



Assignment 3

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Part 1

Cyber-Crime Incident

Cyber-Crime:

Cybercrimes use technology to steal, harm, or cheat people's personal information.

Examples:

- Hacking, Phishing, Identity Theft, Ransomware

I chose **Hacking**.

Hacking:

Unauthorized access to a computer or network to steal, change, or destroy personal information.

Cyber-Crime Incident (International)

[1] On 20 March 2023, Ferrari in Maranello (Italy) reported a hack of its server, where customer details were stolen, and ransom was demanded.

Methods Used:

The breach likely involved phishing, malware, or exploiting vulnerabilities.

Nature of the Crime:

Moderate impact: No sensitive financial data was involved, but customer trust and brand reputation were affected.

Ferrari's Response:

Ferrari refused to pay the ransom, informed

customers and strengthened security systems.

Legal Framework:

- EU GDPR, Italian Data Protection Code

International Legal Framework:

- Budapest, Convention, Interpol/Europe

Law Enforcement Actions:

No update on arrests, indicating an ongoing investigation.

Protecting Victims’ Rights:

Customers were informed to take necessary precautions.

Cyber-Crime Incident (Pakistan)

[2][3]In September 2024, Dewan Farooque Motors in Karachi reported a cybersecurity attack, corrupting customer, financial, supply chain, and operational data.

Methods Used:

Hacking, ransomware, and phishing.

Nature of the Crime:

High impact due to theft of sensitive data, affecting operations and customer trust.

Response:

The company launched an investigation, informed stakeholders, used decryption tools, and rescheduled the board meeting for November 28, 2024.

Impact:

Share price dropped by 3.37%, closing at Rs. 38.44.

Legal Framework:

- PECA 2016, FIA Cyber Crime Wing

International Legal Framework:

- Budapest Convention, Interpol

Law Enforcement Actions:

No information on arrests.

Protecting Victims’ Rights:

Customers were informed to take precautions.

Comparison with Local Incident

| Aspect | Ferrari (2023) | Dewan Farooque Motors (2024) |
|--------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | |

| | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Data Stolen | Personal customer details | Sensitive company data (financial, operational) |
| Methods Used | Hacking, phishing, malware | Hacking, ransomware, phishing |
| Impact | Moderate, no operational disruption | High, operational impact, 3.37% drop in stock |
| Response | Investigation, informed customers, refused ransom | Investigation, decryption, informed customers |
| Legal Framework | GDPR, Italian Data Protection Code | PECA 2016, FIA |
| Challenges | No arrest info, international attribution issues | No arrest info, tracing difficulties |

Part 2

Privacy-Related Incident

Privacy-Related Incident Overview

[\[4\]](#) Privacy violations occur when personal information is accessed, used, or shared without consent, leading to identity theft, fraud, and reputational damage. These can result from inadequate security, unauthorized sharing, or surveillance.

Examples of Privacy Violations:

- Data breaches
- Improper data sharing
- Surveillance

International Incident: Equifax Data Breach (2017)

In 2017, Equifax suffered a breach exposing the sensitive data of 147 million Americans. Hackers exploited a vulnerability in Apache Struts.

Impact:

Increased risk of identity theft and fraud, damaging reputation and consumer trust.

Response:

Free credit monitoring and cybersecurity improvements.

Legal Framework:

GDPR, CCPA, and international cooperation via the Budapest Convention.

Local Incident: Ufone Data Breach (2023)

[\[5\]](#) In 2023, Ufone exposed 50 million customer records due to an unsecured

database.

Impact:

Risks of phishing and identity theft, damaging customer trust.

Response:

Secured server, notified customers to monitor accounts.

Legal Framework:

PECA 2016, PTA.

Recommendations for Pakistan:

- Introduce a Personal Data Protection Bill.
- Mandate strong encryption, security audits, and breach notifications.
- Impose harsher penalties for non-compliance.
- Grant consumer rights to access, delete, and opt-out of data-sharing.

Comparison with Local Incident

| Aspect | Equifax Data Breach (2017) | Ufone Data Breach (2023) |
|--------------|---|---|
| Incident | Data breach exposing 147 million records. | Data breach exposing 50 million customer records. |
| Exposed Data | Names, SSNs, and addresses. | Phone numbers, addresses. |
| Impact | Identity theft risk, reputational damage. | Phishing risk, customer trust damage. |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Response | Free credit monitoring , and improved cybersecurity. | Secured server, and notified customers . |
| Legal Framework | GDPR, CCPA, international laws. | PECA 2016, PTA |
| Recommendations | Not applicable. | Personal Data Protection Bill, breach notifications, stricter penalties. |

References:

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