EXAMPLES OF COMPUTER CRIME AND LEGAL REDRESS FOR COMPUTER CRIMINALS IN THE PHILIPPINES

GROUP 8



OBJECTIVES

- Define Computer Crime
- Explain Legal Redress
- Highlight Top Ten Cybercrimes in the Philippines
- Outline Legal Redress Mechanisms
- Emphasize Prevention Strategies





WHAT IS COMPUTER CRIME?

"Computer crime" or "cybercrime" refers to illegal activities involving digital devices, including smartphones. This encompasses unauthorized access, identity theft, fraud, and malicious software distribution. Pretending to be someone else on a phone for fraudulent purposes falls under the broader category of cybercrime. The term has expanded to include various devices, emphasizing the use of digital technology and networks.

WHAT IS LEGAL REDRESS?

"Legal redress" refers to the process or means by which a person seeks a remedy or resolution for a legal grievance or injury. It involves seeking justice or compensation through legal channels. When someone experiences harm or injustice, legal redress provides the mechanisms through which they can address the issue, typically by pursuing legal actions or remedies.

THE TOP TEN CYBERCRIMES REPORTED TO THE ANTICYBER CRIME GROUP (ACG) IN THE PHILIPPINES





ONLINE SCAM

These are deceptive schemes conducted over the Internet to defraud individuals or entities.

EXAMPLE

Phishing emails tricking individuals into providing personal information for fake prizes.

FACT CHECK



EXAMPLE





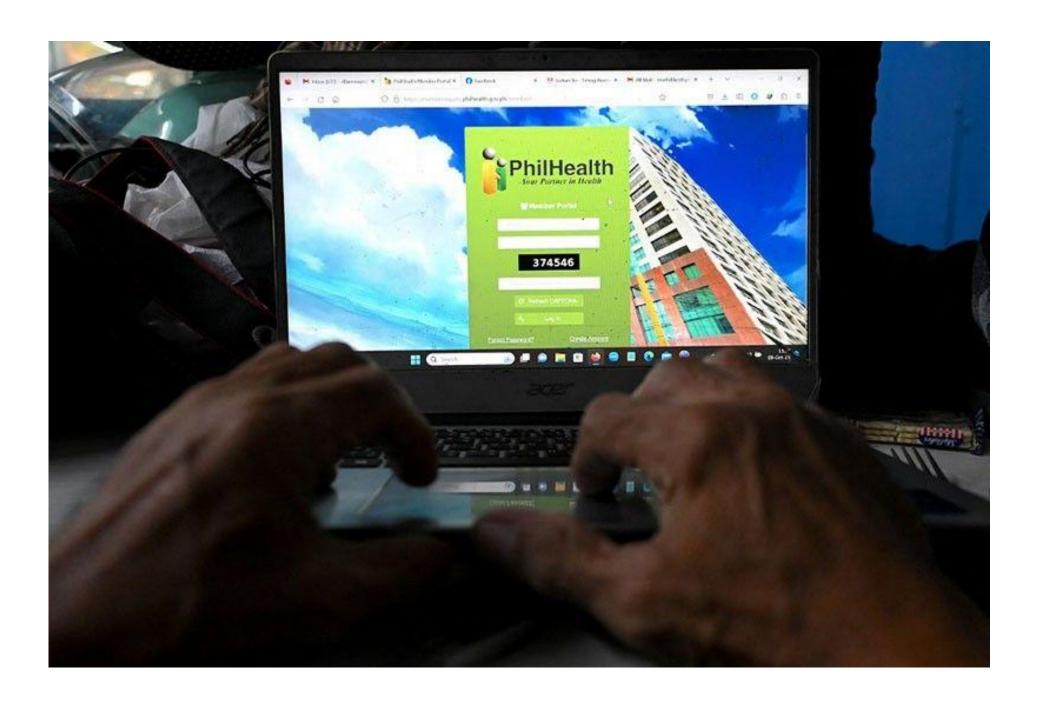
ILLEGAL ACCESS

These are unauthorized access to computer systems or networks

EXAMPLE

Hacking into a company's database without permission, unauthorized access, hijacking accounts, and using them for various malicious activities

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COMPUTER-RELATED IDENTITY THEFT

These are unauthorized acquisition and use of someone's personal information for fraudulent purposes.

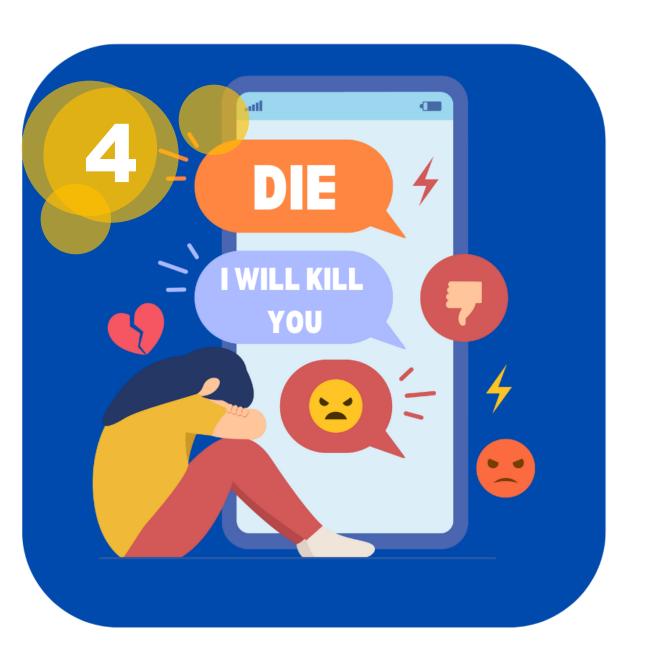
EXAMPLE

Stealing personal details to open bank accounts in another person's name









THREATS

Communicating intent to harm or cause damage

EXAMPLE

Sending threatening messages online



Hindi lang death threat tanga

SIGE HAHAHA PUTANGINA KA

Lahat ng convo natin pare naka screenshot walang iiyak at luluhod ha

Kingina ka

Patrabaho ko muna jowa mo tutal bida bida din sa fb yun

HAHAHAHA SIGE

Ss mo na lahat tangina ka

Mas madali hanapin yang jowa mo

DATA INTERFERENCE

Unauthorized manipulation or alteration of data.

EXAMPLE

Intentionally altering company records to cause financial harm





COMPUTER-RELATED FRAUD

Deceptive practices carried out using computers.

EXAMPLE

False advertising or online schemes to defraud individuals.



LEGAL REDRESS

Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10175)

Victims of Online Scam, Illegal Access, Computer-related Identity Theft, Threats, Data Interference, and Computer-related Fraud can file complaints under the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10175).

The Cybercrime Prevention Act addresses various offenses related to cybercrime and provides penalties for illegal online activities.

CYBER-BULLYING

Repeated, aggressive behavior online intended to harm or intimidate.

EXAMPLE

Posting offensive content or threats on social media to target an individual.



LEGAL REDRESS

Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10175) & Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 (Republic Act No. 10627)

In the Philippines, cyberbullying is covered by the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10175), which criminalizes deceptive practices using computers. This law imposes penalties, allows the recovery of device value, and addresses legal proceeding costs. Additionally, the Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 (Republic Act No. 10627) mandates educational institutions to establish policies against bullying, including its online form, providing a legal framework to combat cyberbullying and promote preventive measures in schools.



ATM/CREDIT CARD FRAUD

These are unauthorized use of ATM or credit card information for financial gain

EXAMPLE

Cloning credit cards to make unauthorized transactions

LEGAL REDRESS

Republic Act No. 8484 - Access Device Regulation Act of 1998.

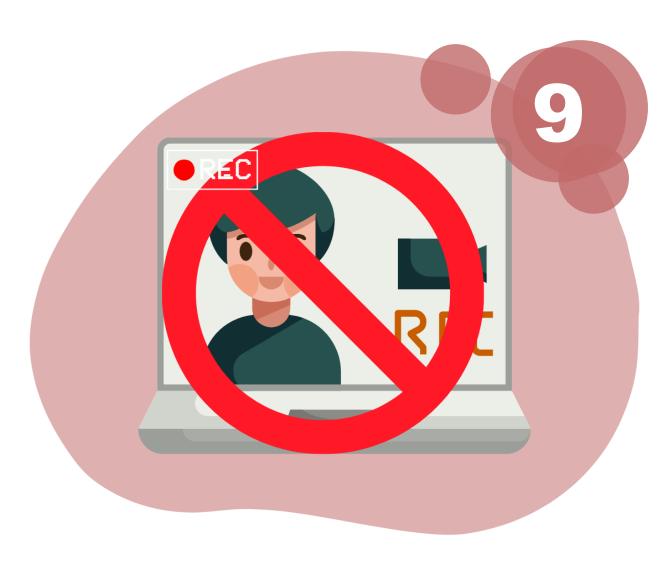
The Access Device Regulation Act of 1998 (Republic Act No. 8484) addresses credit card fraud in the Philippines. This law provides penalties for persons who use access devices, like ATMs or credit cards, without the consent of the owner. The law also provides for the recovery of the value of the device and the costs of legal proceedings.

ANTI-PHOTO VIDEO VOYEURISM

Unauthorized recording or capturing of private acts without consent.

EXAMPLE

Secretly recording someone in private moments without consent.



LEGAL REDRESS

Republic Act No. 9995 - Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009

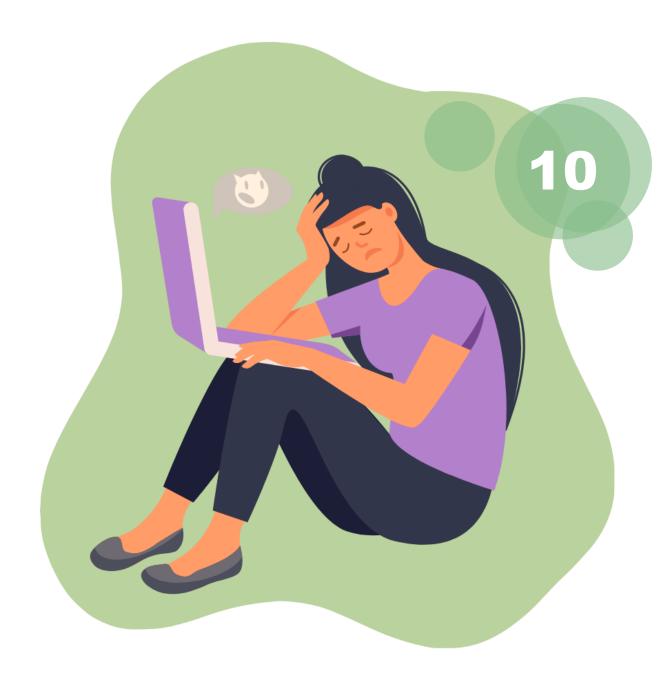
The Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009 (Republic Act No. 9995) addresses such crimes in the Philippines. This law provides for the penalties of persons who take, possess, or distribute photos or videos of a person without their consent. The law also provides for the recovery of the value of the device and the costs of legal proceedings

UNJUST VEXATION

Unwarranted annoyance or disturbance causing distress

EXAMPLE

Continuous harassment causing emotional distress.



LEGAL REDRESS

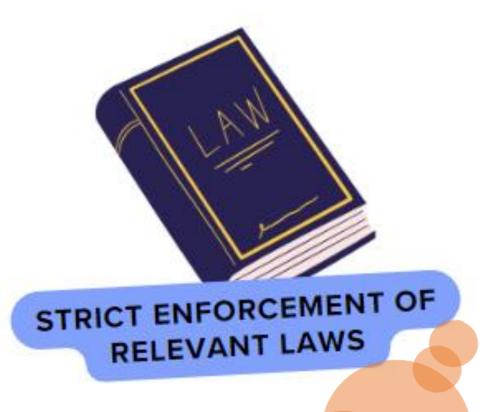
Revised Penal Code of the Philippines

Unjust vexation is addressed under the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines. This law provides for the penalties of persons who commit acts that cause unwarranted annoyance or disturbance causing distress. The law also provides for the recovery of the value of the device and the costs of legal proceedings. The Revised Penal Code defines and punishes various crimes, including but not limited to, murder, rape, theft, and cybercrimes

PREVENTION OF THESE CRIMES













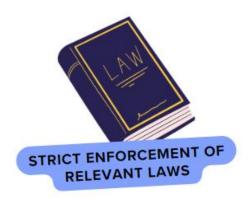
Public Awareness Campaigns



School Programs



Online Resources





Law Enforcement Training



Collaboration with Interpol and Global Agencies



Legal Reforms

IN CONCLUCION

Cybercrime covers a range of illegal activities involving computers, countered by legal redress under Philippine laws. The top ten reported cybercrimes, addressed through legislation like the Cybercrime Prevention Act and Anti-Bullying Act, emphasize the country's commitment to combating digital threats. Prevention involves awareness, education, and global collaboration, showcasing a comprehensive approach to cybersecurity in the Philippines.

THANK YOU

