

Cybercrime strategies

Workshop 115

Wednesday 28 September, 14h30–16h00 (WS Room 6 / Conf Room 13)



Many governments are adopting cybersecurity policies and strategies but only few are developing specific policies or strategies on cybercrime. The workshop will therefore discuss the following issues:

- Cybercrime and cybersecurity strategies: concepts
- Elements of cybercrime strategies
- Stakeholders in cybercrime policies and strategies

Panellists:

- Markko Künnapu, Estonia
- Chris Painter, USA
- Jayantha Fernando, Sri Lanka
- Andrew Cushman, Microsoft
- Bill Smith, PayPal
- Zahid Jamil, Pakistan
- Joseph Tabone, COMNET

Moderator:

- Alexander Seger, Council of Europe

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Markko Künnapu, Ministry of Justice of Estonia and chair of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY)

Cybercrime and cybersecurity

- Why these strategies are needed? Do we need both?
- Parallel concepts, different aims
- Criminal law and administrative law. Complementarity
- Cybersecurity is interdisciplinary
- Different aspects: criminal, administrative, security, military
- Coordination and cooperation among institutions responsible
- Governmental action plan, periodical review

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Cyber Crime & Cyber Security Strategies - Sri Lankan Perspective

- Sri Lankan ICT Status – (Mobile penetration 86%, Internet 12% in 2010 from 4% in 2005, NRI – 47% and increasing focus on ICT as a thrust area of Growth)
- **ICT Infrastructure** – Pervades all sectors, from Banking to e-Government to Rural ICT /BPOs
- **Early focus on Enabling Environment** - Payment & Settlement Systems Act (2005), Electronic Transactions Act (2006) - Reliability/ Integrity/ Trust (Certification Authorities in Banking & Govt)
- **Growing challenges from Cyber incidents (Money Laundering to Terrorism financing) – Required a Comprehensive Cyber Crime Strategy**
- Criminal Justice & Administrative measures to combat Cyber Crime
 - Link between Computer Crimes Act, Payment Devices Frauds Act, Anti-Money Laundering Act and Terrorism Financing Act, Child Protection etc (More work on-going)
 - Sri Lanka benefitted immensely from Budapest convention
 - Legal Provisions to ensure checks & balances and adhering to human rights in Law Enforcement
- **Administrative measures and Inter-agency cooperation**
 - Establishment of Sri Lanka CERT (Full member of APCERT and FIRST) - Private sector driven model with State Support – Sustainability
 - Coordinated Inter-agency Capacity building – Judges, Law Enforcement (Focus from CoE events)
 - Facilitation and Central coordination through ICT Agency
 - Administrative measures (eGov Policy of Dec 2009 outlining IS policies etc)
- **Cyber Security & Cyber Crime Strategies should complement each other**

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Microsoft Digital Crimes Unit Approach

Legal Dimension – Basics & Innovation

Criminal statutes & harmonization

New Legal strategies – Waledec & Rustok cases

Technical Dimension – Basics & Innovation

Malware analysis & signatures & clean up

Severing bots at CnC

Holistic Lifecycle (Multi-stakeholder) Approach

Within Microsoft (DCU, MMPC, & TWC)

Within the Ecosystem – Academia, Industry, CERTs

Feedback & Actions - Close the Loop & Drive change



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Combating CyberCrime: Principles

1. Involve the least regulatory change needed to accomplish appropriate levels of safety
2. Ensure that laws can be interpreted in ways which credibly allow participants to prioritize safety
3. Make changes which reduce negative externalities in the overall ecosystem
4. Accept that the Internet is global - change is needed in every country, using compatible conceptual frameworks
5. Avoid attempts to conflate other related issues, such as: intellectual property theft, free speech rights, privacy, etc.
6. In general, governments should not mandate nor manage technical controls
7. Find solutions which improve security, without compromising privacy
8. Full anonymity on the Internet for e-commerce and financial transactions is often infeasible in today's environment
9. Treat data usage for anti-fraud/crime purposes as distinct from data usage for marketing purposes
10. Organizations that perform Internet Governance are part of the solution, not part of the problem

https://www.paypal-media.com/assets/pdf/fact_sheet/PayPal_CombatingCybercrime_WP_0411_v4.pdf

Capacity Building

Help countries implement strategies/measures against cybercrime

Areas:

- Legislative
- Procedural
- Investigators, Forensic Experts
- Operational and technical capacity, skills (Hi-Tech Units)
- Cooperation:
- 24x7 Contact points
- Interagency
- International cooperation (MLA),

At a recent meeting of Commonwealth law ministers, I was briefed on an international police operation that smashed the largest child sex abuse case in history. After three years of investigation into the website boylover.net, police agencies identified 70,000 members and rescued 230 children from horrific abuse across the globe. This successful police investigation into the site would not have been possible without co-operation between overseas agencies and online crime fighting capabilities.- Robert McClelland MP, Attorney-General, Australia

- CERTs
- Judges & Prosecutors
- Awareness

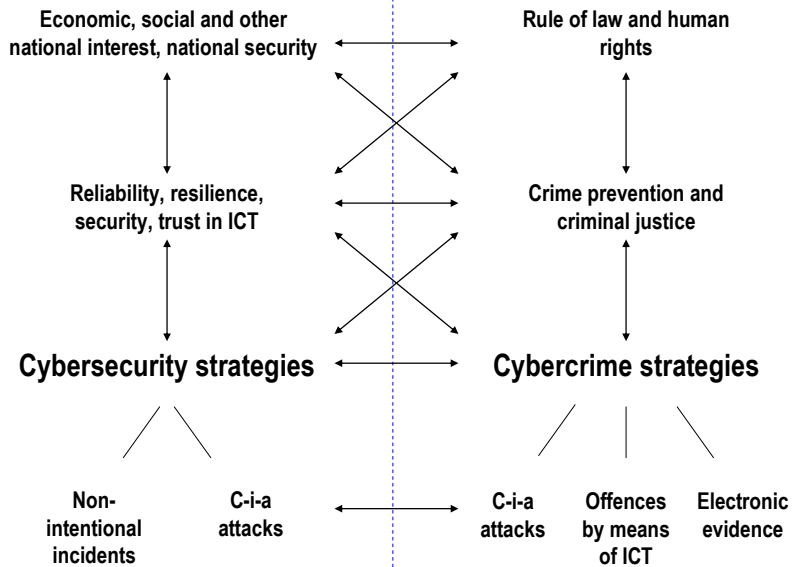
• Private Sector Cooperation & Initiatives in developing countries

• Regional outreach initiatives – Coe (South Asia)

Complimentary Initiative:

Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative

Cybersecurity and cybercrime strategies: differences and complementarity



For discussion



1. Cybercrime and cybersecurity strategies

- What concepts?
- Is there a need to reconsider cybersecurity concepts?
- What differences and intersection?
- How to ensure synergies and complementarity?

2. Cybercrime strategies

- Justification: Is there a need for specific cybercrime policies or strategies?
- Or enhance cybercrime components in cybersecurity strategies?
- One or more strategies?
- By public and private sectors?
- What objectives and measures would make up such strategies?

3. Stakeholders

- Who is responsible for cybercrime strategies?
- What role for public and private sector organisations?
- What are reasons for the success or failure of public/private cooperation?