# CROSS-BORDER ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE GENERAL REGIME ARCHITECTURE



REF: 20-111 | September 24, 2020

All regimes for cross-border access to electronic evidence naturally follow a similar architecture, in order to reconcile high substantive and procedural guarantees with efficiency. A corresponding set of basic regime components was identified by a dedicated Contact Group<sup>1</sup> of the Internet & Jurisdiction Policy Network in 2018-19. The present document lists and provides definitions for these components, as a companion to the **Operational Approaches**<sup>2</sup> released by this Group in April 2019, which documented the degree of convergence among diverse actors on possible standards for each component. These two documents provide all actors with a common grid of analysis in the context of ongoing debates around cross-border access to electronic evidence regimes.

# **Regime Scope**

#### Data Covered

Definition of the types of user data the regime intends to enable access to. Each category will determine specific procedural safeguards. The most frequent categories are: subscriber information, traffic data, and content data, albeit with some variability regarding what they precisely entail in each regime, as well as variability among providers.

#### Types of Crimes covered

Identification of the criminal offenses for which the regime procedures can be used. This can entail, for instance, thresholds regarding the minimum sanction incurred.

#### Providers Covered

Identification, if any, of the required degree of connection of the provider to the issuing State (e.g.: "providing services"), and corresponding factors.

## **Requesting State**

#### Judicial/Independent Validation

Type of judicial/independent validation that would be required for each request or order from the Requesting State. Some regimes, however, may only envisage general oversight of the process rather than order-by-order validation.

#### Standard of Proof

Threshold of factual elements that have to be provided to justify relevance of the data requested to the case.

## Necessity and Proportionality

Explicit mention that request/orders must respect necessity and proportionality principles.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data & Jurisdiction Contact Group 2018-2019

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data & Jurisdiction Program Operational Approaches

#### CROSS-BORDER ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE GENERAL



REGIME ARCHITECTURE

## Authorized Authorities

Criteria, if any in the regime, for what administrative levels with competence to investigate<sup>3</sup> under local laws are allowed to initiate, issue or transmit a request or an order.

# **Providers**

## Clarification of Requests/Orders

Definition of the conditions under which a service provider can request additional information from the issuing authority, regarding imprecise, incomplete or insufficiently documented request/orders.

## Challenge of Requests/Orders

Conditions, if any, under which a service provider can object to or refuse to execute a request/order.

## Conflicts of Law

Specific mechanisms (including comity analysis) to address situations where a service provider can be caught between competing and conflicting legal obligations.

## Response Time

Expected response time by the provider to a properly submitted request/order.

## Users

## Conditions of User Notification and Secrecy of Requests/Orders

Under what modalities authorities and/or service providers should inform the targeted user to ensure the capacity of recourse and conditions under which such information can potentially be delayed.

## Access to Legal and Administrative Remedies

Procedures and grounds under which users can challenge the disclosure and/or use of their data.

## **Other States**

## With Connection to the Provider

Modalities, if any, of information to a country where the provider is incorporated, has a relevant subsidiary or its legal representation, for any request/order, and/or on a periodic basis.

## With Connection to the Suspect or Victim

Modalities, if any, of information to a country where the suspect or victim is a citizen, permanent resident or was present on the occasion of the investigated crime.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes, inter alia, the valid legal basis, substantial connection to the crime and legitimate interest to the data sought.