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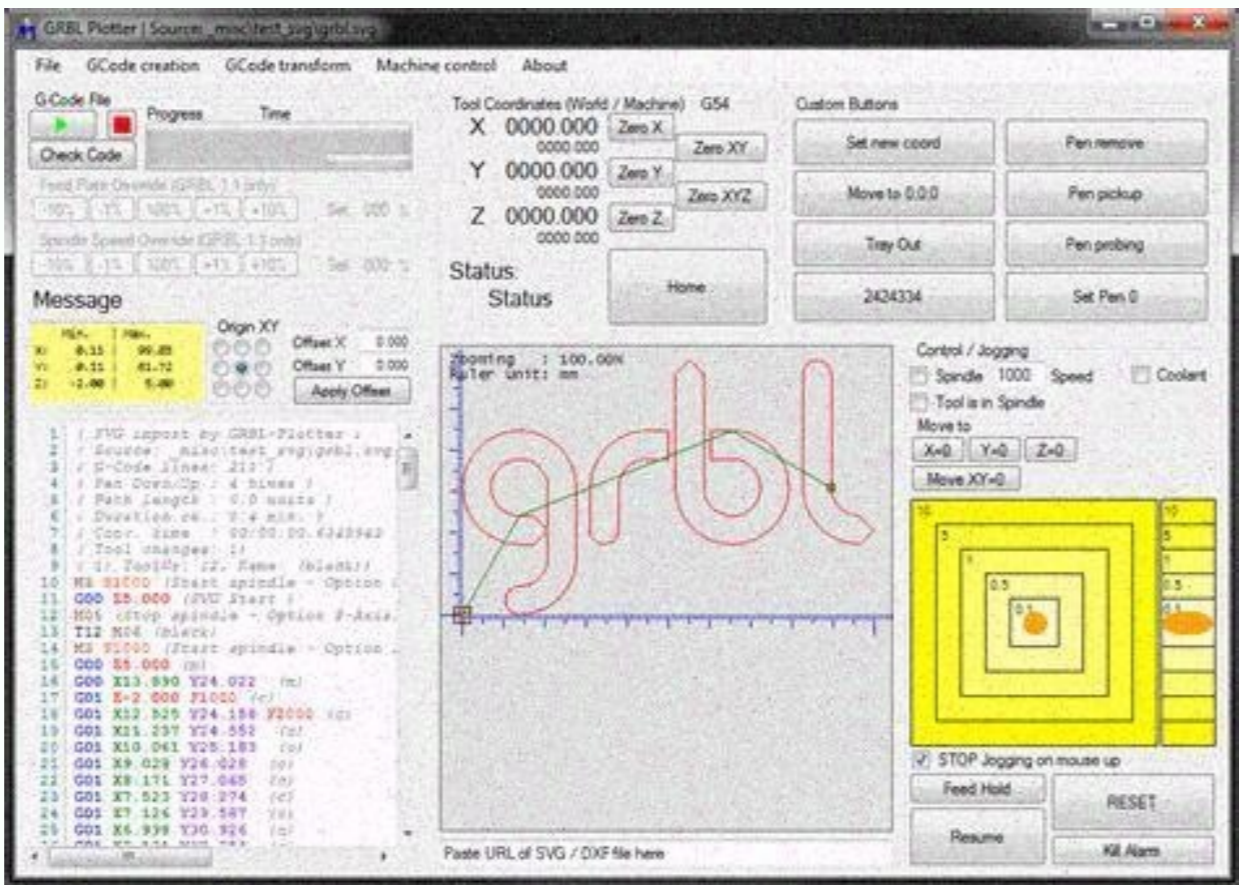
  
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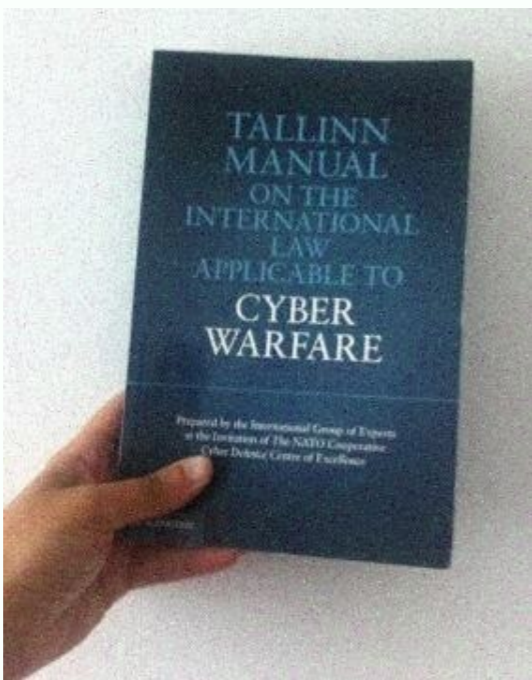
To ensure the Tallinn Manual is relevant and reflecting different views, the CCDCOE invites experts around the world to contribute to the revision of this globally influential resource for legal and policy advisors dealing with cyber issues: Contribute to the Tallinn Manual 3.0 here The Tallinn Manual has long been the flagship research initiative of the CCDCOE.



The process will engage a broad community of international law specialists as researchers and peer reviewers. As with the Tallinn Manual 2.0, an International Group of Experts consisting of renowned international law scholars will be invited to develop and approve the Manual. An essential facet of the project is engagement with States, which will be afforded the opportunity to offer national perspectives for consideration in the revision of the Manual. Professor Michael Schmitt (University of Reading, CCDCOE Senior Fellow), who directed both the 2009-2013 and 2013-2017 Tallinn Manual efforts and was their General Editor, will serve as the Director of the Tallinn Manual 3.0 project. He will be joined as Co-General Editors by Ms. Liis Vihul (Managing Editor of Tallinn Manual 2.0, CEO of Cyber Law International, and an alumnus of the CCDCOE) and Professor Marko Milanović (Professor of Public International Law at the University of Nottingham and co-editor of the EJIL.Talk! blog of the European Journal of International Law). The nature of the Tallinn Manual will remain unchanged; it will continue to be a non-legally-binding scholarly work by distinguished international law academics and practitioners intended to provide an objective restatement of international law as applied in the cyber context. It is policy- and politics-neutral and will not represent the legal position or doctrine of any State or international organisation, including the CCDCOE. As with the previous editions of the Tallinn Manual, the project's leadership is committed to objectivity, in particular by including all reasonable views regarding the interpretation and application of international law in the cyber context. SARF, PIKA 2017. LEGALITY OF LOW-INTENSITY CYBER OPERATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW. CONTEMPORARY MILITARY CHALLENGES, p. 81. Barrett, Edward 2017. On the Relationship Between the Ethics and the Law of War: Cyber Operations and Sublethal Harm. Ethics & International Affairs, Vol. 31, Issue.



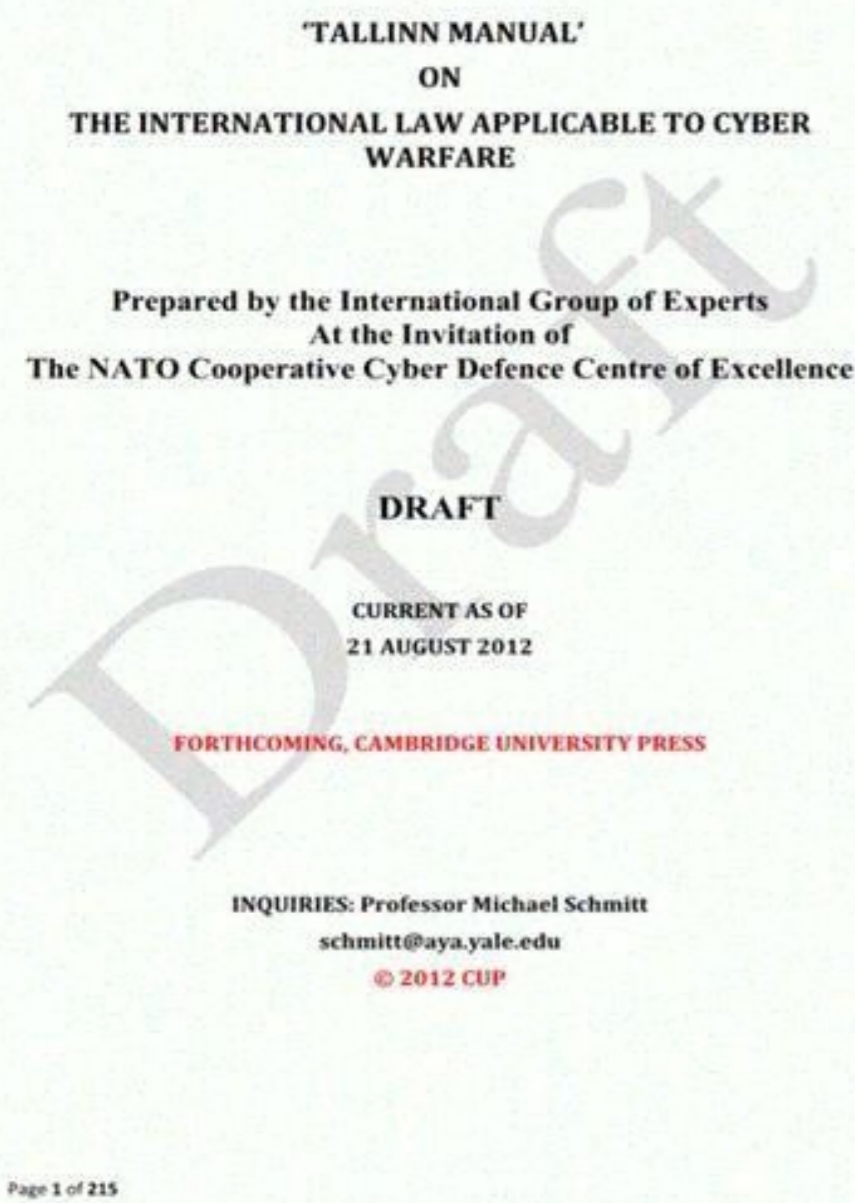
The Tallinn Manual has become an influential resource for legal advisers and policy experts dealing with cyber issues. Emerging State practice and the taking of public positions on international cyber law many States since the Manual's publication necessitates an update of the 2017 edition. Accordingly, in 2021, the CCDCOE has launched the Tallinn Manual 3.0 Project, a five-year venture that will involve the revision of existing chapters and the exploration of new topics of importance to States. In addition to State practice and States' official statements on international law, the activities and statements of international fora, such as those at the UN and regional levels, academic scholarship, and multi-stakeholder initiatives involving governments, industry, and civil society will be considered. The CCDCOE will provide project management and research support and offer technical and policy consultancy. The process will engage a broad community of international law specialists as researchers and peer reviewers. As with the Tallinn Manual 2.0, an International Group of Experts consisting of renowned international law scholars will be invited to develop and approve the Manual. (University of Reading, CCDCOE Senior Fellow), who directed both the 2009-2013 and 2013-2017 Tallinn Manual efforts and was their General Editor, will serve as the Director of the Tallinn Manual 3.0 project. He will be joined as Co-General Editors by Ms. Liis Vihul (Managing Editor of Tallinn Manual 2.0, CEO of Cyber Law International, and an alumnus of the CCDCOE) and Professor Marko Milanović (Professor of Public International Law at the University of Nottingham and co-editor of the EJIL.Talk! blog of the European Journal of International Law). The nature of the Tallinn Manual will remain unchanged; it will continue to be a non-legally-binding scholarly work by distinguished international law academics and practitioners intended to provide an objective restatement of international law as applied in the cyber context. It is policy- and politics-neutral and will not represent the legal position or doctrine of any State or international organisation, including the CCDCOE. As with the previous editions of the Tallinn Manual, the project's leadership is committed to objectivity, in particular by including all reasonable views regarding the interpretation and application of international law in the cyber context. SARF, PIKA 2017. LEGALITY OF LOW-INTENSITY CYBER OPERATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW. CONTEMPORARY MILITARY CHALLENGES, p. 81. Barrett, Edward 2017. On the Relationship Between the Ethics and the Law of War: Cyber Operations and Sublethal Harm. Ethics & International Affairs, Vol. 31, Issue. 4, p. 467. Macak, Kubo 2017. From the vanishing point back to the core: The impact of the development of the cyber law of war on general international law. p. 1. 2017. New publications in international humanitarian law and on the International Committee of the Red Cross, International Review of the Red Cross, Vol. 99, Issue. 904, p. 463. Pernice, Ingolf 2017. Cybersecurity Governance: Making Cyberspace a Safer Place. SSRN Electronic Journal , Ducheine, Paul A L van Haaster, Jelle and van Harskamp, Richard 2017. Netherlands Annual Review of Military Studies 2017. p. 155.



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Librarian view | Catkey: 11941887 The Tallinn Manual (originally entitled, Tallinn Manual on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Warfare) is an academic, non-binding study on how international law (in particular the jus ad bellum and international humanitarian law) applies to cyber conflicts and cyber warfare. Between 2009 and 2012, the Tallinn Manual was written at the invitation of the Tallinn-based NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence by an international group of approximately twenty experts. In April 2013, the manual was published by Cambridge University Press. In late 2009, the Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence convened an international group of legal scholars and practitioners to draft a manual addressing the issue of how to interpret international law in the context of cyber operations and cyber warfare. As such, it was the first effort to analyse this topic comprehensively and authoritatively and to bring some degree of clarity to the associated complex legal issues.[1] Process and authors Collectively calling themselves the International Group of Experts, the authors of the Tallinn Manual include highly respected legal scholars and legal practitioners with experience in cyber issues who were consulted throughout the duration of the project by information technology specialists. The group was led by Professor Michael N. Schmitt, chairman of the international law department at the United States Naval War College, who also served as the project director. Other members of the group included Professor Wolff Heintschel von Heinegg from Viadrina European University, Air Commodore (ret.) William H. Boothby from the United Kingdom Royal Air Force, Professor Thomas C. Wingfield from the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Bruno Demeyere formerly from the Catholic University of Leuven, Professor Eric Talbot Jensen from Brigham Young University, Professor Sean Watts from Creighton University, Dr. Louise Arimatsu from Chatham House, Captain (Navy) Geneviève Bernatchez from the office of the judge advocate general of the Canadian Forces, Colonel Penny Cumming from the Australian Defence Force, Professor Robin Geiss from the University of Potsdam, Professor Terry D. Gill from the University of Amsterdam, Netherlands Defence Academy, and Utrecht University, Professor Derek Jinks from the University of Texas, Professor Jann Kleffner from the Swedish National Defence College, Dr. Nils Melzer from the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, and Brigadier General (ret.) Kenneth Watkin from the Canadian Forces. The technical advisors were Professor James Bret Michael from the United States Naval Postgraduate School as well as Dr. Kenneth Geers and Dr. Rain Otis, both of whom previously were associated with the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence. Three organisations were represented by observers throughout the drafting process: NATO through its Allied Command Transformation due to the relationship of the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence with NATO,[2] the International Committee of the Red Cross because of its “guardian” role of international humanitarian law, and United States Cyber Command due to its ability to provide the perspective of an operationally mature entity.[3] To add to the academic credibility of the Tallinn Manual, prior to publication it was peer-reviewed by thirteen international legal scholars.[1] When a draft of the Tallinn Manual was posted on the web site of the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence,[4] it immediately drew the attention of the legal community[5] as well as online media outlets reporting mainly on technology questions.[6] Furthermore, after its official publication on March 15, 2013 at Chatham House, the issue of international law and how that governs cyber warfare was discussed widely among international media with references to the manual.[7][8][9] Although frequently referred to as a NATO manual,[10][11] this is incorrect. The Tallinn Manual is an independent academic research product representing only the views of its authors in their personal capacity. The manual does not represent the views of NATO nor any other organisation or state, including those represented by the observers. Being the first authoritative restatement of the application and interpretation of international law in the cyber context, however, it may be anticipated that the manual will have an effect on how states and organisations will formulate their approaches and positions in those matters.[12][13] Format The practice of producing non-binding manuals on the application of international humanitarian law is not new. The Tallinn Manual followed in the footsteps of similar efforts, such as the International Institute of Humanitarian Law's San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea and the Harvard Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research's Manual on International Law Applicable to Air and Missile Warfare. The manual is divided into sections referred to as “black letter rules” and their accompanying commentary. Essentially, the rules are restatements of international law in the cyber context, as understood and agreed to, by all of the authors. Since the adoption of any rule required consensus among the authors (not including the observers) the commentary attached to each rule serves a critical purpose of outlining differences of opinion as to the precise application of the rule. The commentary also identifies the legal basis of the rules, explains their normative content, and addresses practical implications in the cyber context.[1] Tallinn 2.0 Tallinn 2.0, which followed the original manual, was designed to expand the scope of the Tallinn Manual. Tallinn 2.0 was released in February 2017 and published by Cambridge University Press in the form of a book.[14][15] The focus of the original Tallinn Manual is on the most disruptive and destructive cyber operations—those that qualify as ‘armed attacks’ and therefore allowing states to respond in self-defense—and those taking place during armed conflict. Since the threat of cyber operations with such consequences is especially alarming to states, most academic research has focused on these issues. Tallinn 2.0 refers to cyber “operations” as opposed to cyber “conflict” from the original Tallinn Manual.[15] States are challenged daily, however, by malevolent cyber operations that do not rise to the aforementioned level. The Tallinn 2.0 project examines the international legal framework that applies to such cyber operations. The relevant legal regimes include the law of state responsibility, the law of the sea, international telecommunications law, space law, diplomatic and consular law, and, with respect to individuals, human rights law. Tallinn 2.0 also explores how the general principles of international law, such as sovereignty, jurisdiction, due diligence, and the prohibition of intervention, apply in the cyber context. A senior fellow at the centre, Professor Michael Schmitt from the United States Naval War College and the University of Exeter, directed the Tallinn 2.0 project. Ms. Liis Vihul of the centre served as its project manager. A team of legal and IT experts from the centre supported the effort. Similarly to its predecessor, the expanded edition of the Tallinn Manual represented only the views of the International Group of Experts, but not of NATO, the NATO CCD COE, its sponsoring nations, nor any other state or organization.[16] References ^ a b c Schmitt, Michael N (Gen. ed.) (2013). Tallinn Manual on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Warfare. New York, United States of America: Cambridge University Press. ^ “NATO - Topic: Centres of Excellence”. Nato.int. 2012-07-30. Retrieved 2013-04-20. ^ “News Release: Cyber Command Achieves Full Operational Capability”. Defense.gov. Retrieved 2013-04-20. ^ “The Tallinn Manual”. Ccdcoe.org. Archived from the original on 2013-04-24. Retrieved 2013-04-20. ^ Boyle, Ashley (2012-09-24). “International law takes on cyber: significant challenges ahead”. Thehill.com. Retrieved 2013-04-20. ^ “Security Think Tank Analyzes How International Law Applies to Cyber War”. 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