

CYBERCRIME AND BORDER SECURITY

PRESENTATION FOCUS:

- CYBER AND SECURITY SYSTEM (RESPONSIBILITY)
- NEW TRENDS OF CYBERCRIME
- THE IMPORTANCE OF EFFECTIVE TOOLS
- CYBER AND BORDER SECURITY



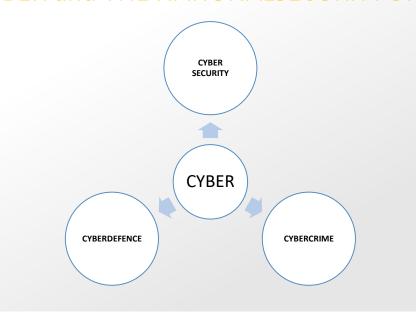


WHAT IS CYBERCRIME

- Cyber-dependent crime is any criminal activity that can only be committed using computers, computer networks or other forms of information communication technology (ICT). Such crimes are typically directed at computers, networks or other ICT resources. It includes the creation and spread of malware, hacking to steal sensitive personal or industry data, denial of service attacks to cause financial and/or reputational damage and other criminal activities.
- Cyber-dependent crime causes significant financial loss to businesses, private citizens and the public sector each year through payments for ransomware, incident recovery costs and costs for enhanced cyber-security measures. Attacks to critical infrastructure have a significant impact and can potentially entail severe consequences, including loss of life.



CYBER and THE NATIONALSECURITY SYSTEM





CYBERCRIME TRENDS 2020 - 2021





- THE IMPORTANCE OF EFFECTIVE TOOLS
- CYBER AND BORDER SECURITY DEVELOPMENT









RANSOMWARE ATTACKS

- CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE and IMPORTANT INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- PUBLIC SECTOR, HEALTH CARE, TRANSPORT ...
- PRIVATE SECTOR
- HYBRED THREAT and IRREGULAR WARFARE
- NATIONAL and INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM



CYBERSPACE and CYBERCRIME AS A SERVICE

- POLITICAL INSTRUMENT ACTION OF FOREIGN POWER (FANCY BEAR)
- ORGANIZED CRIME INVOLVED IN CYBERSPACE FRAUDS
- DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGNS
- PROMOTION OF MIGRATION





EFFECTIVE TOOLS for BORDER MANAGEMNT and DEVELOPMENT

- COMPUTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS GOV CERT
- STRONG CRISES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
- INTELLIGENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT and JUSTICE
- INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
- STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION



66+12 MEMBER STATES — BUDAPEST CONVENTION MEMBERS



OBSERVERS ■ Benin ■ Brazil ■ Mexico ■ Burkina Faso ■ Surkina Faso ■ Nigeria ■ Nigeria



G7 24/7 HTC NETWORK

- the other Contact Points Network but without any international convention
- voluntary membership
- member state has to comply with basic conditions 24/7 service, English language, technical and legal knowledges
- primarily for exchanging of information
- request for data preservation is possible but not with the same legal force as according to the international convention (Budapest)
- some of countries are only members of the G7 24/7 but not members of "the Budapest

84 MEMBERS OF THE G7 24/7 HTC NETWORK

- Estonia

- Macedonia

- Albania
 Fijji
 Malaysia
 Argentina
 Finland
 Malta
 Senegal
 Republic of Serbia
 Singapore
 South Africa
 Spain
 Bangladesh
 Hong Kong
 Hungary
 Belgium
 India
 Brazil
 Brazil
 Bulgaria
 Canada
 Italy
 Canada
 Ivory Coast
 Chile
 Japan
 Republic of Korea
 Cach Republic of Korea
 Republic of El Salvador
 Republic of El Salvador
 Madaysia
 Malta
 Mauritius
 Mauritius
 México
 South Africa
 South Africa
 South Africa
 Spain
 Surinam
 Sweden
 Sweden
 Sweden
 Falwan
 Namibia
 Taiwan
 Taiwan
 Taiwan
 New Zealand
 New Zealand
 Kingdom of Tonga
 Kingdom of Tonga
 Frinidad and Tobago
 Norway
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turkey
 Ukraine
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 Vietnam
 Zambia

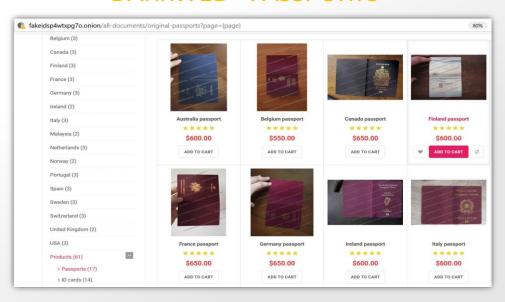


CYBERCRIME - BORDER SECURITY

- THE USE OF CYBER AS A TOOL FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES:
 - > COMMUNICATION (P2P, PGP, PRIVATE NETWORKS, SOCIAL NETWORKS,)
 - > THE USE O CRYPTOCURRENCIES TO TRANSFER HUGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY ACROSS THE COUNTRIES
 - > USING DARKWEB TO GET ILLEGAL GOODS (FAKE PASSPORTS, CREDIT CARDS, DRUGS, GUNS ...)

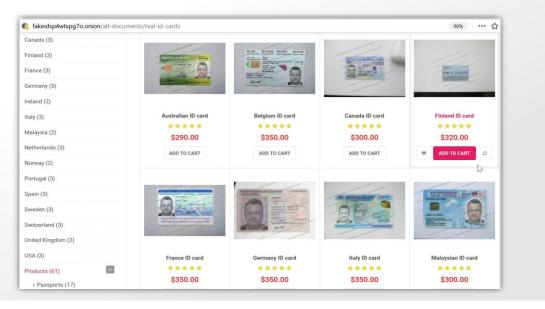


DARKWEB - PASSPORTS



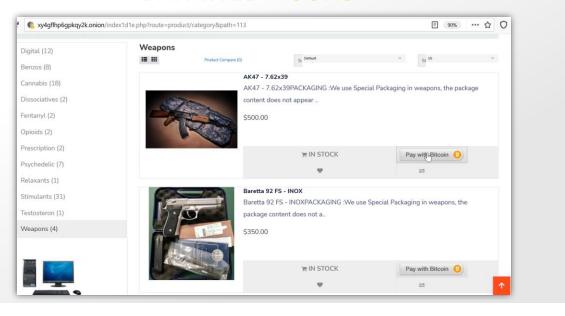


DARKWEB - ID CARDS





DARKWEB - GUNS





CYBERCRIME and MIGRATION

PEOPLE AS A COMMODITY:

- > MIGRANT SMUGGLING MAY ENTAIL LAND, SEA OR AIR TRANSPORTATION AND OFTEN INVOLVES THE USE OF FRAUDULENT DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING IDENTITY DOCUMENTS OR FRAUDULENT VISAS.
- > SOPHISTICATED DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THE WIDESPREAD USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND ENCRYPTED COMMUNICATIONS WILL CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MIGRANT SMUGGLERS TO PROPAGATE THEIR SERVICES, TO COORDINATE AMONG EACH OTHER AND RECRUIT VICTIMS, ELUDING LAWENFORCEMENT DETECTION.
- > THE USE OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES BY SMUGGLING NETWORKS HAS BEEN RECENTLY REPORTED AND MAY INCREASE IN THE FORESEABLE FUTURE.



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LESSONS LEARNED

HOW TO COMBAT CYBERCRIME:

- ➤ HAVE A NATIONAL STRATEGY WITH A CONCEPTION THAT IS A PART OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY

 SYSTEM AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT INCLUDING BORDER MANAGEMENT A DEVELOPMENT

 (MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY, EDUCATION, PREVENTION)
- > STRONG COOPERATION BETWEEN THE HOMELAND SECURITY AND PRIVATE SECTOR BUILD TRUST
- > STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES IN CHARGE OF CYBERSECURITY, CYBERCRIME AND CYBERDEFENCE
- > NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Conclusion



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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QUESTIONS?

