Global and regional instruments of cooperation in the field of cybersecurity

WTO Trade Dialogues initiative

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What How Where Who

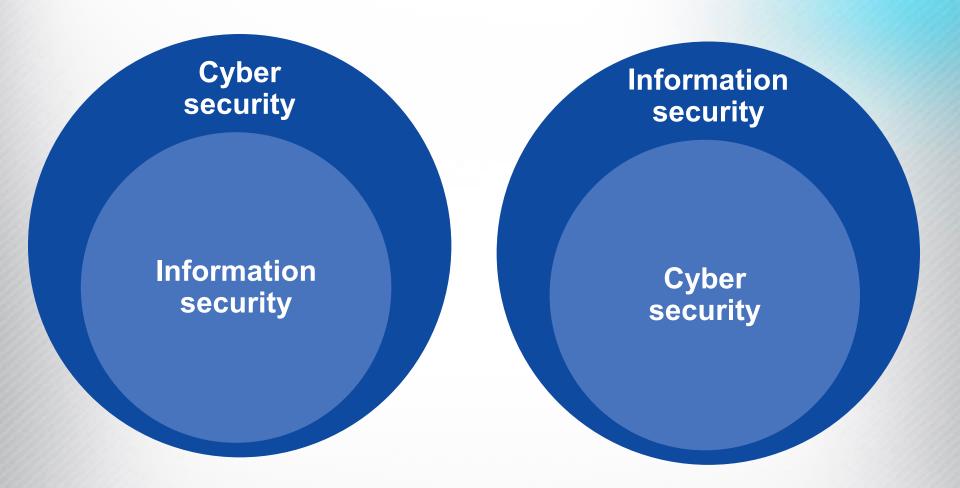


Cybersecurity: 400+ definitions

- Information security
- Cyber-security
- Network security
- Data security
- Computer security



Definition and understanding of terms differs globally





Cybersecurity - what

- Cybercrime
- Critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP) – ex. cable links, routers, data centres
- Cyberconflict and international security (aka cyberwarfare)



Cybersecurity - how

- Norms (binding and non-binding): standards of behavior, defining rights and obligations
- Confidence building measures (CBMs): measures to encourage cooperation and reduce the risk of conflict

Obs.: cyber capacity building (ex. GFCE)



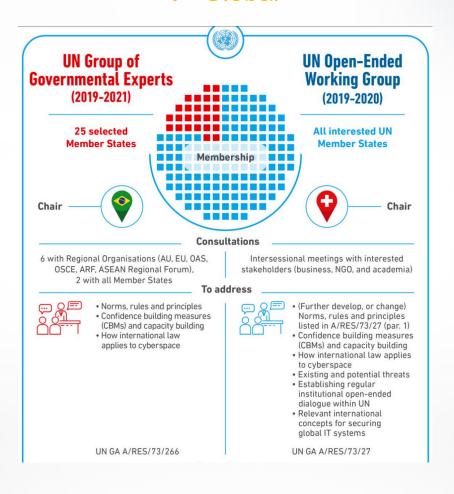
I – Global

II - Regional

III - Bilateral



I - Global





II - Regional

- ➤ Initiatives taking place in several regional organisations (ex. OSCE, OAS, ASEAN, SCO, EU, AU).
- > Examples of instruments on cybercrime:
- Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime of 2001 (Budapest Convention)
- African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection of 2014.
- The Shanghai Cooperation Organization's Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of International Information Security of 2010.



The CoE Budapest Convention

Substantive criminal law: offences	Procedural law to secure evidence and investigate	International cooperation
Art. 2 – Illegal access	Art. 14 - Scope of procedural	Art. 23 – General principles
Art. 3 – Illegal interception	provisions	Art. 24 – Extradition
Art. 4 - Data interference	Art. 15 – Conditions and	Art. 25 – General rules
Art. 5 – System interference	safeguards	Art. 26 – Spontaneous information
Art. 6 - Misuse of devices	Art. 16 - Expedited preservation	Art. 27 – MLA in absence of treaty
Art. 7 - Computer-related	Art. 17 - Expedited preservation	Art. 28 - Confidentiality
forgery	and partial disclosure of traffic	Art. 29 - Expedited preservation
Art. 8 - Computer-related	data	Art. 30 – Partial disclosure traffic
fraud	Art. 18 – Production order	data
Art. 9 - Child pornography	Art. 19 – Search and seizure	Art. 31 - MLA accessing data
Art. 10 - IPR offences	Art. 20 - Real-time collection	Art. 32 - Transborder access
Art. 11 – Attempt, aiding,	traffic data	Art. 33 – MLA collection traffic data
abetting	Art. 21 - Interception of content	Art. 34 - MLA interception content
Art. 12 - Corporate liability	data	Art. 35 – 24/7 point of contact



III - Bilateral

Agreements, Strategic partnerships, Dialogues (ex. EU and key players; between US-China), Joint communiques

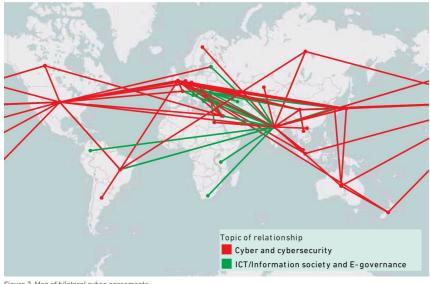


Figure 2. Map of bilateral cyber-agreements.

DiploFoundation; interactive map is available at https://public.tableau.com/profile/publish/cyberagreements/Dashboard1#l/publish-confirm

- Open questions:
- Deteriorating bilateral channels?
- Interdependence as cyber liability GVCs and data flows



Cybersecurity - who

- Diplomatic (state-led) discussions and initiatives (ex. UN GGE, OEWG, conventions)
- Non-state led initiatives. Particular attention to the development of norms and standards of state behavior. Examples:
- Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace (GCSC)
- Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace
- The Charter of Trust
- Geneva Dialogue on Responsible Behaviour in Cyberspace - good corporate practices



Resources

- DiploFoundation dedicated page on cybersecurity: https://www.diplomacy.edu/cybersecurity
- Geneva Internet Platform Digital Watch Observatory: https://dig.watch/
- Publication 'Towards a Secure Cyberspace via Regional Co-operation': https://www.diplomacy.edu//sites/default/files/Diplo-Towards a secure cyberspace-GGE.pdf



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