

A Business Perspective on Promoting Cybersecurity

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Topics

- Culture of Cybersecurity
- Role of Business
- Cooperation with the Stakeholders
- ICC Companion documents to the OECD Security Guidelines
- ICC Companion to OECD Security Guidelines
 - What Should be Known
 - What Should be Done
- Summary



Culture of Cybersecurity

- Everyone has a role in improving global cybersecurity
- Each participant has appropriate security responsibilities and behaviors depending on their role and situation
- Security-improving behaviors should become intuitive, and as automatic and common-sense as looking both ways before crossing the street



Role of Business

- All stakeholders have a role
- Business as the principal innovator, developer, and provider of ICT, and a significant user of ICT has a broader role
- Business can be a developer, implementer and user of security technology, practices and policies
- Business can help to
 - ensure that security is designed into products,
 - promote the use of security technology,
 - provide information and assistance in the secure the configuration and implementation of technology , and
 - raise awareness of its customers about the importance of security and steps they can take to develop a culture of security



Cooperation with other Stakeholders

- All Stakeholders depend upon each other's security assurances – Global Information Society; Global Marketplace
- Raising security awareness is in business' interest
 - Global connectiveness
 - Security is the essential building block in the development of trust and confidence in ICT use
- Business must outreach to others: customers, governments, civil society organizations, and international organizations, e.g.
 - Voluntary sharing of appropriate information about incidents
 - Addressing issues of cybercrime and raising public and industry awareness
 - Working with users to better understand whether there is appropriate and understandable information on security features
- ICC stands ready to organize, participate and facilitate in such cooperative activities



ICC Companion Documents to OECD Security Guidelines

“Information security assurance for executives”

An international business companion to the 2002 OECD Guidelines

<http://www.iccwbo.org/policy/eBITT/id2132/index.html>

“Securing your business”

A companion for small and enterprise companies to the 2002 OECD Guidelines

<http://www.iccwbo.org/policy/eBITT/id2291/index.html>



ICC Security

- Foundation Principles
 - Awareness – what should be known
 - Responsibility – what should be done
 - Response – how should security incidents be reacted to in a timely and cooperative way
- Social Principles
 - Ethics – what is appropriate in behavior that affects others
 - Democracy – general respect for rights and freedoms



ICC Security

- Security Lifecycle Principles
 - Risk assessment – understand threats and vulnerabilities to systems, processes and employees
 - Security design and implementation – how to select and deploy hardware and software
 - Security management – managing security over time and throughout the business
 - Reassessment – security is a continuing process, not a one-time solution



What Should be Known

- Understanding
 - the importance of information to a business
 - security related assets
 - how assets are used, by whom and for what reason
 - security management
 - broader obligations



What Should be Done

- Security Policy
- Security Standards and Practices
- On-going Security Education



Summary

- All stakeholders have a role in creating a Culture of Cybersecurity
- Business has a broad role to play due to its wide range of activities in the Information Society
- Cooperation among all stakeholders is important; ICC stands ready to organize, participate and facilitate in such cooperative activities
- Security is a continuing process, not a one-time solution

