New Technologies Used In Cybercrime



Challenges with Investigation



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PRESENTAION OUTLINE

Ghana's Digital Statistics

Cybercrime Landscape In Ghana

Prevalent Cybercrime Cases

The Ghana Cybercrime Statistic

The Challenges For Investigations

Conclusion





GHANA'S LOCATION







GHANA'S DIGITAL STATS











PREVALENT CYBERCRIME CASES

PHISHING AND SPEAR PHISHING

CYBER FRAUD

SEXTORTION

RANSOMWARE





Phishing is the attempt to obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details (and, indirectly, money), often for malicious reasons, by disguising as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication.

Communications purporting to be from social web sites, auction sites, banks, online payment processors or IT administrators are often used to lure victims.

Phishing emails may contain links to websites that are infected with malware.





PHISHING









Dear valued customer of TrustedBank,

We have recieved notice that you have recently attempted to withdraw the following amount from your checking account while in another country: \$135.25.

If this information is not correct, someone unknown may have access to your account. As a safety measure, please visit our website via the link below to verify your personal information:

http://www.trustedbank.com/general/custverifyinfo.asp

Once you have done this, our fraud department will work to resolve this discrepency. We are happy you have chosen us to do business with.

Thank you, TrustedBank

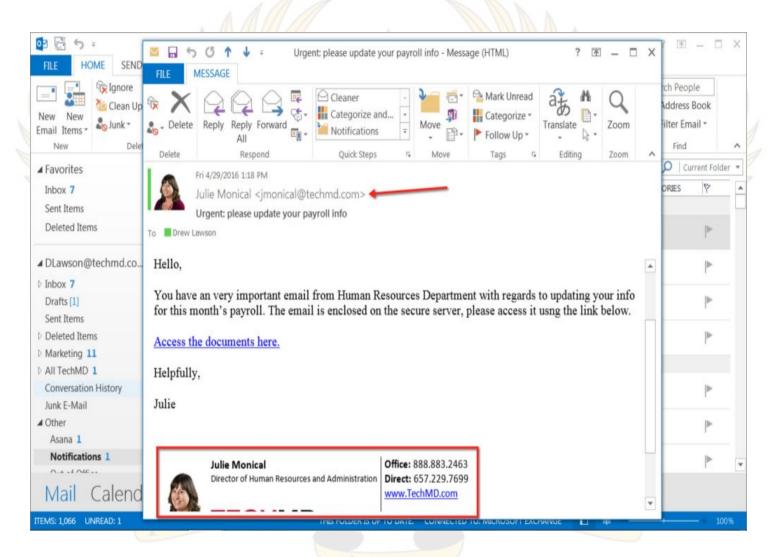




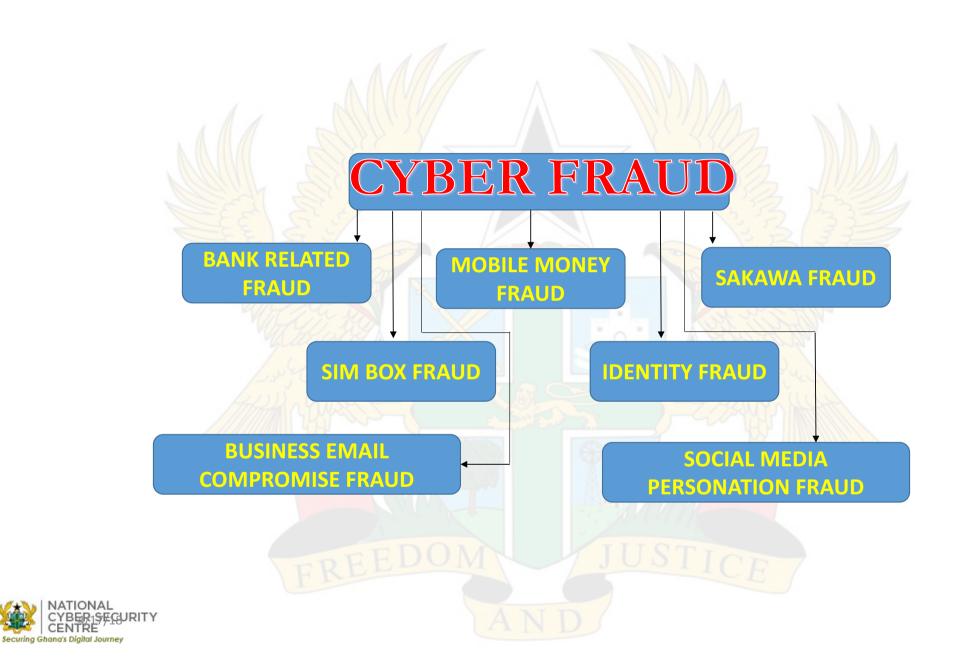
SPEAR PHISHING

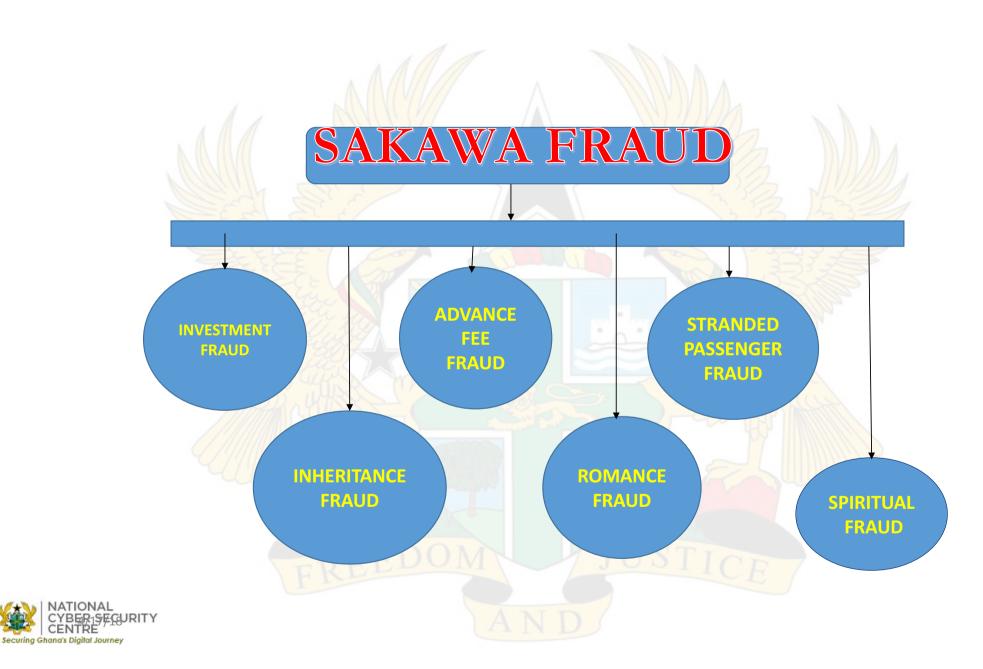
- Spear-phishing is a more targeted form of phishing.
- Whereas ordinary phishing involves malicious emails sent to any random email account, spear-phishing emails are designed to appear to come from someone the recipient knows and trust
- such as a colleague, business manager or human resources department—and can include a subject line or content that is specifically tailored to the victim's known interests or industry



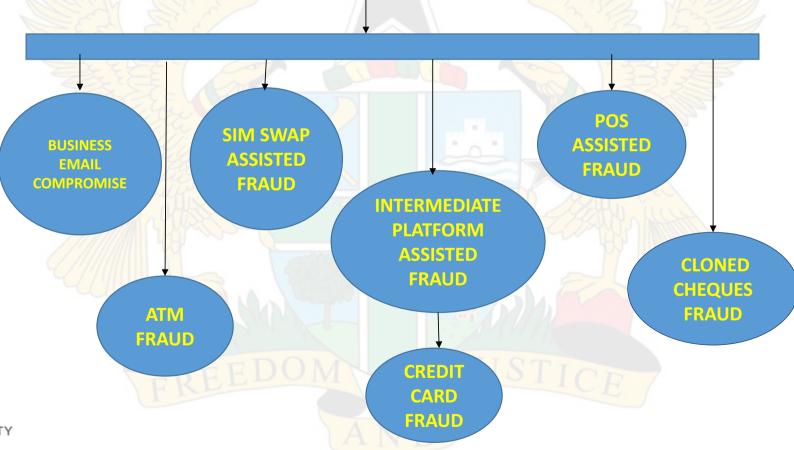








BANK RELATED FRUAD





A business email compromise (BEC) is an exploit in which the attacker gains access to a corporate email account and spoofs the owner's identity to defraud the company or its employees, customers or partners of money



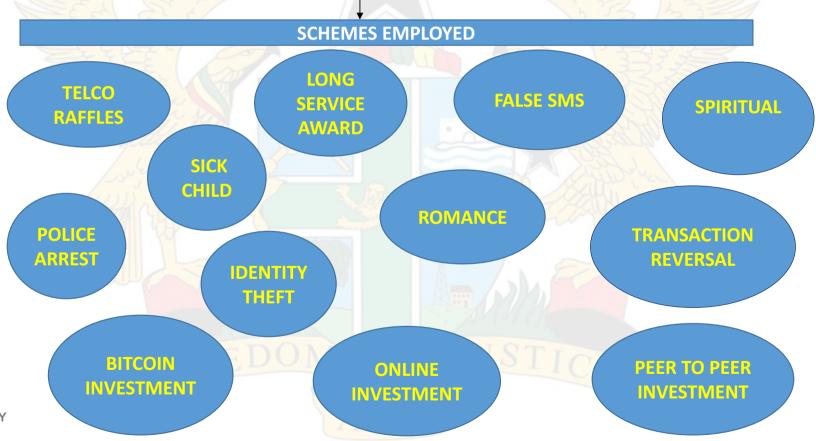


Business Email Compromise

- Account intercepted using social engineering
- Accounts intercepted using malware via phishing emails
- Using spoofed emails- they obtain a domain to mimic the targets email address
- Creating email address to mimic the email of the target using free Web-based e-mail service
 - smartamfo@yahoo.com
 - smartarnfo@yahoo.com
- Using anonymous remailer websites to create email address similar to that of their target



MOBILE MONEY FRUAD





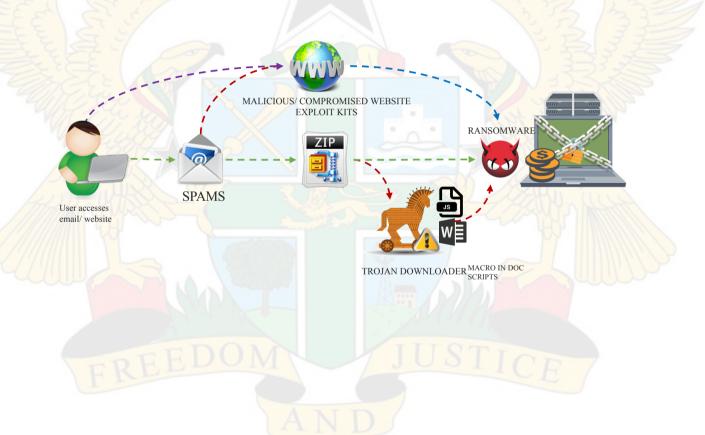


- Ransomware is a malware that targets your critical data and systems for the purpose of extortion
- Victim's computer is infected with malware
- Malware encrypts the victim's data and /or computer making them unreadable
- Attacker demands a ransom before the files/system/network is decrypted
- Payment is usually demanded through Bitcoins
- Ransomware is frequently delivered through spear phishing e-mails



RANSOMWARE

Deployment models





WANNACRY RANSOMWARE

Recent wannacry attacks targeted organization, government and end users, making awareness and training a critical preventive measure.

Wannacry is a ransomware CRYPTOWORM, which targets computers running the Microsoft Windows operating system that have not been updated with recent security updates

Global impact – victims spread over around 200 countries

Maximum diffusion – The malicious code is automatically copied onto each PC in the same network who presents the same vulnerability





WANNACRY RANSOMWARE







Sextortion is a form of sexual exploitation that employs non-physical forms of coercion to extort sexual favors from the victim

Sextortion also refers to a form of blackmail in which sexual information or images are used to extort sexual favors, money or information from their victim.



SEXTORTION

How images and videos are acquired

- Relationship-freewill sharing (mostly with unknown partners online) and through secrete recording during video chat
- Phone repairers
- Seeking help from technologically savvy friends
- WhatsApp web and other forms of intrusion methods
- Loosing digital devices through stealing or any other means particularly with no security
- Improper Idle time setting
- Cracking passwords
- Use of female criminal syndicate

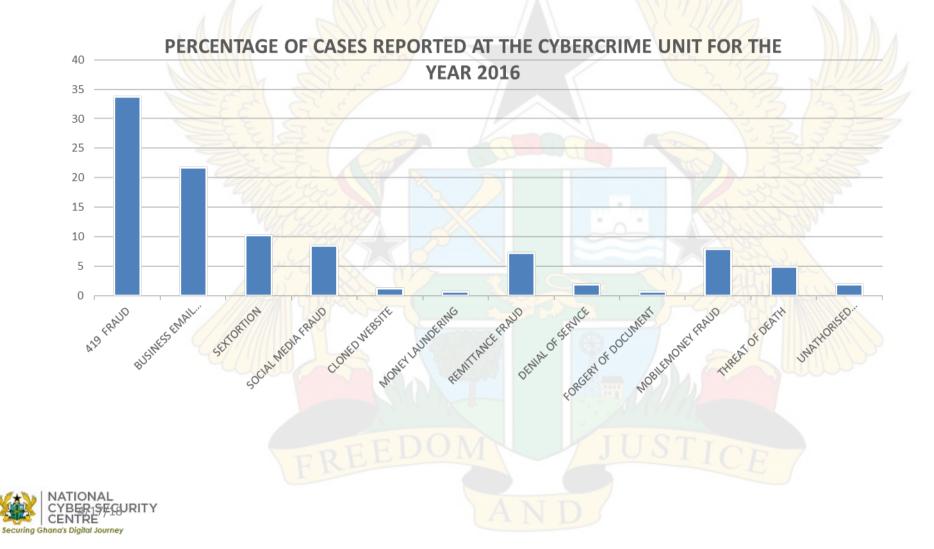




Ghana Cybercrime Statistics

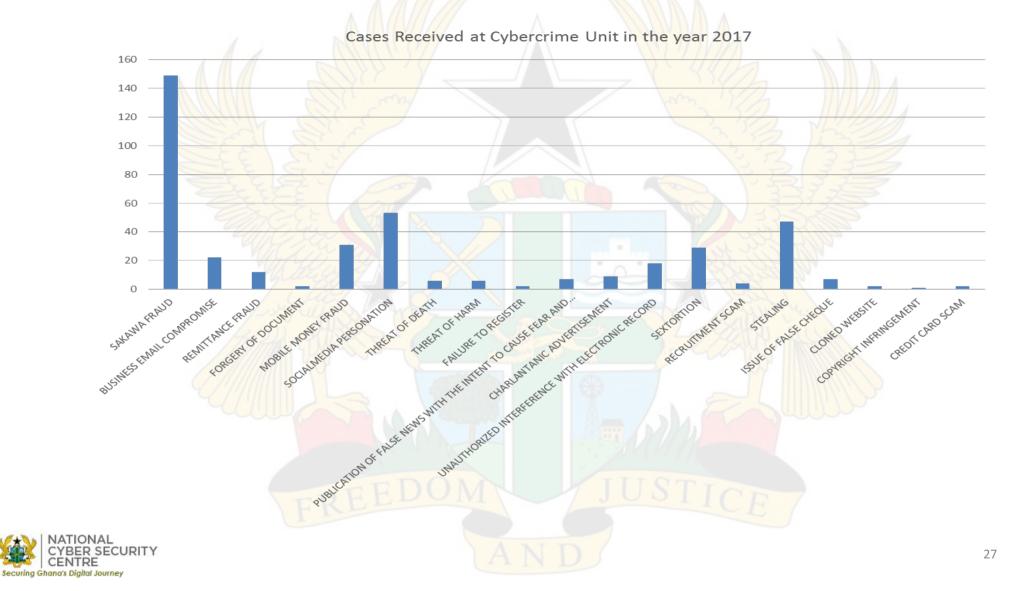




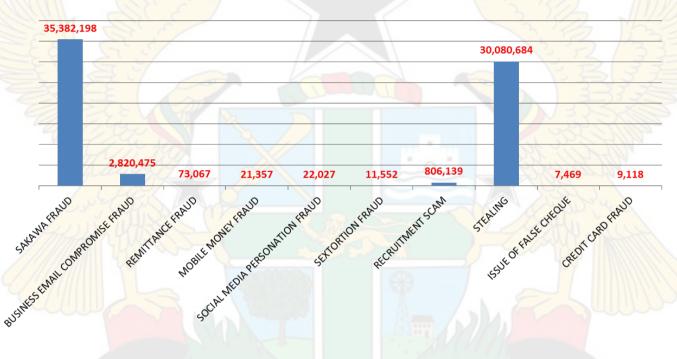


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OFFENCES	AMOUNT DEFR	AMOUNT DEFRAUDED	
MOBILE MONEY FRAUD		\$22,692	
ATM FRAUD		\$35,360	
REMITTANCE FRAUD		\$96,168	
SOCIAL MEDIA FRAUD		\$1,236,930	
BUSINESS EMAIL COMPROMISE		\$8,439,876	
CYBER FRAUD		\$25,810,394	
SEXTORTION		\$48,000	
TOTAL		\$35,689,420	





Graph Showing Types of Cases and Amount Lost to Criminals(\$) for the Year 2017





	C TAN III III
TYPE OF CASE	AMOUNT(\$)
SAKAWA FRAUD	35,382,198
BUSINESS EMAIL COMPROMISE FRAUD	2,820,475
REMITTANCE FRAUD	73,067
MOBILE MONEY FRAUD	21,357
SOCIAL MEDIA PERSONATION FRAUD	22,027
SEXTORTION FRAUD	11,552
RECRUITMENT SCAM	806,139
STEALING	30,080,684
ISSUE OF FALSE CHEQUE	7,469
CREDIT CARD FRAUD	9,118
TOTAL	69,234,085





Global Nature - Multiple territorial connections

- The action of the criminals reach computers and victims in countries other than their countries
- Evidence may be found in different jurisdictions
 - Gmail/Yahoo Webmails
- National law enforcement agencies are limited to their geographical borders while criminals have unlimited borders?
 - •International assistance in criminal investigations require proper legal channels?
 - Mutual legal assistance Treaty(MLAT) Required





Evidence is volatile

 States, citizens and economies depend internet creating heavy network traffic and huge amounts of data generated. Data is easily overwritten as result

Security vs. business challenge (collaborating with Telecommunication companies)





Investigation units are understaffed and not adequately trained/skilled

- Increasing number of cases which makes investigators ineffective
- Huge backlog of computers to be examined
- Understanding changing Modus Operandi and knowing what evidence to collect
- Investigations into possible forms of Organized Crime vs. Single criminal





Coping with new technological paradigms

New illegal activities are being "invented" everyday
Hacking as a service

- Outsourcing of a complete cyber-enabled attack
- Technical support for cybercrime activities

Crimeware as a service

- Sophisticated exploit kits and other malware for rent
- Development of malware for niche markets

Research-as-a-service

- Legal or illegal collection of information on victims
- Resale of stolen personal data or email addresses

Infrastructure as a service

- Hosting of malware on secure networks
- Rental of established botnets for Distributed Denial-of-Services





CHALLENGES WITH CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Coping with new technological paradigm







CHALLENGES WITH CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Coping with new technological paradigms

- TOR Networks provides anonymity and privacy by shielding them from LEA
- Darkweb refers to websites on a darknet







Coping with new technological paradigms

- Cloud Computing "Evidence in the Cloud"
- Cryptocurrency provides anonymous transaction eg Bitcoin
 - Digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank.
 - Monies obtain through crime are laundered through bitcoins
- Anonymous remailers help spoof email
 - An anonymous remailer is specialized kind of mail server designed to send e-mail messages without identifying the sender. Many of them are provided as a free service.





Coping with new technological paradigms

- Use of technology including VPN and Proxy poses a challenge
 - A virtual private network (VPN) is a technology that creates a safe and encrypted connection over a less secure network, such as the internet.
 - A proxy or proxy server is basically another computer which serves as a hub through which
 internet requests are processed. By connecting through one of these servers, your
 computer sends your requests to the proxy server which then processes your request and
 returns what you were wanting





Coping with new technological paradigm

- IoT Internet of things
 - Every device is connected to the Internet and addressable via its' own IP address
 - Devices communicate with their owners and with each others
- Challenges
 - These devices become targets because the product have security vulnerabilities.
 - Many of these devices are compromised and used as be used as botnets
- Technical knowledge is required to investigate such cases hence difficult for an average investigator





- Instant Messaging and Social Networking site have taken over as the communications tool of choice in recent years with many well known examples providing instant and user friendly access by the use of encryption technology which reduce the chances of detection
- Request for Content requires MLAT which takes months/year







ENCRYPTION CHALLENGE

The intentional storage of information in encrypted form on devices of victims, witnesses or suspects.

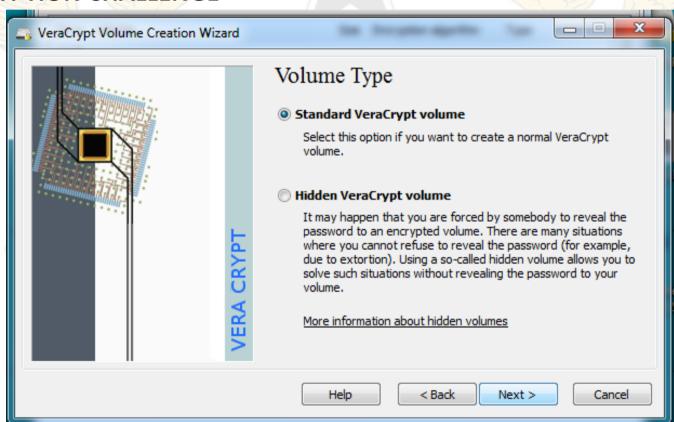






CHALLENGES WITH CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIONS

ENCRYPTION CHALLENGE







CHALLENGES WITH CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Limited technical capabilities to support a successful investigation

Digital forensics laboratories outdated

Malware forensics and reverse engineering capacities

Collaboration with local telecommunication service providers (understanding their operation)

International cooperation

Police to Police

International Judicial Cooperation

Interactions with international large service providers (Social Networks, etc.)





- Different countries with different cultures, with different legal tradition and different criminal law frameworks see these criminal activities different
- Cybercrime legislation Harmonization
 Definition of cybercrimes
 Where was Crime Committed? Which Country has jurisdiction?
 Need to adopt global standards, International Treaties
- Lack of common understanding on cybercrime amongst the criminal justice authorities





- Requires local and international Collaboration
- Comprehensive programme to train all Law Enforcement Officer, Prosecutors and Judges .
- Technical Capacity Built
- Increase Awareness Creation
- International legal instrument required
- Strengthen our laws to be in harmony with international Legal Instrument



