

## Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY)

Preparation of a 2<sup>nd</sup> Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime

### Provisional text of provisions:

- Languages of requests
- Video conferencing
- Emergency MLA
- Direct disclosure of subscriber information **(NEW)**
- Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data **(NEW)**

**For written comments by stakeholders by 8 November 2019  
and [consultations](#) at the [Octopus Conference](#)  
on 20-22 November 2019**

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# 1 Languages of requests<sup>1</sup>

## 1.1 Draft text<sup>2</sup>

### Article [ ] – Languages of requests

Requests to a Party shall be made in a language acceptable to the requested Party or accompanied by a translation into such a language.

## 1.2 Draft Explanatory Report

1. Inaccurate or costly translations of mutual assistance requests relating to electronic crime are a chronic complaint requiring urgent attention. This impediment erodes legitimate processes to obtain data and protect public safety. While machine translation is expected to improve, it is currently inadequate. For these reasons, the translation problem was mentioned repeatedly in proposals about the articles to include in a protocol.

2. Translation to and from less-common languages is a special problem, since such translations may greatly delay a request or may be effectively impossible to obtain. They may also be critically misleading, and their poor quality can waste the time of both countries. However, the cost and difficulty of translations fall disproportionately on requesting Parties where less-common languages are spoken.

3. Because of this disproportionate burden, a number of non-anglophone countries asked that English be mandated in a potential protocol. They noted that English is usually the cheapest and most-readily-available language for translation and that many requests are handled as a practical matter by providers, who tend to operate in English. Further, as data is moved and stored more widely in the world and more countries become involved in assisting each other, translation may become even more burdensome and impractical. For example, two Parties may use less-common languages, be geographically-distant, and have little contact. If Party A suddenly needs Party B's assistance, it may be unable to find a translator for B's language, or an eventual translation may be less intelligible than non-native English. Drafters particularly emphasized that, to speed assistance, all efforts should be made to accept preservation requests and, in particular, emergency requests under this Protocol, in English or a shared language rather than in translation.

4. The drafters of the Protocol concluded that English should not be mandated in the treaty text. Some countries have official-language requirements that preclude such a mandate; many countries share a language and have no need for English; and, in some countries, officials outside of capitals are less likely to be able to read English but are often involved in executing requests.

5. Thus, the provision is phrased in terms of "a language acceptable to the requested Party." A requested Party may specify as acceptable other languages, for example, widely-spoken languages such as English, Spanish or French, even where those are not provided in its domestic law or applicable treaties.

6. In practice, certain countries may be prepared to accept requests in a language other than a language specified in domestic law or an applicable treaty. Thus, once a year, the T-CY will engage in an informal survey of acceptable languages for requests. They may alter their information at any time and all Parties will be made aware of any such change. They

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<sup>1</sup> Text as agreed provisionally by the PDP, Strasbourg, 11 July 2018. Text may change as the Protocol evolves and comments are received.

<sup>2</sup> **NOTE:** A general provision on scope needs to be included: The provision covers any form of request under Articles 24 through 34, inclusive, of the mother convention and under the two protocols ....

may state that they accept only specified languages for certain forms of assistance. The results of this survey will be visible to all Budapest Parties, not merely Parties to the second protocol.

7. This pragmatic provision demonstrates the extreme importance of speeding up cooperation. It provides a treaty basis for a Party to accept additional languages.

8. This article does not interfere with bi- or multilateral arrangements between countries. "A language acceptable to the requested Party," by definition, would include any languages required by previous arrangements. In many cases, Parties have entered into mutual assistance treaties that specify the language or languages in which requests must be submitted. Unless the requested Party indicates that it is prepared to accept requests in a language different from that set forth in its mutual assistance treaties with other Parties, the requesting Party will continue to apply the applicable mutual assistance treaty provision. In other words, since this Article makes the choice of language at the discretion of the requested Party, the fact that this provision is not grouped together in Article 27 of the Convention with forms of cooperation that apply in the absence of a treaty does not mean that this Article derogates from, restricts or replaces the basic rule that the relevant provision of an existing mutual assistance treaty between the requesting and requested Parties shall apply unless the Parties agree to diverge from it.

9. A Party's willingness to diverge from any such treaty obligation regarding language will be reflected via its indication to the T-CY that it agrees to accept some or all types of requests in another language.

## 2 Video conferencing<sup>3</sup>

### 2.1 Draft text

#### Article [ ] – Video conferencing

1. A requesting Party may request, and the requested Party may permit, testimony and statements to be taken from a witness or expert by video conference. The requesting Party and the requested Party shall consult in order to facilitate resolution of any issues that may arise with regard to the execution of the request, including, as applicable: which Party shall preside; the authorities and persons that shall be present; whether one or both Parties shall administer particular oaths, warnings or instructions to the witness or expert; the manner of questioning of the witness or expert; the manner to ensure due respect for the rights of the witness or expert; the treatment of claims of privilege or immunity; the treatment of objections to questions or responses; and whether one or both Parties shall provide interpretation and transcription services.
2. A requested Party providing assistance under this article shall endeavor to obtain the presence of the person whose testimony or statement is sought. Where appropriate the requested Party may, to the extent possible under its law, take the necessary measures to compel a witness or expert to appear in the requested Party at a set time and location.
3. The procedures relating to the conduct of the video conference specified by the requesting Party shall be followed, except where incompatible with the law of the requested Party. In case of incompatibility, or to the extent the procedure has not been specified, the requested Party shall apply the procedure under its law unless otherwise agreed upon by the requesting and requested Parties.
4. Without prejudice to any jurisdiction under the law of the requesting Party, where in the course of the video conference, the witness or expert:
  - (a) makes an intentionally false statement when the requested Party has, in accordance with the law of the requested Party, obliged such person to testify truthfully; or
  - (b) refuses to testify when the requested Party has, in accordance with the law of the requested Party, obliged such person to testify; or
  - (c) commits other misconduct that is prohibited by the law of the requested Party in the course of such proceedings;the person shall be sanctionable in the requested Party in the same manner as if such conduct had been committed in the course of its domestic proceedings.
5. (a) Unless otherwise agreed between the requesting Party and the requested Party, the requested Party shall bear all costs related to the execution of a request under this article, except:
  - i. the fees of an expert witness;
  - ii. the costs of translation, interpretation and transcription; and
  - iii. costs of an extraordinary nature.

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<sup>3</sup> Text as agreed provisionally by the PDP, Strasbourg, 29 November 2018. Text may change as the Protocol evolves and comments are received.

- (b) If the execution of a request would impose costs of an extraordinary nature, the requesting Party and the requested Party shall consult in order to determine the conditions under which the request will be executed.
- 6. Where mutually agreed upon by the requesting Party and the requested Party:
  - (a) the provisions of this article may be applied for the purposes of carrying out audio conferences;
  - (b) video conferencing technology may be used for purposes, or hearings, other than those described in paragraph 1, including for purposes of identification of persons or objects.
- 7. Where a requested Party chooses to permit the hearing of a suspect or accused person, it may require particular conditions and safeguards with respect to the taking of testimony or a statement from, or providing notifications or applying procedural measures to, such person.

## **2.2 Draft Explanatory report**

1. Article [ ] primarily addresses the use of video conferencing technology to take testimony or statements. This form of cooperation may be provided for in existing bilateral and multilateral mutual assistance treaties, e.g., ETS 182 (Second Additional Protocol to the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters). In order to not supersede provisions specifically designed to meet the requirements of the parties to those treaties or conventions, Article [ ], like several other articles in this Protocol, applies in the absence of a mutual legal assistance treaty, or arrangement on the basis of uniform or reciprocal legislation, in force between the requesting and requested Parties. Such articles follow the same approach as in Article 27 of the Budapest Convention.

2. In addition, Article [ ] has the same material scope as in Article 25 of the Budapest Convention, that is, it is available “for the purpose of investigations or proceedings concerning criminal offences related to computer systems and data, or for the collection of evidence in electronic form of a criminal offence.” As stated in paragraph 253 of the Explanatory Report to the Budapest Convention, “criminal offences related to computer systems and data” means “the offences covered by Article 14, paragraph 2, litterae a-b” of the Budapest Convention, i.e., “the criminal offences established in accordance with Articles 2-11 of this Convention” and “other criminal offences committed by means of a computer system ....”

3. Paragraph 1 authorizes the taking of testimony and statements from a witness or expert by video conferencing. This Paragraph gives the requested Party discretion whether or not to accept the request or to set conditions in providing assistance. For example, where it would be more effective for assistance to be rendered in a different manner, such as through a written form authenticating official or business records, the requested Party may opt to provide assistance in that manner.

4. At the same time, it is expected that parties to the Protocol will have the basic technical capability to provide assistance via video conferencing.

5. Carrying out a video conference to take testimony or a statement can give rise to many issues, which may include legal, logistical, and technical problems. In order that the video-conference functions smoothly, advance coordination is essential. Additional coordination may be needed when the requested Party sets conditions as prerequisites to carrying out the video conference. Therefore, paragraph 1 also requires the requesting and

requested Parties to consult where needed to facilitate the resolution of any such issues that arise. For example, as explained further below, the video conference may need to follow a certain procedure in order for the result to be admissible as evidence in the requesting Party. Conversely, the requested Party may need to apply its own legal requirements in certain respects (e.g., the taking of an oath by, or advising of rights to, the witness). Moreover, the requested Party may require its official(s) to be present in the video conference in some or all situations, whether for the purpose of presiding over the procedure, or to ensure that the rights of the person whose testimony or statement is taken are respected. In this regard, the consultations may reveal that some requested Parties require that its participating official be able to intervene, interrupt or stop the hearing in case of concerns regarding conformity with its law, while other Parties may permit a video conference to take place without the participation of its officials in some circumstances. As a further example, requested Parties may seek particular safeguards with respect to witnesses whose safety is at risk, child witnesses, etc. These matters should be discussed and agreed upon in advance. In some cases, the requested Party's desire for one procedure, may conflict with the laws of the requesting Party to facilitate use of the testimony or statement at trial. In such cases, the Parties should do their best to try to find creative solutions that meet the needs of both sides. In addition, it is advisable to discuss in advance issues such as how to handle objections or claims of privilege or immunity raised by the person or their legal counsel, or the use of documentary or other evidence, during the video conference. Also, particular procedures may be required because of conditions imposed in order for video conference to take place. Logistical questions such as whether the requesting Party should provide for interpretation and recording of the testimony or statement from its side of the video conference, or the requested Party from its side should also be discussed, as well as technical coordination to initiate and maintain the transmission and have alternate channels of communication in the event that the transmission is interrupted.

6. Since a video conference may require judicial and auxiliary officials in a requesting Party to be available to participate in the taking of testimony or statement in the requested Party, many time zones away, it is critical that the person to be heard appears at the scheduled time and place. Under paragraph 2, where the requested Party provides assistance under this article, it must endeavor to obtain the presence of the person whose testimony or statement is sought. How to best do so may depend on the circumstances of the case, domestic legal framework of the requested Party, and whether, for example, there is confidence that the person will appear at the scheduled time voluntarily. In contrast, in order to ensure that the person appear, it may be advisable for the requested Party to issue an order or summons compelling the person to appear, and this paragraph authorizes it to do so, in accordance with the safeguards set forth in its domestic law.

7. The procedure relating to the conduct of video conferences is set forth in paragraph 3. The key objective is to provide the testimony or statement to the requesting Party in a form that will permit its use as evidence in its investigation and proceedings. For that reason, the procedures requested by the requesting Party shall be applied, unless to do so would be incompatible with the law of the requested Party, including the requested Party's applicable legal principles not codified in its legislation. For example, during the video conference, the preferred procedure would be for the requested Party to permit the authorities of the requesting Party to directly question the person from whom testimony or statements are sought. It will be the requesting Party's prosecutor, investigating judge or investigator that knows the criminal investigation or prosecution most deeply, and therefore knows best which questions are most useful for the investigation or prosecution, as well as how best to phrase them in the way to comply with the requesting Party's law. In that case, the authority of the requested Party participating in the hearing would intervene only if necessary because the requesting Party authority proceeded in a way incompatible with the requested Party's law. In that case, the requested Party may disallow questions, take over questioning or other action as may be appropriate under its law and the circumstances of the

video conference. The term “incompatible with the law of the requested Party” does not encompass situations in which the procedure is merely different from that in the requested Party, which will often be the case. Rather, it is intended to address situations in which the procedure is contrary to or unworkable under the requested Party’s law. In such case, or where no specific procedure is sought by the requesting Party, the default procedure will be the procedure applicable under the requested Party’s law. If application of the requested Party’s law causes a problem for the requesting Party, for example in terms of the admissibility of the testimony or statement at trial, the requesting and requested Parties can seek to reach agreement on a different procedure that will satisfy the requesting Party yet avoid the problem under the law of the requested Party.

8. The purpose of paragraph 4, concerning penalty or sanction for false statement, refusal to answer and other misconduct, is to protect the integrity of the process of providing testimony or statement when the witness is physically in a different country than that in which the criminal proceeding is taking place. To the extent that the requested Party has placed the person under an obligation to testify or to testify truthfully or has prohibited the person from engaging in certain conduct (e.g., disrupting the proceedings), the witness will become subject to consequences in the jurisdiction where the witness is located. In such cases, the requested Party must be able to apply the sanction it would apply if such conduct took place in the course of its own domestic proceedings. It shall apply without prejudice to any jurisdiction of the requesting Party. This requirement provides a further incentive for the witness to testify, testify truthfully and not engage in prohibited conduct. If there is no sanction that would apply in the requested Party’s domestic proceedings (e.g., for a false statement by an accused person), it is not required to establish any for such conduct committed during a video conference. This provision will be particularly useful to ensure the prosecution of a witness who testifies falsely but cannot be extradited to face prosecution in the requesting Party because, for example, of a requested Party’s prohibition on extradition of nationals.

9. Paragraph 5 provides rules regarding the allocation of costs arising in the course of video-conferences. As a general rule, all costs arising in the course of a video conference are borne by the requested Party, except for (1) fees of an expert witness; (2) costs of translation, interpretation and transcription, and (3) costs that are so significant as to be of an extraordinary nature. Travel costs and costs for overnight stays within the requested Party most often are not substantial, so that such costs, if any, generally are absorbed by the requested Party. The rules regarding costs may be modified by the agreement between the requesting and requested Parties, however. For example, if the requesting Party provides for the presence of an interpreter who is needed, or for transcription services on its end of the video conference, there may well be no need for it to pay for the requested Party to furnish such services. When the requested Party foresees extraordinary costs in providing assistance, in accordance with subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, the requesting Party and the requested Party shall consult prior to execution of the request in order to determine if the requesting Party can bear such cost and how they can avoid such cost if the requesting Party cannot bear it.

10. While paragraph 1 expressly authorizes the use of video conferencing technology for taking testimony or statement, subparagraph (a) of paragraph 6 provides that the provisions of Article [ ] may be applied for purposes of carrying out audio conferences where so mutually agreed. In addition, subparagraph (b) of paragraph 6 provides that, where agreed upon by the requesting and requested Parties, the technology may be used for other “purposes, or hearings, . . . such as identification of persons or objects.” Thus, if mutually agreed, the requesting and requested Parties may contemplate using video conferencing technology in order to hear or carry out proceedings regarding a suspect or accused (it should be noted that some Parties may consider a suspect or accused to be a “witness” so that the taking of that person’s testimony or statement would already be covered by



paragraph 1 of this article). Where paragraph 1 is not applicable, paragraph 6 provides legal authority to permit the use of the technology in such instances.

11. Paragraph 7 addresses the situation in which the requested Party chooses to permit the hearing of a suspect or accused person such as for purposes of giving testimony or statements or for notifications or other procedural measures. In the same manner as the requested Party has discretion to permit a video conference of an ordinary witness or expert, it has discretion with respect to a suspect or accused person. Furthermore, in addition to any other condition or limitation a requested Party may impose in order to permit the carrying out of a video conference, a Party's law may require particular conditions with respect to the hearing of suspects or accused persons. For example, a Party's law may require consent of the suspect or accused person to provide testimony or statement, or a Party's law may prohibit or limit the use of video conference for notifications or other procedural measures. Thus, paragraph 7 is intended to give emphasis to the fact that procedures aimed at a suspect or accused person may give rise to the need for conditions or safeguards supplemental to those that might otherwise arise.

## **3 Emergency mutual assistance<sup>4</sup>**

### **3.1 Draft text**

#### **Article [ ] – Emergency Mutual Assistance<sup>5</sup>**

1. For the purposes of this Article, an emergency means a situation in which there is a significant and imminent risk to the life or safety of any natural person.
2. Each Party may seek mutual assistance on a rapidly expedited basis where it is of the view that an emergency exists. A request under this Article shall include, in addition to the other contents required, a description of the facts that demonstrate that there is an emergency and how the assistance sought relates to it.
3. A requested Party shall accept such request in electronic form. However, it may require appropriate levels of security and authentication before accepting the request.
4. The requested Party may seek, on a rapidly expedited basis, supplemental information in order to evaluate the request. The requesting Party shall provide such supplemental information on the most rapidly expedited basis possible.
5. Once satisfied that an emergency exists and the other requirements for mutual assistance are satisfied, the requested Party shall respond to the request on the most rapidly expedited basis possible.
6. Each Party shall ensure that a person from its authority responsible for responding to mutual assistance requests under Article 25 or 27 of the Convention is available on a twenty-four hour, seven-day-a-week basis for purposes of responding to a request under this Article.
7. The authorities responsible for mutual assistance of the requesting and requested Parties responsible for mutual assistance may agree to provide that the results of the execution of a request under this Article, or an advance copy thereof, may be provided to the requesting Party through an alternate channel other than that used for the request.
8. a. In the event of an emergency, requests may be sent directly by judicial authorities of the requesting Party to such authorities of the requested Party, or through Interpol or the 24/7 point of contact established under Article 35 of the Convention. In any such cases, a copy shall be sent at the same time to the central authority of the requested Party through the central authority of the requesting Party. Where a request is sent directly to a judicial authority of the requested Party and the authority is not competent to deal with the request, it shall refer the request to the competent national authority and inform directly the requesting Party that it has done so.

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<sup>4</sup> Text as agreed provisionally by the PDP, Strasbourg, 11 July 2018. Text may change as the Protocol evolves and comments are received.

<sup>5</sup> \*\*\*To be added in the Protocol:

- for the purposes of this Article, the scope of mutual assistance shall be identical to that set forth in Article 25 of the Budapest Convention.
- for greater certainty, nothing in this article prevents the sharing of information or the provision of other international assistance through other available avenues of international cooperation.
- this provision does not exclude other options [E.g. "This provision does not preclude the voluntary transmission of data to foreign competent authorities by internet service providers in conformity with their domestic and international applicable rules ".]

- b. Each Party may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, inform the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that, for reasons of efficiency, requests made under this paragraph are to be addressed only to its central authority.

### **3.2 Draft Explanatory Report**

1. Protocol Article [Emergency mutual assistance] is intended to provide a maximally expedited procedure for mutual assistance requests made in emergency situations. An emergency is defined in paragraph 1 as being those in which there is a significant and imminent risk to the life or safety of a natural person. The definition is intended to cover situations in which the risk is imminent, meaning that it does not include situations in which the risk to the life or safety of the person has already passed, or in which there may be a future risk that is not imminent. The reason for this very precise definition is that the article places labor intensive obligations on both the requested and requesting Parties to react in a greatly accelerated manner in emergencies, which consequently requires that emergency requests be given a higher priority than other important but somewhat less urgent cases, even if they had been submitted earlier.

2. Because protocol Article [ ] is limited to the circumstances justifying such rapidly accelerated action, it is distinct from Article 25(3) of the main Convention, in which requests for mutual assistance may be made by expedited means of communications in urgent circumstances that do not rise to the level of emergency as defined. In other words, Article 25(3) is broader in scope than protocol Article [ ], in that 25(3) covers situations not covered in Article [ ], such as ongoing but non-imminent risks to life or safety of persons, potential destruction of evidence that may result from delay, a rapidly approaching trial date, or other types of urgencies. While the mechanism in Article 25(3) provides for a more rapid method of conveying and responding to a request, the obligations in the case of an emergency under protocol Article [ ] are significantly greater; i.e. where MLA is required to prevent significant and imminent risk to life or safety, the process should be even more accelerated. Emergencies involving a significant and imminent risk to the life or safety of a person often involve hostage situations in which there is a credible risk of imminent loss of life, serious injury or other harm to the victim and the suspect is negotiating for ransom via email or social media so that the location of the victim may be determined through data stored by the provider, sexual abuse of a child as evidenced by the discovery of recently produced child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse materials, or other indicia of abuse, immediate post terrorist attack scenarios in which authorities seek to determine with whom the attackers communicated in order to determine if further attacks are imminent, and threats to the security of critical infrastructure in which there is a significant and imminent risk of danger to life or safety of a natural person.

3. Under paragraph 2, in making an emergency request, the requesting Party must both conclude that an emergency within the meaning of the article exists, and it must include in its request a description of the facts that so demonstrate, and explain the manner in which the assistance sought is necessary to respond to the emergency, in addition to the other information required to be contained in the request under the applicable treaty or domestic law of the requested Party. In this regard, it should be recalled that under Article 25(4) of the Convention, execution of requests for mutual assistance, including emergency requests, generally "shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the law of the requested Party or applicable mutual assistance treaties, including the grounds on which the requested Party may refuse co-operation".

4. Paragraph 3 requires the requested Party to accept the request in electronic form. Before accepting the request, the requested Party may make the acceptance of the request conditional to compliance by the requesting Party with appropriate levels of security and authentication. With respect to the security requirement contained in this paragraph, the

Parties may decide among themselves whether there is a need for special security protections (including encryption) that may be necessary in a particularly sensitive case.

5. Where the requested Party requires additional information to come to the conclusion that there is an emergency within the meaning of paragraph 1, and/or that the other requirements for mutual assistance have been met, it is required by paragraph 4 to seek the additional information as rapidly as possible. Conversely, paragraph 4 requires the requesting Party to provide the supplemental information in the same rapidly expedited manner. Both Parties are thus required to do their utmost to avoid loss of time that could inadvertently contribute to a tragic result.

6. Under paragraph 5, once the needed information has been provided to enable the request to be executed, the requested Party is required to use the same maximally accelerated efforts to do so. This generally means rapidly expediting the obtaining of judicial orders compelling a provider to produce data that is evidence of the offense and the service of the order on the provider. Delays occasioned by provider response times to such orders should not be attributed to the authorities of the requested State, however.

7. Under paragraph 6, all Parties shall ensure that members of its central authority for mutual assistance (or, if Article [ ](8) is applicable, the relevant judicial authorities concerned) are available on a 24 hour a day, seven day a week basis, in case emergency requests must be made outside regular business hours. It should be recalled that in this regard the 24/7 network under Article 35 of the main Convention is available to coordinate with the authorities responsible for mutual assistance. The obligation in this paragraph does not require the authority responsible for responding to mutual assistance requests under Article 25 or 27 of the Convention to be staffed and operational 24/7. Rather, that authority should implement procedures to ensure that staff may be contacted in order to review emergency requests outside normal business hours.

8. Paragraph 7 provides a basis for the Parties concerned to agree upon an alternate channel for transmission of the responsive evidence or information, be it the mode of transmission or the authorities between whom it is transmitted. Thus, rather than the responsive information or evidence being sent back through the central authority channel habitually used to transmit evidence or information provided in [the] execution of the requesting Party's request, they may agree to use a different channel to speed transmission, maintain the integrity of the evidence, or other reason. For example, in an emergency, the Parties may agree to the transmission of evidence directly to an investigating or prosecuting authority in the requesting Party that will be using the evidence, rather than through the chain of authorities through which such evidence would normally travel. The Parties may also agree, for example, to special handling for physical evidence in order to be able to rule out challenges in subsequent judicial proceedings that the evidence may have been altered or contaminated, or the transmission of sensitive evidence.

9. Finally, paragraph 8 is a more compressed version of Article 27(9) of the main Convention, by which Parties to the protocol can provide for requests to be made directly between judicial authorities. In some Parties, such direct judicial authority to judicial authority channels are well-established and may provide an efficient means of further accelerating the making of and execution of requests. The transmission of the emergency request through the Party's 24/7 point of contact or through the International Criminal Police Organisation is useful not only to reduce any delay but also to increase standards of security and authentication. However, in some Parties, the sending of a request directly to a judicial authority in the requested Party without the involvement and approval of the central authority for mutual assistance could be counter-productive in that, without guidance and/or approval from the central authority, the receiving authority may not be empowered to act independently, or may not be familiar with the proper procedure. Therefore, as in Article

25(9)(e), each Party may notify the Council of Europe Secretary General that requests under this Article must be addressed only to its central authority.

## 4 Direct disclosure of subscriber information

Note: The PDP has provisionally adopted the following text and explanatory report by 30 September 2019, subject to the understanding that they may change as the negotiations develop, depending on the outcome of other provisions that have not yet been prepared and/or other comments received. In particular, in view of the unique circumstances of direct cooperation between authorities and providers, once the ongoing work on conditions and safeguards, including with regard to data protection and privacy, has resulted in a text and explanatory report, this article and its explanatory report should be considered by the PDG and PDP in order to determine whether further changes are required.

### 4.1 Draft text

#### Article [ ]: Disclosure of subscriber information

1. Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to issue an order to be submitted directly to a service provider in the territory of another Party, to obtain the disclosure of specified, stored subscriber information in that service provider's possession or control, where the information is needed for the issuing Party's specific criminal investigations or proceedings.
2.
  - a. Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary for a service provider in its territory to disclose subscriber information in response to an order under paragraph 1.
  - b. At the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a Party may – with respect to orders issued to service providers in its territory - make the following declaration: "the order under Article [ ] paragraph 1 must be issued by, or under the supervision of, a prosecutor or other judicial authority, or otherwise be issued under independent supervision."
3. The order under paragraph 1 shall specify:
  - a. the issuing authority and date issued;
  - b. a statement that the order is issued pursuant to this Protocol.
  - c. the name and address of the service provider(s) to be served;
  - d. the offence(s) that is the subject of the criminal investigation or proceeding;
  - e. the authority seeking the specific subscriber information, if not the issuing authority; and
  - f. a detailed description of the specific subscriber information sought.
4. The order under paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by the following additional information:
  - a. the domestic legal grounds that empower the authority to issue the order;
  - b. reference to legal provisions and applicable penalties for the offence being investigated or prosecuted;
  - c. contact information of the authority to which the service provider shall return the subscriber information, request further information, or otherwise respond;
  - d. the time and the manner in which to return the subscriber information;
  - e. whether preservation of the data has already been sought, including date of preservation and any applicable reference number;
  - f. any special procedural instructions; and

- g. any other information that may aid in obtaining disclosure of the subscriber information.
5.
    - a. A Party may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, and at any other time, notify the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that, when an order is issued under paragraph 1 to a service provider in its territory, the Party requires simultaneous notification, in every case or in identified circumstances, of the order, the supporting information and a summary of the facts related to the investigation or proceeding.
    - b. Whether or not a Party requires notification under paragraph 5.a, it may require the service provider to consult the Party's authorities in identified circumstances prior to disclosure.
    - c. The authorities notified under paragraph 5.a or consulted with under paragraph 5.b may, without undue delay, instruct the service provider not to disclose the information if:
      - i. disclosure may prejudice criminal investigations or proceedings in the receiving Party; or
      - ii. conditions or grounds for refusal would apply under Articles 25.4 and 27.4 of the Convention if the subscriber information had been sought through mutual assistance.
    - d. The authorities notified under paragraph 5.a or consulted with under paragraph 5.b:
      - i. may request additional information from the issuing Party for the purposes of applying paragraph 5.c;
      - ii. shall promptly inform the issuing Party if the service provider has been instructed not to disclose the information and give the reasons for doing so.
    - e. For the purposes of paragraph 5, a Party shall designate a single authority to receive notification under paragraph 5.a and perform the duties related to consultations described in paragraphs 5.c. and 5.d. The Party shall, at the time of signature, or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe the contact information of that authority.
    - f. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall set up and keep updated a register of the authorities designated by the Parties pursuant to paragraph 5.e and whether and under what circumstances they require notification pursuant to paragraph 5.a. Each Party shall ensure that the details held on the register are correct at all times.
  6. A Party may submit an order under paragraph 1, additional information under paragraph 4 and notification under paragraph 5 in electronic form. However, appropriate levels of security and authentication may be required.
  7. If a service provider informs the authority in paragraph 4.c that it will not disclose the subscriber information sought, or if it does not disclose subscriber information in response to the order under paragraph 1 within 30 days of receipt of the order or the timeframe stipulated in subparagraph 4.d, whichever time period is longer, the competent authorities of the issuing Party may then seek to enforce the order only via

Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] or other forms of mutual assistance. Parties may request that a service provider give a reason why the provider is not disclosing subscriber information sought by the order.

8. A Party may declare that another Party shall seek disclosure of subscriber information from the service provider before seeking it under Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data], unless the issuing Party provides reasonable explanation for not having done so.
9. A Party may:
  - a. reserve the right not to apply this Article; or
  - b. if disclosure of certain types of access numbers under this Article would be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of its domestic legal system, reserve the right not to apply this Article to such numbers.

## **4.2 Draft Explanatory Report**

### **Article [ ]: Disclosure of subscriber information**

1. This article establishes a procedure that provides for the direct cooperation between the authorities of one Party and a service provider in the territory of another Party to obtain subscriber information. The procedure builds on the conclusions of the Convention Committee's Cloud Evidence Group and Guidance Note on Article 18 of the Convention, acknowledging the importance of timely cross-border access to electronic evidence in criminal investigations and proceedings, in view of the challenges posed by existing procedures for obtaining electronic evidence from service providers in other countries.

2. An increasing number of criminal investigations and proceedings nowadays require access to electronic evidence from service providers in other countries. Even for crimes that are entirely domestic in nature – i.e., where the crime, the victim and the perpetrator are all in the same country as the investigating authority – the electronic evidence may be held by a service provider in the territory of another country. In many situations, authorities that are investigating a crime may be required to use international cooperation procedures, such as mutual assistance, which are not always able to provide assistance rapidly or effectively enough for the needs of the investigation or proceeding due to the continually increasing volume of requests seeking electronic evidence.

3. Subscriber information is the most often sought information in criminal investigations relating to cybercrime and other types of crime for which electronic evidence is needed. It provides the identity of a particular subscriber to a service, his or her address, and similar information identified in Article 18.3 of the Convention. It does not allow precise conclusions concerning the private lives and daily habits of individuals concerned, meaning that its disclosure may be of a lower degree of intrusiveness compared to the disclosure of other categories of data.

4. Subscriber information is defined in Article 18.3 of the Convention as including “any information contained in the form of computer data or any other form that is held by a service provider, relating to subscribers of its services other than traffic or content data and by which can be established: a. the type of communication service used, the technical provisions taken thereto and the period of service; b. the subscriber’s identity, postal or geographical address, telephone or other access number, billing and payment information, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement . . .” (see also Explanatory Report of the Convention on Cybercrime, paragraphs 178-180). Information needed for the purpose of identifying a subscriber of a service may include certain Internet Protocol (IP) address information – for example, the IP address used at the time when an account was



created, the most recent log-on IP address or the log-on IP addresses used at a specific time. In some Parties this information is treated as traffic data for various reasons, including that it is considered to relate to the transmission of a communication. Accordingly, paragraph 9.b provides a reservation for some Parties.

5. While Article 18 of the Budapest Convention already addresses some aspects of the need for rapid and effective access to electronic evidence from service providers, it does not in and of itself provide a complete solution to this challenge, since that Article applies in a more limited set of circumstances. Specifically, that Article applies when a service provider is “in the territory” of the issuing Party (see Article 18.1.a of the Convention) or “offering its services” in the issuing Party (see Article 18.1.b). Given the limits of Article 18 and the challenges facing mutual assistance, it was considered important to establish a complementary mechanism that would enable more effective cross-border access to information needed for criminal investigations and proceedings. Accordingly, the scope of this Article goes beyond the scope of Article 18 of the Convention by allowing a Party to issue certain orders to service providers in the territory of another Party. The Parties recognised that although such direct orders from authorities of one Party to service providers located in another Party are desirable for rapid and effective access to information, a Party should not be permitted to use all enforcement mechanisms available under its domestic law for enforcement of these orders. For that reason, enforcement of these orders in cases where the provider does not disclose the specified subscriber information is limited in the manner set forth in paragraph 7 of this Article. This procedure provides for safeguards to take account of the unique requirements arising from a direct cooperation between authorities of one Party with service providers located in another Party.

6. As reflected in Article [general rules on relationship with the Convention], this Article is without prejudice to the ability of Parties to enforce orders issued under Article 18 or otherwise as permitted by the Convention, or prejudice cooperation (including spontaneous cooperation) between Parties, or between Parties and service providers, through other applicable agreements, arrangements, practices or domestic laws.

#### **Paragraph 1**

7. Paragraph 1 requires Parties to provide competent authorities with the powers necessary to issue an order to a service provider in the territory of another Party to obtain disclosure of subscriber information. The order may only be issued for specified and stored subscriber information.

8. Paragraph 1 also includes the requirement that the orders may only be issued and submitted in the context of an issuing country’s own “specific criminal investigations or proceedings,” as that phrase is used in Article 14(1) of the Convention (see paragraphs 140 and 152 of the Explanatory Report to the Convention on Cybercrime). As a further limitation, the orders may also only be issued for information that is “needed for” that investigation or proceeding. For European countries, what information is needed – i.e. necessary and proportionate – for a criminal investigation or proceeding should be derived from the principles of the 1950 Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, its applicable jurisprudence and national legislation and jurisprudence. Those sources stipulate that the power or procedure should be proportional to the nature and circumstances of an offence (see paragraph 146 of the Explanatory Report to the Convention on Cybercrime). Other Parties will apply related principles of their law, such as principles of relevance (i.e., that the evidence sought by an order must be relevant to the investigation or prosecution) and of avoiding overly broad orders for the disclosure of subscriber information. This restriction reemphasizes the principle already set by Article 18 of the Convention, that the provisions may not be used for mass or bulk production of data.

9. Paragraph 138 of the Explanatory Report to the Budapest Convention provides that the term "competent authorities" refers to a judicial, administrative or other law enforcement authority that is empowered by domestic law to order, authorise or undertake the procedural measure. The same approach is foreseen for purposes of the direct cooperation procedure in this Article. Accordingly, the national legal system of a Party will govern which authority is considered as a competent authority to issue an order. While the issuing Party determines which of its authorities may issue the order, this Article provides a safeguard in paragraph 5 whereby the receiving Party may require that a designated authority review the orders issued under this Article and have the ability to halt direct cooperation, as described further below.

10. In this Article, the term "a service provider in the territory of another Party" requires that the service provider be physically present in the other Party. Under this Article, the mere fact that, for example, a service provider has established a contractual relationship with a company in a Party, but the service provider itself is not physically present in that Party, would not constitute the service provider being "in the territory" of that Party. Paragraph 1 requires, in addition, that the data be in the service provider's possession or control.

## **Paragraph 2**

11. In paragraph 2 of the Article, Parties are required to adopt any necessary measures for service providers in their territory to respond to an order issued by a competent authority in another Party pursuant to paragraph 1. Given the differences in national legal systems, Parties may implement different measures to establish a procedure for the direct cooperation to take place in an effective and efficient manner. This may range from removing legal obstacles for service providers to respond to an order to providing an affirmative basis obliging service providers to respond to an order from an authority of another Party in an effective and efficient manner. Each Party must ensure that service providers can lawfully comply with orders foreseen by this article in a manner that provides legal certainty so that service providers do not incur legal liability for the sole fact of having complied in good faith with an order issued under paragraph 1, which a Party has stated (under paragraph 3.b) is issued pursuant to this Protocol. This does not preclude liability for reasons other than complying with the order, for example, failure to follow any applicable legal requirement that a service provider maintain appropriate levels of security of stored information. The form of implementation depends on Parties' respective legal and policy considerations; for Parties that have data protection requirements, this would include providing a clear basis for the processing of personal data. In view of additional requirements under data protection laws to authorize eventual international transfers of the responsive subscriber information, this Protocol reflects the important public interest of this direct cooperation measure and includes in Article [ ] safeguards required for that purpose.

12. As explained in paragraph 9, Paragraph 138 of the Explanatory Report to the Budapest Convention provides that the term "competent authorities" refers to a judicial, administrative or other law enforcement authority that is empowered by domestic law to order, authorise or undertake the procedural measure. The same approach is foreseen for purposes of the direct cooperation procedure in this Article. Accordingly, the national legal system of a Party will govern which authority is considered as a competent authority to issue an order. Some Parties felt it was necessary to have an additional safeguard of further review of the legality of the order (see for example paragraph [8] above) in view of the direct nature of the cooperation. While the issuing Party determines which of its authorities may issue the order, Paragraph 2.b permits Parties to make a declaration stating that "the order under paragraph 1 must be issued by, or under the supervision of, a prosecutor or other judicial authority, or otherwise be issued under independent supervision." A Party making use of this declaration must accept an order by or under the supervision of any of the enumerated authorities.

### **Paragraph 3**

13. Paragraph 3 of the article specifies the information that, at a minimum, shall be provided by an authority issuing an order pursuant to paragraph 1 of the article, although an issuing Party may choose to include additional information in the order itself to assist in the processing or because its domestic law requires additional information. The information specified in paragraph 3 is particularly relevant for the execution of the order by the service provider, as well as the possible involvement of the authority of the Party wherein the service provider is located pursuant to paragraph 5. The order will need to include the name of the issuing authority and the date the order was issued, information identifying the service provider, the offence that is the subject of the criminal investigation or proceeding, the authority seeking the subscriber information, a detailed description of the specific subscriber information sought. The order must also contain a statement that the order is issued pursuant to this Protocol; by making this statement, the Party represents that the order is in accordance with the terms of the Protocol.

14. Regarding the difference between subparagraph a. (the issuing authority) and d. (the authority seeking the subscriber information), in some countries, the issuing authority and the authority seeking the data are not the same. For instance, investigators or prosecutors may be the authorities seeking the data, while a judge issues the order. In such situations, both the authority seeking the data and the authority issuing the order must be identified.

15. No statement of facts is required, taking into account that this information is confidential in most criminal investigations and may not be disclosed to a private party.

### **Paragraph 4**

16. While paragraph 3 sets out the minimum information required for orders issued pursuant to paragraph 1, these orders often can be executed only if the service provider (and, as applicable, the receiving Party's designated authority under paragraph 5) is provided with additional information. Therefore, paragraph 4 of the article specifies that an issuing authority shall provide additional information about the domestic legal grounds that empower the authority to issue the order; reference to legal provisions and applicable penalties for the offence being investigated or prosecuted; contact information of the authority to which the service provider shall return the subscriber information, request further information, or otherwise respond; the time and the manner in which to return the subscriber information; whether preservation of the data has already been sought, including date of preservation and any applicable reference number; any special procedural instructions (e.g. requests for confidentiality or authentication); and any other information that may aid in obtaining disclosure of the subscriber information. Contact information need not identify the individual but only the office. This additional information can be provided separately but also may be included in the order itself, if this is permissible under the issuing Party's law. Both the order and the additional information shall be transmitted directly to the service provider.

17. Special procedural instructions cover, in particular, any request for confidentiality, including a request for non-disclosure of the order to the subscriber or other third parties. If confidentiality is required to avoid a premature disclosure of the matter, this should be indicated in the request. In some Parties, confidentiality of the order will be maintained by operation of law, while in other Parties this is not necessarily the case. Therefore, in order to avoid the risk of premature disclosure of the investigation, Parties are encouraged to be aware of applicable law and a service provider's policies concerning subscriber notification, prior to submitting the order under paragraph 1 to the service provider. In addition, special procedural instructions may include specification of the transmitting channel best suited to

the authority's needs. The service provider may also request additional information regarding the account or other information to assist it in providing a prompt and complete response.

## **Paragraph 5**

18. Under paragraph 5.a, a Party may notify the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that, when it is the receiving Party, it will require the issuing Party to simultaneously notify it of any order sent directly to a service provider in its territory either in every instance (i.e., for all orders transmitted to service providers in its territory), or in identified circumstances.

19. Under paragraph 5.b, a Party may also, under its domestic law, require a service provider that receives an order from another Party to consult with it in identified circumstances. A Party may not require consultation for all orders, which would add an additional step that could significantly delay compliance with requests, but only in more limited, identified circumstances. Consultation requirements should be limited to circumstances in which there is heightened potential for the need to impose a condition or to invoke a ground for refusal or a concern of potential prejudice to the receiving Party's criminal investigations or proceedings.

20. The notification and consultation procedures are entirely discretionary. A Party is not obligated to require either procedure.

21. Receiving Parties may instruct a service provider not to disclose information on the grounds provided in paragraph 5(c) which are described in more detail in paragraph [18 of the Explanatory Report on Article [giving effect]]. Because of this, the ability of a Party to be notified or consulted provides an additional safeguard. That said, cooperation is in principle to be extensive, and impediments thereto strictly limited. Accordingly, conditions and refusals should also be limited in line with the objectives of this Article to eliminate barriers to and provide for more efficient and expedited procedures for cross-border access to electronic evidence for criminal investigations.

22. Implementation of this Article – including the extent to which a Party should be able to rely on the grounds for refusal – is affected by other provisions, for example, the scope of application, and conditions and safeguards (including with respect to data protection). The operative text and explanatory report pertaining to such other articles provide detail regarding the manner in which this article is affected.

23. The Parties that make a declaration under paragraph 5.a or that require consultation under paragraph 5.b may contact and seek additional information from the issuing authority in order to determine whether there is a basis under paragraph 5.c to instruct the service provider not to comply with the order. The process is intended to be as expeditious as circumstances will permit. The receiving Party's authorities must gather the necessary information and make their determination "without undue delay." They must also notify the issuing Party's authorities promptly in the event that they decide to instruct the service provider not to comply, as well as provide the reasons for doing so.

24. A Party that requires notification or consultation may decide to impose on the provider a waiting period before the provider furnishes the subscriber information in response to the order, in order to permit notification or consultation and any follow up request by the Party for additional information.

25. Pursuant to paragraph 5.e, a Party requiring notification or consultation must identify a single authority and provide the Secretary General of the Council of Europe with adequate contact information.

26. A Party may change its notification requirement at any time, depending on its determination of any factors that are relevant to it, such as, for example, whether it wishes to move from a notification regime to a consultation regime or whether it has developed a sufficient comfort level with direct cooperation such that it can revise or remove a previous notification or consultation requirement. It can equally decide that, as a result of experience it has gained with the direct cooperation mechanism, it wishes to institute a notification or consultation regime.

27. Under paragraph 5.f, the Secretariat of the Council of Europe is required to set up and keep current a register of all of the notification requirements and of the authorities with which providers consult under paragraph b. Having a publicly available and an up-to-date register available is critical to ensuring that the issuing Party's authorities and service providers are aware of each Party's notification and consultation requirements, which, as stated above, can change at any time. Since each Party may make such a change at its discretion, each Party that makes any change or notes any inaccuracy in the register is required to notify the Secretariat immediately in order to ensure that others are aware of the current requirements and can properly apply them.

### **Paragraph 6**

28. Paragraph 6 makes clear that serving an order or notifying another Party using electronic means, including use of e-mail and electronic portals, is permissible. The goal is to encourage the use of electronic means where not prohibited by law, as these are nearly always the most efficient and fastest means of communication. Authentication methods may include a variety of means or a combination thereof allowing a secure identification of the requesting authority. Such means may include, for example, obtaining confirmation of authenticity via a known authority in the issuing Party (e.g. from the sender or a central or designated authority), subsequent communications between the issuing authority and receiving Party, use of an official email address, or future technological verification methods that can be easily used by transmitting authorities. A similar text is set forth in paragraph 3 of Article [Emergency mutual assistance], and further guidance with respect to the security requirement is provided in paragraph [ ] of the Explanatory Report. Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] also contains a similar text in paragraph 5.

### **Paragraph 7**

29. Paragraph 7 provides that, if a service provider does not comply with an order issued under this Article, the issuing Party may only seek enforcement pursuant to Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] or another form of mutual assistance. Parties proceeding under this Article may not seek unilateral enforcement.

30. For enforcement of the order via Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data], the Protocol contemplates a simplified procedure of conversion of an order under this Article to an order under Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] to facilitate the ability of the issuing Party to obtain subscriber information.

31. In order to avoid duplication of efforts, an issuing Party must give the service provider 30 days or the timeframe stipulated in subparagraph 4.d, whichever time period is longer, for the notification and consultation process to occur and for the service provider to disclose the information or indicate a refusal to do so. Only after that time period has expired, or if the provider has indicated a refusal to comply before that time period has expired, may an issuing Party seek enforcement pursuant to Article [Giving effect to orders from another

Party for expedited production of data]. In order to allow authorities to assess whether to seek enforcement under paragraph 7, service providers are encouraged to explain the reasons for not providing the data sought. For example, a service provider may explain that the data is no longer available.

32. If an authority notified under paragraph 5.a or consulted with under paragraph 5.b has informed the issuing Party that the service provider has been instructed not to disclose the information sought, the issuing Party may nonetheless seek enforcement of the order via Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] or another form of mutual assistance. However, there is a risk that such a further request may likewise be denied. The issuing Party is advised to consult in advance with an authority designated under paragraphs 5.a or 5.b in order to address any deficiencies in the original order and to avoid submitting orders under Article [Giving effect] or via any other mutual assistance mechanism that may be rejected.

### **Paragraph 8**

33. Under Paragraph 8, a Party may declare that another Party shall seek disclosure of subscriber information from the service provider before seeking it under Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] unless the issuing Party provides reasonable explanation for not having done so. For example, a Party may make such a declaration because it considers that the procedures under this Article should enable other Parties to obtain the subscriber data more quickly than under Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data], and, as a result, could reduce the number of situations in which Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] needs to be invoked. Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] procedures would then only be used when efforts to seek disclosure of subscriber information directly from the service provider were unsuccessful, when the issuing Party has a reasonable explanation for not first using this Article, or when the issuing Party has reserved the right not to apply this Article. For instance, an issuing Party may demonstrate this when a service provider routinely does not provide subscriber information in response to orders received directly from that Party. Or, as another example, if an issuing Party through a single order seeks both subscriber information and traffic data from another Party that applies Article [Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data] to both categories of data, the issuing Party would not need to first seek the subscriber information separately.

### **Paragraph 9**

34. Under paragraph 9.a, a Party that reserves to this Article is not required to take measures under paragraph 2 for service providers in its territory to disclose subscriber information in response to orders issued by other Parties. A Party that reserves to this Article is not permitted to issue orders under paragraph 1 to service providers in other Parties' territories.

35. Paragraph 9.b provides that – for the reasons explained in paragraph [4] above – if disclosure of certain types of access numbers under this Article would be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of its domestic legal system, a Party may reserve the right not to apply this Article to such numbers. A Party that makes such a reservation is not permitted to issue orders for such numbers under paragraph 1 to service providers in other Parties' territories.

## **5 Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data**

Note: The PDP provisionally adopted the following text and explanatory report on 11 July 2019, subject to the understanding that they may change as the negotiations develop, depending on the outcome of other provisions that have not yet been prepared and/or other comments received. In particular, once the ongoing work on conditions and safeguards including with regard to data protection and privacy, has resulted in a text and explanatory report, this article and its explanatory report should be considered by the PDG and PDP in order to determine whether further changes are required.

### **5.1 Draft Text**

#### **Article [ ]: Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data**

1. Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to issue an order to be submitted to another Party (requested Party) for the purpose of compelling a service provider in the requested Party's territory to produce specified and stored

- a. subscriber information,
- b. traffic data

in that service provider's possession or control which is needed for the Party's specific criminal investigations or proceedings.

2. Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to give effect to an order under paragraph 1 submitted by another Party (requesting Party).

3. The requesting Party shall submit the order under paragraph 1, the supporting information and any special procedural instructions to the requested Party.

a. The order shall specify:

- i. the issuing authority and date issued;
- ii. a statement that the order is submitted pursuant to this Protocol;
- iii. the name and address of the service provider(s) to be served;
- iv. the offence(s) that is the subject of the criminal investigation or proceeding;
- v. the authority seeking the information or data, if not the issuing authority; and
- vi. a detailed description of the specific information or data sought.

b. The supporting information, provided for the purpose of assisting the requested Party give effect to the order and which shall not be disclosed to the service provider without the consent of the requesting Party, shall specify:

- i. the domestic legal grounds that empower the authority to issue the order;
- ii. the legal provisions and applicable penalties for the offence(s) being investigated or prosecuted;



- iii. why the requesting Party believes that the service provider is in possession or control of the data;
    - iv. a summary of the facts related to the investigation or proceeding;
    - v. the relevance of the information or data to the investigation or proceeding;
    - vi. contact information of an authority or authorities to provide further information;
    - vii. whether preservation of the information or data has already been sought, including date of preservation and any applicable reference number; and
    - viii. whether the data has already been sought by other means, and in what manner.
  - c. The requesting Party may request that the requested Party carry out special procedural instructions.
4. A Party may declare at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, and at any other time, that additional supporting information is required to give effect to orders under paragraph 1.
5. The requested Party shall accept requests in electronic form. However, it may require appropriate levels of security and authentication before accepting the request.
6.
  - a. The requested Party, from the date of receipt of all the information specified in paragraphs 3 and 4, shall make reasonable efforts to serve the service provider within 45 days, if not sooner, and shall order a return of production no later than:
    - i. 20 days for subscriber information; and
    - ii. 45 days for traffic data.
  - b. The requested Party shall provide for the transmission of the produced information or data to the requesting Party without undue delay.
7. If the requested Party cannot comply with instructions under paragraph 3.c in the manner requested, it shall promptly inform the requesting Party, and, if applicable, specify any conditions under which it could comply, following which the requesting Party shall determine whether the request should nevertheless be executed.
8. The requested Party may refuse or impose terms and conditions on the execution of a request on the grounds established in Article 25.4 or Article 27.4 of the Convention. The requested Party may postpone execution of requests for reasons established under Article 27.5. In either case, the requested Party shall notify the requesting Party as soon as practicable of the refusal, terms or conditions, or postponement. The requested Party shall also notify the requesting Party of other circumstances that are likely to delay execution of the request significantly.
9. Every Party shall, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and keep up to date the contact information of the authorities designated:
  - a. to submit an order under this Article, and
  - b. to receive an order under this Article.



10. A Party may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it requires that requests under this Article be transmitted by the central authority or authorities of the requesting Party, or by such other authority as agreed between the Parties concerned.
11. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall set up and keep updated a register of authorities designated by the Parties under paragraph 9. Each Party shall ensure that the details held on the register are correct at all times.
12. A Party may reserve the right not to apply this Article to traffic data.

## **5.2 Draft Explanatory Report**

### **Article [ ] Giving effect to orders from another Party for expedited production of data**

1. The purpose of this Article is for a requesting Party to have the ability to issue an order to be submitted to a requested Party and for the requested Party to have the ability to give effect to that order by compelling a service provider in its territory to produce subscriber information or traffic data in the service provider's possession or control.

2. The Article establishes a mechanism that complements the mutual assistance provisions of the Convention. It is designed to be more streamlined than mutual assistance currently is, in that the information the requesting Party must provide is more limited, and the process for obtaining the data more rapid. This Article complements, and therefore is without prejudice to, other mutual assistance processes under the Convention, or other multilateral or bilateral agreements, which a Party remains free to invoke. Indeed, in situations in which a requesting Party wishes to seek traffic data from a Party that has reserved to that aspect of this Article, the requesting Party can use another mutual assistance procedure. Where, as is often the case, subscriber information, traffic data and stored content data are sought at the same time, it may be more efficient to seek all three forms of data for the same account via a single traditional mutual assistance request, rather than to seek some types of data via the method provided by this Article and others via a separate mutual assistance request.

3. Paragraph 1 requires that the requesting Party be able to issue an order to obtain subscriber information or traffic data from a service provider in another Party's territory. The "order" referred to in this article is any legal process that is intended to compel a service provider to provide subscriber information or traffic data. For example, it can be implemented by a production order, a subpoena, or other mechanism that is authorized in law and that can be issued for the purpose of compelling the production of subscriber information or traffic data.

4. Although "competent authority" for the purposes of the Convention is discussed in the Explanatory Report to the Convention (at para 138), it is not defined in the Convention. Similar to what is explained in paragraph 138 of the Explanatory Report of the Convention, "competent authority" in paragraph 1 of this Article refers to a judicial, administrative or other law enforcement authority that is empowered by domestic law to order, authorize or undertake the execution of procedural measures for the purpose of collection or production of evidence with respect to specific criminal investigations or proceedings. It should be noted that the authorities competent to issue an order under paragraph 1 may not necessarily be the same as the authorities designated to submit the order to be given effect in accordance with paragraph 9 of this Article, as described in greater detail below.

5. In this Article, the term “a service provider in the territory of another Party” requires that the service provider be physically present in the other Party. Under this Article, the mere fact that, for example, a service provider has established a contractual relationship with a company in a Party, but the service provider itself is not physically present in that Party, would not constitute the service provider being “in the territory” of that Party. Paragraph 1 requires, in addition, that the data be in the service provider’s possession or control.

6. Paragraph 2 requires the requested Party to give effect in its territory to an order issued under Paragraph 1, subject to the safeguards described further below. “Giving effect” means that the requested Party would compel the service provider to provide the subscriber information and traffic data using the mechanism of the requested Party’s choice, provided that the mechanism makes the order enforceable under the requested Party’s domestic law and meets the requirements of this Article. For example, a requested Party may give effect to a requesting Party’s order by accepting it as equivalent to domestic orders, by endorsing it to give it the same effect as a domestic order, or by issuing its own production order. Any such mechanism will be subject to the terms of the law of the requested Party, since the requested Party’s procedures will control it. Therefore, the requested Party can ensure that its own law, including constitutional and human rights requirements, is satisfied, especially in relation to any additional safeguards including those necessary for the production of traffic data.

7. While the Article can be complied with in a number of ways, a Party may wish to design its own internal processes with the flexibility to handle requests from the variety of competent authorities. Paragraph 3.b. was negotiated to ensure that sufficient information was provided to the requested Party to ensure that a full review could take place if needed, as some Parties indicated that they would be issuing their own order as a way of giving effect to the requesting Party’s order.

8. To initiate the requested Party’s process to give effect to the order, the requesting Party shall transmit the order and supporting information. Paragraph 3 describes what a requesting Party must provide to the requested Party in order for the requested Party to give effect to the order and compel production from a service provider in that Party’s territory. Paragraph 3.a describes information to be included in the order itself, and includes information that is fundamental to its execution. The information in paragraph 3.b, which is for the use of the requested Party only and not to be shared with the service provider except with the consent of the requesting Party, is supporting information that establishes the domestic and international basis in this Protocol for the order, and provides information for the requested Party to evaluate potential grounds for conditions or refusal under paragraph 8. Parties should, at the time they initiate a request under this Article, indicate if there is any information under paragraph 3.b that may be shared with the service provider. Under paragraph 3.c the request should also include all special instructions, including for example requests for certification or confidentiality under Article 27.8 of the Convention, at the time of transmission to ensure the proper processing of the request.

9. The order for subscriber information or traffic data described in paragraph 3.a. must, on its face, include the name of the service provider(s) to be served, a statement that it is being issued pursuant to this Protocol, a detailed description of the specific data sought (i.e., the subscriber’s identity, postal or geographic address, telephone or other access number, and billing and payment information available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement (Article 18.3 of the Budapest Convention); and in relation to traffic data, computer data relating to a communication by means of a computer system, generated by a computer system that formed a part in the chain of communication indicating the communication’s origin, destination, route, time, date, size, duration, or type of underlying service (Art. 1.d of the Budapest Convention)), the authority that issued the order, the authority seeking the data, and the offence that is the subject of the criminal investigation or

proceeding. If the issuing authority and the authority seeking the data are not the same, the provision requires both to be identified. For instance, an investigating or prosecuting authority may be seeking the data, while a judge issues the order. This information demonstrates the legitimacy of the order and clear instructions for its execution.

10. The supporting information described in paragraph 3.b. is intended to provide the requested Party with information it would need to give effect to the requesting Party's order. This could also be facilitated by a template that would be easy to fill out, which could further provide efficiencies to the process. Included in the list of supporting information is:

- a. under paragraph 3.b.i, the statutory basis for the issuing authority's authority to issue the order to compel production. In other words, this is the relevant law that empowers a competent authority to issue the order described in paragraph 1;
- b. under paragraph 3.b.ii, the legal provision relating to the offence referenced in the order at paragraph 3.a.iv and its associated range of penalties. The inclusion of both the offence provision and its range of penalties is important for the requested Party to assess whether or not the request is within the scope of its obligations;
- c. under paragraph 3.b.iii, any information that the requesting Party can provide that led it to conclude that the service provider(s) who is the subject of the order is in possession or control of the information or data sought. This information is key to initiating the domestic process. Identification of the domestic service provider and belief that it possesses or controls the information or data sought is often a prerequisite for initiating production order applications;
- d. under paragraph 3.b.iv, a brief summary of the facts related to the investigation or proceeding. This information is also key for the requested Party to determine whether or not an order under this Article should be given effect in its territory;
- e. under paragraph 3.b.v, a statement regarding the relevance of the information or data to the investigation or proceeding. This statement is to help the requested Party to decide whether or not the requirements of paragraph 1 of the Article have been met, i.e, that the information or data is "needed for the requesting Party's specific investigations or proceedings";
- f. under paragraph 3.b.vi, the contact information of an authority or authorities in case the designated authority in the requested Party requires additional information for giving effect to the order;
- g. under paragraph 3.b.vii, information as to whether preservation of the information or data has already been sought. This is important information for the requested Party, especially in relation to traffic data. The information under this subparagraph should include, for example, reference numbers and date of preservation. The information may permit the requested Party to match the current request to a previous preservation request, and, thereby facilitate disclosing the information or data originally preserved. In order to reduce the risk that information or data is deleted, Parties are encouraged to seek preservation of the information or data sought as soon as possible and prior to initiating a request under this Article, and ensure that preservation is extended in a timely manner;
- h. under paragraph 3.b.viii, information as to whether the data has already been sought by other means and in what manner. This provision addresses primarily whether the requesting Party has already sought subscriber information or traffic data directly from the service provider.

11. The information to be provided pursuant to paragraph 3.b, shall not be disclosed to the service provider without the consent of the requesting Party. In particular, the summary of the facts and statement regarding the relevance of the information or data to the investigation or proceeding is provided to the requested Party for purpose of determining whether there is a ground for imposing terms or conditions or for refusal, but is often subject to the secrecy of the investigation.

12. Under paragraph 3.c., the requesting Party may request special procedural instructions, including requests for non-disclosure of the order to the subscriber or authentication forms to be completed for the evidence. This information will have to be known at the outset, as special instructions may require additional processes within the requested Party.

13. To give effect to the order and further facilitate the production of the information or data, the requested Party may provide the service provider with additional information, such as the method of production, and to whom the data should be produced in the requested Party.

14. Pursuant to paragraph 4, additional information may need to be provided to the requested Party in order for it to give effect to the order. For example, under some Parties' domestic laws, the production of traffic data may require further information because there are additional requirements in their laws for obtaining such data. In addition, the requested Party may seek clarification regarding information provided pursuant to paragraph 3.b. As another example, some Parties may require additional information where the order was not issued or reviewed by a prosecutor or other judicial or independent administrative authority of the requesting Party. When making such a declaration, Parties should be as specific as possible with regard to the type of further information required.

15. The purpose of paragraph 5 is to encourage Parties to use secure and authenticatable means of electronic communications to facilitate the transmission of information or data and documents, including transmission of orders and supporting information, and the sending of the produced information or data and documents (see paragraph [4 of the Explanatory Report to the provision on emergency mutual assistance]).

16. Under paragraph 6, the requested Party should take reasonable steps efforts to proceed expeditiously with respect to the request. It shall make reasonable efforts to process requests and have the service provider served within 45 days after the requested Party has received all the necessary documents and information. The requested Party shall order the service provider to produce the subscriber information within 20 days and traffic data within 45 days. While the Parties should seek to compel production as expeditiously as possible, there are many factors that may delay production, such as service providers objecting, not responding to requests, not meeting the return date for production, and the volume of requests a requested Party may be asked to process. Because of this, it was decided to require requested Parties to make reasonable efforts to complete only the processes under their control.

17. The Parties acknowledged that some special procedural instructions from the requesting Party may also cause delays in the processing of orders, if the instructions require additional domestic processes in order to give effect to the special procedural instructions. The requested Party may also require additional information from the requesting Party in order to support any applications for supplementary orders, such as confidentiality orders (non-disclosure orders). Some procedural instructions may not be available under the requested Party's law, in which case paragraph 7 provides that it shall promptly inform the requesting Party and specify any conditions under which it could comply, giving the requesting Party the ability to determine whether or not it wishes to continue with the request.

18. Under paragraph 8 the requested Party may refuse to proceed with any part of the process that gives effect to the requesting Party's order, or determine that only part of the order can be given effect depending on the circumstances of the case, or deny the request entirely, if the grounds for refusal established in Articles 25.4 or 27.4 of the Convention exist. In addition, the requested Party may postpone execution of the order under Article

27.5 of the Convention. The requested Party shall notify the requesting Party of its decision to refuse or postpone any part of the request.

19. Implementation of this Article – including the extent to which a Party should be able to rely on the grounds for refusal – is affected by other provisions, for example, the scope of application, and conditions and safeguards (including with respect to data protection). The operative text and explanatory report pertaining to such other Articles provide detail regarding the manner in which this Article is affected.

20. It should be recalled that the Explanatory Report paragraph 253 of the Budapest Convention provides that “mutual assistance is in principle to be extensive, and impediments thereto strictly limited.” Accordingly, conditions and refusals should also be limited in line with the objectives of this Article to eliminate barriers to transborder sharing of subscriber information and traffic data and to provide more efficient and expedited procedures than traditional mutual assistance.

21. The purpose of paragraph 9 is to ensure that Parties, at the time of signature, or when depositing their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession, identify the authorities to submit and receive orders under this Article. Parties need not give the name and address of a specific individual but may identify an office or unit that has been deemed competent for the purposes of sending and receiving orders under this Article.

22. Paragraph 10 permits a Party to declare that it requires that orders submitted to it under this Article be transmitted by a central authority of the requesting Party, or other authority where agreed between the Parties. Any central authority or authorities designated by the requesting Party in accordance with Article 27.2.a of the Convention may transmit such an order. Parties are encouraged to provide as much flexibility as possible for the submission of requests.

23. Paragraph 11 requires the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to set up and keep updated a register of the authorities designated by the Parties under paragraph 9 and for each Party to ensure that the details held on the register are accurate. Such information will assist requested Parties to verify the authenticity of requests.

24. Under paragraph 12, a Party that reserves the right not to apply this Article to traffic data is not required to give effect to orders for traffic data from another Party. A Party that reserves to this Article is not permitted to submit orders for traffic data to other Parties under paragraph 1.