

Provisions of the draft UN treaty (version 7 August 2024) against provisions of the Budapest Convention and its Protocols, UNTOC and UNCAC

Draft United Nations convention against cybercrime; strengthening international cooperation for combating certain crimes committed by means of information and communications technology systems and for the sharing of evidence in electronic form of serious crimes

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Chapter I General provisions	
<p>Article 1. Statement of purpose</p> <p>The purposes of this Convention are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat cybercrime more efficiently and effectively; (b) Promote, facilitate and strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating cybercrime; and (c) Promote, facilitate and support technical assistance and capacity-building to prevent and combat cybercrime, in particular for the benefit of developing countries. 	
<p>Article 2. Use of terms</p> <p>For the purposes of this Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) "Information and communications technology system" shall mean any device or group of interconnected or related devices, one or more of which, pursuant to a program, gathers, stores and performs automatic processing of electronic data; (b) "Electronic data" shall mean any representation of facts, information or concepts in a form suitable for processing in an information and communications technology system, including a program suitable to 	<p>Article 1 BC– Definitions</p> <p>For the purposes of this Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) "computer system" means any device or a group of interconnected or related devices, one or more of which, pursuant to a program, performs automatic processing of data; (b) "computer data" means any representation of facts, information or concepts in a form suitable for processing in a computer system, including a program suitable to cause a computer system to perform a function;

¹ Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (= BC), first Additional Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism (= BCXR), Second Additional Protocol on enhanced cooperation and disclosure of electronic evidence (= BC2AP)

UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)

UN Convention against Corruption (= UNCAC)

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<p>cause an information and communications technology system to perform a function;</p> <p>(c) "Traffic data" shall mean any electronic data relating to a communication by means of an information and communications technology system, generated by an information and communications technology 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;</p> <p>(d) "Content data" shall mean any electronic data, other than subscriber information or traffic data, relating to the substance of the data transferred by an information and communications technology system, including, but not limited to, images, text messages, voice messages, audio recordings and video recordings;</p> <p>(e) "Service provider" shall mean any public or private entity that:</p> <p>(i) Provides to users of its service the ability to communicate by means of an information and communications technology system; or</p> <p>(ii) Processes or stores electronic data on behalf of such a communications service or users of such a service;</p> <p>(f) "Subscriber information" shall mean any information 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:</p> <p>(i) The type of communications service used, the technical provisions related thereto and the period of service;</p> <p>(ii) The subscriber's identity, postal or geographical address, telephone or other access number, billing or payment information, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement;</p> <p>(iii) Any other information on the site of the installation of communications equipment, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement;</p> <p>(g) "Personal data" shall mean any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person;</p>	<p>(c) "service provider" means:</p> <p>(i) any public or private entity that provides to users of its service the ability to communicate by means of a computer system, and</p> <p>(ii) any other entity that processes or stores computer data on behalf of such communication service or users of such service;</p> <p>(d) "traffic data" means any 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.</p> <p>Article 9 BC</p> <p>2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 above, the term "child pornography" shall include pornographic material that visually depicts:</p> <p>(a) a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct;</p> <p>(b) a person appearing to be a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct;</p> <p>(c) realistic images representing a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.</p> <p>3. For the purpose of paragraph 2 above, the term "minor" shall include all persons under 18 years of age. A Party may, however, require a lower age-limit, which shall be not less than 16 years.</p> <p>Article 18 BC</p> <p>3. For the purpose of this article, the term "subscriber information" means 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:</p>

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<p>(h) "Serious crime" shall mean conduct constituting an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty;</p> <p>(i) "Property" shall mean assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, including virtual assets, and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets;</p> <p>(j) "Proceeds of crime" shall mean any property derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of an offence;</p> <p>(k) "Freezing" or "seizure" shall mean temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property on the basis of an order issued by a court or other competent authority;</p> <p>(l) "Confiscation", which includes forfeiture where applicable, shall mean the permanent deprivation of property by order of a court or other competent authority;</p> <p>(m) "Predicate offence" shall mean any offence as a result of which proceeds have been generated that may become the subject of an offence as defined in article 17 of this Convention;</p> <p>(n) "Regional economic integration organization" shall mean an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to it; references to "States Parties" under this Convention shall apply to such organizations within the limits of their competence;</p> <p>(o) "Emergency" shall mean a situation in which there is a significant and imminent risk to the life or safety of any natural person.</p>	<p>(a) the type of communication service used, the technical provisions taken thereto and the period of service;</p> <p>(b) the subscriber's identity, postal or geographic address, telephone and other access number, billing and payment information, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement;</p> <p>(c) any other information on the site of the installation of communication equipment, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement.</p> <p>Second Additional Protocol to BC</p> <p>Article 3 – Definitions</p> <p>(d) "emergency" means a situation in which there is a significant and imminent risk to the life or safety of any natural person;</p> <p>(e) "personal data" means information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person;</p>
<p>Article 3. Scope of application</p> <p>This Convention shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to:</p>	<p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 3. Scope of application</p> <p>1. This Convention shall apply, in accordance with its terms, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption and to the freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of the proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p>

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<p>(a) The prevention, investigation and prosecution of the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention, including the freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of the proceeds from such offences;</p> <p>(b) The collecting, obtaining, preserving and sharing of evidence in electronic form for the purpose of criminal investigations or proceedings, as provided for in articles 23 and 35 of this Convention.</p>	<p>2. For the purposes of implementing this Convention, it shall not be necessary, except as otherwise stated herein, for the offences set forth in it to result in damage or harm to state property.</p>
<p>Article 4. Offences established in accordance with other United Nations conventions and protocols</p> <p>1. In giving effect to other applicable United Nations conventions and protocols to which they are Parties, States Parties shall ensure that criminal offences established in accordance with such conventions and protocols are also considered criminal offences under domestic law when committed through the use of information and communications technology systems.</p> <p>2. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted as establishing criminal offences in accordance with this Convention.</p>	
<p>Article 5. Protection of sovereignty</p> <p>1. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Convention shall entitle a State Party to undertake in the territory of another State the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions that are reserved exclusively for the authorities of that other State by its domestic law.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 4. Protection of sovereignty</p> <p>1. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Convention entitles a State Party to undertake in the territory of another State the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions that are reserved exclusively for the authorities of that other State by its domestic law.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 4. Protection of sovereignty</p> <p>1. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and</p>

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	<p>territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Convention shall entitle a State Party to undertake in the territory of another State the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions that are reserved exclusively for the authorities of that other State by its domestic law.</p>
<p>Article 6. Respect for human rights</p> <p>1. States Parties shall ensure that the implementation of their obligations under this Convention is consistent with their obligations under international human rights law.</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as permitting suppression of human rights or fundamental freedoms, including the rights related to the freedoms of expression, conscience, opinion, religion or belief, peaceful assembly and association, in accordance and in a manner consistent with applicable international human rights law.</p>	
<p>Chapter II Criminalization</p>	
<p>Article 7. Illegal access</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the access to the whole or any part of an information and communications technology system without right.</p> <p>2. A State Party may require that the offence be committed by infringing security measures, with the intent of obtaining electronic data or other dishonest or criminal intent or in relation to an information and communications technology system that is connected to another information and communications technology system.</p>	<p>Article 2 BC – Illegal access</p> <p>Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the access to the whole or any part of a computer system without right. A Party may require that the offence be committed by infringing security measures, with the intent of obtaining computer data or other dishonest intent, or in relation to a computer system that is connected to another computer system.</p>

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<p>Article 8. Illegal interception</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the interception, made by technical means, of non-public transmissions of electronic data to, from or within an information and communications technology system, including electromagnetic emissions from an information and communications technology system carrying such electronic data.</p> <p>2. A State Party may require that the offence be committed with dishonest or criminal intent, or in relation to an information and communications technology system that is connected to another information and communications technology system.</p>	<p>Article 3 BC – Illegal interception</p> <p>Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the interception without right, made by technical means, of non-public transmissions of computer data to, from or within a computer system, including electromagnetic emissions from a computer system carrying such computer data. A Party may require that the offence be committed with dishonest intent, or in relation to a computer system that is connected to another computer system.</p>
<p>Article 9. Interference with electronic data</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the damaging, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of electronic data.</p> <p>2. A State Party may require that the conduct described in paragraph 1 of this article result in serious harm.</p>	<p>Article 4 BC – Data interference</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the damaging, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of computer data without right.</p> <p>2 A Party may reserve the right to require that the conduct described in paragraph 1 result in serious harm.</p>
<p>Article 10. Interference with an information and communications technology system</p> <p>Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the serious hindering of the</p>	<p>Article 5 BC – System interference</p> <p>Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the serious hindering without right of the functioning of a computer system by inputting, transmitting, damaging, deleting, deteriorating, altering or suppressing computer data</p>

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<p>functioning of an information and communications technology system by inputting, transmitting, damaging, deleting, deteriorating, altering or suppressing electronic data.</p>	
<p>Article 11. Misuse of devices</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right:</p> <p>(a) The obtaining, production, sale, procurement for use, import, distribution or otherwise making available of:</p> <p>(i) A device, including a program, designed or adapted primarily for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 10 of this Convention; or</p> <p>(ii) A password, access credentials, electronic signature or similar data by which the whole or any part of an information and communications technology system is capable of being accessed; with the intent that the device, including a program, or the password, access credentials, electronic signature or similar data be used for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 10 of this Convention; and</p> <p>(b) The possession of an item referred to in paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) of this article, with intent that it be used for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 10 of this Convention.</p> <p>2. This article shall not be interpreted as imposing criminal liability where the obtaining, production, sale, procurement for use, import, distribution or otherwise making available, or the possession referred to in paragraph 1 of this article is not for the purpose of committing an offence established in accordance with articles 7 to 10 of this Convention, such as for the authorized testing or protection of an information and communications technology system.</p>	<p>Article 6 BC – Misuse of devices</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right:</p> <p>a the production, sale, procurement for use, import, distribution or otherwise making available of:</p> <p>i a device, including a computer program, designed or adapted primarily for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with the above Articles 2 through 5;</p> <p>ii a computer password, access code, or similar data by which the whole or any part of a computer system is capable of being accessed,</p> <p>with intent that it be used for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in Articles 2 through 5; and</p> <p>b the possession of an item referred to in paragraphs a.i or ii above, with intent that it be used for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in Articles 2 through 5. A Party may require by law that a number of such items be possessed before criminal liability attaches.</p> <p>2 This article shall not be interpreted as imposing criminal liability where the production, sale, procurement for use, import, distribution or otherwise making available or possession referred to in paragraph 1 of this article is not for the purpose of committing an offence established in</p>

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<p>3. Each State Party may reserve the right not to apply paragraph 1 of this article, provided that the reservation does not concern the sale, distribution or otherwise making available of the items referred to in paragraph 1 (a) (ii) of this article.</p>	<p>accordance with Articles 2 through 5 of this Convention, such as for the authorised testing or protection of a computer system.</p> <p>3 Each Party may reserve the right not to apply paragraph 1 of this article, provided that the reservation does not concern the sale, distribution or otherwise making available of the items referred to in paragraph 1 a.ii of this article.</p>
<p>Article 12. Information and communications technology system-related forgery</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the input, alteration, deletion or suppression of electronic data resulting in inauthentic data with the intent that they be considered or acted upon for legal purposes as if they were authentic, regardless of whether or not the data are directly readable and intelligible.</p> <p>2. A State Party may require an intent to defraud, or a similar dishonest or criminal intent, before criminal liability attaches.</p>	<p>Article 7 BC – Computer-related forgery</p> <p>Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the input, alteration, deletion, or suppression of computer data, resulting in inauthentic data with the intent that it be considered or acted upon for legal purposes as if it were authentic, regardless whether or not the data is directly readable and intelligible. A Party may require an intent to defraud, or similar dishonest intent, before criminal liability attaches.</p>
<p>Article 13. Information and communications technology system-related theft or fraud</p> <p>Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the causing of a loss of property to another person by means of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any input, alteration, deletion or suppression of electronic data; (b) Any interference with the functioning of an information and communications technology system; (c) Any deception as to factual circumstances made through an information and communications technology system that causes a 	<p>Article 8 BC – Computer-related fraud</p> <p>Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the causing of a loss of property to another person by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a any input, alteration, deletion or suppression of computer data; b any interference with the functioning of a computer system, <p>with fraudulent or dishonest intent of procuring, without right, an economic benefit for oneself or for another person.</p>

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<p>person to do or omit to do anything which that person would not otherwise do or omit to do; with the fraudulent or dishonest intent of procuring for oneself or for another person, without right, a gain in money or other property.</p>	
<p>Article 14. Offences related to online child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the following conduct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Producing, offering, selling, distributing, transmitting, broadcasting, displaying, publishing or otherwise making available child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material through an information and communications technology system; (b) Soliciting, procuring or accessing child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material through an information and communications technology system; (c) Possessing or controlling child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material stored in an information and communications technology system or another storage medium; (d) Financing the offences established in accordance with subparagraphs (a) to (c) of this paragraph, which States Parties may establish as a separate offence. <p>2. For the purposes of this article, the term “child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material” shall include visual material, and may include written or audio content, that depicts, describes or represents any person under 18 years of age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Engaging in real or simulated sexual activity; (b) In the presence of a person engaging in any sexual activity; (c) Whose sexual parts are displayed for primarily sexual purposes; or (d) Subjected to torture or cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment and such material is sexual in nature. 	<p>Article 9 BC – Offences related to child pornography</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the following conduct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a producing child pornography for the purpose of its distribution through a computer system; b offering or making available child pornography through a computer system; c distributing or transmitting child pornography through a computer system; d procuring child pornography through a computer system for oneself or for another person; e possessing child pornography in a computer system or on a computer-data storage medium. <p>2 For the purpose of paragraph 1 above, the term “child pornography” shall include pornographic material that visually depicts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct; b a person appearing to be a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct; c realistic images representing a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct. <p>3 For the purpose of paragraph 2 above, the term “minor” shall include all persons under 18 years of age. A Party may, however, require a lower age-limit, which shall be not less than 16 years.</p>

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<p>3. A State Party may require that the material identified in paragraph 2 of this article be limited to material that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Depicts, describes or represents an existing person; or (b) Visually depicts child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation. <p>4. In accordance with their domestic law and consistent with applicable international obligations, States Parties may take steps to exclude the criminalization of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Conduct by children for self-generated material depicting them; or (b) The consensual production, transmission, or possession of material described in paragraph 2 (a) to (c) of this article, where the underlying conduct depicted is legal as determined by domestic law, and where such material is maintained exclusively for the private and consensual use of the persons involved. <p>5. Nothing in this Convention shall affect any international obligations which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child.</p>	<p>4 Each Party may reserve the right not to apply, in whole or in part, paragraphs 1, sub-paragraphs d. and e, and 2, sub-paragraphs b. and c.</p>
<p>Article 15. Solicitation or grooming for the purpose of committing a sexual offence against a child</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law the act of intentionally communicating, soliciting, grooming, or making any arrangement through an information and communications technology system for the purpose of committing a sexual offence against a child, as defined in domestic law, including for the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with article 14 of this Convention.</p> <p>2. A State Party may require an act in furtherance of the conduct described in paragraph 1 of this article.</p>	<p>Lanzarote Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (CETS 201)</p> <p>Article 23 – Solicitation of children for sexual purposes</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to criminalise the intentional proposal, through information and communication technologies, of an adult to meet a child who has not reached the age set in application of Article 18, paragraph 2, for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with Article 18, paragraph 1.a, or Article 20, paragraph 1.a, against him or her, where this proposal has been followed by material acts leading to such a meeting.</p>

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<p>3. A State Party may consider extending criminalization in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article in relation to a person believed to be a child.</p> <p>4. States Parties may take steps to exclude the criminalization of conduct as described in paragraph 1 of this article when committed by children.</p>	
<p>Article 16. Non-consensual dissemination of intimate images</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally and without right, the selling, distributing, transmitting, publishing or otherwise making available of an intimate image of a person by means of an information and communications technology system, without the consent of the person depicted in the image.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this article, “intimate image” shall mean a visual recording of a person over the age of 18 years made by any means, including a photograph or video recording, that is sexual in nature, in which the person’s sexual parts are exposed or the person is engaged in sexual activity, which was private at the time of the recording, and in respect of which the person or persons depicted maintained a reasonable expectation of privacy at the time of the offence.</p> <p>3. A State Party may extend the definition of intimate images, as appropriate, to depictions of persons who are under the age of 18 years if they are of legal age to engage in sexual activity under domestic law and the image does not depict child abuse or exploitation.</p> <p>4. For the purposes of this article, a person who is under the age of 18 years and depicted in an intimate image cannot consent to the dissemination of an intimate image that constitutes child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation material under article 14 of this Convention.</p>	

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<p>5. A State Party may require the intent to cause harm before criminal liability attaches.</p>	
<p>Article 17. Laundering of proceeds of crime</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:</p> <p>(a) (i) The conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of helping any person who is involved in the commission of the predicate offence to evade the legal consequences of that person's actions;</p> <p>(ii) The concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of or rights with respect to property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime;</p> <p>(b) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system:</p> <p>(i) The acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property is the proceeds of crime;</p> <p>(ii) Participation in, association with or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this article.</p> <p>2. For purposes of implementing or applying paragraph 1 of this article:</p> <p>(a) Each State Party shall establish as predicate offences relevant offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 16 of this Convention;</p> <p>(b) In the case of States Parties whose legislation sets out a list of specific predicate offences, they shall, at a minimum, include in that list a comprehensive range of offences established in accordance with articles 7 to 16 of this Convention;</p> <p>(c) For the purposes of subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, predicate offences shall include offences committed both within and outside the jurisdiction of the State Party in question. However, offences committed</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 6. Criminalization of the laundering of proceeds of crime</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:</p> <p>(a) i. The conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of helping any person who is involved in the commission of the predicate offence to evade the legal consequences of his or her action;</p> <p>ii. The concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of or rights with respect to property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime;</p> <p>(b) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system:</p> <p>i. The acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property is the proceeds of crime;</p> <p>ii. Participation in, association with or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this article.</p> <p>2. For purposes of implementing or applying paragraph 1 of this article:</p> <p>(a) Each State Party shall seek to apply paragraph 1 of this article to the widest range of predicate offences;</p> <p>(b) Each State Party shall include as predicate offences all serious crime as defined in article 2 of this Convention and the offences established in accordance with articles 5, 8 and 23 of this Convention. In the case of States Parties whose legislation sets out a list of specific predicate</p>

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<p>outside the jurisdiction of a State Party shall constitute predicate offences only when the relevant conduct is a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State where it is committed and would be a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State Party implementing or applying this article, had it been committed there;</p> <p>(d) Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;</p> <p>(e) If required by fundamental principles of the domestic law of a State Party, it may be provided that the offences set forth in paragraph 1 of this article do not apply to the persons who committed the predicate offence;</p> <p>(f) Knowledge, intent or purpose required as an element of an offence set forth in paragraph 1 of this article may be inferred from objective factual circumstances.</p>	<p>offences, they shall, at a minimum, include in such list a comprehensive range of offences associated with organized criminal groups;</p> <p>(c) For the purposes of subparagraph (b), predicate offences shall include offences committed both within and outside the jurisdiction of the State Party in question. However, offences committed outside the jurisdiction of a State Party shall constitute predicate offences only when the relevant conduct is a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State where it is committed and would be a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State Party implementing or applying this article had it been committed there;</p> <p>(d) Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;</p> <p>(e) If required by fundamental principles of the domestic law of a State Party, it may be provided that the offences set forth in paragraph 1 of this article do not apply to the persons who committed the predicate offence;</p> <p>(f) Knowledge, intent or purpose required as an element of an offence set forth in paragraph 1 of this article may be inferred from objective factual circumstances.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 23. Laundering of proceeds of crime</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:</p> <p>(a) (i) The conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of helping any person who is involved in the commission of the predicate offence to evade the legal consequences of his or her action;</p> <p>(ii) The concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of or rights with respect to property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime;</p>

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	<p>(b) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system:</p> <p>(i) The acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property is the proceeds of crime;</p> <p>(ii) Participation in, association with or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this article.</p> <p>2. For purposes of implementing or applying paragraph 1 of this article:</p> <p>(a) Each State Party shall seek to apply paragraph 1 of this article to the widest range of predicate offences;</p> <p>(b) Each State Party shall include as predicate offences at a minimum a comprehensive range of criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention;</p> <p>(c) For the purposes of subparagraph (b) above, predicate offences shall include offences committed both within and outside the jurisdiction of the State Party in question. However, offences committed outside the jurisdiction of a State Party shall constitute predicate offences only when the relevant conduct is a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State where it is committed and would be a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State Party implementing or applying this article had it been committed there;</p> <p>(d) Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;</p> <p>(e) If required by fundamental principles of the domestic law of a State Party, it may be provided that the offences set forth in paragraph 1 of this article do not apply to the persons who committed the predicate offence.</p>
<p>Article 18. Liability of legal persons</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, consistent with its legal principles, to establish the liability of legal persons for participation in the offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p>	<p>Article 12 BC – Corporate liability</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure that legal persons can be held liable for a criminal offence established in accordance with this Convention, committed for</p>

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<p>2. Subject to the legal principles of the State Party, the liability of legal persons may be criminal, civil or administrative.</p> <p>3. Such liability shall be without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural persons who have committed the offences.</p> <p>4. Each State Party shall, in particular, ensure that legal persons held liable in accordance with this article are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or non-criminal sanctions, including monetary sanctions.</p>	<p>their benefit by any natural person, acting either individually or as part of an organ of the legal person, who has a leading position within it, based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a a power of representation of the legal person; b an authority to take decisions on behalf of the legal person; c an authority to exercise control within the legal person. <p>2 In addition to the cases already provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, each Party shall take the measures necessary to ensure that a legal person can be held liable where the lack of supervision or control by a natural person referred to in paragraph 1 has made possible the commission of a criminal offence established in accordance with this Convention for the benefit of that legal person by a natural person acting under its authority.</p> <p>3 Subject to the legal principles of the Party, the liability of a legal person may be criminal, civil or administrative.</p> <p>4 Such liability shall be without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural persons who have committed the offence.</p> <p>UNTOC Article 10. Liability of legal persons</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, consistent with its legal principles, to establish the liability of legal persons for participation in serious crimes involving an organized criminal group and for the offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention.</p> <p>2. Subject to the legal principles of the State Party, the liability of legal persons may be criminal, civil or administrative.</p>

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	<p>3. Such liability shall be without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural persons who have committed the offences.</p> <p>4. Each State Party shall, in particular, ensure that legal persons held liable in accordance with this article are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or non-criminal sanctions, including monetary sanctions.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 26. Liability of legal persons</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, consistent with its legal principles, to establish the liability of legal persons for participation in the offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>2. Subject to the legal principles of the State Party, the liability of legal persons may be criminal, civil or administrative.</p> <p>3. Such liability shall be without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural persons who have committed the offences.</p> <p>4. Each State Party shall, in particular, ensure that legal persons held liable in accordance with this article are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or non-criminal sanctions, including monetary sanctions.</p>
<p>Article 19. Participation and attempt</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the participation in any capacity, such as that of an accomplice, assistant or instigator, in an offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>2. Each State Party may adopt the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, when</p>	<p>Article 11 BC – Attempt and aiding or abetting</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, aiding or abetting the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with Articles 2 through 10 of the present Convention with intent that such offence be committed.</p>

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<p>committed intentionally, any attempt to commit an offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>3. Each State Party may adopt the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the preparation for an offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p>	<p>2 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, an attempt to commit any of the offences established in accordance with Articles 3 through 5, 7, 8, and 9.1.a and c. of this Convention.</p> <p>3 Each Party may reserve the right not to apply, in whole or in part, paragraph 2 of this article.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 27. Participation and attempt</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, participation in any capacity such as an accomplice, assistant or instigator in an offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>2. Each State Party may adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, any attempt to commit an offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>3. Each State Party may adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, the preparation for an offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p>
<p>Article 20. Statute of limitations</p> <p>Each State Party shall, where appropriate, considering the gravity of the crime, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offence established in accordance with this Convention and establish a longer statute of limitations period or provide for</p>	<p>UNTOC Article 11(5) Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions, mentions statute of limitations for the convention</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall, where appropriate, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence</p>

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<p>the suspension of the statute of limitations where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.</p>	<p>proceedings for any offence covered by this Convention and a longer period where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 29. Statute of limitations</p> <p>Each State Party shall, where appropriate, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offence established in accordance with this Convention and establish a longer statute of limitations period or provide for the suspension of the statute of limitations where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.</p>
<p>Article 21. Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall make the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention liable to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions that take into account the gravity of the offence.</p> <p>2. Each State Party may adopt, in accordance with its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish aggravating circumstances in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention, including circumstances that affect critical information infrastructures.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall endeavour to ensure that any discretionary legal powers under its domestic law relating to the prosecution of persons for offences established in accordance with this Convention are exercised in order to maximize the effectiveness of law enforcement measures in respect of those offences and with due regard to the need to deter the commission of such offences.</p> <p>4. Each State Party shall ensure that any person prosecuted for offences established in accordance with this Convention enjoys all rights and guarantees</p>	<p>Article 13 BC – Sanctions and measures</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure that the criminal offences established in accordance with Articles 2 through 11 are punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions, which include deprivation of liberty.</p> <p>2 Each Party shall ensure that legal persons held liable in accordance with Article 12 shall be subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or non-criminal sanctions or measures, including monetary sanctions.</p> <p>UNTOC Article 11. Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall make the commission of an offence established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention liable to sanctions that take into account the gravity of that offence.</p>

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<p>in conformity with domestic law and consistent with the applicable international obligations of the State Party, including the right to a fair trial and the rights of the defence.</p> <p>5. In the case of offences established in accordance with this Convention, each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic law and with due regard to the rights of the defence, to seek to ensure that conditions imposed in connection with decisions on release pending trial or appeal take into consideration the need to ensure the presence of the defendant at subsequent criminal proceedings.</p> <p>6. Each State Party shall take into account the gravity of the offences concerned when considering the eventuality of early release or parole of persons convicted of such offences.</p> <p>7. States Parties shall ensure that appropriate measures are in place under domestic law to protect children who are accused of offences established in accordance with this Convention, consistent with the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the applicable Protocols thereto, as well as other applicable international or regional instruments.</p> <p>8. Nothing contained in this Convention shall affect the principle that the description of the offences established in accordance with this Convention and of the applicable legal defences or other legal principles controlling the lawfulness of conduct is reserved to the domestic law of a State Party and that such offences shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with that law.</p>	<p>2. Each State Party shall endeavour to ensure that any discretionary legal powers under its domestic law relating to the prosecution of persons for offences covered by this Convention are exercised to maximize the effectiveness of law enforcement measures in respect of those offences and with due regard to the need to deter the commission of such offences.</p> <p>3. In the case of offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention, each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic law and with due regard to the rights of the defence, to seek to ensure that conditions imposed in connection with decisions on release pending trial or appeal take into consideration the need to ensure the presence of the defendant at subsequent criminal proceedings.</p> <p>4. Each State Party shall ensure that its courts or other competent authorities bear in mind the grave nature of the offences covered by this Convention when considering the eventuality of early release or parole of persons convicted of such offences.</p> <p>5. Each State Party shall, where appropriate, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offence covered by this Convention and a longer period where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.</p> <p>6. Nothing contained in this Convention shall affect the principle that the description of the offences established in accordance with this Convention and of the applicable legal defences or other legal principles controlling the lawfulness of conduct is reserved to the domestic law of a State Party and that such offences shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with that law.</p>

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	<p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 30. Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each State Party shall make the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention liable to sanctions that take into account the gravity of that offence. 2. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish or maintain, in accordance with its legal system and constitutional principles, an appropriate balance between any immunities or jurisdictional privileges accorded to its public officials for the performance of their functions and the possibility, when necessary, of effectively investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating offences established in accordance with this Convention. 3. Each State Party shall endeavour to ensure that any discretionary legal powers under its domestic law relating to the prosecution of persons for offences established in accordance with this Convention are exercised to maximize the effectiveness of law enforcement measures in respect of those offences and with due regard to the need to deter the commission of such offences. 4. In the case of offences established in accordance with this Convention, each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic law and with due regard to the rights of the defence, to seek to ensure that conditions imposed in connection with decisions on release pending trial or appeal take into consideration the need to ensure the presence of the defendant at subsequent criminal proceedings. 5. Each State Party shall take into account the gravity of the offences concerned when considering the eventuality of early release or parole of persons convicted of such offences.

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	<p>6. Each State Party, to the extent consistent with the fundamental principles of its legal system, shall consider establishing procedures through which a public official accused of an offence established in accordance with this Convention may, where appropriate, be removed, suspended or reassigned by the appropriate authority, bearing in mind respect for the principle of the presumption of innocence.</p> <p>7. Where warranted by the gravity of the offence, each State Party, to the extent consistent with the fundamental principles of its legal system, shall consider establishing procedures for the disqualification, by court order or any other appropriate means, for a period of time determined by its domestic law, of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with this Convention from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Holding public office; and (b) Holding office in an enterprise owned in whole or in part by the State. <p>8. Paragraph 1 of this article shall be without prejudice to the exercise of disciplinary powers by the competent authorities against civil servants.</p> <p>9. Nothing contained in this Convention shall affect the principle that the description of the offences established in accordance with this Convention and of the applicable legal defences or other legal principles controlling the lawfulness of conduct is reserved to the domestic law of a State Party and that such offences shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with that law.</p> <p>10. States Parties shall endeavour to promote the reintegration into society of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p>
Chapter III Jurisdiction	
<p>Article 22. Jurisdiction</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when:</p>	<p>Article 22 BC – Jurisdiction</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish jurisdiction over any offence established in</p>

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<p>(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State Party; or (b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time when the offence is committed.</p> <p>2. Subject to article 5 of this Convention, a State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed against a national of that State Party; or (b) The offence is committed by a national of that State Party or a stateless person with habitual residence in its territory; or (c) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 17, paragraph 1 (b) (ii), of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of an offence established in accordance with article 17, paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) or (b) (i), of this Convention within its territory; or (d) The offence is committed against the State Party.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of article 37, paragraph 11, of this Convention, each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person solely on the ground that the person is one of its nationals.</p> <p>4. Each State Party may also adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite the person.</p> <p>5. If a State Party exercising its jurisdiction under paragraph 1 or 2 of this article has been notified, or has otherwise learned, that any other States Parties are conducting an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in respect of the same conduct, the competent authorities of those States Parties shall, as appropriate, consult one another with a view to coordinating their actions.</p>	<p>accordance with Articles 2 through 11 of this Convention, when the offence is committed:</p> <p>a in its territory; or b on board a ship flying the flag of that Party; or c on board an aircraft registered under the laws of that Party; or d by one of its nationals, if the offence is punishable under criminal law where it was committed or if the offence is committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of any State.</p> <p>2 Each Party may reserve the right not to apply or to apply only in specific cases or conditions the jurisdiction rules laid down in paragraphs 1.b through 1.d of this article or any part thereof.</p> <p>3 Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 24, paragraph 1, of this Convention, in cases where an alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her to another Party, solely on the basis of his or her nationality, after a request for extradition.</p> <p>4 This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised by a Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p> <p>5 When more than one Party claims jurisdiction over an alleged offence established in accordance with this Convention, the Parties involved shall, where appropriate, consult with a view to determining the most appropriate jurisdiction for prosecution.</p> <p>UNTOC Article 15. Jurisdiction</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State Party; or</p>

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<p>6. Without prejudice to norms of general international law, this Convention shall not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p>	<p>(b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time that the offence is committed.</p> <p>2. Subject to article 4 of this Convention, a State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <p>(a) The offence is committed against a national of that State Party;</p> <p>b) The offence is committed by a national of that State Party or a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory; or</p> <p>(c) The offence is:</p> <p>i. One of those established in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1, of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of a serious crime within its territory;</p> <p>ii. One of those established in accordance with article 6, paragraph 1 (b) (ii), of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of an offence established in accordance with article 6, paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) or (b) (i), of this Convention within its territory.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of article 16, paragraph 10, of this Convention, each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences covered by this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person solely on the ground that he or she is one of its nationals.</p> <p>4. Each State Party may also adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences covered by this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her.</p> <p>5. If a State Party exercising its jurisdiction under paragraph 1 or 2 of this article has been notified, or has otherwise learned, that one or more other States Parties are conducting an investigation, prosecution or</p>

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	<p>judicial proceeding in respect of the same conduct, the competent authorities of those States Parties shall, as appropriate, consult one another with a view to coordinating their actions.</p> <p>6. Without prejudice to norms of general international law, this Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 42. Jurisdiction</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State Party; or (b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time that the offence is committed. <p>2. Subject to article 4 of this Convention, a State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The offence is committed against a national of that State Party; or (b) The offence is committed by a national of that State Party or a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory; or (c) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 23, paragraph 1 (b) (ii), of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of an offence established in accordance with article 23, paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) or (b) (i), of this Convention within its territory; or (d) The offence is committed against the State Party. <p>3. For the purposes of article 44 of this Convention, each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the</p>

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	<p>alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person solely on the ground that he or she is one of its nationals.</p> <p>4. Each State Party may also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her.</p> <p>5. If a State Party exercising its jurisdiction under paragraph 1 or 2 of this article has been notified, or has otherwise learned, that any other States Parties are conducting an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in respect of the same conduct, the competent authorities of those States Parties shall, as appropriate, consult one another with a view to coordinating their actions.</p> <p>6. Without prejudice to norms of general international law, this Convention shall not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.</p>
Chapter IV Procedural measures and law enforcement	
<p>Article 23. Scope of procedural measures</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish the powers and procedures provided for in this chapter for the purpose of specific criminal investigations or proceedings.</p> <p>2. Except as provided otherwise in this Convention, each State Party shall apply the powers and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention; (b) Other criminal offences committed by means of an information and communications technology system; and (c) The collection of evidence in electronic form of any criminal offence. 	<p>Article 14 BC – Scope of procedural provisions</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish the powers and procedures provided for in this section for the purpose of specific criminal investigations or proceedings.</p> <p>2 Except as specifically provided otherwise in Article 21, each Party shall apply the powers and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a the criminal offences established in accordance with Articles 2 through 11 of this Convention; b other criminal offences committed by means of a computer system; and

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<p>3.</p> <p>(a) Each State Party may reserve the right to apply the measures referred to in article 29 of this Convention only to offences or categories of offences specified in the reservation, provided that the range of such offences or categories of offences is not more restricted than the range of offences to which it applies the measures referred to in article 30 of this Convention. Each State Party shall consider restricting such a reservation to enable the broadest application of the measures referred to in article 29;</p> <p>(b) Where a State Party, owing to limitations in its legislation in force at the time of the adoption of this Convention, is not able to apply the measures referred to in articles 29 and 30 of this Convention to communications being transmitted within an information and communications technology system of a service provider which:</p> <p>(i) Is being operated for the benefit of a closed group of users; and</p> <p>(ii) Does not employ public communications networks and is not connected with another information and communications technology system, whether public or private;</p> <p>that State Party may reserve the right not to apply these measures to such communications. Each State Party shall consider restricting such a reservation to enable the broadest application of the measures referred to in articles 29 and 30 of this Convention.</p>	<p>c the collection of evidence in electronic form of a criminal offence.</p> <p>3 a Each Party may reserve the right to apply the measures referred to in Article 20 only to offences or categories of offences specified in the reservation, provided that the range of such offences or categories of offences is not more restricted than the range of offences to which it applies the measures referred to in Article 21. Each Party shall consider restricting such a reservation to enable the broadest application of the measure referred to in Article 20.</p> <p>b Where a Party, due to limitations in its legislation in force at the time of the adoption of the present Convention, is not able to apply the measures referred to in Articles 20 and 21 to communications being transmitted within a computer system of a service provider, which system:</p> <p>i is being operated for the benefit of a closed group of users, and</p> <p>ii does not employ public communications networks and is not connected with another computer system, whether public or private,</p> <p>that Party may reserve the right not to apply these measures to such communications. Each Party shall consider restricting such a reservation to enable the broadest application of the measures referred to in Articles 20 and 21.</p>
<p>Article 24. Conditions and safeguards</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall ensure that the establishment, implementation and application of the powers and procedures provided for in this chapter are subject to conditions and safeguards provided for under its domestic law, which shall provide for the protection of human rights, in accordance with its obligations under international human rights law, and which shall incorporate the principle of proportionality.</p>	<p>Article 15 BC – Conditions and safeguards</p> <p>1 Each Party shall ensure that the establishment, implementation and application of the powers and procedures provided for in this Section are subject to conditions and safeguards provided for under its domestic law, which shall provide for the adequate protection of human rights and liberties, including rights arising pursuant to obligations it has undertaken under the 1950 Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the 1966 United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and other applicable international</p>

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<p>2. In accordance with and pursuant to the domestic law of each State Party, such conditions and safeguards shall, as appropriate in view of the nature of the procedure or power concerned, include, inter alia, judicial or other independent review, the right to an effective remedy, grounds justifying application, and limitation of the scope and the duration of such power or procedure.</p> <p>3. To the extent that it is consistent with the public interest, in particular the proper administration of justice, each State Party shall consider the impact of the powers and procedures in this chapter upon the rights, responsibilities and legitimate interests of third parties.</p> <p>4. The conditions and safeguards established in accordance with this article shall apply at the domestic level to the powers and procedures set forth in this chapter, both for the purpose of domestic criminal investigations and proceedings and for the purpose of rendering international cooperation by the requested State Party.</p> <p>5. References to judicial or other independent review in paragraph 2 of this article are references to such review at the domestic level.</p>	<p>human rights instruments, and which shall incorporate the principle of proportionality.</p> <p>2 Such conditions and safeguards shall, as appropriate in view of the nature of the procedure or power concerned, inter alia, include judicial or other independent supervision, grounds justifying application, and limitation of the scope and the duration of such power or procedure.</p> <p>3 To the extent that it is consistent with the public interest, in particular the sound administration of justice, each Party shall consider the impact of the powers and procedures in this section upon the rights, responsibilities and legitimate interests of third parties.</p> <p>Second Additional Protocol</p> <p>Article 13 – Conditions and safeguards</p> <p>In accordance with Article 15 of the Convention, each Party shall ensure that the establishment, implementation and application of the powers and procedures provided for in this Protocol are subject to conditions and safeguards provided for under its domestic law, which shall provide for the adequate protection of human rights and liberties.</p>
<p>Article 25. Expedited preservation of stored electronic data</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to enable its competent authorities to order or similarly obtain the expeditious preservation of specified electronic data, including traffic data, content data and subscriber information, that have been stored by means of an information and communications technology system, in particular where there are grounds to believe that the electronic data are particularly vulnerable to loss or modification.</p>	<p>Article 16 BC – Expedited preservation of stored computer data</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to enable its competent authorities to order or similarly obtain the expeditious preservation of specified computer data, including traffic data, that has been stored by means of a computer system, in particular where there are grounds to believe that the computer data is particularly vulnerable to loss or modification.</p> <p>2 Where a Party gives effect to paragraph 1 above by means of an order to a person to preserve specified stored computer data in the</p>

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<p>2. Where a State Party gives effect to paragraph 1 of this article by means of an order to a person to preserve specified stored electronic data in the person's possession or control, the State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige that person to preserve and maintain the integrity of those electronic data for a period of time as long as necessary, up to a maximum of 90 days, to enable the competent authorities to seek their disclosure. A State Party may provide for such an order to be subsequently renewed.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige the custodian or other person who is to preserve the electronic data to keep confidential the undertaking of such procedures for the period of time provided for in its domestic legislation.</p>	<p>person's possession or control, the Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige that person to preserve and maintain the integrity of that computer data for a period of time as long as necessary, up to a maximum of ninety days, to enable the competent authorities to seek its disclosure. A Party may provide for such an order to be subsequently renewed.</p> <p>3 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige the custodian or other person who is to preserve the computer data to keep confidential the undertaking of such procedures for the period of time provided for by its domestic law.</p> <p>4 The powers and procedures referred to in this article shall be subject to Articles 14 and 15.</p>
<p>Article 26. Expedited preservation and partial disclosure of traffic data</p> <p>Each State Party shall adopt, in respect of traffic data that are to be preserved under the provisions of article 25 of this Convention, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that such expeditious preservation of traffic data is available regardless of whether one or more service providers were involved in the transmission of a communication; and</p> <p>(b) Ensure the expeditious disclosure to the State Party's competent authority, or a person designated by that authority, of a sufficient amount of traffic data to enable the State Party to identify the service providers and the path through which the communication or indicated information was transmitted.</p>	<p>Article 17 BC– Expedited preservation and partial disclosure of traffic data</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt, in respect of traffic data that is to be preserved under Article 16, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to:</p> <p>a ensure that such expeditious preservation of traffic data is available regardless of whether one or more service providers were involved in the transmission of that communication; and</p> <p>b ensure the expeditious disclosure to the Party's competent authority, or a person designated by that authority, of a sufficient amount of traffic data to enable the Party to identify the service providers and the path through which the communication was transmitted.</p> <p>2 The powers and procedures referred to in this article shall be subject to Articles 14 and 15.</p>

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<p>Article 27. Production order</p> <p>Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to order:</p> <p>(a) A person in its territory to submit specified electronic data in that person’s possession or control that are stored in an information and communications technology system or an electronic data storage medium; and</p> <p>(b) A service provider offering its services in the territory of the State Party to submit subscriber information relating to such services in that service provider’s possession or control.</p>	<p>Article 18 BC – Production order</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to order:</p> <p>a a person in its territory to submit specified computer data in that person’s possession or control, which is stored in a computer system or a computer-data storage medium; and</p> <p>b a service provider offering its services in the territory of the Party to submit subscriber information relating to such services in that service provider’s possession or control.</p> <p>2 The powers and procedures referred to in this article shall be subject to Articles 14 and 15.</p> <p>3 For the purpose of this article, the term “subscriber information” means 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:</p> <p>a the type of communication service used, the technical provisions taken thereto and the period of service;</p> <p>b the subscriber’s identity, postal or geographic address, telephone and other access number, billing and payment information, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement;</p> <p>c any other information on the site of the installation of communication equipment, available on the basis of the service agreement or arrangement.</p>
<p>Article 28. Search and seizure of stored electronic data</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to search or similarly access:</p>	<p>Article 19 BC– Search and seizure of stored computer data</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to search or similarly access:</p>

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<p>(a) An information and communications technology system, part of it, and electronic data stored therein; and</p> <p>(b) An electronic data storage medium in which the electronic data sought may be stored;</p> <p>in the territory of that State Party.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure that, where its authorities search or similarly access a specific information and communications technology system or part of it, pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of this article, and have grounds to believe that the electronic data sought are stored in another information and communications technology system or part of it in its territory, and such data are lawfully accessible from or available to the initial system, such authorities shall be able to expeditiously conduct the search to obtain access to that other information and communications technology system.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to seize or similarly secure electronic data in its territory accessed in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of this article. These measures shall include the power to:</p> <p>(a) Seize or similarly secure an information and communications technology system or part of it, or an electronic data storage medium;</p> <p>(b) Make and retain copies of those electronic data in electronic form;</p> <p>(c) Maintain the integrity of the relevant stored electronic data;</p> <p>(d) Render inaccessible or remove those electronic data in the accessed information and communications technology system.</p> <p>4. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to order any person who has knowledge about the functioning of the information and communications technology system in question, the information and telecommunications network, or their component parts, or measures applied to protect the electronic data therein, to provide, as is reasonable, the necessary information</p>	<p>a a computer system or part of it and computer data stored therein; and</p> <p>b a computer-data storage medium in which computer data may be stored</p> <p>in its territory.</p> <p>2 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure that where its authorities search or similarly access a specific computer system or part of it, pursuant to paragraph 1.a, and have grounds to believe that the data sought is stored in another computer system or part of it in its territory, and such data is lawfully accessible from or available to the initial system, the authorities shall be able to expeditiously extend the search or similar accessing to the other system.</p> <p>3 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to seize or similarly secure computer data accessed according to paragraphs 1 or 2. These measures shall include the power to:</p> <p>a seize or similarly secure a computer system or part of it or a computer-data storage medium;</p> <p>b make and retain a copy of those computer data;</p> <p>c maintain the integrity of the relevant stored computer data;</p> <p>d render inaccessible or remove those computer data in the accessed computer system.</p> <p>4 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to order any person who has knowledge about the functioning of the computer system or measures applied to protect the computer data therein to provide, as is reasonable, the necessary information, to enable the undertaking of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.</p>

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<p>to enable the undertaking of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this article.</p>	<p>5 The powers and procedures referred to in this article shall be subject to Articles 14 and 15.</p>
<p>Article 29. Real-time collection of traffic data</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to:</p> <p>(a) Collect or record, through the application of technical means in the territory of that State Party; and</p> <p>(b) Compel a service provider, within its existing technical capability:</p> <p>(i) To collect or record, through the application of technical means in the territory of that State Party; or</p> <p>(ii) To cooperate and assist the competent authorities in the collection or recording of;</p> <p>traffic data, in real time, associated with specified communications in its territory transmitted by means of an information and communications technology system.</p> <p>2. Where a State Party, owing to the principles of its domestic legal system, cannot adopt the measures referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of this article, it may instead adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure the real-time collection or recording of traffic data associated with specified communications transmitted in its territory, through the application of technical means in that territory.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige a service provider to keep confidential the fact of the execution of any power provided for in this article and any information relating to it.</p>	<p>Article 20 BC – Real-time collection of traffic data</p> <p>1 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to empower its competent authorities to:</p> <p>a collect or record through the application of technical means on the territory of that Party, and</p> <p>b compel a service provider, within its existing technical capability:</p> <p>i to collect or record through the application of technical means on the territory of that Party; or</p> <p>ii to co-operate and assist the competent authorities in the collection or recording of traffic data, in real-time, associated with specified communications in its territory transmitted by means of a computer system.</p> <p>2 Where a Party, due to the established principles of its domestic legal system, cannot adopt the measures referred to in paragraph 1.a, it may instead adopt legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure the real-time collection or recording of traffic data associated with specified communications transmitted in its territory, through the application of technical means on that territory.</p> <p>3 Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige a service provider to keep confidential the fact of the execution of any power provided for in this article and any information relating to it.</p> <p>4 The powers and procedures referred to in this article shall be subject to Articles 14 and 15.</p>

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<p>Article 30. Interception of content data</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary, in relation to a range of serious criminal offences to be determined by domestic law, to empower its competent authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Collect or record, through the application of technical means in the territory of that State Party; and (b) Compel a service provider, within its existing technical capability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To collect or record, through the application of technical means in the territory of that State Party; or (ii) To cooperate and assist the competent authorities in the collection or recording of; <p>content data, in real time, of specified communications in its territory transmitted by means of an information and communications technology system.</p> <p>2. Where a State Party, owing to the principles of its domestic legal system, cannot adopt the measures referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of this article, it may instead adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure the real-time collection or recording of content data on specified communications in its territory, through the application of technical means in that territory.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige a service provider to keep confidential the fact of the execution of any power provided for in this article and any information relating to it.</p>	<p>Article 21 BC – Interception of content data</p> <p>1. Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary, in relation to a range of serious offences to be determined by domestic law, to empower its competent authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a collect or record through the application of technical means on the territory of that Party, and b compel a service provider, within its existing technical capability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I to collect or record through the application of technical means on the territory of that Party, or ii to co-operate and assist the competent authorities in the collection or recording of content data, in real-time, of specified communications in its territory transmitted by means of a computer system. <p>2. Where a Party, due to the established principles of its domestic legal system, cannot adopt the measures referred to in paragraph 1.a, it may instead adopt legislative and other measures as may be necessary to ensure the real-time collection or recording of content data on specified communications in its territory through the application of technical means on that territory.</p> <p>3. Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige a service provider to keep confidential the fact of the execution of any power provided for in this article and any information relating to it.</p> <p>4. The powers and procedures referred to in this article shall be subject to Articles 14 and 15.</p>

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<p>Article 31. Freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall adopt, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system, such measures as may be necessary to enable the confiscation of:</p> <p>(a) Proceeds of crime derived from offences established in accordance with this Convention or property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds;</p> <p>(b) Property, equipment or other instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure of any item referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for the purpose of eventual confiscation.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to regulate the administration by the competent authorities of frozen, seized or confiscated property covered in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.</p> <p>4. If proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted, in part or in full, into other property, such property shall be liable to the measures referred to in this article instead of the proceeds.</p> <p>5. If proceeds of crime have been intermingled with property acquired from legitimate sources, such property shall, without prejudice to any powers relating to freezing or seizure, be liable to confiscation up to the assessed value of the intermingled proceeds.</p> <p>6. Income or other benefits derived from proceeds of crime, from property into which proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted or from property with which proceeds of crime have been intermingled, shall also be</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 12. Confiscation and seizure</p> <p>1. States Parties shall adopt, to the greatest extent possible within their domestic legal systems, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of:</p> <p>(a) Proceeds of crime derived from offences covered by this Convention or property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds;</p> <p>(b) Property, equipment or other instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences covered by this Convention.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure of any item referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for the purpose of eventual confiscation.</p> <p>3. If proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted, in part or in full, into other property, such property shall be liable to the measures referred to in this article instead of the proceeds.</p> <p>4. If proceeds of crime have been intermingled with property acquired from legitimate sources, such property shall, without prejudice to any powers relating to freezing or seizure, be liable to confiscation up to the assessed value of the intermingled proceeds.</p> <p>5. Income or other benefits derived from proceeds of crime, from property into which proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted or from property with which proceeds of crime have been intermingled shall also be liable to the measures referred to in this article, in the same manner and to the same extent as proceeds of crime.</p> <p>6. For the purposes of this article and article 13 of this Convention, each State Party shall empower its courts or other competent authorities to order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or be</p>

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<p>liable to the measures referred to in this article, in the same manner and to the same extent as proceeds of crime.</p> <p>7. For the purposes of this article and article 50 of this Convention, each State Party shall empower its courts or other competent authorities to order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or be seized. A State Party shall not decline to act under the provisions of this paragraph on the ground of bank secrecy.</p> <p>8. Each State Party may consider the possibility of requiring that an offender demonstrate the lawful origin of alleged proceeds of crime or other property liable to confiscation, to the extent that such a requirement is consistent with the principles of their domestic law and with the nature of the judicial and other proceedings.</p> <p>9. The provisions of this article shall not be construed as prejudicing the rights of bona fide third parties.</p> <p>10. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the measures to which it refers shall be defined and implemented in accordance with the provisions of the domestic law of a State Party.</p>	<p>seized. States Parties shall not decline to act under the provisions of this paragraph on the ground of bank secrecy.</p> <p>7. States Parties may consider the possibility of requiring that an offender demonstrate the lawful origin of alleged proceeds of crime or other property liable to confiscation, to the extent that such a requirement is consistent with the principles of their domestic law and with the nature of the judicial and other proceedings.</p> <p>8. The provisions of this article shall not be construed to prejudice the rights of bona fide third parties.</p> <p>15. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the measures to which it refers shall be defined and implemented in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the domestic law of a State Party.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 31. Freezing, seizure and confiscation</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of:</p> <p>(a) Proceeds of crime derived from offences established in accordance with this Convention or property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds;</p> <p>(b) Property, equipment or other instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to enable the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure of any item referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for the purpose of eventual confiscation.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with its domestic law,</p>

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	<p>such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to regulate the administration by the competent authorities of frozen, seized or confiscated property covered in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.</p> <p>4. If such proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted, in part or in full, into other property, such property shall be liable to the measures referred to in this article instead of the proceeds.</p> <p>5. If such proceeds of crime have been intermingled with property acquired from legitimate sources, such property shall, without prejudice to any powers relating to freezing or seizure, be liable to confiscation up to the assessed value of the intermingled proceeds.</p> <p>6. Income or other benefits derived from such proceeds of crime, from property into which such proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted or from property with which such proceeds of crime have been intermingled shall also be liable to the measures referred to in this article, in the same manner and to the same extent as proceeds of crime.</p> <p>7. For the purpose of this article and article 55 of this Convention, each State Party shall empower its courts or other competent authorities to order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or seized. A State Party shall not decline to act under the provisions of this paragraph on the ground of bank secrecy.</p> <p>8. States Parties may consider the possibility of requiring that an offender demonstrate the lawful origin of such alleged proceeds of crime or other property liable to confiscation, to the extent that such a requirement is consistent with the fundamental principles of their domestic law and with the nature of judicial and other proceedings.</p> <p>9. The provisions of this article shall not be so construed as to prejudice the rights of bona fide third parties.</p>

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	10. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the measures to which it refers shall be defined and implemented in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the domestic law of a State Party.
<p>Article 32. Establishment of criminal record</p> <p>Each State Party may adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to take into consideration, under such terms as, and for the purpose that, it deems appropriate, any previous conviction in another State of an alleged offender for the purpose of using such information in criminal proceedings relating to an offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p>	<p>UNTOC Article 22. Establishment of criminal record</p> <p>Each State Party may adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to take into consideration, under such terms as and for the purpose that it deems appropriate, any previous conviction in another State of an alleged offender for the purpose of using such information in criminal proceedings relating to an offence covered by this Convention.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 41. Criminal record</p> <p>Each State Party may adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to take into consideration, under such terms as and for the purpose that it deems appropriate, any previous conviction in another State of an alleged offender for the purpose of using such information in criminal proceedings relating to an offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p>
<p>Article 33. Protection of witnesses</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic law and within its means, to provide effective protection from potential retaliation or intimidation for witnesses who give testimony or, in good faith and on reasonable grounds, provide information concerning offences established in accordance with this Convention or otherwise cooperate with investigative or judicial authorities and, as appropriate, for their relatives and other persons close to them.</p>	<p>UNTOC Article 24. Protection of witnesses</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means to provide effective protection from potential retaliation or intimidation for witnesses in criminal proceedings who give testimony concerning offences covered by this Convention and, as appropriate, for their relatives and other persons close to them.</p>

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<p>2. The measures envisaged in paragraph 1 of this article may include, inter alia, without prejudice to the rights of the defendant, including the right to due process:</p> <p>(a) Establishing procedures for the physical protection of such persons, such as, to the extent necessary and feasible, relocating them and permitting, where appropriate, non-disclosure or limitations on the disclosure of information concerning the identity and whereabouts of such persons;</p> <p>(b) Providing evidentiary rules to permit witness testimony to be given in a manner that ensures the safety of the witness, such as permitting testimony to be given through the use of communications technology such as video links or other adequate means.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall consider entering into agreements or arrangements with other States for the relocation of persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>4. The provisions of this article shall also apply to victims insofar as they are witnesses.</p>	<p>2. The measures envisaged in paragraph 1 of this article may include, inter alia, without prejudice to the rights of the defendant, including the right to due process:</p> <p>(a) Establishing procedures for the physical protection of such persons, such as, to the extent necessary and feasible, relocating them and permitting, where appropriate, non-disclosure or limitations on the disclosure of information concerning the identity and whereabouts of such persons;</p> <p>(b) Providing evidentiary rules to permit witness testimony to be given in a manner that ensures the safety of the witness, such as permitting testimony to be given through the use of communications technology such as video links or other adequate means.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall consider entering into agreements or arrangements with other States for the relocation of persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>4. The provisions of this article shall also apply to victims insofar as they are witnesses.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 32. Protection of witnesses, experts and victims</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures in accordance with its domestic legal system and within its means to provide effective protection from potential retaliation or intimidation for witnesses and experts who give testimony concerning offences established in accordance with this Convention and, as appropriate, for their relatives and other persons close to them.</p> <p>2. The measures envisaged in paragraph 1 of this article may include, inter alia, without prejudice to the rights of the defendant, including the right to due process:</p>

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	<p>(a) Establishing procedures for the physical protection of such persons, such as, to the extent necessary and feasible, relocating them and permitting, where appropriate, non-disclosure or limitations on the disclosure of information concerning the identity and whereabouts of such persons;</p> <p>(b) Providing evidentiary rules to permit witnesses and experts to give testimony in a manner that ensures the safety of such persons, such as permitting testimony to be given through the use of communications technology such as video or other adequate means.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall consider entering into agreements or arrangements with other States for the relocation of persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>4. The provisions of this article shall also apply to victims insofar as they are witnesses.</p> <p>5. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, enable the views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.</p>
<p>Article 34. Assistance to and protection of victims</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means to provide assistance and protection to victims of offences established in accordance with this Convention, in particular in cases of threat of retaliation or intimidation.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, enable views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 25. Assistance to and protection of victims</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means to provide assistance and protection to victims of offences covered by this Convention, in particular in cases of threat of retaliation or intimidation.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of offences covered by this Convention.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, enable views and</p>

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<p>criminal proceedings against offenders in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.</p> <p>4. With respect to the offences established in accordance with articles 14 to 16 of this Convention, each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, take measures to provide assistance to victims of such offences, including for their physical and psychological recovery, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other elements of civil society.</p> <p>5. In applying the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 of this article, each State Party shall take into account the age, gender and the particular circumstances and needs of victims, including the particular circumstances and needs of children.</p> <p>6. Each State Party shall, to the extent consistent with its domestic legal framework, take effective steps to ensure compliance with requests to remove or render inaccessible the content described in articles 14 and 16 of this Convention.</p>	<p>concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 32. Protection of witnesses, experts and victims</p> <p>4. The provisions of this article shall also apply to victims insofar as they are witnesses.</p> <p>5. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, enable the views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.</p>
<p>Chapter V International cooperation</p>	
<p>Article 35. General principles of international cooperation</p> <p>1. States Parties shall cooperate with each other in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, as well as other applicable international instruments on international cooperation in criminal matters, and domestic laws, for the purpose of:</p> <p>(a) The investigation and prosecution of, and judicial proceedings in relation to, the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention, including the freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of the proceeds from such offences;</p> <p>(b) The collecting, obtaining, preserving and sharing of evidence in electronic form of criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention;</p>	<p>Article 23. BC General principles relation to international co-operation</p> <p>The Parties shall co-operate with each other, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and through the application of relevant international instruments on international cooperation in criminal matters, arrangements agreed on the basis of uniform or reciprocal legislation, and domestic laws, to the widest extent possible for the purposes 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.</p>

Draft UN treaty (version 7 August 2024 as agreed by AHC)	Relevant provision of the Budapest Convention and its Protocols, UNTOC and UNCAC ¹
<p>(c) The collecting, obtaining, preserving and sharing of evidence in electronic form of any serious crime, including serious crimes established in accordance with other applicable United Nations conventions and protocols in force at the time of the adoption of this Convention.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of the collecting, obtaining, preserving and sharing of evidence in electronic form of offences as provided for in paragraph 1 (b) and (c) of this article, the relevant paragraphs of article 40, and articles 41 to 46 of this Convention shall apply.</p> <p>3. In matters of international cooperation, whenever dual criminality is considered a requirement, it shall be deemed fulfilled irrespective of whether the laws of the requested State Party place the offence within the same category of offence or denominate the offence by the same terminology as the requesting State Party, if the conduct underlying the offence for which assistance is sought is a criminal offence under the laws of both States Parties.</p>	<p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 43. International cooperation</p> <p>1. States Parties shall cooperate in criminal matters in accordance with articles 44 to 50 of this Convention. Where appropriate and consistent with their domestic legal system, States Parties shall consider assisting each other in investigations of and proceedings in civil and administrative matters relating to corruption.</p> <p>2. In matters of international cooperation, whenever dual criminality is considered a requirement, it shall be deemed fulfilled irrespective of whether the laws of the requested State Party place the offence within the same category of offence or denominate the offence by the same terminology as the requesting State Party, if the conduct underlying the offence for which assistance is sought is a criminal offence under the laws of both States Parties.</p>
<p>Article 36. Protection of personal data</p> <p>1.</p> <p>(a) A State Party transferring personal data pursuant to this Convention shall do so in accordance with its domestic law and any obligations the transferring Party may have under applicable international law. States Parties shall not be required to transfer personal data in accordance with this Convention if the data cannot be provided in compliance with their applicable laws concerning the protection of personal data;</p> <p>(b) Where the transfer of personal data would not be compliant with paragraph 1 (a) of this article, States Parties may seek to impose appropriate conditions, in accordance with such applicable laws, to achieve compliance in order to respond to a request for personal data;</p> <p>(c) States Parties are encouraged to establish bilateral or multilateral arrangements to facilitate the transfer of personal data.</p>	<p>Second Additional Protocol to BC</p> <p>Article 14 – Protection of personal data</p> <p>1. Scope</p> <p>(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs 1.b and c, each Party shall process the personal data that it receives under this Protocol in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 15 of this article.</p> <p>(b) If, at the time of receipt of personal data under this Protocol, both the transferring Party and the receiving Party are mutually bound by an international agreement establishing a comprehensive framework between those Parties for the protection of personal data, which is applicable to the transfer of personal data for the purpose of the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of criminal offences, and which provides that the processing of personal data under that agreement complies with the requirements of the data protection legislation of the Parties concerned, the terms of such agreement shall apply, for the measures falling within the scope of</p>

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<p>2. For personal data transferred in accordance with this Convention, States Parties shall ensure that the personal data received are subject to effective and appropriate safeguards in the respective legal frameworks of the States Parties.</p> <p>3. In order to transfer personal data obtained in accordance with this Convention to a third country or an international organization, a State Party shall notify the original transferring State Party of its intention and request its authorization. The State Party shall transfer such personal data only with the authorization of the original transferring State Party, which may require that the authorization be provided in written form.</p>	<p>such agreement, to personal data received under this Protocol in lieu of paragraphs 2 to 15, unless otherwise agreed between the Parties concerned.</p> <p>(c) If the transferring Party and the receiving Party are not mutually bound under an agreement described in paragraph 1.b, they may mutually determine that the transfer of personal data under this Protocol may take place on the basis of other agreements or arrangements between the Parties concerned in lieu of paragraphs 2 to 15.</p> <p>(d) Each Party shall consider that the processing of personal data pursuant to paragraphs 1.a and 1.b meets the requirements of its personal data protection legal framework for international transfers of personal data, and no further authorisation for transfer shall be required under that legal framework. A Party may only refuse or prevent data transfers to another Party under this Protocol for reasons of data protection under the conditions set out in paragraph 15 when paragraph 1.a applies; or under the terms of an agreement or arrangement referred to in paragraphs 1.b or c, when one of those paragraphs applies.</p> <p>(e) Nothing in this article shall prevent a Party from applying stronger safeguards to the processing by its own authorities of personal data received under this Protocol.</p> <p>2. Purpose and use</p> <p>(a) The Party that has received personal data shall process them for the purposes described in Article 2. It shall not further process the personal data for an incompatible purpose, and it shall not further process the data when this is not permitted under its domestic legal framework. This article shall not prejudice the ability of the transferring Party to impose additional conditions pursuant to this Protocol in a specific case, however, such conditions shall not include generic data protection conditions.</p>

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	<p>(b) The receiving Party shall ensure under its domestic legal framework that personal data sought and processed are relevant to and not excessive in relation to the purposes of such processing.</p> <p>3. Quality and integrity Each Party shall take reasonable steps to ensure that personal data are maintained with such accuracy and completeness and are as up to date as is necessary and appropriate for the lawful processing of the personal data, having regard to the purposes for which they are processed.</p> <p>4. Sensitive data Processing by a Party of personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions or religious or other beliefs, or trade union membership; genetic data; biometric data considered sensitive in view of the risks involved; or personal data concerning health or sexual life; shall only take place under appropriate safeguards to guard against the risk of unwarranted prejudicial impact from the use of such data, in particular against unlawful discrimination.</p> <p>5. Retention periods Each Party shall retain the personal data only for as long as necessary and appropriate in view of the purposes of processing the data pursuant to paragraph 2. In order to meet this obligation, it shall provide in its domestic legal framework for specific retention periods or periodic review of the need for further retention of the data.</p> <p>6. Automated decisions Decisions producing a significant adverse effect concerning the relevant interests of the individual to whom the personal data relate may not be based solely on automated processing of personal data, unless authorised under domestic law and with appropriate safeguards that include the possibility to obtain human intervention.</p> <p>7. Data security and security incidents</p>

Draft UN treaty (version 7 August 2024 as agreed by AHC)	Relevant provision of the Budapest Convention and its Protocols, UNTOC and UNCAC ¹
	<p>(a) Each Party shall ensure that it has in place appropriate technological, physical and organisational measures for the protection of personal data, in particular against loss or accidental or unauthorised access, disclosure, alteration or destruction ("security incident").</p> <p>(b) Upon discovery of a security incident in which there is a significant risk of physical or non-physical harm to individuals or to the other Party, the receiving Party shall promptly assess the likelihood and scale thereof and shall promptly take appropriate action to mitigate such harm. Such action shall include notification to the transferring authority or, for purposes of Chapter II, section 2, the authority or authorities designated pursuant to paragraph 7.c. However, notification may include appropriate restrictions as to the further transmission of the notification; it may be delayed or omitted when such notification may endanger national security, or delayed when such notification may endanger measures to protect public safety. Such action shall also include notification to the individual concerned, unless the Party has taken appropriate measures so that there is no longer a significant risk. Notification to the individual may be delayed or omitted under the conditions set out in paragraph 12.a.i. The notified Party may request consultation and additional information concerning the incident and the response thereto.</p> <p>(c) Each Party shall, at the time of signature of this Protocol or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe the authority or authorities to be notified under paragraph 7.b for the purposes of Chapter II, section 2; the information provided may subsequently be modified.</p> <p>8. Maintaining records Each Party shall maintain records or have other appropriate means to demonstrate how an individual's personal data are accessed, used and disclosed in a specific case.</p> <p>9. Onward sharing within a Party</p>

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	<p>(a) When an authority of a Party provides personal data received initially under this Protocol to another authority of that Party, that other authority shall process it in accordance with this article, subject to paragraph 9.b.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding paragraph 9.a, a Party that has made a reservation under Article 17 may provide personal data it has received to its constituent States or similar territorial entities provided the Party has in place measures in order that the receiving authorities continue to effectively protect the data by providing for a level of protection of the data comparable to that afforded by this article.</p> <p>(c) In case of indications of improper implementation of this paragraph, the transferring Party may request consultation and relevant information about those indications.</p> <p>10. Onward transfer to another State or international organisation</p> <p>(a) The receiving Party may transfer the personal data to another State or international organisation only with the prior authorisation of the transferring authority or, for purposes of Chapter II, section 2, the authority or authorities designated pursuant to paragraph 10.b.</p> <p>(b) Each Party shall, at the time of signature of this Protocol or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe the authority or authorities to provide authorisation for purposes of Chapter II, section 2; the information provided may subsequently be modified.</p> <p>11. Transparency and notice</p> <p>(a) Each Party shall provide notice through the publication of general notices, or through personal notice to the individual whose personal data have been collected, with regard to:</p> <p>(i) the legal basis for and the purpose(s) of processing;</p> <p>(ii) any retention or review periods pursuant to paragraph 5, as applicable;</p>

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	<p>(iii) recipients or categories of recipients to whom such data are disclosed; and</p> <p>(iv) access, rectification and redress available.</p> <p>(b) A Party may subject any personal notice requirement to reasonable restrictions under its domestic legal framework pursuant to the conditions set forth in paragraph 12.a.i.</p> <p>(c) Where the transferring Party's domestic legal framework requires giving personal notice to the individual whose data have been provided to another Party, the transferring Party shall take measures so that the other Party is informed at the time of transfer regarding this requirement and appropriate contact information. The personal notice shall not be given if the other Party has requested that the provision of the data be kept confidential, where the conditions for restrictions as set out in paragraph 12.a.i apply. Once these restrictions no longer apply and the personal notice can be provided, the other Party shall take measures so that the transferring Party is informed. If it has not yet been informed, the transferring Party is entitled to make requests to the receiving Party which will inform the transferring Party whether to maintain the restriction.</p> <p>12. Access and rectification</p> <p>(a) Each Party shall ensure that any individual, whose personal data have been received under this Protocol is entitled to seek and obtain, in accordance with processes established in its domestic legal framework and without undue delay:</p> <p>(i) a written or electronic copy of the documentation kept on that individual containing the individual's personal data and available information indicating the legal basis for and purposes of the processing, retention periods and recipients or categories of recipients of the data ("access"), as well as information regarding available options for redress; provided that access in a particular case may be subject to the application of proportionate restrictions permitted under its domestic legal framework, needed, at the time of adjudication, to protect the rights and</p>

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	<p>freedoms of others or important objectives of general public interest and that give due regard to the legitimate interests of the individual concerned;</p> <p>(ii) rectification when the individual's personal data are inaccurate or have been improperly processed; rectification shall include – as appropriate and reasonable considering the grounds for rectification and the particular context of processing – correction, supplementation, erasure or anonymisation, restriction of processing, or blocking.</p> <p>(b) If access or rectification is denied or restricted, the Party shall provide to the individual, in written form which may be provided electronically, without undue delay, a response informing that individual of the denial or restriction. It shall provide the grounds for such denial or restriction and provide information about available options for redress. Any expense incurred in obtaining access should be limited to what is reasonable and not excessive.</p> <p>13. Judicial and non-judicial remedies Each Party shall have in place effective judicial and non-judicial remedies to provide redress for violations of this article.</p> <p>14. Oversight Each Party shall have in place one or more public authorities that exercise, alone or cumulatively, independent and effective oversight functions and powers with respect to the measures set forth in this article. The functions and powers of these authorities acting alone or cumulatively shall include investigation powers, the power to act upon complaints and the ability to take corrective action.</p> <p>15. Consultation and suspension A Party may suspend the transfer of personal data to another Party if it has substantial evidence that the other Party is in systematic or material breach of the terms of this article or that a material breach is imminent. It shall not suspend transfers without reasonable notice, and not until after</p>

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	<p>the Parties concerned have engaged in a reasonable period of consultation without reaching a resolution. However, a Party may provisionally suspend transfers in the event of a systematic or material breach that poses a significant and imminent risk to the life or safety of, or substantial reputational or monetary harm to, a natural person, in which case it shall notify and commence consultations with the other Party immediately thereafter. If the consultation has not led to a resolution, the other Party may reciprocally suspend transfers if it has substantial evidence that suspension by the suspending Party was contrary to the terms of this paragraph. The suspending Party shall lift the suspension as soon as the breach justifying the suspension has been remedied; any reciprocal suspension shall be lifted at that time. Any personal data transferred prior to suspension shall continue to be treated in accordance with this Protocol.</p>
<p>Article 37. Extradition</p> <p>1. This article shall apply to the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention where the person who is the subject of the request for extradition is present in the territory of the requested State Party, provided that the offence for which extradition is sought is punishable under the domestic law of both the requesting State Party and the requested State Party. When the extradition is sought for the purpose of serving a final sentence of imprisonment or another form of detention imposed in respect of an extraditable offence, the requested State Party may grant the extradition in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this article, a State Party whose law so permits may grant the extradition of a person for any of the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention that are not punishable under its own domestic law.</p> <p>3. If the request for extradition includes several separate criminal offences, at least one of which is extraditable under this article and some of which are not extraditable by reason of their period of imprisonment but are related to</p>	<p>Article 24 BC – Extradition</p> <p>1 a This article applies to extradition between Parties for the criminal offences established in accordance with Articles 2 through 11 of this Convention, provided that they are punishable under the laws of both Parties concerned by deprivation of liberty for a maximum period of at least one year, or by a more severe penalty.</p> <p>b Where a different minimum penalty is to be applied under an arrangement agreed on the basis of uniform or reciprocal legislation or an extradition treaty, including the European Convention on Extradition (ETS No. 24), applicable between two or more parties, the minimum penalty provided for under such arrangement or treaty shall apply.</p> <p>2 The criminal offences described in paragraph 1 of this article shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between or among the Parties. The Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty to be concluded between or among them.</p>

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<p>offences established in accordance with this Convention, the requested State Party may apply this article also in respect of those offences.</p> <p>4. Each of the offences to which this article applies shall be deemed to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.</p> <p>5. If a State Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p> <p>6. States Parties that make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall:</p> <p>(a) At the time of deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether they will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation in extradition with other States Parties to this Convention; and</p> <p>(b) If they do not take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation in extradition, seek, where appropriate, to conclude treaties on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention in order to implement this article.</p> <p>7. States Parties that do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize offences to which this article applies as extraditable offences between themselves.</p> <p>8. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the domestic law of the requested State Party or by applicable extradition treaties, including, inter alia, conditions in relation to the minimum penalty requirement for extradition and the grounds upon which the requested State Party may refuse extradition.</p>	<p>3 If a Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another Party with which it does not have an extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition with respect to any criminal offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>4 Parties that do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognise the criminal offences referred to in paragraph 1 of this article as extraditable offences between themselves.</p> <p>5 Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the law of the requested Party or by applicable extradition treaties, including the grounds on which the requested Party may refuse extradition.</p> <p>6 If extradition for a criminal offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this article is refused solely on the basis of the nationality of the person sought, or because the requested Party deems that it has jurisdiction over the offence, the requested Party shall submit the case at the request of the requesting Party to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution and shall report the final outcome to the requesting Party in due course. Those authorities shall take their decision and conduct their investigations and proceedings in the same manner as for any other offence of a comparable nature under the law of that Party.</p> <p>7 a Each 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 name and address of each authority responsible for making or receiving requests for extradition or provisional arrest in the absence of a treaty.</p> <p>b The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall set up and keep updated a register of authorities so designated by the Parties. Each Party shall ensure that the details held on the register are correct at all times.</p>

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<p>9. States Parties shall, subject to their domestic law, endeavour to expedite extradition procedures and to simplify evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p> <p>10. Subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its extradition treaties, the requested State Party may, upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant and are urgent, and at the request of the requesting State Party, including when the request is transmitted through existing channels of the International Criminal Police Organization, take a person whose extradition is sought and who is present in its territory into custody or take other appropriate measures to ensure the person's presence at extradition proceedings.</p> <p>11. A State Party in whose territory an alleged offender is found, if it does not extradite such person in respect of an offence to which this article applies solely on the ground that the person is one of its nationals, shall, at the request of the State Party seeking extradition, be obliged to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decisions and conduct their proceedings in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a comparable nature under the domestic law of that State Party. The States Parties concerned shall cooperate with each other, in particular on procedural and evidentiary aspects, to ensure the efficiency of such prosecution.</p> <p>12. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its domestic law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon the condition that the person will be returned to that State Party to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceedings for which the extradition or surrender of the person was sought and that State Party and the State Party seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms that they may deem appropriate, such conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation set forth in paragraph 11 of this article.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 16. Extradition</p> <p>1. This article shall apply to the offences covered by this Convention or in cases where an offence referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 (a) or (b), involves an organized criminal group and the person who is the subject of the request for extradition is located in the territory of the requested State Party, provided that the offence for which extradition is sought is punishable under the domestic law of both the requesting State Party and the requested State Party.</p> <p>2. If the request for extradition includes several separate serious crimes, some of which are not covered by this article, the requested State Party may apply this article also in respect of the latter offences.</p> <p>3. Each of the offences to which this article applies shall be deemed to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.</p> <p>4. If a State Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p> <p>5. States Parties that make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall:</p> <p>(a) At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to this Convention, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether they will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention; and</p> <p>(b) If they do not take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation</p>

Draft UN treaty (version 7 August 2024 as agreed by AHC)	Relevant provision of the Budapest Convention and its Protocols, UNTOC and UNCAC ¹
<p>13. If extradition, sought for purposes of enforcing a sentence, is refused because the person sought is a national of the requested State Party, the requested State Party shall, if its domestic law so permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting State Party, consider the enforcement of the sentence imposed under the domestic law of the requesting State Party or the remainder thereof.</p> <p>14. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences to which this article applies shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the domestic law of the State Party in the territory of which that person is present.</p> <p>15. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's sex, race, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinions, or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any one of these reasons.</p> <p>16. States Parties may not refuse a request for extradition on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.</p> <p>17. Before refusing extradition, the requested State Party shall, where appropriate, consult with the requesting State Party to provide it with ample opportunity to present its opinions and to provide information relevant to its allegation.</p> <p>18. The requested State Party shall inform the requesting State Party of its decision with regard to the extradition. The requested State Party shall inform the requesting State Party of any reason for refusal of extradition unless the requested State Party is prevented from doing so by its domestic law or its international legal obligations.</p>	<p>on extradition, seek, where appropriate, to conclude treaties on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention in order to implement this article.</p> <p>6. States Parties that do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize offences to which this article applies as extraditable offences between themselves.</p> <p>7. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the domestic law of the requested State Party or by applicable extradition treaties, including, inter alia, conditions in relation to the minimum penalty requirement for extradition and the grounds upon which the requested State Party may refuse extradition.</p> <p>8. States Parties shall, subject to their domestic law, endeavour to expedite extradition procedures and to simplify evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p> <p>9. Subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its extradition treaties, the requested State Party may, upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant and are urgent and at the request of the requesting State Party, take a person whose extradition is sought and who is present in its territory into custody or take other appropriate measures to ensure his or her presence at extradition proceedings.</p> <p>10. A State Party in whose territory an alleged offender is found, if it does not extradite such person in respect of an offence to which this article applies solely on the ground that he or she is one of its nationals, shall, at the request of the State Party seeking extradition, be obliged to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decision and conduct their proceedings in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the domestic law of that State Party. The States Parties</p>

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<p>19. Each State 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 United Nations the name and address of an authority responsible for making or receiving requests for extradition or provisional arrest. The Secretary-General shall set up and keep updated a register of authorities so designated by the States Parties. Each State Party shall ensure that the details held in the register are correct at all times.</p> <p>20. States Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements to carry out or to enhance the effectiveness of extradition.</p>	<p>concerned shall cooperate with each other, in particular on procedural and evidentiary aspects, to ensure the efficiency of such prosecution.</p> <p>11. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its domestic law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon the condition that the person will be returned to that State Party to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceedings for which the extradition or surrender of the person was sought and that State Party and the State Party seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms that they may deem appropriate, such conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation set forth in paragraph 10 of this article.</p> <p>12. If extradition, sought for purposes of enforcing a sentence, is refused because the person sought is a national of the requested State Party, the requested Party shall, if its domestic law so permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting Party, consider the enforcement of the sentence that has been imposed under the domestic law of the requesting Party or the remainder thereof.</p> <p>13. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences to which this article applies shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the domestic law of the State Party in the territory of which that person is present.</p> <p>14. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's sex, race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinions or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any one of these reasons.</p>

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	<p>15. States Parties may not refuse a request for extradition on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.</p> <p>16. Before refusing extradition, the requested State Party shall, where appropriate, consult with the requesting State Party to provide it with ample opportunity to present its opinions and to provide information relevant to its allegation.</p> <p>17. States Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements to carry out or to enhance the effectiveness of extradition.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 44. Extradition</p> <p>1. This article shall apply to the offences established in accordance with this Convention where the person who is the subject of the request for extradition is present in the territory of the requested State Party, provided that the offence for which extradition is sought is punishable under the domestic law of both the requesting State Party and the requested State Party.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, a State Party whose law so permits may grant the extradition of a person for any of the offences covered by this Convention that are not punishable under its own domestic law.</p> <p>3. If the request for extradition includes several separate offences, at least one of which is extraditable under this article and some of which are not extraditable by reason of their period of imprisonment but are related to offences established in accordance with this Convention, the requested State Party may apply this article also in respect of those offences.</p>

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	<p>4. Each of the offences to which this article applies shall be deemed to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them. A State Party whose law so permits, in case it uses this Convention as the basis for extradition shall not consider any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention to be a political offence.</p> <p>5. If a State Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p> <p>6. A State Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall:</p> <p>(a) At the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether it will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention; and</p> <p>(b) If it does not take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition, seek, where appropriate, to conclude treaties on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention in order to implement this article.</p> <p>7. States Parties that do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize offences to which this article applies as extraditable offences between themselves.</p> <p>8. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the domestic law of the requested State Party or by applicable extradition treaties, including, inter alia, conditions in relation to the minimum penalty</p>

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	<p>requirement for extradition and the grounds upon which the requested State Party may refuse extradition.</p> <p>9. States Parties shall, subject to their domestic law, endeavour to expedite extradition procedures and to simplify evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p> <p>10. Subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its extradition treaties, the requested State Party may, upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant and are urgent and at the request of the requesting State Party, take a person whose extradition is sought and who is present in its territory into custody or take other appropriate measures to ensure his or her presence at extradition proceedings.</p> <p>11. A State Party in whose territory an alleged offender is found, if it does not extradite such person in respect of an offence to which this article applies solely on the ground that he or she is one of its nationals, shall, at the request of the State Party seeking extradition, be obliged to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decision and conduct their proceedings in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the domestic law of that State Party. The States Parties concerned shall cooperate with each other, in particular on procedural and evidentiary aspects, to ensure the efficiency of such prosecution.</p> <p>12. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its domestic law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon the condition that the person will be returned to that State Party to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceedings for which the extradition or surrender of the person was sought and that State Party and the State Party seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms that they may deem appropriate, such conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation set forth in paragraph 11 of this article.</p>

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	<p>13. If extradition, sought for purposes of enforcing a sentence, is refused because the person sought is a national of the requested State Party, the requested State Party shall, if its domestic law so permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting State Party, consider the enforcement of the sentence imposed under the domestic law of the requesting State Party or the remainder thereof.</p> <p>14. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences to which this article applies shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the domestic law of the State Party in the territory of which that person is present.</p> <p>15. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's sex, race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinions or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any one of these reasons.</p> <p>16. States Parties may not refuse a request for extradition on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.</p> <p>17. Before refusing extradition, the requested State Party shall, where appropriate, consult with the requesting State Party to provide it with ample opportunity to present its opinions and to provide information relevant to its allegation.</p> <p>18. States Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements to carry out or to enhance the effectiveness of extradition.</p>

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<p>Article 38. Transfer of sentenced persons</p> <p>States Parties may, taking into consideration the rights of sentenced persons, consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on the transfer to their territory of persons sentenced to imprisonment or other forms of deprivation of liberty for offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order that they may complete their sentences there. States Parties may also take into account issues relating to consent, rehabilitation and reintegration.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 17 Transfer of sentenced persons</p> <p>States Parties may consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on the transfer to their territory of persons sentenced to imprisonment or other forms of deprivation of liberty for offences covered by this Convention, in order that they may complete their sentences there.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 45 Transfer of sentenced persons</p> <p>States Parties may consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on the transfer to their territory of persons sentenced to imprisonment or other forms of deprivation of liberty for offences established in accordance with this Convention in order that they may complete their sentences there.</p>
<p>Article 39. Transfer of criminal proceedings</p> <p>1. States Parties shall consider the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for the criminal prosecution of an offence established in accordance with this Convention where such a transfer is deemed to be in the interests of the proper administration of justice, particularly in cases where several jurisdictions are involved, with a view to concentrating the prosecution.</p> <p>2. If a State Party that makes the transfer of criminal proceedings conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for transfer from another State Party with which it has no treaty in this matter, it may consider this Convention as the legal basis for the transfer of criminal proceedings in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 21. Transfer of criminal proceedings</p> <p>States Parties shall consider the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for the prosecution of an offence covered by this Convention in cases where such transfer is considered to be in the interests of the proper administration of justice, in particular in cases where several jurisdictions are involved, with a view to concentrating the prosecution.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 47. Transfer of criminal proceedings</p> <p>States Parties shall consider the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for the prosecution of an offence established in accordance with this Convention in cases where such transfer is considered to be in the interests of the proper administration of justice, in particular in cases where several jurisdictions are involved, with a view to concentrating the prosecution.</p>

Draft UN treaty (version 7 August 2024 as agreed by AHC)	Relevant provision of the Budapest Convention and its Protocols, UNTOC and UNCAC ¹
<p>Article 40. General principles and procedures relating to mutual legal assistance</p> <p>1. States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention, and for the purposes of the collection of evidence in electronic form of offences established in accordance with this Convention, as well as of serious crimes.</p> <p>2. Mutual legal assistance shall be afforded to the fullest extent possible under relevant laws, treaties, agreements and arrangements of the requested State Party with respect to investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences for which a legal person may be held liable in accordance with article 18 of this Convention in the requesting State Party.</p> <p>3. Mutual legal assistance to be afforded in accordance with this article may be requested for any of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Taking evidence or statements from persons; (b) Effecting service of judicial documents; (c) Executing searches and seizures, and freezing; (d) Searching or similarly accessing, seizing or similarly securing, and disclosing electronic data stored by means of an information and communications technology system pursuant to article 44 of this Convention; (e) Collecting traffic data in real time pursuant to article 45 of this Convention; (f) Intercepting content data pursuant to article 46 of this Convention; (g) Examining objects and sites; (h) Providing information, evidence and expert evaluations; (i) Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including government, bank, financial, corporate or business records; (j) Identifying or tracing proceeds of crime, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes; (k) Facilitating the voluntary appearance of persons in the requesting State Party; 	<p>Article 25 BC – General principles relating to mutual assistance</p> <p>1 The Parties shall afford one another mutual assistance to the widest extent possible 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.</p> <p>2 Each Party shall also adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to carry out the obligations set forth in Articles 27 through 35.</p> <p>3 Each Party may, in urgent circumstances, make requests for mutual assistance or communications related thereto by expedited means of communication, including fax or email, to the extent that such means provide appropriate levels of security and authentication (including the use of encryption, where necessary), with formal confirmation to follow, where required by the requested Party. The requested Party shall accept and respond to the request by any such expedited means of communication.</p> <p>4 Except as otherwise specifically provided in articles in this chapter, mutual assistance shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the law of the requested Party or by applicable mutual assistance treaties, including the grounds on which the requested Party may refuse co-operation. The requested Party shall not exercise the right to refuse mutual assistance in relation to the offences referred to in Articles 2 through 11 solely on the ground that the request concerns an offence which it considers a fiscal offence.</p> <p>5 Where, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the requested Party is permitted to make mutual assistance conditional upon the existence of dual criminality, that condition shall be deemed fulfilled, irrespective of whether its laws place the offence within the same category of offence or denominate the offence by the same terminology as the</p>

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<p>(l) Recovering proceeds of crime; (m) Any other type of assistance that is not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party.</p> <p>4. Without prejudice to domestic law, the competent authorities of a State Party may, without prior request, transmit information relating to criminal matters to a competent authority in another State Party where they believe that such information could assist the authority in undertaking or successfully concluding inquiries and criminal proceedings or could result in a request formulated by the latter State Party pursuant to this Convention.</p> <p>5. The transmission of information pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article shall be without prejudice to inquiries and criminal proceedings in the State of the competent authorities providing the information. The competent authorities receiving the information shall comply with a request that said information remain confidential, even temporarily, or with restrictions on its use. However, this shall not prevent the receiving State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information that is exculpatory to an accused person. In such a case, the receiving State Party shall notify the transmitting State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the transmitting State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the receiving State Party shall inform the transmitting State Party of the disclosure without delay.</p> <p>6. The provisions of this article shall not affect obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, that governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>7. Paragraphs 8 to 31 of this article shall apply to requests made pursuant to this article if the States Parties in question are not bound by a treaty on mutual legal assistance. If those States Parties are bound by such a treaty, the corresponding provisions of that treaty shall apply unless the States Parties agree to apply paragraphs 8 to 31 of this article in lieu thereof. States Parties</p>	<p>requesting Party, if the conduct underlying the offence for which assistance is sought is a criminal offence under its laws.</p> <p>BC Article 26 – Spontaneous information²</p> <p>1 A Party may, within the limits of its domestic law and without prior request, forward to another Party information obtained within the framework of its own investigations when it considers that the disclosure of such information might assist the receiving Party in initiating or carrying out investigations or proceedings concerning criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention or might lead to a request for co-operation by that Party under this chapter.</p> <p>2 Prior to providing such information, the providing Party may request that it be kept confidential or only used subject to conditions. If the receiving Party cannot comply with such request, it shall notify the providing Party, which shall then determine whether the information should nevertheless be provided. If the receiving Party accepts the information subject to the conditions, it shall be bound by them.</p> <p>UNTOC Article 18. Mutual legal assistance</p> <p>1. States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences covered by this Convention as provided for in article 3 and shall reciprocally extend to one another similar assistance where the requesting State Party has reasonable grounds to suspect that the offence referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 (a) or (b), is transnational in nature, including that victims, witnesses, proceeds, instrumentalities or</p>

² See Article 40.4 draft UN treaty.

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<p>are strongly encouraged to apply the provisions of those paragraphs if they facilitate cooperation.</p> <p>8. States Parties may decline to render assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of absence of dual criminality. However, the requested State Party may, when it deems appropriate, provide assistance, to the extent it decides at its discretion, irrespective of whether the conduct would constitute an offence under the domestic law of the requested State Party. Assistance may be refused when requests involve matters of a de minimis nature or matters for which the cooperation or assistance sought is available under other provisions of this Convention.</p> <p>9. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party and whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of identification, testimony or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in relation to offences established in accordance with this Convention may be transferred if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The person freely gives informed consent; (b) The competent authorities of both States Parties agree, subject to such conditions as those States Parties may deem appropriate. <p>10. For the purposes of paragraph 9 of this article:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State Party from which the person was transferred; (b) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall, without delay, implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State Party from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States Parties; 	<p>evidence of such offences are located in the requested State Party and that the offence involves an organized criminal group.</p> <p>2. Mutual legal assistance shall be afforded to the fullest extent possible under relevant laws, treaties, agreements and arrangements of the requested State Party with respect to investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences for which a legal person may be held liable in accordance with article 10 of this Convention in the requesting State Party.</p> <p>3. Mutual legal assistance to be afforded in accordance with this article may be requested for any of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Taking evidence or statements from persons; (b) Effecting service of judicial documents; (c) Executing searches and seizures, and freezing; (d) Examining objects and sites; (e) Providing information, evidentiary items and expert evaluations; (f) Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including government, bank, financial, corporate or business records; (g) Identifying or tracing proceeds of crime, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes; (h) Facilitating the voluntary appearance of persons in the requesting State Party; (i) Any other type of assistance that is not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party. <p>4. Without prejudice to domestic law, the competent authorities of a State Party may, without prior request, transmit information relating to criminal matters to a competent authority in another State Party where they believe that such information could assist the authority in undertaking or successfully concluding inquiries and criminal proceedings or could result in a request formulated by the latter State Party pursuant to this Convention.</p>

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<p>(c) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall not require the State Party from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;</p> <p>(d) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which the person was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State Party to which the person was transferred.</p> <p>11. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of this article so agrees, that person, regardless of the person’s nationality, shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect of acts, omissions or convictions prior to the person’s departure from the territory of the State from which the person was transferred.</p> <p>12.</p> <p>(a) Each State Party shall designate a central authority or authorities that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution. Where a State Party has a special region or territory with a separate system of mutual legal assistance, it may designate a distinct central authority that shall have the same function for that region or territory;</p> <p>(b) Central authorities shall ensure the speedy and proper execution or transmission of the requests received. Where the central authority transmits the request to a competent authority for execution, it shall encourage the speedy and proper execution of the request by the competent authority;</p> <p>(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the central authority designated for this purpose at the time each State Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, and shall set up and keep updated a register of central</p>	<p>5. The transmission of information pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article shall be without prejudice to inquiries and criminal proceedings in the State of the competent authorities providing the information. The competent authorities receiving the information shall comply with a request that said information remain confidential, even temporarily, or with restrictions on its use. However, this shall not prevent the receiving State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information that is exculpatory to an accused person. In such a case, the receiving State Party shall notify the transmitting State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the transmitting State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the receiving State Party shall inform the transmitting State Party of the disclosure without delay.</p> <p>6. The provisions of this article shall not affect the obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, that governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>7. Paragraphs 9 to 29 of this article shall apply to requests made pursuant to this article if the States Parties in question are not bound by a treaty of mutual legal assistance. If those States Parties are bound by such a treaty, the corresponding provisions of that treaty shall apply unless the States Parties agree to apply paragraphs 9 to 29 of this article in lieu thereof. States Parties are strongly encouraged to apply these paragraphs if they facilitate cooperation.</p> <p>8. States Parties shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of bank secrecy.</p> <p>9. States Parties may decline to render mutual legal assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of absence of dual criminality. However, the requested State Party may, when it deems appropriate, provide assistance, to the extent it decides at its discretion, irrespective of whether</p>

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<p>authorities designated by the States Parties. Each State Party shall ensure that the details held in the register are correct at all times;</p> <p>(d) Requests for mutual legal assistance and any communication related thereto shall be transmitted to the central authorities designated by the States Parties. This requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a State Party to require that such requests and communications be addressed to it through diplomatic channels and, in urgent circumstances, where the States Parties agree, through the International Criminal Police Organization, if possible.</p> <p>13. Requests shall be made in writing or, where possible, by any means capable of producing a written record, in a language acceptable to the requested State Party, under conditions allowing that State Party to establish authenticity. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the language or languages acceptable to each State Party at the time it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention. In urgent circumstances and where agreed by the States Parties, requests may be made orally, but shall be confirmed in writing forthwith.</p> <p>14. Where not prohibited by their respective laws, central authorities of States Parties are encouraged to transmit and receive requests for mutual legal assistance, and communications related thereto, as well as evidence, in electronic form under conditions allowing the requested State Party to establish authenticity and ensuring the security of communications.</p> <p>15. A request for mutual legal assistance shall contain:</p> <p>(a) The identity of the authority making the request;</p> <p>(b) The subject matter and nature of the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding to which the request relates and the name and functions of the authority conducting the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding;</p> <p>(c) A summary of the relevant facts, except in relation to requests for the purpose of service of judicial documents;</p>	<p>the conduct would constitute an offence under the domestic law of the requested State Party.</p> <p>10. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of identification, testimony or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in relation to offences covered by this Convention may be transferred if the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) The person freely gives his or her informed consent;</p> <p>(b) The competent authorities of both States Parties agree, subject to such conditions as those States Parties may deem appropriate.</p> <p>11. For the purposes of paragraph 10 of this article:</p> <p>(a) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State Party from which the person was transferred;</p> <p>(b) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall without delay implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State Party from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States Parties;</p> <p>(c) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall not require the State Party from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;</p> <p>(d) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which he or she was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State Party to which he or she was transferred.</p> <p>12. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of this article so agrees, that person, whatever his or her nationality, shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect</p>

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<p>(d) A description of the assistance sought and details of any particular procedure that the requesting State Party wishes to be followed;</p> <p>(e) Where possible and appropriate, the identity, location and nationality of any person concerned, as well as the country of origin, description and location of any item or accounts concerned;</p> <p>(f) Where applicable, the time period for which the evidence, information or other assistance is sought; and</p> <p>(g) The purpose for which the evidence, information or other assistance is sought.</p> <p>16. The requested State Party may request additional information when it appears necessary for the execution of the request in accordance with its domestic law or when it can facilitate such execution.</p> <p>17. A request shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the requested State Party and, to the extent not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party and where possible, in accordance with the procedures specified in the request.</p> <p>18. Wherever possible and consistent with fundamental principles of domestic law, when an individual is in the territory of a State Party and has to be heard as a witness, victim or expert by the judicial authorities of another State Party, the first State Party may, at the request of the other, permit the hearing to take place by videoconference if it is not possible or desirable for the individual in question to appear in person in the territory of the requesting State Party. States Parties may agree that the hearing shall be conducted by a judicial authority of the requesting State Party and attended by a judicial authority of the requested State Party. If the requested State Party does not have access to the technical means necessary for holding a videoconference, such means may be provided by the requesting State Party, upon mutual agreement.</p> <p>19. The requesting State Party shall not transmit or use information or evidence furnished by the requested State Party for investigations,</p>	<p>of acts, omissions or convictions prior to his or her departure from the territory of the State from which he or she was transferred.</p> <p>13. Each State Party shall designate a central authority that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution. Where a State Party has a special region or territory with a separate system of mutual legal assistance, it may designate a distinct central authority that shall have the same function for that region or territory. Central authorities shall ensure the speedy and proper execution or transmission of the requests received. Where the central authority transmits the request to a competent authority for execution, it shall encourage the speedy and proper execution of the request by the competent authority. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the central authority designated for this purpose at the time each State Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention. Requests for mutual legal assistance and any communication related thereto shall be transmitted to the central authorities designated by the States Parties. This requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a State Party to require that such requests and communications be addressed to it through diplomatic channels and, in urgent circumstances, where the States Parties agree, through the International Criminal Police Organization, if possible.</p> <p>14. Requests shall be made in writing or, where possible, by any means capable of producing a written record, in a language acceptable to the requested State Party, under conditions allowing that State Party to establish authenticity. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the language or languages acceptable to each State Party at the time it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention. In urgent circumstances and where agreed by the States Parties, requests may be made orally, but shall be confirmed in writing forthwith.</p>

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<p>prosecutions or judicial proceedings other than those stated in the request without the prior consent of the requested State Party. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the requesting State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information or evidence that is exculpatory to an accused person. In the latter case, the requesting State Party shall notify the requested State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the requested State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the requesting State Party shall inform the requested State Party of the disclosure without delay.</p> <p>20. The requesting State Party may require that the requested State Party keep confidential the fact and substance of the request, except to the extent necessary to execute the request. If the requested State Party cannot comply with the requirement of confidentiality, it shall promptly inform the requesting State Party.</p> <p>21. Mutual legal assistance may be refused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If the request is not made in conformity with the provisions of this article; (b) If the requested State Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, ordre public or other essential interests; (c) If the authorities of the requested State Party would be prohibited by its domestic law from carrying out the action requested with regard to any similar offence, had it been subject to investigation, prosecution or judicial proceedings under their own jurisdiction; (d) If it would be contrary to the legal system of the requested State Party relating to mutual legal assistance for the request to be granted. <p>22. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to afford mutual legal assistance if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's sex, race, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinions, or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any one of these reasons.</p>	<p>15. A request for mutual legal assistance shall contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The identity of the authority making the request; (b) The subject matter and nature of the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding to which the request relates and the name and functions of the authority conducting the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding; (c) A summary of the relevant facts, except in relation to requests for the purpose of service of judicial documents; (d) A description of the assistance sought and details of any particular procedure that the requesting State Party wishes to be followed; (e) Where possible, the identity, location and nationality of any person concerned; and (f) The purpose for which the evidence, information or action is sought. <p>16. The requested State Party may request additional information when it appears necessary for the execution of the request in accordance with its domestic law or when it can facilitate such execution.</p> <p>17. A request shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the requested State Party and, to the extent not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party and where possible, in accordance with the procedures specified in the request.</p> <p>18. Wherever possible and consistent with fundamental principles of domestic law, when an individual is in the territory of a State Party and has to be heard as a witness or expert by the judicial authorities of another State Party, the first State Party may, at the request of the other, permit the hearing to take place by video conference if it is not possible or desirable for the individual in question to appear in person in the territory of the requesting State Party. States Parties may agree that the hearing shall be conducted by a judicial authority of the requesting State Party and attended by a judicial authority of the requested State Party.</p>

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<p>23. States Parties may not refuse a request for mutual legal assistance on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.</p> <p>24. States Parties shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of bank secrecy.</p> <p>25. Reasons shall be given for any refusal of mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>26. The requested State Party shall execute the request for mutual legal assistance as soon as possible and shall take as full account as possible of any deadlines suggested by the requesting State Party and for which reasons are given, preferably in the request. The requested State Party shall respond to reasonable requests by the requesting State Party on the status, and progress in its handling, of the request. The requesting State Party shall promptly inform the requested State Party when the assistance sought is no longer required.</p> <p>27. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed by the requested State Party on the ground that it interferes with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding.</p> <p>28. Before refusing a request pursuant to paragraph 21 of this article or postponing its execution pursuant to paragraph 27 of this article, the requested State Party shall consult with the requesting State Party to consider whether assistance may be granted subject to such terms and conditions as it deems necessary. If the requesting State Party accepts assistance subject to those conditions, it shall comply with the conditions.</p> <p>29. Without prejudice to the application of paragraph 11 of this article, a witness, expert or other person who, at the request of the requesting State Party, consents to give evidence in a proceeding or to assist in an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in the territory of the requesting State Party shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of the person's liberty in that territory in respect of acts, omissions</p>	<p>19. The requesting State Party shall not transmit or use information or evidence furnished by the requested State Party for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings other than those stated in the request without the prior consent of the requested State Party. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the requesting State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information or evidence that is exculpatory to an accused person. In the latter case, the requesting State Party shall notify the requested State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the requested State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the requesting State Party shall inform the requested State Party of the disclosure without delay.</p> <p>20. The requesting State Party may require that the requested State Party keep confidential the fact and substance of the request, except to the extent necessary to execute the request. If the requested State Party cannot comply with the requirement of confidentiality, it shall promptly inform the requesting State Party.</p> <p>21. Mutual legal assistance may be refused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If the request is not made in conformity with the provisions of this article; (b) If the requested State Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, ordre public or other essential interests; (c) If the authorities of the requested State Party would be prohibited by its domestic law from carrying out the action requested with regard to any similar offence, had it been subject to investigation, prosecution or judicial proceedings under their own jurisdiction; (d) If it would be contrary to the legal system of the requested State Party relating to mutual legal assistance for the request to be granted. <p>22. States Parties may not refuse a request for mutual legal assistance on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.</p>

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<p>or convictions prior to the person's departure from the territory of the requested State Party. Such safe conduct shall cease when the witness, expert or other person having had, for a period of 15 consecutive days or for any period agreed upon by the States Parties from the date on which the person has been officially informed that the presence of the person is no longer required by the judicial authorities, an opportunity of leaving, has nevertheless remained voluntarily in the territory of the requesting State Party or, having left it, has returned of the person's own free will.</p> <p>30. The ordinary costs of executing a request shall be borne by the requested State Party, unless otherwise agreed by the States Parties concerned. If expenses of a substantial or extraordinary nature are or will be required to fulfil the request, the States Parties shall consult to determine the terms and conditions under which the request will be executed, as well as the manner in which the costs shall be borne.</p> <p>31. The requested State Party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Shall provide to the requesting State Party copies of government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are available to the general public; (b) May, at its discretion, provide to the requesting State Party, in whole, in part or subject to such conditions as it deems appropriate, copies of any government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are not available to the general public. <p>32. States Parties shall consider, as may be necessary, the possibility of concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements that would serve the purposes of, give practical effect to or enhance the provisions of this article.</p>	<p>23. Reasons shall be given for any refusal of mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>24. The requested State Party shall execute the request for mutual legal assistance as soon as possible and shall take as full account as possible of any deadlines suggested by the requesting State Party and for which reasons are given, preferably in the request. The requested State Party shall respond to reasonable requests by the requesting State Party on progress of its handling of the request. The requesting State Party shall promptly inform the requested State Party when the assistance sought is no longer required.</p> <p>25. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed by the requested State Party on the ground that it interferes with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding.</p> <p>26. Before refusing a request pursuant to paragraph 21 of this article or postponing its execution pursuant to paragraph 25 of this article, the requested State Party shall consult with the requesting State Party to consider whether assistance may be granted subject to such terms and conditions as it deems necessary. If the requesting State Party accepts assistance subject to those conditions, it shall comply with the conditions.</p> <p>27. Without prejudice to the application of paragraph 12 of this article, a witness, expert or other person who, at the request of the requesting State Party, consents to give evidence in a proceeding or to assist in an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in the territory of the requesting State Party shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in that territory in respect of acts, omissions or convictions prior to his or her departure from the territory of the requested State Party. Such safe conduct shall cease when the witness, expert or other person having had, for a period of fifteen consecutive days or for any period agreed upon by the States Parties from the date on which he or she has been officially</p>

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	<p>informed that his or her presence is no longer required by the judicial authorities, an opportunity of leaving, has nevertheless remained voluntarily in the territory of the requesting State Party or, having left it, has returned of his or her own free will.</p> <p>28. The ordinary costs of executing a request shall be borne by the requested State Party, unless otherwise agreed by the States Parties concerned. If expenses of a substantial or extraordinary nature are or will be required to fulfil the request, the States Parties shall consult to determine the terms and conditions under which the request will be executed, as well as the manner in which the costs shall be borne.</p> <p>29. The requested State Party:</p> <p>(a) Shall provide to the requesting State Party copies of government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are available to the general public;</p> <p>(b) May, at its discretion, provide to the requesting State Party in whole, in part or subject to such conditions as it deems appropriate, copies of any government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are not available to the general public.</p> <p>30. States Parties shall consider, as may be necessary, the possibility of concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements that would serve the purposes of, give practical effect to or enhance the provisions of this article.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 46. Mutual legal assistance</p> <p>1. States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences covered by this Convention.</p> <p>2. Mutual legal assistance shall be afforded to the fullest extent possible</p>

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	<p>under relevant laws, treaties, agreements and arrangements of the requested State Party with respect to investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences for which a legal person may be held liable in accordance with article 26 of this Convention in the requesting State Party.</p> <p>3. Mutual legal assistance to be afforded in accordance with this article may be requested for any of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Taking evidence or statements from persons; (b) Effecting service of judicial documents; (c) Executing searches and seizures, and freezing; (d) Examining objects and sites; (e) Providing information, evidentiary items and expert evaluations; (f) Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including government, bank, financial, corporate or business records; (g) Identifying or tracing proceeds of crime, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes; (h) Facilitating the voluntary appearance of persons in the requesting State Party; (i) Any other type of assistance that is not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party; (j) Identifying, freezing and tracing proceeds of crime in accordance with the provisions of chapter V of this Convention; (k) The recovery of assets, in accordance with the provisions of chapter V of this Convention. <p>4. Without prejudice to domestic law, the competent authorities of a State Party may, without prior request, transmit information relating to criminal matters to a competent authority in another State Party where they believe that such information could assist the authority in undertaking or successfully concluding inquiries and criminal proceedings or could result in a request formulated by the latter State Party pursuant to this Convention.</p>

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	<p>5. The transmission of information pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article shall be without prejudice to inquiries and criminal proceedings in the State of the competent authorities providing the information. The competent authorities receiving the information shall comply with a request that said information remain confidential, even temporarily, or with restrictions on its use. However, this shall not prevent the receiving State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information that is exculpatory to an accused person. In such a case, the receiving State Party shall notify the transmitting State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the transmitting State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the receiving State Party shall inform the transmitting State Party of the disclosure without delay.</p> <p>6. The provisions of this article shall not affect the obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, that governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>7. Paragraphs 9 to 29 of this article shall apply to requests made pursuant to this article if the States Parties in question are not bound by a treaty of mutual legal assistance. If those States Parties are bound by such a treaty, the corresponding provisions of that treaty shall apply unless the States Parties agree to apply paragraphs 9 to 29 of this article in lieu thereof. States Parties are strongly encouraged to apply those paragraphs if they facilitate cooperation.</p> <p>8. States Parties shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of bank secrecy.</p> <p>9. (a) A requested State Party, in responding to a request for assistance pursuant to this article in the absence of dual criminality, shall take into account the purposes of this Convention, as set forth in article 1; (b) States Parties may decline to render assistance pursuant to this article</p>

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	<p>on the ground of absence of dual criminality. However, a requested State Party shall, where consistent with the basic concepts of its legal system, render assistance that does not involve coercive action. Such assistance may be refused when requests involve matters of a de minimis nature or matters for which the cooperation or assistance sought is available under other provisions of this Convention;</p> <p>(c) Each State Party may consider adopting such measures as may be necessary to enable it to provide a wider scope of assistance pursuant to this article in the absence of dual criminality.</p> <p>10. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of identification, testimony or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in relation to offences covered by this Convention may be transferred if the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) The person freely gives his or her informed consent;</p> <p>(b) The competent authorities of both States Parties agree, subject to such conditions as those States Parties may deem appropriate.</p> <p>11. For the purposes of paragraph 10 of this article:</p> <p>(a) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State Party from which the person was transferred;</p> <p>(b) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall without delay implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State Party from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States Parties;</p> <p>(c) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall not require the State Party from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;</p> <p>(d) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence</p>

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	<p>being served in the State from which he or she was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State Party to which he or she was transferred.</p> <p>12. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of this article so agrees, that person, whatever his or her nationality, shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect of acts, omissions or convictions prior to his or her departure from the territory of the State from which he or she was transferred.</p> <p>13. Each State Party shall designate a central authority that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution. Where a State Party has a special region or territory with a separate system of mutual legal assistance, it may designate a distinct central authority that shall have the same function for that region or territory. Central authorities shall ensure the speedy and proper execution or transmission of the requests received. Where the central authority transmits the request to a competent authority for execution, it shall encourage the speedy and proper execution of the request by the competent authority. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the central authority designated for this purpose at the time each State Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention. Requests for mutual legal assistance and any communication related thereto shall be transmitted to the central authorities designated by the States Parties. This requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a State Party to require that such requests and communications be addressed to it through diplomatic channels and, in urgent circumstances, where the States Parties agree, through the International Criminal Police Organization, if possible.</p> <p>14. Requests shall be made in writing or, where possible, by any means</p>

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	<p>capable of producing a written record, in a language acceptable to the requested State Party, under conditions allowing that State Party to establish authenticity. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the language or languages acceptable to each State Party at the time it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention. In urgent circumstances and where agreed by the States Parties, requests may be made orally but shall be confirmed in writing forthwith.</p> <p>15. A request for mutual legal assistance shall contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The identity of the authority making the request; (b) The subject matter and nature of the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding to which the request relates and the name and functions of the authority conducting the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding; (c) A summary of the relevant facts, except in relation to requests for the purpose of service of judicial documents; (d) A description of the assistance sought and details of any particular procedure that the requesting State Party wishes to be followed; (e) Where possible, the identity, location and nationality of any person concerned; and (f) The purpose for which the evidence, information or action is sought. <p>16. The requested State Party may request additional information when it appears necessary for the execution of the request in accordance with its domestic law or when it can facilitate such execution.</p> <p>17. A request shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the requested State Party and, to the extent not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party and where possible, in accordance with the procedures specified in the request.</p> <p>18. Wherever possible and consistent with fundamental principles of</p>

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	<p>domestic law, when an individual is in the territory of a State Party and has to be heard as a witness or expert by the judicial authorities of another State Party, the first State Party may, at the request of the other, permit the hearing to take place by video conference if it is not possible or desirable for the individual in question to appear in person in the territory of the requesting State Party. States Parties may agree that the hearing shall be conducted by a judicial authority of the requesting State Party and attended by a judicial authority of the requested State Party.</p> <p>19. The requesting State Party shall not transmit or use information or evidence furnished by the requested State Party for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings other than those stated in the request without the prior consent of the requested State Party. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the requesting State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information or evidence that is exculpatory to an accused person. In the latter case, the requesting State Party shall notify the requested State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the requested State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the requesting State Party shall inform the requested State Party of the disclosure without delay.</p> <p>20. The requesting State Party may require that the requested State Party keep confidential the fact and substance of the request, except to the extent necessary to execute the request. If the requested State Party cannot comply with the requirement of confidentiality, it shall promptly inform the requesting State Party.</p> <p>21. Mutual legal assistance may be refused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If the request is not made in conformity with the provisions of this article; (b) If the requested State Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, ordre public or other essential interests; (c) If the authorities of the requested State Party would be prohibited by

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	<p>its domestic law from carrying out the action requested with regard to any similar offence, had it been subject to investigation, prosecution or judicial proceedings under their own jurisdiction;</p> <p>(d) If it would be contrary to the legal system of the requested State Party relating to mutual legal assistance for the request to be granted.</p> <p>22. States Parties may not refuse a request for mutual legal assistance on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.</p> <p>23. Reasons shall be given for any refusal of mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>24. The requested State Party shall execute the request for mutual legal assistance as soon as possible and shall take as full account as possible of any deadlines suggested by the requesting State Party and for which reasons are given, preferably in the request. The requesting State Party may make reasonable requests for information on the status and progress of measures taken by the requested State Party to satisfy its request. The requested State Party shall respond to reasonable requests by the requesting State Party on the status, and progress in its handling, of the request. The requesting State Party shall promptly inform the requested State Party when the assistance sought is no longer required.</p> <p>25. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed by the requested State Party on the ground that it interferes with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding.</p> <p>26. Before refusing a request pursuant to paragraph 21 of this article or postponing its execution pursuant to paragraph 25 of this article, the requested State Party shall consult with the requesting State Party to consider whether assistance may be granted subject to such terms and conditions as it deems necessary. If the requesting State Party accepts assistance subject to those conditions, it shall comply with the conditions.</p>

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	<p>27. Without prejudice to the application of paragraph 12 of this article, a witness, expert or other person who, at the request of the requesting State Party, consents to give evidence in a proceeding or to assist in an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in the territory of the requesting State Party shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in that territory in respect of acts, omissions or convictions prior to his or her departure from the territory of the requested State Party. Such safe conduct shall cease when the witness, expert or other person having had, for a period of fifteen consecutive days or for any period agreed upon by the States Parties from the date on which he or she has been officially informed that his or her presence is no longer required by the judicial authorities, an opportunity of leaving, has nevertheless remained voluntarily in the territory of the requesting State Party or, having left it, has returned of his or her own free will.</p> <p>28. The ordinary costs of executing a request shall be borne by the requested State Party, unless otherwise agreed by the States Parties concerned. If expenses of a substantial or extraordinary nature are or will be required to fulfil the request, the States Parties shall consult to determine the terms and conditions under which the request will be executed, as well as the manner in which the costs shall be borne.</p> <p>29. The requested State Party:</p> <p>(a) Shall provide to the requesting State Party copies of government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are available to the general public;</p> <p>(b) May, at its discretion, provide to the requesting State Party in whole, in part or subject to such conditions as it deems appropriate, copies of any government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are not available to the general public.</p> <p>30. States Parties shall consider, as may be necessary, the possibility of</p>

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	<p>concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements that would serve the purposes of, give practical effect to or enhance the provisions of this article.</p>
<p>Article 41. 24/7 network</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall designate a point of contact available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in order to ensure the provision of immediate assistance for the purpose of specific criminal investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings concerning offences established in accordance with this Convention, or for the collection, obtaining and preservation of evidence in electronic form for the purposes of paragraph 3 of this article and in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention, as well as to serious crime.</p> <p>2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of such point of contact and keep an updated register of points of contact designated for the purposes of this article and shall annually circulate to the States Parties the updated list of contact points.</p> <p>3. Such assistance shall include facilitating or, if permitted by the domestic law and practice of the requested State Party, directly carrying out the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The provision of technical advice; (b) The preservation of stored electronic data pursuant to articles 42 and 43 of this Convention, including, as appropriate, information about the location of the service provider, if known to the requested State Party, to assist the requesting State Party in making a request; (c) The collection of evidence and the provision of legal information; (d) The locating of suspects; or (e) The provision of electronic data to avert an emergency. 	<p>Article 35 BC – 24/7 Network</p> <p>1 Each Party shall designate a point of contact available on a twenty-four hour, seven-day-a week basis, in order to ensure the provision of immediate assistance 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. Such assistance shall include facilitating, or, if permitted by its domestic law and practice, directly carrying out the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a the provision of technical advice; b the preservation of data pursuant to Articles 29 and 30; c the collection of evidence, the provision of legal information, and locating of suspects. <p>2 a A Party’s point of contact shall have the capacity to carry out communications with the point of contact of another Party on an expedited basis.</p> <p>b If the point of contact designated by a Party is not part of that Party’s authority or authorities responsible for international mutual assistance or extradition, the point of contact shall ensure that it is able to co-ordinate with such authority or authorities on an expedited basis.</p> <p>3 Each Party shall ensure that trained and equipped personnel are available, in order to facilitate the operation of the network.</p>

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<p>4. A State Party's point of contact shall have the capacity to carry out communications with the point of contact of another State Party on an expedited basis. If the point of contact designated by a State Party is not part of that State Party's authority or authorities responsible for mutual legal assistance or extradition, the point of contact shall ensure that it is able to coordinate with that authority or those authorities on an expedited basis.</p> <p>5. Each State Party shall ensure that trained and equipped personnel are available to ensure the operation of the 24/7 network.</p> <p>6. States Parties may also use and strengthen existing authorized networks of points of contact, where applicable, and within the limits of their domestic laws, including the 24/7 networks for computer-related crime of the International Criminal Police Organization for prompt police-to-police cooperation and other methods of information exchange cooperation.</p>	
<p>42. International cooperation for the purpose of expedited preservation of stored electronic data</p> <p>1. A State Party may request another State Party to order or otherwise obtain, in accordance with article 25 of this Convention, the expeditious preservation of electronic data stored by means of an information and communications technology system located within the territory of that other State Party, and in respect of which the requesting State Party intends to submit a request for mutual legal assistance in the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the electronic data.</p> <p>2. The requesting State Party may use the 24/7 network provided for in article 41 of this Convention to seek information concerning the location of the electronic data stored by means of an information and communications technology system and, as appropriate, information about the location of the service provider.</p> <p>3. A request for preservation made under paragraph 1 of this article shall specify:</p> <p>(a) The authority seeking the preservation;</p>	<p>Article 29 – Expedited preservation of stored computer data</p> <p>1 A Party may request another Party to order or otherwise obtain the expeditious preservation of data stored by means of a computer system, located within the territory of that other Party and in respect of which the requesting Party intends to submit a request for mutual assistance for the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the data.</p> <p>2 A request for preservation made under paragraph 1 shall specify:</p> <p>a the authority seeking the preservation;</p> <p>b the offence that is the subject of a criminal investigation or proceedings and a brief summary of the related facts;</p> <p>c the stored computer data to be preserved and its relationship to the offence;</p> <p>d any available information identifying the custodian of the stored computer data or the location of the computer system;</p> <p>e the necessity of the preservation; and</p>

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<p>(b) The offence that is the subject of a criminal investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding and a brief summary of the related facts;</p> <p>(c) The stored electronic data to be preserved and their relationship to the offence;</p> <p>(d) Any available information identifying the custodian of the stored electronic data or the location of the information and communications technology system;</p> <p>(e) The necessity of the preservation;</p> <p>(f) That the requesting State Party intends to submit a request for mutual legal assistance in the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the stored electronic data;</p> <p>(g) As appropriate, the need to keep the request for preservation confidential and not to notify the user.</p> <p>4. Upon receiving the request from another State Party, the requested State Party shall take all appropriate measures to preserve expeditiously the specified electronic data in accordance with its domestic law. For the purposes of responding to a request, dual criminality shall not be required as a condition for providing such preservation.</p> <p>5. A State Party that requires dual criminality as a condition for responding to a request for mutual legal assistance in the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of stored electronic data may, in respect of offences other than those established in accordance with this Convention, reserve the right to refuse the request for preservation under this article in cases where it has reasons to believe that, at the time of disclosure, the condition of dual criminality could not be fulfilled.</p> <p>6. In addition, a request for preservation may be refused only on the basis of the grounds contained in article 40, paragraph 21 (b) and (c) and paragraph 22, of this Convention.</p>	<p>f that the Party intends to submit a request for mutual assistance for the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the stored computer data.</p> <p>3 Upon receiving the request from another Party, the requested Party shall take all appropriate measures to preserve expeditiously the specified data in accordance with its domestic law. For the purposes of responding to a request, dual criminality shall not be required as a condition to providing such preservation.</p> <p>4 A Party that requires dual criminality as a condition for responding to a request for mutual assistance for the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of stored data may, in respect of offences other than those established in accordance with Articles 2 through 11 of this Convention, reserve the right to refuse the request for preservation under this article in cases where it has reasons to believe that at the time of disclosure the condition of dual criminality cannot be fulfilled.</p> <p>5 In addition, a request for preservation may only be refused if: a the request concerns an offence which the requested Party considers a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence, or b the requested Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, ordre public or other essential interests.</p> <p>6 Where the requested Party believes that preservation will not ensure the future availability of the data or will threaten the confidentiality of or otherwise prejudice the requesting Party's investigation, it shall promptly so inform the requesting Party, which shall then determine whether the request should nevertheless be executed.</p> <p>7 Any preservation effected in response to the request referred to in paragraph 1 shall be for a period not less than sixty days, in order to</p>

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<p>7. Where the requested State Party believes that preservation will not ensure the future availability of the data or will threaten the confidentiality of or otherwise prejudice the requesting State Party's investigation, it shall promptly so inform the requesting State Party, which shall then determine whether the request should nevertheless be executed.</p> <p>8. Any preservation effected in response to a request made pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be for a period of not less than 60 days, in order to enable the requesting State Party to submit a request for the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the data. Following the receipt of such a request, the data shall continue to be preserved pending a decision on that request.</p> <p>9. Before the expiry of the preservation period in paragraph 8 of this article, the requesting State Party may request an extension of the period of preservation.</p>	<p>enable the requesting Party to submit a request for the search or similar access, seizure or similar securing, or disclosure of the data. Following the receipt of such a request, the data shall continue to be preserved pending a decision on that request.</p>
<p>Article 43. International cooperation for the purpose of expedited disclosure of preserved traffic data</p> <p>1. Where, in the course of the execution of a request made pursuant to article 42 of this Convention to preserve traffic data concerning a specific communication, the requested State Party discovers that a service provider in another State Party was involved in the transmission of the communication, the requested State Party shall expeditiously disclose to the requesting State Party a sufficient amount of traffic data to identify that service provider and the path through which the communication was transmitted.</p> <p>2. Disclosure of traffic data under paragraph 1 of this article may be refused only on the basis of the grounds contained in article 40, paragraph 21 (b) and (c) and paragraph 22, of this Convention.</p>	<p>Article 30 BC – Expedited disclosure of preserved traffic data</p> <p>1 Where, in the course of the execution of a request made pursuant to Article 29 to preserve traffic data concerning a specific communication, the requested Party discovers that a service provider in another State was involved in the transmission of the communication, the requested Party shall expeditiously disclose to the requesting Party a sufficient amount of traffic data to identify that service provider and the path through which the communication was transmitted.</p> <p>2 Disclosure of traffic data under paragraph 1 may only be withheld if: a the request concerns an offence which the requested Party considers a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence; or b the requested Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, ordre public or other essential interests.</p>

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<p>Article 44. Mutual legal assistance in accessing stored electronic data</p> <p>1. A State Party may request another State Party to search or similarly access, seize or similarly secure, and disclose electronic data stored by means of an information and communications technology system located within the territory of the requested State Party, including electronic data that have been preserved pursuant to article 42 of this Convention.</p> <p>2. The requested State Party shall respond to the request through the application of relevant international instruments and laws referred to in article 35 of this Convention, and in accordance with other relevant provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>3. The request shall be responded to on an expedited basis where:</p> <p>(a) There are grounds to believe that the relevant data are particularly vulnerable to loss or modification; or</p> <p>(b) The instruments and laws referred to in paragraph 2 of this article otherwise provide for expedited cooperation.</p>	<p>Article 31 BC– Mutual assistance regarding accessing of stored computer data</p> <p>1 A Party may request another Party to search or similarly access, seize or similarly secure, and disclose data stored by means of a computer system located within the territory of the requested Party, including data that has been preserved pursuant to Article 29.</p> <p>2 The requested Party shall respond to the request through the application of international instruments, arrangements and laws referred to in Article 23, and in accordance with other relevant provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>3 The request shall be responded to on an expedited basis where:</p> <p>a there are grounds to believe that relevant data is particularly vulnerable to loss or modification; or</p> <p>b the instruments, arrangements and laws referred to in paragraph 2 otherwise provide for expedited co-operation.</p>
<p>Article 45. Mutual legal assistance in the real-time collection of traffic data</p> <p>1. States Parties shall endeavour to provide mutual legal assistance to each other in the real-time collection of traffic data associated with specified communications in their territory transmitted by means of an information and communications technology system. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, such assistance shall be governed by the conditions and procedures provided for under domestic law.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall endeavour to provide such assistance at least with respect to criminal offences for which the real-time collection of traffic data would be available in a similar domestic case.</p> <p>3. A request made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall specify:</p>	<p>Article 33 BC – Mutual assistance regarding the real-time collection of traffic data</p> <p>1 The Parties shall provide mutual assistance to each other in the real-time collection of traffic data associated with specified communications in their territory transmitted by means of a computer system. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, this assistance shall be governed by the conditions and procedures provided for under domestic law.</p> <p>2 Each Party shall provide such assistance at least with respect to criminal offences for which real-time collection of traffic data would be available in a similar domestic case.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The name of the requesting authority; (b) A summary of the main facts and the nature of the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding to which the request relates; (c) The electronic data in relation to which the collection of the traffic data is required and their relationship to the offence; (d) Any available data that identify the owner or user of the data or the location of the information and communications technology system; (e) Justification for the need to collect the traffic data; (f) The period for which traffic data are to be collected and a corresponding justification of its duration. 	
<p>Article 46. Mutual legal assistance in the interception of content data</p> <p>States Parties shall endeavour to provide mutual legal assistance to each other in the real-time collection or recording of content data of specified communications transmitted by means of an information and communications technology system, to the extent permitted under treaties applicable to them or under their domestic laws.</p>	<p>Article 34 BC – Mutual assistance regarding the interception of content data</p> <p>The Parties shall provide mutual assistance to each other in the real-time collection or recording of content data of specified communications transmitted by means of a computer system to the extent permitted under their applicable treaties and domestic laws.</p>
<p>Article 47. Law enforcement cooperation</p> <p>1. States Parties shall cooperate closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the offences established in accordance with this Convention. States Parties shall, in particular, take effective measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To enhance and, where necessary, to establish channels of communication between their competent authorities, agencies and services, taking into account existing channels, including those of the International Criminal Police Organization, in order to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of the offences 	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 27. Law enforcement cooperation</p> <p>1. States Parties shall cooperate closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the offences covered by this Convention. Each State Party shall, in particular, adopt effective measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To enhance and, where necessary, to establish channels of communication between their competent authorities, agencies and services in order to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of the offences covered by this Convention, including, if the States Parties concerned deem it appropriate, links with other criminal activities;

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<p>established in accordance with this Convention, including, if the States Parties concerned deem it appropriate, links with other criminal activities;</p> <p>(b) To cooperate with other States Parties in conducting inquiries with respect to offences established in accordance with this Convention concerning:</p> <p>(i) The identity, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of involvement in such offences or the location of other persons concerned;</p> <p>(ii) The movement of proceeds of crime or property derived from the commission of such offences;</p> <p>(iii) The movement of property, equipment or other instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commission of such offences;</p> <p>(c) To provide, where appropriate, necessary items or data for analytical or investigative purposes;</p> <p>(d) To exchange, where appropriate, information with other States Parties concerning specific means and methods used to commit the offences established in accordance with this Convention, including the use of false identities, forged, altered or false documents and other means of concealing activities, as well as cybercrime tactics, techniques and procedures;</p> <p>(e) To facilitate effective coordination between their competent authorities, agencies and services and to promote the exchange of personnel and other experts, including, subject to bilateral agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the posting of liaison officers;</p> <p>(f) To exchange information and coordinate administrative and other measures taken, as appropriate, for the purpose of early identification of the offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>2. With a view to giving effect to this Convention, States Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on direct cooperation between their law enforcement agencies and, where such agreements or arrangements already exist, amending them. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the States Parties may consider this Convention to be the basis for mutual law enforcement cooperation in respect of the offences established in accordance with this Convention. Whenever appropriate, States Parties shall make full use</p>	<p>(b) To cooperate with other States Parties in conducting inquiries with respect to offences covered by this Convention concerning:</p> <p>(i) The identity, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of involvement in such offences or the location of other persons concerned;</p> <p>(ii) The movement of proceeds of crime or property derived from the commission of such offences;</p> <p>(iii) The movement of property, equipment or other instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commission of such offences;</p> <p>(c) To provide, when appropriate, necessary items or quantities of substances for analytical or investigative purposes;</p> <p>(d) To facilitate effective coordination between their competent authorities, agencies and services and to promote the exchange of personnel and other experts, including, subject to bilateral agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the posting of liaison officers;</p> <p>(e) To exchange information with other States Parties on specific means and methods used by organized criminal groups, including, where applicable, routes and conveyances and the use of false identities, altered or false documents or other means of concealing their activities;</p> <p>(f) To exchange information and coordinate administrative and other measures taken as appropriate for the purpose of early identification of the offences covered by this Convention.</p> <p>2. With a view to giving effect to this Convention, States Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on direct cooperation between their law enforcement agencies and, where such agreements or arrangements already exist, amending them. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the Parties may consider this Convention as the basis for mutual law enforcement cooperation in respect of the offences covered by this Convention. Whenever appropriate, States Parties shall make full use of agreements or arrangements, including international or regional organizations, to enhance the cooperation between their law enforcement agencies.</p>

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<p>of agreements or arrangements, including international or regional organizations, to enhance the cooperation between their law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>3. States Parties shall endeavour to cooperate within their means to respond to transnational organized crime committed through the use of modern technology.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 48. Law enforcement cooperation</p> <p>1. States Parties shall cooperate closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the offences covered by this Convention. States Parties shall, in particular, take effective measures:</p> <p>(a) To enhance and, where necessary, to establish channels of communication between their competent authorities, agencies and services in order to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of the offences covered by this Convention, including, if the States Parties concerned deem it appropriate, links with other criminal activities;</p> <p>(b) To cooperate with other States Parties in conducting inquiries with respect to offences covered by this Convention concerning:</p> <p>(i) The identity, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of involvement in such offences or the location of other persons concerned;</p> <p>(ii) The movement of proceeds of crime or property derived from the commission of such offences;</p> <p>(iii) The movement of property, equipment or other instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commission of such offences;</p> <p>(c) To provide, where appropriate, necessary items or quantities of substances for analytical or investigative purposes;</p> <p>(d) To exchange, where appropriate, information with other States Parties concerning specific means and methods used to commit offences covered by this Convention, including the use of false identities, forged, altered or false documents and other means of concealing activities;</p>

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	<p>(e) To facilitate effective coordination between their competent authorities, agencies and services and to promote the exchange of personnel and other experts, including, subject to bilateral agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the posting of liaison officers;</p> <p>(f) To exchange information and coordinate administrative and other measures taken as appropriate for the purpose of early identification of the offences covered by this Convention.</p> <p>2. With a view to giving effect to this Convention, States Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on direct cooperation between their law enforcement agencies and, where such agreements or arrangements already exist, amending them. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the States Parties may consider this Convention to be the basis for mutual law enforcement cooperation in respect of the offences covered by this Convention. Whenever appropriate, States Parties shall make full use of agreements or arrangements, including international or regional organizations, to enhance the cooperation between their law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall endeavour to cooperate within their means to respond to offences covered by this Convention committed through the use of modern technology.</p>
<p>Article 48. Joint investigations</p> <p>States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements whereby, in relation to offences established in accordance with this Convention that are the subject of criminal investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in one or more States, the competent authorities concerned may establish joint investigative bodies. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements, joint investigations may be undertaken by</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 19. Joint investigations</p> <p>States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements whereby, in relation to matters that are the subject of investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in one or more States, the competent authorities concerned may establish joint investigative bodies. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements, joint investigations may be undertaken by agreement on a case-by-case</p>

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<p>agreement on a case-by-case basis. The States Parties involved shall ensure that the sovereignty of the State Party in whose territory such investigations are to take place is fully respected.</p>	<p>basis. The States Parties involved shall ensure that the sovereignty of the State Party in whose territory such investigation is to take place is fully respected.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 49. Joint investigations States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements whereby, in relation to matters that are the subject of investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in one or more States, the competent authorities concerned may establish joint investigative bodies. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements, joint investigations may be undertaken by agreement on a case-by-case basis. The States Parties involved shall ensure that the sovereignty of the State Party in whose territory such investigation is to take place is fully respected.</p> <p>Second Additional Protocol to BC Article 12 – Joint investigation teams and joint investigations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By mutual agreement, the competent authorities of two or more Parties may establish and operate a joint investigation team in their territories to facilitate criminal investigations or proceedings, where enhanced coordination is deemed to be of particular utility. The competent authorities shall be determined by the respective Parties concerned. 2. The procedures and conditions governing the operation of joint investigation teams, such as their specific purposes; composition; functions; duration and any extension periods; location; organisation; terms of gathering, transmitting and using information or evidence; terms of confidentiality; and terms for the involvement of the participating authorities of a Party in investigative activities taking place in another Party's territory, shall be as agreed between those competent authorities.

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	<p>3. A Party may declare at the time of signature of this Protocol or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, or approval that its central authority must be a signatory to or otherwise concur in the agreement establishing the team.</p> <p>4. Those competent and participating authorities shall communicate directly, except that Parties may mutually determine other appropriate channels of communication where exceptional circumstances require more central coordination.</p> <p>5. Where investigative measures need to be taken in the territory of one of the Parties concerned, participating authorities from that Party may request their own authorities to take those measures without the other Parties having to submit a request for mutual assistance. Those measures shall be carried out by that Party's authorities in its territory under the conditions that apply under domestic law in a national investigation.</p> <p>6. Use of information or evidence provided by the participating authorities of one Party to participating authorities of other Parties concerned may be refused or restricted in the manner set forth in the agreement described in paragraphs 1 and 2. If that agreement does not set forth terms for refusing or restricting use, the Parties may use the information or evidence provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for the purposes for which the agreement has been entered into; (b) for detecting, investigating and prosecuting criminal offences other than those for which the agreement was entered into, subject to the prior consent of the authorities providing the information or evidence. However, consent shall not be required where fundamental legal principles of the Party using the information or evidence require that it disclose the information or evidence to protect the rights of an accused person in criminal proceedings. In that case, those authorities shall notify the authorities that provided the information or evidence without undue delay; or

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	<p>(c) to prevent an emergency. In that case, the participating authorities that received the information or evidence shall notify without undue delay the participating authorities that provided the information or evidence, unless mutually determined otherwise.</p> <p>7. In the absence of an agreement described in paragraphs 1 and 2, joint investigations may be undertaken under mutually agreed terms on a case-by-case basis. This paragraph applies whether or not there is a mutual assistance treaty or arrangement on the basis of uniform or reciprocal legislation in force between the Parties concerned.</p>
<p>Article 49. Mechanisms for the recovery of property through international cooperation in confiscation</p> <p>1. Each State Party, in order to provide mutual legal assistance pursuant to article 50 of this Convention with respect to property acquired through or involved in the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention, shall, in accordance with its domestic law:</p> <p>(a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to give effect to an order of confiscation issued by a court of another State Party;</p> <p>(b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities, where they have jurisdiction, to order the confiscation of such property of foreign origin by adjudication of an offence of money-laundering or such other offence as may be within its jurisdiction or by other procedures authorized under its domestic law; and</p> <p>(c) Consider taking such measures as may be necessary to allow confiscation of such property without a criminal conviction in cases in which the offender cannot be prosecuted by reason of death, flight or absence or in other appropriate cases.</p>	<p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 54. Mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in confiscation</p> <p>1. Each State Party, in order to provide mutual legal assistance pursuant to article 55 of this Convention with respect to property acquired through or involved in the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention, shall, in accordance with its domestic law:</p> <p>(a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to give effect to an order of confiscation issued by a court of another State Party;</p> <p>(b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities, where they have jurisdiction, to order the confiscation of such property of foreign origin by adjudication of an offence of money-laundering or such other offence as may be within its jurisdiction or by other procedures authorized under its domestic law; and</p> <p>(c) Consider taking such measures as may be necessary to allow confiscation of such property without a criminal conviction in cases in which the offender cannot be prosecuted by reason of death, flight or absence or in other appropriate cases.</p> <p>2. Each State Party, in order to provide mutual legal assistance upon a</p>

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<p>2. Each State Party, in order to provide mutual legal assistance upon a request made pursuant to article 50, paragraph 2, of this Convention, shall, in accordance with its domestic law:</p> <p>(a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to freeze or seize property upon a freezing or seizure order issued by a court or competent authority of a requesting State Party that provides a reasonable basis for the requested State Party to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions and that the property would eventually be subject to an order of confiscation for the purposes of paragraph 1 (a) of this article;</p> <p>(b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to freeze or seize property upon a request that provides a reasonable basis for the requested State Party to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions and that the property would eventually be subject to an order of confiscation for the purposes of paragraph 1 (a) of this article; and</p> <p>(c) Consider taking additional measures to permit its competent authorities to preserve property for confiscation, such as on the basis of a foreign arrest or criminal charge related to the acquisition of such property.</p>	<p>request made pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 55 of this Convention, shall, in accordance with its domestic law:</p> <p>(a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to freeze or seize property upon a freezing or seizure order issued by a court or competent authority of a requesting State Party that provides a reasonable basis for the requested State Party to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions and that the property would eventually be subject to an order of confiscation for purposes of paragraph 1 (a) of this article;</p> <p>(b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to freeze or seize property upon a request that provides a reasonable basis for the requested State Party to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions and that the property would eventually be subject to an order of confiscation for purposes of paragraph 1 (a) of this article; and</p> <p>(c) Consider taking additional measures to permit its competent authorities to preserve property for confiscation, such as on the basis of a foreign arrest or criminal charge related to the acquisition of such property.</p>
<p>Article 50. International cooperation for the purposes of confiscation</p> <p>1. A State Party that has received a request from another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with this Convention for the confiscation of proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention situated in its territory shall, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system:</p> <p>(a) Submit the request to its competent authorities for the purpose of obtaining an order of confiscation and, if such an order is granted, give effect to it; or</p> <p>(b) Submit to its competent authorities, with a view to giving effect to it to the extent requested, an order of confiscation issued by a court in the</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 13. International cooperation for purposes of confiscation</p> <p>1. A State Party that has received a request from another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence covered by this Convention for confiscation of proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, of this Convention situated in its territory shall, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system:</p> <p>(a) Submit the request to its competent authorities for the purpose of obtaining an order of confiscation and, if such an order is granted, give effect to it; or</p> <p>(b) Submit to its competent authorities, with a view to giving effect to it</p>

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<p>territory of the requesting State Party in accordance with article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention insofar as it relates to proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities situated in the territory of the requested State Party.</p> <p>2. Following a request made by another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with this Convention, the requested State Party shall take measures to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention for the purpose of eventual confiscation to be ordered either by the requesting State Party or, pursuant to a request under paragraph 1 of this article, by the requested State Party.</p> <p>3. The provisions of article 40 of this Convention are applicable, mutatis mutandis, to this article. In addition to the information specified in article 40, paragraph 15, of this Convention, requests made pursuant to this article shall contain:</p> <p>(a) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (a) of this article, a description of the property to be confiscated, including, to the extent possible, the location, and where relevant, the estimated value of the property and a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party sufficient to enable the requested State Party to seek the order under its domestic law;</p> <p>(b) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (b) of this article, a legally admissible copy of an order of confiscation upon which the request is based issued by the requesting State Party, a statement of the facts and information as to the extent to which execution of the order is requested, a statement specifying the measures taken by the requesting State Party to provide adequate notification to bona fide third parties and to ensure due process, and a statement that the confiscation order is final;</p> <p>(c) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 2 of this article, a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party and a description of the actions requested and, where available, a legally admissible copy of an order on which the request is based.</p>	<p>to the extent requested, an order of confiscation issued by a court in the territory of the requesting State Party in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1, of this Convention insofar as it relates to proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, situated in the territory of the requested State Party.</p> <p>2. Following a request made by another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence covered by this Convention, the requested State Party shall take measures to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, of this Convention for the purpose of eventual confiscation to be ordered either by the requesting State Party or, pursuant to a request under paragraph 1 of this article, by the requested State Party.</p> <p>3. The provisions of article 18 of this Convention are applicable, mutatis mutandis, to this article. In addition to the information specified in article 18, paragraph 15, requests made pursuant to this article shall contain:</p> <p>(a) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (a) of this article, a description of the property to be confiscated and a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party sufficient to enable the requested State Party to seek the order under its domestic law;</p> <p>(b) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (b) of this article, a legally admissible copy of an order of confiscation upon which the request is based issued by the requesting State Party, a statement of the facts and information as to the extent to which execution of the order is requested;</p> <p>(c) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 2 of this article, a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party and a description of the actions requested.</p> <p>4. The decisions or actions provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be taken by the requested State Party in accordance with and subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its procedural rules or any</p>

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<p>4. The decisions or actions provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be taken by the requested State Party in accordance with and subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its procedural rules or any bilateral or multilateral treaty, agreement or arrangement to which it may be bound in relation to the requesting State Party.</p> <p>5. Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws and regulations that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws and regulations or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>6. If a State Party elects to make the taking of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article conditional on the existence of a relevant treaty, that State Party shall consider this Convention the necessary and sufficient treaty basis.</p> <p>7. Cooperation under this article may also be refused or provisional measures may be lifted if the requested State Party does not receive sufficient and timely evidence or if the property is of a de minimis value.</p> <p>8. Before lifting any provisional measure taken pursuant to this article, the requested State Party shall, wherever possible, give the requesting State Party an opportunity to present its reasons in favour of continuing the measure.</p> <p>9. The provisions of this article shall not be construed as prejudicing the rights of bona fide third parties.</p> <p>10. States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral treaties, agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation undertaken pursuant to this article.</p>	<p>bilateral or multilateral treaty, agreement or arrangement to which it may be bound in relation to the requesting State Party.</p> <p>5. Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws and regulations that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws and regulations or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>6. If a State Party elects to make the taking of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article conditional on the existence of a relevant treaty, that State Party shall consider this Convention the necessary and sufficient treaty basis.</p> <p>7. Cooperation under this article may be refused by a State Party if the offence to which the request relates is not an offence covered by this Convention.</p> <p>8. The provisions of this article shall not be construed to prejudice the rights of bona fide third parties.</p> <p>9. States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral treaties, agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation undertaken pursuant to this article.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 55. International cooperation for purposes of confiscation</p> <p>1. A State Party that has received a request from another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with this Convention for confiscation of proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention situated in its territory shall, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system:</p> <p>(a) Submit the request to its competent authorities for the purpose of</p>

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	<p>obtaining an order of confiscation and, if such an order is granted, give effect to it; or</p> <p>(b) Submit to its competent authorities, with a view to giving effect to it to the extent requested, an order of confiscation issued by a court in the territory of the requesting State Party in accordance with articles 31, paragraph 1, and 54, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention insofar as it relates to proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, situated in the territory of the requested State Party.</p> <p>2. Following a request made by another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with this Convention, the requested State Party shall take measures to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention for the purpose of eventual confiscation to be ordered either by the requesting State Party or, pursuant to a request under paragraph 1 of this article, by the requested State Party.</p> <p>3. The provisions of article 46 of this Convention are applicable, mutatis mutandis, to this article. In addition to the information specified in article 46, paragraph 15, requests made pursuant to this article shall contain:</p> <p>(a) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (a) of this article, a description of the property to be confiscated, including, to the extent possible, the location and, where relevant, the estimated value of the property and a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party sufficient to enable the requested State Party to seek the order under its domestic law;</p> <p>(b) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (b) of this article, a legally admissible copy of an order of confiscation upon which the request is based issued by the requesting State Party, a statement of the facts and information as to the extent to which execution of the order is requested, a statement specifying the measures taken by the requesting State Party</p>

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	<p>to provide adequate notification to bona fide third parties and to ensure due process and a statement that the confiscation order is final;</p> <p>(c) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 2 of this article, a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party and a description of the actions requested and, where available, a legally admissible copy of an order on which the request is based.</p> <p>4. The decisions or actions provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be taken by the requested State Party in accordance with and subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its procedural rules or any bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement to which it may be bound in relation to the requesting State Party.</p> <p>5. Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws and regulations that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws and regulations or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>6. If a State Party elects to make the taking of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article conditional on the existence of a relevant treaty, that State Party shall consider this Convention the necessary and sufficient treaty basis.</p> <p>7. Cooperation under this article may also be refused or provisional measures lifted if the requested State Party does not receive sufficient and timely evidence or if the property is of a de minimis value.</p> <p>8. Before lifting any provisional measure taken pursuant to this article, the requested State Party shall, wherever possible, give the requesting State Party an opportunity to present its reasons in favour of continuing the measure.</p> <p>9. The provisions of this article shall not be construed as prejudicing the rights of bona fide third parties.</p>

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<p>Article 51. Special cooperation</p> <p>Without prejudice to its domestic law, each State Party shall endeavour to take measures to permit it to forward, without prejudice to its own criminal investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings, information on proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention to another State Party without prior request, when it considers that the disclosure of such information might assist the receiving State Party in initiating or carrying out criminal investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings or might lead to a request by that State Party under article 50 of this Convention.</p>	<p>UNCAC Article 56. Special cooperation</p> <p>Without prejudice to its domestic law, each State Party shall endeavour to take measures to permit it to forward, without prejudice to its own investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings, information on proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention to another State Party without prior request, when it considers that the disclosure of such information might assist the receiving State Party in initiating or carrying out investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings or might lead to a request by that State Party under this chapter of the Convention.</p>
<p>Article 52. Return and disposal of confiscated proceeds of crime or property</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proceeds of crime or property confiscated by a State Party pursuant to article 31 or 50 of this Convention shall be disposed of by that State Party in accordance with its domestic law and administrative procedures. 2. When acting on a request made by another State Party in accordance with article 50 of this Convention, States Parties shall, to the extent permitted by domestic law and if so requested, give priority consideration to returning the confiscated proceeds of crime or property to the requesting State Party so that it can give compensation to the victims of the crime or return such proceeds of crime or property to their prior legitimate owners. 3. When acting on a request made by another State Party in accordance with articles 31 and 50 of this Convention, a State Party may, after due 	<p>UNTOC Article 14. Disposal of confiscated proceeds of crime or property</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proceeds of crime or property confiscated by a State Party pursuant to articles 12 or 13, paragraph 1, of this Convention shall be disposed of by that State Party in accordance with its domestic law and administrative procedures. 2. When acting on the request made by another State Party in accordance with article 13 of this Convention, States Parties shall, to the extent permitted by domestic law and if so requested, give priority consideration to returning the confiscated proceeds of crime or property to the requesting State Party so that it can give compensation to the victims of the crime or return such proceeds of crime or property to their legitimate owners. 3. When acting on the request made by another State Party in accordance with articles 12 and 13 of this Convention, a State Party may give special

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<p>consideration has been given to compensation of victims, give special consideration to concluding agreements or arrangements on:</p> <p>(a) Contributing the value of such proceeds of crime or property or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds of crime or property or a part thereof to the account designated in accordance with article 56, paragraph 2 (c), of this Convention, and to intergovernmental bodies specializing in the fight against cybercrime;</p> <p>(b) Sharing with other States Parties, on a regular or case-by-case basis, such proceeds of crime or property, or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds of crime or property, in accordance with its domestic law or administrative procedures.</p> <p>4. Where appropriate, unless States Parties decide otherwise, the requested State Party may deduct reasonable expenses incurred in investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings leading to the return or disposition of confiscated property pursuant to this article.</p>	<p>consideration to concluding agreements or arrangements on:</p> <p>(a) Contributing the value of such proceeds of crime or property or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds of crime or property or a part thereof to the account designated in accordance with article 30, paragraph 2 (c), of this Convention and to intergovernmental bodies specializing in the fight against organized crime;</p> <p>(b) Sharing with other States Parties, on a regular or case-by-case basis, such proceeds of crime or property, or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds of crime or property, in accordance with its domestic law or administrative procedures.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 57. Return and disposal of assets</p> <p>1. Property confiscated by a State Party pursuant to article 31 or 55 of this Convention shall be disposed of, including by return to its prior legitimate owners, pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article, by that State Party in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and its domestic law.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, as may be necessary to enable its competent authorities to return confiscated property, when acting on the request made by another State Party, in accordance with this Convention, taking into account the rights of bona fide third parties.</p> <p>3. In accordance with articles 46 and 55 of this Convention and paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the requested State Party shall:</p> <p>(a) In the case of embezzlement of public funds or of laundering of embezzled public funds as referred to in articles 17 and 23 of this Convention, when confiscation was executed in accordance with article 55 and on the basis of a final judgement in the requesting State Party, a requirement that can be waived by the requested State Party, return the confiscated property to the requesting State Party;</p>

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	<p>(b) In the case of proceeds of any other offence covered by this Convention, when the confiscation was executed in accordance with article 55 of this Convention and on the basis of a final judgement in the requesting State Party, a requirement that can be waived by the requested State Party, return the confiscated property to the requesting State Party, when the requesting State Party reasonably establishes its prior ownership of such confiscated property to the requested State Party or when the requested State Party recognizes damage to the requesting State Party as a basis for returning the confiscated property;</p> <p>(c) In all other cases, give priority consideration to returning confiscated property to the requesting State Party, returning such property to its prior legitimate owners or compensating the victims of the crime.</p> <p>4. Where appropriate, unless States Parties decide otherwise, the requested State Party may deduct reasonable expenses incurred in investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings leading to the return or disposition of confiscated property pursuant to this article.</p> <p>5. Where appropriate, States Parties may also give special consideration to concluding agreements or mutually acceptable arrangements, on a case-by case basis, for the final disposal of confiscated property.</p>
Chapter VI Preventive measures	
<p>Article 53. Preventive measures</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall endeavour, in accordance with fundamental principles of its legal system, to develop and implement or maintain effective and coordinated policies and best practices to reduce existing or future opportunities for cybercrime through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures, within its means and in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to promote the active participation of relevant individuals and entities outside the public sector, such as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 31. Prevention</p> <p>1. States Parties shall endeavour to develop and evaluate national projects and to establish and promote best practices and policies aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall endeavour, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, to reduce existing or future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures. These measures should focus on:</p>

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<p>institutions and private sector entities, as well as the general public, in the relevant aspects of prevention of the offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>3. Preventive measures may include:</p> <p>(a) Strengthening cooperation between law enforcement agencies or prosecutors and relevant individuals and entities outside the public sector, such as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities for the purpose of addressing relevant aspects of preventing and combating the offences established in accordance with this Convention;</p> <p>(b) Promoting public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of the threat posed by the offences established in accordance with this Convention through public information activities, public education, media and information literacy programmes and curricula that promote public participation in preventing and combating such offences;</p> <p>(c) Building and making efforts to increase the capacity of domestic criminal justice systems, including training and developing expertise among criminal justice practitioners, as part of national prevention strategies against the offences established in accordance with this Convention;</p> <p>(d) Encouraging service providers to take effective measures, where feasible in the light of national circumstances and to the extent permitted by domestic law, to strengthen the security of the service providers' products, services and customers;</p> <p>(e) Recognizing the contributions of the legitimate activities of security researchers when intended solely, and to the extent permitted and subject to the conditions prescribed by domestic law, to strengthen and improve the security of service providers' products, services and customers located within the territory of the State Party;</p> <p>(f) Developing, facilitating and promoting programmes and activities in order to discourage those at risk of engaging in cybercrime from becoming offenders and to develop their skills in a lawful manner;</p> <p>(g) Endeavouring to promote the reintegration into society of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with this Convention;</p>	<p>(a) The strengthening of cooperation between law enforcement agencies or prosecutors and relevant private entities, including industry;</p> <p>(b) The promotion of the development of standards and procedures designed to safeguard the integrity of public and relevant private entities, as well as codes of conduct for relevant professions, in particular lawyers, notaries public, tax consultants and accountants;</p> <p>(c) The prevention of the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;</p> <p>(d) The prevention of the misuse of legal persons by organized criminal groups; such measures could include:</p> <p>(i) The establishment of public records on legal and natural persons involved in the establishment, management and funding of legal persons;</p> <p>(ii) The introduction of the possibility of disqualifying by court order or any appropriate means for a reasonable period of time persons convicted of offences covered by this Convention from acting as directors of legal persons incorporated within their jurisdiction;</p> <p>(iii) The establishment of national records of persons disqualified from acting as directors of legal persons; and</p> <p>(iv) The exchange of information contained in the records referred to in subparagraphs (d) (i) and (iii) of this paragraph with the competent authorities of other States Parties.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall endeavour to promote the reintegration into society of persons convicted of offences covered by this Convention.</p> <p>4. States Parties shall endeavour to evaluate periodically existing relevant legal instruments and administrative practices with a view to detecting their vulnerability to misuse by organized criminal groups.</p> <p>5. States Parties shall endeavour to promote public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by transnational organized crime. Information may be disseminated where appropriate</p>

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<p>(h) Developing strategies and policies, in accordance with domestic law, to prevent and eradicate gender-based violence that occurs through the use of an information and communications technology system, as well as taking into consideration the special circumstances and needs of persons in vulnerable situations in developing preventive measures;</p> <p>(i) Undertaking specific and tailored efforts to keep children safe online, including through education and training on and raising public awareness of child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation online and through revising domestic legal frameworks and enhancing international cooperation aimed at its prevention, as well as making efforts to ensure the swift removal of child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation material;</p> <p>(j) Enhancing the transparency of and promoting the contribution of the public to decision-making processes and ensuring that the public has adequate access to information;</p> <p>(k) Respecting, promoting and protecting the freedom to seek, receive and impart public information concerning cybercrime;</p> <p>(l) Developing or strengthening support programmes for victims of the offences established in accordance with this Convention;</p> <p>(m) Preventing and detecting transfers of proceeds of crime and property related to the offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>4. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the relevant competent authority or authorities responsible for preventing and combating cybercrime are known and accessible to the public, where appropriate, for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incident that may be considered a criminal offence established in accordance with this Convention.</p> <p>5. States Parties shall endeavour to periodically evaluate existing relevant national legal frameworks and administrative practices with a view to identifying gaps and vulnerabilities and ensuring their relevance in the face of changing threats posed by the offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p>	<p>through the mass media and shall include measures to promote public participation in preventing and combating such crime.</p> <p>6. Each State Party shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the name and address of the authority or authorities that can assist other States Parties in developing measures to prevent transnational organized crime.</p> <p>7. States Parties shall, as appropriate, collaborate with each other and relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing the measures referred to in this article. This includes participation in international projects aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime, for example by alleviating the circumstances that render socially marginalized groups vulnerable to the action of transnational organized crime.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 5. Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability.</p> <p>2. Each State Party shall endeavour to establish and promote effective practices aimed at the prevention of corruption.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall endeavour to periodically evaluate relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption.</p>

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<p>6. States Parties may collaborate with each other and with relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing the measures referred to in this article. This includes participation in international projects aimed at the prevention of cybercrime.</p> <p>7. Each State Party shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the name and address of the authority or authorities that may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures to prevent cybercrime.</p>	<p>4. States Parties shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal system, collaborate with each other and with relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing the measures referred to in this article. That collaboration may include participation in international programmes and projects aimed at the prevention of corruption.</p>
<p>Chapter VII Technical assistance and information exchange</p>	
<p>Article 54. Technical assistance and capacity-building</p> <p>1. States Parties shall, according to their capacity, consider affording one another the widest measure of technical assistance and capacity-building, including training and other forms of assistance, the mutual exchange of relevant experience and specialized knowledge and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of developing States Parties, with a view to facilitating the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the offences covered by this Convention.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop, implement or improve specific training programmes for their personnel responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the offences covered by this Convention.</p> <p>3. Activities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may deal, to the extent permitted by domestic law, with the following:</p> <p>(a) Methods and techniques used in the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the offences covered by this Convention;</p> <p>(b) Building capacity in the development and planning of strategic policies and legislation to prevent and combat cybercrime;</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 29. Training and technical assistance</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop or improve specific training programmes for its law enforcement personnel, including prosecutors, investigating magistrates and customs personnel, and other personnel charged with the prevention, detection and control of the offences covered by this Convention. Such programmes may include secondments and exchanges of staff. Such programmes shall deal, in particular and to the extent permitted by domestic law, with the following:</p> <p>(a) Methods used in the prevention, detection and control of the offences covered by this Convention;</p> <p>(b) Routes and techniques used by persons suspected of involvement in offences covered by this Convention, including in transit States, and appropriate countermeasures;</p> <p>(c) Monitoring of the movement of contraband;</p> <p>(d) Detection and monitoring of the movements of proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities and methods used for the transfer, concealment or disguise of such proceeds, property, equipment or other instrumentalities, as well as methods used in combating money-laundering and other financial crimes;</p> <p>(e) Collection of evidence;</p>

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<p>(c) Building capacity in the collection, preservation and sharing of evidence, in particular in electronic form, including the maintenance of the chain of custody and forensic analysis;</p> <p>(d) Modern law enforcement equipment and the use thereof;</p> <p>(e) Training of competent authorities in the preparation of requests for mutual legal assistance and other means of cooperation that meet the requirements of this Convention, especially for the collection, preservation and sharing of evidence in electronic form;</p> <p>(f) Prevention, detection and monitoring of the movements of proceeds deriving from the commission of the offences covered by this Convention, property, equipment or other instrumentalities and methods used for the transfer, concealment or disguise of such proceeds, property, equipment or other instrumentalities;</p> <p>(g) Appropriate and efficient legal and administrative mechanisms and methods for facilitating the seizure, confiscation and return of proceeds of offences covered by this Convention;</p> <p>(h) Methods used in the protection of victims and witnesses who cooperate with judicial authorities;</p> <p>(i) Training in relevant substantive and procedural law, and law enforcement investigation powers, as well as in national and international regulations and in languages.</p> <p>4. States Parties shall, subject to their domestic law, endeavour to leverage the expertise of and cooperate closely with other States Parties and relevant international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, with a view to enhancing the effective implementation of this Convention.</p> <p>5. States Parties shall assist one another in planning and implementing research and training programmes designed to share expertise in the areas referred to in paragraph 3 of this article, and to that end shall also, when appropriate, use regional and international conferences and seminars to promote cooperation and to stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern.</p>	<p>(f) Control techniques in free trade zones and free ports;</p> <p>(g) Modern law enforcement equipment and techniques, including electronic surveillance, controlled deliveries and undercover operations;</p> <p>(h) Methods used in combating transnational organized crime committed through the use of computers, telecommunications networks or other forms of modern technology; and</p> <p>(i) Methods used in the protection of victims and witnesses.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall assist one another in planning and implementing research and training programmes designed to share expertise in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and to that end shall also, when appropriate, use regional and international conferences and seminars to promote cooperation and to stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern, including the special problems and needs of transit States.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall promote training and technical assistance that will facilitate extradition and mutual legal assistance. Such training and technical assistance may include language training, secondments and exchanges between personnel in central authorities or agencies with relevant responsibilities.</p> <p>4. In the case of existing bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent necessary, efforts to maximize operational and training activities within international and regional organizations and within other relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 60. Training and technical assistance</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop or improve specific training programmes for its personnel responsible for</p>

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<p>6. States Parties shall consider assisting one another, upon request, in conducting evaluations, studies and research relating to the types, causes and effects of offences covered by this Convention committed in their respective territories, with a view to developing, with the participation of the competent authorities and relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, strategies and action plans to prevent and combat cybercrime.</p> <p>7. States Parties shall promote training and technical assistance that facilitates timely extradition and mutual legal assistance. Such training and technical assistance may include language training, assistance with the drafting and handling of mutual legal assistance requests, and secondments and exchanges between personnel in central authorities or agencies with relevant responsibilities.</p> <p>8. States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent necessary, efforts to maximize the effectiveness of technical assistance and capacity-building in international and regional organizations and in the framework of relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements.</p> <p>9. States Parties shall consider establishing voluntary mechanisms with a view to contributing financially to the efforts of developing countries to implement this Convention through technical assistance programmes and capacity-building projects.</p> <p>10. Each State Party shall endeavour to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purpose of fostering, through the Office, programmes and projects with a view to implementing this Convention through technical assistance and capacity-building.</p>	<p>preventing and combating corruption. Such training programmes could deal, inter alia, with the following areas:</p> <p>(a) Effective measures to prevent, detect, investigate, punish and control corruption, including the use of evidence-gathering and investigative methods;</p> <p>(b) Building capacity in the development and planning of strategic anticorruption policy;</p> <p>(c) Training competent authorities in the preparation of requests for mutual legal assistance that meet the requirements of this Convention;</p> <p>(d) Evaluation and strengthening of institutions, public service management and the management of public finances, including public procurement, and the private sector;</p> <p>(e) Preventing and combating the transfer of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention and recovering such proceeds;</p> <p>(f) Detecting and freezing of the transfer of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention;</p> <p>(g) Surveillance of the movement of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention and of the methods used to transfer, conceal or disguise such proceeds;</p> <p>(h) Appropriate and efficient legal and administrative mechanisms and methods for facilitating the return of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention;</p> <p>(i) Methods used in protecting victims and witnesses who cooperate with judicial authorities; and</p> <p>(j) Training in national and international regulations and in languages.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall, according to their capacity, consider affording one another the widest measure of technical assistance, especially for the benefit of developing countries, in their respective plans and programmes to combat corruption, including material support and training in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, and training and assistance and the mutual exchange of relevant experience and specialized knowledge,</p>

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	<p>which will facilitate international cooperation between States Parties in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent necessary, efforts to maximize operational and training activities in international and regional organizations and in the framework of relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements.</p> <p>4. States Parties shall consider assisting one another, upon request, in conducting evaluations, studies and research relating to the types, causes, effects and costs of corruption in their respective countries, with a view to developing, with the participation of competent authorities and society, strategies and action plans to combat corruption.</p> <p>5. In order to facilitate the recovery of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention, States Parties may cooperate in providing each other with the names of experts who could assist in achieving that objective.</p> <p>6. States Parties shall consider using subregional, regional and international conferences and seminars to promote cooperation and technical assistance and to stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern, including the special problems and needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>7. States Parties shall consider establishing voluntary mechanisms with a view to contributing financially to the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to apply this Convention through technical assistance programmes and projects.</p> <p>8. Each State Party shall consider making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purpose of fostering, through the Office, programmes and projects in developing countries with a view to implementing this Convention.</p>

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<p>Article 55. Exchange of information</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall consider analysing, as appropriate, in consultation with relevant experts, including from non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, trends in its territory with respect to offences covered by this Convention, as well as the circumstances in which such offences are committed.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall consider developing and sharing with each other and through international and regional organizations statistics, analytical expertise and information concerning cybercrime, with a view to developing, insofar as possible, common definitions, standards and methodologies, as well as best practices, to prevent and combat such crime.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall consider monitoring its policies and practical measures to prevent and combat offences covered by this Convention and making assessments of their effectiveness and efficiency.</p> <p>4. States Parties shall consider exchanging information on legal, policy and technological developments related to cybercrime and the collection of evidence in electronic form.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 28. Collection, exchange and analysis of information on the nature of organized crime</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall consider analysing, in consultation with the scientific and academic communities, trends in organized crime in its territory, the circumstances in which organized crime operates, as well as the professional groups and technologies involved.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall consider developing and sharing analytical expertise concerning organized criminal activities with each other and through international and regional organizations. For that purpose, common definitions, standards and methodologies should be developed and applied as appropriate.</p> <p>3. Each State Party shall consider monitoring its policies and actual measures to combat organized crime and making assessments of their effectiveness and efficiency.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 61. Collection, exchange and analysis of information on corruption</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall consider analysing, in consultation with experts, trends in corruption in its territory, as well as the circumstances in which corruption offences are committed.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall consider developing and sharing with each other and through international and regional organizations statistics, analytical expertise concerning corruption and information with a view to developing, insofar as possible, common definitions, standards and methodologies, as well as information on best practices to prevent and combat corruption.</p>

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	3. Each State Party shall consider monitoring its policies and actual measures to combat corruption and making assessments of their effectiveness and efficiency.
<p>Article 56. Implementation of the Convention through economic development and technical assistance</p> <p>1. States Parties shall take measures conducive to the optimal implementation of this Convention to the extent possible, through international cooperation, taking into account the negative effects of the offences covered by this Convention on society in general and, in particular, on sustainable development.</p> <p>2. States Parties are strongly encouraged to make concrete efforts, to the extent possible and in coordination with each other, as well as with international and regional organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To enhance their cooperation at various levels with other States Parties, in particular developing countries, with a view to strengthening their capacity to prevent and combat the offences covered by this Convention; (b) To enhance financial and material assistance to support the efforts of other States Parties, in particular developing countries, in effectively preventing and combating the offences covered by this Convention and to help them to implement this Convention; (c) To provide technical assistance to other States Parties, in particular developing countries, in support of meeting their needs regarding the implementation of this Convention. To that end, States Parties shall endeavour to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions to an account specifically designated for that purpose in a United Nations funding mechanism; (d) To encourage, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, as well as financial institutions, to contribute to the efforts of States Parties, including in accordance with this article, in particular by providing more 	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 30. Other measures: implementation of the Convention through economic development and technical assistance</p> <p>1. States Parties shall take measures conducive to the optimal implementation of this Convention to the extent possible, through international cooperation, taking into account the negative effects of organized crime on society in general, in particular on sustainable development.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall make concrete efforts to the extent possible and in coordination with each other, as well as with international and regional organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To enhance their cooperation at various levels with developing countries, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the latter to prevent and combat transnational organized crime; (b) To enhance financial and material assistance to support the efforts of developing countries to fight transnational organized crime effectively and to help them implement this Convention successfully; (c) To provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their needs for the implementation of this Convention. To that end, States Parties shall endeavour to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions to an account specifically designated for that purpose in a United Nations funding mechanism. States Parties may also give special consideration, in accordance with their domestic law and the provisions of this Convention, to contributing to the aforementioned account a percentage of the money or of the corresponding value of proceeds of crime or property confiscated in accordance with the provisions of this Convention; (d) To encourage and persuade other States and financial institutions as

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<p>training programmes and modern equipment to developing countries in order to assist them in achieving the objectives of this Convention;</p> <p>(e) To exchange best practices and information with regard to activities undertaken, with a view to improving transparency, avoiding duplication of effort and making best use of any lessons learned.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall also consider using existing subregional, regional and international programmes, including conferences and seminars, to promote cooperation and technical assistance and to stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern, including the special problems and needs of developing countries.</p> <p>4. To the extent possible, States Parties shall ensure that resources and efforts are distributed and directed to support the harmonization of standards, skills, capacity, expertise and technical capabilities with the aim of establishing common minimum standards among States Parties to eradicate safe havens for the offences covered by this Convention and strengthen the fight against cybercrime.</p> <p>5. To the extent possible, the measures taken under this article shall be without prejudice to existing foreign assistance commitments or to other financial cooperation arrangements at the bilateral, regional or international levels.</p> <p>6. States Parties may conclude bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements or arrangements on material and logistical assistance, taking into consideration the financial arrangements necessary for the means of international cooperation provided for by this Convention to be effective and for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the offences covered by this Convention.</p>	<p>appropriate to join them in efforts in accordance with this article, in particular by providing more training programmes and modern equipment to developing countries in order to assist them in achieving the objectives of this Convention.</p> <p>3. To the extent possible, these measures shall be without prejudice to existing foreign assistance commitments or to other financial cooperation arrangements at the bilateral, regional or international level.</p> <p>4. States Parties may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on material and logistical assistance, taking into consideration the financial arrangements necessary for the means of international cooperation provided for by this Convention to be effective and for the prevention, detection and control of transnational organized crime.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 62. Other measures: implementation of the Convention through economic development and technical assistance</p> <p>1. States Parties shall take measures conducive to the optimal implementation of this Convention to the extent possible, through international cooperation, taking into account the negative effects of corruption on society in general, in particular on sustainable development.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall make concrete efforts to the extent possible and in coordination with each other, as well as with international and regional organizations:</p> <p>(a) To enhance their cooperation at various levels with developing countries, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the latter to prevent and combat corruption;</p> <p>(b) To enhance financial and material assistance to support the efforts of developing countries to prevent and fight corruption effectively and to help them implement this Convention successfully;</p>

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	<p>(c) To provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their needs for the implementation of this Convention. To that end, States Parties shall endeavour to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions to an account specifically designated for that purpose in a United Nations funding mechanism. States Parties may also give special consideration, in accordance with their domestic law and the provisions of this Convention, to contributing to that account a percentage of the money or of the corresponding value of proceeds of crime or property confiscated in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;</p> <p>(d) To encourage and persuade other States and financial institutions as appropriate to join them in efforts in accordance with this article, in particular by providing more training programmes and modern equipment to developing countries in order to assist them in achieving the objectives of this Convention.</p> <p>3. To the extent possible, these measures shall be without prejudice to existing foreign assistance commitments or to other financial cooperation arrangements at the bilateral, regional or international level.</p> <p>4. States Parties may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on material and logistical assistance, taking into consideration the financial arrangements necessary for the means of international cooperation provided for by this Convention to be effective and for the prevention, detection and control of corruption.</p>
Chapter VIII Mechanism of implementation	
<p>Article 57. Conference of the States Parties to the Convention</p> <p>1. A Conference of the States Parties to the Convention is hereby established to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States Parties to achieve the objectives set forth in this Convention and to promote and review its implementation.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 32. Conference of the Parties to the Convention</p> <p>1. A Conference of the Parties to the Convention is hereby established to improve the capacity of States Parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of this Convention.</p>

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<p>2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the Conference of the States Parties not later than one year following the entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, regular meetings of the Conference shall be held in accordance with the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference.</p> <p>3. The Conference of the States Parties shall adopt rules of procedure and rules governing the activities set forth in this article, including rules concerning the admission and participation of observers, and the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out those activities. Such rules and related activities shall take into account principles such as effectiveness, inclusivity, transparency, efficiency and national ownership.</p> <p>4. In establishing its regular meetings, the Conference of the States Parties shall take into account the time and location of the meetings of other relevant international and regional organizations and mechanisms in similar matters, including their subsidiary treaty bodies, consistent with the principles identified in paragraph 3 of this article.</p> <p>5. The Conference of the States Parties shall agree upon activities, procedures and methods of work to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, including:</p> <p>(a) Facilitating the effective use and implementation of this Convention, the identification of any problems thereof, as well as the activities carried out by States Parties under this Convention, including encouraging the mobilization of voluntary contributions;</p> <p>(b) Facilitating the exchange of information on legal, policy and technological developments pertaining to the offences established in accordance with this Convention and the collection of evidence in electronic form among States Parties and relevant international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, in accordance with domestic law, as well as on patterns and trends in cybercrime and on successful practices for preventing and combating such offences;</p>	<p>2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the Conference of the Parties not later than one year following the entry into force of this Convention. The Conference of the Parties shall adopt rules of procedure and rules governing the activities set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article (including rules concerning payment of expenses incurred in carrying out those activities).</p> <p>3. The Conference of the Parties shall agree upon mechanisms for achieving the objectives mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, including:</p> <p>(a) Facilitating activities by States Parties under articles 29, 30 and 31 of this Convention, including by encouraging the mobilization of voluntary contributions;</p> <p>(b) Facilitating the exchange of information among States Parties on patterns and trends in transnational organized crime and on successful practices for combating it;</p> <p>(c) Cooperating with relevant international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations;</p> <p>d) Reviewing periodically the implementation of this Convention;</p> <p>(e) Making recommendations to improve this Convention and its implementation.</p> <p>4. For the purpose of paragraphs 3 (d) and (e) of this article, the Conference of the Parties shall acquire the necessary knowledge of the measures taken by States Parties in implementing this Convention and the difficulties encountered by them in doing so through information provided by them and through such supplemental review mechanisms as may be established by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>5. Each State Party shall provide the Conference of the Parties with information on its programmes, plans and practices, as well as legislative and administrative measures to implement this Convention, as required by the Conference of the Parties.</p>

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<p>(c) Cooperating with relevant international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities;</p> <p>(d) Making appropriate use of relevant information produced by other international and regional organizations and mechanisms for preventing and combating the offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work;</p> <p>(e) Reviewing periodically the implementation of this Convention by its States Parties;</p> <p>(f) Making recommendations to improve this Convention and its implementation as well as considering possible supplementation or amendment of the Convention;</p> <p>(g) Elaborating and adopting supplementary protocols to this Convention on the basis of articles 61 and 62 of this Convention;</p> <p>(h) Taking note of the technical assistance and capacity-building requirements of States Parties regarding the implementation of this Convention and recommending any action it may deem necessary in that respect.</p> <p>6. Each State Party shall provide the Conference of the States Parties with information on legislative, administrative and other measures, as well as on its programmes, plans and practices, to implement this Convention, as required by the Conference. The Conference shall examine the most effective way of receiving and acting upon information, including, inter alia, information received from States Parties and from competent international and regional organizations. Inputs received from representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and private sector entities, duly accredited in accordance with procedures to be decided upon by the Conference, may also be considered.</p> <p>7. For the purpose of paragraph 5 of this article, the Conference of the States Parties may establish and administer such review mechanisms as it considers necessary.</p>	<p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 63. Conference of the States Parties to the Convention</p> <p>1. A Conference of the States Parties to the Convention is hereby established to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States Parties to achieve the objectives set forth in this Convention and to promote and review its implementation.</p> <p>2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the Conference of the States Parties not later than one year following the entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, regular meetings of the Conference of the States Parties shall be held in accordance with the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference.</p> <p>3. The Conference of the States Parties shall adopt rules of procedure and rules governing the functioning of the activities set forth in this article, including rules concerning the admission and participation of observers and the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out those activities.</p> <p>4. The Conference of the States Parties shall agree upon activities, procedures and methods of work to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, including:</p> <p>(a) Facilitating activities by States Parties under articles 60 and 62 and chapters II to V of this Convention, including by encouraging the mobilization of voluntary contributions;</p> <p>(b) Facilitating the exchange of information among States Parties on patterns and trends in corruption and on successful practices for preventing and combating it and for the return of proceeds of crime, through, inter alia, the publication of relevant information as mentioned in this article;</p> <p>(c) Cooperating with relevant international and regional organizations and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations;</p>

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<p>8. Pursuant to paragraphs 5 to 7 of this article, the Conference of the States Parties shall establish, if it deems necessary, any appropriate mechanisms or subsidiary bodies to assist in the effective implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>(d) Making appropriate use of relevant information produced by other international and regional mechanisms for combating and preventing corruption in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work;</p> <p>(e) Reviewing periodically the implementation of this Convention by its States Parties;</p> <p>(f) Making recommendations to improve this Convention and its implementation;</p> <p>(g) Taking note of the technical assistance requirements of States Parties with regard to the implementation of this Convention and recommending any action it may deem necessary in that respect.</p> <p>5. For the purpose of paragraph 4 of this article, the Conference of the States Parties shall acquire the necessary knowledge of the measures taken by States Parties in implementing this Convention and the difficulties encountered by them in doing so through information provided by them and through such supplemental review mechanisms as may be established by the Conference of the States Parties.</p> <p>Article 46 BC – Consultations of the Parties</p> <p>1. The Parties shall, as appropriate, consult periodically with a view to facilitating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the effective use and implementation of this Convention, including the identification of any problems thereof, as well as the effects of any declaration or reservation made under this Convention; (b) the exchange of information on significant legal, policy or technological developments pertaining to cybercrime and the collection of evidence in electronic form; (c) consideration of possible supplementation or amendment of the Convention. <p>2. The European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) shall be kept periodically informed regarding the result of consultations referred to in paragraph 1.</p>

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	<p>3. The CDPC shall, as appropriate, facilitate the consultations referred to in paragraph 1 and take the measures necessary to assist the Parties in their efforts to supplement or amend the Convention. At the latest three years after the present Convention enters into force, the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) shall, in co-operation with the Parties, conduct a review of all of the Convention's provisions and, if necessary, recommend any appropriate amendments.</p> <p>4. Except where assumed by the Council of Europe, expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be borne by the Parties in the manner to be determined by them.</p> <p>5. The Parties shall be assisted by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in carrying out their functions pursuant to this article.</p>
<p>Article 58. Secretariat</p> <p>1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary secretariat services to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention.</p> <p>2. The secretariat shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Assist the Conference of the States Parties in carrying out the activities set forth in this Convention and make arrangements and provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Conference as they pertain to this Convention; (b) Upon request, assist States Parties in providing information to the Conference of the States Parties, as envisaged in this Convention; and (c) Ensure the necessary coordination with the secretariats of relevant international and regional organizations. 	<p>UNTOC Article 33. Secretariat</p> <p>1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary secretariat services to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.</p> <p>2. The secretariat shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Assist the Conference of the Parties in carrying out the activities set forth in article 32 of this Convention and make arrangements and provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties; (b) Upon request, assist States Parties in providing information to the Conference of the Parties as envisaged in article 32, paragraph 5, of this Convention; and (c) Ensure the necessary coordination with the secretariats of relevant international and regional organizations. <p>UNCAC Article 64. Secretariat</p>

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	<p>1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary secretariat services to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention.</p> <p>2. The secretariat shall:</p> <p>(a) Assist the Conference of the States Parties in carrying out the activities set forth in article 63 of this Convention and make arrangements and provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties;</p> <p>(b) Upon request, assist States Parties in providing information to the Conference of the States Parties as envisaged in article 63, paragraphs 5 and 6, of this Convention; and</p> <p>(c) Ensure the necessary coordination with the secretariats of relevant international and regional organizations.</p>
Chapter IX Final provisions	
<p>Article 59. Implementation of the Convention</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, including legislative and administrative measures, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to ensure the implementation of its obligations under this Convention.</p> <p>2. Each State Party may adopt more strict or severe measures than those provided for by this Convention for preventing and combating the offences established in accordance with this Convention.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 34. Implementation of the Convention</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, including legislative and administrative measures, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to ensure the implementation of its obligations under this Convention.</p> <p>2. The offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention shall be established in the domestic law of each State Party independently of the transnational nature or the involvement of an organized criminal group as described in article 3, paragraph 1, of this Convention, except to the extent that article 5 of this Convention would require the involvement of an organized criminal group.</p> <p>3. Each State Party may adopt more strict or severe measures than those</p>

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	<p>provided for by this Convention for preventing and combating transnational organized crime.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 65. Implementation of the Convention</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, including legislative and administrative measures, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to ensure the implementation of its obligations under this Convention.</p> <p>2. Each State Party may adopt more strict or severe measures than those provided for by this Convention for preventing and combating corruption.</p>
<p>Article 60. Effects of the Convention</p> <p>1. If two or more States Parties have already concluded an agreement or treaty on the matters dealt with in this Convention or have otherwise established their relations on such matters, or should they in future do so, they shall also be entitled to apply that agreement or treaty or to regulate those relations accordingly.</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Convention shall affect other rights, restrictions, obligations and responsibilities of a State Party under international law.</p>	<p>Article 39 BC – Effects of the Convention</p> <p>1. The purpose of the present Convention is to supplement applicable multilateral or bilateral treaties or arrangements as between the Parties, including the provisions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the European Convention on Extradition, opened for signature in Paris, on 13 December 1957 (ETS No. 24); - the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, opened for signature in Strasbourg, on 20 April 1959 (ETS No. 30); - the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, opened for signature in Strasbourg, on 17 March 1978 (ETS No. 99). <p>2. If two or more Parties have already concluded an agreement or treaty on the matters dealt with in this Convention or have otherwise established their relations on such matters, or should they in future do so, they shall also be entitled to apply that agreement or treaty or to regulate those relations accordingly. However, where Parties establish their relations in respect of the matters dealt with in the present Convention</p>

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	<p>other than as regulated therein, they shall do so in a manner that is not inconsistent with the Convention's objectives and principles.</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Convention shall affect other rights, restrictions, obligations and responsibilities of a Party.</p>
<p>Article 61. Relation with protocols</p> <p>1. This Convention may be supplemented by one or more protocols.</p> <p>2. In order to become a Party to a protocol, a State or a regional economic integration organization must also be a Party to this Convention.</p> <p>3. A State Party to this Convention is not bound by a protocol unless it becomes a Party to the protocol in accordance with the provisions thereof.</p> <p>4. Any protocol to this Convention shall be interpreted together with this Convention, taking into account the purpose of that protocol.</p>	<p>UNTOC Article 37. Relation with protocols</p> <p>1. This Convention may be supplemented by one or more protocols.</p> <p>2. In order to become a Party to a protocol, a State or a regional economic integration organization must also be a Party to this Convention.</p> <p>3. A State Party to this Convention is not bound by a protocol unless it becomes a Party to the protocol in accordance with the provisions thereof.</p> <p>4. Any protocol to this Convention shall be interpreted together with this Convention, taking into account the purpose of that protocol.</p>
<p>Article 62. Adoption of supplementary protocols</p> <p>1. At least 60 States Parties shall be required before any supplementary protocol is considered for adoption by the Conference of the States Parties. The Conference shall make every effort to achieve consensus on any supplementary protocol. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the supplementary protocol shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption at least a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the meeting of the Conference.</p> <p>2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this</p>	

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<p>Convention. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.</p>	
<p>Article 63. Settlement of disputes</p> <p>1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention through negotiation or any other peaceful means of their own choice.</p> <p>2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention that cannot be settled through negotiation or other peaceful means within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.</p> <p>3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.</p> <p>4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 35. Settlement of disputes</p> <p>1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention through negotiation.</p> <p>2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention that cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.</p> <p>3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.</p> <p>4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 66. Settlement of disputes</p> <p>1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention through negotiation.</p>

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	<p>2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention that cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.</p> <p>3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.</p> <p>4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>
<p>Article 64. Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession</p> <p>1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 31 December 2026.</p> <p>2. This Convention shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations, provided that at least one member State of such an organization has signed this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>3. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 36. Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession</p> <p>1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature from 12 to 15 December 2000 in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.</p> <p>2. This Convention shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>3. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with</p>

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<p>if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.</p> <p>4. This Convention is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Convention. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.</p>	<p>the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.</p> <p>4. This Convention is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Convention. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 67. Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession</p> <p>1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature from 9 to 11 December 2003 in Merida, Mexico, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 9 December 2005.</p> <p>2. This Convention shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.</p> <p>3. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification,</p>

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	<p>acceptance or approval if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.</p> <p>4. This Convention is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Convention. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.</p>
<p>Article 65. Entry into force</p> <p>1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that organization.</p> <p>2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date on which this Convention enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is later.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 38. Entry into force</p> <p>1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.</p> <p>2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 68. Entry into force</p> <p>1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval</p>

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	<p>or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.</p> <p>2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of such action, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Convention enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is later.</p>
<p>Article 66. Amendment</p> <p>1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Convention, a State Party may propose an amendment and transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The Conference shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the meeting of the Conference.</p> <p>2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.</p> <p>3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 39. Amendment</p> <p>1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Convention, a State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The Conference of the Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.</p> <p>3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.</p>

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<p>4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party 90 days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment.</p> <p>5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties that have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.</p>	<p>4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party ninety days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment.</p> <p>5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.</p> <p>UNCAC Article 69. Amendment</p> <p>1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Convention, a State Party may propose an amendment and transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The Conference of the States Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the States Parties.</p> <p>2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.</p> <p>3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.</p>

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	<p>4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party ninety days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment.</p> <p>5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.</p>
<p>Article 67. Denunciation</p> <p>1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.</p> <p>2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Convention when all of its member States have denounced it.</p> <p>3. Denunciation of this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall entail the denunciation of any protocols thereto.</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 40. Denunciation</p> <p>1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.</p> <p>2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Convention when all of its member States have denounced it.</p> <p>3. Denunciation of this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall entail the denunciation of any protocols thereto.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 70. Denunciation</p> <p>1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.</p> <p>2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Convention when all of its member States have denounced it.</p>

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<p>Article 68. Depositary and languages</p> <p>1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Convention.</p> <p>2. The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.¹</p>	<p>UNTOC</p> <p>Article 41. Depositary and languages</p> <p>1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Convention.</p> <p>2. The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.</p> <p>UNCAC</p> <p>Article 71. Depositary and languages</p> <p>1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Convention.</p> <p>2. The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.</p>