Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

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Adena T. Friedman President and Chief Executive Officer NASDAQ 151 W. 42nd Street New York City, NY 10036

Ms. Friedman,

I write today regarding deep and persistent concerns about the human rights record of digital forensic company Cellebrite, scheduled for a de-SPAC and NASDAQ listing. Cellebrite has an established pattern of selling their data extraction devices to repressive governments and security forces around the world, where they have been linked to the abuse of journalists, lawyers, political opposition leaders, and peaceful civil society activists. As such, I ask that **you prohibit the company's listing on NASDAQ** unless you are confident that the company's human rights compliance systems are robust enough to now preclude the types of past sales that have been linked to gross violations of human rights—and preclude the risk of activities in contravention of your company's historic values and reputation.

Cellebrite's flagship product, the UFED (Universal Forensic Extraction Device), allows law enforcement and intelligence agencies to extract data, including messages, files, call logs, deleted files, and other information from locked mobile phones and other devices. According to Cellebrite's Co-CEO Yossi Carmil, "with our capabilities, you can extract almost everything from the smartphone - open, hidden or deleted information."ⁱ While many of Cellebrite's clients use the devices for legitimate investigative purposes, the company has demonstrated a consistent disposition to sell first and ask questions later. Reported abuses linked to Cellebrite's products include:

- Hong Kong: Cellebrite's tools have been used as recently as July 2020 by Chinese government security forces to hack into phones used by peaceful democracy activists, including Joshua Wong.^{ii iii}
- Saudi Arabia: As recently as November 2019, Cellebrite reportedly sent an employee to Riyadh to hack into a phone at the request of the Saudi Justice Minister, despite widespread knowledge of the Saudi government's violent crackdown on dissidents, journalists, and activists.^{iv}
- **Myanmar**: Police used Cellebrite extraction on the devices of Reuters journalists following their arrest and detention on politically-motivated charges.^v Cellebrite's devices have also been linked to the military's recent crackdown that has resulted in the death of over 750 people.^{vi}
- **Bahrain**: Police used Cellebrite UFEDs to strip data from the phones of human rights and political activists, compromising sensitive networks in a country noted for deep political repression, arbitrary detentions, and torture.^{vii}
- Russia: Cellebrite devices have been used as part of widespread tracking and persecution of political opposition, ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+ activists, and rights defenders, including associates of Alexei Navalny^{viii}
- Venezuela: Cellebrite sold hacking tools to the Venezuelan government despite a US embargo. The company has since halted sales to the Maduro regime, but it has not provided transparency on when this stopped or if they have remotely disabled previously-transferred tools.^{ix}

This selection of recent clients raises serious questions about the seriousness of Cellebrite's corporate safeguards on human rights. Security forces in most of these countries have had dark human rights records for a number of years, as covered by robust public reporting. While Cellebrite stopped selling their tools to some countries accused of misusing their products, reports suggest that those governments still have access to their services and products.^x The fact that they were sold in the first place to governments with a track record of human rights abuses and repressive tactics call into questions Cellebrite terms of sale, due diligence practices, and willingness to sell its technology to abusive governments. Moreover, Cellebrite only stopped selling its services to China and Hong Kong to comply with new US regulations restricting the transfer of surveillance technologies,^{xi} and in other countries only after pressure and media reports revealed the company's shortcomings.

Given these concerning trends, I urge you to prohibit Cellebrite's listing on NASDAQ until your team is confident that Cellebrite's internal human rights compliance systems are robust enough to mitigate reputational and human rights risks. In making such a determination, your team could take into consideration whether Cellebrite has taken the following steps:

- 1. Provided a public accounting and remediation plan for Cellebrite's past sales to governments and entities with clearly established patterns of human rights abuse.
- 2. Worked with civil society and human rights stakeholders to publicly vet a new human rights compliance system and policy that would have prevented sales such as those noted above.
- 3. Provided publicly-available conditions on the uses of their items that would violate contract terms for all future sales (eg. use against opposition politicians, journalists, or peaceful activists).
- 4. Made specific and credible commitments to implementing the United States Department of State's *Guidance on Implementing the UN Guiding Principles for Transactions Linked to Foreign Government End-Users for Products or Services with Surveillance Capabilities*.

Cellebrite has a clearly established track record of diminished concern for human rights abuse linked to their product exports. By following through with a *no-questions-asked* SPAC and NASDAQ listing, I am deeply concerned by the domestic mainstreaming of an *export first-ask questions later* attitude for digital surveillance and intrusion goods. This has acute implications for US national security interests linked to secure communications for journalists, human rights activists, and democracy defenders worldwide. Thank you for your attention to this urgent request.

Respectfully,

Tom Malinowski Member of Congress

^v McLaughlin, Timothy, "Security-tech companies once flocked to Myanmar. One firm's tools were used against two journalists," *Washington Post*, May 4, 2019. https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/security-tech-companies-once-flocked-to-myanmar-one-firms-tools-were-used-against-two-journalists-/2019/05/04/d4e9f7f0-5b5d-11e9-b8e3-b03311fbbbfe_story.html

^{vi} Beech, Hannah, "Myanmar's Military Deploys Digital Arsenal of Repression in Crackdown," *New York Times*, March 1, 2021. https://www.nytimes.com/2021/03/01/world/asia/myanmar-coup-military-surveillance.html

^{vii} Biddle, Sam & Desmukh, Fahad, "Phone-Cracking Cellebrite Software Used to Prosecute Tortured Dissident," *The Intercept*, December 8, 2016. https://theintercept.com/2016/12/08/phone-cracking-cellebrite-software-used-to-prosecute-tortured-dissident/
^{viii} Yaron, Oded, "Putin Investigators Targeting LGBTQs, Navalny, Use Israeli Phone-hacking Tech," *Haaretz*, September 23, 2020. https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/tech-news/.premium-putin-investigators-targeting-lgbtqs-navalny-use-israeli-phone-hacking-tech-cellebrite-1.9179191

^{ix} Yaron, Oded, "Despite Sanctions, Israeli Firm Cellebrite Sold Phone-hacking Tech to Venezuela," *Haaretz*, September 10, 2021. https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/tech-news/.premium-despite-sanctions-israeli-firm-sold-phone-hacking-tech-to-venezuela-1.9144879

^x McLaughlin, "Security-tech companies once flocked to Myanmar. One firm's tools were used against two journalists.," *Washington Post*, May 4, 2019.

^{xi} Cellebrite Press Release, "Cellebrite to Stop Selling Its Digital Intelligence Offerings in Hong Kong & China," October 7, 2020. https://www.cellebrite.com/en/cellebrite-to-stop-selling-its-digital-intelligence-offerings-in-hong-kong-china/

ⁱ Shahaf, Tal, "I sleep well at night because I know for whom I work and whom I serve," *Ynetnews*, November 4, 2019. https://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-5618901,00.html

ⁱⁱ Harkov, Lahav, "Hong Kong democracy activists to Israel: Stop exporting tech to police." *Jerusalem Post*, July 31, 2020. https://www.jpost.com/israel-news/hong-kong-democracy-activists-to-israel-stop-exporting-tech-to-police-636918 ⁱⁱⁱ O'Neill, Patrick Howell, "Israeli phone hacking company faces court fight over sales to Hong Kong," *MIT Technology Review*,

August 25, 2020. https://www.technologyreview.com/2020/08/25/1007617/israeli-phone-hacking-company-faces-court-fightover-sales-to-hong-kong/

^{iv} Megiddo, Gur, "Revealed: Israeli Firm Provided Phone-hacking Services to Saudi Arabia," *Haaretz*, September 16, 2020. https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/tech-news/.premium-revealed-israeli-firm-provided-phone-hacking-services-to-saudiarabia-1.9161374