

The Dark Web

THE BREEDING GROUND FOR CYBER CRIME

The dark web helps cyber criminals to remain anonymous as it cannot be accessed by search engines such as Google, only by encrypted networks like the Tor browser.

It is estimated that only .2% of internet data is on the surface web, while the other 99.8 percent of internet data resides on the deep web (Thompson, Beyond Google). That data enables cyber criminals to make trillions of dollars simply by trafficking in stolen data.

Here are the stats that demonstrate how lucrative cyber crime has become for criminals who are offering their services on the dark web:

\$1.5 TRILLION

Estimated total cyber crime annual revenues.¹



\$521,000

is made by individual cyber criminals annually by selling streaming devices that deliver access to movies, television, and other content.

In 2015, the cybercrime industry cost the world three trillion dollars and it is predicted that this amount will rise to six trillion by 2021 (2018 Cybersecurity Ventures).



\$1 BILLION

In 2019, Bitcoin transactions on the dark web was estimated to reach more than \$1 Billion.

Since 2016, there has been a 20% rise in the number of dark net listings that have the potential to harm the enterprise.¹



20% RISE



Access to corporate networks is being sold openly with 60% of the sellers approached offering access to more than 10 business networks at a time.¹

According to an analysis of more than 10,000 hack-for-hire and malware-related postings on dark web markets, demand for malware creation is three times greater than supply.²



On the dark web the cost of compromising a site and obtaining full control over web applications is as low as \$150.²

A targeted attack on an organization can cost \$4,500 depending on the complexity.²



REFERENCES

¹ McGuire, Michael (2019)

² Positive Technologies (2018)