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INTERNATIONAL IMPETUS OF LAW REFORM IN COMBATING CYBER CRIME: AN ANALYSIS

Mr. Dattatray Bhagwan Dhainje *

Introduction

International Law is a body of law that exists outside of national legal systems and in some ways, it varies from domestic legal systems. Although the United Nations General Assembly, which includes members from over 190 nations, has the appearance of a legislative body, it lacks the authority to enact binding legislation.¹ Analysis of the practical application of the rule of law in international forums focuses on key prerequisites for how the rule of law may be adopted as a relevant concept at the global level. Examining the extent to which international organizations have integrated the rule of law into their operations is one example of such an assessment.² International law distinguishes itself from international comity, which consists of legally non-binding practices undertaken by governments out of politeness like saluting the flags of foreign warships at sea. Furthermore, the field of conflict of laws, or private international law, is distinct from the study of International Law, or Public International Law, which is concerned with the rules of Municipal Law as international lawyers refer to the domestic law of states of various countries where foreign elements are involved. There are two types of International Law - Public International Law³ and Private

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¹ International Law Alternate Titles: Law Of Nations, Public International Law, (Mar. 27, 2022, 9:29 PM), <https://www.britannica.com/topic/international-law>

² Promoting Human Rights - Good Governance, The Rule Of Law And Democracy, (Mar. 2, 2022, 1:00 PM), <https://humanrights.gov.au/about/news/speeches/promoting-human-rights-good-governance-rule-law-and-democracy>

³ Public And Private International Law, (April 3, 2022, 3:00 PM), <https://unimelb.libguides.com/internationallaw>

International Law⁴. Both these branches are working for protecting the Human Rights, Business Accountability, State Relations and Crime within state and outer states against terrorism, human rights violations etc. at the International Level. Cyber Crime has no limits. It can be done by terrorist activity, defamation, etc. Cyber Crime is vastly growing in the world of tech today. Criminals of the World Wide Web exploit internet users' personal information for their own gain. They dive deep into the dark web to buy and sell illegal products and services. They even gain access to classified government information. Further Cyber Crime has reached new heights, costing businesses and people billions of dollars each year. What's scarier is that this statistics only covers the previous five years, with no end in sight. Due to the advancement of technology and the rising accessibility of smart technology, hackers have many access points within customers' homes to attack. While law enforcement tries to combat the problem, criminal numbers continue to rise, taking advantage of the internet's anonymity.⁵ Cyber Crimes are crimes done using the Internet or other types of computer technology, such as using online social networking sites to intimidate people or transmitting sexually explicit digital images with a smart phone. While Cyber Crime is a relatively recent problem, many of the same crimes that may be done with a computer or smart phone, such as theft or child pornography, were previously perpetrated in person. This section contains articles on cyberbullying, sexting, and a variety of other crimes that are frequently performed online or with the use of computer networking

⁴ Id

⁵ Panda Security, Types Of Cyber Crime, (April 3, 2022, 3:20 PM)
<https://www.pandasecurity.com/en/mediacenter/panda-security/types-of-cyber-crime/>

technologies.⁶International cybercrime frequently puts domestic and international legislation, as well as law enforcement to the test. Today many of the nations do not have laws which are designed to cope with cybercrime due to which criminals are increasingly turning to the internet to avoid harsher sanctions or the difficulty of being tracked. Governments and industry in both emerging and developed nations have increasingly grasped the enormous hazards that cybercrime poses to economic and political security and public interests. However, the variety of types and forms of cybercrime makes it more difficult to combat. In this regard, combating cybercrime necessitates international collaboration. On a regional and worldwide basis, several organisations and countries have previously collaborated to develop global standards of laws and law enforcement. China and the United States ,being the top two source nations of cybercrime, collaboration between them has been one of the most notable recent developments.⁷

Meaning and Definition of International Law and Cyber Law

International law reflects the creation and subsequent adjustment of a world order based almost entirely on the idea that independent sovereign nations are the only actors in the international system that matter. Though its beginning may be traced back to cooperative agreements between people in the ancient Middle East, the core framework of international law was drawn out during the European Renaissance.⁸ International Law, also called public international law or

⁶ FINDLAW, Cyber Crimes , (February 3, 2022, 6:00 PM), <https://www.findlaw.com/Criminal/Criminal-Charges/Cyber-Crimes.html>

⁷ Guillaume Lovet Fortinet, France, Fighting Cyber Crime: Technical, Juridical And Ethical Challenges, (February 3, 2022, 6:23 PM) <https://web.archive.org/web/20110902091006/http://whitepapers.hackerjournals.com/Wp-Content/uploads/2009/12/Fighting-Cyber-Crime.pdf>

⁸ INTERNATIONAL LAW, (February 3, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.britannica.com/topic/international-law>

law of nations, is the body of legal rules, norms, and standards that apply between sovereign states and other entities that are legally recognized as international actors. The term was coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham⁹ during 1748–1832. International law, according to Bentham's standard definition, is a set of norms that govern state-to-state relations. Individuals and international organisations are two of the most active and crucial parts of current international law, and this initial definition omits both, demonstrating how far international law has progressed. Furthermore, seeing international law as a collection of rules is no longer appropriate. Rather, it is a fast evolving complex of rules, as well as influential though not directly binding principles, practises, and statements, linked with increasingly sophisticated structures and procedures. International law, in its broadest meaning, offers international actors primarily sovereign nations, but increasingly international organisations and certain individuals with normative standards, procedures, processes, and a shared conceptual language. Human rights, economic and commercial challenges, space law, and international organisations have all become themes and players directly involved with international law, expanding beyond the traditional questions of war, peace, and diplomacy. Although international law is a legal system and not an ethical one, ethical ideas and concerns have had a substantial impact on it, notably in the area of human rights. According to Oppenheim's International laws are nothing but a body of rules for human conduct within a community, which can be enforced by an external power if there's a common consent of the community for the same. Based on what he said, we can conclude that, firstly, there must be a community,

⁹ THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, (February 3, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.Britannica.Com/Topic/International-Law>

secondly, a body of rule of conduct governing the community and thirdly, common consent among the community for the rules to be enforced must be present. From this, we can conclude that it's not necessary that rules should be enacted by a legislative authority within the community for them to be legally binding.¹⁰The term CyberCrime has a long historical development since 3500 B.C. Japan, China, and India have had primitive computers, but Charles Babbage's analytical engine is considered the beginning of modern computers.¹¹ In the year 1820, the first Cyber Crime was registered. The loom was invented in France in 1820 by a textile merchant named Joseph Marie Jacquard.¹² This equipment allows for a continuous succession of processes in the weaving of unique textiles or materials. As a result, Jacquard workers are extremely concerned that their livelihoods and conventional jobs are being jeopardised, and they choose to sabotage in order to deter Jacquard from using the new technology in the future.¹³ Further there are many incidents of Cyber Crime. Recently in the 2017 Equifax case, Equifax was compromised revealing 143 million customer accounts, one of the biggest US credit bureaus. Social Security numbers, birth dates, addresses, driver's license numbers, and certain credit card numbers are part of the confidential leaked info.¹⁴ When social

¹⁰ INTERNATIONAL LAW MEANING AND DEFINITIONS, Oppenheim's View – International Law , (February 5, 2022, 6:49 PM) <https://Blog.Ipleaders.In/International-Law-Meaning-Definitions/>

¹¹ Sauvik Acharjee, The History Of Cyber Crime: A Comprehensive Guide, 2021, (March 3, 2022, 6:00 PM) [Jigsawacademy.Com/Blogs/Cyber-Security/History-Of-Cyber Crime/](https://Jigsawacademy.Com/Blogs/Cyber-Security/History-Of-Cyber-Crime/)

¹² Animesh Sarmah, Roshmi Sarmah , Amlan Jyoti Baruah, A Brief Study On Cyber Crime And Cyber Law's Of India, 2 INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (IRJET) E-ISSN: 2395 -0056 (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://Www.Southcalcuttalawcollege.Ac.In/Notice/50446irjet-V4i6303.Pdf>

¹³ The Bell Telephone Company Boots A Group Of Young Boys Off The Telephone Grid In New York For Repeatedly And Purposely Misdirecting And Disconnecting Customer Calls Two Years After Alexander Graham Bell Invented The Machine.

¹⁴ Irini Kanaris Miyashiro, Case Study: Equifax Data Breach , (February 6, 2022, 6:19 PM) <https://Sevenpillarsinstitute.Org/Case-Study-Equifax-Data-Breach/>

media first became popular in the early 2000's, cybercrime exploded. The inflow of individuals placing all the information they could into a profile database resulted in a deluge of personal information and an increase in ID theft. Thieves exploited the information to get access to bank accounts, create credit cards, and commit other types of financial crime. The criminal activity of cyber criminals is increasing day by day. The term CyberCrime is defined as illegal conduct in which a computer is utilised as a tool, a target, or both. The following are some definitions of Cyber Crime. According to Oxford Dictionary Cyber Crime means Criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the Internet.¹⁵ Further it can be defined by various authors according to Dr. Debarati Halder and Dr. K. Jaishankar define cybercrimes as: "Offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (Chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones (SMS/MMS)"¹⁶. In short it can be said that Cyber Crime is an offence which can be carried out from the against individual, criminal motive, through computer or internet for mental and physical harm.

Types of International Cyber Crime

As more criminals become aware of the potentially large financial gains that can be made through cybercrime, they are increasingly

¹⁵ Oxford English And Spanish Dictionary, Synonyms, And Spanish To English Translator, (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.lexico.com/definition/cyber-crime>

¹⁶ D. Halder, & K. Jaishankar, Cyber Crime and The Victimization Of Women: Laws, Rights And Regulations, Information Science Reference. See Also Rashmi Saroha, Profiling A Cyber Criminal, 158 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND COMPUTATION TECHNOLOGY. ISSN 0974-2239 VOLUME 4, NUMBER 3 (2014) (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) http://www.rpublication.com/irph/ijict_Spl/Ijictv4n3spl_06.pdf

shifting their focus away from random acts of vandalism and toward more targeted attacks, particularly on platforms where valuable information is concentrated, such as computers, mobile devices, and the cloud. Cybercrime is becoming more prevalent on a global scale. All digital devices including computers, tablets, and smartphones are connected to the internet. In theory, cyber criminals could bring a large part of the World to a halt. Governments rightly take cybercrime very seriously, and they are working hard to fight. The following are the various types of International Cyber Crime which are mainly divided in to the 5 main category they are discussed as follows:

1. Intrusive Offenses

Illegal Access: Hacking is one of the most common types of offences that involves gaining unauthorised access to a computer system.¹⁷ For the example Hackers may also seek unauthorized access to systems to cause damage or other harm to the target. In 2014, Lauri Love, a British hacker, defaced websites, gained unauthorized access to United States Government systems, and stole sensitive information from these systems thereby compromising on the confidentiality of data.¹⁸

Data Espionage: according to Merriam-Webster, is “the practice of spying or using spies to obtain information about the plans and activities especially of a foreign government or a competing company?”¹⁹ By targeting communication infrastructure, such as fixed lines or wireless,

¹⁷ Abhishek Jaiswal, Cyber Hacking Law In India, Available At (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) [Http://Www.Legalservicesindia.Com/Articles/Cyhac.Htm](http://www.legalservicesindia.com/articles/cyhac.htm)

¹⁸ Unodc, Offences Against The Confidentiality, Integrity And Availability Of Computer Data And Systems. (March 16, 2022, 6:00 PM) [Https://Www.Unodc.Org/E4j/En/Cyber-Crime/Module-2/Key-Issues/Offences-Against-The-Confidentiality--Integrity-And-Availability-Of-Computer-Data-And-Systems.html](https://www.unodc.org/E4j/En/Cyber-Crime/Module-2/Key-Issues/Offences-Against-The-Confidentiality--Integrity-And-Availability-Of-Computer-Data-And-Systems.html)

¹⁹ VMware, What Is Cyber Espionage, (March 16, 2022, 1:30 PM)

[Https://Www.Vmware.Com/Topics/Glossary/Content/Cyber-Espionage.html#:~:Text=Cyber%20espionage%20is%20a%20form,Competitive%20company%20or%20government%20entity.](https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/cyber-espionage.html#:~:Text=Cyber%20espionage%20is%20a%20form,Competitive%20company%20or%20government%20entity.) Last Seen On 5/12/2021

and any Internet service, such as e-mail servers, chat, or VIP communications, criminals can intercept conversations between users, such as e-mails.²⁰

Data Interference: By deleting, concealing, or modifying data and restricting access to it, criminals can compromise data integrity and tamper with it.²¹

2. Content-related offenses

Pornographic Material i.e. Child-Pornography: Sexually related content was among the first content to be commercially distributed over the Internet²².

Racism, Hate Speech, Glorification of Violence: To disseminate propaganda, radical groups employ mass communication networks such as the Internet.²³

Religious Offenses: An increasing number of websites are displaying content that is covered by religious crimes rules in various nations, such as anti-religious written comments.²⁴

Spam: Offenders send out mass emails from an unknown source, and the mail server frequently contains irrelevant adverts and images.²⁵

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Law Insider, Data Interference Definition, (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/data-interference#:~:text=Data%20interference%20means%20deleting%2c%20damaging,sample%20>

²² Pornographic Material, (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/Topic/Pornographic-Material>

²³ EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGAINST RACISM AND INTOLERANCE (ECRI),

²⁴ Pew Research Center, A Closer Look At How Religious Restrictions Have Risen Around The World, (March 13, 2022, 4:30 PM) <https://www.pewforum.org/2019/07/15/A-Closer-Look-At-How-Religious-Restrictions-Have-Risen-Around-The-World/>

²⁵ Digit, The 12 Types Of Cyber Crime, (March 3, 2022, 7:30 PM) <https://www.digit.in/Technology-Guides/Fasttrack-To-Cyber-Crime/The-12-Types-Of-Cyber-Crime.html/>

3. Copyright and trademark-related offenses

Common copyright offenses: Cyber copyright infringement of software, music or films.

Trademark violations: A well-known aspect of global trade. The most serious offenses include phishing and domain or name-related offenses, such as cybersquatting.

4. Computer-related offenses

Fraud: online auction fraud, advance fee fraud, credit card fraud, Internet banking

Forgery: manipulation of digital documents.

Identity theft: Theft of private information such as Social Security numbers, passport numbers, dates of birth, addresses, phone numbers, and passwords for non-financial and financial accounts is referred to as identity theft.²⁶

5. Combination offenses

Cyberterrorism: The main purposes of it are propaganda, information gathering, preparation of real-world attacks, publication of training material, communication, terrorist financing and attacks against critical infrastructure.

Cyberwarfare: It describes the use of ICT in conducting warfare using the Internet.

²⁶ Computer Crime Categorizing Computer-Related Crime, (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://Law.Jrank.Org/Pages/697/Computer-Crime-Categorizing-Computer-Related-Crime.Html#:~:Text=Computer%20crimes%20often%20fit%20within,Espionage%2c%20pornography%2c%20or%20terrorism.>

Cyber Laundering: Conducting crime through the use of virtual currencies, online casinos etc²⁷

These are all the types of Cyber Crimes that come under International Territory. Millions of users' personal information has been taken as a result of cybercrime in recent years, posing a serious hazard to individuals who use the internet. It has also had a significant impact on the economics of several countries. Cybercrime, according to IBM President and CEO Ginni Rometty, is "the biggest danger to every profession, every sector, and every firm in the world." Read on for startling data on cybercrime's current impact on society²⁸.

International Legal Regime on Cyber Crime

International Law-enforcement efforts, regional efforts, multinational efforts, and global international initiatives are all part of the international harmonisation efforts to strengthen the legal war against cybercrime across the world. Following this, the article divides international actions into additional categories based on subject-matter, such as raising security awareness at both the international and national levels, harmonising legislation, coordinating and cooperating between law enforcement agencies, and direct anti-cybercrime actions. Here it is pertinent to examine the attitude of International and Regional Organisations toward the Convention on Cybercrime. The following are the International Legal regime.

²⁷ EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Migration And Home Affairs, Protection, https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/policies/internal-security/counter-terrorism-and-radicalisation/protection_en

²⁸ Q Panda, Impact Of Cyber Crime On Society, (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.pandasecurity.com/en/mediacenter/panda-security/types-of-cyber-crime/>

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 - The UDHR is one of the basic documents of protection of Human Rights in the recent era. Here the Cyber Crime issues were not discussed directly but this document protect the rights of individuals in cyberworld with the help of information and communications technologies as enumerated under Article 11²⁹, Article 17³⁰ Article 12³¹ Article 21³². On this the ICCPR has also discussed similar issues.

General Assembly resolution 65/230 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 22/7 and 22/8,55/63³³ -

The mission of the Global Programme on Cybercrime is to provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States in their fight against cybercrime.³⁴

²⁹ Use Of Electronic Evidence In Court Co-Mingling Of Electronic Evidence Juror Access To Online Information

³⁰ Digital piracy computer hacking electronic espionage

³¹ Electronic Surveillance Maintenance Of Databases Data Matching By Government Agencies Identity Smart Cards E-Commerce Marketing And Spam

³² Online Indoctrination Electronic Surveillance Digital Monopolies Invasions Of Privacy Surveillance Of Electronic Voting Activities

³³ RESOLUTION 55/63, The General Assembly Noted The Value Of The Following Measures To Combat Computer Misuse:

- To Ensure The Elimination Of Safe Havens For Cybercriminals;
- To Coordinate Cooperation In The Investigation And Prosecution Of Cyber Crime;
- To Exchange Information For Fighting Cyber Crime;
- To Train And Equip Law-Enforcement Personnel To Address Cyber Crime;
- To Protect The Security Of Data And Computer Systems From Cyber Crime;
- To Permit The Preservation Of And Quick Access To Electronic Data Pertaining To Particular Criminal Investigations;
- To Ensure Mutual Assistance Regimes For The Timely Investigation Of Cyber Crime And The Timely Gathering And Exchange Of Evidence;
- To Remind The General Public Of The Requirement To Prevent And Combat Cyber Crime;
- To Design Information Technologies To Help To Prevent And Detect Cyber Crime;
- To Take Into Account Both The Protection Of Individual Freedoms And Privacy And The Preservation Of The Capacity Of Governments To Fight Cyber Crime.

³⁴ United Nations, Global Programme On Cyber Crime (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce in 1996 as part of its mandate to promote the harmonisation and unification of international trade law in order to remove unnecessary barriers to international trade caused by inadequacies and divergences in the law affecting trade.³⁵

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, this The Palermo Convention requires state parties to create domestic criminal charges that target organised criminal groups, as well as new procedures for extradition, mutual legal aid, and law enforcement cooperation. Despite the fact that the treaty does not specifically address cybercrime, its provisions are extremely important.³⁶

Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989³⁷ in this convention the Article 34³⁸ of the Convention obligates state parties to protect children

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/globalprogrammecybercrime.html#:~:Text=And%20international%20response.,Mandates,Capacity%20building%20and%20technical%20assistance.>

³⁵ Guide To Enactment Of The Uncitral Model Law On Electronic Commerce (1996) And Background Of The Model Law History And Background (March 22, 2022, 6:19 PM) <https://www.jus.uio.no/lm/un.electronic.commerce.model.law.1996/history.background.html#:~:Text=The%20uncitral%20model%20law%20on%20electronic%20commerce%20was%20adopted%20by,To%20international%20trade%20caused%20by>

³⁶ United Nation Of Office Of Drug And Crime, United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto (March 3, 2022, 6:23 PM) <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/untoc/publications/toc%20convention/tocebook-e.pdf>

³⁷ CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ADOPTED AND OPENED FOR SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION AND ACCESSION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/25 OF 20 NOVEMBER 1989 ENTRY INTO FORCE 2 SEPTEMBER 1990, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 49 (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.ohchr.org/documents/professionalinterest/crc.pdf>

³⁸ States Parties Undertake To Protect The Child From All Forms Of Sexual Exploitation And Sexual Abuse. For These Purposes, States Parties Shall In Particular Take All Appropriate National, Bilateral And Multilateral Measures To Prevent:

(A) The Inducement Or Coercion Of A Child To Engage In Any Unlawful Sexual Activity;

(B) The Exploitative Use Of Children In Prostitution Or Other Unlawful Sexual Practices;

from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and pornography.

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2011³⁹

The sale of minors, child prostitution, and child pornography are all addressed in this protocol to the 1981 Convention. The creation, distribution, dissemination, sale, and possession of child pornography are all prohibited under Article 3(1)(c)⁴⁰. The Internet is mentioned in the Preamble as a medium of distribution. Article 2(3)⁴¹ has a definition of child pornography that is wide enough to include virtual pictures of minors.

The Budapest Convention also known as the Convention on Cybercrime, was signed in 2001 and is the first worldwide agreement aimed at decreasing computer-related crime by harmonising national laws, strengthening investigative procedures, and enhancing international collaboration.⁴²

Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime Concerning the Criminalisation of Acts of a Racist or Xenophobic Nature Committed through Computer Systems, 2003⁴³ -States that have adopted this

(C) The Exploitative Use Of Children In Pornographic Performances And Materials

³⁹ OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON THE SALE OF CHILDREN, Child Prostitution And Child Pornography, Volume 2171, A-27531 (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Professionalinterest/Crc-Sale.Pdf> Last Seen On 15/12/2021

⁴⁰ Producing, Distributing, Disseminating, Importing, Exporting, Offering, Selling Or Possessing For The Above Purposes Child Pornography As Defined In Article 2.

⁴¹ Child Pornography Means Any Representation, By Whatever Means, Of A Child Engaged In Real Or Simulated Explicit Sexual Activities Or Any Representation Of The Sexual Parts Of A Child For Primarily Sexual Purposes.

⁴² Council On Europe, *Search On Treaties* (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/search-on-treaties/-/conventions/Rms/0900001680081561>

⁴³ Council On Europe, *Search On Treaties* (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/search-on-treaties/-/conventions/Rms/0900001680081561>

protocol to the Budapest Convention are required to establish legislation making racist or xenophobic acts expressed or conveyed online illegal.⁴⁴

Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, 2007⁴⁵ -This treaty expressly prohibits the use of "information and computer technology" to access child pornography in Article 21(1)⁴⁶, to distribute child pornography under Article 30(5) or to solicit children for sexual purposes in Article 23⁴⁷.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) - The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will go into force on 25th May, 2018, and the NCSC has collaborated with the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) to establish a set of GDPR Security Outcomes. Personal data must be processed securely using suitable technological and organisational methods, according to the GDPR. The Regulation does not require you to implement any specific cyber security measures, but it does expect you to take "appropriate" action. To put it another way, you must manage risk.⁴⁸

Regional Bodies for control the Cyber Crime - There are many bodies which are controlling Cyber Crime with the help of nations. They are the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)⁴⁹, The Council of Europe

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Council Of Europe Convention On The Protection Of Children Against Sexual Exploitation And Sexual Abuse * Lanzarote, 25.X.2007 (March 16, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://Rm.Coe.Int/1680084822>

⁴⁶ Offences Concerning The Participation Of A Child In Pornographic Performances

⁴⁷ Solicitation Of Children For Sexual Purposes - Each Party Shall Take The Necessary Legislative Or Other Measures To Criminalise The Intentional Proposal, Through Information And Communication Technologies, Of An Adult To Meet A Child Who Has Not Reached The Age Set In Application Of Article 18, Paragraph 2, For The Purpose Of Committing Any Of The Offences Established In Accordance With Article 18, Paragraph 1.A, Or Article 20, Paragraph 1.A, Against Him Or Her, Where This Proposal Has Been Followed By Material Acts Leading To Such A Meeting.

⁴⁸ National Cyber Security Center, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and what it means for cyber security Available at (March 26, 2022, 5:00 PM) <https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/information/GDPR>

⁴⁹ The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) <https://Www.Apec.Org/> Last Seen On 15/1/2022

(COE)⁵⁰, The European Union, The Organization of American States (OAS)⁵¹, The Group of Eight (G8)⁵², the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)⁵³. The development of security awareness at both the international and national levels, the harmonisation of laws, law enforcement coordination and collaboration, and direct anti-cybercrime activities are the main objectives of these regional bodies.

Conclusion

Cyber criminals seem to be taking over our systems as well as websites in the present era of technology, and no one seems to be secure. The average dwell-time or the amount of time it takes for a corporation to identify a cyber breach, is over 200 days. Most internet users are unconcerned about the possibility of being hacked, and they seldom change or update their passwords. As a result, many people are vulnerable to cybercrime and hence it is pertinent that we educate ourselves as well as others.

Even as states overcome their early apprehensions about addressing international law's application in and to the actions of diverse players in cyberspace, the ramifications of new voices in various forms deserve more attention. States and other stakeholders should keep a close eye on the different challenges and parties involved, as well as the broader picture, to determine if international law can be used for more than only cyber settings. The key question is whether it can do so in a fashion that effectively regulates the behaviour of nations and other international entities.

⁵⁰ The Council Of Europe (Coe), (March 13, 2022, 6:00 PM) [Coe.Int/En/Web/Portal](https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal)

⁵¹ Organization Of American States (March 13, 2022, 7:00 PM)

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/organization-of-american-states>

⁵² Group Of Eight International Organization Alternate Titles: G8, Group Of 8 (March 13, 2022, 2:00 PM) <https://www.britannica.com/topic/group-of-eight>

⁵³ Organisation For Economic Co-Operation And Development (Oecd) (March 13, 2022, 3:20 PM) <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/o/oecd.asp>

Finally, it can be said that the Law enforcement agency enforces laws for extra territorial offences in Cyber Crime investigation, particularly data collection, freezing of the foreign Bank Account etc. Hence, there is a need for international collaboration or inter-state collaboration for these kinds of issues.