MAYUMI TSUBOI ATTORNEY INTERNATIONAL DIVISION CRIMINAL AFFAIRS BUREAU MINISTRY OF JUSTICE JAPAN

#### HOW DID JAPAN AMEND CYBERCRIME LEGISLATION TO **BECOME A PARTY TO THE BUDAPEST CONVENTION?**

**OVERVIEW:** 

- 2001 Japan signed the Convention on Cybercrime
- 2004 Bill submitted to the Diet  $\rightarrow$  dropped
- 2005 Bill submitted to the Diet  $\rightarrow$  dropped
- 2006 Bill submitted to the Diet  $\rightarrow$  dropped in 2009
- 2011 Bill submitted to the Diet  $\rightarrow$
- 2012 Acceptance of the Convention

- - - passed in June 2011

#### THE AMENDMENT INCLUDES:

1. Revision of the Penal Code

in effect on July 14.2011

2. Revision of the Criminal Procedure Law

in effect on June 22.2012

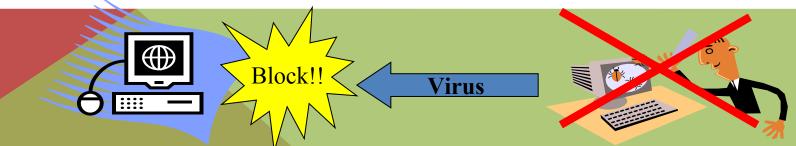
## **1. REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE**

- A. <u>New</u>: Criminalization of the production, provision etc. of **COMPUTER VIRUS** (cf. Article 6 of the Convention)
- Production, provision and making available of computer virus without legitimate reason
  - Imprisonment for not more than 3 years or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen
- Procurement and storing of computer virus without legitimate reason
  - Imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than 300,000 yen



## **1. REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE**

- B. <u>New</u>: Criminalization of an **attempt** of interference of computer system (cf. Article 11 of the Convention)
  - Imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than 1,000,000 yen
  - e.g.: It will be a crime when a person attempts damage a computer system by giving unauthorized commands through computer network, but was blocked by a firewall.



## **1. REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE**

# C. <u>Expansion</u>: offences related to distribution of obscene materials % also similar amendment for child pornography

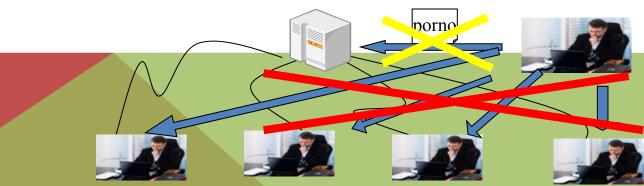
#### <before>

- Posting illegal pornography on a internet forum 

   punished
   Selling an illegal pornography book
   Distribution of illegal pornography by email
   unclear

#### <Revised Law>

Penal code has been amended to punish those who email obscene materials to unspecified persons or a number of persons.



Before the amendment;

•Seizure of the computer itself storing specified data

- With consent, copying data from the server computer and seizing the data storage medium
- Without consent, copying data from the server computer and seizing the data storage medium

Seizure of data stored in a computer which is networked and accessible from another computer

## A. new method of seizure of stored computer data

(cf. Article 18,19 of the Convention)

 Instead of seizing the computer(server) itself, it is now possible to copy the data from the computer and seize the computer-data storage medium instead

Seizure

without the consent of the owner or custodian of the

**Object of seizure** 

Warrant

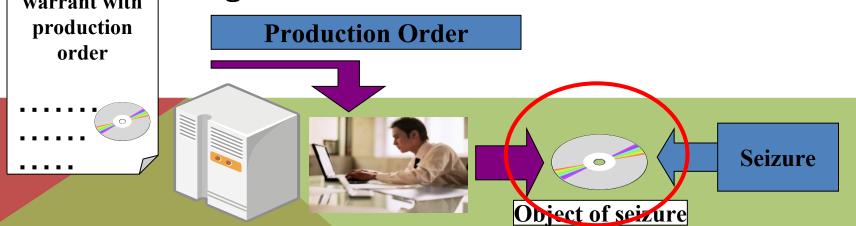
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#### B. <u>New</u>: Production order

(cf. Article 18,19 of the Convention)

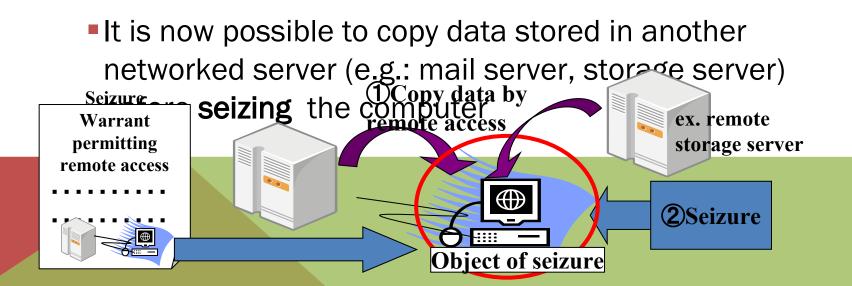
It is now possible to order the administrators of the data to copy the necessary data to a computer-

Seizwestan storage medium and seize the medium



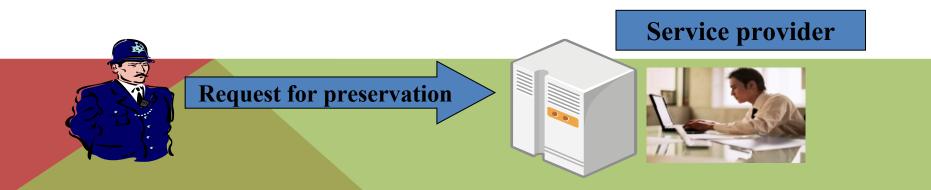
#### C. <u>New</u>: Seizure of computer after **copying data** from a remote server

(cf. Article 18,19 of the Convention)



#### D. <u>New</u>: Request for preservation of traffic data

It is now possible to request the service provider to preserve traffic data for up to 60 days.



# Thank you!

