How to create PPP and ISAC in cybersecurity – the roadmap

Magdalena Wrzosek, NASK, Poland

- ➢ National Research Institute
- ➢ National domain register .pl
- ➢ CERT Polska

National CSIRT

- Essential services operators
- Digital services providers
- Public administration
- Every citizen

NASK Research Institute

NASK Cyber POLICY

Partnership for Cybersecurity

CERT Polska

Every citizens

Esential services operators

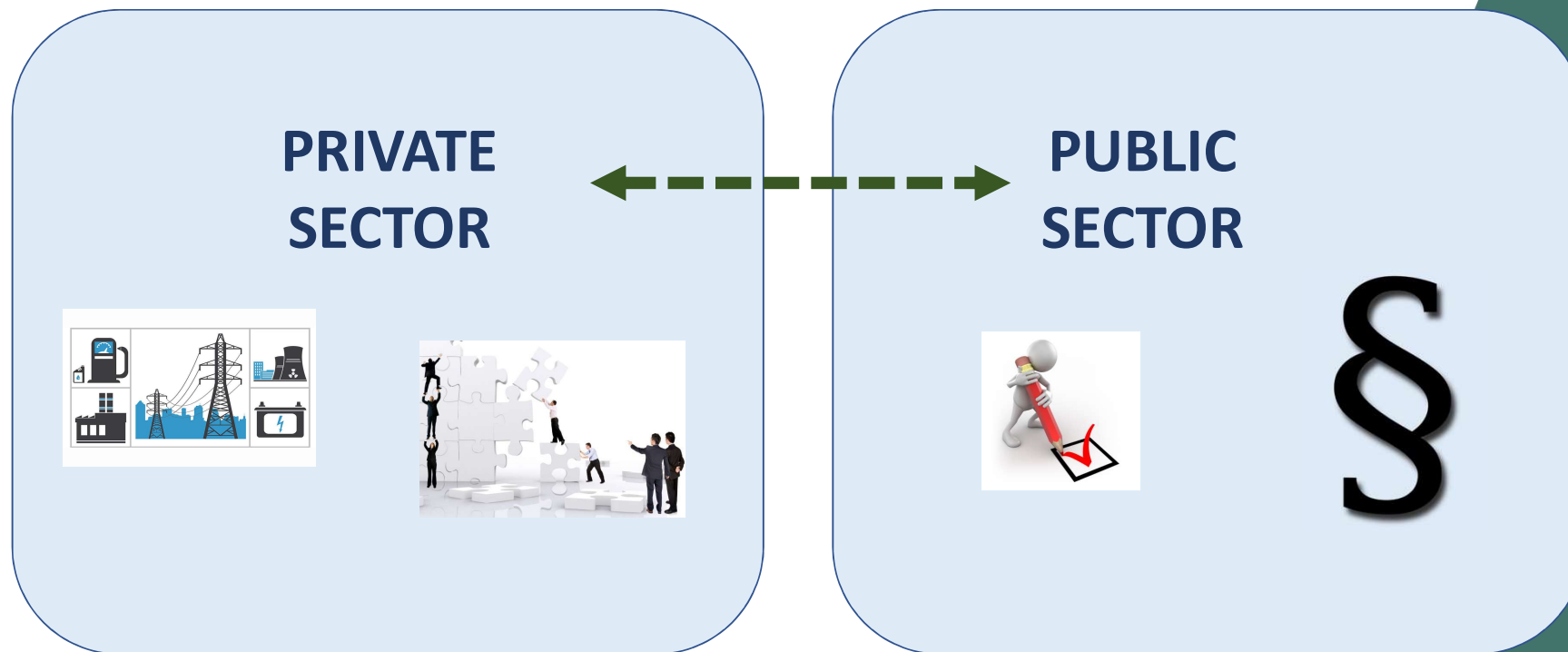Digital services providers

Public administration
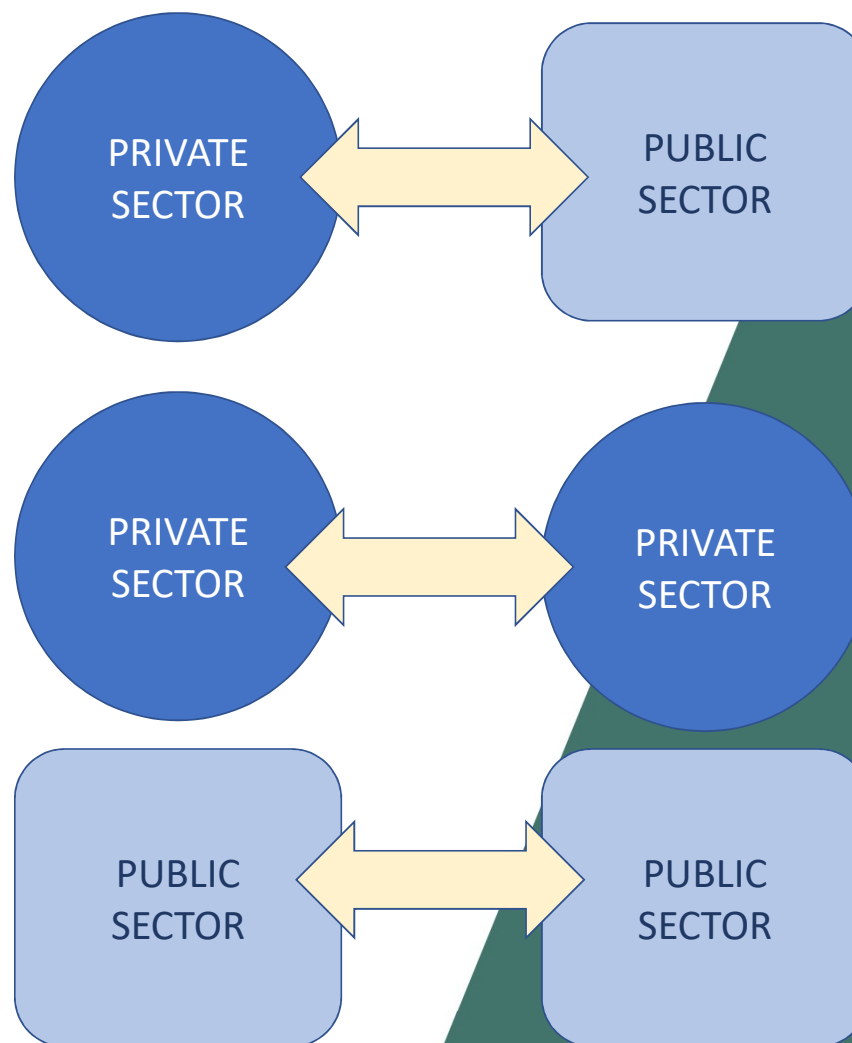
n6

MISP

MWDB

PPP created by NASK

PPP in Cybersecurity

PPP in Cybersecurity

A public – private partnership (PPP) is a long – term agreement/ cooperation/ collaboration between two or more public and private sectors

PRIVATE SECTOR ⟷ PUBLIC SECTOR

PRIVATE SECTOR ⟷ PRIVATE SECTOR

PUBLIC SECTOR ⟷ PUBLIC SECTOR

PPP in Cybersecurity

Cooperative Models for Public Private Partnership (PPPs) and Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs)

15 Member States

https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/information-sharing-and-analysis-center-isacs-cooperative-models

ENISA project

Economic interests

Regulatory requirements

Public relations

Social interests

Other reasons
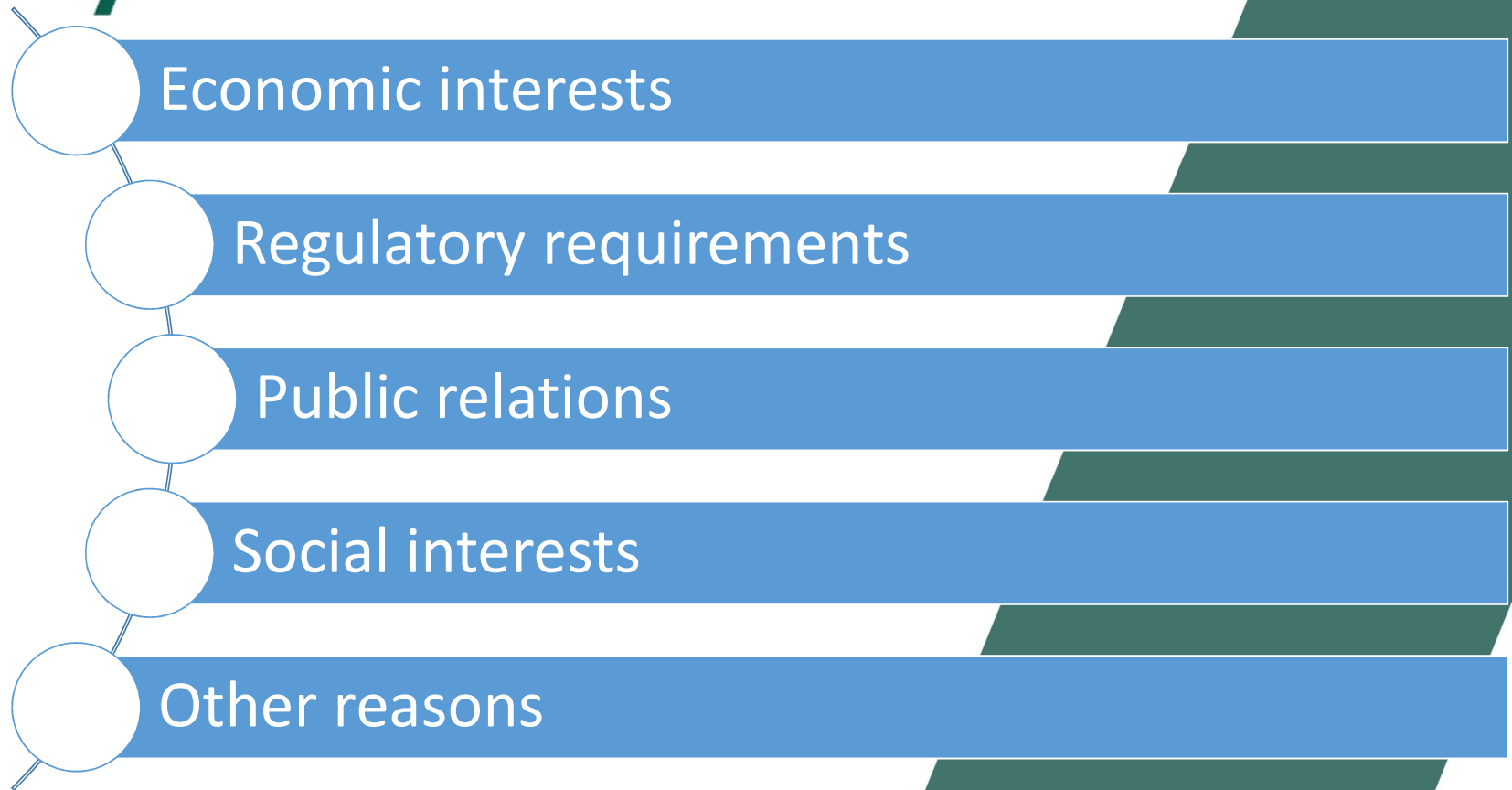
PPP in Cybersecurity – driving forces for the creation

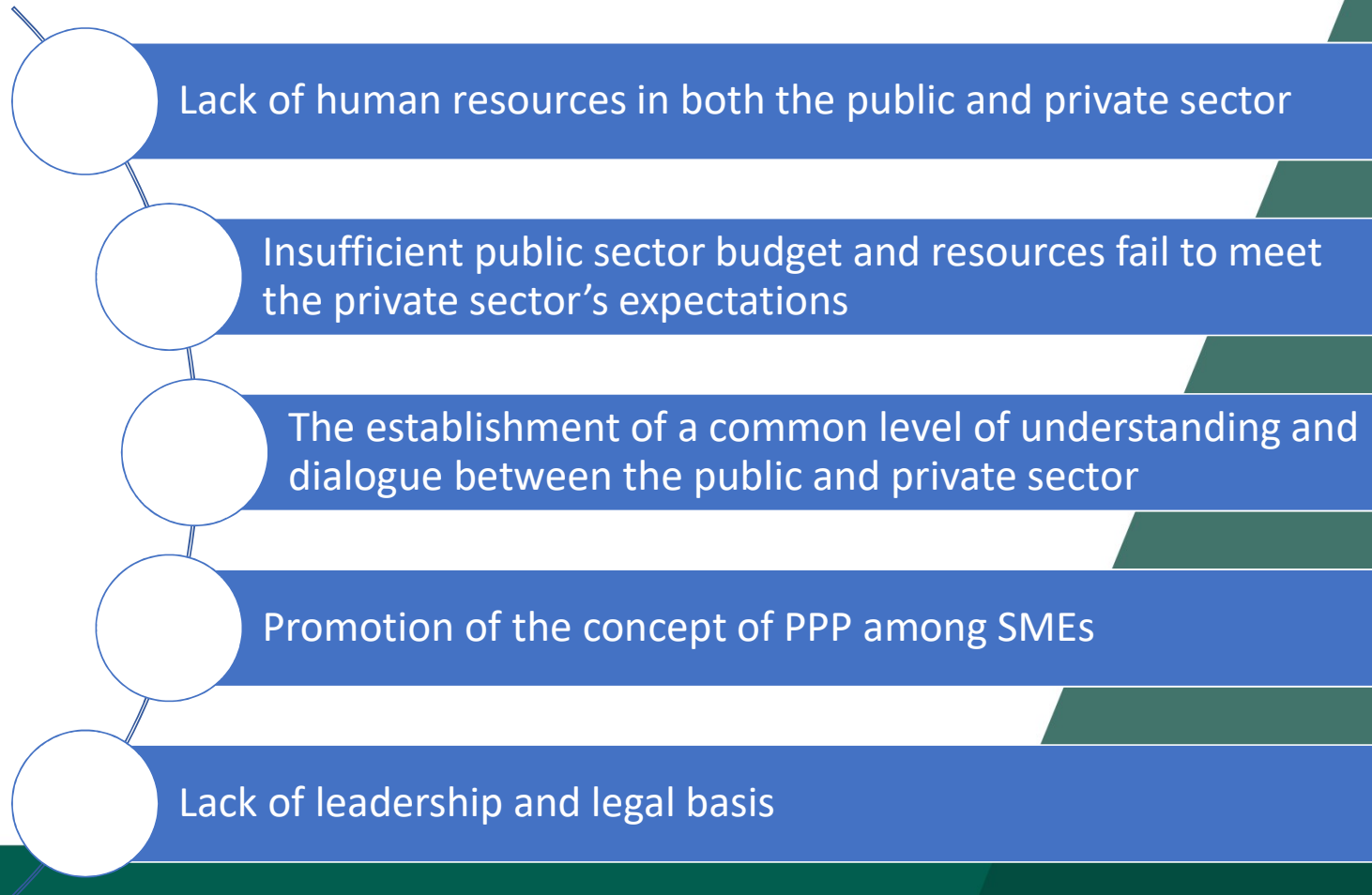| PRIVATE SECTOR REASONS TO PARTICIPATE IN A PPP and ISAC	PUBLIC SECTOR REASONS TO PARTICIPATE IN A PPP and ISAC
Access to public funds	Better understanding of Critical Infrastructure Information Protection (CIIP) and industry in general
Opportunity to influence national legislation and obligatory standards	Possibility to create synergies between different initiatives of private sector
Access to public sector knowledge and confidential information (EU legislation, fighting cybercrime)	Access to private sector resources (e.g. valuable experts), which makes it is easier to set up standards and good practices
Assurance that the products delivered through PPP are of good quality, as it is guaranteed by the government	
Sharing knowledge, experiences and good practices	
Helping to achieve resilience in the cyber ecosystem	
Increase the trust between public-public, private-private and public-private – PPP allows to meet different people and get to know them; because of that, it allows to have better information and proactive attitude in case of crisis	
Getting direct and credible contacts with other organisations	

PPP in Cybersecurity – motivation to participate

Lack of human resources in both the public and private sector

Insufficient public sector budget and resources fail to meet the private sector's expectations

The establishment of a common level of understanding and dialogue between the public and private sector

Promotion of the concept of PPP among SMEs

Lack of leadership and legal basis

Challenges and gaps

participants (private and public sector) need to invest on trust to ensure the right level of information sharing

facilitators need to ensure the right level of attendance for the ISAC participants

PPPs should have a structure which motivates the private sector

ISAC participants should follow the Traffic Light Protocol (TLP) for information sharing

The PPP participants should make sure that the structure engages the public sector

Terms of References and a code of conduct should be agreed and signed by all ISAC members

Recomendations

Magdalena Wrzosek
Head of Strategic Analysis and Emerging
Technologies Team, NASK, Poland

magdalena.wrzosek@nask.pl

Warszawa, 22 października 2019r.