HOUSES of PARLIAMENT

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON
NATIONAL SECURITY
& CYBERSECURITY DAY

WESTMINSTER, LONDON
MONDAY 27 - FRIDAY 31 MARCH 2017

CLOSING REPORT
THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN NATIONAL SECURITY
FROM COUNTERING EXTREMISM TO CYBERSECURITY

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COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION UK

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FOREWORD

On Wednesday 22 March 2017 a terrorist attack was committed in Westminster, the heart of UK parliamentary democracy. This tragic event, like so many terrorist attacks across the globe, underlines the importance of national security and highlights the crucial significance of international cooperation in the face of changing threats in an increasingly interconnected world.

On the 27 March at Church House Conference Centre, Westminster, London, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association UK Branch (CPA UK) hosted an International Parliamentary Conference on National Security and the linked Cybersecurity Day. Over 100 Ministers, Speakers, parliamentarians and officials from 35 Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries came together. Their collective agenda was to explore the role parliamentarians can play in strengthening national security in a changing landscape of threats and challenges.
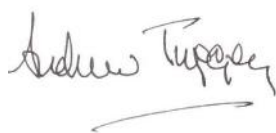
Together they addressed the diverse aspects of national security, where the dynamic between national security and human rights, the challenges of countering extremism and the developing threats of cybersecurity emerged as key issues for parliaments.

Delegates and key thinkers gathered to discuss how parliamentarians could play an active role in building effective national security through their functions as legislators, scrutineers and elected representatives, as well as by building international partnerships to tackle cross border threats. Participants pledged to continue the momentum of the conference in their own legislatures, from participating inparliamentaryoversight committees for the security sector to developing national security and cybersecurity strategies.

We are delighted to present this closing report of the conference. It provides a flavour of the issues raised throughout the week.

This report is available on the CPA UK website www.uk-cpa.org, along with further resources, information and materials from the conference.

We hope you find this closing report a valuable reflection of the important work carried out by all our participants during the week.

Andrew Tuggey CBE DL
Chief Executive and Secretary, CPA UK

INTRODUCTION

This closing report reflects discussions on key issues of national security identified by participants throughout the International Parliamentary Conference on National Security and Cybersecurity Day. These issues fall into four main categories – terrorism, counter-terrorism and de-radicalisation, the dynamic between national security and human rights and the nature of cybersecurity as an evolving threat. This report aims to highlight the principal points of conversations and make the conference outputs and discussions available to a wider audience. The conference was held under Chatham House rules, which means the contents of this report are not attributed directly to specific individuals.

These cross-cutting themes formed part of the participants' examination of their role as parliamentarians in tackling challenges related to national security. Through debates, interactive exercises, peer-to-peer exchanges and expert panel sessions, delegates explored the opportunities for parliamentarians across the Commonwealth and beyond to strengthen security through legislation, budgeting, oversight, scrutiny and by building engagement and partnerships internationally.

Participants concluded that parliamentarians had a responsibility to ensure effective national security in their role as representatives of citizens. Despite the diversity of parliaments participating – small and large nations, national and subnational legislatures, and Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth parliaments – participants had many of the same challenges in common. Given the international, cross-border nature of security threats, from terrorism to cybercrime, delegates concluded that international partnerships and cooperation were key to tackling the greatest security challenges affecting all their nations.

Following the conference, participants pledged to build on the learning and momentum from the event through parliamentary engagement in their own legislatures, including in developing robust oversight mechanisms, effective National Security Strategies and awareness raising campaigns at constituency level. An International Parliamentarians' e-Handbook on Cybersecurity & Cybercrime launched at the event provides a resource for parliamentarians in their continuing efforts to tackle cybercrime. CPA UK has committed to following up with participants on bilateral and multilateral levels to provide further capacity building support in the area of national security and support ongoing dialogue and partnerships where requested.

BACKGROUND

The International Parliamentary Conference on National Security and Cybersecurity Day formed part of CPA UK's ongoing programme of annual thematic international parliamentary conferences, bringing Members of international parliaments to Westminster to explore issues of the day and the role of parliamentarians in addressing them. The Conference was designed to increase parliamentarians' knowledge of and build capacity on national security. Over the five days, delegates participated in interactive discussion sessions, exercises and networking opportunities with key stakeholders.

The final day of the International Parliamentary Conference focused on cybersecurity, and formed the concluding part of the **Commonwealth Parliamentary Cybersecurity & Cybercrime Project** (July 2016 - March 2017). The project was run in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Organisation of American States and funded by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Outcomes from the project formed a key component of an International Parliamentarians' e-Handbook on Cybersecurity & Cybercrime. Launched at the Conference, the e-Handbook, hosted on the CPA UK website, combines examples of good practice and case studies from each Commonwealth region to build a comprehensive and expert resource to aid parliamentarians in their engagement with and implementation of cybersecurity.

AIM, OBJECTIVES & DELIVERABLES
INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND CYBERSECURITY DAY

Aim.
To enable parliamentarians to influence, legislate, scrutinise and advocate for national security within their respective countries.

Objectives. To:
1. Advocate for the engagement of parliamentarians in the national security discourse;
2. Broaden the knowledge and skill of parliamentarians on the key threats and challenges to national security and stability and explore how they may be effectively mitigated;
3. Explore the mechanisms that parliamentarians may use to influence and hold governments, international security organisations and private organisations to account;
4. Examine and strengthen the relationship between governments, parliaments, civil society, the private sector, the media and international and regional bodies with the aim of building effective national security.

Outcome.
To collaborate with leading global organisations and experts in the development of an International Parliamentary Conference on National Security which will lead to the establishment of an international community of good practice by April 2017.

Outputs.
To increase knowledge and build the capacity of parliamentarians and parliamentary institutions on national security by delivering the following outputs:
- The associated Commonwealth Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Project and linked International Parliamentarians' e-Handbook on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime
- Produce a conference closing report
- Follow-up bilateral and multilateral partnerships to parliaments where required

OPENING ADDRESS

It's a pleasure to open your conference today.

Our theme, international security, is a tragically timely one in light of last Wednesday's terrorist attack. Little more than five minutes' walk from here innocent people, not just from Britain, but from China, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Romania, South Korea and the United States, were mercilessly mown down. Four innocent people lost their lives - including a brave police officer, PC Keith Palmer - who was guarding the gates of Parliament. Dozens more were injured. This was not just an attack on all of those people - but on the centre of our democracy and our way of life. In the past few years our security services have thwarted over a dozen plots. Tragically this one got through. Yet, as those events unfolded, the British people showed their defiance. The terrorists sought to divide us, they always seek to divide us. But we are more united than ever in defending our way of life.

And in a few days' time, when our Prime Minister triggers Article 50 and we begin the process of leaving the European Union, we won't simply be strengthening our Parliamentary sovereignty, retaining control of our borders and our laws, we'll be becoming an even more Global Britain. Standing up for British values and the international-rules based system, alongside our friends and allies. And I'm proud that we can count our Commonwealth colleagues amongst the closest of our friends.

Over the next 12 months an event is taking place that will encapsulate that relationship, as the Queen's baton wends its way across the Commonwealth en route to its destination on the Australian Gold Coast where next year's Commonwealth Games are to be held. During that time it will pass from hand to hand over 230,000 kilometres, before reaching its final destination. I'm told there is a message inside the baton that will eventually be read out to all the competitors. But the real message is in the medium. For the baton shows that the diversity among our 52 nations, the differences between our 2 billion people, are transcended by the things we share, not just sport, but our values of freedom, justice and democracy.

One hundred years ago our nations, some of them fought shoulder to shoulder to defend those values, at the battles of Passchendaele and Arras - that we commemorate 100 years later this year. During the Great War, those troops' heroism was remarkable. They were often volunteers. Fighting far from home. And as chair of the Commonwealth War Graves commission, it's a huge source of pride to me, that we continue tending the final resting places of all the 1.7 million Commonwealth men and women who died in two World Wars. Each grave identical, no distinction given to colour, or creed, or cap badge, because though their backgrounds differed, their cause was the same.

Yet the values they fought for in those two world wars remain under threat today. From the home-grown Islamist terror we've seen in our capital and in cities across the world. From Daesh in the Middle East and from extremist franchises across Africa. From a nuclear armed North Korea in the Asia Pacific. From Russian aggression in Eastern Europe. Those dangers, as our 2015 Strategic Defence Review underlined, are growing in diversity, complexity and concurrence Each of them poses a risk to the stability of the international rules-based order on which our security and prosperity depend. In the face of such dangers we're sticking to the roadmap set out in the SDSR.

Based around three key principles:

First, we are standing up for our democratic values. When it comes to Daesh, calling out its extremist narrative, working with Islamic scholars to debunk its claims to legitimacy, and demonstrating to its potential followers, that their way is nothing but a dead end. And when it comes to Russia, we're clear-eyed about a pattern of behaviour that is becoming more assertive and persistent. We want Russia to change tack, abide by the Minsk agreements, to curb the reckless military activity, and to ditch the misinformation. If it does, then there is the potential for a better relationship, In the meantime, we should 'engage but beware' as the PM has said. But talking and engagement is not enough.

Rt Hon. Sir Michael Fallon MP addressing delegates at the opening of the International Parliamentary Conference on National Security.

Our second principle is about strengthening our deterrence. Deterrence is really about ensuring our adversaries know the benefits of any aggressive action are far outweighed by the costs. So today we're investing our growing budget, not just in nuclear Dreadnought submarines and conventional armaments from carriers and frigates to F35s and attack helicopters, but in new disruptive capabilities such as cyber.

Cyber I know is on your conference agenda for Friday. Just as it was on our SDSR agenda, as a Tier One threat, up there with terrorism or a major natural disaster. Today our adversaries are increasingly turning to cyber. So we're investing here £1.9 billion to develop cyber capabilities and skills across all government departments and setting up the new National Cyber Security Centre. Our military cyber workforce is already among the best in the world – with cyber integrated into all three services. But, in such a fast moving environment, we must continually enhance our skills. Which is why, we're establishing the Defence Cyber School at Shrivenham in the autumn and standing up a Cyber Security Operations Centre at Corsham, in Wiltshire. Forthcoming cyber exercises will also continue to test and improve their skills. And this week Information Warrior 17 gets underway, with the Royal Navy launching its first large scale cyber war games, testing out a pioneering Artificial Intelligence, able to speed up complex decision making. And we're not just interested in defensive but offensive cyber. Those who threaten cyber attacks against us need to know the risk they're running. So our National Offensive Cyber Planning is integrating cyber into our military offensive.

The third principle is the need to become international-by-design. NATO remains the bedrock of our defence, and in the wake of multiple threats, has never been more important. So we're not just meeting the Alliance target to spend 2 per cent of GDP on defence but we are reassuring our allies in the face of Russian aggression by leading the Very High Readiness Joint Taskforce and continuing to support NATO's Air Policing mission. For three years our fighters safeguarded Baltic airspace. Today I can announce the legendary 3 (Fighter) Squadron, who earned their wings in two world wars, will now be deployed to Romania from May, this time to protect Black Sea skies. 3rd Squadron has a glorious history. 100 years ago it was a fighter scout unit assisting our forces in the trenches. In World War 2 it was at the forefront of our air defences destroying nearly V1 flying bombs. More recently it took tours of Sierra Leone and Iraq during the second gulf war and it was the first frontline Squadron to be equipped with Typhoons which will now be leading our efforts to confront aggression, with the UK the first nation to provide jets to support this particular mission. All the while, we're supporting NATO's Enhanced Forward Presence and last week dispatched troops to Estonia. So our new force in Estonia will not just be working closely with Allies to provide reassurance but assisting NATO efforts to counter the misinformation of a "post-truth" age. Next month, a British Army team, including Royal Navy and Air Force personnel, will participate in Exercise Locked Shield organised by the NATO Cyber Defence Centre in Tallinn, it is designed to see how an international team of experts can defend a simulated network from attack. Now, all these actions are proportionate and defensive.

As well as assisting the Alliance to up its game we're also putting our high-tech skills at the disposal of the 68-nation Counter-Daesh coalition, so as well as striking terrorist targets and, cutting their finances, and stemming the flow of foreign fighters to Iraq and Syria, we're also tackling them in cyber space. Partnerships are about more than stopping threats. They are also about preventing them. Early intervention in a local crisis can stop it turning to regional chaos. That's why Britain is the only major country in the world meeting our NATO target and spending 0.7 per cent of GDP development. And it's why 71 years ago after the first meeting of the UN Security Council took place in this hall the UK is helping make the UN fit for the 21st century.

Last year I invited 80 nations to London to improve UN peacekeeping. We agreed to strengthen the organisation's planning, to improve performance of its peacekeepers and honour individual pledges to provide more manpower and materiel. And in the UK, we are practicing what we preach, sending troops to Somalia to support the fight against Al-Shabaab and to South Sudan to build a hospital and assist ongoing humanitarian work. All in addition to the work of our short-term training teams, who from Kuwait to Kenya are doing everything from training local forces to protecting endangered species from poachers. So we're strengthening our partnerships with NATO, the counter-Daesh Coalition, and the UN.

What of the Commonwealth? We're working with many of you to front up to aggression. We have numerous bi-lateral relationships and our partnership with Commonwealth allies, as part of our Five Eyes Intelligence Alliance and our Five Powers Defence Arrangement. But for me the Commonwealth has an even bigger role. Defence can banish despair in fragile nations. But the Commonwealth can do more than that. It can bring hope. I've had the great privilege to see some of the Commonwealth's work up close. I've seen you fighting poverty to support good governance, to devise innovative solutions to challenge climate change. I've see you fighting for people's right to make a better life. Putting into practice the values of the Commonwealth Charter of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. And delivering on the commitment of all members to the development of free and democratic societies and the promotion of peace and prosperity to improve the lives of all peoples of the Commonwealth.

That ambitious vision depends on delivering the security and safety that our people deserve – and that depends on us all making and winning the argument that defence is vital in safeguarding our way of life. So let me just say in conclusion, last week's terrorist attack wasn't the first time we've seen an attack on what Winston Churchill once called "the citadel of liberty". 76 years ago Nazi bombs destroyed the Chamber in the House of Commons.

Yet the enemy couldn't touch the spirit of the British people and while the great chamber of the Commons was rebuilt we moved here, to this very hall. As one of my Parliamentary colleagues said last week "nothing stops democracy."

So let's keep working together. Let us keep passing our baton of peace across the world because in the fight against aggression our greatest weapon remains democracy. And as Karl Popper once said: "Only freedom can make security secure".

TERRORISM & COUNTERTERRORISM

International cooperation

Participants discussed the global context of national security with speakers Ben Fender, Head of the Security Policy Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Dr Juliette Bird, Head of the Counter Terrorism Section, NATO and Kerry-Ann Barrett, Cybersecurity Policy Specialist, Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Organisation of American States (OAS). The challenges of security in an increasingly interdependent world were highlighted, along with the need to solidify existing relationships, form new ones and establish effective rules for old and new areas of cooperation.

Discussions included the topic of continued Collective Security policies, concluding that organisations such as NATO remained relevant and vital in serving as a partnership to provide defence and security muscle to legal and normative frameworks, for example within the European Union. NATO was described as having some "unique assets" to help support counterterrorism campaigns. NATO operations in Somalia, Afghanistan and the horn of Africa have contributed to stability in the region. Although this is not necessarily classified as "counterterrorism", it provides essential support in terms of human security, thus mitigating future terrorist risks.

Terrorism was described as a tactic which exploits society, and creates a sense of "political urgency." However, it was argued that the perception of the terrorist threat is often more intimidating than the actuality. Greater focus may be required on the causes of terrorism, as simply "removing the enemy" does not address the fact that terrorism often emerges from instability. Participants discussed a "full spectrum approach" to address instability as a cause of terrorism, promote sustainable development and end civilian conflict. This would incorporate a multiplicity of sectors, institutions and experts spanning international and local contexts. Delegates remained optimistic that a multi-layered system of institutions and bodies across global, regional and local settings could address the grand issues of our time that foster terrorist threats.

> **Participants discussed a "full spectrum approach" to address instability as a cause of terrorism, promote sustainable development and end civilian conflict.**

Terrorism and the State

The nature of terrorism in the 21st Century was explored further in a session with Professor John Gearson, Professor of National Security at King's College and Thomas Wuchte, Head of the Transnational Threats Department at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, (OSCE) chaired by Kenyan delegate Hon. Lentoimanga Musa MP. Participants discussed the challenge of terrorism to the State and State responses, where it was argued there has been a lack of strategic thinking. **Most States have increased anti-terror capabilities to prevent attacks but few are looking to tackle the root causes of terrorism, such as political instability.** It was noted that the majority of terrorist incidents occur in countries suffering from ongoing conflict. Panellists then underlined that terrorism must be tackled in accordance with human rights and international law, or States may even risk becoming 'terrorists themselves' – operating outside the law, which can facilitate further terrorist actions in turn. A good example of this complex dynamic is online extremism, where a balance must be struck between preventing terrorism and protecting free speech.

Border forces were highlighted as being of key importance in fighting terrorism, and were suggested as an area where parliamentarians could make an important contribution, by improving identification management and processes at a domestic policy level. Parliaments should also aim to engage with the private sector and encourage political participation and inclusive integration of all groups in society. Reducing polarisation through integration and importantly through youth engagement is key to tackling some of the root causes of terrorism, which must become a priority for States.
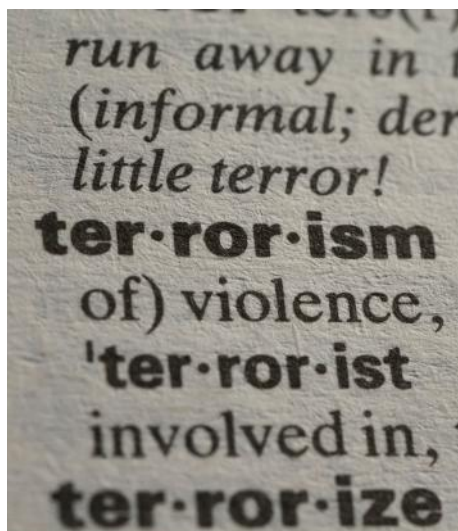
DE-RADICALISATION

The practicalities of countering extremism were then examined in more detail in a session on **Community Cohesion** with speakers Neil Walsh, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Daniel Koehler, Director of the German Institute on Radicalization and De-Radicalization Studies and the Rt Hon. Yvette Cooper MP, Chair of the UK Home Affairs Committee. Discussions centered on radicalisation and digital media, in particular around the responsibility for extremist content online. As social media becomes more than a platform, panellists argued that operating companies had an increased social responsibility to limit damaging material online. Live streaming capabilities and encrypted apps and communications were cited as particularly concerning developments aiding terrorist groups to act without interference or censorship.

Participants identified key areas in strategies to tackle extremism, including **consistent youth engagement and digital education from as early as three or four years old and a focus on de-radicalisation in prisons**. Community cohesion initiatives, including support for family members of those radicalised and tailored social work programmes, have proved most effective in de-radicalisation efforts, particularly when delivered at local level by community groups. Participants concluded these community initiatives must be included in wider governmental de-radicalisation strategies.

Robert Poëti MP, Quebec, Canada

Case study
a practical approach to tackling radicalisation online

A practical initiative to tackle radicalisation online worked with Google Ideas to help debunk online narratives produced by Islamic State (IS). Scoping exercises were conducted with IS former fighters to understand why these individuals joined the group then corroborated with data sources and expertise from academics and think tanks. Terrorist organisations have recognised how an individual's online "profile", their search history and "likes" can help identify those most vulnerable to radical and extremist narratives. Research was then conducted to unpack how these grievances translated into google searches; what common themes and keywords led these individuals to radical sites. When these specific terms were searched, the individual would be redirected to videos which "debunked" these narratives. Through collaborative work with private sector platforms, the successful initiative transcended borders and reached those most vulnerable to radicalisation.

NATIONAL SECURITY & HUMAN RIGHTS

The dynamic between national security and human rights became a central debate throughout the conference. The Rt Hon. Lady Justice Arden DBE QC, Shabana Mahmood MP and Dr Jon Moran, Associate Professor in Security at the University of Leicester led a discussion on human rights and security, which covered the challenges parliaments face in legislating against terrorism.

Panellists underlined that parliamentarians must ensure all anti-terror legislation is fully compliant with international standards and human rights, protecting citizens' rights to a fair trial, to life, liberty, assembly, free speech and freedom of religion and belief. This must be balanced with the Government's responsibility to protect citizens. As such **a parliamentarian's role in the oversight of Government legislation is to ensure rights, such as the right to privacy, are not chipped away unjustly or unnecessarily.**

Participants discussed challenges they faced in legislating effectively, including the interplay between terrorist and existing criminal legislation, the use of sensitive intelligence information as evidence in trials and the challenges legislation faces in evolving to respond to new threats.

Contributors agreed it was important to monitor and evaluate the impact of legislation on human rights globally and felt that the Commonwealth as an international network was well placed to do this, particularly by providing support to smaller nations.

Habeas Corpus and Terrorist Suspects

> **The suspension of Habeas Corpus could leave the judicial system open and vulnerable to abuses. Any suspension could be regarded as a dangerous first step towards the erosion of fundamental rights**

Delegates explored the interplay of national security and human rights further in a Chamber Debate chaired by the Rt Hon. Baroness D'Souza CMG, former Speaker of the UK House of Lords.

The motion of the debate 'Habeas Corpus should never be suspended in cases involving terrorist suspects' provoked consideration of whether the detention of terrorist suspects for questioning could warrant the suspension of Habeas Corpus in the interests of national security.

Participants cited examples where police did not have sufficient time to question terrorist suspects who went on to commit terror attacks once released from custody. With the global rise in organised terror attacks, the protection of citizens has to be the first priority and therefore in certain controlled circumstances, Habeas Corpus could be suspended in the national interest.

Others argued that the suspension of Habeas Corpus could leave the judicial system open and vulnerable to abuses. They regarded any suspension as a dangerous first step towards the erosion of fundamental rights and argued that the State must always uphold values of justice and freedom, otherwise States themselves were no better than terrorists who sought to deprive others of their freedoms. A vote was held following the debate, and delegates voted in favour of the motion, upholding Habeas Corpus in all circumstances.

Hon. Julian Robinson MP, Jamaica

In Focus - Tackling Trafficking

Illegal trafficking – of drugs, people and weapons – is often approached from a criminal justice or human rights perspective, but panellists Dr Aidan McQuaide, Director of Anti-Slavery International, Neil Walsh of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Dr Paul Holtom, Senior Researcher at the Small Arms Survey, argued that trafficking has enormous national and international security implications.

Illicit trafficking is essentially cross-border in nature and poses an international threat. Trafficking can contribute to the internal instability of a State, for example through the exploitation of vulnerable undocumented migrants. This internal instability can then indirectly become a root cause of terrorism. Trafficking can also directly facilitate terrorism, supplying illegal arms to terrorist cells or funding terrorism through an illegal drugs trade.

Participants examined how parliamentarians could tackle trafficking and concluded there were seven key areas:

1. **Legislation.** Legislating to tackle trafficking is very challenging due to the international cross-border nature of trafficking networks. Loopholes in legislation can be exploited for trafficking even where States explicitly outlaw trafficking, for example through forced labour. However, parliamentary committees can act to scrutinise, amend and improve new and existing legislation.
2. **Cross-border cooperation.** Parliamentarians can facilitate international dialogue with other States in areas such as policing and also with international organisations such as Interpol.
3. **Work with experts**. The complex and technical nature of trafficking threats, for example the illegal drugs trade on the dark web, should not deter parliaments from acting to curb this activity. Building partnerships and cooperation with experts is an important step in combatting trafficking and national and international organisations exist to facilitate this.
4. **International Instruments.** Parliamentarians are uniquely well placed to work on the ratification, implementation and promotion of international instruments tackling trafficking, such as the Arms Trade Treaty.
5. **International Standards.** Parliaments can and should ensure national laws and regulations stay in accord with international standards and treaties, as well as conducting assessments across sectors to monitor the implementation of these standards.
6. **Cross sector dialogue.** Representatives can encourage greater dialogue across military, commercial and industrial sectors, law enforcement and intelligence to inform legislation and make initiatives to tackle trafficking more coherent and effective.
7. **Transparency.** States and businesses are often reticent to expose their flaws and admit to trafficking violations. By lobbying for increased transparency, parliamentarians can raise awareness of the issue and improve anti-trafficking initiatives.

Kerry-Ann Barrett, Organisation of American States

Panellists Lord Ricketts GCMG GCVO, Dr Liane Saunders OBE and Prof. John Gearson address the conference in a session on National Security Governance Framework

PEACEKEEPING

Dr David Curran, Research Fellow at the Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations at Coventry University and Hon. Tahmina Daultana MNA, Member of the Pakistan Foreign Affairs Standing Committee, discussed international peacekeeping efforts and their role in security in a session chaired by Lord Judd, Vice-President of the United Nations Association UK (UNA-UK)

Peacekeeping operations play a vital part in international security, with the ultimate aim of engaging protagonists in tension-diffusing discussions to facilitate peace and reconciliation. Operations are challenging and increasingly dynamic, and require the consent of receiving populations and impartiality on the part of decision makers, whilst only resorting to force in the name of self-defence. As of 2017, 126 states either support or provide resources in some way to UN peacekeeping operations. As a result, oversight of operations is generated from all participating states.

Panellists argued the oversight of operations could be improved by addressing some key issues, such as whether contributing to the UN constitutes a core part of a State's national defence policy. This is not uniform across contributing states, and citizens have a varied amount of input in the extent of these contributions across the world. At present, there is little public awareness about States' involvement in UN peacekeeping operations and it was suggested that involvement could be subject to public debate, where think tanks and knowledge bodies could inform public engagement about what peacekeeping entails. This in turn could serve as an oversight mechanism, subjecting governments to further scrutiny.

Parliaments can and should have a meaningful decision making role in the deployment of their national forces to peacekeeping missions to ensure democratic oversight of security issues. **This can take the form of a priori or a posteriori approval of troop deployment, where armed forces can be sent abroad only in accordance with a decision by the parliament.** Parliament can also play a debating role in troop deployment. In this case, it cannot change the decision taken by the executive. Though the parliament cannot vote on the decision concerned, the debates such enhances the democratic legitimacy of sending troops abroad.

Case Study
Role of Pakistan in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Pakistan has been a leading contributor of troops to UN peacekeeping operations over the past 60 years, extending some 175,000 personnel to 41 UN missions since 1960. 144 Pakistani individuals have been killed in missions to Liberia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste over this period.

Pakistani peacekeeping operations are subject to various oversight mechanisms. The decision to commit troops is subject to a comprehensive process of risk assessment, where political consequences, troop availability, the level of threat to participants and the consent of the host government are all considered.

The Ministry of Defence must give approval for any mission and the Parliament's Public Accounts Committee has oversight of the financial implications of operations. A dedicated budget for contributions to peacekeeping operation is approved by Parliament and specified in the official yearly budget.

CYBERSECURITY

The final day of the conference examined cybersecurity as a key emerging challenge for national security. The day opened with a live cyber-hack demonstration where Jamie Woodruff, an ethical hacker, showed delegates how vulnerable everyday devices are to infiltration. Hacking has developed into significant criminal enterprise, including data theft and extortion. Businesses, governments and individuals are generally ill-informed about their vulnerabilities. Mr Woodruff urged delegates to think about awareness raising campaigns and training on basic cyber hygiene and vigilance online in their parliaments and constituencies as a first step to disrupting cybercrime.

Participants were given a briefing on current cybersecurity threats. Two categories of prominent cyber threats were identified – state threats and criminal threats. State threats concern particular states that wish to use cyber capabilities as a weapon. This could be to influence democracy, to pressurize governments or to gather information for misuse. This is a very sophisticated threat, hard to detect and prevent, and requires multi-sector and state cooperation on responses. Cybercrime as a threat may soon overtake other criminal activity. Tools used to commit cybercrimes are becoming cheaper and more available, especially for crimes such as online fraud and theft. It was underlined that the main way to tackle cybercrime is to engage with the public, providing advice about how to stay safe online and how personal information can be protected. **Participants were encouraged to promote information sharing across the private sector, where businesses can share data on cyberattacks they experience with law enforcement and other companies, allowing cyberattacks to be more effectively mapped and prevented.**

Cyberwarfare and Protection of Critical National Infrastructure (CNI)

Delegates examined the cybersecurity threat landscape in a series of thematic sessions. The Rt. Hon. Theresa Villiers MP, Member of the UK Joint Committee on National Security Strategy, chaired a session on Cyberwarfare and Protection of Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) with panellists from the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI), NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence and Symantec.

Panellists noted that any approach to ensuring the security of critical national infrastructure must appreciate both physical and non-physical threats. Many countries have a different definition of the term critical national infrastructure. In the UK, for example, it is used to refer to 13 separate sectors that include defence and government. Panellists looked at different aspects of CNI, including building the capacity of cyber defences and the relationship between private sector owner-operators of CNI and the government.

Discussions highlighted **the importance of forward planning and training in dealing with cyberwarfare and attacks on CNI.** Panellists advocated that organisations work with the assumption that their security will be breached, in order to learn how to limit the damage and respond effectively. Organisations should seek to prevent attacks but also need to be prepared for the worst case scenario where there is a major critical national

infrastructure outage.

Terrorism and Radicalisation in Cyberspace

Lord Mitchell, Member of the UK Joint Committee on National Security Strategy chaired a session on Terrorism and Radicalisation in Cyberspace with Anne-Marie Buzatu, Deputy Head of Public- Private Partnerships, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Dr Camino Kavanagh, Senior Visiting Fellow, Department of War Studies at King's College London and Antonia Raithatha, Campaigns Specialist, Moonshot CVE.

Following the theme of previous conference discussions on national security, all panellists underlined the difficulties of balancing security and freedoms online. With regards to radicalisation and extremist online content, the responsibilities and regulation of online platforms, publishers and providers emerged as a key challenge for legislators.

Participants identified three types of regulatory approach taken by governments:

1. **Regulation** – States rigorously regulate online content and community engagement to dispel dangerous narratives is very limited. National security and sovereignty is deemed absolute, and private sector, civil sector and community actors have little say in content management. As a result, there is minimal oversight and few accountability mechanisms.
2. **Lighter regulation** - Most likely employed in established democracies. Regulation is targeted, and specified in legislation. Civil and community actors have more say, and counter-narratives are deployed to vulnerable communities. Increased levels of cooperation between private and public sectors would be expected in these states.
3. **Self-regulation** - In these states, the internet is not regulated

and private companies have an independent duty to cooperate with governments and civil society to remove terrorist content. For example, major technology and social media companies regulate user created content like blog posts to counter radical narratives. This approach requires a strong definition of terrorism in order to identify what is subject to regulation. Further, it can be difficult to encourage private companies to independently engage with initiatives.

Panellists strongly recommended **increased cooperation between parliaments, governments and the private sector in order to effectively tackle terrorism and radicalisation online and stressed that the need for trust and dialogue between parliamentarians and companies**

Hon. Lentoimanga Musa MP, Kenya

is now more pressing than ever before.

The Internet of Things (IoT)

Panellists Rik Ferguson, Vice-President of Security Research at Trend Micro, Professor Keith Mayes, Director of the Information Security Group, Royal Holloway, University of London and Ken Munro of Pen Test Partners discussed cybersecurity threats from the Internet of Things (IoT) with session chair Hon. Charles Peter Mok JP MLC, Hong Kong.

The Internet of Things: **The interconnection via the Internet of computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data.**
Oxford dictionaries

IoT is an emerging and rapidly growing area of technology and refers to the expansion of the internet into the physical world. Panellists highlighted that given the rapid growth of the technology, where everything from fridges to cars are 'smart' and internet connected, companies are competing to capture the market at speed and

Hon. Ojars Eriks Kalnins MP, Latvia

are not security focused by design.

Rapid growth has also meant there is very little specific regulation or legislation applicable to the Internet of Things, as legislators struggle to keep pace with technological development. There is also a skill shortage in research and understanding of IoT, which hampers the development of security features.

IoT threats fall into two categories – threats to data security and threats to cyberphysical systems. Cyberphysical systems include connected 'smart cars', where internet connections could be hacked to override the car and cause physical harm. Participants discussed litigation, legislation, and consumer pressure as key tools to push for an essential increase in security considerations from companies developing IoT products.

Cyberphysical system: **any kind of connected device which also has an actuator (for example, a motor or engine) which can cause damage or physical hurt.**
Information Security Group, Royal Holloway

Child sexual exploitation online

The threats posed by cybercrime to the most vulnerable were explored in a session on child sexual exploitation online with Kristof Claesen, Director of Policy and Public Affairs at the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), John Carr OBE, Executive Board Member, UK Council of Child Internet Safety and UNICEF's Clara Sommarin, Child Protection Specialist, chaired by Hon. Fitzgerald Hinds MP, Trinidad and Tobago.

Participants agreed that **parliamentarians had a responsibility to protect children as vulnerable citizens but were faced with new challenges to protect the rights of the child in a digital world.** It was highlighted that children should be able to access the internet and information – ensuring their rights to be heard, to freedom of expression and to privacy. The focus should therefore be on empowering them to access the internet safely. It was noted that online sexual abuse of children a reflection of the violence children experience in their offline lives. Online abuse of children must be criminalised and effectively policed and support made available to all victims. Awareness raising campaigns and specialist training for teachers and parents, as well as law enforcement and criminal courts, help prevent and control online abuse

Panellists reinforced the importance of cooperation and partnerships to tackle online abuse of children, given the cross-border nature of the threat. As an example, only 0.1% of abusive material which comes to the attention of UK authorities originates in the UK, the rest is hosted across the world. It was recommended that all countries should have a reporting mechanism for child sexual content online to clamp down on perpetrators. **No one charity, law enforcement agency or government can control the issue and participants agreed effective cooperation was the responsibility of all actors – including parliamentarians.**

54
articles make up the UN convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC).
Unicef

Hon. Christopher Munyenyembe MP, Malawi

Rt Hon. The Earl Howe, Minister of State for Defence and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords addresses the conference at the Guildhall

Hon. Jennifer Howard MP, Queensland, Australia

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS' E-HANDBOOK ON CYBERSECURITY & CYBERCRIME

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association UK (CPA UK) in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Organisation of American States, and with the support of international parliamentarians and experts have designed an e-Handbook for parliamentarians on cybersecurity and cybercrime.

This e-Handbook combines best practice, case studies, advice, ideas and innovation to assist international parliamentarians to navigate the complexities of cybersecurity and cybercrime.

This e-Handbook is an essential tool to ensure parliamentarians can support the implementation, oversight, scrutiny and advocacy of cybersecurity.

Launched at the International Parliamentary Conference on National Secuirty & Cybersecurity Day, March 2017
Available on the CPA UK website

www.uk-cpa.org/ehandbooks/
ehandbook-on-cybersecurity-cybercrime/

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Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Organization of American States
More rights for more people

The Commonwealth

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGIES

Participants considered the National Security Strategy as a key area where **parliamentarians could make a valuable role for themselves in exercising their oversight capacities to promote effective security.** Discussions with speakers Rt Hon. Dame Margaret Beckett MP, Chair of the UK Joint Committee on National Security Strategy, Robert Chatterton Dickson, Director for Foreign Policy, UK National Security Secretariat and delegate Hon. Tony Clement MP, Official Opposition Critic of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, Canada covered appropriate mechanisms for oversight – such as a parliamentary scrutiny committee. **Members have a duty to secure public trust in national security – which can include championing good work as well as ensuring robust scrutiny of security policies, legislation and the implementation of both.**

Participants put forward the notion that **parliaments had a vital role in representing the public in matters of national security, keeping them informed and maintaining their consent.** Parliamentarians will also have differing priorities in security, with government members feeling pressure to ensure the safety of citizens and the opposition focused on protecting rights and scrutinising facts. There is a balance to be struck between these two priorities, and here **parliamentarians can play a key part in building and strengthening effective national security strategies.**

It was highlighted that oversight of national security has some way to go before it receives greater confidence from the public, despite the extensive governance frameworks in place. Future innovations need to foster confidence between policymakers, security services and the public.

National Security Governance Framework - A UK Case Study

Former UK National Security Advisor the Lord Ricketts GCMG GCVO, Former Deputy UK National Security Advisor Dr Liane Saunders OBE and Professor John Gearson, Professor of National Security Studies at King's College London examined the UK's National Security Governance Framework as a case study in understanding national security governance.

The chair established that each national government will have a specific approach to managing their own security, and strategic priorities will need to be reflected in the procedures that they adopt. When David Cameron became Prime Minister of the UK in 2010 he wanted to move away from a system of close advisors to the PM, and adopt a more US style approach. The UK National Security framework consists of the following:

National Security Advisor Chief advisor to the Prime Minister and Cabinet on national security issues. The role of National Security Advisor is not a political appointment, and follows normal civil service procedures, though the post is appointed directly by the Prime Minister. Post created in 2010 alongside the creation of the National Security Council.

National Security Council (NSC) Set up in 2010, consists of cabinet ministers and senior civil servants; includes the heads of the different intelligence agencies. Initial themes of focus included: foreign affairs, counter-terrorism, cybersecurity and international development. Provides a forum for Ministers to familiarize themselves with complex and interconnected security issues. The Attorney General has been a permanent member of the National Security Council since 2015, broadening their understanding of security issues and providing NSC members access to an expert legal opinion. Individual government departments do not have the capacity to deal with security issues alone, and the NSC seeks to foster greater dialogue and cooperation between departments.

Parliamentary Oversight The *Intelligence and Security Committee* (ISC) was established in 1994 and reformed in 2013. Now a Committee of Parliament, it examines the work of the three UK intelligence and security agencies, intelligence-related work of the Cabinet Office, provides oversight of Defence Intelligence in the Ministry of Defence and the Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism in the Home Office. Members of the ISC are appointed by Parliament and the Committee reports directly to Parliament. It can request information from the intelligence agencies and request an inspection of the information provided. However, the ISC still lacks the equivalent powers of other parliamentary committees.

The *Joint Committee on the National Security Strategy* (JCNSS) is made up of parliamentarians from both the House of Commons and the House of Lords and was first established in the 2005-2010 Parliament, and reappointed in December 2010 and December 2015. As part of its remit the JCNSS scrutinises the structures for Government decision-making on National security, particularly the role of the National Security Council and the National Security Advisor.

LEGISLATION AND BUDGETING

National security legislation

Professor Clive Walker, Professor Emeritus of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Leeds and Special Advisor to the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, UK and Alice McGrath Crégut, Program Manager, Public-Private Partnerships, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) discussed the challenges parliamentarians face in legislating for security with session chair the Rt Hon. John Spellar MP, Member of the UK Defence Committee.

Panellists described parliament's role legislation as attempting to reach the right balance between security and civil liberties, whilst also considering international conventions.

Participants then identified some key areas parliamentarians should consider in their role as legislators:

- **Parliamentarians can play a key role in effective anti-terror legislation given their capacity for ongoing scrutiny and review. Participants were urged to revisit legislation once passed, monitoring implementation and continuously revising where necessary**
- **Dangers in legislative responses to terrorism include overreaction, normalisation - where all terror groups are treated in the same way - and manipulation - naming opponents as terrorists in legislation to delegitimise them. All of these responses are likely to play in to the hands of terrorists.**
- **Any anti-terror legislation must respect the rule of law, and should include specific regulations rather than vague guidelines.**
- **Parliamentarians should be wary**

of legislating in crisis periods. **Legislation must be proportional, well thought through and balanced with appropriate safeguards, which is more difficult in times of crisis and high media activity.**
- **Parliamentarians can legislate for the regulation of private security actors and were encouraged to develop a national legal framework and specific regulatory authority to give the most effective oversight.**

Budgeting for national security

Participants discussed the challenges of budgeting effectively for national security with Katherine Dixon MBE, Programme Director, Transparency International UK, Jeremy Lonsdale, Director, Ministry of Defence Value for Money Audit, UK National Audit Office and Nigel Evans MP, Vice-Chair of the UK International Trade Committee. The panellists highlighted key challenges of defence spending as transparency, oversight, corruption and waste.

Parliamentarians have a vital role to play in the oversight, monitoring and scrutiny of security spending, but often face significant obstacles to exercise this capacity effectively. Internationally, defence spending is poorly scrutinised, as a quarter of countries do not publish their defence spending and in many countries defence purchases are exempt from procurement regulations. A lack of effective oversight can result in significant waste and a diversion of critical resources away from other areas of government spending. A lack of transparency can also foster corruption, and it was argued that disillusioned members of the military can be a prime source of recruits for extremist organisations.

The oversight of defence spending often faces significant challenges from the complexity of actors involved – including civilian, military and private providers – making it one of the most difficult departments to track. The scrutiny of potentially sensitive information and intelligence also posed challenges. Delegates asked about practical ways to engage with sensitive defence spending, and were encouraged to recognise that meaningful oversight doesn't always demand complete transparency. Parliamentary Committees can hold closed hearings where completely necessary and audit reports can be redacted to protect security whilst still being meaningful. **Parliamentarians should consider, however, that it isn't always in a country's interest to be secretive with regards to defence and security spending as this can drive up spending in neighbouring countries, then increasing national defence spending in turn.**

OVERSIGHT AND SCRUTINY

The challenge of effective scrutiny of security was further discussed with speakers Rt. Hon. Dominic Grieve MP, Chair of the UK Intelligence and Security Committee, Rt. Hon. Lord Evans of Weardale KCB DL, former Director General of the UK Security Service (MI5), Rt. Hon. Sir. Stanley Burnton, UK Interception of Communications Commissioner and Brian Donald, Head of the Office of the Director at Europol.

Panellists discussed the powers of security services and where they are derived from – for example the investigative and surveillance powers of UK Security Service MI5 are granted through statutory law, and they are exercised in a context of legal accountability. The oversight of MI5 derives from three areas - the Director General who reports to the Home Secretary; the use of statutory powers which are overseen by judges; and **parliamentary oversight by the Intelligence and Security Committee. The secret services operate within a framework of accountability, where there are no exceptions for operatives who act outside of the law.**

In the UK, security oversight is also provided by the Interception of Communications Commissioner (IOCC), who reviews and audits the capacity of the intelligence community to intercept information from emails and telephones, as well as their ability to obtain communications data. IOCC powers derive from statutory law, and they allow audit of the different requests for information by the security services. In cases were the obtainment of data was ruled unlawful the persons affected can be contacted, and can personally decide to go to a

tribunal. This is particularly pertinent given the increasingly important use of communications data as it is now rare to find a serious criminal trial where such evidence has not been used.

In contrast to national security services, Europol, the European Union's law enforcement agency, does not have the executive powers of its national counterparts, and it cannot intercept telephone calls, search houses or prosecute cases. These powers remain within the member states that Europol cooperates with, and information sharing with these partners is therefore very important.

Rather than being funded by individual European Union (EU) member states, Europol is now funded directly by the EU Commission. The European Parliament is given a role in the oversight of Europol, and is directly involved in deciding its budget. In the European Parliament the close relationship of Europol with member states has always been done on a voluntary basis, and there is no legal obligation to cooperate.

Scrutinising security – Case studies Africa Region

Participants from the Africa region discussed key threats facing their countries, and concluded Africa faced a range of complex common challenges to security, including:

- Borders and immigration
- Widespread corruption
- Land disputes
- Small arms trade and organised crime
- Terrorist actors
- Migration
- Electoral violence
- Cybercrime

Delegates highlighted that African legislatures tended to focus predominantly on traditional security threats, but that as internet usage increases and economies grow cybercrime and cybersecurity will become more pressing issues. They agreed legislators must move to build capacity to tackle this threat now.

Delegates, including Hon. Dr Martin Malama MP, Zambia (centre) and Hon. Langton Nkhosa Kamwendo MP, Malawi (right), discuss interactive breakout exercises

National Security Framework – Zambia

The Zambian Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Home Affairs play key roles in protecting national security. Parliament has a responsibility for conducting oversight of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is exercised by the Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs. However, the Committee faces operational challenges from under-resourcing. Despite the work of the Committee, Parliamentarians do not have complete, comprehensive powers of oversight of the defence and security sector.

Asia-Pacific Region

Delegates from across the Asia-Pacific region identified key security challenges affecting their respective legislatures, including:

- **Climate change and environmental concerns.** Delegates from Pacific Island nations highlighted climate change as their priority concern, as islands are particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels and natural disasters, generating insecurity and instability. Initiatives to tackle climate change are often hampered by a lack of funding in developing sustainable resources, disputes over responses and concrete policies that can be effectively implemented and monitored. Climate change also affects fisheries and marine life – a key source of livelihoods across Asia-Pacific, generating social and economic insecurity.
- **Policing of borders.** Island nations highlighted challenges in policing vast ocean borders and delegates from Asia raised the issue of the movement of labourers, which left citizens vulnerable to forced labour, trafficking and abuse and could also be exploited by terrorist groups.

- **Terrorism and radicalisation.** Delegates raised that political instability in the Middle East generated terrorist threats which were cross-border and rapidly expanded, impacting national security across the Commonwealth.
- **The role of external state actors.** Concerns were raised regarding regional state actors and their influence on domestic politics and national security across the region.
- **Good Governance.** Corruption was cited as a threat across the region, and it was felt there was a lack of the robust oversight mechanisms necessary to combat this. Delegates agreed parliaments could sit more frequently and that enacting robust legislation to set oversight standards should be a matter of urgency for all.

Hon. Sen. Jean-Guy Dagenais, Canada

The Hon. Juliet Holness MP, Jamaica
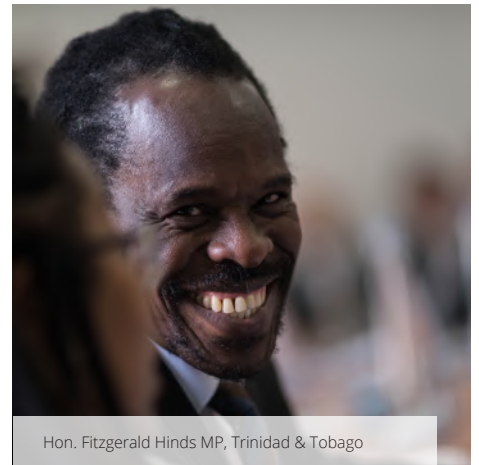
Hon. Fitzgerald Hinds MP, Trinidad & Tobago

A breakout group discusses regional case studies

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY IN SECURITY

Chief Superintendent Victor Olisa, Metropolitan Police Service Diversity Lead and Zarina Khan, Director, Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPs) discussed equality and diversity in the security sector with Madeleine Moon MP, Member of the UK Defence Committee. The security sector - which includes the police force and the army – plays a vital role in the national security dynamic. Participants discussed the value of having a diverse workforce in the security sector, including that:

1. The most relevant and talented people are employed
2. Security services represent and reflect the people they protect
3. A diverse and representative workforce can gather intelligence from diverse communities
4. A representative security force can build trust at a community level
5. Security services are forced to reflect on how different groups are treated

Discussions then centred on the correlation between equality and security. It was highlighted that if women are unable to contribute to and interact freely in their society, this undermines local and national security and creates instability. A diverse and inclusive security service can gain the trust of women and strengthen the ability of forces to tackle issues affecting women, for example domestic violence. Changing the structure of security forces can help shape public discourse and promote norms which include women and minorities.

Increasing diversity in the security sector – a case study London Metropolitan Police

The London Metropolitan Police strive to ensure diversity to:

1. Give the police force the look and feel of London
2. Bring about cultural and behavioural change
3. Improve organisational processes

The Metropolitan Police aims to create a force which is 40% BME (black and minority ethnic) and 50% female and has a drive to recruit new officers, as well as asking new recruits to spend time in smaller communities to build interdependent relationships between communities and the police. The force currently has officers who speak 13 of London's commonly spoken languages, but aims to increase this to 21 languages.

Hon. Tarnya Smith MP, Queensland, Australia

Panellists Chief Superintendent Victor Olisa, Zarina Khan and Madeline Moon MP

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MEDIA AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Engagement with the private sector

The role of the private sector in national security was discussed in a session chaired by Hon. Deputy Robert Prow, Member of the Guernsey Committee for Home Affairs, with panellists Ambassador Thomas Guerber, Director of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and Alan Clamp, Chief Executive of the Security Industry Authority (SIA).

Since the 1990s, there has been a fundamental shift globally in the way security has been provided. Following the Cold War, a downsizing of national security services has given impetus to expanding private security forces, used in recent conflicts such as those in Iraq and Afghanistan. Small boutique companies and large multinationals all operate in this sphere, from catering for basic security functions to the protection of critical infrastructure and military support functions.

As public awareness of private security has increased, parliaments have become aware of the complex set of challenges which exists in terms of oversight. Currently, private security has eluded comprehensive oversight in its rapid growth. The impacts of private security on human rights are unclear and there is a general lack of transparency in the industry – particularly in the training and verification of personnel. **Parliamentarians were urged to tackle the regulation of this growing industry, with support of dedicated international organisations such as DCAF, treating the sector separately to ensure it is properly regulated.** Regulatory tools can include licensing

and certified training, which can be written into legislation to ensure the safety of citizens.

Engagement with the Media

Participants explored the relationship between freedom of speech and security in discussions on media engagement with David Banisar, Senior Legal Council and Head of Transparency at Article 19, Brigadier Geoffrey Dodds OBE, Secretary of the Defence and Security Media Advisory Committee (DSMA), Kim Sengupta, Defence and Diplomatic Editor at The Independent and session chair Hon. Keheliya Rambukwella MP, Former Minister of Mass Media and Information, Sri Lanka.

The media was described as a body of many actors and industries, all of whom have a stake in producing and shaping public knowledge which has a direct effect on national security. These actors include publishers, broadcasters, NGOs and social commentators - for example bloggers, online authors, public figures and independent investigatory sources like Global Witness. Consequently there is more information available than ever before, from a multiplicity of sources, which poses significant challenges for monitoring, regulation and legislation.

Participants were reminded that the dangers of having a restricted press are very real and severe. Under a restricted press, the reporting of human rights violations, crises and conflicts is limited and in states where there is no free press at all, journalists have been subject to imprisonment, violence and sometimes murdered in their quest to provide information. Delegates agreed these risks affirm

the need for a balanced approach between government control and press freedoms that does not undermine national security.

Panellists highlighted that freedom of speech in the media can frequently come into conflict with the protection of security. Freedom of Information laws, for example, are essential for accountability, but can present problems for national security regarding the disclosure of potentially sensitive intelligence. In many Commonwealth legislatures, intelligence agencies are not subject to these laws in the interests of national security. Whistleblowers are another vital source of oversight, but in many states remain a grey area often outside information sharing laws.

Many states therefore have their own mechanisms for regulating sensitive media content and participants explored the work of the UK's Defence and Security Media Advisory Committee (DSMA) as an example of this regulation. The DSMA manages national security disclosures with respect to the UK media, and acts as a mediator between government and media.

Comprised of five government members and fifteen senior media figures, the DSMA defines clear boundaries between the government and media on what areas of national security must be protected, whilst affording the media a strong level of freedom. Though the DSMA provides valuable mediation to support a free press whilst safeguarding sensitive intelligence, as with all national systems in globalised world, potentially endangering content that is released abroad cannot be controlled.

BUILDING INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Throughout the Conference, participants agreed national security challenges were increasingly global, cross-border and interlinked in nature. The theme of partnerships and dialogue – at local, national, regional and international levels – therefore ran throughout the programme, as parliamentarians concluded that effective working relationships were an essential tool in their efforts to safeguard national security. Parliamentarians also recognised their unique position as the link between government and citizens, enabling them to initiate, build and foster these partnerships.

Panellists Akbar Kahn, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), Guglielmo Picchi MP, Italy, Vice-Chair of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly General Committee on Political Affairs and Security and Brian Donald, Head of the Office of the Director at Europol discussed partnerships with international organisations in a session chaired by Rt Hon. Lord Howell of Guildford, Chair of the International Relations Committee, UK House of Lords. In the field of national security in particular, international organisations can provide a vital information sharing service, building up a global intelligence picture to help member states identify and respond effectively to threats, as well as cooperate to tackle cross-border threats. International organisations, it was argued, can help facilitate politically charged issues independently, a useful mechanism for allowing states to cooperate more productively.

However, parliamentarians were urged to take an active role in engaging with these organisations, which are unable to operate successfully without the full support of member states. In the past, international efforts to tackle national security issues have been hampered by a lack of national engagement, which means attempts at engagement from the international body itself can be regarded as interference.

International organisations can also provide vital access to resources and expert capacity building, as outlined in a session on building partnerships to tackle cybersecurity with Marie Agha-Wevelsiep, Legal Officer at Council of Europe (COE), Shadrach Haruna, Legal Adviser, Rule of Law Division at the Commonwealth Secretariat, Ashlee Godwin, Committee Specialist of the UK Joint Committee on National Security Strategy and session chair Hon. Pawel Pudlowski MP, Chair of the Committee on Digitalisation, Innovation and New Technologies, Poland.

The COE Budapest Convention on Cybercrime was cited as an example of international cooperation on security issues. The Budapest Convention is the first international convention addressing cybercrime by seeking to harmonise national laws, strengthen investigative techniques and increase international cooperation and currently has 53 state signatories. As well as advantages gained from increased international cooperation, ratification of the convention provides states access to greater capacity building opportunities to combat cybercrime, and

A panel discussipn in a session on building international & regional partnerships & agreements

can also enhance the trust of the private sector nationally.

The borderless nature of the internet reinforces the importance of international partnerships. The Commonwealth works with the Council of Europe on cybercrime, basing its approach on the Budapest Convention, but also stresses the importance of a joined up approach with other regional partners such as CARICOM. Panellists highlighted the risk of a duplication of efforts within the multiplicity of international organisations and initiatives and participants concluded it was essential to stay engaged, informed and promote cross-organisation communication to focus efforts effectively.

Panellists Neil Walsh, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Teresa Walsh, Regional Intelligence Officer for Europe, Middle East, and Africa, FS-ISAC and chair Rt. Hon. Lord Arbuthnot of Edrom, Former Chair of the UK Defence Committee also underlined that cybercriminals widely share information and practices, meaning states must do the same to counter these evolving threats.

Positive developments are emerging in the field of information sharing in the private sector, with banks and businesses sharing information on cyberattacks they have suffered with other companies to identify and minimise risk and share best practice. Companies recognised there was nothing to be gained by non-cooperation, even amongst competitors, signalling a growing trend for collaboration in countering cyber threats.

The borderless nature of the internet reinforces the importance of international partnerships. The Commonwealth... also stresses the importance of a joined up approach with regional partners

The discussion concluded that cybersecurity and national security are issues which are not exclusively for government. Given their potential impact on the private sector and the public, for example in the protection of critical national infrastructure, **parliamentarians should feel empowered to understand and foster relationships internationally but also between the public and private sectors.**

Ken Munro, Pen Test Partners

Panellists Hon. Pawel Pudlowski MP, Marie Agha-Wevelsiep, Shadrach Haruna and Ashlee Godwin discuss the role of parliamentarians in strengthening cybersecurity

FURTHER READING

- International Parliamentarians' e'handbook on Cybersecurity & Cybercrime - https://www. uk-cpa.org/ehandbooks/ehandbook-on-cybersecurity-cybercrime/

- Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF) Handbooks - http:// www.dcaf.ch/Series-Collections/DCAF-Handbooks

- Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) Resources - https://rusi.org/publications

- Small Arms Survey Resources - http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/salw/resources/small- arms-survey-resources.html

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *World Drug Report* - http://www.unodc.org/ wdr2016/

- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), *Overview of OSCE Counter- Terrorism Related Commitments* - http://www.osce.org/node/26365

- Transparency International, *Defence Companies Anti-Corruption Index* - http://companies. defenceindex.org/

- Transparency International, *Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index* - http://government. defenceindex.org/

- Article 19 Resources - https://www.article19.org/resources.php?lang=en

- Gender Action for Peace and Security, *Women's voices in the UK National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security: Summary Report* - http://gaps-uk.org/womens-voices-uk- national-action-plan-women-peace-security-summary-report/

- Internet Watch Foundation, *Online Child Sexual Abuse Content: The development of a comprehensive, transferable international internet notice and takedown system* - https://www. iwf.org.uk/resources

- Budapest Convention on Cybercrime - http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/ conventions/treaty/185

- Council of Europe Resources - https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-rule-of-law/ information-society

ABOUT THE PROJECT TEAM

PROJECT TEAM

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Chief Executive &
Secretary

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Head of Multilateral
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IPC CORE TEAM

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Tom Burke
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Morgan Flynn
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Ruben
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Shakti Shah
Work
Placement

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Mark Scott
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Frederike Engeland
Monitoring & Evaluations
Officer

Felicity Herrmann
Project Assistant

APPENDIX 1
PARTICIPANT LIST

Delegate List

1. Algeria — Hon. Belgacem Chabane MP
2. Algeria — Hon. Djamel Madi MP
3. Australia - NSW — Hon. Sonia Hornery MP
4. Australia - NSW — Hon. Greg Pearce MP
5. Australia - NSW — Hon. Damien Tudehope MP
6. Australia - Qld — Hon. Jennifer Howard MP
7. Australia - Qld — Hon. Tarnya Smith MP
8. Australia - WA — Hon. Martin Aldridge MLC
9. Australia - WA — Hon. Kate Doust MLC
10. Australia - WA — Hon. Nick Goiran MLC
11. Bangladesh — Hon. Fazle Hossain Badsha MP
12. Bangladesh — Hon. Mahmud Chowdhury MP
13. Bangladesh — Hon. Pankaj Nath MP
14. Belgium — Hon. Roel Deseyn MP
15. Belgium — Hon. Denis Ducarme MP
16. Belgium — Hon. Brecht Vermeulen MP
17. Cameroon — Hon. Sali Dahirou MP
18. Canada — Hon. Tony Clement MP
19. Canada — Hon. Sen. Jean-Guy Dagenais
20. Canada — Hon. David McGuinty MP
21. Canada - Quebec — Hon. Alexandre Cloutier MNA
22. Canada - Quebec — Hon. Guy Ouellette MNA
23. Canada - Quebec — Hon. Robert Poëti MNA
24. Cook Islands — Hon. Mona Ioane MP
25. Cook Islands — Hon. Toanui Isamaela MP
26. Cook Islands — Hon. Tamaiva Tuavera MP
27. Denmark — Hon. Britt Bager MP
28. Georgia — Hon. Eka Beselia MP
29. Georgia — Hon. Irakli Sesiashvili MP
30. Ghana — Hon. James Algalga MP
31. Ghana — Hon. Maj. Derek Oduro MP
32. Ghana — Hon. Nana Asiamah-Adjei MP
33. Guernsey — Hon. Deputy Robert Prow
34. Guyana — Hon. Khemraj Ramjattan MP
35. Guyana — Hon. Clement Rohee MP
36. Hong Kong — Hon. Charles Peter Mok JP MLC
37. Isle of Man — Hon. Bill Malarkey MHK
38. Italy — Hon. Guglielmo Picchi MP
39. Jamaica — The Hon. Juliet Holness MP
40. Jamaica — Hon. Julian Robinson MP
41. Jersey — Hon. Sen. Philip Ozouf
42. Jersey — Hon. Deputy Scott Wickenden
43. Kenya — Hon. Lentoimanga Aloise Musa MP
44. Kenya — Hon. Nasra Ibrahim Ibren MP
45. Kenya — Hon. Sen. Fatuma Dullo
46. Kiribati — Hon. Banuera Berina MP
47. Kiribati — Hon. Shiufung Jong MP
48. Latvia — Hon. Ojars Eriks Kalnins MP
49. Malawi — Hon. Langton Kamwendo MP
50. Malawi — Hon. Christopher Munyenyembe MP
51. New Zealand — Hon. Dr Shane Reti QSM MP
52. New Zealand — Hon. Jonathan Young MP
53. Pakistan — Hon. Tahmina Daultana MNA
54. Pakistan — Hon. Nauman Islam Shaikh MNA
55. Pakistan — Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Akram MNA
56. Poland — Hon. Pawel Arndt MP
57. Poland — Hon. Pawel Pudlowski MP
58. Sierra Leone — Hon. Abu Jajua MP
59. South Africa — Hon. George Michalakis MP
60. South Africa — Hon. Tabiso Wana MP
61. Sri Lanka — Hon. Harin Fernando MP
62. Sri Lanka — Hon. Keheliya Rambukwella MP
63. Sri Lanka — Hon. Sagala Ratnayaka MP
64. Sri Lanka — Hon. Dinendra Wijewardene MP
65. Tanzania — Hon. Zainab Katimba MP
66. Tanzania — Hon. Emmanuel Mwakasaka MP
67. Tonga — Hon. Lord Tu'ivakano
68. Trinidad & Tobago — Hon. Fitzgerald Hinds MP
69. Zambia — Hon. Dr Martin Malama MP

Accompanying Parliamentary Officials

Belgium	Samy Sidis
Kenya	Benson Inzofu Mwale
Kenya	Lillian A. Osundwa
Jamaica	Corporal Gary Mills
South Africa	David Madlala
South Africa	Zingisa Gcwabe
Tonga	Gloria Pole'o
Trinidad &Tobago	Simone Yallery

APPENDIX 2: FINAL PROGRAMME

Day 1 - Monday 27 March 2017
Setting the Scene: An Introduction to National Security

Church House Conference Centre & Speaker's House, House of Commons

TIME	SESSION
	Delegates escorted on foot to the conference venue
1100- 1145	Participant Registration - Church House Conference Centre
1200 - 1300	Networking Lunch
1300 - 1315	Housekeeping Overview of conference programme and logistics Matthew Salik, Deputy Head of Conferences & Projects, CPA UK Helen Gardner, Projects & Programmes Manager, CPA UK
1315 - 1345	Welcome & About the Conference Background, introduction, structure of the conference, aim and objectives and outcomes. Andrew Tuggey CBE DL, Chief Executive & Secretary, CPA UK
1345 - 1430	Official Opening - Introduction to National Security What is national security in the 21st Century and how does it relate to human security? How are governments and international bodies ensuring people are kept secure? How can national interests be protected in relation to environmental and economic security or global trends in immigration? How does national security fit into the sustainable development discourse? What role should parliamentarians play in legislating, scrutinising and defending national interests? Chair: IStephen Hammond MP, CPA UK Executive Committee Keynote Address: Rt Hon. Sir Michael Fallon MP, Secretary of State for Defence, UK
1430 - 1600	Session 1: Threats to National Security - A Global Context From nuclear proliferation, terrorism, the use of drones, cyber attacks, human and narcotic trafficking to pandemics - what are the threats facing international alliances, nation states and individuals across the globe? How can these threats be mitigated? Where do the threats originate? Are states still the best bodies to protect societies or are they the greatest threat to security? What are the future threats and how can they be mitigated? What are the broader threats which must also be anticipated (environmental, economic, population shifts)? Chair & Contributor: Hon. Tabiso Wana MP, Member, Committee on Security and Justice, South Africa Ben Fender, Head of the Security Policy Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office Dr Juliette Bird, Head, Counter-Terrorism Section, Emerging Security Challenges, NATO Kerry-Ann Barrett, Cybersecurity Policy Specialist, Cyber Security Program, Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Organisation of American States
1600 - 1630	Break

TIME	SESSION
1630 - 1745	Session 2: National Security Governance Framework - A UK Case Study
	Using the UK as a case study, this session will examine the security apparatus that governs UK national security, from strategy to implementation. It will also explore the role the UK Parliament and other organisations play in influencing and overseeing the national security strategy, defence and intelligence activities. How important is coordination, leadership, ethics and accountability?
	Chair & Contributor: Lord Ricketts GCMG GCVO, Former National Security Advisor, UK
	Dr Liane Saunders OBE, Former Deputy National Security Advisor, UK
	Prof. John Gearson, Professor of National Security Studies, Department of War Studies, UK
1745 - 1815	Escort on foot to Speaker's House, Palace of Westminster
1815 - 1900	A Debate: Should Parliaments have War Powers?
	In the UK constitutional prerogative powers to declare war or undertake military action either pre-emptively or reactively emanates from the Cabinet on behalf of the Head of State. However in recent years decisions, including those relating to Syria, have been made by Parliament. Alternatively in the USA, only Congress can declare war, yet US Presidents have made numerous executive decisions to intervene militarily across the globe. Should parliamentarians decide when force is used?
	Chair: Rt Hon. Dr Julian Lewis MP, Chairman, Defence Committee, House of Commons, UK
	In favour of Parliamentary Power - Hon. Ojars Eriks Kalnins MP, Chair, Foreign Affairs Committee, Saeima, Latvia
	In favour of Executive Power - James Gray MP, Member, Defence Committee, UK
	Speaker's House, Palace of Westminster
1900	Official conference group photograph - Speaker's House
1905 - 2000	Welcome Reception by kind permission of the Speaker of the House of Commons
	State Rooms, Speaker's House, Palace of Westminster
	Escorted tours of the Palace of Westminster - public areas (Central Lobby, St Stephens Hall & Westminster Hall)
2000	Coach pick up from Portcullis House Entrance

Day 2 - Tuesday 28 March 2017
Implementation & Legislation

Assembly Room, Church House Conference Centre

TIME	SESSION
0845	*Arrival at the Church House Conference Centre*

0900 - 1000 **Session 3: In Focus - Terrorism in the 21st Century**

Continuing on from the previous day's examination of national security threats, day two will begin by looking in-depth at terrorism. This session will examine the proliferation of terrorism, how it has evolved, the nature of terrorism today and how it can be defeated at a national and international level with conventional and unconventional approaches.

Chair & Contributor: **Hon. Sen. Fatuma Dullo,** *Vice-Chair of the Committee on National Security and Foreign Relations of the Senate of Kenya*
Thomas Wuchte, *Head, Transnational Threats Department, Action against Terrorism Unit, OSCE*
Prof. John Gearson, *Professor of National Security Studies, Department of War Studies*

1000 - 1100 **Session 4: The National Security Strategy - Role of Parliaments**

Why is it important to create a consolidated national security strategy / policy? What constitutes a good strategy? What role should parliamentarians have in the consultation process? Should there be parliamentary scrutiny at the draft stage? Should strategies be public or classified? How broad in scope should strategies be (prosperity, immigration, education, environmental)? Should parliamentarians help in supporting implementation and delivery by raising awareness at community level?

Chair & Contributor: Rt Hon. Dame Margaret Beckett MP, *Chair, Joint Committee on National Security Strategy, UK*
Robert Chatterton Dickson, *Director for Foreign Policy, National Security Secretariat, Cabinet Office, UK*
Hon. Tony Clement MP, *Official Opposition Critic of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, House of Commons, Canada*

1100 - 1130	Break

1130 - 1230 **Session 5: Legislating for National Security**

Once a strategy is in place how should parliaments go about creating a legal framework and regulation? What constitutes good laws? What opportunities exist to amend legislation? What is required for constitutional amendments? What use is model legislation and conventions? How can laws be effectively implemented? What are the Geneva Conventions and the UN Responsibility to Protect and how are they incorporated into domestic laws?

Chair & Contributor: Rt Hon John Spellar MP, *Member, Defence Committee, UK*
Prof. Clive Walker, *Professor Emeritus of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Leeds and Special Adviser to the Independent Reviewer of Terrorist Legislation, UK*
Alice McGrath Crégut, *Programme Manager, Public-Private Partnerships, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)*

1230 - 1330	Lunch

TIME	SESSION
1330 - 1415	**Breakout Exercise** (4 Groups) In split groups participants will undertake a table top exercise examining threats, strategies and legislation in relation to national security. Group 1 & 2: Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House Conference Centre Group 3 & 4 Assembly Room, Church House Conference Centre
1415 - 1515	**Session 6: Budgeting for National Security - Procurement and Tackling Corruption** How do parliaments effectively budget for defence and national security? How transparent is the budgetary process? Should defence budgets be ring-fenced? At what stages of the process can parliamentarians have input? How are large procurement projects funded and how can parliamentarians ensure value for money and corruption is curbed? Chair & Contributor: Nigel Evans MP, *Vice-Chair, International Trade Committee, UK* Katherine Dixon MBE, *Programme Director, Transparency International UK* Jeremy Lonsdale, *Director, Ministry of Defence Value for Money Audit, NAO*
1515 - 1530	Break
1530 - 1545	**Committee Hearing Briefing and Caucusing**
1545 - 1730	**Chamber Debate: Habeas Corpus should never be suspended in cases involving terrorist suspects** Presiding Officer: Rt Hon. Baroness D'Souza CMG, *Former Lord Speaker, UK* Clerk: Sarah Jones, *Clerk of Committees, House of Lords, UK* Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House Conference Centre
1730	Close

Day 3 - Wednesday 29 March 2017
Scrutiny & Oversight

TIME	SESSION

0800 - 0900 *Working Breakfast - International Parliamentarians e-Handbook on Cybersecurity & Cybercrime Parliamentary Advisory Group only*

CPA Room, Palace of Westminster

0845 *Main group - Arrival at the Church House Conference Centre*

0900 - 1015 **Session 7: Scrutinising Security**

How can parliaments scrutinise areas that are frequently classified or, in the case of the private sector, commercially sensitive? What existing scrutiny and oversight mechanisms are in place and how effective are they? How does parliament scrutinise the military and intelligence community? How effective are 'arms-length' independent bodies in supporting parliament in scrutiny? How does the dynamic differ between civilian and military based organisations? How important is trust and robust procedures?

Chair & Contributor: Rt Hon. Dominic Grieve MP, *Chair, Intelligence & Security Committee, UK*
Rt Hon. Lord Evans of Weardale KCB DL, *Former Director-General, The Security Service (MI5), UK*
Rt Hon. Sir Stanley Burnton, *Interception of Communications Commissioner, UK*
Brian Donald, *Head, Office of the Director, Europol*

1015 - 1115 **Session 8: Breakout Country Case Studies - Oversight of National Security**

This breakout session will offer an opportunity for parliamentarians from across the world to give insightful case studies on the mechanisms and approaches taken by parliaments in overseeing national security.

- Hon. Ruwan Wijewardene MP, Minister for Defence, Sri Lanka - **Asia-Pacific:** Robert Runcie Room, Church House Conference Centre
- Hon. Khemraj Ramjattan MP, Minister of Public Security; Chair, Standing Committee on Security Sector, Guyana - **Americas**: Council Room, Church House Conference Centre
- Hon. Dr Martin Malama MP, Chair, Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, Zambia - **Africa**: Assembly Room, Church House Conference Centre

1115 - 1130 Break

1130 - 1230 **Session 9: Oversight of Peacekeeping and International Intervention**

Many countries contribute troops to and receive support from the UN and other peacekeeping bodies, but what is their remit and how do they function? What parliamentary oversight exists before countries commit troops? What scrutiny exists when countries contribute financially to peacekeeping operations? How can parliaments scrutinise countries that have foreign military bases on their soil? Are there treaties and if so, how can parliament ensure they are mutually beneficial? Where can parliaments source international legal expertise?

Chair & Contributor: Lord Judd, *Vice President, United Nations Association*
Dr David Curran, *Research Fellow, Centre for Trust, Peace & Social Relations, Coventry University*
Hon. Tahmina Daultana MNA, *Member, Foreign Affairs Standing Committee, National Assembly of Pakistan*

TIME	SESSION

| 1230 - 1330 | Lunch |

| 1330 - 1445 | **Select Committee Hearing** |

The purpose of this session is to explore scrutiny techniques using a real-life case study from the region. Delegates will act as committee members. They will question witnesses (IGO / academia / private sector) on their work related to national security. Participants will receive a briefing document on the topic to scrutinise during the committee hearing.

The session will assist parliamentarians in how to ask open probing questions and how to ascertain useful, relevant information. The session will conclude with a private sitting for participants to agree a recommendation.

Select Committee - Group A Robert Runcie Room, Church House Conference Centre	**Observing a Committee - Group C** Assembly Room
Chair: Rt Hon. Sir Alan Haselhurst MP, UK Clerk: Margaret McKinnon, *Second Clerk, Work & Pensions Committee, House of Commons, UK* Witness 1: Antony Froggatt, *Senior Research Fellow, Energy, Environment and Resources Department, Chatham House* Witness 2: Prof. Jim Watson, *Director, UK Energy Research Centre*	Viewing of Intelligence and Security Committee, UK Recorded Public Evidence Session Witnesses: Sir Iain Lobban, *Director, GCHQ* Andrew Parker, *Director General, MI5* Sir John Sawers, *Chief, MI6*

| 1400 - 1500 | *Optional visit to the UK Parliamentary Cybersecurity Operations Centre, 7 Millbank*
15 places |

| 1445 - 1500 | Break |

| 1500 - 1615 | **Session 10: In Focus - Tackling Trafficking** |

Focusing on three key themes, speakers will offer an analysis on human trafficking, drug trafficking and the illegal arms trade. The session will examine how such activities undermine human and national security on a global scale; analysing how these issues transcend borders and continents.

Chair: Tarnya Smith MP, *Shadow Minister for Science, Innovation and the Digital Economy, Queensland, Australia*
Human trafficking - Dr Aidan McQuade, *Director, Anti-Slavery International*
Arms trafficking - Dr Paul Holtom, *Senior Researcher, Small Arms Survey*
Drugs trafficking - Neil Walsh, *Chief, Global Programme on Cybercrime Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)*

| 1615 - 1700 | **Session 11: Role of the Media in Scrutinising Security** |

What role can the media play in supporting the functioning of traditional institutions in national security? How can the press ensure greater transparency and accountability? How can governments balance freedom of the press with censorship? Looking at the US, what is the impact of 'fake news', social media and WikiLeaks on national security? How can parliamentarians ensure the media have a voice whilst protecting national interests?

Chair: Hon. Keheliya Rambukwella MP, *Former Minister of Mass Media and Information , Sri Lanka*
David Banisar, *Senior Legal Counsel & Head of Transparency, Article 19*
Brigadier Geoffrey Dodds OBE, *Secretary, Defence and Security Media Advisory (DSMA) Committee*
Kim Sengupta, *Defence and Diplomatic Editor, The Independent*

| 1700 | Close |

Day 4 - Thursday 30 March 2017
Representation, Partnerships and Engagement

Church House Conference Centre & The Guildhall, London

TIME	SESSION

0845 — *Arrival at the Church House Conference Centre*

09:00 - 10:00 — **Session 12: National Security vs Human Rights**

As "representatives of the people" how can parliamentarians protect the rights of their constituents / localities whilst ensuring their collective safety? How is it possible to balance national security with civil liberties? How many human rights should be sacrificed to ensure human security? Should the right to privacy be preserved? How are women and girls as well as minority groups affected by certain national security policies (policies combating VAWG in conflict, anti-islamiphobia, etc)?

Chair & Contributor: Shabana Mahmood MP, *Member, International Trade Committee, UK*
Rt Hon. Lady Justice Arden DBE QC, *Head of International Judicial Relations, England and Wales*
Dr Jon Moran, *Associate Professor in Security, University of Leicester*

10:00 - 11:00 — **Session 13: Countering Extremism and Community Cohesion**

How can parliamentarians work at the constituency / local level to tackle extremism? How important is building community cohesion in post conflict scenarios and in mitigating potential threats? This session will provide an overview of de-radicalisation programmes led by different states, and explore current trends, dilemmas and best practices. It will address some of the challenges inherent to de-radicalisation including the issue of measure and success. The session will also look at the process of reconciliation and resolving grievances.

Chair & Contributor: Rt Hon. Yvette Cooper MP, *Chair, Home Affairs Committee, House of Commons*
Daniel Koehler, *Director, German Institute on Radicalization and De-Radicalization Studies (GIRDS)*
Neil Walsh, *Chief, Global Programme on Cybercrime Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)*

11:00 - 11:30 — Break

11:30 - 12:30 — **Session 14: Equality and Diversity in Security**

In 2016, MI5 (the UK's Security Service) was ranked the UK's number one LGBT employer by Stonewall*. How much social equality exists in institutions that provide national security? Is it inclusive? How well are women represented in the military or civilian sectors? What is the value of diversity especially the role of women in conflict resolution? Should parliaments approve senior appointments to ensure equality at the top? Does nations' security institutions reflect nations' societies?

Chair & Contributor: Madeleine Moon MP, *Member, Defence Committee, House of Commons*
Chief Superintendent Victor Olisa, *Metropolitan Police Service Diversity lead*
Zarina Khan, *Director, Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPs)*

12:30 - 13:30 — Lunch & Pledges

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*Based in the UK, Stonewall is the largest LGBT rights based charity in Europe. http://www.stonewall.org.uk/

TIME	SESSION

13:30 - 14:30 — **Session 15: Building International & Regional Partnerships and Agreements**

How effective is international and regional security governance and what is its impact on national security? How accountable are such entities to national parliamentarians? What is the role of parliamentarians in building partnerships abroad?

Chair & Contributor: Rt Hon. Lord Howell of Guildford, *Chair, International Relations Committee, House of Lords*
Akbar Kahn, *Secretary-General, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association*
Guglielmo Picchi MP, *Vice-Chair of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly General Committee on Political Affairs and Security, Italy*
Brian Donald, *Head, Office of the Director, Europol*

1430 - 1515 — **Breakout Exercise** (4 Groups)

In split groups participants will undertake a table top exercise examining threats, strategies and legislation in relation to national security.

Group 1: Robert Runcie Room, Church House Conference Centre
Group 2: Council Room, Church House Conference Centre
Group 3 & 4: Assembly Room, Church House Conference Centre

1515 - 1530 — Break

1530 - 1615 — **Session 16: Partnering and oversight of the Private Sector**

Private security is a growing sector across the globe, from private armies, arms trade to insurance services, but how is the diverse sector regulated? How can parliaments help to create standards and a normative framework for Private Military Security Companies (Montreux Document)? How can parliaments oversee, but also engage such businesses?

Chair: Hon. Deputy Robert Prow, *Member, Committee for Home Affairs, Guernsey*
Ambassador Thomas Guerber, *Director of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)*
Alan Clamp, *Chief Executive, Security Industry Authority*

1630 - 1700 — Post-conference feedback focus session

1700 - 1730 — Coach escort to the Guildhall

1730 - 1930 — *Closing Networking Reception hosted by the Corporation of London*
Livery Hall, Guildhall

Rt Hon. Earl Howe, *Minister of State for Defence (House of Lords)*

1930 — Depart by coach to the Hotel

Friday 31 March 2017
Cybersecurity Day

The Long Gallery, Lancaster House, Westminster, London

TIME	SESSION
0915	*Delegates assemble in hotel lobbies*
0930 - 1000	*Delegates taken by coach to the venue*
1000 - 1030	**Welcome, About the Project & Housekeeping**
	Background on the Commonwealth Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Project, structure of the day, aim and objectives and outcomes.
	Chair: Andrew Tuggey CBE DL, *Chief Executive & Secretary, CPA UK*
	Matthew Salik, *Deputy Head of Conferences & Head, CPA UK*
	Helen Gardner, *Projects & Programmes Manager, CPA UK*
1030 - 1100	**Presentation - Cyber Hack Demonstration**
	Jamie Woodruff, *CPTE. Technical Director, Metrix Cloud*
1100 - 1115	Break
1115 - 1145	**Session A: The Cybersecurity Threat - Cybercrime to Cyberwarfare**
	Over 3.3 billion people are online. Cyberspace is and will continue to grow as a means for economic and social progression. However, cyberspace is vulnerable from attacks emanating from organised crime syndicates committing fraud, to state actors undertaking foreign cyber-attacks. This session will look at the diverse threats to cyberspace and how they can be tackled.
	John Noble, *Director for Incident Management, National Cyber Security Centre*
	Interviewer: Matt Burgess, *Wired*
1145 -1245	**Session A Part 2: The Threat Landscape**
	This split discussion groups will look at four key threats to cybersecurity and how they are being tackled at a national and international level

Child Sexual Exploitation Online	Terrorism and Radicalisation in Cyberspace	Cyberwarfare and Protection of Critical National Infrastructure	The Future of Cybercrime: The Internet of Things
The Long Gallery	The State Drawing Room	The Green Room	Room 109
Chair: Hon. Fitzgerald Hinds MP, *Minister of Public Utilities, Trinidad & Tobago*	Chair: Lord Mitchell *Member, Joint Committee on National Security Strategy, UK*	Chair: Rt Hon. Theresa Villiers MP, *Member, Joint Committee on National Security Strategy, UK*	Chair: Hon. Mok Charles Peter JP, *Hong Kong*
Kristof Claesen, *Director of Policy and Public Affairs, Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)*	Anne-Marie Buzatu, *Deputy Head of Division, Public-Private Partnerships, DCAF*	*Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure* (CPNI)	Rik Ferguson, *Vice-President, Security Research TrendMicro*
John Carr OBE, *Executive Board Member, UK Council of Child Internet Safety*	Dr Camino Kavanagh, *Senior Visiting Fellow, Dept. of War Studies, King's College London*	Matthijs Veenendaal, *Branch Chief, Strategy Branch, NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence*	Prof. Keith Mayes, *Director of the Information Security Group, Academic Research Hub, Royal Holloway, University of London*
Clara Sommarin, *Child Protection Specialist, Exploitation, UNICEF*	Ross Frenett, Co-Founder, *Moonshot CVE*	Siân John, *EMEA Chief Strategist, Symantec*	Ken Munro, *Partner and Founder of Pen Test Partners*

TIME	SESSION
1245 - 1300	**Official E-Handbook Launch** Presentation of the International Parliamentarians E-Handbook on Cybersecurity & Cybercrime. Hon. Kate Doust MLC, *Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Western Australia - Member of the e-Handbook Advisory Committee*
1300 - 1400	Lunch - The Music Room
1400 - 1530	**Session B: Cybersecurity - Role of Parliamentarians** The gap between technological advances and the laws and regulations that govern and regulate them is ever growing. These range from the complexities of data encryption to the holding of bulk data on servers. But how can these issues be managed and what is the role of parliamentarians to legislate, scrutinise and advocate for cybersecurity? Chair & Contributor: Hon. Pawel Pudlowski MP, *Chair, Committee on Digitalisation, Innovation and New Technologies, Poland* Marie Agha-Wevelsiep, *Programme Officer, Cybercrime Division, Council of Europe* Shadrach Haruna, *Legal Adviser, Justice Section, Rule of Law Division, Commonwealth Secretariat* Ashlee Godwin, *Committee Specialist, Joint Committee on National Security Strategy, UK*
1530 - 1615	**Session C: Cybersecurity - Building Partnerships** At international, national and local level the cybersecurity agenda is a complex issue requiring an asymmetrical solution. What role can parliamentarians play in strengthening partnerships, initiatives, treaties and international laws (Budapest Convention), networks and conventions to enhance national security? Chair & Contributor: Rt Hon. Lord Arbuthnot of Edrom, *Former Chair, Defence Committee, UK* Neil Walsh, *Chief, Global Programme on Cybercrime Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)* Teresa Walsh, *Regional Intelligence Officer for Europe, Middle East, and Africa, FS-ISAC*
1615 - 1630	Break (feedback forms)
1630 - 1645	Vote of thanks The Hon. Juliet Holness MP, *Jamaica*
1650 -1700	Official Cybersecurity Day group photograph
1700	*Delegates taken by coach to the hotel*

APPENDIX 2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

CPA UK carried out monitoring and evaluation exercises to assess the impact of the International Parliamentary Conference on National Security, Cybersecurity Day and associated activities.

Participants were very positive about the conference and an increase in the number of participants who recorded their understanding of key conference topics as "good " or "very good" rose from 36.05% to 73.97% post-conference. Participants recorded the highest level of understanding on the role of parliamentarians in strengthening national security, with an average rating of 4.26 out of a possible 5. The greatest increase in understanding was on the global context of national security, with a percentage increase of 27.19%.

The graph opposite details the increase in participants' understanding across the main conference topics pre and post conference.

Participants found sessions on the role of parliamentarians in engaging with national security, sessions on the current security threat landscape and on oversight and scrutiny of national security most useful.

The conference has given me a broad understanding of the topic and inspired a will for further study
(South Africa)

Increase in understanding of conference topics
Scale: 1 = no understanding; 5 = very good understanding
43 respondents
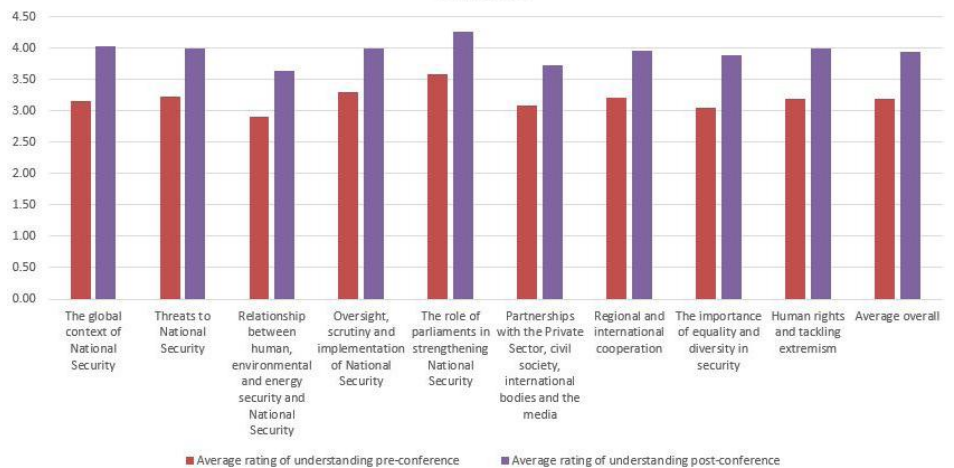
Youth engagement programme

Over the last four years CPA UK has sought to support the development and training of young people who seek to work in the sustainable development field. In keeping with this ethos, CPA UK has offered an opportunity for Undergraduate and Postgraduate students studying International Development, Security Studies or Public Policy to undertake paid temporary placements to support the planning and delivery of the International Parliamentary Conference on National Security from 27 – 31 March 2017.

CPA UK's Youth Engagement Programme aims to offer young people aged between 18 and 30 meaningful experience and engagement with parliaments, the Commonwealth and the work of our organisation. This year the programme consisted of two temporary work placements and four summary writers recruited through open competition.

Students reported that they found the placements a valuable opportunity for personal and professional development and they appreciated the opportunity to network with range of speakers and parliamentarians.

'Thank you for a great experience, it was unforgettable!'
'My placement with CPA UK has been really useful for both my studies and professional development. The content of the conference perfectly complemented my studies in International Relations and my academic interest in British foreign policy.'

Delegate pledges

27 delegates pledged to undertake 101 actions as a result of the conference. CPA UK will monitor and where requested aim to provide bilateral support for the implementation of these pledges for 18 months following the conference.

Delegate pledges included:

- Encourage my parliamentary committee to join the Parliamentary Forum for Small Arms and Light Weapons (Ghana)

- Advocate for habeas corpus to be held supreme as we make changes to our legislation (Jamaica)

- Increase the intake of women in the Security Sector (Ghana)

- Gain a greater understanding of challenges not only facing out state but our neighbours (Queensland, Australia)

- Assist and encourage formation of national strategy and task force on cybercrime and support legislation on cybercrime (Zambia)

- Initiate an awareness campaign for parliamentarians on their role in strengthening national security and in the fight against cybercrime (Tanzania)

- Review state preparedness for cyber response (Western Australia)

- Establish national security division for Parliament to enact legislation (Cook Islands)

- Incorporate national security to terms of reference of standing committees (Tonga)

- Keep in touch with all the excellent parliamentarians I have met! (Guernsey)

- Discuss conference outcomes with the Prime Minister and relevant authorities (Bangladesh)

Delegates have since:

- Met with their Minister of Home Affairs and encouraged Police Command to come up with a National Taskforce on cybercrime in collaboration with other stakeholders (Zambia)

- Lobbied for specific approval for the enactment of National Security legislation, which is pending the approval of Cabinet (Cook Islands)

- Submitted papers to their legislatures on conference outcomes (Cook Islands, Tanzania, Guernsey)

- Met with their Ministry of Information for an update on the progress of the newly passed Payments Systems Act which covers cybersecurity (Malawi)

- Raised cybersecurity and cybercrime at parliamentary sectoral debates (Jamaica)

- Initiated an awareness camaign on cybersecurity and cybercrime (Tanzania)

Participants also shared their key learning from the programme:

- As a parliamentarian, I have an obligation to ensure relevant questions are asked and I have partners worldwide willing to help (Guyana)
- We all have the same problems (Canada)
- As a parliamentarian I have an important role to play in strengthening national security (Tanzania)
- Understanding that the legislative framework not only protects us from terrorism, but also seeks to protect the democratic institutions that support our liberty and values. (New Zealand)

Hon. Tahmina Daultana MNA, Pakistan

I feel more confident in identifying threats to national security, in the role we as parliamentarians play and more confident in asking the questions which need to be asked when legislation is proposed.
(Queensland, Australia)

Delegates participating in a Committee hearing exercise.

Over **70** expert speakers

from 49 organisations

Akbar Khan and the Rt Hon. the Lord Howell of Guildford address delegates

74%

Percentage of participants who rated their understanding of key conference topics as "good" or "very good" following the conference.
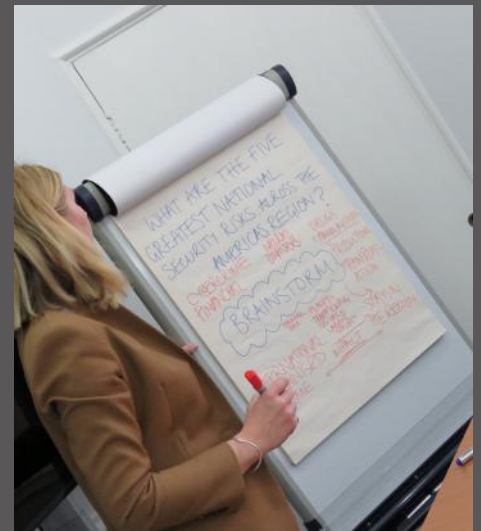
27 delegates pledged to undertake

101 as a result of the conference

77 Parliamentary participants

from 34 legislatures

Conference participant breakdown

77 parliamentary participants
34 legislature represented

Gender balance

73% male

27% female

Political affiliation

66% government

31% opposition

3% other (Speakers)

Commonwealth

78% Commonwealth legislatures

22% non-Commonwealth legislatures

Geographical spread

25% Asia-Pacific

25% Africa

21% Europe

14% Americas

15% Oceania

Delegate %