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# Cyber crimes under International law

International cybercrime conventions
African Union Convention on Cyberspace Security and Personal Data Protection
Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (also known as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime)

Model cybercrime law

- CW Model Law – Model Law on Computer and Computer-related Crime
- SADC Model Law – SADC Model Law on Computer Crime and Cybercrime
- HIPCAR – Harmonization of ICT Policies, Legislation and Regulatory Procedures in the Caribbeans (Cybercrime/e-Crimes)
- ITU – International Telecommunications Union Cybercrime Legislation Resources – I
- TU Toolkit for Cybercrime Legislation

Some specific cybercrime law
Africa

- **Botswana** – Chapter 08:06 (Cybercrime and Computer- related Crimes)
- **South Africa**
  Cybercrimes Act 2021 – South Africa (South Africa signed the Budapest Convention in 2001)
  National Cybersecurity Policy Framework ('NCPF')
- **Tanzania** – Cybercrimes Act, 2015

**The Americas**

- **The United States of America**
  Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA)
  United States Code
  Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Version 1.1
- **Brazil's** Internet Act stipulates that connection and application providers must comply with certain security standards when storing personal data and private communications.
- **Canada**
- The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act, SC 2000 c 5 ('PIPEDA') is a privacy statute, but establishes two central cybersecurity obligations for private sector organisations in Canada. The PIPEDA requires organisations to notify the regulator and affected individuals of certain cybersecurity incidents, and adopt appropriate security safeguards.

- Criminal Code of Canada

**Asia-Pacific**

- **Australia**
  Privacy Principles ('APPs') under the Privacy Act 1988 contain information security obligations.
  Criminal Code Act 1995 Australia
  Cybercrime Act 2001 Australia

- **Brunei Darussalam** has the Computer Misuse Act, 2007

- **China** has two main laws governing cybercrimes:
  the Cybersecurity Law 2016, and
  the Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China which came into effect in September 2021.

- **India** has two laws that recognise the importance of cybersecurity:
  The Information Technology Act, 2000, and specific rules, like the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011.

- **Japan's** Basic Act on Cybersecurity is the central law governing cybersecurity.

- **Malaysia** has the Computer Crimes Act

- **Philippines** has the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012

- **Thailand** has the Act on Computer Crimes

- **New Zealand's** main information cybersecurity obligations are contained in Information Privacy Principle 5 under the Privacy Act 2020. The Crimes Act,1961 also contains provisions relating to cybercrimes.

**Europe**

- Network and Information Security Directive

- **France –** Criminal Code

- **UK** – Computer Misuse Act, 2013

**The Middle East**

- **Israel** has several laws and regulations covering various aspects of cybersecurity such as:
  the Protection of Privacy Law
  The Protection of Privacy Regulations (Data Security) (translated version)
- **Jordan's** laws are available in Arabic only:

The Cybersecurity Law No. 16 of 2019
The Cybercrime Law No. 27 of 2015

- **Saudi Arabia** has the Law on the Use of Information Communications Technology in Government Agencies (in Arabic only)