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Finse Cyber Winter School 2022

International politics, the UN and Cybersecurity





Three parts:

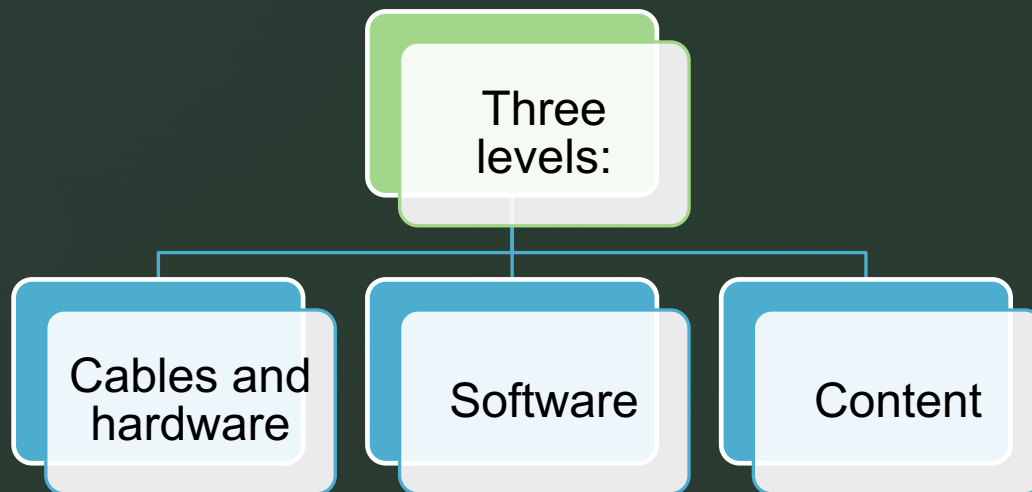
1. International politics and the Stuxnet-case
2. The digital battlefield – Ukraine
3. Cybersecurity and international organizations

NUPI's Research Centre on Digital Technology and Cybersecurity

- Cybersecurity capacity building
- Cyber sovereignty
- Digital technology – little brother / big brother
- International Organizations
- Cyber attacks
- Digital vulnerabilities and critical infrastructure
- Cloud services, global data flows and national autonomy

NUPI
podcast

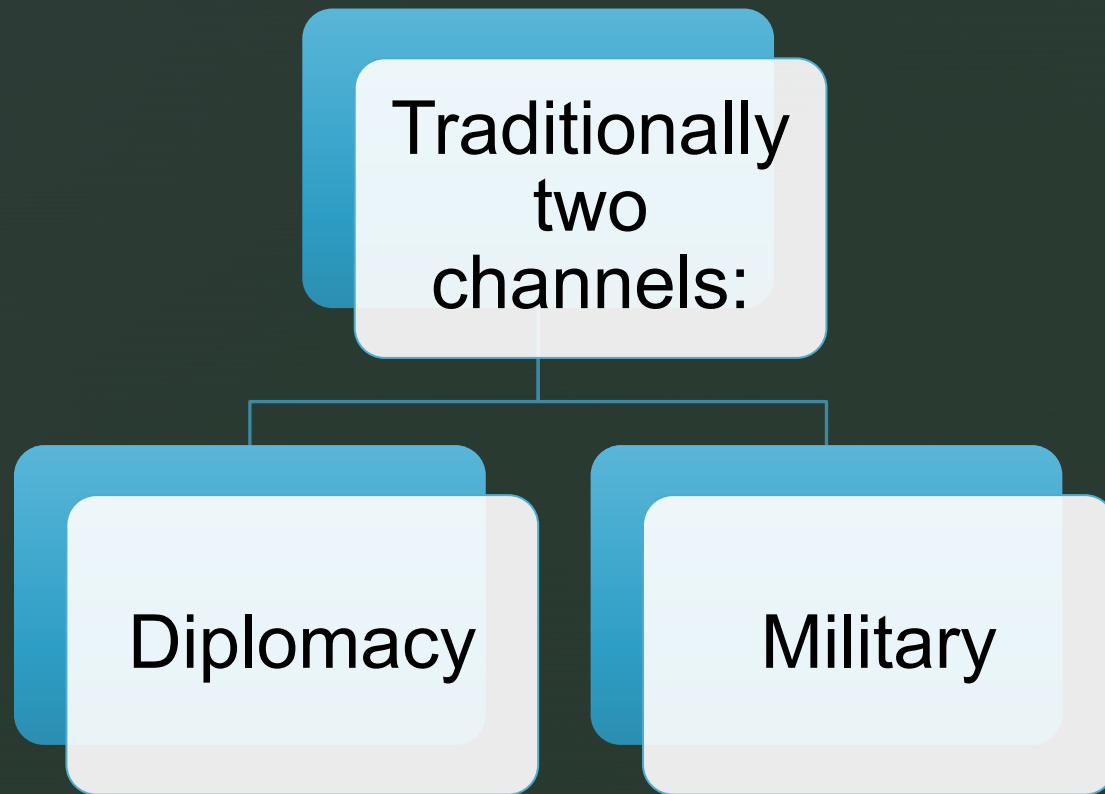
Social Science Perspective on Cybersecurity





Cybercrime vs cyberattacks/operations

Part 1: International Relations = relations between states



Digital technology as a third channel of communication?
Stuxnet as an example

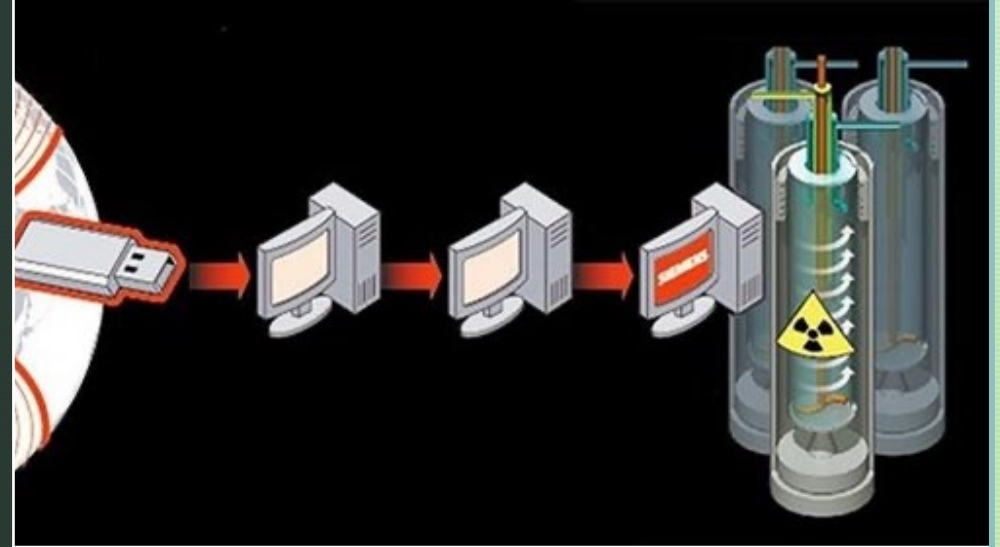
Before Stuxnet

- Moonlight Maze 1996-1998
- Titan Rain 2003-2006
- Estonia 2007
- Iran's nuclear programme



Stuxnet – the world's first cyber weapon

- Where: Natanz, Iran, 2008 (publicly known 2010)
- What: Operation Olympic Games – kinetic damage (new)
- Whom: USA



Post Stuxnet: US vs Iran cyberoperations

Attacker	Victim	Year	Target	Consequences
USA and Israel	Iran	2010	Natanz nuclear facility	1000 centrifuges destroyed, delays in technological development
Iran	Saudi-Arabia	2012	Saudi Aramco	Destruction of large amounts of data
Iran	USA	2012-2013	American banks	Lack of functionality in financial services
Iran	USA	2013	Sands Casino	Closed casino, financial losses
USA	Iran	2019	Iran's Armed Forces	Lack of functionality in control system for missiles
Iran	USA	2019	US authorities and critical infrastructure	Information security breach
Iran	Israel	2020	Israeli water treatment plants	Risk of chlorine poisoning, lack of functionality within irrigation
Israel	Iran	2020	Shahid Rajaei Harbor	Loss of functionality in computer systems, major delays in supplies
Israel	Iran	2021	Natanz nuclear facility	Power outages, centrifuges destroyed



A paradigm shift?

- Kinetic
- Arms race
- States' strategic understanding of cyber threats and cybercapacities



The shift

1. Strategic Impact - Pressure release (Jervis & Healey 2020) Maschmeyer 2021.
2. States' perceptions of threats in the cyber domain
3. Defensive cyber capacities and critical infrastructure

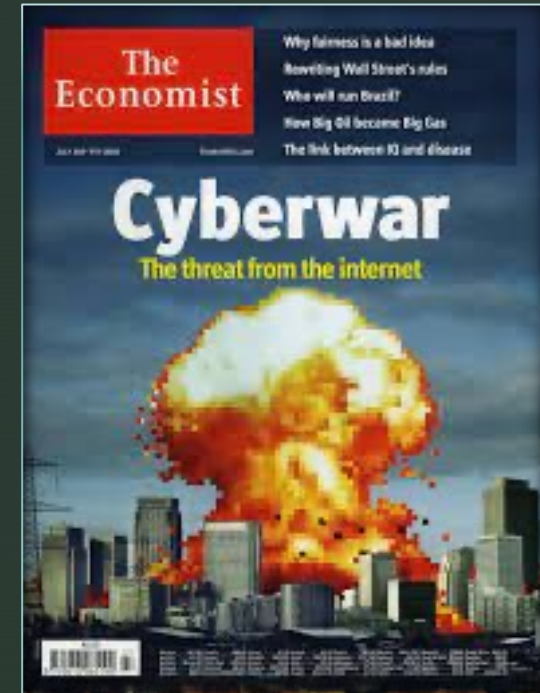
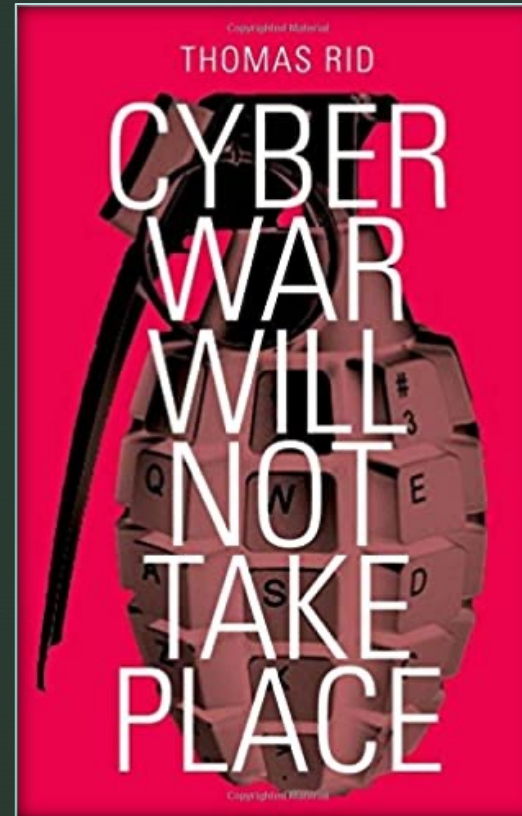
-> Change in states' perceptions of cyber conflict and cyber capacities, cyber attacks can cause physical damage, third channel



Part 2: Ukraine, Cyber and SoMe

▶
“Cyber war
will not take
place”
T. Riid 2012

“*Secret cyber
war in
Ukraine*”
T. Riid 2022



What has happened in Ukraine?

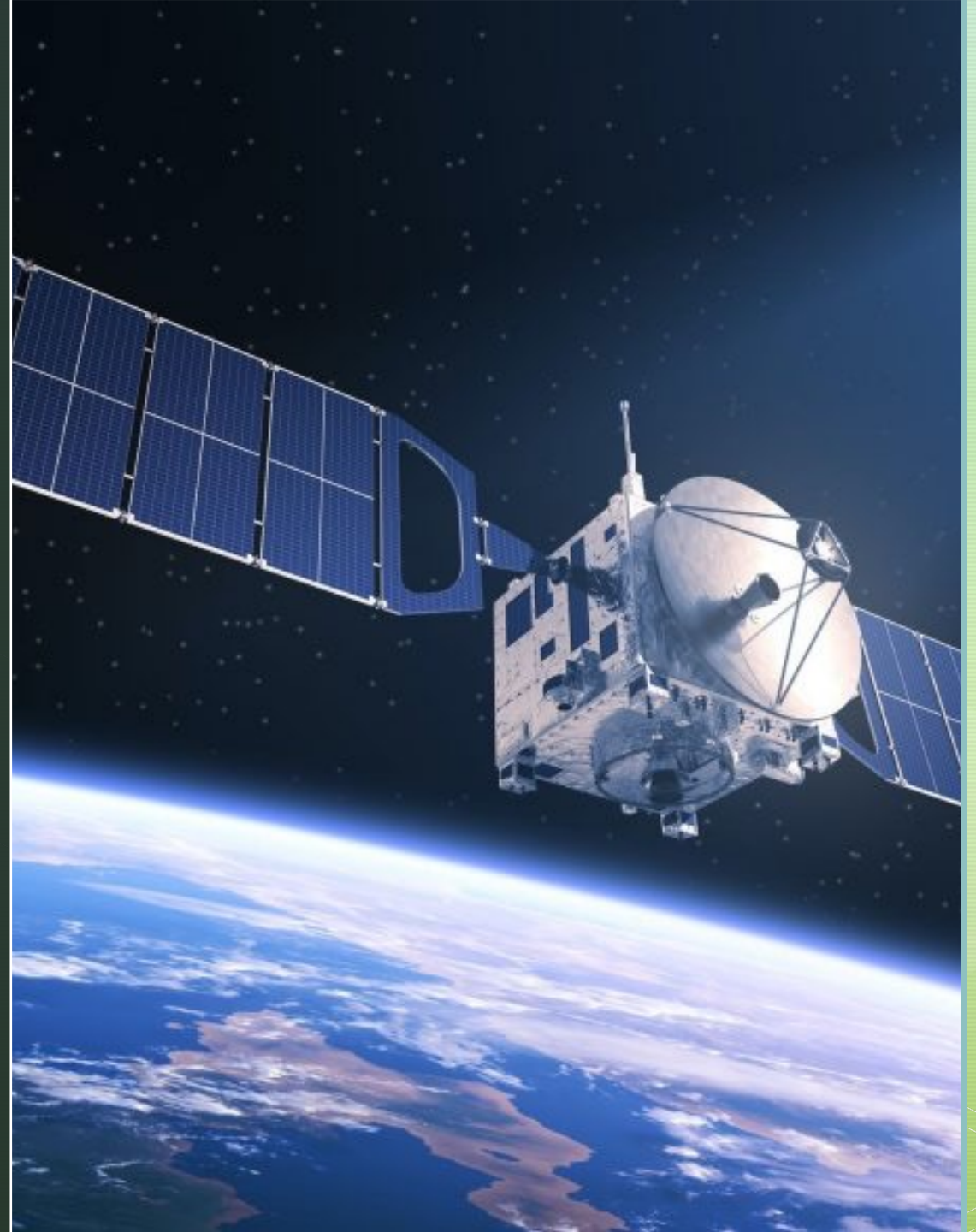
Cyberattacks and SoMe

Weapons of the weak
Old against new
Demokracy vs
dictatorship



What we have seen so far

- DDoS on Government, Military, Financial, Telco
- Destructive wipers: WhisperGate (13 Jan 2022), HermeticWiper (22 Feb 2022)
- Espionage: Ukraine, also internationally CISA Alert (AA22-047A)
- Defacement of websites
- Supply chain attacks (Kitsoft)
- Influence operations / Disinformation using SMS message, social media, and other media
- Viasat



Arabic
spring





Development since the Arab spring

- Facebook from 500 million to 3 billion users
- You Tube and Twitter has had similar growth
- New platforms have emerged (Snapchat, Telegram, TikTok)

Anonymous

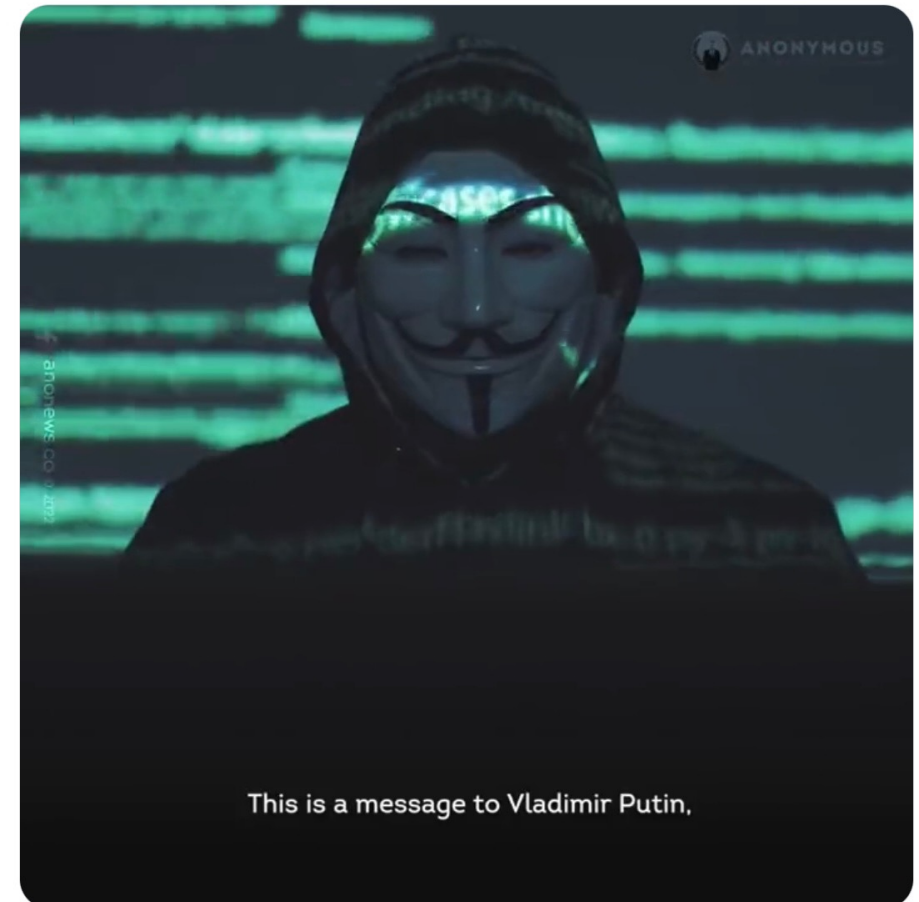


Anonymous

@LatestAnonPress

#Anonymous message to
Vladimir Putin

Oversett tweeten



Ukraina og Plattformene

Facebook/
Meta

Elon Musk

YouTube

Google

Twitter

Apple

Tweets Tweets og svar Medier L

356 1,796 10,1k

 **Mykhailo Fedorov** ✓ @... · 1 d ...

Everyone wants Putin to die. Until this happens, we give Ukrainians and the whole world a unique opportunity: to send Putin to Jupiter. Donate \$2.99 for a rocket. All funds will be directed to the restoration of the destroyed infrastructure! putler.io





In Russia

- Cyber capabilities
- Narratives
- Mass media controll
- Social media

Internet as a human right

- *“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers (...) The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet”*
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Art. 19.



Part 3

International Organizations

- The United Nations
- NATO



NATO Summit Warsaw
2016

Cyber space as the fifth domain



Cyberattacks and article 5



- High threshold
- Dependant of situation and political decision
- 3 examples:
 - Stuxnet 2010
 - Estland 2007
 - NotPetya 2017

The United Nations

- Key processes:
- The Security Council
- The GGE
- The OEWG
- WSIS





**World Summit
on the Information Society**
Turning targets into action
Geneva 2003 | Tunis 2005 | New York 2015

WSIS

Responsible state behaviour in cyberspace at the United Nations



UN GGE

Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing responsible State
behaviour in cyberspace in the context of international security.





UN Open-Ended Working Group

INTERSESSIONAL
CONSULTATIVE MEETING

OEWG

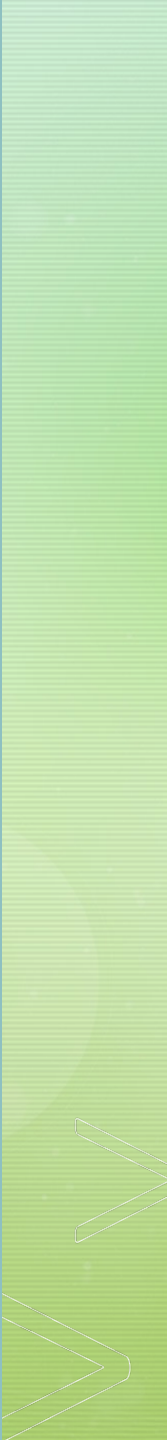
The UN Security Council

- Maintain international peace and security
- Binding decisions
- Veto powers
- Cybersecurity?





Disagreements and challenges

- Slow start and cumbersome process
 - Clear differences of opinion on the use of force in cyberspace
 - Russia and China seek to negotiate a treaty
 - US and the West: international law is sufficient
- 

Future
perspective on
global
governance and
cybersecurity



Thank you very
much !

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