

WORKSHOP 9 – CRIME AND JURISDICTION IN CYBERSPACE: ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE

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THE CLICHÉ:

"[W]ITH FEW EXCEPTIONS GOVERNMENTS CAN USE THEIR COERCIVE POWERS ONLY WITHIN THEIR BORDERS AND CONTROL OFFSHORE INTERNET COMMUNICATIONS ONLY BY CONTROLLING LOCAL INTERMEDIARIES, LOCAL ASSETS, AND LOCAL PERSONS." (GOLDSMITH & WU)

A DOCTRINE OF "MARKET SOVEREIGNTY" BASED ON "MARKET DESTROYING MEASURES":

"[W]ITH FEW EXCEPTIONS GOVERNMENTS CAN USE THEIR COERCIVE POWERS ONLY WITHIN THEIR BORDERS AND CONTROL OFFSHORE INTERNET COMMUNICATIONS ONLY BY CONTROLLING LOCAL INTERMEDIARIES, LOCAL ASSETS, AND LOCAL PERSONS." (GOLDSMITH & WU - MODIFIED)



- THE TRADITIONAL CATEGORISATION:
 - 1. PRESCRIPTIVE (OR LEGISLATIVE) JURISDICTION;
 - 2. JUDICIAL (OR ADJUDICATIVE) JURISDICTION; AND
 - 3. ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION.



JURISDICTION (PUBLIC INT. LAW):

- A BETTER CATEGORISATION:
 - 1. PRESCRIPTIVE (OR LEGISLATIVE) JURISDICTION;
 - 2. INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION;
 - 3. JUDICIAL (OR ADJUDICATIVE) JURISDICTION; AND
 - 4. ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW PRINCIPLES: THE HARVARD DRAFT 1935:

- 1. THE TERRITORIALITY PRINCIPLE [SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE];
- 2. THE NATIONALITY PRINCIPLE;
- 3. THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE;
- 4. THE UNIVERSALITY PRINCIPLE; AND
- 5. THE PASSIVE PERSONALITY PRINCIPLE.
- 'EFFECTS DOCTRINE'

- DUTY OF NON-INTERVENTION
- COMITY
- (TERRITORIAL) SOVEREIGNTY

A NEW (JURISPRUDENTIAL) FRAMEWORK FOR JURISDICTION:

IN THE ABSENCE OF AN OBLIGATION UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION, A STATE MAY ONLY EXERCISE JURISDICTION WHERE:

- (1) THERE IS A **SUBSTANTIAL CONNECTION** BETWEEN THE MATTER AND THE STATE SEEKING TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION;
- (2) THE STATE SEEKING TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION HAS A **LEGITIMATE INTEREST** IN THE MATTER; AND
- (3) THE EXERCISE OF JURISDICTION IS REASONABLE GIVEN THE **BALANCE** BETWEEN THE STATE'S LEGITIMATE INTERESTS AND OTHER INTERESTS.