IJRAR.ORG

E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND **ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG**

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

"A Study of dark web marketplaces and their role in facilitating organized crime"

By

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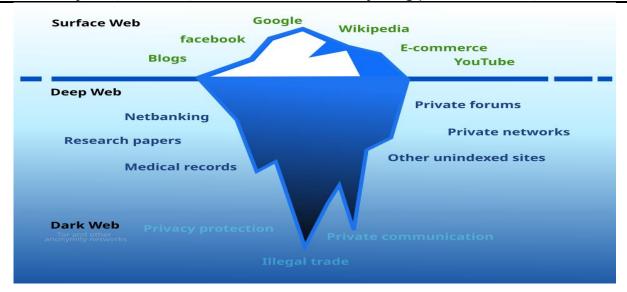
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Abstract

The Internet has become a vital component of modern life, allowing for numerous activities and services. Yet, beneath the surface of what can be seen lies the Dark Web—anonymous and mostly untraceable portion of the Internet that provides confidentiality and spaces for illegal conduct. The research delves into the structure, nature, and uses of the Dark Web and includes a list of tested. onion links for research use. It addresses ethical and illegal applications of hidden services, such as secure communication, data breaches, Deep Web underground markets, and cybercrime. It puts a special emphasis on illegal markets and organized crimes that exist in the Dark Web and provide a platform for selling drugs, arms, forged documents, stolen information, and other illegal products and services. In addition, the research presents an overview of anonymity networks like Tor, I2P, and Freenet, and hidden communication technologies. The article also discusses cybercrimes in the Dark Web that are common, including different types of attacks, exploits, and malware, while considering the challenges of law enforcement agencies to track and curb criminal activities on such hidden networks. Through the provision of an insight into the illegal world of the Dark Web, this research hopes to raise awareness and suggest avenues for future research and law enforcement to fight against illegal activities in this hidden realm.

Keywords: darweb, illegal markets, organized crime, hidden wiki, tor, onion links, hidden markets.



Introduction

The Internet has finally become an absolute necessity in our everyday lives, revolutionizing the way we communicate, shop, learn, and have fun. It brings people together from all over the world and gives us access to a goldmine of information. But more than what you can achieve with a quick search lies another world, far greater and not so visible: the Deep Web and the Dark Web. The Deep Web encompasses everything that unindexed material such as private databases, academic journals, and subscription-only services, but the Dark Web is a lesser part that's intentionally concealed and uses encryption to remain anonymous to users.

Accessing the Dark Web usually involves using special networks such as Tor (The Onion Router), I2P (Invisible Internet Project), or Freenet. These networks enable individuals to surf, communicate, and host services without needing to disclose who they are or where they are. They employ sophisticated encryption to ensure users' privacy, making it difficult for regular search engines and law enforcement to monitor what is going on. Due to this, the Dark Web may be a double-edged sword—while on the one hand, it provides a haven for whistleblowers, journalists, and individuals living in repressive regimes, on the other hand, it provides refuge for every type of illegal activity, ranging from cybercrime to human slavery, arms trafficking, drug sales, and financial fraud.

One of the central features of the Dark Web's illicit economy is its dark marketplaces as organized crime, through which anonymous buyers and sellers trade illicit commodities and services. The black markets offer a way for illegal things such as drugs, counterfeits, forgery, stolen information, weapons, and exploits to be exchanged. Most commerce on the websites occurs with cryptocurrency like Bitcoin and Monero, making them virtually traceable. Some of these markets function in much the same way as legitimate e-commerce sites, with customer reviews, vendor ratings, and escrow services to shield buyers and sellers. But law enforcement agencies across the globe struggle to close down these operations since new markets pop up in short order to take their place.

The anonymity and decentralized nature of the Dark Web pose enormous challenges to law enforcement agencies globally. The networks are exploited by criminals to conduct illicit transactions without being detected. Additionally, cybercrime groups utilize the Dark Web to distribute malware, plan hacking operations,

and sell compromised information, such as personal data, bank account details, and business secrets. Increasing exposure of prominent cybercrimes and the ability of Dark Web marketplaces to change constantly further complicate efforts to tackle these problems. Knowledge of the organization and functioning of illegal markets on the Dark Web is important for creating more efficient countermeasures against cybercrime and online illegal trade.

How it works:

Accessing the Market (Anonymously)

- A person downloads and installs **Tor Browser** to access. onion sites.
- He may also use Tails OS, a privacy-focused operating system, or route his connection through a VPN over Tor for added anonymity.
- he visits a known marketplace (e.g., a site similar to old ones like Silk Road, Alpha Bay, etc.).

Creating an Account

- He registers using a pseudonym (never his real name).
- He sets up **PGP** encryption for messaging with vendors and possibly to encrypt shipping info.
- The market requires multi-factor authentication (MFA) and may offer wallet escrow systems.

Finding a Vendor

- he browses listings for MDMA and finds a vendor with:
- Good reputation (lots of positive reviews).
- Ships to his country.
- Offers "stealth shipping."

Payment with Cryptocurrency

- He buys **Bitcoin or Monero** (more private) from a legitimate exchange.
- He mixes (anonymizes) the cryptocurrency using a **tumbler** or **mixer** service.
- He deposits the crypto into the marketplace wallet.
- He places the order and sends:
 - 1. The product details (MDMA).
 - 2.A PGP-encrypted shipping address (e.g., a PO box ordead

drop").

Shipping & Delivery

- The vendor packages the product using stealth techniques, such as:
 - 1. Vacuum-sealed bags to avoid smell.
 - 2. Hidden compartments in innocent-looking objects (books, toys, etc.).
 - 3. Fake return addresses.
- The package is sent via normal postal service (USPS, Royal Mail, etc.).
- The vendor provides a **tracking number** (sometimes).

Receiving the Package

- The buyer retrieves it from:
 - 1.A home mailbox (risky).
 - 2.A drop address (e.g., empty house).
 - 3.A friend's place who's unaware.
- The package looks innocent and is usually untraceable.

Finalizing the Deal

- He checks the product.
- If satisfied, he "finalizes" the transaction on the market.
- The vendor receives payment from the escrow.
- If there's an issue (e.g., wrong item), he can file a dispute via the marketplace's resolution system.

Negative effects of buying illegal products from dark web market:

Buying a product from the dark web comes with several serious negative consequences. First and foremost, it's illegal—purchasing items like drugs, weapons, counterfeit documents, or stolen data can lead to arrest, criminal charges, and imprisonment. There's also a high risk of being scammed, as many vendors or marketplaces simply take the money and disappear. Even if the product is shipped, it can be intercepted by customs or law enforcement, leading to legal trouble. Financially, users often lose money, especially when using cryptocurrency, which can be volatile and easily traceable if not handled carefully.

Beyond legal and financial risks, there are psychological downsides like paranoia, anxiety, and fear of being caught. For buyers of drugs or addictive substances, there's also the danger of addiction and health damage. On top of that, involvement in dark web activity can ruin reputations, lead to job loss, and damage personal relationships if exposed.

Another major risk is cyber identity loss—despite tools like Tor and PGP, one small mistake in operational security (like reusing usernames, weak passwords, or revealing personal details) can expose your real identity. Hackers, law enforcement, or even scammers can exploit this to track, blackmail, or impersonate the buyer.

Surface web

The surface web or visible web is the easily accessible and indexed part of the internet that creates the familiar world of our everyday online experience. It's where typical search engines like Google, Bing, and Yahoo successfully map and catalog sites, allowing users to find and explore a sea of digital territory. This realm includes a vast ecosystem of web-based resources, covering a wide variety of functionalities and content. Picture the vibrant marketplaces of e-commerce sites, the fast-paced interactions of social media networks, the knowledge repositories of online encyclopedias, the minute-by-minute reporting of news sites, and the educational materials of academic institutions—all contained within the surface web. It's the area where we make online purchases, have social conversations, learn, and access a variety of services. When you enter a question into a search engine and click on a link, you're navigating the surface web. This open level of the internet allows for mass communication, information sharing, and business, influencing our perception of the digital environment and allowing us to engage with it in innumerable ways. The surface web gives basis to most of our online activities, making information and services accessible to billions of people worldwide. It is the front-facing portion of the internet and the most heavily used and visited part of the world wide web.

Deep web

The deep web, a large part of the internet, is made up of content that is not indexed by regular search engines, making it inaccessible via regular search queries. Such inaccessibility is not necessarily a sign of illicit activity, but is often due to the requirement for access controls, such as passwords, authentication schemes, or special software configurations. The deep web is a broad spectrum of online material, including private email inboxes, online banking websites, cloud storage, private databases, medical records, and paywalled material. Such resources are deliberately kept out of public search engine crawlers to safeguard sensitive data, maintain user privacy, or limit access to authorized users. For example, your online banking account, which demands special login credentials, is located in the deep web, keeping your financial information secure. Likewise, HIPAAprotected confidential medical records are kept in deep web databases. The deep web also accommodates intranet websites employed by companies for internal information exchange and file exchange, and scholarly databases available to subscribed institutions only. It is basically the enormous, uncharted territory of the internet, where access controls are essential for security and privacy.

Dark web

the dark web, being a part of the deep web, is distinguished by its intentional obscurity and unavailability through normal search engines and browsers. It makes use of anonymizing networks, primarily Tor (The Onion Router), to anonymize user identities and IP addresses, providing a layer of privacy and, usually, anonymity. This anonymity, as useful as it may be for those wanting to hide from repressive regimes or whistleblowing, also serves to enable illegal activities. The dark web has hidden services, designated by the

".onion" top-level domain, that need special software to visit. These services can include encrypted communications platforms and discussion forums as well as illegal markets selling contraband, stolen information, and other illegal items. The nature of the dark web and how it is encrypted protects the trace of user activity, so both legal and illegal activities are found in a conundrum of an ecosystem. Though it is a means to bypassing censorship and guarding confidentiality, the dark web also has connotations of massive risks such as introducing malware, illegal matter, and possibly getting involved in criminal activity. Hence, exploring the dark web involves utmost care and a proper knowledge of its intrinsic risks.

Tor

The Tor Browser is a particular browser used to grant anonymity and privacy to users while they surf the web, especially the Dark Web. Tor, abbreviated as The Onion Router, directs web traffic via a network of servers run by volunteers, encrypting information several times in layers—just like the layers of an onion—before reaching its destination. This procedure makes sure that no one node in the network is aware of both the source and the destination of the data, thus making it nearly impossible to trace users' actions online. As opposed to typical browsers like Chrome or Firefox, the Tor Browser does not connect to websites directly; rather, it employs a multi-layer encryption process that reroutes traffic via a chain of relays, hiding the user's IP address and location. First created by the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory to safeguard government communications, Tor has come to be a tool used by journalists, activists, and those who want to preserve their online privacy. It also grants access to.onion sites, which are invisible websites that are not accessible through regular search engines or browsers. While Tor has been popularly linked to anonymity for positive reasons, like bypassing censorship and safeguarding whistleblowers, it is utilized by cybercrooks to perpetrate illegal activity on the Dark Web. In spite of its strong privacy functions, Tor cannot completely make its users anonymous because exit nodes, which are the last relay before traffic arrives at its destination, can still be under surveillance. For greater security, users should disable JavaScript, not download files, and employ other privacy tools when they visit sensitive material using the Tor network.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Anonymity & Privacy: Tor hides users' IP	1. Slow Browsing Speed: Due to traffic
addresses, making it difficult for websites,	being routed through multiple nodes, Tor is
ISPs, and governments to track online	significantly slower than regular browsers.
activities.	
2. Bypassing Censorship: Allows users in	2. Exit Node Vulnerability: Malicious exit
restrictive countries to access blocked	nodes can intercept or modify unencrypted
websites and services.	HTTP traffic.
3. Secure Communication: Protects	3. Not Fully Anonymous: Users can expose
journalists, activists, and whistleblowers	their identity if they log into personal
from surveillance and censorship.	accounts or enable scripts.

4. Free and Open Source: Available to	4. Illegal Activities Association: Often
everyone without cost, with ongoing security	linked to cybercrime, making its use
updates from a global community.	suspicious to some authorities.
5. Access to Dark Web: Enables exploration	5. Blocked by Some Websites: Many online
of .onion sites for research, cybersecurity,	services restrict or deny access to Tor users
and anonymous communication.	to prevent fraud and abuse.
6. Prevents Tracking & Fingerprinting:	6. Not User-Friendly: Requires careful
Blocks cookies, scripts, and trackers that	configuration and knowledge of online
monitor user activity.	security to use safely.
7. Supports Pluggable Transports: Helps	7. Legal Scrutiny: Some governments
users bypass network restrictions and	monitor Tor usage, potentially flagging users
government firewalls.	for investigation.

Hidden wiki

Hidden Wiki is a famous directory of dark web sites primarily reachable through the Tor network. Unlike the surface web, where site urls are indexed by search engines such as Google, dark web sites employ .onion urls, which need special software such as the Tor browser to visit. The Hidden Wiki acts as a portal, offering links to numerous hidden services, such as forums, markets, blogs, and whistleblower sites. Although some of the links point to genuine resources, including privacy-centric communication platforms and anonymous journalism websites, others will guide users toward illegal activities like black markets, hacking communities, and other provocative content. There have been various versions of the Hidden Wiki since its inception, with some of them being removed or altered based on law enforcement actions or cyberattacks. Due to its openedit status—like Wikipedia—it is usually targeted by spammers who embed false links to phishing websites. Users browsing the Hidden Wiki need to be very careful since clicking on specific links might put them at risk of malicious content or even illegal operations.

Illegal markets in darkweb

The darknet contains illegal marketplaces where a broad range of illegal goods and services are traded anonymously under the cover of networks such as Tor. These black digital markets are similar in operation to ordinary marketplaces but deal in contraband such as narcotics, stolen financial information, forged documents, firearms, and computer hacking tools. Transactions in these markets tend to be made using cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin or Monero, which provide a level of anonymity that it is hard to track financial transactions. The nature of these marketplaces is different, but they usually have vendor ratings and customer reviews, building a sense of trust in an environment characterized by illegality. In spite of continued action by law agencies to shut down such platforms, they are a continuing problem since new markets keep cropping up to fill the gaps left by those that have been shut down. The presence of such illicit markets is dangerous, as it spreads cybercrime and the sale of harmful substances.

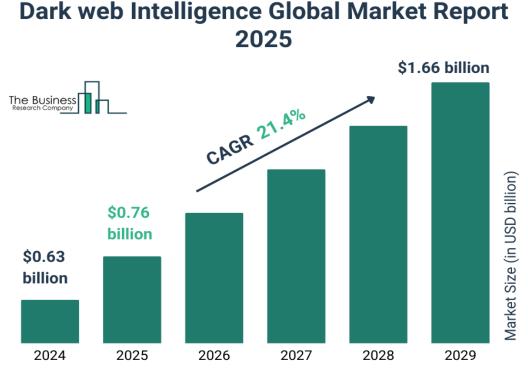
Dark Web Illegal Markets and Their Impact on Society.

Illegal marketplaces on the dark web provide platforms for trading illicit goods and services, which are dangerous to society. These markets, usually concealed behind Tor-based.onion websites, enable users to purchase and sell drugs, counterfeit money, stolen information, firearms, hacking software, and even illegal services such as contract killings. The transactions are usually done through cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin or Monero, which guarantee anonymity to buyers and sellers.

One of the most infamous dark web markets was Silk Road, which operated from 2011 to 2013 before being shut down by the FBI. Despite law enforcement crackdowns, new marketplaces continue to emerge, making it difficult to permanently eliminate them. These markets contribute to various societal issues,

including:

- 1.Drug Trafficking Illegal online sales promote substance abuse, addiction, and overdoses. Purchasers are able to get access to hazardous drugs such as fentanyl, which has killed numerous people.
- 2. Cybercrime Personal information stolen, compromised bank accounts, and malware kits are sold, resulting in identity theft and financial fraud.
- 3. Violence and Terrorism Firearms and explosives are traded, which could benefit criminal networks and terrorist networks.
- 4. Human Exploitation Certain marketplaces are involved in human trafficking and exploitation of vulnerable people.
- 5. Deterioration of Law Enforcement The dark web is anonymous, making it challenging for law enforcement agencies to trace criminals.



Review of literature

- 1.M Chawki Journal of Transportation Security, 2022. Information and communication technologies (ICTs), particularly the internet, have transformed almost every aspect of human life. While most of the breakthroughs in this area have offered great benefits, unintended negative consequences have also resulted. One example of the latter is the surge in illicit drug trafficking using the dark web and other internet-based techniques. Two key reasons for this surge are the anonymity of offenders and the diversity of internet-based trading platforms. Recent developments have shown that cybercriminals have made considerable use of the dark web to expand illicit drug trafficking globally, which has become a source of concern. According to global surveys, a substantial percentage of participants confessed to buying illicit drugs online. Law enforcement agencies are constantly undertaking surveillance operations to track and disrupt mass criminals and prevent crime on the dark web. The closure of major online drug trafficking platforms, on the other hand, has a minimal long-term impact on drug sales on the dark web market because customers and suppliers migrate to other trade platforms and overall sales eventually recover, highlighting the importance of a technologically robust intergovernmental regulatory framework. In this context, this article seeks to address and analyze the following issues: First, we provide an overview of Bitcoin and blockchain technology. Second, we explain the methods of purchasing drugs over the dark web. Finally, the paper concludes by discussing the future of the Dark Web and will propose some solutions and recommendations to regulate drug trafficking over the dark web.
- 2. E Kermitsis, D Kavallieros, D Myttas, E Lissaris... Dark web ..., 2021. This chapter studies the market places, which are operating in the Dark Web. It analyses the various characteristics and features of the most popular recently active darknet markets and vendor shops with the types of goods and services they provide, the various digital cryptocurrencies available as the only acceptable currencies in the Dark Web and the type of charges and payments which are used in the trading transactions carried out between buyers and sellers anonymously within this online dark marketspace. Finally, the chapter presents at the end the coordinated and efficient actions of European and American law enforcement agencies against the illegal trading of these markets as well as the trends, challenges and opportunities which are open in the future for all stakeholders involved.
- 3. S He, Y He, M Li Proceedings of the 2nd international conference on ..., 2019. The strong anonymity and hard-to-track mechanisms of the dark web provide shelter for illegal activities. The illegal content on the dark web is diverse and frequently updated. Traditional dark web classification uses large-scale web pages for supervised training. However, the difficulty of collecting enough illegal dark web content and the time consumption of manually labeling web pages have become challenges of current research. In this paper, we propose a method that can effectively classify illegal activities on the dark web. Instead of relying on the massive dark web training set, we creatively select laws and regulations related to each type of illegal activities to train the machine learning classifiers and achieve a good classification performance. In the areas of pornography, drugs, weapons, hackers, and counterfeit credit cards, we select relevant legal documents from the United States Code for supervised training and conduct a classification experiment

on the illegal content of the real dark web we collected. The results show that combined with TF-IDF feature extraction and Naive Bayes classifier, we achieved an accuracy of 0.935 in the experimental environment. Our approach allows researchers and the network law enforcement to check whether their dark web corpus contains such illegal activities based on the relevant laws of the illegal categories they care about in order to detect and monitor potential illegal websites in a timely manner. And because neither a large training set nor the seed keywords provided by experts are needed, this classification method provides another idea for the definition of illegal activities on the dark web. Moreover, it makes sense to help explore and discover new types of illegal activities on the dark web.

- 4. A Baravalle, MS Lopez, SW Lee 2016 IEEE 16th international ..., 2016. In the last years, governmental bodies have been futilely trying to fight against dark web marketplaces. Shortly after the closing of "The Silk Road" by the FBI and Europol in 2013, new successors have been established. Through the combination of cryptocurrencies and nonstandard communication protocols and tools, agents can anonymously trade in a marketplace for illegal items without leaving any record. This paper presents a research carried out to gain insights on the products and services sold within one of the larger marketplaces for drugs, fake ids and weapons on the Internet, Agora. Our work sheds a light on the nature of the market, there is a clear preponderance of drugs, which accounts for nearly 80% of the total items on sale. The ready availability of counterfeit documents, while they make up for a much smaller percentage of the market, raises worries. Finally, the role of organized crime within Agora is discussed and presented.
- 5. K Godawatte, M Raza, M Murtaza... 2019 20th International ..., 2019. Cybercrimes and cyber criminals widely use dark web and illegal functionalities of the dark web towards the world crisis. More than half of the criminal activities and the terror activities conducted through the dark web such as, cryptocurrency, selling human organs, red rooms, child pornography, arm deals, drug deals, hire assassins and hackers, hacking software and malware programs, etc. The law enforcement agencies such as FBI, NSA, Interpol, Mossad, FSB etc, are always conducting surveillance programs through the dark web to trace down the mass criminals and terrorists while stopping the crimes and the terror activities. This paper is about the dark web marketing and surveillance programs. In the deep end research will discuss the dark web access with securely and how the law enforcement agencies exponentially tracking down the users with terror behaviours and activities. Moreover, the paper discusses dark web sites which users can grab the dark web jihadist services and anonymous markets including safety precautions.
- 6. S Sharma, P Sharma, G Singh J Forensic Science & Criminal ..., 2018. Search engines do not show the content of deep web. Since deep web pages are not indexed their accessibility is not possible using regularsearch engines such as "Google". The Dark Web, on the other hand, is mostly available publicly – if the user knows the ways to find it, because itexists on an alternate layer of the internet. Such alternate layer enables the individuals to breed anonymity. Websites hosted on Dark Web can beused for both good and bad purposes. Dark Web has been used for criminal activities such as the distribution of child pornography, hacking rings, money laundering, and sales of weapons and drugs. It has major effect leading to illegal activities which are very difficult to trace. Although thebusiness created by hidden services is

estimated to be in millions. Fighting Narco-terrorism and to keep a check on the distribution of substance of abuse and illegal drugs online is the need of the hour. Thus, the present paper explores availability of drugs online and laws breached. Since, it is important to adapt new ways and techniques to counter drug addiction. It is important to make sure that the history of Silk Route is not repeated.

- 7. LI García URVIO Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios de ..., 2017. In the context of the growing interest in and concern about drug trafficking carried out over the internet, this article aims to describe, in a systematic and succinct fashion, the principal characteristics of the illegal drug trade on the dark web. To this end, the article will be divided into two sections. The first, shorter section, will distinguish between the different "levels" of the internet. The second, longer section, will focus on describing the principal characteristics of these crypto-markets. As regards these sorts of dark web markets, this section will detail the security measures and mechanisms that they utilize to generate trust among buyers and sellers; their capabilities and limits; their impact on various levels of the illegal drug trade; the types and quantities of narcotics that are sold on them; the profile of the buyers and sellers who use them; and also the strategies designed by states to limit them. The achievement of said objectives presupposes that the most relevant and up-to-date work written about this subject will be used as reference material.
- 8. A Minnaar Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & ..., 2017. This article contextualises the internet usage by the prototype of underground online marketplaces selling illicit drugs to users over the internet called Silk Road. The establishment of this website in January 2011 was facilitated specifically by the existence of the so-called 'Dark Net', of the 'Dark Web' (a portion of the Deep Web) utilising the so-called 'The Onion Router' (TOR) system of anonymous network connections in order to facilitate the drug purchase and transaction payment by means of the cryptocurrency called 'Bitcoin'. This article also traces how the US authorities stopped the operations of Silk Road (October 2013) and convicted its operator/web administrator (in 2015), Ross Ulbricht (aka 'Dread Pirate Roberts' also known under the acronym of 'DPR'), on charges of money laundering, drug trafficking (and a charge of attempted murder). In less than two-years Ulbricht had managed to build a multimillion-dollar drug operation. But while the 'taking down' of the Silk Road web-marketplace for illicit drugs was the first of its kind internationally, this did not stop 'copycat' 'pop-up' sites that continued to sell all kinds of drugs online. The US Federal Task Team set up to 'take down' Silk Road with Operation Marco Polo, in investigating Silk Road's illicit drug operations, had implemented classic cyberforensic, as well as traditional crime investigation techniques, in an effort to build a strong 'evidence' case against Ulbricht. They had also drawn on 'hacking' tactics in exploiting computer vulnerabilities to 'break' into the Silk Road servers and download all user transactions for the sale of the illicit drugs – all assumed to be 'anonymous' and untraceable. But Ulbricht had made a number of fundamental 'errors' which allowed the US authorities to track him down and to penetrate the Silk Road servers. These mistakes allowed the FBI to ultimately build a 'watertight' case against him as the Silk Road operator and enabled them to secure a conviction against him.

9. JR Harrison, DL Roberts... - Conservation ..., 2016. Use of the internet as a trade platform has resulted in a shift in the illegal wildlife trade. Increased scrutiny of illegal wildlife trade has led to concerns that online trade of wildlife will move onto the dark web. To provide a baseline of illegal wildlife trade on the dark web, we downloaded and archived 9852 items (individual posts) from the dark web, then searched these based on a list of 121 keywords associated with illegal online wildlife trade, including 30 keywords associated with illegally traded elephant ivory on the surface web. Results were compared with items known to be illegally traded on the dark web, specifically cannabis, cocaine, and heroin, to compare the extent of the trade. Of these 121 keywords, 4 resulted in hits, of which only one was potentially linked to illegal wildlife trade. This sole case was the sale and discussion of Echinopsis pachanoi (San Pedro cactus), which has hallucinogenic properties. This negligible level of activity related to the illegal trade of wildlife on the dark web relative to the open and increasing trade on the surface web may indicate a lack of successful enforcement against illegal wildlife trade on the surface web.

10. H Mazi, FN Arsene... - The Midwest Instruction ..., 2020. The economy of a country is driven in part by the variety of businesses that thrive in it. Competition among these businesses is encouraged as long as they follow specific rules set forth by the governments in which they operate. However, it becomes an entirely different story when the competitors play in a completely different environment and make their own rules. The black market has long provided such an environment but it used to be confined to a particular geographic area, and very few thrived outside of their geographic location, until the Dark Web was introduced. The Dark Web has provided to any black market business of any size to expand their business outside of their geographic location. The black market by itself already influences businesses with whom they share the same geographic location. But the Dark Web expands the black market's influence to a global scale. This paper first, looks into the influence of Black Market activities on the Dark Web. Then, it presents how both the Black Market and the Dark Web affect on the economy of individual countries and on the world's economy as a whole.

11. A Baravalle, SW Lee - Web Information Systems Engineering-WISE 2018 ..., 2018. Dark web markets have been, for a while now, at the centre of the attention of governmental bodies. After the rise and fall of The Silk Road, more and more marketplaces have followed the same path. Alphabay is the last of these markets to come under the spotlight, for its staggering amount of products on sale (estimated value of around \$88M) during our analysis, and \$590M of successful transactions during its existence.

In this paper we describe the spider that we developed for this project, our data analysis pipeline and the key findings of our data analysis. The data analysis focuses on quantitative research, covering Alphabay's adverts, its sellers and its categories. The outcomes of the research provide an insight on Alphabay, its general trend and the nature of its ads, which appear being a majority of drug products. United States and the United Kingdom are the most active countries on the website.

- 12. H Zhang, F Zou 2020 IEEE 6th international conference on ..., 2020. The Dark Web is a web-based content based on anonymous communication systems that protects users and protects anonymity through technologies such as traffic encryption, obfuscation, and forwarding. Due to the strong protection of anonymity, the Dark Web has gradually become the main channel for the sale and distribution of harmful content and banned items. The limited web-site coverage in the Dark Web, outdated stale data, and the lack of comprehensive and in-depth analysis and research motivated us to conduct an in-depth Dark Web research. On this basis, this article analyzes and summarizes the current status of Dark Web communication technology, Dark Web research methods and research status, and discusses the challenges of Dark Web research.
- 13. R Liggett, JR Lee, AL Roddy, MA Wallin The Palgrave handbook of ..., 2020. Widespread adoption of the Internet and mobile technologies has allowed for easy access to a variety of global services. Despite the many legitimate goods and services provided by online retailers, criminal illicit markets have also proliferated online. Illicit online markets capitalize on the anonymity and global nature of the Internet, creating challenges and difficulties for law enforcement investigations. This chapter provides an overview of the Dark Web and the current literature on illicit online markets operating on the Dark Web related to drugs, firearms, cybercrime services, and child sexual exploitation. This overview focuses on the online Dark Web marketplace, although several of these products are also bought, sold, and traded on sites that are publicly accessible. Special attention is dedicated to an overview of market forces and its processes.
- 14. B Meehan, N Farmer Review of Law & Economics, 2023. Recent evidence suggests that legal marijuana markets in several U.S. states have decreased violence in Mexican-U.S. border regions. As legal markets for production and distribution displace drug cartel distribution, the violence associated with cartel trafficking and distribution decreases. Prior analysis has not considered an important emerging innovation for drug distribution: online anonymous marketplaces. The increasing volume of drug trade that has occurred on this "Dark Web" could result in reduced drug cartel violence as production and distribution use this substitute network and turn away from the cartel distribution networks. This paper investigates the relationship between border violence and the volume of drug trade that occurs on the Dark Web using a difference in differences model. We examine differences in crime rates at the U.S.-Mexico border and away from the border during the emergence of the Dark Web. Data on Dark Web transactions, users, and markets allows us to measure changes in Dark Web activity and the subsequent impact on crime. We find evidence that the rise in Dark Web marketplaces results in crime reductions at the border of the U.S., relative to non-border counties.
- 15. A ElBahrawy, L Alessandretti, L Rusnac, D Goldsmith... Scientific reports, 2020. Dark web marketplaces are websites that facilitate trade in illicit goods, mainly using Bitcoin. Since dark web marketplaces are unregulated, they do not offer any user protection, so police raids and scams regularly cause large losses to marketplace participants. However, the uncertainty has not prevented the proliferation of dark web marketplaces. Here, we investigate how the dark web marketplace ecosystem reorganises itself following marketplace closures. We analyse 24 separate episodes of unexpected marketplace closure

by inspecting 133 million Bitcoin transactions among 38 million users. We focus on "migrating users" who move their trading activity to a different marketplace after a closure. We find that most migrating users continue their trading activity on a single coexisting marketplace, typically the one with the highest trading volume. User migration is swift and trading volumes of migrating users recover quickly. Thus, although individual marketplaces might appear fragile, coordinated user migration guarantees overall systemic resilience.

16.S Kaur, S Randhawa - Wireless Personal Communications, 2020. internet plays an important role in our day to day life. It has become an integrated part of all daily activities or lifestyle. Dark Web is like an untraceable hidden layer of the Internet which is commonly used to store and access the confidential information. But there are number of incidents which reported the misuse of this platform for conducting the criminal and illegal activities in a hidden manner. In this paper, an overview of dark web and various browsers which are used to access dark web are presented. An insight into various aspects of Dark Web such as features, advantages, disadvantages and browsers are discussed. An overview of the different types of attacks, exploits and malwares is also presented. There are different types of criminal activities and incidents which take place over the Dark Web are discussed so that reader can become aware of such types of activities and can take appropriate preventive measures for these activities.

17.G Weimann - Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 2016 - Taylor & Francis . The terms Deep Web, Deep Net, Invisible Web, or Dark Web refer to the content on the World Wide Web that is not indexed by standard search engines. One can describe the Internet as composed of layers: the "upper" layer, or the Surface Web, can easily be accessed by regular searches. However, "deeper" layers, the content of the Deep Web, have not been indexed by traditional search engines such as Google. Michael K. Bergman who wrote the seminal paper on the Deep Web, compared searching the Internet to dragging a net across the surface of the ocean: a great deal may be caught in the net, but there is a wealth of information that is deeper and therefore missed. In fact, most of the Web's information is buried far down on sites, and standard search engines are unable to access it.

18.G Weimann - Perspectives on Terrorism, 2016 – JSTOR. The terms Deep Web, Deep Net, Invisible Web, or Dark Web refer to the content on the World Wide Web thatis not indexed by standard search engines. The deepest layers of the Deep Web, a segment known as the DarkWeb, contain content that has been intentionally concealed including illegal and anti-social information. The conventional Surface Web was discovered to be too risky for anonymity-seeking terrorists: they couldbe monitored, traced, and found. In contrast, on the Dark Web, decentralized and anonymous networks aidin evading arrest and the closure of these terrorist platforms. This paper reports some of the recent trends interrorist use of the Dark Web for communication, fundraising, storing information and online material.

19.N Tavabi, N Bartley, A Abeliuk, S Soni. The deep and darkweb (d2web) refers to limited access web sites that require registration, authentication, or more complex encryption protocols to access them. These web sites serve as hubs for a variety of illicit activities: to trade drugs, stolen user credentials, hacking tools, and to coordinate attacks and manipulation campaigns. Despite its importance to cyber crime, the d2web has not been systematically investigated. In this paper, we study a large corpus of messages posted to 80 d2web forums over a period of more than a year. We identify topics of discussion using LDA and use a non-parametric HMM to model the evolution of topics across forums. Then, we examine the dynamic patterns of discussion and identify forums with similar patterns. We show that our approach surfaces hidden similarities across different forums and can help identify anomalous events in this rich, heterogeneous data.

- 20. J Dalins, C Wilson, M Carman Digital Investigation, 2018 Elsevier Research into the nature and structure of 'Dark Webs' such as Tor has largely focused upon manually labelling a series of crawled sites against a series of categories, sometimes using these labels as a training corpus for subsequent automated crawls. Such an approach is adequate for establishing broad taxonomies, but is of limited value for specialised tasks within the field of law enforcement. Contrastingly, existing research into illicit behaviour online has tended to focus upon particular crime types such as terrorism. A gap exists between taxonomies capable of holistic representation and those capable of detailing criminal behaviour. The absence of such a taxonomy limits interoperability between agencies, curtailing development of standardised classification tools.
- 21.JR Harrison, DL Roberts... Conservation ..., 2016. Use of the internet as a trade platform has resulted in a shift in the illegal wildlife trade. Increased scrutiny of illegal wildlife trade has led to concerns that online trade of wildlife will move onto the dark web. To provide a baseline of illegal wildlife trade on the dark web, we downloaded and archived 9852 items (individual posts) from the dark web, then searched these based on a list of 121 keywords associated with illegal online wildlife trade, including 30 keywords associated with illegally traded elephant ivory on the surface web. Results were compared with items known to be illegally traded on the dark web, specifically cannabis, cocaine, and heroin, to compare the extent of the trade. Of these 121 keywords, 4 resulted in hits, of which only one was potentially linked to illegal wildlife trade. This sole case was the sale and discussion of Echinopsis pachanoi (San Pedro cactus), which has hallucinogenic properties. This negligible level of activity related to the illegal trade of wildlife on the dark web relative to the open and increasing trade on the surface web may indicate a lack of successful enforcement against illegal wildlife trade on the surface web.
- 22. S He, Y He, M Li Proceedings of the 2nd international conference on ..., 2019. The strong anonymity and hard-to-track mechanisms of the dark web provide shelter for illegal activities. The illegal content on the dark web is diverse and frequently updated. Traditional dark web classification uses large-scale web pages for supervised training. However, the difficulty of collecting enough illegal dark web content and the time consumption of manually labeling web pages have become challenges of current research. In this paper, we propose a method that can effectively classify illegal activities on the dark web. Instead of

relying on the massive dark web training set, we creatively select laws and regulations related to each type of illegal activities to train the machine learning classifiers and achieve a good classification performance. In the areas of pornography, drugs, weapons, hackers, and counterfeit credit cards, we select relevant legal documents from the United States Code for supervised training and conduct a classification experiment on the illegal content of the real dark web we collected. The results show that combined with TF-IDF feature extraction and Naïve Bayes classifier, we achieved an accuracy of 0.935 in the experimental environment. Our approach allows researchers and the network law enforcement to check whether their dark web corpus contains such illegal activities based on the relevant laws of the illegal categories they care about in order to detect and monitor potential illegal websites in a timely manner. And because neither a large training set nor the seed keywords provided by experts are needed, this classification method provides another idea for the definition of illegal activities on the dark web. Moreover, it makes sense to help explore and discover new types of illegal activities on the dark web.

23.S Lee, C Yoon, H Kang, Y Kim, Y Kim... - 26th Annual Network ..., 2019.

The Dark Web is notorious for being a major distribution channel of harmful content as well as unlawful goods. Perpetrators have also used cryptocurrencies to conduct illicit financial transactions while hiding their identities. The limited coverage and outdated data of the Dark Web in previous studies motivated us to conduct an in-depth investigative study to understand how perpetrators abuse cryptocurrencies in the Dark Web. We designed and implemented MFScope, a new framework which collects Dark Web data, extracts cryptocurrency information, and analyzes their usage characteristics on the Dark Web. Specifically, MFScope collected more than 27 million dark webpages and extracted around 10 million unique cryptocurrency addresses for Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Monero. It then classified their usages to identify trades of illicit goods and traced cryptocurrency money flows, to reveal black money operations on the Dark Web. In total, using MFScope we discovered that more than 80% of Bitcoin addresses on the Dark Web were used with malicious intent; their monetary volume was around 180 million USD, and they sent a large sum of their money to several popular cryptocurrency services (e.g., exchange services). Furthermore, we present two real-world unlawful services and demonstrate their Bitcoin transaction traces, which helps in understanding their marketing strategy as well as black money operations.

24. A Baravalle, MS Lopez, SW Lee - 2016 IEEE 16th international ..., 2016. In the last years, governmental bodies have been futilely trying to fight against dark web marketplaces. Shortly after the closing of "The Silk Road" by the FBI and Europol in 2013, new successors have been established. Through the combination of cryptocurrencies and nonstandard communication protocols and tools, agents can anonymously trade in a marketplace for illegal items without leaving any record. This paper presents a research carried out to gain insights on the products and services sold within one of the larger marketplaces for drugs, fake ids and weapons on the Internet, Agora. Our work sheds a light on the nature of the market, there is a clear preponderance of drugs, which accounts for nearly 80% of the total items on sale. The ready availability of counterfeit documents, while they make up for a much smaller percentage of the market, raises worries. Finally, the role of organized crime within Agora is discussed and presented.

25.A Maddox, MJ Barratt, M Allen... - ... Communication & Society, 2016.

This paper explores activism enacted through Silk Road, a now defunct cryptomarket where illicit drugs were sold in the dark web. Drawing on a digital ethnography of Silk Road, we develop the notion of constructive activism to extend the lexicon of concepts available to discuss forms of online activism. Monitoring of the cryptomarket took place between June 2011 and its closure in October 2013. Just before and after the closure of the marketplace we conducted anonymous online interviews with 17 people who reported buying drugs on Silk Road (1.0). These interviews were conducted synchronously and interactively through encrypted instant messaging. Participants discussed harnessing and developing the technological tools needed to access Silk Road and engage within the Silk Road community. For participants Silk Road was not just a market for trading drugs: it facilitated a shared experience of personal freedom within a libertarian philosophical framework, where open discussions about stigmatized behaviours were encouraged and supported. Tensions between public activism against drug prohibition and the need to hide one's identity as a drug user from public scrutiny were partially resolved through community actions that internalized these politics, rather than engaging in forms of online activism that are intended to have real-world political effects. Most aptly described through van de Sande's concept of prefigurative politics, they sought to transform their values into built environments that were designed to socially engineer a more permissive digital reality, which we refer to as constructive activism.

26. J Weber, EW Kruisbergen - Trends in Organized Crime, 2019 - Springer

On 10–11 October 2018, the 10th Research Conference on Organized Crime took place in The Hague. This year's theme was Criminal Markets: The Dark Web, Money Laundering and Counterstrategies. Researchers, practitioners and policy makers gathered to discuss research results, trends and policy issues. This article looks into recent developments on the topics mentioned and gives an overview of the conference

27. F Bertola - American Journal of Qualitative Research, 2020 - ajqr.org

Drug trafficking on darknet based marketplaces has become a highly concerning topic in law enforcement activities, recently. Even though Darkmarkets represent only a tiny fraction of the global drug trade, they are changing the drug markets social networks, introducing a new paradigm of the link between vendors and buyers of drugs. The aim of this study is to critically review the darkmarkets' ecosystem and the previous literature regarding these new marketplaces, trying to investigate how the drug trade is changing with these new technologies, and the role of organised crime (OC) in these new illegal markets. And trying to understand how and whether is it involved OC on these cyber drug markets and the chain behind them. Despite opinions of part of the academy, the results show that there are no empirical evidences of direct involvement of OC as vendors in darkmarkets. However, there are evidences of an indirect role of OC in darknet drug trafficking, as supplier of illegal drugs to the online-vendors.

28. A Nicaso, M Danesi - 2023 - taylorfrancis.com. This book explores how organized crime has adapted and evolved in sync with ever-expanding technologies to update its popular image and to conduct its covert operations. It shows how organized crime operates in dark virtual spaces and how it can now form a dynamic interactive system with legitimate online spaces, solidifying its criminal exploits and resources, and making them attractive to a new generation of computer users. Focusing on Italian Mafias, Russian and Georgian criminal groups and drug cartels, and Asian crime syndicates such as Yakuza and Triads, this book aims to describe and explain the reasons behind the continuity of online and offline crime, taking into consideration whether or not internet culture has radically changed the way we perceive organized crime and if so how, and thus how the shift in popular imagery that the internet has brought about affects its actual illegal activities. We also consider how organized crime has shifted its locale from the physical to the virtual, how cybercrime has allowed criminal organizations to adapt and reinvent themselves, and how the police now use technology against organized crime.

29. JR Lee, TJ Holt, O Smirnova - Journal of Crime and Justice, 2024 - Taylor & Francis. Western law enforcement agencies have made multiple arrests targeting individuals purchasing firearms on Dark Web platforms in recent years, as these transactions may violate national laws and facilitate offline violence. Despite its market presence and growth, research exploring these online illicit markets has been scant, especially as it relates to how firearms are priced on the Dark Web, and the factors that influence their price point. Given this gap in the literature, the current study utilized a sample of 287 firearm products across 20 Dark Web vendors operating in both crypto markets and shops to identify the range and pricing model of illicit weapons. Analyses revealed that long guns offered on the Dark Web had lower average listed prices than their manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP), while handguns had higher advertised prices than their recommended retail value. Further, products' MSRP was a significant predictor of firearms' price point for both handguns and long guns, whereas offering a customer service line was only significant for handguns' price point. The implications of this analysis for our understanding of illicit online market operations are discussed in detail.

30. R Rawat, AS Rajawat, V Mahor, RN Shaw... - Innovations in electrical ..., 2021 - Springe. The mainstream use of the Internet and mobile technology has made it easier to reach a wide range of globalized resources. By having the numerous lawful design principles offered by Internet merchants, unregulated cyber terrorist and hacking markets by intruders actively working at online platform. Illicit web store and markets are capitalizing on the privacy and at globalized existence on the Internet, posing problems, hidden unsecure environment and obstacles for policing and security agencies. The proposed work offers a summary of the anonymous crime favored place at Dark Web and recent research on illegal Internet drug trafficking, human trafficking, terrorist funding and recruitment, money laundering, contract hacking, organ trafficking, cracked key distribution, killing contracts, forged passport, illegal post sharing and forum discussion, fraud and credit card selling, weapons order, and cybercrime and child sexual abuse markets in the Dark Web. The work presented here outlines the Tor network crawling procedure and evaluation of hidden links for analysis with the crawling of drug trafficking, Criminal activity-related signatures and posts put light on the negative side of the Dark Web platform and their services, techniques

and methods use for data crawling, pattern recognition and behavior understanding of criminals followed by terrorist organizations, campaigning on social network platform using hidden identities for recruitment, fundraising and radicalization.

- 31. S Kabra, S Gori Journal of Economic Criminology, The shadows of a drug paddler may soon be invisible on the street corner as they have moved to online drug marketplaces called 'cryptomarkets'. The criminogenic attributes of drug trafficking on cryptomarkets have attracted organized crime groups (OCGs) to make use of technology to further its illicit goals. The OCGs making use of cryptocurrencies help in retaining anonymity to an extent, and makes easier for them to launder their proceeds. There is a dearth of literature explaining the increase in drug trafficking on cryptomarkets by OCGs. In a first attempt of its kind, this paper aims at studying the drug trafficking by OCGs on cryptomarkets and explaining the said conundrum by applying Rational Choice Theory (RCT). It is argued that OCGs make a rational choice of dealing drugs online as the benefits attached to drug trafficking on cryptomarkets outweigh the potential costs, such as getting arrested. Through a qualitative analysis of data and online sources, it is revealed that the participants on cryptomarkets have loose hierarchies and have mostly opportunistic connections. The voluminous sales are made by a handful of entrepreneurs who have OCGs like structures, who operate in smaller groups to minimize the risks. RCT best explains the shift of OCGs to cryptomarkets which is only due to cost – benefit analysis. 2023 – Elsevier
- 32. M van der Bruggen, A Blokland Cybercrime in context: The human factor ..., 2021 Because of the growing incidence and increasing technical sophistication of Darkweb child sexual exploitation (CSE), some have begun to label it as organized crime. By itself however, this label adds little to our understanding of the phenomenon. To gain a more detailed insight into the workings of Darkweb CSE, we apply the conceptual framework suggested by Von Lampe (Organized crime: Analyzing illegal activities, criminal structures and extra-legal governance. Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA, 2016a) and instead ask: how organized is CSE on the Darkweb? Six police investigation case files were systematically analyzed using methods akin to the Dutch Organized Crime Monitor, complemented with interviews with police officers and public prosecutors. While the barter of CSE material in itself is a deviant exchange, it is embedded in the social network provided by the forum environment. Darkweb CSE requires organization to the extent that running a forum involves a set of interlocking tasks, a certain level of technical sophistication, and continued effort to protect the forum from (outside) threats. We conclude that both the CSE crime and the criminals perpetrating it show clear signs of organization. CSE Darkweb for aconstitute both associational and entrepreneurial structures that serve the social and criminal needs of their members. In the trust-based hierarchy of these networks, key players are able to exert some internal governance. Monetary profit, violence, and the desire to monopolize the market however, are largely absent. Detailed insight in the dynamics of Darkweb CSE interactions will contribute more to reducing the harm caused by these crimes than the mere application of a label.

33. TJ Holt, JR Lee - American journal of criminal justice, 2023. Despite recent growths in research exploring the nature and scope of the online illicit marketplace, there has been a dearth of criminological inquiry examining both the chronological and functional steps offenders use to exchange illegal firearms online. As a result, it is unclear what role and function active market participants have within the online illicit firearms market, including the process of advertising, purchasing, and delivering these weapons. The current study sought to address this gap in the literature through a crime script analysis of 19 vendors advertising weapons on the Dark Web. The step-by-step processes involved in the advertising, actualization, and acquisition of illicit firearms were examined in detail.

34. LF Meyer, LI Shelley - International Journal on Criminology, 2020. This paper examines the migration of trafficking for sexual ex ploitation to the web and explores open source research techniques, analytical tools, and datasets used to uncover a Chinese organized crime network engaged in human trafficking. Memex, a US gov ernment research program that produced a large dataset and soft ware application tools, provided surface and deep web intelligence through escort advertisements and sex buyer review forum posts to law enforcement investigators. The tools provided visualizations to explore the relationships among seemingly disparate online ad vertisements using attributes, such as telephone numbers, email addresses, and websites. In addition, entities that are typically more difficult for machines to interpret, such as content and images, were used to complete the network mapping. Using open source intel ligence (OSINT), the human trafficking operation was uncovered, comprised of over 350,000 escort advertisements spanning almost a decade. The network operated on three continents, in over fifty cities, and had 30,000 customers. It is concluded that purely OSINT can identify specific individuals and far more criminal activity than previously believed. An operation on the magnitude of the Chinese organized crime network studied could not be successfully identified and indicted without a proactive exploration into the Memex dataset. This case reveals the need for large-scale data analytics to address large cyberfacilitated crime networks.

35. S Nalluri, SJR Kumar, M Soni, S Moin... - ... of International Conference ..., 2021. From the last two decades, there was a huge climb in the web where there are various changes in the criminal activities, through which various opportunities have risen and one of them is wildlife trafficking. Wildlife trafficking is increasing rapidly across the world and becoming a threat to various survival of species as well as to the security of the whole world. The researchers have examined this illegal wildlife trade using various theoretical frameworks, but the attention is not drawn over the ways of trade that is being happened on the web for a very long time. Thus, this paper gives a brief review of the present literature to check these gaps in the web as well as recommends empirical research in the difficulty of animal trafficking in the future. This paper also highlights the online wildlife trafficking, which is happening to date and the methods that were used to identify this illicit trade.

36. Paul, Katie A. Arts; Basel Vol. 7, Iss. 2, (Jun 2018) Ancient Artifacts vs. Digital Artifacts: New Tools for Unmasking the Sale of Illicit Antiquities on the Dark Web .Since the rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS, also known as Daesh and ISIL) in 2014, antiquities have been a widely publicized source of funding for what has become one of the most technologically savvy terrorist organizations of the modern era. The globalization of technology and rise of popularity in cryptocurrencies has changed the face of black-market trade and the actors that carry out these crimes. While art and antiquities have long served as a market with susceptibilities to laundering, the emergence of Dark Web markets, identificationmasking software, and untraceable cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin have opened new doors to potential vulnerabilities. The anonymity that is offered by these technologies acts as a roadblock for authorities, while attracting the likes of terrorists and transnational criminals. Investigative research using cyber security platforms to identify digital artifacts connected to potential traffickers provides the opportunity to unmask the seemingly untraceable actors behind these activities. The evidence of illicit antiquities trafficking on the Dark Web displayed in this article can generate a new discussion on how and where to study black-market antiquities to gain needed insight into combating the illicit trade online and the transnational criminal groups it may finance.

37. Weber, Julia; Kruisbergen, Edwin W. Trends in Organized Crime; New York Vol. 22, Iss. 3, (Sep. 2019). On 10-11 October 2018, the 10th Research Conference on Organized Crime took place in The Hague. This year's themewas Criminal Markets: The Dark Web, Money Laundering and Counterstrategies. Researchers, practitioners and policy makers gathered to discuss research results, trends and policy issues. This article looks into recent developments on the topics mentioned and gives an overview of the conference.

38. Adel; Norouzifard, Mohammad. Big Data Cognitive Computing: Amr and Basel Vol. 8, Iss. 8, (2024). The Dark Web is a subset of the Deep Web, requiring special browsers, the Dark Net refers to encrypted networks, the Deep Web encompasses non-indexed online content, and darknet includes unused IP address networks. The Dark Net has become a hotbed of cybercrime, with individuals and groups using the anonymity and encryption provided by the network to carry out a range of criminal activities. One of the most concerning trends in recent years has been the weaponization of cybercrimes, as criminals use their technical skills to create tools and techniques that can be used to launch attacks against individuals, businesses, and governments. This paper examines the weaponization of cybercrimes on the Dark Net, focusing on the question of detection and application. This paper uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to appraise the Dark Web, examine the crimes and their consequences and identify future measures to reduce crime threats. Data from 88 relevant articles from 2011 to 2023 were extracted and synthesized, along with the latest data from 2024 to answer research questions, providing comprehensive knowledge on growing crimes; assessing social, economic, and ethical impacts; and analyzing established techniques and methods to locate and apprehend criminals.

- Rajamäki, Jyri; Lahti, Liro; Parviainen, Johanna. Information 39. Security: Sofia Vol. 53, Iss. 1, (2022). The Dark Web allows users to hide their identity while browsing or sending information, providing an ideal environment for transferring information, goods, and services with potentially illegal intentions. Therefore, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) are interested in Open Source INTelligence (OSINT) on the Dark Web. LEAs need appropriate techniques to find darknet sites used by criminals. This article examines online child sexual exploitation and the various OSINT automation tools that can be exploited on the Dark Web. Additionally, we consider OSINT on the Dark Web, paying attention to the challenges LEAs face when investigating crimes related to child abuse material (CAM). The biggest challenges are related to data storage and the criminal investigation itself. CAM may not be recorded or examined except by an LEA officer specifically designated and trained for this purpose. The study examines how OSINT could be implemented without exposing researchers to the contents of CAM. The method could be to focus the inquiry on already known links and sites. This has challenges, but a bigger number of LEAs could carry out such an inquiry, and the storage of such data would not be illegal.
- 40. Kayser, Christopher S; Back, Sinchul; Toro-Alvarez, Marlon Mike. Laws; Basel Vol. 13, Iss. 6, (2024). Rates of victimization from identity theft continue to rise exponentially. Personally identifiable information (PII) has become vitally valuable data bad actors use to commit fraud against individuals. Focusing primarily on the United States and Canada, the objective of this paper is to raise awareness for those involved in criminal justice (CJ) to more fully understand potential life-changing consequences for those whose PII is used fraudulently. We examine the impact of crimes involving PII and the urgent need to increase investigations and legal proceedings for identity theft-related crimes. Referring to a National Crime Victimization Survey, we analyze why many victims of identity theft crimes resist notifying appropriate authorities. We also address why those within the CJ system are often reluctant to initiate actions against occurrences of identity theft. We provide insight into consequences experienced by identity theft victims, particularly if their PII is posted on the Dark Web, a threat that can exist into perpetuity. If rates of victimization from identity theft-based crimes are to decline, reporting of victimization must increase, and current legislation related to investigating and processing identity theft crimes must progress.
- 41. Alayda, Sara; Almowaysher, Najd A; Alserhani, Faeiz; Humayun, Mamoona. Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education; Gurgaon Vol. 12, Iss. 10, (2021): 3000-3005. Nowadays, everyone has access to a burst of data in Cyberspace. The classic Web or Clear web consists of all the sites Internet and pages that are indexed by search engines conventional research; however, it only represents 5% of the entire web. Despite the multiple Internet advantages, it can hide several threats for nations and people, such as blackmail, illegal drugs and arms sales and murder. This side is the dark side of Internet which includes illegal activities starting from bullying to terrorism. In this paper, we define the Dark Web (DW) and who are the users of this part of cyberspace. We define dark web and emphasize illegal activities related to it. Our study focuses on cyber terrorism activities. Additionally, we define what is cyber terrorism? Who are the responsible of it and why this phenomenon has been exacerbate in the last few

years? Moreover, present efforts done by international and national organization to combat against this phenomenon.

- 42. Soldner. Felix; Kleinberg, Bennett; Johnson, Shane D. Crime Science; Heidelberg Vol. 12, Iss. 1, (Dec 2023). Counterfeits harm consumers, governments, and intellectual property holders. They accounted for 3.3% of worldwide trades in 2016, having an estimated value of \$509 billion in the same year. Estimations in the literature are mostly based on border seizures, but in this paper, we examined openly labeled counterfeits on darknet markets, which allowed us to gather and analyze information from a different perspective. Here, we analyzed data from 11 darknet markets for the period Jan-2014 and Sep-2015. The findings suggest that darknet markets harbor similar counterfeit product types to those found in seizures but that the share of watches is higher while the share of electronics, clothes, shoes, and Tobacco is lower on darknet markets. Also, darknet market counterfeits seem to have similar shipping origins as seized goods, with some exceptions, such as a relatively high share (5%) of dark market counterfeits originating from the US. Lastly, counterfeits on dark markets tend to have a relatively low price and sales volume. However, based on preliminary estimations, the equivalent products on the surface web appear to be advertised for a multiple of the prices found for darknet markets. We provide some suggestions on how information about darknet market counterfeits could be used by companies and authorities for preventative purposes, showing that insight gathering from the dark web is valuable and could be a cost-effective alternative (or compliment) to border seizures. Thus, monitoring darknet markets can help us understand the counterfeit landscape better.
- 43. Insoll, Tegan; Ovaska, Anna Katariina; Nurmi, Juha; Aaltonen, Mikko; Vaaranen-Valkonen, Nina. Journal of Online Trust and Safety; Stanford Vol. 1, Iss. 2, (Feb 2022). This study explores a sample of 1,546 anonymous individuals who voluntarily responded to our "Help us to help you" survey when searching for child sexual abuse material (CSAM) on the dark web. Nearly half (42%) of the respondents reported that they had sought direct contact with children through online platforms after viewing CSAM, and 58% reported feeling afraid that viewing CSAM might lead to sexual acts with a child or adult. This study analyses whether certain risk factors are linked to a higher likelihood of contacting children after viewing CSAM. It finds that certain factors are associated with a self-reported likelihood of having contacted children online after viewing CSAM, including more frequent use of CSAM, older age of first exposure to CSAM, viewing CSAM depicting toddlers and infants, having thoughts of self-expressing prior to viewing CSAM, and being in contact with other CSAM users.
- 44. Faizan, Mohd; Raees Ahmad Khan; Agrawal, Alka. Applied Computing and Informatics; Bingley Vol. 18, Iss. 3/4, (2022) Cryptomarkets on the dark web have emerged as a hub for the sale of illicit drugs. They have made it easier for the customers to get access to illicit drugs online while ensuring their anonymity. The easy availability of potentially harmful drugs has resulted in a significant impact on public health. Consequently, law enforcement agencies put a lot of effort and resources into shutting down online markets on the dark web. A lot of research work has also been conducted to understand the working of customers and vendors involved in the cryptomarkets that may help the law enforcement agencies. In

this research, we present a ranking methodology to identify and rank top markets dealing in harmful illicit drugs. Using named entity recognition, a harm score of a drug market is calculated to indicate the degree of threat followed by the ranking of drug markets. The top-ranked markets are the ones selling the most harmful drugs. The rankings thus obtained can be helpful to law enforcement agencies by locating specific markets selling harmful illicit drugs and their further monitoring.

45. Nadini Matthieu; Bracci, Alberto; ElBahrawy Abeer; Gradwell, Philip; Teytelboym Alexander; et al. Scientific Reports (Nature Publisher Group); London Vol. 12, Iss. 1, (2022). Dark web marketplaces (DWMs) are online platforms that facilitate illicit trade among millions of users generating billions of dollars in annual revenue. Recently, two interview-based studies have suggested that DWMs may also promote the emergence of direct user-to-user (U2U) trading relationships. Here, we carefully investigate and quantify the scale of U2U trading around DWMs by analysing 31 million Bitcoin transactions among users of 40 DWMs between June 2011 and Jan 2021. We find that half of the DWM users trade through U2U pairs generating a total trading volume greater than DWMs themselves. We then show that hundreds of thousands of DWM users form stable trading pairs that are persistent over time. Users in such stable pairs turn out to be the ones with the largest trading volume on DWMs. Then, we show that new U2U pairs often form while both users are active on the same DWM, suggesting the marketplace may serve as a catalyst for new direct trading relationships. Finally, we reveal that stable U2U pairs tend to survive DWM closures and that they were not affected by COVID-19, indicating that their trading activity is resilient to external shocks. Our work unveils sophisticated patterns of trade emerging in the dark web and highlights the importance of investigating user behaviour beyond the immediate buyer-seller network on a single marketplace.

46. Gulyás, Attila. Strategic Impact; Bucharest Iss. 77, (2020).

As it is widely known, the World Wide Web has a dark layer that is called the Dark Web, Dark Net, Dark Internet and so on, which is unreachable for traditional search engines such as Google or Bing. The Dark Web can only be accessed via special protocols such as TOR, I2p, or Freenet that provide pretty good anonymity for the users on these networks. The Dark Web in criminal news reports is referred to as some diabolical dark place where paedophiles, hustlers, arm and drug traffickers play their filthy games. Unfortunately, it is partly true, but it has a positive side as well. Because of the anonymity in strictly censored countries, it is the only place where opposition parties, human right activists can exchange information, share their opinion and communicate with each other in a clandestine way. Nevertheless, there are states that recognize the advantages of the Dark Web where they can carry out their activity under the cloak of anonymity. The Dark Web is an ideal environment for conducting intelligence collection, espionage, procuring exploits, for exploit development, exploit testing, and geopolitical influence, not to mention the critical infrastructure disruption and financial gain. The author tries to shed some light on the popular Dark Web applications and the activities of nation state actors on the Dark Web.

Adel; Norouzifard, Mohammad. Big Data Cognitive Computing: Basel Vol. 8, Iss. 8, (2024). The success of the Silk Road has prompted the growth of many Dark Web marketplaces. This exponential growth has provided criminal enterprises with new outlets to sell illicit items. Thus, the Dark Web has generated great interest from academics and governments who have sought to unveil the identities of participants in these highly lucrative, yet illegal, marketplaces. Traditional Web scraping methodologies and investigative techniques have proven to be inept at unmasking these marketplace participants. This research provides an analytical framework for automating Dark Web scraping and analysis with free tools found on the World Wide Web. Using a case study marketplace, we successfully tested a Web crawler, developed using AppleScript, to retrieve the account information for thousands of vendors and their respective marketplace listings. This paper clearly details why AppleScript was the most viable and efficient method for scraping Dark Web marketplaces. The results from our case study validate the efficacy of our proposed analytical framework, which has relevance for academics studying this growing phenomenon and for investigators examining criminal activity on the Dark Web.

48. Rawat, Romil; Rajavat, Anand. International Journal of Cyber Warfare and Terrorism; Hershey Vol. 14, Iss. 1, (2024).

The limits of user visibility have been exceeded by the internet. The "Dark Web" or "Dark Net" refers to certain unknown portions of the internet that cannot be found using standard search methods. A number of computerised techniques are being explored to extract or crawl the concealed data. All users can freely interact on the surface web. Identity identities may be found on the deep web, and the dark web (DW), a hub for anonymous data, is a haven for terrorists and cybercriminals to promote their ideologies and illegal activities. Officials in clandestine surveillance and cyberpolicing are always trying to track down offenders' trails or hints. The search for DW offenders might take five to ten years. The proposed study provides data from a DW mining and online marketplaces situation from a few domains, as well as an overview for investigators to build an automated engine for scraping all dangerous information from related sites.

49. Topor, Lev. International Journal of Cyber Warfare and Terrorism; Hershey Vol. 9, Iss. 2, (2019].

While the Dark Web is the safest internet platform, it is also the most dangerous platform at the same time. While users can stay secure and almost totally anonymously, they can also be exploited by other users, hackers, cyber-criminals, and even foreign governments. The purpose of this article is to explore and discuss the tremendous benefits of anonymous networks while comparing them to the hazards and risks that are also found on those platforms. In order to open this dark portal and contribute to the discussion of cyber and politics, a comparative analysis of the dark and deep webto the commonly familiar surface web (World Wide Web) is made, aiming to find and describe both the advantages and disadvantages of the platforms.

50. Paul, Katie A. Arts; Basel Vol. 7, Iss. 2, (Jun 2018).

Since the rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS, also known as Daesh and ISIL) in 2014, antiquities have been a widely publicized source of funding for what has become one of the most technologically savvy terrorist organizations of the modern era. The globalization of technology and rise of popularity in cryptocurrencies has changed the face of black-market trade and the actors that carry out these crimes. While art and antiquities have long served as a market with susceptibilities to laundering, the emergence of Dark Web markets, identification-masking software, and untraceable cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin have opened new doors to potential vulnerabilities. The anonymity that is offered by these technologies acts as a roadblock for authorities, while attracting the likes of terrorists and transnational criminals. Investigative research using cyber security platforms to identify digital artifacts connected to potential traffickers provides the opportunity to unmask the seemingly untraceable actors behind these activities. The evidence of illicit antiquities trafficking on the Dark Web displayed in this article can generate a new discussion on how and where to study black-market antiquities to gain needed insight into combating the illicit trade online and the transnational criminal groups it may finance.

- 51. Aschmann, Michael; Leenen, Louise; van Vuuren, Joey Jansen. International Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security; Reading, (2017). The Internet offers anonymity and a disregard of national boundaries. Most countries are deeply concerned about the threat cyberspace and in particular, cyberterrorism, are posing to national security. The Deep and Dark Web is associated with anonymity, covert communications and trade. This brings to the table a new opportunity for organised crime and terrorist organisations to trade, communicate, plan and organise specific strikes or market their future activities. Simultaneously, this has opened military operations to a new facet of collecting and processing information to gain an advantage over an adversary who wants to remain anonymous and unseen, especially in the intelligence realm. The military of any nation must be on the forefront in protecting and defending its citizens from these types of threats. Asymmetrical use of the Deep and Dark Web has allowed for rogue actions to take place in which the military has a responsibility to strike back at terrorist organisations who threaten the safety of its citizens. There is a need for new methods and approaches for military forces to plan and conduct counter cyberterrorism operations. This paper gives an overview of using the Deep and Dark Web in military counter terrorist operations, presents an adaptation of the "Cyber Kill Chain" methodology aimed at gathering information for cyber counter terrorist operations, and presents a rudimentary approach to incorporate cyber counter terrorist operations with military terrorist operations.
- 52. Devlin, Ciara; Chadwick, Scott; Moret, Sébastien; Baechler, Simon; Rossy, Quentin; et al. Forensic Science International (Online); Amsterdam Vol. 363, (Oct 2024). From the beginnings of Silk Road in 2011, anonymous online marketplaces have continued to grow despite the best efforts of law enforcement. While these ever-present marketplaces remain flooded with illicit drugs and related paraphernalia, the sale and distribution of fraudulent identity documents remains a persistent problem, with these items consistently appearing for sale on both the open and dark web. While fraudulent Australian documents are

some of the most popular products for sale, there is still much that is unknown about the Australian criminal market and its place within anonymous online marketplaces. Given the success of previous research in understanding the illicit drug trade through examining these marketplaces, this work examines two markets to gain an understanding of where Australian document fraud sits within this digital ecosystem. Two anonymous online marketplaces were crawled across 2020 and 2021, White House Market (WHM), and Empire Market. This data was extracted and examined to identify trends within both the international online market and the online market specifically for Australian documents, both of which have been relatively underexplored in the online space. To help illuminate the features of the market, the types of documents for sale, supply and demand trends, and trafficking flows along with vendor-related trends (e.g. product diversification and presence across markets) were examined. Each market was examined individually and then, where possible, comparisons were drawn to gain a more holistic understanding of the online fraudulent document market, with a specific focus on Australian products. Results indicate that, while the fraudulent document portion of the market is small, it is diverse, with numerous different identity-related products for sale, the most common being driver's licences from the United States (U.S.) and Australia, with digital documents dominating the whole marketplace. Overall, the most popular U.S. products were those that could be used to facilitate identity fraud, with the most popular Australian products being driver's licences and ID packs, likely linked to the presence of the 100-point identity check system used in Australia. This study demonstrates that anonymous online marketplaces have thus far been under-utilised in the study of the fraudulent document market, and that to properly understand the illicit market for fraudulent documents and personal information both the online and physical sides of the market should be considered. This information, if properly utilised, can improve the current understanding of this persistent criminal environment, building on previous research and assisting policymakers in making informed decisions.

53. Stringham, Oliver C; Maher, Jacob; Lassaline, Charlotte R; Wood, Lisa; Moncayo, Stephanie; et al. People and Nature; London Vol. 5, Iss. 3, (Jun 2023). Contemporary wildlife trade is massively facilitated by the Internet. By design, the dark web is one layer of the Internet that is difficult to monitor and continues to lack thorough investigation. Here, we accessed a comprehensive database of dark web marketplaces to search across c. 2 million dark web advertisements over 5 years using c. 7 k wildlife trade-related search terms. We found 153 species traded in 3332 advertisements (c. 600 advertisements per year). We characterized a highly specialized wildlife trade market, where c. 90% of dark-web wildlife advertisements were for recreational drugs. We verified that 68 species contained chemicals with drug properties. Species advertised as drugs mostly comprised of plant species, however, fungi and animals were also traded as drugs. Most species with drug properties were psychedelics (45 species), including one genera of fungi, Psilocybe, with 19 species traded on the dark web. The native distribution of plants with drug properties were clustered in Central and South America. A smaller proportion of trade was for purported medicinal properties of wildlife, clothing, decoration, and as pets. Synthesis and applications. Our results greatly expand on what wildlife species are currently traded on the dark web and provide a baseline to track future changes. Given the low number of advertisements, we assume current conservation and biosecurity risks

of the dark web are low. While wildlife trade is rampant on other layers of the Internet, particularly on ecommerce and social media sites, trade on the dark web may still increase if these popular platforms are rendered less accessible to traders (e.g., via an increase in enforcement). We recommend focussing on surveillance of e-commerce and social media sites, but we encourage continued monitoring of the dark web periodically to evaluate potential shifts in wildlife trade across this more occluded layer of the Internet.

- 54. Amr Adel; Norouzifard, Mohammad. Big Data and Cognitive Computing; Basel Vol. 8, Iss. 8, (2024). The Dark Web is a subset of the Deep Web, requiring special browsers, the Dark Net refers to encrypted networks, the Deep Web encompasses non-indexed online content, and darknet includes unused IP address networks. The Dark Net has become a hotbed of cybercrime, with individuals and groups using the anonymity and encryption provided by the network to carry out a range of criminal activities. One of the most concerning trends in recent years has been the weaponization of cybercrimes, as criminals use their technical skills to create tools and techniques that can be used to launch attacks against individuals, businesses, and governments. This paper examines the weaponization of cybercrimes on the Dark Net, focusing on the question of detection and application. This paper uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to appraise the Dark Web, examine the crimes and their consequences and identify future measures to reduce crime threats. Data from 88 relevant articles from 2011 to 2023 were extracted and synthesized, along with the latest data from 2024 to answer research questions, providing comprehensive knowledge on growing crimes; assessing social, economic, and ethical impacts; and analyzing established techniques and methods to locate and apprehend criminals.
- 55. Alayda, Sara; Almowaysher, Najd A; Alserhani, Faeiz; Humayun, Mamoona. Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education; Gurgaon Vol. 12, Iss. 10, (2021). Nowadays, everyone has access to a burst of data in Cyberspace. The classic Web or Clear web consists of all the sites Internet and pages that are indexed by search engines conventional research; however, it only represents 5% of the entire web. Despite the multiple Internet advantages, it can hide several threats for nations and people, such as blackmail, illegal drugs and arms sales and murder. This side is the dark side of Internet which includes illegal activities starting from bullying to terrorism. In this paper, we define the Dark Web (DW) and who are the users of this part of cyberspace. We define dark web and emphasize illegal activities related to it. Our study focuses on cyber terrorism activities. Additionally, we define what is cyber terrorism? Who are the responsible of it and why this phenomenon has been exacerbate in the last few years? Moreover, present efforts done by international and national organization to combat against this phenomenon.
- 56. Jurásek B, Čmelo I, Svoboda J, Čejka J, Svozil D, Kuchař M. Drug Test Anal. 2021 Jan;13. The dark web scene has been drawing the attention of law enforcement agencies and researchers alike. To date, most of the published works on the dark web are based on data gained by passive observation. To gain a more contextualized perspective, a study was conducted in which three vendors were selected on the "Dream Market" dark web marketplace, from whom subsequently several new psychoactive substances (NPS) were ordered. All transactions were documented from the initial drug deal solicitation to the final

qualitative analysis of all received samples. From the selected vendors, a total of nine NPS samples was obtained, all of which were analyzed by NMR, HRMS, LC-UV, and two also by x-ray diffraction. According to our analyses, four of the five substances offered under already known NPS names contained a different NPS. The selected vendors therefore either did not know about their product, or deliberately deceived the buyers. Furthermore, two of three obtained samples of purportedly novel NPS were identified as already documented substances sold under a different name. However, the third characterized substance sold as "MPF-47700" was a novel, yet uncharacterized, NPS. Finally, we received a single undeclared substance, later identified as 5F-ADB. In addition to chemical analysis of the nine obtained NPS samples, the methodology used also yielded contextual information about the accessibility of NPS on the dark web, the associated purchase process, and the modus operandi of three NPS vendors. Direct participation in dark web marketplaces seems to provide additional layers of information useful for forensic studies.

- 57. o VM, Gajula R, Thorpe C, Mckeever S. Child Abuse Negl. 2024 Jan;147:106558. Ng Producing, distributing or discussing child sexual abuse materials (CSAM) is often committed through the dark web to stay hidden from search engines and to evade detection by law enforcement agencies. Additionally, on the dark web, the CSAM creators employ various techniques to avoid detection and conceal their activities. The large volume of CSAM on the dark web presents a global social problem and poses a significant challenge for helplines, hotlines and law enforcement agencies.
- 58. Heinl, Michael P; Yu, Bo; Wijesekera, Duminda. The Journal of Digital Forensics, Security and Law : JDFSL; Farmville Vol. 14, Iss. 1, (2019). Due to the scarcity of transplantable organs, patients must typically wait on long lists for many years to get a matching kidney. This scarcity has created an illicit marketplace for wealthy recipients to avoid long waiting times. Brokers arrange such organ transplants and collect most of the payment that is sometimes channeled to fund other illicit activities. In order to collect and disburse payments, they often resort to money laundering-like schemes of money transfers. As the low-cost Internet arrives in some of the affected countries, social media and the dark web are used to illegally trade human organs. This paper presents a model to assess the risk of human organ trafficking in specific areas and shows methods and tools to discover digital traces of organ trafficking using publicly available tools.
- Ree. American Journal Thomas J: Lee. Jin of Criminal Justice AJCJ: Louisville Vol. 48, Iss. 2, (Apr 2023). Despite recent growths in research exploring the nature and scope of the online illicit marketplace, there has been a dearth of criminological inquiry examining both the chronological and functional steps offenders use to exchange illegal firearms online. As a result, it is unclear what role and function active market participants have within the online illicit firearms market, including the process of advertising, purchasing, and delivering these weapons. The current study sought to address this gap in the literature through a crime script analysis of 19 vendors advertising weapons on the Dark Web. The step-by-step processes involved in the advertising, actualization, and acquisition of illicit firearms were examined in detail.

- 60. Weber, Julia; Kruisbergen, Edwin W. Trends in Organized Crime; New York Vol. 22, Iss. 3, (Sep. 2019). On 10-11 October 2018, the 10th Research Conference on Organized Crime took place in The Hague. This year's theme was Criminal Markets: The Dark Web, Money Laundering and Counterstrategies. Researchers, practitioners and policy makers gathered to discuss research results, trends and policy issues. This article looks into recent developments on the topics mentioned and gives an overview of the conference.
- 61. Basheer, Randa; Alkhatib, Bassel. Journal of Computer Networks and Communications; New York Vol. 2021, (2021). From proactive detection of cyberattacks to the identification of key actors, analyzing contents of the Dark Web plays a significant role in deterring cybercrimes and understanding criminal minds. Researching in the Dark Web proved to be an essential step in fighting cybercrime, whether with a standalone investigation of the Dark Web solely or an integrated one that includes contents from the Surface Web and the Deep Web. In this review, we probe recent studies in the field of analyzing Dark Web content for Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI), introducing a comprehensive analysis of their techniques, methods, tools, approaches, and results, and discussing their possible limitations. In this review, we demonstrate the significance of studying the contents of different platforms on the Dark Web, leading new researchers through state-of-the-art methodologies. Furthermore, we discuss the technical challenges, ethical considerations, and future directions in the domain.
- 62. Spalevic, Zaklina; Ilic, Milos. Ekonomika; Nis Vol. 63, Iss. 1, (Jan-Mar 2017). The development of information and communication technologies, especially the Internet, has led to drastic changes in all spheres of human life and work. Although some of these changes have very positive effects, others are extremely negative. One example of the latter is a new kind of terrorism and criminal activity which is based on the use of the non-indexed part of the Internet which is called dark Web. Generally positive features such as access to information about Internet users, anonymity and protection of personal data are used with the evil intention of acquiring illegal profit and spreading ethnic hatred and intolerance. This paper gives a brief overview of documented ways for accessing this part of web, and examples of abuses of its features.
- 63. McKeown, Rory. Daily Star (Online); London (UK). 12 Sep 2015. DARK WEB: The sinister side to the Dark Web exposed The Dark Web is home to online criminality and its users browse the unbelievable vast web world undetected. While the Dark Web can be used for positive purposes, it offers a safe haven for drug lords, paedophiles and life-ruining hackers. Users can access anything - from accessing drug marketplaces to the most depraved pornography imaginable. The Dark Web is becoming a major headache for the FBI and their counterparts across the pond. Drug dealers can send out cocaine, cannabis, MDMA, magic mushrooms and all the illegal substances under the sun to any willing customer. FIRE ARM: A Desert Eagle can be bought on the Dark Web Hitmen can be hired to kill, hackers can be hired to ruin lives, and paedophiles can share sick videos with other lowlifes. Shockingly, some websites claim to show rape and torture. We may believe the internet we access everyday is huge but it barely touches the surface compared to the Dark Web. The Dark Web, combined with the Deep Web, provides a massive 96% of the

internet available. It's not accessible using regular web browsers like Google Chrome, Safari or Firefox, which only offer users the ability to view Surface Web.

- 64. RRP Braga, AAB Luna Direito e Desenvolvimento, 2018Because of the growing incidence and increasing technical sophistication of Darkweb child sexual exploitation (CSE), some have begun to label it as organized crime. By itself however, this label adds little to our understanding of the phenomenon. To gain a more detailed insight into the workings of Darkweb CSE, we apply the conceptual framework suggested by Von Lampe (Organized crime: Analyzing illegal activities, criminal structures and extra-legal governance. Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA, 2016a) and instead ask: how organized is CSE on the Darkweb? Six police investigation case files were systematically analyzed using methods akin to the Dutch Organized Crime Monitor, complemented with interviews with police officers and public prosecutors. While the barter of CSE material in itself is a deviant exchange, it is embedded in the social network provided by the forum environment. Darkweb CSE requires organization to the extent that running a forum involves a set of interlocking tasks, a certain level of technical sophistication, and continued effort to protect the forum from (outside) threats. We conclude that both the CSE crime and the criminals perpetrating it show clear signs of organization. CSE Darkweb for constitute both associational and entrepreneurial structures that serve the social and criminal needs of their members. In the trust-based hierarchy of these networks, key players are able to exert some internal governance. Monetary profit, violence, and the desire to monopolize the market however, are largely absent. Detailed insight in the dynamics of Darkweb CSE interactions will contribute more to reducing the harm caused by these crimes than the mere application of a label.
- 65. Cross, J. C. (2000). Passing the buck: Risk avoidance and risk management in the illegal/informal drug trade. International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, 20(9-10), 68-94. Extends the notion of informality into the area of illegality, looking at how illegal crack vendors in New York use informality to reduce and pass risk to others. Focuses on the techniques used to avoid detection and arrest and the methods of placing risk of imprisonment on smaller, lower-income dealers. Suggests that this process of exploitation only makes sense when seen in the broader context of inequality in US society where some have nothing to lose by going to jail.
- 66. CASIS-Vancouver. (2019). The role of the dark web in the crime and terrorism nexus. The Journal of Intelligence, Conflict, and Warfare. On November 15, 2018, the Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies (CASIS) Vancouver hosted its tenth roundtable meeting, which covered "The Role of the Dark Web in the Crime and Terrorism Nexus." The presentation was hosted by Dr. Richard Frank, an assistant professor in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University, as well as the Director of the International CyberCrime Research Centre (ICCRC). In the presentation, Dr. Frank began by explaining the operations of the dark web and then moved on to discuss why the dark web cannot just be shut down, as well as actions law enforcement could take to counter the activities on the dark web. The subsequent roundtable discussion opened with an analysis of the operations of Silk Road, an online marketplace on the dark web that specializes in the sale of illegal drugs, weapons, and stolen identities. The topics of

interest in the discussion were the effects of internet-based trade of illicit goods on organized crime and local drug markets, in addition to whether the dark web can be used constructively.

- 67. Yu, H., Yang, Y., Yang, L., & Zhu, G. (2019). Dark web threat intelligence and market analysis. DEStech Transactions on Computer Science and Engineering. The dark network is usually considered the dark side of the World Wide Web. At the same time, there is much threatening crime information in the dark network. It is a hidden part of the Internet and has gradually become a place for illegal activities, including the drug market, child pornography, gun sales, financial fraud, and assassination for hire. Most criminals use specialized tools to access dark networks, such as TOR, which enable them to access networks anonymously. As a result, it has brought serious difficulties to research and law enforcement personnel. To achieve active cyber threat intelligence in cybersecurity research, this paper proposes a hidden network threat intelligence analysis framework, which is primarily used to identify the sellers of the dark network market and identify the sellers who have the greatest impact on these markets.
- 68. K Godawatte, M Raza, M Murtaza... 2019 20th International ..., 2019. Cybercrimes and cyber criminals widely use dark web and illegal functionalities of the dark web towards the world crisis. More than half of the criminal activities and the terror activities conducted through the dark web such as, cryptocurrency, selling human organs, red rooms, child pornography, arm deals, drug deals, hire assassins and hackers, hacking software and malware programs, etc. The law enforcement agencies such as FBI, NSA, Interpol, Mossad, FSB etc, are always conducting surveillance programs through the dark web to trace down the mass criminals and terrorists while stopping the crimes and the terror activities. This paper is about the dark web marketing and surveillance programs. In the deep end research will discuss the dark web access with securely and how the law enforcement agencies exponentially tracking down the users with terror behaviours and activities. Moreover, the paper discusses dark web sites which users can grab the dark web jihadist services and anonymous markets including safety precautions.
- 69. R Liggett, JR Lee, AL Roddy, MA Wallin The Palgrave handbook of ..., 2020. Widespread adoption of the Internet and mobile technologies has allowed for easy access to a variety of global services. Despite the many legitimate goods and services provided by online retailers, criminal illicit markets have also proliferated online. Illicit online markets capitalize on the anonymity and global nature of the Internet, creating challenges and difficulties for law enforcement investigations. This chapter provides an overview of the Dark Web and the current literature on illicit online markets operating on the Dark Web related to drugs, firearms, cybercrime services, and child sexual exploitation. This overview focuses on the online Dark Web marketplace, although several of these products are also bought, sold, and traded on sites that are publicly accessible. Special attention is dedicated to an overview of market forces and its processes.
- 70. J Besenyő, A Gulyas Journal of Security & Sustainability Issues, 2021. The elementary interest of every country is to maintain its inner security and stability. To achieve this goal the state must restrict within legal frameworks some fundamental rights of its own citizens. One of these fundamental rights is the right to privacy that can be breached only under certain circumstances. It is easy to see that it is unacceptable for a state not to control within the legal frameworks the communication of its own citizens

so they can commit crimes, run terrorist rings, or spy rings or establish drug cartels without any consequences. Of course, the control over the communication is not the only means of the successful investigation but undeniably a vital one. That is why the Janus faced nature of the Dark Web is a real security risk nowadays. Although this new medium is the fruit of the last two decades its presence today is stronger than ever before and its popularity is growing day by day. Its most important features are anonymity, hidden geolocation and freedom from censorship. The Dark Web is very useful when it provides anonymity for political dissidents and whistleblowers, but is very harmful when it provides the same features for arm and drug traffickers and terrorists not to mention for pedophiles and so on. This article aims to shed some light on the effects of the Dark Web on the security and economy of the states especially in the aspects of organized crime and the terrorism.

71. ElBahrawy Abeer; Alessandretti Laura; Rusnac Leonid; Goldsmith, Daniel; Teytelboym Alexander; et al. Scientific Reports (Nature Publisher Group); London Vol. 10, Iss. 1, (2020). Dark web marketplaces are websites that facilitate trade in illicit goods, mainly using Bitcoin. Since dark web marketplaces are unregulated, they do not offer any user protection, so police raids and scams regularly cause large losses to marketplace participants. However, the uncertainty has not prevented the proliferation of dark web marketplaces. Here, we investigate how the dark web marketplace ecosystem reorganises itself following marketplace closures. We analyse 24 separate episodes of unexpected marketplace closure by inspecting 133 million Bitcoin transactions among 38 million users. We focus on "migrating users" who move their trading activity to a different marketplace after a closure. We find that most migrating users continue their trading activity on a single coexisting marketplace, typically the one with the highest trading volume. User migration is swift and trading volumes of migrating users recover quickly. Thus, although individual marketplaces might appear fragile, coordinated user migration guarantees overall systemic resilience.

72. Madeleine van der Bruggen Computer Science Complex Networks and Their Applications VII, 2018. his paper studies online child exploitation networks in which users communicate about illegal child pornography material. Law en-forcement agencies are extremely interested in better understanding these networks and their key players. We utilize unique real-world network data sets collected from two different online discussion forums on the dark net. Our study of the network structure underlying these forums results in three contributions. First, we propose an approach to identify key players using various centrality measures, allowing us to automatically rank users. Experiments show that our method closely resembles a network-agnostic ranking of users created by domain experts. Second, network metrics are able to characterize a large portion of the users, allowing us to distinguish be-tween regular users, managers and technical moderators. Finally, ana-lyzing the structural properties and distributions of these networks in both the one-mode and two-mode perspective reveals various interesting network-driven insights, such as anti-lurker and anti-law enforcement policies and new user application guidelines. In addition, we found that active users form an elite that participate in more specialized discussions.

73. International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology (IJRASET, 2022. Now days Internet plays a significant role in our daily life. It's become an essential part of all daily lifestyle. Dark Web is like an untraceable secret layer of the Internet which basically used to store and access the sensitive and confidential data. But we can see the huge misuse of this platform for conducting the criminal and illegal activities in a hidden way. In this paper, we are going to discuss about the overview of dark web and many browsers those are used to access dark web. We also discuss about the methods used in Dark web for anonymity and confidentiality. Here some interesting facts are also discussed about dark web and the different types of crimes to create awareness about this type of activities and the preventive action for these activities.

74. David Dcary-Htu & Benoit Dupont (2013) Reputation in a dark network of online criminals, Global Crime, 14:2-3, 175-196, This paper focuses on criminals who could easily be labelled as entrepreneurs and who deal in compromised computer systems. Known as botmasters, these individuals use their technical skills to take over and control personal, business and governmental com-puters. These networks of hijacked computers are known as botnets in the security industry. With this massive computing power, these criminals can send large amounts of spam, attack web servers or steal financial data – all for a fee. As entrepreneurs, the botmasters' main goal is to achieve the highest level of success possible. In their case, this achievement can be measured in the illegitimate revenues they earn from the leasing of their botnet. Based on the evidence gathered in literature on legitimate and illegitimate markets, this paper sets to understand how reputation could relate to crim- inal achievement as well as what factors impact a heightened level of reputation in a criminal market.

75. T. Holt, A. M. Bossler (eds.), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2019 The Palgrave Handbook of International Cybercrime and Cyberdeviance. This chapter provides an overview of what we know about organized forms of cybercrime executed with a financial goal. First, criminal cooperation is covered. We discuss recent insights into the structure, composition, and mechanisms of origin and growth. Second, bottlenecks in the criminal business process and criminal money flows are described. Every criminal business process entails logistical bottlenecks: logistical problems that must be resolved to ensure the successful execution of criminal activities. One major bottleneck is safely spending illegally obtained money without drawing the attention of the authorities. After all, when it comes to financial cybercrime, the goal of criminals is gaining financial benefits. Finally, in the last section of this chapter, several overarching conclusions about organized forms of cybercrime are presented.

76. Roderic Broadhurst, Peter Grabosky, Mamoun Alazab, Brigitte Bouhours, Steve Chon & Chen Da, Australian National University Cybercrime Observatory, 2000. This working paper summarizes what is currently known about cybercrime offenders and groups. The paper briefly outlines the definition and scope of cybercrime, theoretical and empirical challenges faced when studying cyber offenders, and the likely role of organized crime groups (OCG). The paper gives examples of known cases that illustrate individual and group behaviour, profiles typical offenders, including online child exploitation

perpetrators, and describes methods and techniques commonly used to identify crimeware and trace offenders.

77. Meehan, Brian; Farmer, Nicholas, Review of Law & Economics, 2023, Vol 19, Issue 3, p317. Recent evidence suggests that legal marijuana markets in several U.S. states have decreased violence in Mexican-U.S. border regions. As legal markets for production and distribution displace drug cartel distribution, the violence associated with cartel trafficking and distribution decreases. Prior analysis has not considered an important emerging innovation for drug distribution: online anonymous marketplaces. The increasing volume of drug trade that has occurred on this "Dark Web" could result in reduced drug cartel violence as production and distribution use this substitute network and turn away from the cartel distribution networks. This paper investigates the relationship between border violence and the volume of drug trade that occurs on the Dark Web using a difference in differences model. We examine differences in crime rates at the U.S.-Mexico border and away from the border during the emergence of the Dark Web. Data on Dark Web transactions, users, and markets allows us to measure changes in Dark Web activity and the subsequent impact on crime. We find evidence that the rise in Dark Web marketplaces results in crime reductions at the border of the U.S., relative to non-border counties.

78. Woodhams, Jessica; Kloess, Juliane A.; Jose, Brendan; Frontiers in Psychology, 2021, International law enforcement have noted a rise in the use of the Dark Web to facilitate and commit sexual offenses against children, both prior to and since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study presented here therefore aimed to investigate the characteristics and behaviors of anonymous users of Dark Web platforms who were suspected of engaging in the sexual abuse of children. Naturally-occurring data on 53 anonymous suspects, who were active on the Dark Web and had come to police attention in the United Kingdom (UK), were sampled. Analysis of the data yielded 462 features that could be coded reliably. Analysis of these features provided novel insights into suspects' characteristics, their motivations for using the Dark Web, the nature of the offending behavior they reported engaging in, their technical and security precautions, sexual interests, and the content of their interactions with one another. Findings are discussed in relation to theoretical and practical implications, as well as directions for future research.

79. Weber, Julia; Kruisbergen, Edwin W. Trends in Organized Crime, 2019, Vol 22, Issue 3, p346. On 10– 11 October 2018, the 10th Research Conference on Organized Crime took place in The Hague. This year's theme was Criminal Markets: The Dark Web, Money Laundering and Counterstrategies. Researchers, practitioners and policy makers gathered to discuss research results, trends and policy issues. This article looks into recent developments on the topics mentioned and gives an overview of the conference.

80. Caulkins, Jonathan P.; Schicker, Philippe C.; Milward, H. Brinton; Reuter, Peter. Global Crime, 2024, Vol 25, Issue 1, p50. Overdose deaths in North America have soared, primarily because of the spread of illegally manufactured fentanyl. This paper uses detailed qualitative and transaction-level data to analyse an early and prominent dark web fentanyl-selling operation. The data record the date, drug, quantity, and selling price for 5,589 transactions comprising 872,659 items sold for a little over \$2.8 million through AlphaBay. Findings include that the organisation sustained an impressive sales growth rate of

approximately 15% per week, compounded. Increasing order sizes by a factor of ten reduced the price per pill by approximately 25% for Oxycodone and 50% for Xanax. Those steep quantity discounts imply large price markups when selling further down the distribution chain. Such high growth rates and price markups suggest that it might be difficult to constrain supply by shutting down individual organisations, since any remaining organisations may be able to quickly grow to fill unmet demand.

- 81.Topor, Lev International Journal of Cyber Warfare & Terrorism, 2019, Vol 9, Issue 2. While the Dark Web is the safest internet platform, it is also the most dangerous platform at the same time. While users can stay secure and almost totally anonymously, they can also be exploited by other users, hackers, cyber-criminals, and even foreign governments. The purpose of this article is to explore and discuss the tremendous benefits of anonymous networks while comparing them to the hazards and risks that are also found on those platforms. In order to open this dark portal and contribute to the discussion of cyber and politics, a comparative analysis of the dark and deep web to the commonly familiar surface web (World Wide Web) is made, aiming to find and describe both the advantages and disadvantages of the platforms.
- 82. ElBahrawy, Abeer; Alessandretti, Laura; Rusnac, Leonid; Goldsmith, Daniel; Teytelboym, Alexander; Baronchelli, Andrea. Scientific Reports, 2020, Vol 10, Issue 1, pN.PAG. Dark web marketplaces are websites that facilitate trade in illicit goods, mainly using Bitcoin. Since dark web marketplaces are unregulated, they do not offer any user protection, so police raids and scams regularly cause large losses to marketplace participants. However, the uncertainty has not prevented the proliferation of dark web marketplaces. Here, we investigate how the dark web marketplace ecosystem reorganises itself following marketplace closures. We analyse 24 separate episodes of unexpected marketplace closure by inspecting 133 million Bitcoin transactions among 38 million users. We focus on "migrating users" who move their trading activity to a different marketplace after a closure. We find that most migrating users continue their trading activity on a single coexisting marketplace, typically the one with the highest trading volume. User migration is swift and trading volumes of migrating users recover quickly. Thus, although individual marketplaces might appear fragile, coordinated user migration guarantees overall systemic resilience.
- 83.PIAZZA, FIAMMETTA Southern California Interdisciplinary Law Journal. Summer2017, Vol. 26 Issue 3, p521-546. 26p. The article offers information on the nature of the internet and of the technical functioning and volatility of bitcoin, along with the laws governing the same in the U.S., Europe, and China. Topics discussed include laws governing organized functioning of cryptocurrencies; global issue of tax evasion; and an account of the role of Bitcoin in criminal transactions. It also mentions about the enactment of U.S. Bank Secrecy Act for addressing the same.
- 84. van der Bruggen, Madeleine, Justitiële Verkenningen; oct2018, Vol. 44 Issue 5,2018. The emergence of Dark Web child pornography forums and their availability to large offender communities has enabled a professional form of child pornography distribution as well as an increased exchange of criminal and social capital. Offenders have access to a new platform in which strong ties and long-lasting relationships with co-offenders are formed. Moreover they could be classified as organized crime, because child pornography Dark Web forums are characterized by a hierarchical order, a clear role division and illegal power

structures that regulate the illegal activities. The implications from a law enforcement as well as from scientific perspective are discussed.

85. Ehney, Ryan ,Shorter, Jack D. Issues in Information Systems. 2016, Vol. 17 Issue 4, Vol. 17 Issue 4. Is there a difference between the invisible or deep web and Dark web? "New research from MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) shows how malicious TOR entry guards can strip away the Dark Web's anonymity features, exposing users and the hidden websites they visit." Law enforcement and government agencies have made considerable headway by developing new and improved methods to deanonymize the TOR and track users using the Deep web for bad purposes. How can we fight terrorism and use the Deep/Dark web for good? The United States government has been trying to design certain programs that can take away some of the anonymity of the TOR and track users on the Dark web. They are trying to find ways to fight terrorist groups but still give people a certain level of privacy. The biggest design that has been created to aid in the tracking and monitoring of users on the Dark web (including terrorist groups) is a MEMEX project that has been developed by DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency). If we can start to monitor certain users of the Dark web, then we can finally take a step to actively fight terrorism.

Research Objectives

- 1. **To** analyze the structure and operation of Dark Web marketplaces Investigate how these platforms function, including access methods, anonymity features, transaction systems, and vendor-buyer interactions.
- 2. To examine the role of organized crime in sustaining illegal trade on the Dark Web Explore how criminal organizations exploit Dark Web marketplaces to traffic drugs, firearms, counterfeit goods, and stolen data.
- 3. **To** cryptocurrency enabling evaluate of in anonymous transactions use Assess the role of digital currencies like Bitcoin and Monero in obscuring financial trails and supporting illicit commerce.
- trends high-demand products 4. **To** major and in Dark Web markets Track common illegal goods and services, shifts in demand, and how these patterns reflect the evolving nature of online criminal activity.
- 5. To raise awareness about the risks and societal impacts of Dark Web marketplaces Inform the public, researchers, and policymakers about the scale, scope, and consequences of illegal trade on the Dark Web, promoting informed discussions and responsible countermeasures.

Research Methodology

This study follows a structured, ethical, and secure approach to collecting onion links related to illegal markets from the dark web. Given the sensitive nature of this research, we prioritize anonymity, legal compliance, and responsible data handling at every stage.

1. Establishing a Secure Research Environment

To minimize risks, we conduct the research within a protected, virtualized environment. This includes using virtual machines and configuring the Tor network to mask our identity and location, ensuring anonymity. These precautions help prevent unwanted exposure and maintain a controlled research setting.

2. Data Collection Process

The primary data source for this study is the Hidden Wiki, a well-known directory of .onion links. Using the Tor browser, we manually browse these pages, identifying and extracting relevant marketplace links. To extend our dataset, we also explore related forums and paste sites that publicly share onion links. Importantly, our research strictly avoids engaging in transactions or interacting with any illicit services.

In addition to manual collection, specialized web crawlers are employed to navigate the .onion domain space efficiently. These crawlers are programmed to respect site security measures while scanning for keywords and patterns related to illicit markets. The crawlers ensure that only publicly available information is gathered, without probing deeper into restricted or private areas.

3. Ethical Considerations and Data Security

Adhering to strict ethical guidelines, we ensure that no direct participation in illegal activities occurs during the research process. The collected data is securely stored in encrypted databases, with access restricted to protected, offline systems to prevent unauthorized access or leaks. Data minimization principles are followed, meaning that only necessary information is retained to achieve the research objectives.

4. Anonymization and Responsible Reporting

Before publication, all research findings undergo a rigorous anonymization process. Any information that could potentially identify individuals or compromise ongoing investigations is excluded. The final dataset is reviewed to ensure compliance with ethical standards and legal guidelines, maintaining the integrity and responsibility of the research.

By following these steps, this methodology ensures that the study is conducted securely, ethically, and in full compliance with research best practices.

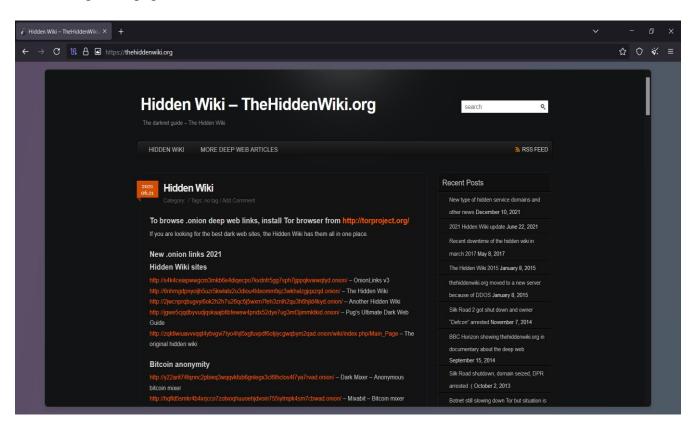
	Drugs			
1	DC dutchconnectionU K	wbz2lrxhw4dd7h5t2wnoczmcz5snjpym4pr7dzjmah4vi6yywn37bdyd.onion		
2	DrChronic	. <u>DrChronic</u> iwggpyxn6qv3b2twpwtyhi2sfvgnby2albbcotcysd5f7obrlwbdbkyd.onion		
3	TomAndJerry – Cocaine, Heroin, MDMA and LSD from NL	http://rfyb5tlhiqtiavwhikdlvb3fumxgqwtg2naanxtiqibidqlox5vispqd.onion/		
4	420prime – Cannabis in dispensary quality from the UK	http://ajlu6mrc7lwulwakojrgvvtarotvkvxqosb4psxljgobjhureve4kdqd.onion		
5	Bitpharma – Biggest european .onion drug store	http://guzjgkpodzshso2nohspxijzk5jgoaxzqioa7vzy6qdmwpz3hq4mwfid.on ion/		
6	EuCanna – First Class Cannabis	http://n6qisfgjauj365pxccpr5vizmtb5iavqaug7m7e4ewkxuygk5iim6yyd.oni on/		
7	Brainmagic – Best Darkweb psychedelics	http://2ln3x7ru6psileh7il7jot2ufhol4o7nd54z663xonnnmmku4dgkx3ad.oni on/		
8	Peoples Drug Store – The Darkwebs best Drug supplier	http://xf2gry25d3tyxkiu2xlvczd3q7jl6yyhtpodevjugnxia2u665asozad.onion		
9	DeDope – German Weed Store	http://sga5n7zx6qjty7uwvkxpwstyoh73shst6mx3okouv53uks7ks47msayd.o nion/		

10	Smokeables –	http://kl4gp72mdxp3uelicjjslqnpomqfr5cbdd3wzo5klo3rjlqjtzhaymqd.onio
	Finest organic	<u>n/</u>
	cannabis from the	
	USA	
11	Kamagra 4	http://bepig5bcjdhtlwpgeh3w42hffftcqmg7b77vzu7ponty52kiey5ec4ad.oni
	Bitcoin – Like	<u>on/</u>
	Viagra but	
	cheaper	
12	NLGrowers -	http://gn74rz534aeyfxqf33hqg6iuspizulmvpd7zoyz7ybjq4jo3whkykryd.oni
	Coffee Shop	on/
	grade Cannabis	
	from the	
	Netherlands	
13	CannabisUK -	http://hyxme2arc5jnevzlou547w2aaxubjm7mxhbhtk73boiwjxewawmrz6qd
	UK wholesale	.onion/
	cannabis	
	supplier	
14	midland city	http://mcityef3eueeh26mo2e7jn6yypgnvtbu2w57kcka6g3zu7u4xv5cgkid.o
		nion/
		GUNS AND AMMUNITIONS
15	Uk Guns and	http://k6m3fagp4w4wspmdt23fldnwrmknse74gmxosswvaxf3ciasficpenad.
	Ammo Store	onion/
16	black market guns	http://gunsdfzpekgqa4vebrfsd2mnxpqdxwu6zvrrlp2leacejmqn367uiyad.oni
		on/
17	EuroGuns	http://t43fsf65omvf7grt46wlt2eo5jbj3hafyvbdb7jtr2biyre5v24pebad.onion/
18	blackmarketguns	http://bmgunsyop5qa34nzrayd6shsovsukwbbscyo2hbu3ri7b2ghw6sjgrad.o
		nion/
19	black mart	http://muwgjdckmrq5umyj6qedjvy2zbkgpv3um4lqtfbakf6jselc3jj7n7q
17	DIACK IIIAI t	
		d.onion/

2023	JRAK May 2025, VOIL	ime 12, issue 2
		Commercial links
20	Dark web hackers	http://prjd5pmbug2cnfs67s3y65ods27vamswdaw2lnwf45ys3pjl55h2gwqd.
	for hire	onion/
21	Cardshop – USA CVV KNOWN BALANCE & Worldwide CC & CVv	http://s57divisqlcjtsyutxjz2ww77vlbwpxgodtijcsrgsuts4js5hnxkhqd.onion/
22	Mobile Store – Best unlocked cell phones vendor	http://rxmyl3izgquew65nicavsk6loyyblztng6puq42firpvbe32sefvnbad.onio n/
23	OnionIdentitySer vices – Fake passports and ID cards for bitcoin	http://ymvhtqya23wqpez63gyc3ke4svju3mqsby2awnhd3bk2e65izt7baqad.onion/
24	USfakeIDs – US fake ID store	http://lqcjo7esbfog5t4r4gyy7jurpzf6cavpfmc4vkal4k2g4ie66ao5mryd.onio n/
25	Counterfeit USD - High Quality USD counterfeits	http://qazkxav4zzmt5xwfw6my362jdwhzrcafz7qpd5kugfgx7z7il5lyb6ad.o nion/
26	USAcitizenship – become a citizen of the USA	http://gd5x24pjoan2pddc2fs6jlmnqbawq562d2qyk6ym4peu5ihzy6gd4jad.o nion/
27	. UKpassports – real UK passports	http://3bp7szl6ehbrnitmbyxzvcm3ieu7ba2kys64oecf4g2b65mcgbafzgqd.on ion/
28	Rent-A-Hacker – Hire a hacker for Bitcoin	http://kq4okz5kf4xosbsnvdr45uukjhbm4oameb6k6agjjsydycvflcewl4qd.oni on/

<i>2</i> 025	© 2025 IJRAR May 2025, Volume 12, Issue 2 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138		
29	HQER – High	http://odahix2ysdtqp4lgak4h2rsnd35dmkdx3ndzjbdhk3jiviqkljfjmnqd.onio	
	Quality Euro bill	<u>n/</u>	
	counterfeits		
30	Apples4Bitcoin -	http://awsvrc7occzj2yeyqevyrw7ji5ejuyofhfomidhh5qnuxpvwsucno7id.oni	
	Iphones, Ipads	<u>on/</u>	
	and more for		
	bitcoin		
31	sinaloa cartel	http://jgs7leihd3enpo6b7fjlryxwg2x5ox7yp6ln5wpfimzcaktgxwrvuoqd.oni	
	marketplace	<u>on</u>	
32	hire a killer	http://3zlbrp2rjl55xunho3hxxs6uzadtnlfqx6h4aj7noiikbt7e2bsoy2id.onion/	
33	ARSON- hire a	http://hitmanorm42xpsxgodnljfrtnxdwezqady4zrwtpictcgscrhhpwoyid.onio	
	hitman	<u>n/</u>	
34	Mara Salvatrucha	http://maras3s5wrm6yjad2ug7qg3fbe5p5x3pvrzewct35gdtpiwogx2rw5yd.o	
	(MS-13) gang	nion/	
35	the hidden market	http://mipx6eedtsvfgfcmbm3utjedgjez2w4dzjdrbhtd2mt3cicwhhzspxqd.oni	
		on/	

Collected illegal webpages and links



The Hidden Wiki (thehiddenwiki.org), which serves as a directory for websites on the dark web. The Hidden Wiki provides links to various .onion sites, which can only be accessed using the Tor browser.

Purpose of The Hidden Wiki:

- It serves as a guide to the dark web, listing links to various hidden services.
- Users can find websites related to privacy, anonymity, and other deep web topics.

onion Links:

- The site lists multiple .onion URLs, which are only accessible through the Tor browser.
- Categories include The Hidden Wiki, dark mixers (for Bitcoin anonymity), and other hidden services.

Security Warning:

- Some .onion sites on the dark web may host illegal or harmful content.
- Users should be **cautious** when browsing, as some sites may involve scams, illegal marketplaces, or malware.

Recent Posts Section:

- Displays past updates related to the Hidden Wiki and dark web activity.
- Mentions DDoS attacks, Silk Road shutdowns, and other significant events in dark web history.

DARKWEBWIKI.ORG

THE DARK WEB WIKI

V3 DARK WEB LINKS 2021

⊘ POSTED ON JULY 6, 2021 BY ADMIN

A lot has changed in 2021, v2. onion services have been dropped by the Tor project, and from now on only the new v2 onion sites will work in the Tor Browser.

Here you can find a good selection of the new long v3 dark web links.

Dark Web Link Collections

http://qrtitjevs5nxq6jvrnrjyz5dasi3nbzx24mzmfxnuk2dnzhpphcmgoyd.onion/ Pug's Ultimate Dark Web Guide http://bj5hp4onm4tvpdb5rzf4zsbwoons67jnastvuxefe4s3v7kupjhgh6qd.onion/ Another Hidden Wiki http://jaz45aabn5vkemy4jkg4mi4syheisqn2wn2n4fsuitpccdackjwxplad.onion/ **OnionLinks v3** http://xsglq2kdl72b2wmtn5b2b7lodjmemnmcct37owlz5inrhzvyfdnryqid.onion/ **The Hidden Wiki**

Dark Web Shops

http://2ezyofc26j73hv3xxvsrnbc23dqxhgxqtk5ogcc7y6j5t6rlqquvhzid.onion/ Bitcoin Investment Trust - earn 5-9% per week!

http://awsvrc7occzj2yeyqevyrw7ji5ejuyofhfomidhh5qnuxpvwsucno7id.onion/ Apples4Bitcoin – Iphones, Ipads

http://c5xoy22aadb2rqgw3jh2m2irmu563evukqqddu5zjandunaimzaye5id.onion/ TomAndJerry - Cocaine,

RECENT POSTS

- > V3 Dark Web Links 2021 July 6, 2021
- > Dark Web Market Links 2019 / 2020 November 2..
- > New Hidden Wiki Link 2019 October 4, 2019
- > Some more darknet market alternatives July 26, ...
- > New Working Empire Marketplace Links July 10, ...
- > Genesis Market Links July 10, 2019
- > Darknet Market Alternatives May 23, 2019
- > Darknet Markets DDOS May 20, 2019
- > Updated Empire Market Links May 19, 2019
- > Berlusconi Market Links May 18, 2019
- > Tochka Market Links May 12, 2019
- > Nightmare Market Links May 12, 2019
- > Cryptionia Market Links May 12, 2019
- > Other Markets Links May 12, 2019
- > CGMC: Cannabis Growers & Merchants Cooperati...
- > The Majestic Garden Links May 12, 2019

This website is called **DARKWEBWIKI.ORG**, which provides a directory of **dark web links**. It is similar to The Hidden Wiki, listing various .onion websites that can only be accessed using the Tor browser.

V3 Dark Web Links (2021):

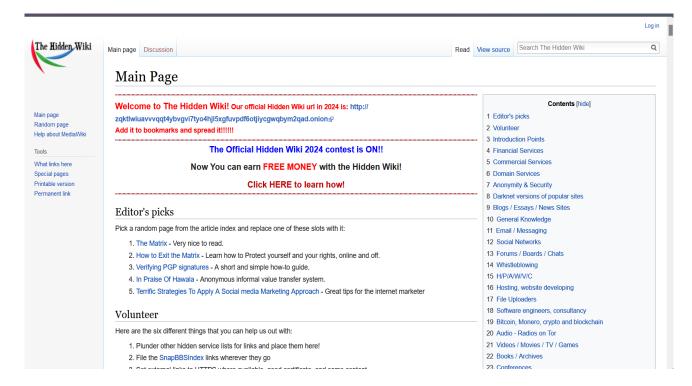
- The page discusses how v2 .onion sites were dropped by the Tor Project in 2021.
- Only **v3** .onion sites are now supported.

Dark Web Link Collections:

- The site provides links to various hidden services, including:
 - Dark Web Directories (such as The Hidden Wiki).
 - Bitcoin and investment platforms.
 - Marketplaces selling different items.

Recent Posts:

- The website contains updates about dark web markets, alternatives, and DDoS attacks.
- Some posts date back to 2019, indicating that the site has been active for several years.



The Hidden Wiki is a well-known directory of dark web links, providing access to .onion websites that operate within the Tor network. This paper explores the role of The Hidden Wiki in facilitating access to various online services, its structure, and the associated security and ethical concerns.

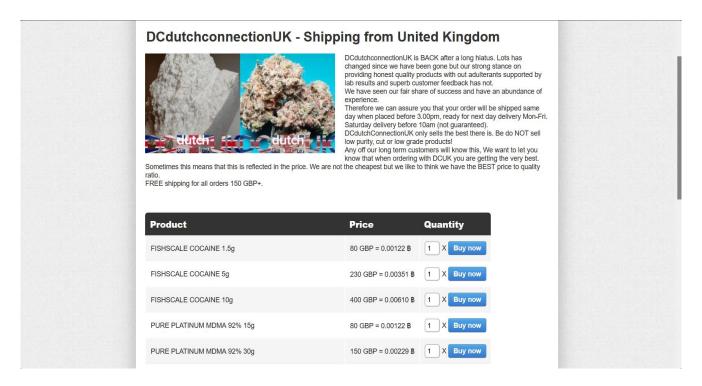
The Hidden Wiki is structured as a community-edited index of various categories, including:

- 1. **Anonymity & Security** Provides resources for encryption, secure communications, and anonymous browsing.
- 2. **Financial Services** Lists cryptocurrency exchanges, mixing services, and alternative financial tools.
- **Darknet Marketplaces** Links to commerce platforms that may involve legal or illegal transactions.
- Whistleblowing Platforms Hosts links to secure sites for anonymous information leaks.
- **Hosting & Web Development** Guides on creating and maintaining Tor-based websites.

Links for purchasing illegal products in darkweb

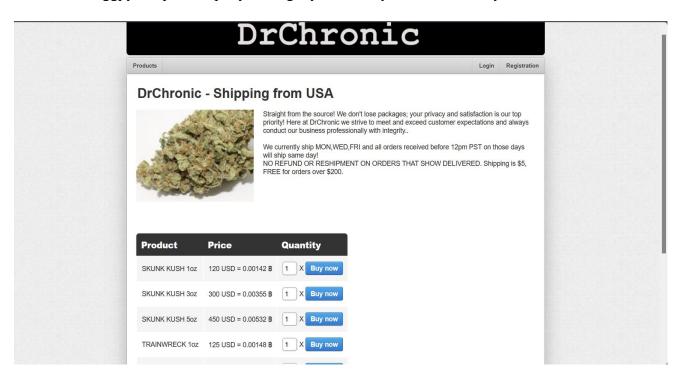
Drugs

1.**DCdutchconnectionUK** wbz2lrxhw4dd7h5t2wnoczmcz5snjpym4pr7dzjmah4vi6yywn37bdyd.onion



The vendor, "DCdutchconnectionUK," claims to ship from the United Kingdom and offers products like fishscale cocaine and pure platinum MDMA in different quantities. Prices are listed in GBP and Bitcoin (B), with an emphasis on high purity and fast shipping. This is an example of illegal online drug sales facilitated through cryptocurrency payments and anonymized networks like Tor.

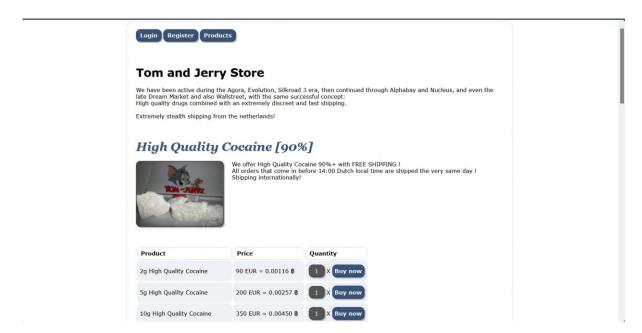
2. DrChronic iwggpyxn6qv3b2twpwtyhi2sfvgnby2albbcotcysd5f7obrlwbdbkyd.onion



a vendor named **DrChronic**, which claims to ship from the **USA**. The seller offers various cannabis strains, including Skunk Kush and Trainwreck, with prices listed in USD and Bitcoin (B). The vendor highlights fast shipping, no refunds or reshipments, and privacy-focused transactions.

3.TomAndJerry – Cocaine, Heroin, MDMA and LSD from NL

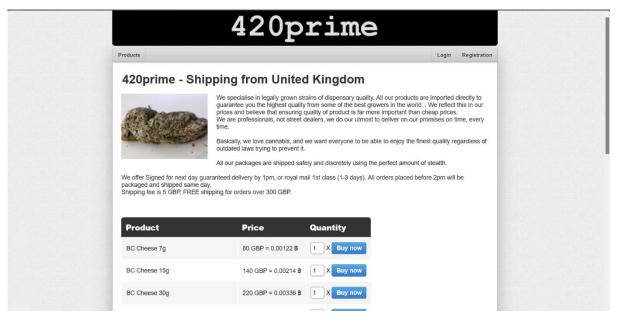
http://rfyb5tlhiqtiavwhikdlvb3fumxgqwtg2naanxtiqibidqlox5vispqd.onion/ —



a vendor called Tom and Jerry Store, which claims to operate from the Netherlands. The vendor has been active across multiple darknet markets and offers high-purity cocaine (90%+) with free international shipping. Prices are listed in EUR and Bitcoin (B).

4. 420prime - Cannabis in dispensary quality from the UK

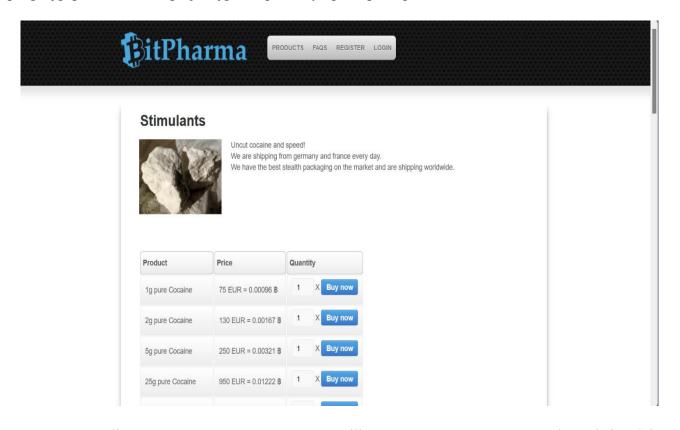
http://ajlu6mrc7lwulwakojrgvvtarotvkvxqosb4psxljgobjhureve4kdqd.onion/



an online dark web drug marketplace called 420prime, which claims to ship cannabis from the United Kingdom. The vendor offers high-quality dispensary-grade marijuana, specifically BC Cheese strain, in various quantities (7g, 15g, 30g). Prices are listed in GBP and Bitcoin (\$\beta\$). The store promotes stealth shipping and next-day delivery within the UK.

5.Bitpharma – Biggest european .onion drug store

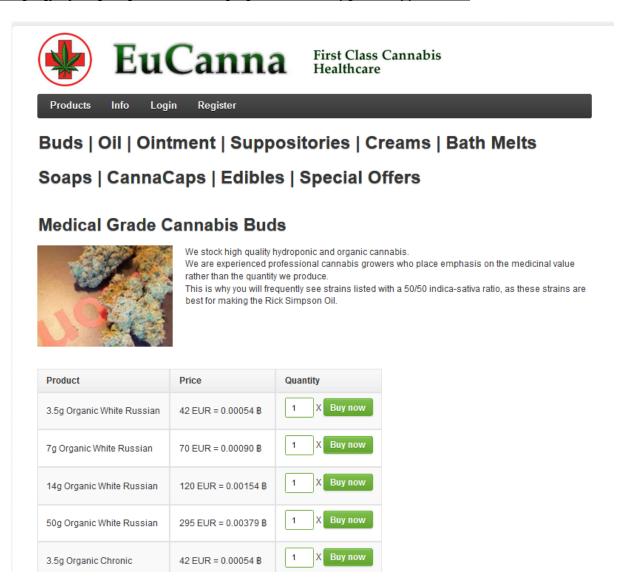
http://guzjgkpodzshso2nohspxijzk5jgoaxzqioa7vzy6qdmwpz3hq4mwfid.onion/



BitPharma, an online dark web drug marketplace selling cocaine and stimulants. The website claims to ship from Germany and France with stealth packaging and worldwide delivery. Prices for cocaine are listed in Euros and Bitcoin (B), with options ranging from 1g to 25g.

6.EuCanna - First Class Cannabis

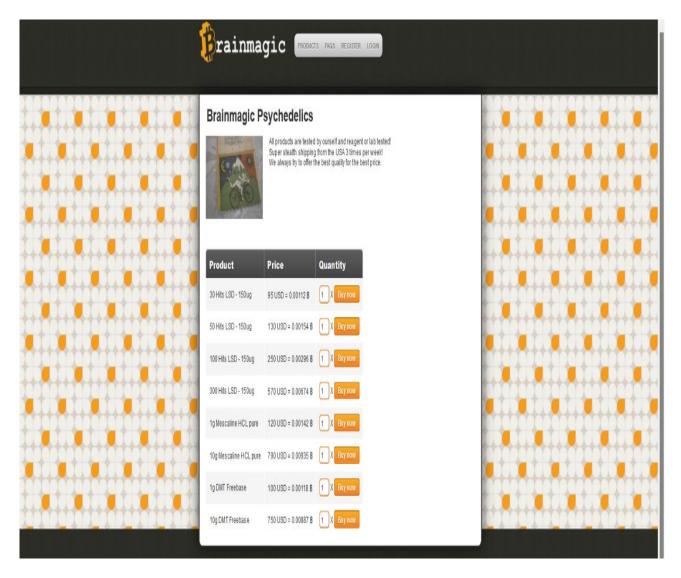
http://n6qisfgjauj365pxccpr5vizmtb5iavqaug7m7e4ewkxuygk5iim6yyd.onion/



EuCanna, an online marketplace specializing in cannabis products for medical use. The site offers various cannabis-based items such as buds, oils, ointments, suppositories, creams, edibles, and more. The cannabis strains available for purchase include Organic White Russian and Organic Chronic, with prices listed in Euros and Bitcoin (B).

7.Brainmagic – Best Darkweb psychedelics

http://2ln3x7ru6psileh7il7jot2ufhol4o7nd54z663xonnnmmku4dgkx3ad.onion/



Brainmagic, an online marketplace for psychedelic drugs. The platform offers various hallucinogens, including LSD (150ug), Mescaline HCL, and DMT Freebase, with prices listed in USD and Bitcoin (\$\beta\$). The website claims that all products are self-tested or lab-tested and that they provide stealth shipping from the USA three times per week.

8. Peoples Drug Store – The Darkwebs best Drug supplier

http://xf2gry25d3tyxkiu2xlvczd3q7jl6yyhtpodevjugnxia2u665asozad.onion/

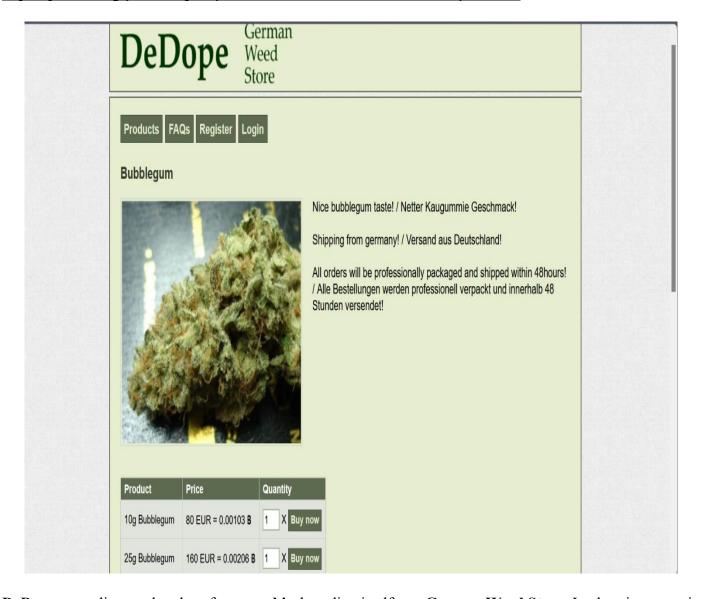


The People's Drug Store, an online black-market platform selling heroin. It advertises SW Asian #4 Heroin, emphasizing its purity and direct import without middlemen. The site explains the differences between #3 (brown rock) and #4 (white powder) heroin, stating that #4 is purer and dissolves easily in water, making it preferred by IV users.

The store offers various quantities of heroin, priced in USD and Bitcoin (\$\beta\$).

9. DeDope – German Weed Store

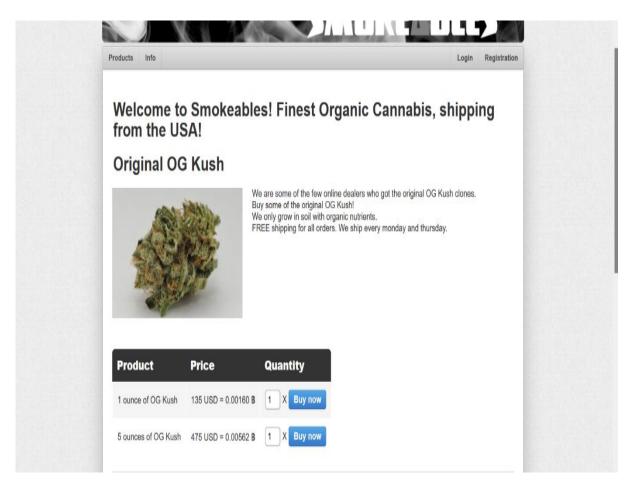
http://sga5n7zx6qjty7uwvkxpwstyoh73shst6mx3okouv53uks7ks47msayd.onion/



DeDope, an online marketplace for cannabis, branding itself as a German Weed Store. It advertises a strain called Bubblegum, described as having a pleasant bubblegum taste. The site offers 10g and 25g quantities, priced in Euros and Bitcoin. Shipping is from Germany, with packaging and dispatch promised within 48 hours.

10. Smokeables – Finest organic cannabis from the USA

http://kl4gp72mdxp3uelicjjslqnpomqfr5cbdd3wzo5klo3rjlqjtzhaymqd.onion/



Smokeables, an online marketplace selling organic cannabis and shipping from the USA. The site advertises Original OG Kush, claiming to be one of the few online dealers with authentic clones. The cannabis is grown organically in soil with natural nutrients. They offer free shipping on all orders, with shipments going out every Monday and Thursday. Prices are listed in USD and Bitcoin, with 1 ounce priced at \$135 and 5 ounces at \$475.

11. Kamagra 4 Bitcoin – Like Viagra but cheaper

http://bepig5bcjdhtlwpgeh3w42hffftcqmg7b77vzu7ponty52kiey5ec4ad.onion/



This webpage selling Kamagra tablets and oral jelly and more different drugs, which are treatments for erectile dysfunction. The products are priced in GBP and Bitcoin. The page includes descriptions of the products, their effectiveness, and how they work. The site appears to accept cryptocurrency payments.

12. NLGrowers – Coffee Shop grade Cannabis from the Netherlands

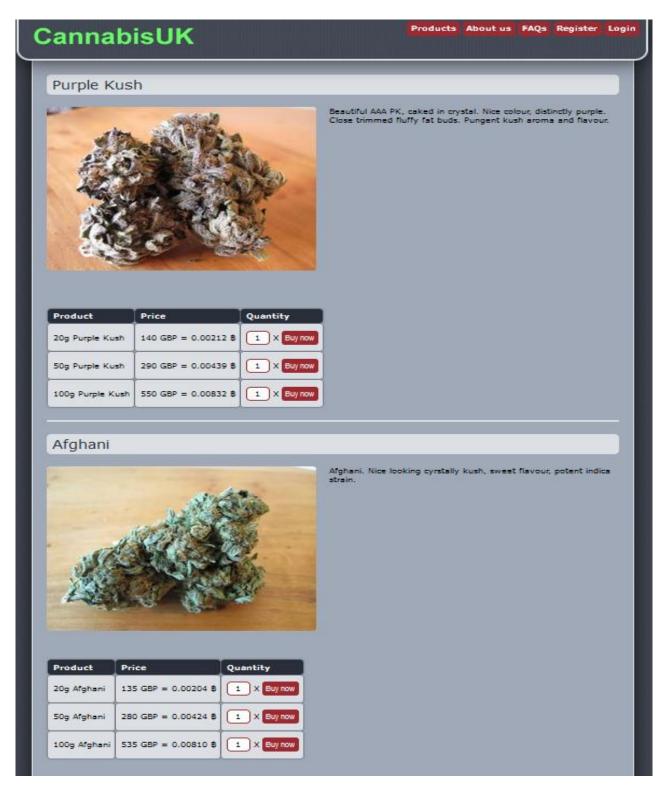
http://gn74rz534aeyfxqf33hqg6iuspizulmvpd7zoyz7ybjq4jo3whkykryd.onion/



an online store called "NLGrowers" selling cannabis products. The page lists various strains, including "Original Haze" and "Bubblegum," with different weights available for purchase. Prices are displayed in Euros and Bitcoin. The site emphasizes professional growers, discreet packaging, and fast shipping within 24 hours. There are "Buy now" buttons for each product, allowing users to select quantities and make purchases.

13. CannabisUK – UK wholesale cannabis supplier

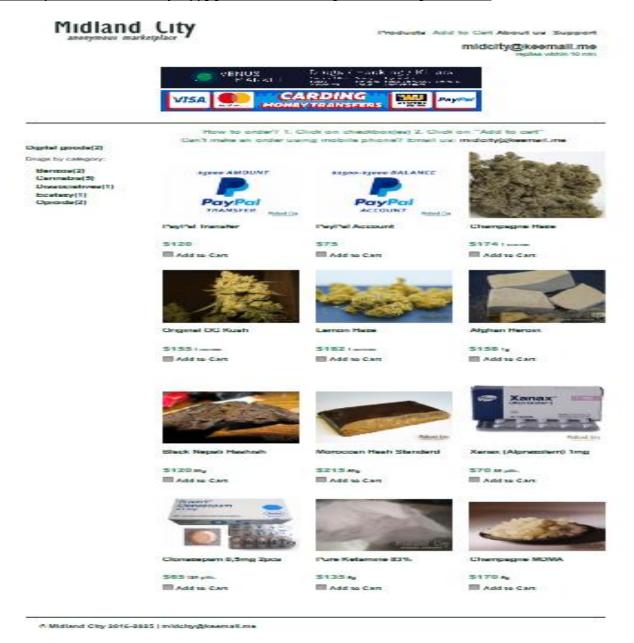
http://hyxme2arc5jnevzlou547w2aaxubjm7mxhbhtk73boiwjxewawmrz6qd.onion/



an online store called "CannabisUK" that sells cannabis products. It features two strains: "Purple Kush" and "Afghani," with descriptions highlighting their potency, flavor, and appearance. Each strain is available in different quantities (20g, 50g, 100g), priced in GBP and Bitcoin. the site appears to cater to online cannabis buyers.

14.midland city

http://mcityef3eueeh26mo2e7jn6yypgnvtbu2w57kcka6g3zu7u4xv5cgkid.onion/

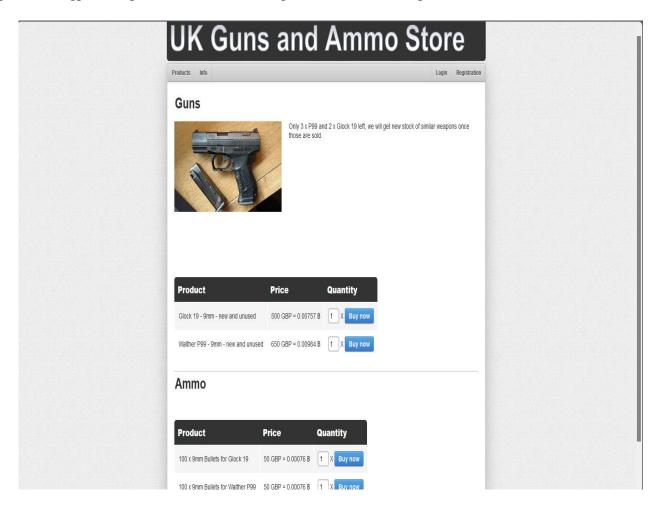


an online black market website called "Midland City," which appears to sell illicit products. The marketplace offers various items, including cannabis strains (e.g., "Champagne Haze," "OG Kush"), illegal drugs (e.g., "Afghan Heroin," "MDMA," "Ketamine"), and prescription medications (e.g., "Xanax"). The overall design suggests it operates as an anonymous marketplace for prohibited goods.

Guns and ammunitions

15. Uk Guns and Ammo Store

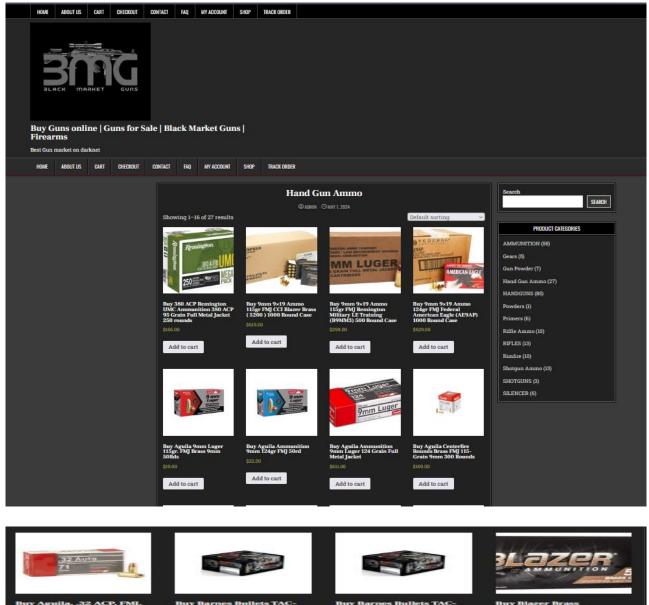
http://k6m3fagp4w4wspmdt23fldnwrmknse74gmxosswvaxf3ciasficpenad.onion/

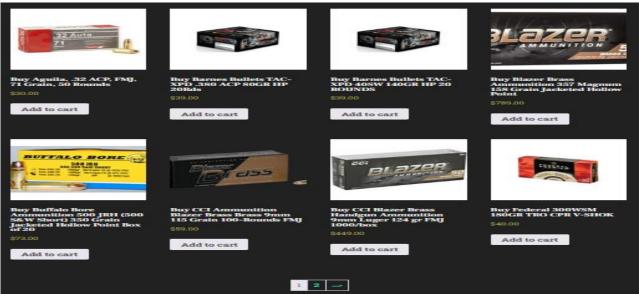


This webpage is for an online store named "UK Guns and Ammo Store." It lists firearms and ammunition for sale, including Glock 19 and Walther P99 pistols along with 9mm bullets. The pricing is in GBP and Bitcoin. There are options to select quantity and purchase via a "Buy Now" button. The site also has login and registration options.

16.black market guns

http://gunsdfzpekgqa4vebrfsd2mnxpqdxwu6zvrrlp2leacejmqn367uiyad.onion/





This is an website called "Black Market Guns (BMG)", which appears to be an illicit online marketplace for firearms and ammunition.

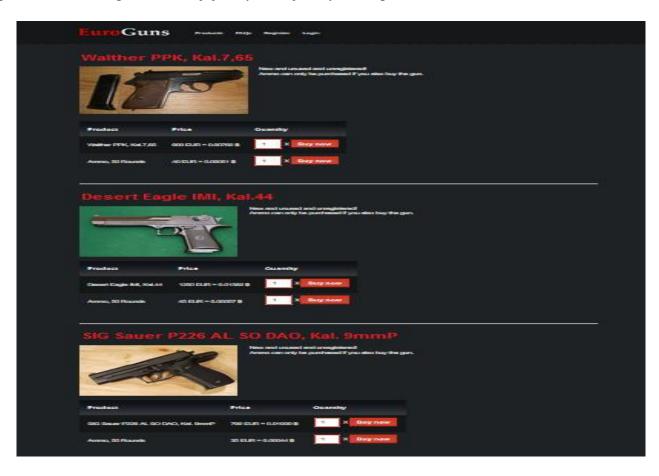
- Sells guns, ammunition, silencers, and firearm accessories.
- Features handgun ammo, including brands like Remington, Aguila, Barnes, CCI, and Buffalo Bore.

- Prices are listed in USD, and items can be added to a cart for checkout.
- The website markets itself as a "darknet gun store", suggesting illegal or black-market activity.

This appears to be an illegal firearms marketplace, potentially operating on the darknet or through hidden services.

17. EuroGuns

http://t43fsf65omvf7grt46wlt2eo5jbj3hafyvbdb7jtr2biyre5v24pebad.onion/



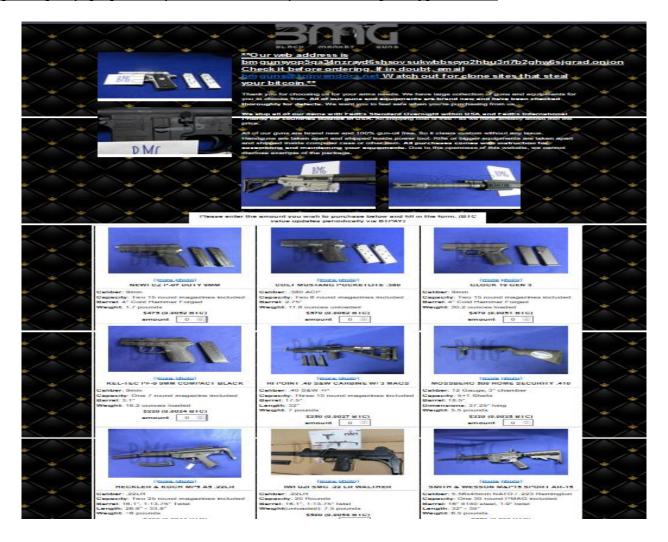
this webpage is from an online store called "EuroGuns", which appears to be selling firearms and ammunition. The products listed include:

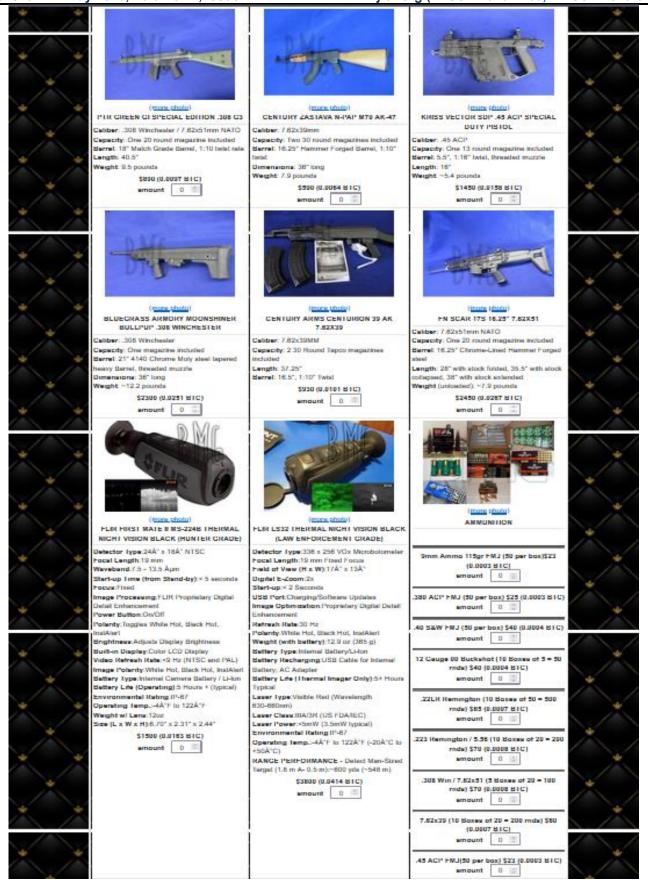
- Walther PPK (7.65mm)
- **Desert Eagle IMI (.44 caliber)**
- SIG Sauer P226 AL SO DAO (9mmP)

Each listing includes prices in Euros and Bitcoin, with options to select quantity and a "Buy Now" button. A restriction is mentioned: Ammunition can only be purchased if a gun is bought.

18.blackmarketguns

http://bmgunsyop5qa34nzrayd6shsovsukwbbscyo2hbu3ri7b2ghw6sjgrad.onion/





This is a dark web marketplace called "BMG" (Black Market Guns) that appears to be selling firearms, ammunition, and tactical equipment in exchange for Bitcoin (BTC).

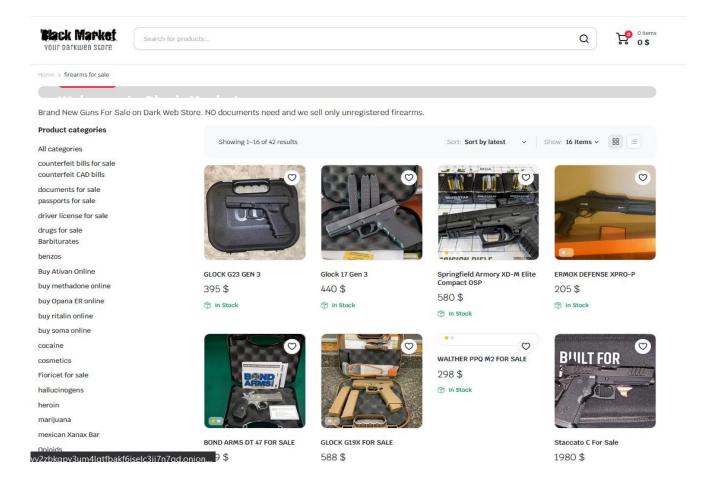
- The site offers a wide selection of pistols, rifles, shotguns, and accessories.
- Some notable weapons include Glock 19, Colt Mustang, AK-47, and Kriss Vector.
- Tactical gear such as **night vision scopes** and **thermal imaging devices** is also listed.

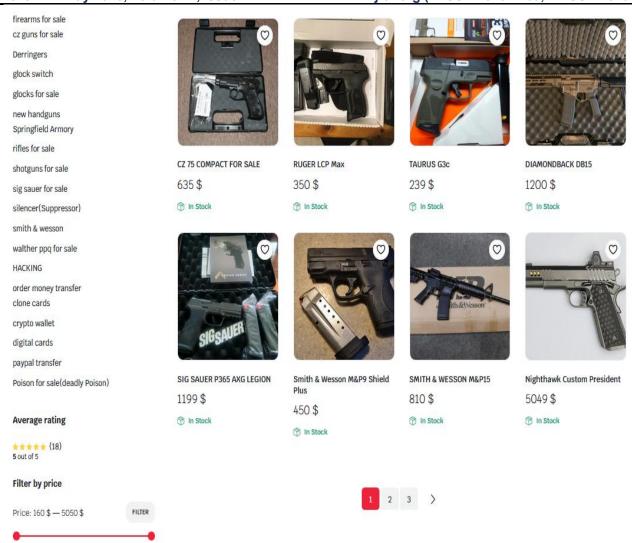
- Ammunition of various calibers is available.
- Prices are displayed in USD and BTC.

This kind of marketplace is likely illegal, as the sale of firearms on the dark web is associated with illegal arms trafficking.

19.black mart

http://muwgjdckmrq5umyj6qedjvy2zbkgpv3um4lqtfbakf6jselc3jj7n7qd.onion/



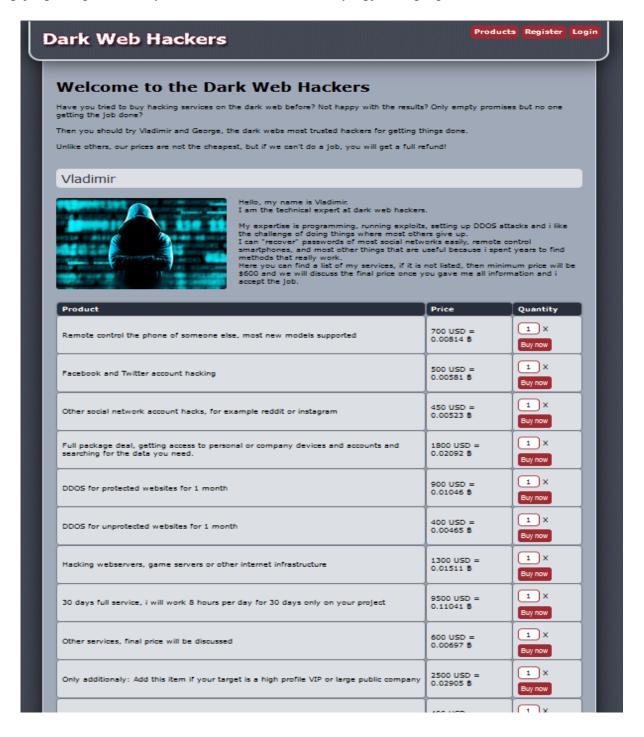


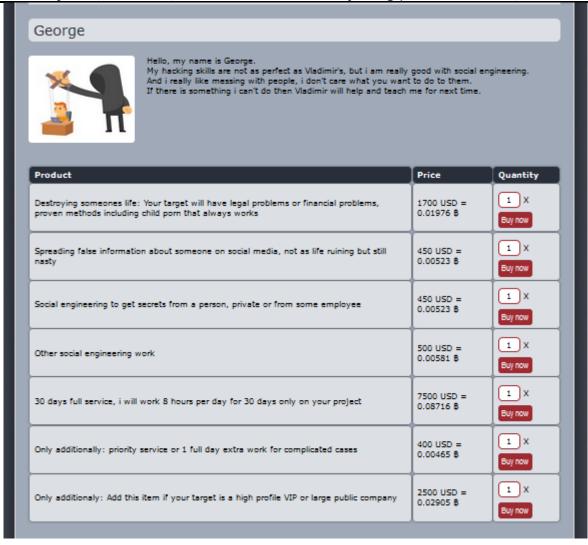
This is an illegal dark web marketplaces selling firearms, ammunition, counterfeit money, fake documents, and other illicit items. These websites claim to sell unregistered weapons with no documentation requirements. They include product listings with prices, stock availability, and various categories of illegal goods.

Commercial links

20. Dark Web Hackers for hire

http://prjd5pmbug2cnfs67s3y65ods27vamswdaw2lnwf45ys3pjl55h2gwqd.onion/





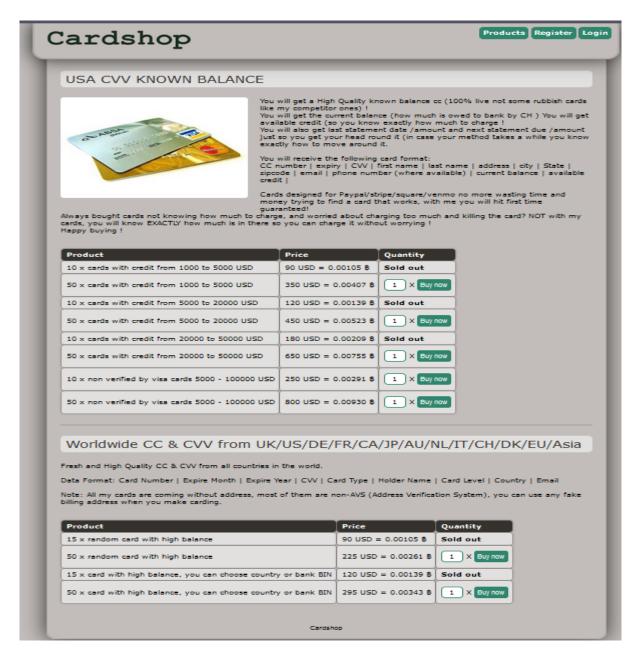
This is a dark web marketplace offering illegal hacking services. The website, titled "Dark Web Hackers," presents two individuals, Vladimir and George, who specialize in cybercrime activities.

- Vladimir focuses on hacking social media accounts, remote phone control, DDoS attacks, and infiltrating company data.
- George specializes in social engineering, spreading false information, and even targeting individuals for financial or legal harm.

Services are priced in USD and Bitcoin, with options to buy instantly. This site appears to facilitate cybercrime, identity theft, and digital sabotage, making it highly illegal.

21. Cardshop – USA CVV KNOWN BALANCE & Worldwide CC & CVv

http://s57divisqlcjtsyutxjz2ww77vlbwpxgodtijcsrgsuts4js5hnxkhqd.onion/



an illegal dark web marketplace called "Cardshop" that sells stolen credit card (CC) and CVV details with known balances.

Services Offered:

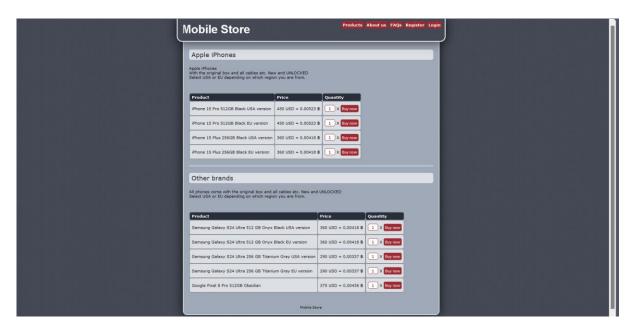
- Stolen credit card details with known balances ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000.
- Worldwide CC & CVV data from various countries, including the US, UK, EU, Canada, Japan, Australia, and more.
- Non-AVS (Address Verification System) cards for easier fraudulent transactions.

Pricing:

- Prices range from \$90 to \$800+, paid in Bitcoin (BTC).
- Buyers can choose random cards or specify bank BINs.

22. Mobile Store – Best unlocked cell phones vendor

http://rxmyl3izgquew65nicavsk6loyyblztng6puq42firpvbe32sefvnbad.onion/



a dark web marketplace called "Mobile Store" selling high-end Apple iPhones and Samsung Galaxy devices at suspiciously low prices, payable in Bitcoin (BTC).

Products Offered:

- **Apple iPhones** (iPhone 15 Pro & Plus, USA & EU versions).
- Samsung Galaxy S24 Ultra (Onyx Black & Titanium Gray).
- Google Pixel 8 Pro.
- All phones are new, unlocked, and come with original accessories.

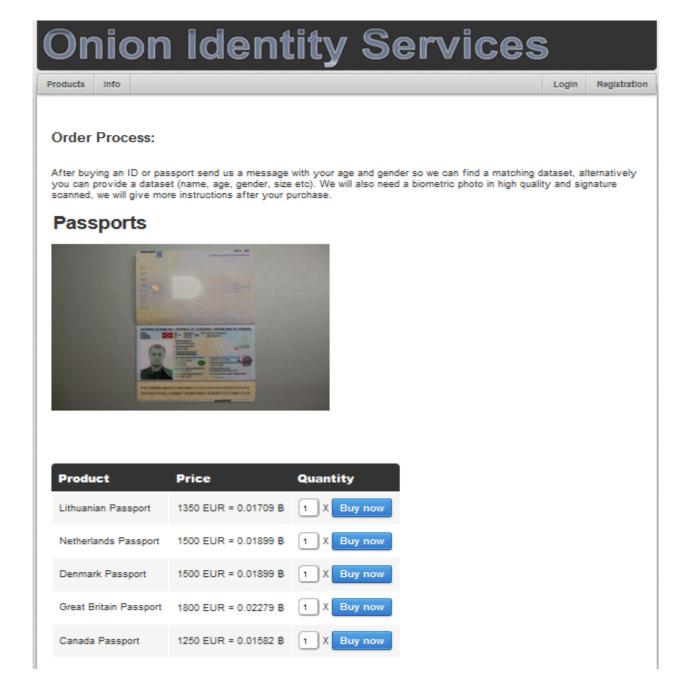
Pricing:

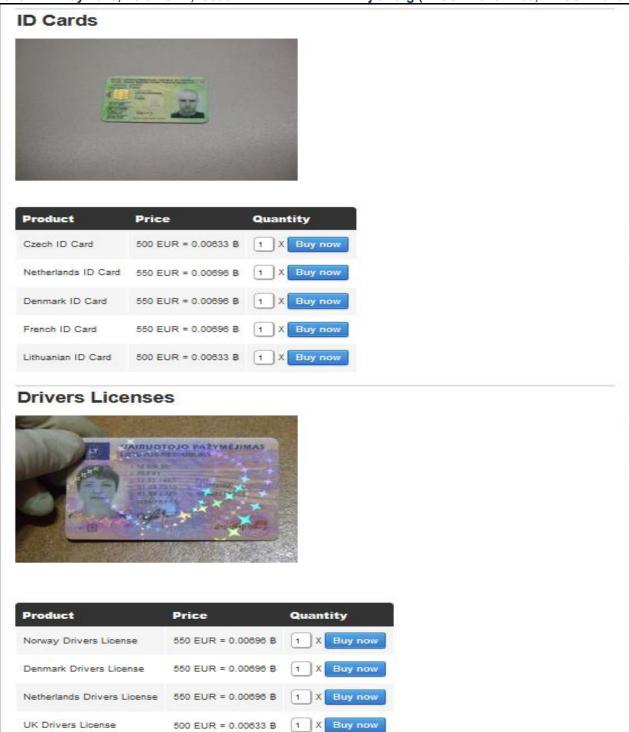
- Prices range from \$290 to \$450 USD, significantly lower than retail.
- Payments are made in **Bitcoin (BTC)**.

This suggests stolen or fraudulently obtained devices, as such pricing is unrealistic for legitimate sellers.

23. OnionIdentityServices – Fake passports and ID cards for bitcoin

http://ymvhtqya23wqpez63gyc3ke4svju3mqsby2awnhd3bk2e65izt7baqad.onion/

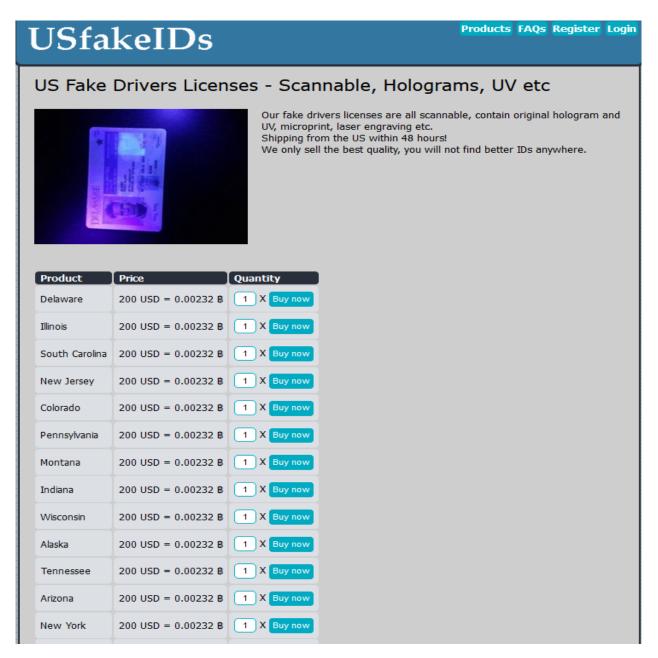




a darknet marketplace called "Onion Identity Services" that sells forged or stolen identity documents, including passports, ID cards, and driver's licenses from various countries. Buyers can request specific details for the documents and pay using cryptocurrency. This type of website is illegal and likely used for identity fraud or other illicit activities.

24. USfakeIDs - US fake ID store

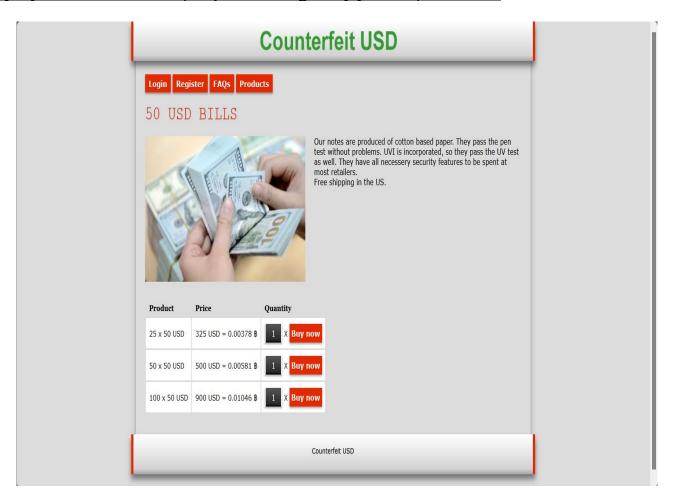
http://lqcjo7esbfog5t4r4gyy7jurpzf6cavpfmc4vkal4k2g4ie66ao5mryd.onion/



This is a website called "USfakeIDs" selling counterfeit U.S. driver's licenses for various states. These fake IDs are advertised as high-quality, scannable, and containing security features like holograms, UV markings, and microprinting. The site claims to ship from the U.S. within 48 hours and accepts cryptocurrency payments. This type of website is illegal and likely used for identity fraud and other unlawful activities.

25. Counterfeit USD - High Quality USD counterfeits

http://qazkxav4zzmt5xwfw6my362jdwhzrcafz7qpd5kugfgx7z7il5lyb6ad.onion/



This is a website called "Counterfeit USD" selling fake U.S. dollar bills. The site claims that the counterfeit notes are made from cotton-based paper, can pass pen and UV tests, and contain necessary security features to be used at most retailers. Prices are listed in both USD and Bitcoin, with bulk purchasing options available. The site also offers free shipping within the U.S. This type of website is illegal, as it facilitates the production and distribution of counterfeit currency.

26. USAcitizenship – become a citizen of the USA

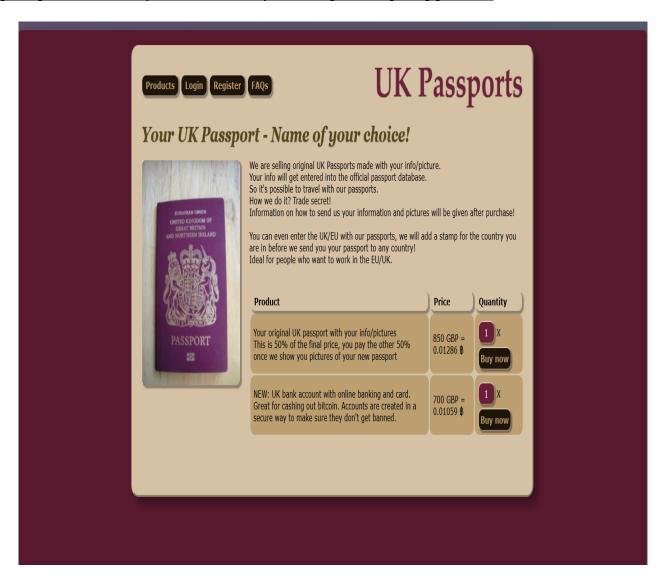
http://gd5x24pjoan2pddc2fs6jlmnqbawq562d2qyk6ym4peu5ihzy6gd4jad.onion/



This is a website offering fraudulent U.S. citizenship services, including fake passports, Social Security Numbers (SSN), driver's licenses, and birth certificates. The total price for these documents is \$4,000, with an initial \$1,000 payment required. The site claims international shipping is available and allows buyers to use either their real or a fake identity. Additionally, the site sells U.S. bank accounts for Bitcoin transactions. This type of service is illegal and likely a scam.

27. UKpassports – real UK passports

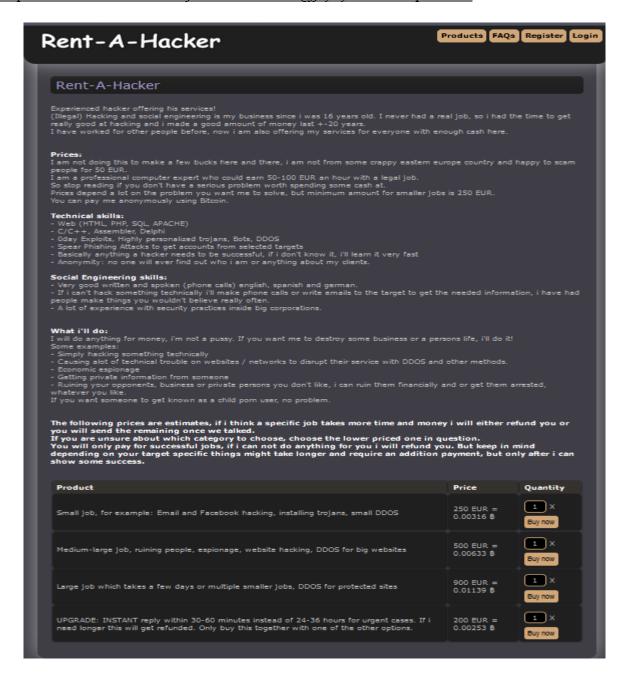
http://3bp7szl6ehbrnitmbyxzvcm3ieu7ba2kys64oecf4g2b65mcgbafzgqd.onion/



This is a website selling fraudulent UK passports and bank accounts. It claims that the passports are entered into the official database, making them usable for travel and work in the UK/EU. Buyers can choose any name, and the site offers a fake entry stamp. The total price is split into two payments, with proof shown before full payment. Additionally, UK bank accounts are offered for Bitcoin transactions. This is an illegal service and likely a scam.

28. Rent-A-Hacker – Hire a hacker for Bitcoin

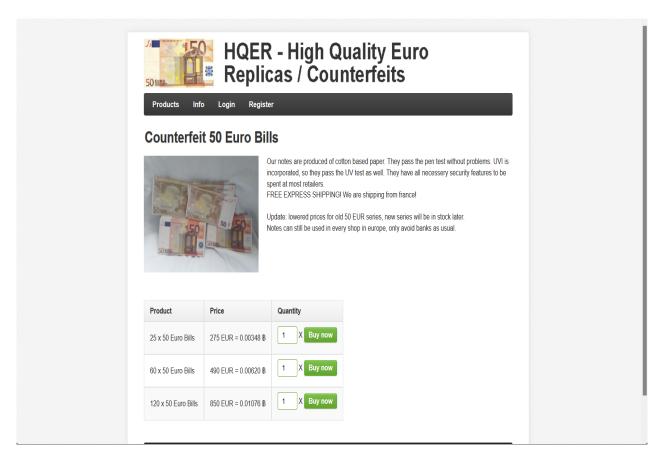
http://kq4okz5kf4xosbsnvdr45uukjhbm4oameb6k6agjjsydycvflcewl4qd.onion/



This is a dark web marketplace offering illegal hacking services under the name "Rent-A-Hacker." The site claims to provide hacking, social engineering, and cyberattacks for money, payable in Bitcoin. Services include email and social media hacking, DDoS attacks, espionage, and even personal or business sabotage. The prices vary based on the complexity of the job, ranging from small hacks for 250 EUR to large-scale cybercrimes for 900 EUR. An "instant reply" upgrade is also available for urgent requests.

29. HQER - High Quality Euro bill counterfeits

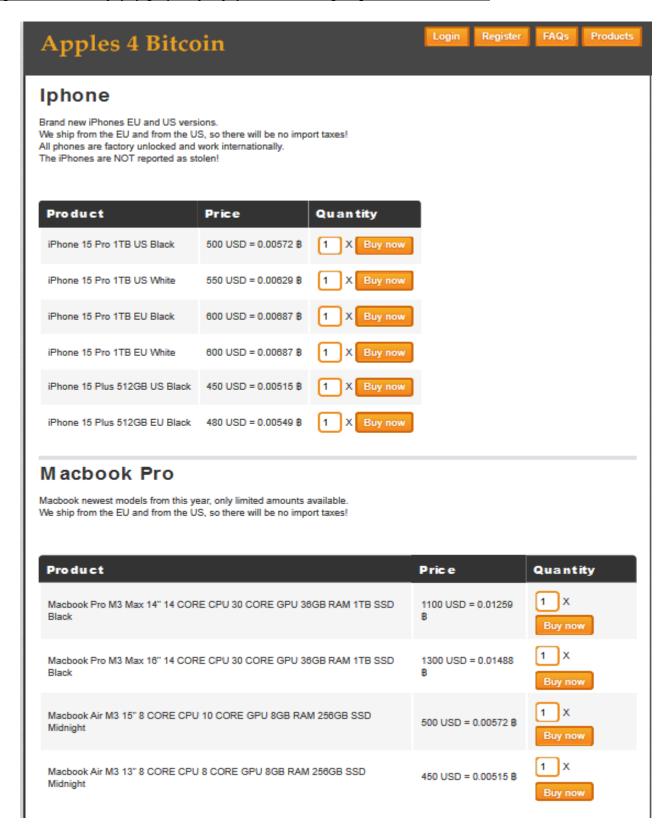
http://odahix2ysdtqp4lgak4h2rsnd35dmkdx3ndzjbdhk3jiviqkljfjmnqd.onion/

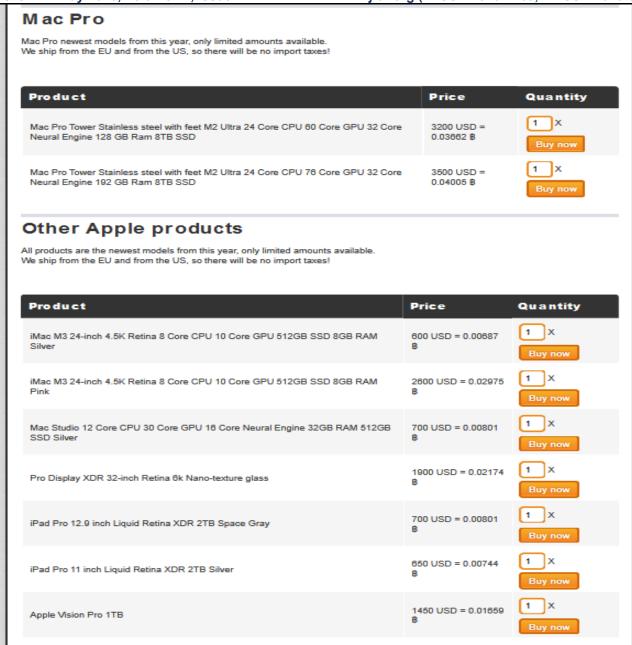


This is an illegal dark web marketplace selling counterfeit 50 Euro bills under the name "HQER - High Quality Euro Replicas / Counterfeits." The site claims that the fake banknotes pass security tests like UV and pen tests, making them difficult to detect. They offer different quantities of counterfeit bills, with prices ranging from 275 EUR for 25 bills to 850 EUR for 120 bills, payable in Bitcoin. The sellers claim to ship from France and provide "free express shipping.

30. Apples4Bitcoin – Iphones, Ipads and more for bitcoin

http://awsvrc7occzj2yeyqevyrw7ji5ejuyofhfomidhh5qnuxpvwsucno7id.onion/





This is an website called "Apples 4 Bitcoin," which sells Apple products such as iPhones, MacBooks, Mac Pros, and other Apple devices in exchange for Bitcoin.

- The site offers iPhones, MacBooks, Mac Pros, iMacs, iPads, and accessories.
- Prices are listed in USD and Bitcoin (BTC).
- Claims **no import taxes** due to EU and US shipping.
- Products are factory unlocked and not reported as stolen.

31.sinaloa cartel marketplace

http://jgs7leihd3enpo6b7fjlryxwg2x5ox7yp6ln5wpfimzcaktgxwrvuoqd.onion



Payments are secured as they are made through bitcoins. We do not ask for any advance payments and the customer pays from the personal wallet after the job has been done.

No risky meet-ups are required. You are exposed to the potential of blackmail or arrest if you meet a drug dealer or vendor face to face. On the internet, you are an ony mous.

Buy drugs, guns or hire a vendor the safestand easiest way by submitting an order while hiding your IP and personal information. Sinaloa Cartel vendors will provide the goods or services in the most effective and discreet manner.

All services providers on our website have been thoroughly checked before approval and we guarantee that there are no undercover cops or law enforcement agents among them. This is done by asking them to harm specific people that we can check afterward, knowing that cops will never be allowed to harminnocents for the sole purpose of infiltrating our service.

Customers will never provide their real names, addresses, phone numbers or other personally identifiable information, so there is no incentive for any one to hack our website as there is no information to steal or to share with the police.

Delivery information, messages and mark information for murder jobs are permanently destroyed as soon as the job is done. All communications and temporary information submitted through our website is stored securely and encrypted then destroyed when no longer necessary.



If cops will try to disguise as customers and submit orders asking for drugs or guns, they will receive the items in packages with fake sender information, after submitting bitcoin to the escrow system.

It is very risky for law enforcement agents to place murdering orders on fake marks in order to trap our contract killers because our killers will check the mark and the surroundings for several days without carrying a gun before completing the order. If they will spot anything suspicious, they have the right to abort the order and the customer will get the money back from the escrow system.

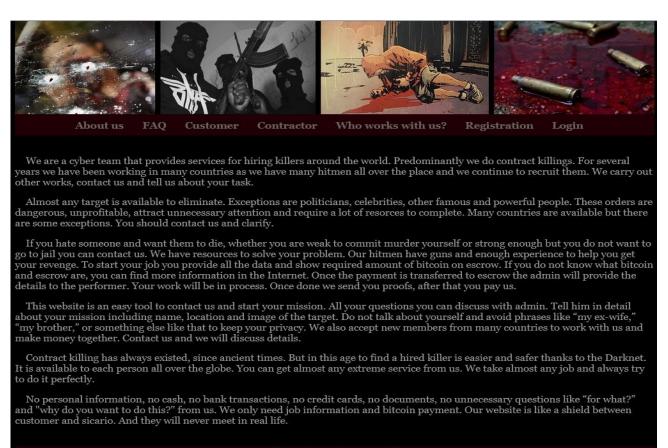
Further more, cops that will try to place trapping orders risk having their decoy killed by the assigned contract killer in case their security agents will cover too well and won't be spotted.

Police cannot risk having their decoys killed even if they will catch the killer afterward, this leading to our hitmen to encounter almost no trapping orders during their entire activity.

"Sinaloa Cartel Marketplace" website that claims to offer illegal services such as contract killings, assaults, arson, drugs, and weapons for sale on the dark web. The site promotes anonymity, encrypted transactions via Bitcoin, and claims to screen users to avoid law enforcement infiltration. It also describes supposed safety measures for avoiding scams and police traps.

32.hire a killer

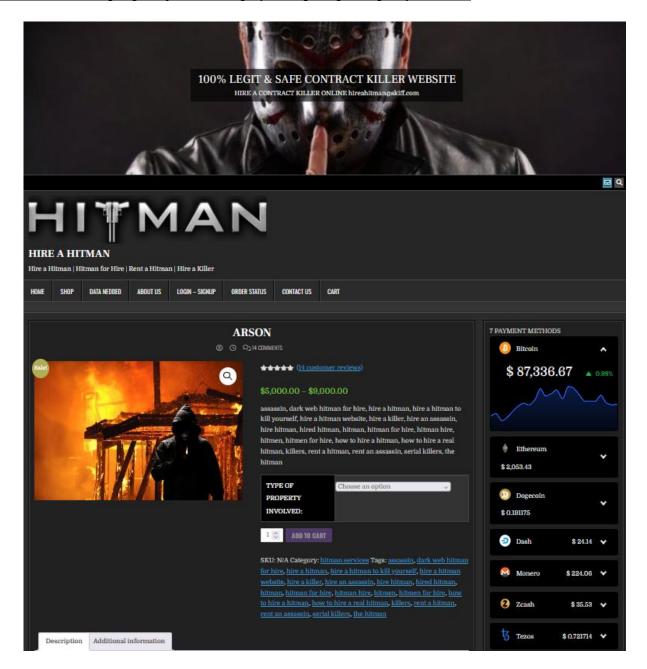
http://3zlbrp2rjl55xunho3hxxs6uzadtnlfqx6h4aj7noiikbt7e2bsoy2id.onion/



This is a dark web marketplace advertising contract killing services. The website claims to connect users with hired assassins worldwide, offering anonymity and transactions through Bitcoin. It explicitly states that politicians and high-profile individuals are exceptions. The site emphasizes secrecy, advising users to avoid revealing personal details and communicating only through the platform. It promotes itself as a secure, riskfree way to order murders without direct contact between the customer and the assassin.

33.ARSON- hire a hitman

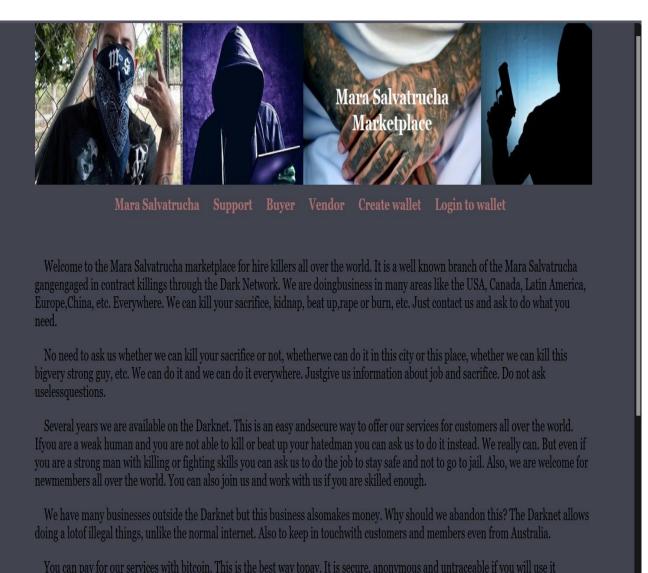
http://hitmanorm42xpsxgodnljfrtnxdwezqady4zrwtpictcgscrhhpwoyid.onion/



This is a dark web marketplace advertising illegal services, specifically contract killings and arson for hire. The website claims to be a "legit and safe contract killer website," offering criminal services with pricing ranging from \$5,000 to \$9,000. It promotes anonymous transactions using cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Monero. The platform presents itself as a marketplace where users can "order" crimes, similar to online shopping.

34. Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) gang

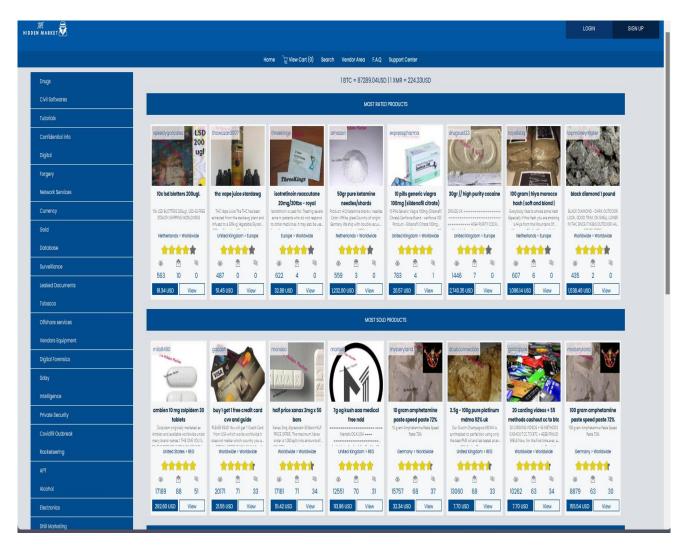
http://maras3s5wrm6yjad2ug7qg3fbe5p5x3pvrzewct35gdtpiwogx2rw5yd.onion/



This is an dark web marketplace claiming to be affiliated with the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) gang, offering illegal services such as contract killings, kidnappings, assaults, and other violent crimes worldwide. The site asserts that it operates on the darknet to maintain anonymity and security, encouraging payments through Bitcoin for untraceable transactions. It also claims to recruit skilled individuals to join their operations.

35.the hidden market

http://mipx6eedtsvfgfcmbm3utjedgjez2w4dzjdrbhtd2mt3cicwhhzspxqd.onion/



This is an illegal darknet marketplace called "The Hidden Market," which offers various illicit goods and services. The categories listed on the left include drugs, forged documents, hacking tools, stolen data, surveillance equipment, and counterfeit currency. The main section showcases items such as narcotics (LSD, ketamine, cocaine, hash), prescription drugs, fake credit cards, and cybercrime-related products like carding guides and hacking tools.

These types of marketplaces operate on the dark web using cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Monero for anonymous transactions.

Conclusion

The Dark Web is perhaps the most conflicted and complicated element of the digital era.a confidential world that holds within it both the promise of seclusion and the danger of mass criminality. This research has sought to examine the organization and methods of the Dark Web, with special emphasis given to its illicit marketplaces and the ways they are involved with organized crime. It has shown how anonymity networks such as Tor, I2P, and Freenet create untraceable communication, allowing the exchange of illegal goods and services from narcotics and guns to stolen information and forged documents.

The utilization of cryptocurrencies, the quick development of market platforms, and the worldwide, decentralized character of these operations render enforcement and regulation very challenging. Consequently, law enforcement agencies are confronted with serious challenges in tracking, closing down, and prosecuting Dark Web-based criminal activities.

Yet, the Dark Web is not only a cradle for crime. It is also an essential resource for people in oppressive regimes, whistleblowers, and those wanting private communication. The duality points to the importance of an equitable, knowledgeable response—one that recognizes its legal applications while proactively working to stem its contribution to facilitating organized crime.

Ultimately, awareness of how these clandestine networks operate, their risks, and their impacts on society needs to be raised. Additional interdisciplinary studies, increased international collaboration, and creative solutions through technology are needed to combat the increasing threat of Dark Web marketplaces. Only thorough comprehension and forward-thinking strategy will shed light on and make secure the darker recesses of the web.

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