BEST PRACTICES FOR ORGANIZING NATIONAL **CYBERSECURITY EFFORT'S**

James G. Ennis Rapporteur, ITU-D Q22/1 on Cybersecurity

ITU-D Q22: History

Created by WTDC at its meeting in Doha in 2006

Three meetings: September 2006, May 2007, and September 2007

Next meeting: April 21-22, 2008 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.

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.

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

- 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

- 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.

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

- 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.

- 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

Annex A: Spam and Associated ThreatsAnnex B: Identity Management



Draft Report is available on ITU-D website at <u>http://www.itu.int/md/D06-RGQ22.1-C/e/e</u> if you have an ITU ties account

You are invited to participate in the next meeting of Q 22 and to contribute to the development of the draft report in order to improve its usefulness for national administrations