

## Enhanced international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence:

# Towards a Protocol to the Budapest Convention

The [Budapest Convention on Cybercrime](#) was opened for signature in 2001. Membership in this treaty increases continuously and any country able to implement its provisions may seek accession. By September 2019, 64 States had become Parties and a further 8 had signed it or been invited to accede. In addition to these 72 States a further 28 are believed to have legislation largely in line with this treaty and a further 52 to have drawn on it at least partially. The Budapest Convention is supplemented by an additional [Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism committed via computer systems](#).

The quality of implementation is assessed by the Cybercrime Convention Committee ([T-CY](#)) representing the Parties to the Budapest Convention, with signatories and States invited to accede participating as observers.

States committed to cooperate under this Convention are furthermore supported through capacity building projects managed by a dedicated Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe ([C-PROC](#)) in Romania.



The evolution of information and communication technologies – while bringing unprecedented opportunities for mankind – also raises challenges, including for criminal justice and thus for the rule of law in cyberspace. While cybercrime and other offences entailing electronic evidence on computer systems are thriving and while such evidence is increasingly stored on servers in foreign, multiple, shifting or unknown jurisdictions, that is, in the cloud, the powers of law enforcement are limited by territorial boundaries.

The Parties to the Budapest Convention have been searching for solutions for some time, that is, from 2012 to 2014 through a [working group on transborder access](#) to data and from 2015 to 2017 through the [Cloud Evidence Group](#). The latter proposed that the following specific issues be addressed:

- the need to differentiate between subscriber, traffic and content data in terms of requirements and thresholds for access to data needed in specific criminal investigations;
- the limited effectiveness of mutual legal assistance for securing volatile electronic evidence;
- situations of loss of (knowledge of) location of data and the fact that States increasingly resort to unilateral transborder access to data in the absence of international rules;
- the question as to when a service provider is sufficiently present or offering a service in the territory of a Party so as to be subject to the enforcement powers of that Party;
- the current regime of voluntary disclosure of data by US-providers which may help law enforcement but also raises concerns;
- the question of expedited disclosure of data in emergency situations;
- data protection and other rule of law safeguards.

Further to the results of the Cloud Evidence Group, the T-CY adopted the following Recommendations:

1. Enhancing the effectiveness of the mutual legal assistance process by implementing earlier [Recommendations](#) adopted by the T-CY in December 2014.
2. A [Guidance Note on Article 18 Budapest Convention](#) on production orders with respect to subscriber information. This Note explains how domestic production orders for subscriber information can be issued to a domestic provider irrespective of data location (Article 18.1.a) and to providers offering a service on the territory of a Party (Article 18.1.b).
3. Full implementation of Article 18 by Parties in their domestic law.
4. Practical measures to enhance cooperation with service providers.
5. Negotiation of a 2<sup>nd</sup> Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention on enhanced international cooperation.

In June 2017, the T-CY agreed on the [Terms of Reference](#) for the preparation of the Protocol and negotiations commenced in September 2017. They are expected to be completed by December 2020. The following elements are to be considered:

- A. Provisions on more efficient mutual legal assistance;
- B. Provisions on direct cooperation with providers in other jurisdictions;
- C. Framework and safeguards for existing practices of extending searches transborder;
- D. Rule of law and data protection safeguards.

The T-CY agreed to extend regular plenary meetings for negotiation of the Protocol and to establish a "Protocol Drafting Group" to work on text in between plenary sessions.

Between September 2017 and July 2019, the T-CY held four Drafting Plenaries, seven Drafting Group meetings, two subgroup and ad-hoc Group meetings, and [made draft text on some provisions public](#). The T-CY agreed among other things,

- to engage in close consultation with civil society, data protection organisations and industry during the drafting process. Three stakeholder consultations have been organised so far on draft text and concepts;
- that, taking note of developments at the level of the European Union regarding electronic evidence and criminal justice in cyberspace, "close coordination in the drafting of the Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention and the preparation of relevant legal instruments by the European Union should be pursued".

The [Octopus Conference](#) from 20 to 22 November 2019 will provide an important opportunity for further multi-stakeholder consultations on specific questions and draft text.

The matters to be resolved are complex and the expectations set for the new Protocol are high: the 2<sup>nd</sup> Additional Protocol – like the Budapest Convention – will need to stand the test of time in order to make a difference in terms of an effective criminal justice response with human rights and rule of law safeguards.

#### **For further information please contact**

Secretariat of the Cybercrime Convention Committee  
Cybercrime Division, DGI  
Council of Europe

Strasbourg, France  
Email [cybercrime@coe.int](mailto:cybercrime@coe.int)

**[www.coe.int/cybercrime](http://www.coe.int/cybercrime)**