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Strasbourg, version 4 May 2016

T-CY(2015)16

Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY)

T-CY Guidance Note #10 (DRAFT) **Production orders for subscriber information** **(Article 18 Budapest Convention)**

Proposal prepared by the T-CY Bureau and Cloud Evidence Group
for consideration by the 15th Plenary of the T-CY (24-25 May 2016)

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1 Introduction

The Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) at its 8th Plenary (December 2012) decided to issue Guidance Notes aimed at facilitating the effective use and implementation of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, also in the light of legal, policy and technological developments.¹

Guidance Notes represent the common understanding of the Parties to this treaty regarding the use of the Convention.

The present Note² addresses the question of production orders for subscriber information under Article 18, that is, situations in which:

- a person ordered to produce specified computer data is present in the territory of a Party (Article 18.1.a);³
- a service provider ordered to produce subscriber information is offering a service in the territory of the Party without being located in the territory (Article 18.1.b).

A Guidance Note on these aspects of Article 18 is relevant given that:

- subscriber information is the most often sought data in criminal investigations;
- Article 18 is a domestic power;
- the growth of cloud computing and remote data storage has raised a number of challenges for competent authorities seeking access to specified computer data – and, in particular, subscriber information – to further criminal investigations and prosecutions;
- currently, practices and procedures, as well as conditions and safeguards for access to subscriber information vary considerably among Parties to the Convention;
- concerns regarding privacy and the protection of personal data, the legal basis for jurisdiction pertaining to services offered in the territory of a Party without the service provider being located in that territory, as well as access to data stored in foreign jurisdictions or in unknown or multiple locations “within the cloud” need to be addressed.
- the enforceability of domestic production orders outside the territory of a Party raises further issues.

Article 18 is a measure to be applied in specific criminal investigations and proceedings within the scope of Article 14 Budapest Convention.

¹ See the mandate of the T-CY (Article 46 Budapest Convention).

² This Guidance Note is based on the work of the T-CY Cloud Evidence Group.

³ It is important to recall that Article 18.1.a of the Budapest Convention is not limited to subscriber information but concerns any type of specified computer data. This Guidance Note, however, addresses the production of subscriber information only.

2 Article 18 Budapest Convention⁴

2.1 Text of the provision

Article 18 – Production order

1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to order:

a a person in its territory to submit specified computer data in that person's possession or control, which is stored in a computer system or a computer-data storage medium; and

b a service provider offering its services in the territory of the Party to submit subscriber information relating to such services in that service provider's possession or control.

Extract from the Explanatory Report:

173. Under paragraph 1(a), a Party shall ensure that its competent law enforcement authorities have the power to order a person in its territory to submit specified computer data stored in a computer system, or data storage medium that is in that person's possession or control. The term "possession or control" refers to physical possession of the data concerned in the ordering Party's territory, and situations in which the data to be produced is outside of the person's physical possession but the person can nonetheless freely control production of the data from within the ordering Party's territory (for example, subject to applicable privileges, a person who is served with a production order for information stored in his or her account by means of a remote online storage service, must produce such information). At the same time, a mere technical ability to access remotely stored data (e.g. the ability of a user to access through a network link remotely stored data not within his or her legitimate control) does not necessarily constitute "control" within the meaning of this provision. In some States, the concept denominated under law as "possession" covers physical and constructive possession with sufficient breadth to meet this "possession or control" requirement.

Under paragraph 1(b), a Party shall also provide for the power to order a service provider offering services in its territory to "submit subscriber information in the service provider's possession or control". As in paragraph 1(a), the term "possession or control" refers to subscriber information in the service provider's physical possession and to remotely stored subscriber information under the service provider's control (for example at a remote data storage facility provided by another company). The term "relating to such service" means that the power is to be available for the purpose of obtaining subscriber information relating to services offered in the ordering Party's territory.⁵

2.2 What is "subscriber information?"

The term "subscriber information" is defined in Article 18.3 of the Budapest Convention:

3 For the purpose of this article, the term "subscriber information" means any information contained in the form of computer data or any other form that is held by a service provider, relating to subscribers of its services other than traffic or content data and by which can be established:

⁴ See Appendix for Article 18 and extracts from the Explanatory Report in full.

⁵ Paragraph 173 Explanatory Report.

- a the type of communication service used, the technical provisions taken thereto and the period of service;
- b the subscriber's identity, postal or geographic address, telephone and other access number, billing and payment information, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement;
- c any other information on the site of the installation of communication equipment, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement.

Obtaining subscriber information represents a lesser interference with the rights of individuals than obtaining traffic data or content data.

2.3 What is a "service provider?"

The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime applies a broad concept of "service provider" which is defined in Article 1.c of the Budapest Convention:

For the purposes of this Convention:

- c "service provider" means:
 - i any public or private entity that provides to users of its service the ability to communicate by means of a computer system, and
 - ii any other entity that processes or stores computer data on behalf of such communication service or users of such service.

Article 18.1.b is to be applied with respect to any service provider present in the territory or offering a service in the territory of the Party.⁶

3 T-CY interpretation of Article 18 Budapest Convention with respect to subscriber information

3.1 The scope of Article 18.1.a

- The scope is broad: a "person" (which may include a "service provider") that is physically present or legally present in the Party's territory.
- With respect to computer data, the scope is broad but not indiscriminate: any "specified" computer data (hence Article 18.1.a is not restricted to "subscriber information").
- The specified computer data is in that person's possession or control.
- The specified computer data is stored in a computer system or a computer-data storage medium.
- The production order is issued and enforceable by the competent authorities in the Party in which the order is sought/granted.

⁶ European Union instruments distinguish between providers of electronic communication services and of Internet society services. The concept of "service provider" of Article 1.c Budapest Convention encompasses both.

3.2 The scope of Article 18.1.b

The scope of Article 18.1.b is narrower than that of Article 18.1.a. Subsection b:

- is restricted to a “service provider;”⁷
- is restricted to “subscriber information;”
- the subject who is served the order is not legally or physically present, but the service is offered in the territory.

3.3 What are the characteristics of a “production order?”

A “production order” under Article 18 is a domestic measure and is to be provided for under domestic criminal law. A “production order” is constrained by the adjudicative and enforcement jurisdiction of the Party in which the order is granted.

Production orders under Article 18 “refer to computer data or subscriber information that are in the possession or control of a person or a service provider. The measure is applicable only to the extent that the person or service provider maintains such data or information. Some service providers, for example, do not keep records regarding the subscribers to their services”.⁸

The Explanatory Report (paragraph 171) to the Budapest Convention refers to production orders as a flexible measure which is less intrusive than search or seizure or other coercive powers and which may serve as an appropriate legal basis for cooperation with service providers.

3.4 What effect does the location of the data have?

The storage of subscriber information in another jurisdiction does not prevent the application of Article 18 Budapest Convention. The Explanatory Report, states with respect to:

- Article 18.1.a that “the term ‘possession or control’ refers to physical possession of the data concerned in the ordering Party’s territory, and situations in which the data to be produced is outside of the person’s physical possession but the person can nonetheless freely control production of the data from within the ordering Party’s territory.”⁹
- Article 18.1.b that “the term ‘possession or control’ refers to subscriber information in the service provider’s physical possession and to remotely stored subscriber information under the service provider’s control (for example at a remote data storage facility provided by another company).”¹⁰

This includes situations in which the storage facility is located outside of its territory.

Regarding Article 18.1.b, a typical situation may include a service provider that has its headquarters in one jurisdiction, applies the legal regime of a second jurisdiction, and stores the data in a third jurisdiction. Data may be mirrored in several jurisdictions or move between jurisdictions according to service provider discretion and without the knowledge or control of the subscriber. Legal regimes increasingly recognize, both in the criminal justice sphere and in the

⁷ The “person” is a broader concept than “a service provider”, although a “service provider” can be “a person”.

⁸ Paragraph 172 Explanatory Report.

⁹ Paragraph 173 Explanatory Report. A “person” in Article 18.1.a Budapest Convention may be a physical or legal person, including a service provider.

¹⁰ Paragraph 173 Explanatory Report.

privacy and data protection sphere, that the location of the data is not the determining factor for establishing jurisdiction.

3.5 What is “offering a service in the territory of a Party?”

The growth of cloud computing has raised questions about when a service provider is considered to be offering its services in the territory of the Party and is thus subject to a domestic production order for subscriber information. This has led to a range of interpretations across multiple jurisdictions by courts in both civil and criminal cases.

The T-CY has determined that with regard to Article 18.1.b, a service provider is “offering a service in the territory of the Party”, when:

- the service provider enables persons in the territory of the Party to subscribe to its services (and does not, for example, block access to such services);
- and
- orients its activities toward such subscribers (for example, by providing local advertising or advertising in the language of the territory of the Party), or makes use of the subscriber information (or associated traffic data) in the course of its activities, or interacts with subscribers in the Party.

3.6 Jurisdiction

Article 18.1.b is restricted to circumstances in which the criminal justice authority issuing the production order has jurisdiction over the offence in line with Article 22 Budapest Convention.¹¹

This may typically include situations in which the subscriber is or was resident or present on that territory when the crime was committed.

3.7 General considerations and safeguards

It is presumed that the Parties to the Convention form a community of trust and that rule of law and human rights principles are respected in line with Article 15 Budapest Convention.

The rights of individuals and the interests of third parties are to be taken into account when applying the measure.

¹¹ Article 22 – Jurisdiction

- 1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish jurisdiction over any offence established in accordance with Articles 2 through 11 of this Convention, when the offence is committed:
 - a in its territory; or
 - b on board a ship flying the flag of that Party; or
 - c on board an aircraft registered under the laws of that Party; or
 - d by one of its nationals, if the offence is punishable under criminal law where it was committed or if the offence is committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of any State.
- 2 Each Party may reserve the right not to apply or to apply only in specific cases or conditions the jurisdiction rules laid down in paragraphs 1.b through 1.d of this article or any part thereof.
- 3 Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 24, paragraph 1, of this Convention, in cases where an alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her to another Party, solely on the basis of his or her nationality, after a request for extradition.
- 4 This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised by a Party in accordance with its domestic law.
- 5 When more than one Party claims jurisdiction over an alleged offence established in accordance with this Convention, the Parties involved shall, where appropriate, consult with a view to determining the most appropriate jurisdiction for prosecution.

Article 18 is a domestic legal instrument even if Article 18.1.b entails serving such an instrument on a service provider that offers a service in the territory of the Party but is a legal person located in another State.

The present interpretation of Article 18 is without prejudice to broader or additional powers under the domestic law of Parties.

3.8 Applying Article 18 with respect to subscriber information

The production of subscriber information under Article 18 Budapest Convention may, therefore, be ordered if the following criteria are met in a specific criminal investigation and with regard to specified subscribers:

IF		
The criminal justice authority has jurisdiction over the offence in line with Article 22 Budapest Convention;		
AND IF		
Article 18.1.a The service provider is physically or legally present or represented in the territory of the Party. For example, the service provider is registered as a provider of electronic communication services, or servers or parts of its infrastructure are located in the Party;	OR	Article 18.1.b The service provider is "offering a service in the territory of the Party", that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the service provider enables persons in the territory of the Party to subscribe to its services,¹² AND - orients its activities at subscribers, or makes use of subscriber information in the course of its activities, or interacts with subscribers in the Party;
AND IF		
the service provider is in possession or control of the subscriber information;		
AND IF		
the subscriber information to be produced is relating to services of a provider offered in the territory of the Party.		

4 T-CY statement

The T-CY agrees that the above represents the common understanding of the Parties as to the scope and elements of Article 18 Budapest Convention with respect to the production of subscriber information.

¹² Note Paragraph 183 Explanatory Report: "The reference to a "service agreement or arrangement" should be interpreted in a broad sense and includes any kind of relationship on the basis of which a client uses the provider's services."

5 Appendix: Extracts of the Budapest Convention

Article 18 – Production order

- 1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to order:
 - a a person in its territory to submit specified computer data in that person's possession or control, which is stored in a computer system or a computer-data storage medium; and
 - b a service provider offering its services in the territory of the Party to submit subscriber information relating to such services in that service provider's possession or control.
- 2 The powers and procedures referred to in this article shall be subject to Articles 14 and 15.
- 3 For the purpose of this article, the term "subscriber information" means any information contained in the form of computer data or any other form that is held by a service provider, relating to subscribers of its services other than traffic or content data and by which can be established:
 - a the type of communication service used, the technical provisions taken thereto and the period of service;
 - b the subscriber's identity, postal or geographic address, telephone and other access number, billing and payment information, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement;
 - c any other information on the site of the installation of communication equipment, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement.

Explanatory Report

Production order (Article 18)

170. Paragraph 1 of this article calls for Parties to enable their competent authorities to compel a person in its territory to provide specified stored computer data, or a service provider offering its services in the territory of the Party to submit subscriber information. The data in question are stored or existing data, and do not include data that has not yet come into existence such as traffic data or content data related to future communications. Instead of requiring States to apply systematically coercive measures in relation to third parties, such as search and seizure of data, it is essential that States have within their domestic law alternative investigative powers that provide a less intrusive means of obtaining information relevant to criminal investigations.

171. A "production order" provides a flexible measure which law enforcement can apply in many cases, especially instead of measures that are more intrusive or more onerous. The implementation of such a procedural mechanism will also be beneficial to third party custodians of data, such as ISPs, who are often prepared to assist law enforcement authorities on a voluntary basis by providing data under their control, but who prefer an appropriate legal basis for such assistance, relieving them of any contractual or non-contractual liability.

172. The production order refers to computer data or subscriber information that are in the possession or control of a person or a service provider. The measure is applicable only to the extent that the person or

service provider maintains such data or information. Some service providers, for example, do not keep records regarding the subscribers to their services.

173. Under paragraph 1(a), a Party shall ensure that its competent law enforcement authorities have the power to order a person in its territory to submit specified computer data stored in a computer system, or data storage medium that is in that person's possession or control. The term "possession or control" refers to physical possession of the data concerned in the ordering Party's territory, and situations in which the data to be produced is outside of the person's physical possession but the person can nonetheless freely control production of the data from within the ordering Party's territory (for example, subject to applicable privileges, a person who is served with a production order for information stored in his or her account by means of a remote online storage service, must produce such information). At the same time, a mere technical ability to access remotely stored data (e.g. the ability of a user to access through a network link remotely stored data not within his or her legitimate control) does not necessarily constitute "control" within the meaning of this provision. In some States, the concept denominated under law as "possession" covers physical and constructive possession with sufficient breadth to meet this "possession or control" requirement.

Under paragraph 1(b), a Party shall also provide for the power to order a service provider offering services in its territory to "submit subscriber information in the service provider's possession or control". As in paragraph 1(a), the term "possession or control" refers to subscriber information in the service provider's physical possession and to remotely stored subscriber information under the service provider's control (for example at a remote data storage facility provided by another company). The term "relating to such service" means that the power is to be available for the purpose of obtaining subscriber information relating to services offered in the ordering Party's territory.

174. The conditions and safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 of the article, depending on the domestic law of each Party, may exclude privileged data or information. A Party may wish to prescribe different terms, different competent authorities and different safeguards concerning the submission of particular types of computer data or subscriber information held by particular categories of persons or service providers. For example, with respect to some types of data, such as publicly available subscriber information, a Party might permit law enforcement agents to issue such an order where in other situations a court order could be required. On the other hand, in some situations a Party might require, or be mandated by human rights safeguards to require that a production order be issued only by judicial authorities in order to be able to obtain certain types of data. Parties may wish to limit the disclosure of this data for law enforcement purposes to situations where a production order to disclose such information has been issued by judicial authorities. The proportionality principle also provides some flexibility in relation to the application of the measure, for instance in many States in order to exclude its application in minor cases.

175. A further consideration for Parties is the possible inclusion of measures concerning confidentiality. The provision does not contain a specific reference to confidentiality, in order to maintain the parallel with the non-electronic world where confidentiality is not imposed in general regarding production orders. However, in the electronic, particularly on-line, world a production order can sometimes be employed as a preliminary measure in the investigation, preceding further measures such as search and seizure or real-time interception of other data. Confidentiality could be essential for the success of the investigation.

176. With respect to the modalities of production, Parties could establish obligations that the specified computer data or subscriber information must be produced in the manner specified in the order. This could include reference to a time period within which disclosure must be made, or to form, such as that the data or information be provided in "plain text", on-line or on a paper print-out or on a diskette.

177. "Subscriber information" is defined in paragraph 3. In principle, it refers to any information held by the administration of a service provider relating to a subscriber to its services. Subscriber information may be contained in the form of computer data or any other form, such as paper records. As subscriber information includes forms of data other than just computer data, a special provision has been included in the article to

address this type of information. "Subscriber" is intended to include a broad range of service provider clients, from persons holding paid subscriptions, to those paying on a per-use basis, to those receiving free services. It also includes information concerning persons entitled to use the subscriber's account.

178. In the course of a criminal investigation, subscriber information may be needed primarily in two specific situations. First, subscriber information is needed to identify which services and related technical measures have been used or are being used by a subscriber, such as the type of telephone service used (e.g., mobile), type of other associated services used (e.g., call forwarding, voice-mail, etc.), telephone number or other technical address (e.g., e-mail address). Second, when a technical address is known, subscriber information is needed in order to assist in establishing the identity of the person concerned. Other subscriber information, such as commercial information about billing and payment records of the subscriber may also be relevant to criminal investigations, especially where the crime under investigation involves computer fraud or other economic crimes.

179. Therefore, subscriber information includes various types of information about the use of a service and the user of that service. With respect to the use of the service, the term means any information, other than traffic or content data, by which can be established the type of communication service used, the technical provisions related thereto, and the period of time during which the person subscribed to the service. The term 'technical provisions' includes all measures taken to enable a subscriber to enjoy the communication service offered. Such provisions include the reservation of a technical number or address (telephone number, web site address or domain name, e-mail address, etc.), as well as the provision and registration of communication equipment used by the subscriber, such as telephone devices, call centers or LANs (local area networks).

180. Subscriber information is not limited to information directly related to the use of the communication service. It also means any information, other than traffic data or content data, by which can be established the user's identity, postal or geographic address, telephone and other access number, and billing and payment information, which is available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement between the subscriber and the service provider. It also means any other information, other than traffic data or content data, concerning the site or location where the communication equipment is installed, which is available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement. This latter information may only be relevant in practical terms where the equipment is not portable, but knowledge as to the portability or purported location of the equipment (on the basis of the information provided according to the service agreement or arrangement) can be instrumental to an investigation.

181. However, this article should not be understood as to impose an obligation on service providers to keep records of their subscribers, nor would it require service providers to ensure the correctness of such information. Thus, a service provider is not obliged to register identity information of users of so-called prepaid cards for mobile telephone services. Nor is it obliged to verify the identity of the subscribers or to resist the use of pseudonyms by users of its services.

182. As the powers and procedures in this Section are for the purpose of specific criminal investigations or proceedings (Article 14), production orders are to be used in individual cases concerning, usually, particular subscribers. For example, on the basis of the provision of a particular name mentioned in the production order, a particular associated telephone number or e-mail address may be requested. On the basis of a particular telephone number or e-mail address, the name and address of the subscriber concerned may be ordered. The provision does not authorise Parties to issue a legal order to disclose indiscriminate amounts of the service provider's subscriber information about groups of subscribers e.g. for the purpose of data-mining.

183. The reference to a "service agreement or arrangement" should be interpreted in a broad sense and includes any kind of relationship on the basis of which a client uses the provider's services. _____