Expert Meeting on

CYBERLAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR ENHANCING E-COMMERCE: INCLUDING CASE STUDIES AND LESSONS LEARNED 25-27 March 2015

Data Protection and Cybercrime

By

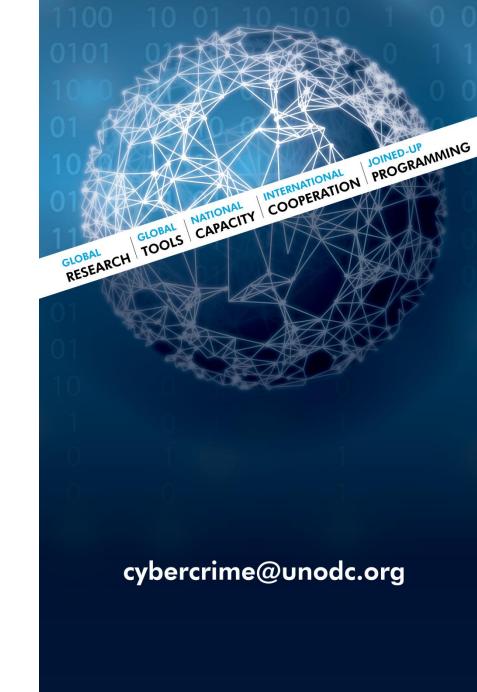
Eva Ignatuschtschenko
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The views reflected are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD



Data protection and cybercrime

Eva Ignatuschtschenko
Organized Crime Branch
UNODC



E-commerce regulation

Electronic transactions Consumer protection Privacy and data protection Cybercrime Cybersecurity



UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime





Cybercrime Repository

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) 2013

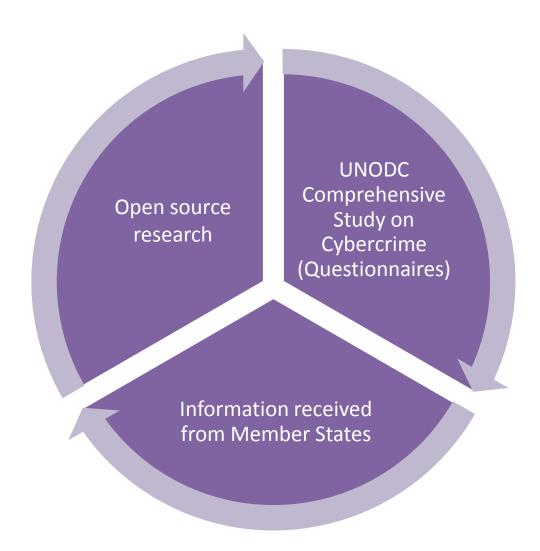
Resolution 22/8

Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation against cybercrime

5. Further requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to serve as a **central data repository of cybercrime laws and lessons learned** with a view to facilitating the continued assessment of needs and criminal justice capabilities and the delivery and coordination of technical assistance;



Cybercrime Repository - Sources





http://cybrepo.unodc.org





The cybercrime repository is a central data repository of cybercrime laws and lessons learned for the purposes of facilitating the continued assessment of needs and criminal justice capabilities and the delivery and coordination of technical assistance.



Case Law Database

Database of cybercrime case law.



Database of Legislation

Database of legislative provisions on cybercrime and electronic evidence.



Lessons Learned

Database of lessons learned, containing national practices and strategies in preventing and combating cybercrime.

Acknowledgements

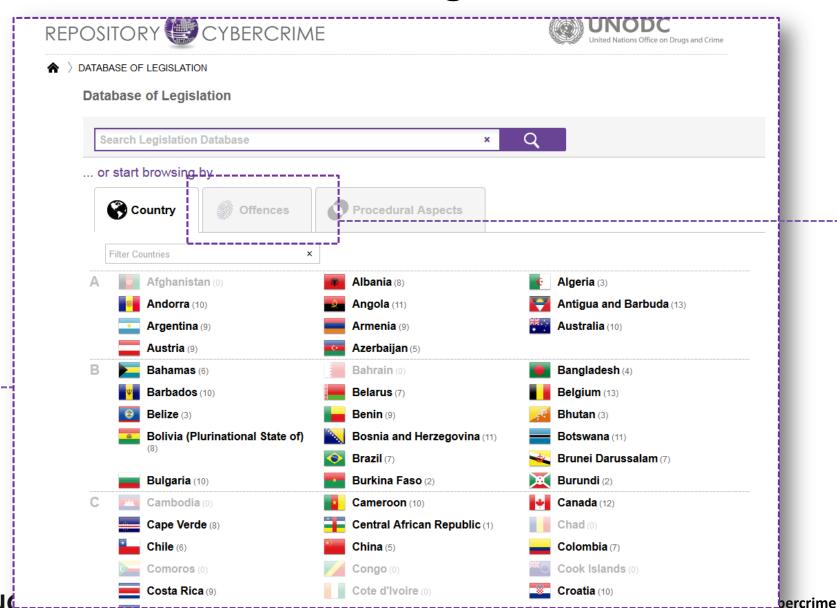
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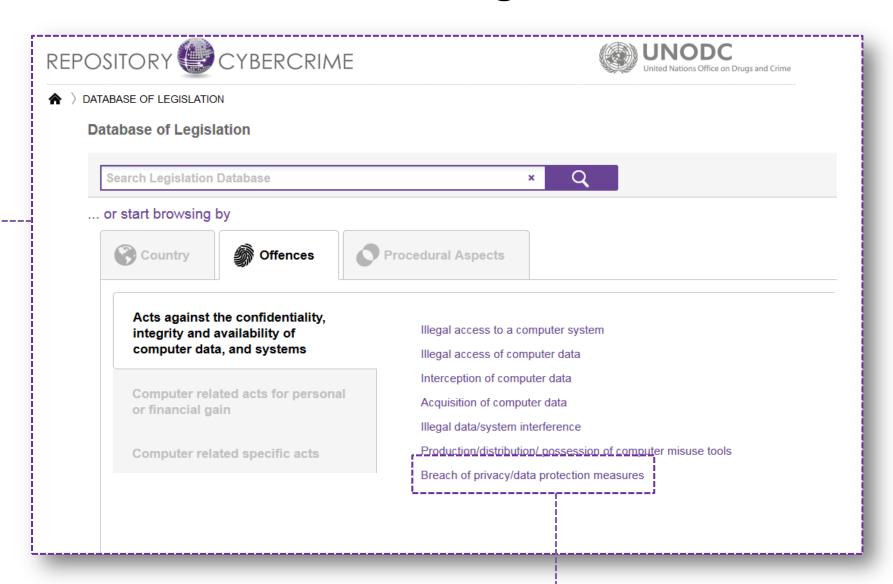
The repository was made possible through the generous support of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.



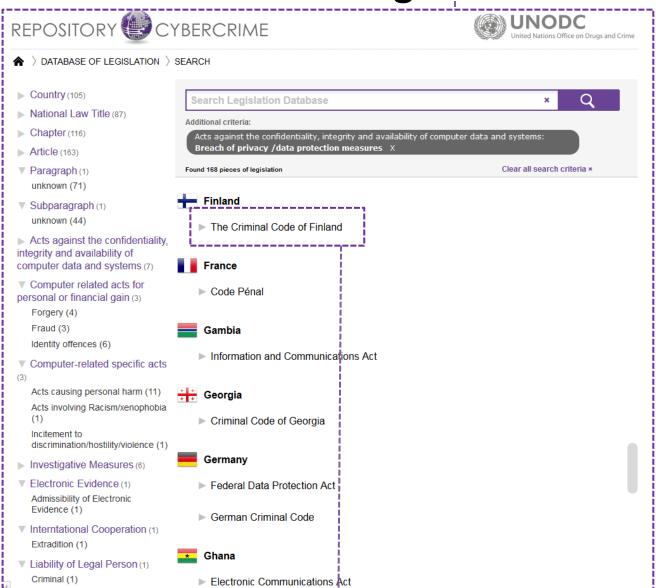


United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

cybercrime@unodc.org















Cybercrime

Acts against the Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability of Computer, Data and Systems

 Breach of privacy/data protection measures



Finland

The Criminal Code of Finland

- ► Chapter 38
- Sections 1-2-9



Original Text

Section 1 - Secrecy offence (578/1995)

A person who in violation of a secrecy duty provided by an Act or Decree or specifically ordered by an authority pursuant to an Act

- (1) discloses information which should be kept secret and which he or she has learnt by virtue of his or her position or task or in the performance of a duty, or
- (2) makes use of such a secret for the gain of himself or herself or another shall be sentenced, unless the act is punishable under chapter 40, section 5, for a secrecy offence to a fine or to imprisonment for at most one year.

Section 2 - Secrecy violation (578/1995)

- (1) If the secrecy offence, in view of the significance of the act as concerns the protection of privacy or confidentiality, or the other relevant circumstances, is petty when assessed as a whole, the offender shall be sentenced for a secrecy violation to a fine.
- (2) Also a person who has violated a secrecy duty referred to in section 1 and it is specifically provided that such violation is punishable as a secrecy violation, shall also be sentenced for a secrecy violation.

Section 9 - Data protection offence (525/1999)

A person who intentionally or grossly negligently

- (1) processes personal data in violation of the provisions of the Personal Data Act (523/1999) on the exclusivity of purpose, the general prerequisites for processing, the necessity and integrity of data, sensitive data, identification codes or the processing of personal data for specific purposes, or violates a specific provision on the processing of personal data, (480/2001)
- (2) by giving false or misleading information prevents or attempts to prevent a data subject from using his or her right of inspection, or
- (3) conveys personal data to states outside the European Union or the European Economic Area in violation of chapter 5 of the Personal Data Act, and thereby violates the privacy of the data subject or causes him or her other damage or significant inconvenience, shall be sentenced for a data protection offence to a fine or to imprisonment for at most one year.



Details

http://www.fintex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1889/en18890039.pdf





- (8) personal credit data means the personal data intended for the assessment of the financial situation, ability to keep a commitment or credibility of a private individual; and
- (9) credit data file means a file containing personal credit data.

Section 4 — Application of Finnish law

- (1) This Act applies to processing of personal data where the controller is established in the territory of Finland or otherwise subject to Finnish law.
- (2) This Act applies also if the controller is not established in the territory of a Member State of the European Union, but it uses equipment located in Finland in the processing of personal data, except where the equipment is used solely for the transfer of data through the territory. In this case the controller shall designate a representative established in Finland.

Chapter 2 — General rules on the processing of personal data

Section 5 - Duty of care

The controller shall process personal data lawfully and carefully, in compliance with good processing practice, and also otherwise so that the protection of the data subject's private life and the other basic rights which safeguard his/her right to privacy are not restricted without a basis provided by an Act. Anyone operating on the behalf of the controller, in the form of an independent trade or business, is subject to the same duty of care.

Section 6 — Defined purpose of processing

It must be appropriate and justified to process personal data in the operations of the controller. The purpose of the processing of personal data, the regular sources of personal data and the regular recipients of recorded personal data

Personal Data Act (523/1999)



Section 3 - Offence directed at Finland

- (1) Finnish law applies to an offence committed outside of Finland that has been directed at Finland.
- (2) An offence is deemed to have been directed at Finland
 - (1) if it is an offence of treason or high treason,
 - (2) if the act has otherwise seriously violated or endangered the national, military or economic rights or interests of Finland, or

(3) if it has been directed at a Finnish authority.

Section 4 - Offence in public office and military offence

- (1) Finnish law applies to an offence referred to in chapter 40 of this Code that has been committed outside of Finland by a person referred to in chapter 40, section 11, paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (5) (604/2002).
- (2) Finnish law also applies to an offence referred to in chapter 45 that has been committed outside of Finland by a person subject to the provisions of that chapter.

Section 5 - Offence directed at a Finn

Finnish law applies to an offence committed outside of Finland that has been directed at a Finnish citizen, a Finnish corporation, foundation or other legal entity, or a foreigner permanently resident in Finland if, under Finnish law, the act may be punishable by imprisonment for more than six months.

Section 6 - Offence committed by a Finn

- (1) Finnish law applies to an offence committed outside of Finland by a Finnish citizen. If the offence was committed in territory not belonging to any State, a precondition for the imposition of punishment is that, under Finnish law, the act is punishable by imprisonment for more than six months.
- (2) A person who was a Finnish citizen at the time of the offence or is a Finnish citizen at the beginning of the court proceedings is deemed to be a Finnish citizen.







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Lessons Learned

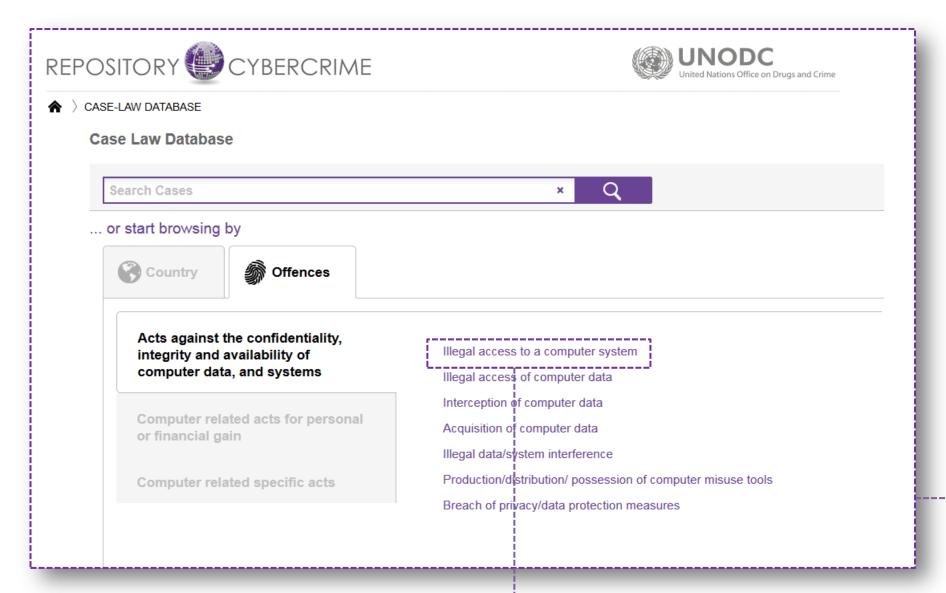
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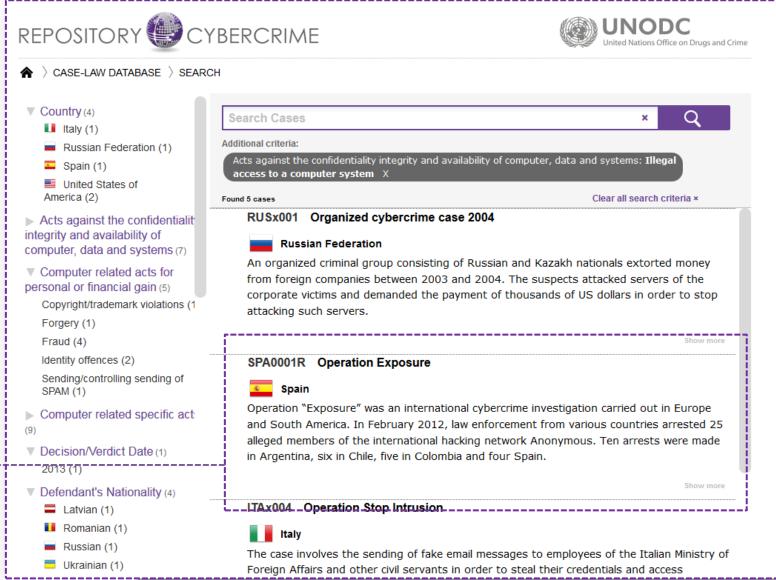
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CASE-LAW DATABASE SEARCH



Cybercrime

Acts against the Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability of Computer, Data and Systems

- Illegal data/system interference
- Breach of privacy/data protection measures







UNODC No.: SPA0001R

Spain













Cross Cutting

Liability

- ... for
- · completed offence
- ... based on
- criminal intent
- ... as involves
- principal offender(s)
- · participant, facilitator, accessory

Application of the Convention

Involved Countries



Argentina



Chile



Colombia



Spain



Bulgaria

Czech Republic

Investigation

Involved Agencies

- INTERPOL
- F-----



Operation 'Exposure'

- International cybercrime investigation
- 2012 25 alleged members of the international hacking network 'Anonymous' arrested in Argentina, Chile, Colombia Spain
- Charges: illegal interference, breach of privacy and disclosure of confidential information
- Direct & quick response from Europol Cyber Crime Centre
- Servers hosted in Bulgaria and Czech Republic
- Simultaneous arrests, house searches and disruption of the servers







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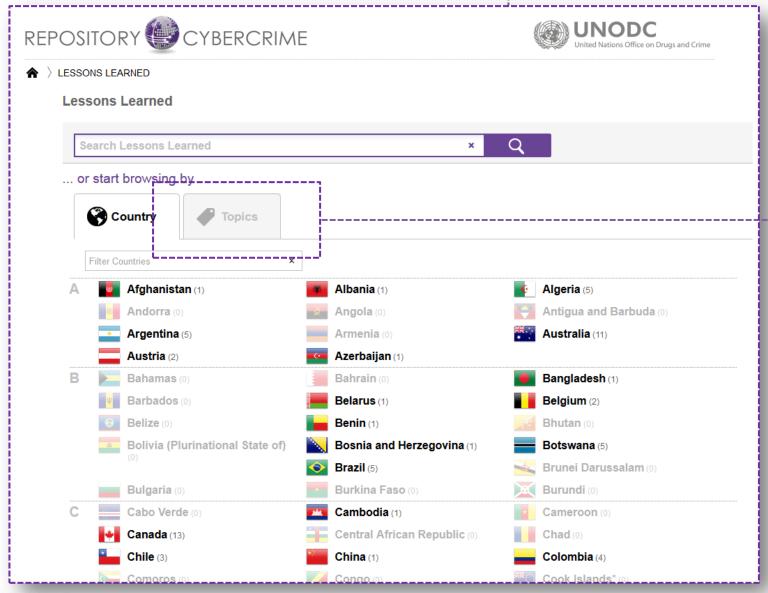
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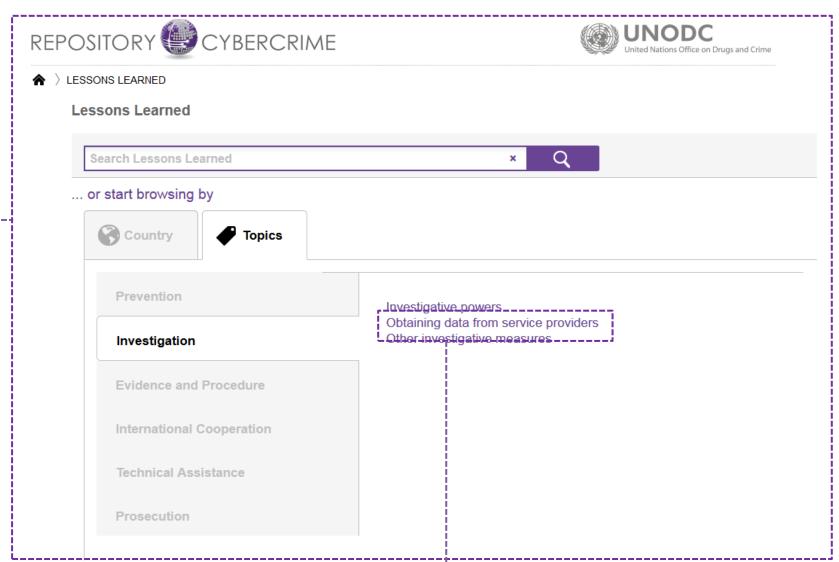
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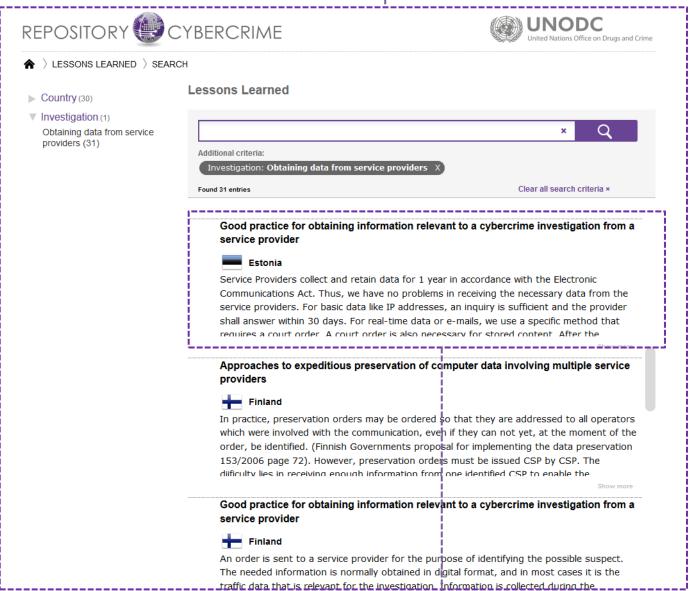
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♠ > LESSONS LEARNED > SEARCH

Good practice for obtaining information relevant to a cybercrime investigation from a service provider



Estonia

Investigation

Topic

Obtaining data from service providers

Details:

Service Providers collect and retain data for 1 year in accordance with the Electronic Communications Act. Thus, we have no problems in receiving the necessary data from the service providers. For basic data like IP addresses, an inquiry is sufficient and the provider shall answer within 30 days. For real-time data or e-mails, we use a specific method that requires a court order. A court order is also necessary for stored content. After the issuance of the order, service providers release the requested data, establishing the delivery method on a case-by-case basis.



The cybercrime repository can assist countries in the fight against cybercrime

- Legislative drafting
- Policy response to cybercrime
- Good practices & lessons learned in investigation, prosecution and prevention of cybercrime
- Cooperation with third parties
- Formal and informal international cooperation



Thank you!



http://cybrepo.unodc.org

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