

BEST PRACTICES FOR ORGANIZING NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY EFFORTS

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Cybersecurity

ITU-D Q22: History

- Created by WTDC at its meeting in Doha in 2006
- Two meetings: September 2006 and May 2007
- Next meeting: September 18, 2007 in Geneva

ITU-D Q22: Purpose

- To survey, catalogue, describe and raise awareness of :
 - The principal issues faced by national policy makers in building a culture of cybersecurity
 - The principal sources of information and assistance related to building a culture of cybersecurity
 - Successful best practices employed by national policy-makers to organize for cybersecurity
 - The unique challenges faced by developing countries
- To examine best practices for watch, warning, and incident response and recovery capabilities.

What is Cybersecurity?

- *“Cybersecurity” is the prevention of damage to, unauthorized use of, exploitation of, and – if needed – the restoration of electronic information and communication systems, and the information they contain, in order to strengthen the confidentiality, integrity and availability of these systems.*

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- Why is cybersecurity important?
 - All critical sectors of a nation's economy today rely upon IP networks for transacting business, including energy, transportation, water, banking, agriculture and food, essential government services, etc.
 - To achieve maximum economic benefit from the use of IP networks, they need to be reliable, secure, and trusted.
 - Today, these networks, which were not originally designed with security in mind, face increasing threats from cyber attacks.

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- 5 Keys to a Good National Cybersecurity Program
 - A national strategy
 - A sound legal foundation to deter cybercrime
 - A national incident management capability
 - Collaboration between Government and Industry
 - A national awareness of the importance of cybersecurity

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- A National Strategy
 - Create awareness at the national level of the importance of cybersecurity
 - Develop a national strategy
 - Participate in international efforts to coordinate national activities

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- A sound legal foundation to deter cybercrime
 - Enact and enforce a comprehensive set of laws relating to cybersecurity and cybercrime consistent with the provisions of the 2001 Convention on Cybercrime

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- A National Incident Management Capability: Watch, Warning, Response and Recovery
 - Develop a coordinated national cyberspace security response system to prevent, detect, deter, respond to and recover from cyber incidents
 - Establish a focal point for managing cyber incidents that bring together critical elements from government and infrastructure operators and vendors, to reduce the risk and severity of incidents
 - Participate in watch, warning, and incident response information sharing mechanisms
 - Develop and test emergency response plans to ensure effective coordination in a crisis.

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- Collaboration between Government and Industry
 - Develop government-industry collaborations that work to effectively manage cyber risk and to protect cyberspace.
 - Provide a mechanism for bringing a variety of perspectives, equities, and knowledge together to reach consensus and move forward together to enhance security at a national level.

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- A national awareness of the importance of cybersecurity
 - Promote a national culture of security consistent with UN General Assembly Resolutions:
 - 57/239, Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity
 - 58/199, Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures

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- Annex A: Spam and Associated Threats
- Annex B: Identity Management

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- Draft Report is available on ITU-D website at <http://www.itu.int/md/D06-RGQ22.1-C/e/e> if you have an ITU ties account
- You are invited to participate in the next meeting of Q 22 on September 18, 2007, and to contribute to the development of the draft report in order to improve its usefulness and value for national administrations