## **EUROPOL**

**EC3 - European Cybercrime Centre** 

EUROPOL CAPACITIES AND EFFORT SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST CYBERCRIME

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The European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) was set up by Europol to strengthen the law enforcement response to cybercrime in the EU and thus to help protect European citizens, businesses and governments from online crime



## Together in the fight against cybercrime

- Established in 2013
- Involved in many high-profile operations
- Hundreds of operational-support deployments
- Operational, strategic, analytical and forensic support to Member States' investigations
- Each year, EC3 publishes the Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA), its flagship strategic report on key findings and emerging threats and developments in cybercrime

# /// Organizational Structure

01 - Operational Centre

O2 – European Serious and Organized Crime Centre

03 - European Cybercrime Centre (EC3)

04 – European Counter Terrorism Centre

05 - European Financial Economic Crime Centre

Head of EC3

**Knowledge** 

**Prevention & Outreach** 

**Policy & Development** 

**Digital Support** 

**Forensic Support** 

**Cyber Intelligence Support** 

**Operations (03)** 

**AP Cyborg HIGH TECH CRIMES** 

**AP Terminal PAYMENT FRAUD** 

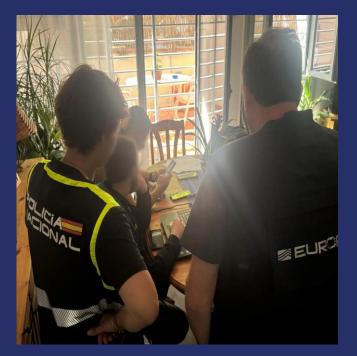
**AP Twins CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE** 

AP Dark Web DARK WEB

Joint Cybercrime J-CAT Action Taskforce















https://www.europol.europa.eu/publication-events/main-reports/internet-organised-crime-threat-assessment-iocta-2024





## /// How does international cooperation look like?

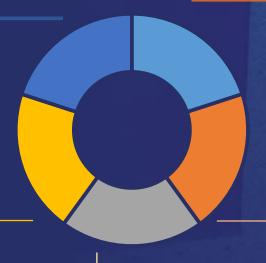


- In the lead of the investigation
- · Owners of the data shared
- Coordinate and implement the Operational Action plan



#### SIENA:

- · Cross-check operational data
- Analytical support and deconfliction
- · Coordinate sprints, video calls and meetings
- Large File Exchange (LFE)
- Virtual Command Post (VCP)
- · Command post: support live activities





 J-CAT is a 24/7 permanent taskforce of cyber liaison officers, operating from Europol headquarters together with the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3)

#### **EUROJUST**

#### **Judicial cooperation:**

- European Arrest Warrants
- European Investigation Orders
- Mutual Legal Assistance
   Organizes coordination meetings



## **European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT)**

Multiannual Plan to fight against organized at EU level

- Funding operational sprints
- Funding resources



# /// EC3 Advisory Groups







**23 MEMBERS**AG Service Providers

**26 MEMBERS**AG Financial
Services

**28 MEMBERS**AG Internet Security



# /// EC3 Advisory Groups

Fostering closer cooperation between law enforcement and key partners from the public and private sector

#### Goals:

- Establish and deepen trusted relationships
- Provide expert advice to EC3
- Agree on joint strategic and operational initiatives in the fight against cybercrime



# /// EC3 Advisory Groups

#### **Missions for the AGs members**

- Support operations
- Threat assessment
- Policy discussion
- Capacity building
- Awareness support
- Participation in EC3 events



TEDROPOL

**Europol-supported operation** *led by German authorities* 



January 2025

## Overview of the operation

- Law enforcement from eight countries
- Takedown of the two largest cybercrime forums in the world: "cracked.to" and "nulled.io"
- 2 arrests
- 7 properties searched
- 17 servers and over 50 electronic devices seized
- EUR 300 000 of cash and cryptocurrencies seized
- 12 domains seized along with other associated services (hosting + financial processor)



The platforms nulled.to and cracked.io



More than 10 million users and EUR 1 million of profit

- Marketplace for illegal goods and Cybercrime as a Service (CaaS)
- Quick entry point in the cybercrime scene
- Platforms working as one-stops shops
- Hosting service StarkRDP promoted and run by the suspects)
- Financial processor Sellix



The platforms nulled.to and cracked.io



- Associated services: stolen data, login credentials malware, hacking tools
- Also Offered Al-based tools and scripts to:
  - Automatically scan for security vulnerabilities
  - Optimize attacks
  - Advanced phishing techniques, using AI to create more personalized and convincing messages

### **Europol role in supporting the investigation**



 Bringing relevant partners together for crossborder cooperation and joint action:

THROPPIL

- Joint Cybercrime Action Taskforce (J-CAT)
  hosted at Europol HQ:
- Main Country: Germany +
   Australia, France, Greece, Italy, Romania, Spain, USA



## **Europol operational support to the investigation**



- Providing Analytic and forensic support
- Action day with analyst deployed on the spot to work with German investigators

IROPUL

- Act as broker of the law enforcement knowledge, providing a hub through which Member States can connect and benefit from one another's Europol's expertise
- Operational sprints

# /// The importance of WHOIS/IP in investigations

## Cooperation is an essential aspect in investigations TEDROPOL

- Finding the real location of a server
- Identifying the real "User"
- Finding who holds/own the data consenting:
  - Freeze/Seize/Takedown +
  - Lawful interception of connections/packets (when possible)
- Obtaining copies of the servers
- Monitoring illicit activity



# /// The importance of WHOIS/IP in investigations

### Cooperation is an essential aspect in investigations

- Addressing the real owner/holder directly Evade hopping through different SPs
- Starting investigations faster
- Enabling local "low value" investigations which are hampered by lack of data
- Finding connection between servers -> Discover/Assess the whole criminal infrastructure



## /// Regulations related to E-Governance

- 1) Directive on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union (NIS 2 Directive) (art. 28)
- 2) EU Electronic Evidence legislative package:

Regulation (EU) 2023/1543 - Directive EU 2023/1544

- 3) Second Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime
- 4) Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 'the Digital Services Act' (DSA)

#### Mentions:

- 5) Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data Act CLOUD Act
- 6) European Union Artificial Intelligence Act



## /// Regulations' common aspects

- Establishing a legal/reference contact for LEAs/Judicial Authorities/Legitimate access seekers
- 2. Maintain accurate and up-to-date information about registrant/users
- 3. Having data management and retention policies (based on local law)
- 4. Being ready to answer in short time (8 hrs for emergency requests)
- 5. Having backup strategies
- 6. Building mechanism to retrieve data in a fast and reliable way
- 7. Building cooperation procedures with LEAs and trusted flaggers
- 8. Monitoring illicit activities



# /// Law enforcement Challenges

The traditional law enforcement approach does not work. There is several challenges when it comes to investigation, identification and prosecution.



#### **Encryption**

Encryption of online transmissions prevents monitoring by law enforcement agencies. Widespread use of end-to-end encryption in communications makes it hard to for LE to operate.



#### **Anonymity**

Legal or regulatory protections for personal privacy also present barriers to law enforcement in online environments as they prohibit government actions that violate privacy.



#### High Volume/ Low value crime

High volume and low value crime poses a challenge to law enforcement due to it's less noticeable nature.



#### Challenges of publicprivate partnerships

Cooperation with the private sector is vital in combating cybercrime as the private sector holds much of the evidence of cybercrime. In addition to that they often also provide and maintain much of the tools used to navigate cyberspace



## **Cross-Border Jurisdiction**

Challenges associated with national legal frameworks and overlapping jurisdictions result from the fact that the online environment extends beyond borders



# Tracing Communication & Payments

The technological barriers associated with monitoring online activity include the hardware and software protective systems that people use to prevent unauthorized access to personal data through the Internet.



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### **New technologies**

- Blockchain
- A
- Quantum computing

"Artificial intelligence has transformed the modern world with unprecedented speed and impact. Indeed, the very qualities that make AI revolutionary - accessibility, versatility, and sophistication - have made it also an attractive tool for criminals."

https://www.europol.europa.eu/publication-events/main-reports/changing-dna-of-serious-and-organised-crime



