

Product Proofing Against Crime

Jen Mailley, Shaun Whitehead, and Professor Graham Farrell.

Midlands Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice,
Loughborough University, U.K.

Email: J.C.Mailley@Lboro.ac.uk

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Your aim: EU Mandate M/355: “Identify and Reduce Crime Risks in Products and Services”

Our aim: to help you achieve this.

- ❖ **Situational Crime Prevention**
- ❖ **Measuring Risk**
- ❖ **Exploring relevant Crime Types**
- ❖ **Tools to reduce crime opportunities.**

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Situational Crime Prevention: What is it?

- Aims to reduce the numbers of crimes, and/or the severity of crimes.
- Based on reducing opportunities to offend.
- Alters the environment, not people...
 - ..in order to make crime more difficult, more risky, less rewarding.
- Deals with detail: specific forms of crime.
- Not just locks and bolts: e.g. open platforms vs closed source code debate.

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Situational Crime Prevention: What is it?

- Offenders commit crimes while going about everyday activities.
- They make decisions weighing up the pros and cons, or costs and benefits, of the opportunity, as we would.
- These decisions can be affected by altering the environment (not the person's mindset or personality).
- Effective Crime Reduction is evidence based.

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How to measure risk?

- Security is objective, no formula.
- Instead, two measures:
 - ❖ Imaginative: think thief (Ekblom)
 - ❖ Evidence based: predict future risks based on current and past data (Project MARC).

NEED EVIDENCE.

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Some Crime Types Relevant to ETSI

- Mobile phones: roaming fraud; phone theft; identity theft/ theft of information.
- Cordless telecoms: Identity theft/ theft of information.
- Terrestrial and satellite broadcasting: theft of pay-per-view services.

General forms: theft of products, theft of information, hacking to gain access to steal info, hacking to disrupt or attack, fraud.

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How to measure risk?

Hot products are **CRAVED** (Clarke '99)

Concealable

Removable

Available

Valuable

Enjoyable

Disposable.

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Tools to reduce crime risks.

The 25 Techniques of Situational Crime Prevention.... (Cornish and Clarke 2003)

Increase the effort

Increase the risk

Reduce the rewards

Reduce provocations

Remove excuses.

Increase the Effort	Increase the Risks	Reduce the Rewards	Reduce Provocations	Remove Excuses
<p>1. Target harden</p> <p>ETSI JTC Common Scrambling Algorithm for Digital Video Broadcast.</p>	<p>6. Extend guardianship</p> <p>RFID tags</p> <p>Fraud Information Gathering System (FIGS)</p>	<p>11. Conceal targets</p> <p>Improving anonymity e.g. temporary identifiers used for radio transmissions between authorisation requests.</p>	<p>16. Reduce frustrations and stress</p> <p>UICC allowing multiple separate user verifications.</p> <p>Bring down the cost of services e.g. roaming charges.</p>	<p>21. Set rules</p> <p>ETSI standards for electronic signatures..</p>
<p>2. Control access to facilities</p> <p>ETSI's DECT Standard Authentication Algorithm.</p> <p>ETSI standards for electronic signatures.</p>	<p>7. Assist natural surveillance</p> <p>Make it obvious that bluesnarfing was in progress by a clear alert to the user via a change in Bluetooth connection symbol.</p>	<p>12. Remove targets</p> <p>Bluetooth devices which turn off when not in use.</p>	<p>17. Avoid disputes</p>	<p>22. Post instructions</p> <p>Log in screens that make it clear that the facility is for authorised access only.</p>

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Q: Will standards work?

A: Yes, but we need data!

EU AGIS funded 'Theft and Misuse of Electronic Services' with Sztaki and Transcrime.

Conference in 2 years time in the U.K.

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What you can do for us...

- We want your input.
- White Paper being drafted and available via ETSI web link:

http://www.etsi.org/etsi_radar/whitepaper/home.htm

by 28th Feb.

- Comments by end of March please to:

Email: J.C.Mailley@Lboro.ac.uk