

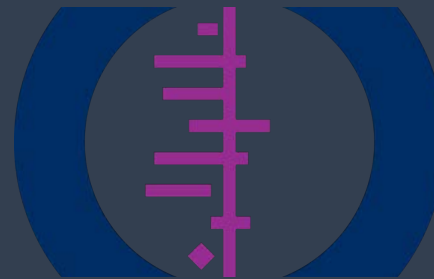
# Thoughts on prevention of cybercrime and online fraud

What can we learn from medical sciences.

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Dr. Jan-Willem Bullee  
University of Twente.





5000 BC

2700 BC

0

1883

3300 BC

1970



...



Wat gebeurde er in 1970 op deze tijdlijn?



**Eerste computer virus**






**Eerste internet worm**



**Eerste ransomware aanval**

# Wat gebeurde er in 1970 op deze tijdlijn?

-  **Eerste computer virus (1986 – Brain - Floppy for IBM PC)**
-  **Eerste internet worm**
-  **Eerste ransomware aanval - (1989 - \$378 ransom)**

5000 BC

2700 BC

0

1883

3300 BC

1970

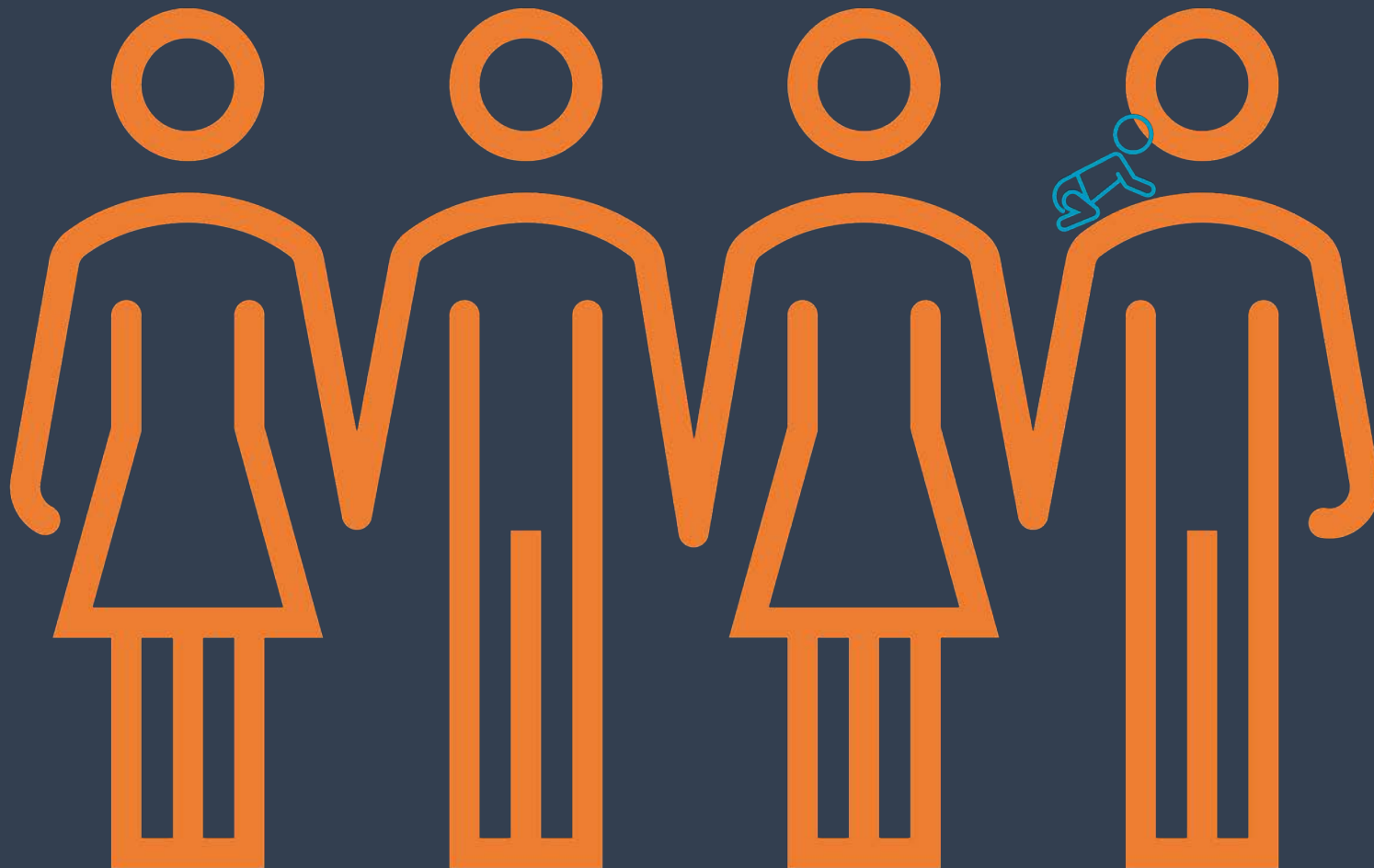


...



I'M THE CREEPER. CATCH ME IF YOU CAN!

# Prevention



# Preventions

**Tertiary  
(Treatment)**

**Manage disease after being diagnosed**  
Countermeasures to reduce further damage  
(*e.g. chemotherapy*)

**Secondary  
(Screening)**

**Early detection and identify disease**  
Treatment of diseases in early stage  
(*e.g. Guthrie test detects 20 conditions*)

**Primary  
(Prevention)**

**Before disease occurs**  
Changing or eliminating risky behaviours  
(*e.g. healthy food prevents obesity*)

# Preventions

Tertiary  
(Treatment)

**Manage disease after being diagnosed**  
Countermeasures to reduce further damage  
(*e.g. chemotherapy*)

Secondary  
(Screening)

**Early detection and identify disease**  
Treatment of diseases in early stage  
(*e.g. Guthrie test detects 20 conditions*)

Primary  
(Prevention)

**Before disease occurs**  
Changing or eliminating risky behaviours  
(*e.g. healthy food prevents obesity*)

# Screening for susceptibility to cyber crime and online fraud?

- 10 criteria from Wilson, J. M., & Jungner, Y. G. (1968)
- 5-point scale
  - ++ Strongly Present
  - + Present
  - +/- Neutral
  - Not Present
  - Strongly Not Present



Case finding



Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage

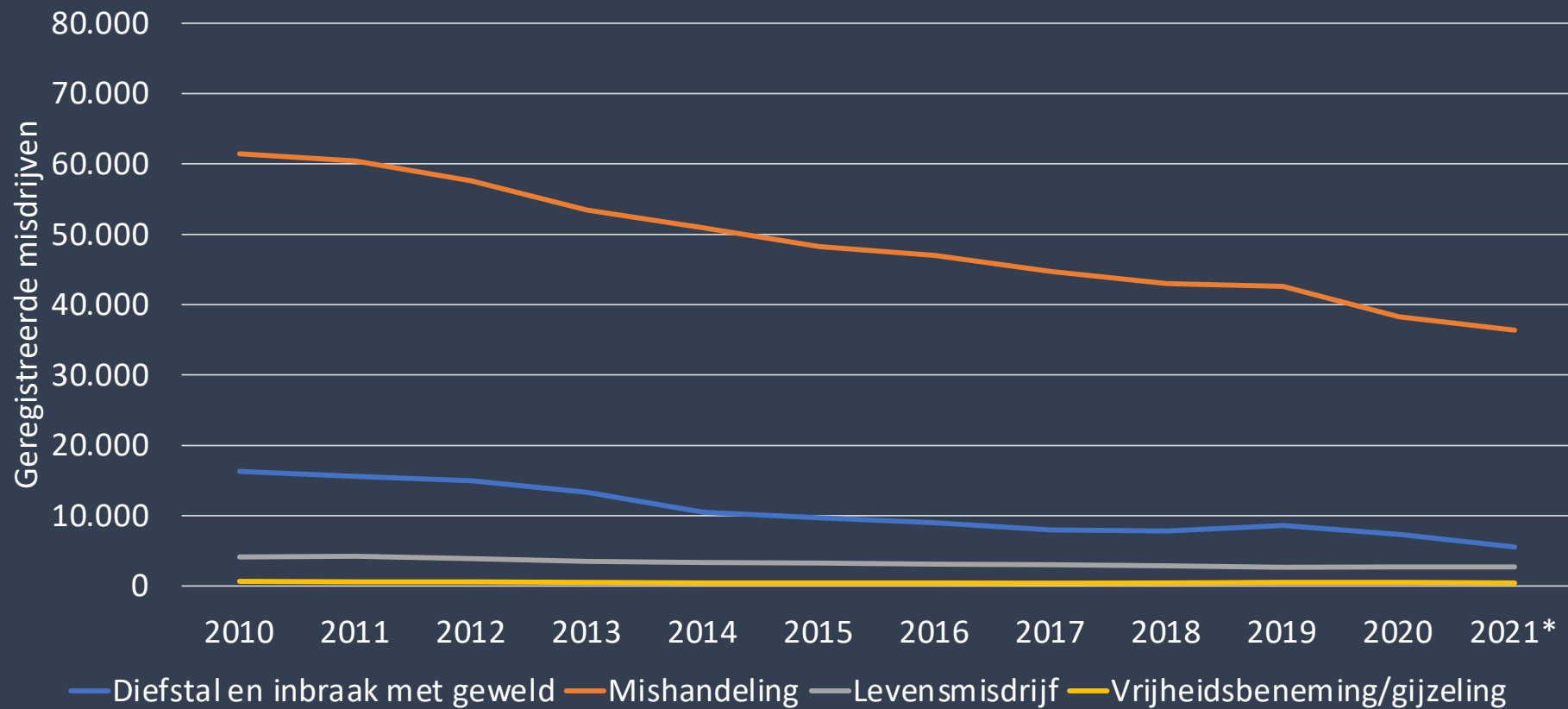


Problem

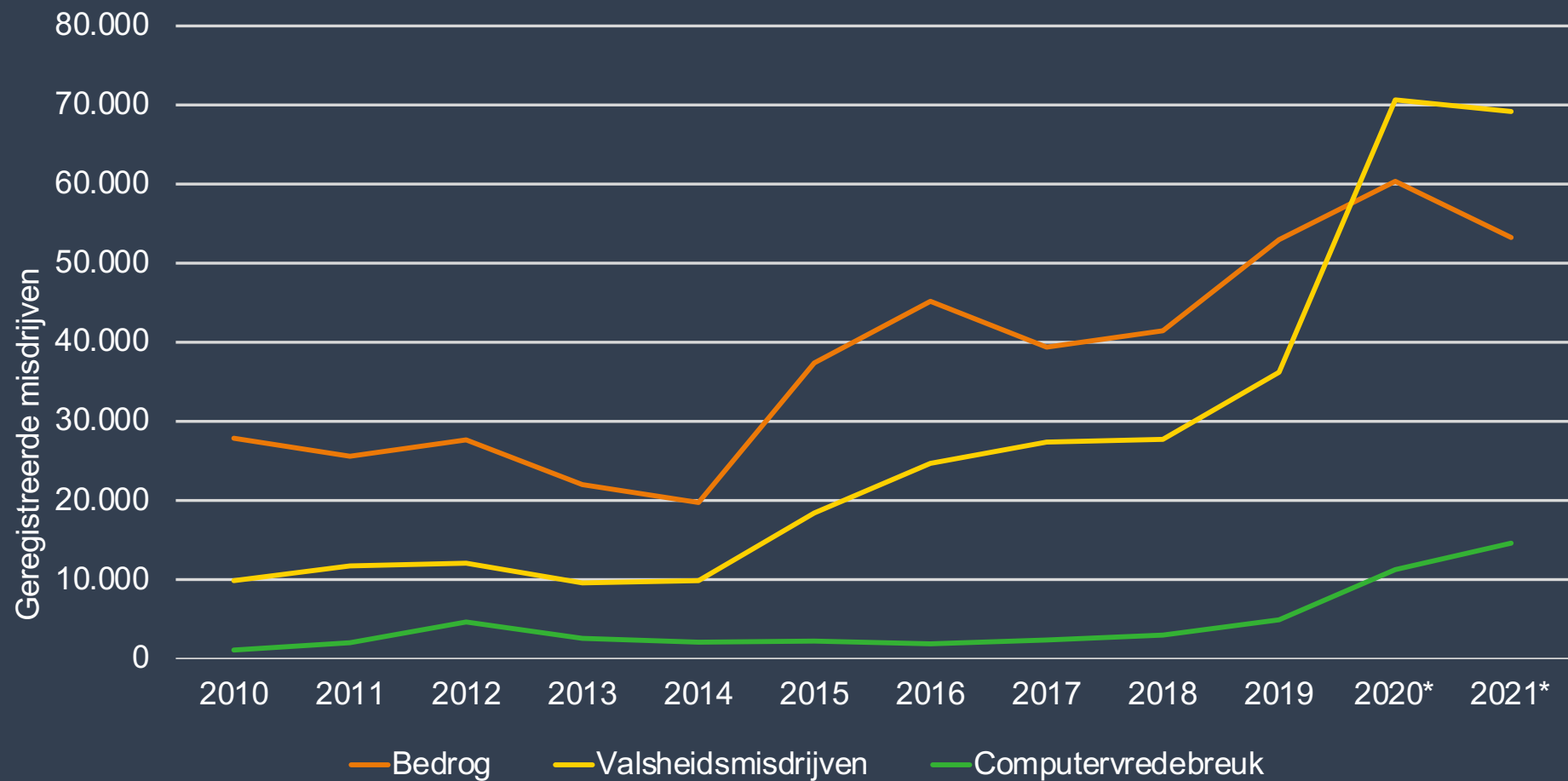


Problem

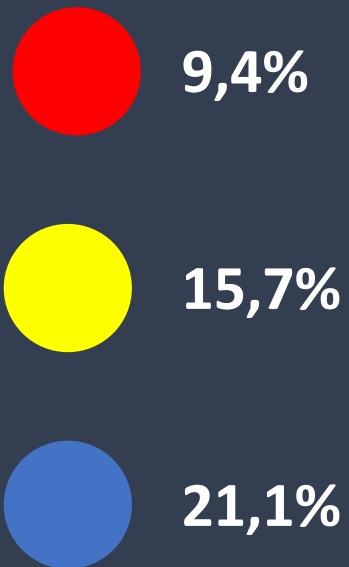
# 1. Problem – Decrease traditional crime



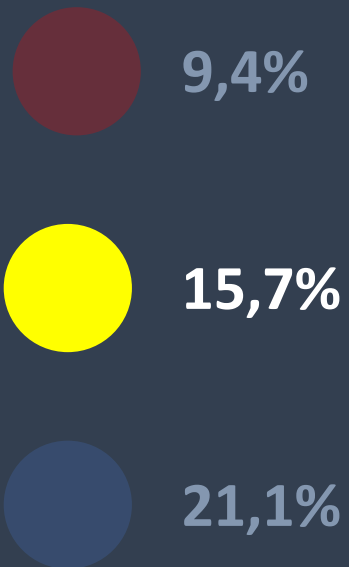
# 1. Problem – Increase online crime



Welk percentage Nederlanders van 16+ jaar werd in 2020 slachtoffer van fraude?

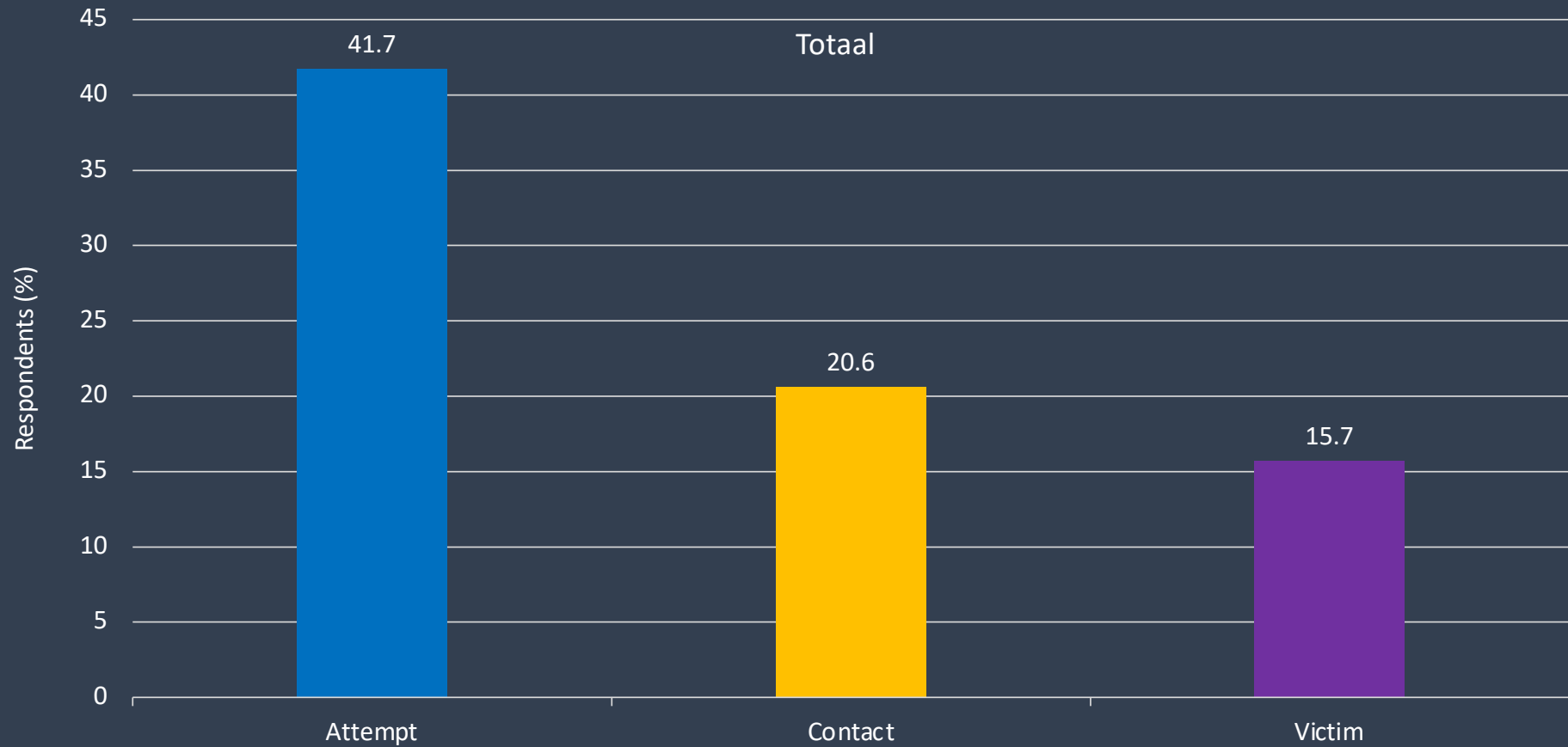


Welk percentage Nederlanders van 16+ jaar werd in 2020 slachtoffer van fraude?

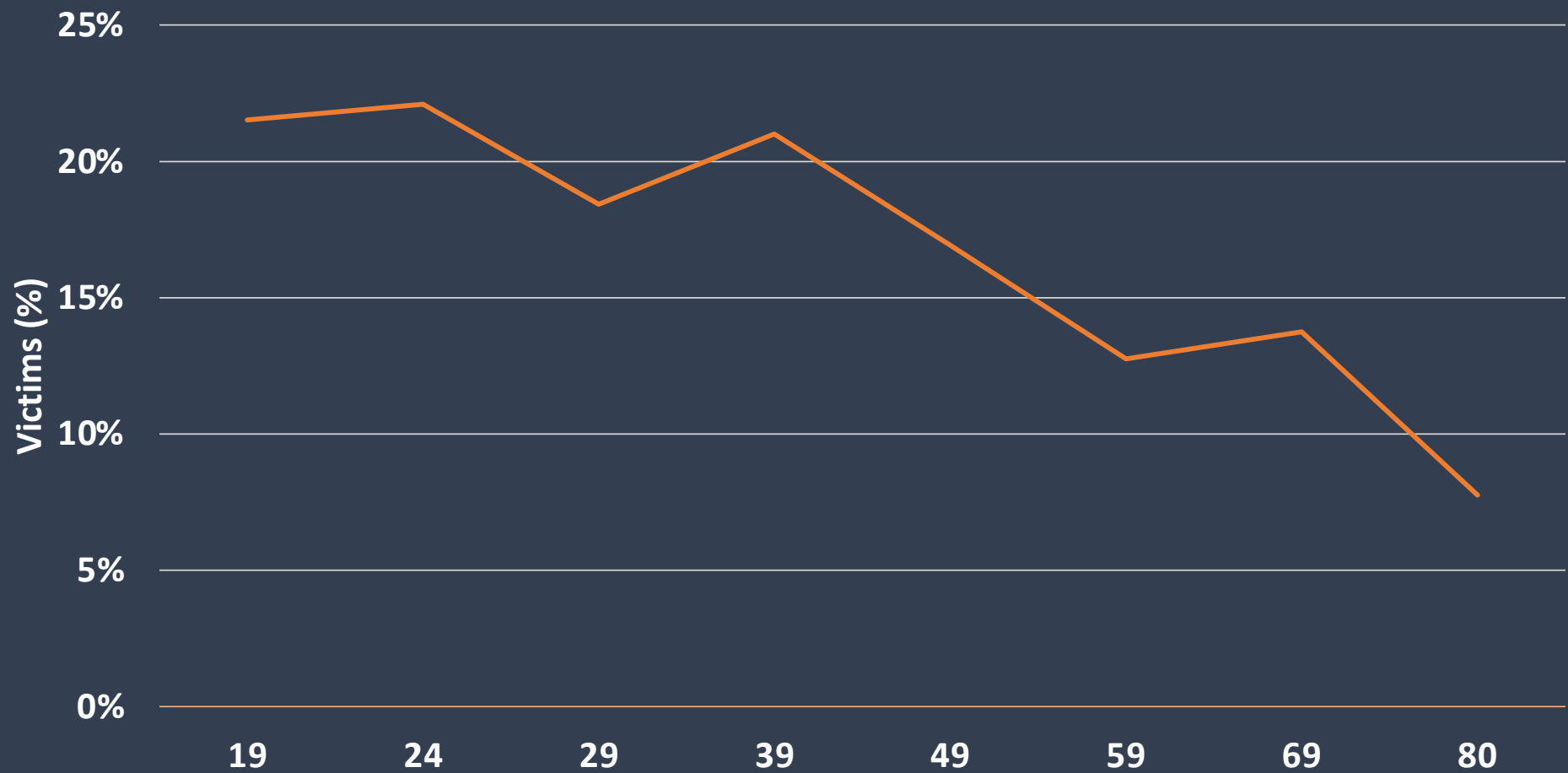


# 1. Problem – Attempts, contact and victims

~ 1 in 6 were victimized: 2.3 million persons (16+ NL)



# 1. Problem – Fraud Victimisation by age (avg: 15.7%)



# 1. Problem – Email phishing



27%

228.473 participants

50 studies



20%

34.884 participants

26 studies



Problem



Case finding



Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage



Problem



Treatment

## 2. Treatment



## 2. Treatment – Analysis of interventions



Hoeveel van de wetenschappelijk getestte interventies die social engineering tegen gaan is niet effectief?

 **50% (1 in 2)**

 **33% (1 in 3)**

 **25% (1 in 4)**

Hoeveel van de wetenschappelijk getestte interventies die social engineering tegen gaan is niet effectief?

 50% (1 in 2)

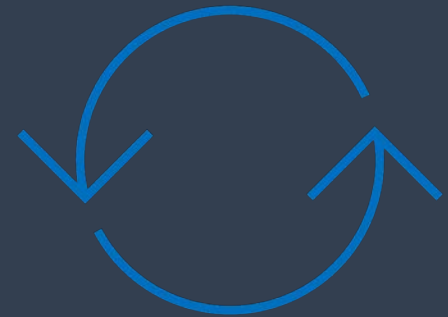
 33% (1 in 3)

 25% (1 in 4)

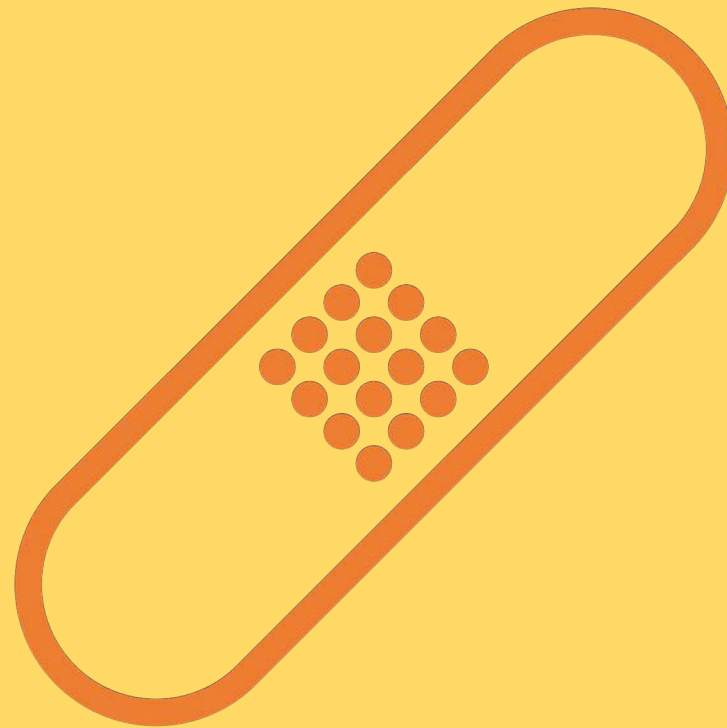
## 2. Treatment - Interventions are effective



## 2. Treatment – Decay can be countered







Treatment



Case finding



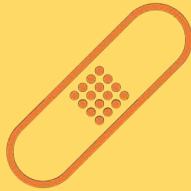
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage



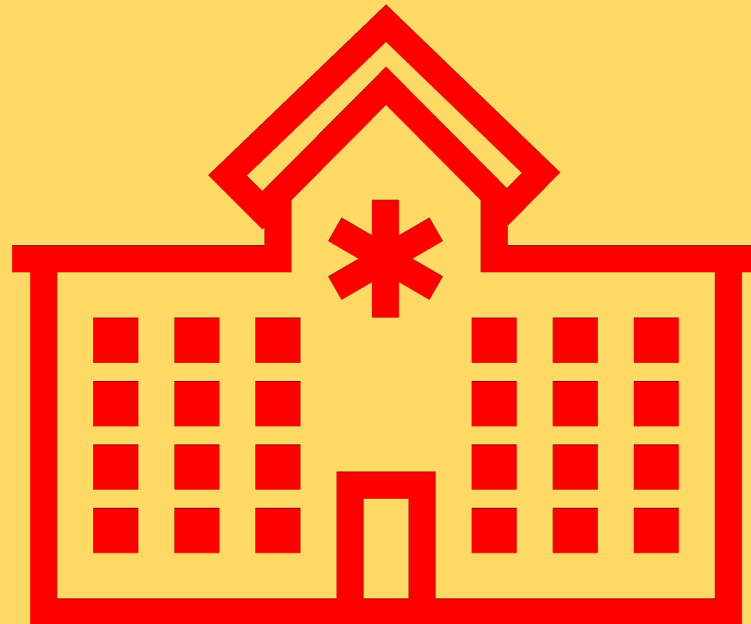
Problem



Facilities

### 3. Facilities





Facilities



Case finding



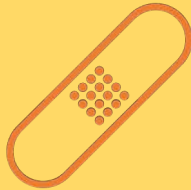
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage

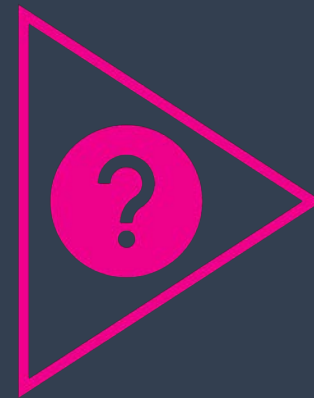


Problem



Latent stage

## 4. Latent stage



# The Telegraph

## Children as young as six preyed on by scammers

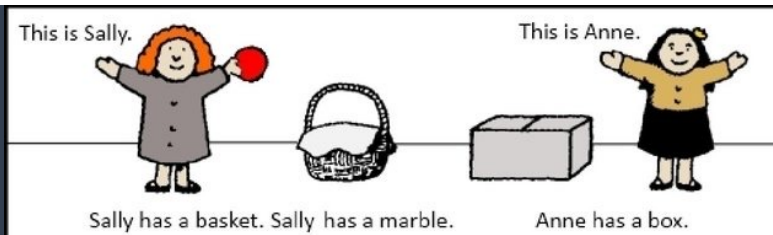
More than a thousand youngsters are being targeted by online fraudsters every month

[By Rachel Mortimer](#)

31 August 2022 • 6:00am

## 4. Latent stage





This is Sally.



Sally has a basket. Sally has a marble.

This is Anne.



Anne has a box.



Sally puts the marble into her basket.

This is Sally.



Sally has a basket. Sally has a marble.

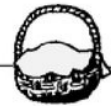
This is Anne.



Anne has a box.



Sally puts the marble into her basket.



Sally goes out for a walk.

This is Sally.



Sally has a basket. Sally has a marble.

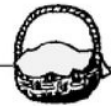
This is Anne.



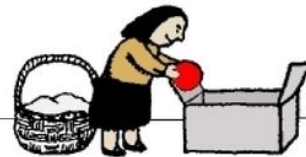
Anne has a box.



Sally puts the marble into her basket.



Sally goes out for a walk.



Anne takes the marble out of the basket and puts it into the box.

This is Sally.



Sally has a basket. Sally has a marble.



This is Anne.



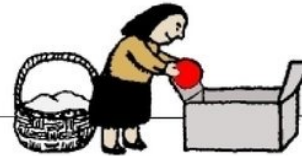
Anne has a box.



Sally puts the marble into her basket.



Sally goes out for a walk.



Anne takes the marble out of the basket and puts it into the box.

Now Sally comes back. She wants to play with her marble.



Where will Sally look for her marble?



Waar zou een gezonde 3,5 jaar oud kind zeggen dat Sally haar knikker is?



**Mand**



**Doos**



**Geen idee**

Waar zou een gezonde 3,5 jaar oud kind zeggen dat Sally haar knikker is?



**Mand**



**Doos**



**Geen idee**



Latent stage



Case finding



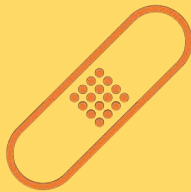
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage

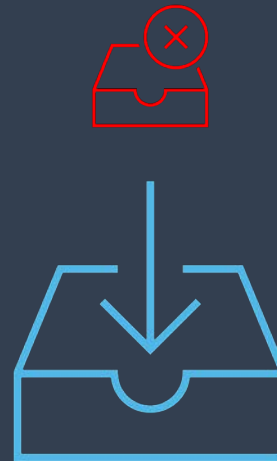


Problem



Test

## 5. Test - How to study phishing?





Test



Case finding



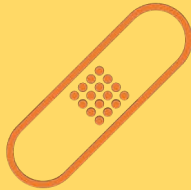
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage

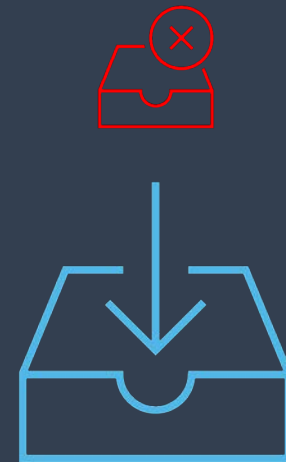


Problem



Acceptable

## 6. Acceptable





Acceptable



Case finding



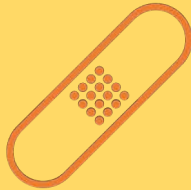
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage



Problem



History

## 7. History – Scenario 1



# Hoe gaat de aanvaller het doelwit overtuigen?



**Argumenten**



**Huilende baby**



**Slachtoffer spelen**

# Hoe gaat de aanvaller het doelwit overtuigen?

-  **Argumenten**
-  **Huilende baby**
-  **Slachtoffer spelen**

## 7. History – Scenario 1



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=oembed&v=lc7scxvKQOo>

## 7. History – Scenario 2

You have been travelling and just checked into your hotel room.

As you walk into your room and set your bag down, your bed side phone rings.

A nice girl introduces herself as Rebecca from the hotel front desk.

She explains that there has been an issue during check-in, and she needs to re-confirm your credit card information.

Assuming she is calling from the hotel front desk, you provide your credit card information.

She then inform you everything has been resolved and to enjoy your stay.

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**Deception through impersonation**

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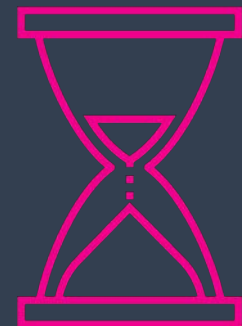
Assuming she is calling from the hotel front desk, you provide your credit card information.

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Deception through impersonation

Persuasion principles

# Persuasion principles



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Deception through impersonation

Persuasion principles

Cognitive bias

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Deception through impersonation

Persuasion principles

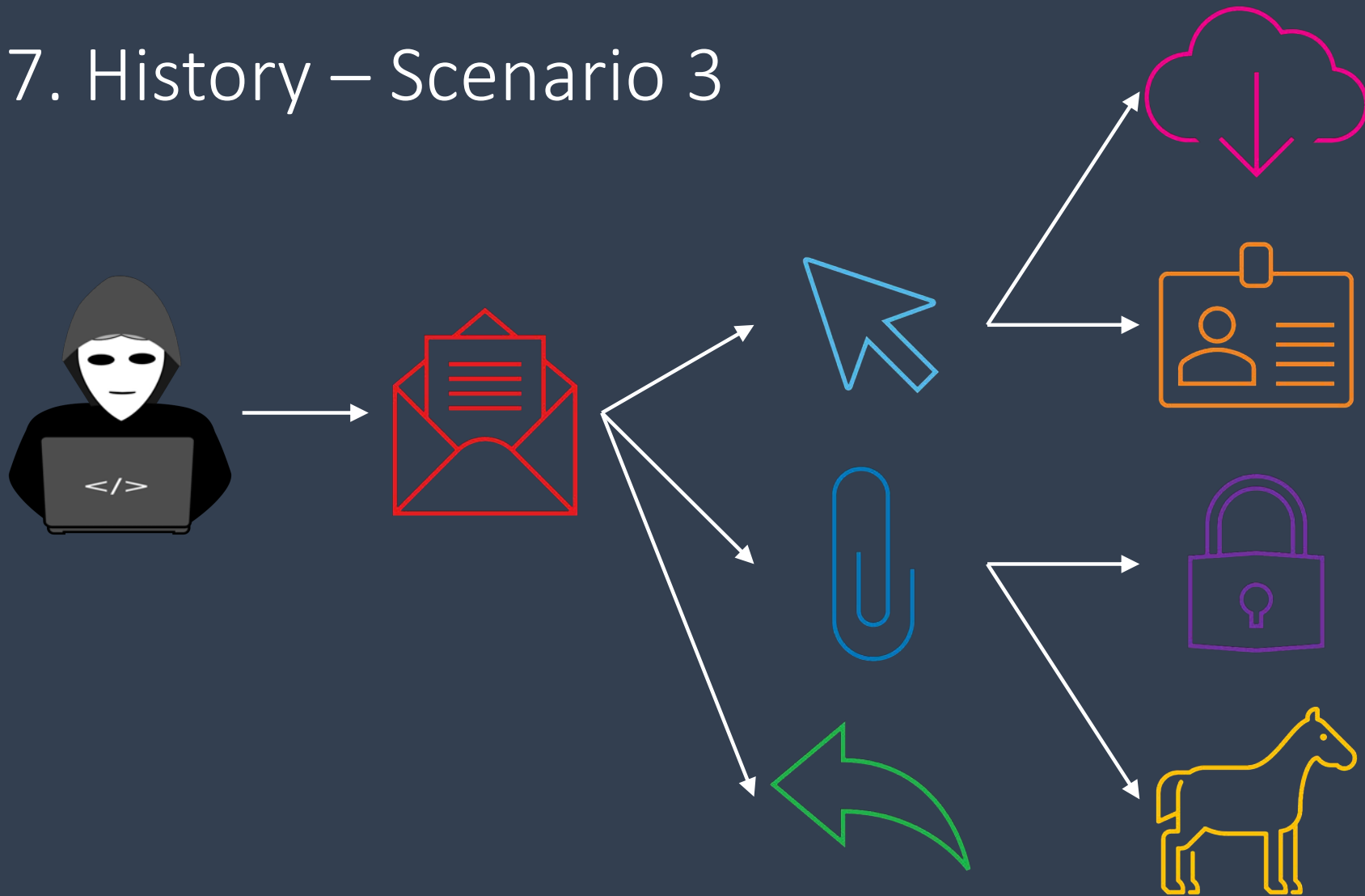
Cognitive bias

Unaware of appropriate defence

## 7. History – Scenario 2



## 7. History – Scenario 3



## 7. History – Scenario 3 - Phishing cues



## 7. History – Outcomes





History



Case finding



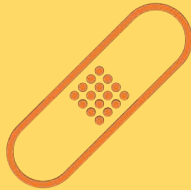
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage



Problem



Whom to treat

Wie is kwetsbaar voor fraude en moet worden behandeld?



**Jonge vrouwen**



**Oude mannen**



**Hangt er van af**

# Wie is kwetsbaar voor fraude en moet worden behandeld?



**Jonge vrouwen**

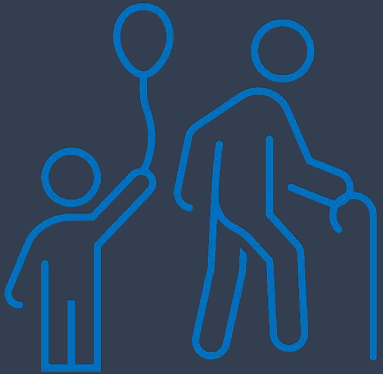


**Oude mannen**



**Hangt er van af**

## 8. Whom to treat



## 8. Whom to treat - Phishing



No difference

70.286 participants

14 studies

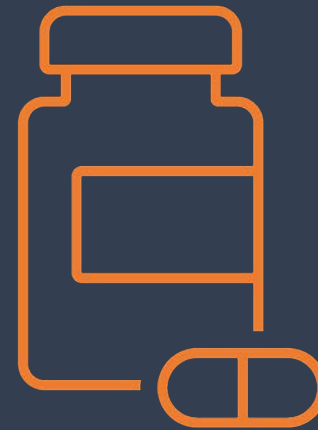
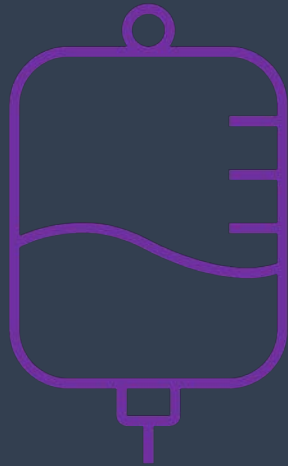


No difference

5.493 participants

7 studies

## 8. Whom to treat

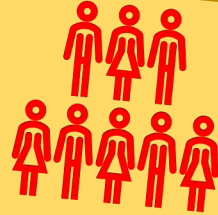




Whom to treat



Case finding



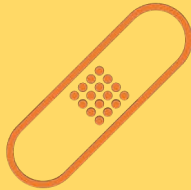
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage



Problem



Cost

## 9. Cost





Cost



Case finding



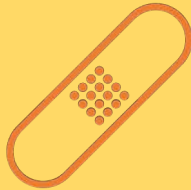
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



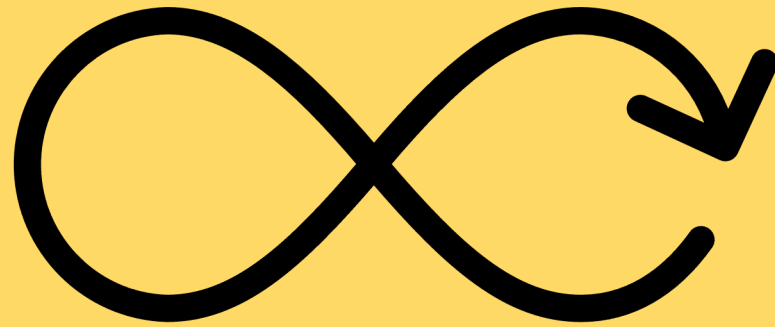
Cost



Latent stage

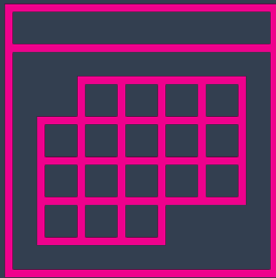


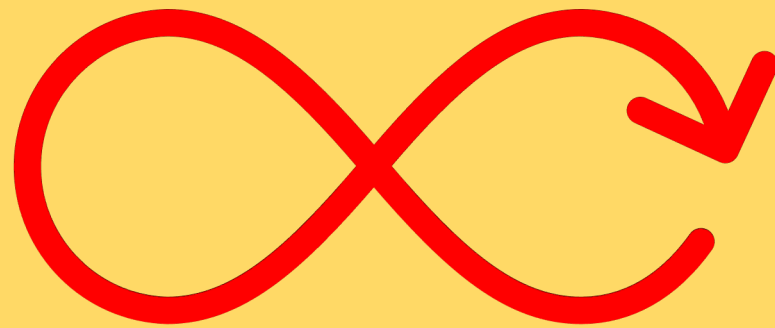
Problem



Case finding

## 10. Case finding

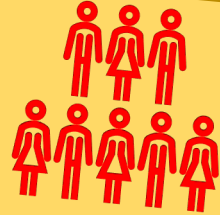




Case finding



Case finding



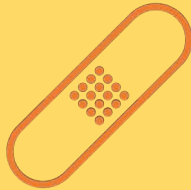
Whom to treat



Test



History



Treatment



Facilities



Acceptable



Cost



Latent stage



Problem

# Summary

- 1. Problem ++
- 4. Latent stage +
- 7. History +
- 9. Cost +

- 2. Treatment +/-
- 5. Test +/-
- 6. Acceptable +/-
- 3. Facilities -
- 8. Whom to treat -
- 10. Case finding -

# Omniscient



# Winner - Congratulations



# Approximation question



# Approximation question

**Tijdens de ransomware-aanval op de Universiteit Maastricht ontvingen 7 medewerkers een phishingmail. Hoeveel tijd zat er tussen het klikken op de link en de hackers die actief zijn in hun systeem?**

# Approximation question

- 15-October-2019 – 14:06: phishing mail was received;
  - 15-October-2019 – 14:55: the linked excel file was opened;
  - 16-October-2019 – 19:35: first manual activities of the offender on the target network.
- 
- 1720 minuten
  - 28 uur, 40 minuten
  - 1 dag, 4 uur, 40 minuten

# Winner - Congratulations

