



## Cybercrime – the Global Challenge

ASEAN Regional Forum  
Workshop on Measures to Enhance Cybersecurity  
11-12 September 2013  
Beijing



## UNODC Cybercrime Mandates

➡ **2009:** Explore ways and means of addressing cybercrime

- **General Assembly Resolution 64/179**

*Draws attention* to emerging policy issues... with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, namely *[inter alia]* cybercrime... and invites the Office to explore... ways and means of addressing those issues



## Cybercrime Mandates

**2009:** Explore ways and means of addressing cybercrime



**2010:** Comprehensive study on cybercrime

- **General Assembly Resolution 65/230**

*Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish... an open-ended intergovernmental expert group... to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector... with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime*

## UNODC Cybercrime Mandates

**2009:** Explore ways and means of addressing cybercrime

**2010:** Comprehensive study on cybercrime



**2011:** Provide cybercrime technical assistance and training

- **Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Resolution 20/7**

*Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime... to continue to provide, upon request, technical assistance and training to States, based on national needs, with regard to the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime in all its forms*

## UNODC Cybercrime Mandates

**2009:** Explore ways and means of addressing cybercrime

**2010:** Comprehensive study on cybercrime

**2011:** Provide cybercrime technical assistance and training

➔ **2013:** Continued work on the study and strengthened partnerships

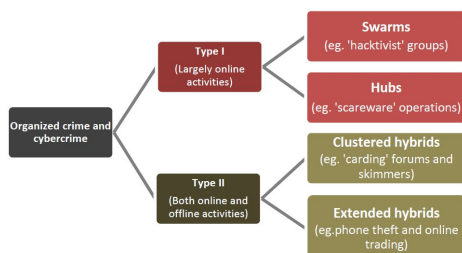
- **Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Resolutions 22/7 and 22/8**

*Requests* the open-ended intergovernmental **Expert Group**, with the assistance of the Secretariat, as appropriate, **to continue its work** towards fulfilling its mandate

*Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime... to **strengthen partnerships** for technical assistance and capacity-building... to counter cybercrime

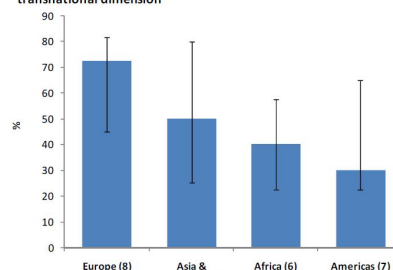
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Figure 2.15: Structures of organized criminal groups engaged in cybercrime



Source: BAE Dettica/LMU

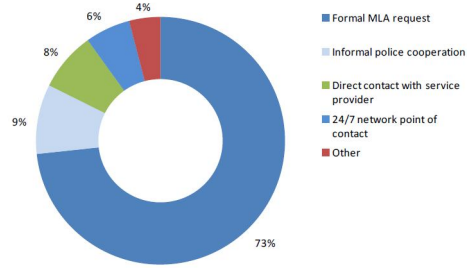
Figure 7.1: Percentage of cybercrime acts involving a transnational dimension



Source: Study cybercrime questionnaire, Q83, (n=28)

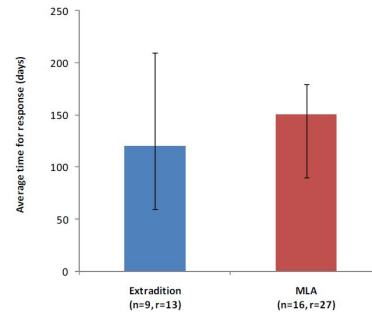
## The Global Challenge

Figure 7.4: Means of obtaining extra-territorial evidence



Source: Study cybercrime questionnaire. Q105. (n=56, n=221)

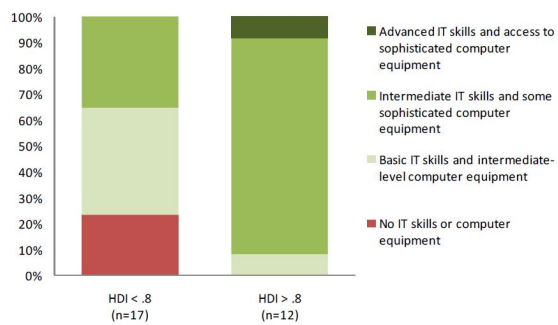
Figure 7.7: Average response time (days) for cybercrime extradition and MLA requests



Source: Study cybercrime questionnaire. Q213 and Q238.

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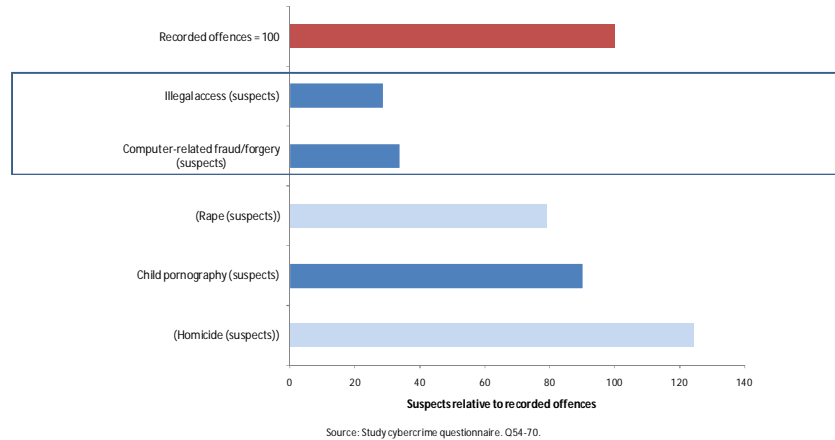
Figure 6.11: Technical capabilities of prosecutors



Source: Study cybercrime questionnaire. Q160. (n=29)

## The Global Challenge

Figure 6.6: Persons brought into formal contact per recorded offence (6 countries)



## Response: Supporting International Cooperation

- **'Mainstreaming' cybercrime and electronic evidence**
  - International cooperation in criminal matters is addressed by all of the United Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
  - Increasingly, trafficking-related crimes involve use of ICTs and the internet
  - Supporting countries to address [use of the internet for illicit trafficking in drugs](#) through the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, and in cooperation with the [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe \(OSCE\)](#)
  - Supporting countries to address intersections between [trafficking in persons](#) and [online recruitment and exploitation](#)
  - Addressing issues of international cooperation in cybercrime matters in the framework of [networks of organized crime prosecutors and central authorities](#)

## Response: Supporting International Cooperation

- **Developing existing tools**
  - Examine ways and means in which formal and informal requests for evidence or investigations involving cybercrime or electronic evidence are currently undertaken in practice by law enforcement, prosecutors, and competent authorities
  - Development of cybercrime and electronic evidence components in tools such as the UNODC mutual legal assistance writer tool
- **Addressing emerging issues such as online child offences**
  - Conduct of a study facilitating the identification, description and evaluation on the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children
  - UNODC will host an informal expert group meeting in September 2013 to review the draft study, with a view to promoting exchange of experience and good practices

## Response: Building Capacity

**UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime Objective:** to assist developing countries to prevent and combat cybercrime through a global, sustainable and holistic approach



## Response: Building Capacity

### Phase 1 – Distance e-learning modules

- Aim of establishing 'baseline' of fundamental skills

### Phase 2 – Comprehensive assessment

- Covering governmental and private sector frameworks and capacities

### Phase 3 – Training workshops

- Bringing together law enforcement investigators and prosecutors

### Phase 4 – Establishment of long term structures

- Focus on national level governmental and private sector cooperation and coordination

## Training Workshop Example

### Day 1:

Introduction to case  
problem and desktop  
forensics

### Day 2:

Desktop forensic  
training

### Day 3:

Mobile forensics and  
forensic report  
preparation

### Day 4:

Mock trial day:  
opening,  
examination, closing

### Day 5:

Social networking  
crime investigation,  
roundtable

## Regional Example

### Training in East Africa, June 2013

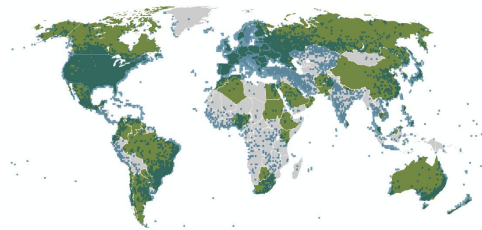
- Developing expertise which can be applied to investigation and prosecution of any kind of technology-facilitated crime
- 28 Investigators and Prosecutors
- 7 Countries
- Mobile & Desktop Forensics
- Specific prosecutorial training
- Sustainability



## Facilitating Global Dialogue

- The open-ended intergovernmental expert group on cybercrime
  - At its first session in January 2011, the group adopted a collection of topics for the Study, as well as a methodology and tasked UNODC with developing the study
  - The study prepared by UNODC included information from 69 Member States, 40 private sector organizations, 16 academic organizations, and 11 intergovernmental organizations, as well as review of over 500 open-source documents

Member State responses to the Study questionnaire (green) and Internet penetration (blue)

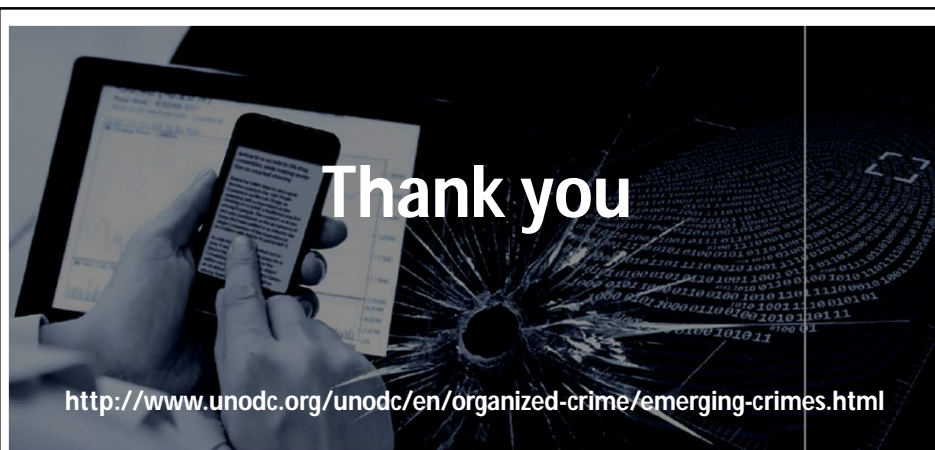


Source: Study questionnaire responses and UNODC elaboration of MacMillan GeoCityLite



## Response: Facilitating Global Dialogue

- The key findings from the study prepared by UNODC concerned issues of the **diversity of international, regional and national approaches to cybercrime**, reliance on **traditional means** of cooperation, the **role of evidence 'location'**, **harmonization** of national legal frameworks, law enforcement and criminal justice **capacity**, and cybercrime **prevention** activities
- During the second session of the expert group in February 2013, **diverse views** were expressed regarding the content, findings and options presented in the study
- The group noted that there was broad support for **capacity-building and technical assistance**, and for the role of UNODC in that regard
- The 22<sup>nd</sup> session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 2013 **expressed its appreciation** for the work done thus far by the expert group, requested the Secretariat to **translate the study** into all six official languages and to **disseminate it to Member States for their comments**
- The group will continue its work in accordance with CCPCJ Resolution 22/7 and GA Resolution 65/230 subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources



<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/emerging-crimes.html>

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