

CYBER CRIME

James Adnitt
Hampshire Police
DII Cyber Protect Officer

Fraud

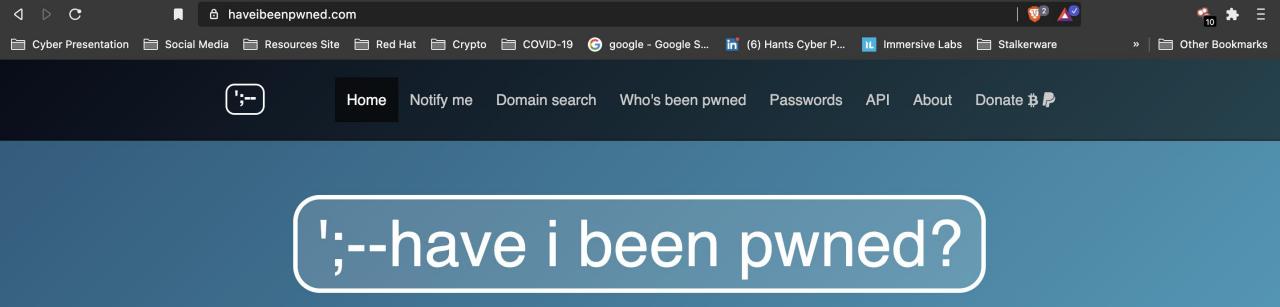
Chloe Evans Hampshire Police Fraud Safeguarding Protect Officer



HOW DO CYBER CRIMINALS IDENTIFY THEIR TARGETS?



THE DATA BREACH



Check if you have an account that has been compromised in a data breach

email address pwned?

Generate secure, unique passwords for every account

Learn more at 1Password.com

Why 1Password?

493 pwned websites

10,467,311,280 pwned accounts

113,841

195,045,089

pastes

paste accounts

















Canva: In May 2019, the graphic design tool website Canva suffered a data breach that impacted 137 million subscribers. The exposed data included email addresses, usernames, names, cities of residence and passwords stored as bcrypt hashes for users not using social logins. The data was provided to HIBP by a source who requested it be attributed to "JimScott.Sec@protonmail.com".

Compromised data: Email addresses, Geographic locations, Names, Passwords, Usernames



CitOday (unverified): In November 2020, a collection of more than 23,000 allegedly breached websites known as CitOday were made available for download on several hacking forums. The data consisted of 226M unique email address alongside password pairs, often represented as both password hashes and the cracked, plain text versions. Independent verification of the data established it contains many legitimate, previously undisclosed breaches. The data was provided to HIBP by dehashed.com.

Compromised data: Email addresses, Passwords



Verifications.io: In February 2019, the email address validation service verifications.io suffered a data breach. Discovered by Bob Diachenko and Vinny Troia, the breach was due to the data being stored in a MongoDB instance left publicly facing without a password and resulted in 763 million unique email addresses being exposed. Many records within the data also included additional personal attributes such as names, phone numbers, IP addresses, dates of birth and genders. No passwords were included in the data. The Verifications.io website went offline during the disclosure process, although an archived copy remains viewable.

Compromised data: Dates of birth, Email addresses, Employers, Genders, Geographic locations, IP addresses, Job titles, Names, Phone numbers, Physical addresses



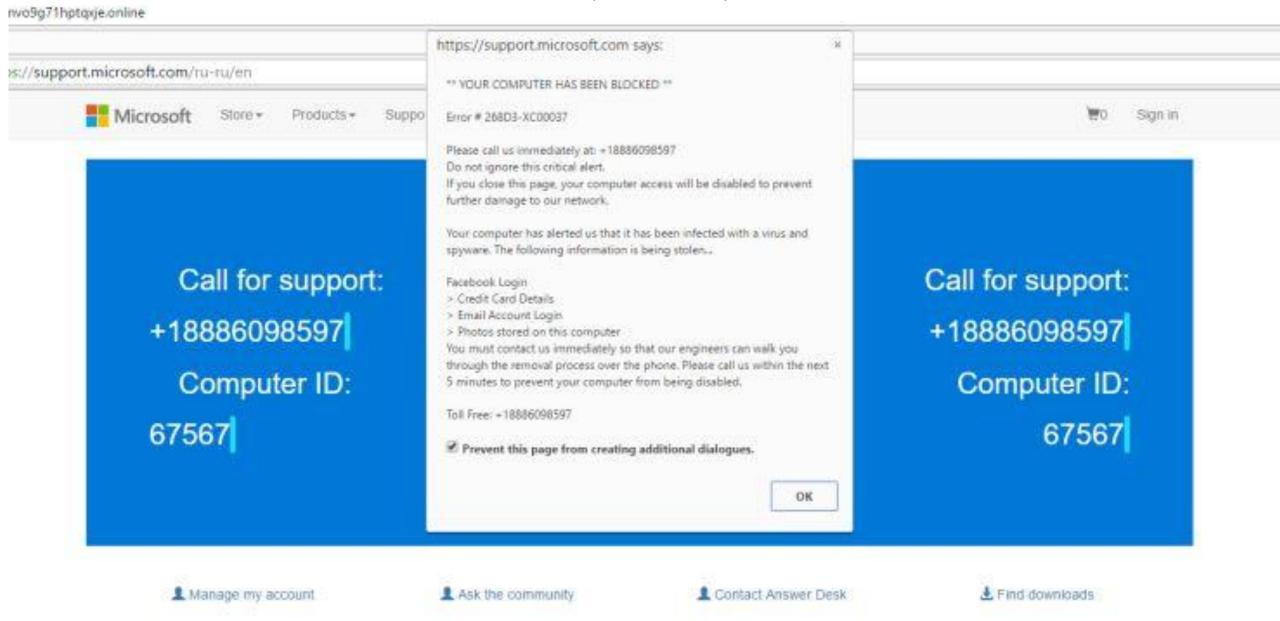
Zynga: In September 2019, game developer Zynga (the creator of Words with Friends) suffered a data breach. The incident exposed 173M unique email addresses alongside usernames and passwords stored as salted SHA-1 hashes. The data was provided to HIBP by dehashed.com.

Compromised data: Email addresses, Passwords, Phone numbers, Usernames

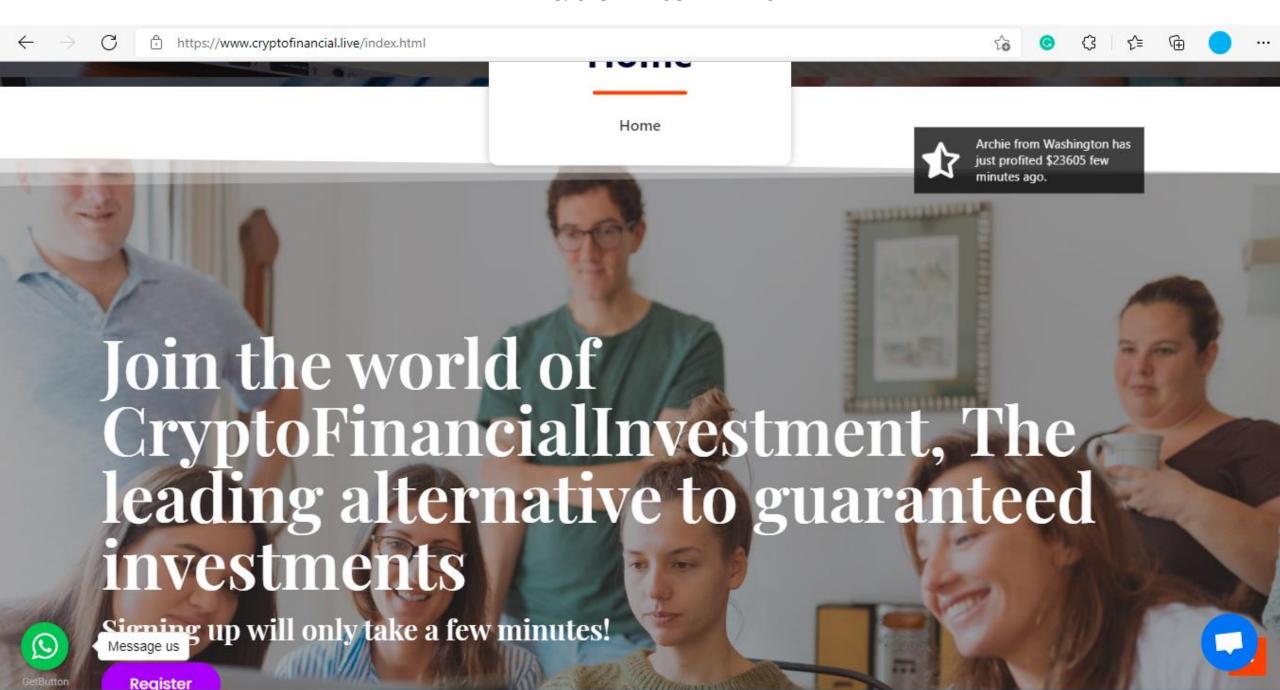


SOCIAL ENGINEERING

COLD CALLING, MESSAGING, POP-UPS



I need help with...







Hacker convinces
victim to invest money
and hand over login
details for email
and/or social media



Hacker hijacks the victims online accounts using the login details provided by the victim. Hacker uses the accounts to recruit more victims and hack more accounts

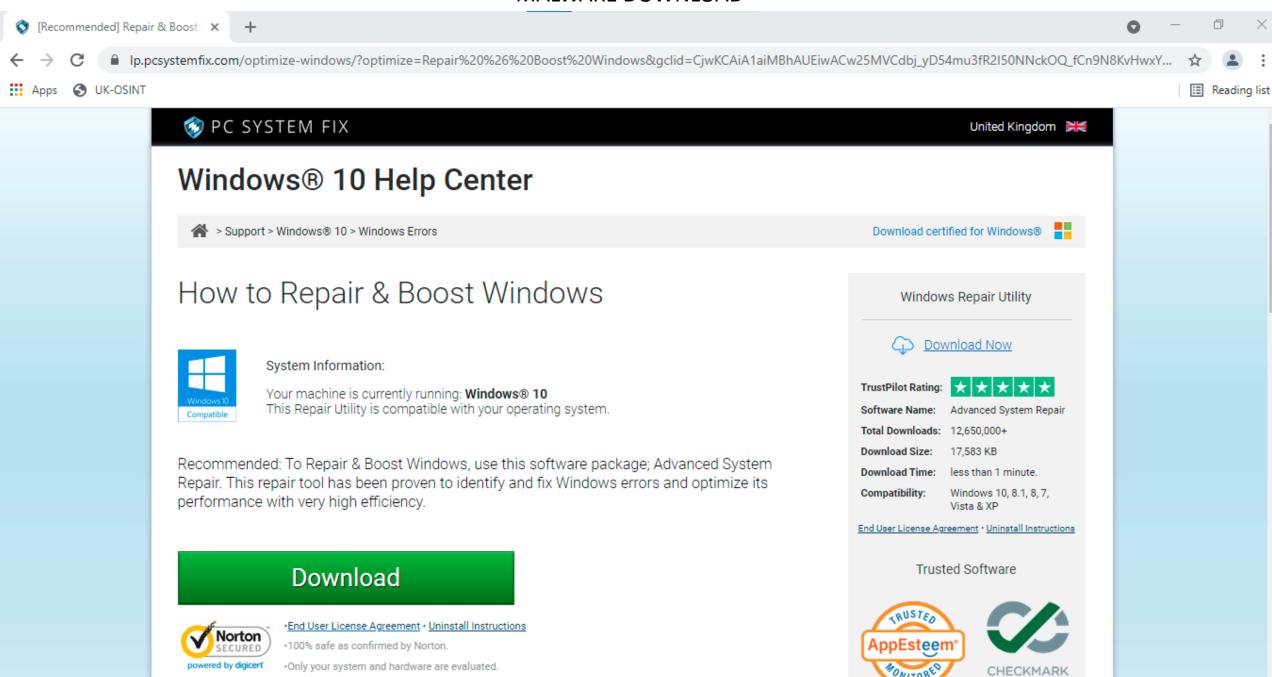


Victims personal information, including passwords are stolen or leaked by a company they had an online account with

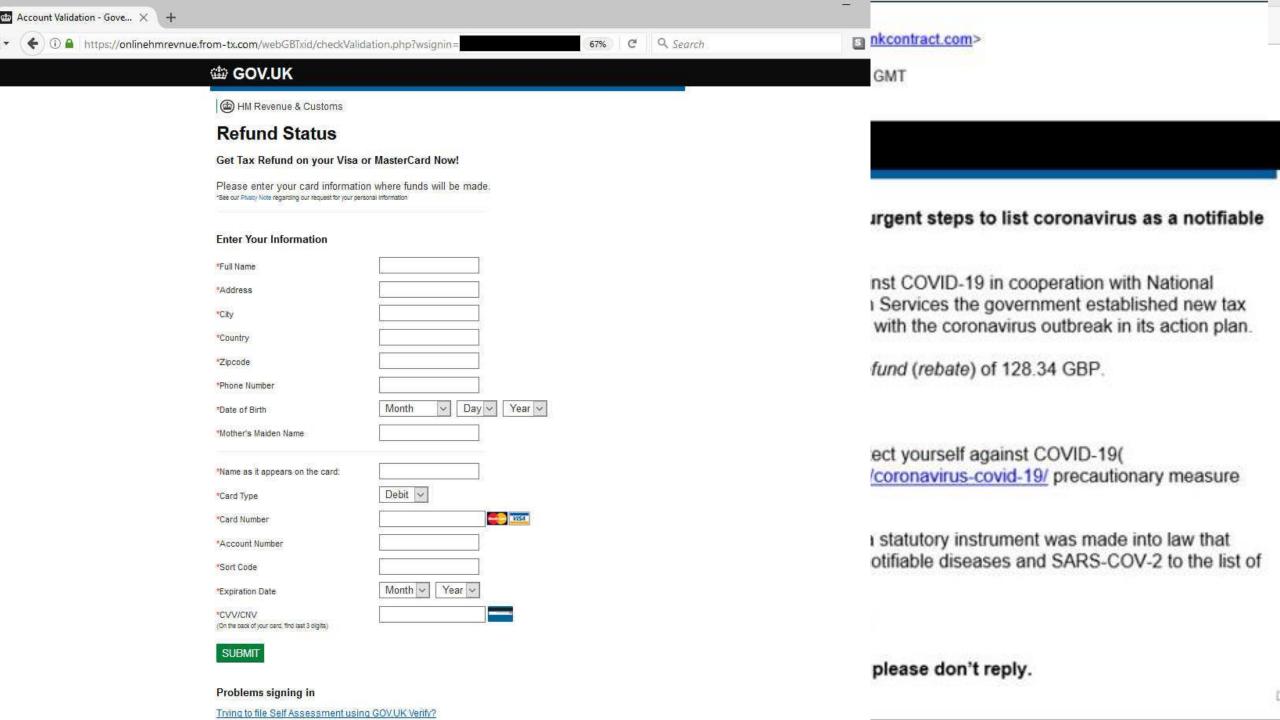


Hacker posts on Social Media, Direct Messages or to emails contacts saying they have made lots of money from investment

MALWARE DOWNLOAD



CERTIFIED





TRUST

BRANDS (2010's)



Welcome to GOV.UK

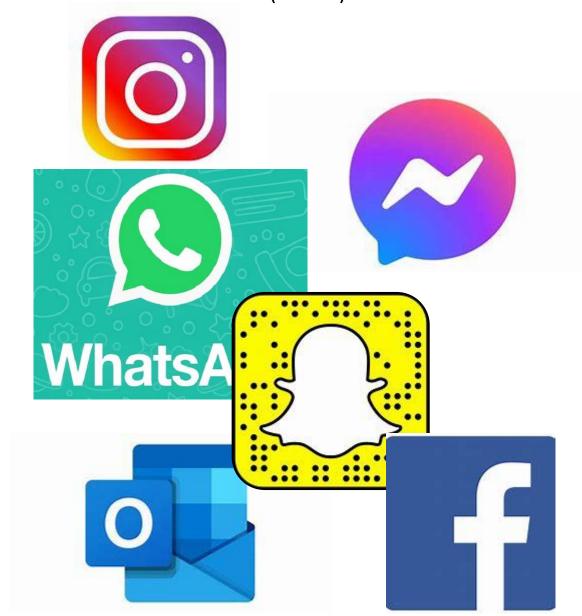
The best place to find government services and information Simpler, clearer, faster

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OUR FRIENDS, FAMILY AND CONTACTS (2020's)





WHAT IS BEING DONE TO COMBAT CYBERCRIME?

WHY DON'T THE TECH COMPANIES DO ANYTHING?



<u>Directive 2000/31/EC</u>, [185] the e-Commerce Directive, establishes a safe harbor regime for hosting providers:

•Article 14 establishes that hosting providers are not responsible for the content they host as long as (1) the acts in question are neutral intermediary acts of a mere technical, automatic and passive capacity; (2) they are not informed of its illegal character, and (3) they act promptly to remove or disable access to the material when informed of it.

•Article 15 precludes member states from imposing general obligations to monitor hosted content for potential illegal activities.

CDA S230 is the US equivalent of the law.

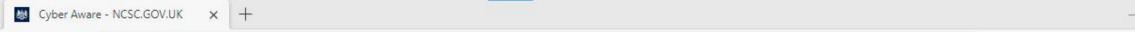
Fraud and Cybercrime Strategy

- Develop a better understanding of the threat posed by economic crime and our performance in combatting economic crime.
- Pursue better sharing and usage of information to combat economic crime Within and between the public and private sectors across all participants.
- Strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement, the justice system and private sector to detect, deter and disrupt economic crime.
- Build greater resilience to economic crime by enhancing the management of economic crime risk in the private sector and the risk-based approach to supervision.

"Action Fraud: About Us"

City of London Police (National Lead on Fraud and Cybercrime)

- Data matching allows reports from different parts of the country to be linked through analysis, identifying the criminals behind the frauds.
- Bank accounts, websites and phone numbers which are used by fraudsters can be taken down by the NFIB.
- Not every report results in an investigation, but every report helps to build a clear picture. This contributes to making the UK a more hostile place for fraudsters to operate in and helps to keep other potential victims safe.









Cyber Aware is the government's advice on how to stay secure online.

Improve your online security today

From banking to shopping, and streaming to social media, people are spending more time than ever online.

This means more opportunities for hackers to carry out cyber attacks. They often do this by targeting people and businesses using:

- · email and website scams
- malware software that can damage your device or let a hacker in

If hackers get into your device or accounts, they could access your money, your personal information, or information about your business.



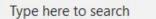
You can improve your cyber security by taking six actions:

1. Use a strong and separate password for your email

4. Turn on two-factor authentication (2FA)































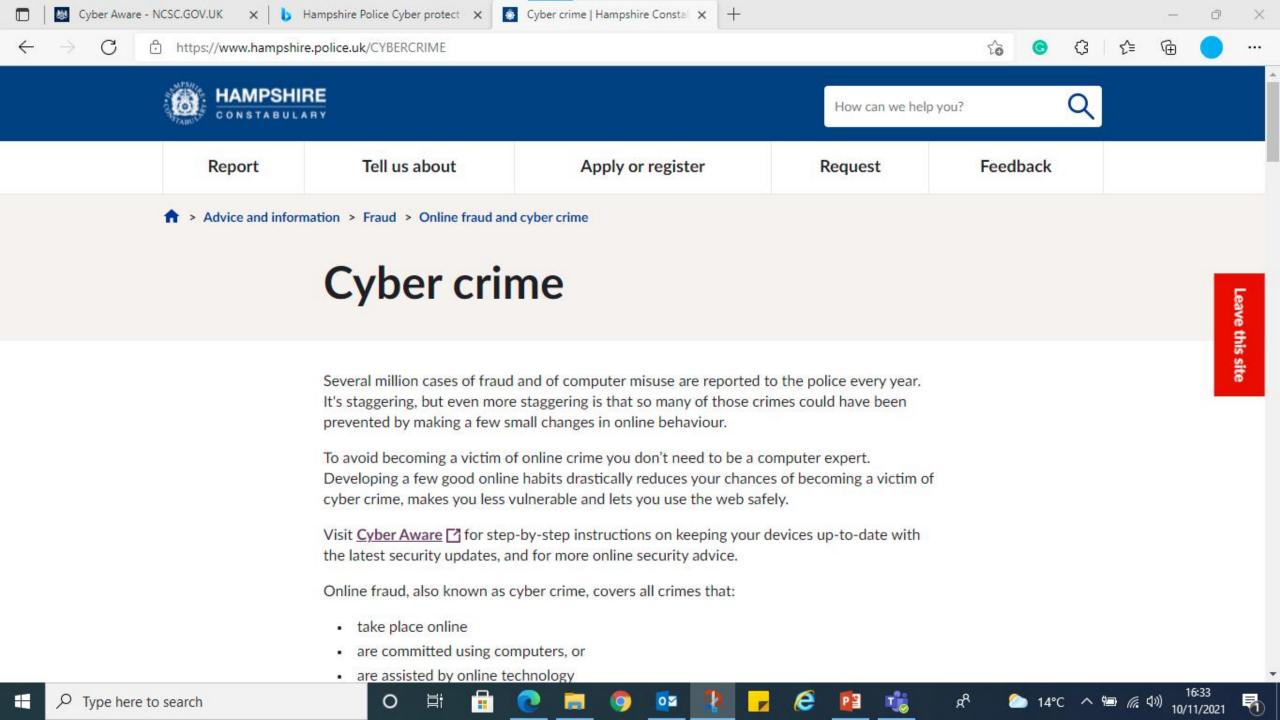


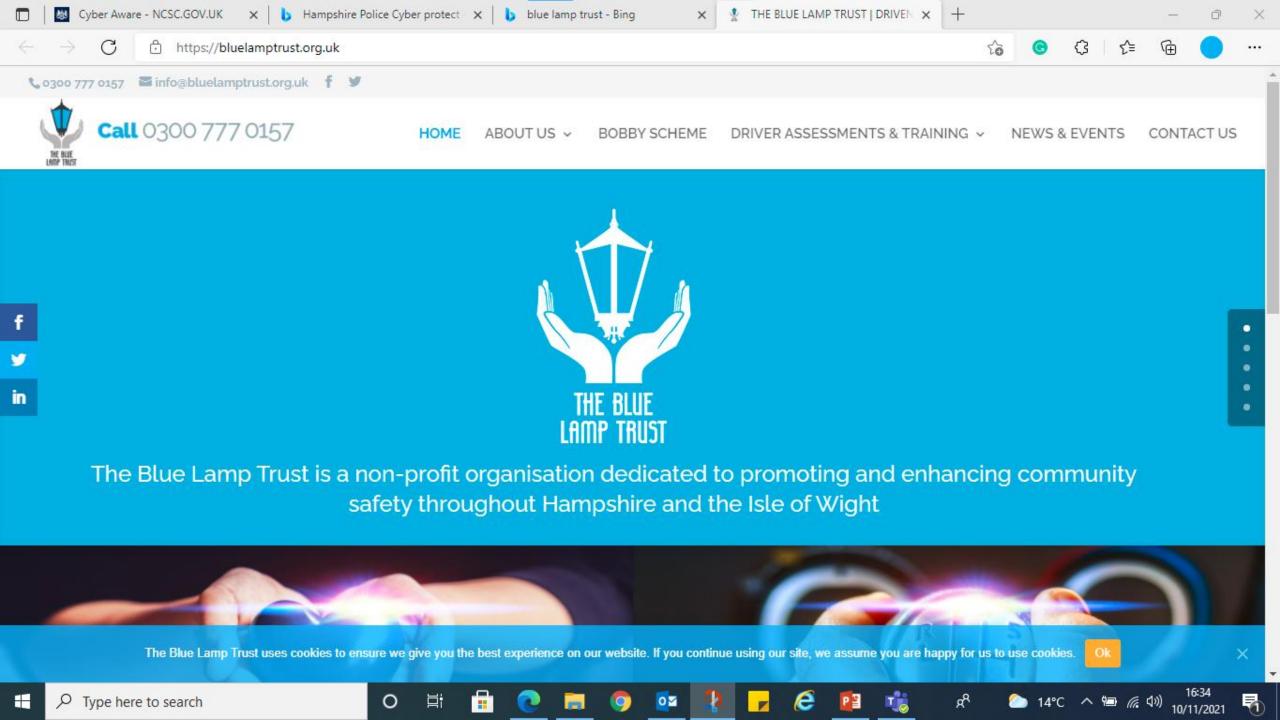












HAMPSHIRE CYBER WATCH

Home Support About Us Contact Us Testimonials Cookie Policy Privacy Policy Champion Sign In



Cyber Watch has a team of Cyber Champions willing to help you for free

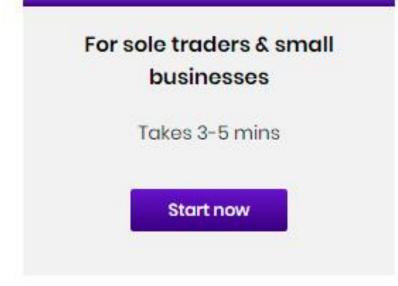
Our Cyber Champions are Neighbourhood Watch volunteers trained by Hampshire Police Cyber Crime Unit

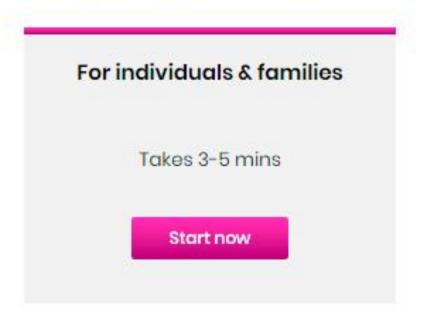




Create your Cyber Action Plan

Learn how to protect yourself or your small business online with the Cyber Aware Action Plan. Answer a few questions on topics like passwords and two-factor authentication, and get a free personalised list of actions that will help you improve your cyber security.









Fraud

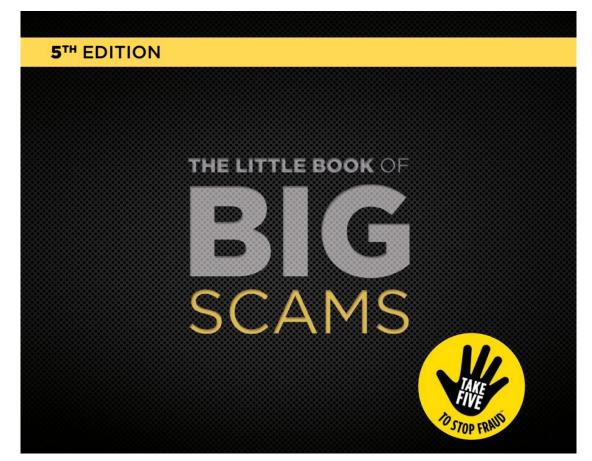
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The Little Book of Big Scams was a booklet created by the Metropolitan Police Service's Cyber Crime Unit.

The booklet it designed to help raise awareness of types of fraud and how fraudsters scam the public out of money.

<u>The Little Book of Big Scams – 5th Edition</u>







- These fraudster's spend time communication with them online to build their trust. By the time they ask for money the reasons for requiring financial assistance have greater plausibility.
- They often claim to have high ranking roles that keen them away from home for a long time – this helps deter any suspicious around not meeting in person.
- They usually steer you away from chatting on a legitimate dating site that can be monitored.
- They tell you stories to target your emotions to get you to send money. They may have an ill relative, stranded in a country, need the money to take a flight to see you, business investment with great return.

How to keep yourself and loved ones safe from Romance fraud scammers.



Don't rush into an online relationship – get to know the person, not the profile: ask plenty of questions.

Analyse their profile – confirm the person's identity. Check the person is genuine by putting their name, profile pictures or any repeatedly-used phrases and the term 'dating scam' into your search engine.

Talk to your friends and family - be wary of anyone who tells you not to tell others about them.

Evade scams - never send money or share your bank details with someone you've only met online, no matter what reason they give or how long you've been speaking to them.

Stay on the dating site messenger service - don't use email, phone, social media or other messaging apps until you're confident the person is who they say they are.



Romance Fraud story

Romance fraud - a victim's story - YouTube



Concerned about something but don't think it's a crime or safeguarding issue?

AD362



Community Partnership Information

Guidance

This form is used for the sharing of non-urgent information by partner agencies. It can also be used to share information about MAPPA offenders.

This is not a referral form, nor does it replace any pre-existing referral or notification mechanism

This information maybe sanitised and used in subsequent partnership forums for the purposes of identifying and mitigating risk. Further guidance on how to use the form and what it can be used for can be found on the dedicated Safe4me Information Sharing web-page: www.safe4me.co.uk/portfolio/sharing-information/

Any other questions regarding this form can be raised with your police contact or via the email below.

Completed forms should be sent electronically to 24/7-Intel@hampshire.pnn.police.uk

Your Details	
Name	
Organisation	
Telephone	Email
Information including date and location	
Information Source	
Where did this information come from?	
Name	
Date of Birth	
Address	
Can they be re- contacted?	☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, provide details	Telephone Email
How did they find this information out?	
When did they find this information out?	
Who else have you shared this information with?	
If Police act on this information what difficulties might there be?	
How can we mitigate those difficulties?	



How to make the Police aware

The CPI form can be used for **any** information you feel the need to share with police, providing it does not amount to a crime or a safeguarding issue – where it does, you would need to report as a crime or make a MASH referral

Vulnerable adults if there are concerns about young members of family who may have a proclivity for cyber that might be used to exploit family members.