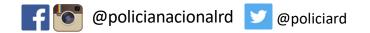


## **Dominican Republic's Experience** with Cybercrime and Cybersecurity

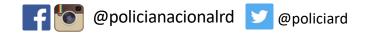


- 2003 First "cybercrime" investigation
- 2004 Draft bill on cybercrime using the Budapest Convention framework
   Establishment of two cybercrime investigation units: **DIDI** (DNI) and **DICAT** (PN)
- 2007 Law 53-07 against High-Tech Crimes enactment
- 2008 Request to the Council of Europe for invitation to accede the BC

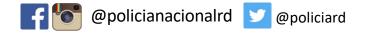
– Invitation to accede the BC received from CoE



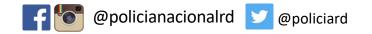
- 2008 First experience using Article 3 of Law 53-07 about Extraterritoriality International cooperation with Civil Guard of Spain on a case
- 2012 **Budapest Convention** ratification by Congress, becoming the first non-signatory country in the hemisphere to accede.
- 2013 BC entry into force
- 2016 National Cybersecurity Strategy Drafting INDOTEL / OAS-CICTE



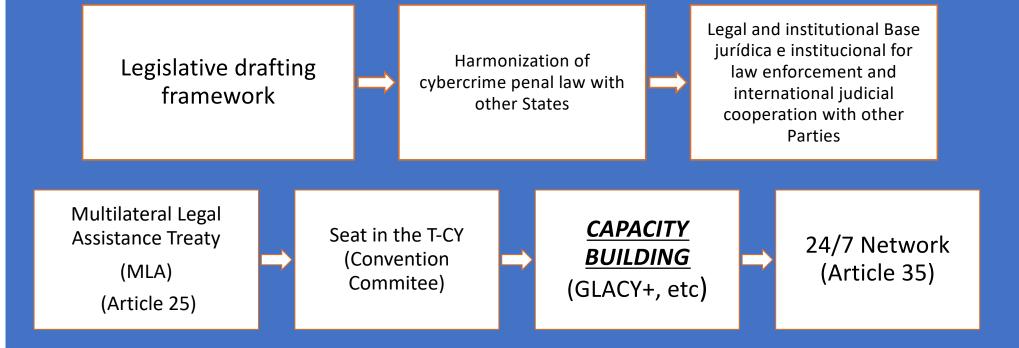
- 2016 Dominican Republic's inclusion in CoE + EU GLACY+ capacity building project
- 2016 DR Government launches Digital Republic Project with a transvere axis
  on Cybersecurity
- 2018 National Cybersecurity Strategy approved / National CSIRT established
- 2019 Law 53-07 against Cybercrime ammendment process start.

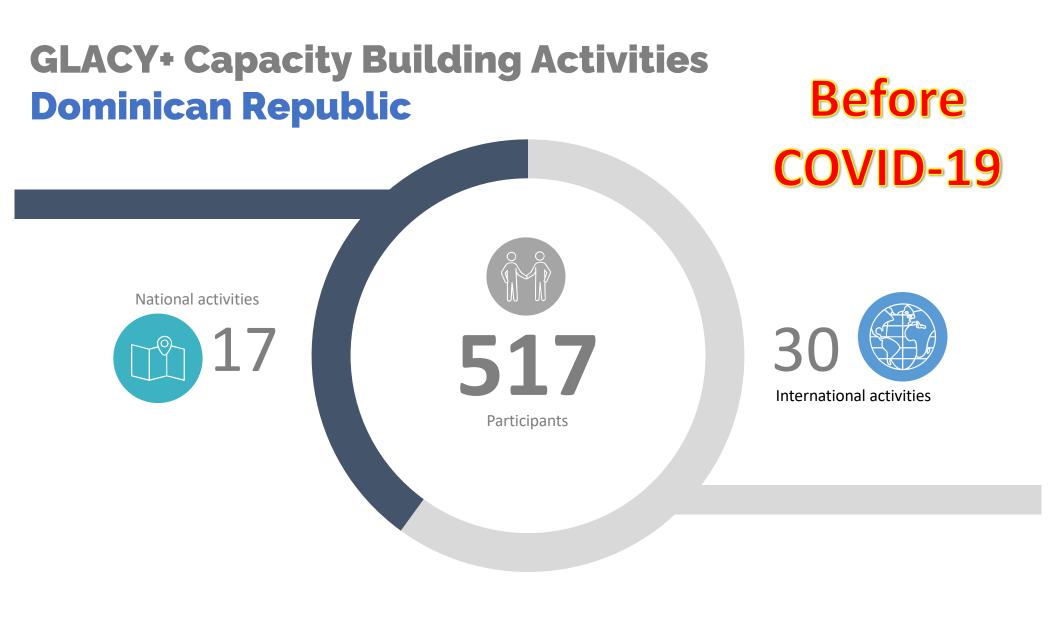


- 2021 Submission to Congress of Law 53-07 ammendment draft bill
- 2021 Cybersecurity bill drafting
- 2021 Personal Data Protection bill drafting
- 2021 DR elected VP UN Ad-Hoc Committee to draft a new cybercrime convention.



# Benefits of the Budapest Convention for the Dominican Republic







### **THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

