

# GPEN Impact Assessment January 2019



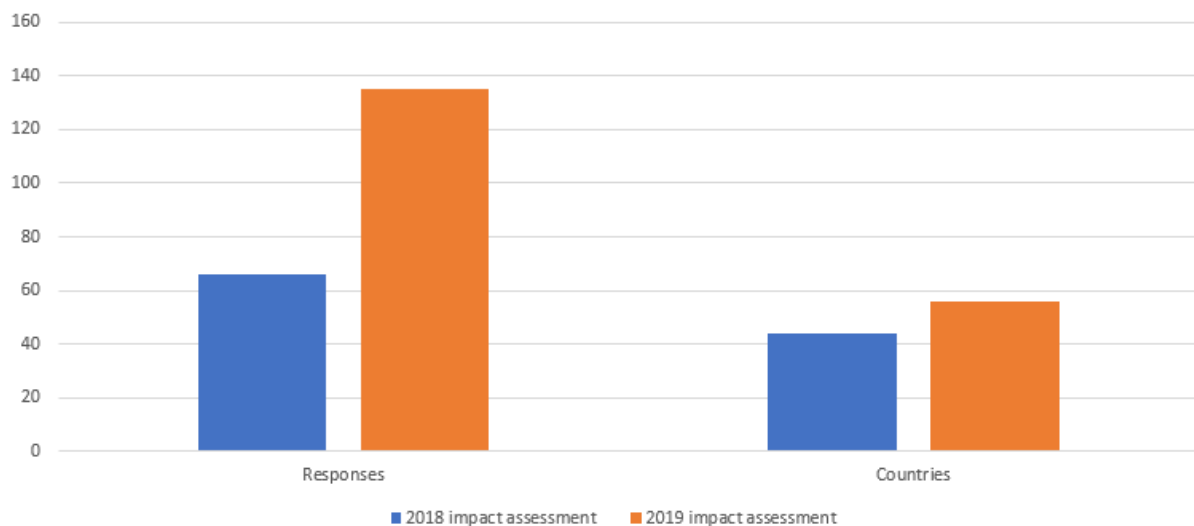
## Executive Summary

Number of respondents: 135

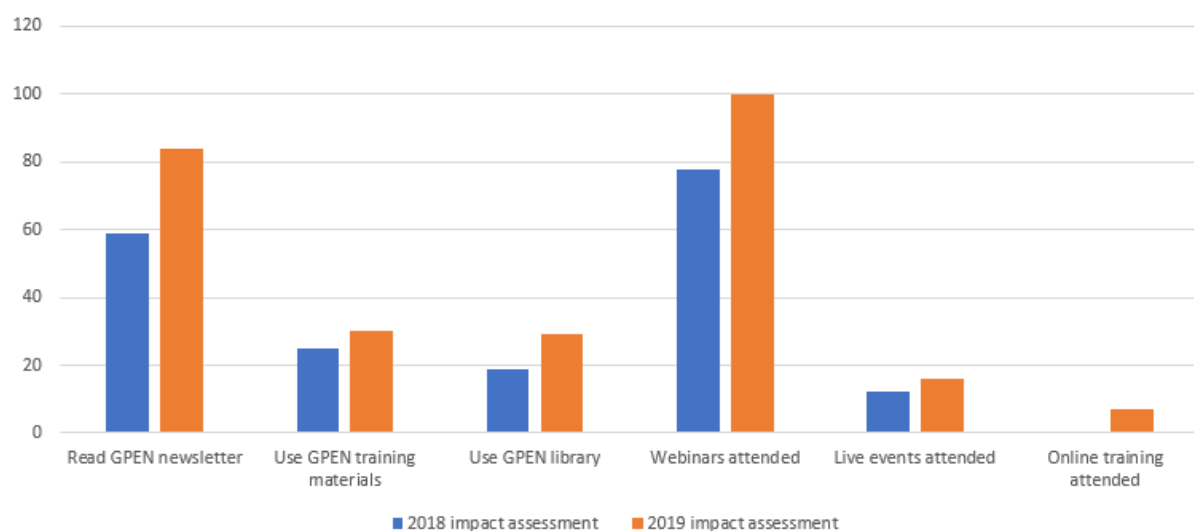
Number of countries represented in responses: 56

This is the second annual GPEN impact assessment and the number of responses to our survey was over double the previous year.

Comparison of 2018 and 2019 impact assessment respondent totals



Comparison of 2018 and 2019 impact assessment respondent totals



A benefit of this larger survey group is that we get more guidance for future GPEN activities.

As was the case in 2018, respondents to the 2019 impact assessment were overwhelmingly positive about the value of GPEN activities.

Although the 2019 impact assessment gathered double the number of responses, a large proportion of respondents did not attend practical events like webinars or use the GPEN learning materials on the IAP website because they are not cybercrime prosecutors, but they did largely read the GPEN newsletter. And we saw evidence that cybercrime is an increasing factor in a wider range of crimes. We suggest therefore that much of the practical training offered by GPEN webinars would be of value to all prosecutors, not just those specialising in cybercrime.

# Results and Analysis of Impact Assessment

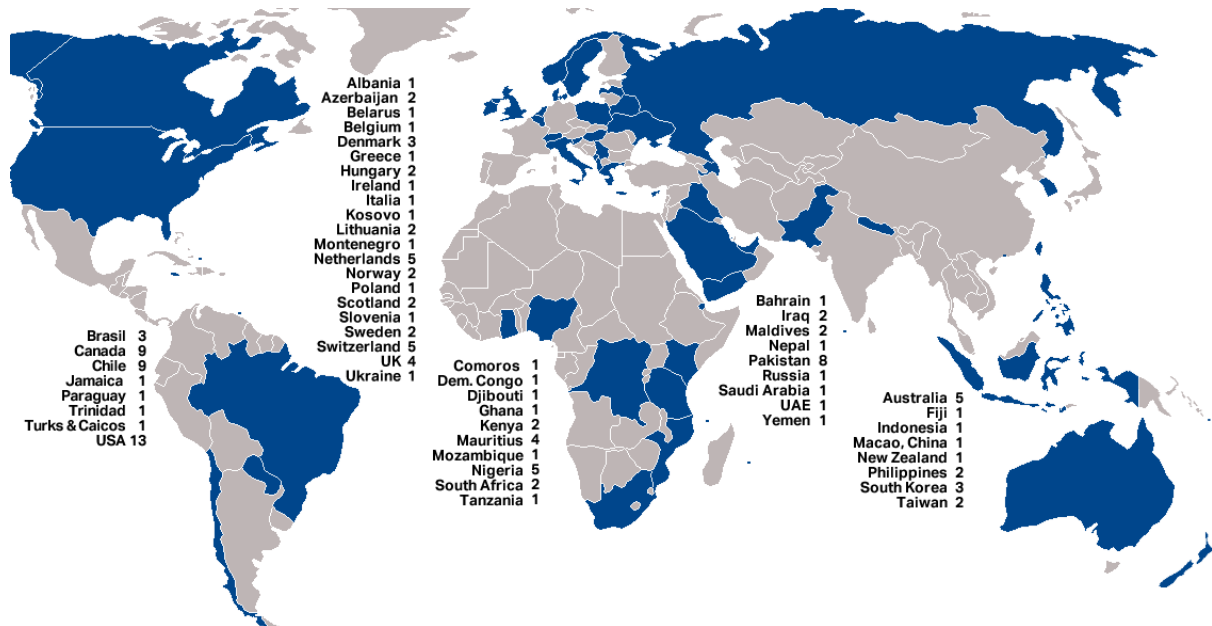
## January 2018

GPEN ran an impact assessment project during January 2019 using Survey Monkey. Surveys were sent to the members of the International Association of Prosecutors and webinar attendees.

**Number of Responses: 135**

**Respondent Country: 56 countries represented (Question 2)**

**Location of impact assessment respondents:**



### **Question 1: Which GPEN activities did you attend in the last year?**

GPEN resources used by survey respondents:

- 70.8% of respondents read the GPEN newsletter
- 24.8% use the GPEN training materials
- 24.8% use the GPEN library.

Webinars attended by survey respondents:

- 4-Apr-2018  
Virtual currencies 11.1%
- 15-May-2018  
Cyber-Ethics: how can it support the work of E-Crime prosecutors? 6.0%
- 5-Jun-2018  
Cold call investment fraud – the Australian experience 3.4%
- 12-Jun-2018  
Hacking the Hacker: N.I.T.s and bits 6.8%

- 4-Sep-2018  
Platform or publisher? Exploring issues of liability & immunity of service providers 4.3%
- 30-Oct-2018  
Tackling radicalisation and the dissemination of terrorist propaganda online 10.3%
- 27-Nov-2018  
Combatting international human trafficking: challenges, opportunities, tech. 15.4%
- 5-Dec-2018  
New EUIPO research on malware-financing of illegal websites 5.1%
- 9-Jan-2019  
Cross-border access to data & basics of computer & mobile forensics & encryption 23.1%

Live GPEN events attended by survey respondents:

- 10.3% of respondents attended the 13-Sep-2018 GPEN 10th anniversary workshop at IAP annual conference in Johannesburg
- 2.6% of respondents attended the 5-6 Jun-2018 Training St Petersburg exchange professional experience - cybercrime for prosecutors

Online training attended by survey respondents:

- 5.1% of survey respondents attended the 18-Dec--2018 GPEN network training session 1 - how to run successful networks.

### Question 3

We asked survey respondents to rank their response to each of the following statements depending on how strongly they agreed or disagreed with it.

Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neutral (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)	Not applicable	Total responses	Weighted Average
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***Since completing the course, I have applied the new knowledge, practical skills and techniques I acquired to my work:***

2 1.6%	2 1.6%	17 13.9%	35 28.7%	16 13.1%	50 41.0%	122	3.85
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***I am more confident in carrying out my work:***

3 2.5%	2 1.6%	16 13.1%	45 36.9%	16 13.1%	40 32.8%	122	3.84
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***I have contacted one or more GPEN experts/speakers:***

7 5.7%	16 13.1%	15 12.3%	17 13.9%	9 7.4%	58 47.5%	122	3.08
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***I have contacted my fellow participants:***

6 5.0%	15 12.5%	14 11.7%	25 20.8%	7 5.8%	53 44.2%	120	3.18
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***The activities attended added value to my professional development:***

1 0.8%	3 2.5%	5 4.2%	35 29.2%	36 30.0%	40 33.3%	120	4.28
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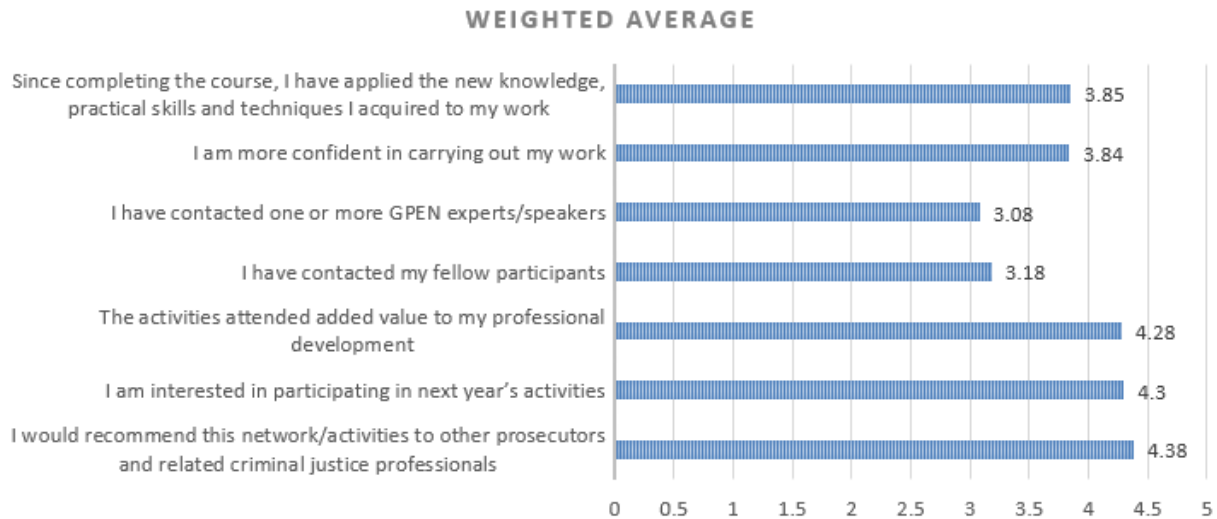
***I am interested in participating in next year's activities:***

5 4%	0 0%	8 6.5%	43 34.7%	57 46.0%	11 8.9%	124	4.30
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***I would recommend this network/activities to other prosecutors and related criminal justice professionals:***

5	0	6	36	62	14	123	4.38
4.1%	0%	4.9%	29.3%	50.4%	11.4%		

The following graph of the weighted average responses to Question 3 shows that when individuals participated in GPEN activities the great majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statements:



Of the surveyed respondents, those who attended GPEN activities were very positive about the statements in Question 3.

Of the 72 respondents who attended a GPEN course, 51 (71%) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “Since completing the course, I have applied the new knowledge, practical skills and techniques I acquired to my work”.

Similarly, of the 82 surveyed respondents who participated in a GPEN activity, 61 (74%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were more confident in carrying out their work, and 71 out of 80 (89%) respondents agreed or strongly agreed that GPEN activities have added to their professional development.

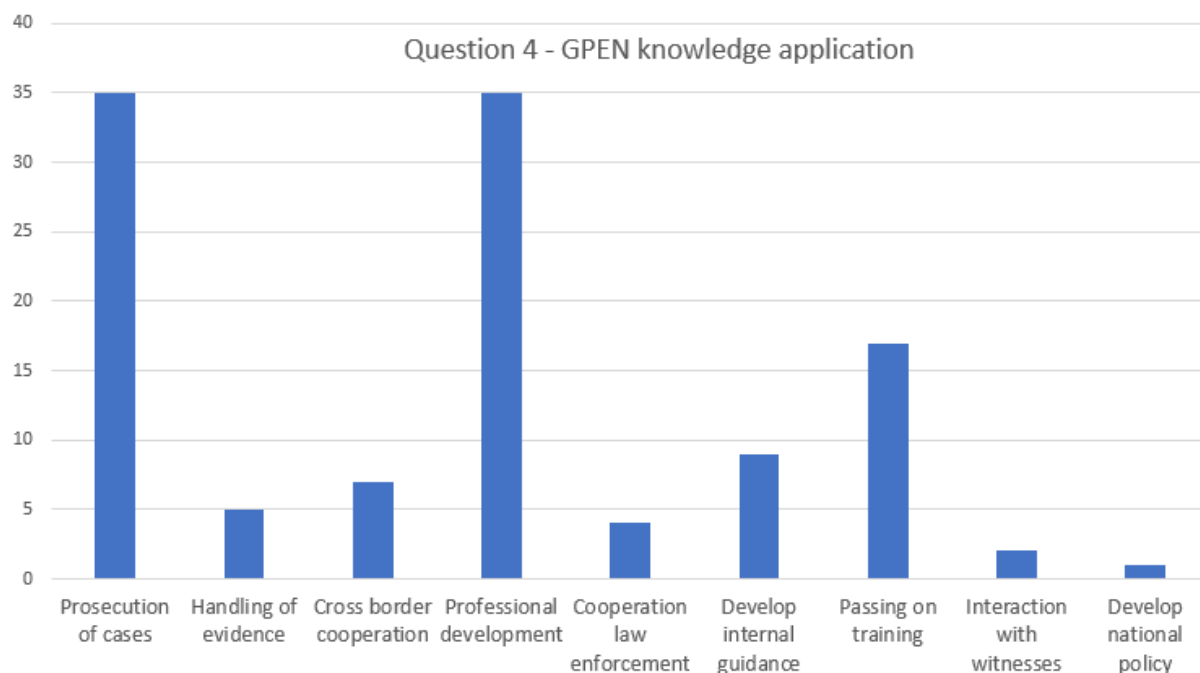
Encouragingly, 100 out of 113 (88.5%) are interested in participating in next year’s activities.

And, possibly the result of GPEN’s good communications and emphasising the beneficial role GPEN plays, IAP members show a very strong inclination with 98 out of 109 (90%) agreeing or strongly agreeing that they will advocate GPEN’s activities to other prosecutors and related criminal justice professionals.

Respondents may appear less likely to have reached out to others following GPEN activities, with 40% having contacted experts or speakers following GPEN interaction and 48% contacting fellow participants. But we should remember one of the core reasons GPEN was established was to fight the national insularity of prosecutors, and these contacts represent communications represent collaborations that are a real achievement for GPEN.

**Question 4: Please give specific examples of how you have applied the new knowledge, practical skills and techniques acquired during the GPEN activities to your professional work.**

The responses to this question were particularly interesting. Responses were anonymous to encourage participation but we have been able to match responses to country. A total of 97 responses were received to this question from 30 countries.



GPEN activities demonstrably affected the prosecution of cybercrime around the world in both more and less developed nations. Of the 35 specific mentions of GPEN activity affecting the prosecution of cases, these comments came from the following 19 countries:

- |            |           |             |             |              |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Azerbaijan | Indonesia | Lithuania   | Netherlands | Russia       |
| Brazil     | Ireland   | Maldives    | Nigeria     | Scotland     |
| Chile      | Jamaica   | Mauritius   | Pakistan    | South Africa |
| Greece     | Kenya     | Netherlands | Philippines |              |

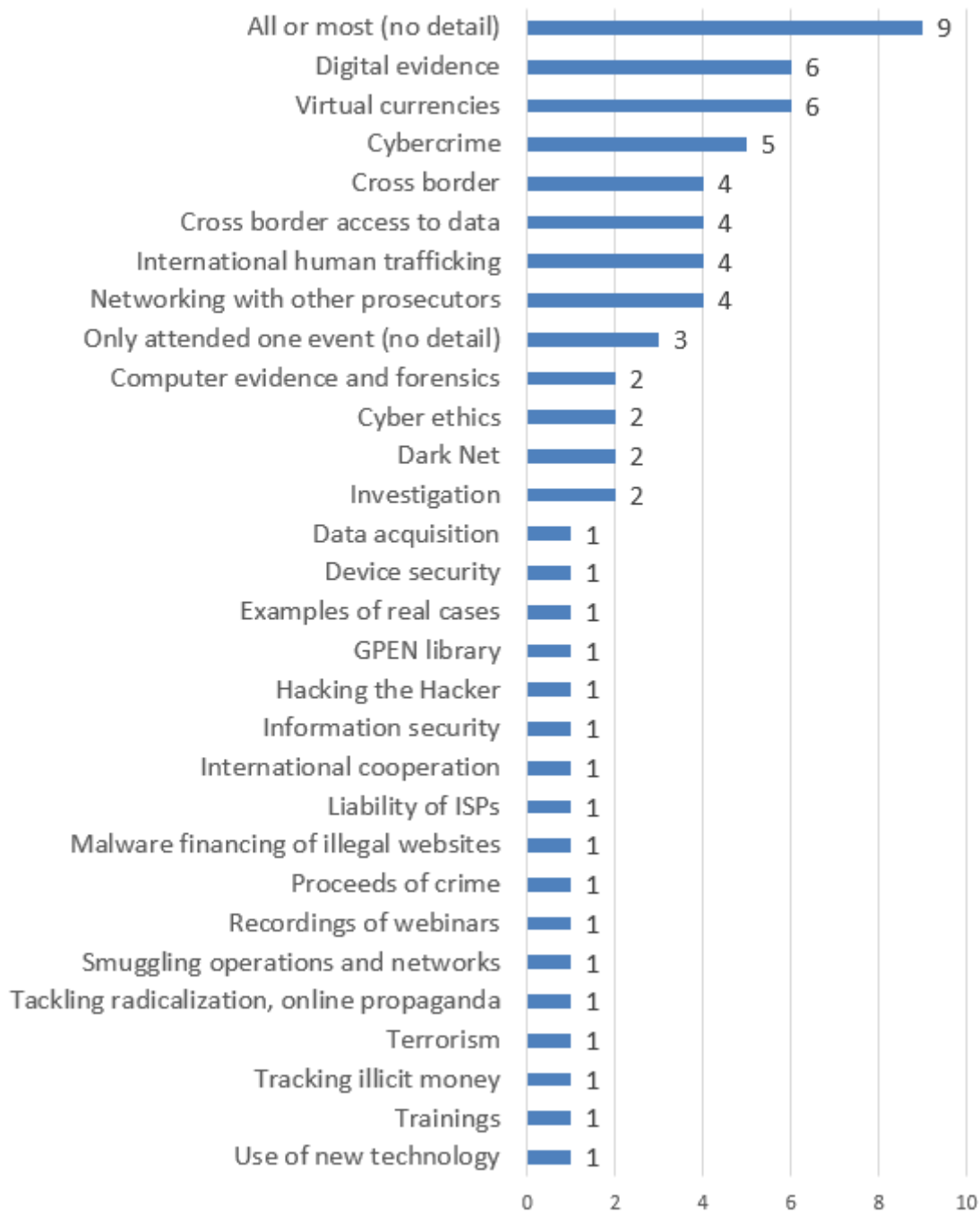
Although there was only one specific mention of GPEN activity affecting the development of national policy it is notable that this was a comment from Russia:

- "In preparing proposals to amend Russian legislation"

**Question 5: Which sessions or topics covered in the GPEN activities have proven to be the most useful to your professional work?**

There were 77 responses to this question which could be divided up into 30 broad categories.

## Which topics have proven useful in your work



12% of respondents reported that all the topics were useful. Other popular topics included digital evidence, virtual currencies, cybercrime and cross-border cooperation.

### ***Question 6: Since completing the GPEN activities, are you dealing with different kinds of cases in your everyday work? If so, please describe how and why?***

There were 78 responses to this question:

- 27 respondents (35%) said there had been a change in the cases they deal with on an everyday basis following completion of GPEN activities.
- 27 respondents (35%) reported no change.
- 4 respondents (5%) said GPEN activity had informed other areas of their prosecution work.
- 18 respondents (23%) said the question was not applicable to them

Of the 27 respondents who reported a change in the cases they deal with on a daily basis we have established 13 categories:

- Cases of incoming and outgoing MLA requests related to cybercrime and digital evidence
- Computer/mobile forensics
- Cross-border evidence issues
- Cyber ethics - cyber-crimes/cross border access to data and computer forensics - investigated cybercrimes and money laundering
- Cybercrime and breach of ICT
- Cybercrime and money laundering
- Cybercrime features in other types of crime
- Gathering electronic evidence, particularly across borders
- International cyber fraud scam cases
- Online offending (grooming, catfishing etc.)
- Prosecuting human trafficking cases
- Prosecutions using digital evidence
- Virtual currencies - investigation and prosecution crypto-currency case
- Virtual currency

And further summarising these changes in prosecutorial work, these are key areas:

- Cybercrime is a feature of an increasingly wide range of prosecution work.
- Gathering electronic evidence, particularly across borders.
- A separate stream of activity at the IAP relates to human trafficking, but it is repeatedly referred to in responses to this survey because it contains an element of electronic evidence.
- Virtual currencies are repeatedly referred to.

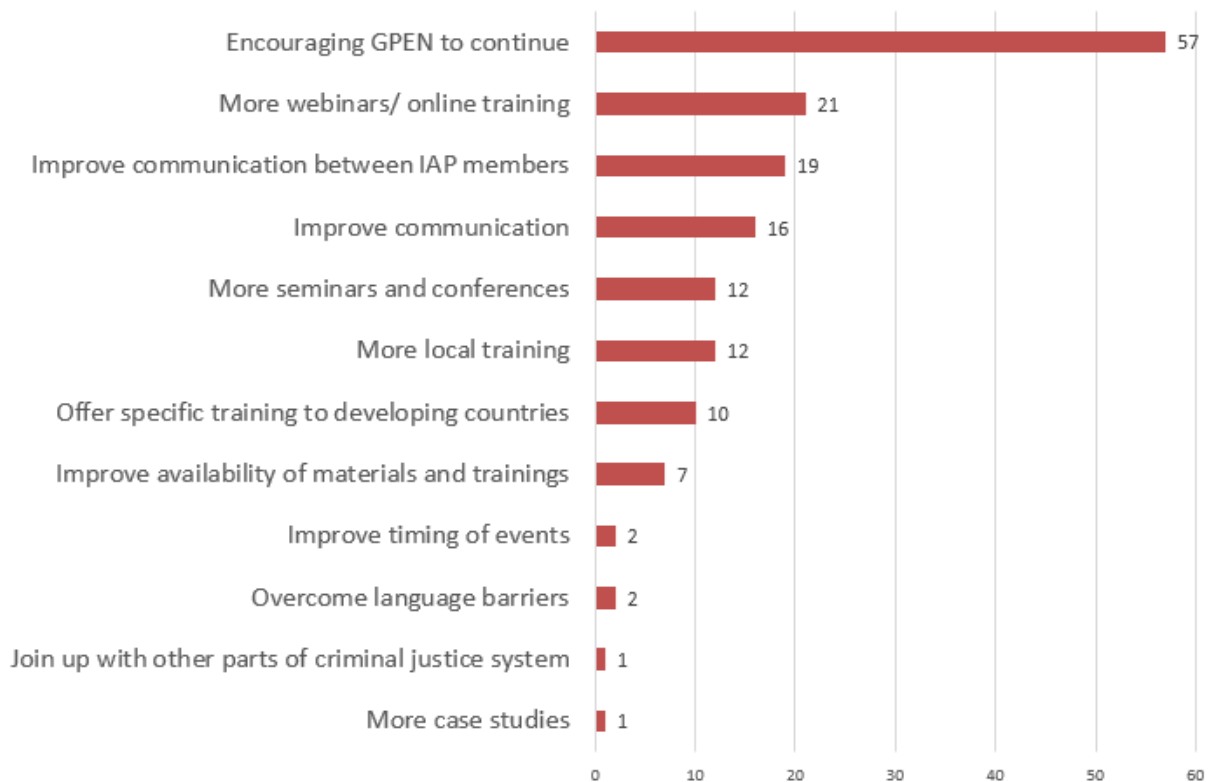
### ***Question 7: How can we better assist the development of strong networks of e-crime prosecutors from around the world?***

There were 76 responses to this question. The overriding opinion from the respondents was that they wanted GPEN to continue and expand what it does with 57 respondents (75%) offering some degree of positive sentiment.

- 21 respondents (28%) requested more webinars.
- 19 respondents (25%) wanted better communication between IAP members with references to cross-border collaboration and regional networks.



## How can we better assist the development of strong networks of e-crime prosecutors from around the world?



We have highlighted the following eight responses as being typical of the various issues that respondents raised:

### Azerbaijan

- “More training, workshops, webinars and most important one I think it's sharing of mutual experience in this field, between relevant law enforcement agencies”.

### Canada

- “Make the courses more available and communicate the course to every prosecutor via email.”

[Several respondents demonstrated a lack of awareness of materials that are securely available to IAP/GPEN members on the IAP website which highlights the need to improve our communication of the numerous resources that can be accessed]

### Kenya

- “Create an outreach programme. Some prosecutors in third world countries are in remote areas without access to internet”.

### Mauritius

- “By conducting webinars on the latest trends and development as well as refresher courses. At times organising some regional conference would also assist the development of strong

network e.g. the one organised in Mauritius resulted in East Africa Regional Cybercrime Network (EARCN)”

[Highlighting a fairly consistent distinction between respondents – many appreciate the online activities, while many are keen on real-world meetings and trainings]

#### Mauritius

- “To provide webinars regarding Bitcoin, cryptocurrencies and money laundering cases”

[An example of a request for educational material on a specific technical area]

#### Netherlands

- “Focus on webinars, updated contact points and recent library”

[Encouraging sentiment, there is currently underway a project to improve IAP contacts, and the recent library already exists in the GPEN section of the IAP website, so we need to ensure we communicate this to members]

#### Pakistan

- “Better get feedback from prosecutors around the world about their problems while prosecuting different kind of cases in their country or region which they prosecute most.”

#### Philippines

- “The webinars may include some basic and advanced topics on digital forensics i.e. Its, hash values. This will help the prosecutor better understand the evidence he/she is presenting in court”.

For more detail about responses to this question see Appendix 2.

### ***Question 8: According to your own experience, what topics, sessions or practical skills should be included in next year’s GPEN activities? Please be as specific as possible.***

66 people responded with helpful suggestions to this question and their responses were many and varied.

The following graph shows the 29 categories of suggestion – an amazingly high number that underlines the challenge of furnishing prosecutors with up-to-date information in the fast-changing field of cybercrime.

Cross-border collaboration, handling digital evidence and cryptocurrencies were the most common topics that were suggested.

According to your own experience, what topics, sessions or practical skills should be included in next year's GPEN activities?



**Question 9: What do you need or want GPEN to do for the future?**

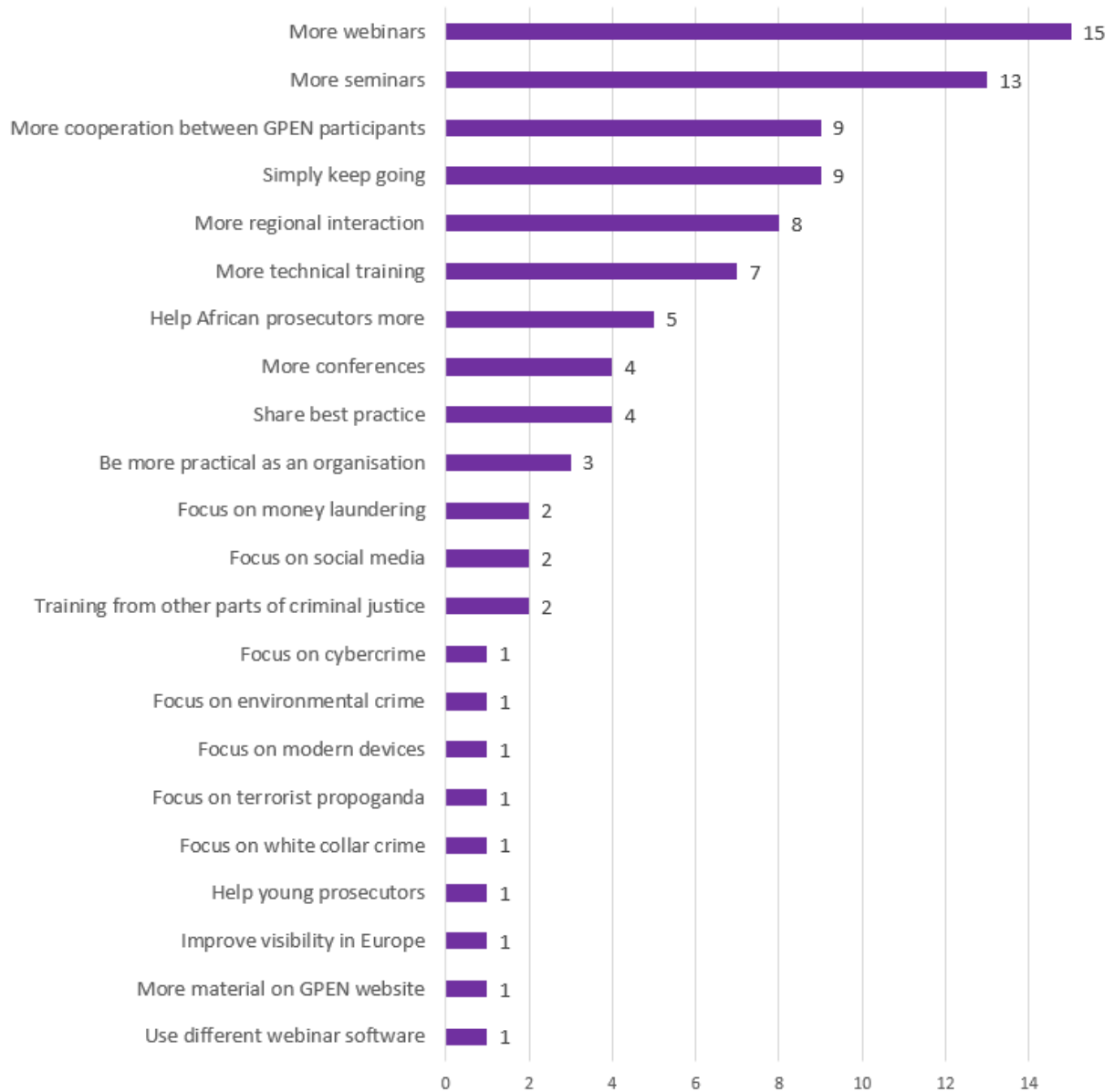
There were 69 responses to this question. No negative sentiments were recorded, we received either suggestions for improvement or in the case of 9 responses (13%) simply a request that GPEN continues.

To some degree the 9 requests for more cooperation between GPEN participants is accommodated by the current project to redevelop the community software on the IAP website.

Note that 5 responses specifically requested more help for African prosecutors.

A large focus of responses was on the need for practical training, delivered by the variety of methods available to GPEN.

### What do you need or want GPEN to do for the future?



For more detail about responses to this question see Appendix 4.

## Conclusion

GPEN’s activities are clearly having a measurable impact on investigation, case preparation, professional development, training, and both internal and national policy development across the world in both more and less developed regions.

# Appendix 1

Full list of examples of application of knowledge acquired through interaction with GPEN by country (Question 4 from the impact survey)

## Azerbaijan

- "I'm a student of the IACA (International Anti-Corruption Academy). So, I used obtained knowledge during our classes."
- "Attend court proceedings"

## Belarus

- "Knowledge was not applied. Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Belarus (PGO of Belarus) has only recently become a member of the IAP and GPEN and has not yet had the opportunity to attend the abovementioned events"

## Brazil

- "International cooperation"
- "Money laundering investigation"
- "Autonomous investigation in open sources"

## Canada

- "Referred colleagues to materials"
- "Referred colleagues to subject-matter experts"
- "Increased understanding of how illicit dug importing and other purchases can be carried out surreptitiously with relatively little expertise"
- "Increased appreciation for signs of possible criminal activity that might have gone under the radar before"
- "I have been unable to attend or participate in GPEN activities to the extent that I would want. I've just been too busy."

## Chile

- "The knowledge about the species protected by law. I applied that information in two investigations , and now both are almost finishing and then I will communicate the charges in my country. "
- "I am a prosecutor, and the information is used in my diary work"
- "Check evidence and preserve it"
- "To show evidence against judges"
- "Ordering the first investigation activities"
- "Explaining to my fellows the encryption issues"
- "I investigate mayor crimes like big bands of robbery of cars and using the information in mobile phones are fundamental"
- "I have become more aware of the security of the management of my mobile work"

## Denmark

- "Gather information on international developments in important international matters"

## Djibouti

- "Documents"

## Ghana

- "writing a book on techniques of investigation and prosecution of organised crimes"

## Greece

- "With relevant questions in the court"

## Hungary

- "I have supported a fellow attendee to organise a national level conference, where we hosted a GPEN speaker. (He gave a similar presentation to Hungarian prosecutors.)"
- "I have shared the presentation material with all Hungarian prosecutors through our intranet knowledgebase"
- "I have created my own presentation for prosecutors/judges/law enforcement partially based on GPEN presentations, which I also share as a University teacher, and naturally I relay the information to all police officers in my work, where digital evidence related questions are raised."

## Indonesia

- "Understands cybercrime"
- "Understand regarding prosecution related asset recovery"
- "Reads the network together with other law enforcement"

## Ireland

- "In my day to day work"
- "Using technology"
- "Making contacts internationally"

## Italy

- "I didn't yet applied practical skills and techniques acquired"

## Jamaica

- "Mutual Legal Assistance Unit at the ODPP"
- "Newsletter information helps as a good start up point for some research"

## Kenya

- "In prosecution guided investigations by directing detectives effectively and efficiently."
- "In the court room by focusing my submissions on relevant laws."
- "In trial advocacy by using the knowledge gained to ensure all the case themes are properly covered before trial."
- "While conducting trainings to fellow prosecutors"

## Lithuania

- "Every information which I gained is useful"
- "Gained information you can use in your daily work, in different situations or solving problems"

#### Maldives

- "In dealing with cases"

#### Mauritius

- "Advising and prosecuting cybercrime on a regular basis"
- "Applied the knowledge while advising case files"
- "Applied the knowledge while conducting prosecution"
- "Applied the knowledge while sharing experience with fellow colleagues"
- "In my investigation duties at ICAC Mauritius"
- "In recording better statements from suspects and witnesses adding evidential value"
- "Broad mindset to apply in several different international forums"

#### Netherlands

- "Alerted colleagues to the webinars/training materials"
- "Established new contacts"
- "In discussions with police force"
- "In discussions with colleagues"
- "More expertise to support international cooperation"

#### Nigeria

- "I look forward to attending GPEN A COURSE"
- "Better at monitoring crimes"
- "I apply the information in the materials to my professional work"

#### Pakistan

- "Now i better understand the collection of evidence in such like matters."
- "I'm busy with professional training"
- "Being Director center for professional development Punjab prosecution we also started Webber's"
- "All the Prosecutors of Punjab now participants in webinars"
- "It gives us knowledge of international best practices"
- "I applied the technique learnt from cyber ethics in a case of human trafficking and the accused was convicted"
- "In daily work"
- "It I s very knowledge base"
- "It is a great opportunity to learn"
- "In these days, I am in training, so can't use"
- "It give me more knowledge, which I use in my daily practice"
- "Its wonderful practice"
- "Having interaction with whole world and get knowledge of different cultures and problems"

#### Philippines

- "Only during academic discussions. Most cases require MLAT so application is rather challenging"
- "Incorporate the new skills in my investigations"
- "become conscious of the integrity and preservation of electronic evidence"

#### Russia

- "In elaborating requests for MLA"
- "In preparing proposals to amend Russian legislation"
- "In initiating amendments to internal guidelines"

#### Scotland

- "I regularly prosecute cyber-enhanced and cyber-enabled crimes. Some of the live webinars, back catalogue of webinars, and available materials have been of great assistance in the prosecution of such matters."
- "I have delivered cascade training to my colleagues"
- "I have dealt contributed to policy development re prosecution of cases involving cryptocurrencies"

#### Slovenia

- "More confident at expert meetings"
- "Giving advice to colleagues"

#### South Africa

- "In obtaining info for extradition requests"

#### Sweden

- "I haven't, I didn't acquire any new knowledge"

#### UK

- "Written Papers"
- "Training others"
- "Advised others on issues"
- "Knowledge resource"
- "Work template"
- "Best practice"

#### USA

- "Incorporated the topics in trainings for prosecutors"
- "Focused on issues presented in newsletters"
- "better understanding during interaction with victims/witnesses from different cultures or other parts of the world"
- "Realizing benefits and challenges of body worn video and their use in prosecution"
- "Took what was learned and applied it to ongoing research project"
- "In reviewing cases involving cyber matters"



Yemen

- "I can get knowledge and teach other colleagues"

## Appendix 2

**Question 7: How can we better assist the development of strong networks of e-crime prosecutors from around the world?**

Albania

- "Trainings of prosecutors in e-crime would have a stronger impact on our work."

Australia

- "Unfortunately I cannot attend online seminars live, because the time differences make it impossible, but it is valuable to be able to access them later."

Azerbaijan

- "More training, workshops, webinars and most important one I think it's sharing of mutual experience in this field, between relevant law enforcement agencies."
- "Good"

Belarus

- "Ensure the translation of the materials contained on the sites of IAP and GPEN into the national languages of its participants."

Belgium

- "By creating sustainability and practicality for prosecutors."

Brazil

- "Give more than one hour to the appointment. Ex: 3p.m Europe, 12a.m Latin America, 10a.m US, etc"
- "Offer specific training and some equipment to prosecutors of developing countries."

Canada

- "Continue the good work that you are doing."
- "The webinars are no longer in a format that I can join live - our IT lockdown won't allow me to download the software. The live webinars were great."
- "More online activities."
- "Make the courses more available and communicate the course to every prosecutor via email."
- "I am new to the system. Thus far I am off to a good start as I am happy to have been included."

Chile

- "Helping with real cases and jurisprudence, because in my country the environmental law hasn't been investigated properly or frequently. But now those things are better day after day.."
- "Improve diffusion"
- "Doing more courses like the one I attended on January 9th"
- "More courses like this, how to use this cross-border information because all of crime has the same modus operandi around the world. And we are far far from United States or other countries of North America"

#### Denmark

- "More case studies"
- "I have no suggestions and I think the network is really good as it is."

#### Djibouti

- "More seminars more conferences"

#### Fiji

- "- encourage and provide exchange programs for "developing" members of the network so as to allow us to learn from colleague prosecutors in developed nations with regard to prosecutorial techniques for e-crime"

#### Ghana

- "MOUs through a telephone directory and informal collaboration such as WhatsApp application"

#### Greece

- "More communication and contact personal or from internet"

#### Hungary

- "By my understanding, the biggest problem of national prosecutors is the lack of language knowledge. There are a lot of colleagues without proper English knowledge, or fear that their language skills are not good enough to attend a webinar. However, we do have colleagues, who do have the language skills, do attend the webinars, and could relay the English webinar presentation in the national language. OR could create their own presentation based on it, tailor made to his/her fellow prosecutors in his/her country. Also, there are more localised phenomena, which are interesting only to a certain part of the world. (For example, we recently discovered POS terminal fraud cases, where the modus operandi is similar in Hungary and Slovakia, but, will likely have an impact only in middle-eastern Europe, since the know-how came from Russia/Ukraine which requires the knowledge of Russian language from the part of perpetrators.) All in all: if GPEN would support national level / regional level webinars, and would keep more of those, it would certainly give a good impact on national level / regional network of prosecutors. Just to highlight: there are different level of networks: national level ones, EJCN - an EU level one, and also some which are gathering countries based on the spoken language: There is one on Portuguese and one with Spanish language, which also incorporates countries both from EU and South America."

#### Indonesia

- "good"

#### Ireland

- "Keep doing the GPEN work you are doing with IAP"

#### Italy

- "Just implementing webinars on various topics"

#### Jamaica

- "Assisting with providing some sessions or training materials internally to DPP offices apart of the GPEN network not just select representatives"

#### Kenya

- "We can have one or two symposiums annually. It'll help up to bond more."
- "Create an outreach programme. Some prosecutors in third world countries are in remote areas without access to internet"

#### Kosovo

- "Seminars and conferences"

#### Lithuania

- "Making easier connection bridges (viber, skype) and dealing all problems, situations"

#### Macao, China

- "No comment."

#### Maldives

- "By creating a network among prosecutors all over the world"

#### Mauritius

- "By conducting webinars on the latest trends and development as well as refresher courses. At times organising some regional conference would also assist the development of strong network e.g. the one organised in Mauritius resulted in East Africa Regional Cybercrime Network (EARCN)"
- "By continuing the webinars and focusing on new topics and creating regional sub-networks. organise some prosecutors exchange/placements programs for e-crime prosecutors"
- "I am not a prosecutor but an educator against corruption"
- "To provide webinars regarding Bitcoin, cryptocurrencies and on money laundering cases"

#### Mozambique

- "Establishing task force and liaising with prosecutors locally, regionally and globally."

## Netherlands

- "Increase the visibility of GPEN, through targeted information provision on a national level. Create an interplay with regional networks, such as the European Judicial Cybercrime Network."
- "Go on with the same kind of courses"
- "Focus on webinars, updated contact points and recent library"
- "Secure hub only accessible for e-crime prosecutors"

## New Zealand

- "I think the program of webinars has been a great way of getting to a really wide audience. We haven't been able to participate directly because of the time difference but we have really appreciated being able to watch on line after the event."

## Nigeria

- "Doing more seminars"
- "Collate data of all Prosecutors from IAP and reach out to them with your newsletter through their email"

## Pakistan

- "Better get feed back from prosecutors around the world about their problems while prosecuting different kind of cases in their country or region which they prosecute most."
- "To arrange the programmes frequent discussions and international conferences"
- "By making arrangements of close contact"
- "By way of lecturing on web and presentation"
- "please continue this program and suggestion"

## Philippines

- "The webinars may include some basic and advanced topics on digital forensics i.e. Its, hash values. This will help the prosecutor better understand the evidence he/she is presenting in court"
- "More training and support for trainings"

## Russia

- "to provide for more foreign practice, in particular normative documents and internal guidelines"

## Saudi Arabia

- "By keeping reviewing the elements of criminal principles"

## Scotland

- "I regret I have no suggestions to make."

## Slovenia

- "By organising meetings and giving us the chance to get to know each other personally"

#### South Africa

- "to get more prosecutors from around the world to participate"
- "Enabling direct contact with prosecutors of Organisational members"

#### Sweden

- "Webinars and reoccurring meetings"
- "To continue with the webinars and the newsletters. I distribute the newsletters and information about the webinars to the Swedish Cybercrime prosecutors and it is much appreciated."

#### Switzerland

- "Webinars are a good form but real meetings form stronger bonds you could offer a training with certificate for e-crime prosecutors"

#### Tanzania

- "Help individual members who have not enough finance to attend seminar and training outside their country. Scholarships should be provided."

#### UK

- "Online and face 2 face training and mentoring"
- "Regular meetings"

#### UK, working in Trinidad

- "You seem to be doing a god job at present"

#### Ukraine

- "Organize meetings, conferences, forums"

#### USA

- "Record the webinars for later viewing, so prosecutors in time zones who are unable to attend can view them."
- "Keep up the good work"
- "Virtual meetings where, instead of a presentation, there is a discussion"
- "Email listings"
- "Sponsor government employees so they don't have to pay for membership themselves"
- "By continuing to offer experts in the field and selecting salient topics to address"

## Appendix 3

**Question 8: According to your own experience, what topics, sessions or practical skills should be included in next year's GPEN activities? Please be as specific as possible.**

## Albania

- “International collaboration, child pornography, computer fraud”

## Australia

- “I'd like to hear more about how the law is evolving to capture behaviours online and the challenges associated with prosecuting them.”

## Azerbaijan

- “More links between Corruption and Cybercrime. For example, we can consider money laundering as one part of Cybercrime. Thus, money laundering mostly linked with corruption. “
- “Criminal justice”

## Belarus

- “To conduct training in the field of combating cybercrime for prosecutors involved in the provision of international legal assistance in criminal matters.”

## Brazil

- “GPEN is in my view the most active IAP specialised network. Maybe more on bitcoins, data security and open sources. And intelligence for criminal investigation and prosecution.”

## Canada

- “e-disclosure: transferring investigative materials from police, to prosecutors, to defense counsel and to court.”
- “Encryption; Managing massive amounts of digital evidence; Avoiding delay in prosecutions”

## Chile

- “Investigation about environmental crimes.”
- “Federal investigations in USA, about cyber crim”
- “Course about using Facebook to investigate, practical issues, like contact, possibilities, examples of investigation in which Facebook has been used , courses on techniques to investigate homicides, new technologies”
- “Investigation technics related with organise crime. Drugs, intelligence crime investigation technics for bands and relation between the participates.”
- “Something related to forensic analysis and data recovery from online discs (for example: dropbox)”

## Denmark

- “Mutual Legal Assistance Extradition in criminal cases”

## Djibouti

- “Judiciary cooperation with the prosecutor in war countries or failure states”

## Fiji

- “Exchange programs to allow prosecutors who are new to the field of e-crime to learn from more experienced prosecutors”

#### Ghana

- “Skills and techniques of investigating and prosecuting G-PEN activities. Also, practical case studies should be discussed.”

#### Greece

- “Electronic evidence data protection penalties data theft Facebook data etc...”

#### Hungary

- “Darknet investigations and virtual currencies were relevant topics in last year, but there is more in this and colleagues have only a vague knowledge, so it should be there again. Next to that, the Internet of Things and the 5G technology are such emerging new challenges, which have to be addressed in the near future, so they are important topics. There is our old topic of child sexual abuse on the internet, which involves the well organised closed groups for sharing such material, their methods for encryption, and now their adaptation to the darknet possibilities. Therefore this topic can be warmed up again. (Especially, to understand the importance of the picture database of Europol and Interpol, which is not a widely known information yet, although they were advertised a lot in a lot of forums as good practice.)”

#### Indonesia

- “Asset recovery”

#### Ireland

- “Digital evidence explanations of types of social media used today “

#### Italy

- “Tackling financial crimes; modern means of investigation against money laundering; features of transnational crime; under covert investigations”

#### Jamaica

- “Information on extradition Human rights and prosecution”

#### Kenya

- “Laws governing admissibility of electronic evidence including international treaties and agreements together with analysis of previously decided cases from different jurisdictions. Presenting E-evidence can be a challenge especially for evidence gathered from a foreign jurisdiction.”
- “Practical experiences on how to prosecute”

#### Kosovo

- “Cybersecurity”

## Lithuania

- “e-crimes, e-data collecting, property confiscation, actions, enforcement measures coordination “

## Maldives

- “Preserving electronic evidence”

## Mauritius

- “Cryptocurrencies, Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Sandbox....Deepfake...internet of Things, Cloud computing”
- “Refresher courses on new and emerging technologies, virtual currencies, Artificial Intelligence, Cloud computing, blockchain technologies...”
- “Bitcoin, cryptocurrency and it's effect in money laundering How can we use IT programs and software's to solve money laundering cases faster”

## Montenegro

- “Financial investigations”

## Mozambique

- “Build bridges between prosecutors and exchange of information and intelligence.”

## Netherlands

- “Trends and developments in the area of cybercrime. Success stories, case presentations (that's where practitioners tend to learn most from). Notice and takedown. “
- “New technologies, how to cooperate, new developments in the quick changing world of cybercrime”
- “Webinars, recent contact points”
- “Hands on darknet training confiscation of cryptocurrency”

## New Zealand

- “I don't have enough personal knowledge to answer specifically but information on new developments is obviously useful.”

## Nigeria

- “Nigeria like most developing countries in Africa have a major challenge recovering offshore assets or taxes. A topic on strategies of recovery of evaded tax offshore will attract a large audience from Africa”

## Pakistan

- “Trial advocacy skills in terrorism related cases.”
- “Forensic and circumstantial evidence, chain of custody, use of evidence “
- “Dual criminal liability”
- “Anti-terrorism law on global level”



- “Relating to modern devices, forensic science evidence, an how we identify the white colour crime and also money laundering”
- “Anti-terrorism laws and worldwide challenges”

#### Philippines

- “Advanced Digital Forensics, Mutual Legal Assistance Procedures on E-crime, Analysis of Digital Evidence”
- “Cybercrime investigation”

#### Russia

- “MLA in getting e-evidence from abroad, Interpol projects of e-extradition and e-MLA”

#### Saudi Arabia

- “By Improving the jurisprudence of criminal evidence”

#### Scotland

- “Problems and solutions to obtaining admissible evidence in connection with virtual currencies, e.g. while the block chain is visible and accessible how can it be proved in court that the records are accurate?”

#### Slovenia

- “New trends in field of virtual currencies, WHOIS databases, data retention”

#### South Africa

- “Practical examples of successful e-crime prosecutions”
- “Understanding the digital currencies”

#### South Korea

- “Cybermoney or cryptocurrency”

#### Sweden

- “Online jurisdiction issues”

#### Switzerland

- “The legal aspects and best practices of cross border access to data in clouds and on devices in a foreign jurisdiction”

#### Tanzania

- “The art of prosecuting corruption cases”

#### UK

- “Electronic evidence Jurisdiction International cooperation”

- “Access to cases in different jurisdictions”

UK, working in Trinidad

- “Virtual currencies, computer crime”

Ukraine

- “International cooperation, criminal process in other territory”

USA

- “Data mining, AI issues “
- “Cyber pornography and human trafficking through e-crime”
- “Combating international antiquities trafficking: Challenges, opportunities, technologies, and virtual currencies”
- “GDPR & search warrants”

Yemen

- “Investigation in cybercrime”

## Appendix 4

### Question 9: What do you need or want GPEN to do for the future?

Albania

- “To organize trainings with prosecutors and judicial police officers. “

Azerbaijan

- “Criminal justice “

Belarus

- “The GPEN should hold for prosecutors as much as possible free practical training seminars.”

Brazil

- “Restaurative Criminal Justice”
- “To become a platform of informal legal cooperation among its members”

Canada

- “e-disclosure and network security”
- “Change the webinar software so we can participate.”
- “Be more available to a prosecutor instead of an elite organization only catering to the higher-ups for the purpose of having exotic travel with no practical benefits.”
- “Learn of and from the experiences others.”

Chile

- “Money laundering, gangs “
- “More topics about environmental crime... is important for all of us, and not developed so much i think. “
- “Cybercrime”
- “More courses on line like the one I attended”
- “More courses with international uses for ours investigations.”

#### Djibouti

- “To help Africans Prosecutors to participate more to GPEN workshops “

#### Ghana

- “To organise specific training sessions for its members twice in a year at a specific location. “

#### Greece

- “More seminars, in European cities, but in the summer, and co-financed “

#### Hungary

- “The GPEN webinars are the main and most important part of GPEN as for now. The GPEN knowledgebase have only a small amount of material compared to this webinar practice, and most of the stuff uploaded are several years old, not fresh and up to date. GPEN should keep up with the emerging trends, and the appearing new materials. Which is relatively easy, both from open sources, and from the sources of law enforcement databases. I give some examples, which are used by the Hungarian knowledgebase: Europol EC3 European Platform for Experts, which has a weekly newsletter called OSINT dashboard, with the recent news in cybercrime topic. Council of Europe has a similar one for every two weeks (cybercrime digest) and CERTs tend to have some such stuff too. The Hungarian CERT has a weekly newsletter, and they are translating to Hungarian the newsletter of Matt Bromiley from Sans Security Awareness, which is freely distributable and can be reached in English from [www.sans.org/security-awareness/ouch-newsletter](http://www.sans.org/security-awareness/ouch-newsletter). Simply with sharing all these news in one place, the GPEN knowledgebase would be up to date with recent news, and would offer unparalleled source of information for judicials, since otherwise they should visit all these pages themselves, and they do not have the time for that. “

#### Indonesia

- “Establish a cooperative delivery for a refund of a felony”

#### Ireland

- “Keep the webinars educate prosecutors about types of social media “

#### Italy

- “More and more webinars”

#### Jamaica

- “Keep up the great work that has already started and link with DPP office libraries so as to develop their database”

#### Kenya

- “Keep up the good work. GPEN is on course. “

#### Kosovo

- “Bring experts of cyber field “

#### Lithuania

- “Keep on doing”

#### Maldives

- “International collaboration”

#### Mauritius

- “Bring e crime prosecutors face to face during a big/global event.. eg future IAP may include Cybercrime as a major topic and bring prosecutors together akin to the Octopus Conference or something similar”
- “Continue with the excellent work and organise some regional events to bring e-crime prosecutors face to face.”
- “A platform where countries having high rate of convictions in criminal cases can share their experience and techniques to add value to our investigations in Mauritius “

#### Montenegro

- “To organize more specific training and courses “

#### Mozambique

- “Be more supportive network, globally.”

#### Netherlands

- “Improve its visibility. In the EU, its visibility could be improved.”
- “Focus on webinars”

#### New Zealand

- “I don't have any specific suggestions.”

#### Nigeria

- “Retreats”
- “To allow participants from African countries to attend the conferences so they can benefit.”
- “Include activities for young prosecutors more for continuity “
- “The GPEN should diversify its programs to accommodate the challenges of developing countries in Africa and Asia “

#### Pakistan

- “Better coordination among prosecutors around the world. Arranging seminars and training sessions for the prosecutors among those parts of the world where still prosecutes are not recognize as they should be. “
- “Bring the all world prosecutor to near each other discuss there problems and build there capacity to overcome the globally the terrorism and crime through their expertise “
- “More interactive sessions”
- “Interaction with all prosecutor members “
- “Forensic science, modern devices, white collar crime, money laundering and prevention of control of narcotic substance “
- “Learn new ideas from your end and share with questions “

#### Philippines

- “Practical Trainings and Conferences”
- “Technical training”

#### Russia

- “To have wider country profiles (information) and specific database for IAP members and, to the possible extent, to outcomers”

#### Saudi Arabia

- “Convergence in anti-crime procedures”

#### Scotland

- “The webinar on Tackling Radicalisation and the Dissemination of Terrorist Propaganda has actually been of assistance in looking at different ways to use evidence derived from social media networks.”
- “Continue doing what you have been doing.”

#### Slovenia

- “To connect the contact points”

#### South Africa

- “Just to build on what already exist “

#### South Africa

- “I have no suggestions at this time.”

#### Sweden

- “Build and improve networks of operative it prosecutors”
- “To continue with the good work of today, it reaches several colleagues in Sweden.”

#### Switzerland

- “Offer regular courses / training try to give a voice to prosecutors in politics and the public debate about encryption / privacy and security”

Tanzania

- “Exchange program for African countries”

UAE

- “I think it’s better to have a conference in the Middle East “

UK

- “Develop and hope more training sessions “
- “Enhance my professional competence”

UK, working in Trinidad

- “Continue as at present”

Ukraine

- “Organize forums, conferences about criminal process in other territory and international cooperation”

USA

- “Continue to be a resource for ecrime prosecutors”
- “Please allow persons responding to your survey to be excluded in Q1 or Q2 if they have no experience to contribute other than reading information online”
- “keep going”
- “Pay for my membership”
- “I simply have not had the time or ability to take advantage of this service. I hope to do so in the future.”

Yemen

- “More practical cases”