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Cybercrime in Canadian Criminal Law

Carswell Legal Publications "Cybercrime in Canadian Criminal Law is a treatise on computer crime for the Canadian marketplace. It provides concrete answers to the difficult question of how to successfully deal with computer crime in Canada. It sets out the existing regulatory framework and considers alternatives in depth. It also provides a complex, multi-tiered proposal for effective law enforcement, while considering the question of constitutional and other constraints on regulation, including cost. It also draws analogies to existing law enforcement powers in other areas, such as terrorism and money laundering, as well as related technologies, including telephone networks. Finally, it discusses how similar measures have been implemented in other jurisdictions throughout the world."--Pub. desc.

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Principles of Cybercrime

Cambridge University Press A comprehensive doctrinal analysis of cybercrime laws in four major common law jurisdictions: Australia, Canada, the UK and the USA.

Cybercrime

Greenhaven Publishing LLC This concise volume takes care of two major issues at once; providing readers with a more worldwide view than American-centric information, and educating readers about cybercrime. This volume of essays from international sources explores the vulnerability of countries and people to cybercrime. Readers will explore cybercrime law worldwide, and take a look at the role of organized crime in cybercrime. They will also take a deep dive into cyber espionage and cyber terrorism. Countries and cultures that readers will learn about include South Africa, Singapore, Pakistan, China, Canada, Thailand, Australia, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

Managing Cyber Crime

An Assessment of Canadian Law Enforcement Responses

Cyber Crime: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications

Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications

IGI Global Threatening the safety of individuals, computers, and entire networks, cyber crime attacks vary in severity and type. Studying this continually evolving discipline involves not only understanding different types of attacks, which range from identity theft to cyberwarfare, but also identifying methods for their prevention. Cyber Crime: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications is a three-volume reference that explores all aspects of computer-based crime and threats, offering solutions and best practices from experts in software development, information security, and law. As cyber crime continues to change and new types of threats emerge,

research focuses on developing a critical understanding of different types of attacks and how they can best be managed and eliminated.

International Guide to Combating Cybercrime

American Bar Association Online Version - Discusses current cybercrime laws and practices. Available online for downloading.

Criminal Int. Law - Convention on Cybercrime

Handbook of Cyber Law & Cyber Crime Cases in India

Prakash Prasad Handbook of Cyber Law & Cyber Crime Cases in India will serve as a reference point for cyber crime cases in Indian context under the Information Technology Act & The Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008. Real Life cyber Cases with the applicable cyber law is presented in this book in a simple language. It will be a reference manual for anyone who wants to learn and understand law governing cyberspace in India. On an average a cyber law course will cost you about US Dollars 2500. This book covers about 101 real cyber crime case study along with brief illustration and explanation of every section under the relevant Indian Law.

Cyber Victimology

Decoding Cyber Crime Victimization

Routledge Cyber Victimology provides a global socio-legal-victimological perspective on victimisation online, written in clear, non-technical terms, and presents practical solutions for the problem. Halder qualitatively analyses the contemporary dimensions of cyber-crime victimisation, aiming to fill the gap in the existing literature on this topic. A literature review, along with case studies, allows the author to analyse the current situation concerning cyber-crime victimisation. A profile of victims of cyber-crime has been developed based on the characteristics of different groups of victims. As well, new policy guidelines on the basis of UN documents on cybercrimes and victim justice are proposed to prevent such victimisation and to explore avenues for restitution of justice for cases of cyber-crime victimisation. This book shows how the effects of cyber victimisation in one sector can affect others. This book also examines why perpetrators choose to attack their victim/s in specific ways, which then have a ripple effect, creating greater harm to other members of society in unexpected ways. This book is suitable for use as a textbook in cyber victimology courses and will also be of great interest to policy makers and activists working in this area.

Cyber-Crime

The Challenge in Asia

Hong Kong University Press This collection is innovative and original. It introduces new knowledge and is very timely because of the current high profile of the international public discourse over security, the internet and its impact upon the growth of the information economy. The book will be very useful to a wide range of readers because it will both inform and provide the basis for instruction. This book significantly advances the scholarly literature available on the global problem of cyber-crime. It also makes a unique contribution to the literature in this area. Much of what has been written focuses on cyber-crime in the United States and in Europe. This much-needed volume focuses on how cyber-crime is being dealt with in Asian countries. It explains how law enforcement is responding to the complex issues cyber-crime raises and analyzes the difficult policy issues this new type of transnational crime generates. This book is an invaluable addition to the library of anyone who is concerned about online crime, computer security or the emerging culture of the Internet.

Introduction to Cybercrime: Computer Crimes, Laws, and Policing in the 21st Century

Computer Crimes, Laws, and Policing in the 21st Century

ABC-CLIO Explaining cybercrime in a highly networked world, this book provides a comprehensive yet accessible summary of the history, modern developments, and efforts to combat cybercrime in various forms at all levels of government—international, national, state, and local. • Provides accessible, comprehensive coverage of a complex topic that encompasses identity theft to copyright infringement written for non-technical readers • Pays due attention to important elements of cybercrime that have been largely ignored in the field, especially politics • Supplies examinations of both the domestic and international efforts to combat cybercrime • Serves an ideal text for first-year undergraduate students in criminal justice programs

The Global Cybercrime Industry

Economic, Institutional and Strategic Perspectives

Springer Science & Business Media The Internet’s rapid diffusion and digitization of economic activities have led to the emergence of a new breed of criminals. Economic, political, and social impacts impacts of these cyber-criminals’ activities have received considerable attention in recent years. Individuals, businesses, and governments rightfully worry about the security of their systems, networks, and IT infrastructures. Looking at the patterns of cybercrimes, it is apparent that many underlying assumptions about crimes are ?awed, unrealistic, and implausible to explain this new form of criminality. The empirical records regarding crime patterns and stra- gies to avoid and ?ght crimes run counter to the functioning of the cyberworld. The ?elds of hacking and cybercrime have also undergone political, social, and psychological metamorphosis. The cybercrime industry is a comparatively young area of inquiry. While there has been an agreement that the global cybercrime industry is tremendously huge, little is known about its exact size and structure. Very few published studies have examined economic and institutional factors that in?uence strategies and behaviors of various actors associated with the cybercrime industry. Theorists are also debating as to the best way to comprehend the actions of cyber criminals and hackers and the symbiotic relationships they have with various players.

Internet Child Pornography and the Law

National and International Responses

Routledge This book provides a critical assessment of the problem of internet child pornography and its governance through legal and non-legal means, including a comparative assessment of laws in England and Wales, the United States of America and Canada in recognition that governments have a compelling interest to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. The internet raises novel and complex challenges to existing regulatory regimes. Efforts towards legal harmonization at the European Union, Council of Europe, and United Nations level are examined in this context and the utility of additional and alternative methods of regulation explored. This book argues that effective implementation, enforcement and harmonization of laws could substantially help to reduce the availability and dissemination of child pornography on the internet. At the same time, panic-led policies must be avoided if the wider problems of child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation are to be meaningfully addressed.

The Law of Cybercrimes and Their Investigations

CRC Press Cybercrime has become increasingly prevalent in the new millennium as computer-savvy criminals have developed more sophisticated ways to victimize people online and through other digital means. The Law of Cybercrimes and Their Investigations is a comprehensive text exploring the gamut of issues surrounding this growing phenomenon. After an introduction to the history of computer crime, the book reviews a host of topics including: Information warfare and cyberterrorism Obscenity, child pornography, sexual predator conduct, and online gambling Cyberstalking, cyberharassment, cyberbullying, and other types of unlawful expression Auction fraud, Ponzi and pyramid schemes, access device fraud, identity theft and fraud, securities and bank fraud, money laundering, and electronic transfer fraud Data privacy crimes, economic espionage, and intellectual property crimes Principles applicable to searches and seizures of computers, other digital devices, and peripherals Laws governing eavesdropping, wiretaps, and other investigatory devices The admission of digital evidence in court Procedures for investigating cybercrime beyond the borders of the prosecuting jurisdiction Each chapter includes key words or phrases readers should be familiar with before moving on to the next chapter. Review problems are supplied to test assimilation of the material, and the book contains weblinks to encourage further study.

Policing Cyber Crime

Bookboon

Scene of the Cybercrime: Computer Forensics Handbook

Elsevier "Cybercrime and cyber-terrorism represent a serious challenge to society as a whole." - Hans Christian Krüger, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe Crime has been with us as long as laws have existed, and modern technology has given us a new type of criminal activity: cybercrime. Computer and network related crime is a problem that spans the globe, and unites those in two disparate fields: law enforcement and information technology. This book will help both IT pros and law enforcement specialists understand both their own roles and those of the other, and show why that understanding and an organized, cooperative effort is necessary to win the fight against this new type of crime. 62% of US companies reported computer-related security breaches resulting in damages of $124 million dollars. This data is an indication of the massive need for Cybercrime training within the IT and law enforcement communities. The only book that covers Cybercrime from forensic investigation through prosecution. Cybercrime is one of the battlefields in the war against terror.

Routledge Handbook of Transnational Criminal Law

Routledge Certain types of crime are increasingly being perpetrated across national borders and require a unified regional or global response to combat them. Transnational criminal law covers both the international treaty obligations which require States to introduce specific substantive measures into their domestic criminal law schemes, and an allied procedural dimension concerned with the

articulation of inter-state cooperation in pursuit of the alleged transnational criminal. The Routledge Handbook of Transnational Criminal Law provides a comprehensive overview of the system which is designed to regulate cross border crime. The book looks at the history and development of the system, asking questions as to the principal purpose and effectiveness of transnational criminal law as it currently stands. The book brings together experts in the field, both scholars and practitioners, in order to offer original and forward-looking analyses of the key elements of the transnational criminal law. The book is split into several parts for ease of reference: Fundamental concepts surrounding the international regulation of transnational crime. Procedures for international cooperation against alleged transnational criminals including jurisdiction, police cooperation, asset recovery and extradition. Substantive crimes covered by transnational criminal law analysing the current legal provisions for each crime. The implementation of transnational criminal law and the effectiveness of the system of transnational criminal law. With chapters from over 25 authorities in the field, this handbook will be an invaluable reference work for student and academics and for policy makers with an interest in transnational criminal law.

Cybercrime In The Field Of Decency Information Technology and Morality

Nas Media Pustaka In the conceptual definition, what is meant by criminal liability is the forwarding of an objective reproach to a criminal act based on the provisions of the applicable law. Subjectively, the maker who meets the requirements in the (criminal) law can be subject to punishment for his actions. Meanwhile, the requirements for criminal responsibility or the imposition of a crime, then there must be an element of guilt in the form of deliberate action or negligence. And what is meant by child is someone who has not reached the age of 18 years. In the case of a delinquent child, the child referred to is a child who is 14 (fourteen) years old, but not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, who is suspected of having committed a criminal act. The criminal law in question is a law which aims to determine what actions or who can be convicted (including the age limit of criminal responsibility), as well as what sanctions are available. The provisions on the age limit for criminal responsibility for children in the Criminal Code still have shortcomings. The shortcomings are: 1. In the Criminal Code there is no minimum age limit for child criminal responsibility, while The Beijing Rules recognize the concept of age limit for criminal responsibility for juveniles. 2. In addition to the Criminal Code, there is no explanation regarding the institutions that support child protection in law. 3. The rules regarding child criminal law in the Criminal Code are too simple, not in accordance with the development of Indonesian society. Because historically the age of the Criminal Code is quite long and too very simple and prioritizes the theory of retaliation in its regulations regarding the criminal law of children, the KUHP regulations that specifically regulate child criminal law, especially Articles 45,46,47 are deleted and replaced by laws that are more in nature. specifically, namely Law Number 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Court.

CEH Certified Ethical Hacker All-in-One Exam Guide

McGraw Hill Professional Get complete coverage of all the objectives included on the EC-Council's Certified Ethical Hacker exam inside this comprehensive resource. Written by an IT security expert, this authoritative guide covers the vendor-neutral CEH exam in full detail. You'll find learning objectives at the beginning of each chapter, exam tips, practice exam questions, and in-depth explanations. Designed to help you pass the exam with ease, this definitive volume also serves as an essential on-the-job reference. COVERS ALL EXAM TOPICS, INCLUDING: Introduction to ethical hacking Cryptography Reconnaissance and footprinting Network scanning Enumeration System hacking Evasion techniques Social engineering and physical security Hacking web servers and applications SQL injection Viruses, trojans, and other attacks Wireless hacking Penetration testing Electronic content includes: Two practice exams Bonus appendix with author's recommended tools, sites, and references

Cybercrime

A Reference Handbook

ABC-CLIO Cybercrime: A Reference Handbook documents the history of computer hacking from free long distance phone calls to virtual espionage to worries of a supposed "cyber apocalypse," and provides accessible information everyone should know.

Cyber Crimes against Women in India

SAGE Publications India Cyber Crimes against Women in India reveals loopholes in the present laws and policies of the Indian judicial system, and what can be done to ensure safety in cyberspace. The book is a significant contribution to socio-legal research on online crimes targeting teenage girls and women. It shows how they become soft targets of trolling, online grooming, privacy infringement, bullying, pornography, sexual defamation, morphing, spoofing and so on. The authors address various raging debates in the country such as how women can be protected from cybercrimes; what steps can be taken as prevention and as recourse to legal aid and how useful and accessible cyber laws are. The book provides detailed answers to a wide array of questions that bother scholars and charts a way forward.

Fighting Cyber Crime

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, One Hundred Seventh Congress, First Session, May 24, June 12 and June 14, 2001

Crime and Technology

New Frontiers for Regulation, Law Enforcement and Research

Springer Science & Business Media Guido Rossi As Chairman of ISPAC, I want to thank all the contributors to this book that originates from the International Conference on Crime and Technology. This could be the end of my presentation if I did not feel uneasy not considering one of the problems I believe to be pivotal in the relationship between crime and technology. I shall also consider that the same relationship exists between terror and globalization, while globalization is stemming from technology and terror from crime. Transnational terrorism is today made possible by the vast array of communication tools. But the paradox is that if globalization facilitates terrorist violence, the fight against this war without borders is potentially disastrous for both economic development and globalization. Antiterrorist measures restrict mobility and financial flows, while new terrorist attacks could lead the way for an antiglobalist reaction. But the global society has yet to agree on a common definition of terrorism or on a common policy against it. The ordinary traditional criminal law is still depending on the sovereignty of national states, while international criminal justice is only a spotty and contested last resort. The fragmented and weak international institutions and underdeveloped civil societies have no power to enforce criminal justice against t- rorism. At the same time, the states that are its targets have no interest in applying the laws of war (the Geneva Conventions) to their fight against terrorists.

Cyber crime strategy

The Stationery Office The Government published the UK Cyber Security Strategy in June 2009 (Cm. 7642, ISBN 97801017674223), and established the Office of Cyber Security to provide strategic leadership across Government. This document sets out the Home Office's approach to tackling cyber crime, showing how to tackle such crimes directly through the provision of a law enforcement response, and indirectly through cross-Government working and through the development of relationships with industry, charities and other groups, as well as internationally. The publication is divided into five chapters and looks at the following areas, including: the broader cyber security context; cyber crime: the current position; the Government response and how the Home Office will tackle cyber crime.

Computer Forensics and Cyber Crime

An Introduction

Prentice Hall "Computer Forensics and Cyber Crime: An Introduction" explores the current state of computer crime within the United States. Beginning with the 1970's, this work traces the history of technological crime, and identifies areas ripe for exploitation from technology savvy deviants. This book also evaluates forensic practices and software in light of government legislation, while providing a thorough analysis of emerging case law in a jurisprudential climate. Finally, this book outlines comprehensive guidelines for the development of computer forensic laboratories, the creation of computer crime task forces, and search and seizures of electronic equipment.

Cybercrime in Context

The human factor in victimization, offending, and policing

Springer Nature This book is about the human factor in cybercrime: its offenders, victims and parties involved in tackling cybercrime. It takes a diverse international perspective of the response to and prevention of cybercrime by seeking to understand not just the technological, but the human decision-making involved. This edited volume represents the state of the art of research on the human factor in cybercrime, addressing its victims, offenders, and policing. It originated at the Second annual Conference on the Human Factor in Cybercrime, held in The Netherlands in October 2019, bringing together empirical research from a variety of disciplines, and theoretical and methodological approaches. This volume will be of particular interest to researchers and students in cybercrime and the psychology of cybercrime, as well as policy makers and law enforcement interested in prevention and detection.

Cybercrime and Digital Forensics

An Introduction

Routledge The emergence of the World Wide Web, smartphones, and Computer-Mediated Communications (CMCs) profoundly affect the way in which people interact online and offline. Individuals who engage in socially unacceptable or outright criminal acts increasingly utilize technology to connect with one another in ways that are not otherwise possible in the real world due to shame, social stigma, or risk of detection. As a consequence, there are now myriad opportunities for wrongdoing and abuse through technology. This book offers a comprehensive and integrative introduction to cybercrime. It is the first to connect the disparate literature on the various types of cybercrime, the investigation and detection of cybercrime and the role of digital information, and the wider role of technology as a facilitator for social relationships between deviants and criminals. It includes coverage of: key theoretical and methodological perspectives, computer hacking and digital piracy, economic crime and online fraud, pornography and online sex crime, cyber-bulling and cyber-stalking, cyber-terrorism and extremism, digital forensic investigation and its legal context, cybercrime policy. This book includes lively and engaging features, such as discussion questions, boxed examples of unique events and key figures in offending, quotes from interviews with active offenders and a full glossary of terms. It is supplemented by a companion website that includes further students exercises and instructor resources. This text is essential reading for courses on cybercrime, cyber-deviancy, digital forensics, cybercrime investigation and the sociology of technology.

Cybercrime

The Transformation of Crime in the Information Age

Polity Looking at the full range of cybercrime, and computer security he shows how the increase in personal computing power available within a globalized communications network has affected the nature of and response to criminal activities. We have now entered the world of low impact, multiple victim crimes in which bank robbers, for example, no longer have to meticulously plan the theft of millions of dollars. New technological capabilities at their disposal now mean that one person can effectively commit millions of robberies of one dollar each. Against this background, David Wall scrutinizes the regulatory challenges that cybercrime poses for the criminal (and civil) justice processes, at both the national and the international levels. Book jacket.

Introduction to Hacking Guide

New technologies create new criminal opportunities but few new types of crime. What distinguishes cybercrime from traditional criminal activity? Obviously, one difference is the use of the digital computer, but technology alone is insufficient for any distinction that might exist between different realms of criminal activity. Criminals do not need a computer to commit fraud, traffic in child pornography and intellectual property, steal an identity, or violate someone's privacy. All those activities existed before the "cyber" prefix became ubiquitous. Cybercrime, especially involving the Internet, represents an extension of existing criminal behaviour alongside some novel illegal activities.Most cybercrime is an attack on information about individuals, corporations, or governments. Although the attacks do not take place on a physical body, they do take place on the personal or corporate virtual body, which is the set of informational attributes that define people and institutions on the Internet. In other words, in the digital age our virtual identities are essential elements of everyday life: we are a bundle of numbers and identifiers in multiple computer databases owned by governments and corporations. Cybercrime highlights the centrality of networked computers in our lives, as well as the fragility of such seemingly solid facts as individual identity.An important aspect of cybercrime is its nonlocal character: actions can occur in jurisdictions separated by vast distances. This poses severe problems for law enforcement since previously local or even national crimes now require international cooperation. For example, if a person accesses child pornography located on a computer in a country that does not ban child pornography, is that individual committing a crime in a nation where such materials are illegal? Where exactly does cybercrime take place? Cyberspace is simply a richer version of the space where a telephone conversation takes place, somewhere between the two people having the conversation. As a planet-spanning network, the Internet offers criminals multiple hiding places in the real world as well as in the network itself. However, just as individuals walking on the ground leave marks that a skilled tracker can follow, cybercriminals leave clues as to their identity and location, despite their best efforts to cover their tracks. In order to follow such clues across national boundaries, though, international cybercrime treaties must be ratified.In 1996 the Council of Europe, together with government representatives from the United States, Canada, and Japan, drafted a preliminary international treaty covering computer crime. Around the world, civil libertarian groups immediately protested provisions in the treaty requiring Internet service providers (ISPs) to store information on their customers' transactions and to turn this information over on demand. Work on the treaty proceeded nevertheless, and on November 23, 2001, the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime was signed by 30 states. The convention came into effect in 2004. Additional protocols, covering terrorist activities and racist and xenophobic cybercrimes, were proposed in 2002 and came into effect in 2006. In addition, various national laws, such as the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, have expanded law enforcement's power to monitor and protect computer networks

Crime Policy in America

Laws, Institutions, and Programs

UPA The second edition of Crime Policy in America describes the process of policy-making and the substantive nature of policy directions in crime and justice in America, particularly from the beginning of the 1970s. This book examines the nature of presidential policy-making in crime and justice from Nixon to Obama, congressional policy-making since the birth of the Bill of Rights, and judicial policy-making since the promulgation of the Judicial Act of 1789. The perspective of this book is deeply historical, sociological, and legalistic. Historically, the book has explored the evolution of different policy strategies at different periods of American history; sociologically, it scrutinized the impact of the get-tough policy paradigm on crime and justice, and from a legal perspective it has examined the conflict and the consensus of Congress and the federal judiciary on different issues of crime and justice from drug crimes to sex crimes to counterterrorism. The second edition of the book has particularly illuminated the changing directions of US crime policy from the dominance of the “get tough” approach in the 1980s and 1990s to a more balanced approach to crime control and prevention in the beginning of the 21sr century.

Guide to Cybersecurity

Cybercrime, Also Called Computer Crime, the Use of a Computer as an Instrument to Further Illegal Ends, Such as Committing Fraud, Trafficking in Child Pornography

Cybercrime, also called computer crime, the use of a computer as an instrument to further illegal ends, such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy. Cybercrime, especially through the Internet, has grown in importance as the computer has become central to commerce, entertainment, and government.Because of the early and widespread adoption of computers and the Internet in the United States, most of the earliest victims and villains of cybercrime were Americans. By the 21st century, though, hardly a hamlet remained anywhere in the world that had not been touched by cybercrime of one sort or another.New technologies create new criminal opportunities but few new types of crime. What distinguishes cybercrime from traditional criminal activity? Obviously, one difference is the use of the digital computer, but technology alone is insufficient for any distinction that might exist between different realms of criminal activity. Criminals do not need a computer to commit fraud, traffic in child pornography and intellectual property, steal an identity, or violate someone's privacy. All those activities existed before the "cyber" prefix became ubiquitous. Cybercrime, especially involving the Internet, represents an extension of existing criminal behaviour alongside some novel illegal activities.Most cybercrime is an attack on information about individuals, corporations, or governments. Although the attacks do not take place on a physical body, they do take place on the personal or corporate virtual body, which is the set of informational attributes that define people and institutions on the Internet. In other words, in the digital age our virtual identities are essential elements of everyday life: we are a bundle of numbers and identifiers in multiple computer databasesowned by governments and corporations. Cybercrime highlights the centrality of networked computers in our lives, as well as the fragility of such seemingly solid facts as individual identity.An important aspect of cybercrime is its nonlocal character: actions can occur in jurisdictions separated by vast distances. This poses severe problems for law enforcement since previously local or even national crimes now require international cooperation. For example, if a person accesses child pornography located on a computer in a country that does not ban child pornography, is that individual committing a crime in a nation where such materials are illegal? Where exactly does cybercrime take place? Cyberspace is simply a richer version of the space where a telephone conversation takes place, somewhere between the two people having the conversation. As a planet-spanning network, the Internet offers criminals multiple hiding places in the real world as well as in the network itself. However, just as individuals walking on the ground leave marks that a skilled tracker can follow, cybercriminals leave clues as to their identity and location, despite their best efforts to cover their tracks. In order to follow such clues across national boundaries, though, international cybercrime treaties must be ratified.In 1996 the Council of Europe, together with government representatives from the United States, Canada, and Japan, drafted a preliminary international treaty covering computer crime. Around the world, civil libertarian groups immediately protested provisions in the treaty requiring Internet service providers (ISPs) to store information on their customers' transactions and to turn this information over on demand. Work on the treaty proceeded nevertheless, and on November 23, 2001, the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime was signed by 30 states.

Transnational Criminal Organizations, Cybercrime, and Money Laundering

A Handbook for Law Enforcement Officers, Auditors, and Financial Investigators

CRC Press WRITTEN BY A LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONAL FOR OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN THE TRENCHES This book examines the workings of organized criminals and criminal groups that transcend national boundaries. Discussions include

methods used by criminal groups to internationally launder money; law enforcement efforts to counteract such schemes; and new methods and tactics to counteract transnational money laundering. A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO FACETS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND MEASURES TO COMBAT THEM Intended for law enforcement personnel, bank compliance officers, financial investigators, criminal defense attorneys, and anyone interested in learning about the basic concepts of international crime and money laundering, this timely text explains: money laundering terms and phrases an overview of relevant federal agencies, transnational criminal organizations, and basic investigatory techniques the intricacies of wire transfers and cyberbanking the phenomenon of the "World Wide Web"

Cyber Crime

Nitya Publications This textbook examines the psychology of cyber crime. It aims to be useful to both undergraduate and postgraduate students from a wide variety of disciplines, including criminology, psychology and information technology. Because of the diversity of backgrounds of potential readers, this book presumes no prior knowledge of either the psychological or technological aspects of cyber crime – key concepts in both areas are defined as they arise in the chapters that follow. The chapters consider research that has been conducted in each area, but also apply psychological theories and models to each type of cyber crime. The chapters also consider many aspects of each cyber crime.

Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and Cyber Forensics: Applications and Perspectives

Applications and Perspectives

IGI Global Recent developments in cyber security, crime, and forensics have attracted researcher and practitioner interests from technological, organizational and policy-making perspectives. Technological advances address challenges in information sharing, surveillance and analysis, but organizational advances are needed to foster collaboration between federal, state and local agencies as well as the private sector. Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and Cyber Forensics: Applications and Perspectives provides broad coverage of technical and socio-economic perspectives for utilizing information and communication technologies and developing practical solutions in cyber security, cyber crime and cyber forensics.

Cybercrimes: A Multidisciplinary Analysis

Springer Science & Business Media Designed to serve as a reference work for practitioners, academics, and scholars worldwide, this book is the first of its kind to explain complex cybercrimes from the perspectives of multiple disciplines (computer science, law, economics, psychology, etc.) and scientifically analyze their impact on individuals, society, and nations holistically and comprehensively. In particular, the book shows: How multiple disciplines concurrently bring out the complex, subtle, and elusive nature of cybercrimes How cybercrimes will affect every human endeavor, at the level of individuals, societies, and nations How to legislate proactive cyberlaws, building on a fundamental grasp of computers and networking, and stop reacting to every new cyberattack How conventional laws and traditional thinking fall short in protecting us from cybercrimes How we may be able to transform the destructive potential of cybercrimes into amazing innovations in cyberspace that can lead to explosive technological growth and prosperity

Researching Cybercrimes

Methodologies, Ethics, and Critical Approaches

Springer Nature This edited book promotes and facilitates cybercrime research by providing a cutting-edge collection of perspectives on the critical usage of online data across platforms, as well as the implementation of both traditional and innovative analysis methods. The accessibility, variety and wealth of data available online presents substantial opportunities for researchers from different disciplines to study cybercrimes and, more generally, human behavior in cyberspace. The unique and dynamic characteristics of cyberspace often demand cross-disciplinary and cross-national research endeavors, but disciplinary, cultural and legal differences can hinder the ability of researchers to collaborate. This work also provides a review of the ethics associated with the use of online data sources across the globe. The authors are drawn from multiple disciplines and nations, providing unique insights into the value and challenges evident in online data use for cybercrime scholarship. It is a key text for researchers at the upper undergraduate level and above.

Cybersecurity for Executives

A Practical Guide

John Wiley & Sons Practical guide that can be used by executives to make well-informed decisions on cybersecurity issues to better protect their business Emphasizes, in a direct and uncomplicated way, how executives can identify, understand, assess, and mitigate risks associated with cybersecurity issues Covers 'What to Do When You Get Hacked?' including Business Continuity and Disaster

Recovery planning, Public Relations, Legal and Regulatory issues, and Notifications and Disclosures Provides steps for integrating cybersecurity into Strategy; Policy and Guidelines; Change Management and Personnel Management Identifies cybersecurity best practices that executives can and should use both in the office and at home to protect their vital information

Canadian Organized Crime, Second Edition

Canadian Scholars The second edition of Stephen Schneider’s highly regarded Canadian Organized Crime provides an introduction to criminal syndicates, organized crimes, and enforcement principles and practices in Canada. This widely informative and accessible new edition continues its comprehensive historical, empirical, and theoretical overview of organized crime in Canada with numerous case studies that make the material vivid and understandable for students. Incorporating new research, recent Canadian cases, and current enforcement structures and laws in Canada, this text will give readers a broad understanding of the social, political, and economic forces that contribute to the continued existence of organized crime in Canada. The text examines new trends and developments that have affected organized crime since the first edition, including the ongoing revolution in digital communications (the internet dark web), the proliferation of cryptocurrency, the opioid epidemic, organized criminality in the time of COVID, the growing power of the ‘Ndrangheta in Ontario, the fallout from the implosion of Quebec’s Rizzuto mafia family, and the new business model employed by the Hells Angels throughout Canada. This textbook will appeal to students in criminology, sociology, political science, and law and justice programs, criminal justice professionals working in the field of organized crime enforcement, and readers interested in true crime literature.

Cyber Crime and the Victimization of Women

Laws, Rights and Regulations

"This book investigates cyber crime, exploring gendered dimensions of cyber crimes like adult bullying, cyber stalking, hacking, defamation, morphed pornographic images, and electronic blackmailing"--Provided by publisher.