



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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Octopus Interface 2010 – Workshop 3

The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime as a global framework: Introduction to panel discussions

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About the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime

The Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185)

- **Elaborated by the Council of Europe with the participation of Canada, Japan, South Africa and the USA**
- **Opened for signature in Budapest in November 2001**
- **In force since July 2004**
- **Open for accession by any country**

The Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism Committed through Computer Systems (CETS 189)

- **Opened for signature in January 2003**
- **In force since March 2006**

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Scope of the Budapest Convention

Criminalise conduct

- **Illegal access to a computer system**
- **Illegal interception**
- **Data interference**
- **System interference**
- **Misuse of devices**

- **Computer-related forgery and fraud**

- **Child pornography, (protocol: xenophobia, racism)**

- **Infringement of copyright and related rights**



Scope of the Budapest Convention

Tools for efficient investigations – and safeguards (procedural law)

- **Procedural safeguards**
- **Expedited preservation of stored computer data / and partial disclosure of traffic data**
- **Production order**
- **Search and seizure of stored computer data**
- **Real-time collection of traffic data**
- **Interception of content data**

- **Scope: apply to any offence by means of a computer system and any evidence in electronic form**



Scope of the Budapest Convention

Framework for efficient international cooperation

- **Harmonise legislation with other countries**
- **Provide for mutual legal assistance and other provisions for international cooperation**
- **Introduce specific provisions for:**
 - Expedited preservation of stored computer data
 - Expedited disclosure of preserved computer data
 - Mutual assistance regarding accessing stored computer data
 - Trans-border access to stored computer data (public/with consent)
 - Mutual assistance in interception of traffic and content data
 - 24/7 network
- **Accession to the Convention**

3**State of implementation**

- **Ratifications (28): European countries and USA**
- **Signatures (18): European countries, Canada, Japan and South Africa**
- **Invited to accede (5): Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Philippines**
- **Used as a guideline, reference standard or model law in more than 100 countries**

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Supported/referred to by other organisations

- **European Union**
- **Organisation of American States**
- **OECD**
- **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation**
- **Interpol**
- **Private sector**
- **others**

Issues

Pace of implementation too slow?

- **Legislation to be in place by the time of ratification / accession**

A European instrument?

- **Open for accession**
- **Parties determine future work on the Convention**

A static instrument / out of date?

- **A comprehensive instrument covering most situations**
- **Amendments/additional protocols possible**

Effectiveness?

- **Effective in many / capacity building necessary in others**



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Budapest vs new treaty

Budapest Convention

- Broad, comprehensive treaty ✓
- Already in place ✓
- Proven to work ✓
- Guideline for 100+ countries ✓
- Reforms underway in many countries on this basis ✓
- Amendments and protocols possible to address emerging needs ✓
- Open for accession ✓
- Parties determine future evolution of the treaty ✓

Opportunities of a new treaty

- Stronger political involvement of developing countries
- Cover additional offences

Risks

- Disruption of reforms underway for several years
- More basic standard/ lower common denominator
- Different/lower standard for developing countries
- Unclear scope / results / duration

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- What recommendation to countries where reforms are underway?
- Is the preparation of a new treaty the most effective action against cybercrime?
- Focus scarce resources on the implementation of existing tools and instruments?