Building Cybersecurity Capacity:

Overview of Best Practices for Cybersecurity

Regional Workshop on Frameworks for Cybersecurity International Telecommunication Union

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An Approach

- Based on shared experiences
- Involves two-way flow of information
- Report on *Best Practices for Cybersecurity* can help to analyze issues, assess progress, and organize a national strategy
- Useful tools to help build capacity, e.g., *Self-Assessment*
- Framework for National Cybersecurity Efforts – quick summary



Perspectives

- High-level management/policy
- Already in progress; no country starting from zero
- No country has completed the journey
- Each country tailors approach to its unique needs, circumstances, and political/economic institutions
- Part of assessment and re-evaluation process



Best Practices for Cybersecurity

- Structure
 - Policy
 - A. Goals
 - B. Specific Steps to Achieve Goals
 - C. References Relate to Specific Steps
 - Cited references can serve as core material for focused workshops
- "Living Document"
 - References evolve as updated or new sources appear
 - Helps place new issues in context

Best Practices for Cybersecurity

- I. National Strategy for Cybersecurity
- II. Government-Industry Collaboration
- III. Deterring Cybercrime
- IV. National Incident Management Capabilities
- V. National Culture of Cybersecurity



National Strategy

- Create awareness at national policy level about need for national action and international cooperation on cybersecurity
- Identify roles, responsibilities, linkages and cooperative arrangements necessary for cybersecurity
- Highlight need for international cooperation to achieve national success



Government-Industry Collaboration

- Develop government-industry partnerships to effectively manage cyber risk
- Provide a mechanism for bringing a variety of perspectives, equities, and knowledge together to enhance cybersecurity at a national level



Deterring Cybercrime

• Enact and enforce a comprehensive set of laws relating to cybersecurity and cybercrime consistent with the provisions of the Convention on Cybercrime (2001)



Incident Management Capabilities

- Develop a national cyberspace security response system to prevent, predict, detect, respond to, and recover from cyber incidents.
 - Watch, Warning, Response & Recovery
- Develop a national cyberspace incident management program in coordination with the intelligence and law enforcement communities.
- Participate in watch, warning, and incident response information sharing mechanisms.



National Culture of Cybersecurity

- Promote a national culture of cybersecurity consistent with UNGA 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



Appendices and Annexes

- Appendices
 - 1. List of Acronyms
 - 2. Implementation Strategy and Performance Metrics

- Annexes
 - A. Case Studies (Technical and Countries)
 - B. Identity Management



Self-Assessment Tool

- Objective means for assessing progress:
 information developed is yours
- Provides Self-awareness
- Provides baseline and identifies areas requiring attention and capacity-building
- RE-Self-assessment measures progress
- Provides information to target future country or regional workshops on priority topics

Next Steps

- International Telecommunication Union, Development Bureau
 - Follow-up Regional Workshops on *Best Practices for Cybersecurity* and *Self-Assessment Tool*
- Organization of American States
 - Using Framework in Handbook to Improve Cybersecurity
 - Will use *Framework* and *Best Practices* in future
- Focused Workshops (maximum of two topics)
 - Will go beyond Awareness-raising to Education and Capacity-building



Thank You

Questions?

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