

Cybersecurity Capacity Maturity Model for Nations (CMM)

Structure and Deployment Methodology

GFCE V-Meeting, 28 April 2020



Global
Cyber Security
Capacity Centre



C3SA



OCSC
Oceania Cyber Security Centre

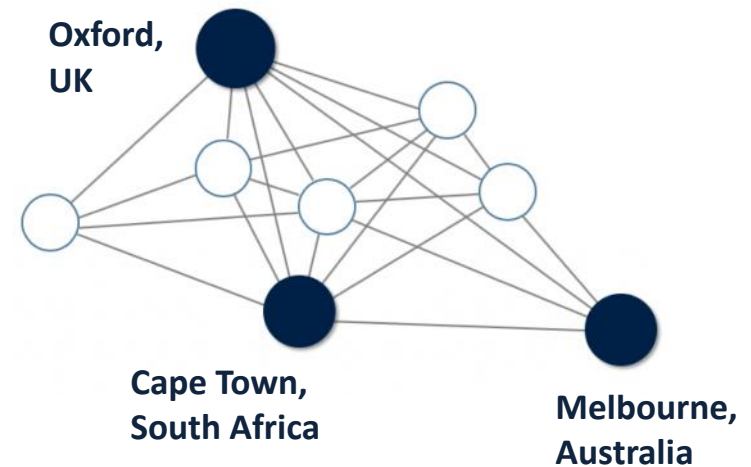
OXFORD
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Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre (GCSCC)

- A leading international **research centre in cybersecurity capacity-building** at the University of Oxford.
- Research into **what works and is effective** cybersecurity capacity development.
- The GCSCC brings together **international expertise across multiple sectors and disciplines** from across the world to contribute to its outputs.
- Promoting an **increase in the scale, pace, quality and impact** of cybersecurity capacity-building initiatives across the world.

Constellation of Regional Cybersecurity Capacity Research Centres

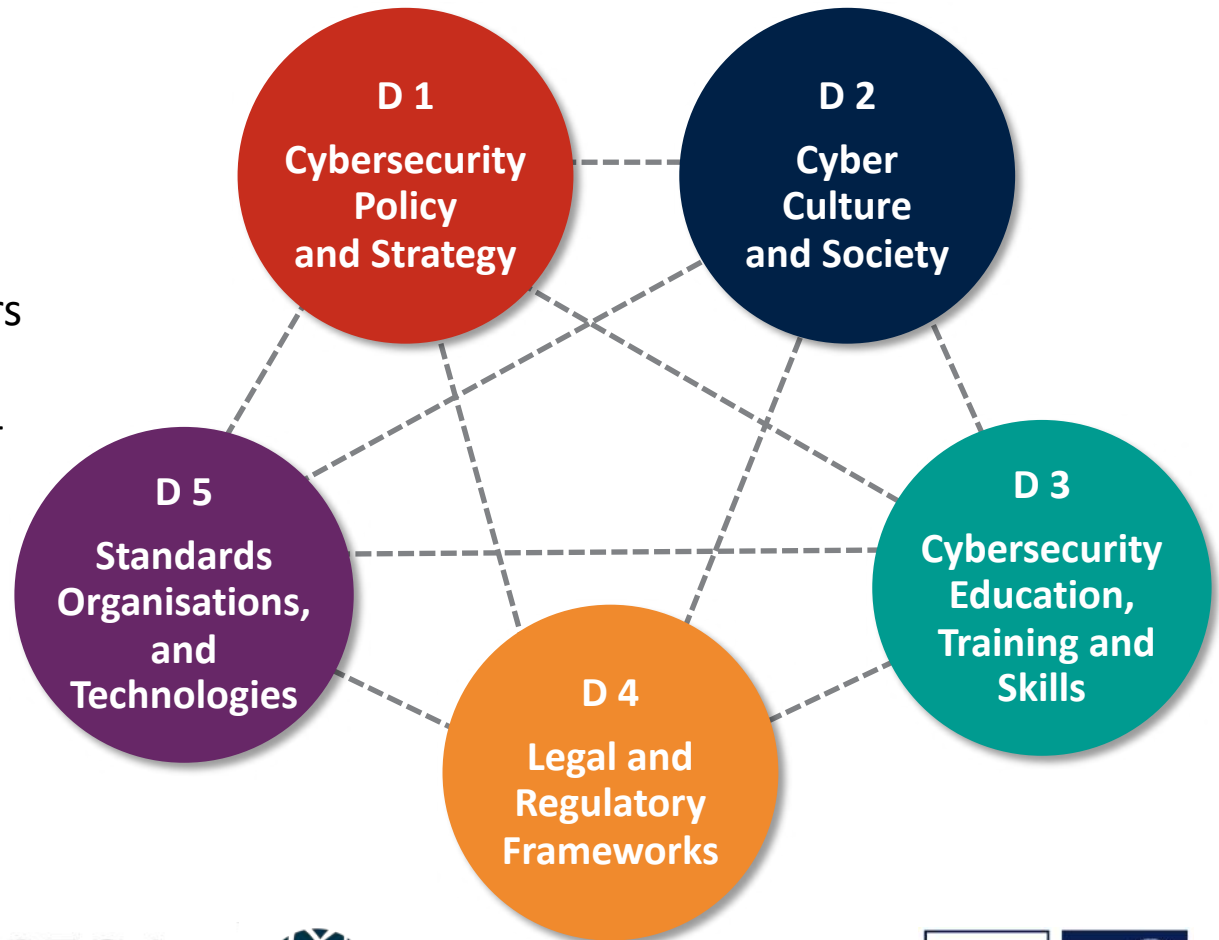


- Embedded in established and leading research institutions to develop a **regional body of cybersecurity research**
- Fostering **multidisciplinary research** on efficient and effective cybersecurity capacity-building worldwide
- Leading to a **deeper understanding of what constitutes national-level cybersecurity capacity** in the regions and of the context of cybersecurity
- Ensure the CMM's **regional ownership** and the **sustainable global impact**
- Drive the development of **regionally informed** cybersecurity capacity-building initiatives

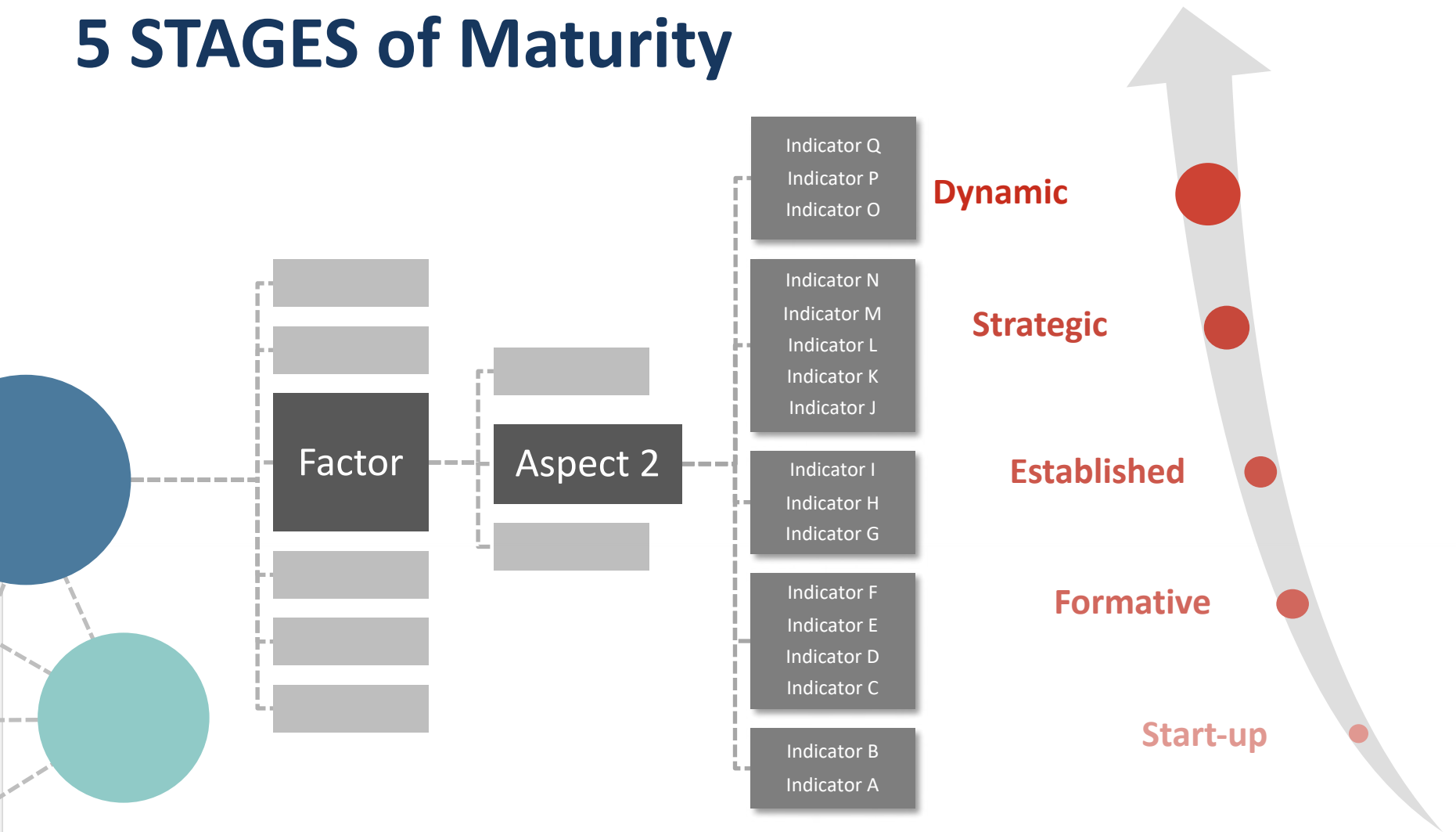
Cybersecurity Capacity Maturity Model for Nations (CMM)

https://www.sbs.ox.ac.uk/cybersecurity-capacity/system/files/CMM%20revised%20edition_09022017_1.pdf

- a model suitable for self-assessment of current capacity, spanning five dimensions and 24 Factors including over 200 indicators
- developed in a global multi-stakeholder consultation process
- creating a comprehensive benchmark of current position and how to increase maturity.

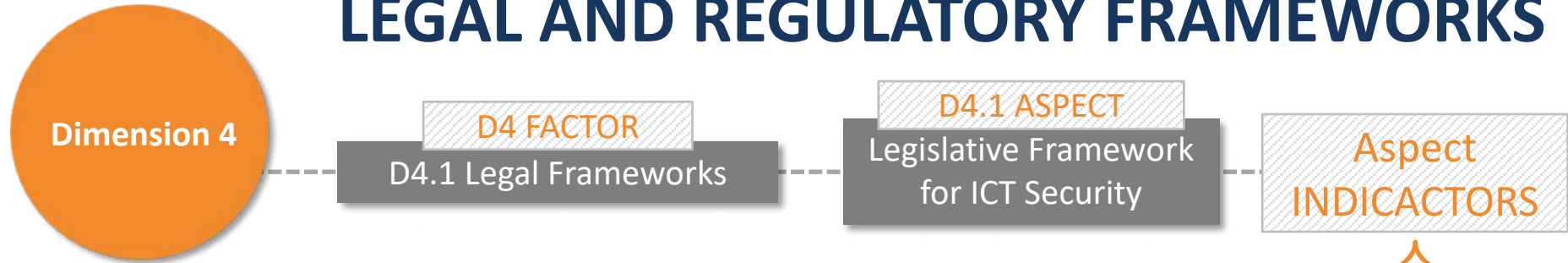


5 STAGES of Maturity



Example:

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS



Start-up	Formative	Established	Strategic	Dynamic
<p>Legislation relating to ICT security does not yet exist.</p> <p>Efforts to draw attention to the need to create a legal framework on cybersecurity have been made and may have resulted in a gap analysis.</p>	<p>Experienced stakeholders from all sectors may have been consulted to support the establishment of a legal and regulatory framework.</p> <p>Key priorities for creating cybersecurity legal frameworks have been identified through multi-stakeholder consultation, potentially resulting in draft legislation, but legislation has not yet been adopted</p>	<p>Comprehensive ICT legislative and regulatory frameworks addressing cybersecurity have been adopted.</p> <p>Laws address the protection of critical information infrastructure, e-transactions, liability of Internet Service Providers and, potentially, cyber incident reporting obligations.</p>	<p>The country reviews existing legal and regulatory mechanisms for ICT security, identifies where gaps and overlaps exist, and amends laws accordingly or enacts new laws.</p> <p>Monitoring of enforcement of legislative frameworks informs resource allocation and legal reform</p>	<p>Mechanisms are in place for continuously harmonising ICT legal frameworks with national cybersecurity-related ICT policies, international law, standards and good practices.</p> <p>Participation in the development of regional or international cybersecurity cooperation agreements and treaties is a priority.</p> <p>Efforts are in place to exceed minimal baselines specified in these treaties where appropriate.</p>

CMM Deployment Methodology

- In-country **focus-group discussions** with key stakeholders from multiple sectors
- Usually 10 sessions over 3 days, each covering 2 Dimensions
- Research team from the GCSCC or its partners who have undergone detailed training on the methodology
- An interactive deployment tool makes it possible to identify current stage of maturity according to the CMM



Global
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Cybersecurity Capacity Centre for Southern Africa

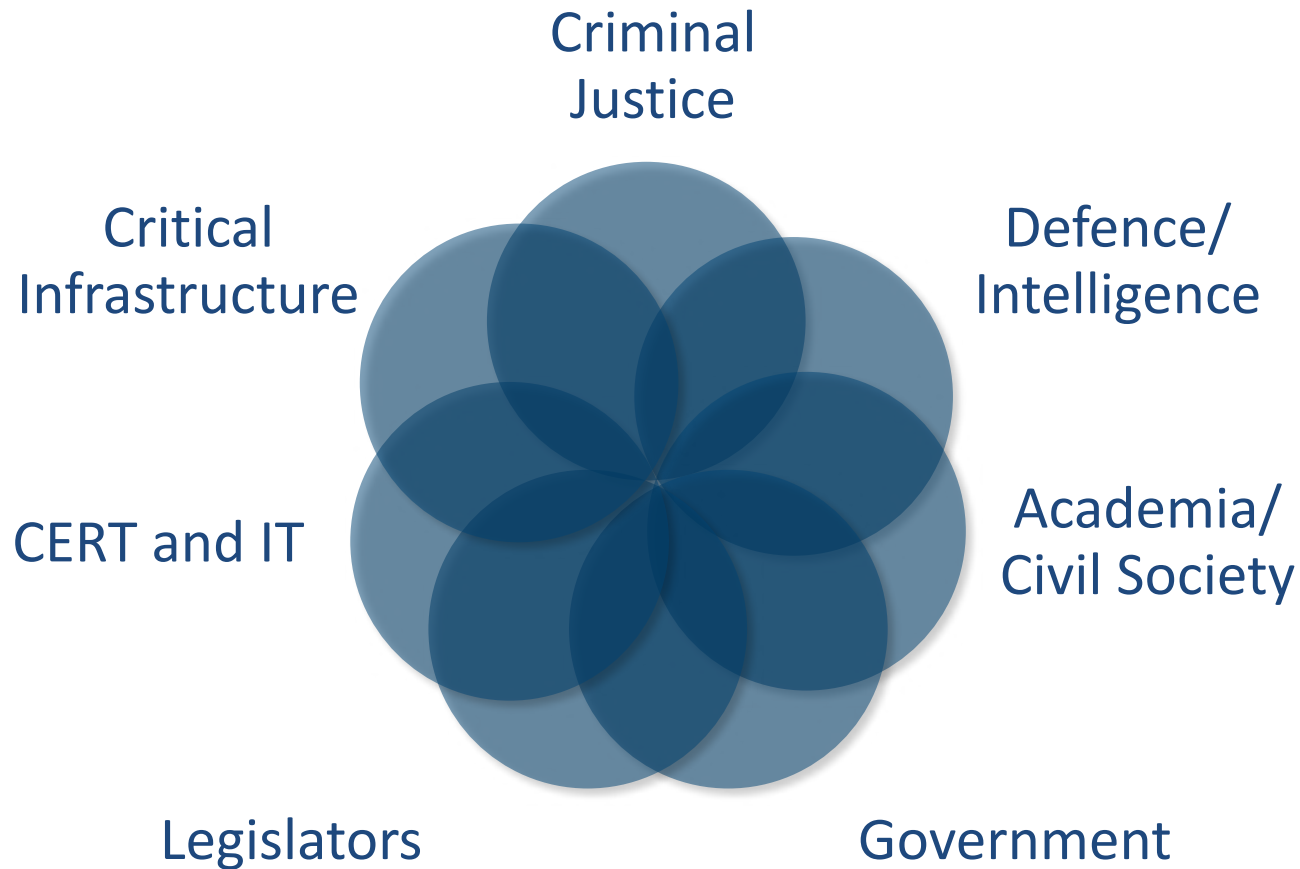
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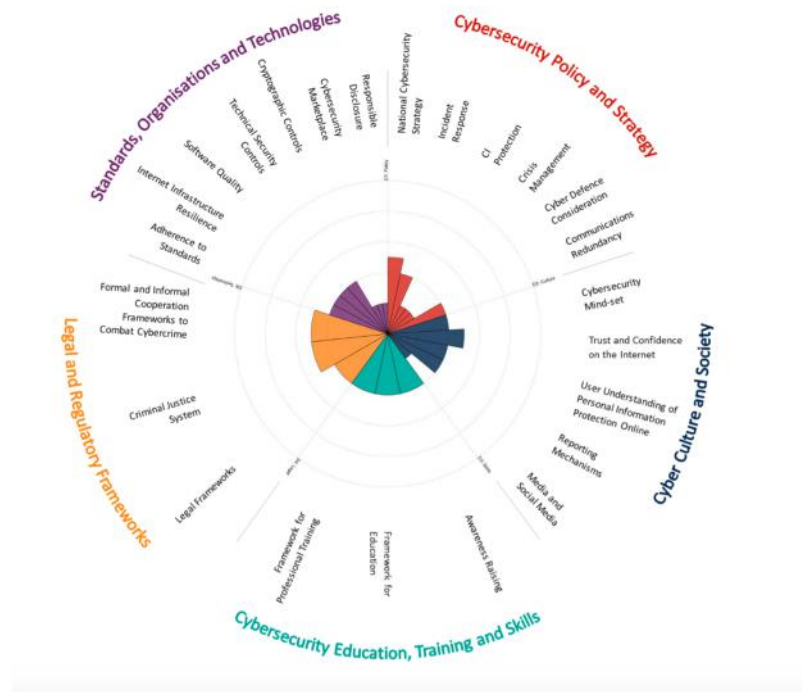


Stakeholder Clusters



Output and Benefits

- Review of cybersecurity capacity across five dimensions
- Stage of maturity per factor (not one single score for a country, no ranking)
- Ownership of review lies with country
- Self-assessment to point out needs and next steps
- Qualitative and quantitative benchmarking
- Detailed CMM review report with recommendations



D5.1 Adherence to Standards		
Areas of Capacity Advancements	Areas of Consolidation	Enduring Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Compliance efforts with legal requirements for data protection ↑ Minimum technical standards specified for one sector based on ENISA & ISO guidance ↑ Minimum technical standards audited for one select sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Integration of integrity and resilience principles into software development due to reliance on third-party APIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! With the exception of electronic service providers, no specific ICT security requirements for <i>de facto</i> CNI operators ! Technology security not viewed as integral part of procurement decisions
Maturity Levels in Comparison 2015 : 2019		
2015 - Formative	2019 - Formative	

End-user Value and Capacity-building Impact

- A CMM review drives enhanced awareness and capacity-building in the area of cybersecurity
- Countries have cited the CMM as foundational to their NCS
- A review enhances internal credibility of cybersecurity agenda within governments
- Helps define roles and responsibilities within government
- Has resulted increased funding for cybersecurity capacity-building

GCSCC Strategic & Implementation Partners



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



Cabinet Office



Over 80 National Cybersecurity Capacity Reviews

