

## African Forum on Cybercrime, Addis Ababa, 16 – 18 October 2018 Workshop 2: International cooperation



















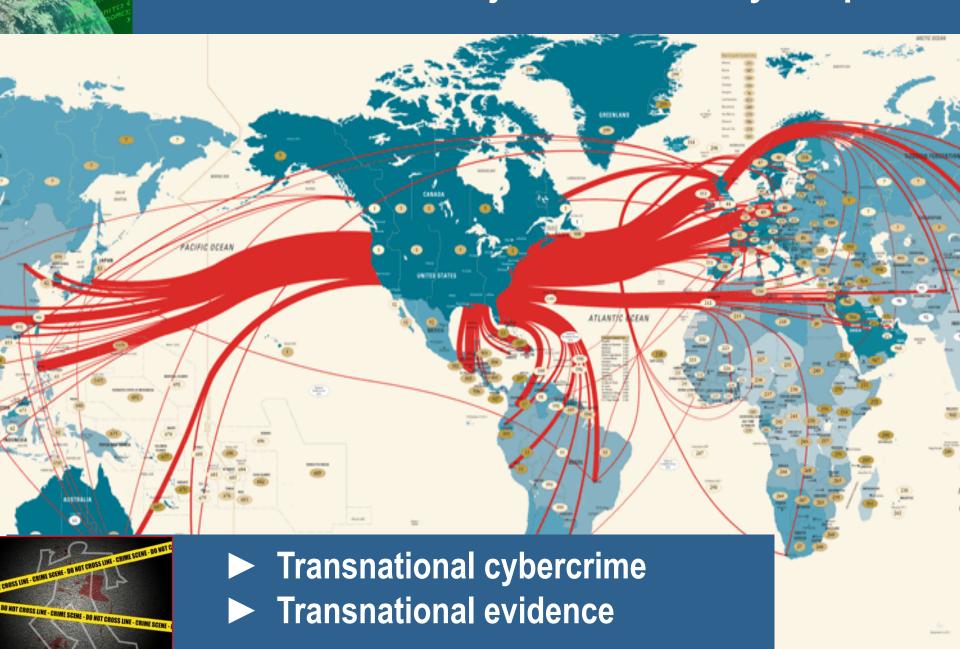


# Bases for international cooperation on cybercrime and e-evidence

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## **Crime and jurisdiction in cyberspace**





## Assessment of international cooperation under the Budapest Convention (2014)

### International requests for data

#### Types of data requested:

- 1. Subscriber information (80+%?)
- 2. Traffic data
- 3. Content data

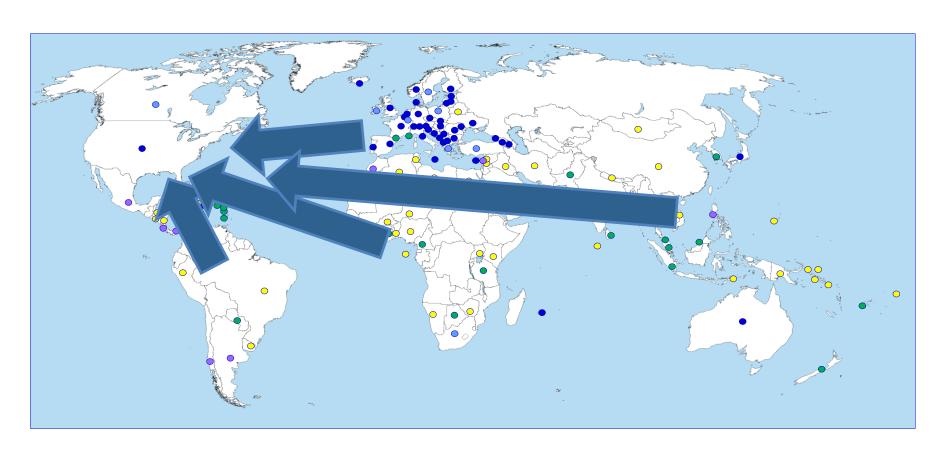
#### **Underlying offences**

- 1. Fraud and other financial crimes
- 2. Violent and serious crime (murder, assaualt, trafficking, child abuse etc.)
- 3. Offences against computer systems



# Assessment of international cooperation under the Budapest Convention (2014)

## Mapping requests sent/received



Somewhat more diverse today



### **Budapest Convention: International cooperation provisions**

#### **Combination: regular MLA + expedited and provisional measures**

Article	Budapest Convention
Art. 23	General princip. (subsidiarity)
Art. 24	Extradition
Art. 25	General rules
Art. 26	Spontaneous information
Art. 27	MLA in absence of treaty
Art. 28	Confidentiality



### **Budapest Convention: International cooperation provisions**

Article	Budapest Convention
Art. 29	<b>Expedited preservation</b>
Art. 30	Partial disclosure traffic data
Art. 31	MLA accessing data
Art. 32	Transborder access
Art. 33	MLA collection traffic data
Art. 34	MLA interception content
Art. 35	24/7 point of contact



## Assessment of international cooperation under the Budapest Convention

► Increasing use of Budapest Convention for cooperation among increasing number of Parties

### **Joining the Budapest Convention**

### **Treaty open for accession (article 37)**

#### Phase 1:

- A country with legislation in place or advanced stage
- Letter from Government to CoE expressing interest in accession
- Consultations (CoE/Parties)
  in view of decision to invite
- Invitation to accede

#### Phase 2:

- Domestic procedure (e.g. decision by national Parliament)
- Deposit of the instrument of accession

#### Need to make MLA on cybercrime and e-evidence more efficient

- Implement provisions of Budapest Convention
- Statistics or other measures to monitor efficiency of the MLA process
- More technology-literate staff for MLA
- More training
- Strengthen 24/7 contact points
- Streamline procedures and reduce the number of steps required for MLA at domestic levels
- Make use of all available channels for international cooperation
- Establish emergency procedures
- Confirm receipts of MLA requests
- Open domestic investigations upon a foreign request or spontaneous information
- Electronic transmission of requests
- Make sure requests are specific and complete
- Consult foreign authorities before sending MLA requests

▶ Domestic responsibility supported by capacity building



#### **Example:**

- ► Template: Mutual Legal Assistance Request for subscriber information (Art. 31 Budapest Convention)
- ► Template: <u>Data Preservation Request</u> (Articles 29 and 30 Budapest Convention)

#### **Limitations to MLA**

- Cloud computing, territoriality and jurisdiction
  - Cloud computing: distributed systems ➤ distributed data ➤ distributed evidence
  - Unclear where data is stored and/or which legal regime applies ► Loss of (knowledge of) location
  - Service provider under different layers of jurisdiction
  - Unclear which provider for which services controls which data
  - Is data stored or in transit ► production orders, search/seizure or interception?



