

Romanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union in cooperation with the Council of Europe **Conference on Criminal Justice in Cyberspace** Bucharest, 25 – 27 February 2019

Session 4 – Criminal Justice in cyberspace: Solutions

# Towards a Protocol to the Budapest Convention

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www.coe.int/cybercrime



- The scale and quantity of cybercrime, devices, users and victims
- Technical challenges (VPN, anonymisers, encryption, VOIP, NATs etc.)
- Cloud computing, territoriality and jurisdiction
  - Cloud computing: distributed systems 
     distributed data
     distributed evidence
  - Unclear where data is stored and/or which legal regime applies
  - 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?
- The challenge of mutual legal assistance
- No data ▶ no evidence ▶ no justice ▶ what rule of law?

### Example: Crime and evidence in the cloud

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

- Differentiating subscriber versus traffic versus content data
- Limited effectiveness of MLA
- Loss of location and transborder access jungle
- Provider present or offering a service in the territory of a Party
- Voluntary disclosure by US-providers
- Emergency procedures
- Data protection

### Current system of direct requests to providers

	Requests for data directly sent to Apple, Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Twitter and Oath in 2017		
Parties and Observers (70 States)	Received	Disclosure	%
Albania	27	14	53%
Belgium	2 521	2 301	91%
Cabo Verde	40	20	50%
Croatia	196	166	85%
France	29 400	18 466	63%
Germany	35 596	20 172	57%
Mauritius	2	0	0%
Morocco	30	18	59%
Nigeria	7	5	71%
Portugal	3 569	2 394	67%
Senegal	2	0	0%
Turkey	8 618	4 739	55%
United Kingdom	31 954	23 073	72%
Total (excluding USA)	170 680	109 093	64%

- A. Provisions for more efficient MLA
- Emergency MLA
- Joint investigations
- Video conferencing
- Language of requests
- Etc.

B. Provisions for direct cooperation with providers in other jurisdictions

C. Framework and safeguards for existing practices of extending searches transborder

D. Safeguards/data protection

- Protocol Drafting Plenary (extension of regular T-CY plenary sessions). E.g.
  - 2019 Plenaries in July and November
- Protocol Drafting Group (composed of experts appointed by Parties)
  - Subgroups working on specific draft provisions between sessions
  - 2019 meetings scheduled for February, March, May, September, October

## For discussion:

- Currently 62 Parties: Solutions need to work and provide benefits to all
- Direct cooperation with providers in other Parties:
  - Binding orders or voluntary cooperation?
  - Data protection requirements: Compliance with a legal obligation – Public interest – Legitimate interest?
- Relationship between negotiation of proposed EU Regulation and Directive on e-evidence and Protocol to Budapest Convention