



Panel 4: Cybercrime (18 October 2013)

Cybercrime: a case for capacity building

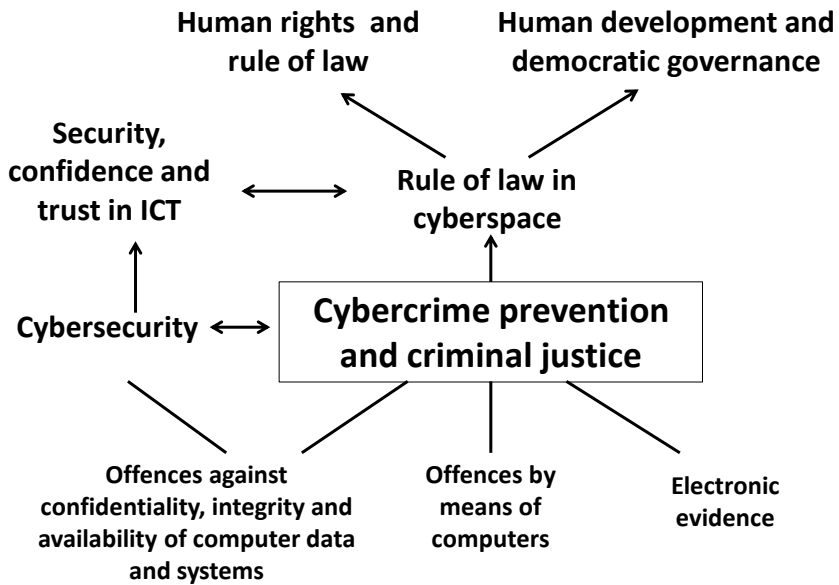
The Council of Europe contribution

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www.coe.int/cybercrime

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1 Prevention and control of cybercrime: rationale



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2 Prevention and control of cybercrime: rule of law / human rights conditions

- ▶ Positive obligation to protect individuals against crime
- ▶ Conditions to be met when interfering in rights
- ▶ Article 15 Budapest Convention
- ▶ Data protection Convention 108
- ▶ Criminal justice versus national security

An interference in fundamental rights:

- must be prescribed by law and the law must be precise, clear, accessible and foreseeable
- must pursue a legitimate aim
- must be necessary, that is, it must respond to a pressing social need in a democratic society and thus be proportionate
- must allow for effective remedies
- must be subject to guarantees against abuse.

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3 Capacity building on cybercrime: advantages

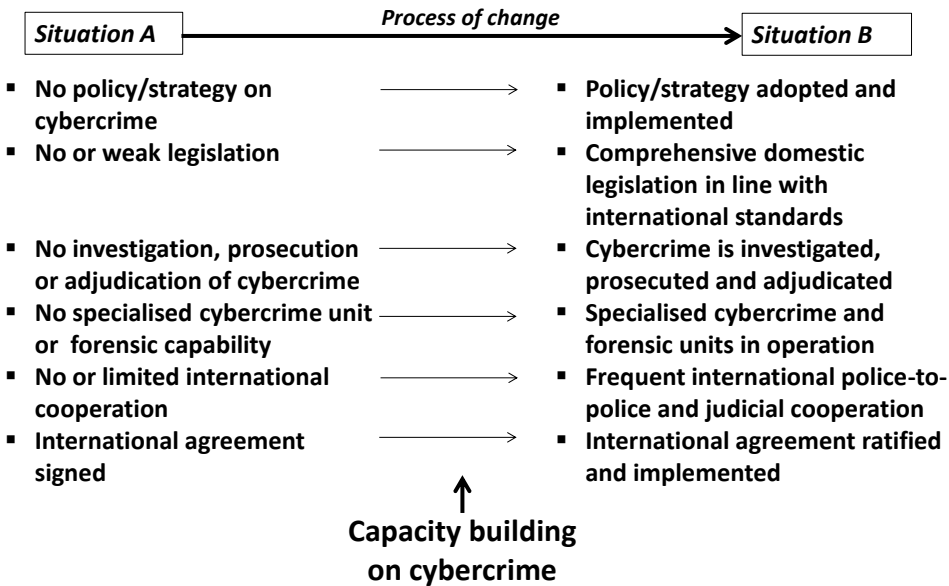
- ▶ Responding to needs and producing results and impact
- ▶ Multi-stakeholder cooperation
- ▶ Contribution to human rights and rule of law in cyberspace
- ▶ Contribution to human development and democratic governance (link to development agenda)
- ▶ Reducing the digital divide
- ▶ Broad international support

Problem:
Development cooperation organisations not yet involved.

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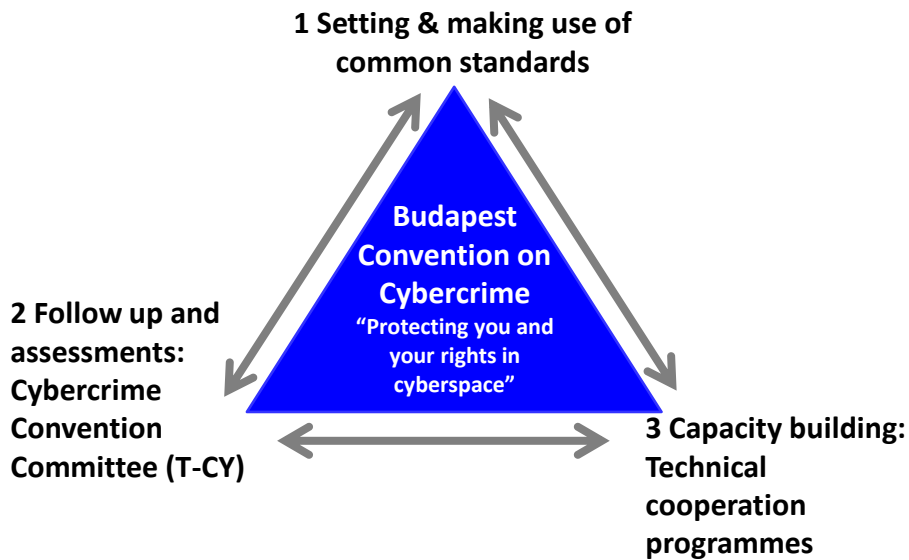
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4 Capacity building: supporting processes of change



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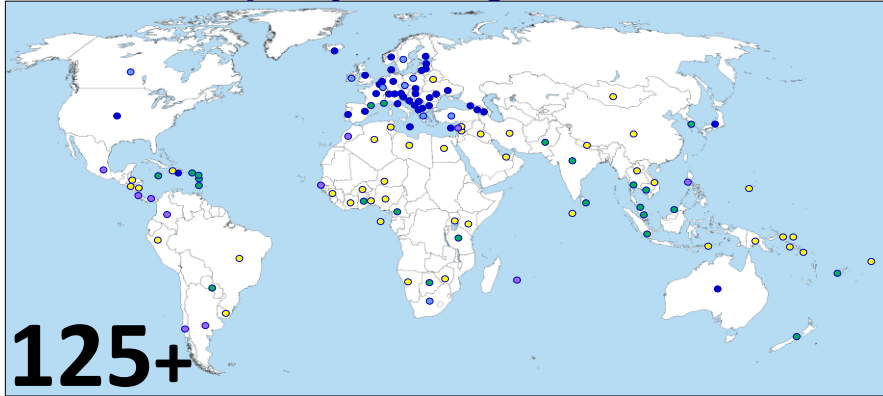
5 CoE contribution: the approach on cybercrime



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6 Reach of the Budapest Convention – reach of capacity building activities

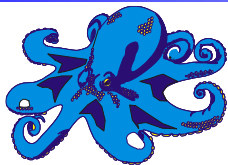


Indicative map only

- Ratified/acceded: 40 ●
- Signed: 11 ●
- Invited to accede: 11 ● = 62
- Other States with laws/draft laws largely in line with Budapest Convention = 20 ●
- Further States drawing on Budapest Convention for legislation = 43+ ●

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7 Capacity building projects to date



2004 = cooperate

- ▶ **Global Project on Cybercrime** (since 2006 with Estonia, Japan, Monaco, Romania, UK and Microsoft)
- ▶ **Project on Cybercrime in Georgia** (2009-10 EU/COE)
- ▶ **CyberCrime@IPA** (2010-13 EU/COE)
- ▶ **CyberCrime@EAP** (2011-13 EU/COE)

= 600+ activities with 130+ countries and 120+ private sector organisations and academia

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8 Elements of CoE capacity building projects

- ▶ Cybercrime policies, strategies, engagement
- ▶ Legislation and safeguards
- ▶ Specialised units
- ▶ Law enforcement training
- ▶ Judicial training
- ▶ Public/private (LEA/ISP) cooperation
- ▶ International cooperation
- ▶ Child protection
- ▶ Criminal money flows

Experience,
materials,
tools
available:
Roll-out and
disseminate.

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9 GLACY **NEW (signed 18 Oct 2013)**

EU/COE Joint Project on Global Action on Cybercrime

Project title: Global Action on Cybercrime (GLACY)

Duration: 36 months (Nov2013 – Nov 2016)

Budget: EUR 3.35 million

Funding: European Union (Instrument for Stability, IfS) and Council of Europe

Geo scope: Countries prepared to implement the Budapest Convention

Funded
by the European Union
and the Council of Europe



EUROPEAN UNION



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Implemented
by the Council of Europe

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10 C-PROC



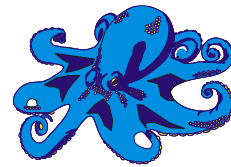
NEW (MoU signed 15 Oct 2013)

Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe

- ▶ Strengthening CoE capacity for delivery of capacity building activities
- ▶ Established in Bucharest, Romania

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11 Coming up: Octopus 2013



Octopus Conference on Cooperation against Cybercrime

4-6 December 2013, Strasbourg

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