

# Partnership for Good Governance



## **FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT ON PCF/PGG PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION<sup>1</sup>**

### **I. PROJECT DATA**

Project title: Criminal Justice action on Cybercrime - Cybercrime@EAP II: International Co-operation / PGG 2018: Cybercrime@EaP: International and Public/Private Cooperation on Cybercrime and Electronic Evidence in the Eastern Partnership region (*extension*)

Project type: Regional

Target country(ies): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine

Project duration: 44 months (1 May 2015 – 31 December 2018)

National partners: Country project teams established by nominations through PCF/PGG coordinators; Criminal justice authorities of the six EaP countries; Authorities in charge of legislative reforms; Mutual legal assistance authorities (Ministries of Justice; Prosecutors' Offices); 24/7 points of contact; Cybercrime investigation units.

Final beneficiaries and/or target groups<sup>2</sup> (if different): *same as above*

Project manager(s): Giorgi JOKHADZE

Project managers' supervisor(s): Alexander SEGER

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<sup>1</sup> Please be concise and analytical. The report should not exceed 8 pages, including 1 page for overall assessment.

<sup>2</sup> "Target groups" are the groups/entities who are directly positively affected by the project and "final beneficiaries" are those who will benefit from the project in the long term.

## II. OVERALL ASSESSMENT

In line with the expected results under the project for strengthening the capacities of mutual legal assistance (MLA) authorities and 24/7 point of contact units in the EaP countries, project country teams composed of representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor General's Office and Ministry of the Interior were given ownership of the project by developing recommendations for improving international cooperation, which were then followed-up through project activities in national as well as regional and international contexts, supported by evidence collected through detailed questionnaires and sourced from applicable Council of Europe standards on the subject. In this regard, it is worthy to note that the work under the project directly contributes to national implementation of the Council of Europe standards on cybercrime and electronic evidence, such as the [Budapest Convention on Cybercrime](#), which sets applicable standards for international cooperation; five of the six EAP countries (with exception of Belarus) are parties to the Convention. The project also contributes to supporting the EAP countries in their compliance with T-CY [Assessment report on mutual legal assistance provisions of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime](#) and its recommendations. The progress under the project is regularly reported at the T-CY sessions.

In the lifetime of Cybercrime@EaP II/2018 projects, mutual legal assistance authorities of the EAP states have been able to increase their capabilities to deal with the cybercrime and electronic evidence in the process of formal international cooperation, as evidenced by sharp increase in the number of such requests (+255.5% year-on-year for sent requests, with cybercrime-specific requests showing rise of +579% for received and +959.5% for sent requests).

Project activities also focused on addressing gaps in national legal regulations, including clear definitions of subscriber information vs. traffic data, and improving compliance of procedural legislation of the EAP states with corresponding provisions of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. Proper procedural legislation is a pre-requisite for efficient and timely international cooperation, especially where urgency is involved. Although five out of six EAP states (excluding Belarus who is not a party to the Budapest Convention) have developed such amendments with direct assistance of the project, with Georgia and Moldova adopting some of the provisions, the progress on initiating and adopting amendments through legislative process has been rather slow.

The project supported direct participation of MLA authorities in the agreement and development of international standards on cybercrime and electronic evidence by involving them in a number of international meetings. Country teams networked with their colleagues and project partners in discussing possible solutions to challenges of cooperation during Regional meetings of the project and participated in training sessions/exercises to boost practical skills of cooperation, contributing to uniform relevant skills and knowledge across the region. EaP authorities are now able to utilize cooperation tools developed with their own input during the project, such as the International Cooperation advanced information sections under the Octopus Cybercrime Community, specialized international cooperation training materials developed under the project, and standard templates for data preservation and access to stored data requests under Articles 29-31 Budapest Convention.

Targeted advice offered to the existing units and investigative authorities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine, leading these countries to consider reform of existing units or creating

additional points of contact (established in Armenia) to improve response to assistance requests in more efficient manner.

The subject matter of the project directly benefits from the regional nature of the Cybercrime@EAP II project, as the regional aspect of cooperation between the six EAP states is as important as overall goal of enhancing their international cooperation capacities. Having professional and dedicated project teams as direct counterparts in the cooperation project, helped the project to become an experience-sharing platform between the states involved, and is used to inspire and further develop their international cooperation capabilities.

### III. ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT RESULTS

#### a) Achievements of project outcomes and expected results

Expected results	Status	Description
The EAP countries' authorities responsible for mutual legal assistance have better skills and tools (manual, online resources) for international co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The working group of mutual legal assistance authorities, composed of representatives of the Ministries of Justice and Prosecutor General's Offices of the EAP, designed country-specific recommendations for improving international cooperation that were used to identify and implement country-specific capacity building interventions under the project.</li> <li>Four regional meetings on improving international cooperation, held respectively in Bucharest (September 2015), Tbilisi (December 2015) and Kyiv (April 2016 and May 2018), discussed common challenges of cooperation in the region together with project partners (Europol, Eurojust, Estonia, France, Germany, Romania and the US), produced initial report and recommendations on international cooperation in the EAP, and contributed to development of standard templates for mutual legal assistance requests under Article 31 Budapest Convention, officially adopted by the T-CY in July 2018. The Final Meeting of the project (Tbilisi, December 2018) allowed Eastern Partnership countries to review and approve the impact of the project for improving their capacities regarding cybercrime and electronic evidence.</li> <li>Supporting regular attendance at the sessions of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) and the Octopus Conferences on Cybercrime Cooperation in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 enabled EAP mutual legal assistance authorities to contribute directly to development of standards related to international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence; attendance of T-CY/Octopus events enhances international cooperation with other states, especially in view of the rapidly increasing membership to the</li> </ul>

		<p>Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All EAP states' mutual legal assistance authorities received specialized training in international cooperation (including cooperation with multinational service providers) in 2017, as a part of the Training Programme for the EAP region on the basis of the Council of Europe manuals and guidelines on the subject. The course was also used to collect information and contribute more substance to Octopus Community sections on international cooperation related to EAP states.</li> <li>• Series of Table-top exercises on interagency cooperation in the context of international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence were implemented in 2018 in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine, focusing on templates for cooperation (which Moldova was using already).</li> <li>• EAP project country teams were particularly active in developing and offering recommendations related to design and content of the <a href="#">online resource</a> on international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence; these recommendations were taken further by the Cybercrime Programme Office in designing the current version of the resource.</li> </ul>
The role of 24/7 points of contact has been strengthened in the six EAP countries.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four regional meetings on improving international cooperation, held respectively in Bucharest (September 2015), Tbilisi (December 2015) and Kyiv (April 2016 and May 2018), discussed common challenges of cooperation in the region together with project partners (Europol, Eurojust, Estonia, France, Germany, Romania and the US), produced initial report and recommendations on international cooperation in the EAP, and contributed to development of standard templates for data preservation requests under Articles 29/30 of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, officially adopted by the T-CY in July 2018.</li> <li>• EAP 24/7 unit officers benefited from standard Training Course on International Cooperation developed by the project, as well as joint international training sessions offered by INTERPOL and ECTEG, and took part in meetings of 24/7 points of contact network in 2017 and 2018. ECTEG training sessions on forensics in 2018 have provided participants with particularly relevant skills for dealing with cases involving access to data beyond their jurisdictions.</li> <li>• Visibility of EAP 24/7 point of contacts was enhanced by regular attendance of the INTERPOL/Europol Annual Cybercrime Conferences in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, establishing necessary networking and interaction with similar police units and other</li> </ul>

		<p>cooperation channels around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24/7 representatives participate in Working Group on Cybercrime under the Pompidou Group at the Council of Europe, contributing to cooperation between law enforcement, customs and financial investigation and intelligence units in drug-related crime.</li> <li>• Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Ukraine, as a result of advisory missions deployed under the projects, consider reforming or establishing additional capacities for units dealing 24/7 requests; Armenia established a second 24/7 point of contact within the Investigative Committee.</li> </ul>
Recommendations for amendments to procedures and rules on mutual legal assistance on cybercrime and electronic evidence are available for the six EAP countries.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The initial (2015) and revised (2018) Assessment report on international cooperation in cybercrime in the EAP region and the updated Study on Conditions and Safeguards under Article 15 of the Convention on Cybercrime laid down the groundwork for recommendations tailored to specific context of the EaP. Five out of six EAP states are involved in on-going process of introducing legal amendments aimed to implement Convention more closely with the direct support of the project – either in terms of procedural or related legislation.</li> <li>• Armenia received support of the project in revision of its draft Law on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters (parts related to mutual legal assistance). Georgia introduced provisions aimed to improve production orders in 2017, as a result of advisory missions under the project.</li> <li>• In 2018, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine benefited from further support on regulations and functions of 24/7 points of contact through advisory missions.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description</b>
The number of mutual legal assistance requests on cybercrime and electronic evidence sent/received will have increased in the six countries.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compared to start of the project, the number of received mutual legal assistance requests (overall), showed only minor upward or downward fluctuations in EAP countries year-on-year (around 20%). However, there is a strong increase in sent mutual legal assistance overall (+255.5%), and for requests concerning cybercrime and electronic evidence there is even stronger growth - received (+579%) and sent (+959.5%) requests as compared to situation before the project.</li> </ul>
The number of requests sent/received by 24/7 points of contact will have increased in the six countries.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While less data is available for 24/7 requests, the numbers that are reported by several countries of the EAP indicate an increase from 22 to 76% compared to situation before the project; for Azerbaijan, the numbers went from zero requests processed to 15 received and 25 sent.</li> </ul>
Draft amendments to procedures and rules on	Partially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five out of six EAP states (all except Belarus) are involved in on-going process of introducing legal</li> </ul>

mutual legal assistance on cybercrime and electronic evidence are available in the six countries.		<p>amendments aimed to implement the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime with the direct support of the project – either in terms of procedural or related legislation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Georgia introduced provisions aimed to improve production orders in 2017, as a result of advisory missions under the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact on final beneficiaries</b>	Description of the impact to date	
Better skills for international cooperation for MLA authorities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MLA authorities of the EAP now have uniform knowledge and skills for practical aspects of international cooperation, delivered through standard Training Programme, table-top exercises and exchange of experience at international/regional events, and are able to handle more cases and requests as evidenced by statistics.</li> </ul>
Better tools for international cooperation for MLA authorities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both MLA and 24/7 authorities of the EAP have contributed to detailed online resource on international cooperation, drafted standard templates for processing of requests, and contributed to uniform training materials.</li> </ul>
Increased role of 24/7 points of contact		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an increased awareness and readiness on the part of criminal justice systems in the EAP to make use of opportunities accorded by the 24/7 points of contact network, as evidenced by plans for institutional reforms and additional regulations in majority of EAP states.</li> </ul>
Better skills of the 24/7 points of contact		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 24/7 unit officers of the EAP have uniform knowledge and skills for practical aspects of international cooperation, delivered through standard Training Programme, table-top exercises and exchange of experience at international/regional events, and are able to handle more cases as evidenced by statistics. The 24/7 unit officers have also increased practical skills for dealing with cases requiring trans-border access to data through the ECTEG Trainings on Forensics delivered in 2018.</li> </ul>
Improved legislation, rules and regulations in compliance with Budapest Convention and T-CY Recommendations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All EAP states have recommendations for improving procedural powers and practical aspects of cooperation as required by Council of Europe standards, and five out of six received recommendations tailored directly to improvement of their national regulatory framework.</li> </ul>
Both MLA and 24/7 authorities have increased role and participation in international forums and exchange of experience regarding international		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperation authorities of the EAP region are far more active and visible, as compared to the start of the project, in terms of contributing directly to various international and regional meetings, forums and exercises by their own expertise and experience. EAP project country teams also participate in major international events that keep them updated of the</li> </ul>

cooperation		latest developments in the subject matter.
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## **b) Mainstreaming and cross-cutting issues**

Gender issues are not prevalent in the implementation of Cybercrime@EAP II project, nor in its continuation Cybercrime@EAP 2018. The project pursues improvement of practical aspects of criminal justice action on cybercrime and electronic evidence by enhancing international cooperation between states in this regard, which is a gender-neutral topic focused on institutions rather than individuals. The general trend from participating officials in the project is that mutual legal assistance authorities (Ministries of Justice and Prosecution offices) have stronger representation of women compared to investigative teams from Police and Security Services that are engaged in 24/7 points of contact network.

Similarly, the civil society is not a stakeholder in the mutual legal assistance or police-to-police cooperation process, both of which are formal procedures between competent state counterparts.

## **IV. PROJECT GOVERNANCE AND CO-ORDINATION**

### **a) Complementarity and co-operation**

The project objectives and priorities are fully aligned with standards of the EU, one of those being the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime. The EU [Council of Ministers conclusions on improving criminal justice in cyberspace](#) note the necessity for streamlining the mutual legal assistance in criminal cases involving cybercrime and electronic evidence. The [Directive 2013/40/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA, also notes the importance of international cooperation. And as direct benchmark for the Cybercrime@EAP II project, the [EU Joint Staff Working Document](#) "Eastern Partnership - 20 Deliverables for 2020 - Focusing on key priorities and tangible results", directly refers to implementation of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime as for the purposes of international cooperation as a strategic priority for the Eastern Partnership under section 12 on Resilience and Civilian Security.

To ensure coordination and cooperation, the EU Delegations resident in capitals of EAP states are informed in advance and invited to all of the project's events to provide opening address and attend/contribute in other ways; however, many times attendance was not possible due to other commitments of the Delegations. In terms of other EU institutions, Europol and Eurojust are project partners, who are regularly invited to contribute to the work of Regional Meetings of the project. This gives them also the direct view on developments of international cooperation in the Eastern partnership region. The cooperation with Europol and Eurojust is highly valued by EAP states and is actively sought.

### **b) Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility measures were taken in line with the magnitude of the activities organized, as well as with the impact and scope of deliverable achieved.

International and regional events organized under the projects benefited from planned media involvement: press releases were developed and issued ahead of events, disseminated through local Council of Europe Offices as well as through relevant local counterparts involved. Press briefings were organized in the set-up of respective events, commonly in the first day of the meetings, after introductory sessions. During press briefings, project managers and Council of Europe representatives as well as high profile participants amongst local counterparts and visiting experts were interviewed. Visibility materials were produced, such as banners, roll-ups, pens, notebooks with project PCF/PGG logos. For the Final Meeting of the project, two videos were produced highlighting main aspects, results and impact of the projects.

For international events where CEAP projects supported participation of country team representatives, visibility was ensured by production of visual elements such as roll-ups, headers, and common logos for joint activities with other projects.

Visibility was ensured at smaller-scale events specifically through production of roll-ups and visual elements such as the Cybercrime-logo folders. Agendas of events were disseminated beforehand with local counterparts. News items were published on the “Action against cybercrime” news section, on a [dedicated website](#) of the project. Press expressed interest and was present during some high profile in-country events (especially Ukraine).

Online presence was ensured not only through media coverage, but also through presence on “Action against cybercrime” as well as Cybercrime@EAP project web-pages, containing not only news about project activities, but also deliverables produced, such as studies and reports developed. Quarterly reviews of events as well as calendars of events were disseminated through the Cybercrime@CoE news digest, while most relevant events were publicized through PCF/ PGG pages.

Results achieved and deliverables produced were disseminated online through CEAP webpages and [Octopus community platform](#), ranging from information sheets on the CEAP projects to developed studies and reports, as well as training materials on international cooperation.

### **c) Challenges, lessons learned and possible follow-up**

#### **Challenges**

Criminal justice authorities need the powers to secure electronic evidence to investigate cybercrime and other offences entailing electronic evidence to bring offenders to justice and maintain the rule of law in cyberspace. As such powers interfere with the rights of individuals, they need to be clearly defined by law. Articles 16 to 21 Budapest Convention provide an accepted international guideline. Against this background, the procedural powers of the Budapest Convention remain to be fully implemented in most of the countries of the Eastern Partnership.

Recurring problem for the Eastern Partnership is the division of competences between various agencies competent to investigate cybercrime – and thus involved in international cooperation. Some EAP states have both security services and regular police/Ministry of the Interior units designated as investigative authorities for cybercrime, sometimes with competing and unclear divisions of powers and investigative jurisdiction, including international cooperation. In some of EAP jurisdictions, the investigative powers are divided between the police units and special



investigative agencies that operate beyond police/Ministry of the Interior structures, with questions remaining as to specialized expertise and experience necessary for dealing with international cooperation requests. As such, capacities of specialised cybercrime units need to be further improved and conflicts of competencies need to be reduced.

Problems in international cooperation are often attributed to gaps in domestic procedural law, as there are obvious gaps in legal regulations as well as practice. In some of the Eastern Partnership states, subscriber information is considered to be a part of traffic data and is treated as such, thus making it difficult to obtain it without a court order. Incoming or outgoing international preservation requests (Article 29 Budapest Convention) are often not followed by mutual legal assistance requests for the production of data; moreover, there are often no formal modalities for informing States requesting preservation of a necessity of mutual legal assistance request. This contributes to delays and inefficiency of international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence.

Direct contact with foreign or multinational service providers is an increasingly important factor and a game-changer for all Eastern Partnership States - both for police cooperation units and mutual legal assistance authorities. Proper legal regulation is essential for this process, as foreign/multinational service providers, compared to state authorities, cooperate on a voluntary basis, where lack of clear and proper basis in national law could be one of the major reasons for declining compliance with cooperation requests.

### **Lessons learned:**

The practice of establishing project country teams composed of professional criminal justice officers, whose daily tasks include international cooperation, has proven successful in terms of ownership of the project and support to project activities at national and regional level. The level of expertise of some of the country team members even allowed them to speak as experts on behalf of their countries at regional, international and local events, bringing further visibility to Cybercrime@EAP II.

The regional dimension of the project was not only important but perhaps even essential, due to the context of international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence. The EAP region countries have similar legal backgrounds and strong legal traditions of cooperation, being also bound by their own regional arrangements (in particular, CIS treaties) facilitating international cooperation. Bringing international cooperation professionals together not only allowed them to discuss general challenges and issues, but also to influence each other in terms of institutional or legal reforms aimed to make international cooperation better.

The management approach by which the countries themselves developed initial recommendations for improving international cooperation at the Launching Conference of the project, with Cybercrime@EAP II project then stepping in to support them in implementing these recommendations through in-country and regional activities, has proven successful. As a result, events held in direct follow-up of these self-addressed recommendations benefited from highest involvement and participation; in contrast, activities that were standardized (e.g. the Training Programme on International Cooperation) received relatively less interest and participation. And by extension, the impact from exercises in terms of national reforms – be it review of legislation or institutional reforms - was more immediate from the activities that were aligned with self-addressed recommendations.

Joining forces with other projects run by the Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe (C-PROC) ensures better integration between countries from different regions covered by C-PROC projects. It is also important in terms of peer-to-peer exchange of experience, as the country teams appreciate real-life examples of problem-solving by their direct counterparts, rather than having experts offer perhaps high-level, but still rather depersonalized view on the subject.

Internal coordination within the Council of Europe in terms of coordinating country-specific action by the Organization, as reflected in country Action Plans<sup>3</sup>, is another positive experience that works well in terms of uniform response to country-specific challenges.

### **Follow-up:**

The following priorities and outcomes are expected to continue to have long-term relevance for international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence in the Eastern Partnership region:

- Completion of reforms of procedural law as a basis for domestic investigations and international cooperation;
- Related regulations including division of competencies between relevant investigative authorities;
- Additional regulations on the powers of 24/7 points of contact where necessary;
- Support to practical use of cooperation templates for Budapest Convention Article 29/30 and Article 31 requests;
- Further training and support to networking of 24/7 points of contact;
- Further development of online tools and resources with regard to EAP countries.

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<sup>3</sup> Action plans for the EaP countries can be found at the following link:  
[https://www.coe.int/en/web/programmes/documents#{%2226530095%22:\[}\]](https://www.coe.int/en/web/programmes/documents#{%2226530095%22:[}]).

## **V. ANNEX**

### **Reports and documentation appended to this Report:<sup>4</sup>**

1. Project Summary (for Cybercrime@EaP II and Cybercrime@EaP 2018)
2. Assessment report on International cooperation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region (initial version 2016)
3. Cybercrime strategies, procedural powers and specialised institutions in the Eastern Partnership region – state of play
4. Recommendations on the draft Law on International Cooperation of Armenia
5. Suggestions for draft amendments to procedural legislation of Armenia concerning cybercrime and electronic evidence
6. Suggestions for draft amendments to procedural legislation of Azerbaijan and other recommendations concerning cybercrime and electronic evidence
7. Georgia: Report on draft legislation supplementing and amending various issues related to cybercrime and electronic evidence
8. Moldova: Joint Opinion of the Venice Commission and of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law (DGI) of the Council of Europe on the draft Law No 161 amending and completing Moldovan legislation in the field of cybercrime
9. Findings and recommendations concerning 24/7 point of contact in Georgia
10. Suggestions for draft amendments to procedural legislation of Ukraine concerning cybercrime and electronic evidence
11. Report of Advisory Mission to Armenia on 24/7 Points of Contact: Functions and Institutional Setup
12. Assessment report on International cooperation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region (revised version 2018)
13. Report of Advisory Mission to Azerbaijan on international cooperation through 24/7 points of contact and mutual legal assistance
14. Report of the Advisory Mission to Ukraine on international cooperation through 24/7 points of contact and mutual legal assistance

### **List of activities:**

1. Cybercrime@EAP II: Planning Meeting, 19 June 2015, Strasbourg, France

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<sup>4</sup> All reports referenced in this section can be downloaded at the following address:  
<https://mycloud.coe.int/s/pFkX4SmQjEgdT22>

2. Cybercrime@EAP II: First Regional Meeting on Improving international cooperation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region (MLA and 24/7 working groups) and Launching event of the project, 9-11 September 201, Bucharest, Romania
3. Supporting participation of EAP 24/7 units in in INTERPOL/Europol Annual Cybercrime Conference 2015, 29 September - 2 October 2015, The Hague, Netherlands
4. Moldovan draft Cybersecurity Strategy and Action Plan review, 4 November 2015, Moldova
5. Workshop on Law reform to ensure compliance with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, 11-12 November 2015, Minsk, Belarus
6. Supporting attendance at the Cybercrime Convention Committee sessions and Steering Committee of the project, 30 November – 2 December 2015, Strasbourg, France
7. Cybercrime@EAP II: Second Regional Meeting on Improving international cooperation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region (MLA and 24/7 working groups), 14-16 December 2015, Tbilisi, Georgia
8. Cybercrime@EAP II: Third Regional Meeting on Improving international cooperation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region (MLA and 24/7 working groups), 4-5 April 2016, Kyiv, Ukraine
9. Supporting attendance at the Cybercrime Convention Committee sessions, 23-26 May, Strasbourg, France
10. Workshop on Developing online resource for international cooperation, with participation of all stakeholders, 15-17 June 2016, Yerevan, Armenia
11. Workshop on cooperation and relations between 24/7 points of contact with relevant stakeholders, particularly Prosecutor's Office, and evaluation of the regulations for the 24/7 points of contact, 18-19 July 2016, Tbilisi, Georgia
12. Workshop on procedural powers of the law enforcement and security agencies, including execution of requests received via 24/7, 5-7 September 2016, Kyiv, Ukraine
13. Follow-up Workshop on development of legal instruments on cybercrime and amendments to existing legislation, 15-16 September 2016, Minsk, Belarus
14. Supporting participation of EAP 24/7 units in in INTERPOL/Europol Annual Cybercrime Conference 2016, 28-30 September 2016, Singapore
15. Workshop on legal admissibility of electronic communications and evidence, 20-21 October 2016, Chisinau, Moldova
16. Participation in GLACY Closing / GLACY+ Launching Conference, 26-28 October 2016, Bucharest, Romania
17. Supporting attendance at the Cybercrime Convention Committee sessions and Octopus conference 2016, 16-18 November 2016, Strasbourg, France

18. Seminar on EU Models for International Cooperation, 21-22 November 2016, Kyiv, Ukraine
19. Supporting participation of EAP 24/7 units and investigative officers in Pompidou Group Cybercrime Working Group Meeting, 6-8 December 2016, Strasbourg, France
20. Support to adaptation of Judicial training materials on cybercrime for the High School of Justice, 26-27 January 2017, Tbilisi, Georgia
21. Workshop on reform of legislation to ensure compliance with Articles 16 and 17 of Budapest Convention (data preservation), 13-15 February 2017, Baku, Azerbaijan
22. Participation in GLACY+/ INTERPOL Joint training for prosecution central authorities and cybercrime units on obtaining electronic evidence from foreign jurisdictions and mutual legal assistance issues combined with International workshops on cooperation with Internet service providers, 27 February - 1 March 2017, Singapore
23. Training of investigators, prosecutors and judiciary in international cooperation on electronic evidence/multinational providers cooperation, 6–9 March 2017, Yerevan, Armenia
24. Training of investigators, prosecutors and judiciary in international cooperation on electronic evidence/multinational providers cooperation, 13-16 March 2017, Baku, Azerbaijan
25. Training of law enforcement and prosecution services in international cooperation on electronic evidence/multinational providers cooperation, 27 -30 March 2017, Tbilisi, Georgia
26. Training for judges, prosecutors and investigators on presentation and handling of electronic evidence/multinational providers cooperation, 3-6 April, Chisinau, Moldova
27. Supporting attendance at the UN Expert Group meeting on Cybercrime, 11-12 April 2017, Vienna, Austria
28. Training of judicial, prosecutorial and investigative authorities on the use of Convention tools for executing requests under the Budapest Convention/multinational providers cooperation, 10-13 April 2017, Kyiv, Ukraine
29. Training of law enforcement and prosecution in cybercrime and 24/7 functions, as well as best models for case management/multinational providers cooperation, 2-5 May 2017, Minsk, Belarus
30. Supporting attendance at the Cybercrime Convention Committee sessions, 7-9 June 2017, Strasbourg, France
31. Supporting participation in GLACY+ International workshop for cybercrime units and law enforcement training institutions on training strategies (technical level) and access to ECTEG training materials, 14-16 June 2017, Brussels, Belgium
32. Attendance and contribution to the EAP Rule of Law Panel Meeting at the EU/DG HOME, 15-16 June 2017, Brussels, Belgium

33. Supporting participation of Armenian MLA authorities and investigative units at the International Association of Prosecutors Conference on virtual currencies and Darknet investigations, 26-28 June 2017, Tbilisi, Georgia
34. Follow-up Advisory mission on 24/7 operations and regulations, 10-12 July 2017, Tbilisi, Georgia
35. Workshop to support to drafting of the Law on International Cooperation, 18-20 September 2017, Yerevan, Armenia
36. Supporting participation of EAP 24/7 units in in INTERPOL/Europol Annual Cybercrime Conference 2017 and ensuring attendance of the First 24/7 Network Meeting, 26-29 September 2017, The Hague, Netherlands
37. Supporting participation of EAP teams in G-PEN Cybercrime and Money Laundering Conference, 9-11 October 2017, Baku, Azerbaijan
38. Participation in ECTEG General Assembly (access to training materials), 26-27 October 2017, Lisbon, Portugal
39. Supporting attendance at the Cybercrime Convention Committee sessions, 27-28 November 2017, Strasbourg, France
40. Meeting with Eurojust on international cooperation, 7-8 March 2018, the Hague, Netherlands
41. Contribution to UN Intergovernmental Expert Group on Cybercrime, 3-5 April 2018, Vienna, Austria
42. Attendance at Pompidou Group Annual Meeting on Cybercrime, 18-19 April 2018, Dublin, Ireland
43. Advisory mission on regulations and functions of 24/7 point of contact, 25-26 April 2018, Yerevan, Armenia
44. Fourth Regional meeting on Improving international cooperation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region (MLA and 24/7 working groups), 3-4 May 2018, Kyiv, Ukraine
45. Participation at UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), 14-18 May 2018, Vienna, Austria
46. Advisory mission on international cooperation by use of 24/7 point of contact and mutual legal assistance , 19-21 June 2018, Baku, Azerbaijan
47. Participation in Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) and Octopus conference for sharing experience and reinforcing cooperation with the authorities of other States, 9-13 July 2018, Strasbourg, France
48. Participation in Underground Economy Conference (organized by iPROCEEDS project), 4-7 September 2018, Strasbourg, France

49. Table-top exercise on international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, 10-11 September 2018, Yerevan, Armenia
50. Table-top exercise on international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, 13-14 September 2018, Baku, Azerbaijan
51. Table-top exercise on international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, 11-12 October 2018, Minsk, Belarus
52. Table-top exercise on international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, 15-16 October 2018, Tbilisi, Georgia
53. Table-top exercise on international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence, 18-19 October 2018, Kyiv, Ukraine
54. Participation in Europol-INTERPOL Annual Cybercrime Conference 2018, 18-20 September 2018, Singapore
55. Joint training of 24/7 points of contact and other designated points of contact from investigative agencies with the use of ECTEG materials (Armenia, Belarus, Moldova), 1-5 October 2018, Yerevan, Armenia
56. Joint training of 24/7 points of contact and other designated points of contact from investigative agencies with the use of ECTEG materials (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine), 22-26 October 2018, Baku, Azerbaijan
57. Advisory mission on international cooperation by use of 24/7 point of contact and mutual legal assistance, 1-2 November 2018, Kyiv, Ukraine
58. Participation in Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY), 27-29 November 2018, Strasbourg, France
59. Regional Conference on Cybercrime Strategies, combined with Final meeting on Improving international cooperation on cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region – Closing conference of the project, 11-13 December 2018, Tbilisi, Georgia