



GLACY+

Global Action on Cybercrime Extended

Project Summary

Version 31 March 2016

Project title / number:	GLACY+ (3148) – Global Action on Cybercrime Extended – Joint project of the European Union and the Council of Europe
Project area:	Multiple countries in Africa, Asia/Pacific and Latin America
Duration:	48 months (1 March 2016 – 28 February 2020)
Budget:	EURO 10 million
Funding:	Joint project of the European Union (Instrument Contributing to Peace and Stability) and the Council of Europe
Implementation:	Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC) of the Council of Europe and INTERPOL

BACKGROUND

The GLACY+ Project on “Global Action on Cybercrime Extended” is building upon the GLACY project (2013 – 2016) which supports seven priority countries in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region – Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Tonga – in the strengthening of their criminal justice capacities on cybercrime and electronic evidence. These countries are committed to take action on the basis of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and are either Parties, signatories or have been invited to accede to this treaty.

GLACY+ is intended to extend this experience. GLACY priority countries may serve as hubs to share their experience with other countries of their respective regions. Moreover, countries of Latin America and the Caribbean may now also benefit from project support. Priority countries and countries serving as hubs will be defined during the inception phase of GLACY+ between March and October 2016.

The overall purpose of the project is to strengthen the capacities of States worldwide to apply legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence and enhance their abilities for effective international cooperation in this area, while ensuring compliance with international human rights standards and the rule of law.

The project comprises three components, that is, (1) Policies and strategies, (2) law enforcement capacities, and (3) criminal justice capacities. While the Council of Europe’s Cybercrime Programme Office in Bucharest is responsible for overall implementation under an agreement with the European Union, the law enforcement component is to be carried out by the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation under an agreement with the Council of Europe.

The GLACY+ launching conference is scheduled for October 2016.

Funded
by the European Union
and the Council of Europe



EUROPEAN UNION

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Implemented
by the Council of Europe

OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Project purpose	To strengthen the capacities of States worldwide to apply legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence and enhance their abilities for effective international cooperation in this area.
Objective 1	To promote consistent cybercrime and cybersecurity policies and strategies.
Result 1.1	Cybercrime and cybersecurity policies and strategies strengthened in at least 16 countries (priority and a number of other countries) and experience shared with other countries.
Result 1.2	Policy dialogue and cooperation on cybercrime enhanced between international and regional organisations.
Objective 2	To strengthen the capacity of police authorities to investigate cybercrime and engage in effective police-to-police cooperation with each other as well as with cybercrime units in Europe and other regions.
Result 2.1	Assessments/cyber reviews (initial and final) of law enforcement capacities available for priority countries.
Result 2.2	Cybercrime and computer forensics units strengthened in priority countries and experience shared with other countries.
Result 2.3	Law enforcement training strategies available in priority countries, including access to ECTEG training materials.
Result 2.4	At least 500 law enforcement officers trained in basic cybercrime investigations and computer forensics as well as related rule of law requirements.
Result 2.5	International police-to-police cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence is more effective.
Objective 3	To enable criminal justice authorities to apply legislation and prosecute and adjudicate cases of cybercrime and electronic evidence and engage in international cooperation.
Result 3.1	Assessments of criminal justice capabilities available for priority countries
Result 3.2	Legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence strengthened in line with the Budapest Convention and rule of law and human rights standards in priority countries and reforms have been initiated in additional countries.
Result 3.3	Judicial training academies in at least ten countries are providing training on cybercrime and electronic evidence as part of their regular curricula and experience has been shared with other countries.
Result 3.4	Institutions strengthened and procedures improved for international judicial cooperation related to cybercrime and electronic evidence in at least 10 countries and experience shared with other countries.

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