

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF A GLOBAL IMPACT OF CONSUMER PRIVACY AND PROTECTION LAWS, ELECTRONIC TRANSACTION LAWS, PRIVACY AND DATA PROTECTION LAWS, AND CYBERCRIME LEGISLATION ON CYBER ATTACKS AND MALWARE TYPES: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract : The study aimed to probe how well cyber law operates worldwide, and then draw a logical conclusion on Nigeria's experience using a deductive reasoning approach. With a purposive or structured sampling technique, seventy-eight countries (thirteen countries each from six continents of the world) were selected as sample size. The methods used for analysing the data include the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson product-moment correlation and regression analysis, and multiple regression analysis methods respectively. At a two-tailed test of 0.05 confidence level, the results of findings established that about 23.74 (F calculated) which is > 2.23 (F critical) claimed the total cyber-attacks and malware types vary significantly. Also, at a two-tailed confidence level test of 0.05, 0.75 (F calculated) is < 1.7 (F critical), and the P-value = 0.73 to establish significantly that cybercrime legislation does not vary statistically. More so, the calculated value (tcalculated) = 7.305 is $<$ table value (tcritical) = 12.05 at a two-tailed test of 0.05 to imply that electronic transactions law does not statistically impact the total number of cyber-attacks. The result also proved that Consumer Privacy and Protection law does not statistically impact the total number of cyber-attacks as the calculated value (tcalculated) = 6.21 $<$ table value (tcritical) = 20.82 at a two-tailed test of 0.05. In addition, the calculated value (tcalculated) = 7.97 $<$ table value (tcritical) = 14.76 at a two-tailed test of 0.05 implied that Privacy and Data Protection law does not statistically impact the total number of cyber-attacks worldwide. The calculated value (tcalculated) = 5.75 $<$ table value (tcritical) = 12.65 at a two-tailed test of 0.05 to prove that cybercrime law does not statistically impact the total number of cyber-attacks. Finally, the calculated value (tcalculated) = 6.21 $<$ table value (tcritical) = 20.82 at a two-tailed test of 0.05 concludes that combined multiple cyber laws do not significantly impact the total number of cyber-attacks worldwide. Recommendations were made based on the results of findings from the study.

Keywords : Cybercrime Legislation, Cyber Attacks, Consumer Privacy and Protection Law, Detection, Electronic Transaction Law, Prevention, Privacy and Data Protection Law, Prohibition, Prosecution

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