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| **Agenda item: PL 2** | **Document C23/93-E** |
| **27 June 2023** |
| **Original: English** |
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| Contribution from Brazil (Federative Republic of) | |
| ELABORATION OF THE GLOBAL CYBERSECURITY AGENDA (GCA) | |
| **Purpose**  Provide guidance for the successful implementation of WSIS Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs)  **Action required by the Council**  Council is invited to **adopt** the draft Decision in the Annex.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **References**  [Resolution 130](https://www.itu.int/en/council/Documents/basic-texts-2023/RES-130-E.pdf) (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference – Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies  PP-22 Recommendation 3 of the Working Group of Plenary (item 1.8 of the [Document PP-22/206](https://www.itu.int/md/S22-PP-C-0206/en)): Global Cybersecurity Agenda  Council [Resolution 1332](https://www.itu.int/md/S19-CL-C-0137/en) (C11, last amended C19) - ITU role in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | |

**Background:**

Brazil has submitted to the 2022 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-22) a Contribution for the modification of Resolution 130 on Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies, with a specific provision to invite Membership (Member States, Sector Members, and Associates) to engage in the process of updating the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) Framework ([Document PP-22/79 (Add.1)](https://www.itu.int/md/S22-PP-C-0079/en)).

Through the development of the work of the Conference, it became quite clear that any effort related to GCA was a matter of disagreement among Membership. Several hours and rounds of discussions on this subject were held, and Brazil has consistently argued its position on the need to develop a consensus base document regarding the GCA as a way forward for the ITU cybersecurity-related initiatives. This position was not an isolated opinion of Brazil, but many other countries shared this approach, although Brazil recognizes the opposition of several Member States.

The PP-22 decision was to approve the following Recommendation of the Working Group of the Plenary (item 1.8 of the [Document PP-22/206](https://www.itu.int/md/S22-PP-C-0206/en)):

RECOMMENDATION 3: Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA)

WGPL recommends that the Plenipotentiary conference invites the Council to consider proposals from Member States regarding the GCA, its current use and possible future elaboration. ([Document PP-22/188 (Rev.1)](https://www.itu.int/md/S22-PP-C-0188/en))

Considering the discussion held at PP-22 and additional exchanges among delegates, Brazil has proposed the inclusion in the agenda of this ITU Council Session one item regarding cybersecurity in the context of Resolution 130 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022).

With this inclusion, Brazil aims to reaffirm the importance of continuing and advancing these discussions that can be highly beneficial, especially to developing countries.

Brazil notes and congratulates the Contribution submitted to the 30th Meeting of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) by Denmark, France, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom on the Implementation of ITU Resolutions to support cyber security: Proposal for a mapping exercise. Brazil supported the proposal in TDAG and believes this is an important path to improve transparency and effectiveness of ITU-D cybersecurity-related initiatives. Nevertheless, it is also important to highlight that this proposal doesn’t hinder any development of the GCA at the Council level. Brazil sees this as a complementary initiative that will serve as input for the GCA’s possible elaboration process.

**Concept:**

Considering the context mentioned above, Brazil would like to submit its proposal on the future elaboration of the GCA, reaffirming that the elaboration of GCA is paramount to the work of the ITU on cybersecurity since GCA is the framework that serves as the methodological basis for the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI).

The GCIv5 questionnaire encompasses 84 questions in 19 indicators referring to the five pillars of GCA (legal measures, technical measures, organizational measures, capacity-building measures, and cooperation measures). The GCIv5 (Fifth Iteration of GCI) is currently underway, and its questionnaire was discussed at the Correspondence Group led by Brazil at the end of 2022 (created within ITU-D Question 3/2 - Securing information and communication networks: Best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity).

There is no public disagreement on the questions that are part of the GCI, reflecting a consensus on the need to adopt those specific measures in all five pillars in to properly face the cybersecurity challenge, even if that measure reflects an area in which ITU does not have a mandate (cybercrime for example). No Member State has ever publicly opposed to inclusion of cybercrime questions in the questionnaire based on the role and mandate of ITU.

Bearing in mind that the GCI questionnaire represents a list of developments that have to be undertaken in each one of the five pillars (regardless of ITU mandate) and that there isn’t any opposition to Membership on the content of each Pillar, it seems natural that this structure could be used to elaborate the GCA Framework.

In this sense, Brazil proposes the elaboration of the GCA Framework, retaining the five pillars and utilizing the questionnaire as the basis for this elaboration. Moreover, besides the description of the content of each Pillar, based on the questions of the questionnaire, each topic should contain an explanation about the ITU mandate on the issue and activities/initiatives in that regard. In case ITU’s mandate does not support a measure, the elaboration would also map the organizations/initiatives that can provide some support for Membership on that specific item.

With this elaboration, not only will the Membership have a more comprehensive idea of the capacities that have to be developed and measures that need to be put in place, but it also will be able to navigate through ITU’s mandate and easily identify other organizations that can assist and provide resources in different areas. All this information in only one combined and coherent document.

Therefore, Brazil invites ITU Council Members to consider this and its Annex document as a starting point for the discussion on the future elaboration of the GCA.

**Annex: 1**

ANNEX

DRAFT NEW DECISION [...]

BUILDING CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY IN THE USE OF ICTS

The ITU Council,

considering

*a)* Resolution 130 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) on Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies;

*b)* Resolution 140 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) on ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as in their follow-up and review processes;

*c)* Council Resolution 1332 (C11, last amended C19) ITU role in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

*d)* that the Council approved, at its 2022 session, guidelines for the utilization of the GCA by ITU in its work,

take into account

*a)* that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Bucharest, 2022) approved the Recommendation 3 on Global Cybersecurity Agenda from the Working Group of the Plenary;

*b)* that the CWG-WSIS&SDG Term of Reference emphasizes the Group’s mandate to:

- provide information to the membership regarding the actions to be performed by ITU in the implementation of WSIS outcomes and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially with respect to implementation of WSIS action lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure), C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) and C6 (Enabling environment) where ITU is a facilitator;

- provide guidance to ITU on the future activities of the ITU for the successful implementation of action line C5,

recalling

*a)* that CWG-WSIS&SDG has proven itself a successful mechanism for facilitating the input of Member States related to the ITU’s role in the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

*b)* that cybersecurity is a fundamental element for securing telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and an essential foundation for social and economic development;

*c)* that the results of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) should be considered to guide ITU cybersecurity-related initiatives;

*d)* the consensus on the GCIv5 (Fifth Iteration of GCI) questionnaire,

acknowledging the need

to initiate a process for elaborating the GCA in accordance with ITU mandate and expertise and to encourage the engagement of Membership and relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in this process,

Invites the Secretary-General

to coordinate the work on the elaboration of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) considering the GCIv5 (Fifth Iteration of GCI) questionnaire and the five pillars of the current GCA Framework, and the needs of explanation about the ITU mandate/initiatives and of mapping other organizations/initiatives that can provide support for Membership on items out the ITU mandate;

Instructs the Council Working on WSIS&SDG

to consider the elaboration of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) in its role of implementation of WSIS Action Line C5, observing the GCIv5 (Fifth Iteration of GCI) questionnaire and the five pillars of the current GCA Framework, and the needs of explanation about the ITU mandate/initiatives and of mapping other organizations/initiatives that can provide support for Membership on items out the ITU mandate.

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