

CYBER SECURITY COOPERATION (IN ESTONIA)

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Topics

1. History of cyber cooperation
2. What we defend?
3. Government's role
4. What is different
5. The future of SCADA

Internet is a network

computers

networks

people



Feedback

Control loop
should close



Historical milestones

Institute of Cybernetics

1998 – Cooperation of banks

2000 - Digital Signature Law

2003 – Cybercrime Industry

2005 - E-voting

2006 - CERT-EE

2007 - “Bronze riots”

2008 - NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence COE

2008 - National Cyber-Security Strategy

2009 - Cyber Defence subunits

2011 - Cyber Defence Unit

2012 – Cabinet level exercise

Way of Life



Defending an e-way of life

E-stonia – a balanced demand and supply of e-services from private and public sector

E-solutions widely in use and dependable

99% of banking

92% tax declarations

M-parking

Ca 1,148,000 national ID cards issued

Sign and encrypt documents using E-ID

E- & M-voting

National Electronic Health Records

Public transport ID-ticket, ID-fishing licenses etc etc

Defending automation

State

Organization

Community

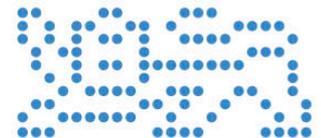
Person

Infrastructure

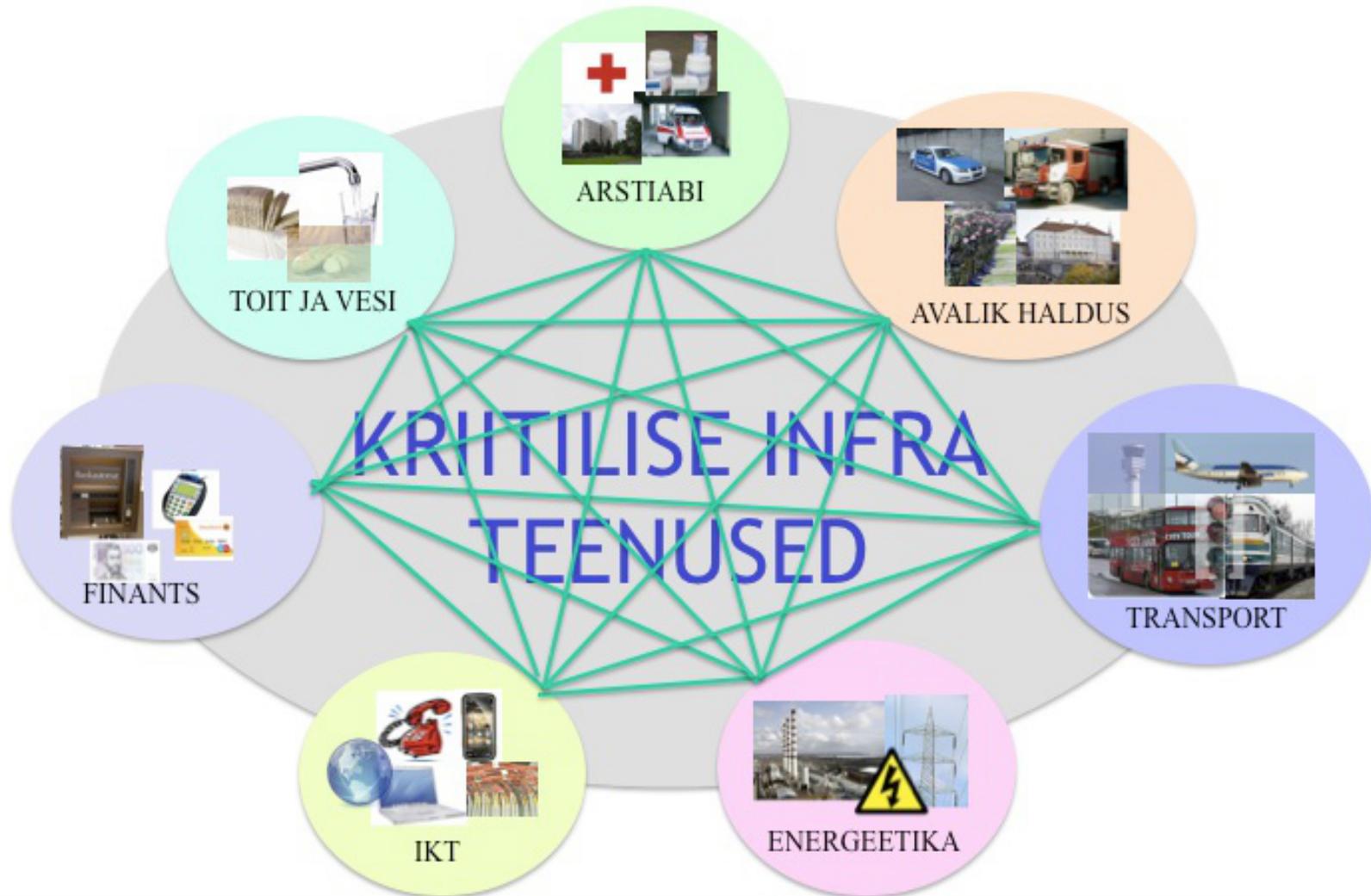
Process

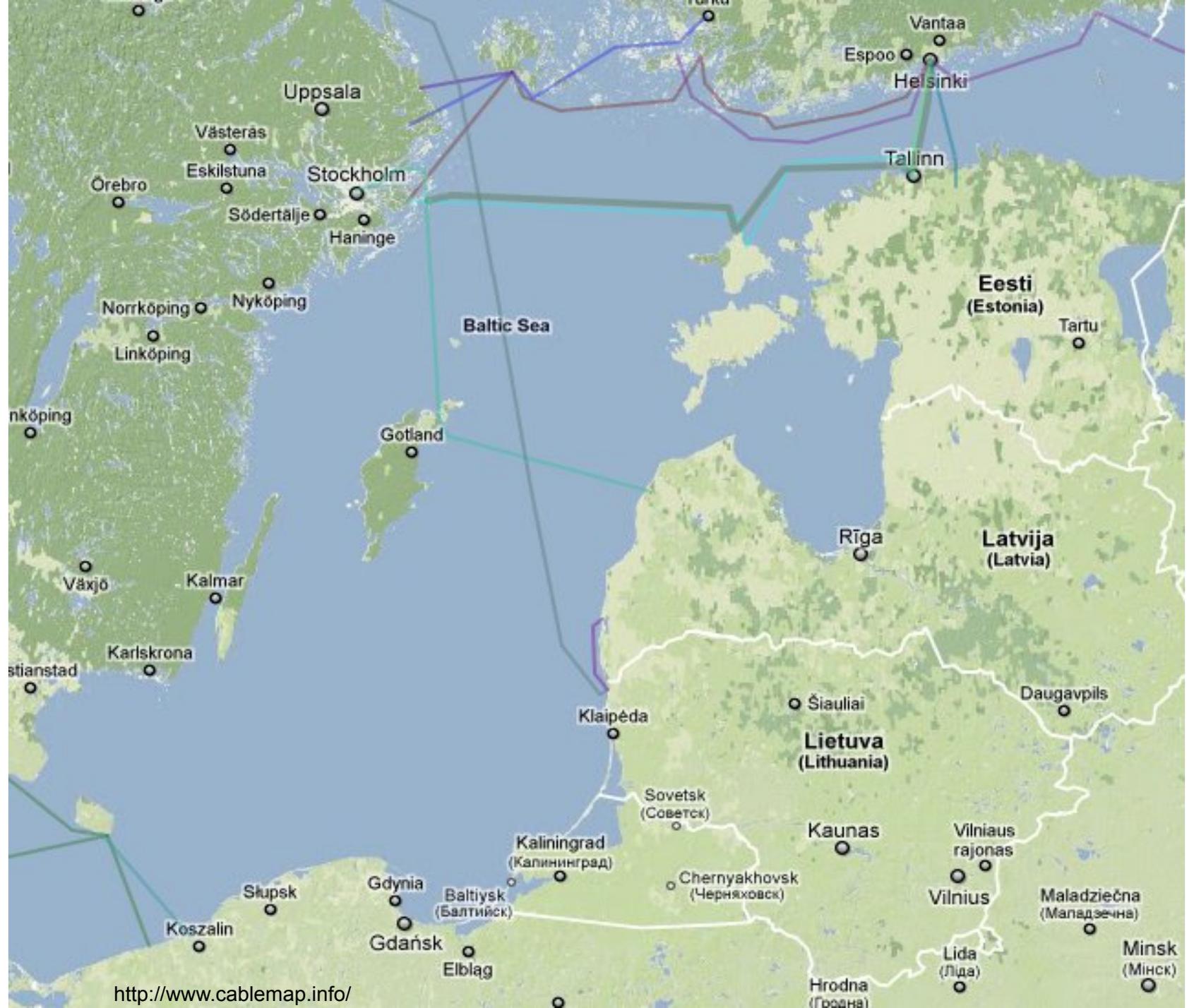
Culture

Hygiene

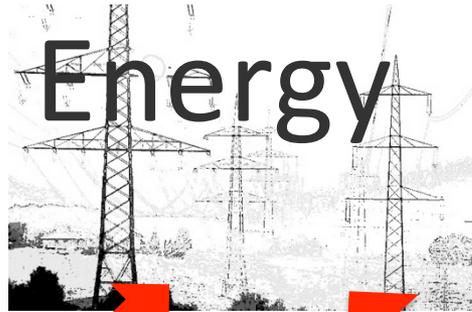


Critical Infrastructure

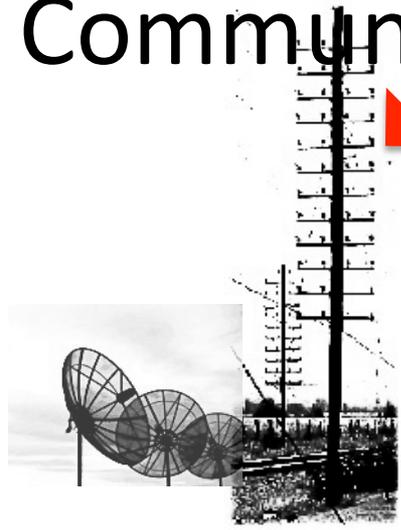




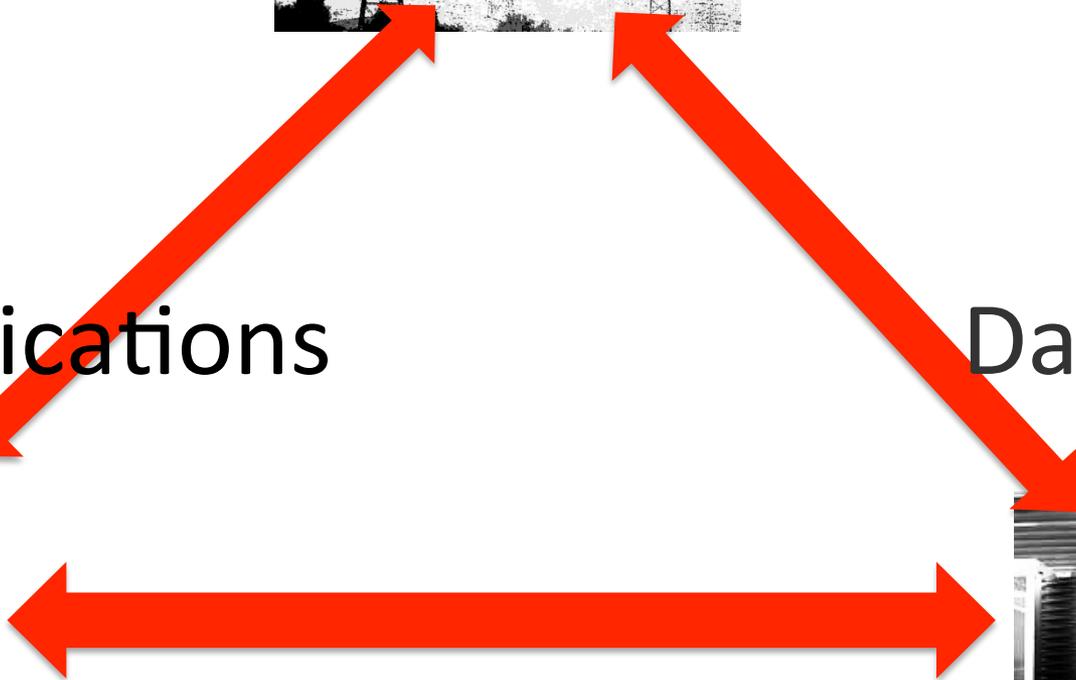
Triangle of Critical Infrastructure



Communications



Data



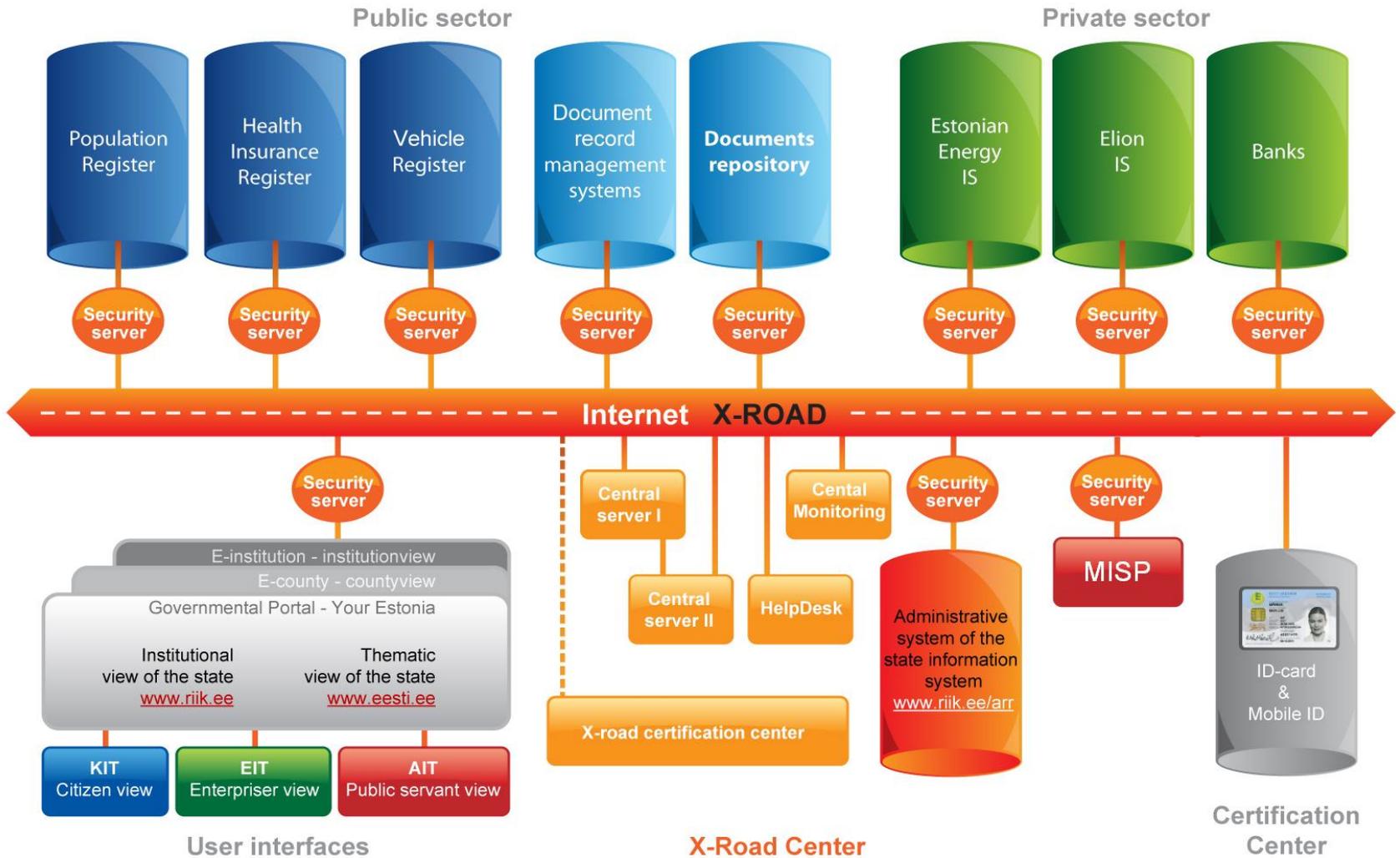
Dependability

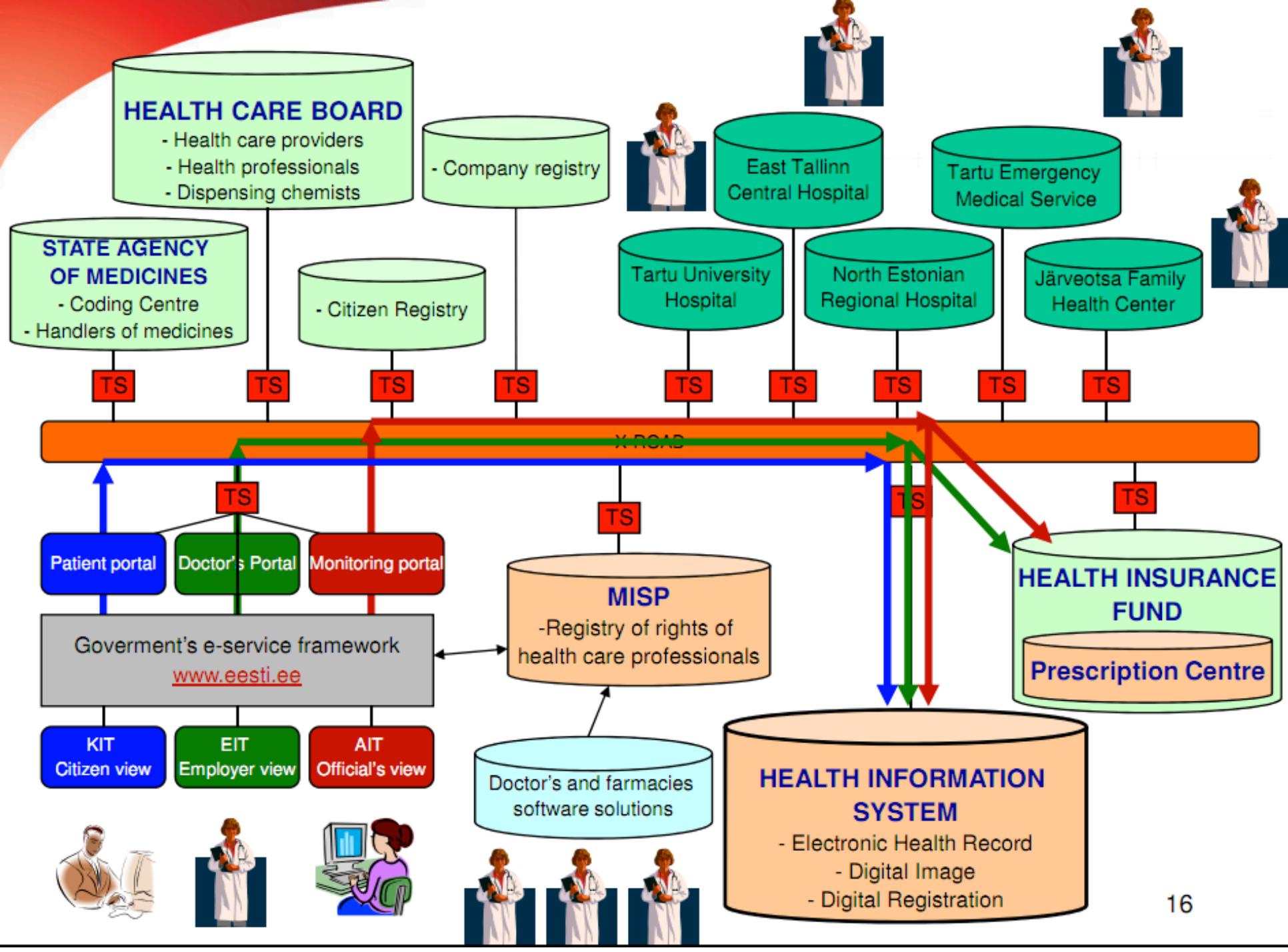
95% depending

30% critical

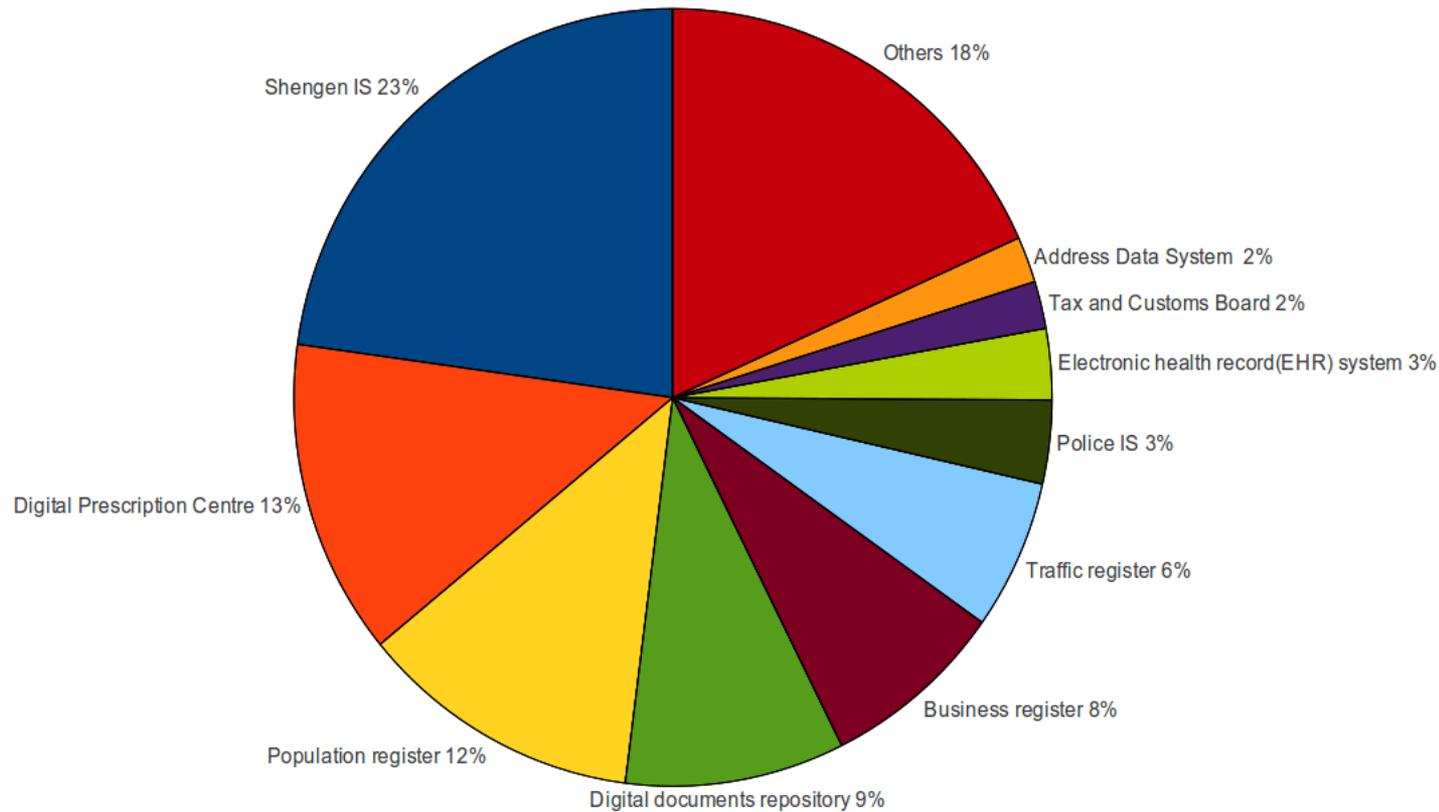
10% no low tech backup

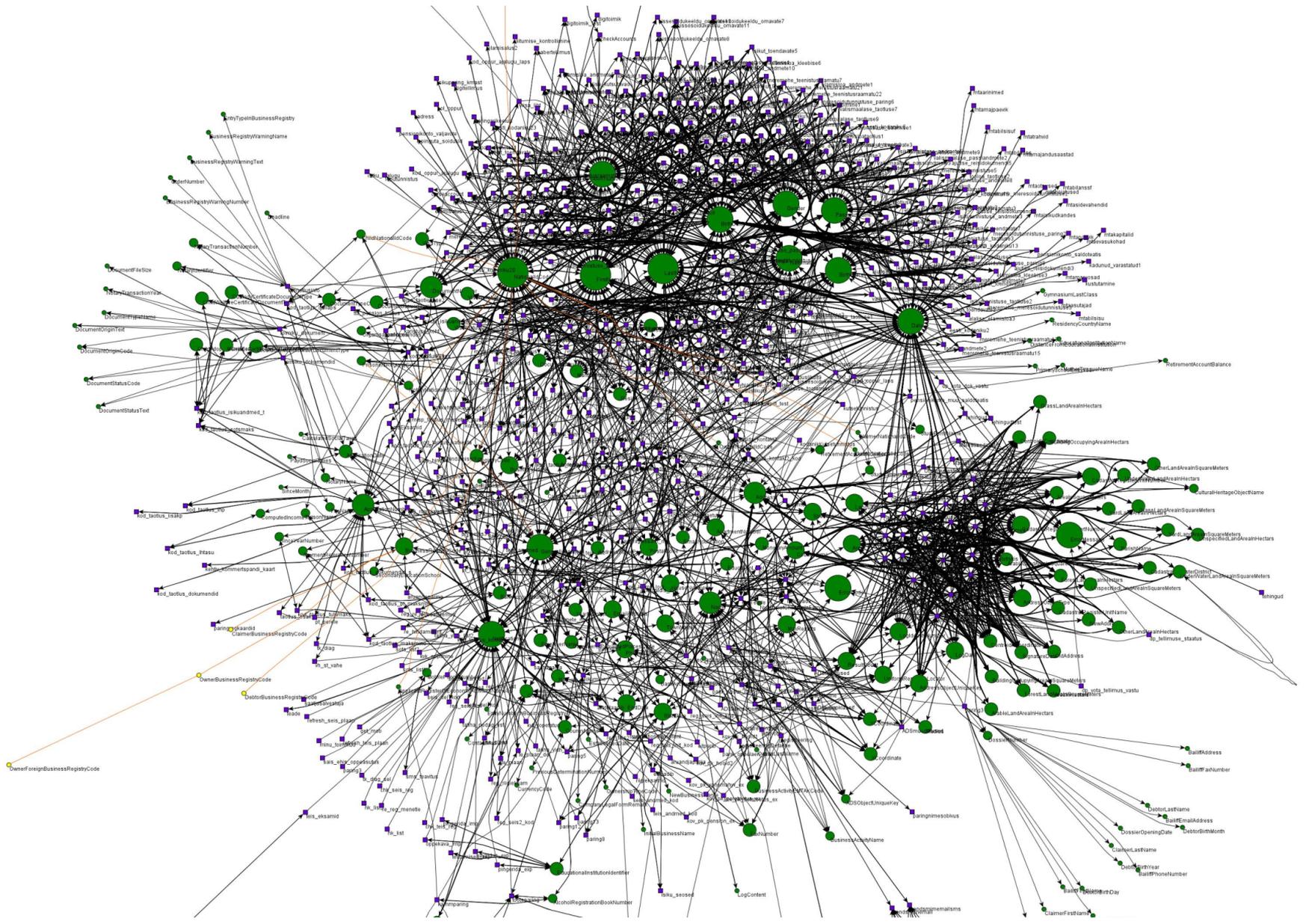
Estonian information system





Service transactions in X-Road by providers





Legislation

National Cyber Security Strategy of 2008

Creation of a cabinet-level **National Cyber Security Council**

Restructuring of the **Estonian Informatics Centre** for critical civilian information infrastructure protection and monitoring the country's cyber space

Emergency Act of 2009

Cyber attacks can constitute a national emergency

Re-definition of critical services and coordinating agencies in light of lessons learned

Compulsory baseline IT security standards for the public sector

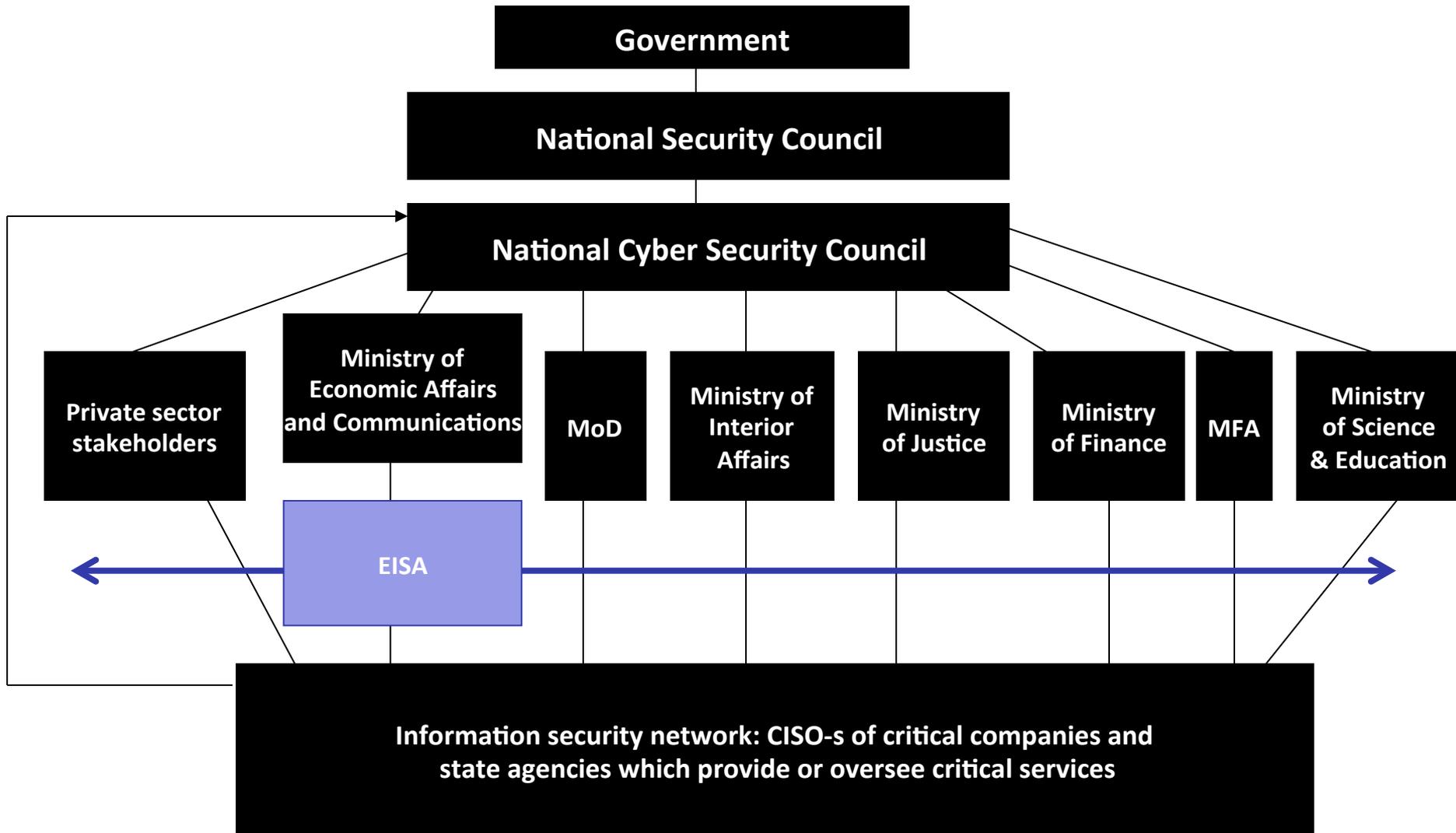
Creation of the Cyber Defence League

National Cyber Security Strategy of 2014

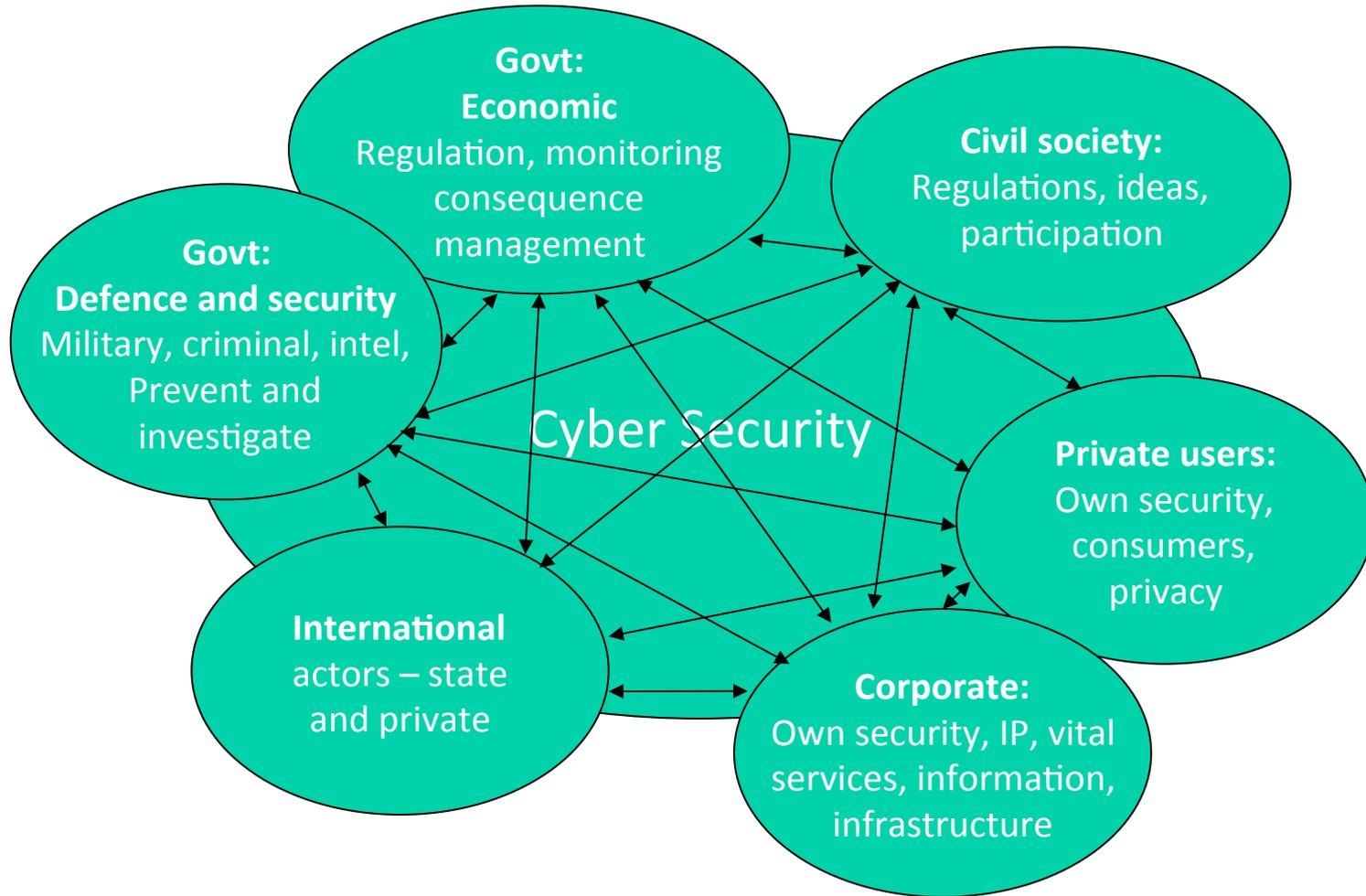
Protecting Trust

E-Government resilience

National organization



Many responsibilities



Not just government

Banks, major telecoms, etc

Maintain services for the state and users

Coordinate with the government, each other

Individual citizens, awareness and education

Graduate programs in information security and cyber defence

IS modules in BA programs, training for specialists

Increased funding for IS research

Primary and secondary education include computer safety classes in curricula

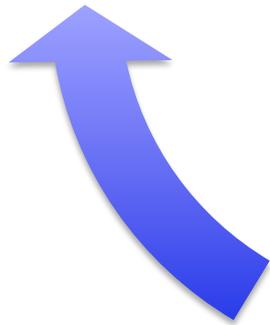
Important actors

- Ministries: MEcon, MoD, Mol, MFA, MoJ
- EISA (incl CERT.ee)
- Other state IT agencies: SMIT, RIK
- Police, Security police, Prosecutor/Judiciary
- EDF, Cyber Defence League
- E-governance Academy
- Think tanks: ICDS, EIHR, Praxis
- ICT export cluster, individual companies (Cybernetica, SK, Webmedia)

Rules and
regulation

Supervision

Solving
incidents,
forecasting,
analysis



Collective brain

- Knowledge and skills are weapons
- Cooperation to host the knowledge
- Principles – respect of freedom

ECDL

Protecting way of life

- CIIP officer network
- Cybersecurity specialists
- Support – law, economy, comm, psy

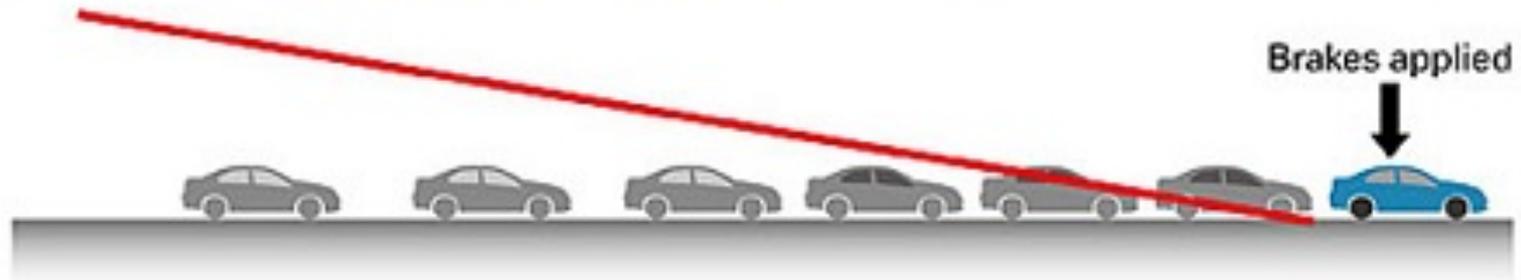
NATO CCD CoE

- 17 nations
- 3 focuses
 - Legal and Policy
 - Technical
 - Concepts and Strategy
- Conference
- Training courses

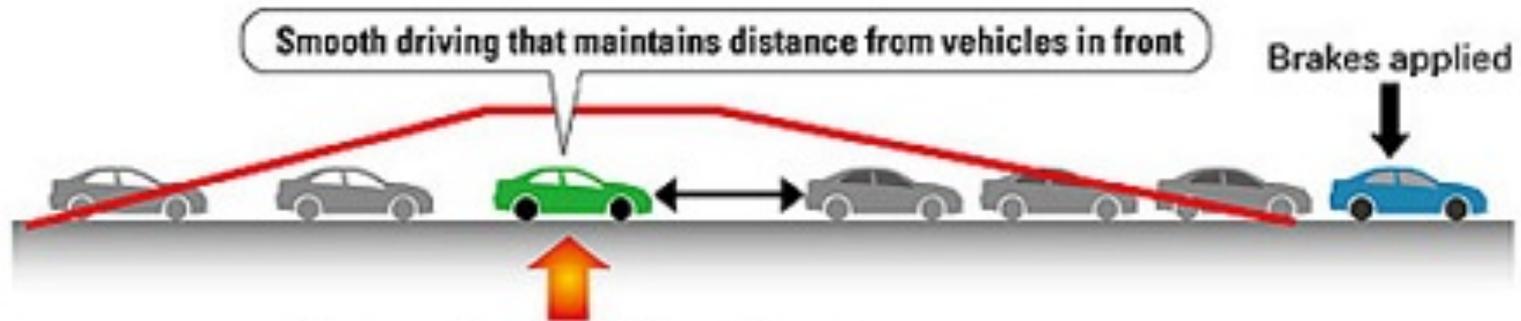


Smart transport

When congestion occurs



When congestion minimizer system is used



Business models

- Health in Europe
- Smart Home
- Education
- Logistics
- Energy

Writing humans into software

Data Formats

- Security linear
- Market exponential
- If automation is an answer, then
- We need agreed formats

Export



Other countries

USA

China

Germany

Sweden

Finland

Brazil

Korea

Iran

Russia

UK

France

Switzerland

Malaysia

Japan

Africa

EU