



CC-DRIVER

Researching cybercriminality to design new methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate cybercriminal behaviour.

D7.7 — CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts

WP7 — Dissemination, exploitation and communications

Abstract

This deliverable gives an overview of the CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts. In view of the Grant Agreement's requirements to run a project website that shares project-relevant information with the interested public BayHfoeD has set up such a website, which has been constantly updated and features key insights into the project as such and presents major outcomes of the consortium's work. More specifically, the website summarises the project's conceptual approach, its aims and outcomes, introduces the consortium members to the visitors, has a resources section including a flyer & brochure, policy briefs, other publications, deliverables, newsletters, press releases and videos, carries a blog with a blog post section and has a section that is specifically tailored to LEAs. As far as social media accounts are concerned, CC-DRIVER manages Twitter, LinkedIn and Youtube accounts, which are used to promote the project's key activities and outputs. Besides that, a conversation with key stakeholders is facilitated by tweeting and posting about new developments in the field of cybercrime.

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Executive summary

An online appearance is a major tool for the promotion of a project, its aims and outcomes, and a vital tool to ensure a successful dissemination, communication and exploitation. But it's not simply the presence that matters, on the contrary, this presence has to be monitored and attended to on a regular basis so as to establish connections and stay in touch with relevant stakeholders in the EU, ranging from law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to policy makers, from businesses to civil society organisations (CSOs) and including academia as well as all citizens.

The efforts to achieve these goals can be tracked with the aid of this report. *D7.7 CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts* introduces the online presence of the CC-DRIVER project. This includes a website, which can be found at <https://www.ccdriver-h2020.com/>, a Twitter profile (@CcdriverH2020, which can be found at <https://twitter.com/CcdriverH2020>, a LinkedIn profile (CC-DRIVER project), which can be found at <https://www.linkedin.com/in/cc-driver-project-83b54a1b4/>, and a Youtube channel (CC-DRIVER Project), which can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRx2fQqY7eqRldAnsaLI6TA>. It lays out the structure of the website and goes into detail on all sub-pages and gives an overview regarding social media networks.



List of acronyms/abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
CaaS	Cybercrime-as-a-Service
CERT	Computer emergency response teams
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
GA	Grant Agreement
IR	Incident response teams
LEA	Law enforcement agency
SEO	Search engine optimisation

Table 1 List of acronyms/abbreviations



1. Introduction

Background

CC-DRIVER is a H2020 funded project using a multidisciplinary approach to explore the drivers of cybercriminality. It aims to identify, understand and explain drivers of new forms of (cyber-)criminality. The project focuses on human factors that determine criminal behaviours, such as cyber juvenile delinquency and adolescent hacking. The main goal is to develop methods to prevent, mitigate and investigate cybercriminality.

The vision of CC-DRIVER focuses on three key outcomes:

- Development of cybercrime awareness and investigation tools, training materials for law enforcement agencies (LEAs), computer emergency response teams (CERTs), and incident response teams (IRs)
- Support of the harmonisation of cybercrime legislation across EU states by developing a policy toolkit
- Creation of online questionnaires which young people (as well as their parents, teachers, caregivers) and organisations can use to assess their vulnerability to cybercrime

To build a solid foundation for all outcomes, CC-DRIVER will use an interdisciplinary approach including the scientific domains of psychology, criminology, anthropology, neurobiology, cyberpsychology and conduct research regarding:

- the human and technical drivers of new forms of cybercriminality, with a special focus on juvenile delinquency,
- the techniques and tactics of cybercriminals, with a special focus on cybercrime-as-a-service, and
- country-specific knowledge relating to cybersecurity policies and juvenile cybercrime.

As stated in the project's dissemination plan (D7.2), "effective dissemination of the project's research outputs will facilitate an understanding of the human factors and drivers in cybercriminality, on the basis of which LEAs and policymakers will be able to finetune strategies and improve the efficiency of prevention and prosecution of cybercriminal activities."

To be successful in this endeavour, catching, informing and convincing dissemination material is of the essence.

Objectives

This deliverable elaborates on the requirements stated in Task *T7.4 – Develop and operate the project's website and social media accounts*: "A major tool for the promotion of the project will be the creation of and maintenance of a website where the current news and research outcomes will be displayed particularly to enhance the dissemination of the material produced by the CC-DRIVER





project. BayHfoed will open the website for public access by month 4. The website will serve multiple functions – to post the project’s deliverables, to provide information about the project and the consortium partners and a streamlined version of the consortium’s work plan. The website will carry a blog and invite stakeholders to contribute to it. The partners will use the website to post press releases, videos, the project flyer, the project’s social media account hashtags, etc. as well as to invite interaction with stakeholders” (Part A, p. 32).

Besides providing a closer look at the project website, this report will also go into detail regarding the project’s social media accounts, that is, on Twitter, LinkedIn and Youtube. Interestingly, T7.4 does not make any specific remarks about the project’s social media accounts, let alone in the form of issuing requirements. As clearly as the website’s different functions are described in the GA, social media accounts are only mentioned in the task’s title and – quite tellingly – as a website element. However, the project’s research interest in cybercrime, especially as far as young people are concerned, clearly indicates what trends and developments may be emphasised on social media.

Structure of the Report

In a first part, this report will consider the project website. It will give an overview as well as present the sub-sites with statistics and screenshots so as to convey a graphic impression.

The deliverable is guided by the structure of the website, which is fully in line with the GA’s above-mentioned requirements. In the second part, the deliverable will present the project’s social media accounts. Since the posts on Twitter and LinkedIn are mostly mirrored, they will be elaborated on together, while giving respective statistics and images where applicable.

Complementing Deliverables

Dissemination Material (D7.8)

The deliverable D7.8 *Dissemination Material* addresses all materials used to promote the project, including the graphic identity, written documents such as flyers, journal articles or newsletters, verbal accounts such as webinars or presentations, videos and social media (whereas this deliverable describes how the website and social media disseminate the project results but does not aspire to give a full-fledged overview of the substance of the above-mentioned dissemination activities). Those dissemination activities that are of particular interest to LEAs are discussed at greater length in D7.10 *First report on results of dissemination activities among LEAs*.





2. CC-DRIVER Website

The CC-DRIVER project website can be reached at <https://www.ccdriver-h2020.com/>. It was created using WIX¹.

The structure of the website is guided by the requirements set in Task 7.4 and 7.5 in the Grant Agreement. The demand “to provide information about the project and the consortium partners” is met by the website’s *Project* and *Consortium* sections. The former summarises the essence of CC-DRIVER by presenting the project’s conceptual approach, its aims and outcomes and includes “a streamlined version of the consortium’s work plan” as required by the GA, whereas the latter includes an overview of all partners that are involved in it. Further requirements that are mentioned in the task description (“to post the project’s deliverables”), are essential elements of the website’s *Resources* section.

They are supplemented by further building blocks of T7.4. More specifically, the *Resources* section also features the *Project Flyer* (as well as a brochure for even more comprehensive dissemination in the sense of sharing a few more pieces of information than the rather short flyer), *Press Releases* and *Videos*. Besides that, the project’s *Policy Briefs* and *Newsletters* are also part of the *Resources* section, which even exceeds the demands of T7.4. However, both dissemination activities are important to successfully promote the project and its insights. It is no coincidence that they are emphasised in T7.5, which provides a list of the dissemination materials, including – among other things – “briefing papers” (the consortium went with the term *Policy Briefs*) and *Newsletters*. Against this backdrop, both dissemination activities are also part of the project website to ensure that website visitors find all relevant information about CC-DRIVER, including its key takeaways.

Moreover, the website – in accordance with the task description – includes a *Blog*, where current cybercrime trends and developments are discussed. The social media accounts are shared with the website’s visitors as well.

The other sections concern the work of two LEA discussion groups, the *LEA Cluster* and the *LEA Working Group*. Neither of them is mentioned in T7.4 but both entities make hugely important contributions to the dissemination of CC-DRIVER’s findings and results among LEAs (see D7.10) that belong to the project’s key target audiences.

Accordingly, the website is structured as follows:

- Home
- Project
 - Workplan
- Consortium
- Resources
 - Flyer & Brochure
 - Policy Briefs
 - Publications

¹ <https://www.wix.com/>



[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

- Deliverables
- Newsletters
- Press Releases
- Videos
- Blog
- For LEAs
 - LEA Cluster
 - LEA Working Group
- Contact Us
 - Privacy Policy

Each sub-site of the CC-DRIVER website is divided into three sections. The uppermost section is the header. It contains the CC-DRIVER logo in the Covid-19 version² and the site’s menu referring the visitor to the first level of sites. By hovering on this first level, the second level would pop up allowing the visitors to jump right to the page they are interested in. The header has a colour-changing feature: Only when the visitor is on the very top of the page, it would show in green (see Figure 1). As soon as the visitor would scroll down, the header changes to a white version (see Figure 2) so as to take more of a backseat.



Figure 1 Header – green version



Figure 2 Header – white version

The middle section of the website’s pages could be labelled the “content part” of the respective page. Here, all information and materials can be found. Depending on the page, this part might again be divided.

The bottommost part of the pages is the footer (see Figure 3) including a disclaimer, the European flag together with the acknowledgement that CC-DRIVER received funding from the European Union as a Horizon 2020 project, an option to disable the sale of personal information, a link to the privacy policy and the CC-DRIVER email address. The website has a contact form in the *Contact us* section, the mail address in the footer was only added for search engine optimisation (SEO) reasons.

² In recognition of the current pandemic situation, the logo has been altered to have the hacker wearing a face mask. This alternative logo is only used for the website and the social media accounts (cf. D7.8).





[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

When clicking on the “Do Not Sell My Personal Information”-button, a lightbox pops up. A *lightbox* is a box superimposed on the website. Instead of referring to a new site, the initial site is blurred out and the new content becomes visible on top of the initial one. The lightbox can either be triggered by the visitor, e.g. by clicking on a button or pop up on their own. The CC-DRIVER website uses lightboxes two regards:

- (1) to give more information on a topic
- (2) to prompt (LEA) visitors to join the LEA Working Group.

Once visitors have finished reading the contents of the lightbox, they can use the “X”-symbol to close it and the original content will be fully visible again.

Usually, lightboxes can be personalised for the website, however, in this special case of disabling the sale of personal information, the lightbox is provided by WIX and the personalisation options are scarce: the buttons’ colour unfortunately cannot be changed to fit the CC-DRIVER colour scheme (see Figure 4).

Once visitors have submitted their preference to not sell, a success message is shown (see Figure 5), the text in the footer changes to show “Your data will not be transferred to any 3rd party” (see Figure 6) and the lightbox can be clicked away so as to use the website in its original fashion again.



Figure 3 Footer

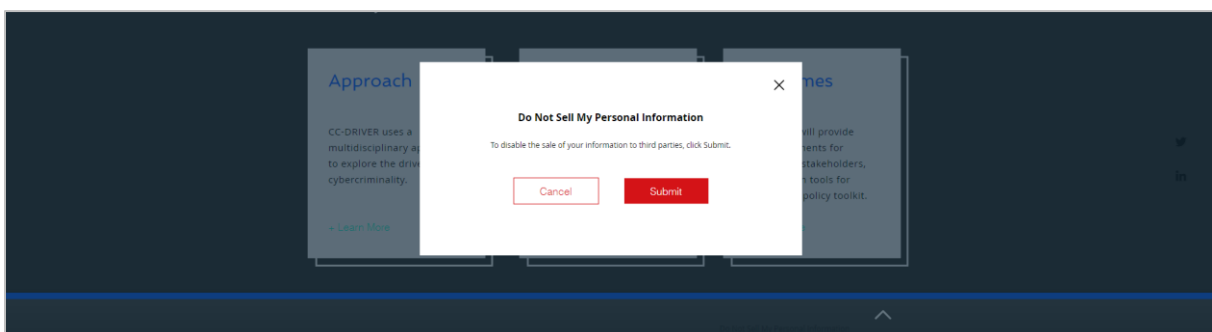


Figure 4 Do Not Sell Personal Information lightbox

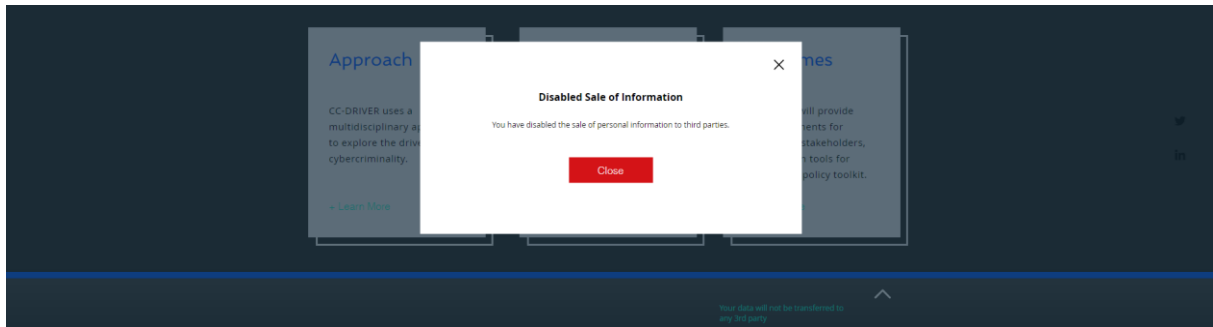


Figure 5 Do Not Sell Personal Information – success message



Figure 6 Footer – Do Not Sell version

Besides the structure of the composition, all sites also share the social media links of the project's profiles on Twitter,³ LinkedIn⁴ and Youtube.⁵ They are shown as pictograms on the right side of the screen and they always stick to the middle of the page, which means that when the visitors scroll they "fly" along. By clicking on a logo, a new window opens showing the respective profile on the social media channel.

In addition, no matter what page of the website is accessed, on first view visitors are asked for their cookie preferences with a cookie banner on the very bottom of the page (see Figure 7). Visitors can either choose to allow all or decline all or they can indicate their individual preferences by clicking on "Cookie Settings". In this case, a so-called lightbox pops up; hiding the page behind a dark however transparent cover and showing only the cookie settings (see Figure 8). Once visitors chose which cookies to accept and which to decline, they can click on "Save" which will make the lightbox disappear and the original page fully functional again. Cookie preferences are saved until they are deleted in the browser, which is visitors' individual choice and might be for example automatically the case when the browser window is closed. At the next visit, the cookie banner will be shown again.

In case visitors would like to change their cookie preferences during their visit, they can re-enter the cookie settings by using the little "Cookie Settings"-button which is shown in the lower left corner of every page (see Figure 9). If visitors would rather lose the button, it can be clicked away by using the X-symbol.

³ <https://twitter.com/CcdriverH2020>

⁴ <https://www.linkedin.com/in/cc-driver-project-83b54a1b4/>

⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRx2fQqY7eqRIIdAnsaLI6TA>

[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

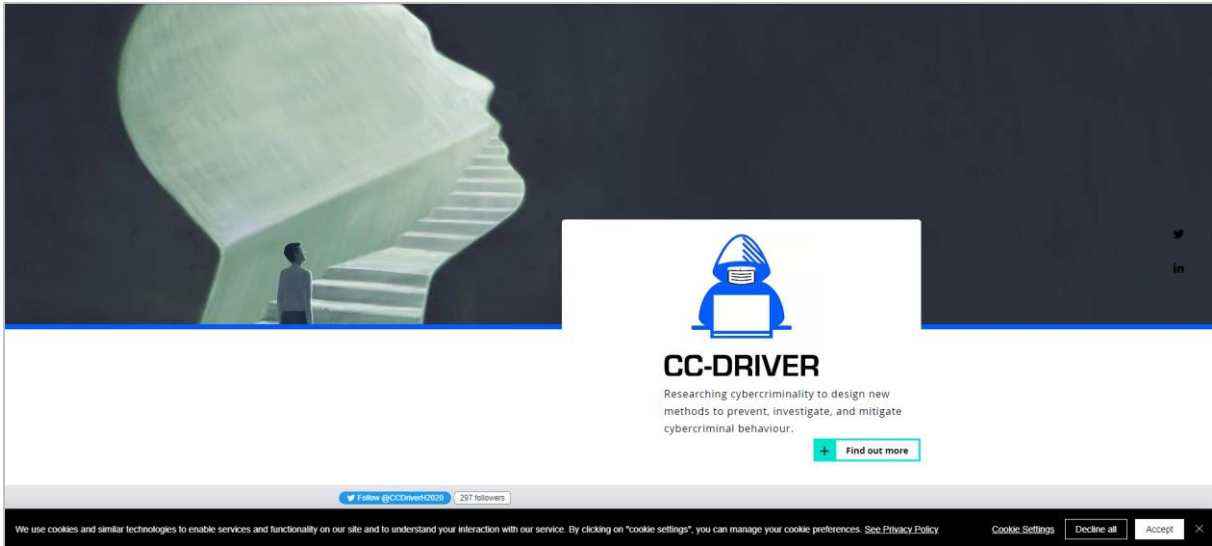


Figure 7 Cookie banner on Home page

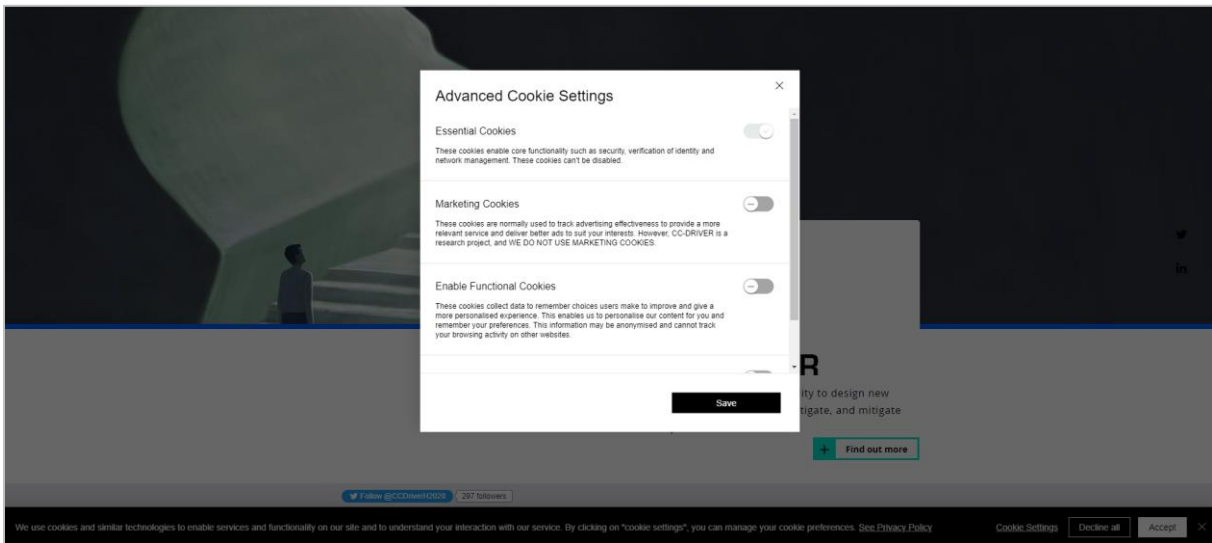


Figure 8 Cookie settings – lightbox



CC-DRIVER

[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

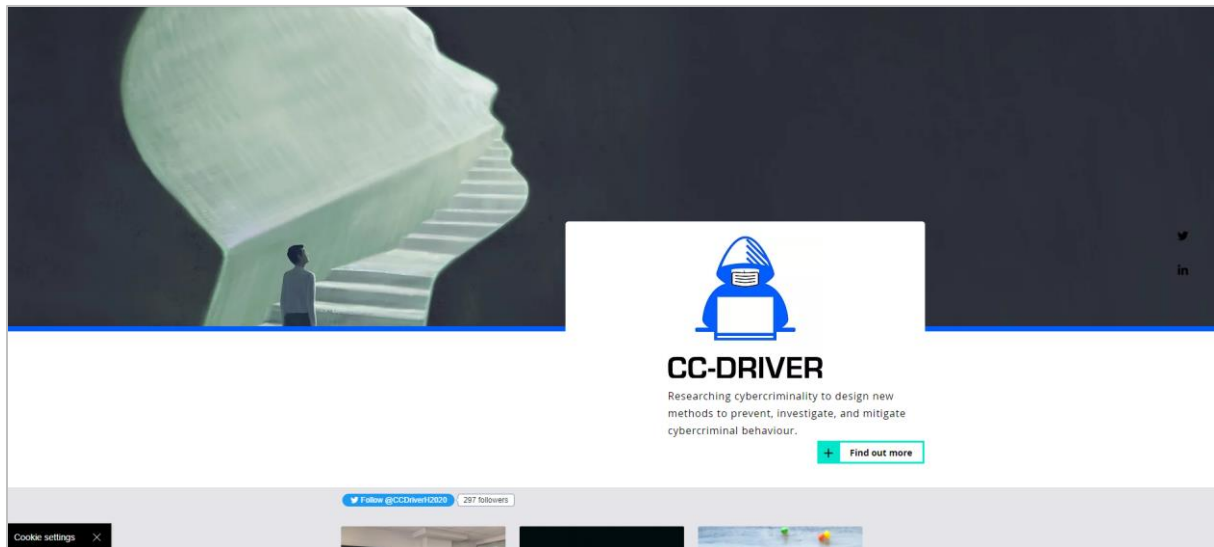


Figure 9 Cookie settings – button to re-enter the settings

2.1 Home

The content part of the *Home* page⁶ of the CC-DRIVER website is divided into four sections. The first section contains the CC-DRIVER logo in the Covid-19 version and the project caption “Researching cybercriminality to design new methods to prevent, investigate, and mitigate cybercriminal behaviour”.

The background image shows a man staring up stairs leading up a head-sized tunnel. This image is also used in the project flyer and brochure and was selected because of its graphic depiction of the project’s main focus on the human drivers of cybercrime; thereby paying tribute to the cyberpsychological aspects of the project (see Figure 10). By clicking on the *Find out more*-button, the visitor is directed to the *Project* page.

⁶ In the following, the name of the page will always refer to the content part, unless noted otherwise.





CC-DRIVER

[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

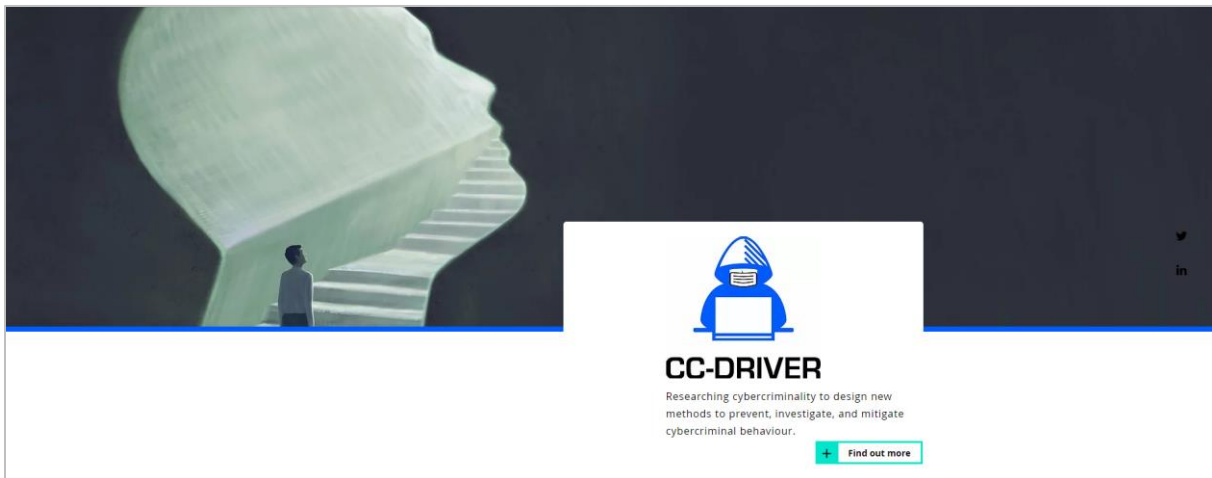


Figure 10 Home page – Part I

The second part of the *Home* page features a social media banner⁷ linked to the CC-DRIVER Twitter account⁸. The banner shows the last three tweets posted, a button to follow the project on Twitter and how many followers currently have signed up (see Figure 11). It updates on the first visit to the page and then again after 24 hours.

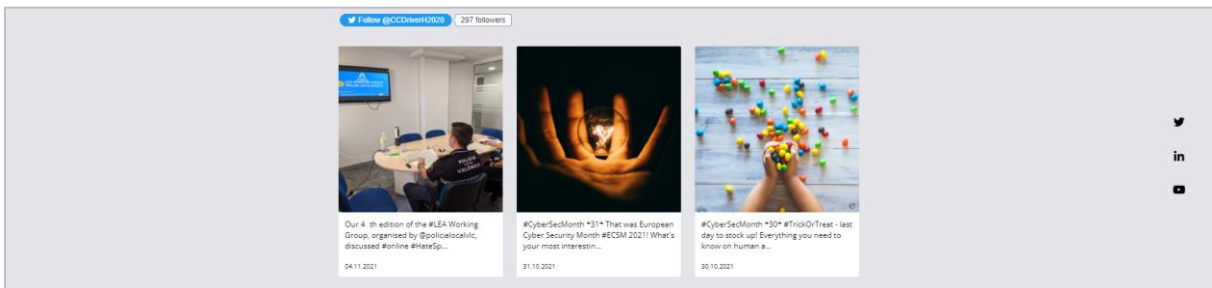


Figure 11 Home page – Part II

The third part of the *Home* page features a news banner with three entries. Together with the social media feed, the visitor herewith gets a quick overview over what's going on in the project with just one glance. The news section links to the blog and in case an event, such as the LEA Working Group, is advertised, also to the respective section of the website (see Figure 12).

⁷ created by POWR

⁸ @CcdriverH2020





Figure 12 Home page – Part III

The fourth part of the *Home* page is a very short project overview. It's divided into three boxes dedicated to the project's *Approach*, *Aims* and *Outcomes* and has one sentence illustrating the respective part of the project (see Figure 13). A link in each box directs the user to the relevant section of the similarly structured *Project* page.

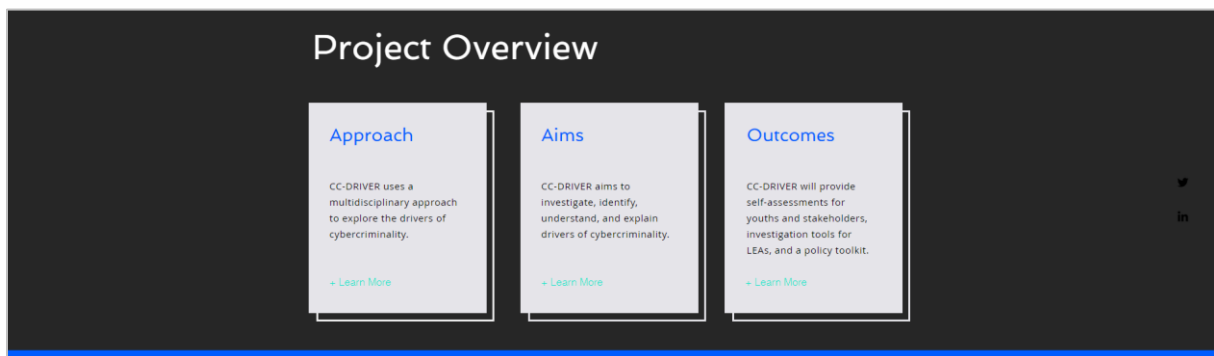


Figure 13 Home page – Part IV

2.2 Project

The *Project* page contains the title and a short introduction to the project and is then structured into the three above-mentioned parts elaborating on the project's approach (see Figure 14), aims (see Figure 15) and outcomes (see Figure 16) but providing further details than the rather brief descriptions on the *Home* page.

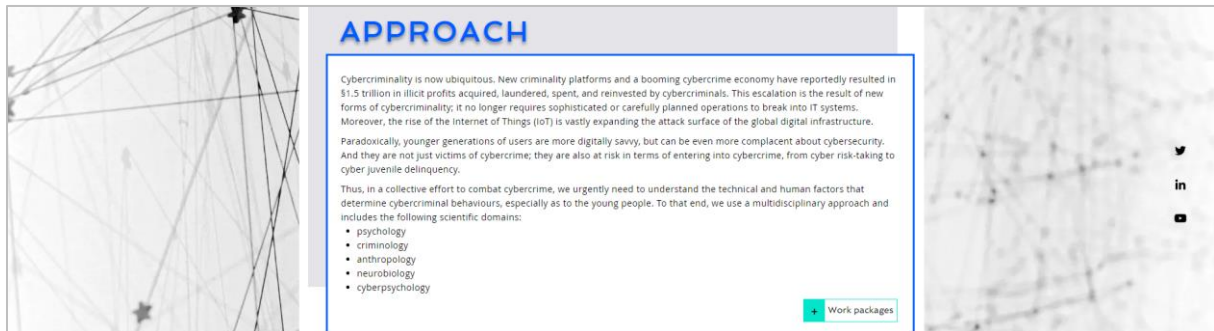


Figure 14 Project – Approach

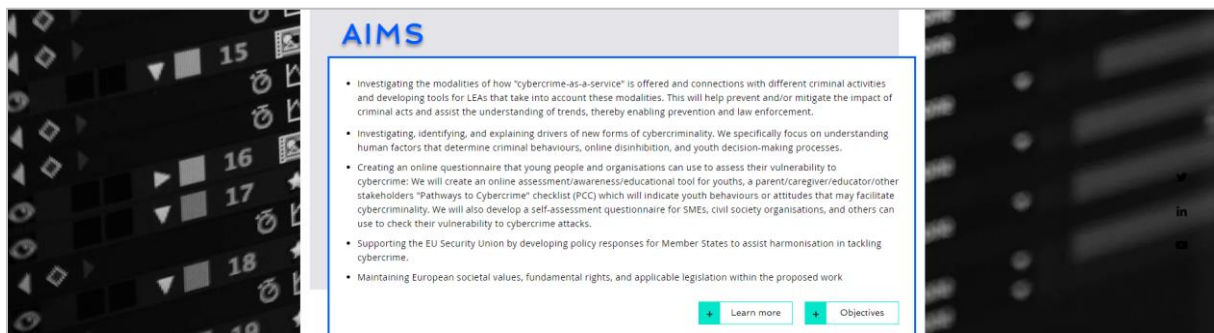


Figure 15 Project – Aims

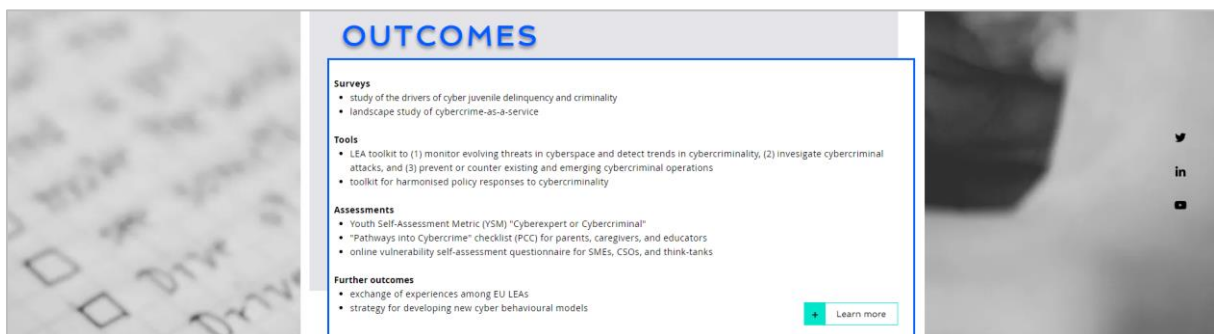


Figure 16 Project – Outcomes

The aims and outcomes sections include a "Learn more"-button (see Figure 15 and Figure 16). By clicking on it, a lightbox opens offering links to blogposts related to the topics mentioned in the respective section, e.g. on cybercrime-as-a-service (CaaS), drivers of cybercrime and supporting the EU security union for aims (see Figure 17).



[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

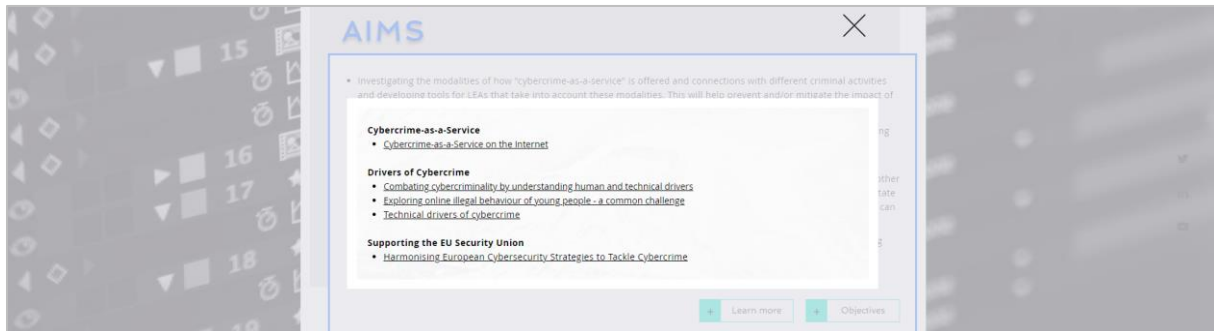


Figure 17 Project – Aims – Learn more lightbox

The approach section contains a “Work packages”-button (see Figure 14) and the aims section an “Objectives”-button (see Figure 15) linking to the respective descriptive sections on the *Workplan* subpage (see 2.2.1 Workplan).

2.2.1 Workplan

The *Workplan* page gives a streamlined version of the consortium’s workplan as requested in T7.4 of the Grant Agreement (Part A, p. 32). It can either be reached by using the links provided on the Project site (see 2.2 Project) or by use of the dropdown menu appearing on hovering over the *Project* menu option (see Figure 18).

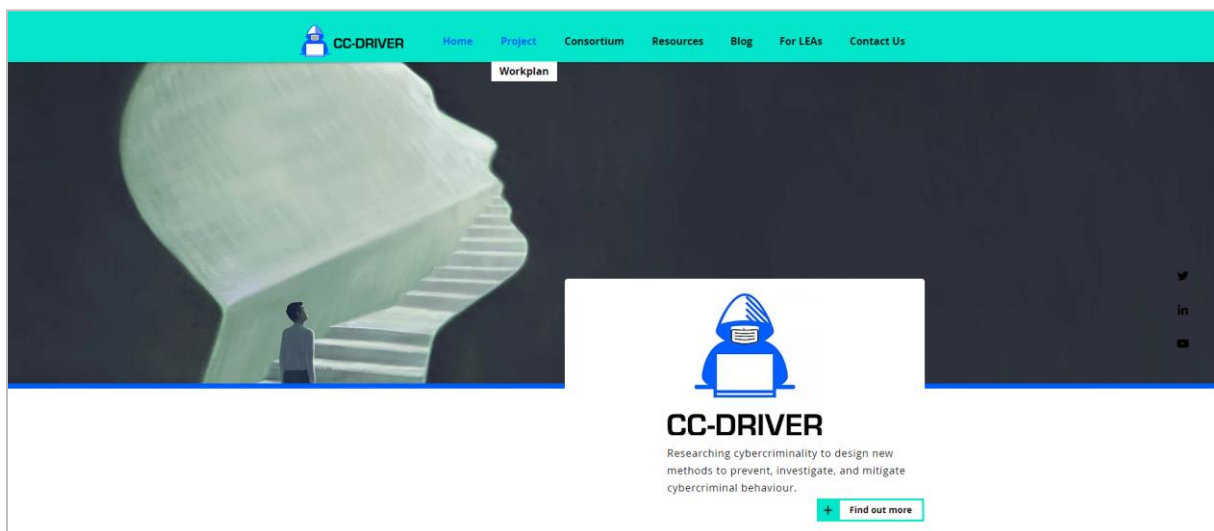


Figure 18 Project – drop-down menu





The *Workplan* site is divided into two sections: objectives (see Figure 19) and work packages (see Figure 20).



Figure 19 Workplan – objectives section

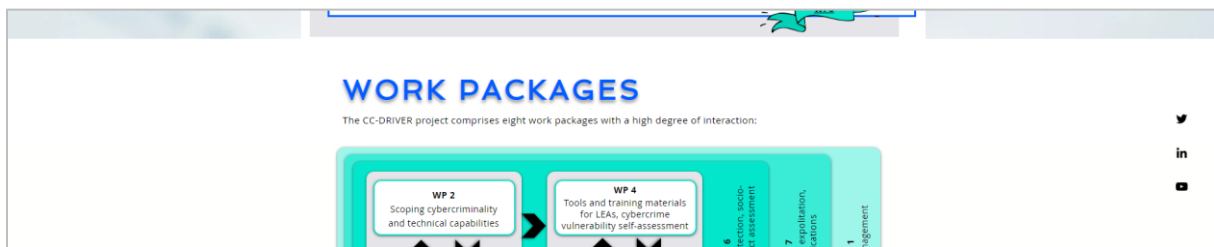


Figure 20 Workplan – work packages section

The objectives section gives an introduction to CC-DRIVER’s five objectives. Each objective is described together with information on what work packages are responsible for achieving this objective (see Figure 21). The banners declaring the work packages link to the respective work packages on the lower part of the page in the work packages section.

Some phrases in the objectives section are shown in blue (see Figure 21, “cybercrime-as-a-service”) and provide links to other parts of the website, to parts of the objectives already achieved (e.g. the landscape study of cybercrime-as-a-service, which can be found on the *Deliverables* page), or links to important (parts of) external websites, such as Europol’s public awareness and prevention campaign “Cyber Crime vs. Cyber Security: What Will You Choose?”⁹

⁹ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/activities-services/public-awareness-and-prevention-guides/cyber-crime-vs-cyber-security-what-will-you-choose>



OBJECTIVES

CC-DRIVER has one overarching issue to be solved, that is, understanding the human and technical drivers of cybercrime and how to use that knowledge to reduce cybercrime and to deter young people from a life of crime. To that end, CC-DRIVER has five key interrelated objectives:

OBJECTIVE 1

Investigate the modalities of how "cybercrime-as-a-service" is offered and connections with different criminal activities and develop tools for LEAs that take into account these modalities.
This will help prevent and/or mitigate the impact of criminal acts and assist the understanding of trends, thereby enabling prevention and law enforcement.

WP2 / WP4

OBJECTIVE 2

Investigate, identify and explain drivers of new forms of cybercriminality.
We will specifically focus on understanding human factors that determine criminal behaviours, such as cyber juvenile delinquency, adolescent hacking and online disinhibition as well as youth decision-making processes using a multidisciplinary approach.

WP3

OBJECTIVE 3

Create an online questionnaire that young people and organisations can use to assess their vulnerability to cybercrime.
We will create an online assessment / awareness / educational tool to enable youths to develop insights regarding their vulnerability to becoming involved in cybercriminal activity. Our "Cyber Expert or Cybercriminal" metric will be led by UEL academics who have expertise in survey design, will be informed by previous research (Aiken, Davidson, & Amlain, 2016) along with the findings of this project and will build on Europol's public awareness and prevention campaigns. We will create a parent, carer/teacher, educator and other stakeholders "Distinguish into Cybercriminal" checklist (DCC) as a resource which will be a flag.

Figure 21 Objectives

The work packages section starts out by giving a figure on how the CC-DRIVER work packages are intertwined and overlap (see Figure 22). In the following, the eight work packages are described as given in the GA (see Figure 23).

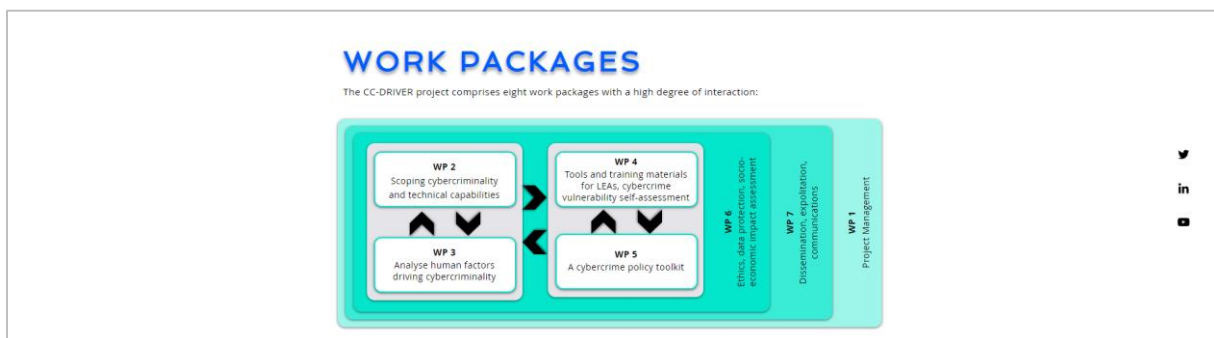


Figure 22 Work packages – figure



Figure 23 Work packages – descriptions

Parallel to the objectives section, in the work packages descriptions achieved results are hyperlinked (see Figure 23, "literature and expert review of cyber juvenile delinquency and criminality"), e.g. to the blog ("Understanding Youth Cybercriminality: Overview of Key Interview Findings from Experts in the Field"), deliverables ("Review and gap analysis of cybersecurity legislation and cybercriminality policies in eight countries") or social media channels.

2.3 Consortium

On the *Consortium* page the CC-DRIVER partners present themselves. The page includes the title, a short summary of the consortium including a naming of the partners and then follow the introductory parts. The partners are listed according to the order in which they are named in the Grant Agreement, starting with the CC-DRIVER coordinator Trilateral Research and ending with Hellenic Police. Each partner provided their organisational logo which, when clicked on, directs the visitor to the organisation's website. All partners' names and countries of residence are mentioned, followed by a description each partner provided for themselves (see Figure 24).





Figure 24 Consortium – Upper part including coordinator Trilateral Research

2.4 Resources

The *Resources* page itself is mainly a structuring page for its sub-pages including the actual content (see Figure 25). It refers to its subordinated sites:

- Flyer & Brochure
- Policy Briefs
- Publications
- Deliverables
- Newsletter
- Press Releases
- Videos

By clicking on one of the pictures (the same as used on the site to which the link refers to) or the title of the sub-page, the visitor is referred to the respective site (in the same tab). The sub-pages can also be accessed by using the drop-down menu which appears on hovering on the *Resources* menu option (see Figure 26).



CC-DRIVER

[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

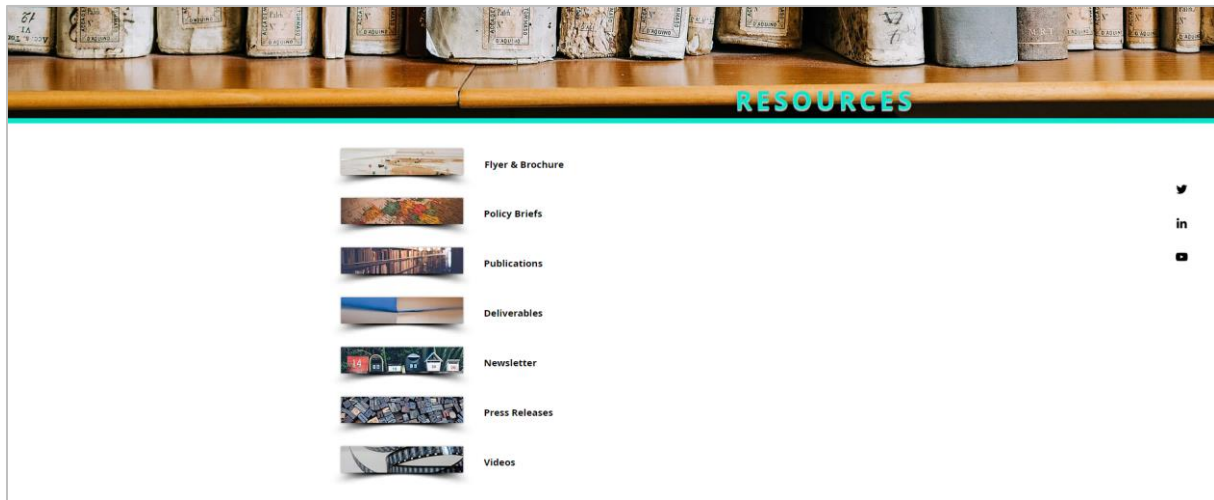


Figure 25 Resources

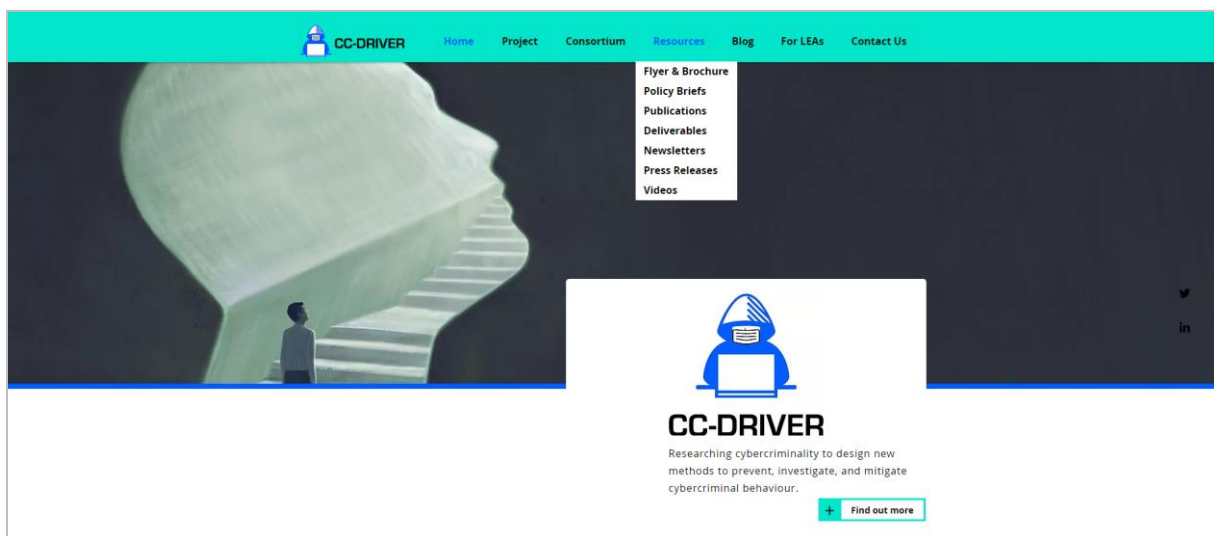


Figure 26 Resources – drop-down menu

2.4.1 Flyer & Brochure

The *Flyer & Brochure* site contains the CC-DRIVER flyer and brochure in all consortium languages. Visitors are welcomed by a short intro in English, followed by the information “Find here our project flyer and our project brochure to download” in all consortium languages (see Figure 27). By clicking on the national flag or the text, visitors are directly referred to the part of the page where the language can be found they were clicking on. Visitors can also navigate to their preferred language by scrolling down the page.



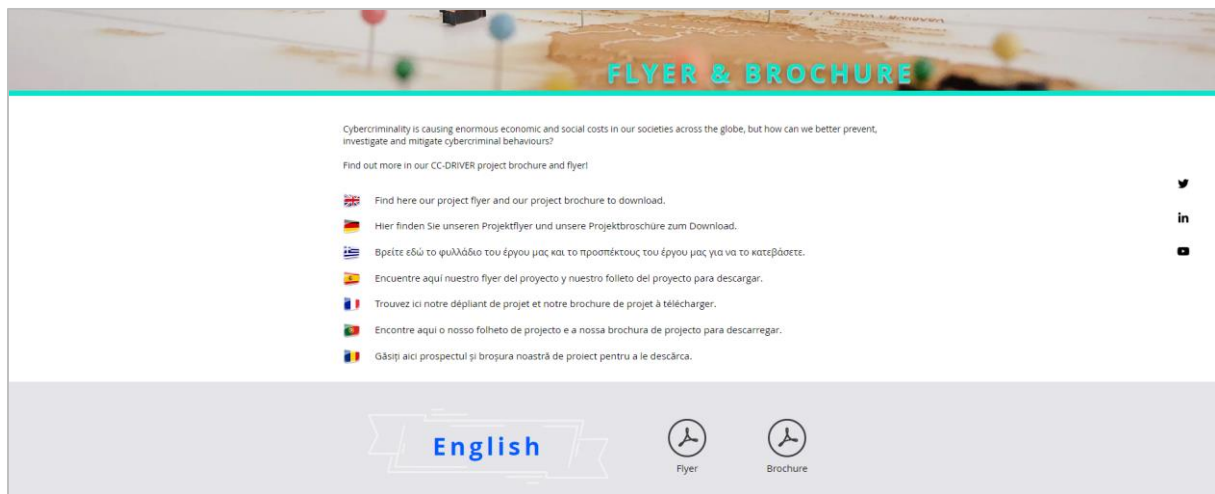


Figure 27 Flyer & Brochure

2.4.2 Policy Briefs

The *Policy Briefs* page contains the policy recommendations issued by the CC-DRIVER consortium (see Figure 28). By clicking on the document button or any of the respective title a new tab opens with the policy brief document. Visitors can read the document and/or download it for further use.

The CC-DRIVER policy briefs¹⁰ are targeted especially at LEAs and policy makers. They summarise the salient points from deliverables or address current topics in the fields of cybercrime, cyber-security and/or cyberpolicy (e.g. the first policy brief on the Russian (SolarWinds) hack).

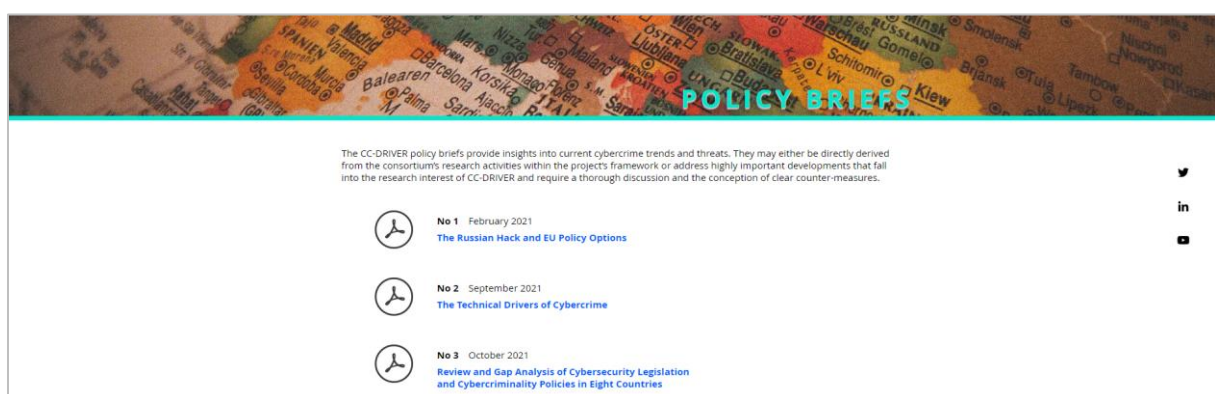


Figure 28 Policy Briefs

¹⁰ “Briefing papers” in the GA



2.4.3 Publications

In the *Publications* section visitors can find the (scientific) journal articles published by the CC-DRIVER consortium (see Figure 29). So far, two publications have been issued with open access¹¹. These papers are featured with title, authors, abstract and citation. The folder-icon and the title are links referencing to either the document itself or the hosting website.



Figure 29 Publications

2.4.4 Deliverables

All deliverables classified as “public” are uploaded to the website as soon as they have been submitted to the European Commission under two conditions:

- (1) The deliverables are branded as submitted and subject to EC approval (see Figure 30 and Figure 31)
- (2) Only deliverables where the content is not intended for scientific publication are published in order to not interfere with scientific publication. Scientific journals usually require the authors to not have published the material elsewhere in order to accept the manuscript.

¹¹ Wright, D., Garstka, K., & Kumar, R. (2021). Rising to the proliferation of cybercrime challenging law enforcement agencies across Europe. *European Law Enforcement Research Bulletin*, 21, 81-98.

Klioski, K. & Polemi, N. (2020). Psychosocial approach to cyber threat intelligence. *International Journal of Chaotic Computing*, 7(1), 159-165.





[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]



Figure 30 Deliverables



Figure 31 Deliverable submitted – subject to EC approval branding

Before the public deliverables are published they are put into a template to make the layout more appealing to the public, to ease readability and lose superfluous information, such as revision procedure and to align them even more with the general CC-DRIVER graphic identity and the overall look of the website (see Figure 32, Figure 33 and Figure 34).





CC-DRIVER

Researching cybercriminality to design new methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate cybercriminal behaviour.

CC-DRIVER
Researching cybercriminality to design new methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate cybercriminal behaviour.

D5.1 — Review and gap analysis of cybersecurity legislation and cybercriminality policies in eight countries

WPS — A cybercrime policy toolkit

Deliverable submitted – subject to CC approval.

Abstract
This report presents a review and gap analysis of cybersecurity legislation and cybercriminality policies in eight European countries. Findings are reported from desktop research, questionnaires and workshops, involving contributions from eight partners in the CC-DRIVER consortium from a diverse set of backgrounds including industry, research and law enforcement. The aim of these activities was to conduct a non-exhaustive but broad review and analysis of five elements forming an analytical framework for a gap assessment of existing legislations and policies, and to provide recommendations for improvement.

Key words: Cybercrime, cybersecurity, legislation, policy, review, analysis

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- University of East London (UEL)
- University of Lausanne (UNIL)
- Valencia Local Police (PLV)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 883543. 1 / 50

Figure 32 D5.1 – front page

CC-DRIVER

D5.1 — Review and gap analysis of cybersecurity legislation and cybercriminality policies in eight countries

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

CC-DRIVER is a research and innovation project funded by the European Commission as part of the Horizon 2020 Programme. The goal of the project is to understand the drivers of cybercriminality and develop new methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate cybercriminal behaviour. The project consortium consists of 13 stakeholders from across Europe, including law enforcement agencies (LEAs), academic institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and organisations in industry.

1.2 Objectives

CC-DRIVER has one overarching issue to be solved, that is, understanding the technical and human drivers of cybercrime and how to use that knowledge to reduce cybercrime and to deter young people from cyberdelinquency and crime. In support of this, Work Package 5 (WPS) involves development of a cybercrime policy toolkit, which contains a set of guidelines and tools to help policymakers and other stakeholders more effectively combat cybercriminality. The target audience for the cybercrime policy toolkit will primarily be LEAs and The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA).

This deliverable responds to the Tasks 5.1 and 5.2 in WPS, which states the following:

- Conduct a policy review of cybersecurity policies in eight Member States
- Conduct a gap analysis of existing policies.

1.3 Structure of the report

This report is structured into nine chapters. The introduction locates this deliverable within CC-DRIVER's objectives and outlines the scope, strengths and limitations of the report. Following this is the methodology which describes the review and analysis processes conducted and how an analytical framework was developed. The subsequent chapters address each element of the analytical framework where WPS Partners identified key similarities and differences across the countries and proposed recommendations based on the findings. The common observations applied across all eight countries under review but with varying levels of focus and specificity, while the differences concern observations which were identified in some or most countries, but not in all. Finally, the conclusion summarises the key findings of the report with suggestions for future work.

1.4 Scope, strengths, and limitations

This report represents the first of two outputs from WPS, a review and gap analysis of cybersecurity legislation and cybercriminality policies across eight European countries: France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The second output will be a toolkit for policymakers following the completion of Tasks 5.4 and 5.5.

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Figure 33 D5.1 – content page





CC-DRIVER

Researching cybercriminality to design new methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate cybercriminal behaviour.

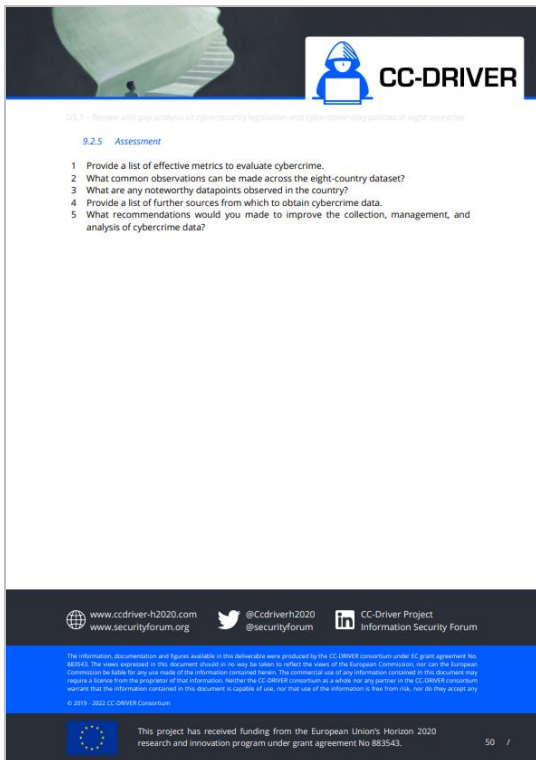


Figure 34 D5.1 – last page

2.4.5 Newsletters

The *Newsletters* part of the website contains the links to the newsletter browser documents (see Figure 35). Since the newsletters are produced with Moosend¹² they can be sent directly by e-mail and also viewed in the browser (see Figure 36).

¹² <https://moosend.com/>





CC-DRIVER

[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]



Figure 35 Newsletters

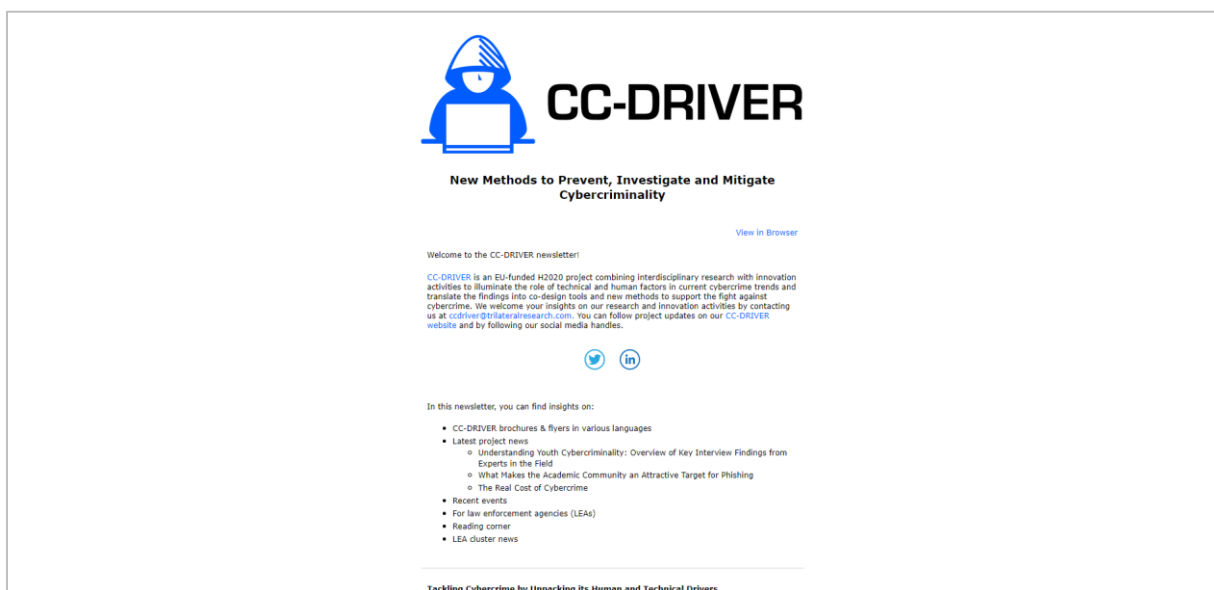


Figure 36 Browser version of the 2nd newsletter

2.4.6 Press releases

On the *Press releases* page the CC-DRIVER press releases are published (see Figure 37 and Figure 38). So far, two press releases have been issued, both have been promoted via the CC-DRIVER mailing list, social media (i.e., Twitter and LinkedIn) and the website.

Press releases are announced with a short introduction and issued in all consortium languages¹³. Additionally, appropriate material is linked to, such as the flyer and brochure section with the first press release or the deliverable with the second.

¹³ The second press release has only just been published, so partners haven't had the chance to translate it yet.





[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

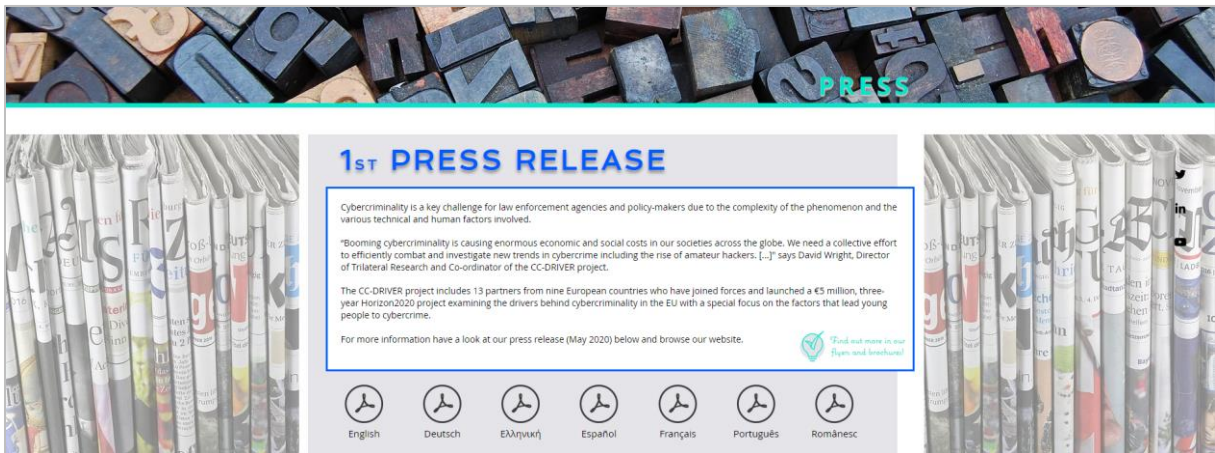


Figure 37 First press release



Figure 38 Second press release

2.4.7 Videos

The *Videos* section contains the CC-DRIVER project video (see Figure 39). Visitors can view it directly on the website.



Figure 39 CC-DRIVER video





2.5 Blog

The *Blog* section of the CC-DRIVER website serves as a kind of “diary” for the project (see Figure 40). Here, everything important is posted and promoted on social media either by linking to the respective blog entry or in parallel fashion.

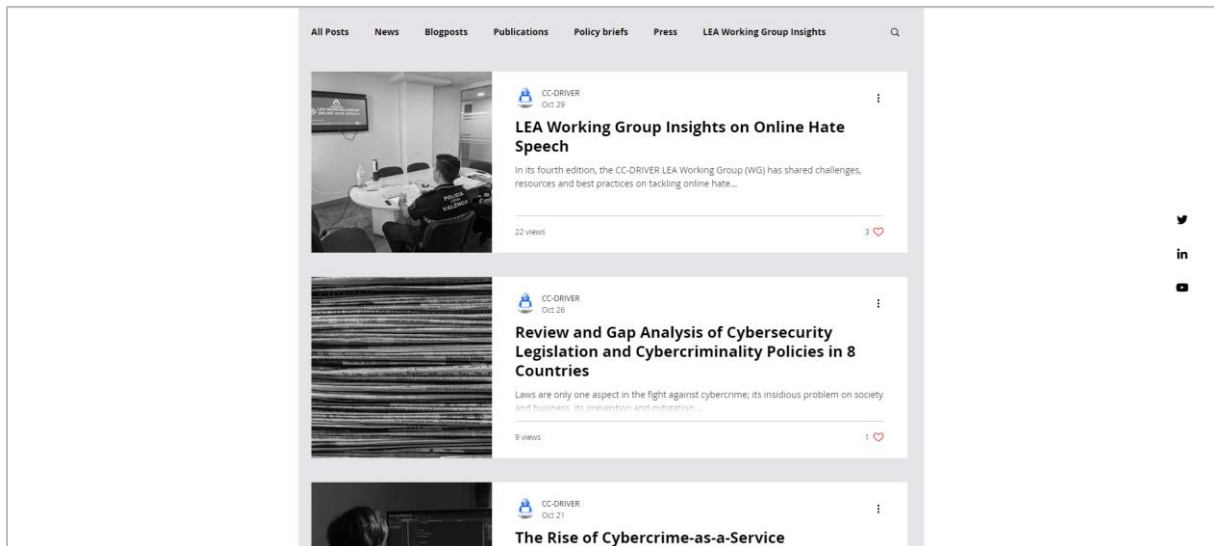


Figure 40 Blog

To make it easier for visitors to find relevant pieces of information, the blog uses categories for its entries:

- All posts
- News
- Blogposts
- Publications
- Policy briefs
- Press
- LEA Working Group

Additionally, visitors can use a search function within the blog to search for key words (see Figure 41).

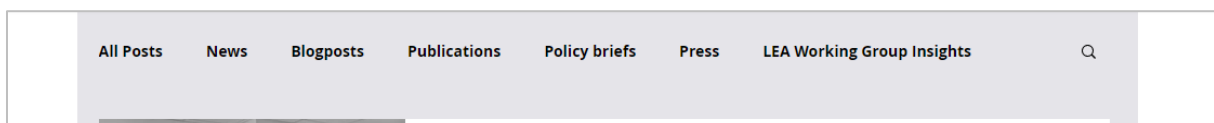


Figure 41 Blog categorisation





[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

The news section of the blog contains the latest news around the project, such as European Cyber-security Month, presentations at events, publishing of a newsletter, and so on (see Figure 42).

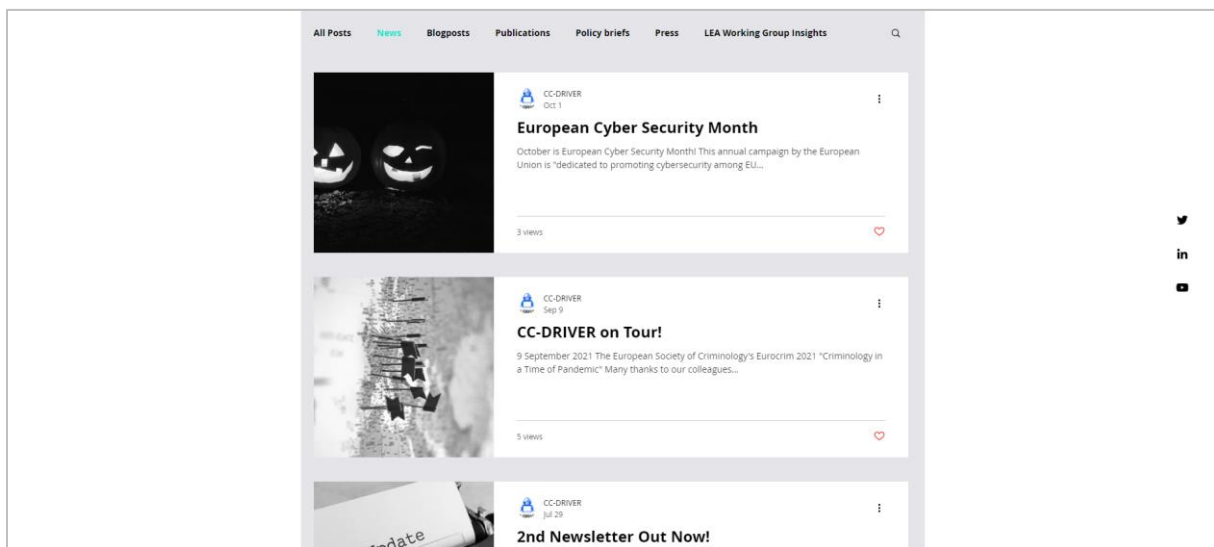


Figure 42 CC-DRIVER blog – news

The blogpost section is one of the key elements of the blog. All partners of the CC-DRIVER consortium contribute to this section by writing blogposts on different, project-related, aspects of cyber-crime, cybersecurity and cyber policy (see Figure 43). This section contains all blogposts, including the LEA Working Group Insights, which are also tagged for sorting into an own category (see Figure 44). Double-categorising is used for the LEA Working Group Insights in order to make it easier for (LEA) visitors to find these posts.

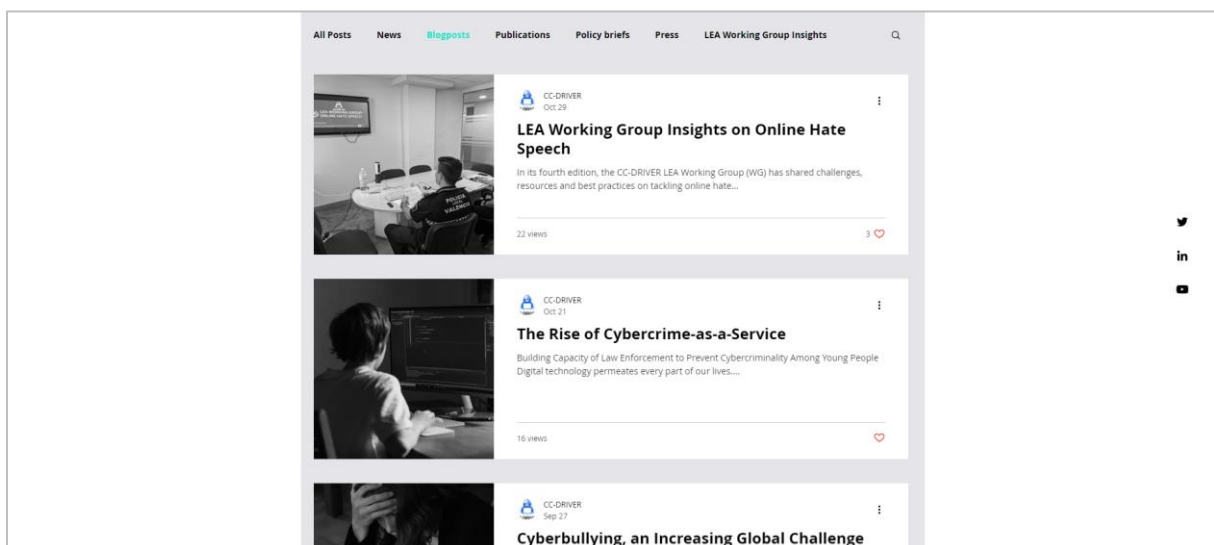


Figure 43 CC-DRIVER blog – blogposts

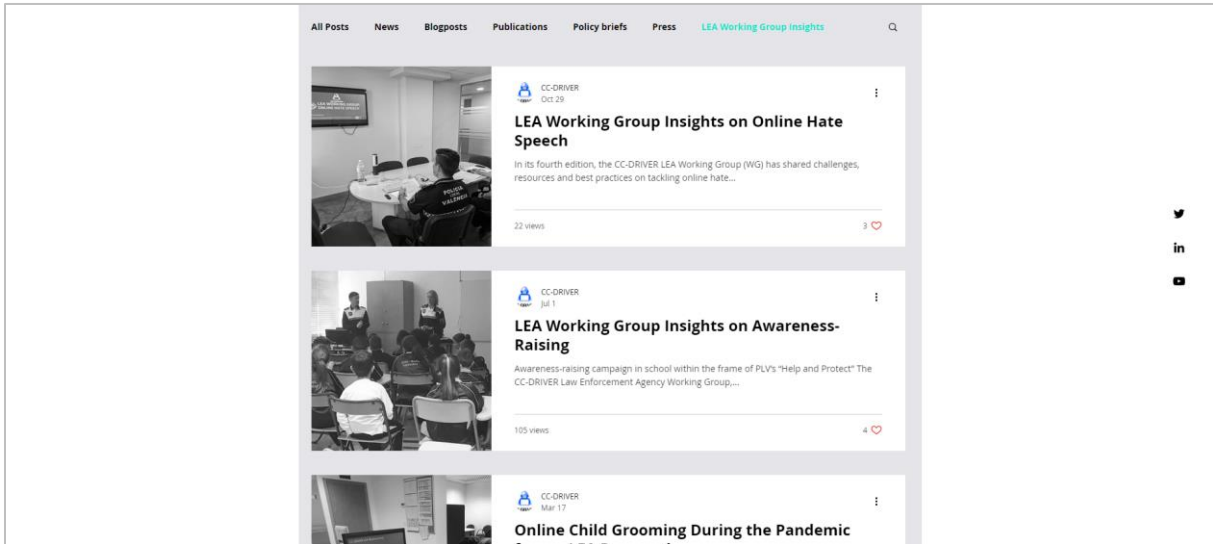


Figure 44 CC-DRIVER blog – LEA Working Group Insights

The publications category includes all posts which somehow relate to publishing material on the CC-DRIVER project, such as newsletters, (scientific) journal publications, dissemination material, and policy briefs (see Figure 45). Like with the LEA Working Group Insights, the policy briefs are also double-categorised for better findability (see Figure 46).

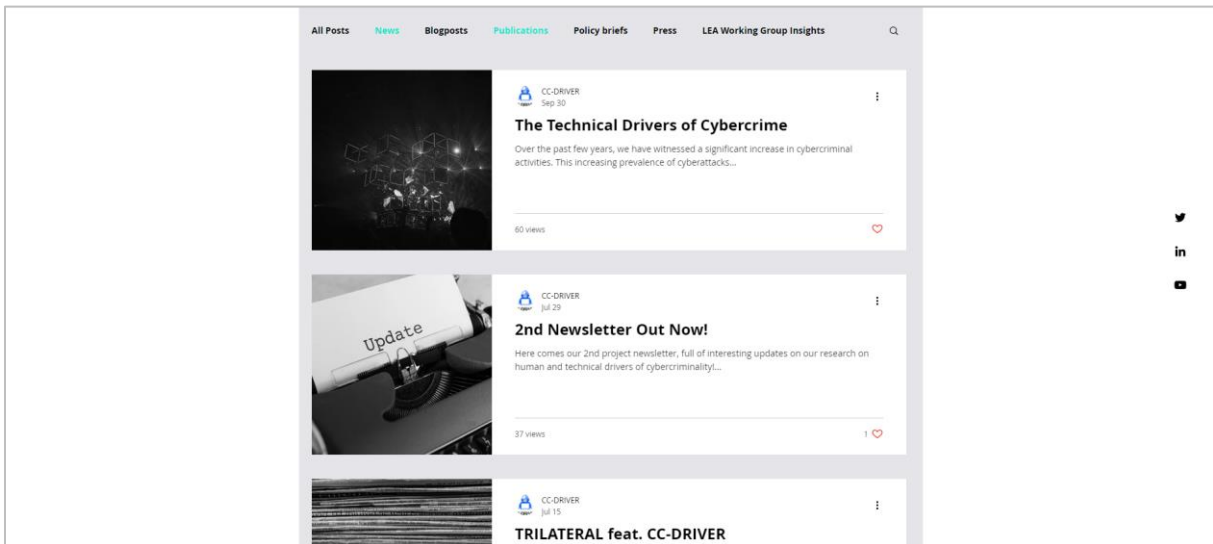


Figure 45 CC-DRIVER blog – publications

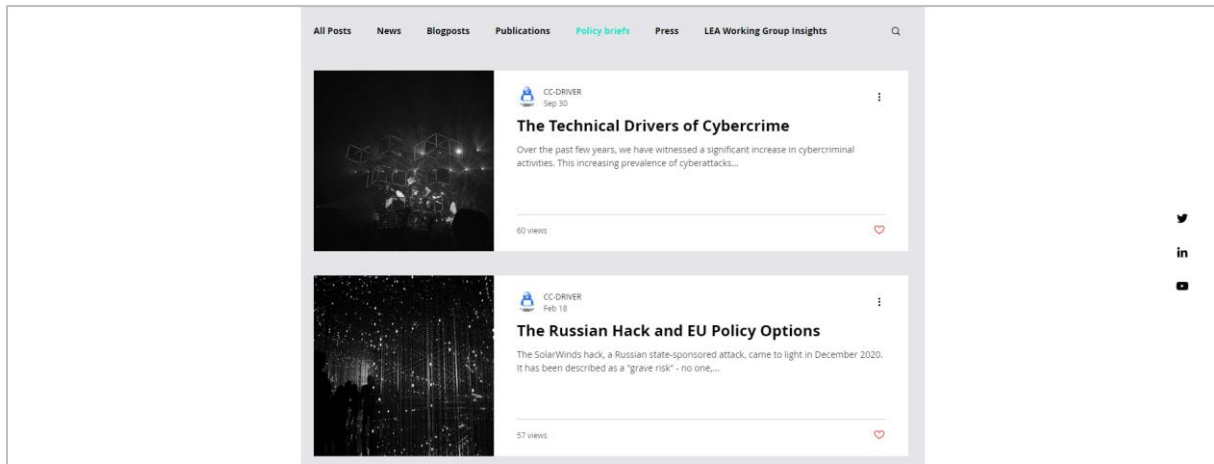


Figure 46 CC-DRIVER blog – policy briefs

In the press section of the blog everything that relates to promoting the project in the press is collected, i.e., press releases and blogposts of the CC-DRIVER consortium partners on their own websites which mention the project (see Figure 47).

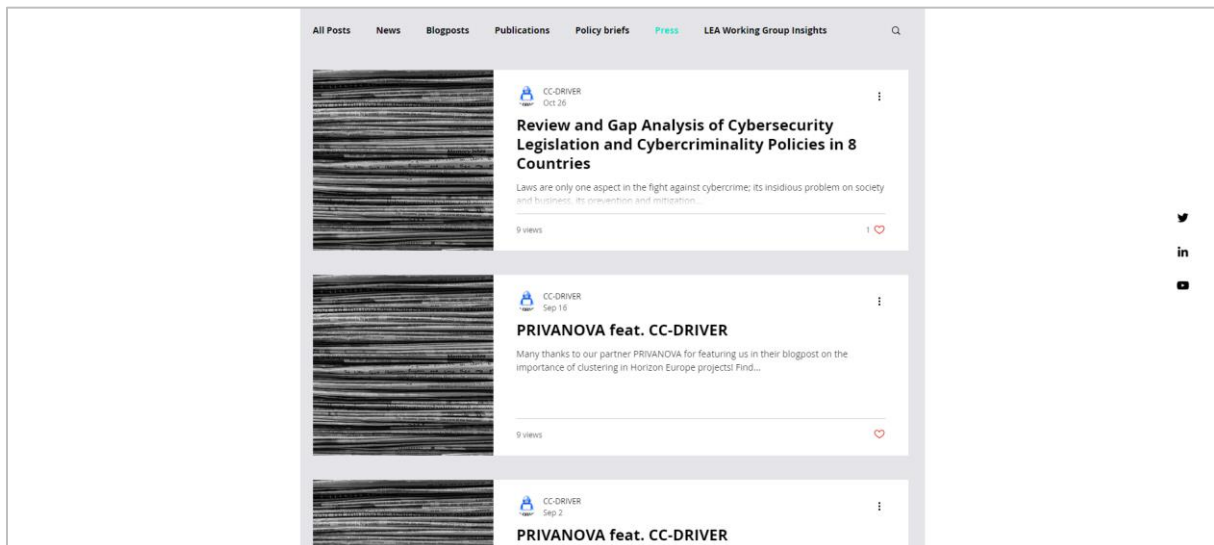


Figure 47 CC-DRIVER blog – press

2.6 For LEAs

The *For LEAs* page of the CC-DRIVER website is a structuring page for the *LEA Cluster* and the *LEA Working Group* pages (see Figure 48), comparable to the *Resources* page. As with the *Resources* section, the sub-pages of the *For LEAs* section can also be accessed by using the drop-down menu which appears when hovering on the *For LEAs* menu option (see Figure 49).



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[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]



Figure 48 For LEAs

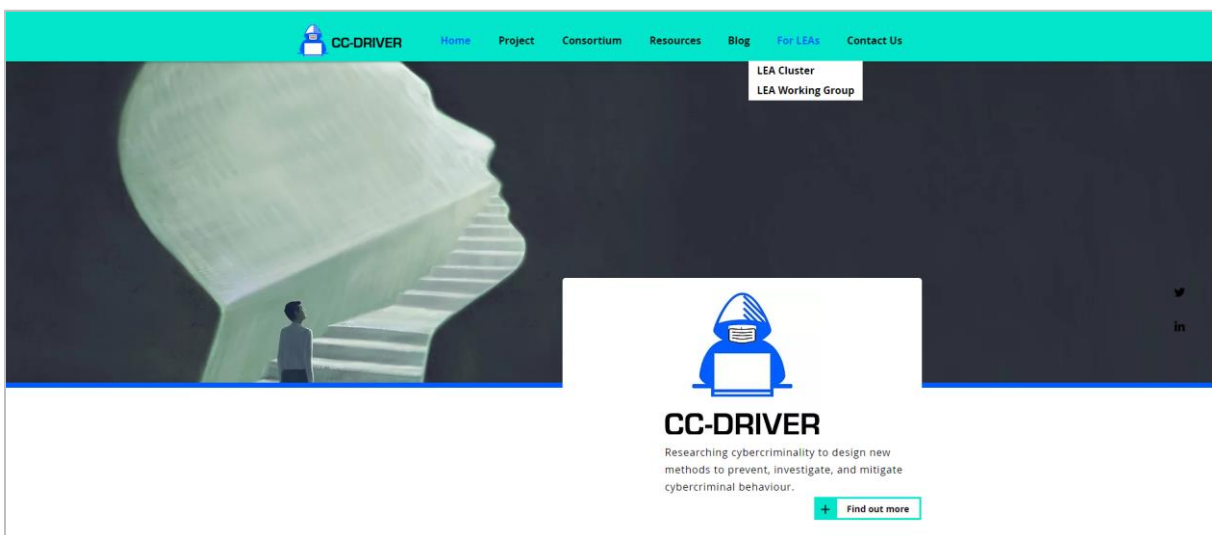


Figure 49 For LEAs – drop-down menu

A special feature of the *For LEAs* page is the lightbox it includes. On the first visit during a session¹⁴, the visitor faces a lightbox, which automatically pops up: On the right margin, a contact form is featured telling the visitors if they “are a LEA interested in joining the LEA Working Group, [to] please contact Valencia Local Police”. The rest of the page is greened out, making it harder to read the content and directing attention to the contact form (see Figure 50).

¹⁴ Once clicked away, the lightbox will not show again, even if the visitor views another site and then comes back. If the website is completely refreshed, lightboxes will show again.



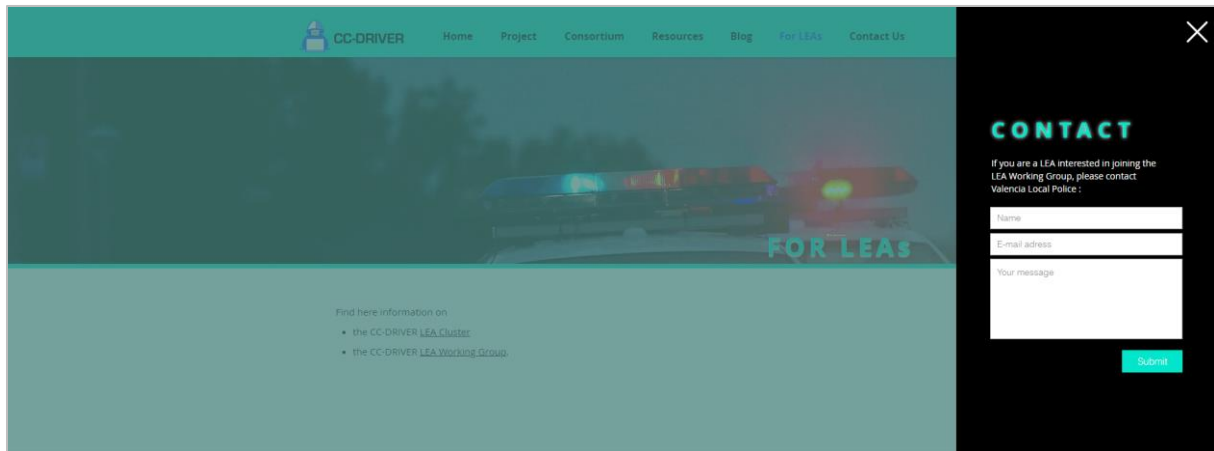


Figure 50 For LEAs – lightbox

Visitors can fill out the contact form which will on clicking the “Submit”-button automatically send an e-mail to Local Police Valencia with name, e-mail address and a short message (see Figure 51) and the submitting visitor will be thanked (see Figure 52).



Figure 51 Note sent to PLV when visitors use the contact form



CONTACT

If you are a LEA interested in joining the LEA Working Group, please contact Valencia Local Police :

Name

E-mail address

Your message

THANKS!

Figure 52 For LEAs – light box contact form “Thanks!”

In case visitors are no LEAs or don't want to join, they can simply click the lightbox away with the white cross in the right upper corner (see Figure 50). The pages original content then can be properly read and used again, i.e., directing the visitor to the LEA Cluster or the LEA Working Group.

2.6.1 LEA Cluster

The *LEA Cluster* page introduces the projects joining forces to support law enforcement against organised crime and terrorism. Ten projects are part of the cluster:

- CC-DRIVER
- COPKIT
- DARLENE
- INSPECTr
- LOCARD
- PREVISION
- PROTAX
- RAYUELA
- ROXANNE
- TRACE

All projects are introduced with their acronym, their logo, their coordinator and a short text which was provided by the respective project (see Figure 53).

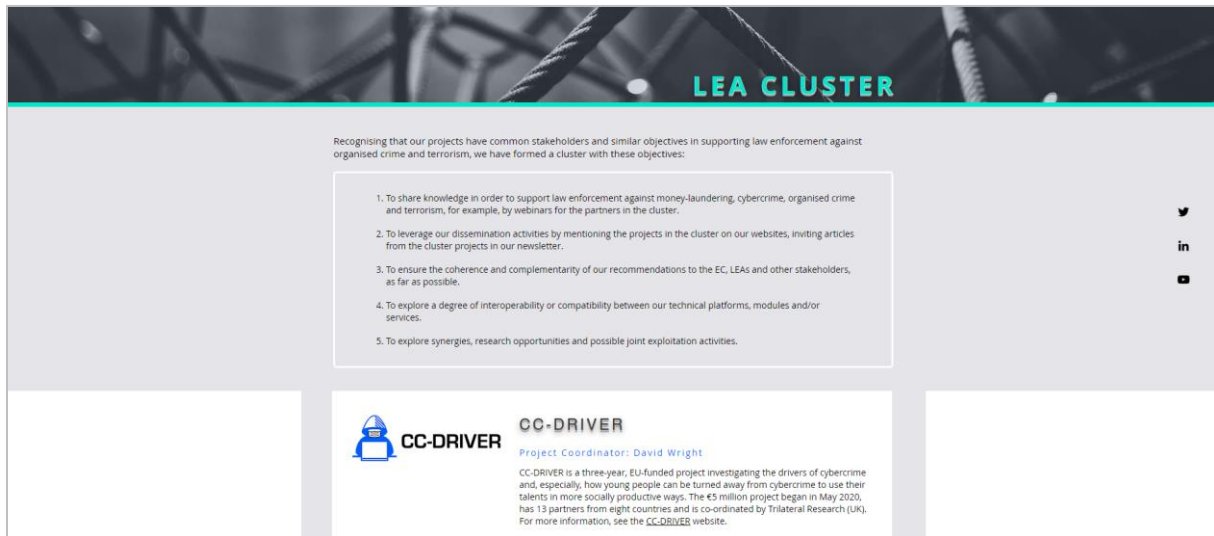


Figure 53 LEA Cluster

2.6.2 LEA Working Group

The CC-DRIVER LEA Working Group is a discussion group of LEAs that aims for an exchange of experiences and best practices with a specific focus on cybercrime. This section on the website is dedicated to the promotion and dissemination of the working group as well as to providing information to interested LEAs in the form of the LEA Working Group Insights blogposts.

The *LEA Working Group* site introduces the working group, gives information on the next event, enables visitors to contact Local Police Valencia in its capacity as organising partner (see Figure 54) and provides links to the previous meetings' blogposts (see Figure 55).

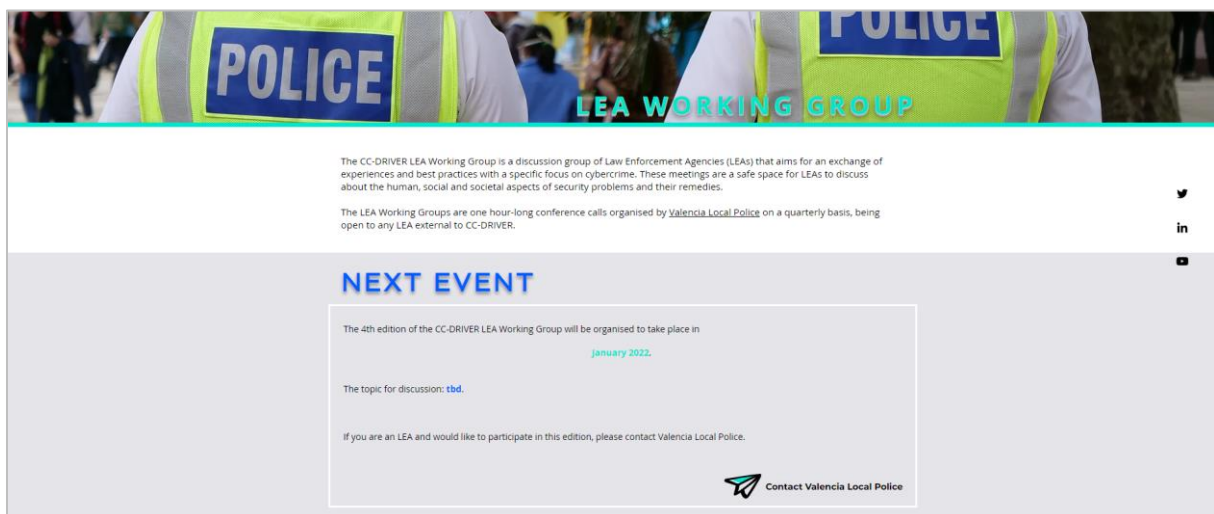


Figure 54 LEA Working Group – next event



Figure 55 LEA Working Group – previous events

On the first visit to the *LEA Working Group* site, the visitor encounters the same lightbox that is shown when visiting the *For LEAs* site (see Figure 56).

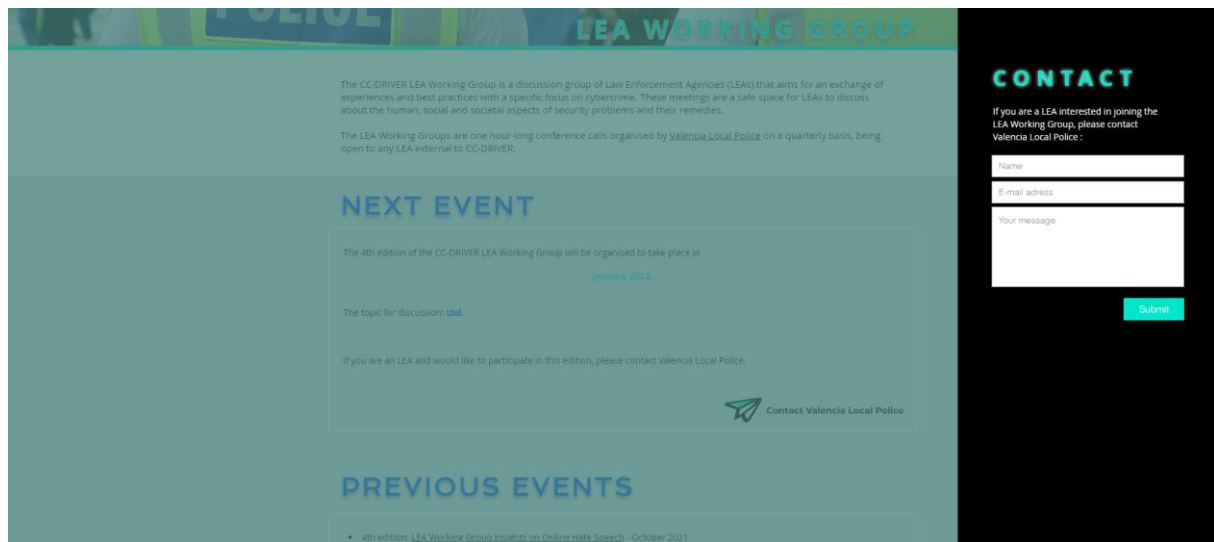


Figure 56 LEA Working Group – lightbox

2.7 Contact us

The last section of the website is the *Contact us* site (see Figure 57). This site contains information on the coordinator of the project and where to find it on social media. Additionally, a contact form to sign up for the project newsletter is embedded in this site that allows visitors to input their data which will then be directly added into the CC-DRIVER contact list in Moosend.



[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

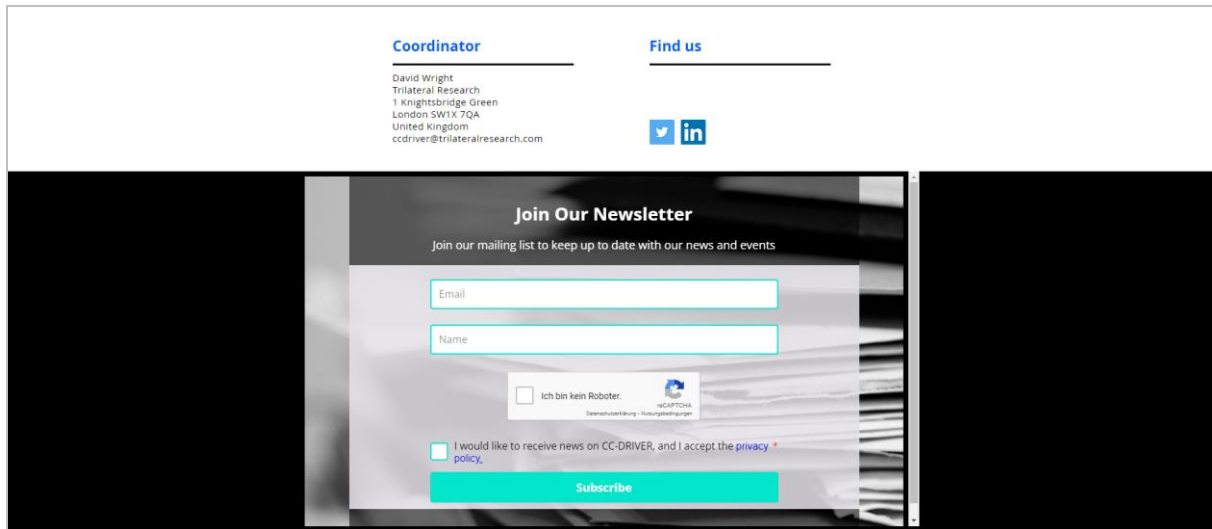


Figure 57 Contact us

A subsection of the page is the CC-DRIVER privacy policy (see Figure 58), including the site's cookie information (see Figure 59); it can be found by using the drop-down menu which appears on hovering over the *Contact us* menu option (see Figure 60) or by clicking on the respective link in the website's footer appearing on every site of www.ccdriver-h2020.com.

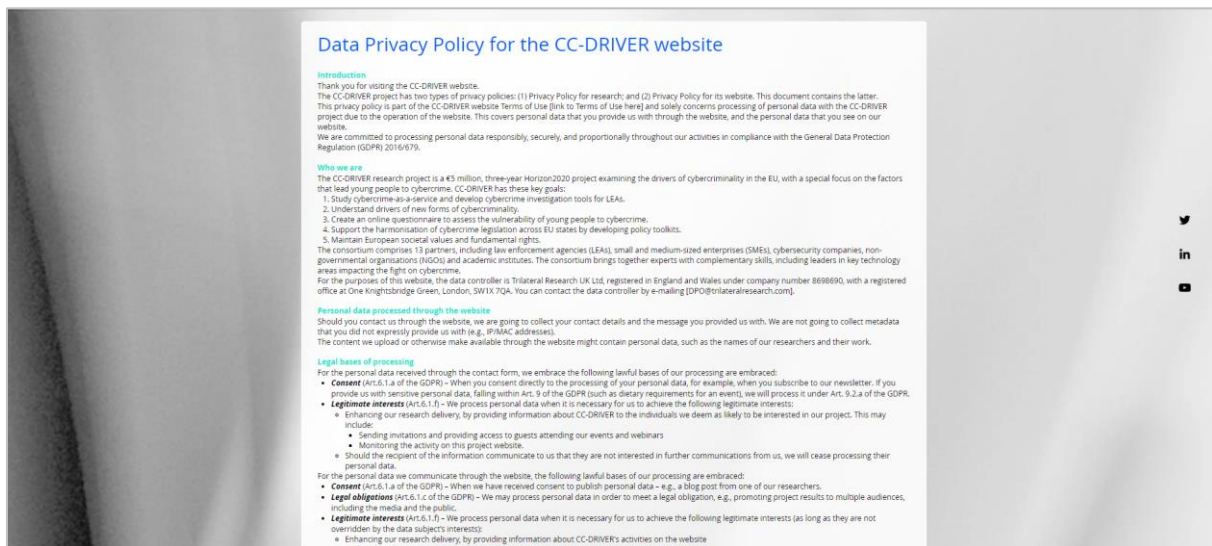


Figure 58 Data privacy policy





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[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

Cookie Name	Purpose	Duration	Cookie Type
XSRF-TOKEN	used for security reasons	session	essential
hs	used for security reasons	session	essential
wp-session	used in connection with user login	2 years	essential
SSR-caching	used to indicate the system from which the site was rendered	1 minute	essential
wix-cache	used for system monitoring/debugging	3 months	essential
wix_browser_sess	used for system monitoring/debugging	session	essential
consent-policy	used for cookie banner parameters	12 months	essential
wp-session	used to identify logged in site members	session	essential
TS*	used for security and anti-fraud reasons	session	essential
bb-session	used for system effectiveness measurement	30 minutes	essential
fedops_logger.sessionid	used for stability/effectiveness measurement	12 months	essential
wix-language	used on multilingual websites to save user language preference	12 months	functional

Figure 59 Cookie information

Figure 60 Privacy policy – drop-down menu

3. Social Media Accounts

3.1 Twitter

The CC-DRIVER project has a social media appearance on Twitter: @CcdriverH2020. The profile (see Figure 61) can also be found at <https://twitter.com/CcdriverH2020>. It joined in June 2020 and as of 18 November 2021, the project has acquired 305 followers and posted 377 tweets.





CC-DRIVER

[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]



Figure 61 Twitter profile

The Twitter appearance is mostly used to promote the project, its daily ongoings (see Figure 62) and its outcomes and to establish contact with the stakeholder groups (see also D7.3 *Revised dissemination plan*), in particular LEAs (see Figure 63), policy makers, businesses, CSOs, academics, EU citizens and cluster projects (see Figure 64).

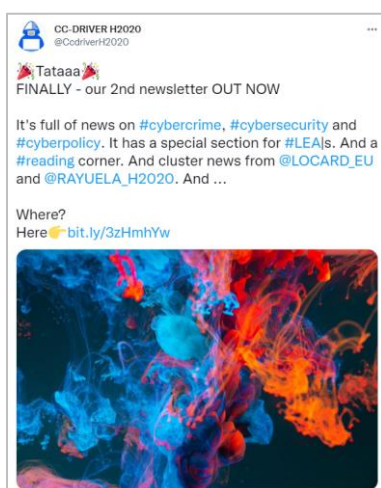


Figure 62 Project news



Figure 63 LEA tweet



Figure 64 LEA cluster news





3.2 LinkedIn

CC-DRIVER is also part of LinkedIn: CC-DRIVER Project (see Figure 65), with the profile-URL being <https://www.linkedin.com/in/cc-driver-project-83b54a1b4/>. As of 18 November 2021, it has 188 connections and 196 followers.

The screenshot shows the LinkedIn profile for 'CC-DRIVER Project'. The profile picture is a blue hooded figure with a laptop. The name 'CC-DRIVER Project' is followed by a '1' icon. The description reads: 'Developing innovative tools to tackle cybercrime and juvenile delinquency'. The location is 'Vereinigtes Königreich' with a link to 'Kontaktinformationen'. It shows '188 Kontakte' and '18 gemeinsame Kontakte: Spathi Voni, David Wright und 16 weitere Personen'. There are buttons for 'Nachricht' and 'Mehr'. The 'Info' section describes a three-year Horizon2020 project (No 883543) examining cybercriminality in the EU. It lists key aspects: developing awareness and tools for law enforcement, generating new knowledge on drivers of cybercriminality, supporting harmonisation of legislation, and creating online questionnaires. The handle '@CCDRIVERH2020' is at the bottom.

Figure 65 LinkedIn profile – part I

LinkedIn mainly serves the same purposes as the Twitter appearance, with a slightly more pronounced effort to connect with stakeholders from academia, the industry and the public sector that may be interested in future collaborations. The posts on LinkedIn mostly mirror the tweets on Twitter, with only few exceptions, such as when a post originally published by a member of the LEA cluster or an individual stakeholder, is shared or liked (see Figure 66).

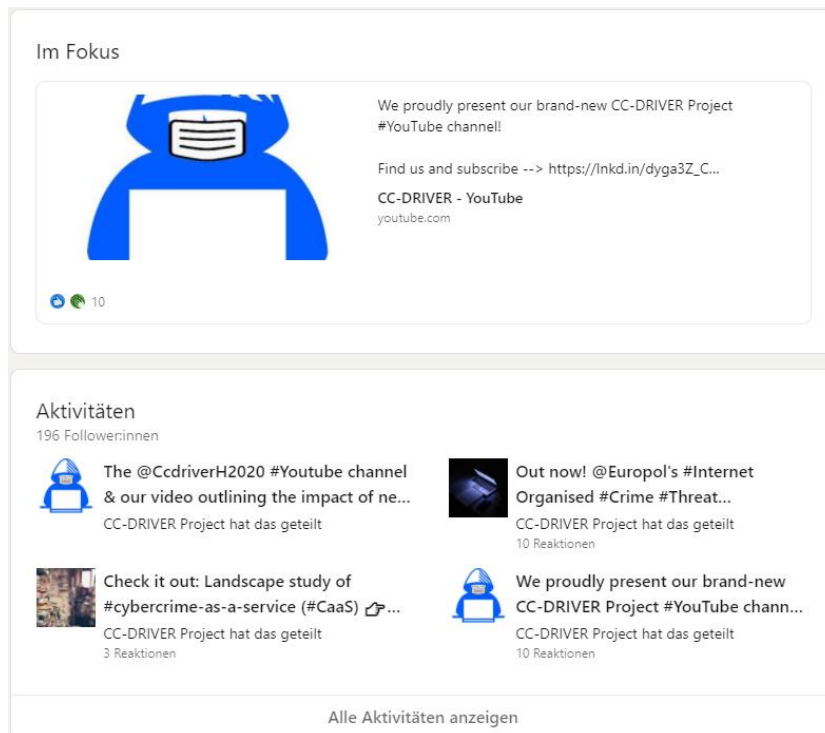


Figure 66 LinkedIn profile – part II

3.3 Youtube

Since November 2021, the CC-DRIVER project also has a social media presence on Youtube: CC-DRIVER Project (see Figure 67), with the channel being found at <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRx2fQqY7eqRldAnsaLI6TA>. As of 18 November 2021 the channel has seven subscriptions and the video 96 views.

This channel is used to promote the project video(s). By reference to the other online appearances (website, Twitter, LinkedIn) and promotion between these, traffic is increased, thereby benefitting all website and social media accounts.

4. Conclusion

Task T7.4 states: “The website will serve multiple functions – to post the project’s deliverables, to provide information about the project and the consortium partners and a streamlined version of the consortium’s work plan. The website will carry a blog and invite stakeholders to contribute to it. The partners will use the website to post press releases, videos, the project flyer, the project’s social media account hashtags, etc. as well as to invite interaction with stakeholders” (Part A, p. 32).

Accordingly, the CC-DRIVER project has a well-stocked website with current news on the project, publications all around the research outcomes (including the deliverables, as far as restrictions



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[D7.7 – CC-DRIVER Website & Social Media Accounts]

allow) and displays the CC-DRIVER work plan. In strict accordance with the GA's demands, the website promotes CC-DRIVER's social media accounts and includes a blog which is particularly well-suited to share project-related insights. Press releases, videos and project flyers are shared with website visitors as well. Moreover, the project's policy briefs and newsletters, which are not mentioned in T7.4 but constitute vital elements of the project's dissemination activities, are featured as well.

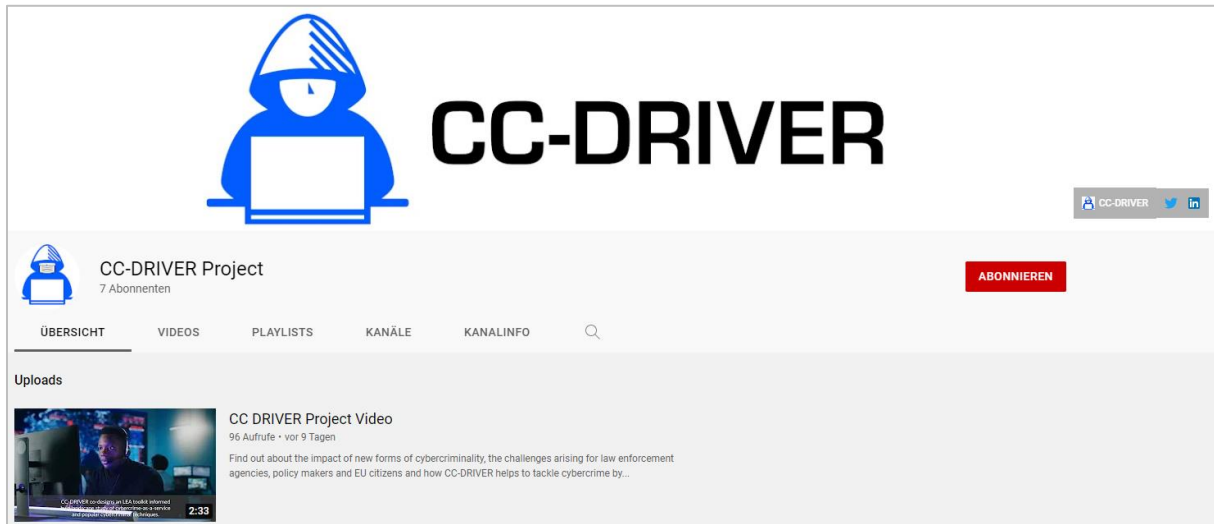


Figure 67 Youtube channel

In addition, since the project's research interest in cybercrime, especially as far as young people are concerned, CC-DRIVER is present on three social media networks, i.e. Twitter, LinkedIn and Youtube. Here – especially regarding Twitter and LinkedIn, since Youtube is brand new – information and dissemination material on and around the project has been regularly posted. Dissemination is enhanced by referencing the respective other networks and thereby increasing traffic on the website and between social media.

The next steps for the online appearance of the project are to further strengthen its ties with stakeholders, to extend connections in its existing networks and beyond and to further promote the project and the outcomes thereof.

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