

Thank you Chair.

This is Virginia Sakellaropoulou, Public Prosecutor.

Distinguished Delegates,

It is a fact that criminal activity is more easily performed via the Internet than in the real world. This is due to the fact that the offender acts within his familiar space, from a distance, rapidly, and with a certain degree of anonymity. Additionally, cybercrime has a cross-border character, a fact that makes its investigation and solving challenging.

In practice, Cybercrimes fall into two categories, namely in stricto-sensu cyber-offences and cyber-enabled crimes. Stricto-sensu cyber-offences are crimes against electronic communication networks and information. Cyber-enabled crimes or conventional crimes (such as vilification, fraud, etc.), are cases in which the Internet is used as a means of committing a conventional crime.

Cybercrime prosecution, and especially that of stricto-sensu cyber-offences, demands law enforcement agencies be staffed with experts and specialized personnel on technical and digital investigation. So, our first recommendation is that, due to the advancement of technology, law enforcement officers must always be up to date with new technological developments.

Our second recommendation concerns international cooperation in terms of fast and flexible procedures. For instance, international requests concerning the preservation of digital footprints in another nation for a certain time period, enables the nation making the request in terms of its criminal investigation. In fact, Greece has received and responded to forty such requests from various states since 2016.

The third recommendation for cross-border cooperation is that nations should take the necessary measures for an as common as possible national legal framework on cybercrime. Otherwise, similarly to financial crimes, some countries might arise as cybercrime heavens.

Our fourth recommendation stresses the need for private and public sector collaboration. Both parties can contribute and assist each other with knowledge, experience, and empirical data.

Last but not least, our final recommendation concerns prevention rather than fighting cybercrime. The Cybercrime Division of the Hellenic Police, of which I am Supervisor, organizes school seminars to inform and raise students' awareness of the dark side of the Internet.

These are the recommendations from the Greek side.

Thank you, Distinguished Delegates.

Thank you Chair.