Third Intersessional Consultation of AHC to
Elaborate a Comprehensive International
Convention on Countering the Use of ICT
for Criminal Purpose

Panel 3: The Power of Words:
A Discussion on Terminology and
Other Aspects of the Chapter on General Provisions
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Dynamic evolution of ICT

1831 Electromagnetic Telegraph
1844 Morse Code
1876 Telephone
1896 Radio
1925 Analog computer
1930 Television
1957 First satellite “Putnik 2”
1960 E-mail
1973 internet
1974 First mobile phone
1980 Online Banking
1983 Cell phone service
1989 World Wide Web (WWW) ..........
ITU PP-22 RESOLUTION 130 (REV. BUCHAREST, 2022)
building confidence and security in the use of ICT

resolves

5 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those national, regional and international areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, ... ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, ... on inclusive and secure telecommunications/ICTs for sustainable development;

7 to promote greater awareness among ITU members on the activities carried out within ITU and other relevant entities involved in strengthening confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including cybersecurity, cyberresilience and capacity building;

8 to engage actively with other relevant organizations in order to raise their awareness of the particular challenges faced by developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

13 to consider the specific cybersecurity challenges faced by SMEs and incorporate those considerations into ITU's activities in the area of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

14 to take into account the impact of the deployment of emerging technologies on cybersecurity, ...;

15 to support the development of infrastructure which underpins the ongoing digital transformation of the global economy by building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, in particular in dealing with existing and future threats, ...;

17 to take into account the specific challenges faced especially by developing countries in the area of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

19 to encourage all stakeholders to engage with one another and take action to support capacity building and voluntary information sharing on cybersecurity issues and best practices

ITU’s mandates are not directly to prevent ‘cybercrime’, but cybercrime may not be prevented without technical measures such as ITU’s Recommendations or international standards with associated capacity building through partnership with multi-stakeholders.
ICT Terminologies concerned for Cybercrimes

ITU Recommendations – i.e., International Standards - on ICT Terminologies

- Artificial Intelligence: Recommendation ITU-T L.1390 (08/2022)
- Blockchain: Recommendation ITU-T Y.4811 (11/2021)
- Big Data: Recommendation ITU-T L.1390 (08/2022)
- Cybersecurity: Recommendation ITU-T X.1216 (09/2020)
- Cybersecurity Incident Evidence: Recommendation ITU-T X.1216 (09/2020)
- Digital Evidence: Recommendation ITU-T F.747.10 (01/2022)
- Information System: Recommendation ITU-T X.1812 (05/2022)
- Internet of Things (IoT): Recommendation ITU-T L.1604 (08/2022)
- Quantum Key Distribution: Recommendation ITU-T Y.3805 (12/2021)
- Virtual Reality: Recommendation ITU-T Y.1545.2 (07/2022) ....

... with continued evolutions of ICT and its Recommendations/Standards

Considering ICT in ever-fast evolving and transnational nature, which have been driving to develop international standards by multi-stakeholders at the ITU that can be used to elaborate a comprehensive international convention, technology neutrality can be carefully discussed and incorporated for the international convention, Chapter on General Provisions inter alia, on countering the use of ICT for criminal purpose.

More ITU-T Rec @ https://www.itu.int/br_tsb_terms/#/
The Chapter on General Provisions may incorporate: e.g.,

- the need to use *technology neutrality* — i.e., “choose the most appropriate and suitable technology to their needs and requirements for development, acquisition, use, without dependencies on knowledge involved as information or data” — in the ever fast evolving and transnational digital age

- the need to prevent from the unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as the unlawful or arbitrary collection of personal data, as highly intrusive acts, which violate the *right to privacy*

- the need to foster and enhance close *international cooperation*

- the creation of domestic *criminal offences* (e.g., corruption and obstruction of justice and transparency, and abuse of functions in the public and private sector)

- the promotion of *training and technical assistance* for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities at developing countries *inter alia* and that of regional and international organizations
Any Questions?

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