

## **CTO Cyber Security Forum 2013**

**Bringing safety, resilience and security into cyberspace**

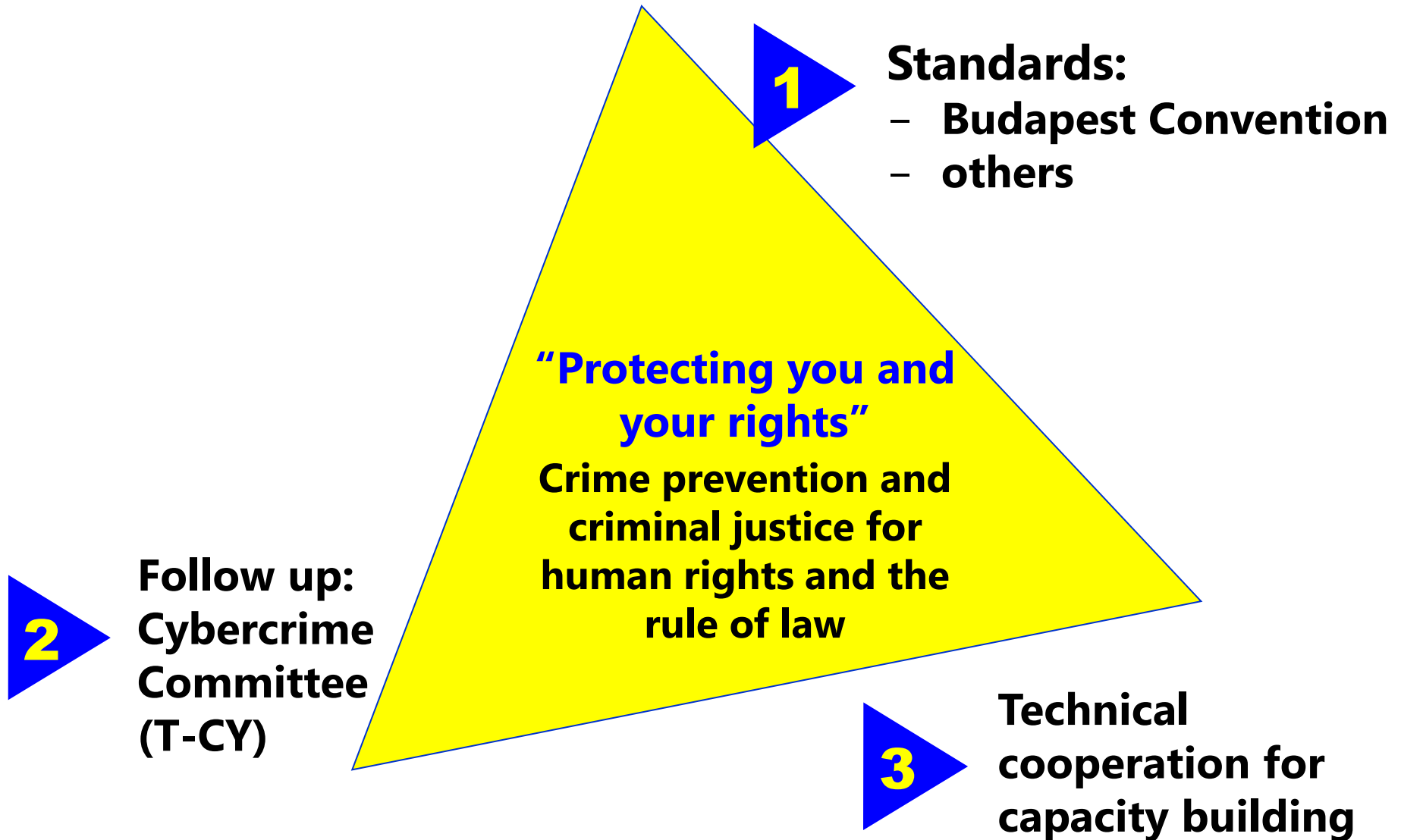
**Yaoundé, Cameroon, 25 April 2013**

# **The cost of cybercrime – the benefits of cooperation**

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**[www.coe.int/cybercrime](http://www.coe.int/cybercrime)**

# Cybercrime: the approach of the Council of Europe

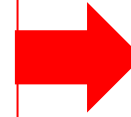


## World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva 2003) Declaration of Principles

**1. We, the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled in Geneva from 10-12 December 2003 for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society,** declare our common desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

# The threat and cost of cybercrime

- **Fraud**
- **1.5 million victims of consumer) cybercrime daily**
- **Global “price tag” of consumer cybercrime: US\$ 110 billion/year (Symantec)**
- **50,000+ unique phishing attack/month**
- **Malware**
- **Online child sexual violence**
- **Criminal money flows**
- **Terrorist use of ICT**
- **DDOS and CCIP attacks**
- **Organising for cybercrime**
- **Botnets**



**Cybercrime undermines**



**Trust, confidence and security in ICT**



**ICT as a development opportunity**

# The solution: COOPERATE!

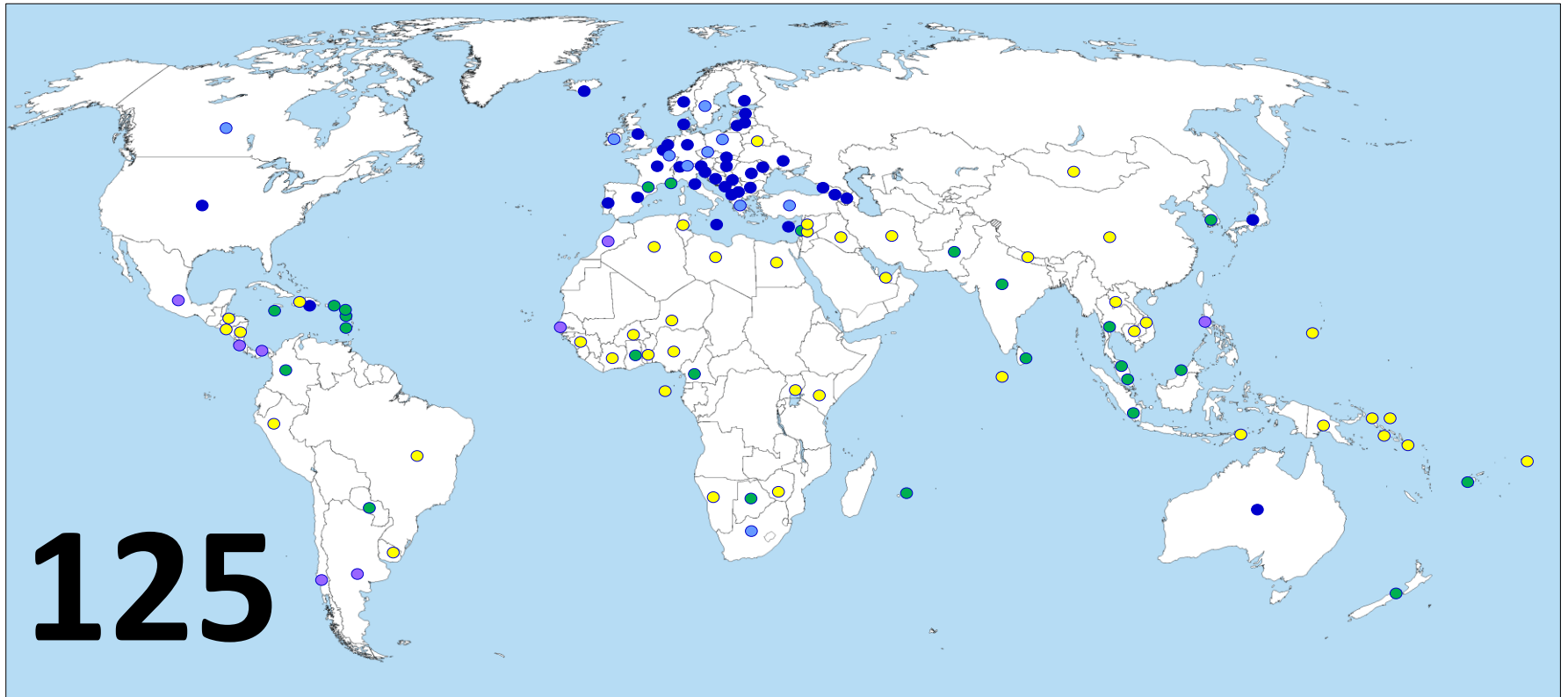
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- **Establish legislative framework – and safeguards**
- **Specialised cybercrime units**
- **Law enforcement training**
- **Judicial training**
- **Inter-agency cooperation**
- **Public/private cooperation**
- **International cooperation**
  - **Police-to-police**
  - **Judicial cooperation**

# The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime as an opportunity

- **Stronger and more harmonised legislation**
  - **More efficient international cooperation between Parties**
  - **Better cybersecurity performance**
  - **More investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cybercrime and e-evidence cases**
  - **Protecting children online (Budapest + Lanzarote Conventions)**
  - **Trusted partnerships and public/private cooperation**
  - **Catalyst for capacity building**
  - **Contribution to human rights/rule of law in cyberspace**
- = “Protecting you and your rights”**

# States using Budapest Convention



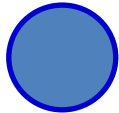
**125**

Indicative map only

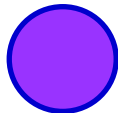
Ratified/acceded: 39



Signed: 11



Invited to accede: 8

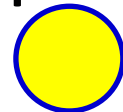


= 58

Other States with laws/draft laws largely  
in line with Budapest Convention = 22



Further States drawing on Budapest  
Convention for legislation = 45



# Experience in Africa

Many countries have used Budapest Convention as guideline or source!

## Examples:

- ▶ Benin,
- ▶ Botswana
- ▶ Cameroon
- ▶ Ghana
- ▶ Mauritius
- ▶ Morocco
- ▶ Niger (draft law)
- ▶ Nigeria (draft law)
- ▶ Senegal
- ▶ South Africa
- ▶ Uganda

**The laws of some of these States are sufficiently in line with the Budapest Convention to seek accession already now!**

## Note:

- Senegal and South Africa have been invited or have signed
- For some others, invitations to accede are in process
- Others may require further support to adjust their legislation
- Contact Council of Europe for advice

**Issue: criminal justice capacity to apply legislation**



## Benefits

- ✓ Trusted and efficient cooperation with other Parties
- ✓ Participation in the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY)
- ✓ Participation in future standard setting (Guidance Notes, Protocols and other additions to Budapest Convention)
- ✓ Enhanced trust by private sector
- ✓ Technical assistance and capacity building

“Cost”: Commitment to cooperate

**Disadvantages?**

**More.....**

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**Interested to discuss more?**

**Join the “stream” on Thursday, 25 April, 16h30 – 17h30:**

**Multilateral legislative  
frameworks:**

**An analysis of the  
Budapest Convention**

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