











CMM End-user Value and Capacity-building Impact

According to a a recent evaluation of the CMM in 2020

- Drives increased **cybersecurity awareness and capacity building** and contributes to greater collaboration within government;
- Helps enable **networking and collaboration** with business and wider society;
- Enhances internal credibility of cybersecurity agenda within governments;
- Helps define **roles and responsibilities** within governments;
- Increases **funding** for cybersecurity capacity building; and
- Is foundational to country **strategy and policy** development.





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Over 85 National Cybersecurity Capacity Reviews



+ 2 Regional Studies by the OAS Armenia Bosnia & Herzegovina Cyprus Georgia Iceland Kosovo Lithuania Macedonia Montenegro Serbia Switzerland UK

Albania

Botswana Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Cameroon Cote d'Ivoire The Gambia Ghana Lesotho Liberia Madagascar

Malawi



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Namibia Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia Tunisia Uganda Zambia

C3SA

Mauritius

Bangladesh Bhutan Kyrgyzstan Indonesia Myanmar Thailand Sri Lanka

See complete list on https://gcscc.ox.ac.uk/cmm-reviews

Fiji Kiribati Micronesia Samoa Papua New Guinea Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu

Status: March 2021



CMM 2021 Edition Decision Process

The decision to considering reviewing the CMM was taken based on two key factors:

1) Operational Environment and Risks

2) Changing Cybersecurity Control Landscape











How it all started...

• CMM revision process formally begun in 2019

- Collection of evidence from:
 - CMM Implementers
 - Global Constellation partners (OCSC, C3SA)
 - Countries who used the CMM
 - Consultation with the GCSCC's Expert Advisory Panel (EAP)
 - Cybersecurity experts











Autumn 2019 - March 2020

- Consultation: Discussion of the content of the change proposals for each Dimension
- Personalised email invitations (almost 300) sent out including EAP members, global constellation and strategic partners and cybersecurity experts
- For each Dimension at least 3-4 online conference calls took place (18 in total); alongside 1-1- calls with partners and other experts.
- Feedback was gathered during a CMM Revision Workshop held in Melbourne alongside the OCSC/GCSCC Annual Conference February 2020
- More than 150 individuals contributed to different steps of the revision process











Inclusion in the proposed CMM 2021 Edition

- Each change must have been proposed by partners, users, or expert advisors. It must be based on experience in deploying the CMM and feedback from a country which has used the CMM or from a member of the international stakeholder community with particular insight into changing environments that need be taken into account;
- The change must have been discussed with the GCSCC Expert Advisory Panel, regional, strategic and implementation partners and other experts during the online conference calls and/or one-to-one online meetings. Clear consensus must have been reached amongst the attendees;
- The change must have been discussed at the CMM Revision Workshop in February 2020. Clear consensus must have been reached amongst attendees;
- Global Constellation partners and strategic and implementation partners must have been consulted; and
- Members of the GCSCC Technical Board must agree that the changes are



desirable. Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre







Cybersecurity Capacity Maturity Model for Nations (CMM)

- spanning five *Dimensions* and 23 *Factors* including almost 800 indicators
- developed and reviewed in global multi-stakeholder consultation processes
- suitable for self-assessment of current capacity
- creating a comprehensive benchmark of current position and how to increase maturity



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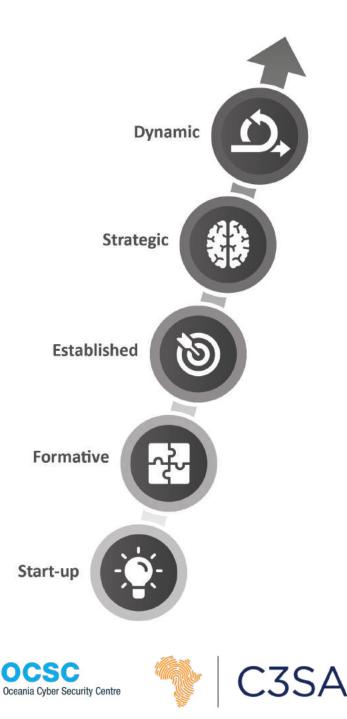


5 Stages of Maturity

Global

Cyber Security

Capacity Centre







Dimension 1: Cybersecurity Policy and Strategy







CMM 2016	CMM 2021 Edition
Factor 1.1: National Cybersecurity	Factor 1.1: National Cybersecurity
Strategy	Strategy
Aspects:	Aspects:
Strategy Development	 Strategy Development
Organisation	Content
Content	 Implementation and Review
	International Engagement
Factor 1.2: Incident Response	Factor 1.2: Incident Response and Crisis
	Management
Aspects:	Aspects:
Identification of Incidents	Identification and Categorisation of
Organisation	Incidents
Coordination	Organisation
Mode of Operation	 Integration of Cybersecurity into
	National Crisis Management















CMM 2016	CMM 2021 Edition
Factor 1.3: Critical Infrastructure (CI)	Factor 1.3: Critical Infrastructure (CI)
Protection	Protection
Aspects: Identification Organisation Risk Management and Response 	Aspects: • Identification • Regulatory Requirements • Operational Practice
Factor 1.4: Crisis Management	Factor 1.4. National Crisis Management
	(removed and merged into Factor 1.2)
Aspect:	
Crisis Management	
Factor 1.5: Cyber Defence	Factor 1.4: Cybersecurity in Defence and
	National Security
Aspects:	Aspects:
Strategy	Defence Force Cybersecurity Strategy
Organisation	Defence Force Cybersecurity
Coordination	Capability
	Civil-Defence Coordination
Factor 1.6: Communications Redundancy	Factor 1.6: Communications Redundancy
	(removed, was split and merged relevant
Communications Redundancy	parts with D1.2 and D5.2 on Internet
	Infrastructure)















Dimension 2: Cybersecurity Culture and Society







CMM 2016	CMM 2021 Edition
Factor 2.1: Cybersecurity Mindset	Factor 2.1: Cybersecurity Mindset
Aspects:	Aspects:
Government	Awareness of Risks
Private sector	Priority of Security
Users	Practices
Factor 2.2: Trust and Confidence on the	Factor 2.2: Trust and Confidence in Online
Internet	Services
Aspects:	Aspects:
User Trust and Confidence on the	Digital Literacy and Skills
Internet	• User Trust and Confidence in Online
• User Trust in E-government Services	Search and Information
• User Trust in E-commerce Services	Disinformation
	• User Trust in E-government Services
	• User Trust in E-commerce Services
Factor 2.3: User Understanding of	Factor 2.3: User Understanding of
Personal Information Protection Online	Personal Information Protection Online
Aspects:	Aspects:
User Understanding of Personal	Personal Information Protection
Information Protection Online	Online















CMM 2016	CMM 2021 Edition
Factor 2.4: Reporting Mechanisms	Factor 2.4: Reporting Mechanisms
Aspects: Reporting Mechanisms 	Aspects: Reporting Mechanisms
Factor 2.5: Media and Social Media	Factor 2.5: Media and Online Platforms
Aspects: Media and Social Media 	Aspects: Media and Social Media















Dimension 3: Building Cybersecurity Knowledge and Capabilities







CMM 2016	CMM 2021 Edition
Factor 3.1: Awareness Raising	Factor 3.1: Building Cybersecurity
	Awareness
Aspects:	Aspects:
Awareness Raising Programmes	Initiatives by Government
Executive Awareness Raising	Initiatives by Private sector
	Initiatives by Civil society
	Executive Awareness Raising
Factor 3.2: Framework for Education	Factor 3.2: Cybersecurity Education
Aspects:	Aspects:
Provision	Provision
Administration	Administration
Factor 3.3: Framework for Professional	Factor 3.3: Cybersecurity Professional
Training	Training
Aspects:	Aspects:
Provision	Provision
Uptake	Uptake
	Factor 3.4: Cybersecurity Research and
	Innovation (new factor and aspect added)
	Aspect:
	Cybersecurity Research and
	Development















Dimension 4: Legal and Regulatory Frameworks









CMM 2016	CMM 2021 Edition
Factor 4.1: Legal Frameworks	Factor 4.1: Legal and Regulatory Provisions
Aspects: - Legislative Frameworks for ICT Security - Privacy, Freedom of Speech & Other Human Rights Online - Data Protection Legislation - Child Protection Online - Consumer Protection Legislation - Intellectual Property Legislation - Substantive Cybercrime Legislation - Procedural Cybercrime Legislation	















CMM 2016	CMM 2021 Edition
Factor 4.2: Criminal Justice System	Factor 4.3: Legal and Regulatory Capability
Aspects: • Law Enforcement • Prosecution • Courts	 and Capacity Aspects: Law Enforcement Prosecution Courts
	Regulatory Bodies
Factor 4.3: Formal and Informal Cooperation	Factor 4.4: Formal and Informal Co-operation
Frameworks to Combat Cybercrime	Frameworks to Combat Cybercrime
Aspects: • Formal Cooperation • Informal Cooperation	 Aspects: Law Enforcement Co-operation with Private Sector Co-operation with Foreign Law Enforcement Counterparts Government-Criminal Justice Sector Collaboration















Dimension 5: Standards and Technologies







CMM 2016	CMM 2021 Edition
Factor 5.1: Adherence to Standards	Factor 5.1: Adherence to Standards
 Aspects: ICT Security Standards Standards in Procurement Standards in Software Development 	 Aspects: ICT Security Standards Standards in Procurement Standards for Provision of Products and Services
Factor 5.2: Internet Infrastructure Resilience	Factor 5.2: Communications and Internet Infrastructure Resilience
Aspects: Internet Infrastructure Resilience	 Aspects: Internet Infrastructure Reliability Monitoring and Response
Factor 5.3: Software Quality	Factor 5.3: Software Quality
Aspects: • Software Quality	Aspects: Software Quality and Assurance













Factor 5.4: Technical Security Controls	Factor 5.4: Security Controls
Aspects: • Technical Security Controls	Aspects: Technological Security Controls Cryptographic Controls
Factor 5.5: Cryptographic Controls	Factor 5.5: Cryptographic Controls
Aspects: • Cryptographic Controls	Cryptographic controls was merged into Security Controls (above) as a new aspect.
Factor 5.6: Cybersecurity Marketplace	Factor 5.5 Cybersecurity Marketplace
Aspects: Cybersecurity Technologies Cyber Insurance 	 Aspects: Cybersecurity Technologies Cybersecurity Services and Expertise Security Implications of Outsourcing Cyber Insurance
 Factor 5.7: Responsible Disclosure Aspects: Responsible Disclosure 	 Factor 5.6: Responsible Disclosure Aspects: Sharing Vulnerability Information Policies, Processes and Legislation for Responsible Disclosure of Security Flaws



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CMM 2021 Edition will be available on https://gcscc.ox.ac.uk/the-cmm

Discussion and questions

Thank you for your attention!



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