

D.2.3. Detailed appendixes on cyber crime inventory and networks in non-ICT sectors

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Objectives

- analyse the structures of cyber crime networks, their economies and criminal revenue streams that support these networks;
- develop perpetrator and victim “journey maps”.

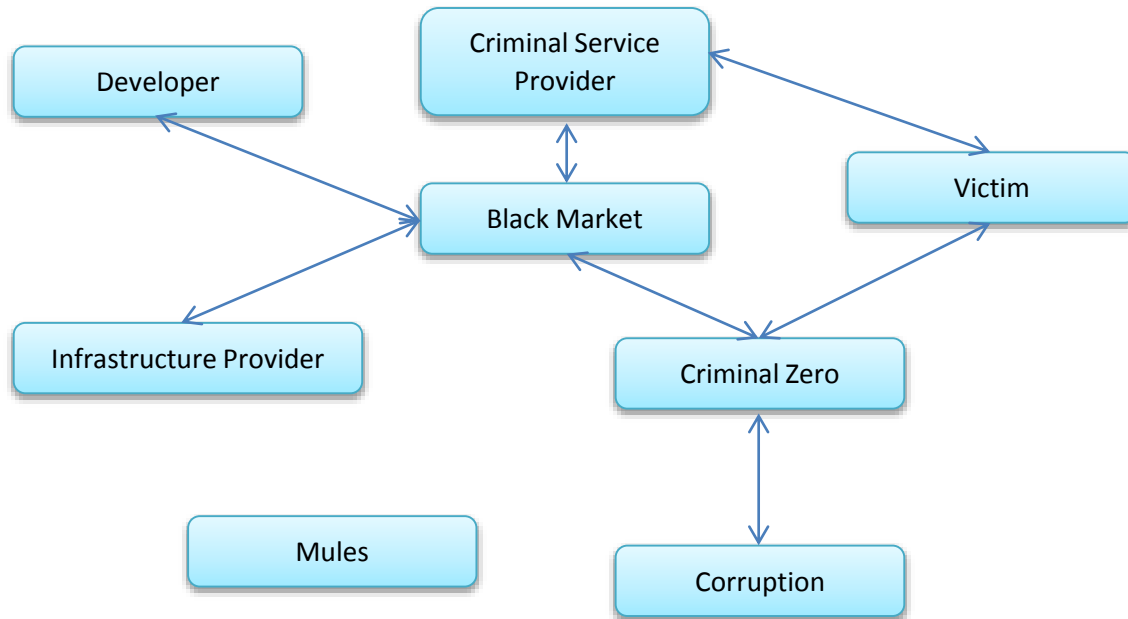
“Journey mapping”

- identify the cyber criminals’ *modus operandi*, or how they operate within a crime cycle from preparation to monetization and exit.
- provide a sense of the processes and practices through which cyber crime occurs, including both technological and organisational pathways.

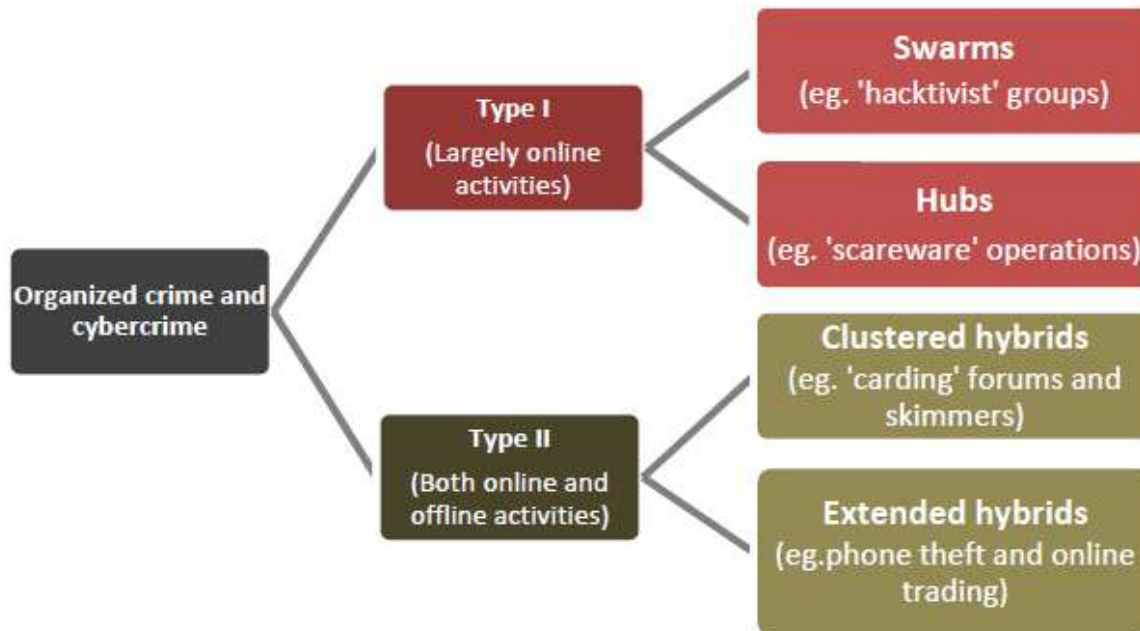
Methodology

- Literature review
- Expert interviews
- Crime scripting

Cyber crime networks



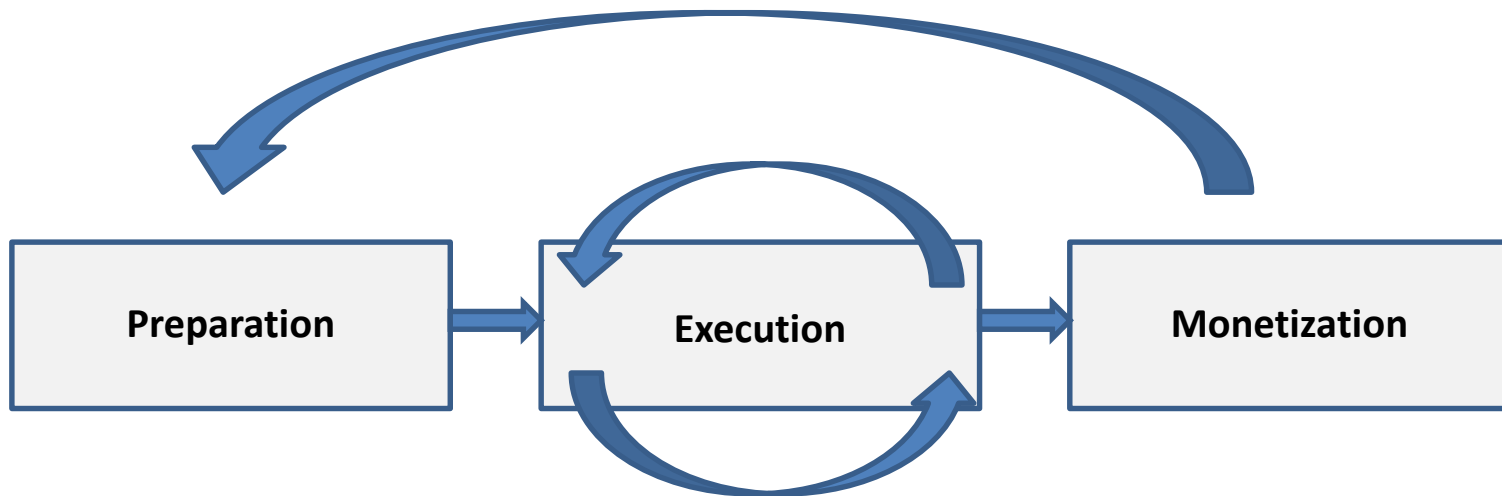
Structures of organised crime groups



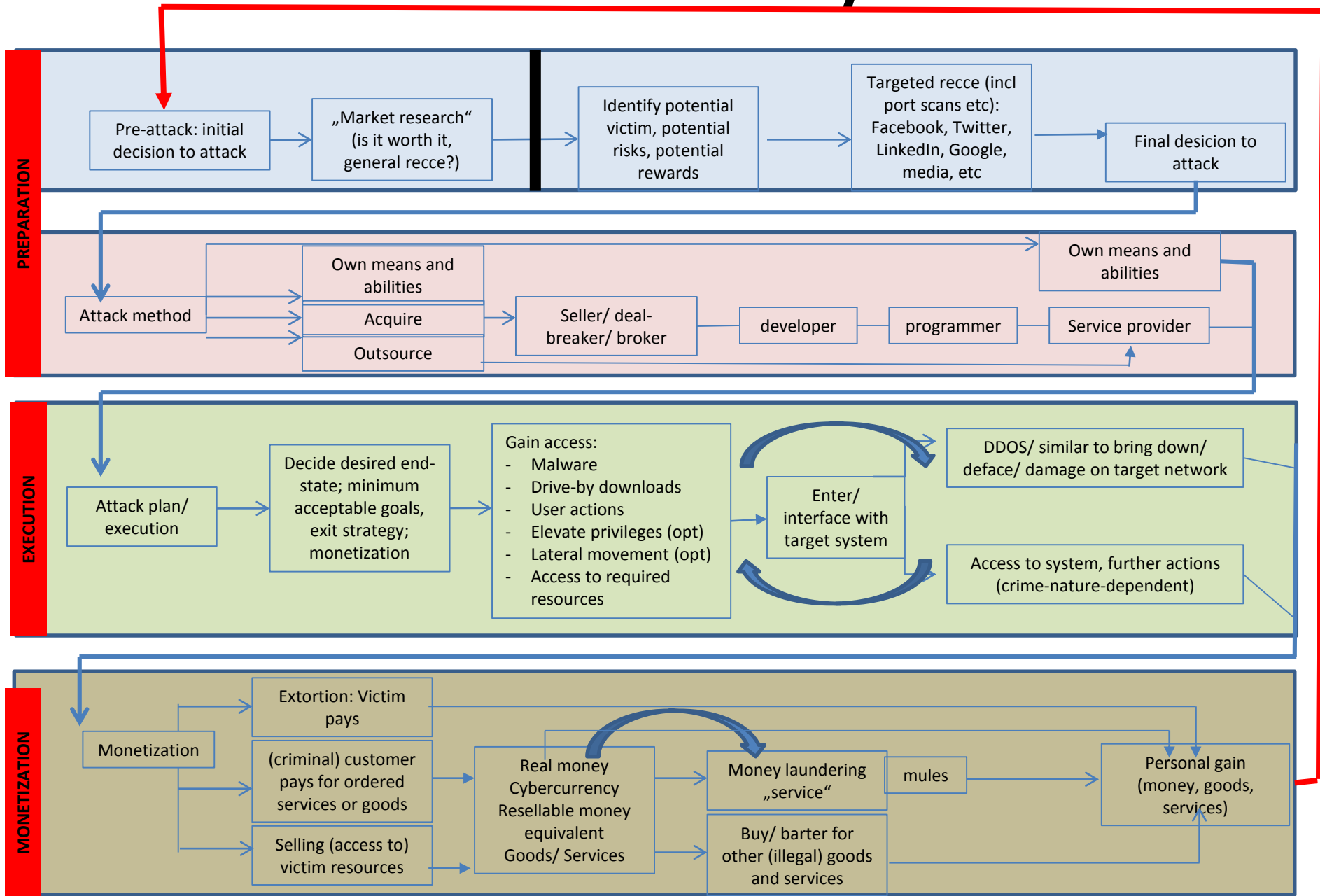
Source: BAE Detica/LMU

Cyber crime cycle

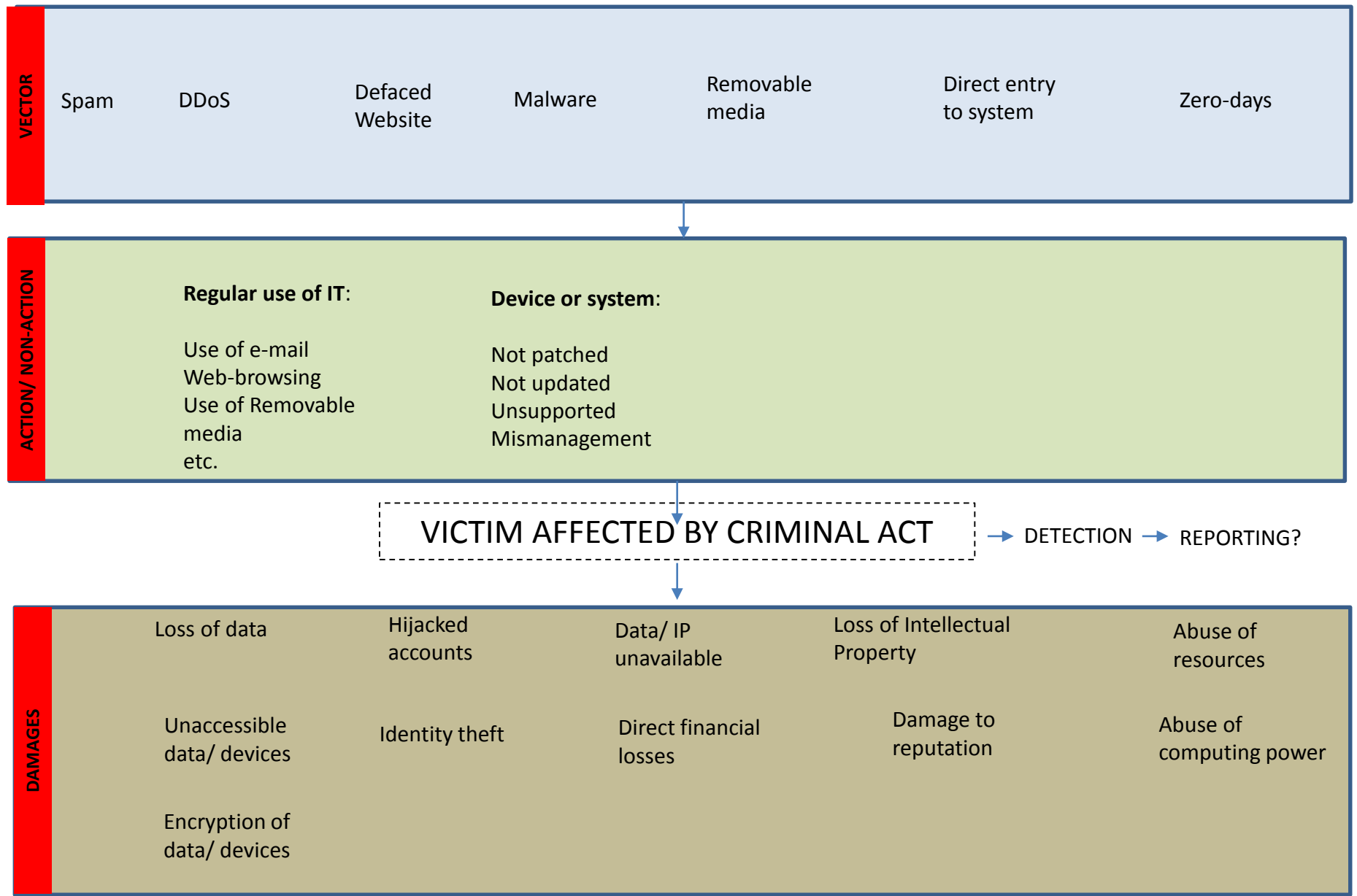
- **Preparation** (recce, prepare attack vector, ...)
- **Execution** (establish foothold, move laterally, maintain presence, escalate privileges, conduct multiple crimes, ...)
- **Monetization** (real money, cybercurrency, trade, mules, ...)



General crime cycle



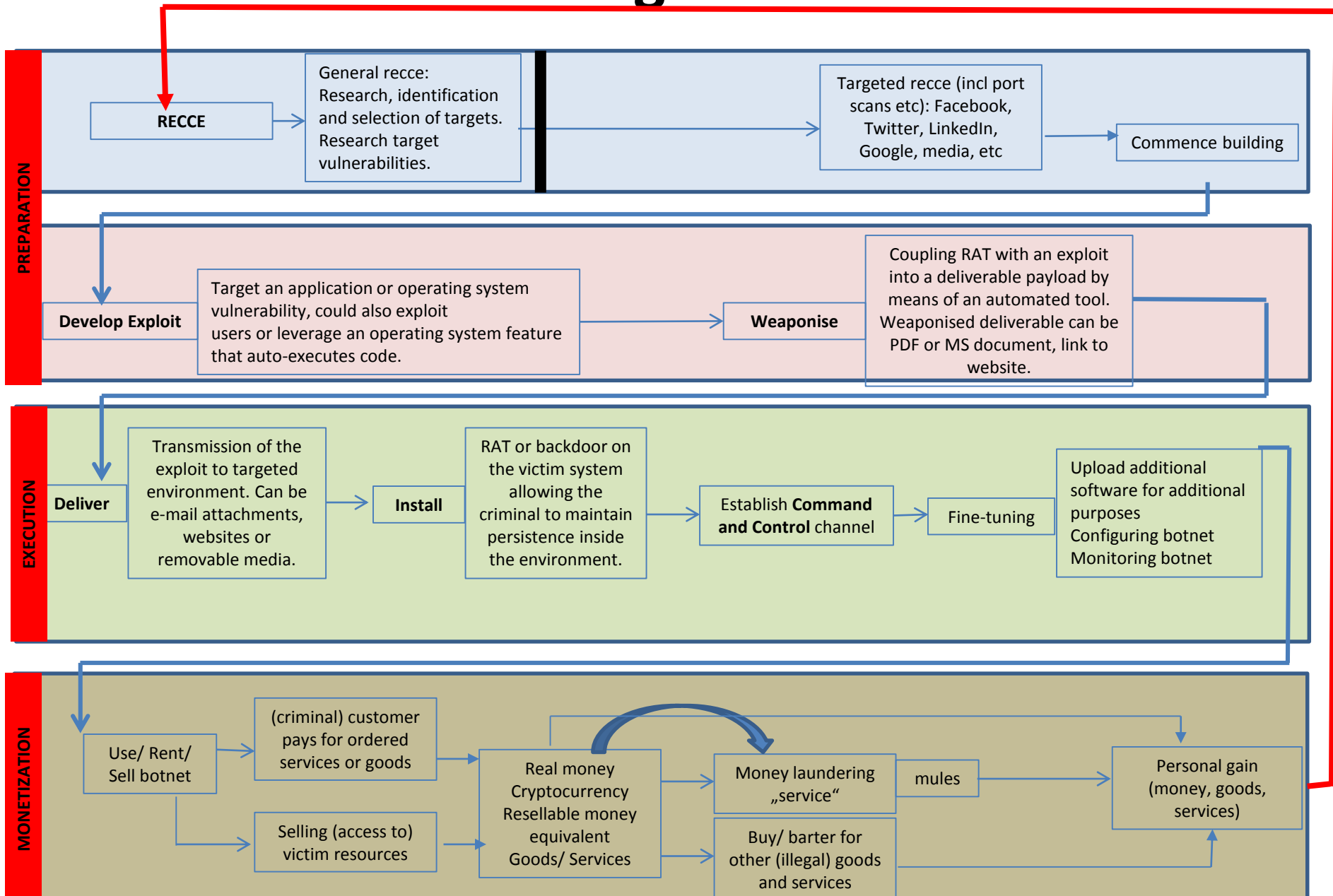
General victim journey



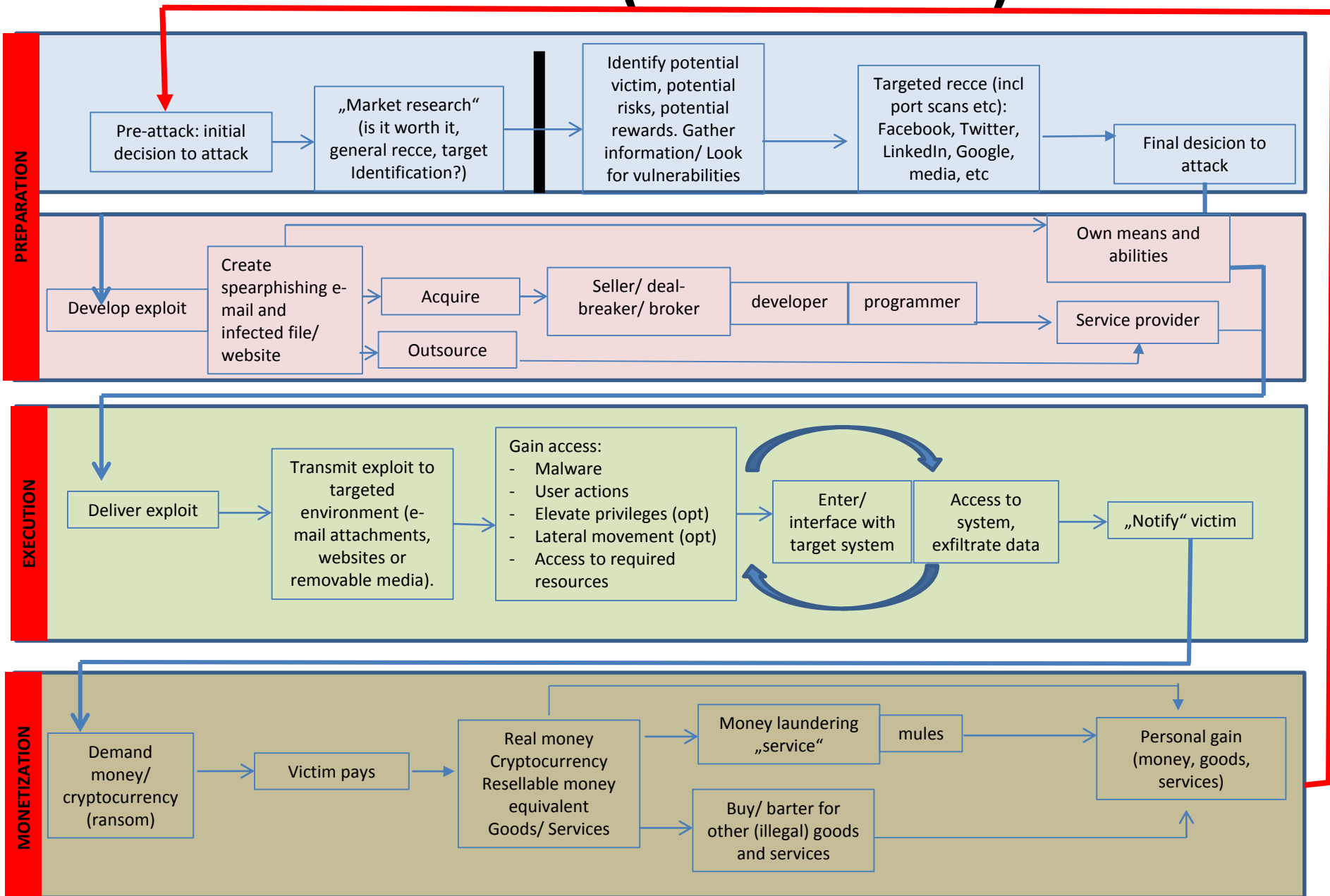
Journeys mapped

- Building a botnet
- Extortion (ransomware)
- Espionage (APT/ APA)
- Malware development/ 0-day exploit development
- VoIP attacks
- Cryptocurrency mining
- Crypto cracking/ DRM cracking
- Click fraud

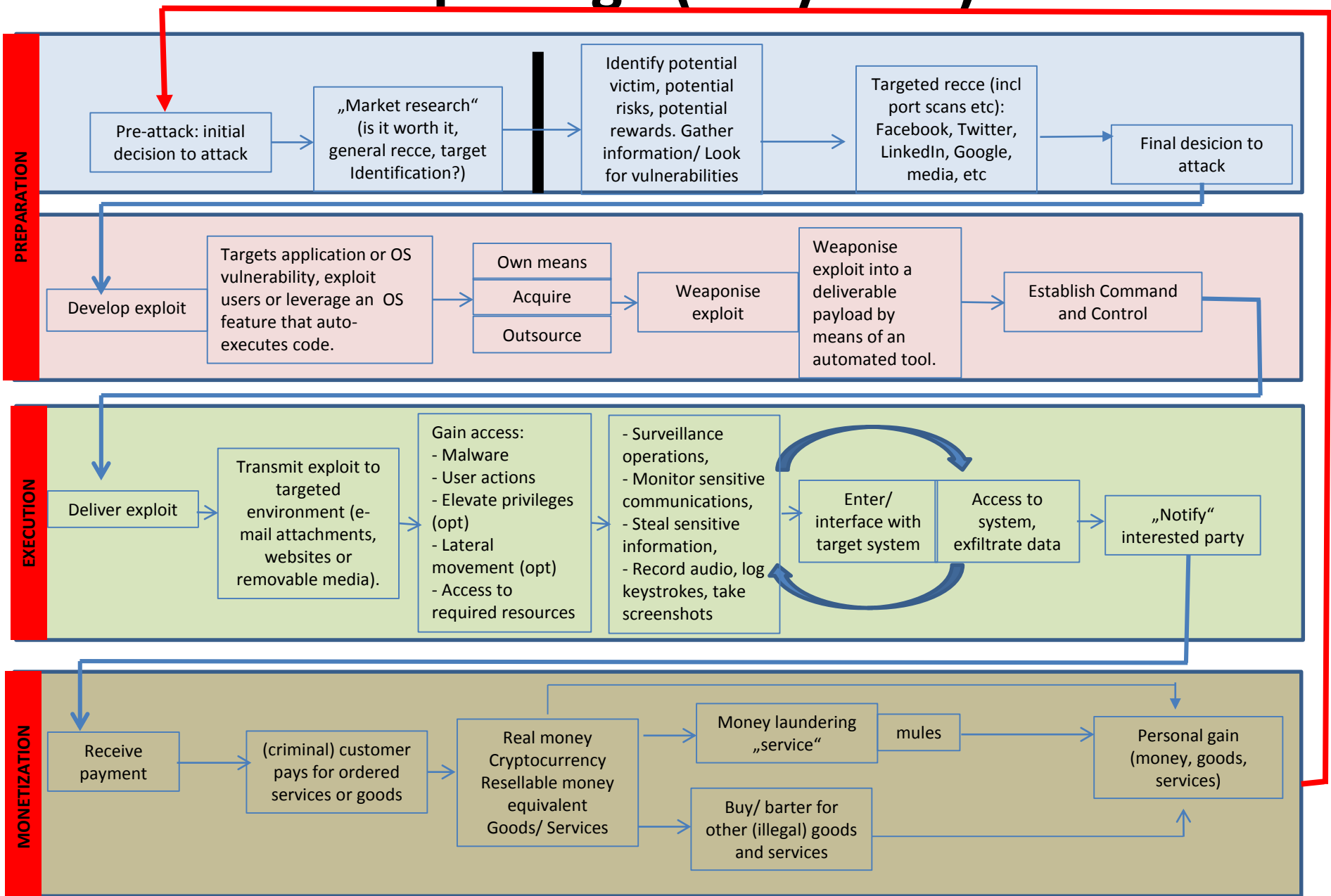
Building a botnet



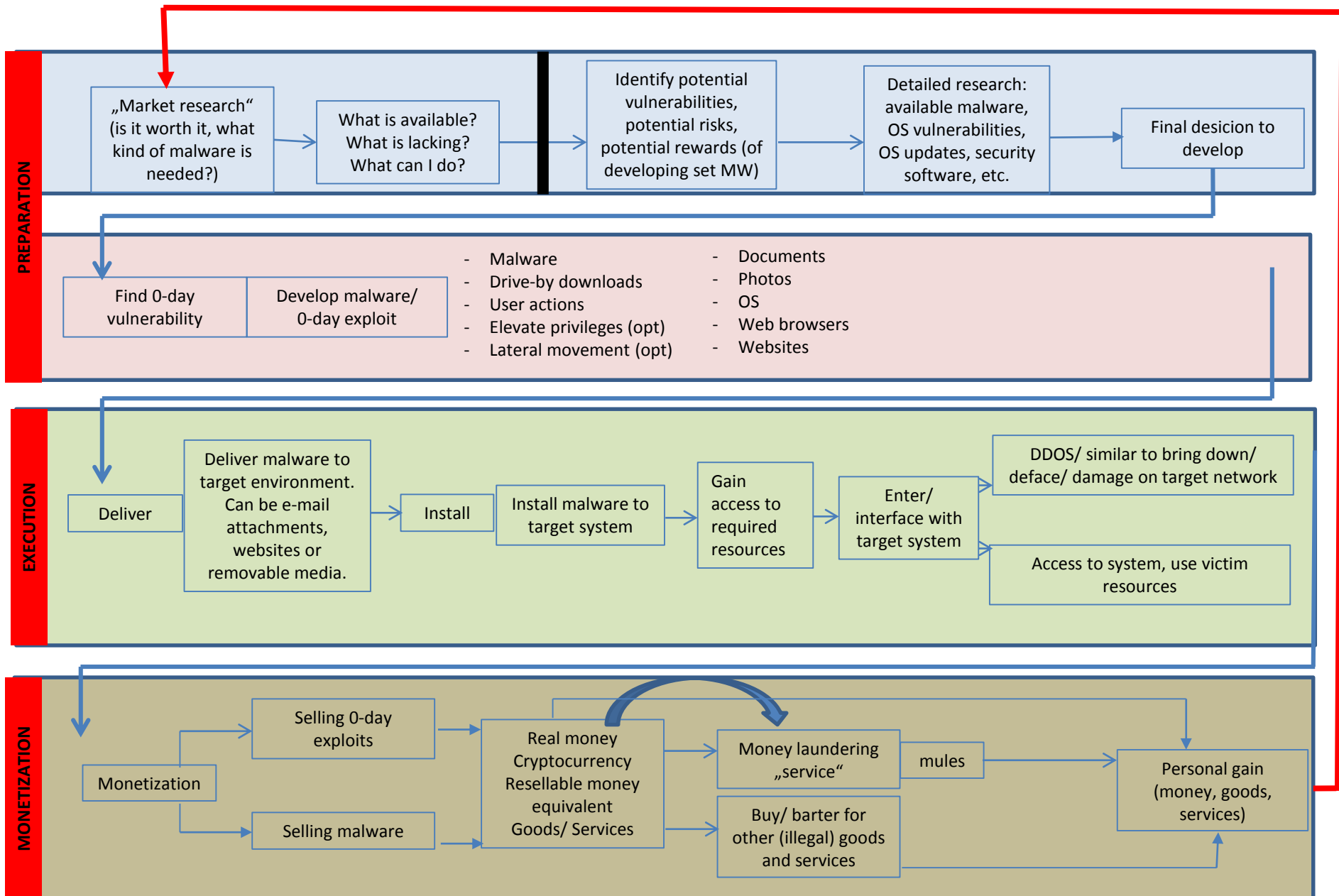
Extortion (ransomware)



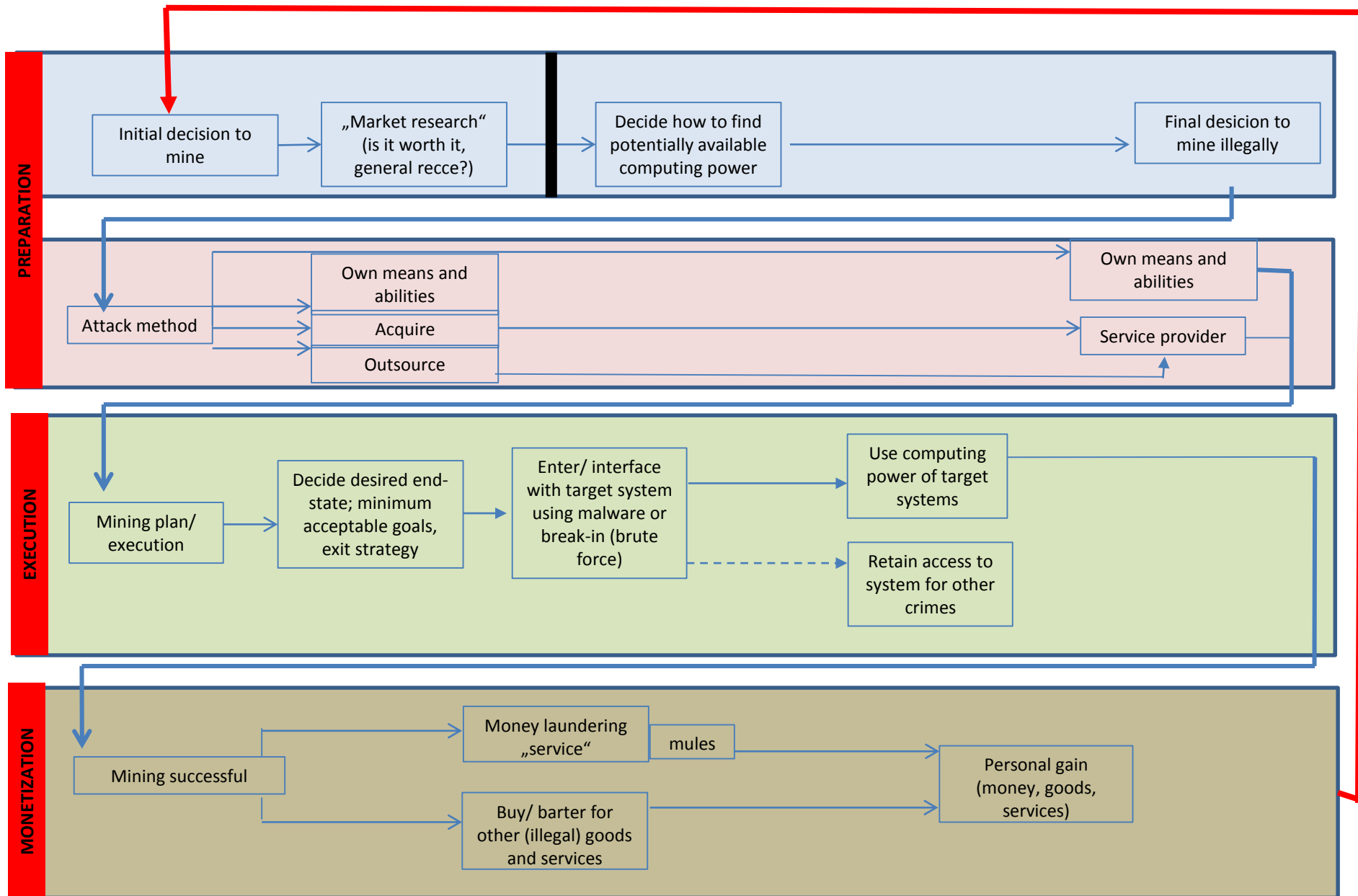
Espionage (APT/ APA)



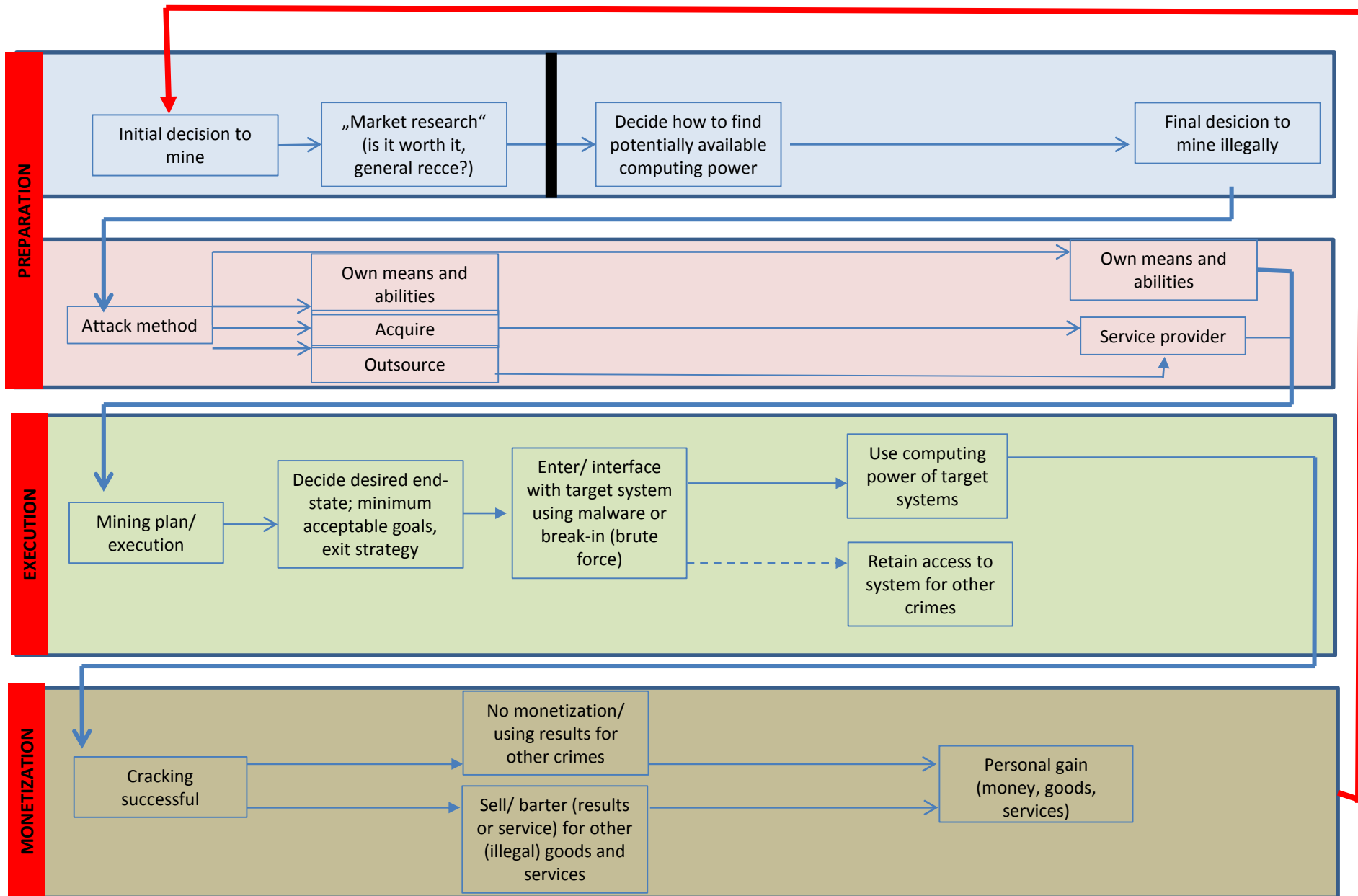
Malware development/ 0-day exploit development



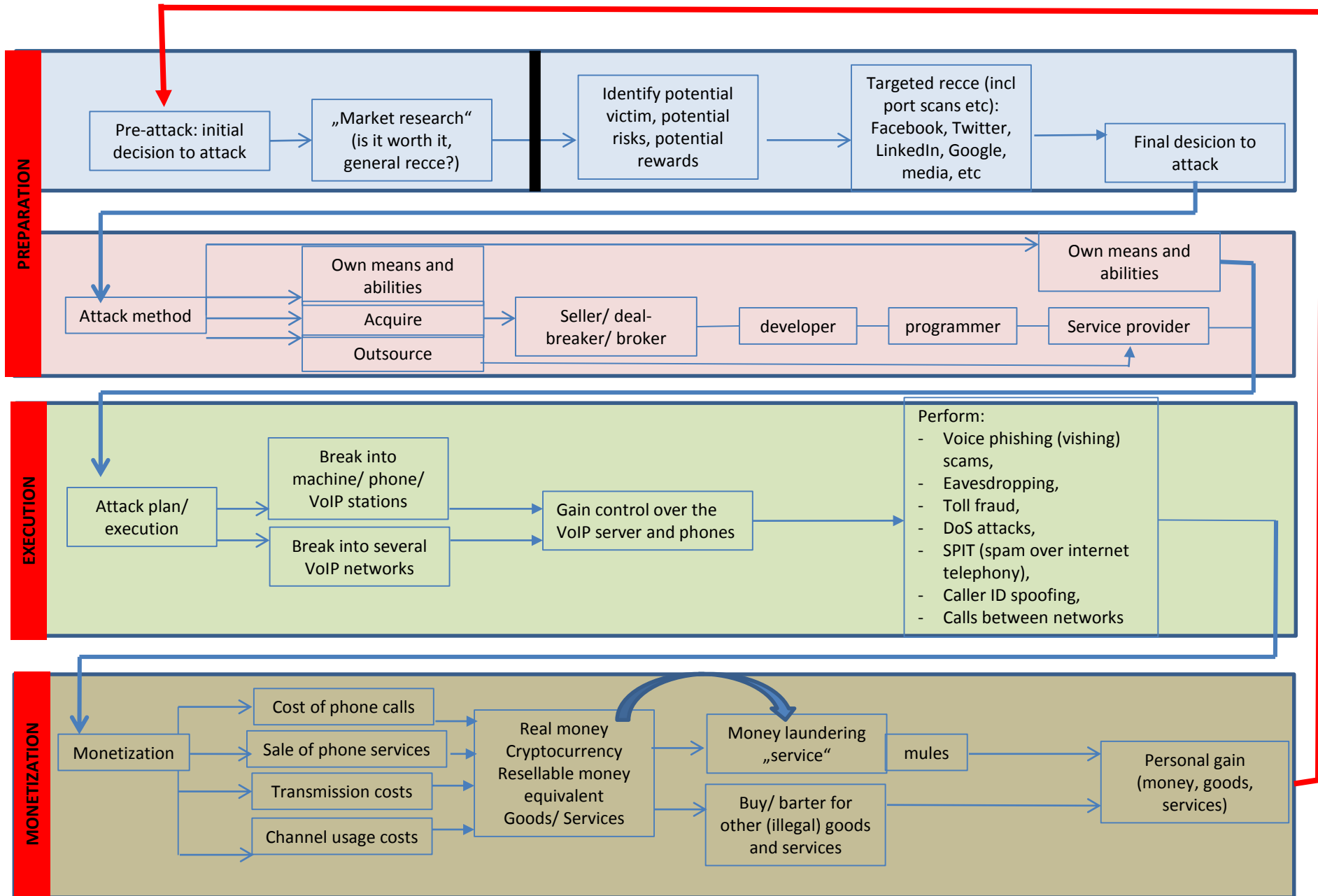
Cryptocurrency mining



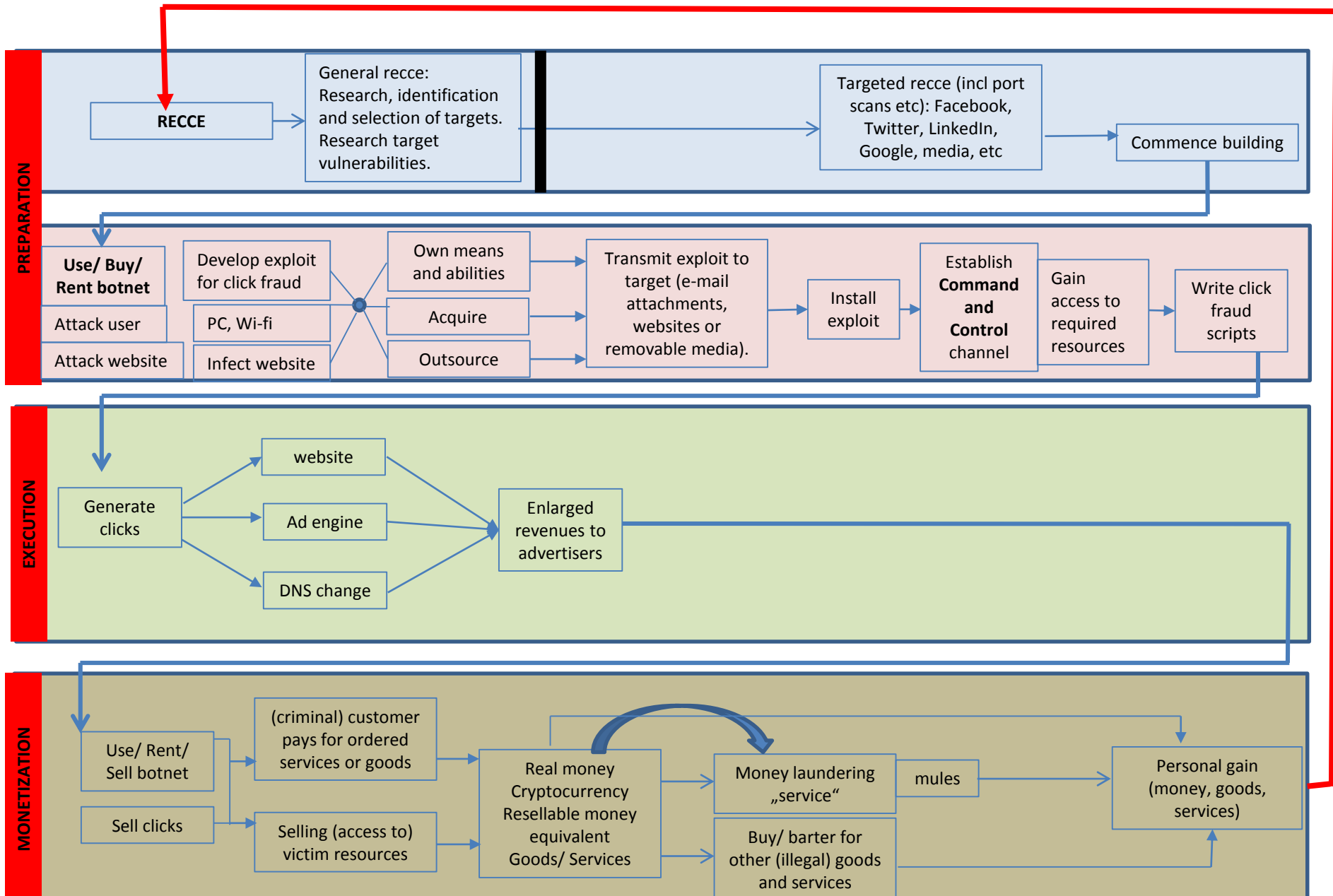
Crypto cracking/ DRM cracking



VoIP attacks



Click fraud





THANK YOU