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*Combating cyber crime: European practices and national implementation*

European Union today is paying special attention to the development of the comprehensive approach to the cybercrime procurement, which has become an integral part of the general security landscape. Hence, effectiveness of certain programs and projects remains low. Establishment of the new institutions and implementation of new programs does not provide essential response to the emerging threats and menaces coming from the cyber space. The aims of this study were to analyse existing system of cybercrime procurement in the EU, indicate existing gaps and using experience of the selected Member States (Belgium, Estonia, France, Netherlands and Poland) propose possible solutions for improvement of the current situation. Subsequent to this possibility of the extension of the national cybercrime procurement on the intergovernmental level was investigated. The study has indicated major gaps in the cyber security procurement in the EU as institutional fragmentation, functional overlapping, and incoherence regarding law applicability as well as insufficient information campaigns and undeveloped public-private partnerships. Extensive analysis of the different approaches of the analysed countries reveals that active involvement of the private sector in form of public-private partnerships is one of the key moments for the effective cybercrime procurement as both sides benefit from such cooperation. Furthermore, analysis of the cyber security policy on the national level allows paying additional attention on the role of the end users. It means that provision of the sufficient information campaigns becomes another essential moment for the comprehensive cybercrime procurement. Moreover, establishment of the clear division of the responsibilities between the existing institutions allows avoiding of the fragmentation and duplication of the functions. Such results achieved allow concluding that certain good practices successfully implemented on the national level of the Member States can be later adopted to the EU intergovernmental level and improve existing approach in cybercrime procurement.