National Cyber Security Strategy 2.0

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Estonia in perspective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (millions)</th>
<th>Labor force</th>
<th>GDP per capita (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>669 800</td>
<td>26,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 014 000</td>
<td>23,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 665 000</td>
<td>40,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>75 250 000</td>
<td>24,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3 778 000</td>
<td>45,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

669 800
Basic e-facts

- Free WiFi
- 99,8% of bank transactions
- 95% of taxes
- Nationwide eID since 2002
- I-voting since 2005

- 1,2M active e-ID cards
- 53 M digital signatures/ year

Saving time: 1 week per capita
What we protect

• Values
• Trust in ICT
• Digital way of life
Challenges

• Increasing complexity of information systems – increasing complexity of threats
• Commoditisation of attack tools
• Organisational boundaries between system builders and system defenders
Cyber Security Strategy 2008-2013...

... chaos -> order

• Regulations
• Organizational setup
• Awareness & cooperation
Cyber Security Strategy 2014-2017...

... refinement of Estonian cyber shield

- Enhanced early warning & situational awareness
- Resilience of vital services & ensuring digital continuity
- Comprehensive cyber security
Collective brain

- Very few issues can be solved by an individual organisation
- Government services depend heavily on private service providers
- Rapid, smooth and practiced cooperation is vital in adequately responding to cyber threats
- It is about the ability to have the most skillful people in most critical positions working together in the most efficient way possible