COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST CYB3RCR!M3

Statistics and Reporting

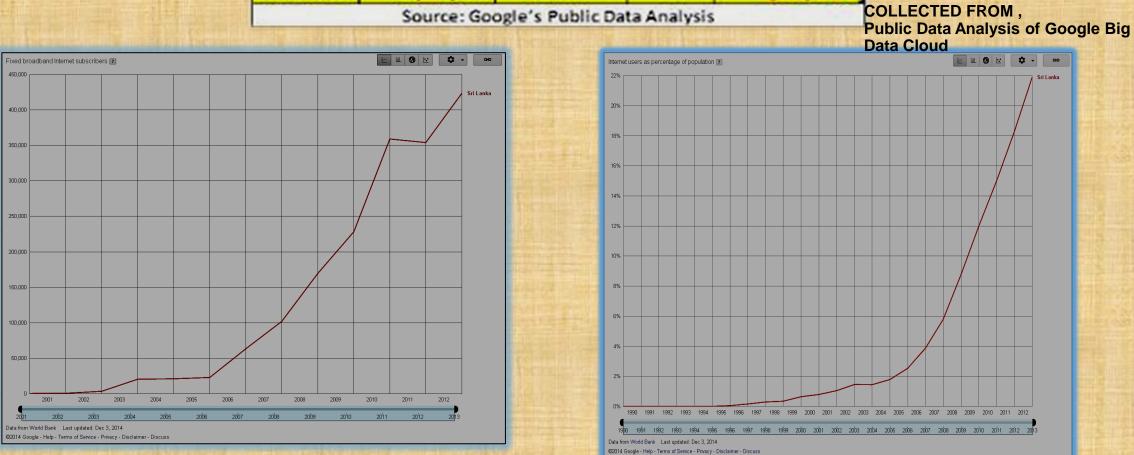
(Department of Police – Sri Lanka)



INTERNET AND BROADBAND PENETRATION IN SRI LANKA (2014)

Year	Population	Penetration	YOYG	Internet Users		
2010	20,450,000	12.00%	- 52	2,454,000.0		
2011	20,650,000	14.40%	20%	2,973,600.0		
2012	20,870,000	17.28%	20%	3,606,336.0		
2013	21,200,000	20.74%	20%	4,396,032.0		
2014	21,800,000	24.88%	20%	5,424,537.6		
2014 Q1	21,800,000	21.77%	5%	4,746,470.4		

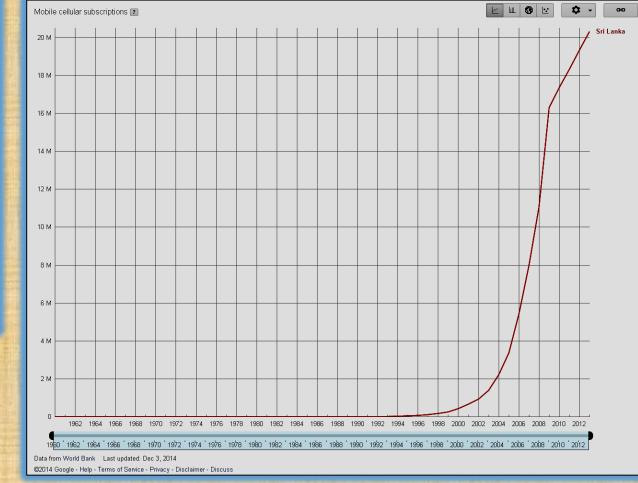
Source: Google's Public Data Analysis



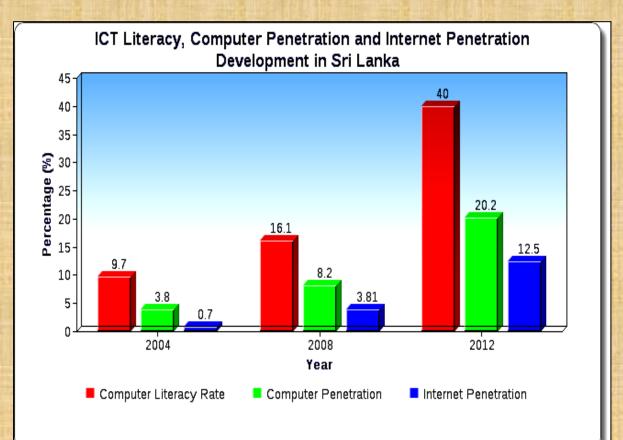
MOBILE PHONE (SMARTPHONES) PENETRATION IN SRI LANKA (2014)

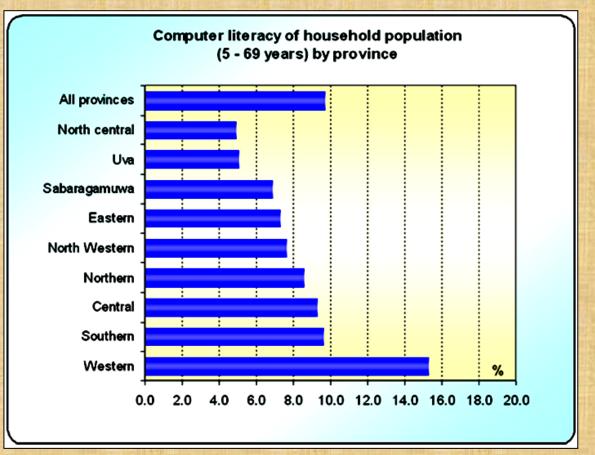
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) 👔									Ľ	Ш	6	Ŀ	\$	•	00													
100																											_	
95																											7 Sri	Lanka
90																												
85																										\square		
80																									-			
75																									+			
70																											_	
65																												
60																												
55																											_	
50																												
45																											_	
40																												
35																								_				
30																								\vdash				
25																												
20																												
15																												
10																							/					
5																												
0																												
	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	10 201		
								974 1	976 '1	978 ' 1!	980 1	982 1	984 1	986 1	988 11	990 ' 1	992 1	994 19	996 ' 19	998 20	ioo ' 20	02 ' 20	04 20	06'2	008 20	o'10 ' 20	112	
					ted: Dec uvice - P			imer - [Discuss		_		_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_		_		_	_	_	
						ŧ.																£1						
					신문								11								<u>U</u> ‡							

COLLECTED FROM, Public Data Analysis of Google Big Data Cloud



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CYBER TECHNOLOGIES PENETRATION IN SRI LANKA (2014)





THE REPORTED CYBER/COMPUTER CRIMES TO CID SRI LANKA

YEAR	Computer	Obscene	Hacking	Phonography	Cyber defamation	Payment device			
	Crime	Publication	and			Fraud			
			cheating						
2010		04	22	1	50	21			
2011	07	12	24		108	26			
2012	12	12	20		55	27			
2013	08	10	13		44	24			
2014	12	02	22		48	26			

IDENTIFIED CYBER AND DIGITAL ALLIED ATTACKS 1. ► Web Site Defacements and Cyber Trespasses TO SRI LANKAN CYBER SPACE...

- 2. Corporate Cloud System Unauthorized Access and Violations
- 3. SQL Injection and Supplementary Web Based High-Level Attacks
- 4. DoS, DDoS (Distributed) and RDoS (Reflected) (Sabotage/Interrupt)
- 5. SCADA and Critical Infrastructure Based Attacks
- 6. Spyware and Keylogger Based Attacks
- 7.
 Botnet/APT (Advanced Persistent Threats)
- 8. **ID** Theft over Phishing/Spamming and Cyber Impersonations
- 9. Illegal Spying (Espionage) over Digital Media/Internet
- 10. Mobile Device (Phones/Tabs) Based Attacks/Crimes and Violations

IDENTIFIED CYBER AND DIGITAL ALLIED ATTACKS TO SRI LANKAN CYBER SPACE... (Contd.)

- **11. Social Media/Social Network Violations**
- **12. Serious Illegal Data Breach/Data Leak**
- **13. Email Associated Frauds/Crimes (Financial and Supplementary)**
- 14. Cyber Embezzlements (Misuse)
- **15. Digital Intellectual Property Violations (Theft)**
- 16. Illicit Money Transferring/Drug Trading
- **17. Digital Defamatory and Associated Personal Reputational Violations**
- **18. System Hacking, Offensive and Intentional System Damages**
- **19. Cyber Stalking (Online Harassment)**
- 20. Online Credit Card Frauds/Credit Card Skimming and Money Laundering

IDENTIFIED CYBER AND DIGITAL ALLIED ATTACKS TO SRI LANKAN CYBER SPACE... (Contd.)

- 21. ATM Frauds and Bank (Financial Institution) Allied Frauds
- 22. Physical Security and Personal Security Violations
- 23. Scams, Digital Investment and Escrow (Auction) Services Frauds
- 24. Web Based Extortions (Forceful Online Money Obtaining)
- 25. Malware Allied Attacks (Virus, Trojan, Rootkit, Bootkit, Worm etc.)
- 26. Software Piracy, Copyright Infringement and Warez
- 27. Pornography
- 28. Child Pornography
- 29. Cyber Terrorism

WHY CYBERCRIMES ARE MORE AGGRESSIVE IN SRI LANKA?

- Internet/Network Security has NOT become a top priority in many organizations.
- Internet security budgets lower than required.
- > Lack of awareness of the employees from the top to bottom.
- > Lack of expertise to act when incidents are occured.
- Impossibility of revealing processes unique to an organization.
- > Legislations are in place but no guidelines have been set-out in individual organization level.
- Inaccessibility to proper evidence collecting mechanism.
- > Deviations in legal frameworks among the different countries.
- Lack of Computer Forensic expertise to conduct investigations.
- Serious Aggressiveness of Broadband Internet and Mobile Penetration in the Nation.
- Augmented Broadband Internet (Wired/Wireless) Technology Penetration (4G LTE, HSDPA/3G, CDMA, WiMAX, ADSL+ etc.)

SRI LANKA (FUTURE CYBERCRIME CLASSIFICATION)

FOR GENERAL PUBLIC

- UNCLASSIFIED
- SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED.
- CONFIDENT

FOR NATIONAL LEVEL

- SECRET (NATIONAL SECURITY MINOR RISK)
- TOP SECRET (NATIONAL SECURITY MODERATE RISK)
- CODE-RED (NATIONAL SECURITY HIGH RISK)
- BROKEN ARROW (NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY)

AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNING BODIES IN SRI LANKA

ICTA-www.icta.lk (Information and Communication Technology Agency)

SLCERT - www.slcert.gov.lk

Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Response/Readiness Team

ISACA Sri Lankan Chapter – www.isaca.lk Information Systems Audit and Control Association

ISSA Sri Lankan Chapter – www.issa.org International Social Security Association

VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENTS

Government Analyst Department, Government Printer, Attorney General and State Universities

PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS (LIMITED AMOUNT)

