



London Action Plan

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Cooperation Against Cybercrime

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OVERVIEW

- ❖ The London Action Plan (LAP) is a global public-private enforcement network organized to fight spam, spyware, and related economic and privacy threats on the Internet.
- ❖ LAP was formed in 2004 and is comprised of a broad range of public authorities, including data protection agencies, telecommunications agencies, consumer protection agencies, and appropriate private sector representatives from over 20 countries.
- ❖ LAP Secretariat is operated by Industry Canada, the UK Office of Fair Trading, and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission.



OVERVIEW

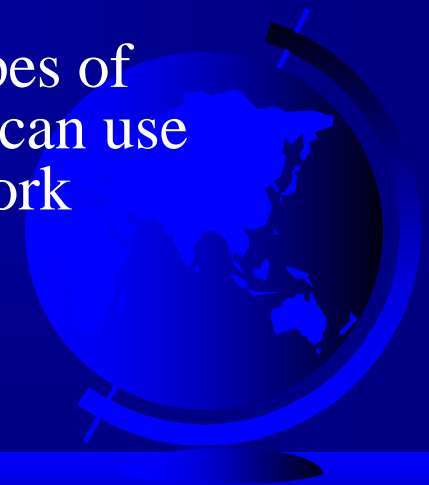
❖ LAP's activities are focused on five key areas necessary to prevent the abuse of electronic messaging and reduce related online threats:

- (1) strengthening relationships among public authorities;
- (2) improving public-private cooperation;
- (3) enhancing investigators' skills and training;
- (4) developing best practices; and
- (5) identifying emerging threats.



COOPERATION AMONG PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- ❖ (1) Improve public authorities' ability to share information with or otherwise provide investigative assistance to other administrative, civil, and criminal authorities.
- ❖ (2) Identify potential partners, invite new members to join the network, and develop working relationships in jurisdictions all around the world.
- ❖ (3) Enhance understanding of how different types of authorities (e.g., civil, criminal, administrative) can use their different investigative and legal tools to work together in enforcement actions.



PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION

- ❖ (1) Improve ability to obtain and share information with private sector in enforcement matters.
- ❖ (2) Promote mutual understanding of industry and public authorities' needs to facilitate increased cooperation.
- ❖ (3) Encourage industry recognition of various types of authorities as equal partners in the fight against spam, spyware, and related Internet threats.



TRAINING

- ❖ Enhance investigators' skills to improve public authorities' ability to investigate spam and spyware cases and enforce relevant laws.



BEST PRACTICES

- ❖ Formulate, share, and evaluate national and international best practices.
- ❖ Evaluate spam and spyware legislation and consider improvements.



EMERGING THREATS

- ❖ Identify emerging legal and technical threats and prepare authorities and private sector representatives to develop adequate responses.



CURRENT PROJECTS

- ❖ Membership outreach
- ❖ LEA/ISP contact database
- ❖ Training (2CENTRE and other training projects)
- ❖ Best practices survey and assessment; Cooperation with OECD on review of implementation of 2006 cross-border spam enforcement recommendation.
- ❖ Assessment of emerging threats at 2010 annual conference in Melbourne, Australia.



PARTNERSHIPS

- ❖ LAP has identified potential partners in the Internet and enforcement communities and intends to develop working relationships that further the objectives of the network. Potential partners include:
 - ❖ Council of Europe
 - ❖ MAAWG
 - ❖ OECD
 - ❖ ICPEN
 - ❖ Regional Internet Registries
 - ❖ Anti-Phishing Working Group
 - ❖ Other organizations or agencies in regions that are currently not well represented in LAP.



EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES TO COOPERATE

- ❖ Overlapping issues-many spam, spyware, and related activities are both civil and criminal offenses
- ❖ Joint trainings for civil and criminal authorities
- ❖ Joint contact networks for civil and criminal authorities
- ❖ Encourage industry (ISPs, domain name registrars) to provide abuse points of contact and increase cooperation with law enforcement agencies.
- ❖ Develop collaborative model for enforcement actions that leverages resources of all relevant stakeholders

