| Number | LANCS-D4.3-RN-Fraud-Crime | A-PI-- |
|---|---|---|
| **Title** | Research Note (RN) for D4.3 | |
| **Subtitle** | Issues in Focus : **Fraud and Crime** | |

| PROBLEM | ■ | SOLUTION | | | Research Note | X ■ | Selected Annotation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Categories:          |           |          |

Summary:

This note summarises crime in relation to unique opportunities to do harm by gaining access to ever more data in circulation.

## CONTEXT

New technologies like ICTs will inevitably have multiple uses and inspire criminal orientations as much as any other tendency. Law enforcement agencies struggle to keep up in deploying the technologies already used to commit crime (key readings include Council of the European Union, 2006; European Commission, 2005; Daskala and Maghiros, 2007; Williams, 2006; Sharpe et al, 2004).

## FACTS

ICTs have become a 'toolbox' to commit crimes of familiar types such as:
- identify theft
- property theft
- security breach
- vandalism
- sharing and distributing illicit materials
- bribery and coercion
- personal abuse
- libel and defamation

## COMMENT

One of the key problems posed by ICTs as tools for criminal activity is the ease with which damage can be done to persons, property and operations, in particular, how easily virtual borders are crossed and tracks covered. This is facilitating organised crime.

ICTs further represent unique opportunities to cause damage and endanger lives and liberties, with the proliferation of sensitive data in circulation in cyberspace, in and between public, private and corporate agencies where data jurisdiction is often uncertain or the management of data is difficult to subject to regulatory accountability.

| | Consortium Partner | LANCS |
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