

“Trends of  
**CYBERSECURITY  
THREATS IN NEPAL :**  
Law Enforcement Experience”



**Nepal Police**

**Amar Man Chandra Dhami**  
**DSP, CID**

## **Topics**

**Cybercrime Trend – Current**

**Instruments to address Cyber Crime (Int/Reg/Nat)**

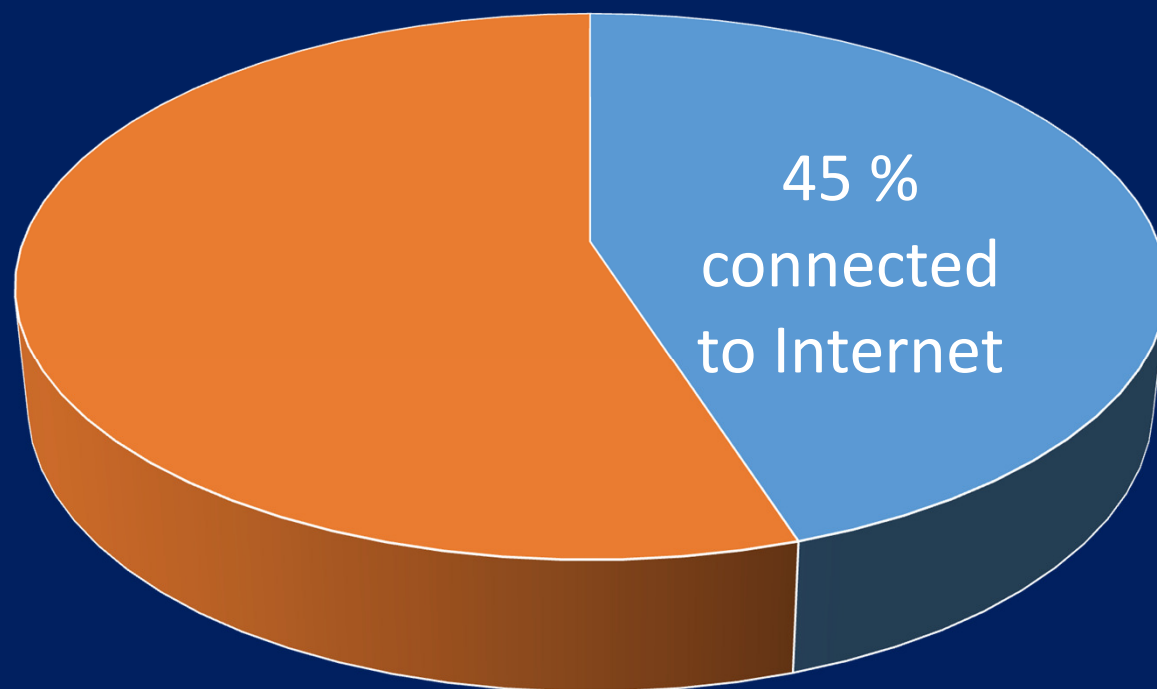
**Efforts of Nepal Police to combat Cyber Crime**

**Efforts of INTERPOL to combat Cyber Crime**

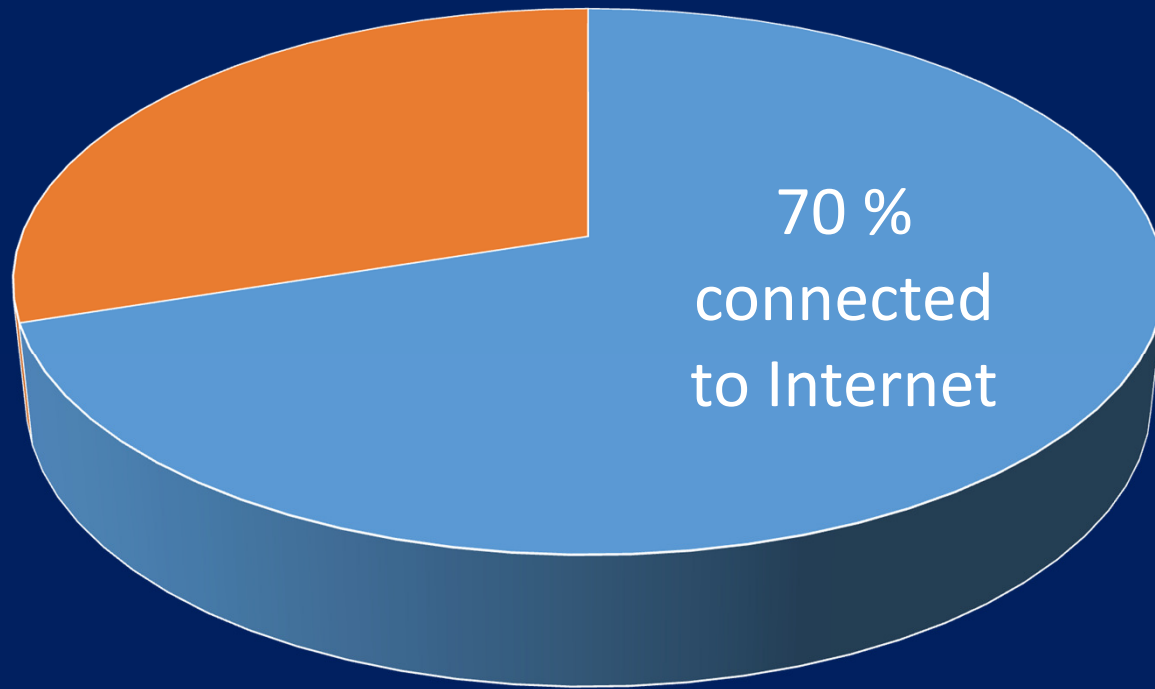
**Challenges**

**Cybercrime Trend – Future**

**Way Forward**



**Jan - 2016, at least 3.2 billion have access to the internet**



**By 2017 - of the total world population, at least 70 % would have internet access**



- High-Tech and Internet Protocol can be used (being used) in combatting **Cyber Crime** activities



Awareness



Digital data library for resource sharing



Online reporting

- High-Tech and Internet Protocol is also being used by **Criminals**



Advertising Sex, Pornography, online sex trade



Soliciting victims on social media

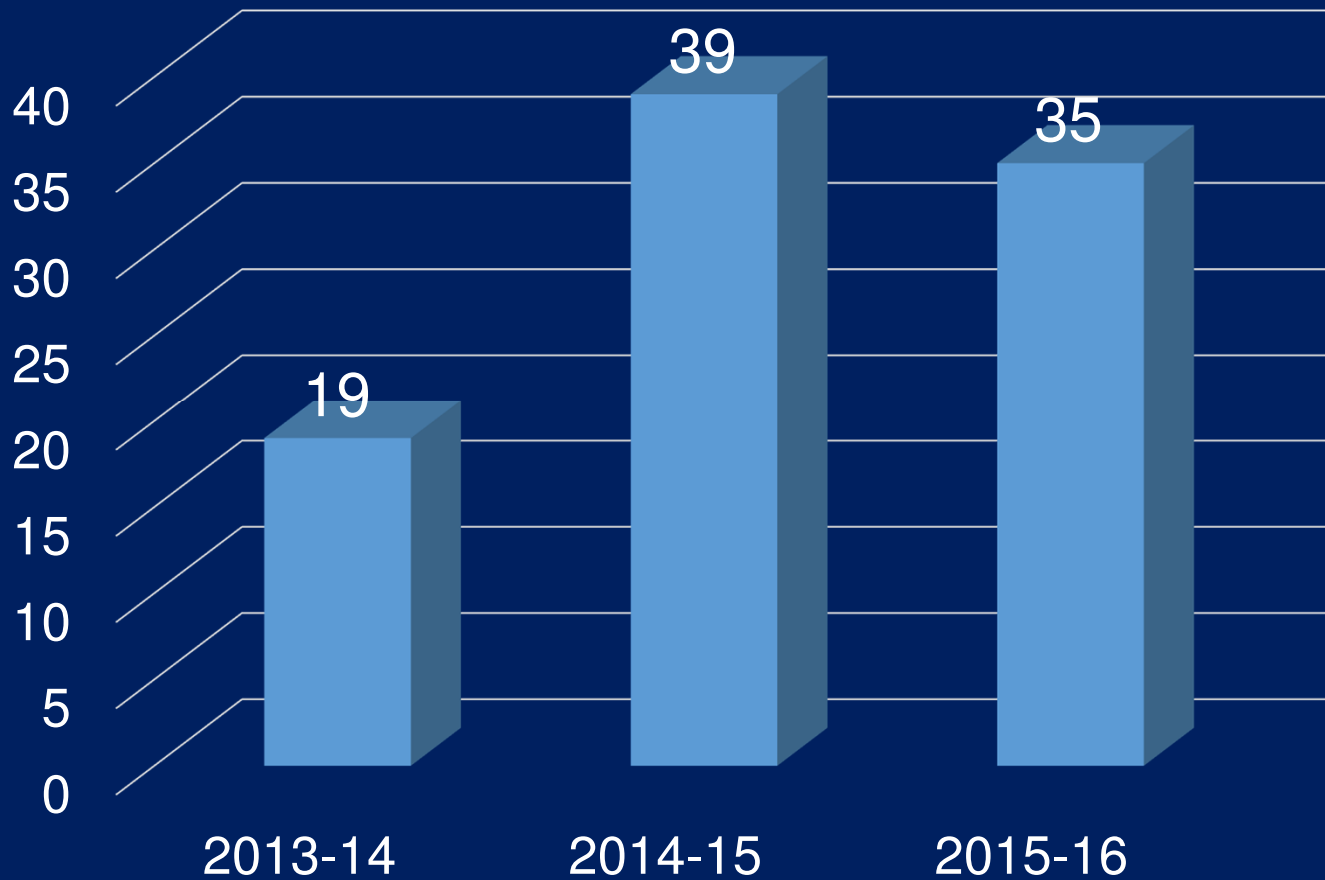


Exchanging money through online money transfer services



Organising logistical operations for transporting victims

## Cybercrime Trend - Current





# Instruments to address Cyber Crime (Int/Reg/Nat)

## UN

- In 1990 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution dealing with computer crime legislation. In 2000 the UN GA adopted a resolution on combating the criminal misuse of information technology. In 2002 the UN GA adopted a second resolution on the criminal misuse of information technology

## ITU

- The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), as a specialized agency within the United Nations, plays a leading role in the standardization and development of telecommunications and cybersecurity issues. (2003, Geneva Declaration - measures in the fight against cybercrime. 2005, the Tunis Commitment for the Information Society.

# Instruments to address Cyber Crime (Int/Reg/Nat)

## Council of Europe

- In 2001, the Convention on Cybercrime, the first international convention aimed at Internet criminal behaviors, was co-drafted by the Council of Europe with the addition of USA, Canada, and Japan and signed by its 46 member states

## Regional responses

- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- Commonwealth of Nations
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Arab League and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

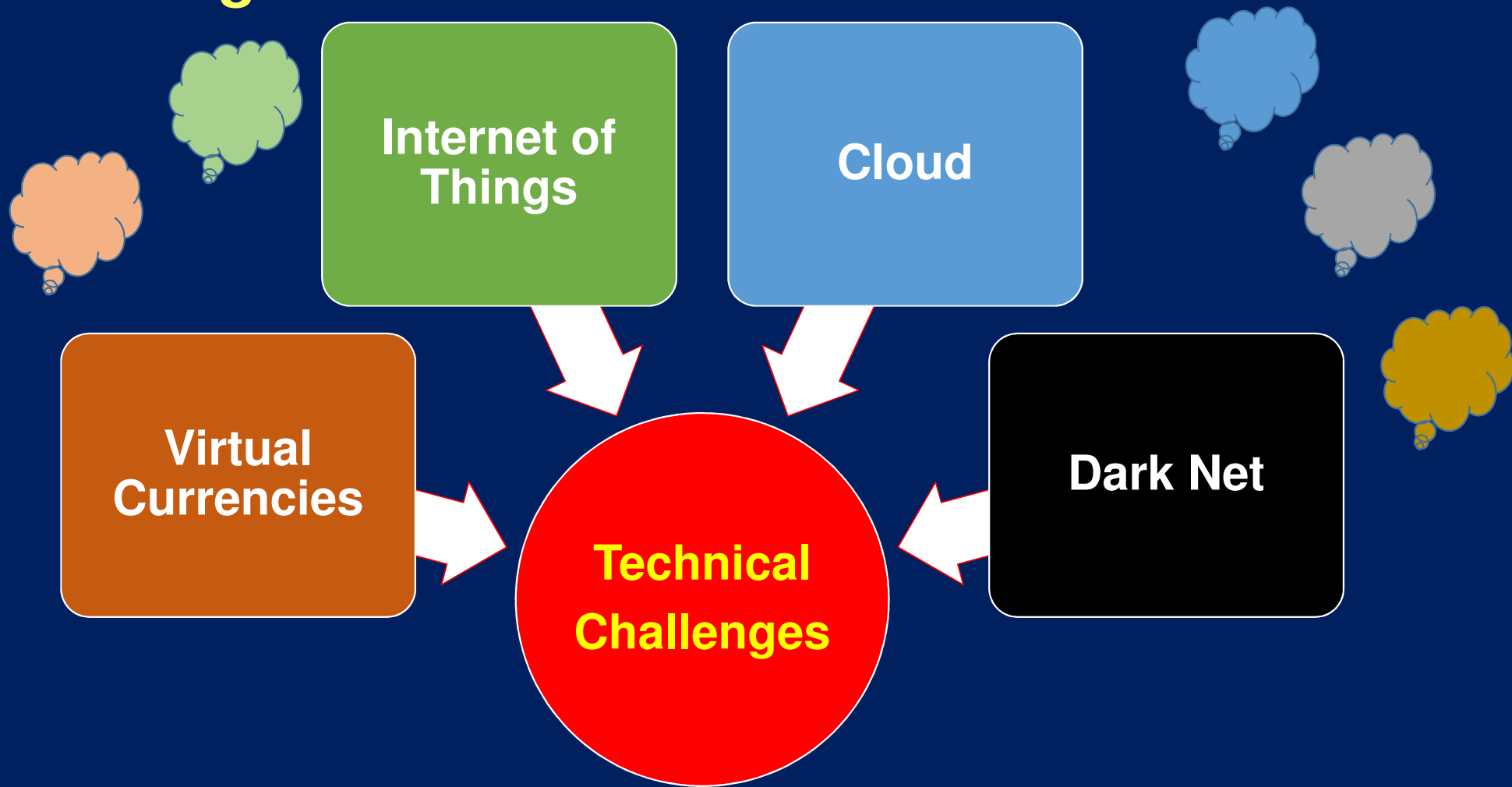
## Nepal

- Electronic Transaction Act 2006 is at place.

## **Efforts of Nepal Police to combat Cyber Crime**

- Installation of dedicated Cyber Crime Cells
- Establishment of C4 at Police HQ- CID
- Establishment of Digital Forensic Lab at Police Headquarters-CID
- Deployment of Cyber Cops
- Networking with Interpol and other High-Tech Crime Control Centers
- Public awareness programs at different ICT related events

# Challenges



# Cybercrime Trend - Future

## APT

- An advanced persistent threat (APT) uses multiple phases to break into a network, avoid detection, and harvest valuable information over the long term.

## Man-in-the-middle Attack

- A malicious actor goes between two parties (e.g. mobile app & web site) & gains access to private information

## Zero Day Attack

- A hole (vulnerability) in software that is unknown to the vendor. This security hole is then exploited by hackers before the vendor becomes aware and hurries to fix it.

## Way Forward

### Working Group of Intra PPPs in sync with Inter PPPs

- **Input** :Comprehensive National Cyber Law in harmony with International Cyber Law
- **Awareness** : Netizen ethics in line with technology use

- **Cybercrime/ Cybersecurity threat is becoming more pervasive, costing the global economy**
- **There is a greater need of public-private-partnership (PPPs) to counter the complex, multi-layered, transnational, and multi-dimensional cybersecurity threat.**

“Trends of  
**CYBERSECURITY  
THREATS IN NEPAL :**  
Law Enforcement Experience”

**Thank You**