## Computer Crime

* Relatively recent phenomenon
* Public use of internet – 1991
* World Wide Web – 1993
* Use of computers to commit crime has developed in parallel with the legitimate uses
* New varieties of criminal activity develop as rapidly as technology develops
* Even crimes which at first sight to not appear to be ‘computer crimes’ will often involve computer based evidence e.g. Graham Dwyer Case
* Technology impacts on both substantive criminal law and criminal procedure
* It is argued that the Law has struggled to keep pace with developments in technology

Many businesses consider computer crime more costly than conventional crime

Cost to UK business -£10 billion in 2006/£27 billion 2010

Statistics on costs to Irish business - [here](http://www.deloitte.com/view/en_ie/ie/3f3d2f364de30410VgnVCM3000003456f70aRCRD.htm)

Computer crime operates on different levels – individual hacker to organised crime

Utilises variety of tools and methods – constantly evolving

Can operate on a trans-national level – often across a number of jurisdictions

**Spam**

irrelevant or unsolicited messages sent over the Internet, typically to large numbers of users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing, spreading malware, etc.

Unsolicited bulk commercial emails

**Malware**

Maliciously developed software

Designed to alter operation of computer usually to the users disadvantage

Transmitted and installed without the users informed consent

In some cases there is no particular objective – a form of cyber vandalism

Increasingly used for commercial purposes

Also used for criminal activity

**Malware** software which is specifically designed to disrupt or damage a computer system.

**Adware** software that automatically displays or downloads advertising material such as banners or pop-ups when a user is online.

**Spyware** software that enables a user to obtain covert information about another's computer activities by transmitting data covertly from their hard drive**.**

**Viruses** a piece of code which is capable of copying itself and typically has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.

**Worms** A "payload" is code in the worm designed to do more than spread the worm—it might delete files on a host system

**Denial of Service** an interruption in an authorized user's access to a computer network, typically one caused with malicious intent.

**Exam , talk about a type of crime in ireland etc**

**User education**

**Criminal Damage Act**

A person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged shall be guilty of an offence.

* Property including data
* Damage deleting, breaking data.
* Used in person and hacking

**Summary**

* District Court = 12 months

**Indictable**

* Circuit Court = 10 years

**Punishment**

* S3 CDA 1991 - Threat to damage Property
* S4 CDA 1991 - Possession of anything with intent to damage property

**Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act**

“A person who dishonestly whether within or outside the state, operates or causes to be operated a computer within the state

with the intention of making a gain for himself or herself or another or of causing loss to another is guilty of an offence.”

**Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud) Act 2001**

**pricvay**

**case against facebook**

**Eu law.**

**Topic one**