**OUTCOME DOCUMENT** 

OF THE



#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME & CYBERSECURITY

#### ADOPTED BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

#### **CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME &**

#### **CYBERSECURITY IN CYBERSPACE**

<u>24<sup>TH</sup> – 26<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2021</u>



#### **PREAMBLE**

**RECOGNIZING** that we live in a digital world where cybercrimes are rising undeterred, having wide-ranging impacts on social and economic well-being and a need of global cooperation on the issue in hand.

*MINDFUL* that the technology has changed the way the world used to work having profound influence on almost every facet of human lives, dissolving the physical barriers of the world.

**REALIZING** that the Covid-19 pandemic has increased the internet usage across all classes and age groups, and also its misuse, making it pivotal that there is focus on adopting enabling regulatory approaches across the world.

**REITERATING** the cyber threats have moved at a faster pace than the defence against them and there is a need to ensure that the laws and regulatory measures governing cybercrimes keep pace with the changing nature and emerging trends of cybercrimes.

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that it is not only up to the sovereign administrative authorities, but also upon the digital ecosystem stakeholders and netizens themselves to become aware about cybersecurity in order to safeguard their privacy.

*WITNESSING* an upsurge in cybercrime with the inclusion of innovative technologies and a rising global insistence on need for adopting proactive measures to safeguard the interest of all.

**UNDERLINING** the importance of fostering cooperation of all stakeholders to uphold the fundamental human rights around the globe in the realms of cybertechnology for realization of justice and peace.



**RESTATING** the importance of spreading awareness about cybercrimes and cyber security and to build cyber resilience to protect the legitimate use interests, with the advancement of Information Technology.

**NOTICING** that what the law prohibits offline should also be prohibited online and the need for responsible governance of the digital ecosystem.

**ACCEPTING** that the technology has an all-encompassing impact on the way we participate in society, produce goods and provide and accept services and it will continue to evolve with time.

*SPOTTING* that the data is an asset in the world driven by computers and data protection has become an issue of highest concern today.

**BEING AWARE** that while challenges are numerous with the spurt in technology and cyber security measures vary from country to country, there are many avenues of cooperation evolving in cyberspace

*MENTIONING* that over-reliance on advanced technologies has become the new normal and have brought about major transformative shift in the way societies function.

**OBSERVING** that a significant opportunity exists to deliberate and design technical and jurisprudential solutions to restore trust, integrity and justice in the digital world.

**DECLARING** that cybercrimes are all pervasive in nature and hence, cybersecurity governance cannot function in a vacuum, and given these new ground realities, complex, dynamic, multilateral efforts, upholding the sovereignty and integrity of nations are needed.

KNOWING that despite associated benefits, technology continues to present significant risks.

Organized By: | Cyberlaws.Net & Pavan Duggal Associates, Advocates, Supreme Court 46584441 www.cyberlawcybercrime.com of India 1 +91 11 info@cyberlawcybercrime.com | **Supported By:** विधि कार्य विभाग ni Xi DEPARTMENT OF বিয়ান হব গীয়ানিকী বিমান DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY EGAL AFFAIRS **Ministry of Electronics** & Information Technology Ministry of External Affairs Government of India CyberPeace Foundation IEEE TEMS Technology & ) tenable Autobot Globethics.net Management Society Infosed Cyberlaw Artificial Intelligence Law Hub Infrastructure WORLDWIDE GROUP ICCSL

**DECLARING** that lack of an international framework dealing with intersection of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity poses significant challenges in cyberspace.

*WARMLY THANKING* all the participants who have supported The International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity, 2021 and have made the conference a success.

**PROMISING** to continue the dialogue initiated by the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity and provide platform for genesis of proactive measures and reliable cooperation in the matters of Information Technologies.

#### **KEY RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME AND CYBERSECURITY HEREBY <u>CALL UPON THE</u> <u>INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME AND</u> <u>CYBERSECURITY</u>

- 1. To become a catalyst for discussions on the key aspects of Cyberspace, and its future trends and impacts, including legal, ethical, social, policy and regulatory issues thereof and present an integrated, holistic and strategic view of the issues therein, whilst recognizing that there is an urgent need for effective global cooperation on cyber issues amongst all stakeholders;
- 2. To network, interact, collaborate and work with global stakeholders on various aspects pertaining to activities in the digital ecosystem which would have a nexus, connection or association of any kind whatsoever with the connected paradigms of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity;



- 3. To identify the distinctive legal, policy, regulatory and technical challenges, issues and nuances thrown up by growing cyber security breaches and the potential approaches being adopted in this regard to deal with the menace of increasing cyber security breaches;
- 4. To identify and collate emerging international best practices that are evolving in different parts of the world on how fresh approaches need to be adopted, for dealing with the growing Golden Age of Cybercrime;
- 5. To further the development of Cyberlaw Jurisprudence;
- 6. To clearly define 'Duty of Care' in the digital ecosystem for responsible governance;
- 7. To identify as to how cyberattacks can negatively affect cyber sovereignty, and related concerns of protecting cyber sovereignty of a nation;
- 8. To find solutions to the threats posed to information infrastructure by cybercrimes like phishing, identity theft and fraud including encouraging crystallization of holisitic legal, policy and regulatory responses to tackle the menace of the aforesaid infamous trinity of cybercrimes;
- 9. To study the significance of cybersecurity in the Covid-19 era and appropriate mitigation measures to deal with heightened risks and to promote common understanding of the existing and potential threats in the domain of information security and possible cooperative measure to address the challenges of Cybersecurity.
- 10. To identify the threats to the banking and financial sector and Insurance services due to cyberattacks and measures that can be taken to ensure preparedness;



- 11. To assist in the development and adoption of best cybersecurity practices, adoption of standards and cybersecurity frameworks for the Corporates and businesses amongst the national and international stakeholders;
- 12. To identify future emerging applications of Blockchain Technology and the legal, policy and regulatory issues related therewith;
- 13. To explore, study and analyse the advent of newly emerging technologies like Internet of Behavior, Quantum Computing, 5G and Metaverse and to identify and highlight key legal, policy and regulatory issues connected therewith which could potentially have an impact upon the further growth and evolution of cyber legal jurisprudence;
- 14. To identify the cyber security aspects of space satellite ecosystem and its profound impact on a myriad of sectors and activities built on the satellite information systems, thus reiterating the interlinkages between cyberspace and outer space;
- 15. To bring into focus the challenges presented by new technologies such as deepfakes, promote awareness of new technologies and accompanying potential risks connected therewith;
- 16. To collaborate to develop approach to reach on an agreement on acceptable cybersecurity norms respecting the principles enshrined in the United Nation Charter and promote a secure and stabilize cyberspace;
- 17. To explore the rise and consequences of splinternet and digital authoritarianism and the issues that accrue from it and to find issues arising from the increasing Internet Shutdowns and their implications for the civil society spanning social, economic and political arenas;



- 18. To highlight the gaps, challenges and vulnerabilities arising due the advances in Artificial Intelligence and solutions to remedy the risks of the AI system, and to deliberate upon the potential of AI in ensuring governance;
- 19. To understand the cyberattacks on the Covid-19 vaccine supply chain, their impact on healthcare chain and engage in building an approach to protect against such attacks and to engage in the analysis of challenges experienced by online education during the pandemic and device measures to transform the challenges posed by online education to opportunities;
- 20. To highlight the issue of individual rights behind the huge potential of Big Data and to ensure that the benefits of Big Data are shared equitably with sufficient transparency and accountability;
- 21. To collaborate with various international, national, and regional stakeholders to work together on the issue of anonymity in cryptocurrencies, the related technical and legal challenges and development of appropriate regulatory framework regarding crypto ecosystem;
- 22. To encourage digital stakeholders to review and revise their cyber legal frameworks at national levels to make topical and relevant and pertinent in the context of today's changing ground realities;
- 23. To work towards ensuring that the security of upcoming 5G technology is paramount and examine the potential challenges that accruing therefrom as also to explore effective solutions to the issues of jurisdiction of internet and contribute in the direction of filing the institutional gap currently impacting policy challenges;



- 24. To reach out to connected stakeholders in the Cyberlaw domain at global, regional and national levels so as to keep a track of the latest evolving trends, issues and aspects in cyber legal jurisprudence and to further see how national Cyberlaw approaches are increasingly being moulded to make them topical and relevant to latest technologies, with the passage of time;
- 25. To promote effective information exchange for enhanced international cooperation on matters relating to cybercrime marking the beginning of proactive responsibility and to coordinate with global stakeholders on how collective steps can be taken on a cumulative holistic basis to deal with the menace of growing cybercrimes and to minimize its potential economic losses to global, regional and national economies;
- 26. To study and explore along with the stakeholders on how cogent and effective steps can be taken to protect the privacy of users in the digital ecosystem and to disseminate awareness about the interconnected paradigms of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity and to inspire discussions at national, regional and international echelons on the intersection of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity to meet the complex challenges by focusing on achieving a secure, robust and resilient cyberspace.
- 27. To collate all international, regional and national projects and initiatives, programs and schemes which are being implemented having a direct impact upon the interconnected paradigm of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity;
- 28. To foster more discussions, dialogues and exchange of ideas, perspectives and opinions on the growing cyber legal challenges to the cyberspace ecosystem thrown up by various emerging paradigm.



#### **'THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME AND CYBERSECURITY HEREBY** *FURTHER CALL UPON UNITED NATIONS AND ITS VARIOUS AGENCIES INCLUDING ITU, UNESCO, WIPO AS WELL AS ALL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (IGOs) & NGOs*

- 1. To encourage compliance with minimum standards of regulations and best practices at international, regional and national levels concerning cyber sovereignty, security, resilience and reliability of cyberspace;
- 2. To contribute to the evolution and crystallization of acceptable cyberspace norms and behaviors in cyberspace, in order to promote a sound cyber legal regime on the Internet and to further regulate cybercrime and promote the cause of Cybersecurity;
- 3. To encourage countries to formulate and adopt common/uniform minimum international standards for regulation of defined cyber incidents such as cyber terrorism, data breaches and other specified cybercrimes at national and international level;
- 4. To track the developments of legal principles governing Artificial Intelligence, its enablement and regulation and to identify common legal principles which could be of universal acceptability at a global level in the context of enabling regulation of Artificial Intelligence;
- 5. To formulate policies and strategies basing on the principles enshrined in UN Charter, for the evolution and development of more universal international principles concerning acceptable norms and behavior in cyberspace;

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- 6. To clearly define elements of cyberwarfare and cyberterrorism and to work towards the protection of information infrastructure by building consensus on cyberwar treaties;
- 7. To encourage the highest level of protection of data of a country's citizens;
- 8. To include, in the definition of maintaining peace and security, the provisions of cyber peace and cyber security;
- 9. To work towards enhancing the cause of peace in cyberspace for the full blooming of cyberspace:
- 10. To recognize that international bodies like the UN should strive to encourage cooperation in ever growing cyberspace to ensure social, economic and cultural justice in the world;
- 11. To encourage countries to declare access to internet as a fundamental human right, and uphold the principles of privacy as a mainstay of these rights;
- 12. To work towards securing the friendly relations among countries, in the COVID-19 period and beyond by clarifying laws around cyberwarfare and ensuring compliance;
- 13. To study the impact of Covid-19 on cyberspace and connected nuances and to come up with appropriate new approaches and to contribute in the evolution of cyber legal jurisprudence in this regard;
- 14. To regulate the concerns of appropriate checks and balances over the exercise of power and control in cyberspace;



- 15. To regulate the commercial use of IoT, and other emerging technologies in order to ensure consumer-safety;
- 16. To encourage the adoption of appropriate mechanisms to prevent the targeting of outer space ecosystem to the growing menace of increasing cybercrime:
- 17. To work towards encouraging digital stakeholders to introduce legal, policy, administrative changes on a priority basis towards establishing a safe and secure cyberspace and use of ICTs for sustainable development;
- 18. To devise ways and means to deal with the menace of misinformation, analyzing the security threats due to dissemination of misinformation and regulatory measures to tackle them.
- 19. To work with global thought leaders on emerging cutting-edge issues of newly emerging technologies and how the said issues can be appropriately moulded so as to work for the betterment of netizens and cyberspace at large;

#### THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME AND CYBERSECURITY HEREBY CALL UPON NATION STATES, EDUCATION & RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, MEDIA INSTITUTIONS, CULTURAL & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS, NETWORKS, BUSINESS, CORPORATE & INDUSTRY SECTORS AS WELL AS ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS:

1. To encourage bilateral relations among countries on aspects of Cyberlaw and to take effective steps to curb the nuisance of Cybercrime;



- 2. To increase multilateral relations among all countries on and to work towards increasing agreements on international standards for Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity;
- 3. To construct robust cyberlaw apparatus and encourage the implementation of strong and conclusive Cyberlaw regimes around the world and to promote and ensure Cybersecurity;
- 4. To foster the culture of cyber security and awareness on cyber related risks through aimed actions, addressing citizens of all groups;
- 5. To spread public awareness on issues concerning Cyberlaw, Cybersecurity and Cybercrime;
- 6. To collaborate with global, regional and national players on newly emerging technology trends in cyberspace which could have an impact upon the digital lives and digital activities of netizens, institutions and nations;
- 7. To collaborate to keep information channels transparent and to work towards vulnerability mitigation in addition to vulnerability assessment to build cyber resilience.
- 8. To identify the various emerging challenges in Internet of Things (IoT) and Internet of Behaviour (IoB) and how they can be regulated by various governmental agencies;
- 9. To regulate the usage of blockchain technology in various sectors and to encourage dealing with the complex challenges associated with the technology to ensure consumer safety;
- 10. To draft effective laws regulating the use, dissemination and transmission of data by 5G technology;



- 11. To collaborate with global stakeholders on the legal and policy ramifications of Metaverse and how the same could have an impact upon the growing burgeoning size of cyberspace;
- 12. To establish measures to ensure transparency and accountability to provide a safe and reliable cyberspace to all;
- 13. To collaborate with other stakeholders in the cyber security ecosystem;
- 14. To strengthen and streamline the dialogue amongst banking institutions of various countries to deal with the rising challenges of digital transactions and related issues;
- 15. To coordinate with various global stakeholders in Artificial Intelligence paradigm and to work closely to contribute to the evolving legal and policy jurisprudence concerning Artificial Intelligence and its legalities;
- 16. To further develop and strengthen existing telecommunications, technology and media laws so as to further protect and preserve the intrinsic character of cyberspace;
- 17. To explore ways, mechanisms and processes as to how emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Blockchains and Quantum Computing could be used constructively to enhance a cyber secure ecosystem;
- 18. To work on increasingly complex legal and policy issues pertaining to crypto assets and crypto currencies and to identify common parameters of governance and legal principles applicable in the context of blockchain, crypto ecosystem and crypto currencies;



- 19. To work together towards evolving increasing international cooperation to deal with the legal challenges presented by cyberspace in a time-bound manner;
- 20. To provide the ideal platform for consolidating efforts in capacity-building and confidencebuilding;
- 21. To reinforce efforts in cyber norm implementation at the regional level with a multistakeholder approach;
- 22. To diagnose the state of peace and conflict in cyberspace and to work towards establishing internationally agreed indicators in this regard;
- 23. To apply principles of international law to cyberspace;
- 24. To actively encourage international coordination and approaches on how multiple sovereign governments can and should address questions of Internet Governance that cannot be solved by or within a single state;
- 25. To study and explore the emerging trends in cyber security and its regulation at global, regional and national levels and to coordinate with international, regional and national stakeholders across the world on the legalities and legal regulation concerning cyber security;
- 26. To take great care to ensure a golden balance between the safety of citizens and their right to privacy;
- 27. To work towards setting up specialized tribunals or regulators at global level that improve recourse for internet users against the actions of intermediaries;



- 28. To ensure that under-developed and developing countries' interests are also protected in the fast paced digital world;
- 29. To establish effective investigative agencies of international character to handle incidents of breaches of cybersecurity across national boundaries in a synergized manner;
- 30. To establish collaborative and working relations between the investigative agencies of countries to enable them to work in close tandem to resolve incidents of cybercrimes and cybersecurity breaches that transcend national boundaries;
- 31. To collaborate, tie-up and also work together with various international players, stakeholders, organizations and governments and statutory authorities as also law enforcement authorities on new effective methodologies on trying to fight the menace of cybercrime;
- 32. To develop institutions or bodies which act as a medium of information exchange and help to establish cooperation between investigative agencies of different countries.
- 33. To ensure tight security protocols and encryption technologies to secure the Intellectual Property rights in cyberspace against losses and compromise;
- 34. To identify the shared responsibility of all the stakeholders, and take coordinated actions to ensure a free, open and safe cyberspace;
- 35. To collaborate with global stakeholders on cyber legal issues, challenges, trends and nuances so as to further push forward the growing envelope of cyber legal jurisprudence;



- 36. To constantly review the work of existing stakeholders and work in collaboration and in tandem with other stakeholders.
- 37. To cooperate to build dedicated leadership with specialized skills and knowledge to provide practical guidance towards a resilient digital realm.

We, ICCC participants, urge that joint efforts need to be taken by all relevant stakeholders to maintain the intrinsic character of cyberspace which is safer, more resilient, and remains the major driver of sustainable economic development and growth for years to come.

We reiterate that stepping forward in a new era of digital and cyber workspace, we all need to be safe, secure and diligent, while encouraging further advancement in cyberspace as well as information and communication technologies (ICTs).

We, the participants of the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity, approve and adopt the above Outcome Document.

