



ELECTRONIC CRIME UNIT

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Establishment of Specialised capacity

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation have identified cybercrime, which unique characteristics resemble elements of organised crime committed nationally and cross border, as a high priority, specifically in relation to the broader financial platform

The establishment of specialised capacity within the Directorate to address the occurrence of the cyber threat to the South African economy and democracy have thus been a high priority, resulting in the creation of the Electronic Crime Unit within the Directorate's Commercial Crime environment



Mandate of Directorate

To prevent/combat/investigate National Priority Offences

National Priority Offences Section 17A of SA Police Service Act

Organised Crime

Crime that requires prevention/investigation

Crime that requires specialized skills



Cybercrime varies from relative insignificant transgressions to transnational organised crime

Organised crime syndicates utilize proceeds of cybercrime to finance other organised criminal operations

Cybercrime negatively impacts on the economy of all countries in the world/ adversely affects public administration/trust in Information Communication

Structures within Directorate

ELECTRONIC CRIME UNIT (ECU)

Nationally based Unit responsible for the prevention/combating/investigation of cyber related crime on the broader financial platform through an integrated multi disciplinary approach

DIGITAL FORENSIC LABORATORY (DFL)

DFL responsible for the acquisition/analysis of technological evidential instruments/forensic peripherals in relation to the broader organised crime platform



The JCPS Cluster signed on 24 October 2010, the JCPS Delivery Agreement, relating to

Outcome 3: “All People in South Africa Are and Feel Safe”

This Outcome focuses on certain areas and activities, clustered around specific Outputs, where interventions will make a substantial and a positive impact on the safety of the people of South Africa

Output 7: requires the development/implementation of a Cyber-security Policy/the development of capacity to combat/investigate cybercrime

In line herewith, the Cabinet approved the National Cyber-security Policy Framework (NCPF) for South Africa



The NCPF is intended to implement an all encompassing approach pertaining to all the role players (State/public/private sector/civil society/special interest groups) in relation to Cyber-security

In terms of the NCPF, South African Police Service shall be responsible for the prevention/investigation /combating of cybercrime in the Republic, which includes:

- Development of cybercrime policies / strategies

- Collaboration with appropriate stakeholders

- Development /maintenance of enforcement capabilities

- Improve basic understanding of cybercrime within SAPS



The National Security Strategy-approved in December 2013 by Cabinet emphasized cybercrime as a priority threat to national security that **NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED THROUGH A HOLISTIC, COMPREHENSIVE CYBERCRIME POLICY**

South African Police Service Strategic Plan

“...Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigation (DPCI) is one of the key investigative organs in the SAPS that require the necessary capacity and expertise in order to give full effect to its mandate...This Directorate represents a specialised investigative capacity within the SAPS whose focus is on crimes that are a national priority such as serious economic crime, with a **KEY CONSIDERATION** being the **COMBATING OF CYBERCRIME...**”



ENTER THE ELECTRONIC CRIME UNIT



Case study ABC BANK

ABC bank primarily host clients from the previously disadvantaged communities/only deals with savings accounts/small investment accounts

ABC Offices nationally act as branches for ABC bank



ABC bank account operates in same manner as an “ordinary” bank account. Some clients prefer to still make use of a ABCbank book linked to their account, whilst other customers (account holders) prefer a ABC bank card

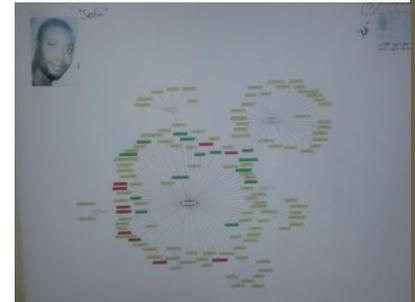
Card be utilized as a debit card/be presented at stores for payment on purchases instead of cash

On 3 January 2012 ABC bank established R42 782 500-00 fraudulently deposited into 103 ABC bank customer beneficiary accounts

R30 882 800- 00 unlawfully withdrawn during 5 437 ATM's transactions

Apparent that the cyber heist committed in a sophisticated/organised fashion, by a group of persons/syndicate/enterprise, acting in the execution or furtherance of a common purpose or conspiracy over a period of time

ABC Bank normal ATM daily withdrawal limit is set at R1 000- 00, yet increased to R500 000, 00



COMPARE 45m USD “Yonkers”/ABC bank

Very good example how complex (yet simple) organised crime targeting electronic banking products has become

Raising of daily limits-similar to ABC bank



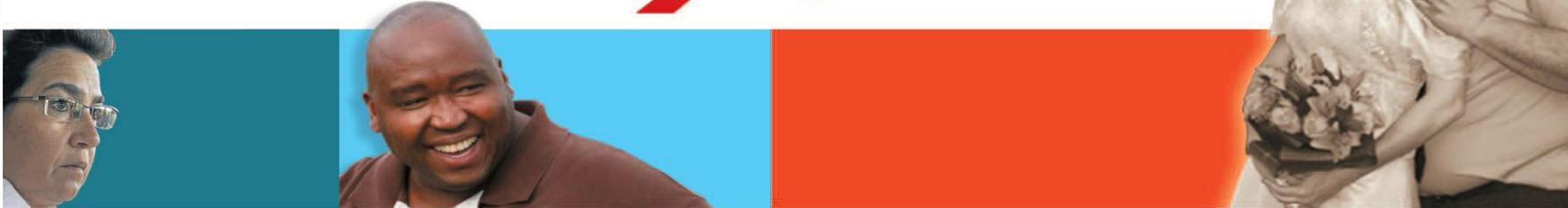
Use of ICT infrastructure to enable large organised crime attacks across borders (transnational)

ATM as preferred cash out method (also case in SA)

Decentralized attack-cash payout decentralised (as many as 24 countries involved)

Data theft from processing centres (huge risk-not strictly regulated)

Sunday Times



It was a happy New Year's Day for gang who pulled off . . .

R42m ABC bank heist

NIA called in to probe hi-tech hacking



WERNER SWART and MZILIKAZI WA AFRIKA
ABRAZEN

A hi-tech heist over three days has left XXXbank, part of the South African XXX Office, out of pocket to the tune of R42-million. Now the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) and the police have launched a high-level probe. The theft **raises concerns that the security network** of the bank — which holds about R4-billion in deposits and through which millions of rands in social grants move each month — is far **too fragile**.

The 72-hour heist comes as ABCbank seeks to become a separate entity and get a full banking licence from the R e s e r v e Bank to allow it to compete with commercial banks while still being state-owned. The Sunday Times can reveal that what is thought to be a **cybercrime syndicate with knowledge of the XX office's IT systems** launched its operation on New Year's Day.



Challenge facing law enforcement in relation to the cyber crime phenomenon is in essence a faceless one

Extremely complex to determine the true identity of a cyber crime perpetrator/identify the geographical location from where the cyber criminal operates/predict a pattern of behavior in relation to the unlawful cyber activities

Cross-national nature of most computer related crimes have rendered many time honored methods of policing, both domestically and in cross border situations ineffective, even in advanced nations, while the “digital divide” provides “safe havens” for cyber criminals



INVESTIGATIVE RESULT ABC Bank

February 2012 –Mr Bxxx Mxxx Txxx arrested-On 22
February 2012 sentenced **25 years imprisonment**

February 2012-Mr Dxxx Mxxx Mxxx arrested -On 1
March 2012 sentenced **15 years imprisonment**

February 2012 Mr Txxx Lxxx Dxxx Mxxx
During March 2012 sentenced **15 years imprisonment**



On 19 April 2012 the investigating team achieved a major
breakthrough in the investigation with arrest of Mr Kxxx
Kxxx

During June 2014- sting operation- ABC bank- R30 000 000, 00
outstanding target arrested –section 252 CPA operation



INVESTIGATIVE RESULT scams-r-us

Desired outcome: To disrupt the identified Transnational mass marketing/ credit card/ romance –reshipping phenomenon

Organised Criminal Business System

Result:

Positively identified 200 members of the Transnational Organised Crime Syndicate operating in a number of countries

First Leg of Scams-R-U's May 2014- Simultaneous take-down operation in SA/US/Canada (INTERPOL)- search seizure/arrests/forfeiture accused in SA extraditions authorized

Second Leg of Scams-R-U's December 2014- Simultaneous search seizure/arrests/ASSET FORFEITURE operation- UK Law enforcement arrest identified main target Heathrow on route to SA- seize in an abundance of digital evidence



Strategic outcome in successfully eradicating cyber crime could certainly be entrenched in the knowledge that **destroying** computer generated **information** turns out to be surprisingly **difficult**

Fossilization of deleted information means that a **forensic footprint** could well exist

There is a positive aspect to the increasing use of technology by criminals in that the involvement of computers in crime has resulted in an **abundance of digital evidence** that can be used to apprehend and prosecute offenders

MAJOR INVESTIGATION/NATIONAL PROGRAM	PHENOMENON/THREAT
ABC bank	Cyber Crime Intrusion (CCI)
Scams-R-Us	Transnational Hacking/Mass Marketing Fraud
F*** F**	Credit/Debit Card and Card not present Fraud
Eskom	Cyber Crime Intrusion (CCI)
V***/ N*****	Cyber Crime Intrusion (CCI)
S*****	High Tech Skimming Fraud
I*****	High Tech Skimming Fraud
G*****	Handheld Skimming Fraud
I***** E***** C***** (***)	Cyber Crime Intrusion (CCI)
Gautrain Management Agency	Cyber Crime Intrusion (CCI)
G*****	Sim Swap/Phishing
RTMC- Road Traffic Management Corporation	Cyber Crime Intrusion (CCI)
Mini Cooper	Identity Theft /Fraud, Sim Swop/Phishing
No.11	Identity Theft /Fraud, Sim Swop/Phishing
M*****	Asset Base Fraud-Home Loan Application
A*****	Asset Based Fraud- Home Loan Application
R*****	Asset Based Fraud- Vehicle Application
W*****	Asset Based Fraud- Home Loan Application
D**	Cyber Crime Intrusion (CCI)

CAPUT LUPINUM

WOLF's HEAD

CYBERCRIME ESTIMATE

Shortage of skilled investigators increases our vulnerability

Cyber criminals exploit vulnerabilities

Lack of cyber security awareness heightens vulnerability

Lack of cooperation/collaboration between public/private sector

We will remain vulnerable to cybercrime

At least until National Cyber-Security Policy Framework (NCPF) fully implemented



ACTIONPLAN

Develop effective communication strategy to heighten awareness of cyber security/ cybercrime

Finalize/implement the Cyber-security and related matters Bill

Strengthen early warning/monitoring mechanism to protect cyber infrastructure/systems-critical information infrastructure

Conduct simulation exercises to identify/address cyber vulnerabilities

Build capacity to detect/prosecute cybercrime



A futuristic approach in addressing cybercrime

CYBER 'KINGPIN' NABBED
Global syndicate fleeced SA online bank accounts*

“ Authorities are hailing the arrest as a major breakthrough in cyber crime and say they are now closing in on the other members of the international syndicate.* ”

* The Star – Thursday October 26 2006.

A high profile arrest like this takes teamwork. Well done to the Standard Bank team, the Scorpions and Vodacom.

Internet Security is a partnership. Standard Bank will continue defending its customers.

Customers can also protect themselves by following these 5 simple steps:

- Always type www.standardbank.co.za when using Internet Banking
- Update your Microsoft software to the latest version
- Use reputable anti-virus and personal firewalls
- Register for My Notifications to receive Text Password.

All these services are available free on www.standardbank.co.za

Inspired. Motivated. Involved.

18/04/2007 13:07:34

Working in teams
and all aspects of our work are interdependent. appreciate that, as teams, we achieve more together.

Thank you and well done.
Tasha Mox

Maintain and further develop enforcement capabilities

Create “on-line” operational **investigative mechanism capacity** in order to expose (detect/investigate) cybercrime criminal business enterprise structures, specifically in relation to (but not limited to) identified phenomenon “on-line” scams relating to mass marketing fraud/advance fee fraud/data and “crypto-locker” intrusion investigations, and misrepresentations made by cyber perpetrators via the internet (be extended to Organised Crime and Corruption platform)

Establishment “workstation” infrastructure- inclusive of physical infrastructure and software design/maintenance/hosting associated with foreseen ICT infrastructure

Training of identified “on-line” DPCI investigators

Establishment of internal processes/ procedures/ investigative methodologies/best practices in line with international standards- (Act 70 interception/ Section 252A CPA)



Maintain and further develop enforcement capabilities

Create “on-line” operational reporting mechanism capacity

in order to identify prevailing cybercrime trends/phenomenon, with specific focus on the accumulation of technical data, which, during an analytical process will identify “common denominating” information/evidence and unique patterns of criminal behavior, furthermore, through intervention (once being aware thereof) prevent the continuation of such identified thread.

Establishment “workstation” infrastructure- inclusive of physical infrastructure and software design/maintenance/hosting associated with foreseen ICT infrastructure

Training of identified “on-line” DPCI investigators

Establishment of internal processes/ procedures/ investigative methodologies/best practices in line with international standards



Law enforcement agencies across the globe are continuously focusing on developing investigative/forensic methodologies in addressing cybercrime - be sensible for DPCI to allow research in the field of cybercrime

The variety of digital evidence represents a key component of police investigations and a potential source of evidence that could prove critical in supporting the prosecution of different types of crimes

BROADER THAN COMMERCIAL CRIME PLATFORM

Often the situation that cybercrime has elements of an underlying “traditional” crime. Computers frequently provide a means to aid in the commission of a traditional crime ...a computer is used to help implement the offence

Electronic evidence can play a role with regard to almost any offence

Thus be sensible Electronic Crime Unit to extend its supporting role from Commercial to also include Organised Crime/Corruption platform

Proposed-Current human resource capacity to be enhanced



Urgent need- audio/audio visual equipment- setting up of interview rooms (mobile)- interviewing of witnesses/suspects- proper record of proceedings

Identified National Cybercrime Priorities – led to establishment of National Cybercrime Task Team's (NCTT)

DPCI, at present, not adequately equipped to address cybercrime

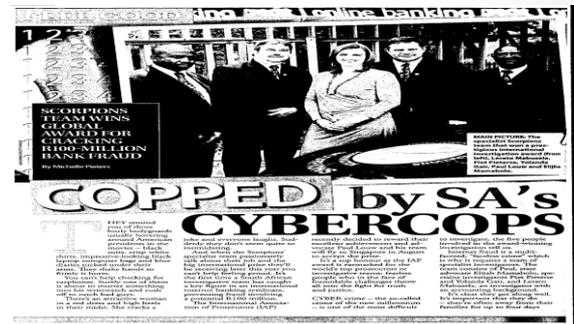
Challenge:

Electronic Crime Unit capacity largely at Head Office Level

No similar supporting structures at Provincial Level

Proposed Solution:

Decentralisation of ECU structure





THANK YOU

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