

UN cybercrime text faces new scrutiny from tech firms, rights groups

July 29 2024, by Amélie BOTTOLLIER-DEPOIS



UN member states are seeking to finalize a treaty on the fight against cybercrime, but they face plenty of criticism from rights groups and Big Tech.

UN member states meet Monday seeking to finalize an international treaty on the fight against cybercrime, a text strongly opposed by an unlikely alliance of human rights groups and big technology companies.

The "United Nations Convention Against Cybercrime" originated in 2017 when Russian diplomats sent the world body's secretary-general a letter outlining the initiative.

Two years later, and despite US and European opposition, the General Assembly created an intergovernmental committee tasked with drawing up such a treaty.

Now, the draft text will finally come up for a vote by member states at the end of a two-week session.

But after seven negotiating sessions to date, criticism has only grown.

If the revised draft includes "some welcome improvements," according to the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, concerns remain "about significant shortcomings, with many provisions failing to meet international [human rights](#) standards."

"These shortcomings are particularly problematic against the backdrop of an already expansive use of existing [cybercrime](#) laws in some jurisdictions to unduly restrict freedom of expression, target dissenting voices and arbitrarily interfere with the privacy and anonymity of communications," it said in an analysis.

The treaty, according to the draft language, would aim to "prevent and combat cybercrime more efficiently and effectively" and to strengthen international cooperation, notably regarding child pornography and money laundering.

But its detractors say the text claims sway over far too expansive a field, as reflected in its subtitle: "crimes committed through the use of an information and communications technology system."

The text could thus require governments "to facilitate investigations into things like same-sex conduct, criticizing one's government, investigative reporting, participating in protests or being a whistleblower," said Human Rights Watch executive director Tirana Hassan.

Rather than a cybercrime treaty, the text "actually resembles a global surveillance treaty that would address all crime," she told reporters, adding that it exceeds "even the most expansive possible interpretation of its mandate."

A preference for 'no outcome'

Debate over the draft has brought together some strange bedfellows—rights groups are aligning with tech mammoths like Microsoft, which said in a written submission that "no outcome is better than a bad outcome."

Nick Ashton-Hart heads the Cybersecurity Tech Accord delegation to the treaty talks, representing more than 100 technology companies.

"There is a need for more cooperation by most states, especially developing states, on cybercrime," Ashton-Hart told AFP, but added, "This convention does not have to be the vehicle for that cooperation."

Better options would be either the Council of Europe's Budapest Convention on Cybercrime or the UN Convention Against Organized Transnational Crime, he said.

Unless the current draft is substantially improved, Ashton-Hart added,

his organization will call on member states not to sign or ratify the treaty.

"Democratic states would expect opposition from the [private sector](#), very aligned with the civil society world, were this to come up for ratification at the national level," Ashton-Hart said.

Russia, meanwhile, has defended its vision.

"Excessive attention to human rights provisions in the Convention is significantly detrimental to international cooperation and will in fact hinder the cooperation between law enforcement agencies of states," the Russian delegation said.

In a statement, it accused Western countries of wanting to "politicize discussions."

The Russians favor a return to the text's original 2019 title, which called for an "international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes"—not the current "United Nations Convention Against Cybercrime."

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Citation: UN cybercrime text faces new scrutiny from tech firms, rights groups (2024, July 29) retrieved 29 July 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2024-07-cybercrime-text-scrutiny-tech-firms.html>

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