

Action on cybercrime and electronic evidence:

Budapest Convention and its Second Protocol on electronic evidence

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www.coe.int/cybercrime

The problem of cybercrime ...

Cybercrime To Cost The World \$10.5 Trillion Annually By 2025

Every U.S. business is under cyberattack

FBI Reports \$12.5 Billion Increase in Losses from Cybercrime Amid Ongoing Phishing Attacks

APRIL 8, 2024 | TECHNOLOGY

Comment les acteurs du cybercrime se professionnalisent

Par Sophy Caulier

Publié le 15 novembre 2020 à 18h00 - Mis à jour le 16 novembre 2020 à 11h51

Reservé à nos abonnés

Partage

ENQUÊTE | En plein essor, très lucrative, la criminalité sur Internet est passée de la petite délinquance au crime organisé. L'ag

Alarming escalation in child sexual abuse online revealed by Global Threat Assessment 2023

ist Updated: Dec 02, 2020, 05:00 PM IST

SECURITY

IBM finds phishing threat to covid-19 vaccine 'cold chain'

Cyberattackers are targeting vaccination efforts... without the right measures in place, your business doesn't stand a chance.

3 December 2020

Generative AI is making phishing attacks more dangerous

Warning: Domestic cyber terrorism on the rise in 2021

SPECIAL

BY TIM SANDLE NOV 25, 2020 IN BUSINESS

This year has been rocky, yet as businesses attempt to re-build for 2021, next year will see a continuation of challenges and some new threats emerging. These include new cyber-threats, both internal and external to the nation state.

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per Sec
rityExpert on

fUK focused

what they describe as "a

home » Security Bloggers Network » 40% Increase in Ransomware Attacks in Q3 2020

40% Increase in Ransomware Attacks in Q3 2020

by saptarshi das on November 16, 2020



CYBER BULLYING

DNA Exclusive: Women soft target of cyberbullying online violence on social media

In a shocking report, about 35 per cent of the women in the world are victims of some or the other kind of cyber violence. The DNA analysis will look into the different aspects of cyber violence against women related to nearly 400 million women around the world.

BBC

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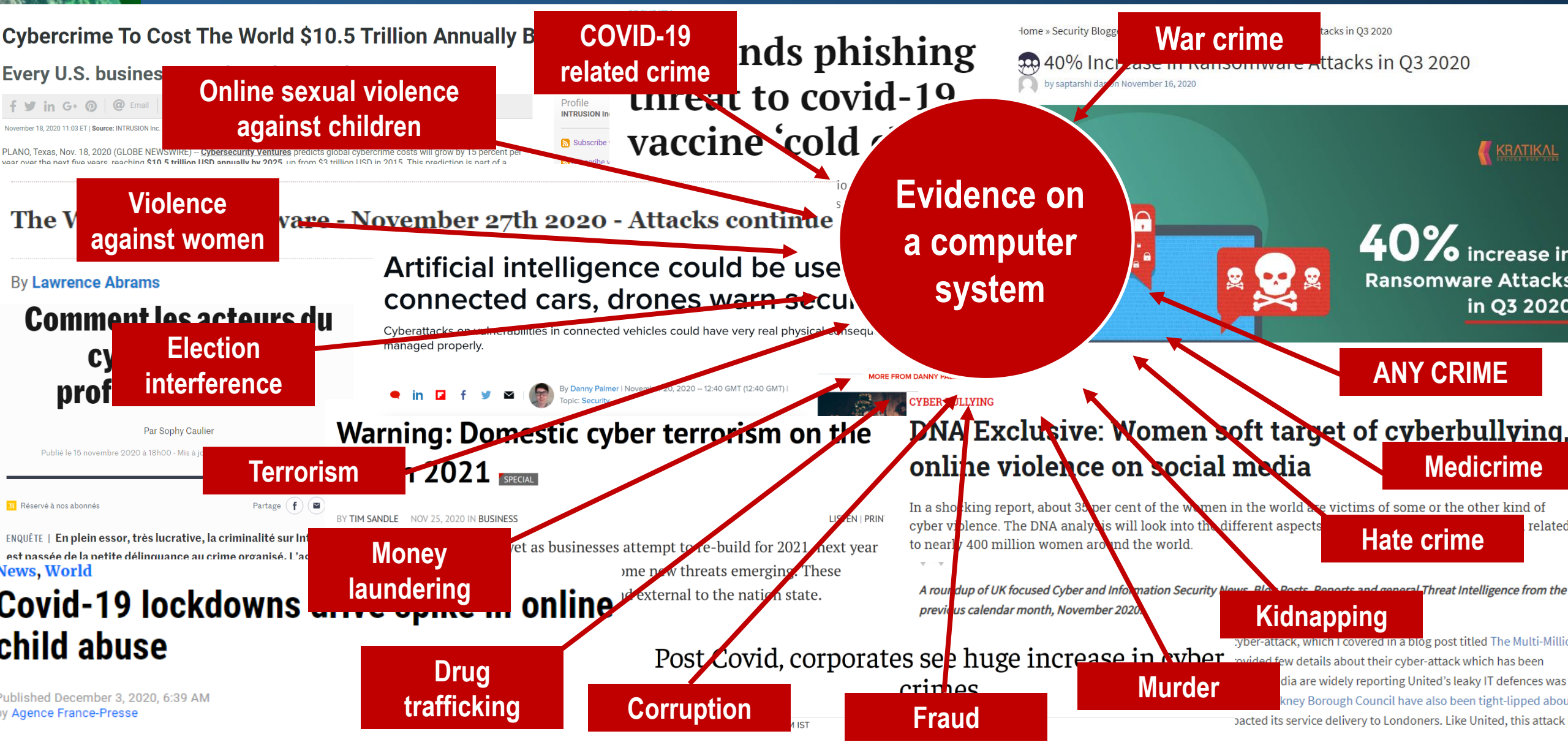
NEWS

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tech

Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine docs hacked from European Medicines Agency

... and e-evidence re all types of crime



The mechanism of the Budapest Convention

Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001):

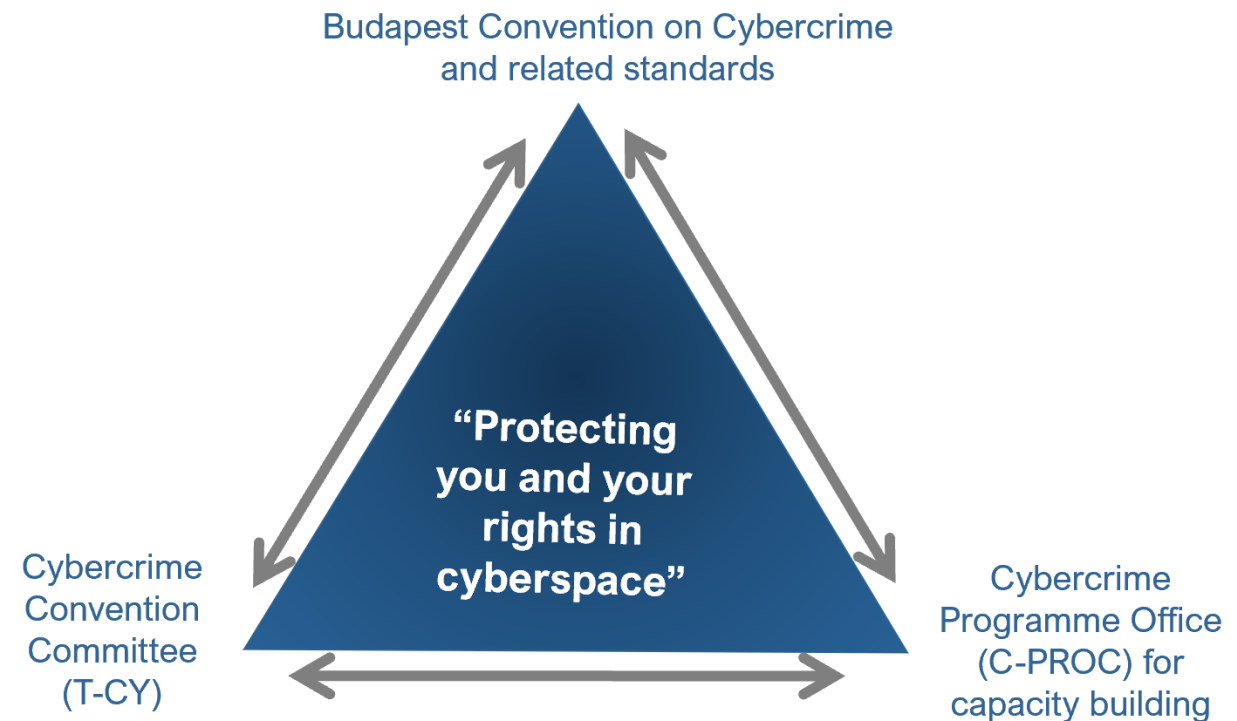
1. Specific offences against and by means of computer systems
2. Procedural powers with safeguards to investigate cybercrime and collect electronic evidence in relation to any crime
3. International cooperation on cybercrime and e-evidence

+ 1st Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism via Computer Systems

+ 2nd Protocol on enhanced cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence (Strasbourg, 12 May 2022)

+ Guidance Notes

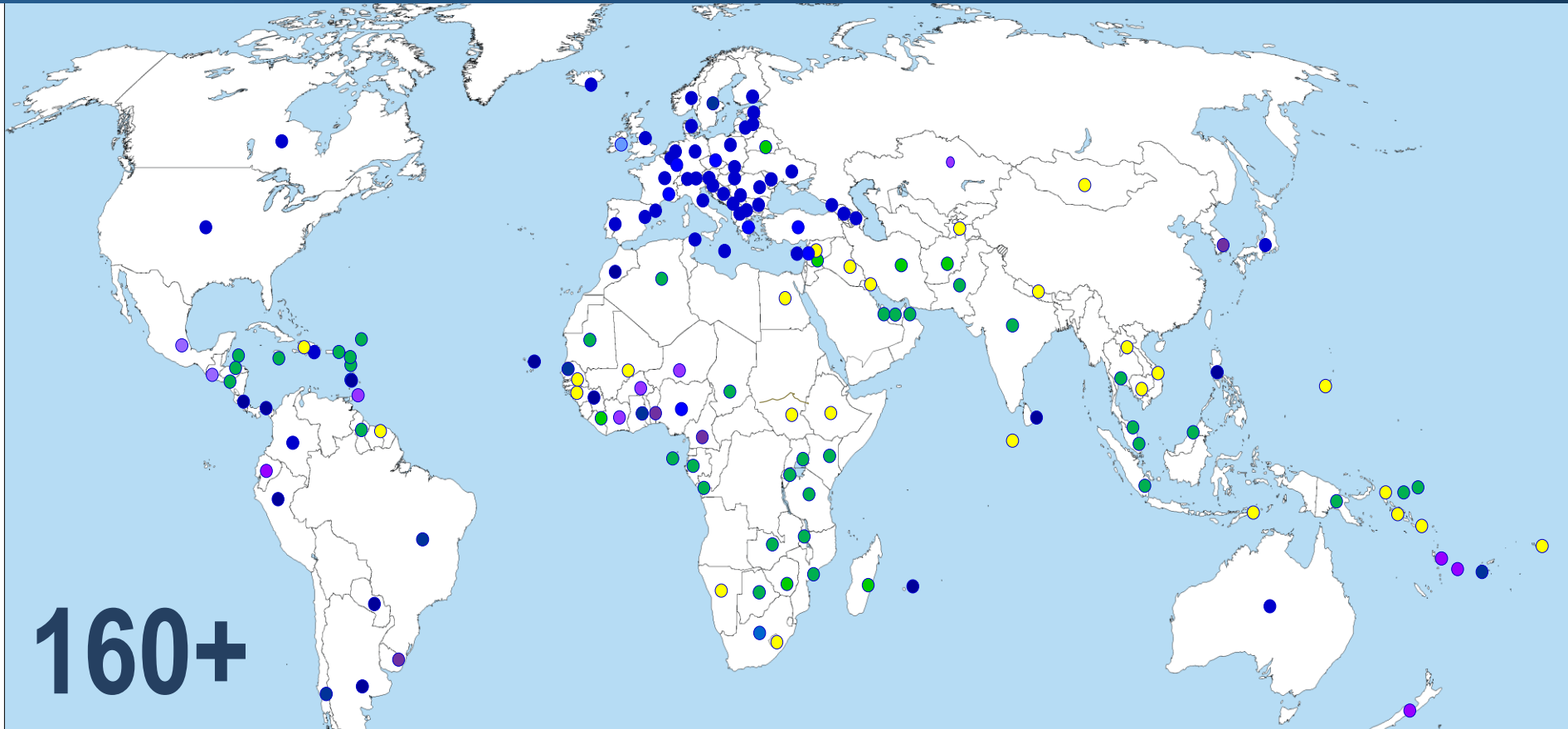
By 24 April 2024: 72 Parties and 21 Observer States



Practical guidelines that can help law enforcement and service providers organise their cooperation

- include common guidelines for both law enforcement and service providers and specific guidelines for each of them
- are not to substitute legislation or other formal regulations, but rather to supplement and help regulations work in practice
- are based on good practices already available
- are to be adapted to the specific circumstances in each country.

Reach of the Convention on Cybercrime



160+

Parties:	72	■		
Signed:	2	■	Other States with substantive laws broadly in line with Budapest Convention:	45+ ■
Invited to accede:	19	■	Further States drawing on Budapest Convention for legislation:	30+ ■
	= 93			= 75+ ■

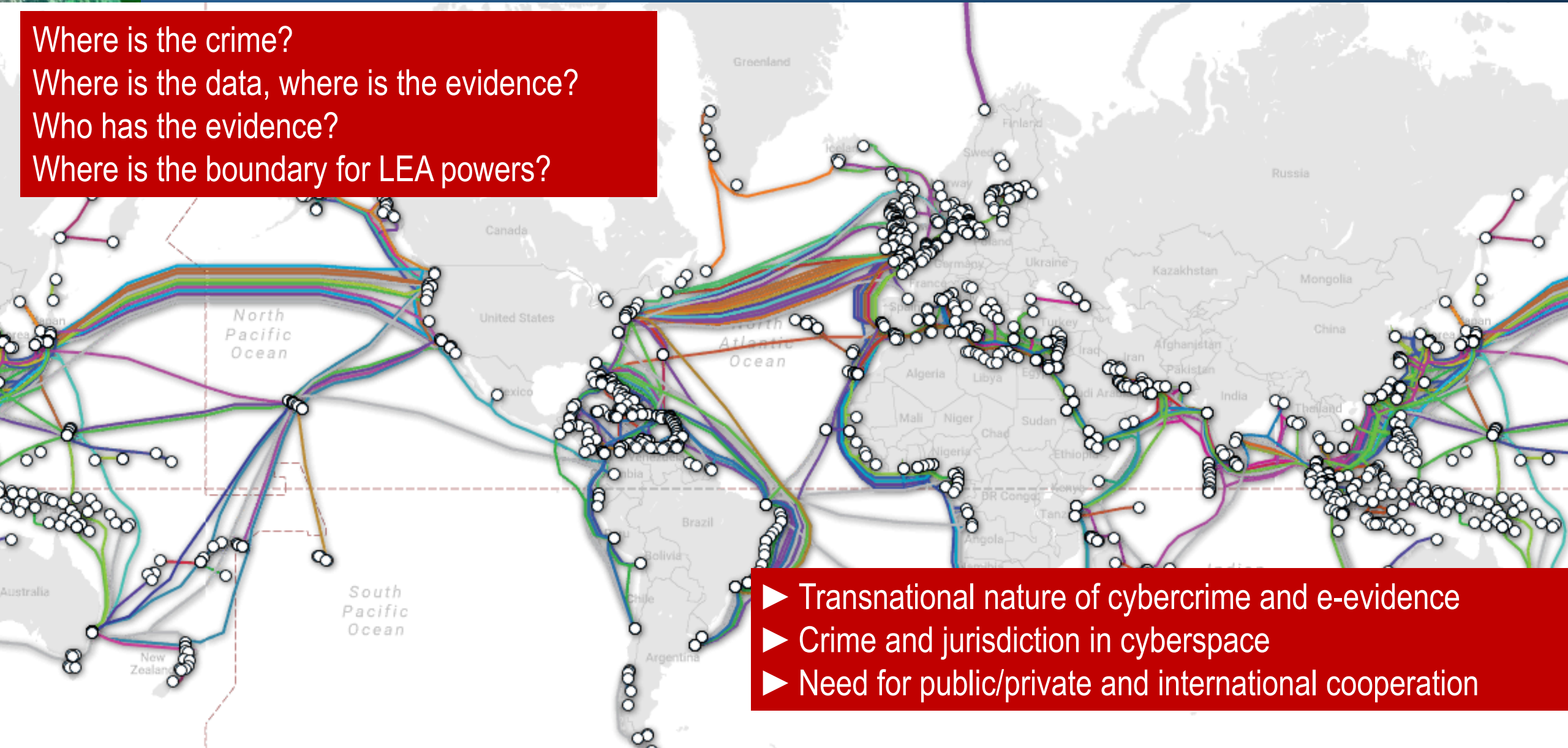
Cybercrime and e-evidence: the problem of territoriality and jurisdiction

Where is the crime?

Where is the data, where is the evidence?

Who has the evidence?

Where is the boundary for LEA powers?



- ▶ Transnational nature of cybercrime and e-evidence
- ▶ Crime and jurisdiction in cyberspace
- ▶ Need for public/private and international cooperation

Cybercrime: Threat to

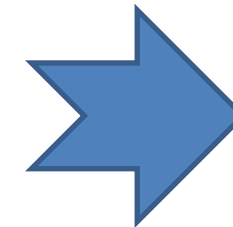
- ▶ Human rights
- ▶ Democracy
- ▶ Rule of law

Positive obligations:

- ▶ Provide the means to protect the rights of individuals, also against crime

Problem:

- Proliferation of cybercrime
- Any type of crime now involving e-evidence
- Evidence somewhere in foreign, multiple, shifting or unknown jurisdictions
- Effective means not available to obtain the disclosure of e-evidence
- ▶ Less than [0.1%] of offences in cyberspace lead to prosecutions and convictions
- ▶ Do victims obtain justice?



2nd Protocol to help address these challenges

2nd Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention

Protocol on enhanced cooperation and disclosure of electronic evidence

Negotiated 2017 – 2021 by Parties to the Budapest Convention

Formal adoption 17 November 2021

Opening for signature 12 May 2022

Key provisions:

- Direct requests to registrars and orders to service providers for data to identify registrants of domains (Article 6) or subscribers of services (Article 7)
- Giving effect to production orders from another Party (Article 8)
- Expedited cooperation in emergencies (Articles 9 and 10)
- Tools for mutual assistance (Article 11 - video conferencing and Article 12 – joint investigation teams and joint investigations)
- Rule of law and data protection safeguards (Articles 13 and 14)

Means for a more effective criminal justice response:

- Direct cooperation with service providers in other jurisdictions to obtain subscriber information
- Direct requests to registrars to obtain domain name registration information
- More effective means to obtain subscriber information and traffic data through government-to-government cooperation
- Expeditious cooperation in emergency situations
- Joint investigations and video-conferencing

Subject to a particularly strong system of safeguards:

- Article 2 – scope of Protocol: specific criminal investigations or proceedings related to cybercrime and e-evidence
- Article 13 incorporates Article 15 of the Convention to ensure the adequate protection of human rights and liberties and that provides for the principle of proportionality
- Article 14 provides for detailed data protection safeguards that are unique for a criminal justice treaty
- Articles specify types of data to be disclosed
- Articles specify information to be included to permit application of domestic safeguards
- Reservations and declarations to permit domestic safeguards and limit information to be provided

Benefits of the Protocol

Operational value:

- Basis for direct cooperation with service providers for subscriber information (“direct disclosure”)
- Effective means to obtain subscriber information and traffic data (“giving effect”)
- Cooperation in emergencies (“expedited disclosure” + “emergency MLA”)
- Mutual assistance tools (“video-conferencing”, “JITs”)
- Data protection safeguards to permit the flow of personal data under the Protocol

Policy value:

- Convention on Cybercrime will remain relevant and effective
- Efficient cooperation with rule of law and data protection safeguards is feasible
- Respect for free Internet with limited restrictions in case of criminal misuse (specific criminal investigations, specified data)

Ten years of capacity building on cybercrime: Guides, tools, resources

Octopus Project

Discussion paper:
Freedom of expression within the
context of action on cybercrime –
Practical considerations

Strasbourg, 10 December 2023 / Provisional version

Octopus Community

Platform for information sharing and cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence

The online tools – Country Wiki profiles on cybercrime legislation and policies, training materials and many more to come – bring together experts, counterparts, academics and professionals in the cybercrime field.

- Country Wiki: Cybercrime legislation & policy
- Public / Private Cooperation: Tools for cooperation
- Materials: Training materials & templates

Are you aware of the latest legislative or policy developments on cybercrime and electronic evidence? Share this information with us helping to keep this platform up to date.

WHAT'S NEW?

- Country Wikis now available for more than 100 States!
- New updates are in the pipeline - stay tuned!

USEFUL LINKS

- Cybercrime website
- Template: Mutual Legal Assistance Request for subscriber information (Art. 31 Budapest Convention). English and bilingual versions available.
- Template: Data Preservation Request (Articles 29 and 30 Budapest Convention). English and bilingual versions available.

Welcome to the new Octopus Community!

BUDAPEST | 10 JUNE 2020

We are happy to announce the opening for public access of our specialised resource on cybercrime.

You are here: Octopus Cybercrime Community > Materials

Training materials, guides, templates

You have access to all the training and other materials on cybercrime and electronic evidence developed by the Council of Europe within its capacity building programmes. Training materials are provided for **educational non-commercial purposes**.

- You can expect new / updated courses to be available soon
- The **HELP course** on cybercrime has been launched and you can find more information [here](#). The course is available in ENG, ARA, AZE, BUL, CES, FRA, HUN, HYE, KAT, POR, RON, SLK, SPA, UKR. Soon available: TUR.

TRAININGS

- Introductory Training Module on Cybercrime, Electronic Evidence and Online Crime Proceeds
- Introductory Judicial Training UPDATED (2020/2021)
Introductory level of knowledge for judges/prosecutors on cybercrime/electronic evidence
- Advanced Judicial Training UPDATED (2018)
Additional level of knowledge on cybercrime/electronic evidence for judges/prosecutors.
- First Responder Training Pack (2020)
Training course for "1st responders" on how to handle electronic evidence on crime scenes
- Basic Course on the Search, Seizure and Confiscation of Online Crime Proceeds (2017)
Training Course for Judges and Prosecutors

Cyberviolence against women addressed by Council and European Parliament in first EU-wide law

BRUSSELS | 12 FEBRUARY 2023

A first-ever EU-wide instrument agreed upon by the Council and European Parliament addresses all...

What is cyberviolence?

Why is addressing it important?

Read more: Read the T-CY's Mapping Study on Cyberviolence

Octopus Project

Implementing the First Protocol to the
Convention on Cybercrime on Xenophobia and Racism:
Good practice study

Strasbourg, 1 December 2023 (provisional)

Country Wiki

The wiki profiles provide an overview of a country's policy on cybercrime and electronic evidence. Every fiche includes a description of cybercrime policies/strategies, the state of cybercrime legislation, the channels of cooperation, international cooperation and case law.

For more information on a country's legislation, click on the [legal profile](#) in each country wiki.

Type your search here

Afghanistan	Albania	Algeria
Andorra	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda
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Belgium	Belize	Benin
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Botswana
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Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde
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Central African Republic	Chad	Chile

CYBOX

CYBERCRIME & E-EVIDENCE

The CYBOX journey ahead: a glimpse at our timeline

The future of CYBOX is bright, and we can't wait to embark on this journey with you! In...

ABOUT CYBOX

Welcome to **CYBOX** - your online platform for exchange, training, and resource sharing on cybercrime and electronic evidence.

With the rise of cybercrime and the increasing reliance on electronic evidence, it is essential for professionals in the criminal justice sector to stay ahead of the criminals. **CYBOX** is designed to meet the evolving training needs of judges, prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, and other key stakeholders in the criminal justice system worldwide.

CYBOX creates an environment in which countries cooperating with [Cybercrime Response Office of the Council of Europe \(CRO\)](#) can...

- A repository of cybercrime and e-evidence related reference and training materials
- Highly customizable learning management system for C-PROC and criminal justice

C-PROC

The global state of cybercrime legislation 2013 – 2023: A cursory overview

Bucharest, 8 December 2023 / Provisional version