

Soldiers of Fortune in Cyberspace & the Governance of Security

The New Wild West?

Doctoral Research | Celien De Stercke | Celien.DeStercke@UGent.be

INTRODUCTION

- New actors emerge in the twilight zone of cybercrime and cyberwar: **cyber mercenaries**.
- There is a **lack of effective governance** models regarding this grey zone, as cyberspace blurs the lines between internal and external security.
- Cyber security companies illustrate **private potential** in governance architectures.

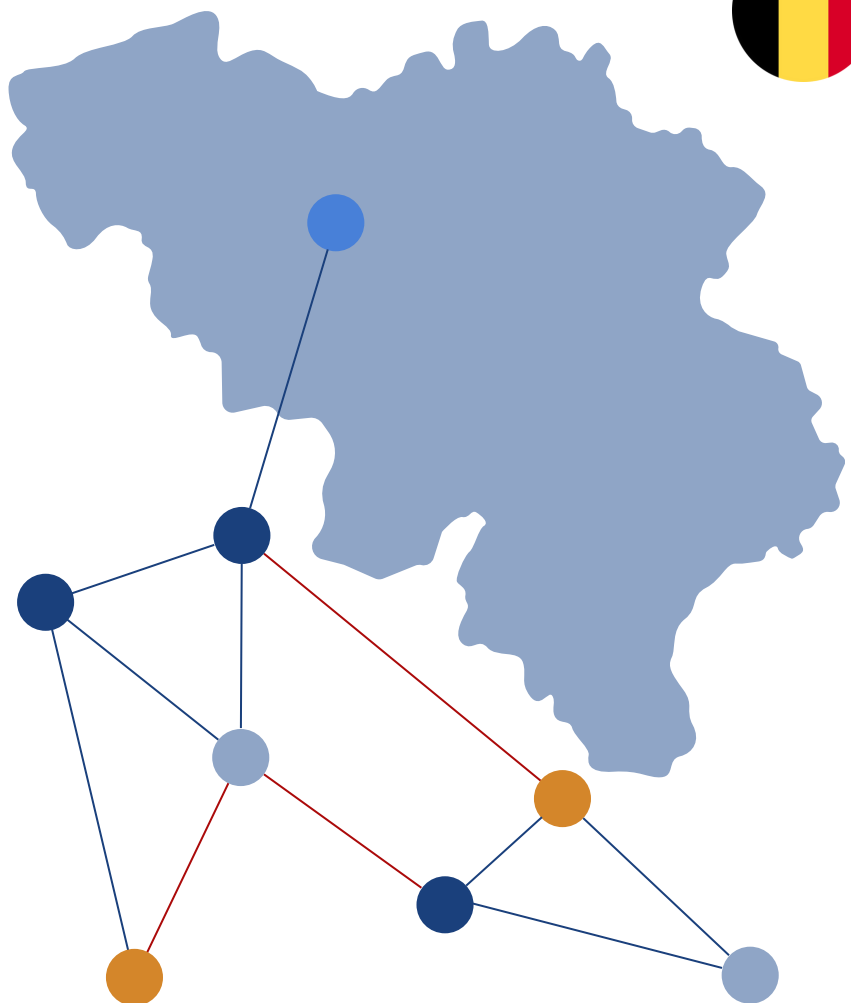


QUESTIONS

TO WHAT EXTENT DO **CYBER MERCENARY** ACTIVITIES CHALLENGE THEORIES ON THE **GOVERNANCE OF SECURITY**?

WHAT **GOVERNANCE ARCHITECTURE** CAN BE DEVELOPED IN ORDER TO COUNTER CYBER MERCENARIES?

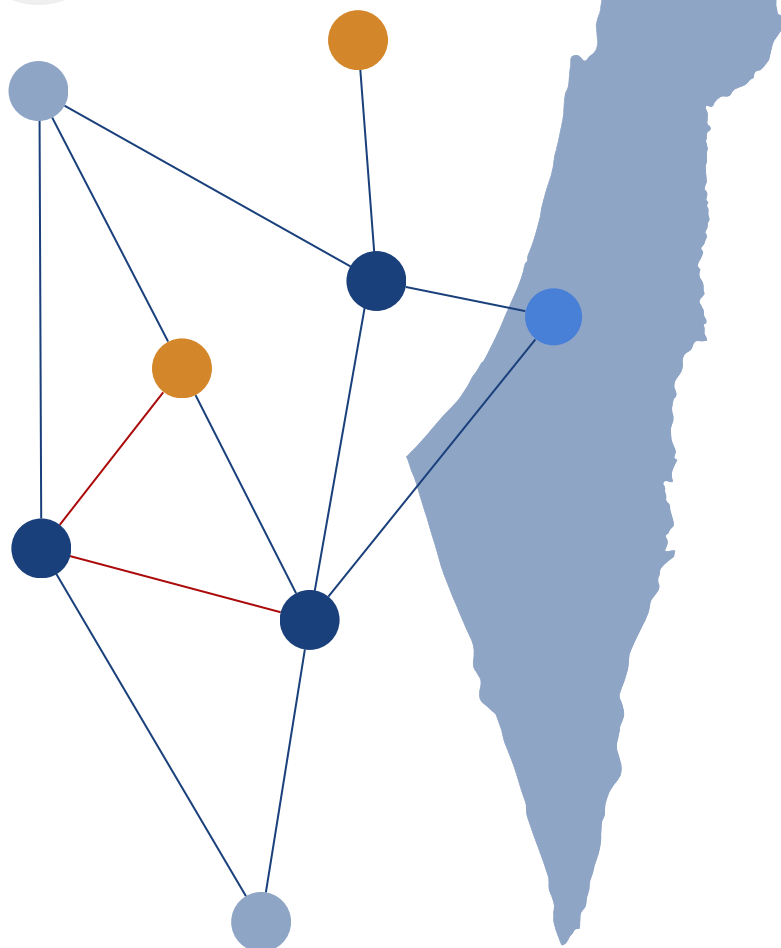
METHODOLOGY



CASE STUDIES
the two country case studies will serve as a foundation

QUALITATIVE CORE
literature reviews informed by interviews will be at the heart of the research

NETWORK ANALYSIS
governance architectures will be modeled



Almeida, V. A. F., Doneda, D., & De Souza Abreu, J. (2017). Cyberwarfare and digital governance. *IEEE Internet Computing*, 21(2), 68–71.; Button, M. (2020). The “New” Private Security Industry, the Private Policing of Cyberspace and the Regulatory Questions. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 36(1), 39–55.; Maurer, T. (2018). *Cyber Mercenaries*. Cambridge University Press.; Stevens, T. (2017). *Cyberweapons: an emerging global governance architecture*. Palgrave Communications, 3(1). Bures, O., & Carrapico, H. (eds) (2018). *Security privatization: How non-security-related private businesses shape security governance* (pp. 1–22). Springer International Publishing.

Visual media: Canva (2023). <https://www.canva.com/>; Freepik (2023). *Flaticon*. <https://www.flaticon.com/free-icons/>; Smashicons (2023). *Flaticon*. <https://www.flaticon.com/free-icons/>

NEXT

I. cybercrime versus cyberwarfare

Develop a framework to distinguish cybercrime from cyberwarfare is necessary to analyze cyber mercenary activities.

II. cyber mercenaries

III. cybersecurity architectures

IV. governance of security