

Universalization

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The UN GGE, the process and its outcome, the reports and recommendations are not well-known. Apart from UN, regional organizations' and some national policy documents very few professional or academic or professional publications deal with the issue. Statistically among all references to ICTs, cyber, cybersecurity and norms GGE is mentioned in less than half-a-percent of them (ref. searches conducted in *ProQuest* database February 2017). The GGE message is drowned in noise.

Universalization seeks to build awareness of and adherence to global culture of cybersecurity and responsible state behaviour. In universalizing the GGE process and products, the value of international cyber dialogue and the normative approach to cybersecurity two main divides exists, that need to be bridged.

The first one is the divide between the international and national levels, the second one between expert communities, most notably between policy-makers and technical/industrial but also between political and academic communities.

The questions we have been asked of include why would we need norms and what and now can norms really achieve something, solve the issues at hand. Secondly there are ideas that once there would be an international treaty or agreement national challenges would be solved, and that the industry and the market should be in the forefront in developing norms, that norms develop through technological development and exchange of ideas.

Two examples of venues that intentionally, and in very cost-effective way, have taken up rule of law and responsible state behaviour in the context of ICTs: ICT for Peace Foundation and the Marshall Center Program on Cyber Security Studies.

The issues these institutions deal with in their courses and workshops cover international law, norms development, confidence-building measures, national cyber security strategy development, threat landscape, models and measures to deal with cyber crime, terrorist use of the Internet, critical infrastructure protection: all issues familiar to the GGE community.

These institutions engage both as speakers and audience policy makers, technical community, national regulators, law enforcement and defence officials from all continents. The latest Marshall Center *Program on Cyber Security Studies* gathered participants from 50 countries. ICT4P Foundation for example organized a cyber capacity building workshop for Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar in Vientiane in November and a workshop on international law for ASEAN countries in Bangkok in December.

A sample of speakers at the recent ICT4P cyber events is impressive: Gaier, Getao, Markoff, Kitticahisaree, Fox, Preston, Tikk, Melzer, Souhila.

The bench of people familiar with the issue is short. Previous and current GGE member nations, the GGE experts, their advisors and other national experts play a crucial role in

universalization this process and its achievements (which in my mind it is our duty). The organizers of these courses regularly turn to you, us, for contributions.

Vehicles of universalization exist. Without our contribution the field is easily taken up by biased, speculative or (too) theoretical speakers who do not necessarily understand our approach or share our convictions.