APAV in the Support to victims of Cybercrime

ROAR Workshop

Gaps, Challenges and Best Practices in Preventing and Combatting
Cybercrime







The Portuguese Association for Victim Support

- social charity organization, founded in 1990;
- its goal is to **inform**, **protect** and **support** victims of crime;
- supported by volunteers;
- giving free and confidential support in a personal, sensitive and professional way;
- is governed by the principles of **equal opportunities**, **treatment** and **non- discrimination**.





The Portuguese Association for Victim Support

Victim Support Offices[®]

Network of 20 Victim Support Offices® in Portugal

31 Itinerant Support Offices



System of Integrated Support at a Distance

LAV | Victim Support Helpline

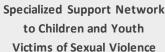






Specialised Sub-networks

Specialised Support Network to Families and Friends Victims of Homicide and Terrorism



Support Network to Migrant Victims



Safer Internet Helpline

LIS | Safer Internet Helpline





Shelters

Network of Shelters





SUL Centre for Shelter and Protection



70 communitybased services







Safer Internet Helpline





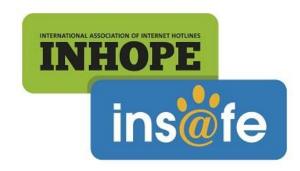






Safer Internet Helpline – 2 types of support

- A platform for reporting online contents: child pornography, incentive to racism and incentive to violence
- A Helpline for Cybercrime Victims, available from 09h00 to 21h00 on working days









Safer Internet Helpline

Helpline for Cybercrime Victims, available from **09h00 to 21h00** on **working days**

With this helpline we aim to assure free and confidential support on the following situations:

- Cybercrime victims e.g. Cyber–bullying, Grooming, Identity Theft
- Technical Help in promoting the safe use of the Internet
- Online Addictions (Social Media, Videogames)







Safer Internet Helpline

The platform for reporting online contents of **child pornography, incentive to racism and incentive to violence** works in the following way:

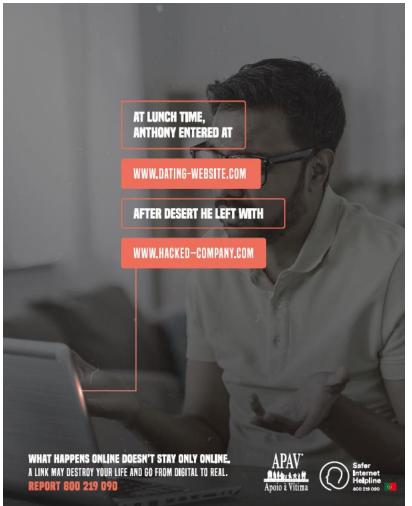
- 1. The content's link is shared through a complaint form available on Centro Internet Segura's website.
- 2. The content is reviewed and classified by the expert.
- 3. If the above mentioned content is involved, it will be denounced to the competent authorities, namely the Judiciary Police (PJ)
- 4. After notifying the police, the content is signalled to the **Internet Service Providers** (if the content is lodged in Portugal).
- 5. The content is removed within three working days (preferably).































































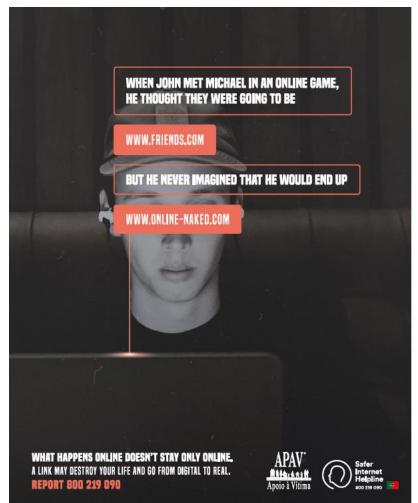










































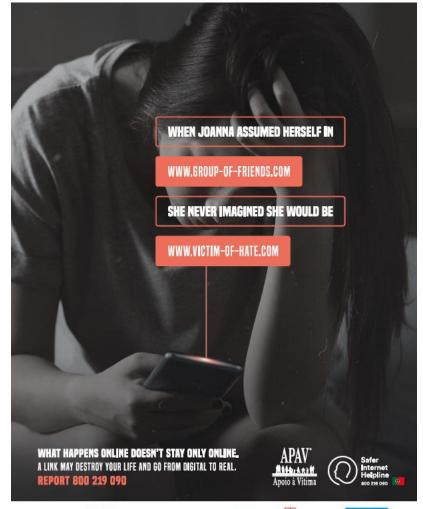


































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PART 1 - UNDERSTANDING CYBERCRIME



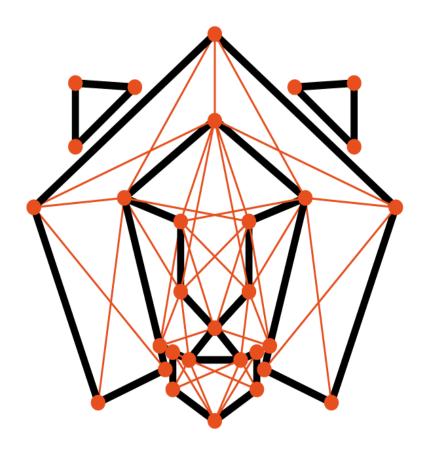
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Typologies of cybercrime

Typologies of cybercrime

This Module presents definitions for the concept of cybercrime. We use different typologies and categorisations to demonstrate this phenomenon's complexity and the range of forms or types of acts included.

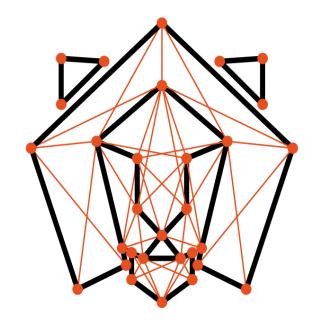
As these definitions and typologies are developed in Chapter 1 - Part I of the ROAR Handbook - from understanding and preventing cybercrime to supporting and empowering victims, this Manual will only present a summary of this content, with emphasis on key concepts.

The trainer should point out that cybercrime can be categorised into:

- Cyber-dependent crimes these are associated with new forms of crime, whose occurrence depends on
 the existence and use of ICT, computers and computer networks (Leukfeldt, Notté & Malsch, 2020; Maimon &
 Louderback, 2019). They are designated cybercrimes stricto sensu as their practice depends on a computer
 system and their aim is to attack the availability, access, integrity, authenticity, confidentiality, conservation and
 security of information.
- Cyber-enabled crimes traditional forms of crime in which ICT plays an important role, and which include
 not only financially motivated crime, but also forms of interpersonal violence and sex crimes. Examples are
 cyberstalking or Internet scams (Leukfeldt et al., 2020).

In the latter case, the different forms of cybercrime that are made possible or enabled by the Internet and ICT can be further subdivided into:

- Financially motivated cybercrimes (e.g. phishing⁹ and romance and dating scams¹⁰);
- Cybercrimes in interpersonal relationships (e.g. cyberstalking¹¹);
- Sexual cybercrimes (e.g., revenge porn¹²).











Concepts and definitions

Introduction and overview:

Introductions and survey of expectations

Introduction of the trainer

Introductions of the participants

Presentation of the objectives and content of the training course

Typologies of cybercrime:

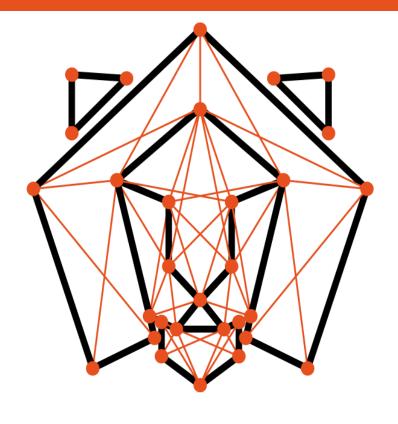
· Cyber-dependent crimes vs. cyber-enabled crimes

Concepts and definitions:

- · Concepts and definitions:
- Hacking, spamming, malware, phishing and DDoS (distributed denial of service) attack
- Online fraud: online shopping (e-commerce) fraud, bank fraud and intimate relationship scams (online romance and dating scams)
- · Online identity theft
- Online child sexual abuse and exploitation: online live child sexual abuse, online grooming and child sexual abuse material
- Cyberbullying
- · Cyberstalking and non-consensual image sharing

Risk factors and behavioural vulnerabilities related to cyber-

- Risk factors associated with socio-demographic characteristics
- Risk factors associated with the use of the Internet and ICT











Legal framework

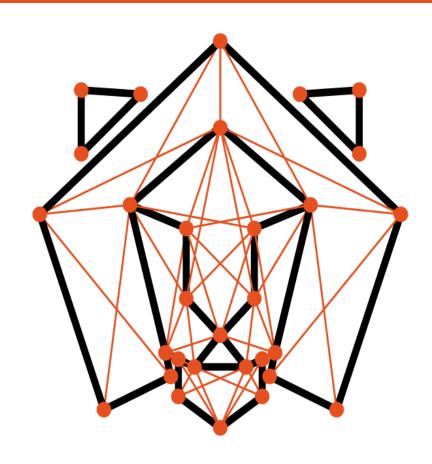
Cybercrime in International Law and in the European Union acquis

Cybercrime in International Law and in the European Union acquis:

- Cybercrime in International Law and in the European Union acquis:
- · Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime
- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse
- · Cybersecurity Strategy of the EU
- European Parliament resolution on the fight against cybercrime
- Directive 2011/92/EU on combating the sexual abuse, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography
- Directive 2013/40/EU on attacks against information systems
- Directive (EU) 2019/713 on combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment
- · Directive 2000/31/EC on electronic commerce
- Regulation 2016/679 general data protection regulation (GDPR)

National legal framework of cybercrime

Investigation and law enforcement main challenges









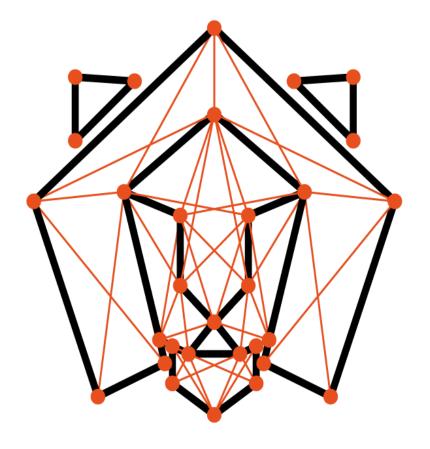


Understanding cybercrime: victimology and impact

Prevalence of cybercrime

Impact on individual victims:

- · Physical, psychological and emotional health consequences
- Financial impact
- · Fear of cybercrime and perceptions of cybersecurity











Key aspects in specialised support to victims

Structuring specialised support to victims of cybercrime

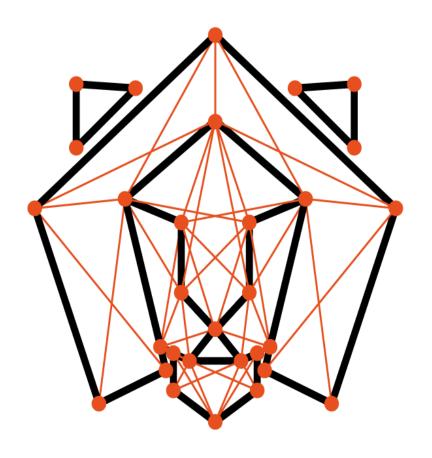
Empathy, communication techniques and emotional support

Collection information

Risk assessment and development of protection plans

Identification of support needs

Crisis intervention











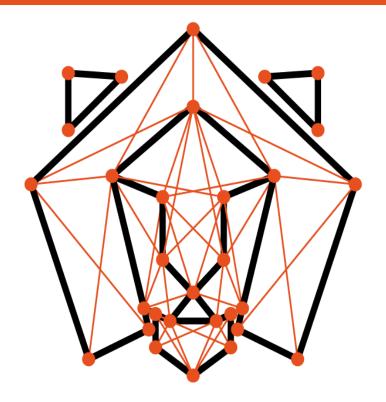
Specialised support to victims of cyber-dependente crimes

Modi operandi and nature of the crimes

Prevention strategies

- Strategies for preserving digital evidence
- To whom and how to report
- Strategies to overcome victimisation and its impacts

- Malware and Hacking
- Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks
- Ransomware
- Phishing, spear phishing
- Exploiting software vulnerabilities to gain remote access
- Theft of online personal/confidential information











Specialised support to victims of online fraud

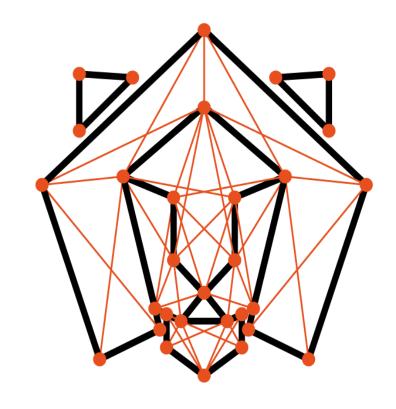
Types of online fraud:

- · Online (ecommerce) fraud
- Bank fraud
- · Scams in intimate relationships

Modi operandi and nature of the crimes

Prevention strategies

- Strategies for preserving digital evidence
- To whom and how to report
- Strategies to overcome victimisation and its impacts











Specialised support to children and young people victims of online sexual abuse

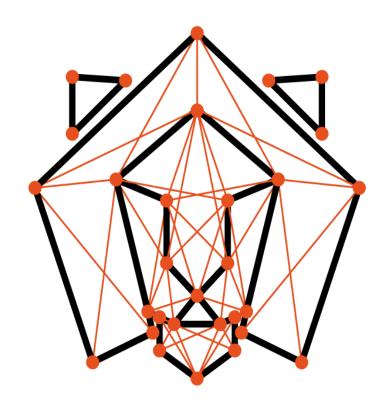
Types of online child sexual abuse:

- Dissemination of child sexual abuse material: child sexual abuse content generated online; self-produced content; live streaming of child sexual abuse
- Grooming: online grooming on social networks and online video games

Modi operandi and nature of the crimes

Prevention strategies

- Strategies for preserving digital evidence
- To whom and how to report
- Strategies to overcome victimisation and its impacts









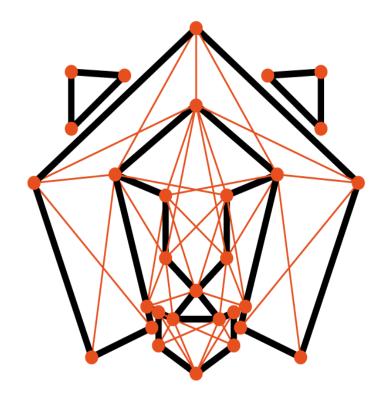


Specialised support to victims of cyberbullying

Modi operandi and nature of the crimes

Prevention strategies

- · Strategies for preserving digital evidence
- To whom and how to report
- Strategies to overcome victimisation and its impacts











Specialised support to victims cyberstalking and non-consensual sharing of images

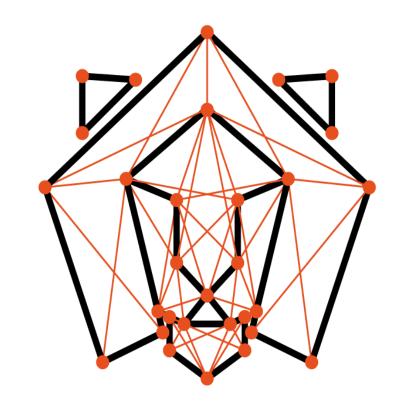
Types:

- Cyberstalking
- · Non-consensual image sharing

Modi operandi and nature of the crimes

Prevention strategies

- · Strategies for preserving digital evidence
- To whom and how to report
- Strategies to overcome victimisation and its impacts











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