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Information Documents
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The Council of Europe Office on Cybercrime in Bucharest

C-PROC activity report for the period October 2015 – September 2016

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[1] This document has been classified 'restricted' at the date of issue; it will be declassified in accordance with Resolution Res(2001)6 on access to Council of Europe documents.

Contents

Executive summary

The purpose of the present report is to inform the Committee of Ministers of the activities of the Council of Europe Programme Office on Cybercrime (C-PROC) in Bucharest, Romania, in the period October 2015 to September 2016.

In response to the need for enhanced capacity-building on cybercrime worldwide, on 9 October 2013 (at their 1180th meeting), the Committee of Ministers decided that the Council of Europe would establish a Programme Office on Cybercrime in Bucharest. The Office became operational on 7 April 2014, and all capacity-building activities on cybercrime since are being implemented by this Office. The Office is funded from extra-budgetary resources.

Between October 2015 and September 2016 the Office supported approximately 120 activities under six projects covering priority regions in Europe as well as countries in other regions of the world committed to implementing the Budapest Convention.

By September 2016, the Office managed on-going projects with a combined budget of more than EUR 22 million and with 18 staff (from eight different member states). It was headed by the Head of Cybercrime Division (DG1) who divided his time between Strasbourg and Bucharest.

C-PROC is located at the UN House in Bucharest and is provided rent free by the Government of Romania.

The experience during the past year confirms the following:

- The Council of Europe is now a global leader for capacity-building on cybercrime and electronic evidence.

- This is not solely due to the volume of projects and activities. The relevance and impact of the Office is also due to the fact that it is an integral part of the Council of Europe approach on cybercrime, that is, of the "dynamic triangle" of common standards (Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and other standards), follow up by the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) and capacity-building through C-PROC. Synergies between the inter-governmental work of the T-CY and capacity-building have been further strengthened in the period October 2015 to September 2016.

- A large number of activities are being carried out in an efficient and cost-effective manner through the Office. Conditions are in place to further expand the Office and to absorb and manage additional resources.

- The Office is attractive to donors. Between September 2015 and September 2016, the volume of projects under implementation by C-PROC increased from approximately EUR 6 million to some EUR 22 million.

- The Government of Romania has honoured its commitment and made premises available for rent free. Operational costs are covered through project budgets. All staff – with the exception of the Head of Office – is funded from the budgets of projects for which they are responsible.

- Relevant authorities of the Government of Romania, but also of other Parties to the Budapest Convention (currently Estonia, France, Germany, Turkey, United Kingdom and USA), as well as the European Cybercrime Centre at EUROPOL and INTERPOL are partners in C-PROC projects and contribute their expertise.

The expectations linked with the establishment of the Office have been met. It is proposed that the Office continue to operate under the current arrangements.

1   Background and purpose of this report

The purpose of the present report is to inform the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of the activities of the Council of Europe Programme Office on Cybercrime (C-PROC) in Bucharest, Romania, during the period October 2015 to September 2016.[2]

Cybercrime – that is, offences against and by means of computer systems – has evolved into a major threat to fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law, as well as international peace and stability. Along with this, the question of electronic evidence has gained in significance and complexity.

Today any crime – be it fraud, attacks against media, parliaments or public infrastructure, child abuse or other forms sexual exploitation, the theft of personal data, racism and xenophobia, money laundering or terrorism – is likely to entail cybercrime or electronic evidence.

The Council of Europe's approach to these challenges consists of a triangle of three interrelated elements:

▪   The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (ETS 185) which was opened for signature in 2001[3] and which fifteen years later remains the most relevant international agreement on this issue. By September 2016, 49 States were Parties and a further 18 have signed or been invited to accede.

▪   The Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) carries out assessments of the implementation of the Convention by the Parties, adopts Guidance Notes and maintains working groups to identify responses to emerging challenges. With currently 69 member and observer States[4] and eleven observer organisations, the T-CY appears to have become the main intergovernmental body on cybercrime internationally.

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[2] For the period April 2014 to September 2015 see SG/INF(2015)35.

[3] Complemented by the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime concerning the Criminalisation of Acts of a Racist and Xenophobic Nature Committed through Computer Systems (ETS 189) of 2003.

[4] 49 Parties, 18 signatories or States invited to accede as well as the Russian Federation and San Marino.

-     [Capacity-building on cybercrime](#) has been an essential element of the approach of the Council of Europe from 2006 onwards when the first phase of the Global Project on Cybercrime was launched. The value of strengthening the criminal justice capacities on cybercrime of countries worldwide has since been underlined also by the European Union, the United Nations[5] and others. By early 2013,[6] the international community had reached broad agreement on capacity-building as an effective way ahead to help societies meet the challenge of cybercrime and electronic evidence.

In 2013, the Council of Europe decided to enhance its own capacities for supporting capacity-building worldwide. Further to an offer by the Prime Minister of Romania and a proposal by the Secretary General (SG/Inf(2013)29), the Deputies decided on 9 October 2013 (at their 1180th meeting), that the Council of Europe would establish a Programme Office on Cybercrime in Bucharest, Romania.

The Office became operational on 7 April 2014 once the respective Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) – signed by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – had entered into force.

The decision was linked with the expectation that:

- A specialised Office would allow the Council of Europe to respond to the growing need for capacity-building on cybercrime worldwide in a visible and credible manner.

- A dedicated Programme Office for cost-effective project implementation would facilitate fund-raising.

- Capacity-building activities by the Office would complement the intergovernmental activities of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY), which would continue to be managed from Strasbourg.

- The Office would be funded by extra-budgetary resources.

Experience after 30 months of operations confirms that these expectations are met.

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[5] At the UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Salvador, Brazil in 2010, UN Commissions on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice since 2010, and again at the [UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice](#), Doha, April 2015.
[6] [Outcome](#) of the 2nd meeting of the UN Intergovernmental Expert Group on Cybercrime

2   Mandate of the Office[7]

The objective of the Office is to ensure the implementation of the capacity-building projects on cybercrime of the Council of Europe worldwide. This includes:

▪   Identification of needs for capacity-building in the area of cybercrime;

▪   Advice, support and co-ordination in planning, negotiation and timely implementation of targeted Council of Europe activities on cybercrime, including joint programmes with the European Union and other donors;

▪   Establishing partnerships against cybercrime with public and private sector organisations;

▪   Co-operation with the authorities of Romania in matters regarding cybercrime;

▪   Fund-raising activities for specific projects and programmes.

The Secretariat of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) – and thus the intergovernmental part of the Council of Europe's work on cybercrime – remains in Strasbourg.

3   Projects and results in the period October 2015 – September 2016

C-PROC is responsible for assisting countries worldwide in the strengthening of their criminal justice capacities on cybercrime and electronic evidence on the basis of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and related standards.[8] The Office meets its purpose through capacity-building projects.

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[7] SG/Inf(2013)29 and MoU between the Council of Europe and the Government of Romania, signed on 15 October 2013.

[8] Such as the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime concerning the Criminalisation of Acts of a Racist and Xenophobic Nature Committed through Computer Systems (ETS 189), Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (ETS 108), Lanzarote Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (CETS 201), Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (CETS 198), and others.

3.1 Overview of current projects

In the period October 2015 to September 2016, C-PROC supported some 120 activities[9] under the following projects:

Project title	Duration	Budget	Funding
Cybercrime@Octopus (number 3021)	Jan 2014 – Dec 2017	EUR 1.8 million	Voluntary contributions (Estonia, Japan, Monaco, Romania, UK, USA and Microsoft)
Cybercrime@EAP II on international co-operation in the Eastern Partnership region (number 3271)	May 2015 – Oct 2017	EUR 800,000	EU/CoE JP (Programmatic Co-operation Framework under the Eastern Partnership)
Cybercrime@EAP III on public/private co-operation in the Eastern Partnership region (number 3608)	Dec 2015 – Dec 2017	EUR 700,000	EU/CoE JP (Programmatic Co-operation Framework under the Eastern Partnership)
GLACY project on Global Action on Cybercrime (number 2688)	Nov 2013 – Oct 2016	EUR 3.35 million	EU/CoE JP
GLACY+ project on Global Action on Cybercrime Extended (number 3148)	Mar 2016 – Feb 2020	EUR 10 million	EU/CoE JP
iPROCEEDS project targeting proceeds from crime on the Internet in South-eastern Europe and Turkey (3156)	Jan 2016 – June 2019	EUR 5.56 million	EU/CoE JP

By September 2016, projects with a combined volume of approximately EUR 22 million were being implemented by C-PROC.

This represents a sizeable increase as compared to September 2015, when the volume of projects had amounted to some EUR 6 million.

As foreseen in the mandate of the Office, C-PROC has identified, designed, negotiated and mobilised the funding for all these projects[10].

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9 See Appendix for the list of activities.
[10] With the exception of the GLACY project which was designed and signed by the Cybercrime Division prior to the establishment of C-PROC but which was planned to be implemented by the Office.

3.2   Cybercrime@Octopus

Cybercrime@Octopus is a project funded by voluntary contributions. It is designed to assist any country requiring support – in particular with regard to the preparation of legislation – in a pragmatic manner. The Octopus Conferences are also organised through this project.

Under this project, the Office supported for example a regional conference on cybercrime for countries of South-east Asia in Manila (November 2015), meetings on cybercrime in India (December 2015, July and September 2016), a desk review of the draft law on cybercrime of Guyana, and the drafting of a new law on cybercrime in Kenya (February 2016).

The project permits partnerships with and support to the work of other organisations. Examples are co-funding of a regional training of prosecutors held in Nigeria by the International Association of Prosecutors (May 2016), review of the World Bank draft toolkit on cybercrime (July to September 2016), or participation in a regional meeting of the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (March 2016), the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise (May 2016), a Commonwealth Working Group on Cybercrime (April 2016) and others.

Importantly, Cybercrime@Octopus is designed to support the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY). For example, the project funded a T-CY visit to Ireland to promote ratification of the Budapest Convention and a T-CY visit to Nigeria for initial discussion of a possible accession request by Nigeria. It funded participation of Observer States in T-CY plenaries, and – with funding from the USA – interpretation to and from Spanish to facilitate participation by Latin American countries in the T-CY. Moreover, C-PROC staff provide logistical support to T-CY plenary meetings if necessary.

This is a reflection of the close links between the Budapest Convention, the T-CY and C-PROC.

The project has so far been funded by Estonia, Japan, Monaco, Romania (in-kind), United Kingdom, USA and Microsoft.

Overall, Cybercrime@Octopus offers a flexible tool to respond to needs, strengthen legislation, promote multi-stakeholder partnerships and support the T-CY in a pragmatic manner.

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From 16 - 18 November 2016, the next Octopus Conference on Co-operation against Cybercrime will be held in Strasbourg under this project. It will comprise the 15th anniversary of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and will take place immediately following a plenary of the T-CY (14 – 15 November).

3.3   **Cybercrime@EAP II** **– International co-operation**

Cybercrime@EAP II is aimed at strengthening the capacities of Eastern Partnership countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) for international judicial and police co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence.

This project is to ensure direct follow up to the recommendations on mutual legal assistance adopted by the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) in December 2014.

Partners are Estonia, France, Germany, Romania and the European Cybercrime Centre at EUROPOL.

The project launching conference and workshops were held in Bucharest in September 2015.

In its first year, Cybercrime@EAP II carried out a series of regional meetings to develop tools and skills for mutual legal assistance and to strengthen the role of 24/7 points of contact. This resulted in model forms for data requests and templates for typical steps for requests for data. Based on these, an online tool for international co-operation was developed as part of the Octopus Community. The tool is now being populated and tested in practice. It is expected to become operational in late 2016 and will then be available to all Parties to the Budapest Convention.

This is an example of how capacity-building programmes follow up to T-CY recommendations and how, in turn, results from capacity-building are of benefit to all Parties and render the Budapest Convention more effective.

Upon completion of the cycle of regional meetings, Cybercrime@EAP II is now proceeding with a series of domestic activities to improve rules and procedures for international co-operation, including through reform of domestic criminal procedure law in Eastern Partnership countries.

3.4   Cybercrime@EAP III – Public/private co-operation

Public/private co-operation – in particular between service providers and criminal justice authorities – is essential to obtain access to electronic evidence in specific criminal investigations and in line with rule of law requirements. Cybercrime@EAP III is promoting such co-operation and was launched in April 2016 at a regional conference in Kyiv, Ukraine.

Visits to the six countries participating in the project between April and July 2016 resulted in a draft study mapping the current state of public/private co-operation. The findings of the study were discussed at a regional meeting held in Minsk, Belarus, in September 2016.

Cybercrime@EAP III is again directly related to the work of the T-CY regarding access to evidence in the cloud, disclosure of subscriber information and co-operation with domestic and multi-national service providers.

With inputs from Cybercrime@EAP III and other projects and following up on T-CY recommendations, an online tool is being developed to facilitate law enforcement/service provider co-operation within the Octopus Community. It is expected that the tool will be available before the end of 2016.

Access to evidence, including via service providers, must be based on law. Given shortcomings in this respect in several project countries, Cybercrime@EAP III, therefore, also supports reform of criminal procedure law.

For example, a country-specific workshop to this effect was held in Kyiv, Ukraine, in September 2016, and a series of follow up activities have been scheduled to address long-standing concerns which have prevented more effective criminal justice action on cybercrime in Ukraine.

3.5   GLACY Project on Global Action on Cybercrime

GLACY is a joint project of the Council of Europe and the European Union with a global scope. Priority countries are Mauritius, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Tonga. These countries have joined or are committed to join (that is, they have signed or been invited to accede to) the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.

The project started in November 2013 and will end on 31 October 2016. The closing conference will be held in Bucharest from 26 to 28 October 2016.

Project partners are France, Romania, Turkey and the European Cybercrime Centre at EUROPOL.

GLACY helped ensure full implementation of this treaty through:

▪ **The strengthening of legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence in line with the Budapest Convention**. This facilitated accession to this treaty by Mauritius and Sri Lanka and support to reforms in Morocco, South Africa and Tonga. GLACY furthermore promoted reform of data protection and child online protection legislation. It is no coincidence that Mauritius, Morocco and Senegal are not only committed to implement the Budapest Convention but also Convention 108 on data protection (Mauritius and Senegal are now Parties and Morocco has been invited to accede).

▪ **Law enforcement training, interagency co-operation and advice on specialised units**. Specialised units have been established in all priority countries with the exception of Tonga. Advice provided by GLACY facilitated the creation of Computer Emergency Response Teams in South Africa and Tonga. In Sri Lanka, trainers trained by GLACY led to the training of more than 640 law enforcement officers throughout the country. Practical tools developed by GLACY include an updated version of the Electronic Evidence Guide as well as a Guide to Standard Operating Procedures for the handling of electronic evidence.

▪ **Mainstreaming cybercrime and electronic evidence modules into judicial training.** GLACY trained trainers from judicial training academies, adapted standard courses to the specific needs of each country and supported the delivery of pilot courses. Judicial training academies in six of the seven countries are now able to deliver training on cybercrime and electronic evidence on a regular basis. Further work will be required in Tonga.

▪ **International co-operation**. GLACY supported priority countries in follow up to the T-CY assessment on mutual legal assistance. Given that they are new Parties or about to become Parties, a strong focus was put on the strengthening of 24/7 points of contact.

GLACY furthermore facilitated the participation of experts from priority countries in the meetings of the Cybercrime Convention Committee. Examples of activities include an international training workshop for 24/7 points of contact in Sri Lanka (April 2016), a workshop on regional co-operation in West Africa (for ECOWAS countries, Senegal, May 2016) or support to a regional workshop of the International Association of Prosecutors for Pacific Island States in Tonga (February 2016).

▪ **Public/private and interagency information sharing and cybercrime reporting mechanisms**. GLACY carried out advisory missions to this effect to all priority countries in order to facilitate reporting of cybercrime by the public to criminal justice authorities, the preparation of criminal justice statistics on cases investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated as well as information sharing among public authorities as well as Computer Emergency Response Teams.

GLACY had started with an initial assessment resulting in a situation report for each of the seven countries. The project is to conclude with an assessment of progress made. The final assessment visits were carried out between July and September 2016. The results will be presented in the closing conference and will feed into a set of strategic priorities which are to be adopted by representatives of GLACY countries on that occasion.

Since the start of the project, Mauritius and Sri Lanka have become Parties to the Budapest Convention. It is likely that at least three other countries will become Parties before the end of 2016.

The seven priority countries are already now active members or observers in the Cybercrime Convention Committee.

The GLACY project is another example illustrating the functioning of the "dynamic triangle" of the Budapest Convention, the T-CY and capacity-building by C-PROC.

It added credibility to the position of the European Union and the Council of Europe that capacity-building is one of the most effective ways ahead to address the problem of cybercrime at international levels.

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3.6 GLACY+ Project on Global Action on Cybercrime Extended

Building on the experience of GLACY, the Council of Europe and the European Union agreed to follow up through the GLACY+ project on "Global Action on Cybercrime Extended".

The project technically commenced in March 2016 and will last until February 2020 with a budget of EUR 10 million.

GLACY+ has three major components:

1. To promote consistent cybercrime and cybersecurity policies and strategies. This includes stronger co-operation with other international and regional organisations.

2. To strengthen the capacity of police authorities to investigate cybercrime and engage in effective police-to-police co-operation with each other as well as with cybercrime units in Europe and other regions.

3. To enable criminal justice authorities to apply legislation and prosecute and adjudicate cases of cybercrime and electronic evidence and engage in international co-operation

INTERPOL – under an agreement with the Council of Europe – will be a partner in the implementation of the component on police capacities.

Under GLACY+ most of the previous priority countries will now serve as hubs to share their experience within their respective regions. Additional priority countries seeking accession to the Budapest Convention will be added (such as Ghana). Unlike GLACY, this new project will also support Latin American countries. As the Dominican Republic is already a Party to the Budapest Convention, it will be the first priority and hub country in this region.

Initial planning and assessment visits were carried out between June and September 2016. The GLACY closing conference from 26 to 28 October 2016 in Bucharest will also serve as the launching conference of GLACY+.

3.7   [iProceeds](#) project targeting proceeds from crime on the Internet

The iPROCEEDS project covers Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and Kosovo[11] and is aimed at strengthening the capacity of authorities in the region to search, seize and confiscate cybercrime proceeds and prevent money laundering on the Internet.

It has a budget of EUR 5.56 million and lasts from January 2016 to June 2019.

Components include:

- Public reporting systems;
- Legislation;
- Co-operation between cybercrime, financial investigation and financial intelligence units;
- Public/private information sharing;
- Judicial training;
- International co-operation.

iPROCEEDS thus follows up on recommendations of a joint MONEYVAL/Global Project on Cybercrime [typology study](#) of 2012.

In May 2016, initial assessment visits were carried out to all project areas and preliminary results were discussed at the launching conference held in "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" in June 2016.

This was followed in August and September by a series of advisory missions to Belgrade, Pristina and Tirana on the setting up or improvement of public reporting mechanisms.

At the same time, iPROCEEDS is co-operating with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in the development of a training course on crypto-currencies for judges and prosecutors and with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) in the development of a law enforcement training course on the investigation of Darknet and virtual currencies.

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[11] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Once available, iPROCEEDS will support the delivery of these courses in project areas.

These courses will then also be available for delivery in other projects managed by C-PROC.

4 Relationship with the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY)

The Secretariat of the T-CY is serviced by Strasbourg-based staff while all capacity-building activities are managed by C-PROC. Close links are ensured in that the Executive Secretary of the T-CY is also the Head of C-PROC and divides his time between Strasbourg and Bucharest.

Experience since April 2014 points at strong synergies. The work of the T-CY feeds directly into the work of capacity-building activities and vice-versa.

As shown in the previous section, projects run by C-PROC follow up to results of the T-CY. A considerable number of T-CY members share their expertise as trainers or speakers in capacity-building activities.

The Office in turn supports the T-CY in that the participation of additional experts of Parties and Observers in the T-CY is funded and organised under projects run by C-PROC.

Between October 2015 and September 2016 several T-CY activities were funded from the budget of Cybercrime@Octopus, such as T-CY visits to Ireland and Nigeria. In the T-CY plenary of May 2016, Spanish interpretation was made available thanks to a USA contribution to the Cybercrime@Octopus project.

Moreover, the T-CY website and other online resources were maintained by staff funded under the Cybercrime@Octopus project.

5 Relations with the Government of Romania

The Government of Romania has honoured its commitments following signature of the Memorandum of Understanding in October 2013:

- The law ratifying the MoU was fast-tracked and published in the Official Gazette in early April 2014. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Ministry of Justice helped clear all issues regarding office space and related legal and administrative matters.

- Office space at the UN House, a prime location in Bucharest, was allocated to the Council of Europe. In 2015, additional space was made available to allow for an expansion of the Office in view of the launch of new projects.

The Ministry of Justice, Directorate for Investigation of Organised Crime and Terrorism Offences within the Prosecution Office attached to the High Court of Cassation (DIICOT), the Romanian National Police , the National Institute of Magistracy and the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-RO) are seeking close co-operation with the Office regarding substantive matters and are contributing expertise to project activities.

The Office is regularly invited to participate and speak in national, regional and international meetings on cybercrime, cybersecurity, organised crime and related matters taking place in Romania.

6 Administrative and financial matters

6.1 Premises

C-PROC is located within the UN House in Bucharest. Office space is made available free of charge by the Government of Romania.

The space allocated to the Council of Europe was renovated by the Government of Romania prior to March 2014. The Council of Europe is sharing common premises with UN agencies such as the conference room and reception. Security guards are provided by the Government of Romania.

In July 2015, the Office moved from the ground to the third floor in order to cater for additional staff.

In terms of space, the Office could now accommodate up to 28 staff.

6.2 Staff

Between October 2015 and September 2016, the number of staff increased from 8 to 18.

By September 2016, the Office had four internationally recruited project managers (A1/2 levels) and thirteen locally recruited staff (seven project officers at B4/5 levels, two finance assistant at B3 level, and four project assistants at B2 level).

The staff originated from eight different member States. They are funded from project budgets and their exclusive responsibility is project implementation.

As proposed by the Secretary General, the Office is headed by the Executive Secretary of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (Head of the Cybercrime Division) who divides his time between Strasbourg and Bucharest. This arrangement ensures that activities of the T-CY and C-PROC remain closely linked.

Two additional positions were vacant and recruitment was in process.

By September 2016, a specific international recruitment procedure for project managers was underway and a reserve list is expected to be available before the end of 2016. A local recruitment competition for project assistants was also underway. This means that additional staff could be recruited without delay.

The increase in staff and resources necessitates additional staff for overall management of the Office. It has, therefore, been agreed to recruit a Head of Operations who would also function as Cost Centre Manager. The position will be funded from overheads generated by projects implemented by C-PROC.

6.3   Financial matters

All costs of C-PROC, with the exception of the salary of the Head of Office, are covered by extra-budgetary resources:

- Office space is provided rent-free by the Government of Romania.
- All staff – with the exception of the Head of Office – are funded from the budgets of projects for which they are responsible.
- Initial office furniture and IT equipment were funded by a voluntary contribution from the United Kingdom or are now funded from the budgets of the respective projects.
- Office running costs are directly funded by the lines for eligible local office costs and overheads of project budgets.

As projected, implementation of capacity-building projects from Bucharest is more cost effective and ensures a more favourable ratio of operational over staff and administrative cost. In the period April 2014 to September 2016, savings for staff amounted approximately to EUR 800,000 and for office cost to EUR 400,000.

This makes it attractive for donors to fund projects for implementation by C-PROC.

7   Visibility

C-PROC contributes to the visibility of the Council of Europe in cybercrime matters for example through the website (www.coe.int/cybercrime), by contributing to the Octopus Community and its tools, by disseminating since March 2016 twice per month a Cybercrime Digest and by publishing a quarterly Cybercrime@COE Update.

8   Conclusions

The following conclusions can be drawn:

- Through the Office, the Council of Europe contributes substantially to capacity-building on cybercrime and electronic evidence worldwide and now is a global leader in this respect.

- Large numbers of activities are being carried out and are generating impact in an efficient and cost-effective manner. This makes the Office attractive to donors. By September 2016, projects with a volume of more than EUR 22 million were underway. Extra-budgetary resources for projects increased almost fourfold since October 2015.

- The portfolio of project covers priority regions in Europe (Eastern Partnership region, and South-eastern Europe and Turkey) as well as countries in other regions of the world committed to implement the Budapest Convention.

- In the first six months of 2016, the Office expanded from 8 to 18 staff and a further two positions are yet to be filled. The conditions are in place to expand the Office further in order to absorb and manage additional resources.

- The Government of Romania is also supporting the Office through expertise. The Ministry of Justice, the National Police, the Prosecution Service (DIICOT), the National Institute of Magistracy and the Computer Emergency Response Team are seeking close co-operation with the Office, are project partners or contribute in substance to project activities.

- Several other States (Estonia, France, Germany, Turkey, United Kingdom and the USA) as well as the European Cybercrime Centre at EUROPOL and INTERPOL are also partners in one or more projects.

- The effectiveness of the approach combining common standards (Budapest Convention), follow up through the T-CY and capacity-building through C-PROC was clearly demonstrated during the past year. Capacity-building projects of C-PROC follow up to results of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY), contribute to the work of the T-CY and increase membership in the Budapest Convention. Synergies between the inter-governmental work of the T-CY and capacity-building have been further strengthened since the Office has been established.

The expectations linked with the establishment of the Office have thus been met. It is proposed that the Office continue to operate under the current arrangement.

9 Appendix: Inventory of activities supported by C-PROC

April 2014

Cybercrime@Octopus	Workshop on cybercrime legislation in Latin America, Mexico City, 31 March - 2 April
Cybercrime@Octopus	Support to a technical assistance mission of the Organisation of American States (OAS) to Colombia, Bogota, 1–4 April
Cybercrime@Octopus	Support to regional OAS workshop on cybersecurity, San José, Costa Rica, 3–4 April
Cybercrime@Octopus	Support to "Legal Frameworks for ICTs - Building Capacity and Implementing Regulation" Conference, St. Julians, Malta, 21 – 26 April
GLACY	Needs assessment visit to TONGA, Nuku'alofa 28 April–2 May

May 2014

GLACY	Workshop on law enforcement training strategies for GLACY countries (organised in co-operation with the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) at EUROPOL), The Hague, Netherlands, 12–16 May
Cybercrime@EAP	Workshop on law enforcement training strategies for Eastern Partnership countries (organised in co-operation with the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) at EUROPOL), The Hague, Netherlands, 12–16 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	Side-event on Capacity-Building on Cybercrime at the UN Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna, Austria, 14 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to regional workshop on cybercrime organised by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Kampala, Uganda, 27–28 May
T-CY	Contribution to the Pompidou Group: Working Group On Cybercrime, Strasbourg, 14-15 May
T-CY	T-CY ad-hoc sub-group on Jurisdiction and Transborder Access to Data and Data Flows, Strasbourg, 27-28 May
C-PROC	C-PROC: Contribution to a regional conference of Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs organised under the South-East Europe Co-operation Process (SEECP), Bucharest, Romania, 29 May

June 2014

GLACY	Workshop on judicial training strategies for GLACY countries (organised in co-operation with the National Institute of Magistrates of Romania), Bucharest, 2–3 June
Cybercrime@EAP	Workshop on judicial training strategies for Eastern Partnership countries (organised in co-operation with the National Institute of Magistrates of Romania), Bucharest, 2–3 June

Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to a workshop on cybercrime and advice on cybercrime legislation in Jordan, 4-5 June
Cybercrime@Octopus	Legislative advice to Ecuador, Jamaica, Kenya and Mauritania, May/June
T-CY	11th Plenary of the T-CY, Strasbourg, 17–18 June
Cybercrime@Octopus	Conference on Article 15 safeguards and criminal justice access to data, Strasbourg, 19–20 June
C-PROC	Project planning meeting at INTERPOL, Singapore, 26 June
C-PROC	Discussion on future capacity-building projects with EEAS and DEVCO, Brussels, 11 June
C-PROC	C-PROC: Official opening of the Programme Office, Bucharest, Romania, 2 June
C-PROC	Contribution to a regional cybersecurity conference organised under the South-East Europe Co-operation Process (SEECP), 23 June

August 2014

GLACY	Capacity-building in Mauritius - Conference and workshops, Port Louis, Mauritius, 11-14 August

September 2014

GLACY	Computer Crime Unit Training – Belgian Federal Police, Brussels, Belgium 8-19 September
Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to the Internet Governance Forum 2014 in Istanbul, Turkey, 2 - 5 September
T-CY	Contribution to the International Conference on Terrorism and Organised Crime, Malaga, Spain, 25 - 26 September
C-PROC	President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Ms. Anne Brasseur, visit to the Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC), Bucharest, 5 September
GLACY	Judicial training of trainers: preparation of a concept, Montpellier, France, 8-10 September
GLACY	Desk study on amendments of the current Moroccan Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code in line with the Budapest Convention

October 2014

GLACY	INTERPOL-Europol Cybercrime Conference, Singapore, 1-3 October
GLACY	Computer Crime Unit Training – Belgian Federal Police, Brussels, Belgium, 13-17 October
T-CY	Bureau meeting and T-CY ad-hoc sub-group on Jurisdiction and Transborder Access to Data and Data Flows", Strasbourg, 7-9 October

November 2014

Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to Cyber Security Summit 2014 organised by Deutsche Telekom and the Munich Security Conference, Bonn, 3 November 2014
GLACY	Needs assessment visit to Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 10-14 November
GLACY	Law Enforcement First Responder Trainer's Course and Law Enforcement Training Strategy Workshop Pretoria, South Africa, 17 – 21 November
GLACY	Introductory Judicial Training of Trainers, Rabat, Morocco, 24-28 November
GLACY	Introductory Judicial Training of Trainers, Law Enforcement Training Strategy Workshop and Workshop on Interagency Co-operation, Manila, Philippines, 24 – 28 November
Cybercrime@EAP	Cybercrime Capacity-Building for EAP Countries, Chisinau, Moldova, 12-14 November
Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to EUROJUST strategic meeting on cybercrime, The Hague, 19-20 November
Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity in New Delhi, India, 20 November
Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to strengthening the cybercrime legislation in the context of the development of a National Information Security Policy (ANIS Policy) in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, November
C-PROC	Visit of Law enforcement experts from Jordan to C-PROC, Bucharest, 18 November
C-PROC	Visit of the Head of Norway's Permanent Mission to the Council of Europe to C-PROC, Bucharest, 28 November
C-PROC	Visit of Project Proteus delegation to C-PROC, Bucharest, 28 November

December 2014

GLACY	GLACY Steering Committee Meeting, Strasbourg, France, 1 December
GLACY	Introductory Judicial Training of Trainers, Dakar, Senegal, 8-12 December
GLACY	Law Enforcement Training Strategy Workshop, Rabat, Morocco, 15-16 December
Cybercrime@Octopus	Delivery of a comparative report on cybercrime model laws, Strasbourg, 2-3 December
T-CY	12th T-CY Plenary, Strasbourg, 2-3 December
Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to Global Cyberspace Summit organised by the East West Institute, Berlin, Germany, 3 – 5 December

January 2015

GLACY	Judicial Training of Trainers (Act 3.4), Port Louis, Mauritius, 26-30 January

GLACY	Judicial Training (Continuing Judicial Education) (Act 3.4), Limpopo, South Africa, 19-20 January
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in a panel in cybercrime at the Forum Internationale de la Cybersecurité, Lille, France, 20 January
Cybercrime@Octopus	Meeting on trust, data and national sovereignty: solutions for a connected world organised by the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Brussels
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in Transnational Policy Network: US-EU Roundtable on National jurisdiction and digital data flows, Brussels, 20 January
GLACY	Establishment of Cybercrime WIKI and enhancement of Octopus Community, Strasbourg

February 2015

GLACY	Establishment of Cybercrime WIKI and enhancement of Octopus Community
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in CYBER NEEDS conference organised by the European Commission and the EU Institute for Security Studies, Brussels, 23-24 February 2015
GLACY	Adaptation of Judicial training materials for domestic use (Act 3.3), Rabat, Morocco, 26 - 27 February
GLACY	Advice on cybercrime legislation of South Africa (desk study and remote advice)
GLACY	Advice on cybercrime legislation of Tonga (desk study and remote advice)

March 2015

Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the Development of a National Cyber Security Strategy (OAS event), San Jose, Costa Rica, 2-3 March
GLACY	Audit and delivery of the Judicial Introductory Course (Act 3.6) and workshop on the Budapest Convention, Manila, Philippines, 9-13 March
Cybercrime@Octopus	Meeting on the draft law on cybercrime, Panama City, Panama, 4-5 March 2015
Cybercrime@Octopus	Workshop on the draft cybercrime laws of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Nouakchott, Mauritania, 9-10 March
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the "Strategic Approach on Cybercrime. Future Challenges in Tackling Online Criminality", Jūrmala, Latvia, 25-27 March
GLACY	International conference for policy- and decision-makers (Act 1.3), Colombo, Sri Lanka, 26-27 March
GLACY	Workshop on Adaptation of training materials (act 3.3), Dakar, Senegal, 30-31 March
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in workshop on international co-operation against cybercrime organised by DIPLO Foundation in view of the UN Crime Congress, Geneva, Switzerland, 30 March

April 2015

Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the Innovation and cybercrime: challenges of the digital transformation in Europe, Montpellier, FRANCE, 8-9 April
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UN CCPCJ), including side-event on capacity-building, Doha, QATAR, 12-19 April
GLACY	Audit and delivery of the Judicial Introductory Course (Act 3.6), Rabat, MOROCCO, 13-16 April
GLACY	Training workshop on the role of Prosecution Service in international co-operation (Act 5.4), SOUTH AFRICA, 22-23 April
GLACY	Training for legal advisors of the General Secretariat of the Government (Act. 2.2), Rabat, MOROCCO, 27-30 April
GLACY	Judicial training and LEA Training (Act, 3.4, Act 4.4 and 6.2), Nuku'alofa, TONGA, 24 April – 1 May

May 2015

GLACY	Introductory Judicial Training (Regional and District magistrates) (Act. 3.4), Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA, 18-21 May
GLACY	Cybercrime legislation: Needs assessment mission and workshop in Myanmar (Act. 2.2), Myanmar, 18 – 19 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to CEPOL course on Combatting Card Fraud, Bucharest, Romania, 12 – 15 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in 43rd INTERPOL European Regional Conference, Bucharest, Romania, 19 – 21 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	Support to African Forum on Data Protection, Dakar, Senegal, 19 – 20 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	TAIEX workshop on Cybercrime and meetings on the cybercrime legislation of Jordan, Amann, Jordan, 19 – 21 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	Support in the organisation of the stakeholders' workshop Afghan Cyber Crime Legislation organised in Istanbul, TURKEY, 31 May – 4 June

June 2015

Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the European Dialogue on Internet Governance, Sofia, Bulgaria, 5 June
GLACY	Participation in the 13th Plenary of the T-CY, Strasbourg, 15–16 June, Octopus Conference, 17-19 June and Steering Committee Meeting, 19 June
CyberCrime@EAP II	Participation in the 13th Plenary of the T-CY, Strasbourg, 15–16 June, Octopus Conference, 17-19 June and project planning meeting, 19 June
Cybercrime@Octopus	OCTOPUS Conference 2015, Strasbourg, 17-19 June
GLACY	Standard Operating Procedures workshop, Pretoria, South Africa, 23-26 June
Cybercrime@Octopus	Assessment (desk study) of the current Suriname laws against the provisions of the Budapest Convention

July 2015

Cybercrime@Octopus	Contribution to COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) Cyber Security Forum and bilateral meetings with the authorities of Kenya, Nairobi, 2-3 July
GLACY	Introductory judicial training for judges, Pretoria, South Africa, 13-17 July
GLACY	Introductory judicial training for judges, Clark, Philippines, 13-17 July
GLACY	First Responders training course, Clark, Philippines, 13-17 July
GLACY	Introductory training for Public Attorney's Office, Manila, Philippines, 20-24 July
GLACY	International co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence workshop, Clark, Philippines, 14-15 July

August 2015

GLACY	Study visit of the Ministry of Justice of Philippines to Ankara, Turkey, 17-20 August
Cybercrime@Octopus	Co-organisation of the ASSOCHAM cybersecurity summit, and bi-lateral meetings with the authorities of India, New Delhi, India, 25-26 August
GLACY	First responders training course, Mauritius, 17-21 August
Cybercrime@Octopus	Support to regional workshop on cybercrime legislation in the Pacific organised by the US Department of Justice, Fiji, 17-19 August
GLACY	Advice on the cybercrime legislation of Tonga, Nuku'alofa, 24-28 August

September 2015

Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the regional conference on "Regional Partnerships in the Fight against Organised Crime", Mamaia, Romania, 4 September
GLACY	Training of Supreme Court judges, Port Louis, Mauritius, 3-4 September
GLACY	First responders training course, Dakar, Senegal, 7-11 and 14-18 September
GLACY	First responders training course, Kenitra, Morocco, 20-23 September
CyberCrime@EAP II	"Improving international co-operation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region", international meeting and launching event of the CyberCrime@EAP II project, Bucharest, 9 – 11 September
CyberProceeds@IPA	Planning workshop for the project CyberProceeds@IPA on confiscation of proceeds from online crime in South-eastern Europe, Bucharest, 14-15 September
GLACY	Support to training of district and regional magistrates, South Africa, 14-19 September
GLACY	Workshop and advice on the establishment of a Computer Emergency Response Team, Pretoria, South Africa, 21-25 September

GLACY	Pilot of advanced judicial training module, Mauritius, 21-25 September
GLACY/ CyberCrime@EAP II	Participation of experts from GLACY and EAP countries in EUROPOL/INTERPOL annual cybercrime conference, The Hague, Netherlands, 30 September – 2 October

October 2015

CyberCrime@EAP II	Moldova Cybersecurity Assessment (October 2015)
GLACY	Support to South Africa in developing Standard Operating Procedures for Electronic Evidence, Johannesburg, South Africa, 14 October

November 2015

Cybercrime@Octopus and GLACY	Regional Cybercrime-Cybersecurity Conference, Manila, Philippines, 11-12 November
CyberCrime@EAP II	Belarus Law Reform Workshop, Minsk, Belarus, 11-12 November
Cybercrime@Octopus	International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity in New Delhi, India, 19 November
CyberCrime@EAP II and GLACY	Participation in the Hearing of the Law Enforcement Group on CLOUD Evidence, Strasbourg, France, 30 November
GLACY	First Responders Course: Training of Trainers, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 4-8 November
GLACY	Participation in Global Forum on Cyber Expertise: International Kick-Off Meeting, The Hague, Netherlands, 2-3 November
GLACY	Meeting of African Law Enforcement representatives, Dakar, Senegal, 23-24 November

December 2015

CyberCrime@EAP II	Participation in the 14th Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) Plenary Meeting, Strasbourg, France, 1-2 December and the EAP Steering Committee on 3 December
Cybercrime@Octopus	Access to Electronic Data for Law Enforcement Purposes: Mutual Legal Assistance and Cybercrime Challenges in EUUSA Co-operation" – London, UK, 11 December
CyberCrime@EAP II	Improving international co-operation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region, Tbilisi, Georgia, 14-16 December
CyberCrime@EAP II	Protecting Internet Freedom through legislation and Arrangements for Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue, Internet Governance Forum – Human Rights with regard to the Internet, Tbilisi, Georgia, 14 -15 December
Cybercrime@Octopus	NASSCOM – DSCI 10th Annual Information Security Summit 2015, New Delhi, India, 16-17 December
GLACY	Participation in the 14th Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) Plenary Meeting, Strasbourg, France, 1-2 December and the GLACY 4th Steering Committee on 3 December

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GLACY	Advanced judicial training, Rabat, Morocco, 7-10 December

January 2016

GLACY	Advisory mission on Cybercrime Reporting Systems and Interagency/Public-Private Co-operation, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 12-14 January
GLACY	Advanced judicial training and support to delivery of introductory judicial training, Johannesburg, South Africa, 11-15 January
iPROCEEDS	Planning meeting for regional IPA projects, The Hague, Nederland, 21 January
GLACY	Draft the main text of the Training Manual on International Co-operation in Cybercrime and Electronic Evidence and integrate written contributions from other authors, January-February

February 2016

GLACY	Meeting of the group of experts on the development of the Standard Operating Procedures for digital forensics, Bucharest, Romania, 2-4 February
GLACY	Support to the Delivery of the Introductory Judicial Training, Dakar, Senegal, 8-11 February
GLACY	Live data forensics training for law enforcement in collaboration with Computer Emergency Response Team Romania, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 8-10 February
GLACY	Study visit of Tongan delegation to Computer Emergency Response Team, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 11-12 February
GLACY	Support to Myanmar under the framework of preparation of legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, desk review, February – March
Cybercrime@Octopus	Technical assistance to Kenya in the elaboration of the first draft of the new "Computer and Cybercrimes" Bill for the country, Mombasa, Kenya, 16-19 February
GLACY	Advisory mission on cybercrime reporting system in Tonga, Nuku'alofa, Tonga, 22-23 February
GLACY	Support the organisation of the Pacific Region Cybercrime Criminal Justice Training and Network, Nuku'alofa, Tonga, 24-26 February
Cybercrime@Octopus	Mission of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) to engage in a dialogue with the Government of Nigeria regarding accession to the Budapest Convention, Abuja, Nigeria, 25-26 February

March 2016

GLACY+	Planning meeting of the Council of Europe/INTERPOL teams, Bucharest, Romania, 11-12 March
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the Caribbean Stakeholders Meeting on Cyber Security and Cybercrime (CSM II), St. Lucia, 16-18 March

GLACY	Second international workshop on adaptation and update of the Electronic Evidence Guide through development of the Standard Operating Procedures for digital forensics (with the participation of all GLACY countries), Port Louis, Mauritius, 21-23 March
GLACY	Workshop on law enforcement training strategies, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 March
GLACY	Study visit of Tongan delegation to Computer Emergency Response Team, Port Louis, Mauritius, 24-25 March
GLACY	Advisory mission on cybercrime reporting systems, combined with workshop on reporting systems and interagency co-operation, Dakar, Senegal, 30 March-1 April
CyberCrime@EAP III	Country visit for analysing the situation with public-private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, Kyiv, Ukraine, 31 March-1 April
GLACY	Training of trainers/ Introductory Judicial Training for Judges, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 31 March – 03 April

April 2016

CyberCrime@EAP II	3rd meeting on Improving the international co-operation on cybercrime and the public/private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence in the Eastern Partnership region, Kyiv, Ukraine, 4-5 April
GLACY	Introductory Judicial Training for Prosecutors, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 5-6 April
CyberCrime@EAP III	Launching event of the Cybercrime@EAPIII Project and the first international meeting on Improving public/private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence in the Eastern Partnership region, Kyiv, Ukraine, 6-7 April
Cybercrime@Octopus	Provide assessment of the current status of the legal framework of GUYANA with respect to the provisions of the Budapest Convention, 9-10 April
GLACY	International workshop on judicial training curricula integration (with participation of all GLACY countries), Johannesburg, South Africa, 11-13 April
GLACY	First Responders Course for the Moroccan Gendarmerie, Rabat, Morocco, 11-14 April
CyberCrime@EAP III	Country visit for analysing the situation with public-private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, Yerevan, Armenia, 13-15 April
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the Meeting of Group of Experts on the Review of the Commonwealth Model Law on Computer and Computer Related Crime ('Model Law'), London, UK, 13-15 April

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iPROCEEDS	Initial country visit to meet with the relevant national stakeholders to gather information and as a result prepare a general situation report, Belgrade, Serbia, 14-15 April
iPROCEEDS	Drafting of initial situation report for each country and the region, as a whole, as to their current capabilities in respect of the seven results of the project; visits to all seven project countries/areas; participation and presentation of the draft report during the launching event of the project, 14 April – 15 July
GLACY	Workshop on training strategies for law enforcement and magistrates, Rabat, Morocco, 15 April
iPROCEEDS	Initial country visit to meet with the relevant national stakeholders to gather information and as a result prepare a general situation report, Podgorica, Montenegro, 18-19 April
CyberCrime@EAP III	Country visit analysing the situation with public-private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, Tbilisi, Georgia, 18-20 April
Cybercrime@Octopus	T-CY visit to support the process of ratification, Dublin, Ireland, 21-22 April
GLACY	Working meeting with ECTEG on training materials and trainers in COE/EU capacity-building projects, The Hague, Netherlands, 20 April
iPROCEEDS	Initial country visit to meet with the relevant national stakeholders to gather information and as a result prepare a general situation report, Skopje, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 21-22 April
GLACY	International workshop and training for 24/7 points of contact of the GLACY countries (with participation of all GLACY countries), Colombo, Sri Lanka, 25-27 April

May 2016

GLACY	Advisory mission on reporting systems, combined with in country workshop on legal basis for interagency co-operation and workshop on public-private co-operation in cybercrime Johannesburg, South Africa, 2-3 May
GLACY	Advanced judicial training course, Dakar, Senegal, 2-4 May
iPROCEEDS	Initial country visit to meet with the relevant national stakeholders to gather information and as a result prepare a general situation report, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 5-6 May

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iPROCEEDS	Initial country visit to meet with the relevant national stakeholders to gather information and as a result prepare a general situation report, Tirana, Albania, 9-10 May
GLACY	International workshop on Improving international co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence in West Africa, Dakar, Senegal, 9-11 May
iPROCEEDS	Participation in IPA Western Balkans Security Governance Programming Meeting, Tirana, Albania, 10-12 May
CyberCrime@EAP III	Country visit for analysing the situation with public/private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, Minsk, Belarus, 11-13 May
iPROCEEDS	Initial country visit to meet with the relevant national stakeholders to gather information and as a result prepare a general situation report, Ankara, Turkey, 12-13 May
CyberCrime@EAP III	Country visit for analysing the situation with public/private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, Chisinau, Moldova, 16-18 May
iPROCEEDS	Initial country visit to meet with the relevant national stakeholders to gather information and as a result prepare a general situation report, Pristina, Kosovo*[12], 19-20 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	1st International Conference on the Internet, Cyber Security and Information Systems, Gaborone, Botswana, 17-20 May
GLACY/iPROCEEDS/ CyberCrime@EAP II, III	Participation in the 15th Plenary Session of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) and in the exchange of views with data protection organizations, Strasbourg, 23-25 May
Cybercrime@Octopus	Training session on the Budapest convention during the IAP-ECOWAS Cybercrime Training for Prosecutors and Investigators supported by the Council of Europe, Abuja, Nigeria, 24-26 May
GLACY	5th GLACY Steering Committee meeting, Strasbourg, France, 26 May
GLACY	Advisory mission on cybercrime reporting systems and workshop on reporting systems, interagency co-operation and public-private co-operation, Tonga, 30 - 31May

June 2016

GLACY	Participation in the Annual Meeting of the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise (GFCE), Washington DC, USA, 1-2 June
GLACY/GLACY+	GLACY Progress review meetings and updated situation reports and GLACY+ initial assessment mission, Nuku'Alofa, Tonga, 1-3 June

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[12] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence

GLACY	Awareness raising on CY issues for the national police and in-country workshop on law enforcement training strategies, Dakar, Senegal, 1-3 June
GLACY	Participation in the 13th Regional Meeting Tackling Organised Crime in Southeast Europe, Predeal, Romania, 8 June
CyberCrime@EAP III	Country visit for analysing the situation with public-private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, Baku, Azerbaijan, 8-10 June
iPROCEEDS	Launching conference, the first steering committee meeting and two regional workshops on public/private information sharing and international co-operation, Ohrid, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 13-14 June
GLACY	Introductory course on Digital data forensics for LE and CERT (Basic Course) and additional support to national delivery of introductory judicial course, Manila, Philippines, 15-17 June
CyberCrime@EAP II	Workshop on international co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence: example of country inputs to the Online Resource on International Co-operation, Yerevan, Armenia, 15-17 June
GLACY	Advisory mission on cybercrime reporting systems, combined with workshop on reporting systems and interagency co-operation, as well as public-private co-operation, Port Louis, Mauritius, 20-21 June
GLACY	Live Data Forensics Training for LE and CERT (Advanced course) and Advanced judicial training, Manila, Philippines, 20-22 June
GLACY/GLACY+	GLACY progress review meetings and updated situation reports and GLACY+ initial assessment mission, Port Louis, Mauritius, 22-24 June
GLACY	Judiciary Conference for Judges, Prosecutors and Public Defenders, Manila, Philippines, 23-24 June
GLACY	Support to the delivery of the First Responder's course for law enforcement officers, Port Louis, Mauritius, 27-30 June 2016
GLACY	Study visit of Sri Lankan CERT and police/forensics experts on benchmarking digital forensics services and standard operating procedures, Manila, Philippines, 27-29 June
iPROCEEDS	EMPACT working group meeting, Vienna, Austria, 27 June – 1 July
GLACY	Advisory mission on cybercrime reporting systems, combined with workshop on reporting systems and interagency co-operation, as well as public-private co-operation, Rabat, Morocco, 29-30 June
CyberCrime@EAP III	Study report on the situation with regard to public/private co-operation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region, July-September 2016.

July 2016

Cybercrime@Octopus	Review of the draft World Bank toolkit on cybercrime in line with the provisions of the Budapest Convention, Washington DC, USA, 4-22 July
Cybercrime@Octopus	Workshop on Effective 24/7 points of contact on Cybercrime, Canterbury, UK, 12-14 July
CyberCrime@EAP II	Workshop on international co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence. Co-operation of 24/7 points of contact with relevant stakeholders and assessment of applicable regulations, Tbilisi, Georgia, 18-19 July
GLACY	Contribution to the Conference for regional magistrates on Cybercrime and electronic evidence, Johannesburg, South Africa, 18-19 July
GLACY	Advanced judicial training and contribution to the Conference on Cybercrime and electronic evidence for district magistrates, Johannesburg, South Africa, 18-21 July
GLACY	Workshop on the finalisation of the judicial training curriculum on cybercrime and electronic evidence, Johannesburg, South Africa, 22-23 July
GLACY	International Workshop on Effectiveness of legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence measured through statistics (with participation of all GLACY countries), Rabat, Morocco, 27-28 July
Cybercrime@Octopus	Participation in the 9th annual summit on Cyber & Network security, New Delhi, India, 29 July

August 2016

iPROCEEDS	Advisory mission and workshop on online fraud and other cybercrime reporting mechanisms, Pristina, Kosovo*[13], 3-4 August
GLACY/GLACY+	GLACY progress review meetings and updated situation reports and GLACY+ initial assessment mission, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 8-11 August
GLACY/GLACY+	GLACY progress review meetings and updated situation reports and GLACY+ initial assessment mission, Dakar, Senegal, 15-18 August
GLACY/GLACY+	GLACY progress review meetings and updated situation reports and GLACY+ initial assessment mission, Manila, Philippines, 15-18 August
GLACY+	Comparative analysis of the African Union Convention (Malabo Convention) against the Budapest Convention, desk study, August
GLACY	Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) review of the GLACY project with the participation of Romanian Partners, Bucharest, Romania, 22-26 August 2016

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[13] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence

GLACY	Advanced Judicial Training on Cybercrime and Electronic Evidence, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 31 August – 2 September

September 2016

GLACY/GLACY+	GLACY progress review meetings and updated situation reports and GLACY+ initial assessment mission, Johannesburg, South Africa, 6-9 September
CyberCrime@EAP II	Workshop on procedural powers of the law enforcement and security agencies, including execution of requests received via 24/7, Kyiv, Ukraine, 5-7 September
iPROCEEDS	Advisory mission and workshop for the setting up or improvement of reporting mechanisms, Belgrade, Serbia, 7-8 September
CyberCrime@EAP III	Assessment visit to Ukraine to identify and assess the major regulatory obstacles to public-private co-operation in cybercrime and electronic evidence, Kyiv, Ukraine, 8-9 September
iPROCEEDS	Participation in the Regional Internet Security Event (RISE), Helsinki, Finland, 13-15 September
GLACY	Participation in the 4th edition of the Conference "Cybersecurity in Romania", Sibiu, Romania, 15-16 September
CyberCrime@EAP II	Workshop on development of legal instruments on cybercrime and amendments to existing legislation, Minsk, Belarus, 15-16 September
GLACY+	Participation in the International Symposium "ASEAN Cyber Security and Cyber Crime Center: Possibility and Way Forward", Bangkok, Thailand, 15-16 September
Cybercrime@Octopus	Support for the completion of the World Bank toolkit on cybercrime in line with the Budapest Convention provisions, in Washington DC, US, 15 September – 31 December
CyberCrime@EAP III	Second Regional Meeting on Improving public/private co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence in the Eastern Partnership region, Minsk, Belarus, 19-20 September
GLACY+	Initial Assessment missions, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 19-22 September
GLACY	Support to the National Delivery of the Introductory Judicial Course, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 24-26 September
Cybercrime@Octopus	Support for the organization of CyFy 2016 – The India Conference on Cyber Security and Internet Governance, New Delhi, India, 28-30 September

CyberCrime@EAP II, iProceeds, GLACY+	Participation of in the 4th INTERPOL-Europol Cybercrime Conference "Solutions for attribution", Singapore, 28-30 September
Cybercrime@Octopus	Introductory training course on cybercrime and electronic evidence for judges and prosecutors, Lima, Peru, 29-30 September
iPROCEEDS	Advisory mission and workshop for the setting up or improvement of reporting mechanisms, Tirana, Albania, 29-30 September