

# The specificity of the work concerning economic, social, and cultural rights, human rights, and cybersecurity

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## ABSTRACT

As per the statement stated in Article 40 of the Covenant, States Parties to this agreement agree to provide reports on the steps they have taken to implement the rights acknowledged in the Covenant and the advancements achieved in its implementation. These rights may be used by the relevant States Parties within a year of this agreement coming into effect, or the Committee may propose that they be used. All reports should be sent to the UN Secretary-General, who will subsequently forward them to the Committee for review. All relevant circumstances and challenges that might impact the execution of this agreement's terms must be included in the reports that have been filed.

**Keywords:** Secretary General, United nations, Economic rights, Social rights, Cultural rights , human rights, cyber security

## INTRODUCTION

The topic of international guarantees, global or regional, for the defense of human rights is the main emphasis of this research. The fact that different civilizations, including religious faiths, have different methods to upholding human rights, indicates that the whole community is becoming more interested in these rights. It is believed that life is a gift from God, and God Almighty has declared that no one's inherent rights may be violated. Important political documents that have served as a legal basis for the human rights doctrine have taken this into consideration. Even while these interests differ in terms of growth and advancement, it is clear that nations and organizations, whether at the world or regional level, support this cause and have established monitoring systems to safeguard and uphold human rights.

### The first search

#### The Specific Role of the Committee in the Field of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

Any portion of those reports that may come within the purview of the appropriate specialized agencies may be copied by the UN Secretary-General to them after discussing with the Committee. Among the committee's duties are the following:

#### A. "Receiving and Reviewing Communications"

The Committee is entitled to receive letters and complaints from the States Parties to the Covenant, since any State Party may assert, in line with Article 41, that another State Party has failed to fulfill its duties under this Covenant. Requests made within the parameters of this article will be accepted and reviewed, barring the fulfillment of the following requirements:

1. To allow for the examination of the waste, a statement from the complaining state accepting the Committee's jurisdiction must be submitted.
2. The right to notify the complaining state must also be exhausted, as if a State Party to this agreement believes that another State Party is not implementing the provisions of this agreement, it has the right to draw its attention to that. If the State Party fails to do so through a written communication, the receiving state, within three months of receiving the request, must provide the sending state with a statement or another written communication explaining the matter, including, as far as possible and useful, references to procedural rules.
3. In all cases, the Committee may not consider the matter before it unless the victim has exhausted all available domestic complaint mechanisms. This rule does not apply if the complaint procedures take an unreasonable amount of time".

### **B. Procedures for Evaluating Reports and Complaints**

In line with Article 41, the Committee examines issues in secret meetings and may, in good faith, communicate its desires to the two States Parties in question in order to try to come to a human rights-based, cooperative resolution. The Committee may request "pertinent information from the two States Parties involved in any case that it receives. When the matter is being considered by the Committee, each of the two States Parties is entitled to submit a representative and voice its opinions. The Committee has twelve months from the date of notice to produce its report.

If a consensus is established, the report will just provide a succinct summary of the issues and the resolution. The written notes and the texts of the oral comments made by the two States Parties in question, as well as a summary of the facts, must be included in the report after a resolution has been reached. The two States Parties involved must receive the report on all issues".

### **C. Appointment of a Special Conciliation Commission**

In compliance with Article "42 of the Covenant and with the prior consent of the two concerned States Parties, the Committee may designate a Special Conciliation Commission (henceforth referred to as "the Commission") if it is unable to resolve the matter referred to it under Article 41 in a way that satisfies both of them. In order to resolve the matter in an amicable manner while upholding the Covenant's terms, the Commission will act on behalf of the two States Parties in question. As stated in this Covenant, the Commission will be composed of five individuals who are acceptable to both States Parties involved. It is accordingly decided that, in accordance with the estimates provided by the UN Secretary-General, the two States Parties in question will split equally in all of the Commission members' expenditures. In line with paragraph 9 of this article, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is also entitled to pay the Commission members' costs if required, prior to the two concerned States Parties doing so. The facilities, rights, and advantages accorded to experts on missions on behalf of the UN shall apply to the members of the Commission, as specified".

### **The Second search**

#### **Privacy of the Human Rights Committee contained in the Optional Protocol**

Concerning the responsibilities of "the Human Rights Committee as outlined in the Optional Protocol, Article 5 of the First Optional Protocol appended to the Covenant contains a clause indicating that specific grievances and requests made to the Human Rights Committee shall not be subject to any international inquiry or dispute resolution process". If the person has used up all domestic remedies and there has been an unreasonable delay in putting these remedies into action, this rule is not applicable. When debating communications under the existing Protocol, the Committee meets in private sessions. The Committee wants to let the concerned State Party and the person know what it thinks. The petitioner looks at the printed communication document from May 1989 at the UN in Geneva, which contains their name, country, birthdate, and place of residence in addition to their current address and a secret message exchange address. Reports may be sent in by individuals themselves, or they can ask a lawyer, advocate, or authorized person for help. In the event that the report is not filed by the relevant State Party, the victim, the report sender, and their connection to the victim must all be stated, along with the reason the victim is unable to file the report on their own. Referencing the international requirements allegedly infringed, the applicant must identify the member state of the Covenant and the Optional Protocol. The applicant must also provide an explanation of the duty, including the exhaustion of domestic remedies or the justification for not doing so. The applicant must sign the message below and indicate if the same matter has been filed for review via another process, an international review, or extra settlement. Within three months, if the two States Parties involved are unable to reach a consensus on any portion or all of the commission, the Committee will pick the members of the panel by secret vote with a two-thirds majority. No national of either of the two States Parties in question, or of any State not party to this Covenant, may be chosen to serve in their personal capacity. The commission, which may request it from any State Party, must have access to the data that the Committee has received and gathered. In order to facilitate a resolution between the two States Parties involved, the Committee is required to provide a report to the Chair of the Committee upon completion of its consideration of the subject, no later than twelve months from the date of submission. The Committee's report will only provide a short summary of the study's current state if it is unable to finish it in a year. Within three months of receiving the Committee's report, the two States Parties in question are required to inform the Committee Chair of their decision on acceptance or rejection.

### The third search

#### Directions to improve and increase the efficiency of (monitoring) bodies affiliated with United Nations treaties

The reasons cited by the coalition forces for their occupation of Iraq in 2003 varied, as did the justifications for the control of armed terrorist groups, which announced themselves as a result of ISIS in 2014. The expansion of the areas under the organization's control during the ongoing armed conflict further complicated matters. These justifications, varying on the ground, have significance in determining the legal classification of the conflict. While many acts of violence may not fit under any category of armed conflict because they do not have the requisite relationship, other events might be categorized as either international or non-international armed conflicts. Because of this, the international legal guidelines that apply to these disputes vary depending on the particular circumstances. Without a doubt, the first step toward protecting human rights is represented by the international community's success in achieving legally binding accords. However, this step alone is not sufficient, as its role is limited to recognizing and acknowledging rights. This has necessitated taking further steps to enhance human rights protection, most notably by adopting measures and mechanisms to safeguard these rights. Providing rights without ensuring mechanisms for their protection strips them of their essence, weakens the opportunities for enjoying them, and leaves them merely as words on paper. Accordingly, the international community made a significant step forward in protection by establishing legal, political, and economic mechanisms and agreements that ensure the safeguarding of human rights. It is important to remember that conventional international law lacked the tools and processes necessary to keep track of governments' adherence to treaties. The fact that modern international law is centered on establishing agreements to defend human rights and remedy the many transgressions perpetrated against them is one of its most significant characteristics. This trait is blatantly obvious in the vast and varied network of instruments that have been formed by international human rights legislation with the goal of defending human rights. Instruments could be defined as a set of declaration, treaties and agreement that international organization formulate to uphold human rights OR a stated policies domestically or globally and formulated to uphold rights and freedom of an individual. Other bodies necessary for the supervision and control of the international human rights treaties and agreements include treaty or contractual bodies. These are "bodies or committees that operate under treaty formed and crafted with unique means that will safeguard the rights as covered by the treaty, the advancement towards the realization of the rights in question."

Treaty or contractual bodies also have a central responsibility of supervising and auditing international human rights agreements and treaties. These bodies or committees are "set up under the international convention and have developed certain procedures for overseeing the rights outlined under the treaty and the implementation of these rights."

In light of this, it may be evident that such committees are formed based on the provisions of the treaty that forms them. As for their function, they work and supervise the extent to which the State Parties perform the rights provided by the treaty.

Each committee is considered a monitoring body for the implementation of the treaty under which it was established.

All treaty bodies were created under their respective treaties, except for "the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which is the only committee not explicitly established by the relevant treaty."

The treaties with corresponding committees are:

- "The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was founded by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Article 8 of the Convention states that the Committee is composed of eighteen experts, each of whom has a four-year term of office.
- The Committee on the Rights of the Child was founded by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Its ten members are chosen by State Parties to serve four-year terms.
- The Human Rights Committee was established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. According to Article 28, 18 experts were elected to the Committee for a four-year term.
- The CESC is a treaty monitoring body of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1985, this Committee is not one that has been created as a result of an individual Covenant article. It consists of 18 members selected in their personal capacity for four years by State Parties who are of high morality and who have prior knowledge of human rights.
- CEDAW, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women was established CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. When the Convention

enters into force, the Committee initially comprises 18 members; once the 35th State Party is admitted to the Committee, it increases to 23. Members should act in their personal capacity, with a term of office of 4 years and high moral standing and professional competence in the areas covered by the Convention.

- The Committee Against Torture was established by the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. This committee is composed of ten people, selected by State Parties and they are selected every two years to represent them in their personal capacity.
- The Committee on Migrant Workers, which has a parallel to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, is made up of 12 experts upon the Convention's entry into force and expands to 18 experts with the membership of the 60th State Party. Article 34 states that the Committee shall serve for a period of four years.
- The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was founded under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. After the 60th State Party joins or ratifies the Convention, the Committee's original membership of 12 experts will increase by six experts after the Convention comes into effect. The Convention's Article 34 specifies the Committee's four-year term of service".
- Treaties and other international agreements pertaining to international human rights law that address the general protection of human rights are considered international human rights documents. They fall into two categories: "treaties, which are legally binding documents created under international law, and declarations made by organizations like the United Nations General Assembly, which are not legally enforceable but may be politically binding. The former are known as "soft law." International treaties and even declarations have the potential to become customary international law over time". The following is a summary of these treaties and declarations:

#### A: Declarations

- "Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1923)
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations, 1948)
- American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (Organization of American States, 1948)
- Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (United Nations, 1975)
- Declaration on the Right to Development (United Nations, 1986)
- Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam (Organization of Islamic Cooperation, 1990)
- Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (World Conference on Human Rights, 1993)
- Declaration on the Responsibilities and Duties of Individuals, Groups, and Organs of Society (UNESCO, 1998)
- Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (UNESCO, 2001)
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (United Nations, 2007)
- United Nations Declaration on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (United Nations, 2008)

#### B: Treaties

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (ILO 169)"

It is worth noting that there are "nine core international human rights treaties, as follows:

#### **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)**

The acronym for this convention is ICERD. The goal of this United Nations convention is to end racial discrimination in all of its manifestations. On December 21, 1965, the United Nations General Assembly

endorsed it and made it available for ratification. Beginning on January 4, 1969, the convention came into effect.

### **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**

This international convention on human rights, often known by its abbreviation, ICCPR, was ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1966. In 1976, the UK committed to upholding it, and by May 2012, 167 nations had done the same. A wide variety of human rights are made possible by this covenant, such as the following: the right to a fair trial; the right to bodily integrity; and the freedom from harsh, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

- The freedom to have beliefs, including the ability to follow any religion and voice views.
- The right to family life and privacy.
- The freedom from prejudice and equality.

### **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights International Covenant This international treaty on human rights, which covers economic, social, and cultural rights, is abbreviated as ICESCR. On December 16, 1966, the United Nations General Assembly accepted it, and on January 3, 1976, it came into effect. Against All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Convention (CEDAW)

This international pact, often known by its abbreviation, CEDAW, aims to end discrimination against women in all its manifestations. On December 18, 1979, the United Nations General Assembly accepted it, and on September 3, 1981, it came into effect. By the time the treaty celebrated its tenth anniversary, approximately one hundred nations had ratified its provisions.

### **Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)**

This international human rights convention, often known by its abbreviation, CAT, is overseen by the UN and aims to stop torture in all parts of the globe. States must implement strong policies to stop torture inside their borders. Adopted by the UN General Assembly, the convention became operative on June 26, 1987, after the ratification of the twentieth state party, and was made available for signing, ratification, and accession on December 10, 1984.

### **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

This international convention on human rights, known by its abbreviation CRC, was ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1989. In 1991, the United Kingdom decided to follow it. Children's basic rights are safeguarded under this convention.

### **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

This international human rights convention, known by its abbreviation, CRC, was ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1989 and the UK committed to abide by it in 1991. It safeguards children's basic rights in all spheres of life, taking into account their needs and interests. These rights include the following: the right to survival and growth; the right to be free from abuse, neglect, and violence; and more.

- The freedom to voice their opinions, especially on issues that concern them, such as legal actions.
- The entitlement to education and self-improvement.
- The entitlement to a living level that is suitable.

### **International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (MWC)**

This international human rights convention, sometimes known by its abbreviation, MWC, seeks to safeguard migratory workers and their families in general. On December 18, 1990, the United Nations General Assembly accepted it, and on July 1, 2003, it came into effect. In March of that year, the convention was adopted by more than twenty nations, and to supervise and monitor its implementation, the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) was created. One of the treaty bodies created by human rights treaties is the CMW.

### **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**

This is the first human rights pact of the twenty-first century and the first convention on human rights that regional integration bodies have ratified. It is abbreviated as CRPD. It came into effect on May 3, 2008, after being approved by the UN General Assembly on December 13, 2006, and made available for signing on March 30, 2007.

**International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED)**

This international human rights convention, sometimes known by its abbreviation, ICPPED, seeks to outlaw and oppose forced disappearance. On December 20, 2006, the UN General Assembly approved it, and on December 2, 2016, Switzerland ratified it”.

**Supreme Federal Court and Human Rights Protection**

The Supreme Federal Court is an autonomous judiciary consisting of judges, legal academics, and specialists in Islamic law. It is financially and administratively autonomous. A legislation approved by a two-thirds majority of the Council of Representatives governs the court's operations, membership count, and selection procedure.

Consequently, the following definition of the Supreme Federal Court's authority under Article 93 of the Constitution is possible:

**Oversight of the Constitutionality of Laws and Regulations**

- Reading constitutional provisions.
- Cases involving the implementation of federal laws, rulings, guidelines, and policies issued by the federal authorities are decided in this manner.
- Resolving conflicts between local, provincial, regional, and municipal administrations and the federal government.
- Resolving conflicts between local or provincial administrations.

The Constitution stipulates that “the decisions of the Supreme Federal Court are final and binding on all authorities. Given the powers of this court, it has significant obligations and plays a crucial role in maintaining political balance and protecting human rights, provided it is free from external interference. Therefore, members of this court should hold advanced degrees and be highly qualified, with judges being experts in civil law rather than religious figures. On the other hand, the Constitution’s mandate for the Council of Representatives to regulate the court's functions and member selection process may affect the court's operation and its ability to achieve the required political balance. The Iraqi Constitution should have specified the method for selecting its members to enable federal units to effectively contribute to its organization and functioning, typically through a council of regions, as seen in the United States Senate or the Bundesrat in Germany, or through an agreement among key components. It is also worth noting that the Iraqi Constitution does not specify how the federation should participate”.

**The fourth search****Human rights in relation to cyber security and the United Nations**

Freedom of expression and privacy can potentially negatively impact individuals' fundamental rights. These rights, such as “freedom of expression, opinion, and privacy, must be fully protected online just as they are in the real world. Regulation of those rights through legislation or laws that may be considered as anti-cybercrime can alter the social sphere of communication and extinguish the freedom of speech, preventing opinion diversity and therefore reducing a diversity of opinions. While it is important to fight cybercrime and achieve cyber security, it has to be done while respecting rights and freedoms of speech and privacy. EU governments, the tech industry, and the global community must collaborate to design and implement legal and technical approaches that can effectively protect against cyber threats while respecting human rights. The main issue that remains is to determine how to ensure the indications of cyber security do not infringe on human rights in cyberspace. Security measures should be aptly deployed so as not to infringe on the freedom of expressions and use of the Internet while effectively combating the perceived threats. This paper posits that it is possible to attain this balance after involving civil society, governments, and technology firms. The people should have the freedom to speak their minds and participate in the discussions for or against any policies online without a violation or punishment. However, for these principles to be implemented, it is necessary to pass laws and policies that support them. Promoting everyone’s right to freedom of speech and personal privacy and guaranteeing that everyone has equal access to information and technology are both crucial objectives. International law emphasizes the need of due diligence as a means of holding governments responsible for their inability to safeguard its infrastructure, whether as a result of a lack of cooperation in preventing and responding to cyberattacks or apathy in implementing appropriate security measures. The opinions conveyed demonstrate support for action at many levels of governance outside of the national framework, with the UN addressing regional instances. In 2000, the General Assembly of the United Nations urged governments to make sure that their human rights policies and legislation remove safe havens for individuals abusing information technology. The Intergovernmental Expert Group of the United Nations covered this idea in its final report, which was published in June. It has been suggested that, in actuality,

businesses carrying out human rights due diligence have to go beyond the Ruggie framework and include specifications for openness, outside participation, and validation. As requests for more legal due diligence for human rights grow, companies should also undertake continual monitoring and evaluation to resolve issues, showing a high degree of representation, inclusiveness, and openness. Achieving human rights objectives requires adhering to human rights ideals including varied representation, inclusion, transparency, verifiability, and effectiveness. One of the Sustainable Development Goals is to resolve disputes according to the "do no harm" concept".

Due to the many difficulties in the domains of cybersecurity and human rights due diligence, this idea was presented in "Section II(B) and is a crucial component of the talks on human rights and cybersecurity. The topics of civil rights, data protection, and governance are increasingly interacting with one other.

Promoting best practices in human rights requires involving all relevant parties, including the public and private sectors, academics, civil society, and the commercial sector. The focus should be on forming strong alliances and enlisting the participation of a wide range of stakeholders. Governments and organizations may achieve greater results for human rights by moving away from conventional centralized systems and toward multipolar ones. Governments must take a nuanced stance when weighing the advantages and disadvantages of multi-stakeholder internet governance, emphasizing the possible benefits for improving data security and power balance. With the demise of the Safe Harbor framework and the advent of the Privacy Shield, the subject of the European Union and the United States, and vice versa, remains highly debated. The proper function and degree of state-imposed cybersecurity regulation is one of the other main problems. The Socialist Workers' Party, for example, contends that "states should intervene only within a regulatory framework when self-regulation fails to do so, aiming to ensure democratic legitimacy, effectiveness, the rule of law, and transparency." There are several discoveries in government literature that support this viewpoint. Growth can only be attained by interpreting the law broadly. The same is true of human rights, which are applied at all governmental levels, from civil orders to the US government. It is necessary to talk about the degree to which cybersecurity and internet access become emergent human rights. There are five elements of sustainable due diligence that need more attention: (1) A human-centered approach to company management should be developed; (2) human rights terminology and standards should be used clearly; (3) human rights should be integrated into contractual relationships; (4) accountability and grievance procedures should be established; and (5) transparency should be ensured. Furthermore, since cybersecurity is directly related to operational care, it should be included in corporate human rights due diligence. This will help us understand how institutional procedures effect sustainable growth and prevent damage to others. Because of careful diligence, this notion may be deemed viable. According to SWP, the due diligence criterion is strong and preserves the internal underpinnings of international cybersecurity policy while reflecting the collaborative and global nature of excellent cybersecurity practices. Physical and cybersecurity security regulations in the modern day are always local policies as well. The United States and China reach a landmark agreement on cybersecurity, human rights, and cybersecurity legislation via Terry Robinson. As far as jurisprudence concerning cybersecurity, data privacy, and human rights issues is concerned, we have set off on a "collision course." The internet and the global economy may become more fragmented as a result. Due diligence also dictates that deeper information interchange is essential to an integrated foundation; one example is the collection of cyber incident data into a repository that is accessible to the public and commercial sectors. Threat data and best practices include the sharing, storing, gathering, and anonymous analysis of private information on the internet. In the end, due diligence, multi-center governance, and UN probes will need to unite nations, corporations, lawmakers, and managers to practice sustainability. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international treaties on civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights protect human rights and international cooperation in cyberspace. The Human Rights Council adopted a resolution in 2012 to promote, preserve, and enjoy human rights online, and since then, the whole community has observed continuous attempts to apply these rights online. The freedom of speech, association, and privacy, among other rights that people enjoy offline, should be protected, as this resolution underlined.

It is not easy to apply international human rights in a cyberspace setting, nevertheless. In this context, one of the most contentious concepts is the right to privacy, which is closely linked to personal safety. Online threats against a variety of organizations, including journalists, activists, and human rights advocates, may include cyberespionage, hacking, and spying. Governments are still need to enact the appropriate rules and regulations to safeguard people' digital security as well as their right to privacy and human rights while using the internet. To accomplish these aims, coordinated local and international actions are required. Fundamental freedoms are seriously threatened by the right to privacy in cyberspace, which calls for the effective and complete protection of rights and liberties in the digital sphere. It's true—potential limitations provide legitimacy to certain practices that constrain practice. Because electronic

control, mass data gathering, and biometric identification may be used against specific people or communities, such as human rights activists, dissidents, journalists, minorities, or marginalized groups, new technologies provide a special danger to this right. Due to the widespread use of these technologies in public and online areas, their increasing capabilities and application of artificial intelligence, as well as the absence of oversight when used by government organizations, they pose new and unprecedented risks to people's safety and security and make it more difficult to exercise their rights and freedoms. When used by government organizations, public security and a lack of monitoring provide further, unheard-of obstacles to the enjoyment of rights and liberties and raise further concerns for people's safety and security. The right to privacy in public spaces is protected to varying degrees by national and international tools, such as the widely used International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Naif, 2020). However, citizens' expectations of privacy in public spaces have decreased (Madden & Rainie). Although they are significant steps forward in the direction of upholding human rights in cyberspace, they often lack governmental commitment and real-world application. A number of international organizations, most notably the Freedom Online Coalition (FOC), a collaboration between states aiming to advance internet development, have urged for a complete overhaul of present cybersecurity rules and procedures in order to close this gap. The Freedom Online Coalition organizes specialized working groups that provide a way to integrate several stakeholders with participating countries and a vehicle for issue-based, concentrated involvement. The Global Forum published policy proposals on a cybersecurity strategy grounded on human rights in 2016. These suggestions are a starting point for making sure cybersecurity procedures and policies are completely compliant with human rights laws. Rights-abiding cybersecurity policies and procedures are created (FOC 2016). Stakeholders in cybersecurity initiate conversations via institutional and civil society activities, often by bringing attention to human rights abuses or educating the public about these concerns. We provide human rights advocates the direction and instruction required to use digital security strategies and resources (Front Line Defenders, n.d.; New York). The definition of cybersecurity has been widely accepted to be based on national security. But as the boundaries between the digital and physical realms become more hazy, this viewpoint is slowly vanishing, and the importance of cybersecurity for specific users cannot be overstated.

Case studies of human rights defenders among targeted groups in cyberspace demonstrate the gravity of this problem, as nations continue to violate individuals' rights and freedoms in the name of national security. Consequently, it is imperative to take a stance that rejects the idea that national security and human rights are mutually exclusive and instead highlights the importance of both as necessary components of the whole. Any security strategy must answer the basic issue of what needs to be protected and accomplished. As a result, policies and decision-making processes should be guided by a set of guiding principles and objectives. A people-centered strategy prioritizes citizen security, which is often disregarded. Policies with a human rights emphasis that have received less attention might help to refocus this conversation on building a more cooperative security environment. This strategy strives for integration rather than rivalry, even if it contradicts the widely held belief that national security is a matter of exclusive national concern. Finding the ideal balance between the two is crucial to ensuring security so that people may fulfill their human rights".

## CONCLUSION

1. With a focus on non-discrimination based on gender, language, or religion, the United Nations seeks to establish international collaboration in tackling economic and social concerns and defending basic freedoms for all people. Additionally, the UN is in favor of universal observance of basic freedoms and human rights without regard to race.
2. The United Nations has been able to accomplish particular human rights aims and transform these rights from a general to a specific domain via the publication of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" by cooperating in line with government decisions.
3. As a result of the UN's attempts to create a body of international treaties that include basic freedoms and human rights, such as the two International Covenants and their supplementary protocols, human rights have moved from being non-binding to binding.
4. To strengthen the protection of human rights across the world, the UN also started the process of establishing the "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights".
5. Understanding of cybersecurity has undergone radical changes, with the belief that cybersecurity is limited to national security gradually fading. It has become necessary to address the concept of cybersecurity from the perspective of individual users. The importance of this shift is evident in case studies that reveal increasing human rights violations in cyberspace, where countries use national security arguments to justify these violations. We should pursue an approach that fosters



understanding between human rights and national security rather than their collision, and achieve a balance between security goals and values. The focus on individuals and protecting their human rights should be at the core of any security policy, necessitating the adoption of a balanced set of principles and goals, which enhances a collaborative security environment that transcends traditional national security boundaries.

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