

Cybersecurity Leadership & Resilience

Dr. Luis O. Noguero

Advanced Division of Informatics & Information Technology, Inc.
President and CEO



Information System Security Officer, **US Department of Commerce, Southeast Region**



Considerations

- ✓ OK to disagree, in any ways.
- Not an attempt to demonstrate anything – just share different perspectives.
- ✓ Not a colloquial conference or presentation – exchange of ideas.
- BIAS out of the topic – make the topic irrelevant.
- ✓ Expect dichotomy topics discussions.

Resilient Leader

- **Resilience**: is the ability to recuperate or adjust after a calamity or unexpected change.
- **Leadership resilience**: is the capacity to understand the situation and support people around
- **Leadership resilience in cybersecurity**: is the needed aptitude to understand the technical problem, support in any possible ways, allows the experts to work on the issues, and suggest the best way to go.

Resilience - 1

Resilience is becoming more emphasized as an essential characteristic in cybersecurity, but what is expected from cybersecurity leaders?

Two general aspects: (a) general leadership and (b) cybersecurity leadership.

a)

- show understandings of others' positions.
- Support capacity and tactic
- stay carefully focused on minimizing internal crisis

Resilience - 2

b)

- Medium to high technical knowledge
- Willing to make hard decisions based exclusively in technical facts (doubts can increase the risk of cybersecurity breaches). Political?
- Encourage cybersecurity flexibilities (when doable), promote continues learning and collaboration

Miles & Snow model approach.

Common problems linked to resilience in cybersecurity:

- Lack of time
- In the leader-follower dynamic, leaders have direct and indirect influence on daily business decisions – resilience.
- Employees can easily commit different types of cybercrime, for dissimilar reasons – resilience.
- Lack of quantifiable cybersecurity progress – ROI?
- Cybersecurity as a checkmark

Emotional Intelligence in Cybersecurity – resilience.

- a) How might emotional intelligence help in building up a successful organization? - resilience.
- b) How emotional intelligence could be successfully integrated into an organization? – resilience.
- c) How to measure emotional intelligence in cybersecurity? (statistical test approach)?

Cybersecurity Metrics and operation performance – resilience.

- one's mission, objectives, composition, and output;
- the degree of application of new technologies
- the way each individual handles internal and external conflicts and how they contribute to the field is represented.

ROI?

Trust in cybersecurity – resilience.

- Cooperation;
- Convergence;
- Coordination;
- Capabilities;
- Communication;
- Cultural intelligence, and in addition
- Proficiency (you put in practice what you know).
- Assurance (you will follow your words), and
- Attention: (You take other's interest into account).

Conclusions

- Cybersecurity leadership starts at the top and ends at the bottom.
- Cybersecurity experts must become a persuasive voice in business strategies and technology conclusions.
- EI is important – learned not native.
- Performance needs to be measured, especially in cybersecurity, because of the increasing costs of sophisticated cybersecurity solutions and the need to protect organizational data and assets.
- ROI functions as another indicator that shows the progress of the relationship between investment and convenience but does not constitute an element to make final statements because of the complexities, exclusivity, and differences owned by each organization.
- The distinctiveness that each organization brings to the partnership, even internal associations, will also imply that the ROI needs to be measured independently in each organization. No general formulas can be applied.
- KPIs?
- Trust.
- Repetition.

Reference

