



## COMMUNIQUÉ

1. The Quintet meeting of Attorneys General was held in London, United Kingdom on 31 July 2019. This was the 10th meeting of the Quintet, consisting of the Attorneys General of New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Associate Deputy Minister for Justice Canada representing Canada's Attorney General, and the Minister for Home Affairs Australia representing Australia's Attorney General.
2. This annual meeting allowed for an engaging and in-depth discussion on a number of issues of common interest and provided us the opportunity to hold separate bilateral talks with our counterparts.
3. Together, we discussed corporate criminal liability, sentencing frameworks, hostile state activity, social media and data privacy issues, and artificial intelligence. We also signed a statement on international cooperation on cybercrime.
4. Additionally, on 30 July, we joined Interior Ministers attending the annual Five Country Ministerial (FCM) meeting for a joint discussion.
5. We discussed the following matters;

### **Corporate Criminal Liability**

6. We noted the on-going work in our jurisdictions regarding corporate criminal liability for economic crime, and the different models and approaches adopted by each country, including strict liability offences, vicarious liability and use of deferred prosecution agreements.
7. We renewed our commitment to working together to tackle increasingly complex and multi-jurisdictional economic crime, including by holding both individuals and corporates to account.



8. We committed to continue sharing information with each other on the legal approaches taken in our respective jurisdictions.

### **Sentencing Frameworks**

9. We discussed the benefits and challenges of our respective sentencing structures, and the impact that the use of frameworks, such as sentencing guidelines and/or independent sentencing bodies, may have on judicial sentencing practices.

### **Signing of Statement on International Cooperation on Cybercrime**

10. We discussed possible approaches to international cooperation in the fight against cybercrime and re-affirmed that the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) was the best means to operationalise cooperation in this regard. With 63 States Parties and growing, the Budapest Convention benefits from broad consensus in numerous regions and has proven itself compatible across diverse legal and institutional settings. It provides a robust international framework that protects human rights, including privacy and freedom of expression, due process, the rule of law and a multi-stakeholder model of internet governance.
11. We also agreed that the work done in Vienna by the United Nations Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Group on Cybercrime (IEG) is essential to future discussions and decisions in the United Nations about possible responses to cybercrime.

### **Hostile State Activity**

12. We described the threats we face from hostile state activities; discussed how we are responding to those activities, including through law enforcement and other means; agreed to take additional steps to combat such activities and raise awareness of them; and agreed to participate in information-sharing, cooperation and multilateral summits going forward **Social Media and Data Privacy Issues**.



13. We discussed the data protection and consumer privacy challenges of social media and other digital platforms given the potential for improper use of data. We noted the desirability for further cooperation between Quintet partners on data protection and privacy issues and agreed to continue sharing information on policy and legislative approaches to these issues.

#### **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

14. We discussed the potential role of AI in the legal system and considered whether and how AI presents opportunities to foster innovation and efficiencies in the legal system.

#### **Next Meeting**

15. We agreed that New Zealand would host the next meeting in 2020.