



RIIGIKANTSELEI

There's no 'one size fits all model'

- Generally national level decision making needs a solid legislative basis and high level support.
- National Security Councils usually play a coordinating role and can serve as advisory or inter/institutional bodies.
- Coordination may be OK without existing official NSC.

An Estonian model

- One NSC (National Security Coordination) - minimal coordination of various tasks
- Decision taken by ministers
- One standing coordination body and one management body as of January 1, 2016
- Cyber security coordination for other government areas managed separately
- Council for Cyber Security and Information Security is a body for the cyber security
- Information coordination with other actors in the government

Key characteristics of the cyber domain

- Cyber abuse - integral part of the 'big picture'
- Certain units need to exist and act
- A separate domain - just the fact, law, UK and space

Where you stand depends on where you sit

- It all comes down to degree and nature of dependency on the domain
- Countries' security's degree to degree dependency on other domains relatively high
 - Banking
 - Energy
 - Emergency services
 - Critical infrastructure
 - Finance
 - etc.

Possible roles of National Security decision-making structures

- Joint Assessment of the security environment - (exercise three parties)
- De-conflict mission requirements to deal with national security threats
- Oversight of the security services
- Policy coordination - priorities, who does what and when
- Plan and coordinate crisis management efforts and strategies

Agenda

- Possible roles of National Security decision-making structures
- Key characteristics of the cyber domain
- An Estonian model

Cyber Security and national security, decision-making at national level

Kristjan Prikk
 Director for National Security
 and Defense Coordination
 December 7, 2015



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- National Security Councils usually play a coordinating role and can serve as advisory or quasi-executive bodies.
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An Estonian model

- Cyber Security Council (Cyberikaitse nõukogu) - advisory and advisory body
- Governmental Information System
- Information Security Centre and Cyber Security Centre (Cyber Security Centre) - also performs an intelligence function
- Office for Electronic Data and Communications in the Ministry of the Interior
- Defense coordination with other sectors of the government

Key characteristics of the cyber domain

- Cyber issues - integral part of the NSC's work
- Can be dealt in parallel with other
- A common domain - can be both, civil and military

Where you stand depends on where you sit

- All states have its degree and nature of dependency on the domain
- Estonia's security's dependency on other domain extremely high
 - Banking
 - Day-to-day bureaucracy
 - Emergency services
 - Digital infrastructure
 - Etc.

Possible roles of National Security decision-making structures

- Joint Assessment of the security environment - (part of the national policy)
- Documented, clear and concise statements linked with national security threats
- Oversight of the security operations
- Policy coordination - priorities, who does what and when
- How and to evaluate crisis management efforts and structures

Agenda

- Possible roles of National Security decision-making structures
- Key characteristics of the cyber domain
- An Estonian model

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- **Possible roles of National Security decision-making structures**
- **Key characteristics of the cyber domain**
- **An Estonian model**

Possible roles of National Security decision-making structures

- Joint Assessment of the security environment - (common threat picture)
- De-conflict resource requirements to deal with national security threats
- Oversight of the security services
- Policy coordination - priorities, who does what and when
- Plan and co-ordinate crisis management efforts and structures

There's no 'one size fits all model'

- Generally national level decision-making needs a solid legislative basis and high-level support.
- National Security Councils usually play a coordinating role and can serve as advisory or (semi)executive bodies.
- Coordination may be OK without existing official NSC.

Key characteristics of the cyber domain

- Cyber space – integral part of the “big” picture
- Can be and is used for good and evil
- A separate domain – just like land, sea, air and space

Where you stand depends on where you sit

- It all comes down to degree and nature of dependency on the domain
- Estonian society's day-to-day dependency on cyber domain extremely high
 - Banking
 - Day-to-day bureaucracy
 - Emergency services
 - Digital prescriptions
 - Taxes
 - Etc

An Estonian model

- Our NSC (Government Security Committee) - oversight, coordinating and advisory body
- Decisions taken by consensus
- More planning, resource allocation and crisis management tasks as of January 1, 2016
- Cyber security sub-committee (but also government crisis management committee....)
- Ministry for Economic Affairs and Communications as a lead agency for cyber security
- Extensive coordination with private sector at the agency level