PREVENTING CYBERCRIME AND INDIVIDUAL FRAUD

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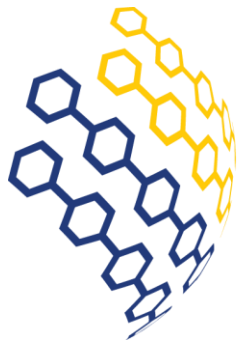
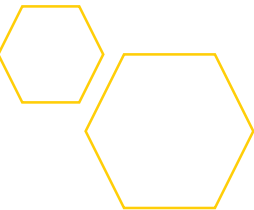**EUCPN**
EUROPEAN CRIME PREVENTION NETWORK

Content

- Part 1: cybercrime
- Part 2: individual fraud
- Part 3: good practices

01 CYBERCRIME

01 Cybercrime

- Traditional crimes 2.0: cyber-enabled
- New crimes: cyber dependent
- Characteristics
  - Scalability
  - Asymmetry
  - Anonymity
  - Low cost
  - Criminal cooperation

01 Cybercrime

- Cyberspace = network
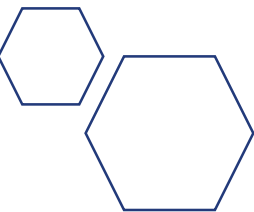
- Preventing cybercrime = networked approach

01 Cybercrime

- Situational crime prevention: cyber security
- Weakest link: often human
- ➔ awareness raising on target hardening techniques

02 INDIVIDUAL FRAUD

02 Individual fraud: what's in a name

- Fraud = large topic
- In common: some kind of deceit
- Individual fraud
  - Individuals are victimised
  - Phone scams

Victim sector	Victim sub-sector	Examples of fraud
Private	Financial Services	Cheque fraud
		Counterfeit intellectual property and products sold as genuine
		Counterfeit money
		Data-compromise fraud
		Embezzlement
		Insider dealing/market abuse
		Insurance fraud
		Lending fraud
		Payment card fraud
		Procurement fraud
	Non-financial services	Cheque fraud
		Counterfeit intellectual property and products sold as genuine
		Counterfeit money
		Data-compromise fraud
		Embezzlement
		Gaming fraud
		Lending fraud
		Payment card fraud
		Procurement fraud
	Individuals	Charity fraud
		Consumer fraud
		Counterfeit intellectual property and products sold as genuine
		Counterfeit money
		Investment fraud
		Pension-type fraud
Public	National bodies	Benefit fraud
		Embezzlement
		Procurement fraud
		Tax fraud
	Local bodies	Embezzlement
		Frauds on Council taxes
		Procurement fraud
	International (but affecting public)	Procurement fraud (by national against other—mainly but not always foreign—companies to obtain foreign contracts)
		EU funds fraud

02 Individual fraud: the art of persuasion

- Social engineering
- Active participation of the victim
- Dual process theory

02 Individual fraud: Pick your scam
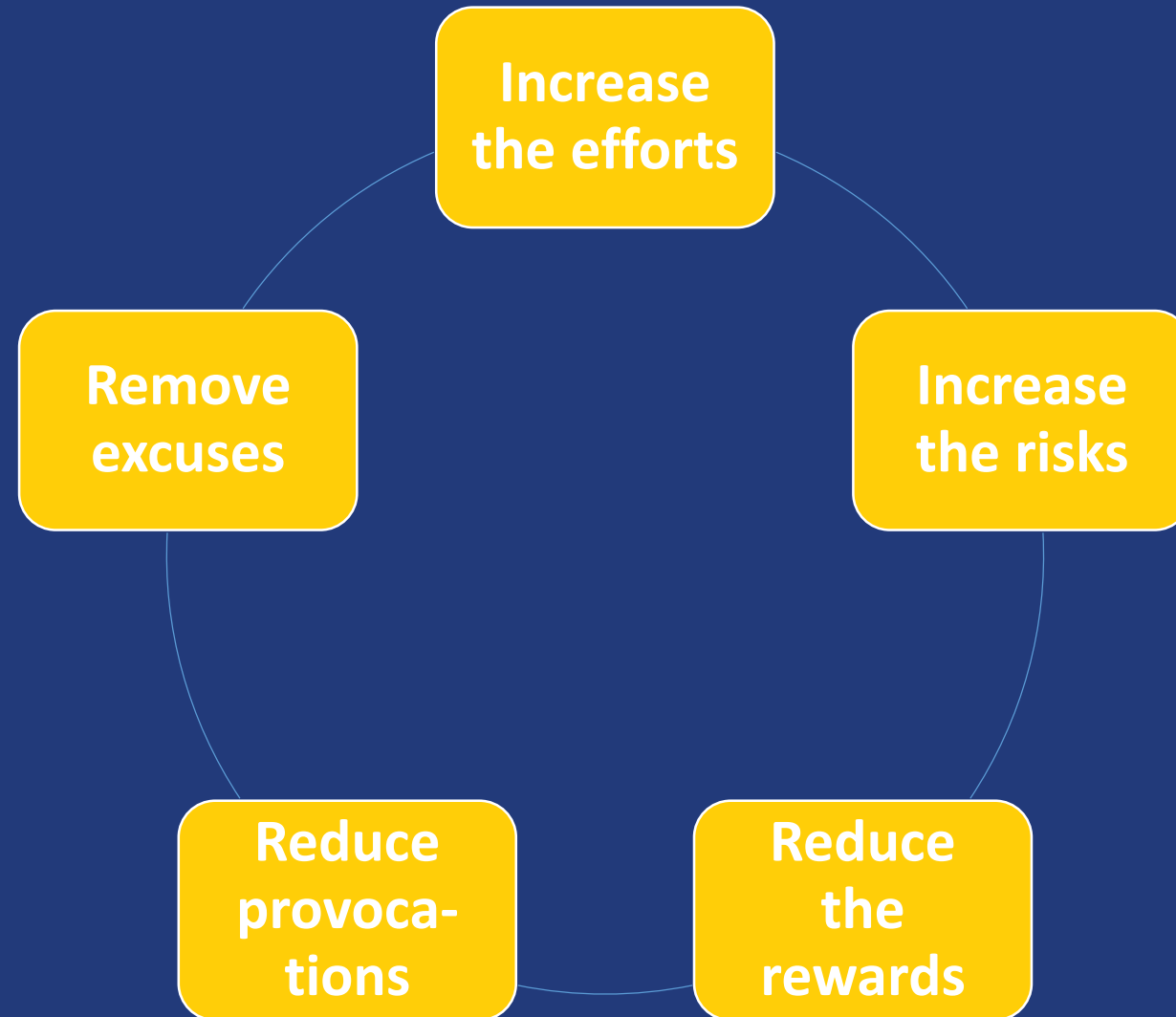
Content

Delivery

For every type of victim, a type of scam

02 Individual fraud: crunching the numbers

- Dark number
- Victimology: myth busters
- Offenders

02 Individual fraud: how to prevent

Increase the efforts

Increase the risks

Remove excuses

Reduce provoca-tions

Reduce the rewards

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wtlg9ZRH1xg

03 GOOD PRACTICES

03 Cybersimple (BE)

- Awareness on target hardening techniques
- Low level entry
- Gamification

03 Cyberscout (BG)

- 2 day training
- Peer-to-peer
- Create community of responsible children

03 <u>W</u>e don't take the bait (CZ)

- Interactive educational stage play
- Deceptive scenarios
- Impact evaluation: experimental group refused fraudulent deal 2,5 times more than control group

Questions?

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