



INTERPOL

# Impact of COVID-19 on Cybercrime and Digital Evidence

**Simon HIRRLE**

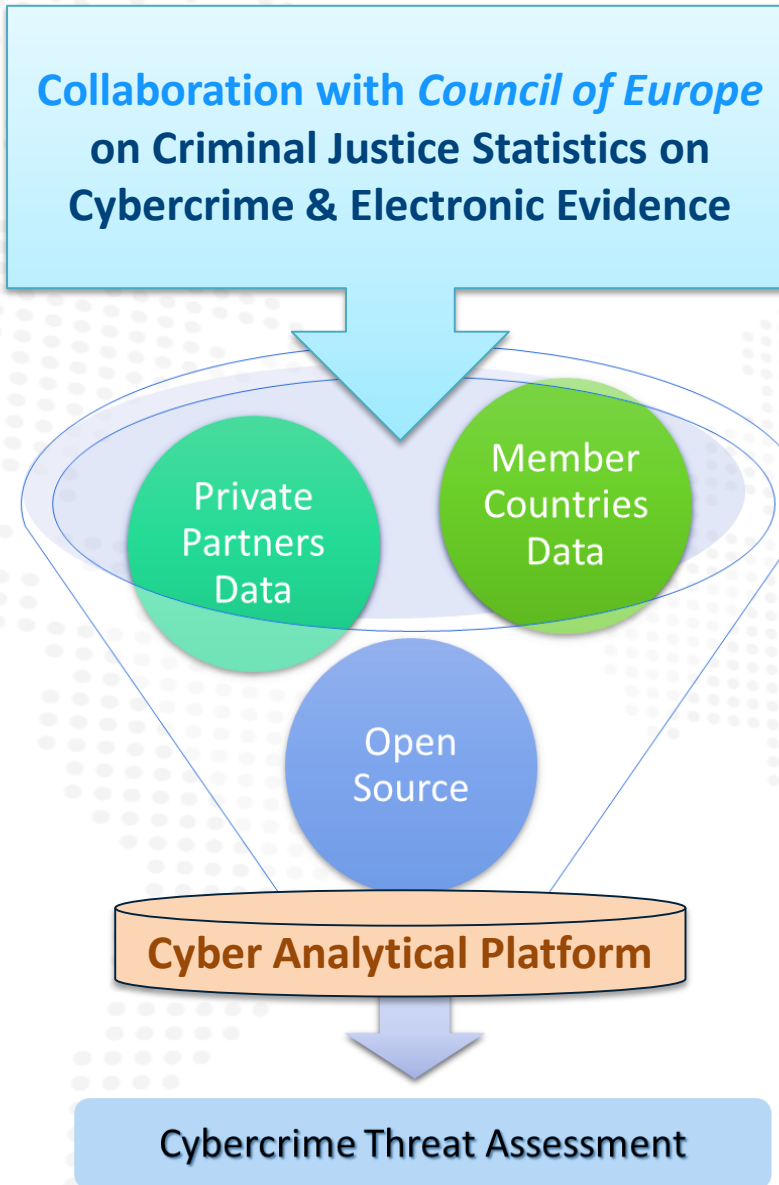
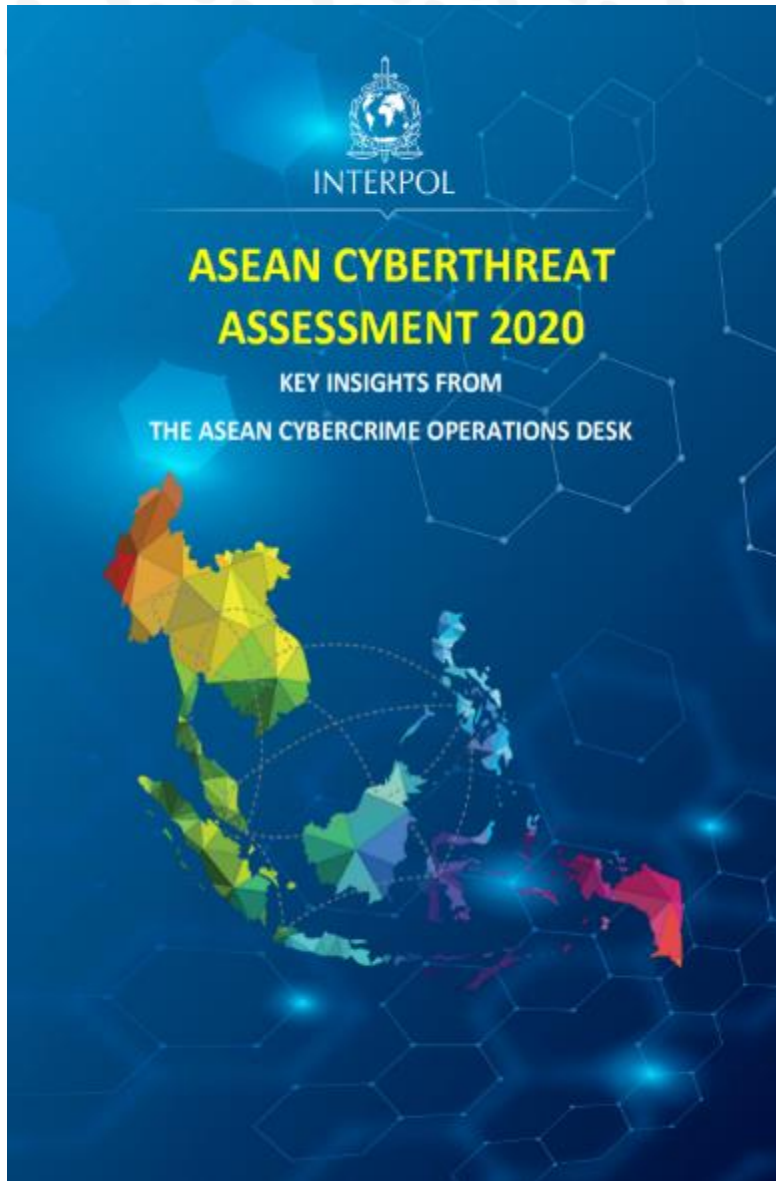
**Specialized Officer Cybercrime**



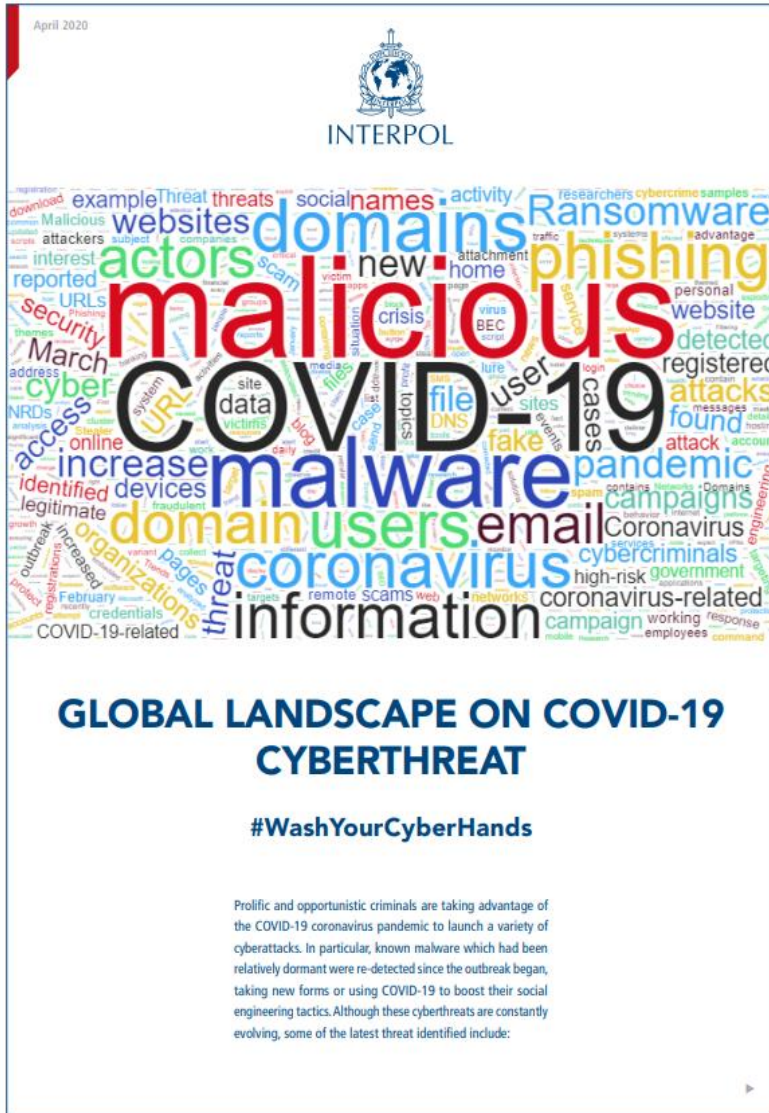
## Impact of covid-19 on:

- **cyber threats observed**
- **cybercrime investigations**
- **cyber capacity building**

# Cybercrime Threat Assessment



# Key COVID-19 Cyberthreats



**Malicious Domains**



**Disruptive Malware (Ransomware)**



**Online Scams and Phishing**



**Vulnerability of Remote Workforce**



**Misinformation**



# Related Challenges



**'Cybercrime-as-a-Service' for easy entry**



**Targeting healthcare sector & associated supply chains**



**Online scams & phishing related to vaccine/medication**



**Remote workforce vulnerabilities**

# Recommendations



1) Reduce impact of these cyber threats by raising awareness, partnerships and information sharing.



2) Aim for pre-exploit disruption of ransomware and its ecosystem through global law enforcement actions both reactively and proactively.



3) Provide in-event emergency support against cyber attacks with the use of INTERPOL's global network and capabilities.



4) Ensure post-event support following cyber attacks to increase resilience, agility and responsiveness.

## Impact of covid-19 on:

- **cyber threats observed**

- **cybercrime investigations**

- case study Southeast Asia: get creative to further cybercrime investigations that are impeded by COVID-19 related challenges, e.g. travel restrictions

- **cyber capacity building**

- in-person vs. online live vs. online pre-recorded: benefits, limitations, challenges



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# International Cooperation on Cybercrime and Digital Evidence

**Simon HIRRLE**

**Specialized Officer Cybercrime**



- **INTERPOL**
- **Challenges**
- **Avenues**

# Partnerships and International Cooperation

## Project Gateway



- **INTERPOL**
- **Challenges**
  - **no data available** (encryption or no log keeping or no retention)
  - **no data obtainable** (no cooperation and can't compel)
  - **lack of legal framework** (laws, agreements)
  - **incorrect data requests, ignorance** (LEA portal, LE use unofficial email accounts, unfamiliarity with other channels, e.g. police-to-police)
- **Avenues**

- **INTERPOL**
- **Challenges**
- **Avenues:**
  - + **Intergovernmental Collaboration** (MLA, 24/7 networks, GPEN)
  - + **Public-Private Partnerships** (CyberSec, telco's, fin. services)
  - + **Partnerships with multinational organisations**  
(CoE, INTERPOL, UNODC, ITU, World Bank - ASEAN, ASEANAPOL, African Union, OAS, ECO)

## International Cooperation on Cybercrime and Digital Evidence



**International cooperation as a puzzle** – you are but one piece, i.e. one source of information, most of the information is held by other organizations → put in place the appropriate instruments so you have access to this information.





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# Preparing criminal justice authorities to respond to future crises

**Simon HIRRLE**

**Specialized Officer Cybercrime**

## Preparing criminal justice authorities to respond to future crises

**Preparation is key.** You may not be able to stop new (cyber)threats from affecting you, BUT in preparing, you

- may be able to **limit damage** and
- increase **cyber resilience** = **recover** from a cyber incident **more quickly**

Preparation needs to cover all relevant stakeholders and angles:

- **Collaboration** > intra- and intergovernmental, PPP, multinational org's (as discussed)
- **Create Awareness**
- **Sharpen Strategies & Processes** > GLACY+ & INTERPOL guides etc.
- **Capacity Building** > GLACY+, INTERPOL, UNODC, CEPOL (and many more)

## Preparing criminal justice authorities to respond to future crises

- Create Awareness

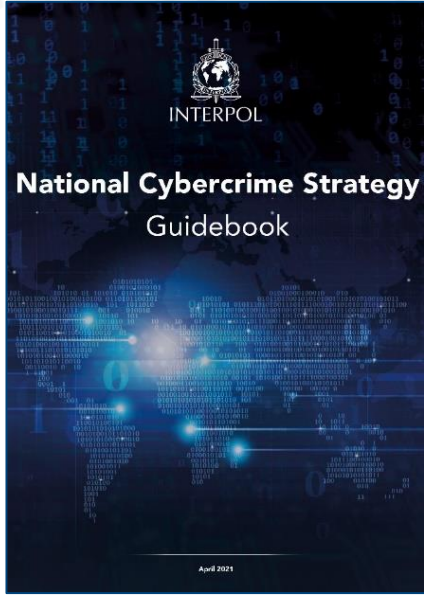


<https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2020/INTERPOL-launches-awareness-campaign-on-COVID-19-cyberthreats>

design awareness campaigns with the cyber **threat** and **target group** in mind

# Preparing criminal justice authorities to respond to future crises

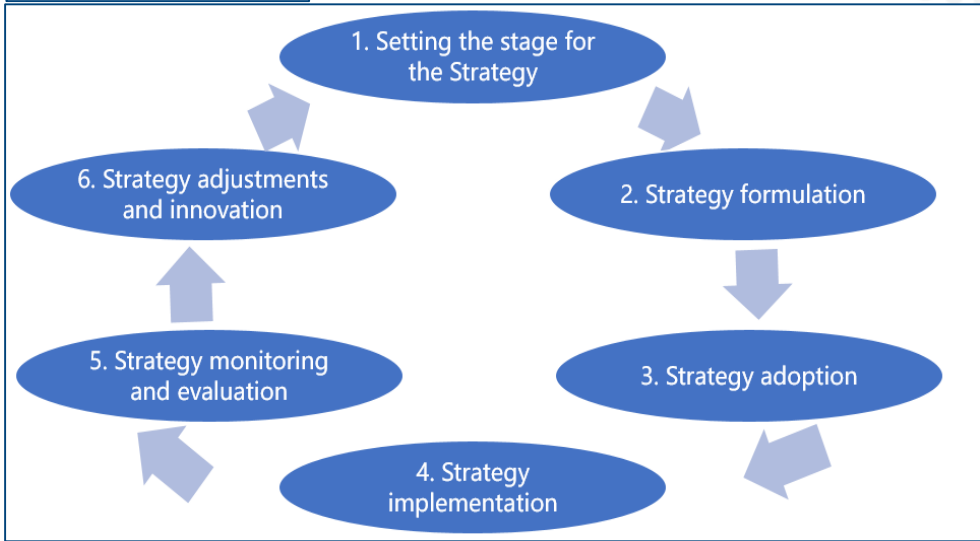
- Sharpen Strategies and Processes



Sample Summary Table:

Focus Areas	Strategic Objectives	Action Items
Legal Framework	Develop a more effective legal framework to investigate and prosecute cybercrime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft and implement relevant laws on cybercrime within 18 months (implementing agency: Ministry of Law)</li> <li>Secure accession to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime within two years (implementing agency: Joint task force between Ministry of Law and Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</li> </ul>
Capacity Building	Ensure capacity building for public servants, particularly law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and establish a cybercrime curriculum and training for law enforcement authorities, to start within 12 months (implementing agency: Ministry of Home Affairs/ Ministry of Public Security or similar)</li> <li>Develop and establish training on digital evidence fundamentals for judges and public prosecutors, to start within 12 months (implementing agency: Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Law/Ministry of Justice)</li> </ul>
Partnerships	Promote national and international information sharing arrangements and alliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create public-private sharing agreements on cyber intelligence within eight months (implementing agency: Cybercrime Department of the Police Force)</li> <li>Put in place a cyberthreat alert system within nine months between public and private sector, prioritising critical industries (implementing agency: Joint task force between Cybercrime Department and Ministry of Industry and Trade, working with other relevant ministries)</li> </ul>

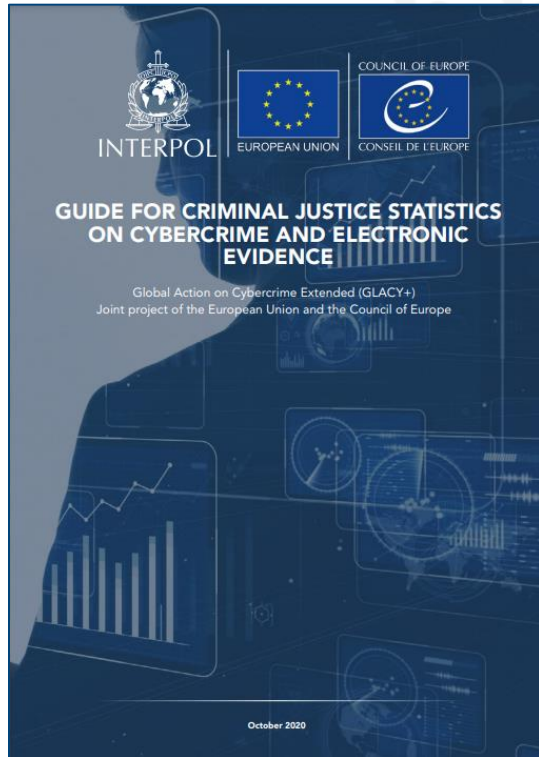
Strategy Life Cycle:





# Preparing criminal justice authorities to respond to future crises

- **Sharpen Strategies and Processes**



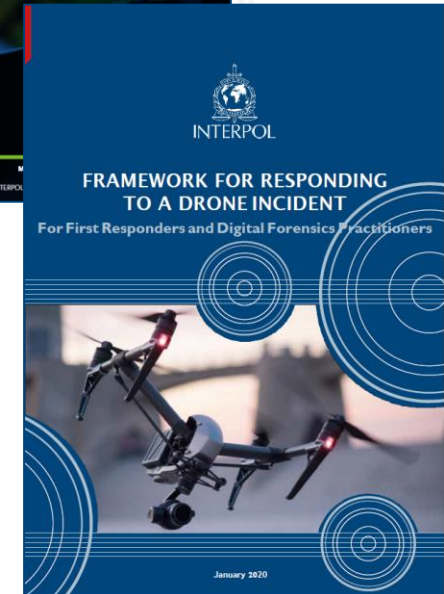
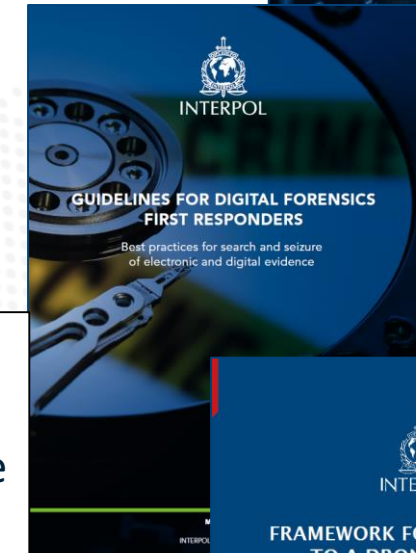
## GLACY+ Project

- Guide for criminal justice statistics on cybercrime and electronic evidence
- Law enforcement training strategy

<https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Cybercrime/Cyber-capabilities-development/Glacy>

## INTERPOL Digital Forensics Laboratory (DFL)

- Global guidelines for Digital Forensics First Responders by INTERPOL Innovation Centre – Digital Forensics Laboratory (IC-DFL)
- Global guidelines for Digital Forensics Laboratories (IC-DFL)
- Framework for responding to a Drone Incident (IC-DFL)
- ....





# Preparing criminal justice authorities to respond to future crises

- Capacity Building



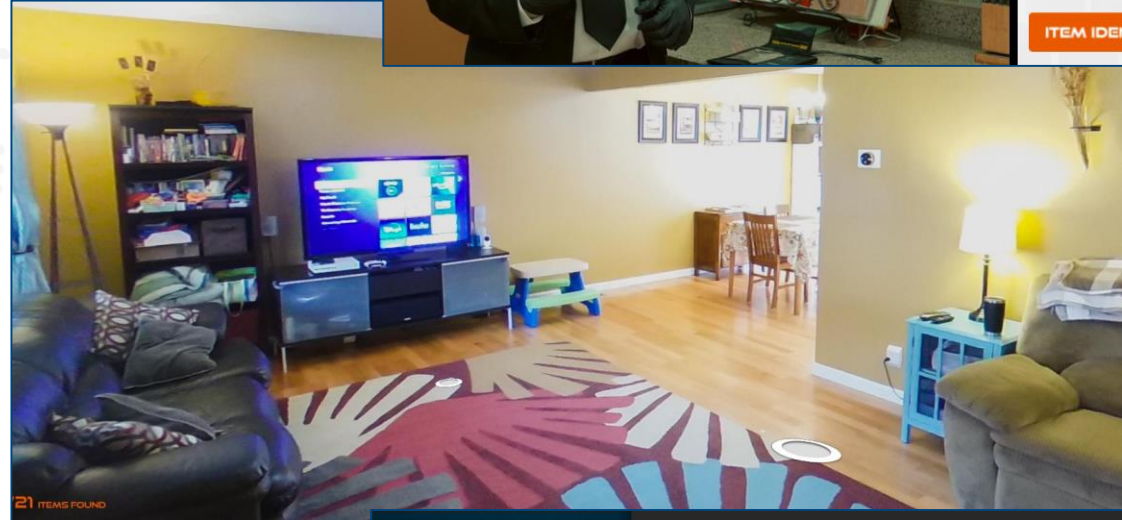
VOO2  
**CELL PHONE**

Notes

- Remove the device from all networks using the toggling of the device in a faraday container.
- If the device is on, keep it on and powered.
- Follow the decision tree that was discussed earlier.

Faraday Bag

**ITEM IDENTIFIED**



INTERPOL NW3C

Introduction to Digital Evidence

ISEE COMPONENT 02

IDENTIFYING & SEIZING ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE  
**INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL EVIDENCE**

The Introduction to Digital Evidence component of instruction will provide examples of how digital evidence is connected to all crimes and an overview of the seizure process.

**START**



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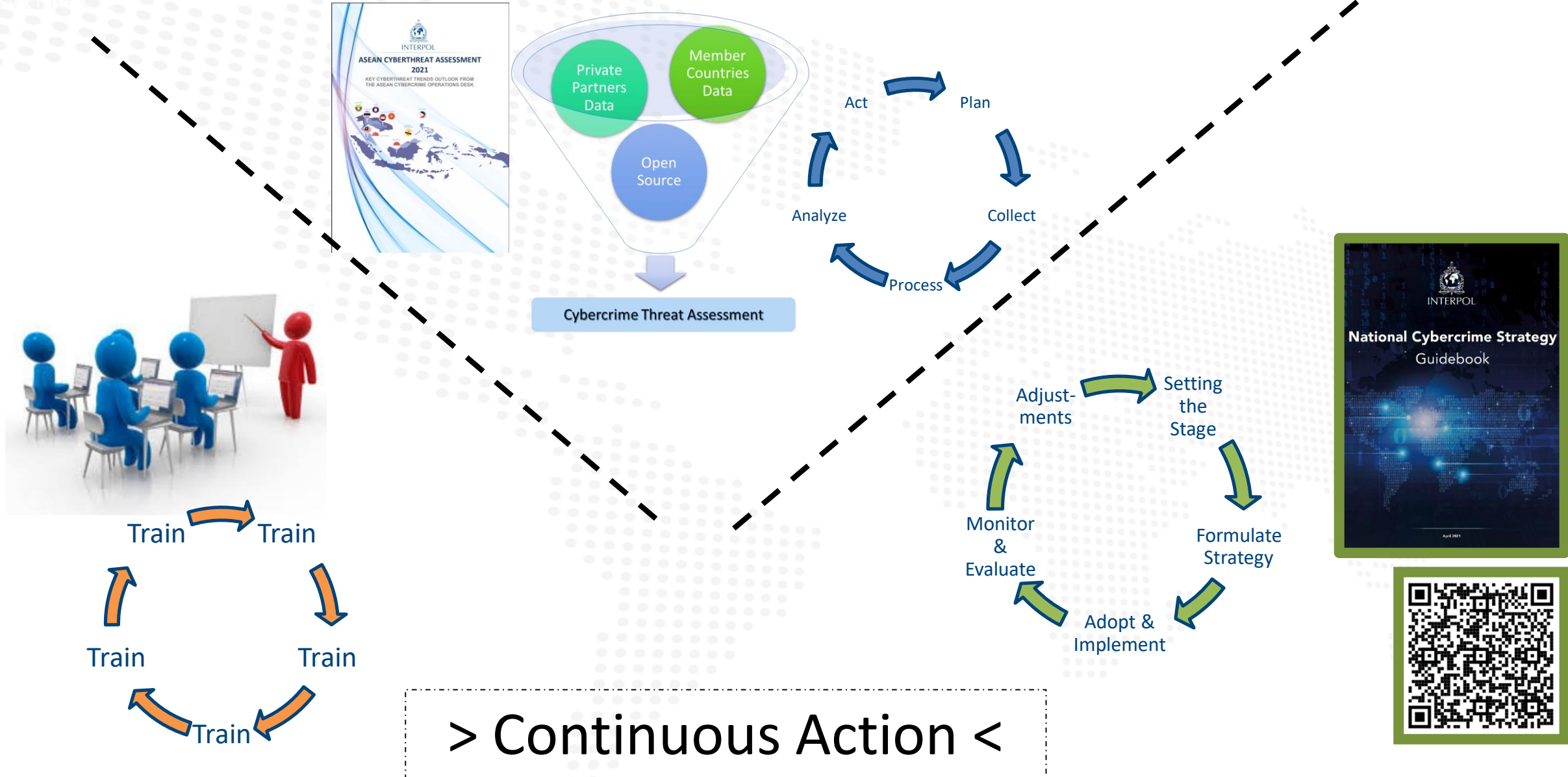
# Proposals for further action and capacity building

**Simon HIRRLE**

**Specialized Officer Cybercrime**



# Proposals for further action and capacity building



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- Disruptive Malware (Ransomware)
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- Vulnerability of Remote Workforce
- Misinformation

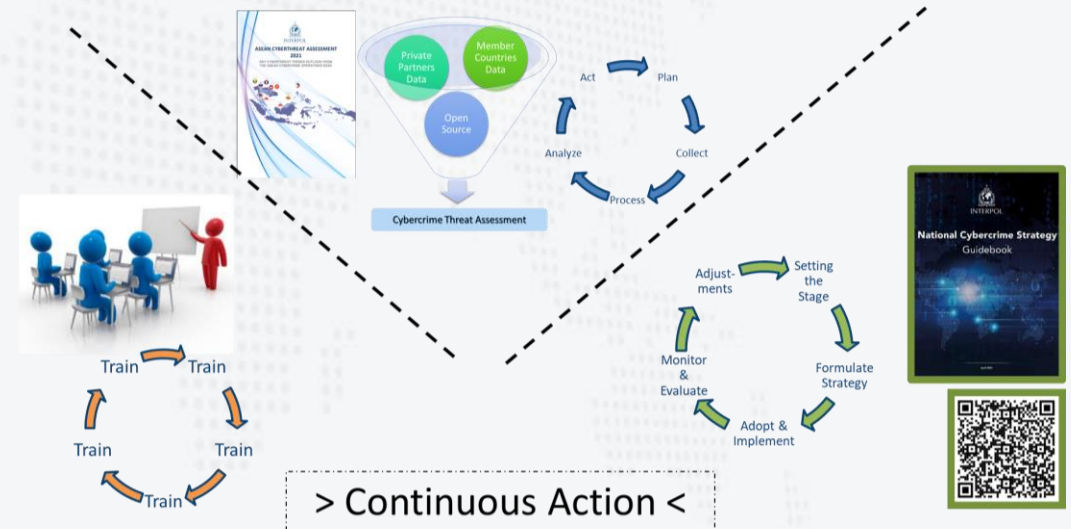
## International Cooperation on Cybercrime and Digital Evidence



### Preparing criminal justice authorities to respond to future crises

- Collaboration** > intragovernmental, intergovernmental, PPP, multinational org's
- Create Awareness**
- Sharpen Strategies & Processes** > GLACY+ & INTERPOL guides
- Capacity Building** > GLACY+, INTERPOL, UNODC, CEPOL (and many more)

### Proposals for further action and capacity building



SUMMARY

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نشكركم جزيل الشكر على انتباهكم  
**Thank You-Merci-Gracias**

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