

# Recap on Efforts towards Cybersecurity Conventions in the Region

[Meeting on Internet Governance and Cybersecurity](#)

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and Cybersecurity](#)

# cyber is everywhere: threats follow

- **Change in the landscape (technical & Legal)**
- (DoS) attacks by states on service providers, wherever they may be hosted.
- Some states in which these services are registered have described these attacks **as acts of war**, highlighting the fact that
  - Omnipresent and distributed computing is now part of the global critical infrastructure.
- **Changes will follow on all levels:**
- Law, social, economy, war, diplomacy, financial services, infrastructure, services, government transparency and liability, citizens, etc...

# Paris Call 12 November 2018

## Trust & Security in cyber space

- Cyberspace now plays a crucial role in every aspect of our lives and **it is the shared responsibility of a wide variety of actors**, in their respective roles, to improve trust, security and stability in cyberspace.
- Emphasized on:
  - importance of critical infrastructure
  - Application of norms developed within the UN as foundation for international peace and security in cyber space
  - Liability of manufacturers
  - Promoting the widespread acceptance and implementation of international norms of responsible behavior as well as confidence-building measures in cyberspace.
- Application of international law:
  - To the use of ICTs by states
  - To human rights

# Before the Paris Call

- **Recognition of the need to cooperate**
- The United States and Russia recognize that despite their significant differences, they have to talk to each other to avoid uncontrolled escalation in cyberspace.
- after the 2014 Russian invasion of Ukraine, the United States kept meeting with Russian cyber experts despite having cut cooperation elsewhere.
- the Kremlin reportedly used a dedicated hotline on cyber issues to raise concerns about malicious cyber activity emanating from the United States against the 2014 Sochi Olympics.

# Where are we?

- The world Federation of scientists (Planetary emergency)
- Participation in international forums and meetings (IGF & ICANN)
- Activities in the Arab World (PAOCS) (LAS)
  - The themes we worked on
- The UNOOSA
- OIF, CNIL, ANSI, AUF
- Pan Arab Observatory for Cyber Security
- UN-ESCWA Model Law

# Model Law

- The Model Law is designed to assist States in reforming and modernizing their laws on some issues so as to take into account the particular features and needs of a given legal issues.
- It is important when we talk about international aspects or global.
- It reflects worldwide consensus on key aspects of international issue practice or legal concepts having been accepted by States of all regions and the different legal or economic systems of the world.

# Model law & convention

- A model law is created as a suggested pattern for law-makers in national governments to consider adopting as part of their domestic legislation.
- **A convention** is an instrument that is binding under international law on States and other entities with treaty-making capacity that choose to become a party to that instrument.
- In general, departures from a Convention are only permitted if the Convention permits reservations to be taken to its provisions.

# Regulations & Directives

- Directives lay down certain results that must be achieved but each Member State is free to decide how to transpose directives into national laws
- Regulations have binding legal force throughout every Member State and enter into force on a set date in all the Member States.

# The way ahead

- By building on the work done to date, we should pave the way for a legally binding agreement that will ensure a stable and secure cyberspace.
- If we look at the European experience we see what happened with personal data protection
- The GDPR is here because of the need to unify

# The Arab Convention For Cyber Security

## Why?

- The need: A global challenge imposes a global answer
- Importance of regional efforts
- Different studies made by international organizations (ITU, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
- The need to have conventions for cyber security
- Conventions are the source of international law
- Indicator of the importance of cooperation  
Principle of hierarchy of legal rules
- Ensures efficient Cooperation and collaboration
  - Juridical, Technical, Practical, investigations, etc....
- **The creation of an “Arab Organization for Cyber security”**

# Why Would States Sign Up?

important incentive for states to participate

- The convention offers a wide range of incentives for states to come on board.
- 1- intelligence-sharing and a joint mechanism for attribution
- 2- access to technical assistance and funding to help improve national cyber defenses.
- 3- joint disaster response
- 4- assistance in case of severe cyberattack.
  - 5- Establishing a multilateral fund for recovery and reconstruction (financial assistance and expertise to help states repair and rebuild critical infrastructure after a cyberattack)
- 5- improve national protection against cyber attacks by delivering detection equipment and alarm systems, protective equipment, and technical assistance to state parties.
- 6- active support for compliance

# What about the IGF?

- We do need it, But?
- There is a need for a centralized authority in internet Governance issues
- **Thanks for your Attention**