



Class Structure

"Security of what? Security from who?" (30min)

Koichiro Komiyama



“CJK Cybersecurity from ‘Darknet’ observer’s perspective” (30min)

Masaki Kubo



Q&A Session (30min)

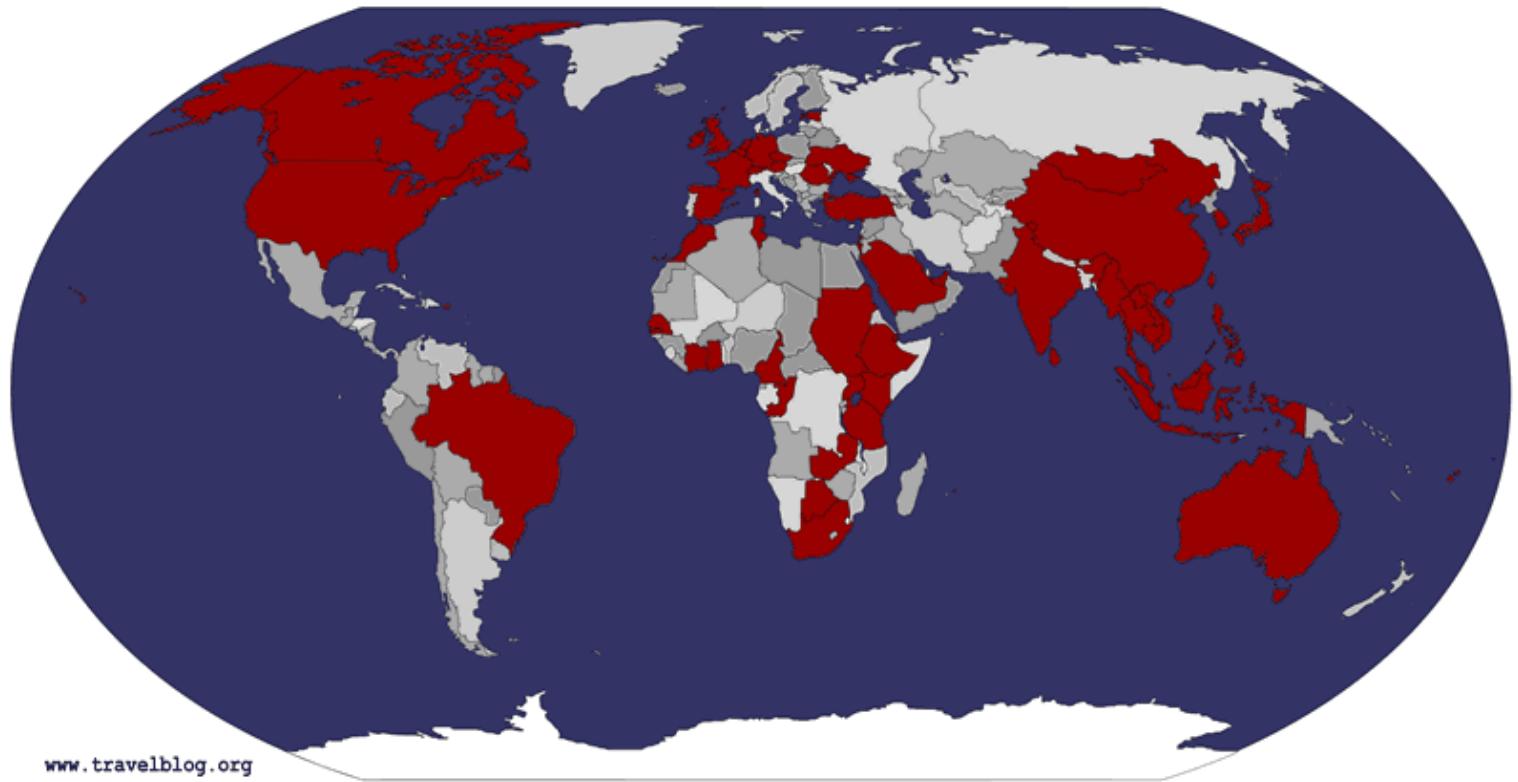
Cybersecurity Governance

Security of what? Security from who?

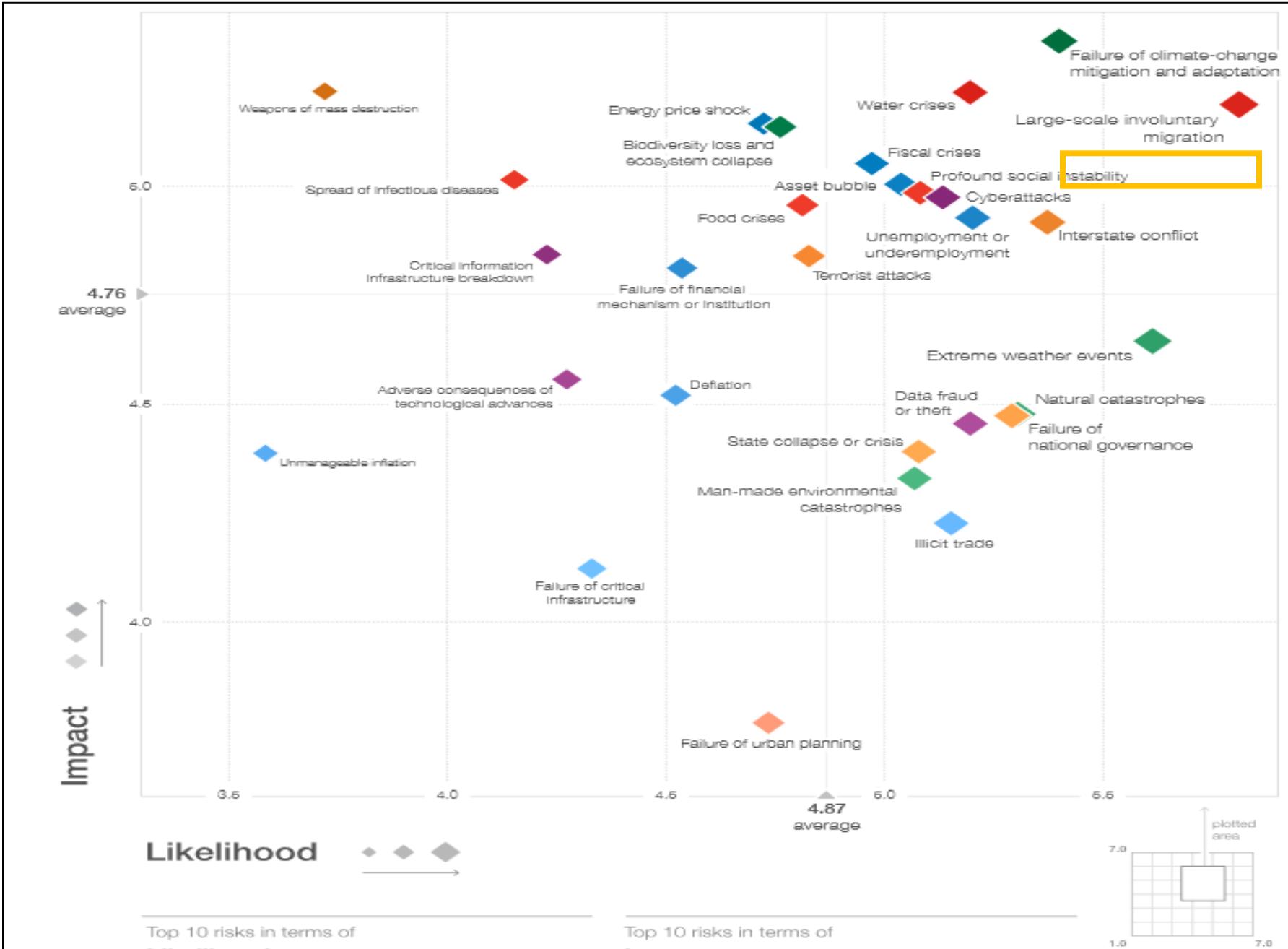
Koichiro Sparky Komiyama
JPCERT/CC

About me

- Koichiro Sparky Komiya
ma
- JPCERT/CC (2007-present)
- FIRST Board member(2015-2018)
- GCSC, Research Advisory Group Deputy Chair
- Keio University, PhD candidate



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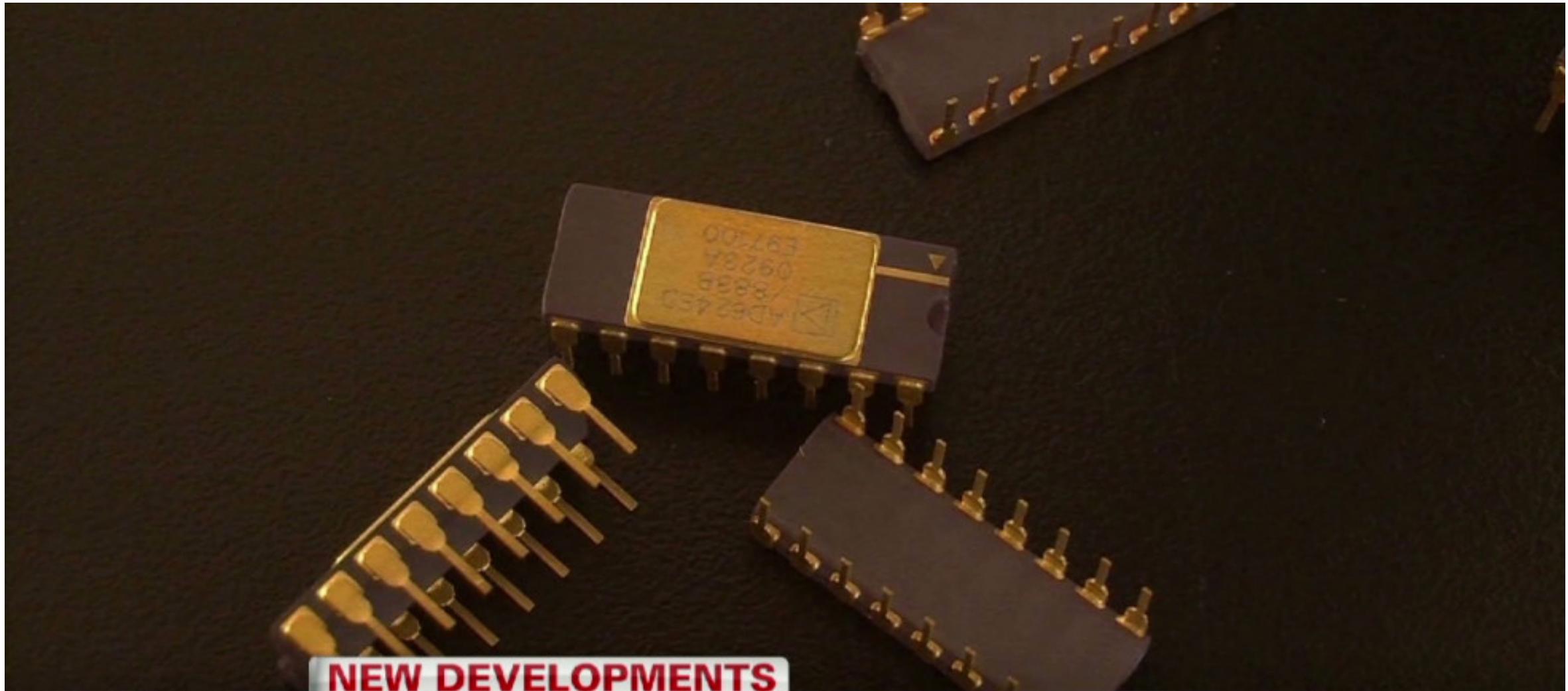


Everything is hackable



Bangladesh Bank official's computer was hacked to carry out \$81 million heist: diplomat





NEW DEVELOPMENTS

FAKE PARTS PUTTING U.S. TROOPS AT RISK

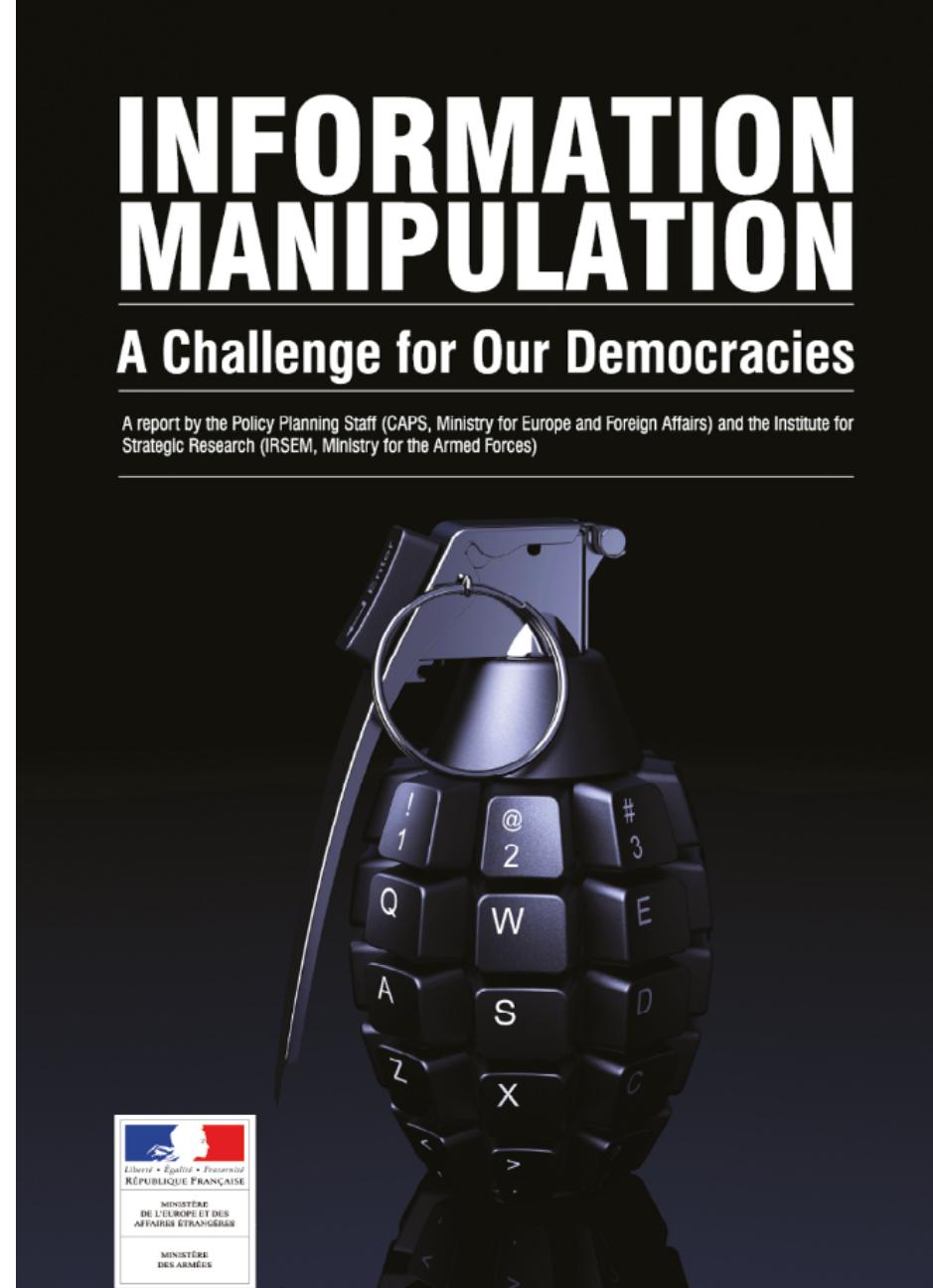
Senate: More than a million bogus parts in military equipment



| This is CNN, the Worldwide Leader in News

NAS ▼ -8.13

Election



https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/information_manipulation_rvb_cle838736.pdf



Norms? Treaty?



President Barack Obama and Chinese President Xi Jinping arrive for their joint new conference, Friday, Sept. 25, 2015, in the Rose Garden of the White House in Washington. (AP Photo/Evan Vucci)

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/reliable-source/wp/2015/09/25/complete-guest-list-for-the-state-dinner-in-honor-of-chinese-president-xi-jinping>

One World, One Internet

WHAT DOES ICANN DO?

To reach any device or thing connected to the Internet, you (or your search engine) must know their address – a name or a number. That address must be unique, so you can reliably find and connect to other devices, things, or information sources no matter where you are in the world. That's how the trees of thousands of physical networks appear and operate as "One Internet".

In concert with the technical operating community, ICANN maintains and administers the registries containing these unique addresses across the world ensuring the security, stability, and integrity of One Internet where we can reliably find each other.

Community-Driven Global Policy Development

To keep pace with dynamic technologies and rapid innovation, ICANN facilitates an open, consensus-driven, multistakeholder policy development process that it runs from the bottom up.

Multistakeholder Model

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, National & International Organizations, Governments, Research, Academic and Technical Communities are all represented.

Competition & Choice

From accrediting over 2000 registrars, to introducing new Top Level Domains (TLDs), ICANN works to expand consumer choice by fostering competition and innovation in the domain-name marketplace.

WHICH FUNCTIONS DOES ICANN COORDINATE?

DNS

- Development of generic TLD policy
- Facilitation of country code TLD policy discussions
- Delegation of and changes to top-level domains
- Management of the root's ENSI/ICANN trust anchor
- Facilitating Root Server System discussions

Internet Numbers

- Assignment of global number allocated prefixes
- Allocation of local-level blocks of internet numbers
- Release as Regional Internet Registries

Protocol Parameters

- Creation of and changes to protocol parameter registries
- Management of the IANA Database

Security & Stability

ICANN supports DNS security by supporting a second DNS infrastructure (DNSSEC) and managing the top-level key of that infrastructure, requiring close coordination and collaboration with the community and stakeholders around the world.

Interoperability

ICANN's work plays a role in helping the community to develop new technologies that flourish while maintaining interoperability across the global Internet. For example, the central publication point of unique protocol identifiers maintained by ICNPs makes it easier for protocol developers to create protocols that allow communications using secure connections between users.

Contractual Compliance

ICANN maintains the contracts and enforces the consensus policies developed through the community-driven process embodied in those contracts. While we are not a regulator, we comply with the law and enforce community policies through contractual obligations.



HOW DO I PARTICIPATE?

- Sign up for updates at [icann.org](#)
- Join one of the many Public Comment Forums on ICANN's website
- Attend ICANN's Public Meetings in person or online to provide input

WHO'S INVOLVED?

A number of groups, each of which

Supporting
Function

Advisory
Committee

Technical Advisory
Committee

Board of
Directors

End of free and open Internet

- We reaffirm that
 - “Humans do not yearn only for freedom. They also seek security—not only physical security against attack but also the security that comes from family, tribe, race and culture. Often, people welcome a strong, charismatic leader who can provide that kind of protection.”
Kagan, Robert. 2019. “The Strongmen Strike Back.” *Brookings Policy Brief* 1–19.
 - We recognize that
 - “Critical distinction between governance of the internet and governance on the internet”
- Maurer, Tim. 2017. “Contested Governance: Internet Governance and Cybersecurity.” Pp. 29–32 in *Innovations in Global Governance*. The Council on Foreign Relations.

CJK cooperation in
cybersecurity

Track 1

- Previous meetings
 - 2014 Beijing
 - 2015 Seoul
 - 2017 Tokyo



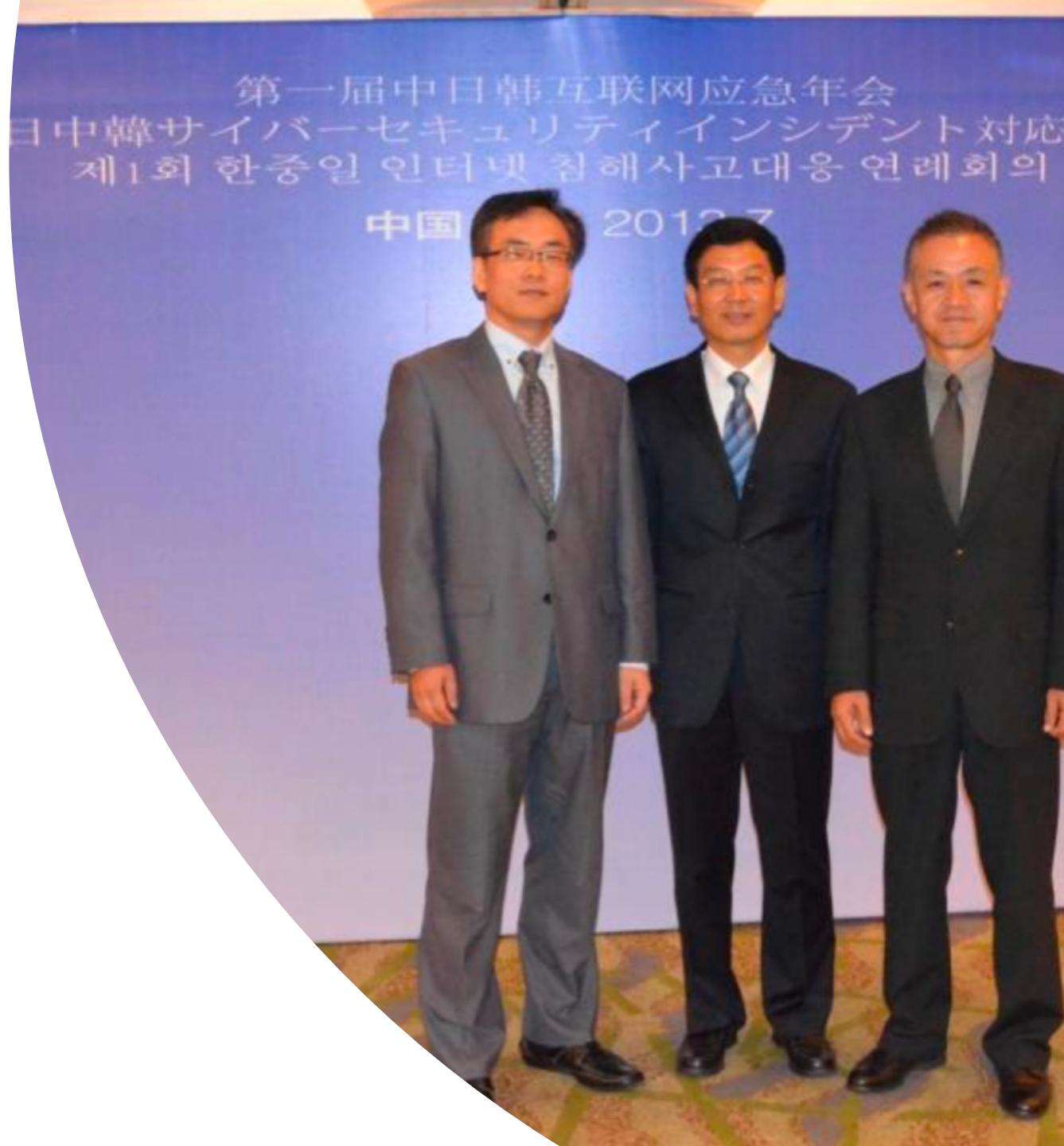
Track 2 (Academia)

- China Institute of International Studies - Xu Longdi
- Keio University – Motohiro Tsuchiya
- Korea University - Nohyoung Park
- Previous meeting
 - 1st Seoul
 - 2nd Beijing Oct 12, 2017
 - 3rd Tokyo Nov1, 2018
 - 4th Seoul Sep 26, 2019
 - 5th Tsuruoka 2020



CERT Level

-
- Annual F2F meeting by CNCERT(CAC), KrCERT/CC(KISA) and JPCERT/CC
 - Outcome
 - JERT(Joint Emergency Response)
 - Incident Response Review
 - Previous Meeting
 - 1st Shanghai 2013
 - 2nd Seoul 2014
 - 3rd Tokyo 2015
 - 4th Jilin 2016
 - 5th Seoul 2017
 - 6th Tokyo 2018
 - 7th Beijing 2019



Summary

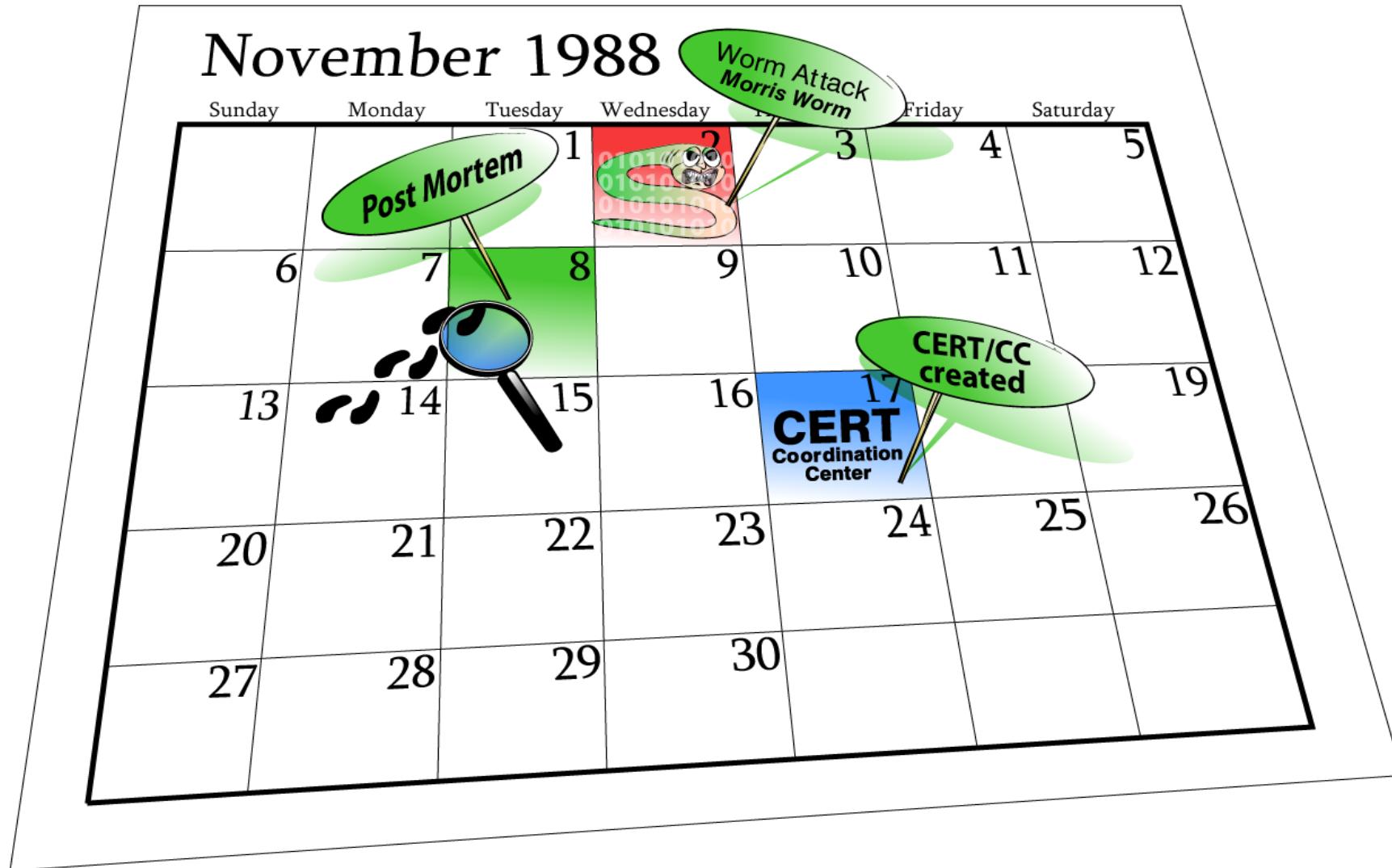
- Cybersecurity used to be a process to enhance confidentiality, integrity and availability of system. Now its scope also includes peace or stability of social system.
- CSIRT, for example, seek mechanism to maintain transparency in each activity.
- CJK dialogue are on-going at different layers.

Reference

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appendix

Morris Worm and the first CSIRT was made



Additional roles

- Attribution
- Censorship
- Surveillance
- Offensive cyber

International CSIRT collaboration's at risk

- National CSIRTs are not the only expert group
- Commercialization
 - Zero day vulnerability becoming a commodity
- Government needs additional control on cyberspace.
 - Data localization, etc.
 - Cyberspace as 5th Domain
- The expansion of CSIRT community