Fresh Tracks
for Cybersecurity Policy Laterals

Updating the Track 1 -Track 2 Paradigm to Tracks κ, ε and φ

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Abstract—This paper submits that the conventional paradigm of Track 1 and Track 2 laterals is insufficient for addressing the growing needs for sound international policies for cybersecurity. The rapidly growing gap between technology advances and policy deployment for cyberspace is evidence of the failure of this approach. Analysis of the nature of the problem suggests that a substantially more active role of the private sector is required to close this gap. In particular, private sector organizations that are buffered from commercial interests are uniquely equipped to make a much-needed difference. Statistics of international policy breakthroughs achieved by a neutral philanthropy are provided as evidence of the potential of new approaches. The paper concludes in proposing a new, optimized architecture for lateral tracks, introducing Track κ, Track ε, Track φ for government, business and philanthropy, respectively.
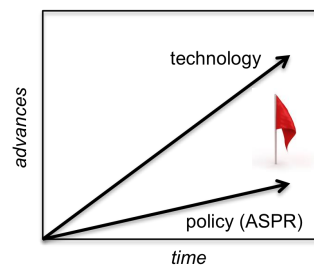
1. Background

Policy is just as important as technology for the safety and security of cyberspace; integral to it like software and hardware.
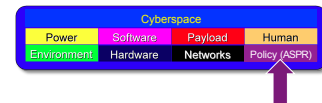
2. Problem Statement

Policy lags rapid technology advances . . .

. . . resulting in unchecked crime, uncertain 'rules of the road' for cyber conflict and growing mistrust that can have far reaching effects on inter-state relations

"[China is] hacking into our computers,. . . **but you got to play by the rules.**"
- U.S. presidential candidate Mitt Romney [Oct 23, 2012 debate with president Obama]

3. Key Factors Challenging Policy Development in Cyberspace

Private sector expertise & ownership

- Private Sector
- Government

~90%
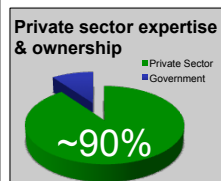
Cyberspace – a new frontier?
(1) Government control
(2) Private sector + government control

West

$$GCC = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} F(NI_i)\right] \quad (1)$$

$$GCC = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} F(NI_i)\right] + \left[\sum_{h=1}^{M} G(PI_h)\right] \quad (2)$$

East

Where:
GCC = global control of cyberspace
N = total number of nation-states
M = total number of private sector entities
$F(x)$ = the effective influence for x
  for all x that are nation-state governments
$G(x)$ = the effective influence for x
  for all x that are private sector entities
NI_i = the national interests of the ith sample
PI_h = the private interests of the hth sample

Role in economy & society

Correlation with percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), growth rate of GDP, job creation, increased efficiency (i.e. competitiveness) and exports

"The universe you represent is not a parallel universe. Nobody should forget that **governments are the only** legitimate representatives of the will of the people in our democracies." French President Nicolas Sarkozy, on occasion of

"... political authority in connection with governmental policy issues related to the Internet **is a sovereign right of States** ..." - statement of Convention on International Information Security,
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4. Conventional Track 1 & Track 2 Paradigm

TABLE I. CURRENT DIPLOMACY TRACKING PARADIGM

Track	Parties	Status
1	government	official
1.5	government + private	unofficial
2	private	unofficial

- not working
- far too slow
- implies private sector as 'second class' status

5. Analysis

Each of the 3 basic entities has its strengths, weaknesses and limitations.

TABLE II. ANALYSIS OF ENTITIES

Entity Type	Primary Influence	Interests	Speed	Funding**
Government				
Government Industry Collaboration				
Industry Association				
Individual Business				
Standards Development Organization				
Academic Institution				
Consumer Advocate				
Philanthropic Apolitical International Buffered				

KEY:
■ relative strength / □ relative weakness
*variable, with the higher potential indicated
**most critical factor

TABLE III. OPTIMIZED DIPLOMACY TRACKING PARADIGM

Track	κ	ε	φ
Parties	governments	businesses	philanthropies
Status*	official	unofficial	unofficial
Strengths	authority funding	expertise speed funding	trust expertise** interests speed
Weaknesses	speed lack of trust	interests lack of trust	funding
Limitations	political & competitive interests	commercial & competitive interests	funding

*the status aspect is less relevant than in Table I
**when led with world-class expertise

Fig. 3. Interrelationship Diagrams for Entity Types.

Governments
Businesses
Philanthropies

6. Results for a Neutral Philanthropy

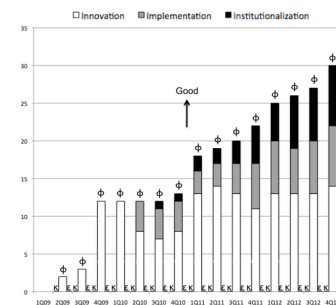□ Innovation ■ Implementation ■ Institutionalization

Fig. 4. Recommendation Innovation, Implementation and Institutionalization [EastWest Institute Worldwide Cybersecurity Initiative].

27 Innovative Recommendations Developed
52% Implementation Rate
26% Institutionalization Rate

7. Next Steps

Refresh tracks for international cybersecurity diplomacy laterals . . .

Track κ (kappa)
from κυβέρνηση (kubernesis): *meaning to guide, govern*
– for "government"

Track ε (epsilon)
from ἐμπορία (emporia): *commerce, trade, business*
– for "business"

Track φ (phi)
from φιλάνθρωπος (philanthropos): *the 'caring of man', 'tender affection for mankind'*
– for "philanthropy"