

CYBERCRIME LEGISLATION IN TONGA



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TONGA'S CYBERCRIME LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- Main legislation:
 - Computer Crimes Act;
 - Evidence Act;
 - Criminal Offences Act;
 - Foreign Evidence Act;
 - Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act; and
 - Extradition Act.



TONGA'S CYBERCRIME LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- Two cybercrime cases since Computer Crimes Act 2003 was enacted:
 - <u>R v Tovi</u>: Interference with data in a telecommunications company (adding phone credit to friends and family);
 - R v Piukala: Illegal access of a protected computer of a electricity company (entering main server after termination of employment).
- 'Data prosecution' case was successful before a jury received monetary fine and suspended imprisonment sentence;
- 'Illegal access' case was withdrawn by the complainant



TONGA'S CYBERCRIME LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- Other electronic evidence related cases :
 - Bank fraud (interference with data);
 - Forgery (use of computers to produce forged documents);
 - Counterfeit currency;
 - Criminal defamation/malicious emails; and
 - Pornography (stored on mobile phones)



REVIEW OF CYBERCRIME LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 2010: Initial introduction to CoE
- 2011: Cybercrime Legislative Framework Workshop, and Tonga's attended OCTOPUS 2011
- 2013: Establishment of Cyber Challenges Taskforce
- 2013: Tonga requested CoE to consider inviting Tonga to accede
- Jan 2014: Tonga part of GLACY Project
- Oct 2014: CoE invited Tonga to accede



REVIEW OF CYBERCRIME LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 2013: COE analysis of Commonwealth cybercrime legislation
- 2013: World Bank Consultants review (King & Wood Mallesons)
- 2014: Australian Attorney General's Department review 2014
- 2015: CoE Consultant review (Jamil & Jamil Associates)



REVIEW OF CYBERCRIME LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

FOCUS OF LEGISLATIVE REVIEW:

- Increasing criminal sanctions;

- Widening procedural powers; and

- Strengthening MLA powers and functions



CURRENT STATUS OF REVIEW

RECENT ACTIVITIES:

Drafting instructions from Attorney General's
 Office & Ministry of Information and
 Communications (MIC)

Finalise drafting instructions

Sourcing legislative drafting consultant



LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

- Final Draft approved by Cyber Challenges
 Taskforce (Public & Private Stakeholders), on advice of AGO and MIC;
- Policy Submission to Cabinet from Cabinet Taskforce;
- Referral to Cabinet's Law Committee to vet drafting and policy;



LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

 Final Policy Submission to Cabinet to table before parliament;

Approval by Legislative Assembly

Royal Assent by HM the King;

Promulgation to set effective date.



WAY FORWARD

- Main Cybercrime Activities:
 - Review and Update Legislation: reflect best international practices;
 - Capacity Building for law enforcement, prosecutors and judiciary: training of law enforcement officers (computer forensics), GPEN training, establishment of CERT's and 24/7 network;
 - Develop International cooperation capabilities: MLA, agency-to-agency cooperation, asset recovery, foreign evidence requests, extradition



WAY FORWARD

Monitoring and Evaluation of Legislation:

- Not normally part of legislative implementation plan;
- Recent consideration by AGO to introduce the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of legislation;
- Adopted M&E methodology through PILON (Pacific Islands Law Officers Network)



OTHER RELATED ISSUES

- Cybercrime public awareness;
- Public-Private-People Partnerships on Cybercrime;
- Regulating service providers;
- Development of national strategies;



CONCLUSION

- Tonga is committed to accede to the Budapest Convention by end of 2015 or early 2016;
- Tonga is already, and willing to champion cybercrime in the Pacific region; and
- Message for Octopus:

"We may be isolated, small and underresourced, PLEASE DON'T FORGET THE PACIFIC!"



MALO 'AUPITO THANK YOU MERCI