

# BRIEFING

## COMBATting CYBERCRIME: TOOLS AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMERGING ECONOMIES

Workshop7 - Seeking synergies : Policies and initiatives on cybercrime of international and private sector organisations

Strasbourg  
17 November 2016



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

# Why combatting cybercrime matters to the World Bank

- Fiduciary Obligation - financier of essential communications and other critical infrastructure, services and applications in economic development projects; to ensure that our clients appropriately address cyber risks
- Demand for a single source of access to capacity building resources
- Convening power
- Status as an honest broker

The Bank provides millions of dollars in financing on projects across sectors (ICT/telecom infrastructure, transport, urban, energy, health, education, social protection, financial & markets) to ensure that critical infrastructure and systems and the data of government, business and citizen users that flow over those systems are protected.

# Project Introduction

- Donor Republic of Korea through the Korea World Bank Partnership Facility (KWPF)
- Timing Effective Date – 1 July 2014 / 31 Dec 2016
- Mission **To build capacity** among policy-makers, legislators, public prosecutors & investigators, and civil society **in developing countries**

in the **policy, legal and criminal justice aspects** of the enabling environment to combat “cybercrime”;

through **synthesizing international best practice** in these areas **in a published tool** that enables assessment of and best practice guidance with respect to the legal issues associated with combatting cybercrime; and

**field testing** the tool in selected pilot countries.

It is expected that the tool will be made available as a **global public good**.

# Project Partners

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Korean Supreme Prosecutors' Office

Council of Europe

ITU

UN ODC

UN ICRI

UNCTAD

International Association of Penal Law

Oxford Cyber Security Capacity Building Centre

# Project Ethos

- Focus on “legal” (mix of policy, legal, criminal justice)
- Common Portal
  - No duplication
  - Synthesize
- Introduce optimal practice and cutting-edge issues
- Validate through field-testing

# Project Components / Deliverables

- Portal
  - Toolkit
  - Assessment Tool
  - Virtual Library
- In-Country Assessment Pilots
- Timeline
  - Launch the whole components in December 9, 2016
  - Available online

# Portal – “www.combattingcybercrime.org”

Combating Cybercrime

Overview Toolkit Assessment Tool Virtual Library Partners | Download Toolkit

Overview

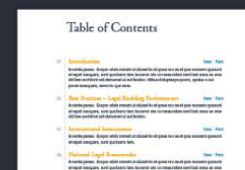
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- 1 Toolkit
- 2 Assessment Tool
- 3 Virtual Library

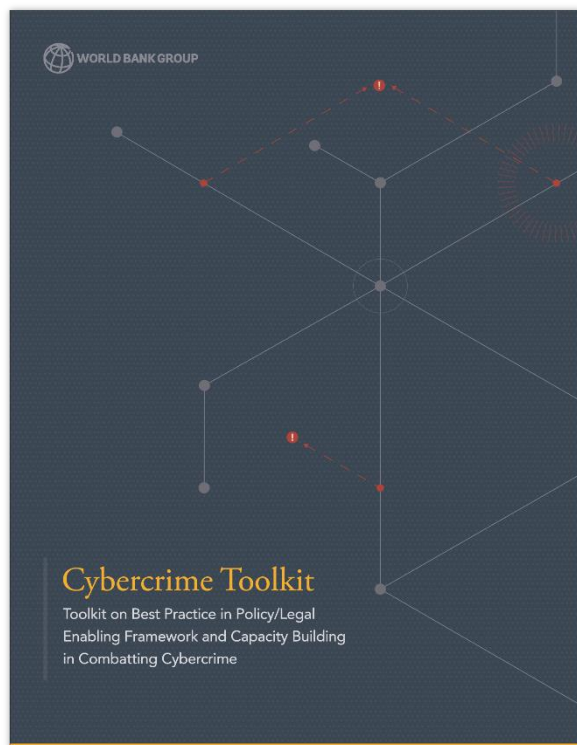
Toolkit

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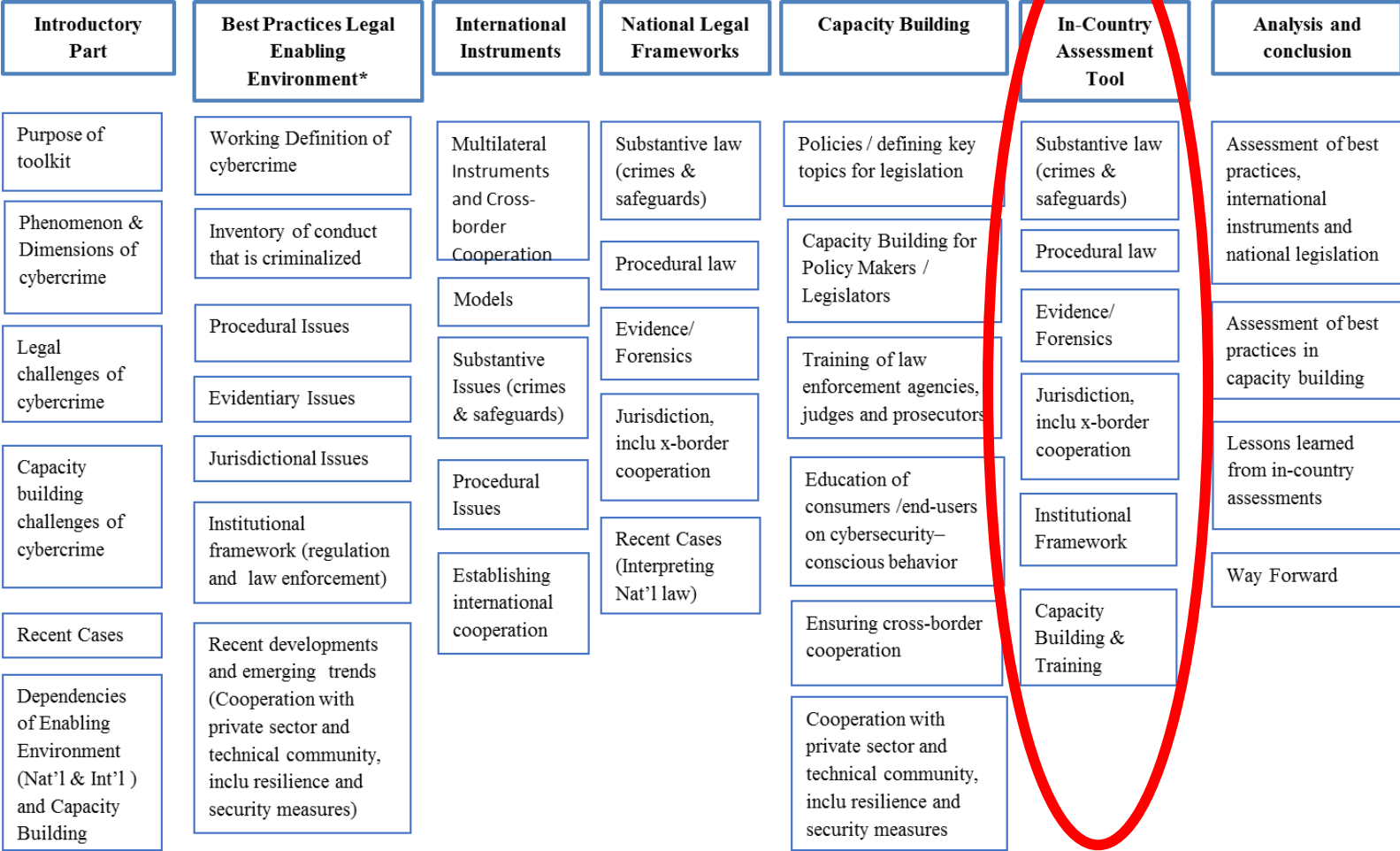
FAQ

# Component I. Toolkit





# Toolkit Structure



\* = inclu literature review

# Component II. Assessment Tool

## Cybercrime Toolkit Assessment

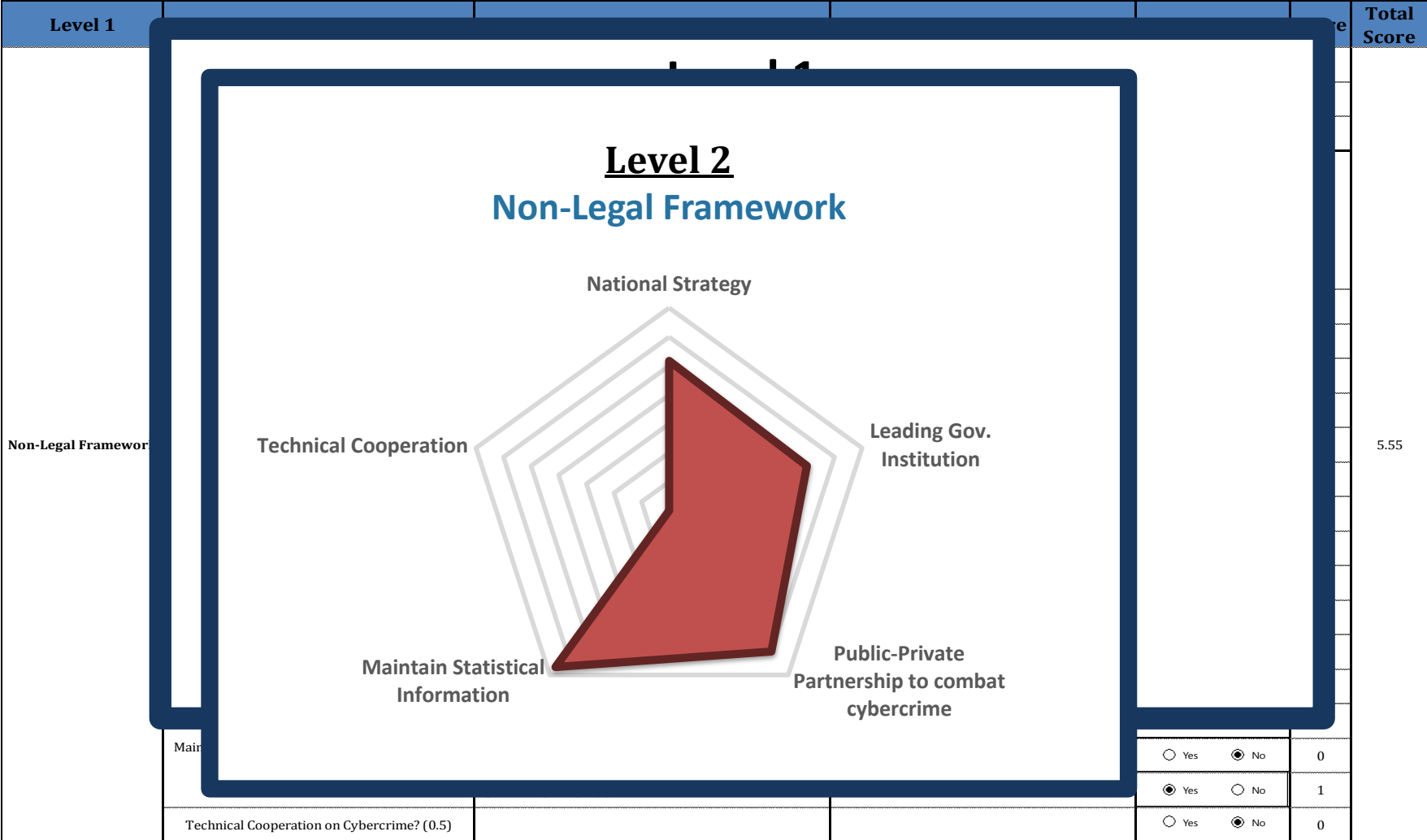
To retain both objectivity and richness of assessment, the following methodology is adopted:  
 (1) making the response to each question in the Assessment Tool a binary, yes/no response to the greatest extent possible, or to create a clear choice along a small scale of options, and (2) weighting each criteria. The Assessment Tool uses approximately 115 indicators grouped into nine themes.

Complete the following form and press submit to generate results.

Submit ✓    Reset ↻

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Response	
<b>Non-Legal Framework</b>	National Strategy/Policy?	Binding all relevant authorities and Private Sectors?	Binding Public & Private	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			Binding Public	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			No binding Force	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		Long term strategy?		Longer than 5 years	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
				Longer than 3 years	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
				Less than 3 years	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
				No specific terms	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
		Lead Government Institution responsible for coordinating the prevention and combating cybercrime	Define specific Vulnerable Areas to be protected?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
				Define Resources and Necessities to fight Cybercrime	FIR
	Assets incl. devices & Infra				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
	User Protection Strategy				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
	Update plan?				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
	Public-Private Partnership to obtain information and/or evidence?	Formal cooperation with private sector	By Court Order	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			By Prosecutor's Order	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			By Police Letter	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	Maintain Statistical Information on Cybercrime?	Informal Cooperation with private sector		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			Designated authority to collect & analyze statistics?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			Define statistics necessary for cybercrime?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

# Assessment Tool



## How to use this “Assessment Tool”?

### Check

- Based on your best knowledge
- Work with Experts in each area

### Discuss

- Clarify any uncertain issues
- Choose the most objective answer

### Decide

- Relative strengths and weakness
- Prioritize allocation of resources

# Component III. Virtual Library

**Cybercrime Toolkit**

Introduction Objective Usage Virtual Library Partners Download

**INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this project is to build capacity among policy-makers, legislators, public prosecutors & investigators, and civil society in developing countries in the policy, legal and criminal justice aspects of the enabling environment to combat "cybercrime". The project will do this through synthesizing international best practice in these areas in a published tool that enables assessment of and best practice guidance with respect to the legal issues associated with combatting cybercrime; and field testing the tool in selected pilot countries. It is expected that the tool will be made available as a global public good.

Download Using the Toolkit

**USAGE**

The Assessment Tool is organized along the following lines.

First, the basic structure of the tool, starting with policy, moving through legislation (both substantive and procedural law), then on to safeguards, mutual legal assistance and finally on institutional matters, takes its inspiration from the topics that are covered, in some form or another, in some of the other assessments. Conceptually these are organized around the following nine dimensions:

- 1 Non-Legal Framework**  
Which covers national strategies and policies and other matters of a non-legal nature such as cooperation with the private sector.
- 2 Legal Framework**  
Which covers national law and whether a country has joined a treaty.
- 3 Substantive Law**  
Which addresses activities that have been criminalized.
- 4 Procedural Law**  
Which mainly addresses investigatory matters.
- 5 e-Evidence**  
Which focuses on admissibility and treatment of digital evidence in the cybercrime context.

Level	Response	Total Score
100-140	Strongly Public (0-20)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Strongly Public (0-10)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	No Answer Score (0-5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Longer than 3 years (0-10)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Less than 3 years (0-10)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
140-160	On average (0-10)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Yes (0-10)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Application Assessment

**Level 2**  
Non-Legal Framework



THE WORLD BANK



THE WORLD BANK GROUP GOALS

**END EXTREME POVERTY AND  
PROMOTE SHARED PROSPERITY**

**Thank you**

Seunghwan Park

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