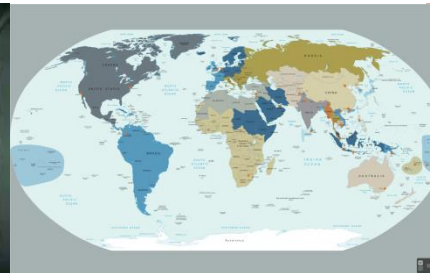




The future of international cooperation on cybercrime

Vanuatu – May 2019



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Overview

- Challenges
- Short-term
 - electronic MLA
 - simpler evidentiary requirements
- Medium-term
 - inter-agency access to databases
 - document service
 - safeguards
- Longer-term
 - artificial intelligence

Challenges

- Increasing trans-border nature of crime
 - Mobility of people / information / money
 - Internet data and use of cloud technologies.
- MAR process: complex, slow, formal, frustrating.
- Crime cooperation needs to be more agile.



Short-term future

- e-MLA
 - Interpol
 - secure, electronic transmission of MARs
 - existing legislation can support E-MLA
 - functional requirements / technical platform
- Evidentiary requirements
 - Alternatives to affidavits / certification
 - declarations (PRC)
 - no affidavits

Short-term future (cont.)

- Guidance from government:
 - options to obtain assistance (UK Gov website)
 - www.gov.uk/guidance/mutual-legal-assistance-mla-requests
- Guidance from ISPs:
 - preservation requests
 - location of data
- Central Authorities – direct engagement
- Online resources – UNODC / IJ

Medium-term future

- Access to databases:
 - Inter-agency
 - Inter-governmental
- E-document service



Longer-term

- Artificial intelligence
 - transform engagement with the justice sector
 - use of AI
 - research, analyse, generate, translate and respond to MARs
 - pre-populate a MAR from a questionnaire
 - UNODC MAR Writer Tool
 - identify privileged information
 - potentially linked to related government data
 - investigative function: statements / surveillance
 - reciprocal recognition
 - doing away with MARs?

Questions?

