

## 「OECD<sup>1</sup>重要情報インフラの保護に関する理事会勧告」について

### 1. 本勧告の要点

#### (1) 「OECD 重要情報インフラの保護に関する理事会勧告」とは

- ・ OECD 情報コンピュータ通信政策(ICCP)委員会にて、日本を含む7カ国のベストプラクティスをもとに策定
- ・ インターネット経済の将来像に関する OECD 閣僚会議(2008年6月17・18日、於ソウル)にて決定(原文は次頁以降参照)

#### (2) 「重要情報インフラ」とは

「相互接続された情報システムとネットワークであり、その途絶や破壊が、国民の公衆衛生、安全、安心、経済的福祉、又は政府や経済の有効的な機能に重大な影響をもたらすもの」

#### (3) Part1: 国内レベルでの重要情報インフラ保護

- ・ 重要情報インフラ保護に向けて、政府の指導力と責任を表明すること  
例. 明確な基本方針を導入、政策目的の達成のために民間部門との連携 等
- ・ 重要情報インフラのリスクを管理  
例. 国家的な戦略の策定、相互依存性への考慮、CERT/CSIRT の開発、脆弱性と脅威分析に基づいたリスク管理の実行、その定期的な見直し 等
- ・ 民間部門との連携  
例. リスク管理、インシデント対応等に焦点を当てた官民の信頼関係構築、情報の機微性を認識した上での定期的な情報交換、官民共同連携による研究開発を通じた CII の安全性向上 等

#### (4) Part2: 国境を越えたCII保護

- ・ 加盟国は、国家間・民間部門双方に対し、戦略、政策、オペレーションのいずれのレベルにおいても協力
- ・ その結果、個々の国が独自での対応能力を超えて事象や環境に対応し、重要情報インフラ保護がより確かなものになる  
例. 情報や経験の共有、国境を越えた依存性や相互依存性をリスクマネジメントに適用

### 2. 今後の方向性

加盟国に対して本勧告の遂行を奨励するとともに、重要情報インフラ保護に関する問題の国際的な協力を促進するために、5年毎に点検する。

<sup>1</sup> OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development : 経済協力開発機構) は、先進国間の自由な意見交換・情報交換を通じて、1) 経済成長、2) 貿易自由化、3) 途上国支援に貢献することを目的に、1961年に設立（本部：パリ）



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry  
Committee for Information, Computer and  
Communications Policy



# OECD Recommendation of the Council on the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructures [C(2008)35]



**OECD Ministerial Meeting**  
on the Future of the Internet Economy  

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Seoul, Korea, 17-18 June 2008

Hosted by



## **ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

The OECD is a unique forum where the governments of 30 democracies work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD.

## **Foreword**

This Recommendation was developed by the OECD Committee for Information, Computer and Communication Policy (ICCP Committee), and its Working Party on Information Security and Privacy. The Recommendation was adopted by the OECD Council at its 1172nd Session on 30 April 2008.

## **OECD Recommendation of the Council on the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructures**

### **THE COUNCIL**

**Having regard** to Article 5 b) of the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960;

**Having regard** to the Recommendation of the Council concerning Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks - Towards a Culture of Security [C(2002)131], hereinafter the "Security Guidelines";

**Having regard** to the Resolution 58/199 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures;

**Recognising** that the functioning of our economies and societies increasingly relies on information systems and networks that are interconnected and interdependent, domestically and across borders; that a number of those systems and networks are of national critical importance; and that their protection is a priority area for national policy and international cooperation;

**Recognising** that in order to improve the protection of domestic and cross-border critical information infrastructures, Member countries need to share their knowledge and experience in developing policies and practices and cooperate more closely between themselves as well as with non Member economies;

**Recognising** that the protection of critical information infrastructures requires coordination domestically and across borders with the private sector owners and operators of such infrastructures, hereinafter the "private sector";

### **On the proposal of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communication Policy:**

**AGREES** that:

For the purposes of this Recommendation, critical information infrastructures, hereinafter "CII", should be understood as referring to those interconnected information systems and networks, the disruption or destruction of which would have a serious impact on the health, safety, security, or economic well-being of citizens, or on the effective functioning of government or the economy;

National CII are identified through a risk assessment process and typically include one or more of the following:

- Information components supporting critical infrastructures, and/or

- Information infrastructures supporting essential components of government business; and/or
- Information infrastructures essential to the national economy.

**RECOMMENDS** that:

Member countries introduce and maintain an effective framework to implement the OECD Security Guidelines in relation to the protection of CII, taking into account the specific policy and operational guidance set out herein;

**PART I. Protection of critical information infrastructures at the domestic level**

Member countries should:

Demonstrate government leadership and commitment to protect CII by:

- Adopting clear policy objectives at the highest level of government.
- Identifying government agencies and organisations with responsibility and authority to implement these policy objectives.
- Consulting with private sector owners and operators of CII to establish mutual cooperation for the implementation of these objectives.
- Ensuring transparency on the delegations of responsibility to government authorities and agencies to facilitate closer co-operation within the government and with the private sector.
- Systematically reviewing policy and legal frameworks and self-regulatory schemes which may apply to CII, including those addressing cross-border threats, to assess the need to enhance their implementation, to amend them or to develop new instruments.
- Taking steps, where appropriate, to enhance the security level of components of information system and networks that constitute CII.

Manage risks to CII by:

- Developing a national strategy that gains commitment from all those concerned, including the highest levels of government and the private sector.
- Taking into consideration interdependencies.
- Conducting a risk assessment based on the analysis of vulnerabilities and the threats to the CII, in order to protect economies and societies against the impacts of highest national concern.
- Developing, on the basis of the assessment, and periodically reviewing a national risk management process that sets out the detailed organisation, tools and monitoring mechanisms required to implement the risk management strategy at every level, including:
  - i. The appropriate organisational structure to provide guidelines and promote good security practices at the national level and to manage and monitor progress, as well as a complete set of processes to ensure

preparedness, including prevention, protection, response and recovery from natural and malicious threats.

- *ii.* A system of measurement to evaluate and appraise measures in place (including exercises and tests as appropriate) and allow for feedback and continuous update.
- Developing an incident response capability, such as a computer security incident response team (CERT/CSIRTs), in charge of monitoring, warning, alerting and carrying out recovery measures for CII; and mechanisms to foster closer cooperation and communications among those involved in incident response.

Work in partnership with the private sector by:

- Establishing trusted public-private partnerships with a focus on risk management, incident response and recovery.
- Enabling mutual and regular exchange of information by establishing information sharing arrangements that acknowledge the sensitivity of certain information.
- Fostering innovation through public-private research and development projects focused on the improvement of the security of CII and as appropriate, sharing these innovations across borders.

## **PART II. Protecting critical information infrastructures across borders**

Member countries should cooperate among themselves and with the private sector at the strategy, policy and operational levels to ensure the protection of CII against events and circumstances beyond the capacity of individual countries to address alone.

They should in particular proactively engage in bilateral and multilateral cooperation at regional and global levels with a view to:

- Share knowledge and experience with respect to the development of domestic policies and practices and to models for coordinating with private sector owners and operators of critical information infrastructures.
- Develop a common understanding of:
  - i.* Risk management applicable to cross-border dependencies and inter-dependencies.
  - ii.* Generic vulnerabilities, threats and impacts on the CII, to facilitate collective action to address those that are widespread, such as security flaws and malicious software, as well as to improve risk management strategies and policies.
- Make available information regarding the national agencies involved in the protection of CII, their roles and responsibilities, to facilitate identification of counterparts and improve the timeliness of cross border action.
- Acknowledge the value of participation in international or regional networks for watch, warning and incident response, to enable robust information

sharing and coordination at the operational level, as well as to better manage crisis in case of an incident developing across borders.

- Support cross-border collaboration for, and information sharing on, public-private research and development for the protection of CII.

**INVITES:**

Member countries to disseminate this Recommendation throughout the public and private sectors, including governments, businesses and other international organisations to encourage all relevant participants to take the necessary steps for the protection of CII;

Non-Member economies to take account of this Recommendation and collaborate with Member countries in its implementation;

**INSTRUCTS** the OECD Committee for Information, Computer and Communication Policy to:

Promote the implementation of this Recommendation and review it every five years to foster international co-operation on issues relating to the protection of CII.