

Today, Cyberspace is increasingly recognised as ‘the newest and most critical global common.’

Challenges in Global Cyberspace Governance



Diverse stakeholders having different cultural, political & economic interests



Governments with sovereignty concerns are reluctant to relinquish control over cyberspace to international agreements



Fundamental differences among stakeholders on subjects of privacy, security & freedom of expression



Rapid technological change outpacing development of legal frameworks



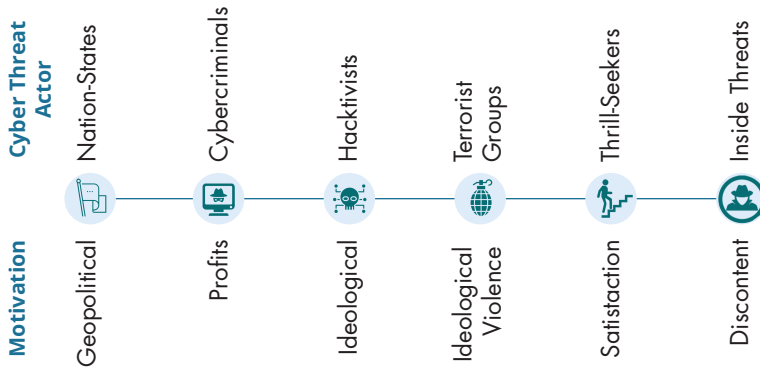
Digital divide between developed and developing countries complicating efforts to establish a common international framework



Difficulty of attribution of cyber attacks and increasing militarisation of cyberspace by various cyber threat actors



Cyber Threat Actors



“Global commons cannot be governed by a single nation due to lack of capacity but the promised benefits of global commons can be reaped by all if all parties agree on and adhere to established rules.”

What Can be Done for Global Cyberspace Security?



Policies and CBMs

An international agreement would necessitate the formulation of policies and **Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)** for a global consensus



Role of United Nations

UN should continue its efforts with added vigour to foster a **multilateral cyberspace agreement**



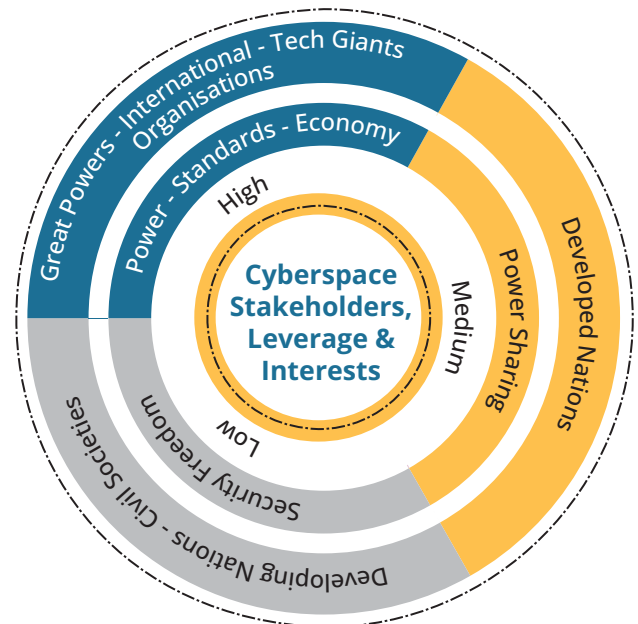
Role of Nation-States

Nation-states should rely on **domestically developed solutions** to safeguard their cyberspace boundaries



Two-pronged Approach

International norms complemented by **strong national security strategies** are required



The complex interplay of stakeholders (especially great powers), their leverages and interests complicates the issue of global cyberspace governance.