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'Who's watching who'

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***‘Who’s
watching
who’,***

Part I: Cybersecurity

Part II: Legal Professional Privilege

Part 1: Cyber Security

Etymology:

What does Cyber mean?

The word Cyber as in “cybernetics,” was popularized by a mathematician named **Norbert Wiener** in the 1940s.

For his groundbreaking book Cybernetics, Wiener borrowed the ancient **Greek** word “**cyber**,” which is related to the idea of **government or governing**.

Cyberspace

- The term "**cyberspace**" first appeared in fiction in the 1980s in the work of cyberpunk science fiction author William Gibson, first in his 1982 short story "Burning Chrome" and later in his 1984 novel Neuromancer.
- In the next few years, the word became prominently identified with **online computer networks**.

Section 1: Cyber world .. New Technologies

The advent of cyber power & technology after coal and oil has :

- Revolutionized all industries.
- Revolutionized education.
- Revolutionized spreading knowledge.
- Optimized and internationalized all services.
- Created new “Industrial Empires” or “Tech Giants”.
- Implemented new means of connectivity.
- Helped people have a better life.

A- Cyber Advantages

- It is Transnational
- It is Universal
- It brought instant connectivity for people all over the world.
- It gave people the ability to do Realtime transactions wherever they are and at anytime they are connected to Internet.
- It leads to a Viral spread of information and news.
- It is in constant evolution.
- It is sometimes Gratuity based (sometimes).
- It promotes Digital freedoms.
- It facilitate Digital activism

B- Cyber-risks & disadvantages

- Crimes : cybercrimes.
- Privacy issues.
- Intellectual property matters (online protection).
- The massive collection of personal data.
- The easiness in creating and spreading Fake news.
- The easiness in tracking activists and silencing free voices.

Section 2: Cyber Security

A- Legal Frameworks

- International conventions:

A- Budapest Convention 23 Nov 2001 (signed by 67 Countries ratified by 50 countries, last one is Andorra. Other observer countries have formally engaged to respect it).

- National legislations

Many Nations have installed proper anti-cybercrimes legislatures in conformity with the Budapest convention and its additional protocol. Law # 81/2018 in Lebanon (e-transaction law had a chapter on cybercrimes)

B- Building Trust & Strategies

- Build the trust in the virtual world by making the internet a better and a safer place.
- Preparing and building strategies towards a sustainable cybersecurity

Part 2: Legal Professional Privilege

Section 1: Definition and Principle

- **Legal professional privilege** protects confidential communications and confidential documents between a lawyer and a client made for the dominant purpose of the lawyer providing **legal advice** or **professional legal** services to the client or for use in current or anticipated litigation.

The principle : advice privilege & litigation privilege

- This prevents such communication between lawyers and their clients from being disclosed, even in court. LPP comprises of **legal advice privilege** and litigation **privilege**. ... Litigation **privilege** protects confidential communication, written or oral, between a lawyer, client and third party from being disclosed.

Section 2: The exemptions

- LPP and communications related to crime
- Unrestricted disclosure.
- Restricted disclosure.
- Public interest.
- Access to information laws
- Sarbanes Oxley Act 2002
- AML
- In Lebanon Access to information law and the law for fighting corruption (both lacking implementation decrees)

QUESTIONS