

Brazil welcomes the invitation to participate in the process for developing guidelines for utilization of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) by ITU and would like to provide some inputs for the consideration of the Secretary-General and the former High-Level Expert Group (HLEG) Chair.

Brazil believes that GCA has been a very powerful tool to guide ITU and Membership in its efforts to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and supports the idea of strengthening GCA utilization by ITU with the guidelines, as well as the idea of the revision of GCA (which will not be addressed by this process of formulation of guidelines).

Since 2007, the year of establishment of GCA, ITU has been developing many initiatives under GCA's umbrella, as well as implementing many of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Chairman of HLEG with great success, with the support and engagement of Membership and several stakeholders. In this sense, we would like to commend ITU for the work that has been developed regarding National Strategies (Work Area of Organizational Structures), CSIRTs (Work Area of Technical and Procedural Measures) and Cyberdrills (Work Area of Capacity Building).

Considering the mandate of ITU, especially Resolution 130 (Rev. Dubai 2018) *"Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies"* and the role of ITU as sole moderator/facilitator of WSIS Action Line C5, Brazil presents the following contributions:

- Since the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) was established to monitor the commitment of Members States to GCA and the GCIv3 (2018) indicated that 53 countries present a medium level of commitment and 87 countries present a low level of commitment, one key element in the formulation of the guidelines is the focus on the needs of these countries with low and medium levels of commitment. ITU should identify which of the pillars (and its subitems) still demand more efforts and elaborate the guidelines accordingly;

- The ITU use of GCA should focus on the HLEG recommendations which achieved general consensus/broad agreement;
- All cybersecurity-related initiatives organized/coordinated by ITU should consider the recommendations of the Report of the Chairman of HLEG, in accordance with the current mandate of the Union given by the Resolutions 71 and 130 (Rev. Dubai 2018), WSIS Action Line C5 and sectoral resolutions;
- The use of the recommendations of the Report of the Chairman of HLEG should promote coordination and collaboration intra-agency and interagency, as well as with relevant stakeholders;
- When implementing the recommendations of the Report of the Chairman of HLEG, ITU should consider a multi-stakeholder approach and should avoid any duplication and overlapping of efforts;
- The Recommendation 2.15 of the Report of the Chairman of HLEG refers to the work area Technical and Procedural Measure and highlights the need to consider the risks related to the implementation of new technologies and infrastructures. In 2009, RFID and the mass use of mobile devices were the emerging technologies that started to pose new cybersecurity-related challenges. Nowadays, the new horizon of challenges is represented by 5G, explosion quantity of IoT devices, AI and quantum computing. Therefore, these new challenges should be further considered in ITU's work. It's important to clarify that this discussion doesn't imply the revision of GCA because the recommendation text mentions "new technologies";
- ITU has a very important capacity building role (Work Area 4 of the Report of the Chairman of HLEG) and should continue to develop national, regional and international cybersecurity capacity related to all GCA Work Areas;
- There is also a role to play for ITU in leveraging end-users cybersecurity awareness and promoting a culture of cybersecurity;

- The International Community has achieved progress regarding cooperation in cybersecurity-related topics, but there is still a lot to be done. The guidelines should further consider how ITU can promote International Cooperation and how it can further assist Membership in this important and cross-cutting matter.