

## Cybersecurity and human rights, connected or not?

- Cybersecurity is much more than protecting cyber networks and tools
- The protection and promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms is as important in cyberspace as in the physical environment – rights need to be protected where people are
- "Digital rights" are human rights in the digital environment

<sup>Gega.ee</sup> Many more activities and situations are "dual use"

## What is cybersecurity?

- Cybersecurity does not mean protecting technological solutions; it means protecting digital society and the way of life as a whole.
- Today, cybersecurity is universally accepted as an integral part of the functioning of the state, the economy, internal and external security. (Source: Cybersecurity Strategy 2019-2022, Republic of Estonia)
- Cyber security is achieved when the cyber domain is reliable and its functioning is ensured. (Source: Finland's Cyber Security Strategy Government Resolution, 24 Jan 2013)

## Influence on human rights

**Rights that are directly affected** Human rights safeguards: Who can **Freedom of expression** protect and implement human rights? -**Cross-border activities, unclear** Protection of privacy /data protection -**Right to due process** jurisdiction -The role of private companies (and other non-state actors) Limitations to human rights Strengthening of human rights through (Necessary in a democratic society, cyber technology proportional and set out in law) Technology for transparency, privacy -Legitimate purpose but what is by design, etc. proportional? **Empowerment** -New forms of threats

## How to deal with human rights in cyberspace?

- Not necessarily a need for special legislation
  - Just making a law will not solve everything
  - Existing laws may be sufficient
- Technology to protect rights
- New forms of decision-making, new instruments
  - International cooperation
  - © ega.ee Multistakeholderism

