

# Promoting Global Frameworks and Norms to Enhance Cybersecurity

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# About ITI

- The Information Technology Industry Council (ITI) is the premier policy and advocacy organization for the world's leading innovation companies.
- We advocate for global policies that advance industry leadership, open access to new and emerging markets, promote e-commerce expansion, drive sustainability and efficiency, protect consumer choice, and enhance worldwide competitiveness of our member companies.



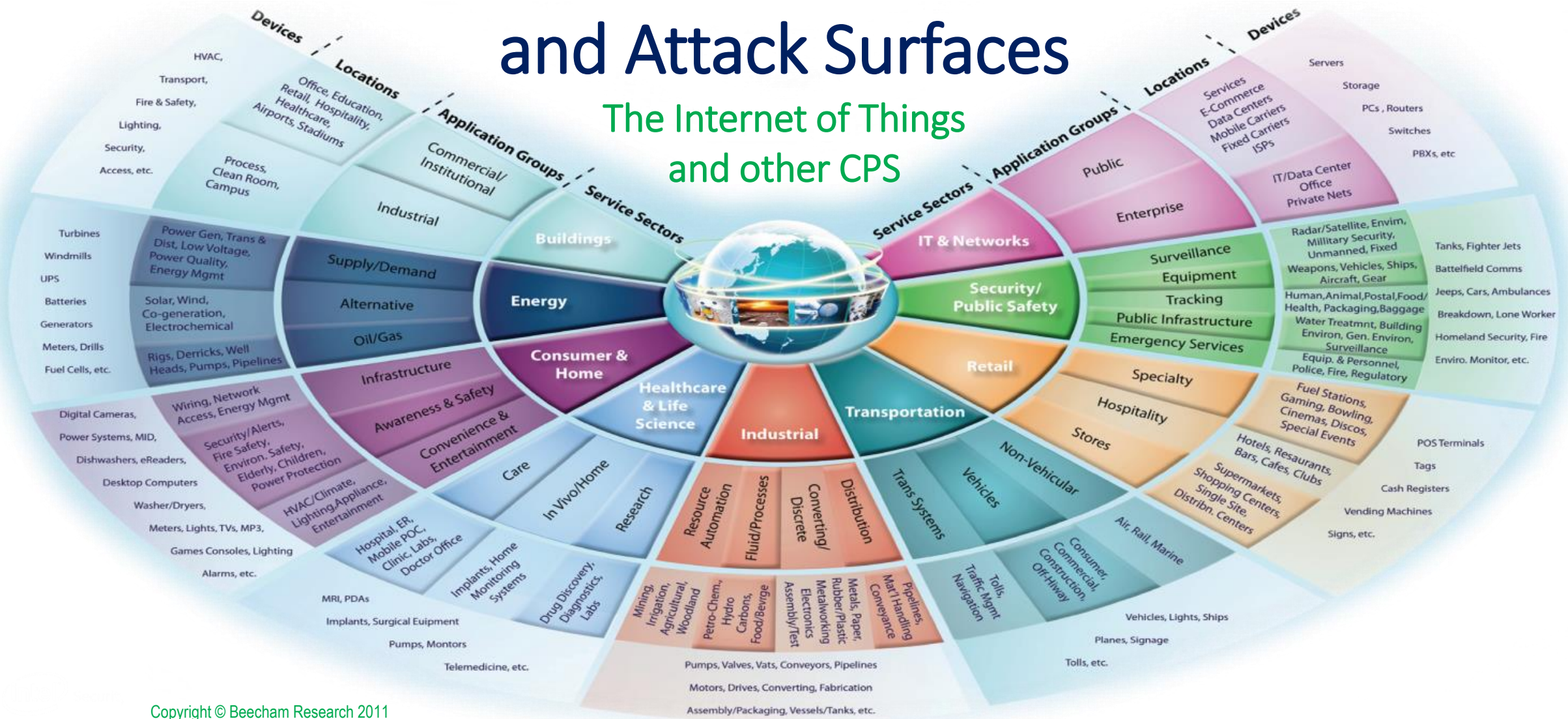
# ITI's Work on Cybersecurity

- ITI's work and perspective on cybersecurity is global
  - ITI engages in DC and in capitals around the world (Beijing, Delhi, Brussels, Seoul, Tokyo ...)
- Principles: To be effective, efforts to improve cybersecurity should:
  - Leverage public-private partnerships, build upon existing initiatives & resource commitments
  - Reflect the borderless, interconnected, and global nature of today's cyber environment
  - Be able to adapt rapidly to emerging threats, technologies, and business models
  - Be grounded in effective risk management
  - Focus on raising public awareness
  - More directly focus on bad actors and their threats

# New World of Digital Footprints

## and Attack Surfaces

The Internet of Things  
and other CPS

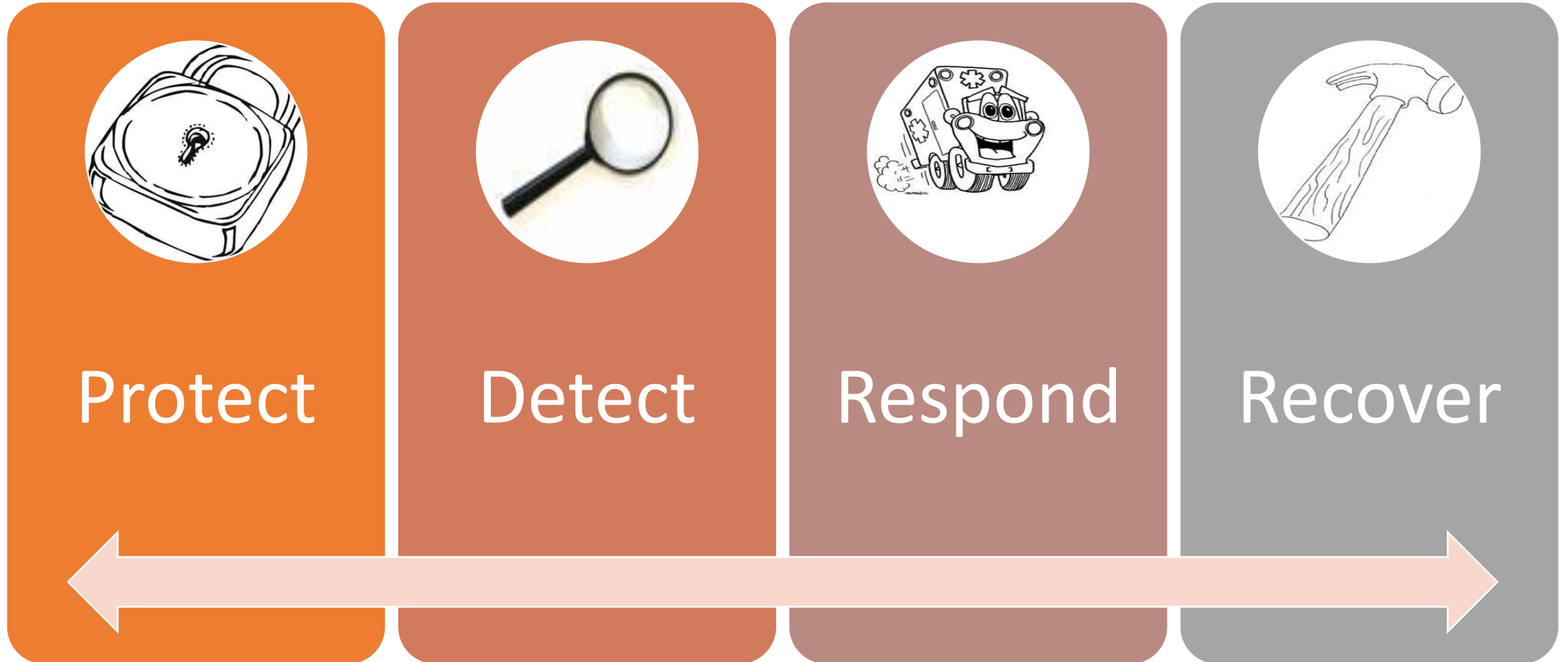


# Cybersecurity Framework

## Building a Common Language to Manage Risk

# What is the Cybersecurity Framework?

- [Executive Order 13636](#): Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity signed by US president in 2013.
- NIST designated as “convener” to work with industry via a [public/private partnership](#).
- Industry identified [consensus best practices](#), and NIST compiled a set of known, publicly vetted mostly international standards that can be applied to identify, protect from, detect, respond to, and recover from risks.
- White House Statement: “Enables organizations -- regardless of size, degree of cybersecurity risk, or cybersecurity sophistication -- to apply the principles and best-practices of [risk management](#) to improving the security and resilience of critical infrastructure.”
- Framework does not dictate specific technologies, measures, or outcomes – [not prescriptive](#)
- Framework establishes a [common language](#) for organizations to evaluate their cybersecurity posture and to identify and prioritize opportunities to improve it.
- Framework is designed to be [adaptable](#) to organizations of different types and sizes & can be customized to an individual organization depending on its risk profile, resources, and needs.
- Framework is a [voluntary](#) template for organizations to use in developing better security programs.

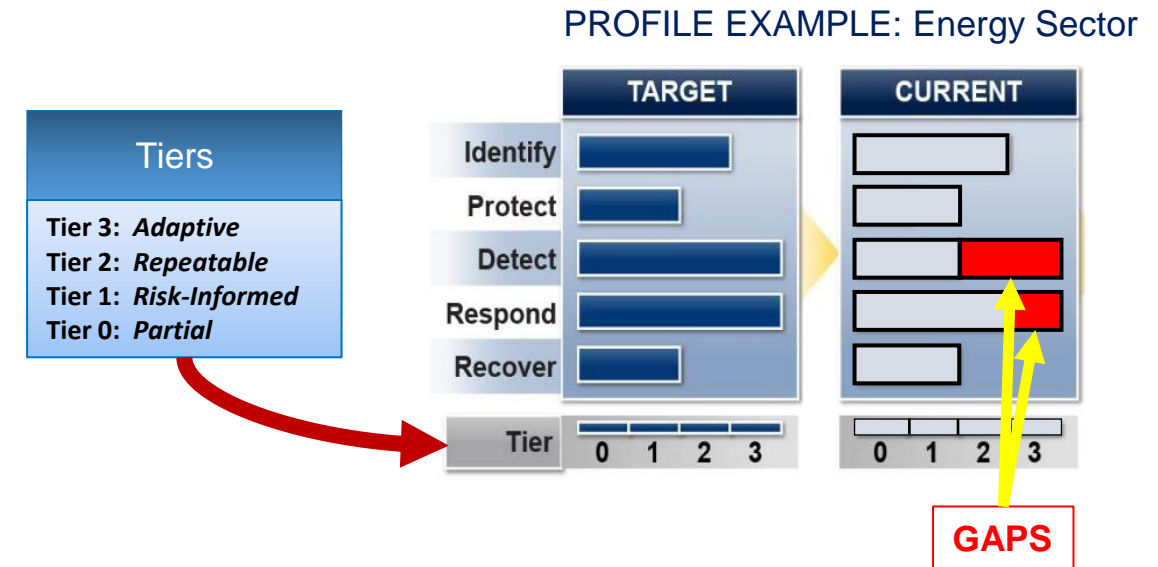




# Cybersecurity Framework: A Risk Management Framework and Maturity Model

Framework Core			
Functions	Categories	Subcategories	Informative References
IDENTIFY			
PROTECT			
DETECT			
RESPOND			
RECOVER			

Risks are assessed by Function Area with the ability to examine risks granularly through Categories/Sub Categories enumerations



### Tiers and Maturity Levels

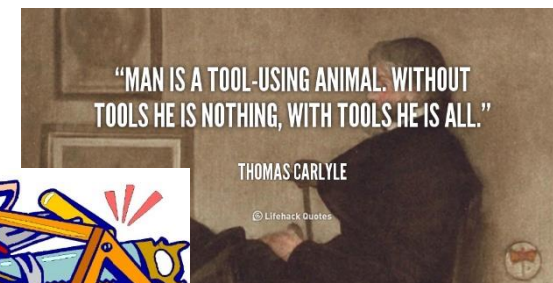
1. Organizations set Target Maturity Levels to match their Risk Tolerance
2. Organizations examine their controls and assess gaps against Targets

# Building a Common Language

- The Framework provides a common language and is an important risk management tool to improve cybersecurity
- The Framework's value for organizations of all types
  - Communications – enabling conversations amongst internal stakeholders
  - Internal systems – across enterprises of all sizes
  - Products – across products, with global customers
  - Supply chain – across ecosystem, with global suppliers
- The Framework's value as a global policy tool
  - Provides a global language across governments as well
  - Framework grounded in international standards
  - Approach encourages public-private partnership

# Cybersecurity Framework as a Global Policy Tool

- Framework approach = a counterweight to overly prescriptive approaches
  - Pulling environment away from compliance-based security, toward risk management
- We have seen a cyber policy sea change in the U.S.
  - Admin. abandoned top-down regulatory approach in favor of voluntary, risk-management based approach embodied in the Framework
  - Federal government agencies, states embracing as well as companies
  - Industry – multiple sectors aligned, working together
- Framework approach is gaining traction globally
  - Italy launched “National Framework” in Feb. 2016
  - Interest in other geographies growing



# Promoting Cybersecurity Norms Through Bilateral and Multilateral Commitments

# Momentum Building Around Cybersecurity Norms

- UN Group of Governmental Experts Report – 2015
- Bilateral Commitments – U.S. and China 2015
- G20 Affirms Norms at Turkey Leaders Summit – 2015
- U.S. Reaffirms Commitment to Norms in CNAP– 2016
- Joint ICT Recommendations to G7 – 2016
- G7, G20 and Beyond 2016

# What are Cybersecurity Norms?

- Agreed Multilateral and Bilateral Commitments around Cybersecurity Norms
  - Applicability of International law to cyberspace
  - Abiding by norms of responsible state behavior in cyberspace
  - States should not conduct cyber-enabled theft of IP for commercial advantage
  - Establishing high-level dialogues to fight cybercrime
  - Welcoming UN Experts report
- Cybersecurity Norms under Consideration - Examples
  - Promoting greater openness, interconnectivity and interoperability as essential to a stable, secure and accessible global ICT environment
  - Promoting international cooperation to increase ICT stability and security
  - Preventing attacks on civilian critical infrastructure
  - Encouraging responsible vulnerability disclosure and sharing
  - Supporting CERTs

# THANK YOU!

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