute-forcing tools scan networks and guess passwords to gain access.
- **C&C components:** Sites that host these have environments suited for controlling networks of infected client systems and other botnet-related infrastructure (infected file drop zones, exploit kit locations, stolen data storage sites, etc.).
- Virtual private networks (VPNs): These hosting facilities can act as exit points to protect their owners' privacy from security researchers and law-enforcement agencies.
- **Warez forums:** These provide information on overriding protective measures against software and hardware piracy. They refer to sites where key generators, cheat codes, and commercial software can be obtained for free.
- Files that violate the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) [6]: Sites that host these contain all kinds of commercially available copyrighted content, which can be downloaded free of charge.
- **Spam:** Sites that host these also contain all kinds of tools used in mass-mailing attacks for profit or other malicious gains.

Classifying BPHSs

Given the diversity of features that BPHSs offer, we devised a simple set of criteria below that would allow fellow researchers to better classify and analyze them:

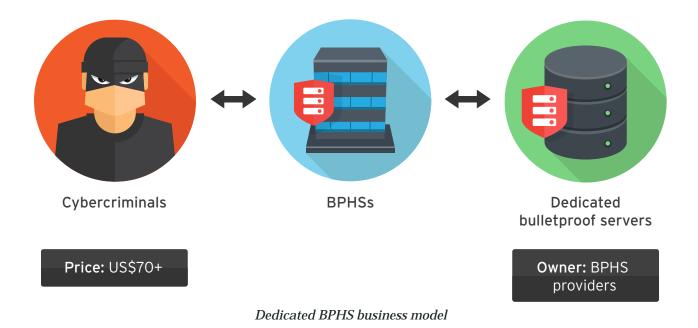
1	Business model	How do BPHS providers operate?
2	Toxicity level	How malicious (toxic/dangerous) is the content/service hosted on a BPHS infrastructure?
3	Geolocation	Where are the bulletproof servers physically located?
4	Targets and exceptions	Which regions are targeted by/protected from the hosted content?
5	Price	How much does hosting cost?
6	Popularity	How popular are BPHS providers based on customer feedback?
7	Longevity	How long has a BPHS provider been operating?

Business model

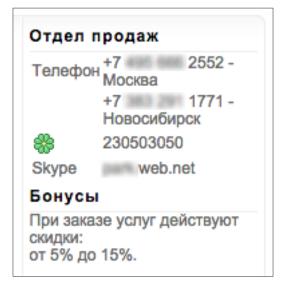
BPHS providers operate in a number of ways. We've broken them down into three simple models.

Model 1: Dedicated bulletproof servers

Those who operate under this model know exactly what they're doing. BPHS providers who use this business model allow their customers to host content that may be considered illegal in certain countries.



These BPHS operators make their infrastructure appear as legitimate as possible to avoid arousing suspicion from law enforcement. They also make their servers as takedown-proof as possible. This is why cybercriminals often avail of their services. They will continue to make their servers available to customers unless they are mandated to stop serving bad content.

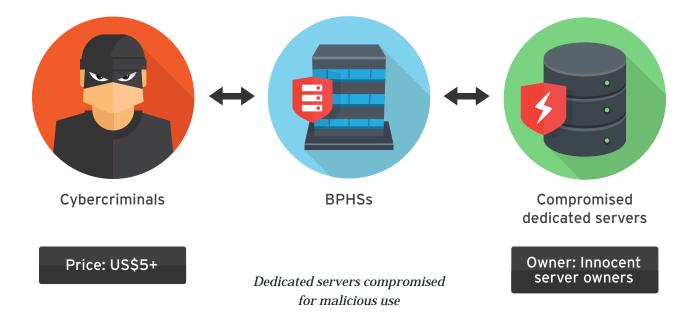


Sample contact details of a BPHS provider

Providers who use this model often only make their ICQ or phone number publicly available. In the given example, a provider is renting out a bulletproof server for US\$70 or more a month.

Model 2: Compromised dedicated servers

Some BPHS providers choose to compromise dedicated servers. They then rent these out to parties who wish to host malicious content. But this is a temporary setup. Once the real owner of the compromised server detects the anomaly, the BPHS providers can no longer use the server.



Hosts of this type are often used to facilitate blackhat SEO and brute-forcing attacks. Below is a list of compromised dedicated servers ideal for brute-forcing attacks. For US\$5, a customer can rent a server for a one-time attack.

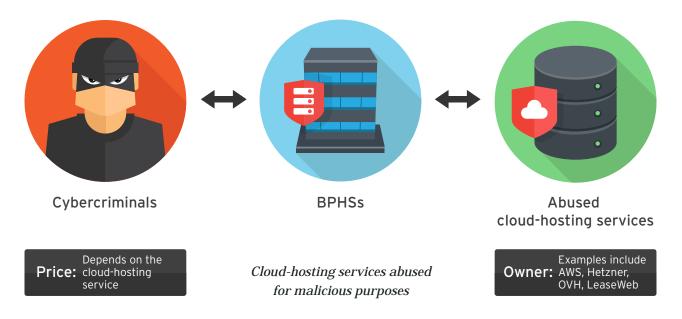
Mask	Country	State	City	OS	Processor	RAM	Speed	NAT	Admin	PayPal	Comment	Action/Result
178.75.***.**	Bulgaria			Win7	Intel(R) Core(TM)2 Duo CPU E7400 @ 2.80GHz 2.80GHz	4 Gb	15.93 / 4.1 Mbit/s	No	YES	No	*	Buy (9\$)
91.219.***.**	Netherlands	Provincie Gelderland	Zaltbommel	Win2008	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5- 2620 0 @ 2.00GHz 2.00GHz	16 Gb	/ Mbit/s	YES	No	No	*	Buy (7\$)
69.236.***.**	United States			Win	processor	RAM Gb	inspeed / outspeed Mbit/s	Unk	Unk	Unk	 Image: A start of the start of	Buy (9\$)
70.167.***.**	United States	Louisiana	Metairie	Win	processor	RAM Gb	inspeed / outspeed Mbit/s	Unk	Unk	Unk	~	Buy (9\$)
173.200.***.**	United States	California	Walnut	Win	processor	RAM Gb	inspeed / outspeed Mbit/s	Unk	Unk	Unk	*	Buy (9\$)

Sample market list of compromised dedicated servers (Дедики)

These servers can also be used as a malicious traffic proxy and act as a stolen data drop zone. Due to the unstable availability of this service, it is rarely used for C&C activities.

Model 3: Abused cloud-hosting services

Going back to our crime ring comparison, we can think of the providers in this category as strict landlords who run an honest business. They lease their units to tenants and don't tolerate rule breakers. This doesn't stop their tenants from engaging in illegal operations in the privacy of their own units though.



Legitimate providers may restrict the hosting of malicious content on their dedicated servers, but some of their customers will still find ways to abuse their infrastructure. Abusive customers are only stopped if they are reported and consequently blacklisted. In the past, we've seen providers like Amazon Web Services (AWS) [7], Hetzner [8], OVH [9], and LeaseWeb [10] have their services abused by cybercriminals. The criminals either used their infrastructure as C&C server or drop zone for stolen data.

Toxicity

The toxicity of a bulletproof server depends on the kind of content hosted on it. The more illicit or malicious the content, the more unsafe it is to host. It is therefore much harder to find a BPHS provider that allows highly toxic content hosting.

HOSTED CONTENT	TOXICITY LEVEL
Child exploitation	Very high
C&C components	
Exploits	High
Malware	
Spam	
Brute-forcing tools	Medium
Torrent file download sites	
Files that violate DMCA	
VPNs	
Shopping sites for fake goods	Low
Blackhat SEO pseudo sites	
Adult content	

Malicious content stored in bulletproof hosts and their corresponding toxicity

Note: Though none of the BPHS providers admit to hosting content related to child exploitation, it doesn't mean that such content may be found up on their domains.

Geolocation

A server's physical location is always important, especially when considering what's legal and illegal in the countries where BPHS providers operate. Deploying a blackhat SEO doorway server or establishing an online shop for fake watches may be legal in certain countries but not in others.

To minimize risks, attackers normally rent bulletproof servers that don't share their intended targets' geolocation. A BPHS customer, for instance, can attack users in the United States using an exploit kit hosted on a server in Lebanon. The geographical distance between the BPHS provider and targets slows down the reaction time on abuse reports.

BPHS users, meanwhile, who host content that violate DMCA prefer to be as near as possible to their customers in order to minimize connection latency.

Diversifying BPHS infrastructure protects providers from becoming victims of distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks and blacklisting. This measure allows them to distribute resources and evade detection.

To show how diverse BPHS offerings and prices are, we analyzed a small sample. The list in the table below is by no means exhaustive, but it does show how diverse BPHSs are.

	Panama	Lebanon	Ukraine	Russia	Iran	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Files that violate DMCA	х	х	х	х	х		х	х
VPNs	х	х	х	х		х		
Fakes shopping sites	х	х	х	х				
Spam	х	х						
C&C components	х	х			х			
Torrent download sites	х	х			х			
Blackhat SEO pseudo sites	х	х			х			
Warez forums	х	х			х			
Brute-forcing tools	х		х	х		х		

Sample BPHS offerings by host country

The list of offerings in the table above is by no means exhaustive. Bulletproof hosts may operate in countries that aren't in the list.

A lot of BPHS infrastructures have remained relatively unchanged over time, especially in countries where they are difficult to legally shut down. In stricter countries, BPHS providers move their servers around a lot to keep their services online. They also use untraceable Whois details to register servers aided by fake identification documents and/or privacy-protection legal services, which can be quite costly.

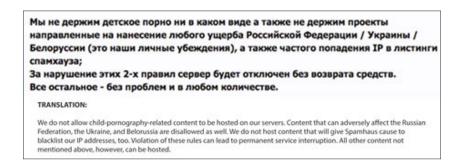
Targets and exceptions

We've seen notifications posted on BPHS providers' sites that claim they protect the interests of the countries they operate from. Everything outside is fair game and can be considered targets. This could be due to two primary reasons:

• Local law-enforcement authorities have an easier time tracking attackers who go after victims from their host country. These attackers are, after all, under the law enforcers' jurisdiction. In such cases, BPHS providers are forced to move to other countries that have laxer laws.

A good example of this is Pirate Bay. Before it was taken down in 2009, it moved its operations to the Ukraine and has almost had no problems since then [11]. This could be due to the fact that under Ukrainian communication laws, providers are not responsible for what their customers do. It also has multiple backup servers in various countries.

• Some governments either sponsor or control a number of BPHS providers. This protects the latter from being shut down.



Warez forum notice that bans content that can harm Russia and some Eastern European countries

Pricing

BPHS prices depend on the risk involved in hosting certain content:

- Low: BPHS providers that allow low-risk content hosting rent out their servers for as low as US\$2 per month. This kind of offer is available in several countries. Any customer found guilty of engaging in malicious or fraudulent activities can be refused service.
- **Medium:** Predominantly based in Russia and Lebanon, these servers can host both medium- and highrisk content for around US\$70 (hardware) or US\$20 (virtual private server [VPS]) per month.
- **High:** At US\$300 or more per month, a customer can host critical infrastructure projects or high-risk content in servers mostly based in China, Bolivia, Iran, and the Ukraine.

Popularity

A BPHS provider's popularity can be determined based on forum recommendations and customer feedback. Satisfied clients usually create forum threads to show their appreciation. Novice BPHS providers who haven't had many customers yet can enhance their reputations by providing a guarantee of at least US\$1,000.



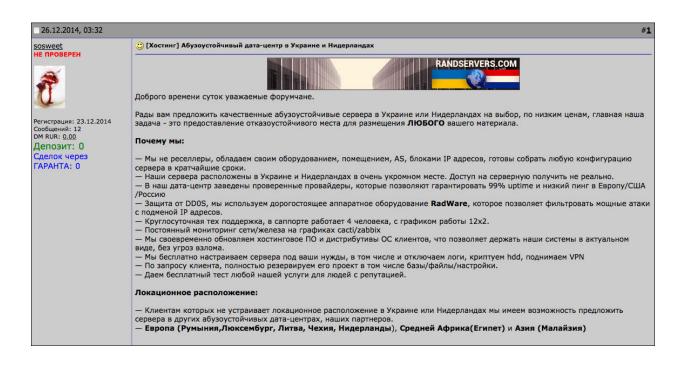
Sample feedback from a satisfied BPHS customer

Longevity

The reputation of BPHS providers also relies on how long they've been serving customers in the cybercriminal underground without having to change their name or domain. Being able to keep their name or domain for a long time shows that they are able to ensure the confidentiality of their customers' activities from the prying eyes of security researchers and law enforcers. Changing names or domains could often mean that the BPHS provider keeps getting caught dealing with underground elements and eventually gets shut down. Longevity can be determined by observing forum activities and reading customer feedback.

The case of RandServers

A good example of a BPHS provider is RandServers. We first encountered it being promoted by a forum user with the handle "sosweet."



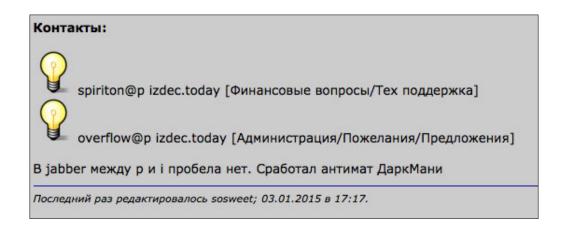
Forum post by sosweet on darkmoney.cc promoting RandServers

Based on the underground forum thread we found, RandServers claims it can host any type of content with some restrictions. It doesn't, for instance, allow hosting any content related to child pornography.

Availing of RandServers's services requires talking to its support team that gives potential customers a list of package offerings. All packages include the use of Radware (a DDoS-mitigation application) and Cacti or Zabbix (monitoring tools). Some also include the use of out-of-the-box solutions for hosting ZeuS, Citadel, or CARBERP C&C servers. Others give customers an option to use virtual private or dedicated servers.

Who are behind RandServers?

Forum posts on RandServers don't contain contact information. Clicking any of the two light bulbs though takes users to the BPHS provider's site, *https://randservers.com*, which contains details on its service offerings.



The light bulbs point to RandServers's site that showcases its service offerings

We dug a little and found an open folder with some of the content from the provider's old site (*http://randservers.com/lc/*). This folder, however, has now been removed.



Site of LanKeeper.org, a DDoS-mitigation service provider based in Kharkiv, Ukraine

We conducted an open source intelligence (OSINT) investigation to find out more about sosweet. This person posted RandServers ads and most likely responded to technical and sales queries on forum pages. Sosweet, whose Jabber username is "OVERFLOW@PIZDEC.TODAY," answered questions related to RandServers's service offerings.

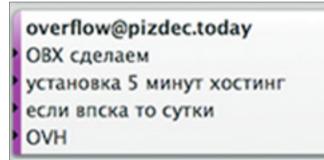
A complaint by a user named "Fsystem" on a forum thread revealed information on sosweet, particularly the latter's WebMoney wallet ID, "Z186456037356." Users don't usually give out this ID number to just anyone.

Fsystem	24.09.2014, 10:30
Прошу принять меры.	
\$1d	24.09.2014, 16:32
sosweet статус выставлен	
Fsystem	24.09.2014, 19:46
Кошелек крысы Z186456037356	

Sosweet's WebMoney wallet details exposed on exploit.in

This information allowed us to obtain more details on sosweet, including his name, birth date, address, and mobile number.

We chatted with the owner of *overflowpps@gmail.com* in the guise of a possible customer looking for IP addresses or an ISP based in Western Europe. The person suggested RandServers. A sales representative who owned the address confirmed that the provider rents colocation services from OVH to serve customers' needs.



Jabber chat with overflowpps@gmail.com

The following table sums up our findings on RandServers:

CRITERIA	DETAILS
Business model	RandServers follows both models 1 and 3. It has its own infrastructure that allows it to host all kinds of content, but it also rents small colocation environments from well-known ISPs like OVH.
Toxicity level	RandServers is highly toxic since it allows customers to host all kinds of content, including malicious content.
Geolocation	The servers are physically located in a part of the Ukraine that is difficult to locate and reach. The rented ones are located in the Netherlands and Canada.
Targets and exceptions	RandServers's customers aren't required to have preferred country targets though the provider strictly disallows attacks against any entity with ties to the Ukraine.
Pricing	Service offerings cost from US\$100 a month (VPSs) to US\$300 a month (dedicated servers).
Popularity	We saw complaints regarding 24 x 7 support availability and VPS instability.
Longevity	Three years

What keeps BPHS providers alive?

Technical support

The scale of a BPHS provider's operation isn't really important to its customers; what matters more is its ability to provide immediate support. Strong BPHS providers have a very good support team who communicates with clients via ICQ, Jabber, or their own JavaScript[™]-based messaging service. Like legitimate providers, their support team uses a ticketing system to process queries.

Infrastructure migration due to blacklisting

Law enforcement agencies, security vendors, and root-hosting service providers commonly blacklist BPHS providers. This is why BPHS providers are very interested in feeds from organizations like Spamhaus and security vendors. They constantly check if their IP subnets or addresses have been categorized as malicious. In case these have, BPHS providers immediately move their infrastructure while conducting internal investigations to find out which customer violated their rules.

Protection against DDoS attacks

BPHS infrastructure can be the subject of serious DDoS attacks due to various reasons. Perhaps the most common is abusive customers. As such, high-end BPHS providers offer DDoS protection as part of their standard package.

Software to control VPSs

BPHS clients need full control over the physical or VPSs they rent from providers. Experienced clients can manage servers using the command-line interface though others need Windows® and a mouse to do so. Most BPHS providers offer such for free or a fee via Web-based interfaces, which usually have installations for File Transfer Protocol (FTP), virtual hosts, Apache, PHP, Cron, email configuration, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), proxy, and one-click content management systems (CMSs).

Today's markets have several applications that allow users to fully control most of the services normally found on physical or VPSs like cPanel, ISPmanager, DirectAdmin, and Parallels Plesk.

Proxying visibility using whitehat-provided services

BPHS providers sometimes hide their IP addresses behind whitehat-provided proxy services. This isn't very common, but techniques to protect real BPHS IP addresses from detection work, especially when they are used to deploy and run exploits. A good example of this involves CloudFlare, which was used as a proxy by those behind the Fiesta Exploit Kit [12].

Multilevel proxying via distributed VPS presence

Some BPHS providers allow clients to build networks of multilayer VPSs with Nginx Reverse Proxy technology. This enables HTTP requests to pass through and allows the modification of headers and content (as in man-in-the-middle [MitM] attacks) to hide the address of real destination servers. Strong bulletproof protection requires a multilayer structure and specifically configured A or CNAME Domain Name System (DNS) records with multiple IP addresses and fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) with high SEO scores, if possible [13, 14]. That way, losing one VPS or FQDN due to detection and takedown from a chain of domains and servers doesn't affect the core VPS.

Multilevel and distributed VPS and FQDN infrastructures normally drive up hosting costs but ensure stability. An example of a professional BPHS provider that provides multilevel VPS proxy services is Eurobyte.

Advertising

Every BPHS provider relies on advertising to gain potential clients. But because they need to stay under the radar, they do so only on underground forums and similar venues. At present, two types of BPHS ads exist:

- **Legitimate ads:** These appear as search results for a query on BPHS providers. They don't, however, reveal ties to malicious activity. When clicked, the links lead to Web pages with more information on the providers' offerings, including contact details (normally ICQ, Jabber, or Skype IDs).
- Forum ads: Because these only appear on underground forums, BPHS providers can opt to include details on shadier offerings. They normally take the form of clickable banners linked to forum threads where more detailed information like that normally seen on legitimate providers' sites is given. BPHS providers who use these rely on "thank you" messages from clients to widen their client bases.

Forum ads for bulletproof blackhat-SEO-related services

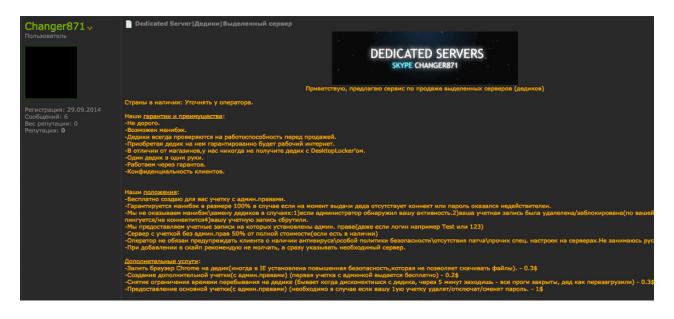
Hosting sites for blackhat-SEO-related purposes is easy. It doesn't require a really powerful server unless the operation involves a TDS. All it requires are permanent links and additional doorways for crawlers.



BPHS provider with expensive offerings

Forum ads for bulletproof VPN services

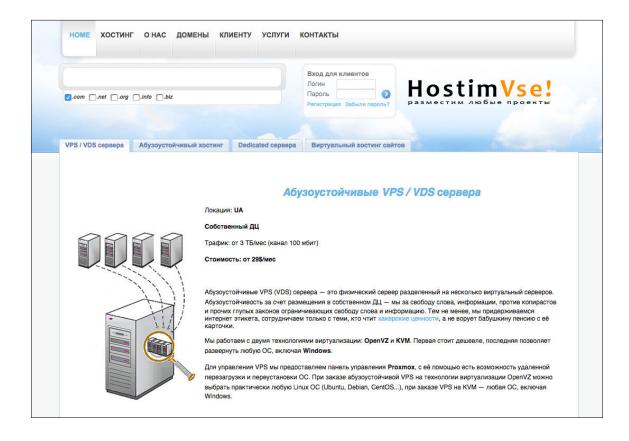
Almost every BPHS provider rents out machines that can be used as VPN exit nodes. Bad actors, however, often use stolen machines as VPN exit nodes. The second option is actually cheaper and quite stable. Bad actors can have 2–5 exit points for less if they avail of a real BPHS provider's offerings.



Forum post advertising access to compromised dedicated servers that have been checked

Forum ads for BPHS for sites that violate DCMA

A Romania-based BPHS provider called "Hostimvse.ru" specializes in sites that host torrent files and files that violate DMCA.



Sample BPHS provider known for sites that host DMCA violators and torrent files

Forum ads for bulletproof botnet-hosting services

My.Galkahost.com is an example of a distributed bulletproof hosting provider, which specializes in botnet C&C and SEO hosting. Service prices are determined on a case-to-case basis, but can be as low as US\$10. Based on forum reviews, they sublease hosting facilities from Hetzner in Germany.

	HOME ANNOUNCEMENTS KN	OWLEDGEBASE NETWORK ST	ATUS AFFILIATES	CONTACT US ACC	COUNT -
Choose a Doma Start your web hosting experience	in e with us by entering the domain name	you want to register, transfer or	simply purchase hostir	ıg for below	
ej	g. yourdomain.com				
	provided. This is required	a see in the image below into the to prevent automated submissio	ns.		
Order New Services Visit the Order Form to browse the i customers can also purchase option	Products & Services we offer. Existing nal extras and addons here.	Manage Your Ac Already registered with us? area from where you can m	If so, click the button	below to login to our	client
Go to	Order Form »		Secure Client Login »		
Latest Announcement	olans Standard +Plus shared hosting plans.				
New offer with 10Tb bandwidth inclu 21/10/2010 - Virtual hosting in Euro	uded. Usa: Dell R200/Quad Core X3210				
Loading Retrieving latest twee	ət			Language: English	÷
Copyright © 2014 Galkahost.	All Rights Reserved.			Ba	ck to Top

Sample BPHS provider known for providing botnet-hosting services

Forum ads for bulletproof spam-sending IP addresses

An example of a known spam-related BPHS provider is Spamz.ru. Customers can avail of its offerings for US\$70. It comes with anti-DDoS-attack support and free services for seven days.



E-mail спам рассылка поможет быстро продать любой товар или услугу. <u>Спам хостинг</u> на 7 дней бесплатно при заказе любой рассылки.

Как добиться видимых результатов в продажах, заполучить новых клиентов, которые стали бы постоянными, сделать ресурс популярным, но, при этом, не тратить огромных денег? Ответ на этот вопрос один — массовая e-mail рассылка рекламы, как ни один другой вид интернет рекламы, лучше всего справиться с поставленной задачей. За считанные часы электронные письма разлетятся в почтовые ящики миллионов пользователей интернета, из которых наверняка найдутся Ваши клиенты.

Стоимость e-mail рассылки, основные базы:

Физические лица 2 237 000 9 500р.; 5 500р./	
Санкт-Петербург (СПБ) Юридические лица 318 000 3 500р. Физические лица 2 237 000 9 500р.; 5 500р./	
Физические лица 2 237 000 9 500р.; 5 500р./	00р./1 млн.
Россия Юрилические лица 8.673.000 32.000 /все: 5.5	/1 млн.
	00р./1 млн.
Физические лица 37 619 000 115 000р./все; 5	500р./1 млн.
Украина — Киев Юр. фирмы 986 000 5 500р.	
Физические лица 6 418 000 24 000р./все; 5 5	00р/1 млн.
Беларусь — Минск Юр. компании 247 300 3 500р. (60\$ долл	паров)
Физ. лица 3 324 000 12 000р./все; 5 5	00р./1 млн.
Казахстан — Астана Юр. лица 208 000 3 500р. (60\$ долл	паров)
Физ. лица 4 927 000 19 000р./все; 5 5	00р./1 млн.

- E-mail рассылки по городам России;
- Массовая е-mail рассылка по Вашей собственной базе от 500 руб., гарантированная доставка во «Входящие»;
- Сбор тематической е-mail базы по заданным параметрам от 500 руб.;
- Спам рассылка по нашим базам, объемом до 500 тысяч e-mail адресов, стоит 3200 рублей или 60\$ долларов, 1 млн. 5500 рублей или 100\$, хорошие скидки при больших объемах;
- Поддержка всех форматов электронных писем, в том числе рассылаем письма с вложением;
- Предоставляем отчет с подробной статистикой;
- Скорость рассылки 50.000 100.000 е-mail сообщений в час;
- Бесплатная возможность заказать спам тест на 20 Ваших е-mail адресов;
- Способы оплаты рассылки: Qiwi, WebMoney, Яндекс.Деньги, наличными в Москве, безналичный расчет для юр. лиц.

Sample ad for bulk-mail-sending support services

Ongoing security challenges

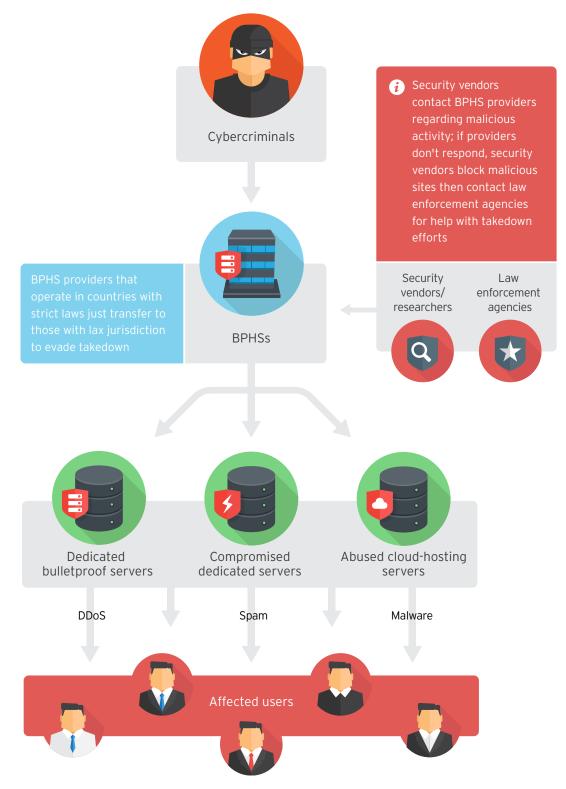
Given the complexity of bulletproof hosting, is it really possible to shut down BPHS operations?

In early 2013, a group of individuals with ties to the Gozi malware attacks were prosecuted for their cybercriminal activities. One of these men was the then 28-year-old Romanian, Mihai Ionut "Virus" Paunescu, administrator of Power Host. He provided the Gozi operation's BPHS needs. Paunescu leased around 130 servers from legitimate hosting operations then resold them for cybercriminal use. He reportedly made €190 per month for every server he resold. Because of his negligence though, the Romanian police were able to indict him.



Screenshot of the Power Host site taken in 2012

Though Power Host was taken down after Paunescu's arrest, accessing its domain name now redirects to CloudFlare—a legitimate U.S. company, which interestingly provides DDoS protection and content delivery network (CDN) services.



The role that law enforcement agencies and security vendors play in BPHS takedowns

Power Host's case shows that it is possible to take down BPHS operators, but doing so will require political will and the cooperation of security vendors. Security providers like Trend Micro identify BPHS sites that host malicious content and block access to them to protect customers. We also cooperate with law enforcement by passing on our research findings so they can take action as quickly as possible.

Law enforcement can place external pressure on companies that host malicious content. This kind of pressure works well on service providers that follow the third business model. These are mostly legitimate enterprises that don't want to get shut down. Some hosting companies based in friendly countries like Germany often comply to avoid any inconvenience.

In the case of providers that follow the first business model—meaning their bulletproof servers are dedicated to hosting malicious content, and are most probably based in countries with lax regulations—international law enforcement will have a much harder time putting pressure on them. There is an exception though. Many BPHS providers explicitly state that they don't allow hosting any material that exploits children. Most countries condemn that kind of content and actively work together with law enforcement to put a stop to hosting services that allow it.

The very nature of BPHSs is that they protect malicious activity against law enforcement, giving cybercriminals the much-needed loophole to wriggle out of and escape from the clutches of both law enforcement and the security industry. That loophole unfortunately largely remains open today.

Unless major changes happen in the way international laws protect or turn a blind eye to services like these, BPHSs will continue to exist, and cybercriminals will continue to thrive. For our part, FTR will continue to work with security colleagues in international law enforcement to drive up the cost of carrying out cybercrime in order to make the world safe for the exchange of digital information. "The very nature of BPHSs is that they protect malicious activity against law enforcement, giving cybercriminals the much-needed loophole to wriggle out of and escape from the clutches of both law enforcement and the security industry. That loophole unfortunately largely remains open today."

-Robert McArdle,

Trend Micro FTR Senior Manager

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