



CURRENT STATE OF CYBERCRIME REPORTING AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS IN GHANA

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Ghana GLACY+ National Team
- Criminal Justice System
- Cybercrime Criminal Justice Institutions
- Reporting & Recording Cybercrime and Criminal Justice Statistics
- Use of Criminal Justice Statistics
- Challenges
- Way Forward
- Conclusion

GHANA GLACY+ NATIONAL TEAM

REPRESENTATIVE	INSTITUTION
Mr. Joe Anokye (National Coordinator)	National Communications Authority
Justice Mrs. Afia Serwaa Asare Botwe	Judicial Service of Ghana
Mrs. Yvonne Atakora Obuobisa	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department
Mr. Kwabena Adu Boahene	National Security Council Secretariat
Dr. Gustav Yankson	Ghana Police service
Mr. Tim Coleman	Bureau of National Investigations
Mr. Eric Akumiah	CERT - GH
Mr. Kofi Boakye	Financial Intelligence Center
Mr. Richard Quaye	Economic and Organised Crime Office

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Criminal Justice System consists of:

- The law Enforcement Agencies
- The Court/Judiciary and Prosecution
- The Prisons Service

METHODS OF REPORTING CYBERCRIMES ISSUES

- Complaints/ Petitions on **cybercrime issues** are generally made through the following channels
 - Walk-in at offices of the Law Enforcement Agencies.
 - Via the Agency's website.
 - Via emails.
 - Via phone calls and SMS Short code.

HOW CYBERCRIME STATISTICS ARE OBTAINED/RECORDED BY **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, PROSECUTION AND COURTS**

POLICE

- Collates its statistics through the following manual processes:
 - Station Diary
 - Register of Offences Book
 - Register of Lost, Stolen or Recovered
 - Property book
 - Statement Forms
 - Profile forms
 - Fingerprint and Antecedent

BNI

- Collates its statistics from an in-house built case management system.

Financial Intelligence Center (FIC)

- Collates its statistics as prescribed in Section 5 Act 749 (Procedures for gathering data).
- The Centre receives the mandatory reports of Suspicious Transaction Reports, Cash Transaction Reports, Electronic Transaction Reports.

HOW CYBERCRIME STATISTICS ARE OBTAINED/RECORDED **BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, PROSECUTION AND COURTS**

EOCO

- Reporting is done at all offices similar to the police
- Recording is done via manual process such as excel spreadsheet.

PROSECUTION & COURTS

- There is no formal procedure for reporting and recording Cybercrime.
- Statistics are collated by the Individual judges or prosecutors.

Table 1. Sample crime statistics form.

Offence Type	Number of case	Judge/ prosecutor Assigned	Date case are assigned	Undergoing Trial	Accused person	Agency that sent case

TYPICAL STATISTICS OF CRIME REPORTED FORM FOR POLICE CYBERCRIME UNIT

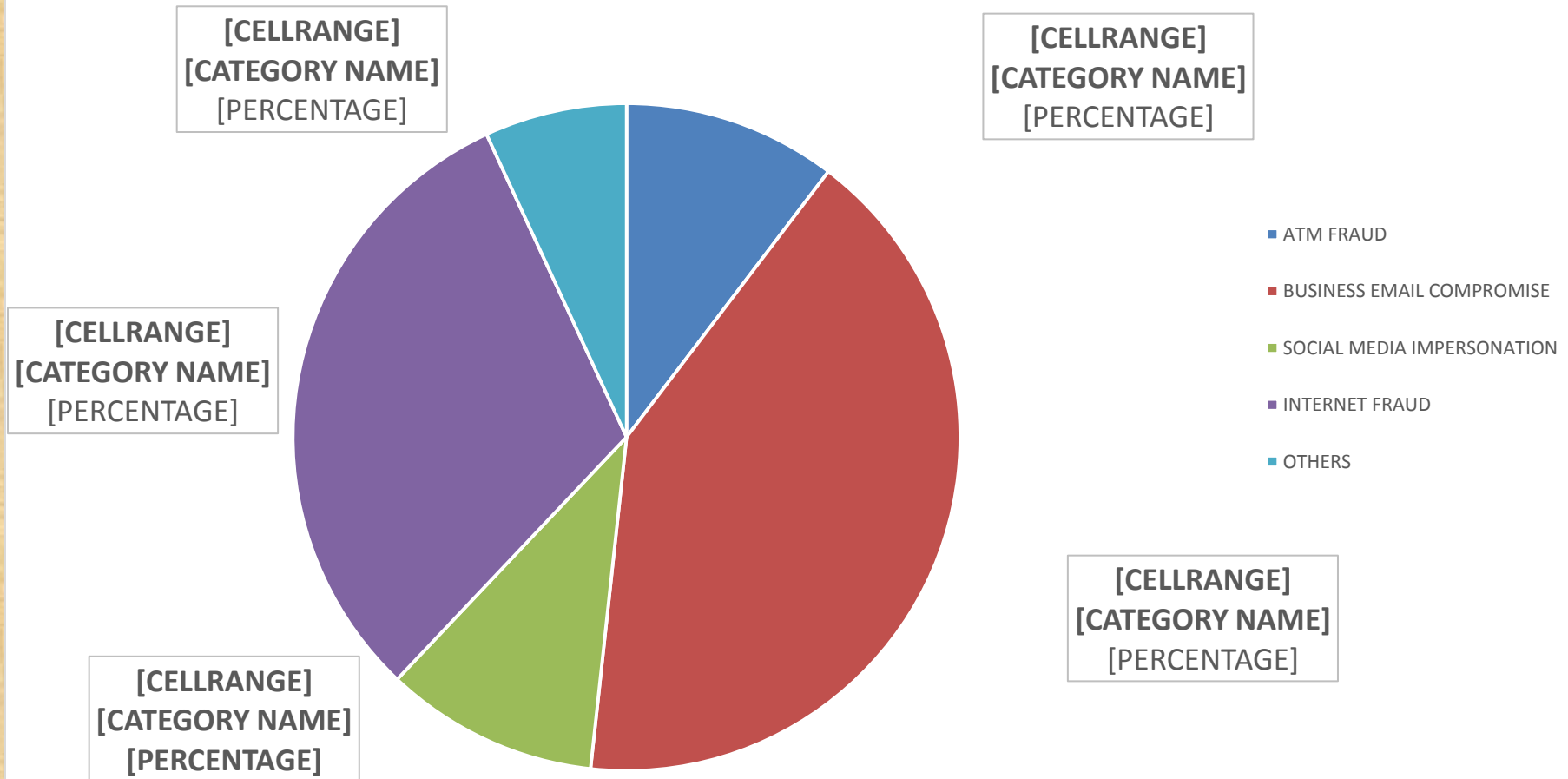
Table 2

CYBERCRIME UNIT (CU) – CID HEADQUARTERS						
CASES REPORTED/STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF2017						
OFFENCE	AMT DEFRAUDED	ATTACK/ MODOUS EMP	NATIONALITY		AGE	
			SUSPTS	VICTIMS	SUSPT	VICTIMS
3/29/2017						8

TYPICAL REPORT OF STATISTICS OF CYBERCRIME BY POLICE CID CYBERCRIME UNIT

Table 3

A CHART SHOWING CASES RECEIVED AND THE AMOUNT DEFRAUDED FOR THE
FIRST QUARTER 2016



CURRENT USE OF CYBERCRIME STATISTICS IN GHANA

- Trend of Threats posed
- Direct Policy Decision by relevant institutions
- Decision on how resources should be directed
- Develop Regulation/ Legislation Required, etc

CHALLENGES

- No standardization or structured format for data reporting.
 - Different data capture forms used within an Agency result in duplication making it cumbersome, and difficult to manage during the extraction for statistics
 - Different data capture forms used across Agency's resulting in difficulty in sharing statistics
- Absence of key fields for capturing relevant data on forms
 - eg. Absence of email address on statement forms
- No Case management system for data collection and analysis.

CHALLENGES

- Inaccurate data capturing due to Human errors in manual data entry
- Victim unwillingness to report cybercrime incidents
- Lack of awareness of some of the cyber laws amongst the Law enforcement personnel
 - inappropriate charges preferred
- Lack of clear definition of Cybercrime and distinction between cybercrime and other cyber-based malicious acts.

THE WAY FORWARD

- Implementation of Centralized Case Management System
- Consolidation of Crime statistics forms to eliminate duplication.
- Continuous training of Criminal Justice System personnel on the effective ways of collating statistics and to sensitize them on the need for it.

CONCLUSION

- We are grateful to the Council of Europe and GLACY+ for organizing this very important workshop.
- It is our expectation that this workshop and future workshops will help address the challenges in the previous slide.

Thank You