

Fundamentals of Cybersecurity/CIIP

Building Capacity:

Using a National Strategy and Self-Assessment

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Developing a National Cybersecurity Strategy

Getting Started: The ITU National Cybersecurity/CIIP Self-Assessment Tool:

Part 1: Cybersecurity/CIIP in the National Agenda

Part 2: Key Components to be Addressed

Part 3: The Statement – A National Cybersecurity/CIIP Strategy

Preliminary Considerations

1. Target audience and their level of awareness
 - Government leaders (executive and legislative)
 - Business and industry
 - Other organizations and institutions
 - Individuals and the general public
2. Significant decisions already taken
 - What authorities are in place?
 - Who has taken action?
 - What actions have been taken?

Preliminary Considerations

Who prepares the strategy?

Drafters from government

- Entity with authority to lead effort
- Entities with lead responsibility for the different building blocks
 - Government-private sector collaboration
 - Incident management
 - Legal infrastructure
 - Capacity building and developing a culture of security

Preliminary Considerations

Who prepares the strategy?

Advisors from government

- National security
- Critical infrastructures
- Democratic and ethical principles
- Other

Preliminary Considerations

Who prepares the strategy?

Advisors from private sector

- Industry associations from
 - CII and ICTs
 - Critical infrastructures
 - Business and economic
- Key companies
- Civil society
- Other significant voices

Cybersecurity/CIIP in the National Agenda

The Case for National Action

1. Role of ICTs in the nation
 - a. In the national economy
 - b. In national security
 - c. For national critical infrastructures
 - d. For national social interactions

Cybersecurity/CIIP in the National Agenda

The Case for National Action

2. Risks and ICTs in the nation:
 - a. Vulnerabilities of ICT use
 - b. Threats via ICTs
 - c. Risks to be managed:
 - The national economy
 - National security
 - Critical infrastructure
 - Social interaction

Cybersecurity/CIIP in the National Agenda

The Case for National Action

3. The place of cybersecurity/CIIP in other national goals and objectives

- Economic, National security, Critical infrastructure protection, Social and Other

4. Policy on cybersecurity/CIIP

- Goals
- Implementation

Cybersecurity/CIIP in the National Agenda

Participants in the National Response

1. Government:

- Identify each entity
- Its roles
- Point of contact

2. Private sector

- Identify each relevant entity
- Describe roles
- Identify point of contact

Cybersecurity/CIIP in the National Agenda

Organizing for Cybersecurity/CIIP

1. Identify Government leads
2. Review existing forum/structures
 - a. Policy development
 - b. Operations
3. For each forum/structure, identify
 - Role
 - Government lead
 - Participants (government and private sector)
 - Whether it is a trusted forum
 - Assess adequacy

Initial Building Blocks of a National Strategy

**Legal
Infrastructure**

**Government-
Private Sector
Collaboration**

**Incident
Management**

**Capacity
Building and
Culture of
Cybersecurity**

Key Building Blocks in National Strategy

1. Government-Private Sector Collaboration

1. Private sector input in policy development
2. Operational forums
 - a. For information sharing and incident management
 - b. Trusted forums
 - c. Industry sector groups
 - d. Interdependent critical industry sector groupings
3. For each forum, identify
 - Objectives
 - Government role
 - Participants (government and private sector)
 - How it operates
 - Assess for adequacy

Key Building Blocks in National Strategy

2. Incident Management

- Coordinator for Incident Management (CIM) -- CIRT with national responsibility
- Roles and responsibilities; access to CIRT services
- Cooperating government agencies (points of contact)
- Cooperating private sector partners (points of contact)
- Mechanisms for receiving advice on policy from private sector
- Mechanisms for information sharing on operations
- Protection of government operated systems
- Protection of national cyber resources
- Integrated risk management
- Funding

Key Building Blocks in National Strategy

3. Legal Measures

1. Review and update legal authorities, including;

- Cybercrime, Privacy, Data protection, Commercial law, Digital signatures, Encryption, Others

2. Management Issues

- Identify lead ministries for each
- Ensure outreach and awareness among participants, including the judiciary and legislative branches

3. Operational Issues

- Identify and train cybercrime enforcement offices
- Cooperative arrangements with CIRT, private sector
- Participate in international cooperative arrangements

Key Building Blocks in National Strategy

4. Capacity Building and Culture of Cybersecurity

- Security for government-operated systems
- National awareness program for all participants
- Outreach to users, including children
- Enhance science and technology (S&T) and research and development (R&D)
- Training requirements
- Other initiatives

Drafting a National Cybersecurity/CIIP Strategy

Prepare the National Strategy:

- **Review responses on self-assessment to prepare**
- **Policy on cybersecurity/CIIP**
- **Case for action**
- **Goals, objectives and means to achieve for each key element**
- **Other considerations**
 - Budget and financing
 - Implementation timeframe and milestones
 - Review and reassessment

Output of the Effort

- Summary of key findings from national self-assessment
 - Input from all participants
- Program of Actions and Recommendations
 - Promulgated at a level to ensure action by all participants

Conclusion

The ITU National Cybersecurity/CIIP Self–Assessment Tool and Best Practices document can assist governments to:

- Understand existing national approach
- Develop “baseline” on best practices
- Identify areas for attention
- Prioritize, coordinate and manage national efforts
- Get all participants involved
 - Appropriate to their roles.
- Using regional and international norms facilitates necessary cross border cooperation

Questions?

Thank You

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