

COMBATting CYBERCRIME: TOOLS AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMERGING ECONOMIES

Cyber-Security & Cybercrime: New Tools for Better Cyber Protection

Geneva
24 April 2017



Project Introduction

Mission

To build capacity among policy-makers, legislators, public prosecutors & investigators, and civil society **in developing countries**

in the **policy, legal and criminal justice aspects** of the enabling environment to combat “cybercrime”;

through **synthesizing international best practice** in these areas **in a published tool** that enables assessment of and best practice guidance with respect to the legal issues associated with combatting cybercrime; and

field testing the tool in selected pilot countries.

The tool will be made available as a **global public good**.

Project Partners



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



검찰

PROSECUTION SERVICE



Global
Cyber Security
Capacity Centre



unicri

United Nations
Interregional Crime and Justice
Research Institute



UNITED NATIONS

UNCTAD



Project Components / Deliverables

- Portal
 - Toolkit
 - Assessment Tool
 - Virtual Library
- In-Country Assessment Pilots

Available soon at:

Portal - www.combatingcybercrime.org

Combating Cybercrime

Overview

Toolkit

Assessment Tool

Virtual Library

Partners

Download Toolkit 

OVERVIEW

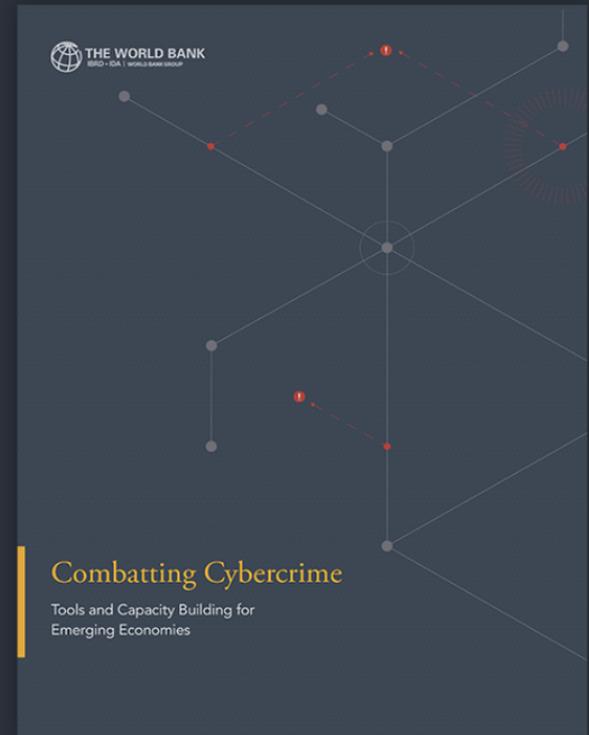
Combating Cybercrime: Tools and Capacity Building for Emerging Economies.

The resources available here are aimed at building capacity among policy-makers, legislators, public prosecutors & investigators, and civil society in developing countries in the policy, legal and criminal justice aspects of the enabling environment to combat cybercrime. These resources include:

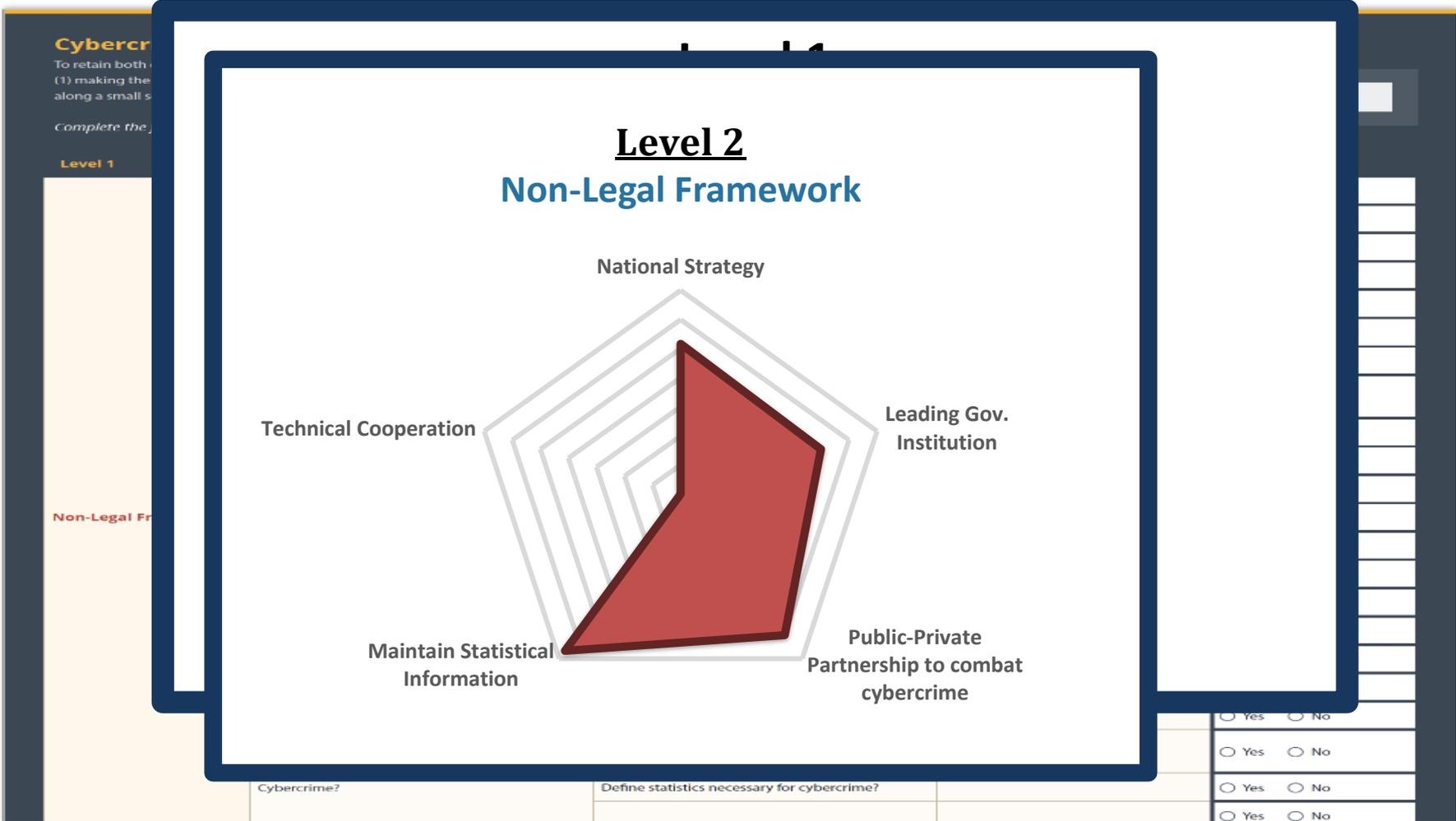
- A [Toolkit](#) that synthesizes good international practice in combatting cybercrime
- An [Assessment Tool](#) that enables countries to assess their current capacity to combat cybercrime and identify capacity-building priorities
- A [Virtual Library](#) with materials provided by Project participating organizations and others

Download 

Using the Toolkit 



Component II. Assessment Tool



How to use this “Assessment Tool”?

Check

- Based on your best knowledge
- Work with Experts in each area

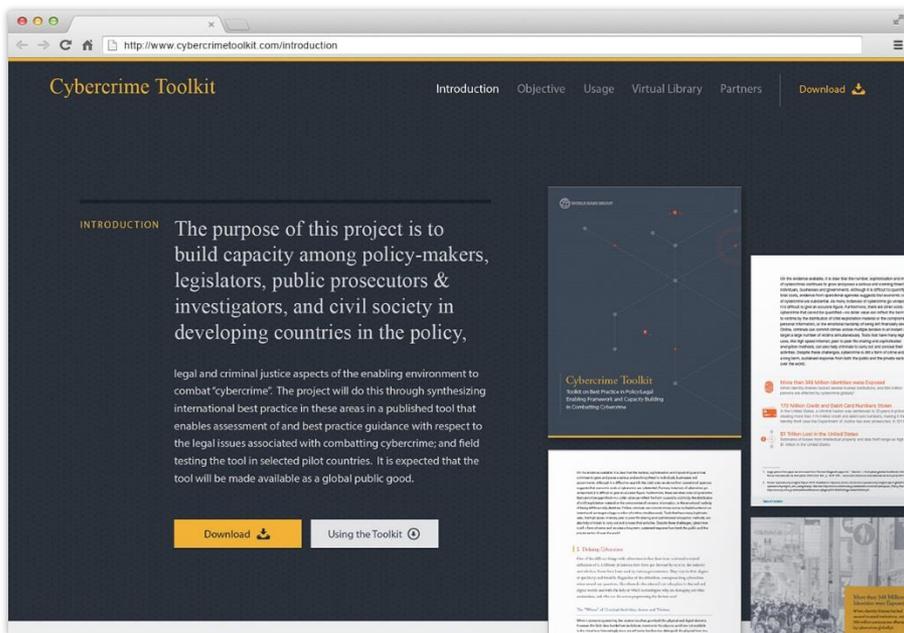
Discuss

- Clarify any uncertain issues
- Choose the most objective answer

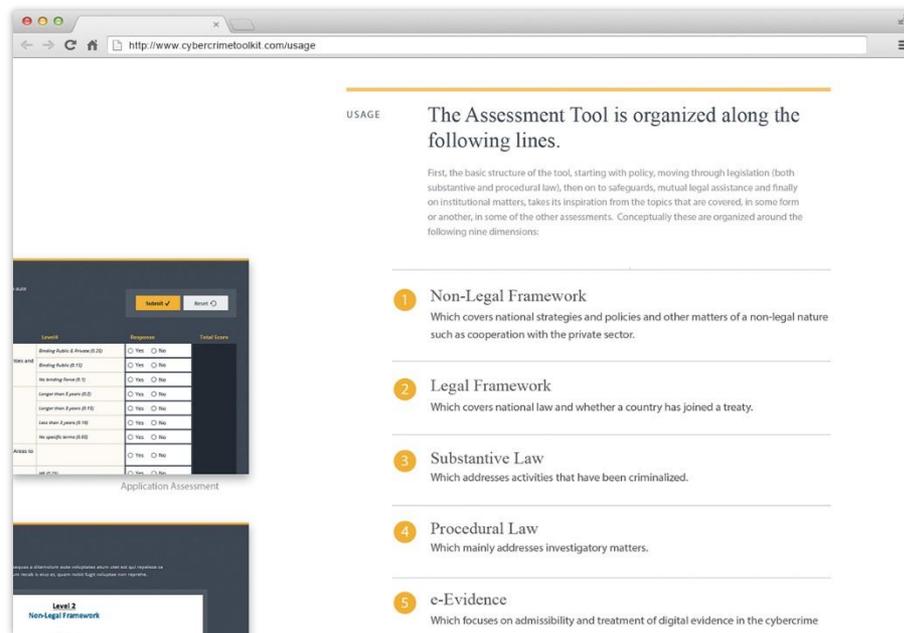
Decide

- Relative strengths and weakness
- Prioritize allocation of resources

Component III. Virtual Library



The screenshot shows the introduction page of the Cybercrime Toolkit. The header includes the title "Cybercrime Toolkit" and navigation links for "Introduction", "Objective", "Usage", "Virtual Library", "Partners", and "Download". The main content area features the heading "INTRODUCTION" followed by a paragraph: "The purpose of this project is to build capacity among policy-makers, legislators, public prosecutors & investigators, and civil society in developing countries in the policy, legal and criminal justice aspects of the enabling environment to combat 'cybercrime'." Below this, there are two buttons: "Download" and "Using the Toolkit".



The screenshot shows the usage page of the Cybercrime Toolkit. The header includes the title "Cybercrime Toolkit" and navigation links for "Introduction", "Objective", "Usage", "Virtual Library", "Partners", and "Download". The main content area features the heading "USAGE" followed by the text: "The Assessment Tool is organized along the following lines." Below this, there is a list of five dimensions: 1. Non-Legal Framework, 2. Legal Framework, 3. Substantive Law, 4. Procedural Law, and 5. e-Evidence. Each dimension is accompanied by a brief description of its scope.

USAGE

The Assessment Tool is organized along the following lines.

First, the basic structure of the tool, starting with policy, moving through legislation (both substantive and procedural law), then on to safeguards, mutual legal assistance and finally on institutional matters, takes its inspiration from the topics that are covered, in some form or another, in some of the other assessments. Conceptually these are organized around the following nine dimensions:

1. **Non-Legal Framework**
Which covers national strategies and policies and other matters of a non-legal nature such as cooperation with the private sector.
2. **Legal Framework**
Which covers national law and whether a country has joined a treaty.
3. **Substantive Law**
Which addresses activities that have been criminalized.
4. **Procedural Law**
Which mainly addresses investigatory matters.
5. **e-Evidence**
Which focuses on admissibility and treatment of digital evidence in the cybercrime context.



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**END EXTREME POVERTY AND
PROMOTE SHARED PROSPERITY**

Thank you

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