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# Promoting Global Cybersecurity

Presented to ITU-T Study Group 17  
Geneva, Switzerland  
6 October 2005

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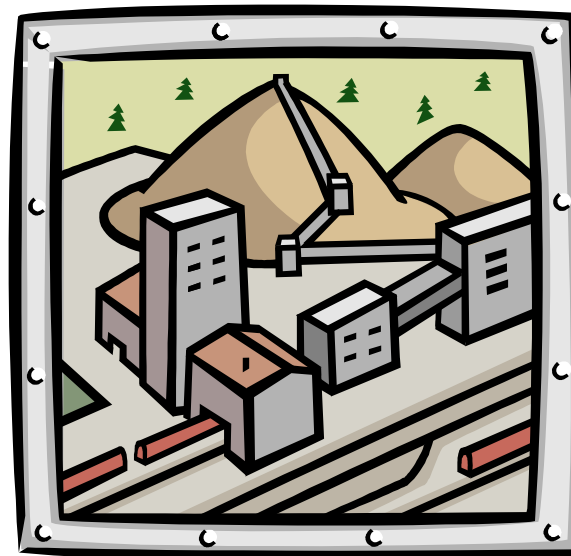
# Agenda

- Critical Infrastructures
- Cybersecurity Threats
- National Cybersecurity Themes
- Emerging International Cooperation Agenda in Promoting Global Cybersecurity
  - References
- Draft WSIS Language
- Some Possible Future ITU Activities



# Critical Infrastructures

- All countries depend on critical infrastructures for their national security:
  - Telecommunications
  - Banking & Financial Markets
  - Health & Emergency Services
  - Transportation Systems
  - Critical Manufacturing
  - Energy and Water
  - Vital Government Services





# Cybersecurity and Critical Information Infrastructures

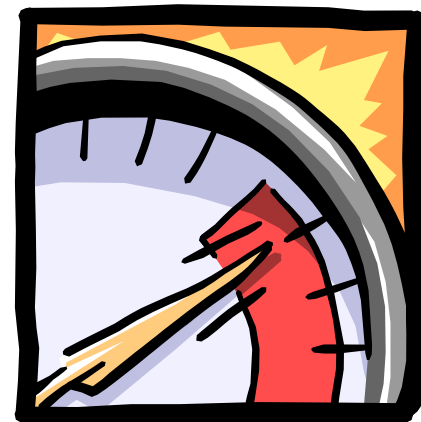
- In 21st century, most critical infrastructures are dependent on information and communications systems that span the globe
- These are called Critical Information Infrastructures (CIIs)





# Cybersecurity Threats

- There is continuum of threats to CIIs:
  - Negligent/malicious employees
  - independent hackers
  - professional and organized attackers
  - cyberterrorism
- Evidence the threat is increasingly serious, global and costly





# Cybersecurity and Critical Information Infrastructure Protection

- Rapid growth of ICTs led to shift in perception of gravity of threat in the mid-1990s
- Critical information infrastructure linkage made to other critical infrastructure systems
  - Potential of “Force Multiplier” effects
- During this period, a number of countries began an assessment of their vulnerabilities/threats and considered how to redress them





# National Cybersecurity Themes

- Identification of what constitutes critical sectors and risk assessment
- Interagency and multi-stakeholder approach prevails
- Private-public partnerships identified as crucial
- Harmonization of national legal provisions to enhance judicial and police cooperation
- Need for cooperative international action identified and acknowledged





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# Emerging International Cooperation Agenda in Promoting Global Cybersecurity



some examples....



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## Examples: Promoting Global Cybersecurity

- WTSA Resolution 50 (2004): Cybersecurity
- WSIS Phase I (2003) DoP: 5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs & AP: C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- ITU PP Res 130 (2002): Strengthening the role of ITU in information and communication network security
- UNGA Resolutions 58/199 (2004) and 57/239 (2002): Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and protection of critical information infrastructure





## ITU WSIS Thematic Meeting on Cybersecurity

- **When:** June 28 – July 1 2005
- **What:** This conference will examine the recommendations in the WSIS first phase's Plan of Action that relate to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the promotion of a global culture of cybersecurity
- **Where:** ITU Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland
- See <http://www.itu.int/cybersecurity/>





# Meeting Themes

- **Six Broad Themes:**
  - information sharing of national approaches, good practices and guidelines;
  - developing watch, warning and incident response capabilities; harmonizing
  - national legal approaches and international legal coordination;
  - technical standards;
  - privacy, data and consumer protection;
  - providing assistance to developing economies.
- First day of meeting focused on countering spam as follow-up to 2004 Thematic Meeting on Countering Spam



# Status of Cybersecurity & Spam Discussions towards WSIS Phase II...

## ■ On the road to Tunis



- See Sub-Committee A Chair's Paper on Chapter 3 after Prepcom-3 4th Reading at:
  - <http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/pc3/working/dt10rev4.pdf>



# WSIS Prepcom 3: 19-30 Sept 2005: Cybersecurity

- Chapter Three: Internet Governance, 3b) Public Policy Issues Related to the Use of the Internet
  - *We seek to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs by strengthening the trust framework. We reaffirm the necessity to further promote, develop and implement in cooperation with all stakeholders a global culture of cyber-security, as outlined in UNGA Resolution 57/239 and other relevant regional frameworks. This culture requires national action and increased international cooperation to strengthen security while enhancing the protection of personal information, privacy and data. Continued development of the culture of cyber-security should enhance access and trade and must take into account the level of social and economic development of each country and respect the development-oriented aspects of the Information Society. (Agreed)*





# WSIS Prepcom 3: 19-30 Sept 2005:

## Cybersecurity

- Chapter Three: Internet Governance, 3b) Public Policy Issues Related to the Use of the Internet

*[We underline the importance of the prosecution of cybercrime, including cybercrime committed in one jurisdiction but having effects in another. We call upon governments in cooperation with other stakeholders to develop necessary legislation for the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, noting existing frameworks, for example, UNGA Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 on "Combatting the criminal misuse of information technologies" and the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime.]*

*[We further underline the necessity of effective and efficient tools and mechanisms, at national and international levels, to promote international cooperation among, inter alia, law enforcement agencies on cybercrime.]. ] (Not Agreed)*





## WSIS Prepcom 3: 19-30 Sept 2005: Spam

- Chapter Three: Internet Governance, 3b) Public Policy Issues Related to the Use of the Internet
  - *We resolve to deal effectively with the significant and growing problem posed by spam. We take note of current multilateral, multi-stakeholder frameworks for regional and international cooperation on spam, for example, the APEC Anti-Spam Strategy, the London Action Plan, the Seoul Melbourne Anti-Spam Memorandum of Understanding and the relevant activities of the OECD and ITU. We call upon all stakeholders, to adopt a multi-pronged approach to counter spam that includes, inter alia, consumer and business education; appropriate legislation, law enforcement authorities and tools; the continued development of technical and self regulatory measures; best practices; and international cooperation. (Agreed)*
- Note there is nothing in this multi-pronged approach that cannot be argued to apply more generally to promoting global cybersecurity





# Possible Future ITU Specific Activities on Cybersecurity

- Survey, describe and raise awareness of issues generally faced by national policy makers:
  - Development of best practices, standards, technical guidelines and procedures to reduce vulnerabilities
  - National coordination mechanisms
  - Appropriate national legal infrastructures
  - Watch, warning and recovery capabilities
  - Government/industry partnerships
  - Outreach to civil society and consumers





## Closing Remarks

- Each May 17th, ITU celebrates **World Telecommunication Day**, which celebrates ITU's founding in 1865 and its history of "helping the world communicate"
- **Promoting Global Cybersecurity** is 2006 theme:
  - ITU plans related awareness-raising campaign
  - Formulating our ideas and welcome your input on how we can tie ITU's policy and technical agenda on cybersecurity together...





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# International Telecommunication Union



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