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# **REGIONAL TRAINING ON CYBERCRIME AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE**

**MARRAKECH, 2-4 MAY 2019**

**Challenges and obstacles posed  
by cybercrime in the  
Mediterranean**



# PLAN

- 1) INTRODUCTION. CONTEXT**
- 2) CHALLENGES IN THE MENA REGION**
- 3) REPLIES TO THE CHALLENGES**
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# 1. INTRODUCTION. CONTEXT

- **55% of households surveyed in the Arab Social Media Report 2017, have 2-5 internet enabled devices (other than computers and laptops) and another 25% have 6-10 internet connected devices.**
- **Arab States: 161 million internet users in 2016 and since the Arab Spring use of social media platforms has significantly increased. Facebook has 156 million users which is an increase of over 40 million from last year.**



## 1. INTRODUCTION. CONTEXT

- **A [cybercrime threat report for the MENA region 2014](#) (1):**
  - **most cyber attacks that targeted ICT infrastructure were “Distributed Denial of Service”.**
  - **Vulnerability to cyberattacks due to the lack of regulation and proper legal framework**
  - **Africa is a continent often viewed as a safe haven for ciber criminals**

(1) Mohamed N. El-Guindy (2014) Middle East Security Threat Report



## 2. CHALLENGES IN THE MENA REGION

Five fundamental challenges:

- **Responsibility:** No one Government agency has the lead in drafting or updating cybercrime laws.
- **Legislation:** Either non-existent or poorly drafted without consideration of the international element and requirement for specific investigative tools
- **Technical capabilities:** Law enforcement officers have an inadequate understanding of securing integrity of cyber related evidence



## 2. REPLIES TO THE CHALLENGES

- **Israel** has a National Cyber Event Readiness Team (CERT) – part of the National Cyber Defence Authority, has acceded to the Budapest Convention and has a specific cybercrimes law (Computers Law 1995).
- The **Palestinian** Public Prosecution established a specialist unit in February 2017 and the Palestinian Police has an electronic and cybercrime tracking department.
- **Egypt** has the Department of Computer and Network Crimes to counter cyber threats



## 2. REPLIES TO THE CHALLENGES

- **Jordan** has recently updated its legislation with the Cybercrime Law No. 27 of 2015
- **Lebanon** has approved in November 2019 a new law in cybercrime
- **Algeria** has a government agency, the national body for the prevention and fight against ICT-related offenses established by Presidential Decree 15-261 of 08-10-2015 (Official Day 53 of the year 2015 ), The body is responsible inter alia for proposing the national strategy for the prevention and combating of ICT-related offenses and to contribute to the updating of legal standards in this field.



# **4. LEGAL AND GAP ANALYSIS ON CYBRECRIME**

**Elaborated by the EuroMed Justice CrimEx group**

- **Legal analysis:**
  - **on offences,**
  - **On procedures**
  - **On International cooperation**
- **Gaps analysis and recommendations**





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**THANK YOU!!**

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