



It's profitable

9 million USD worldwide ATM hack – in only 30 minutes Cash exchange machine hacks – \$800 to 1.2M rub (\$35K) Sumitomo Bank £229M hack

Easy to do

It's simple – technically speaking No physical contact with victims

Modern Operating System design is flexible and insecure (!)

Low risk business

Gaps in legislation, serious gaps in some cases Victims rarely inform police about crimes Difficult to trace anonymous professionals (!) Cybercrime crosses international borders (!!!)



Reason #2 - Security vs. Flexibility

Modern OSes

Flexible and insecure

Secure OS design

Only trusted applications are allowed to run SW vendors must get certificate for apps Definitely not the SW vendor-oriented scenario Result: less products and services

Security loses versus Flexibility

Yesterday: MS Windows vs. IBM OS/2 and Novell Netware Today: "GooglePhone" vs. iPhone and BlackBerry

Reason #3 - Law Enforcement

The Internet – just another public network

We have many networks: transportation network, electricity, water supplies, etc.

All public networks have regulation and 'policemen'
All public networks 'register' their customers in some way

Except one: The Internet

Anonymity – is the key issue

Only trusted applications are allowed to run (see prev. slide)

- all Internet users must be trusted

SW vendors must get certificate for apps

- Internet passports for all Internet users

Security must win versus Flexibility

Designing a Safe e-World

Internet Regulation

Internet Passports for individuals

Accreditation for businesses

Temporary storage of necessary requests

There are many questions, but this is the only way

Internet Police aka Internet-Interpol

International police collaboration

Internet Government

To coordinate the Secure Internet project









