IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 18, 2018

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

AN ACT

To support United States international cyber diplomacy, and
for other purposes.

1  Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2  tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cyber Diplomacy Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The stated goal of the United States International Strategy for Cyberspace, launched on May 16, 2011, is to “work internationally to promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communications infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation * * * in which norms of responsible behavior guide States’ actions, sustain partnerships, and support the rule of law in cyberspace.”.

(2) The Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, established by the United Nations General Assembly, concluded in its June 24, 2013, report “that State sovereignty and the international norms and principles that flow from it apply to States’ conduct of [information and communications technology or ICT] related activities and to their jurisdiction over ICT infrastructure with their territory.”.
(3) On January 13, 2015, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan proposed a troubling international code of conduct for information security which defines responsible State behavior in cyberspace to include “curbing the dissemination of information” and the “right to independent control of information and communications technology” when a country’s political security is threatened.

(4) The July 22, 2015, GGE consensus report found that, “norms of responsible State behavior can reduce risks to international peace, security and stability.”.

(5) On September 25, 2015, the United States and China announced a commitment “that neither country’s government will conduct or knowingly support cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to companies or commercial sectors.”.

(6) At the Antalya Summit from November 15–16, 2015, the Group of 20 (G20) Leaders’ Communique affirmed the applicability of international law to State behavior in cyberspace, called on States to refrain from cyber-enabled theft of intellectual prop-
erty for commercial gain, and endorsed the view that all States should abide by norms of responsible behavior.

(7) The March 2016 Department of State International Cyberspace Policy Strategy noted that, “the Department of State anticipates a continued increase and expansion of our cyber-focused diplomatic efforts for the foreseeable future.”

(8) On December 1, 2016, the Commission on Enhancing National Cybersecurity established within the Department of Commerce recommended “the President should appoint an Ambassador for Cybersecurity to lead U.S. engagement with the international community on cybersecurity strategies, standards, and practices.”

(9) The 2017 Group of 7 (G7) Declaration on Responsible States Behavior in Cyberspace recognized on April 11, 2017, “the urgent necessity of increased international cooperation to promote security and stability in cyberspace * * * consisting of the applicability of existing international law to State behavior in cyberspace, the promotion of voluntary, non-binding norms of responsible State behavior during peacetime” and reaffirmed “that the
same rights that people have offline must also be protected online.”.

(10) In testimony before the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate on May 11, 2017, the Director of National Intelligence identified six cyber threat actors, including Russia for “efforts to influence the 2016 US election”; China, for “actively targeting the US Government, its allies, and US companies for cyber espionage”; Iran for “leverage[ing] cyber espionage, propaganda, and attacks to support its security priorities, influence events and foreign perceptions, and counter threats”; North Korea for “previously conduct[ing] cyber-attacks against US commercial entities—specifically, Sony Pictures Entertainment in 2014”; terrorists, who “use the Internet to organize, recruit, spread propaganda, raise funds, collect intelligence, inspire action by followers, and coordinate operations”; and criminals who “are also developing and using sophisticated cyber tools for a variety of purposes including theft, extortion, and facilitation of other criminal activities”.

(11) On May 11, 2017, President Trump issued Presidential Executive Order No. 13800 on Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Infrastructure which designated the Sec-
retary of State to lead an interagency effort to de-
velop strategic options for the President to deter ad-
versaries from cyber threats and an engagement
strategy for international cooperation in cybersecu-

dependent on a globally secure and resilient internet
and must work with allies and other partners” to-
ward maintaining “the policy of the executive branch
to promote an open, interoperable, reliable, and se-
cure internet that fosters efficiency, innovation, com-
munication, and economic prosperity, while respect-
ing privacy and guarding against deception, fraud,
and theft.”

SE\n  C. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL CYBERSPACE
  POLICY.

(a) In General.—Congress declares that it is the
policy of the United States to work internationally with
allies and other partners to promote an open, interop-
able, reliable, unfettered, and secure internet governed by
the multistakeholder model which promotes human rights,
democracy, and rule of law, including freedom of expres-
sion, innovation, communication, and economic prosperity,
while respecting privacy and guarding against deception,
fraud, and theft.
(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—In implementing the policy described in subsection (a), the President, in consultation with outside actors, including technology companies, non-governmental organizations, security researchers, and other relevant stakeholders, shall pursue the following objectives in the conduct of bilateral and multilateral relations:

(1) Clarifying the applicability of international laws and norms, including the law of armed conflict, to the use of ICT.

(2) Clarifying that countries that fall victim to malicious cyber activities have the right to take proportionate countermeasures under international law, provided such measures do not violate a fundamental human right or peremptory norm.

(3) Reducing and limiting the risk of escalation and retaliation in cyberspace, such as massive denial-of-service attacks, damage to critical infrastructure, or other malicious cyber activity that impairs the use and operation of critical infrastructure that provides services to the public.

(4) Cooperating with like-minded democratic countries that share common values and cyberspace policies with the United States, including respect for
human rights, democracy, and rule of law, to advance such values and policies internationally.

(5) Securing and implementing commitments on responsible country behavior in cyberspace based upon accepted norms, including the following:

(A) Countries should not conduct or knowingly support cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to companies or commercial sectors.

(B) Countries should cooperate in developing and applying measures to increase stability and security in the use of ICTs and to prevent ICT practices that are acknowledged to be harmful or that may pose threats to international peace and security.

(C) Countries should take all appropriate and reasonable efforts to keep their territories clear of intentionally wrongful acts using ICTs in violation of international commitments.

(D) Countries should not conduct or knowingly support ICT activity that, contrary to international law, intentionally damages or otherwise impairs the use and operation of critical
infrastructure, and should take appropriate measures to protect their critical infrastructure from ICT threats.

(E) Countries should not conduct or knowingly support malicious international activity that, contrary to international law, harms the information systems of authorized emergency response teams (sometimes known as “computer emergency response teams” or “cybersecurity incident response teams”) or related private sector companies of another country.

(F) Countries should identify economic drivers and incentives to promote securely-designed ICT products and to develop policy and legal frameworks to promote the development of secure internet architecture.

(G) Countries should respond to appropriate requests for assistance to mitigate malicious ICT activity aimed at the critical infrastructure of another country emanating from their territory.

(H) Countries should not restrict cross-border data flows or require local storage or processing of data.
(I) Countries should protect the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms on the Internet and commit to the principle that the human rights that people have offline enjoy the same protections online.

SEC. 4. DEPARTMENT OF STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) Office of Cyber Issues.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

“(g) Office of Cyber Issues.—

“(1) In general.—There is established an Office of Cyber Issues (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Office’). The head of the Office shall have the rank and status of ambassador and be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(2) Duties.—

“(A) In general.—The head of the Office shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe, including implementing the policy of the United
States described in section 3 of the Cyber Diplomacy Act of 2017.

“(B) Duties described.—The principal duties of the head of the Office shall be to—

“(i) serve as the principal cyber-policy official within the senior management of the Department of State and advisor to the Secretary of State for cyber issues;

“(ii) lead the Department of State’s diplomatic cyberspace efforts generally, including relating to international cybersecurity, internet access, internet freedom, digital economy, cybercrime, deterrence and international responses to cyber threats;

“(iii) promote an open, interoperable, reliable, unfettered, and secure information and communications technology infrastructure globally;

“(iv) represent the Secretary of State in interagency efforts to develop and advance the United States international cyberspace policy;

“(v) coordinate within the Department of State and with other components of the United States Government cyber-
space efforts and other relevant functions,
including countering terrorists’ use of
cyberspace; and
“(vi) act as liaison to public and pri-
private sector entities on relevant cyberspace
issues.
“(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The head of the Office
should be an individual of demonstrated competency
in the field of—
“(A) cybersecurity and other relevant cyber
issues; and
“(B) international diplomacy.
“(4) ORGANIZATIONAL PLACEMENT.—The head
of the Office shall report to the Under Secretary for
Political Affairs or official holding a higher position
in the Department of State.
“(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
this subsection may be construed as precluding—
“(A) the Office from being elevated to a
Bureau of the Department of State; and
“(B) the head of the Office from being ele-
vated to an Assistant Secretary, if such an As-
sistant Secretary position does not increase the
number of Assistant Secretary positions at the
Department above the number authorized under subsection (e)(1).”.

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that the Office of Cyber Issues established under section 1(g) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) should be a Bureau of the Department of State headed by an Assistant Secretary, subject to the rule of construction specified in paragraph (5)(B) of such section 1(g).

(c) United Nations.—The Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations shall use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to oppose any measure that is inconsistent with the United States international cyberspace policy described in section 3.

SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL CYBERSPACE EXECUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) In General.—The President is encouraged to enter into executive arrangements with foreign governments that support the United States international cyberspace policy described in section 3.

(b) Transmission to Congress.—The text of any executive arrangement (including the text of any oral arrangement, which shall be reduced to writing) entered into by the United States under subsection (a) shall be trans-
mitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not later than 5 days after such arrangement is signed or otherwise agreed to, together with an explanation of such arrangement, its purpose, how such arrangement is consistent with the United States international cyberspace policy described in section 3, and how such arrangement will be implemented.

(e) **STATUS REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the text of an executive arrangement is transmitted to Congress pursuant to subsection (b) and annually thereafter for 7 years, or until such an arrangement has been discontinued, the President shall report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the status of such arrangement, including an evidence-based assessment of whether all parties to such arrangement have fulfilled their commitments under such arrangement and if not, what steps the United States has taken or plans to take to ensure all such commitments are fulfilled, whether the stated purpose of such arrangement is being achieved, and whether such arrangement positively impacts building of cyber norms internationally. Each such report shall include metrics to support its findings.
(d) **EXISTING EXECUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall satisfy the requirements of subsection (c) for the following executive arrangements already in effect:

1. The arrangement announced between the United States and Japan on April 25, 2014.

2. The arrangement announced between the United States and the United Kingdom on January 16, 2015.

3. The arrangement announced between the United States and China on September 25, 2015.

4. The arrangement announced between the United States and Korea on October 16, 2015.

5. The arrangement announced between the United States and Australia on January 19, 2016.

6. The arrangement announced between the United States and India on June 7, 2016.

7. The arrangement announced between the United States and Argentina on April 27, 2017.

8. The arrangement announced between the United States and Kenya on June 22, 2017.

(10) Any other similar bilateral or multilateral arrangement announced before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CYBERSPACE.

(a) Strategy Required.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall produce a strategy relating to United States international policy with regard to cyberspace.

(b) Elements.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of actions and activities undertaken to support the United States international cyberspace policy described in section 3.

(2) A plan of action to guide the diplomacy of the Department of State with regard to foreign countries, including conducting bilateral and multilateral activities to develop the norms of responsible international behavior in cyberspace, and status review of existing efforts in multilateral fora to obtain agreements on international norms in cyberspace.

(3) A review of alternative concepts with regard to international norms in cyberspace offered by foreign countries.

(5) A review of policy tools available to the President to deter and de-escalate tensions with foreign countries, State-sponsored actors, and private actors regarding threats in cyberspace, and to what degree such tools have been used and whether or not such tools have been effective.

(6) A review of resources required to conduct activities to build responsible norms of international cyber behavior.

(7) A clarification of the applicability of international laws and norms, including the law of armed conflict, to the use of ICT.

(8) A clarification that countries that fall victim to malicious cyber activities have the right to take proportionate countermeasures under international law, including exercising the right to collective and individual self-defense.
(9) A plan of action to guide the diplomacy of
the Department of State with regard to existing mu-
tual defense agreements, including the inclusion in
such agreements of information relating to the appli-
cability of malicious cyber activities in triggering
mutual defense obligations.

(c) FORM OF STRATEGY.—

(1) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The strategy re-
quired under subsection (a) shall be available to the
public in unclassified form, including through publi-
cation in the Federal Register.

(2) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of
State determines that such is appropriate, the
strategy required under subsection (a) may in-
clude a classified annex consistent with United
States national security interests.

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
this subsection may be construed as authorizing
the public disclosure of an unclassified annex
under subparagraph (A).

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the pro-
duction of the strategy required under subsection (a), the
Secretary of State shall brief the Committee on Foreign
Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Com-
mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on such strat-
egy, including any material contained in a classified
annex.

(e) Updates.—The strategy required under sub-
section (a) shall be updated—

(1) not later than 90 days after there has been
any material change to United States policy as de-
scribed in such strategy; and

(2) not later than 1 year after each inaugura-
tion of a new President.

(f) Preexisting Requirement.—Upon the produc-
tion and publication of the report required under section
3(c) of the Presidential Executive Order No. 13800 on
Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and
Critical Infrastructure on May 11, 2017, such report shall
be considered as satisfying the requirement under sub-
section (a) of this section.

SEC. 7. ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS
PRACTICES.

(a) Report Relating to Economic Assist-
ance.—Section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of
1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n) is amended by adding at the end
the following new subsection:

“(h)(1) The report required by subsection (d) shall
include an assessment of freedom of expression with re-
spect to electronic information in each foreign country. 
Such assessment shall consist of the following:

“(A) An assessment of the extent to which gov-
ernment authorities in each country inappropriately 
attempt to filter, censor, or otherwise block or re-
move nonviolent expression of political or religious 
opinion or belief via the internet, including electronic 
mail, as well as a description of the means by which 
such authorities attempt to block or remove such ex-
pression.

“(B) An assessment of the extent to which gov-
ernment authorities in each country have persecuted 
or otherwise punished an individual or group for the 
nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideo-
logical opinion or belief via the internet, including 
electronic mail.

“(C) An assessment of the extent to which gov-
ernment authorities in each country have sought to 
inappropriately collect, request, obtain, or disclose 
personally identifiable information of a person in 
connection with such person’s nonviolent expression 
of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief, 
including expression that would be protected by the 
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
“(D) An assessment of the extent to which wire communications and electronic communications are monitored without regard to the principles of privacy, human rights, democracy, and rule of law.

“(2) In compiling data and making assessments for the purposes of paragraph (1), United States diplomatic personnel shall consult with human rights organizations, technology and internet companies, and other appropriate nongovernmental organizations.

“(3) In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘electronic communication’ has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code;

“(B) the term ‘internet’ has the meaning given such term in section 231(e)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(3));

“(C) the term ‘personally identifiable information’ means data in a form that identifies a particular person; and

“(D) the term ‘wire communication’ has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.”.

(b) REPORT RELATING TO SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—

Section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304) is amended—
(1) by redesignating the second subsection (i) (relating to child marriage status) as subsection (j); and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k)(1) The report required by subsection (b) shall include an assessment of freedom of expression with respect to electronic information in each foreign country. Such assessment shall consist of the following:

“(A) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in each country inappropriately attempt to filter, censor, or otherwise block or remove nonviolent expression of political or religious opinion or belief via the internet, including electronic mail, as well as a description of the means by which such authorities attempt to block or remove such expression.

“(B) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in each country have persecuted or otherwise punished an individual or group for the nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief via the internet, including electronic mail.

“(C) An assessment of the extent to which government authorities in each country have sought to
inappropriately collect, request, obtain, or disclose personally identifiable information of a person in connection with such person’s nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief, including expression that would be protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

“(D) An assessment of the extent to which wire communications and electronic communications are monitored without regard to the principles of privacy, human rights, democracy, and rule of law.

“(2) In compiling data and making assessments for the purposes of paragraph (1), United States diplomatic personnel shall consult with human rights organizations, technology and internet companies, and other appropriate nongovernmental organizations.

“(3) In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘electronic communication’ has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code;

“(B) the term ‘internet’ has the meaning given such term in section 231(e)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(3));

“(C) the term ‘personally identifiable information’ means data in a form that identifies a particular person; and
“(D) the term ‘wire communication’ has the
meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.”.

Passed the House of Representatives January 17, 2018.

Attest: KAREN L. HAAS,

Clerk.