The roll of Computer Incident Response Teams in National information security with focus on Montenegro case

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CERT's in general

- First CERT's in late 80's, today they are everywhere
- ENISA, FIRST, Trusted Introducer
- Depending mostly on their constituency we distinguish: National/Governmental, Academic, Military, Commercial …
- CERT's must be: well prepared, well equipped and well managed organizations
- CERTs need to reinvent themselves constantly – otherwise they themselves will become irrelevant in practice

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CERT's in general cont.

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ENISA Baseline Capabilities

- **European Commission** highlights the importance of national/governmental CERTs: A strong European early warning and incident response capability has to rely on well-functioning National/Governmental Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), i.e. having a common baseline in terms of capabilities
- ENISA Baseline Capabilities
  - ***Mandate and Strategy***
  - ***Service Portfolio***
  - ***Operational Capabilities***
  - ***Cooperation Capabilities***

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Global Initiatives

- OSCE 12 Confidence Building Measures Dec. 2013th
- Europe Digital Agenda 14 actions proposed
- ITU international cyber drills, Montenegro 2015th
- Bucharest Declaration
- NATO cyber drills

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Montenegro Overview

- Montenegro, 700 000 people, Capital Podgorica
- In 2006 Montenegro voted for independency on referendum
- Currency, euro
- Parliamentary Republic
- NATO and EU

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EU tempus project

Enhancement of cyber educational system of Montenegro

- **Enhancement of cyber educational system of Montenegro**
- **National Partners** (University of Donja Gorica, University Mediterranean, Chamber of Economy of Montenegro, Institute of Modern Technology Montenegro, Ministry for education) as well as
- **EU partners** (University of Maribor - Project Coordinator, Tallinn University of Technology, Università degli studi Roma Tre, Global Cyber Security Center, Buckinghamshire New University)

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EU tempus project cont.

- The issues of cyber-security vulnerabilities, national security, public safety, economic prosperity and critical infrastructure were discussed on Explanatory session between EU and ME (December 2012) during the Screening chapter 10 – "Information society".
- EU has highlighted for ME to begin with coordinated national initiative focused on cyber-security awareness, education, trainings, and professional development.
- Therefore, the Government and higher education institutions must encourage cyber-security competence across the nation and build an agile, highly skilled workforce capable of responding to a dynamic and rapidly developing array of threats.

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Montenegro Legal Framework

- Law on Information Security
- Data Confidentiality Law
- Law on Electronic Signatures
- Law on Electronic Communications
- Law on Electronic commerce
- National Cyber Security Strategy from 2013 till 2017
- Methodology for Identification of Critical Information Infrastructure

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Montenegro National CIRT

- Under Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunication
- 2012 National CIRT (Computer Incident Response Team) has begun its operation
- Membership in FIRST 2013
- Law on Information Security has position CIRT as the umbrella body in cyber space of Montenegro

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Roll of Montenegro CIRT

- Acting as official national point of contact for national / governmental CERTs for all cyber security related things
- Regional and International Cooperation
- Critical information infrastructure (CII) identification and protection
- National campaigns to raise awareness on cyber-security topics
  - COP "Conquer Internet, Surf Wisely"
- Dissemination of information's related to cyber threats
- Coordination of all relevant state authorities in the cyber space

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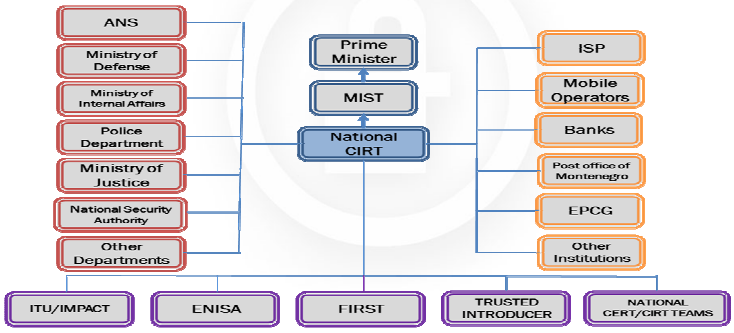
NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY STRATEGY 2013 – 2017

- National CIRT should support and closely follow National Cyber Security Strategy
- Created in close collaboration with other relevant authorities in the field of cyber security



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Strategy Cont.

- Defines the basic concepts (cyber, cyberspace, cyber security, cyber defense, cyber crime, cyber terrorism, cyber espionage, cyber warfare)
- Defining institutional and organizational structure in the field of cyber security in the country
- Protection of critical information structures in Montenegro
- Strengthening capacities of state law enforcement authorities
- Incident Response
- The role of Ministry of Defense and Military of Montenegro in cyberspace
- Public-private partnership
- Raising public awareness and protection on the Internet

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Room for improvement

- Legal skills and PR (public relations) skills, to give more visibility to our activities
- Interaction with domestic stakeholders in the area of cyber-security i.e. engaging in local working groups and informal meetings, drawing up voluntary written agreements

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Thank you for your attention!

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