



Cybercrime



Cybercrime

- ❑ **Cybercrime** is any criminal activity that involves a computer, networked device or a network.
- ❑ An illegal activity committed on the internet.
- ❑ The difference between traditional criminal offences from cybercrime is the use of computer in committing such offences.
 - ❑ Stealing credit card information
 - ❑ Breaking into government website
 - ❑ fraud trafficking child pornography
 - ❑ intellectual property violations
 - ❑ stealing identities or violation of privacy



History and Evolution of Cybercrime

- ❑ The first cyber crime ever recorded was in France during 1820.
- ❑ The person involved was Joseph-Marie Jacquard.
- ❑ He was a textile manufacturer, he invented looms that can store design.
- ❑ This device allowed the repetition of a **series of steps in the weaving of special fabrics**. This resulted in a fear amongst Jacquard's employees that their traditional employment and livelihood were being threatened. They committed acts of sabotage to discourage Jacquard from further use of the new technology. This is the first recorded cyber crime



History and Evolution of Cybercrime



- ❑ The first spam email took place in the year 1978.
- ❑ The first virus was installed on Apple Computer in the year 1982.

Cybercrime Prevention act of Philippines

- ❑ Republic Act No.101175 or **Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012**.
- ❑ This Act was signed by the President of the Philippines **Mr. Benigno Aquino** on September 12th of 2012.
- ❑ The original goal of this Act was to penalize acts like cybersex, child pornography, identity theft etc.



The key provisions of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012



Illegal Access:

- ❑ Access to a computer or any application without permission.

Illegal Interception (Interruption):

- ❑ Interception of any non-public communication of computer data to, from, or within a computer system by an unauthorised person.



The key provisions of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012



Data Interference:

- ❑ Unauthorized tampering with, destroying, deleting, or deteriorating computer data, electronic documents, or electronic data messages, as well as the introduction or transmission of viruses.

System Interference:

- ❑ Unauthorized interference with the operation of a computer or computer network, transmitting, damaging, deleting, deteriorating, altering, or suppressing computer data or programmes, electronic data messages, or by deleting, deteriorating, altering, or suppressing them.



The key provisions of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012



Misuse of devices:

- ❑ Unauthorized use of a computer password, access code, or similar data that allows the entire or a portion of a computer system to be accessed with the intent of using it to perpetrate any of the offences listed in Republic Act 10175.

Computer related Forgery:

- ❑ Unauthorized input, alteration, or deletion of computer data that results in inauthentic data with the intent that it be considered or acted on for legal purposes as if it were authentic, regardless of whether the data is directly readable and intelligible



The key provisions of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012



Computer-related Fraud:

- ❑ Unauthorized access to, alteration of, or deletion of computer data or programmes, or interference with the operation of a computer system, with the purpose to cause damage.

Computer-related Identity Theft:

- ❑ Unauthorized acquisition, use, abuse, transfer, possession, change, or deletion of an individual's identifying information, whether natural or legal.



The key provisions of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012



Cybersex:

- ❑ For favour or consideration, willful engagement, maintenance, control, or operation, directly or indirectly, of any lascivious presentation of sexual organs or sexual activity via a computer system.

Child Pornography:

- ❑ Unlawful or banned activities conducted through a computer system, as defined and punished by Republic Act No. 9775 or the Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009.



The key provisions of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012

Libel:

- ❑ Libel committed by writing, printing, lithography, engraving, radio, phonograph, painting, theatrical exhibition, cinematographic exhibition



Advantages of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012

- ❑ Cybersex, Cyberbullying, Child pornography are now offences and such offenders can be punished. The children's rights are protected by this Act.
- ❑ All kinds of businesses using the internet as a medium are protected by this Act.
- ❑ Provisions of this act now define the offence of cybersquatting and this deters people from the act of cybersquatting.
- ❑ Provisions that penalizes online identity theft. This provision protects the individual's privacy and its protection.



Disadvantages of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012

- ❑ Ambiguity in the terms given in the Act such as the term online libel is not defined anywhere which can lead to different interpretations.
- ❑ The ambiguity in the Act may lead to the freedom of speech. The ambiguities like the absence of a proper definition of online libel may lead to confusion. Sometimes the expression of some truth may be misinterpreted as Libel. People may be restrained from expressing themselves.
- ❑ The implementation and execution of this Act yearly cost a huge cost to the government.





☐ What do you think are the problems encountered in implementing the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012?

Reference

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