

Drug Trafficking Cybermarkets and EncroChat:

An Examination of the Legality of Cross-judicial Evidence Sharing

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EncroChat

- Drug Trafficking and Cybermarkets
- Policing in the UK
- R v A, B, D & C [2021]

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Offering anonymity

 No device or SIM card connection to customer



- No device or SIM card connection to customer
- No traceability



- No device or SIM card connection to customer
- No traceability
- No camera, microphone, GPS, or USB port



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- Permanent data deletion



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- No camera, microphone, GPS, or USB port
- Permanent data deletion
- 24/7 contact support



2020



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Most popular telecommunication encryption service



- 2020
 - Most popular telecommunication encryption service
- 2017



2020

 Most popular telecommunication encryption service

2017

 French Gendarmerie and Dutch law enforcement joint investigation



2020

Most popular telecommunication encryption service

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- French Gendarmerie and Dutch law enforcement joint investigation
- Encryption defeat & device monitoring



• 2 July 2020



• 2 July 2020

- Europol, Eurojust, French, and Dutch authorities execute operation
- EncroChat dismantled
- Evidence seized
- Thousands arrested across the EU & UK





Traditional Trade

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Organised criminal groups (OCGs)

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Cybermarkets

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Policing Cybercrime in the UK (COE, 2001; Davies, 2020; Graham, 2021; Holt et al., 2022; Stoykova, 2023)

- There are several modes of investigation open to police (XXXX, that one book):
 - interrogate acquired data to find criminals
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- "1) The EncroChat communications were intercepted whilst being stored, not when being transmitted, thereby making them admissible.
- 2) In the alternative, no offence was committed under s.3 Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (IPA) as the interception was not done in the UK so could not be excluded by s.56 of the Act.
- 3) The prohibition on requesting mutual assistance under s.10 IPA did not apply, because the European Investigation Order (EIO) made no request that fell under s.10. In the alternative, the request was in exercise of a statutory power, making it permissible under s.10 (2A).
- 4) The prohibition under s.9 on an overseas authority carrying out interception without a Part 2 warrant did not apply because the activities of the French and Dutch authorities were not pursuant to a request by the UK authorities" (Jefferson & Giffords, 2020: 272)

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- "[T]he decision on Ground 1 rendered consideration of Ground 2 unnecessary" (272)

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Legal Debate



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RvA, B, D & C [2] Legal Debate

- PACE s.78
 - "Exclusion of unfair evidence.
 - (1) In any proceedings the court may refuse to allow evidence on which the prosecution proposes to rely to be given if it appears to the court that, having regard to all the circumstances, including the circumstances in which the evidence was obtained, the admission of the evidence would have such an adverse effect on the fairness of the proceedings that the court ought not to admit it.
 - (2) Nothing in this section shall prejudice any rule of law requiring a court to exclude evidence." (1984)

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Legal Debate

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2)

- UK and French evidence sharing
- Volatile RAM storage
- Forensic reporting requirements
- Mass surveillance

<u>Forum Shopping</u>

- Fairness of Trial
 - Methodology and documentation
 - Scope
 - Expert witnesses
 - Burden of proof

4

Legal Debate

"1

2)

3)

4

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Legal Debate

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Legal Debate

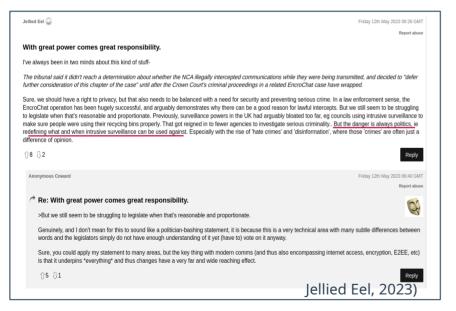
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Public Opinion





Conclusions

- Cybercrime has proliferated
- Policing efficacy is restricted by jurisdiction
- Unlikely EncroChat data has met the threshold for evidence inclusion under s.99(6) IPA (2016) s.78 PACE (1984)
- Evidentiary hearings should be required

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