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| **Agenda item: PL 2** | **Revision 1 to Document C23/93-E** |
| **14 July 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:**

**Information and context of the revised version 1: The revised version 1 of this Brazilian contribution is the outcome of adjustments and reshaping based on informal contributions received by Brazil from different Member States since Document C23/93-E was published. It represents an effort to work towards consensus.**

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 [...]

Informational resource to help Member States build their cybersecurity and cyber resilience capacity

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)* WTDC Resolution 45, (Rev. Kigali, 2022) on Mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

*c)* WTSA Resolution 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) on Cybersecurity;

*d)* Recommendation 3 of the Working Group of the Plenary of the Plenipotentiary Conference 2022, that invites the Council to consider proposals from Member States regarding the GCA, its current use and possible future elaboration,

recalling

*a)* that cybersecurity is a fundamental element for securing telecommunication/ICT infrastructures;

*b)* that building confidence and security in the use of ICTs is essential to reap the immense opportunities of digital technologies;

*c)* that greater digital connectivity necessitates more work to build capacity for cyber resilience and cybersecurity awareness, as well as to address digital divides,

decides to instruct the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to develop an informational resource for Member States, that includes, under each of the pillars of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA):

1. examples of existing best practices;
2. sources of advice, assistance and guidance from the ITU and other relevant organisations for countries to strengthen their cybersecurity and cyber resilience;
3. information about capacity building programmes that the ITU and other relevant organisations are providing;

2 to maintain and regularly update this resource, to take account of new challenges, new developments and new ITU related- activities, as well as new activities lead by other organizations that can assist Membership in strengthening their cybersecurity and cyber resilience capacity.

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