

# Secure e-Government Services: Towards A Framework for Integrating IT Security Services into e-Government Maturity Models

Geoffrey Karokola, Stewart Kowalski and Louise Yngström

Department of Computer and Systems Sciences  
Stockholm University/Royal Institute of Technology  
Forum 100, SE-164 40 Kista, Sweden  
Tel: +46 (0)8 16 1697, Fax: +46 (0)8 703 90 25  
E-mails: {karokola, stewart, louise}@dsv.su.se

**Abstract**— e-Government maturity models (eGMMs) lack security services (technical and socio/non-technical) in its critical maturity stages. The paper proposes a comprehensive framework for integrating IT security services into eGMM critical stages. The proposed framework is a result of integrating information security maturity model (ISMM) critical levels into e-government maturity model (eGMM) critical stages. The research utilizes Soft Systems Methodology (SSM) of scientific inquiry adopted from Checkland and Scholes. The paper contributes to the theoretical and empirical knowledge in the following ways: firstly, it introduces a new approach that shows how government's can progressively secure their e-government services; secondly, it outlines the security requirements (technical and non-technical) for critical maturity stages of eGMM; and thirdly, it enhances awareness and understanding to the governments and stakeholders such as practitioners, experts and citizens on the importance of security requirements being clearly defined within eGMM critical stages.

**Keywords**— *e-Government, Information Security, Maturity Model, Security Requirements, Technical and Non-technical Security aspects*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Dependency on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for supporting core operations to both government and private sector is increasing [5]. Similarly, organization's critical information has developed into a key strategic asset in a competitive world [23]. Nevertheless, the pace of ICT advancement such as development, deployment and use of e-government infrastructures<sup>1</sup> is much faster than the development and deployment of security services, including technical and socio/non-technical [5]. As a result government organizations appear to suffer from the existing and new emerging security risks [8, 21]. Technical security aspects include hardware and software solutions such as Access control and Antivirus mechanisms [10, 15, 16]. Non-

technical security aspects include ethical and cultural norms, legal and contractual frameworks, administrative and managerial policies, operational and procedural guidelines, and awareness programmes [1, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 22, 23]. Security is a quality issue driven by a set of objectives [11]. It is imperative that confidentiality, integrity and availability of critical information being stored, processed, and transmitted between e-government domains be enhanced [8, 9, 10, 11, 15].

In light of the above, there are several models called "e-Government Maturity Models (eGMMs)" developed by the international organizations, consulting firms, academia, and individual researchers with the purpose of guiding and benchmarking stage-wise e-government systems implementation and service delivery [7, 8]. A maturity stage in eGMM reflects the level of e-government maturity; degree of technology complexity; degree of systems sophistication; and the level of interaction with users. Also, it offers governments the abilities to measure the progress of e-government implementation [7, 8, 26]. However, the findings from a comparative analysis of eGMMs [8] show that the models were designed with main foci on functionalities. They rather measure quantity of e-government implementation and service delivery than quality – hence lack aspects of security services (technical as well as non-technical).

On the other hand, there are a number of Information Security Maturity Models (ISMMs) developed by the international organizations, consulting firms, academia, and individual researchers with main foci on offering security services to the organisations. ISMMs are defined as the structured collection of security elements that describe different maturity levels in the organization. Maturity levels are meant for describing different levels of technology and security sophistication that help organizations to easily identify and understand existing security gaps; monitor the progress of security implementation, practices, policies and quality; and monitor security investment, management and organizational audit [3, 4, 9, 11, 25]. Despite the fact that these models rather measure quality than quantity of services offered, they also lack much of non-technical security services [9].

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<sup>1</sup>e-Government is defined as "A government-owned or operated systems of information and communication technologies that transform relations with citizens(C), the private sector (B) and other government agencies (G) so as to promote citizens' empowerment, improve government efficiency..." [26].

Therefore, given the fact that eGMMs lack aspects of security services in its critical stages [7, 8], in this paper, we attempt to integrate an ISMM [9] as a qualitative metrics of security into eGMM [8] which is based on quantitative metrics of e-government services, and propose a framework for integration IT security services into eGMM critical stages. The framework will address both the quality of security and the quantity of e-government services.

The reminder of the paper is organized as follows: section two presents the research approach; section three proposes the framework. Section four presents discussion and research contribution. Finally, conclusion and further research direction is given in section five.

## II. RESEACH APPROACH

The research approach used in this study is based on the Soft Systems Methodology (SSM) of scientific inquiry/learning cycle adopted from Checkland and Scholes [19]. The methodology was chosen because it can be used to extensively analyze complex situations in its real-world settings. Moreover, the model is designed such that it forms repetitive cycles of scientific inquiry until the real-world situation is improved. The approach phases are: *Reflection*, *Planning*, *Action*, and *Observation*. Based on the nature and magnitude of this study, the above mentioned phases were employed throughout the entire research process.

*The reflection phase* involved understanding of the magnitude and complexity of the real world problem. Being part of the on-going research work – the identified problem in the real world settings was lack of security services (technical and non-technical) in e-government maturity models (eGMMs) [7, 8].

*The planning phase* involved conducting an extensive literature review to explicitly understand the magnitude of the security problem identified above, and the possible security measures. Also, it involved building a knowledge-base using existing documents, theories, methods and structures. Finally, it was observed that adoption of the concepts of information security maturity models (ISMMs) seemed to be the appropriate approach towards mitigating the above identified security issue. Therefore, criteria for ISMMs identification and selection were prepared. Also, procedures for the models' analysis were developed, and the appropriate ISMM was identified [9]. In addition, integration processes for the identified ISMM [9] into eGMM [8], including strategies for enhancing security services for the new model was prepared. Further, general system theory [20] was chosen for providing detection and sufficiently deterrent measures for security issues and challenges posed to e-government services (information security target (IST)<sup>2</sup> and its operating environment (OE)).

*The action phase* involved implementing the above plans. Identified ISMM critical levels were integrated into eGMM critical stages as shown in figure 1, table II and figure 2. In addition, generic security requirements for the lowest and

highest critical stages of eGMM were developed as depicted in Annex 1 and II. The security requirements development, matching and testing processes involved a group of 43 Masters and 5 PhD students in the area of Information and Communication Systems Security (ICSS) from the department of computer and systems sciences, Stockholm University/Royal Institute of Technology, in Sweden. The development process utilizes existing security standards and best practices documents [2, 11, 12, 17, 24]. Some are made part of this paper as Annex III, IV, V and VI.

*The observation phase* is one of the most important phases. Comparison and establishment of relationship between the knowledge-base and reality of the research problem was established. The outcome is shown in figure 1 & 2 and Annex I & II. This stage marked end of cycle 1. We repeated the process until we were satisfied with our research findings. Validation and verification of research findings (for the proposed model) to the earlier studied organizations [6] is scheduled to be conducted at the later stage.

## III. THE PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

This section presents the proposed comprehensive framework for integrating IT security services into eGMM critical stages. Based on the previous studies, the section begins by introducing the identified *critical stages* of the eGMM [8] followed by the identified *critical levels* of the ISMM [9]. Finally, the proposed framework is presented.

### A. The Identified Critical Stages of e-Government Maturity Model (eGMM)

The following were the identified eGMM critical stages [8]:

*Maturity Stage 1 – Web-presence:* this is the initial stage where communication is one way. Government disseminates information to the citizens via static websites. Information is accessible online – mostly basic and limited options to citizens, including reports and publications.

*Maturity Stage 2 – Interaction:* this is the advanced stage of maturity stage 1. Government provides enhanced interactive websites with more capabilities. Websites are used as tools for interaction between government and citizens. Available services include search engines, documents downloading, filling forms online, chat rooms, and emails.

*Maturity Stage 3 – Transaction:* this is the third stage, enhanced with more sophisticated technologies. Citizens (users) can conduct complete on-line transactions of values. Available services include taxes assessment and payment, such as paying of licenses and permits fees.

*Maturity Stage 4 – Transformation:* this is the advanced and more enhanced stage than stage 3. Government operational processes are integrated, unified, and personalized. Government systems are integrated at different levels between central, regional and local governments – vertically and horizontally. Available services include centralized government's human resources and payroll system.

*Maturity Stage 5 – Continuous Improvement:* this is assumed to be the highest stage of e-government systems

<sup>2</sup> In this context, IST refers to security requirements for the given information system or product in question [2, 11].

implementation and service delivery. More sophisticated technologies are used to enhance government service delivery and interaction with citizens. Government involves citizens in decision making and democratic processes activities such as political participation and online voting.

### B. The Identified Critical Levels of Information Security Maturity Model (ISMM)

The following were the identified ISMM critical levels [9]:

**Maturity Level 1 – Undefined:** this is the lowest maturity level of information security model meant for organizations with low information security targets (IST) in a low security risk environment – where process metrics are not compulsory. Security policies may be available. Adequate user awareness is necessary. Security risk reduction from technical and non-technical security threats occur.

**Maturity Level 2 – Defined:** is the second maturity level meant for organizations with normal information security targets (IST) in a normal security risk environment. Process metrics may be used but not compulsory. At this level, security policies including awareness, visions, and strategies are reviewed and updated. More security risk reduction from technical and non-technical security threats occurs. Information security is slowly imbedded into organization culture.

**Maturity Level 3 – Managed:** this is the more advanced level than level 2. It is meant for organizations with high information security targets (IST) in a normal or high security risk environment. Also, high risk reduction from technical and non-technical security threats occurs. At this level process metrics may be used. In addition, security policies including awareness, visions, and strategies are regularly reviewed and updated.

**Maturity Level 4 – Controlled:** is the fourth maturity level of information security model meant for organizations with higher information security targets (IST) in a normal or higher security risk environment. Highest security risk reduction from technical and non-technical security threats occur. Uses of process metrics are compulsory. Information security is embedded into the culture of the organization. Additionally, Security policies, awareness, visions, and strategies are regularly reviewed and updated.

**Maturity Level 5 – Optimized:** this is assumed to be the highest maturity level. It is meant for organizations with higher information security targets (IST) in higher security risk environment. Highest security risk reduction from technical and non-technical security threats occur. Uses of process metrics are compulsory. Like in the previous maturity level – security policies, awareness, visions, and strategies are regularly reviewed and updated. Information security is embedded into the culture of the organization.

### C. The Proposed Framework for Integrating IT Security Services into eGMM Critical Stages

Based on the model’s theoretical foundation and concepts presented above – we integrate ISMM [9] into eGMM [8] and propose a comprehensive framework for integrating IT security services into eGMMs so as to have a secured e-government

maturity model (SeGMM). To achieve that we followed the following steps:

**Step one:** we arranged the ISMM critical levels on the X – axis and eGMM critical stages on the Y – axes. Then we mapped each critical maturity level to the critical maturity stage, this is seen in figure 1. Furthermore, figure 1 allows two interpretations: (i) each of the maturity stage can ideally reach the highest maturity level “optimised”. This is presented as capital letters (E, J, O and T) in the *progression* between one stage to another; (ii) in totality for eGMM to reach the highest stage of the critical maturity level (for its security) – security requirements for each of the critical maturity stages may need to be developed progressively from “Undefined” to “Optimized”, we name this as *maturity sub-levels*. This is presented as capital letters (A – E, F – J, K – O, P – T, and U – Y) in the continuum within stages. These maturity levels and stages depicted in figure 1 are all in ordinal scales.

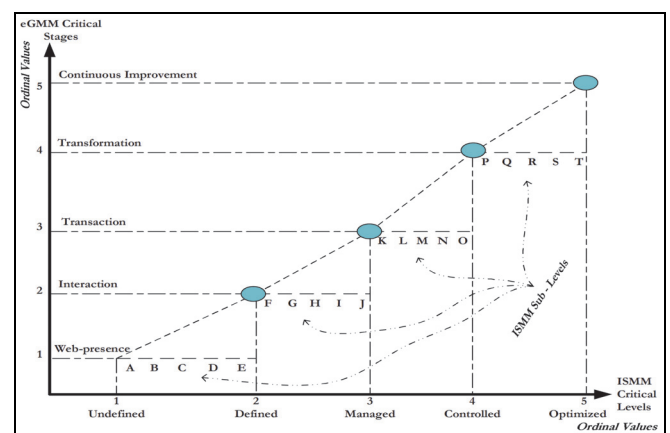


Figure 1. Integration of ISMM critical levels into eGMM critical stages

Further, we present the above interpretation into a tabular form as shown in table 1 below. The table introduces one aspect of maturity stages in relation to security in maturity levels. All maturity levels are divided into technical “referred to as *Te*” and socio/non-technical “referred to as *So*” security requirements.

**Step two:** to effectively identify security requirements for each maturity stage of eGMM – we integrate the maturity sub-levels, presented as capital letters in figure 1 “A – Y”, into maturity stages. Table 1 below shows the integrated maturity sub-levels of ISMM into maturity stages of eGMM.

TABLE I. MATRIX SHOWING INTEGRATION OF ISMM SUB-LEVELS INTO eGMM STAGES WITH TECHNICAL (Te) AND NON-TECHNICAL (So) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS - TRANSLATED FROM FIGURE 1

eGMM Maturity Stages	ISMM Maturity Levels are divided into Technical (Te) and Non-technical (So) Security Requirements									
	Undefined		Defined		Managed		Controlled		Optimized	
	Te	So	Te	So	Te	So	Te	So	Te	So
Web-presence	A	B	C	D	E					
Interaction	F	G	H	I	J					
Transaction	K	L	M	N	O					
Transformation	P	Q	R	S	T					
Continuous Improvement	U	V	W	X	Y					

Step three: to comprehensively integrate security requirements/services into maturity stages of eGMM – we identify the *Security requirements control areas (SRCA)* required at each of the maturity sub-levels. The identified security requirements control areas were: *Security Objectives (Requirements)*, *security processes and assurance patterns*, and *security metrics assessment* [2, 11, 12, 18, 24]. *Security objectives* refer to intent to achieve confidentiality, integrity and availability of services; *Security processes and assurance patterns* refer to activities that define information security implementation practices and confidence; and *security metrics* refer to indicators which provide qualitative and quantitative measures of security maturity.

Additionally, to accommodate the identified security requirements control areas within a table - we need to introduce additional three rows for each maturity stage. Then we insert the identified *security requirements control areas* into the table and arrange them accordingly as shown in table II.

TABLE II. DETAILED MATRIX SHOWING INTEGRATION OF THE SECURITY CONTROL AREAS INTO eGMM STAGES AND ISMM SUB-LEVELS

eGMM	ISMM									
	Maturity Levels are divided into Technical (Te) and Non-technical (So) Security Requirements									
Maturity Stages	Undefined		Defined		Managed		Controlled		Optimized	
	Te	So	Te	So	Te	So	Te	So	Te	So
Web-presence	A		B		C		D		E	
	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives
	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes
Interaction	F		G		H		I		J	
	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives
	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes
Transaction	K		L		M		N		O	
	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives
	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes
Transformation	P		Q		R		S		T	
	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives
	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes
Continuous improvement	U		V		W		X		Y	
	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives
	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes	Processes

Additionally, to facilitate understanding of the above table – we transform it into pictorial presentation shown in figure 2 below.

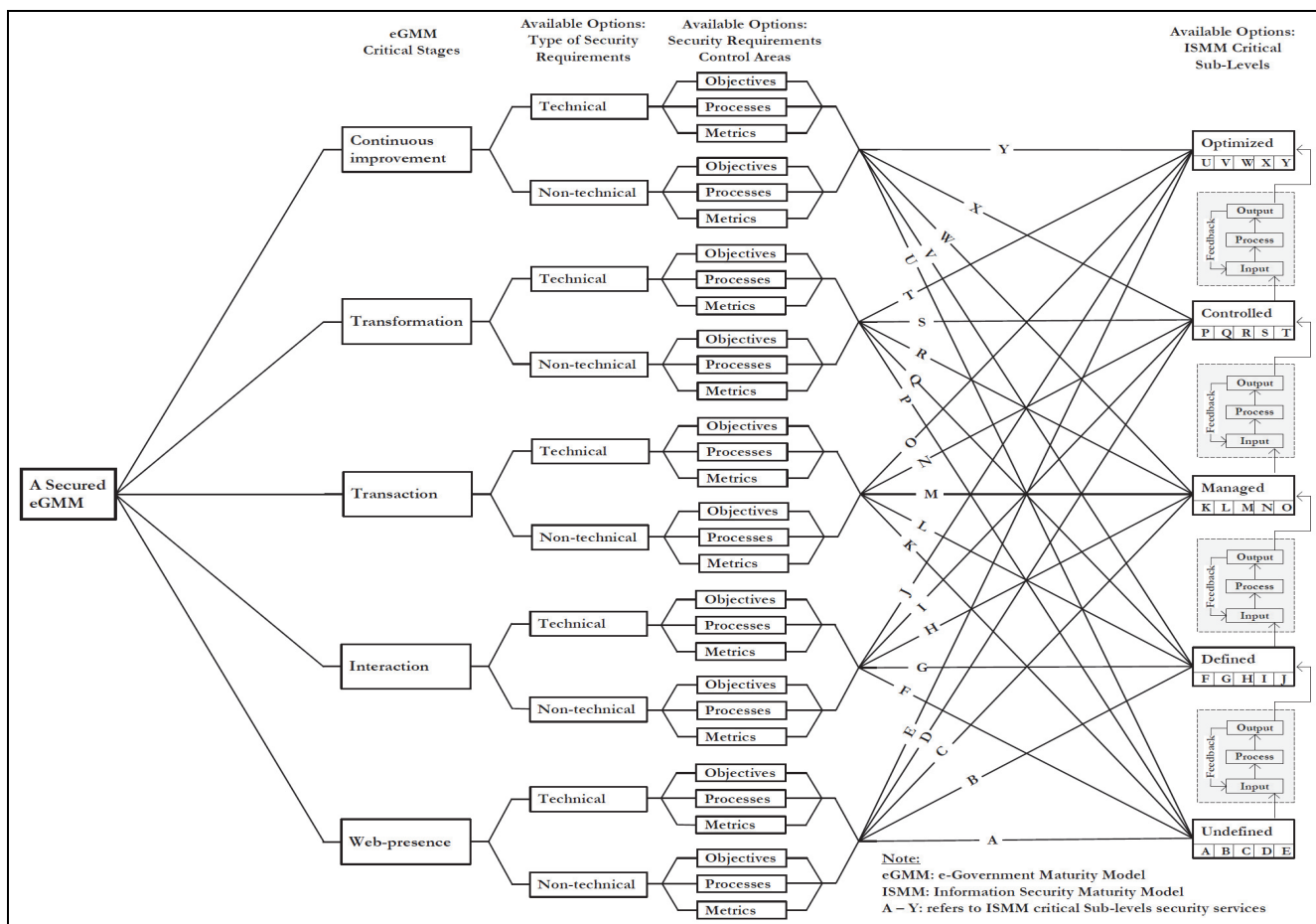


Figure 2. A Simplified Framework Showing flow Processes for Integrating IT Security Services from ISMM critical levels into eGMM Critical Stages

Figure 2 above shows a simplified framework for integrating IT security services from ISMM critical sub-levels into eGMM critical stages, named "*A Framework for integrating IT Security Services into eGMM critical stages*". In the figure, the second column presents critical maturity stages of eGMM, the third column presents available options for security requirements (technical and non-technical), and the fourth column presents the security requirements control areas. The last column gives the available options for selecting security requirements from the ISMM critical maturity sub-levels.

*Step four:* Based on the general system theory [20] we treated our security problem in e-government (eGMM critical stages) as an open system that interacts with its environment (operating environment). An *open system* refers to systems which its boundaries permit flows of information in and out of the system. It consists of inputs, processes and outputs [20]. From figure 2 above, the security requirements patterns (technical and non-technical), i.e Web-presence maturity stage, could ideally progressively be from undefined, defined, managed, controlled to optimised sub-levels of ISMM referred to (in capital letters) as A, B, C, D and E respectively. This suggests that the security requirements for upper sub-levels build from the lower sub-levels. Meaning that output from the lower sub-level, after being processed, became an input to upper sub-level. This is shown in figure 2, last column, the under ISMM critical sub-levels.

*Step five:* we developed a comprehensive generic security requirements patterns listing for the identified maturity sub-levels, for the lowest (Web-presence) and highest (Continuous improvement) critical maturity stages of eGMM, depicted as Annex 1 and II respectively. In the Annexes, the first column presents the ISMM sub-levels; the second column presents the security requirements areas denoted as technical "*Te*" and non-technical "*So*"; and the third column depicts the security requirements control areas pattern, namely security objectives, security processes and assurance, and security metrics. Further, the fourth column shows the detailed description of the security requirements/services for both technical and non-technical. The last column presents mapped security requirements activities referenced from Annex III, IV, V and VI.

Further, the security requirements development, matching, and testing processes involved a group of 43 Masters and 5 PhD students in the area of Information and Communication Systems Security (ICSS) from the department of computer and systems sciences, Stockholm University/Royal Institute of Technology, in Sweden. It is important to note that most of the referenced security patterns were adopted from the existing security standards and best practices documents. Some are made part of this paper in a summarised form as Annex III, IV V and VI.

#### IV. DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION

Secure e-government services can effectively be achieved by ensuring that both technical and non-technical security requirements are adequately addressed. Also, security should be built-in from the beginning and should not be applied at the

later stages [10, 14]. In this regard, we developed a comprehensive framework for integrating IT security services into eGMM critical stages. The framework is the result of integrating information security maturity model (ISMM) critical levels into e-government maturity model (eGMM) critical stages as shown in figure 1, 2 and table II. Also, based on the analysis (descriptive and analytic statistics) of the collected data, we developed generic security requirements for the lowest and highest e-government maturity stages i.e Web-presence and continuous improvement depicted as Annex I and II respectively. However, due to paper space limitations, detailed data analysis on the development of security requirements and preliminary testing processes are not shown here. It is important to note that organization may not sequentially follow all five security maturity sub-levels when implementing and delivering e-government services. This will depend much on, at least, the following: the security maturity level of an organisation at that particular time, and the complexity and technological sophistication of e-government system to be implemented.

We are of the view that this is one of the earlier studies that proposes this approach. The approach can stimulate the current trends of research in the area "secure e-government services". Therefore, using the proposed framework government's organizations can achieve at-least the following:

- Clearly understand, define and implement both e-government services and security requirements (technical and non-technical) in the correct order; maximize measures of quantity of e-government services against quality of security services; and consequently offers better and secure e-government services.
- Applying the model as a checklist for identifying, developing and implementing e-government security requirements;
- Easily identify, establish and plan for security requirements of a given e-government services projects - prior, during and after its implementation, consequently avoiding under or over protecting particular e-government services (security target); and
- Enable organisations to position and ranks themselves for the maturity stages of e-government services against respectively security measures that are in place, and to plan for security maturity enhancement.

#### V. CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RESEARCH WORK

In conclusion, comprehensive security measures that address both technical and non-technical security requirements for securing e-government services are critically needed. this will enable governments to efficiently and effectively mitigating emerging e-government security challenges in a constantly increasing risk environment. In the paper, we developed a comprehensive framework for integrating IT security services into eGMM critical stages shown in figure 2. The framework addresses both technical and non-technical security aspects. The framework provides an approach by which government's organization can achieve secure e-

government services. Further research work will include testing and validating the proposed framework into one of the earlier studied government organizations [6].

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APPENDICES

Annex I: A Detailed Matrix for the Generic Security Requirements (Technical and Non-technical) for the Lowest Maturity Stage (Web-presence) – Expansion of table II and figure 2

Matrix for a Generic Security Requirements for the Web-presence Maturity Stage						
ISMM Levels	Security Areas	Control Areas	Description of Security Requirements Control Areas: Objectives, Processes and Assurance, and Metrics Patterns	Mapped Security Activities Referred from Annexes: III, IV, V and VI		
				Annex III	Annex IV	Annex V & VI
Undefined: [A]	Technical (Te)	Objectives	Establish and develop basic technical security objectives for the information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P1; P2.3; P6.5; P7; P8.1; P9.1; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,4, 10,11,15,17, 21, 22 TSP.3,5,6, SSP.4	PA.1,6, 7, 9, 10 CC.F1 CC.A1
		Processes	Establish, develop, and implement basic security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P1; P3.1; P3.3-4; P4.2; P6; P7.4-10; P8.2-7; P9.2-6; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,5-10, 12-21, 23-27 TSP.2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13 SSP.4, 6	PA.1- 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Establish, develop, and implement basic security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P1.1-2; P4.2; P7.10; P8.1; P9.3, 6; P10.2; P11.1; P12.3-4	OSP.9,10,13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27 TSP.4, 7, 13 SSP.5	PA.8,11 CC.F3 CC.A3
	Non-technical (So)	Objectives	Establish and develop basic non-technical security objectives for the information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.4; P7; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 8, SSP.1, 3,	PA.7 CC.F1 CC.A1
		Processes	Establish, develop, and implement basic security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.1-3; P7.1-3; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 9-11 SSP.1, 2,	PA.7 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Establish, develop, and implement basic security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P3.2; P7.1; P10.1; P12.1-2;	TSP.4 SSP.5	PA.11 CC.F3 CC.A3
Defined: [B]	Technical (Te)	Objectives	Continuous improve technical security objectives for the information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P1; P2.3; P6.5; P7; P8.1; P9.1; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,4, 10,11,15,17, 21, 22 TSP.3,5,6, SSP.4	PA.1,6, 7, 9, 10 CC.F1 CC.A1

Managed:[C]	Non-technical (So)	Processes	Continuous improve and implement security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P1; P3.1; P3.3-4; P4.2; P6; P7.4-10; P8.2-7; P9.2-6; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,5-10, 12-21, 23-27 TSP.2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13 SSP.4, 6	PA.1- 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Continuous improve and implement security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P1.1-2; P4.2; P7.10; P8.1; P9.3, 6; P10.2; P11.1; P12.3-4	OSP.9,10,13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27 TSP.4, 7, 13 SSP.5	PA.8,11 CC.F3 CC.A3
		Objectives	Continuous improve non-technical security objectives for information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.4; P7; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 8, SSP.1, 3,	PA.7 CC.F1 CC.A1
	Technical (Te)	Processes	Continuous improve and implement security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.1-3; P7.1-3; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 9-11 SSP.1, 2,	PA.7 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Continuous improve and implement security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P3.2; P7.1; P10.1; P12.1-2;	TSP.4 SSP.5	PA.11 CC.F3 CC.A3
		Objectives	Continuous improve technical security objectives for information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P1; P2.3; P6.5; P7; P8.1; P9.1; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,4, 10, 11,15,17, 21, 22 TSP.3,5,6, SSP.4	PA.1,6, 7, 9, 10 CC.F1 CC.A1
Managed:[D]	Non-technical (So)	Processes	Continuous improve and implement security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P1; P3.1; P3.3-4; P4.2; P6; P7.4-10; P8.2-7; P9.2-6; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,5-10, 12-21, 23-27 TSP.2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13 SSP.4, 6	PA.1- 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Continuous improve and implement security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P1.1-2; P4.2; P7.10; P8.1; P9.3, 6; P10.2; P11.1; P12.3-4	OSP.9,10,13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27 TSP.4, 7, 13 SSP.5	PA.8,11 CC.F3 CC.A3
		Objectives	Continuous improve non-technical security objectives for information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.4; P7; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 8, SSP.1, 3,	PA.7 CC.F1 CC.A1
	Technical (Te)	Processes	Improve and implement security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.1-3; P7.1-3; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 9-11 SSP.1, 2,	PA.7 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Continuous improve and implement security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P3.2; P7.1; P10.1; P12.1-2;	TSP.4 SSP.5	PA.11 CC.F3 CC.A3
		Objectives	Continuous improve technical security objectives for information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P1; P2.3; P6.5; P7; P8.1; P9.1; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,4, 10,11,15,17, 21, 22 TSP.3,5,6, SSP.4	PA.1,6, 7, 9, 10 CC.F1 CC.A1
Controlled:[D]	Technical (Te)	Objectives	Continuous improve technical security objectives for information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P1; P2.3; P6.5; P7; P8.1; P9.1; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,4, 10,11,15,17, 21, 22 TSP.3,5,6, SSP.4	PA.1,6, 7, 9, 10 CC.F1 CC.A1
		Processes	Continuous improve and implement security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P1; P3.1; P3.3-4; P4.2; P6; P7.4-10; P8.2-7; P9.2-6; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,5-10, 12-21, 23-27 TSP.2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13 SSP.4, 6	PA.1- 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Continuous improve and implement security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P1.1-2; P4.2; P7.10; P8.1; P9.3, 6; P10.2; P11.1; P12.3-4	OSP.9,10,13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27 TSP.4, 7, 13 SSP.5	PA.8,11 CC.F3 CC.A3

Optimized:[E]	Non-technical (So)	Objectives	Continuous improve non-technical security objectives for information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.4; P7; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 8, SSP.1, 3,	PA.7 CC.F1 CC.A1
		Processes	Continuous improve and implement security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.1-3; P7.1-3; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 9-11 SSP.1, 2,	PA.7 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Continuous improve and implement security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P3.2; P7.1; P10.1; P12.1-2;	TSP.4 SSP.5	PA.11 CC.F3 CC.A3
	Technical (Te)	Objectives	Continuous improve technical security objectives for information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P1; P2.3; P6.5; P7; P8.1; P9.1; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,4, 10,11,15,17, 21, 22 TSP.3,5,6, SSP.4	PA.1,6, 7, 9, 10 CC.F1 CC.A1
		Processes	Continuous improve and implement security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P1; P3.1; P3.3-4; P4.2; P6; P7.4-10; P8.2-7; P9.2-6; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,5-10, 12-21, 23-27 TSP.2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13 SSP.4, 6	PA.1- 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 CC.F2 CC.A2
		Metrics	Continuous improve and implement security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P1.1-2; P4.2; P7.10; P8.1; P9.3, 6; P10.2; P11.1; P12.3-4	OSP.9,10,13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27 TSP.4, 7, 13 SSP.5	PA.8,11 CC.F3 CC.A3
Non-technical (So)	Objectives	Continuous improve non-technical security objectives for information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.4; P7; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 8, SSP.1, 3,	PA.7 CC.F1 CC.A1	
	Processes	Continuous improve and implement security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P2; P3.2; P4.1; P5.1-3; P7.1-3; P10.1; P12.1;	OSP.1, TSP.1,4, 9-11 SSP.1, 2,	PA.7 CC.F2 CC.A2	
	Metrics	Continuous improve and implement security metrics mechanisms for the implemented security objectives for the IST and OE	P3.2; P7.1; P10.1; P12.1-2;	TSP.4 SSP.5	PA.11 CC.F3 CC.A3	

**Annex II: A Detailed Matrix for a Generic Security Requirements (Technical and Non-technical) for the Highest Maturity Stage (Continuous improvement) – Expansion of table II and figure 2**

Matrix for a Generic Security Requirements for the Continuous improvement Maturity Stage						
ISMM Levels	Security Areas	Control Areas	Description of Security Requirements Control Areas: Objectives, Processes and Assurance, and Metrics Patterns	Mapped Security Activities Referred from Annexes: III, IV, V and VI		
				Annex III	Annex IV	Annex V & VI
Undefined:[U]	Technical (Te)	Objectives	Establish and develop advanced technical security objectives for the information security targets (IST) and the operating environments (OE)	P1; P2.3; P6.5; P7; P8.1; P9.1; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,4, 10,11,15,17, 21, 22 TSP.3,5,6, SSP.4	PA.1,6, 7, 9, 10 CC.F1 CC.A1
		Processes	Establish, develop, and implement advanced security processes and assurance patterns for the identified security objectives for the IST and OE	P1; P3.1; P3.3-4; P4.2; P6; P7.4-10; P8.2-7; P9.2-6; P10.2; P11.1;	OSP.2,3,5-10, 12-21, 23-27 TSP.2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13 SSP.4, 6	PA.1- 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 CC.F2 CC.A2





**Annex III: Matrix of ISO 27002 Security Control Principles and its Elements [12]**

Matrix of ISO 27002 Security Control Principles and its Elements [12]			
Code No	Security Control Principles	Best Practice Security Control Elements	Principle Code No
P1	Risk Assessment and Treatment	Security risk assessment	P1.1
		Security risk analysis	P1.2
		Security risk mitigation	P1.3
P2	Security Policy	Policies	P2.1
		Guidelines and Procedures	P2.2
		Principles and Standards	P2.3
P3	Organization of Information Security	Security Structures	P3.1
		Security Reporting	P3.2
		Security of third parties access	P3.3
		Security outsourcing	P3.4
P4	Assets Management	Accountability for Assets	P4.1
		Information classification	P4.2
P5	Human Resource Security	Security prior to employment	P5.1
		Security during employment	P5.2
		Security after change of employment	P5.3
		Security awareness, training, and education	P5.4
P6	Physical and Environment Security	Physical access control	P6.1
		Physical access monitoring	P6.2
		Display media access control	P6.3
		Equipment security control	P6.4
		Environmental Control	P6.5
P7	Communications and Operations Management Security	Operational procedures and responsibilities	P7.1
		Third party service delivery management	P7.2
		Systems planning and acceptance	P7.3
		Protection against malicious software	P7.4
		Back-up	P7.5
		Network security management	P7.6
		Media handling security	P7.7
		Information exchange security	P7.8
		Electronic services security	P7.9
		Monitoring logging and system use	P7.10
P8	Access Control	Business Requirement for access control	P8.1
		User access management	P8.2
		User responsibilities	P8.3
		Network access control	P8.4
		Operating systems access control	P8.5
		Application and information access control	P8.6
		Mobile computing and teleworking	P8.7
P9	Information Systems Acquisitions, Development and Maintenance	Security requirements of systems	P9.1
		Security in application systems	P9.2
		Cryptographic control	P9.3
		Security of system files	P9.4
		Security in development and support processes	P9.5
P10	Information Security Incident Management	Technical vulnerabilities management	P9.6
		Reporting security events and weaknesses	P10.1
P11	Business Continuity Management	Management of security incidents and improvements	P10.2
		Disaster Recovery Planning	P11.1
P12	Compliance	Resilience	P11.2
		Legal requirements	P12.1
		Security Policies	P12.2
		Security Standards and Technical Systems Audit considerations	P12.3

**Annex IV: Matrix of ISM3 Security Controls [11]**

Matrix of Security Controls extracted from Information Security Management Maturity Model - ISM3 [11] Document			
Code No	Operational Specific Practice (OSP)	Code No	Operational Specific Practice (OSP)
OSP.1	Report to Tactical Management	OSP.26	Enhanced Reliability and Availability Management
OSP.2	Security Procurement	OSP.27	Archiving Management
OSP.3	Inventory Management (Mgt)		
OSP.4	Information System Environment Change Control		
OSP.5	Environment Patching		
		Code No	Tactical Specific Practices (TSP)
		TSP.1	Report to Strategic Management

OSP.6	Environment Clearing	TSP.2	Manage Allocated Resources
OSP.7	Environment Hardening	TSP.3	Define Security Target and Objective
OSP.8	Software Development Lifecycle Control	TSP.4	Service Level Management
OSP.9	Security Measures Change Control	TSP.5	Define Property Group
OSP.10	Backup Management.	TSP.6	Define Environment and Lifecycles
OSP.11	Access Control	TSP.7	Background Checks
OSP.12	User Registration	TSP.8	Personnel Security
OSP.13	Encryption Management	TSP.9	Security Personnel Training
OSP.14	Physical Environment Protection Management	TSP.10	Disciplinary Process
OSP.15	Operations Continuity Management	TSP.11	Security Awareness
OSP.16	Segmentation and Filtering Mgt	TSP.12	Select Specific Processes
OSP.17	Malware Protection Management	TSP.13	Insurance Management
OSP.18	Insurance Management		
OSP.19	Internal Technical Audit	Code No	Strategic Specific Practices (SSP)
OSP.20	Incident Emulation	SSP.1	Report to stakeholders
OSP.21	Information Quality and Compliance Probing	SSP.2	Coordination
OSP.22	Alerts Monitoring	SSP.3	Strategic Vision
OSP.23	Event Detection and Analysis	SSP.4	Define Rules for the Division of Duties
OSP.24	Handling of Incidents and Near-incidents	SSP.5	Compliance Check of SSP-4
OSP.25	Forensic	SSP.6	Allocate Resources for Information Security

**Annex V: Matrix of SSE-CMM Security Controls [24]**

Matrix of Security Controls extracted from Systems Security Engineering Capability Maturity Model - SSE-CMM [24]			
Code No	Security Best Practice Areas	Code No	Security Best Practice Areas
PA.1	Administer Security Controls	PA.7	Coordinate Security
PA.2	Assess Impact	PA.8	Monitor Security Posture
PA.3	Assess Security Risk	PA.9	Provide Security Input
PA.4	Assess Threat	PA.10	Specify Security Needs
PA.5	Assess Vulnerability	PA.11	Verify and Validate Security
PA.6	Build Assurance Argument		

**Annex VI: Matrix of Common Criteria (CC) Security Controls [2]**

Matrix of Security Controls extracted from the Common Criteria (CC) [2]			
Code No	CC-PART2V3.1R3: Security Functional Requirements - Best Practice Areas	Code No	CC-PART3V3.1R3: Security Assurance Requirements - Best Practice Areas
CC.F1	Security Functional Objectives for the IST/TOE and OE	CC.A1	Security Assurance Objectives for the IST/TOE and OE
CC.F2	Security Functional Requirements	CC.A2	Security Assurance Requirements
CC.F3	Security Functional Conformance	CC.A3	Security Assurance Conformance