# Building an International Governance for Peace and Security in Cyberspace

Presentation by Dr. Daniel Stauffacher
Founder and President, ICT4Peace Foundation
www.ict4peace.org

University of St. Gallen
8 December 2017

# ICT for peace foundation

ICT4Peace is a policy and action-oriented international Foundation. Our purpose is to save lives and protect human dignity through Information and Communication Technology.

We promote cybersecurity and a peaceful cyberspace through international negotiations with governments, companies and non-state actors. We also explore and champion the use of ICTs and media for crisis management, humanitarian aid and peace building.

To learn more about our activities and projects: **www.ict4peace.org**

ADVOCACY CAPACITY BUILDING STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

# Information and Communication Technology for Peace

## The Role of ICT in Preventing, Responding to and Recovering from Conflict

Preface by
**Kofi Annan**

Foreword by
**Micheline Calmy-Rey**

By **Daniel Stauffacher, William Drake, Paul Currion and Julia Steinberger**

United Nations

United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

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# First Norm on ICT4Peace: The UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Geneva 2003 Tunis 2005

•Paragraph 36 of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Tunis Commitment (2005):

•*"36. We value the potential of ICTs to promote peace and to prevent conflict which, inter alia, negatively affects achieving development goals. ICTs can be used for identifying conflict situations through early-warning systems preventing conflicts, promoting their peaceful resolution, supporting humanitarian action, including protection of civilians in armed conflicts, facilitating peacekeeping missions, and assisting post conflict peace-building and reconstruction* between peoples, communities and stakeholders involved in crisis management, humanitarian aid and peacebuilding."

# Ten Years later: Social media and internet technologies are used by almost half the world's population with adoption rising quickly

- Worldwide population: 7.5 billion
- The internet has 3.17 billion users
- 2.3m Google searches per minute (5 minutes downtime led to internet traffic drop of 40%; 6000 Tweets per second; 17 trillion webpages indexed by Google as of Jan 2016
- **2.3 billion active social media users (1.5bn on Facebook)**
- **Internet users have an average of 6 social media accounts.**
- **Social media users have risen by 200 million in the last year.**
- There are 1.65 billion active mobile social accounts globally with 1m more every day.

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*Source: Google, Mashable, Brandwatch*

# Modern communications technology bring significant advantages

- **Worldwide connectivity** and collaboration
- **Initially little or no regulation**, censorship, or government control (this situation changed rapidly)
- Potentially **huge audiences** spread throughout the world
- **Anonymity** of communication
- **Fast flow** of information for business and education
- **Inexpensive** development and maintenance of a web presence for all citizens and businesses
- The ability to **shape coverage in the traditional mass media**, which also increasingly uses the Internet as a source and audience for stories.

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**ICT4Peace's interlinked Areas of Work:**

**1. Since 2004 using ICTs, new media etc. by the international community/UN for Peaceful Purposes inter alia humanitarian operations, peace-keeping and peace building;**

**2. Since 2007 Promotion of Peace and Security in the Cyberspace (to maintain an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful ICT environment (International Law, Norms, CBMs, Capacity Building, Tech Against Terrorism).**

# UN Secretary-General 2010 Crisis Information Strategy (A/65/491)

- ***Crisis information management strategy. The Crisis Information Management Strategy is based on the recognition that the United Nations, its Member States, constituent agencies and non-governmental organizations need to improve such information management capacity in the identification, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery of all types of crises, natural as well as man- made.*** *The strategy will leverage and enhance this capacity and provide mechanisms to integrate and share information across the United Nations system.*

- The Office of Information and Communications Technology (CITO), together with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Suppor (DPKO and DFS), has worked closely with United Nations organizations such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and WFP and other entities such as **the ICT for Peace Foundation** in developing and implementing this strategy. It is envisaged that membership will be expanded to include other United Nations organizations in the near future.

September | 08

# Interim Report: Stocktaking of UN Crisis Information Management Capabilities

Sanjana Hattotuwa and Daniel Stauffacher

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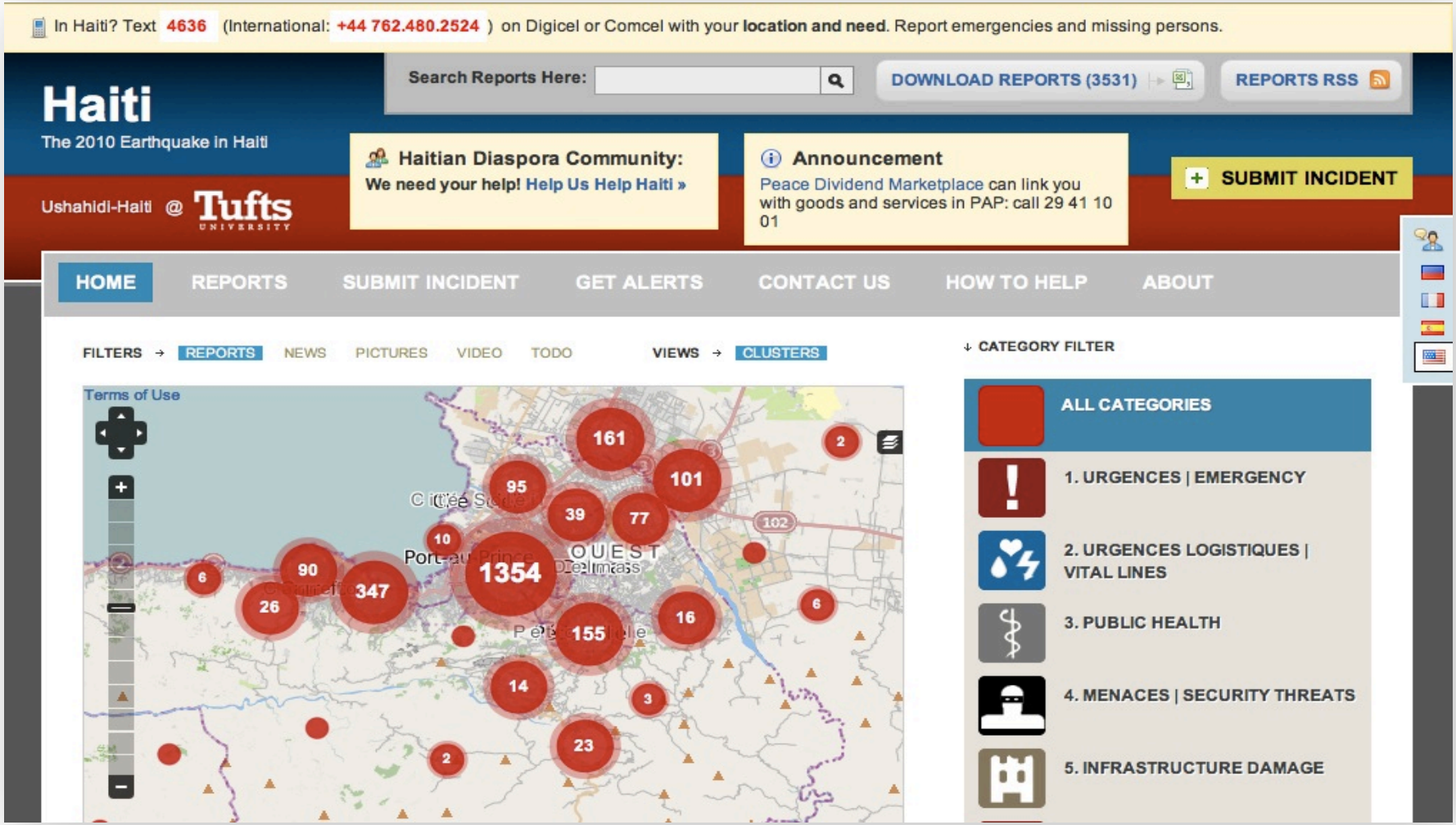
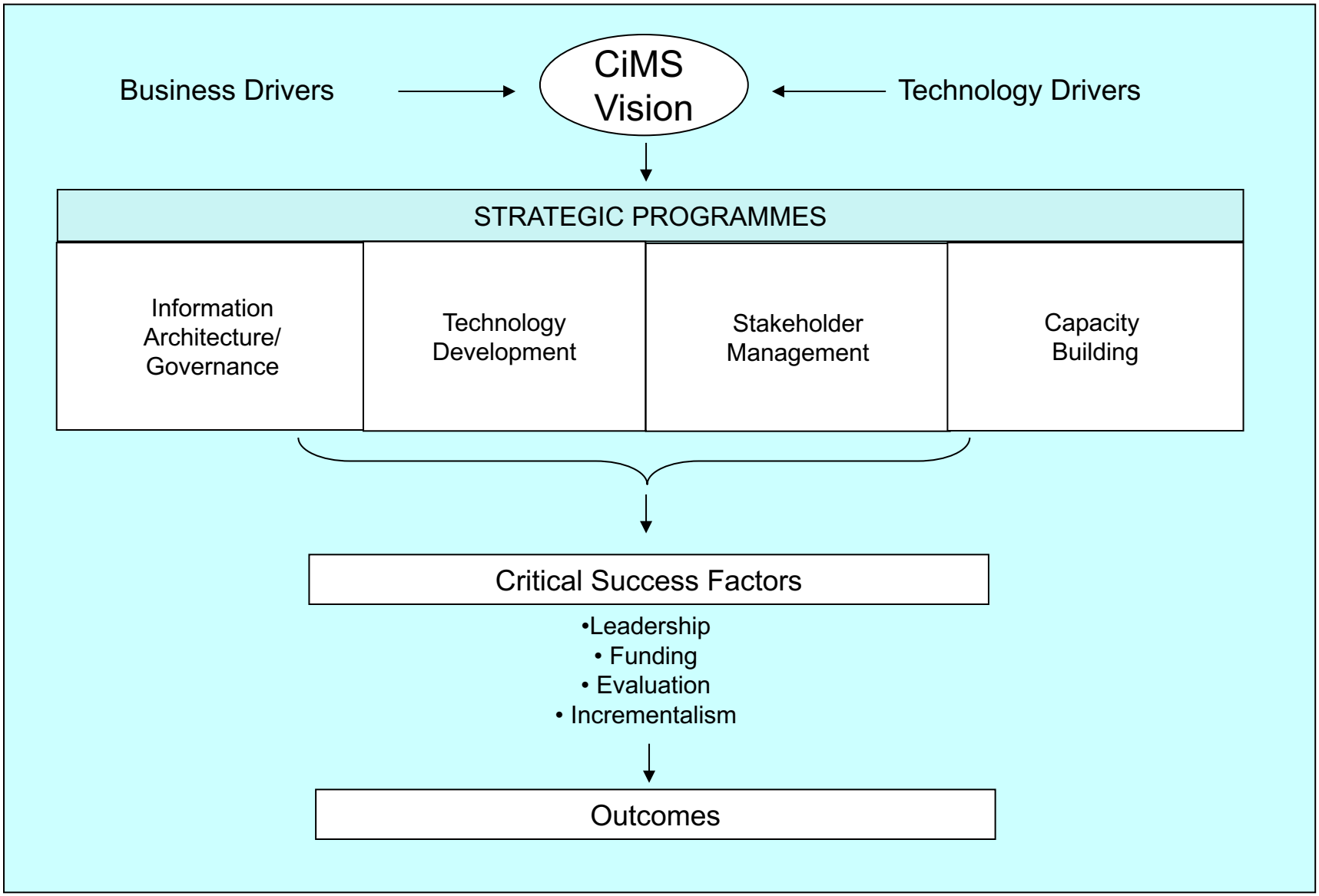
# UN Crisis Information Management Strategy for better decision Making : ONE UN, Combating Silos in Information Management and

## New Tools: Social media, Mapping and Crowdsourcing for CiM - Learning from Kenya 2007, Haiti 2010, Libya, Typhoon Yolanda etc. etc.




Business Drivers
CiMS Vision
Technology Drivers
STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES
Information Architecture/ Governance
Technology Development
Stakeholder Management
Capacity Building
Critical Success Factors
•Leadership
• Funding
• Evaluation
• Incrementalism
Outcomes

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# ICTs for the prevention of mass atrocity crimes

What is being done to support the prevention of mass atrocity crimes as well as reconciliation, healing and justice with a particular emphasis on the use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs)?

# Examples of further ICT4Peace work, including Using ICTs for election monitoring, Constitution building etc.

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SEARCH

UPDATES

PUBLICATIONS

FEATURED ARTICLES

KEY REPORTS

## ICT4Peace at UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) 10 Year Review Consultations in New York

*2 Nov 2015*

ICT4Peace at UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) 10 Year ...*more*

## Hate speech, elections and social media: Presentation for MIMU in Yangon, Myanmar

*30 Oct 2015*

At the invitation of the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU), ...*more*

## ICT4Peace Capacity Building

## Hate speech, elections and social media: Presentation for MIMU in Yangon, Myanmar


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The discuss
a half hours

# Training Courses for better Crisis Information Management using ICTs and big data, social and new media,

## Navigate a new paradigm: Crisis Information Management Training Course

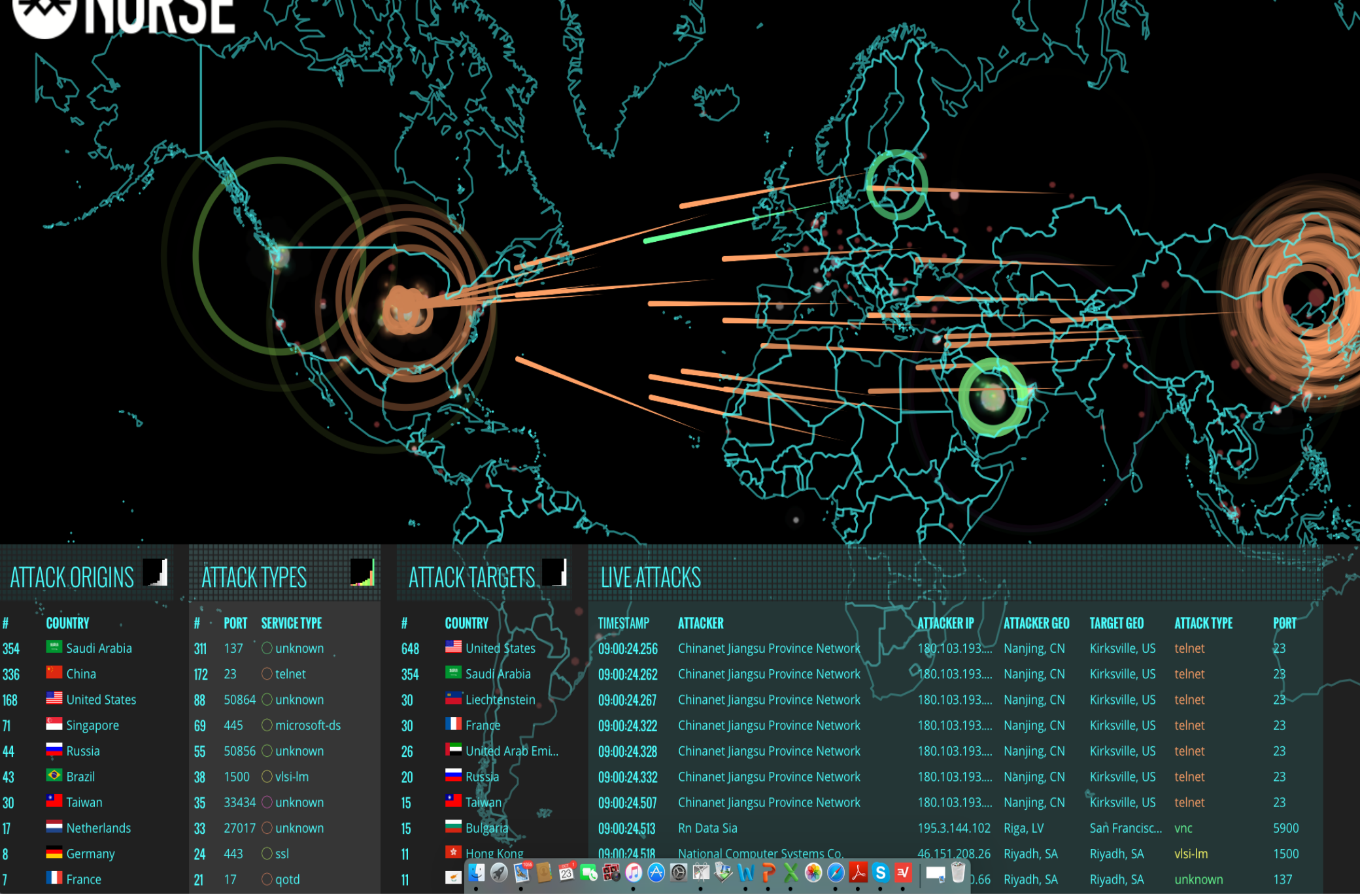

Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze (ZIF) and ICT4Peace Foundation announce the new Crisis Information Management Training Course at the International Peace Support Training Center (IPSTC), Nairobi from 23 February to 3 March 2013. The Course will teach Information Management practices in Crisis, including Peace and Humanitarian Operations.

A special focus will be given to the use of new Media, including SMS, Twitter, crowd sourcing and crisis mapping to obtain manage and share data. This Course is also linked to the UN Crisis Information Management Strategy Implementation.

For more information, click on the image below.

**Course Description**

Efficient and timely provision of Shared Situational Awareness (SSA) and Crisis Information Management (CIM) are essential to enable effective decision-making in Multi-




## ATTACK ORIGINS

| # | COUNTRY |
|---|---|
| 354 | Saudi Arabia |
| 336 | China |
| 168 | United States |
| 71 | Singapore |
| 44 | Russia |
| 43 | Brazil |
| 30 | Taiwan |
| 17 | Netherlands |
| 8 | Germany |
| 7 | France |

## ATTACK TYPES

| # | PORT | SERVICE TYPE |
|---|---|---|
| 311 | 137 | unknown |
| 172 | 23 | telnet |
| 88 | 50864 | unknown |
| 69 | 445 | microsoft-ds |
| 55 | 50856 | unknown |
| 38 | 1500 | vlsi-lm |
| 35 | 33434 | unknown |
| 33 | 27017 | unknown |
| 24 | 443 | ssl |
| 21 | 17 | qotd |

## ATTACK TARGETS

| # | COUNTRY |
|---|---|
| 648 | United States |
| 354 | Saudi Arabia |
| 30 | Liechtenstein |
| 30 | France |
| 26 | United Arab Emi... |
| 20 | Russia |
| 15 | Taiwan |
| 15 | Bulgaria |
| 11 | Hong Kong |
| 11 | |

## LIVE ATTACKS

| TIMESTAMP | ATTACKER | ATTACKER IP | ATTACKER GEO | TARGET GEO | ATTACK TYPE | PORT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09:00:24.256 | Chinanet Jiangsu Province Network | 180.103.193.... | Nanjing, CN | Kirksville, US | telnet | 23 |
| 09:00:24.262 | Chinanet Jiangsu Province Network | 180.103.193.... | Nanjing, CN | Kirksville, US | telnet | 23 |
| 09:00:24.267 | Chinanet Jiangsu Province Network | 180.103.193.... | Nanjing, CN | Kirksville, US | telnet | 23 |
| 09:00:24.322 | Chinanet Jiangsu Province Network | 180.103.193.... | Nanjing, CN | Kirksville, US | telnet | 23 |
| 09:00:24.328 | Chinanet Jiangsu Province Network | 180.103.193.... | Nanjing, CN | Kirksville, US | telnet | 23 |
| 09:00:24.332 | Chinanet Jiangsu Province Network | 180.103.193.... | Nanjing, CN | Kirksville, US | telnet | 23 |
| 09:00:24.507 | Chinanet Jiangsu Province Network | 180.103.193.... | Nanjing, CN | Kirksville, US | telnet | 23 |
| 09:00:24.513 | Rn Data Sia | 195.3.144.102 | Riga, LV | San Francisc... | vnc | 5900 |
| 09:00:24.518 | National Computer Systems Co. | 46.151.208.26 | Riyadh, SA | Riyadh, SA | vlsi-lm | 1500 |
| | | .66 | Riyadh, SA | Riyadh, SA | unknown | 137 |

http://map.norsecorp.com/#/

# The Cybersecurity Challenge

- **Many states are pursuing military cyber-capabilities**: **UNIDIR Cyber Index: more than 114** national cyber security programs world-wide, more than **45** have cyber-security programs that give some role to the **armed forces**.

- **A private can obtain, train and use cyber weapons of war.**

- **Damaging of a country's certain critical infrastructure: power, transport, financial sector etc. is possible.**

- **The step from common crime to politically motivated acts, even terrorism, is not far**.

# The Cybersecurity Challenge

- An exclusive, all-out cyber-**war has not happened yet**, but attacks have happened as part of conflicts

- However, Cyber Capabilities **do not fit traditional security strategies** (deterrence, denial), because:
  - -Problem of attribution of an attack
  - -Rapidly evolving technology produced and in the hands of the private sector
  - -Use of Non-State actors, Proxies

- **Arms control agreements (so far) unrealistic** for cyber capabilities
  - -Multiple actors, both state and non-state actors
  - -No commonly accepted definition of a cyber weapon so far

# Erosion of Trust

**Trust between states and between state and** citizens is increasingly **eroding by a range of state practices**, including with regard to the **negative uses of information communications technologies and related capabilities to advance political, military and economic goals.**

**Despite a range of domestic and diplomatic efforts initiated to curb such practices**, **many states have rushed to develop these same capabilities** to use not only **against other states but against their own citizens, which further undermined confidence and trust between states, and between states and citizens.**

# The Cyber Security Challenge: What Can be Done ?

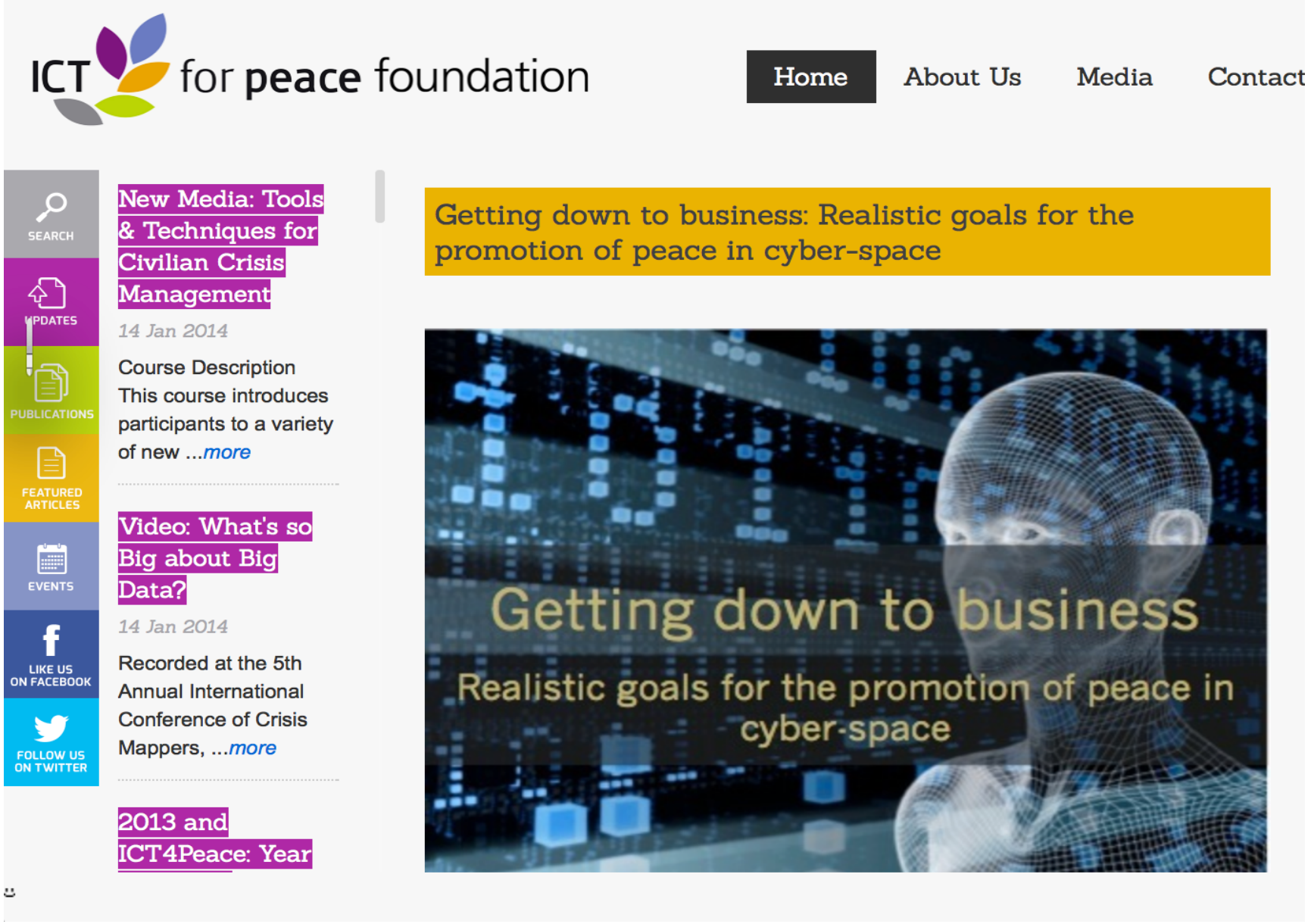
- These scenarios show that we need:

-to engage in an international discussion on **the norms and principles of responsible state behavior in cyber space**, including on the conduct of cyber warfare, and its possible exclusion or mitigation

-**In order to establish a universal understanding of the norms and principles of responsible state behavior in cyber space**, **we need to turn to the United Nations** (such as UN GA, UNGGE, WSIS Geneva Action Line 5)

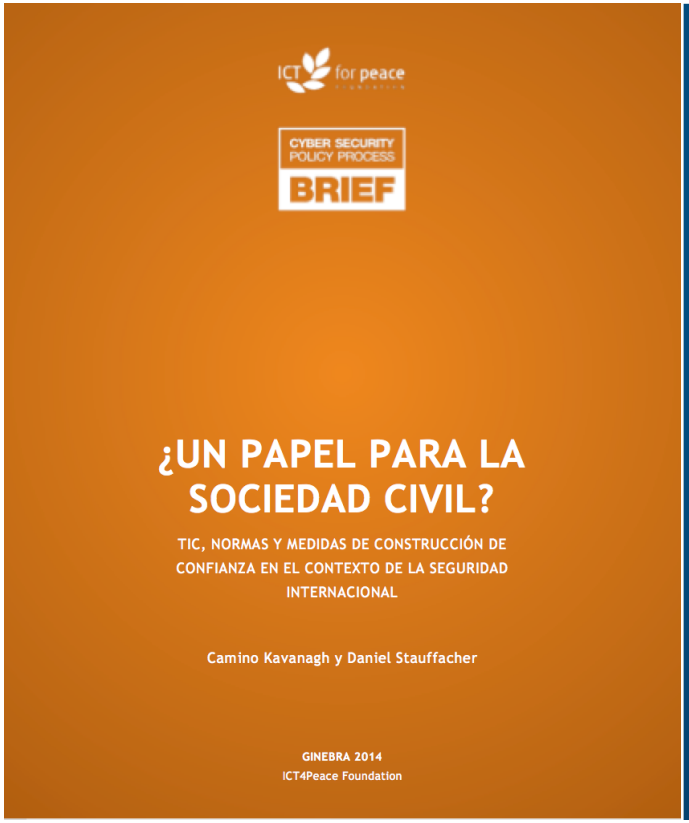
-**To prevent an escalation we need to develop Confidence Building Measures** (CBMs) (e.g. Bilateral Agreements, OSCE, ARF, UN GGE)

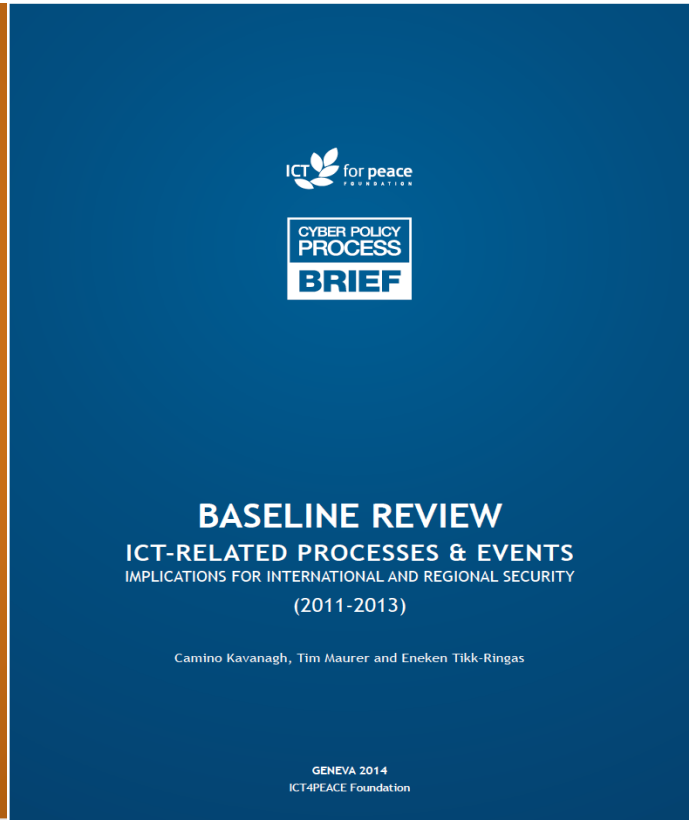
-**We need Capacity Building at all levels (policy, diplomatic and technical) to include also developing and emerging countries**




**See Article by Barbara Weekes et al (2011): "Getting down to Business – Realistic Goals for the Promotion of Peace in the Cyberspace: http://ict4peace.org/ getting-down-to-business-realistic-goals-for-the-promotion-of-peace-in-cyber-space/**
**See list of articles by ICT4Peace on rights and security in the cyberspace: http://ict4peace.org/?p=1076.**

# ICT4Peace Policy Research and Advocacy on Peace, Trust and Security in Cyberspace




# Confidence Building in Cyberspace: Constructive work by UN experts

United Nations A/70/174

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 July 2015

Original: English

**Seventieth session**
Item 93 of the provisional agenda*
**Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security**

## Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security

### Context of International Security

**Note by the Secretary-General**

# UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Cybersecurity – 2015: First Set of Peace time norms of responsible State behaviour

- GGE report confirmed that 'international law, particularly the UN Charter, is applicable and essential to maintaining peace and stability and promoting an open, secure, peaceful and accessible ICT environment'.

- A State should not conduct or knowingly support ICT that intentionally damages critical infrastructure or otherwise impairs the use and operation of critical infrastructure to provide services to the public

- States should not knowingly allow their territory to be used for internationally wrongful acts using ICTs;

- States should consider how best to cooperate to exchange information, assist each other, prosecute terrorist and criminal use of ICTs, and implement other cooperative measures to address such threats.

- At the same time, efforts to address the security of ICTs would need to go 'hand-in-hand with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.

OSCE

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**
**Permanent Council**

PC.DEC/1202
10 March 2016

Original: ENGLISH

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**1092nd Plenary Meeting**
PC Journal No. 1092, Agenda item 1

# DECISION No. 1202
# OSCE CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES TO REDUCE THE RISKS OF CONFLICT STEMMING FROM THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

The OSCE participating States in Permanent Council Decision No. 1039 (26 April 2012) decided to step up individual and collective efforts to address security of and in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in a comprehensive and

# Confidence Building Measures: Important Progress at OSCE (CH Presidency)

- Nominating contact points;

- Providing their national views on various aspects of national and transnational threats to and in the use of Information and Communication Technologies;

- Facilitating co-operation among the competent national bodies and exchanging information;

- Holding consultations in order to reduce the risks of misperception, and of possible emergence of political or military tension or conflict that may stem from the use of Information and Communication Technologies;

- Sharing information on measures that they have taken to ensure an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet , and on their national organization; strategies; policies and programs;

- Using the OSCE as a platform for dialogue, exchange of best practices, awareness-raising and information on capacity-building;

# UN GA THIRD COMMITTEE APPROVES TEXT TITLED 'RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE'**

- It calls on states to **review procedures, practices and legislation on communications surveillance and "to establish or maintain existing independent, effective domestic oversight mechanisms capable of ensuring transparency, as appropriate, and accountability for State surveillance of communications, their interception and collection of personal data.**"

- It also **asks U.N. High Commissioner on Human Rights** to present a report to the U.N. Human Rights Council and the U.N. General **Assembly on the protection and promotion of the right to privacy in domestic and extraterritorial surveillance and the interception of digital communications and collection of personal data, including on a mass scale**.

- The difficult political and legal questions underlying references to "unlawful interference with privacy" and constraints on "extraterritorial surveillance".

- At the same time, the challenge of reconciling the occasionally conflicting imperatives of ensuring national security and respecting human rights cannot be ignored by governments or citizens alike

- The General Assembly can ill afford to have two deliberative streams (i.e. the First and Third Committee) acting in ignorance of one another.

# Other Global Processes

- A review process of World Summit on the Information Society plus 10, including the security-related sections of the Geneva and Tunis WSIS Declaration of Principles, Plan of Action and Commitment and was completed the UN General Assembly in December 2015.

- Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDGs) approved in December 2015

# ICT4Peace at SDG Summit in New York

## ICT4Peace: Smart Use of ICT, the Internet and Universal Access Imperative for Successful Implementation of the SDGs

On 27 September 2015 ICT4Peace participated in the UN Summit on the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and contributed to the Interactive Dialogue Session on building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions to achieve sustainable development, co-chaired by H.E. President Michelle Bachelet (Chile) and H.E. President Park Geun-hye (Korea). ICT4Peace's Daniel Stauffacher's full statement can be found here.

The Video recording of his intervention (beginning at 2:03:02) can be found here.




## ICT4Peace Capacity Building Program for International Cyber Security Negotiations in Singapore

Participants discussion, *inter alia*, the ways through which technology could help in voter and civic education, the challenges the appropriation of technology in a low bandwidth environment, the challenges around the increasing use of mobile telephon the need to identify stakeholders and key audiences in frameworks of engagement around hate speech monitoring and count

# Critique: UN Millenium Declaration vs UN SDGs vs WSIS plus 10

- The UN Millenium Declaration of December 2000 clearly stipulated that Development cannot be achieved without peace and security, and peace and security cannot be maintained without development and well being of all.

- Unfortunately the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved by the World Leaders in 2015 do not contain clear and strong references to the need of Peace and Security.

- Similarly, WSIS plus 10 does not contain clear and strong language on the need for peace and security. It does make references to the UN GGE process on Cybersecurity.

# Other Regional and Bilateral Processes: ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF)

- The **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), in its broader efforts on terrorism and transnational crime, has evolved into a regional platform in Asia for discussion among states on international cyber security issues.**

- E.g. **A 2012 workshop focused on proxy actors or 'groups and individuals, who on behalf of a state, take malicious cyber actions against the governments, the private sector and citizens of other states.**

- **Another workshop in September 2012 on confidence building** measures focused *inter alia,* on **'whether there is a lack of a cyber security legal framework' and how to build norms that reflect unacceptable action by states.**

- **In October 2013, the ARF hold a workshop on cyber security entitled 'Measures to Enhance Cyber Security—Legal and Cultural Aspects**' and **throughout that year, the ARF served as a platform for bilateral discussions with China and Japan as well as the U.S. on cyber security confidence building measures (CBMs).**

- **In 2014 and 2015, further ARF workshops were held towards reaching common ground on <u>specific cyber security-related confidence building measures (CBMs) for the Asia-Pacific region</u>.**

# ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

- **Since the early 2000s cyber security has featured on the OAS working agenda** and **was the first region of the world to develop a strategy to counter threats to cyber security.**

- **Yet this focus has centered mainly on ensuring a common framework for dealing with cybercrime and other forms of organized crime**, ensuring **that states have the relevant capacity to respond to system vulnerabilities**, and **ensuring that state responses are also aligned with OAS efforts to strengthen democratic governance and the regional human rights architecture.**

- **In 2014 the OAS in cooperation with ICT4Peace held the first Cyber Security Policy and Diplomacy Course for 24 countries in Bogota, discussing for the first time concepts such as norms of responsible state behaviour and Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) for the cyber space.**

# SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION (SCO), COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANISATION (CSTO) AND COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

- **In September 2011, a group of countries led by the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China** proposed an **'International Code of Conduct for Information Security'** for consideration at the **66th session of the UN General Assembly**.

- **In 2011, the Russian Federation** released a **'concept for a Convention on International Information Security'** at the second International Meeting of High-Ranking Officials Responsible for Security Matters in Yekaterinburg, Russia in 2011.

- **Both the Code of Conduct and the draft Convention include voluntary provisions banning the use of the Internet for military purposes** and for the overthrow of regimes in other countries.

- **The Code of Conduct and Concept for an International Convention on Information Security are supported by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).**

# AFRICAN UNION

- **So far cybercrime has been identified as a core concern for Africa** and efforts are underway to develop a common cyber security strategy for the region.

- In 2014 the African Union adopted the **African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Data Protection, which** covers a wide range of online activities, **including electronic commerce, data protection, and cybercrime, with a special focus on racism, xenophobia, child pornography, and national cybersecurity**. When implemented, many African nations will enact personal data protection laws for the first time, and upheld by new, independent public authorities.

- **In early 2015 the Government of Kenya in cooperation with ICT4Peace held the first Cyber Security Policy and Diplomacy Course for 12 East African countries in Nairobi, discussing Norms of Responsible State Behaviour and Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) for the Cyberspace.**

# NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION (NATO)

- In 2013, **the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE), an independent think tank accredited by NATO, released the 'Tallinn Manual on the International Law Applicable to Cyberspace.' In 2016 a second edition of the Tallinn Manual was released.**

- **Written at the invitation of the CCD COE by 20 legal scholars and practitioners, the Tallinn Manual explores the applicability of international humanitarian law and the doctrines of *jus ad bellum* to cyber conflicts, and offers a range of definitions, including a definition of the much disputed term of what constitutes a 'cyber attack.'**

- **This exercise demonstrated the challenge of interpreting international law norms in the cyber context. The Tallinn Manual has, however, advanced the discussion of how international law might apply in and to cyberspace.**

# EUROPEAN UNION

- In **February 2013, the European Union adopted a cyber security strategy, which focuses principally on ensuring an open Internet, responding more effectively to cybercrime and protecting critical infrastructure.**

- The **European Defence Agency (EDA)** and the **EU Military Council (EMC)** have been **working on different aspects of computer network operations (CNO) since 2008** and a **series of research exercises in the field of common defence and seminars have since been held on cyber security and implications for European CFSP.**

- **Mogherini:** "*The EU will pursue an international cyber policy promoting an open, free and secure cyberspace as well as support efforts to develop* ***norms of responsible state behaviour, apply international law and confidence building measures in cybersecurity.***"

- New proposal for an **EU Cybersecurity Agency** to assist Member States in dealing with cyber-attacks, as well as a new **European certification scheme** that will ensure that products and services in the digital world are safe to use.

- **A European Cybersecurity Research and Competence Centre** (pilot to be set up in the course of 2018).

# BILATERAL EFFORTS IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SECURITY

- **At the bilateral level, several track 1, 1.5 and track 2 dialogues have been taking place between states and other relevant stakeholders on international and regional cyber security issues.**

- **These initiatives are aimed largely at building better understanding, trust and confidence between the parties and establishing joint mechanisms to avoid escalation to armed conflict.**

- **Track 1 policy dialogues (among states) include the processes between China and the U.S. within the framework of their on-going strategic dialogue, as well as between China and the UK, China and Germany, and China and Europe; between Germany and the U.S., and Germany and India; between Russia and India, and Russia and Brazil.**

- **On its part, the U.S. is engaged in bilateral discussions with Japan, India, Brazil, Russia, South Africa and South Korea. Meanwhile, ASEAN is hosting discussions with Japan, China and the U.S.**

# BILATERAL EFFORTS IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SECURITY

## Track 1, 1.5 Dialogues

**UNITED STATES**
- Brazil
- China
- India
- Japan
- Russia
- Sth. Korea

**UNITED KINGDOM**
- China
- India

**SOUTH KOREA**
- US
- India

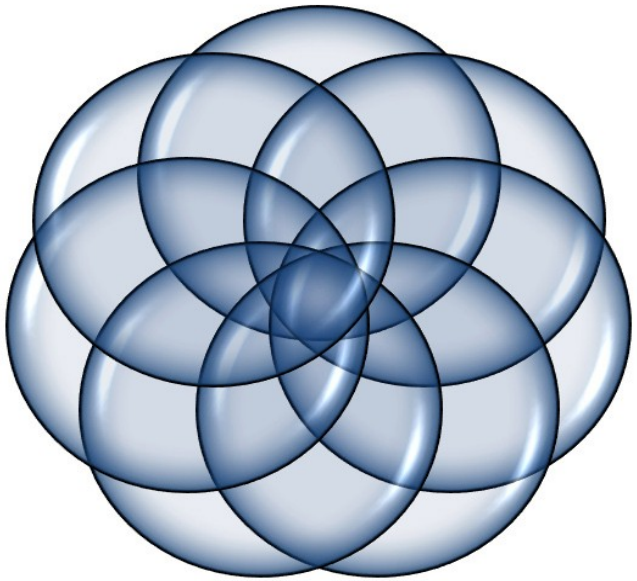
**RUSSIA**
- US
- India
- Brazil

**BRAZIL**
- Russia
- US

**CHINA**
- UK
- US
- EU
- Germany

**GERMANY**
- US
- India
- China

**INDIA**
- Germany
- Russia
- US
- UK
- Sth. Korea



# ICT4Peace Cybersecurity policy and diplomacy capacity building program with different regional organisations.


As part of its Capacity Building Program for International Cyber Security Negotiations, ICT4Peace organised in cooperation with the African Union Commission the first cybersecurity policy and diplomacy workshop at The African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa on 15 and 16 February 2016 (see AU Press release).

43 mid-level and senior diplomats from 28 English and French speaking African Countries and 3 regional organisations participated in the 1 1/2 days workshop. The teaching faculty included high-level diplomats and experts from Kenya, Estonia, Switzerland, Germany, Australia and Finland. The workshop was made possible thanks to the generous financial support from the Government of the UK and the AU Commission. Switzerland, Germany, and Australia made high-level experts available.

The workshop program can be found here. and covered the following areas:

- Current international cyber security policy issues
- National cyber security strategies
- Current cyber security consultations and negotiation efforts at the global, regional and bilateral levels
- Cyber security and international law
- Norms of responsible State behaviour in cyber space
- Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and the role of international and regional organisations

# Promoting Norms of Responsible Behaviour in Cyberspace


The Cyber Security Agency (CSA) of Singapore, in collaboration with ICT4Peace Foundation, held the inaugural ASEAN Cyber Norms Workshop in Singapore from 8 to 9 May 2017 under the auspices of Singapore's ASEAN Cyber Capacity Programme.

This Workshop aimed at launching a regional conversation on the promotion of(1) norms of responsible behaviour by states and non-state actors in the cyberspace, and (2) the use of ICTs for peaceful purposes by providing an opportunity for participants from ASEAN countries to receive updates on and discuss significant recent developments in international cybersecurity norms discussions, including those at the UN Group of Governmental Experts (UN GGE) on Developments in the field of Information and Telecommunications in the context of International Security.

In addition to fourty senior-level participants from ASEAN Governments, thirteen Senior Diplomats from and Experts from Australia, China, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, United States, Finland and Estonia participated. These countries are also members of the ongoing UN GGE. ICT4Peace, which was invited by Singapore to collaborate in the organisation of this workshop, was represented by Dr. Eneken Tikk, Dr. Mika Kerttunen and Dr. Daniel Stauffacher.

# ICT4Peace briefs the UN Security Council on Peace and Security in Cyberspace (New York 28 November 2016)

# tech against terrorism

Connecting industry, government, and civil society to prevent the terrorist use of the internet whilst respecting human rights

***tech**against**terrorism**.org* *@techvsterrorism*

*A joint project implemented by UN CTED and ICT4Peace Foundation*
*under mandate of the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee*

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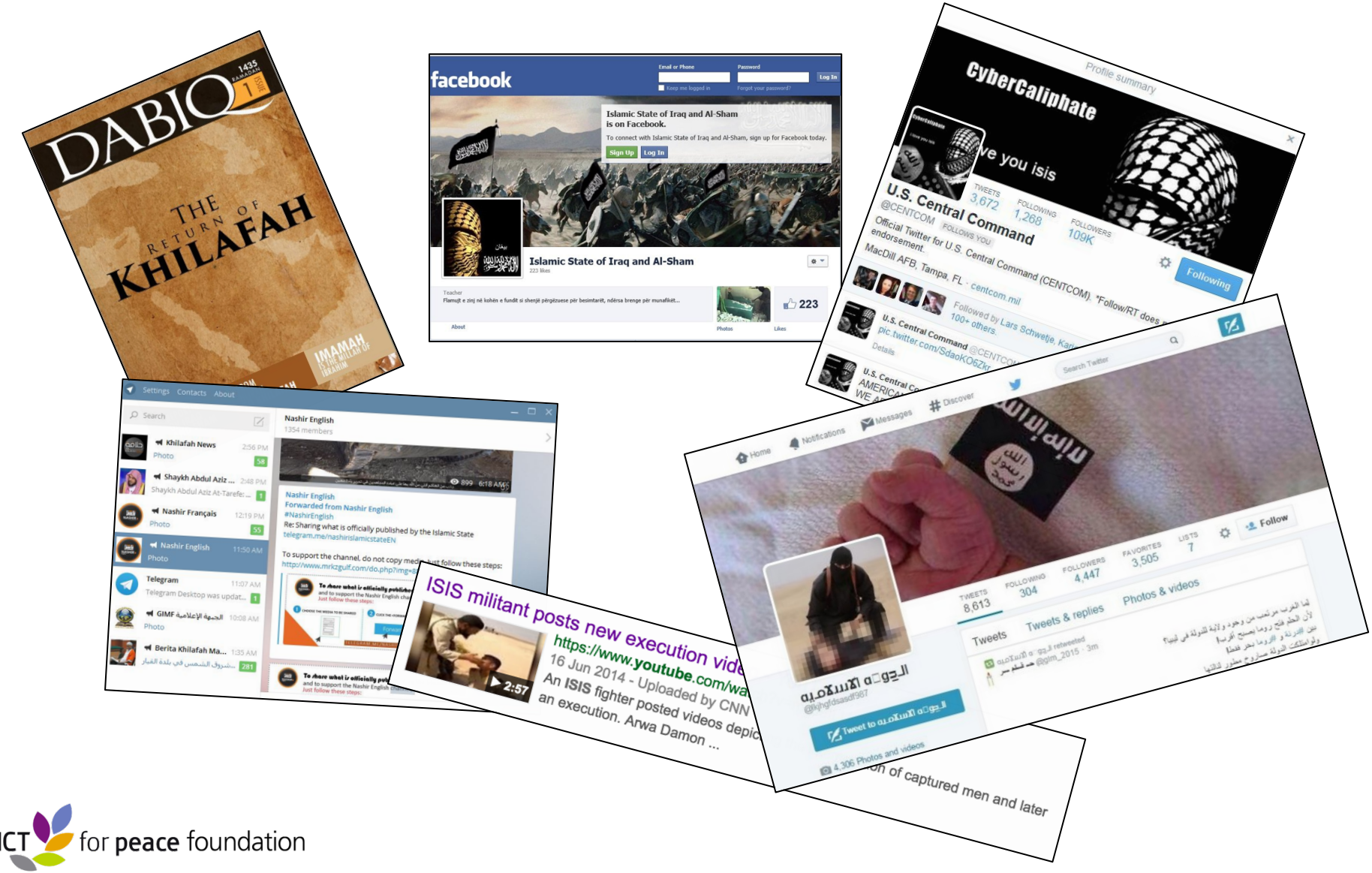
UN CTED
Counter-Terrorism Committee
Executive Directorate

# As well as creating its own content such as Dabiq, ISIS fully exploits technology platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Telegram

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# Security Council and Counter-Terrorism Committee Mandate

- Resolution 2129 (2013) *Notes* the evolving nexus between terrorism and information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, and the **use of such technologies to commit terrorist acts, and to facilitate such acts through their use to incite, recruit, fund, or plan terrorist acts, and *directs* CTED to continue to address this issue**, in consultation with Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society and to advise the CTC on further approaches.
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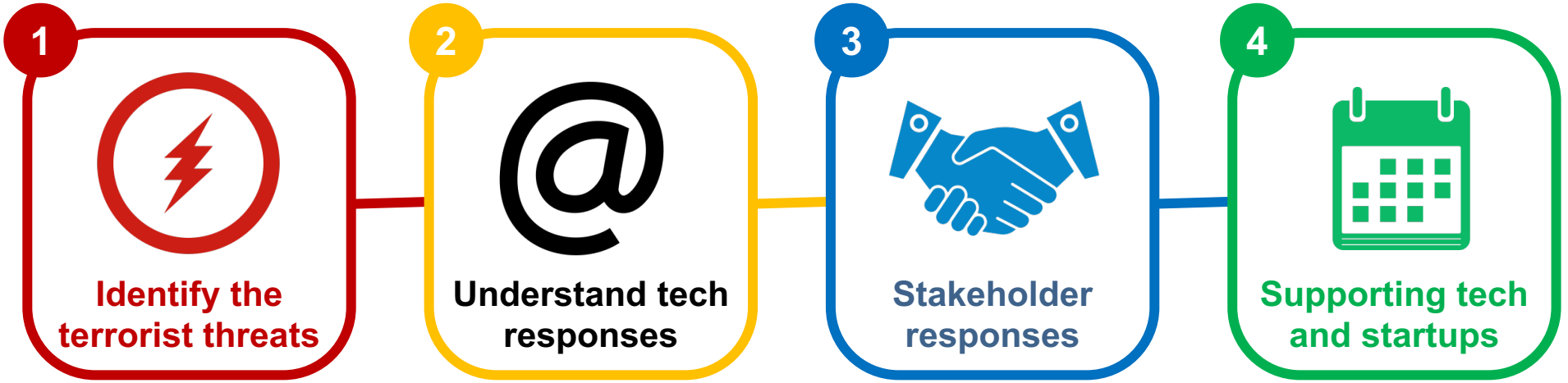
- In April 2017, the CTC submitted to the Security Council a proposal for a comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives (S/2017/375) pursuant to the Presidential Statement S/PRST/2016/6. The CTC proposal mentioned public-private partnership as an important element to counter incitement and described the **TechAgainstTerrorism initiative as a good practice**.

# In 2016 ICT4Peace laid the foundations for the Tech Against Terrorism Project through a series of global workshops




- How are terrorists exploiting tech?
- What are the most important areas to consider our work?

- How are tech companies responding?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses?
- What can we learn?

- How can we support multi-stakeholder engagement?
- How can we listen to human rights and civil society?

- What can we do to provide operational support to tech and startups?
- How can we inform States about the best approaches?

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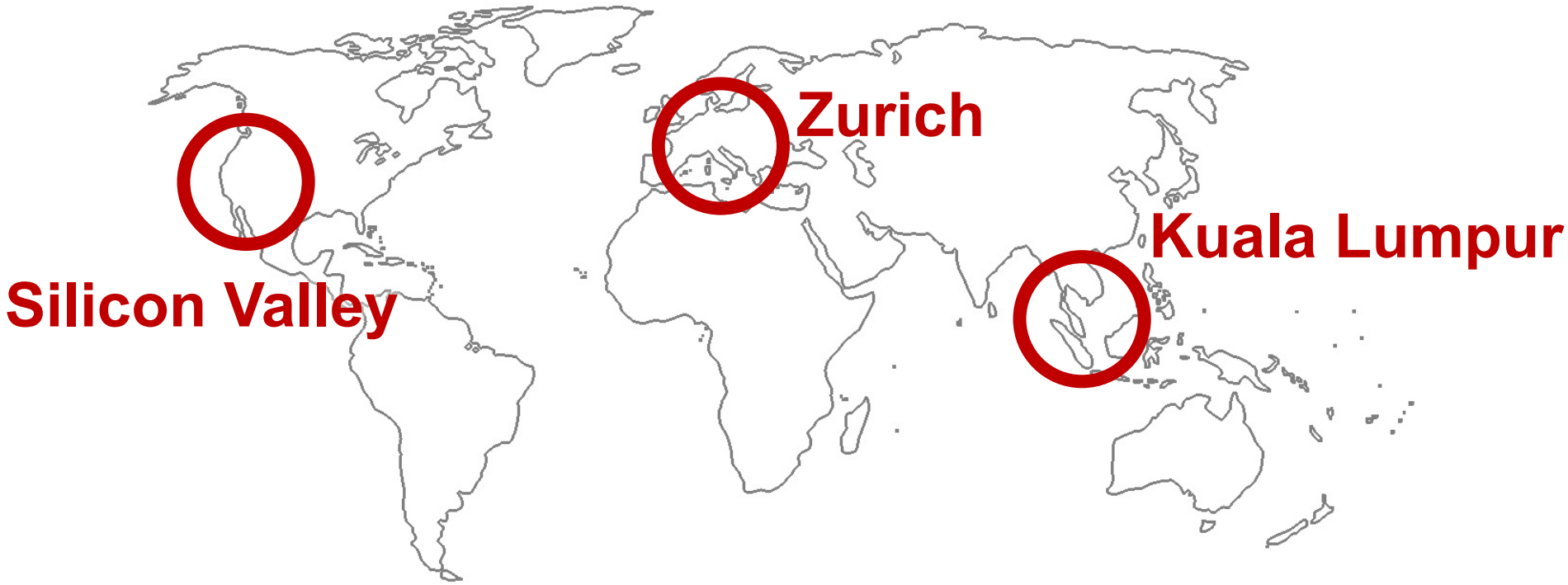
# We held workshops in Zurich, Silicon Valley, and Kuala Lumpur

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# In this phase of the project we were focusing on tech organisations that can be exploited by terrorists to publicise, recruit, and support operations

1 Publicity and recruitment

2 Operational usage (overt / covert)

Social media and sharing platforms

Communications and messaging

Content storage and knowledge sharing

Financial funding and transfers

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# ICT4Peace Global workshops included industry representatives from technology, media, telecommunications, and finance

# ICT4Peace Global workshops included governments and inter-governmental organisations and agencies

# ICT4Peace Global workshops included leading civil society organisations and human rights groups

# ICT4Peace Global workshops included academic institutions and think tanks who contributed papers for each of the meetings

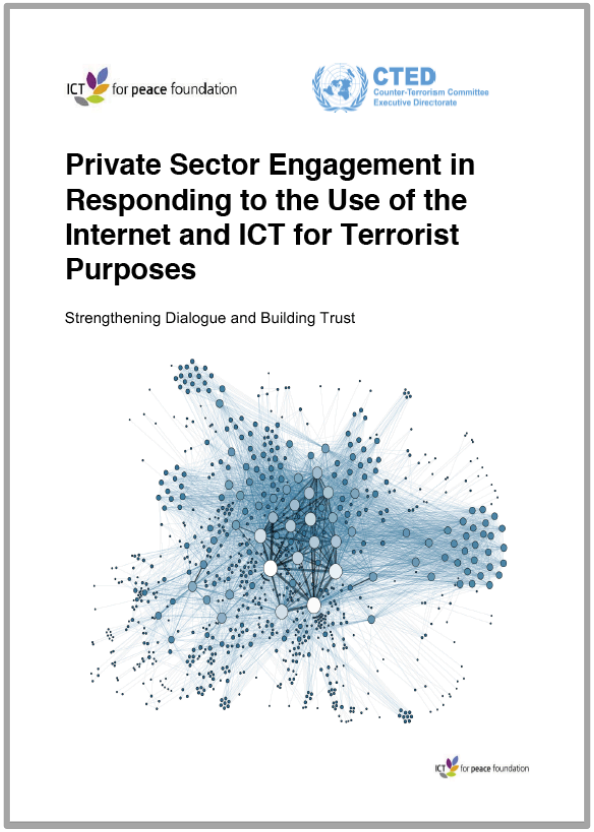









# We presented our summary report for Phase 1 at the UN Security Council CTC in December 2016




**http://bit.ly/2kMBDZJ**

**Google: UN private sector engagement ICT For Peace**

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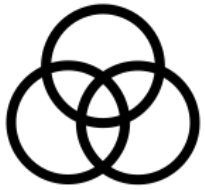
# Through our consultations a number of concerns were raised including the limited resources and capacity of startups

Respect for human rights

Evidence-base of impact is limited



Significance of OFFLINE

Startups have limited capacity

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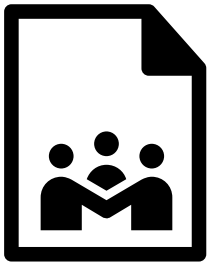
# Large tech companies have developed an “emerging normative framework” to help tackle the terrorist use of tech

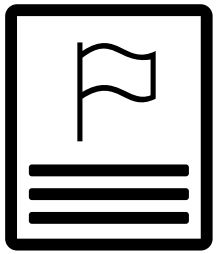
1



**Terms of Service & Respect for Rights**

- Community guidelines and standards respecting freedom of expression and human rights principles
- Operational definitions of violent extremism and terrorism

2



**Content Takedowns**

- Content reporting by users, NGOs, and governments
- Engagement with law enforcement
- Engagement with Internet Referral Units (IRUs)
- Careful deliberation of what content / accounts to take down given ToS

3

**Transparency Reports**

- Regular reports of government and user-generated take-down requests
- Transparency around government requests as protection against censorship concerns

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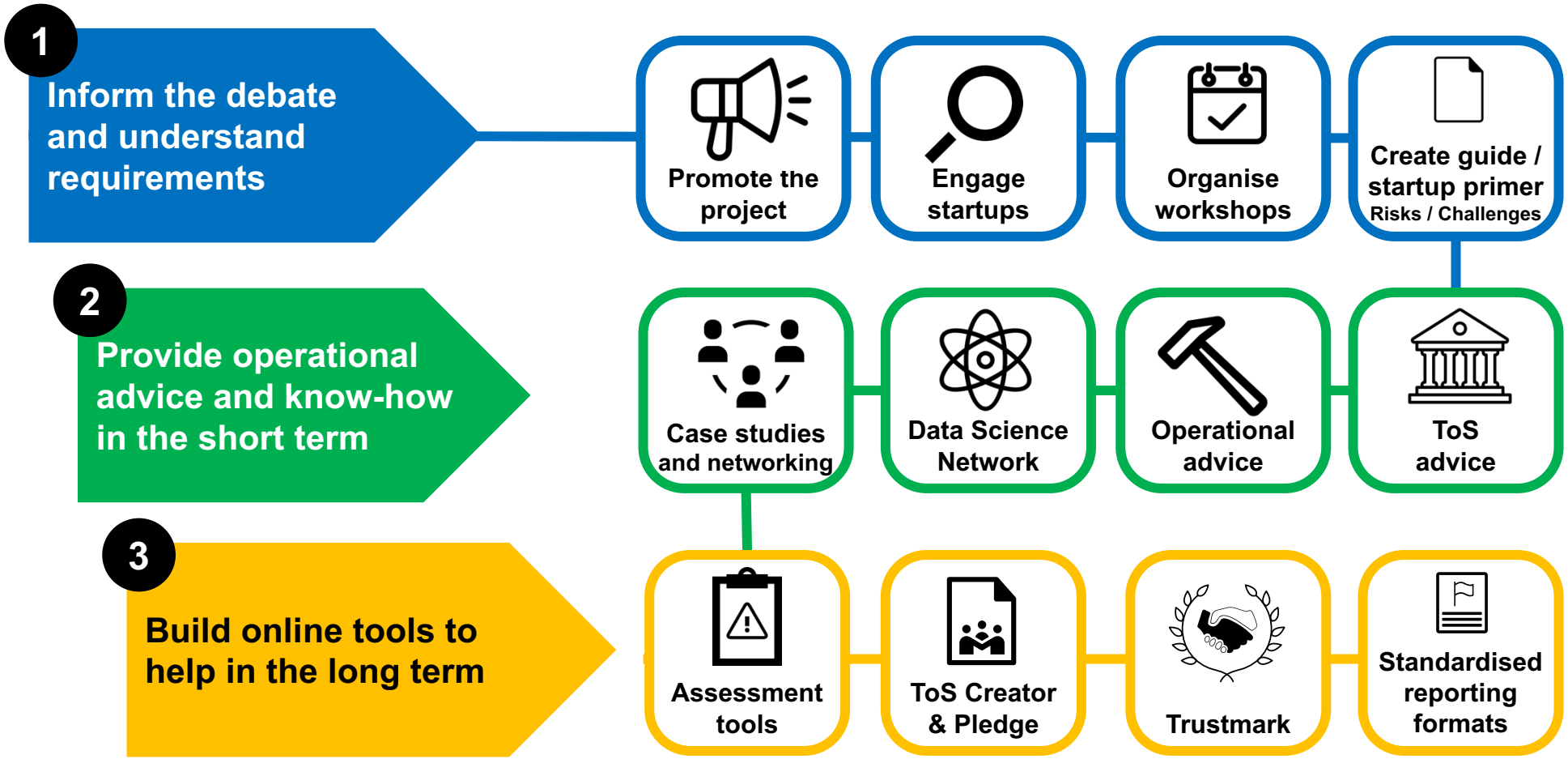
# Startups, however, often lack the capacity to set up effective defences and respond quickly to terrorist exploitation

We aim to provide support…

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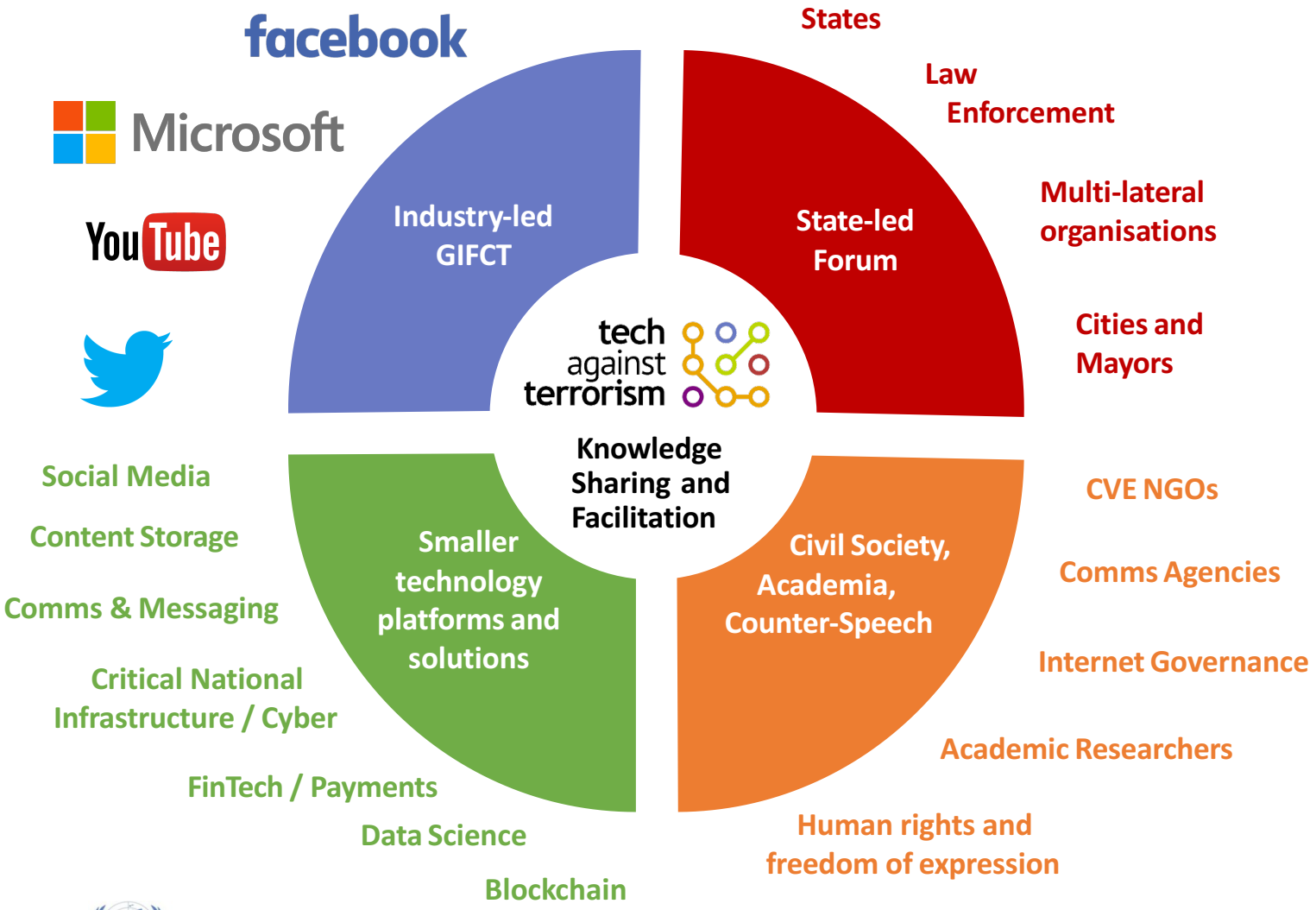
# Tech Against Terrorism has a central role galvanising the global tech sector and supporting coordination of efforts by States



# ICT4Peace launched an online Knowledge Sharing Platform (KPS) and facilitating ongoing engagement with the wider tech industry

2

**Knowledge Sharing Platform Multi-Stakeholder Facilitation**

tech against terrorism

**Ongoing multi-stakeholder engagement**

- Work with the GIFCT and stakeholders from civil society, academia, tech, government, law enforcement to facilitate dialogue and meaningful capacity building

**Tech sector outreach and engagement**

- Develop a network within the global tech industry to learn needs and to support through advice and ongoing knowledge sharing

**Develop best practices and build practical tools**

- Terms of Service, The Pledge
- Guidelines & Primers for Startups
- Advice on Operational Processes e.g. translation, moderation
- Practical tools / tech, threat alerts, transparency reports

**Support counter-speech**

- Learn from counter-speech initiatives and further empower the tech industry and civil society to engage in this work

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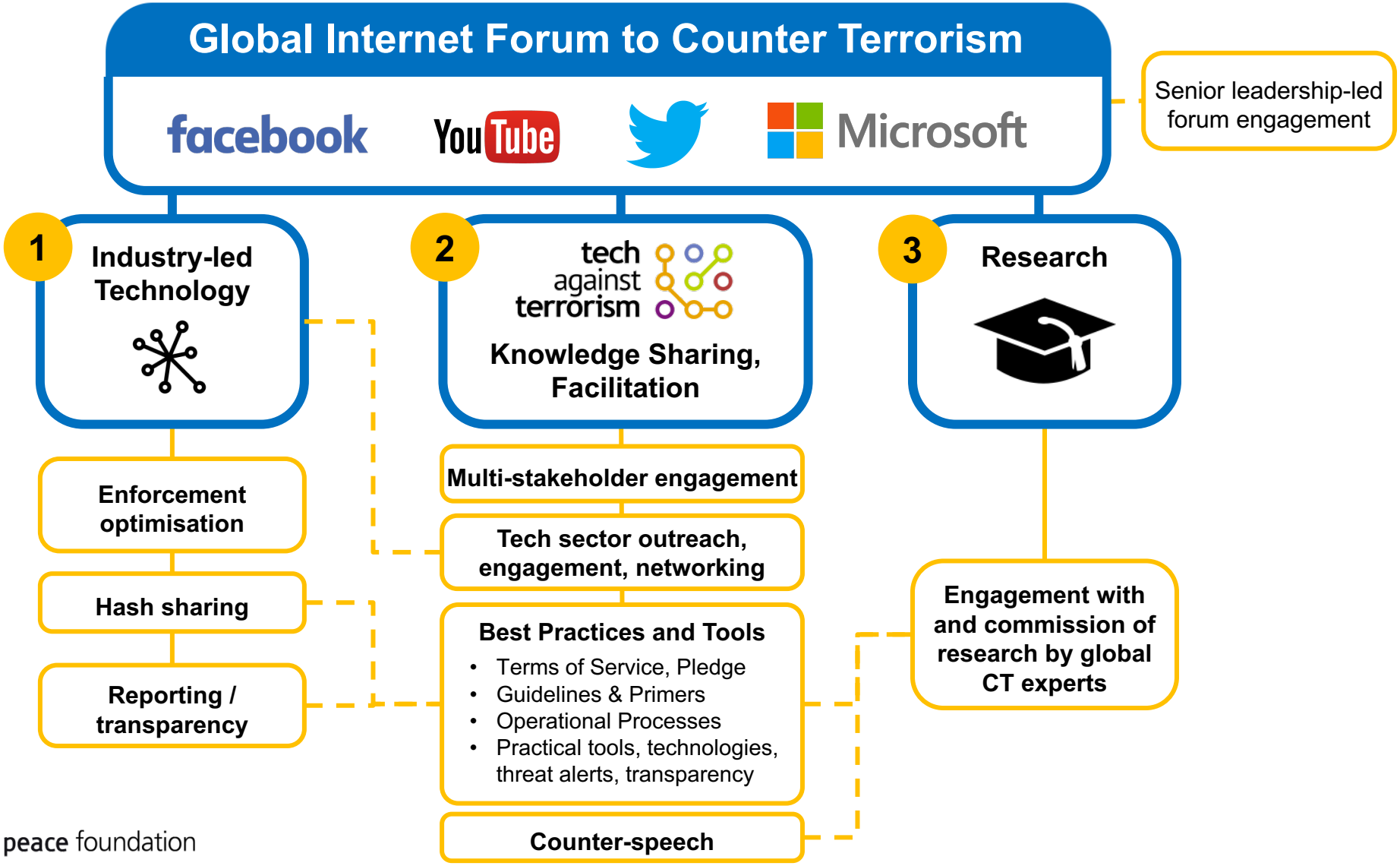
- **Tech Against Terrorism is supporting the GIFCT to facilitate knowledge-sharing and multi-stakeholder engagement**

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# Artificial Intelligence: Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems and Peace Time Threats

Regina Surber, Advisor, ICT4Peace Foundation. Written for the Zurich Hub for Ethics and Technology (ZHET)

# Merci Beaucoup

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