

Cybercrime



Cybercrime poses a significant and potent threat to U.S. national and economic security. Despite the scale and impact of the problem, cybercrime is under-enforced globally, making cybercrime a low-risk, high-reward criminal activity. INL directly addresses the challenge of under-enforcement, complementing broader cyber priorities that encourage resilience through cybersecurity. INL's work strengthens international cooperation and builds enforcement capacity while protecting U.S. values.

How does INL fight cybercrime?

Strengthening Justice for U.S. Victims

Within its various activities, INL helps disrupt and deter cybercrimes that impact Americans through the use of the Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program (TOCRP) or in tandem with interagency partners such as Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) to utilize sanctions and deterrence tools.

1 IN 4 PEOPLE BECOME A VICTIM OF CYBERCRIME



Promoting Int'l Cooperation

INL encourages nations to effectively use existing legal tools such as the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, also known as the Budapest Convention, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), and 24/7 Network Points of Contact. INL's goal is to strengthen international law enforcement cooperation as well as identify and remedy "weak links" in the global enforcement architecture that can be exploited by cybercriminals.

INL helps strengthen foreign partner enforcement capacity and address global crime networks via the U.S. Transnational and High-Tech Crime Global Law Enforcement Network (GLEN).

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law
Enforcement Affairs

U.S. Department of State

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