Information Technology Crime
An overview

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Information Technology Crime Squad
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Brief organisational overview

National Commissioner

- Säkerhetspolis
- Rikskriminalpolis
- Rikspolisstyrelsen
- Investigative Branch
- Intelligence Branch
- Administrative Branch
- Foreign missions and the airborne police

- Security Service
- Nat. Criminal Investig. Department
- National Police Board, adm. part

- Information Technology
- Crime Squad

- Internet Unit (INSE)
Staff

• 1 Chief of Squad
• 2 Deputy Chief of Squad
• 10 investigators; 5 dealing with operational and forensic cases, 5 dealing with Internet cases
• 2 Technical advisors
• 1 clerk
• Attached personnel for various purposes
Some historical remarks of the Squad

- FBI-training 1985 and a specially designed domestic training 1986
- Operational start 1986 as a part of the NCID Economic Crime Squad
- National Central Reference Point (Interpol NCRP) 1993
- Independent NCID unit 1995
- Squad 1998
- G8 24/7-service since 1999
- Internet unit since 2000
Actions

- Operational support to local police departments
- International contacts
- Training
- Development of tools and techniques
- Some intelligence actions
- Internet surveillance
- Cooperation with the industry and governmental authorities
- Hub for a domestic point-of-contact police network
Case flow

• 1998: appr. 300 cases
• 1999: appr. 320 cases
• 2000: 333 cases; investigations, intelligence actions and support to foreign LE agencies
• Most frequent crime 1998: Aggravated purchasing of drugs, 1999: Serious crimes against life and health
• 2001: 349 cases
International work

- Interpol European Working Group On Information Technology and Crime - medverkan since 1993
- IOCE - International Organisation On Computer Evidence (Forensics)
- Cooperation with FBI, CRI m.fl.
- NCRP - Interpol and G 8
- Europol (High Tech Crimes linked to organised crimes)
- Nordic cooperation
- Swedish EU- Presidency 2001
- The Commission´s Action Plan against Cybercrime
The Cybercrime Convention

- Initiative from Council of Europe
- Will – hopefully – be adopted November 2001
- Will give crossborder investigations more power
- Will implement European standards
Training

• Regional meetings
• Seminars
• Basic and advanced training:
  • 12 weeks basic training
  • 3 weeks advanced training
Our way to do it…

- House search and support to search teams
- Analysis of seized items and data storage media (Forensics)
- Tracing and identifying of suspected persons in Cyberspace
- Advises
- Technical support to various actions
INSE (Internet unit)

• Established dec 2000
• Initial phase 2001:
  - Tasks, needs and limits
  - Legal study on some cybercrime issues
  - Technical project
  - Recruitment
Other Swedish IT-crime units

- Available at some local PD
- EBM (Serious Economic Crime Bureau)
- SKL (National Forensic Laboratory)
Crimes we deal with

• All traditional crimes but IT-specialized investigative skill is an absolute need for success
• Economic Crimes
• Internet fraud, e-commerce fraud
• Computer and system intrusions
• Espionage
• Violation of Intellectual Property Rights
• Illegal internet commerce; prostitution, drugs, restricted medicines etc
• Sexual abuse of minors
Examples of offences

- Software piracy; distribution via CD-ROM or the Internet, production centrals can be almost ”industrial”
- Purchasing of various counterfeited items via the Internet
- Purchasing of parallell production; medicins etc via the Internet
- Illegal distribution of material protected by copyrights; novels, pictures, music etc, etc via the Internet
- Crossborder investigative problems
Basis of investigation

• Cooperation with the victim is important
• Only the victim knows all details of his/her/their rights
• Concerning software piracy, facilities from the victim could be necessary
• An investigative strategy should be considered by the prosecutor and the police investigators (What do we need, must all seized material be examined ....?)
Manuals 1.

- Manuals are not a solution, only a support
- Manuals can not replace skill or experience
- Manuals are not law, only guidelines
- BUT..
- Manuals are based on approved methods
- Manuals decreases international investigative problems
- Manuals match some irrelevant discussions in court
Manuals 2.

- Available international manuals on IT-related investigations:

Good Practice
Main Chapters of the Manual

• 3 alternative methods to secure digital evidence

1. There are plans to seize computers
2. There are no plans to seize the hardware, evidence are secured through ”mirroring” on location
3. There are no plans to seize the hardware or to make total mirroring on location; evidence are secured through selective copying
Good Practice
Main Chapters of the Manual

• Before the search
• During the search
• After the search
Pocket Guide

- Appendix to Good Practice Manual
- ”What all officers need to know”
Trends

• Organised Crime gang use IT-professionals
• Quick profit creates a new group of criminals
• Common use of encryption
• Illegal intelligence of individuals for criminal purposes
Statistics

• No particular statistics for IT-crime except computer intrusion and computer fraud.
• Report from National Audit Authority 1997 (95-96)
• Report from National Council for Crime Prevention 2000 (97-98)
Future

• The Broadband environment concentrates important system information on a local level—new points for attacks

• Traditional commerce and cash will be replaced by e-commerce and e-cash—less armed robberies but more intrusions
Movie Time

2. House search in an extremely complicated technical environment
3. Industrial piracy production of software