**Res 71/28 “Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security”**

Norway is among the world’s most digitalized countries and is increasingly dependent upon a well-functioning and secure cyberspace. Norway is firmly committed to a free, open, peaceful and secure cyberspace so its economic and social benefits are protected and available for all. Cyberspace knows no national boundaries, and security in cyberspace can only be ensured on an international scale with close cooperation between states and private sectors.

**Efforts taken to strengthen information security**

**National approaches**

- The Government has issued a white paper on “ICT-security – a joint responsibility” (2016-2017) which includes plans for a national framework for improved coordination between the relevant actors at the national level and the establishment of a technical platform for improved sharing of information between public and private entities.
- On 31 March 2017 a Combined Cyber Coordination Center between the security and intelligence services was established.

**International approaches**

- The Government has issued a white paper on “Global security challenges in Norway’s foreign policy” (2014-2015) in which cyber threats constitute a substantial part.
- Norway is about to launch an international strategy for cyberspace for Norway.
- Norway takes part in several regional cooperation initiatives relevant to cyber issues such as,
  - Work within the OSCE related to the development of norms and CBMs to reduce the risk of conflict stemming from the use of ICT.
  - Close cooperation with NATO Cyber Defense Center of Excellence in Tallinn, i.a the application of international law in the cyber domain and doctrine development.
  - The Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (the Budapest Convention).
- Norway is supportive of the work of the United Nations Groups of Governmental Experts (UNGGEs).
- Norway takes part in bilateral and regional dialogues on cyber issues, especially within the framework of the Nordic states.

**Possible measures that could be taken by the international community to strengthen information security at the global level**

- Norway considers international law to be applicable in cyberspace and that States’ adherence to international law, in particular their UN Charter obligations, is an essential framework for their actions in their use of ICTs. The international community needs to explore further the application of international law in the cyber domain as well as norms of responsible behavior in cyberspace.
- A sustainable global internet depends on the right balance between openness, security, robustness and liberty. This can only be ensured through international cooperation and dialogue, globally and regionally. The ongoing work on this in fora such as the UN, EU, OECD and OSCE should be continued.
Universal human rights also apply in the cyber domain. The same rights that individuals have offline must also be protected online, in particular freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and the right to privacy.