



The G8 24/7 Network

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Cybercrime Convention (art. 35)

1. **Article 35 – 24/7 Network**
2. 1 Each Party shall designate a point of contact available on a twenty-four hour, seven-day-a-week basis, in order to ensure the provision of immediate assistance for the purpose of investigations or proceedings concerning criminal offences related to computer systems and data, or for the collection of evidence in electronic form of a criminal offence. Such assistance shall include facilitating, or, if permitted by its domestic law and practice, directly carrying out the following measures:
 3. a the provision of technical advice;
 4. b the preservation of data pursuant to Articles 29 and 30;
 5. c the collection of evidence, the provision of legal information, and locating of suspects.
6. 2 a. A Party's point of contact shall have the capacity to carry out communications with the point of contact of another Party on an expedited basis.
7. b. If the point of contact designated by a Party is not part of that Party's authority or authorities responsible for international mutual assistance or extradition, the point of contact shall ensure that it is able to co-ordinate with such authority or authorities on an expedited basis.
8. 3 Each Party shall ensure that trained and equipped personnel are available, in order to facilitate the operation of the network.



Cybercrime Convention (Explanatory Report)

...The channel established in this Article is based upon the experience gained from an already functioning network created under the auspices of the G8 group of nations...



Why the 24/7 Network?

- High-tech crimes raise new challenges for law enforcement
- In investigations involving computer networks, it is often critical for technically literate investigators to move at unprecedented speeds to preserve electronic data and locate suspects
- This many times involves a request to Internet Service Providers to assist by preserving data



G8 Justice and Interior Ministers' Meeting Mont-Tremblant, May 13-14, 2002

“We confirmed the value of the 24/7 network established by the G8, to provide a network, of experienced contacts among participating States who are available around the clock to cooperate in high-tech criminal and terrorism investigations. We are encouraged by the progress achieved in expanding this network and we will continue to expand and strengthen it further”.



Need for 24/7 Network

- To enhance and supplement traditional methods of obtaining assistance
- Does not replace requirements of invoking Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties and other mechanisms for sharing information and evidence.



How We Use the Network

- Law enforcement seeking assistance from a foreign participant may contact the 24-hour point of contact in *their own* state
- That point of contact will, if appropriate, contact his or her counterpart in the foreign participant.



Membership Commitment

- Contact who can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to receive information and/or requests for assistance from other countries within the Network.
- Does *not* require the establishment of a formal computer crime unit. In some jurisdictions, the contact point consists of a few investigators interested in cybercrime; in others, the contact point is part of a formal unit.



Types of Contacts

- Telecommunication centers that connect the caller to an appropriate official
- Personnel with investigative and/or technical expertise.



Language

- Communication through the network is far simpler if there is a common language, and English is the most widely spoken language in relation to computing and the Internet



Contact Point Qualifications

- The person taking the phone call must have a basic level of knowledge of computer crime
- E.g., what a “distributed denial of service” attack is, or what the caller means when he asks for IP logs to be preserved, etc.



Contact Point Qualifications

- Person responding to the request should have an understanding of his or her authority to preserve or collect electronic evidence
- Person should know, or have the ability to quickly find out, what types of assistance to foreign countries are permitted by domestic laws



Training

- First Training Conference held in Rome on March 2004
- Second Training Conference held in Rome on October 2006



Questions?