Cyber Readiness Index 1.0

Melissa Hathaway

Hathaway Global Strategies, LLC

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Agenda

- Objective of Methodology
- Review of Key Concepts
  - Introduction - Innovation and Information Communications Technology (ICT) Adoption
  - Introduction - Security Challenges
  - Introduction - What is Cyber Security?
  - National Security - Protecting the Value of Investments
  - The Methodology
  - Conclusion
- Discussion

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Objective

- The Cyber Readiness Index (CRI) examines thirty-five countries that have embraced ICT and the Internet and compares their maturity and commitment to protecting those investments using an initial objective assessment of where countries stand in cyber security in five areas.
- Introduces a fresh perspective for Cybersecurity - focused on *Economic Growth*.
- Work with countries as they develop their National Strategies (Cyber and Security) to balance a national security agenda with an economic agenda.
- Update the CRI periodically; adding countries and building out sub-indices.

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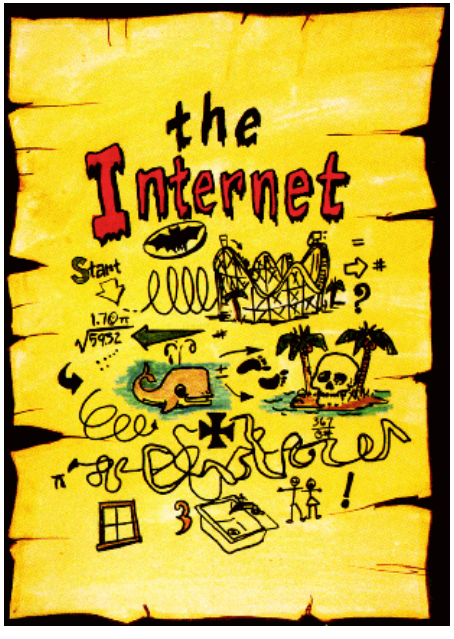
Internet: Past, Present, and Future...

Internet Begins



1969

World Wide Web
Enables the
Information Society

1990

Broadband Initiatives Drive
The Digital Economy

2005

Internet of Everything

2020

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ICT Combined with Direct and Ubiquitous Communications are Changing the Way We Work, Live and Play...

	Today	2020
Estimated World Population	7 billion people	~8 billion people
Estimated Internet Population	2.5 billion people; (35% of population is online)	~5 billion people; (60% of population is online)
Total Number of Devices	12.5 billion internet connected physical objects and devices (~6 devices per person)	50 billion internet connected physical objects and devices (~10 devices per person)
ICT Contribution to the Economy	~4% of GDP on average for G-20 nations	10% of worldwide GDP (and perhaps more for developing nations)

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ICT is Embedded in Every Essential Service and Part of Life - Driving Efficiency and Productivity

Industry & Manufacturing

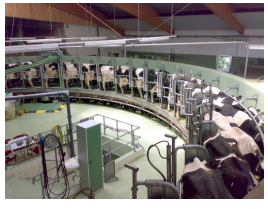
Consumer

Buildings

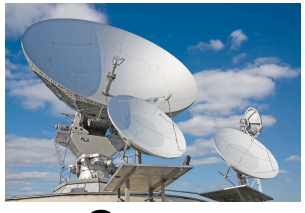
Energy

Government & Public Administration

Administration



Food



Space

ICT

Water

Chemical

Healthcare

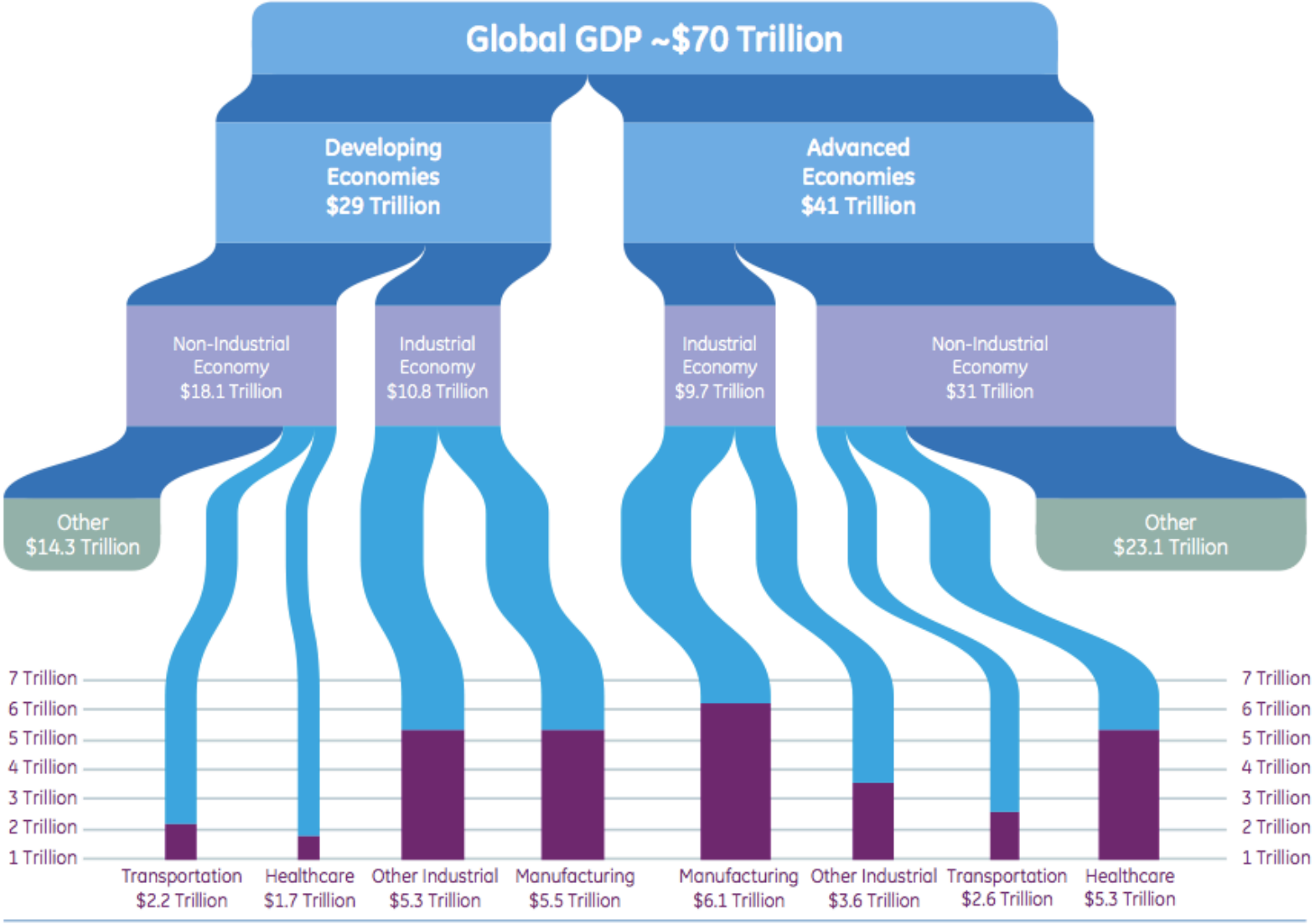
Citizen Safety

Financial Systems

Transport

Research

...In fact, ICT is at the Core of the Industrial/ Infrastructure Modernization Agenda



Industrial Internet opportunity ($32.3 Trillion) 46% share of global economy today

Source: World Bank, 2011 and General Electric

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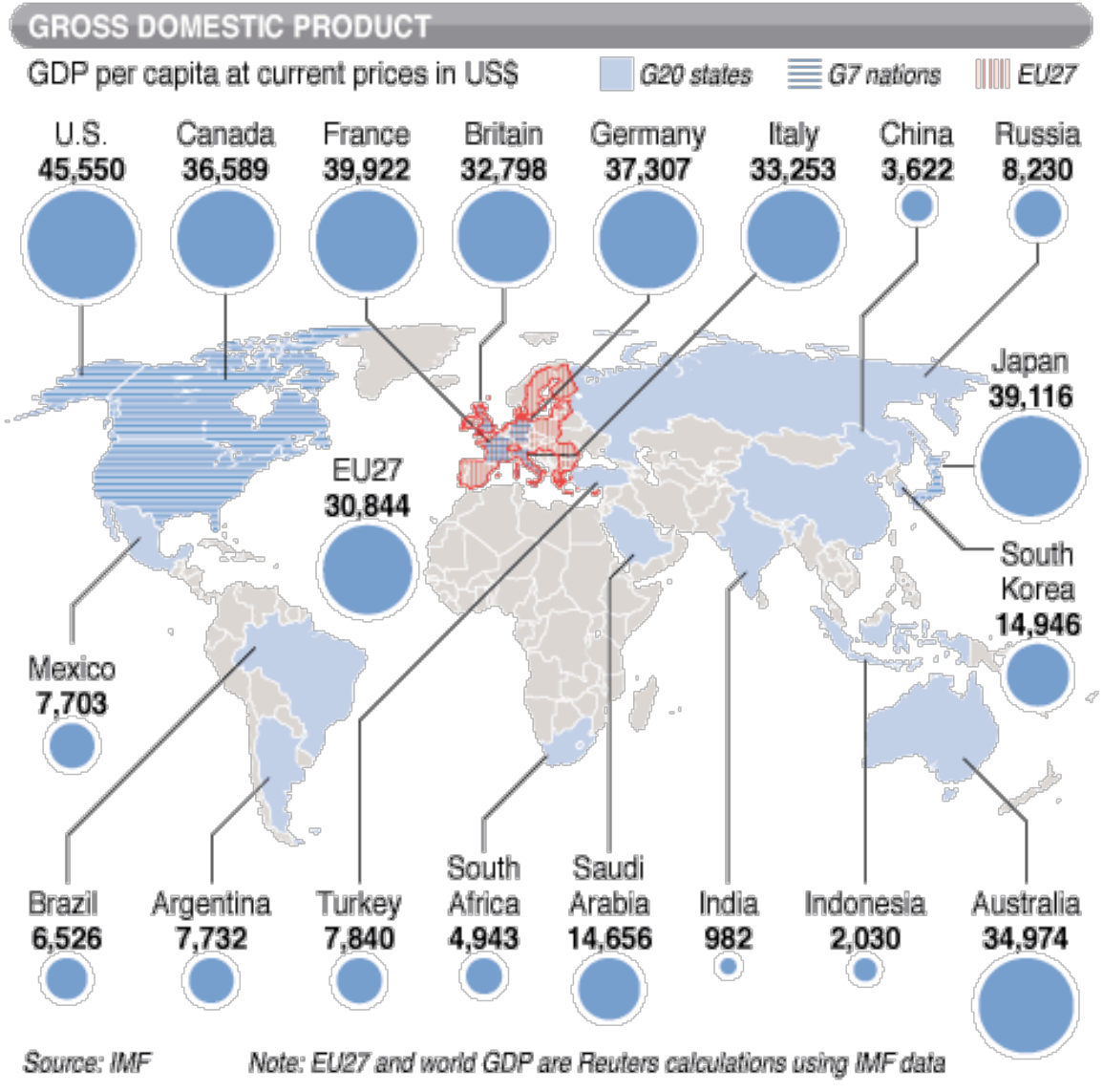
The G-20 Nations are Leading ICT Adoption and Use and Count on ~4% in GDP Growth...



G-20 Countries

- Argentina
- Australia
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- European Union
- France
- Germany
- India
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Japan
- Mexico
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- South Korea
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States

....and Developing Nations are Seeking Higher Returns ~+10% GDP.

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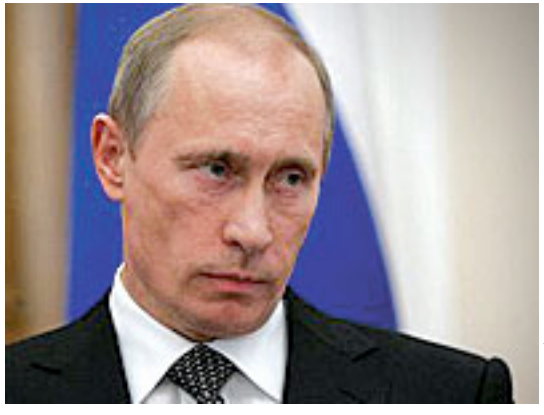
Protecting the Value of these Digital Investments is Top of Mind of Global Leaders...

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD

"Cybersecurity is an issue that no one organization can resolve by itself,"
Alan Marcus
Senior director, head of IT and telecom industries for the WEF USA.

WEF Ranked *Cybercrime* as #1 Technological Risk in 2012 and risk of *Cyber Attack* as priority concern in 2013



Vladimir Putin
President of Russia

"One of these is establishing international control over the Internet using the monitoring and supervisory capabilities of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). If we are going to talk about the democratization of international relations, I think a critical sphere is information exchange and global control over such exchange."

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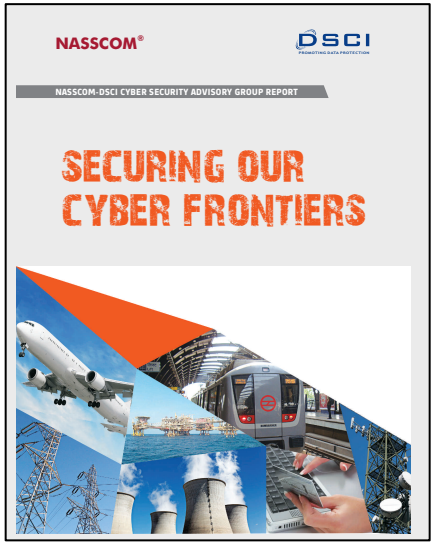
Protecting the Value of these Digital Investments is Top of Mind of Global Leaders...



"Why are we all so **concerned about the cyberspace**? This is because our dependence on cyberspace is expanding, while cyber attacks on critical infrastructure are increasing, and threat landscape is getting worse. Whether it is connecting with suppliers, ordering goods, floating e-procurement tenders, making payments to employees and vendors, communicating within and outside of organizations, it is the cyberspace that is used to connect, do business, and reach out to the public."

Rajendra Pawar

Chairman, CSAG Chairman, Executive Council, NASSCOM Chairman & Co-founder, NIIT Group

"The **cyber threat** is one of **the most serious economic and national security challenges we face** as a nation"

Barack Obama

President of the United States of America

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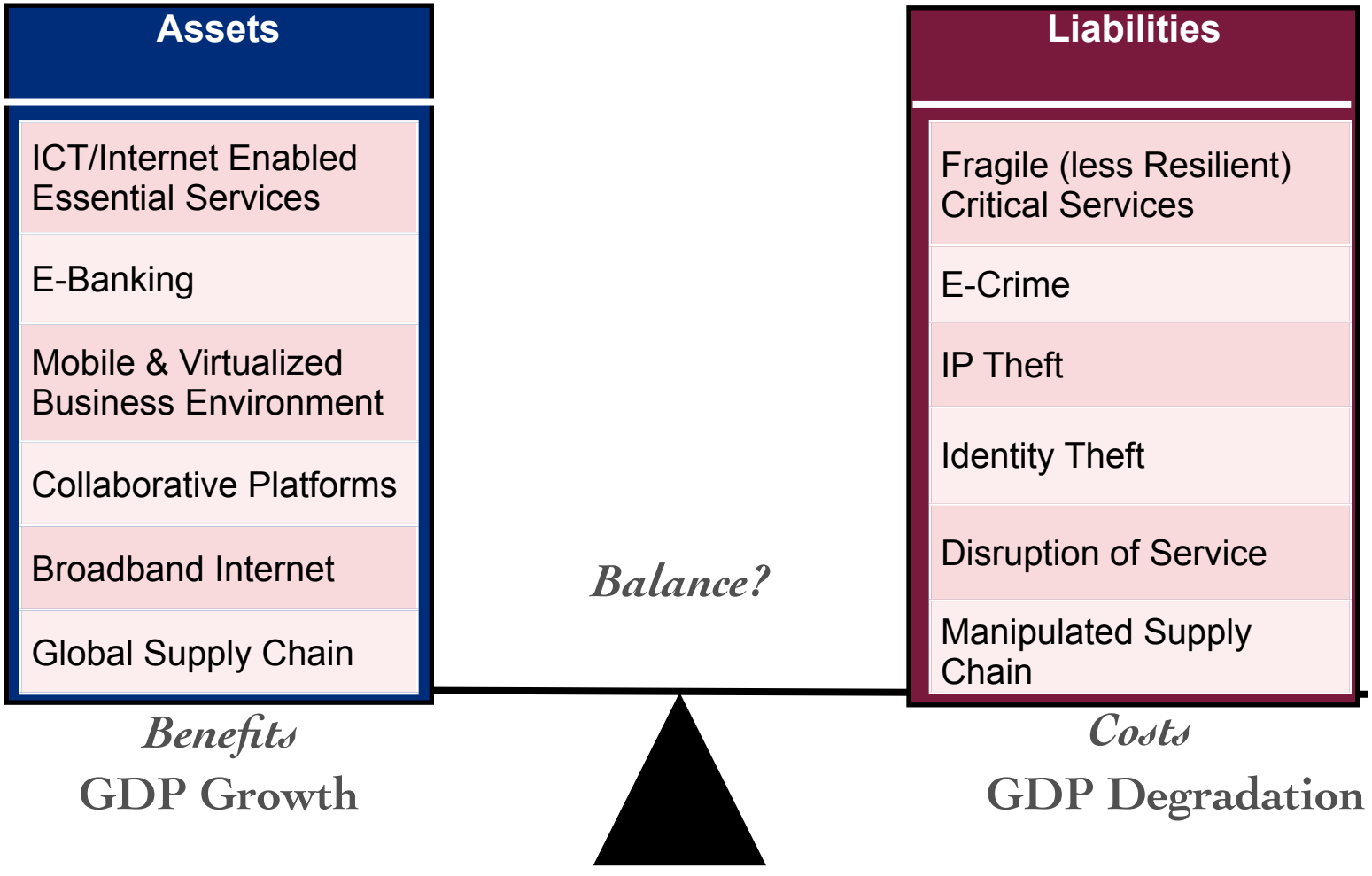
ICT Investments May Not be Contributing to Real Growth



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Because Cyber Activities are Degrading Countries' Economic Potential

- More than 100 countries are cyber capable
- Non-state actors are also playing an increasing role in domestic and international politics
- Objectives Vary:
  - Political Activism;
  - Organized Crime;
  - Intellectual Property Theft (Industrial Espionage);
  - Espionage;
  - Disruption of Service;
  - Destruction of Property

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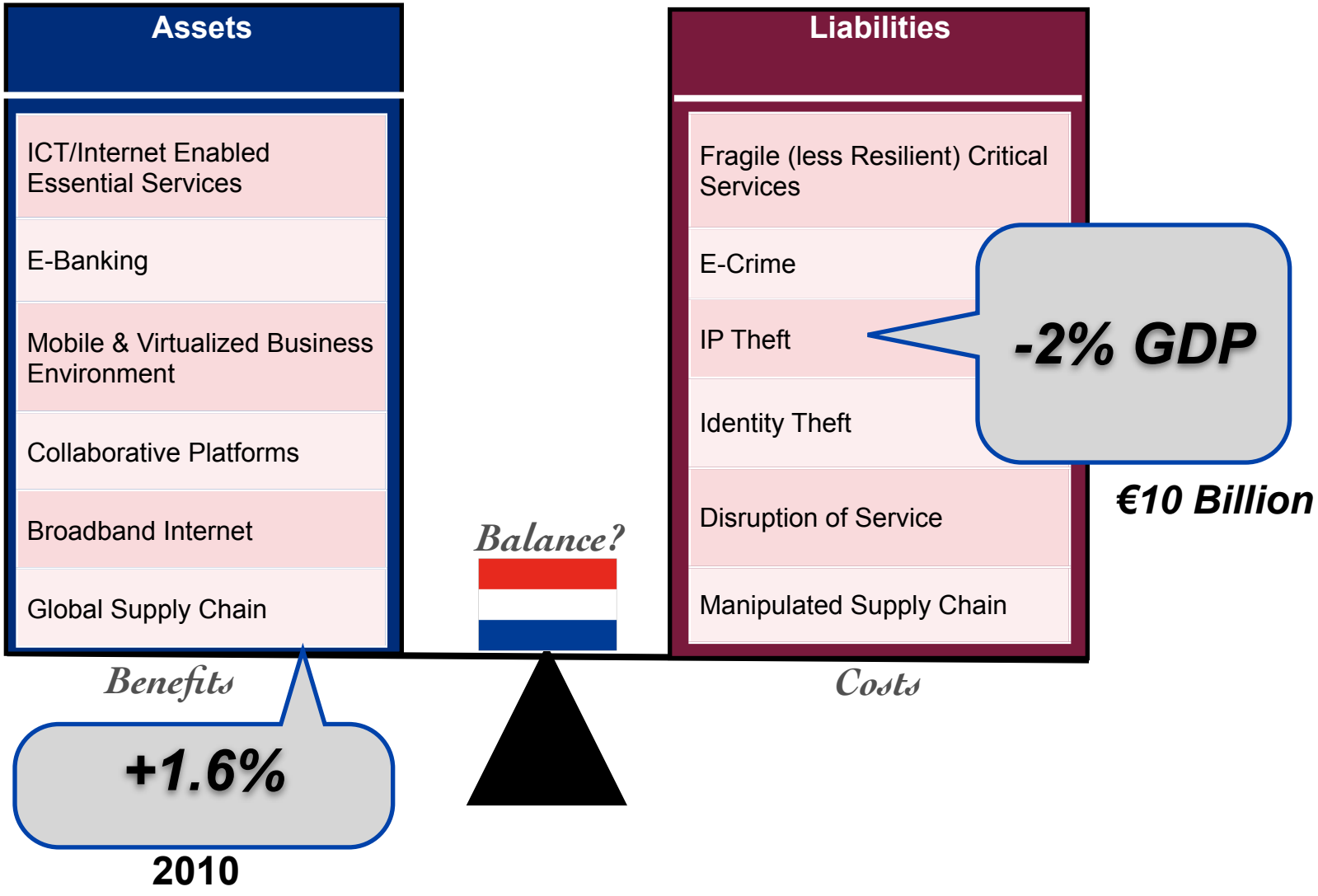
Case Study: The Netherlands



* Source: http://www.tno.nl/content.cfm?context=overtno&content=nieuwsbericht&laag1=37&laag2=69&item_id=2012-04-10%2011:37:10.0&Taal=2

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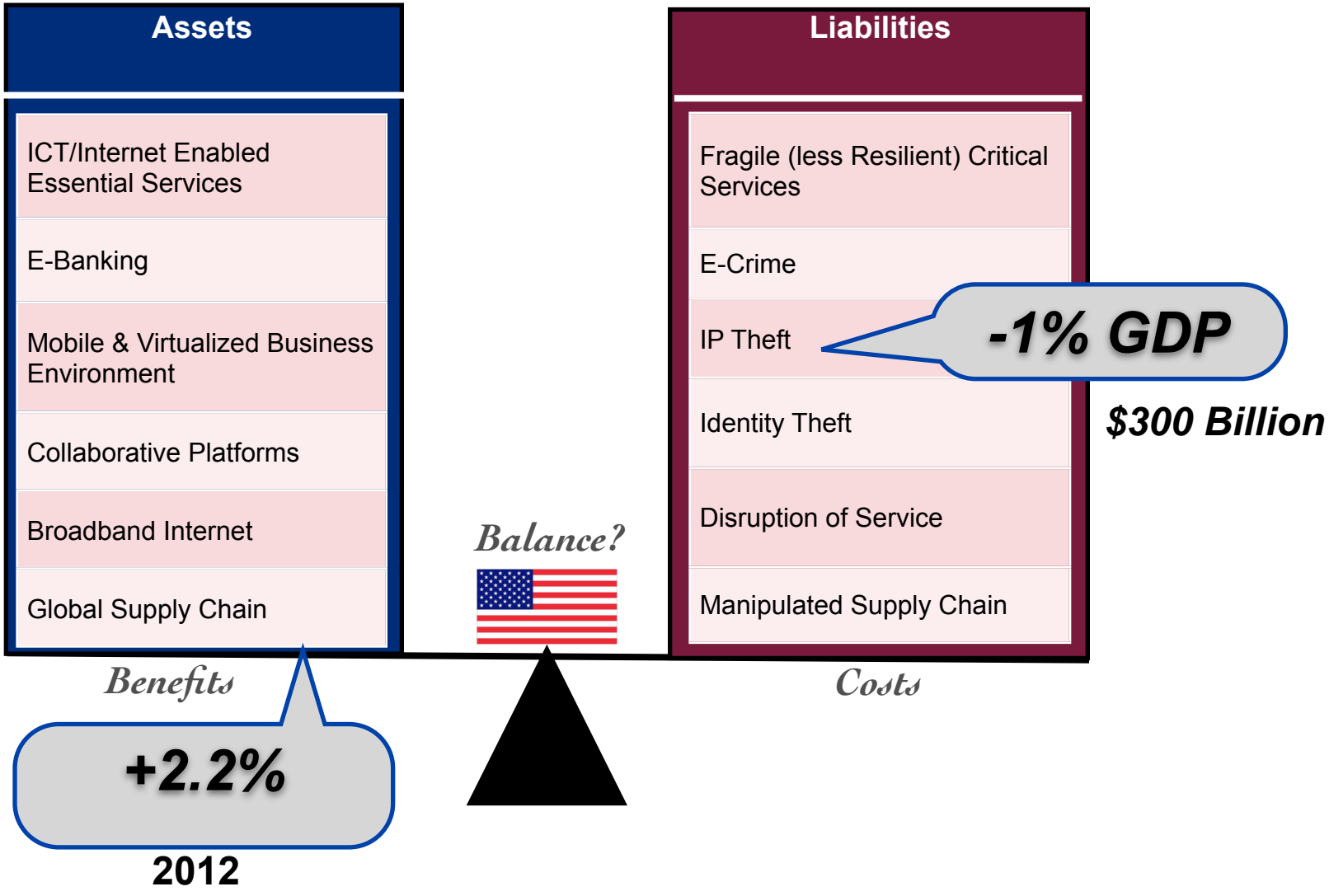
Case Study: The United States of America



* Source: The Commission on the Theft of American Intellectual Property by The National Bureau of Asian Research. The IP Commission Report. May 2013.

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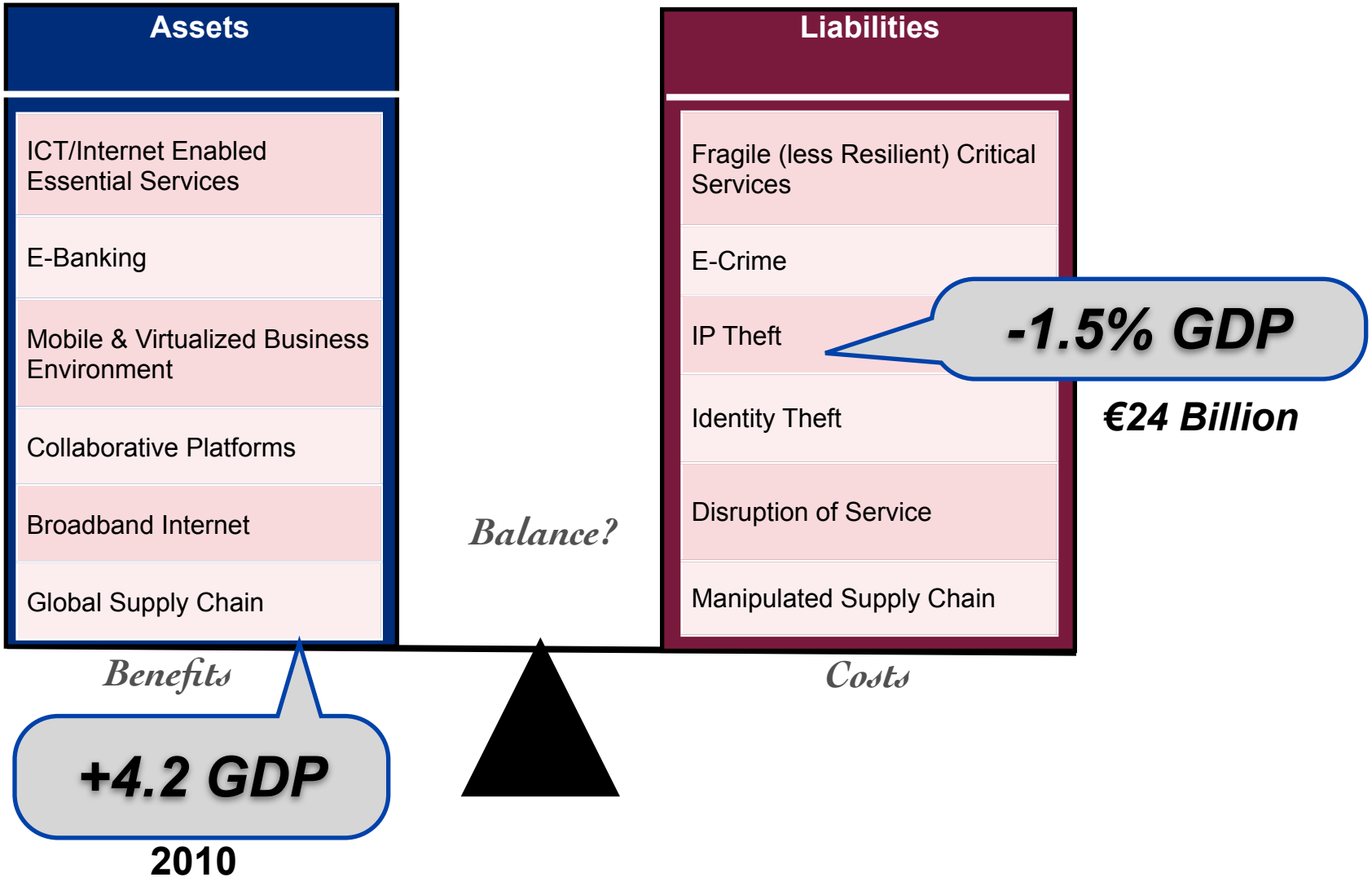
Case Study: Germany



Source: http://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/reports/rp-economic-impact-cybercrime.pdf

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No Nation is Cyber Ready...

Measuring the declining gains

may force governments to align their ICT vision

with their security strategy

and

invest in the derivative value of both.

Innovation/Digital Agenda (Economic Prosperity) and the Security thereof (National Security)

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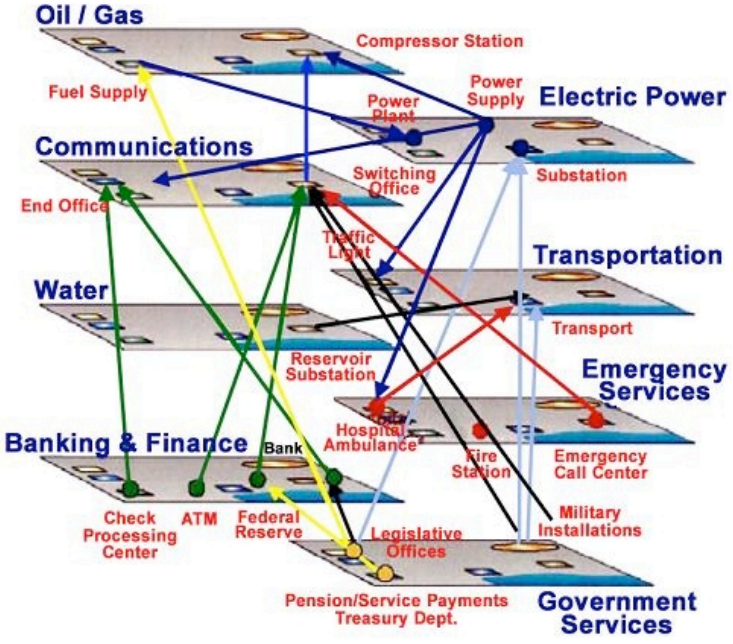
Proposal: Evaluate Cyber Readiness based on Two Sets of Investments....



Economic Prosperity

Productivity
Efficiency
Innovation
Modernization

National Security

Infrastructure Protection
Intellectual Property Protection
Defense of Homeland
Regime Stability

Balance?

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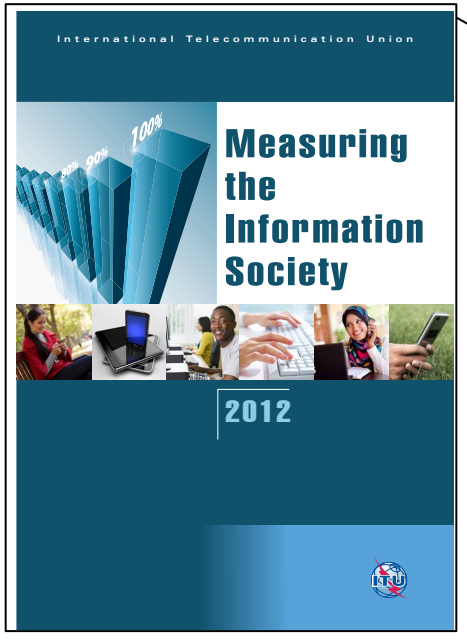
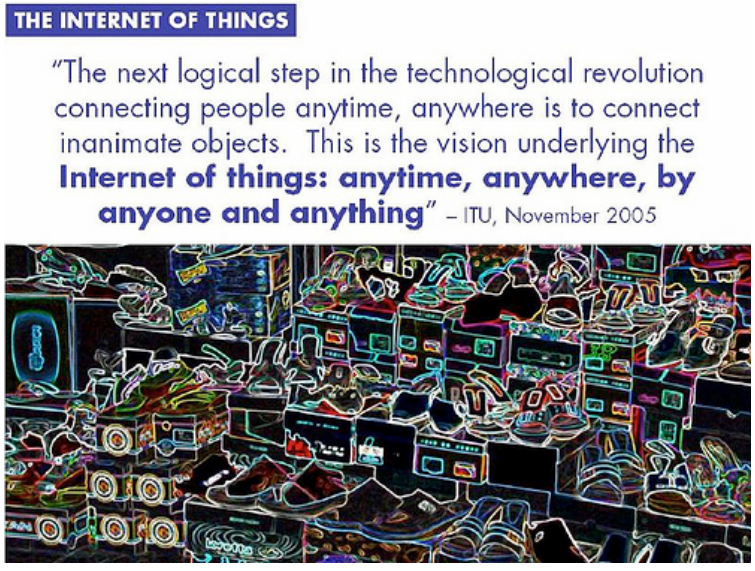
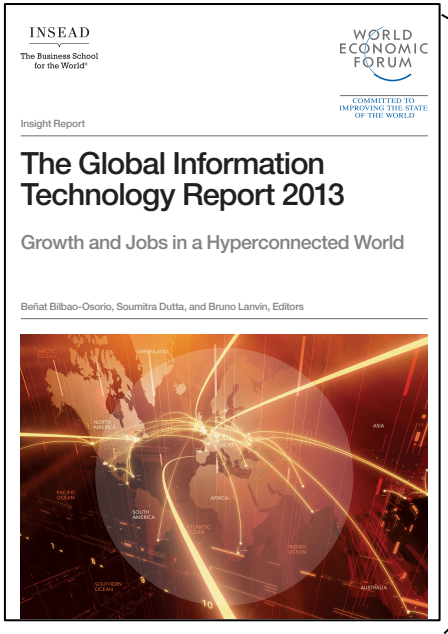
Indices Measure ICT Adoption, Digital Activity, and Advancement of Societies.....



ICT Development Index





Network Readiness Index

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International Telecommunications Union (ITU): - Measures of Development - *The Information Society*

- Enhanced ICT Infrastructure and access derived from evaluation of:
  - Price
  - Bandwidth
  - Speed/quality of service
  - Skills
  - Content and language
  - Applications targeted to users with limited connectivity

ICT Development Index (2013)
2012 Ranking

1	South Korea	11	Australia
2	Sweden	12	Japan
3	Iceland	13	Switzerland
4	Denmark	14	Macau (PRC)
5	Finland	15	Singapore
6	Norway	16	New Zealand
7	Netherlands	17	United States
8	United Kingdom	18	France
9	Luxembourg	19	Germany
10	Hong Kong	20	Canada
40	Russia	121	India
62	Brazil	78	China
84	South Africa		

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World Economic Forum: Network Readiness Index

Network Readiness is divided into four subindices:

1. Environment subindex
   - Political and regulatory environment
   - Business and innovation environment
2. Readiness subindex
   - Infrastructure and digital content
   - Affordability
   - Skills
3. Usage subindex
   - Individual usage
   - Business usage
   - Government usage
4. Impact subindex
   - Economic impacts
   - Social impacts

Networked Readiness Index (2013)
2012 Ranking

1	Finland	11	South Korea
2	Singapore	12	Canada
3	Sweden	13	Germany
4	Netherlands	14	Hong Kong
5	Norway	15	Israel
6	Switzerland	16	Luxembourg
7	United Kingdom	17	Iceland
8	Denmark	18	Australia
9	United States	19	Austria
10	Taiwan	20	New Zealand
54	Russia	68	India
60	Brazil	58	China
70	South Africa		

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No Index Measures Security

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Selection Criteria

- Identified the top 20 countries with strongest ICT Development Index
- Included the G-20, because they represent:
  - 90% of global GDP
  - 80% of international trade
  - 64% of the world's population
  - 84% of all fossil fuel emissions
  - And it includes Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
- Included the top 20 GDP countries
- Informed by the Networked Readiness Index because its methodology included other ICT attributes (e.g., environment, readiness, use, and impact)

... 35 Countries in total....

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35 Countries Were Assessed...

Argentina	India	Saudi Arabia
Australia	Indonesia	Singapore
Austria	Israel	South Africa
Brazil	Italy	South Korea
Canada	Japan	Spain
China	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Denmark	Macau	Sweden
Finland	Mexico	Taiwan
France	The Netherlands	Turkey
Germany	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Hong Kong	Norway	United States of America
Iceland	Russia	

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For Maturity and Commitment to Protecting Their Investment in Five Areas...

1 National Strategy

1. Identify Competent Authority
2. % of GDP embraced by plan, grossly
3. Identify commercial-sector entities implicated by each government organization with relevant role

2 Incident Response

1. Develop an information sharing and alert system
2. Establish incident management, resiliency, and recovery capabilities for critical services and information infrastructures
3. Time from first-notice to transmission of alert (by national crisis & response centers)

3 e-Crime Law Enforcement

1. Review existing laws and regulatory governance mechanisms
2. Create an accounting mechanism to determine % of GDP loss due to cybercrime
4. Reduce infections emanating from within its own infrastructure.
4. # of cases referred by cross-border law enforcement organizations

4 Information Sharing

1. Establish a rapid assistance mechanism.
2. Create government clearinghouse to broker of authoritative information to key critical industries
3. Create a tear-line (write-for-release) mechanism for intelligence information to rest of government and critical industries

5 R&D

1. % of GDP (or government budget) dedicated to cyber security R&D
2. $ dedicated to national research at universities for basic and applied research
3. Research/ production conversion rate (% implemented operationally within the government)

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Summary Statistics

- G-20 countries expect at least 4% GDP growth based on the direct and ubiquitous access to communications and ICT adoption rate.
- Some countries lead the index with action in all categories (Australia, Canada, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States), yet even those countries are experiencing GDP degradation due to cyber insecurity.
- 27 of 35 countries have a Cyber Security Strategy, yet few are measuring progress and even fewer have invested in the strategy's successful outcome.
- Almost all countries have an incident response capability either through a national CERT or through the forum of incident responders (FIRST).
- 20 of 35 countries are committed by treaty to protect society from cybercrime by adopting appropriate legislation, fostering international co-operation, and combating criminal offenses, by facilitating their detection, investigation and prosecution at both the domestic and international levels.
- Few countries are investing in private-public information sharing exchanges and even fewer have aligned national R&D initiatives.

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Cyber Readiness Methodology

Legend

Completed	✔
Not Yet	✖

ICT Development Rank		NRI Rank	GDP Rank*	National Strategy	Competent Authority	National CIRT	Crime Treaty	Info Sharing	R&D Agenda	Funding
1	South Korea	11	15	✔	✔	✔	✖	✔		
2	Sweden	3	21	✔	✔	✔	✖	✔		
3	Iceland	17	121	✖	✖	✔	✔			
4	Denmark	8	33	✖	✔	✔	✔			
5	Finland	1	42	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		
6	Norway	4	23	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		
7	Netherlands	4	18	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
8	United Kingdom	7	6	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
9	Luxembourg	16	72	✔	✔	✔	✖	✔		
10	Hong Kong	14	37	✖	✖	✔	✔			

* 2012 World Bank Rating

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Cyber Readiness Methodology

Legend

Completed	✔
Not Yet	✖

ICT Development Rank		NRI Rank	GDP Rank*	National Strategy	Competent Authority	National CIRT	Crime Treaty	Info Sharing	R&D Agenda	Funding
11	Australia	18	12	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
12	Japan	21	3	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	
13	Switzerland	6	20	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✖	✖
14	Macau, China**	NR	81	✔	✔	✔	✔			
15	Singapore	2	35	✔	✔	✔	✖	✔		
16	New Zealand	20	55	✔	✔	✔	✖	✔	✔	
17	United States	9	1	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
18	France	26	5	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		
19	Germany	13	4	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		
20	Canada	12	11	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

* 2012 World Bank Rating

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** Given credit for China's initiatives

Cyber Readiness Methodology

Legend

Completed	✔
Not Yet	✖

ICT Development Rank		NRI Rank	GDP Rank*	National Strategy	Competent Authority	National CIRT	Crime Treaty	Info Sharing	R&D Agenda	Funding
21	Austria	19	27	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		
26	Israel	15	39	✔	✔	✔	✖		✔	
27	Spain ***	38	13	✔	✖	✔	✔			
30	Italy	50	9	✖	✖	✔	✔	✔	✖	✖
40	Russia	54	8	✔	✔	✔	✔			
50	Saudi Arabia	31	19	✖	✖	✖	✖			
53	Argentina	99	26	✖	✔	✔	✖			
62	Brazil	60	7	✔	✔	✔	✖	✔		
69	Turkey	45	17	✔	✖	✔	✖			
78	China	58	2	✔	✔	✔	✔			
83	Mexico	63	14	✖	✖	✔	✖			

* 2012 World Bank Rating

*** Spain is within the top 20 of GDP; observer to G20

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Cyber Readiness Methodology

Legend

Completed	✔
Not Yet	✖

ICT Development Rank		NRI Rank	GDP Rank*	National Strategy	Competent Authority	National CIRT	Crime Treaty	Info Sharing	R&D Agenda	Funding
84	South Africa	70	28	✔	✔	✔	✖		✖	
97	Indonesia	76	16	✔	✔	✔	✖			
121	India	68	10	✔	✔	✔	✖			
NR	Taiwan **	10	NR	✖	✖	✔	✖			
NR	European Union	NR	NR	✔		✔		✔	✔	✔
NR	NATO	NR	NR	✔		✔		✔	✔	✔

* 2012 World Bank Rating

** Taiwan is within top 20 of NRI

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Success Requires Commitment and National Resolve

- Commit limited resources in a competitive environment under extreme fiscal pressures
  - Executive Bandwidth
  - Money
  - Political Capital
  - Time
- Acknowledge that outcomes depend on a multi-stakeholder partnership
- Use the full ambit of market levers to reach desired end-state
- Recognize it is an international challenge supported by a global products and services
- Embrace the technological revolution without creating unnecessary exposure (economic or security)

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Summary

- Today, e-government, e-banking, e-health, e-learning, next generation power grids, air traffic control, and other essential services are all concentrated onto a single infrastructure
- Nations cannot afford for these infrastructures to be exposed or become fragile (Cybersecurity)
- The advantages that ICT has brought for the last 3 decades (efficiency, productivity, and GDP growth) may not outweigh the endemic unreliability and riskiness caused by the new threats
- Measuring the declining gains may force governments to align the ICT vision with their security strategy and invest in the derivative value of both: Innovation Agenda (Economic Prosperity) and the Security thereof (National Security)
- A Cyber Readiness Index can help nations navigate the digital balance sheet
  - Protecting previous ICT and Internet investments
  - Realizing the ICT dividend securely

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Summary

- We can no longer defend a status quo position
- The lack of our network resiliency coupled with a vast threat landscape to our networked infrastructure is tearing at the very fabric of our countries (threatening national security and our economic prosperity)
- Adopting a security framework and knowing cyber readiness level is essential

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Discussion

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On the Ground of Intersecting Highways, Join Hands with Your Allies

Sun Tzu

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Back-up Slides

"Anyone can hold the helm when the sea is calm."
Publilius Syrus

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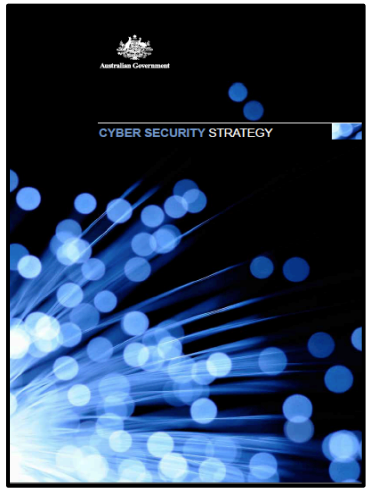
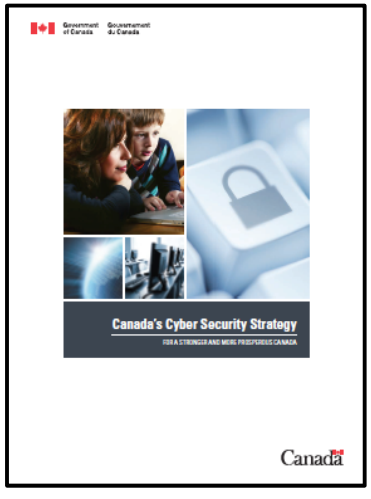
Accordingly, Countries are Preparing National Cyber Security Strategies …

Australia



Cyber Security Strategy for Australia
(2009)

Canada



Canada's Cyber Security Strategy
(2010)

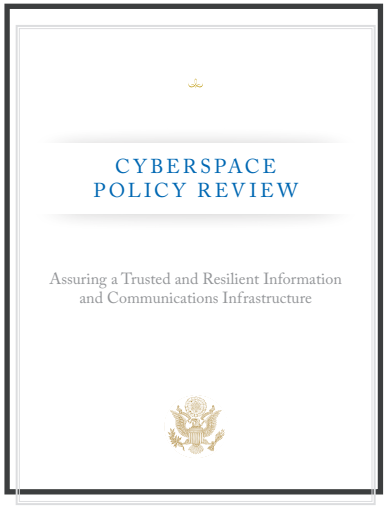
United Kingdom

The UK Cyber Security Strategy
(2011)

New Zealand

New Zealand's Cyber Security Strategy
(2011)

USA



The Cyberspace Policy Review
(2009)

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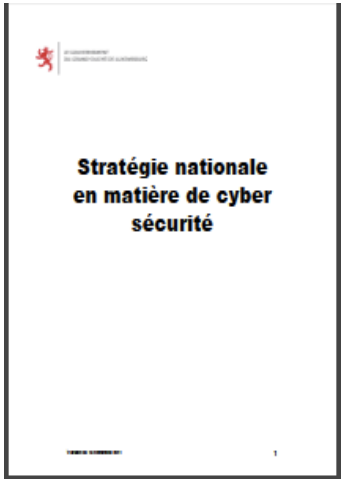
Accordingly, Countries are Preparing National Cyber Security Strategies ...

Luxembourg



National Strategy for Cyber Security (2011)

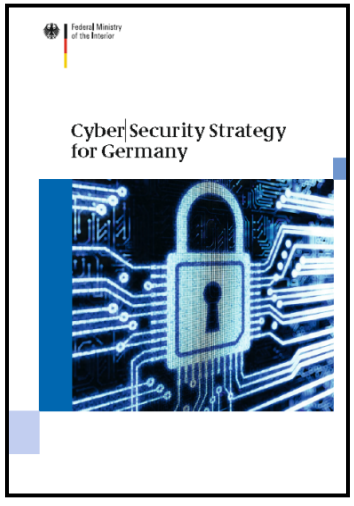
France

Information Systems Defense and Security for France (2011)

Spain

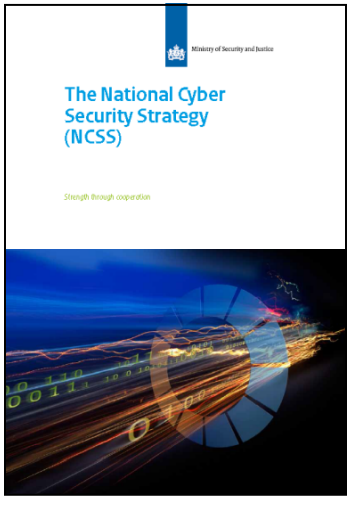
Spanish Security Strategy (2011)

Germany



Cyber Security Strategy for Germany (2011)

Netherlands



The National Cyber Security Strategy (NCSS) (2011)

New Strategy Coming in November 2013

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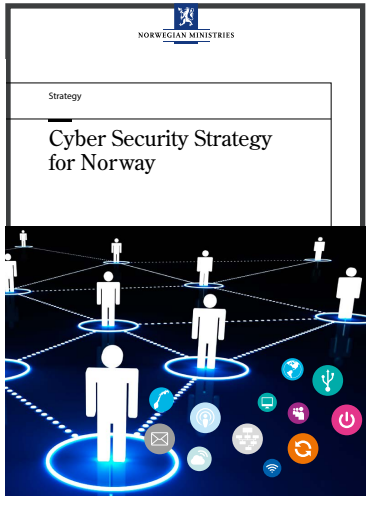
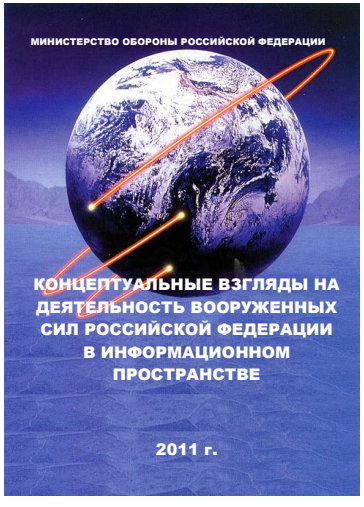
Norway



Cyber Security Strategy for Norway (2012)

Russia



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Finland

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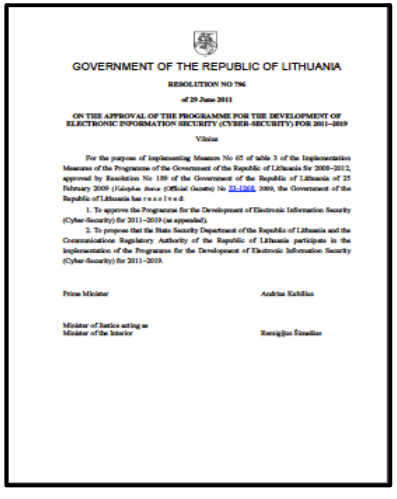
Lithuania



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Romania

Romanian National Security Strategy (2007)

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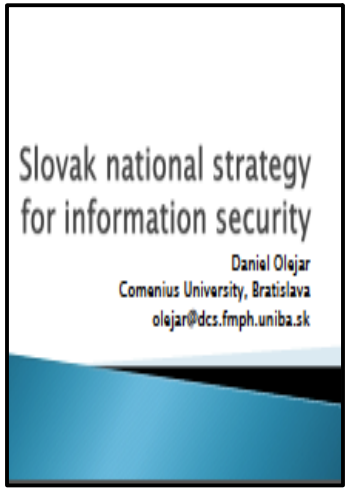
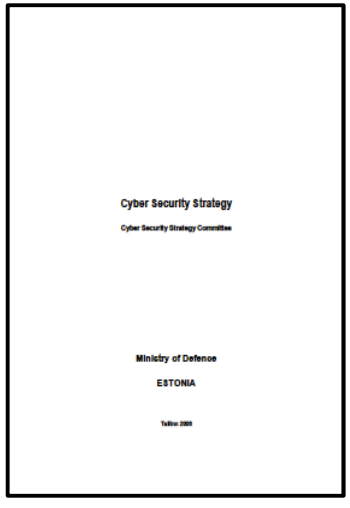
Slovakia



Slovak National Strategy for Information Security (2008)

Estonia

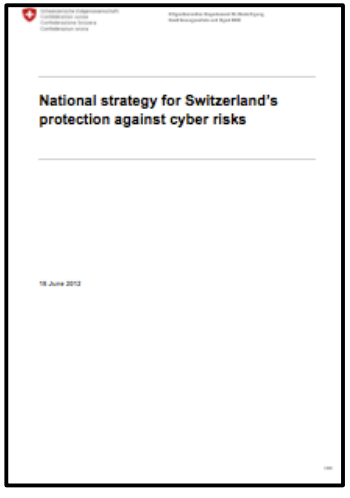


Cyber Security Strategy Estonia (2008)

CZ Republic

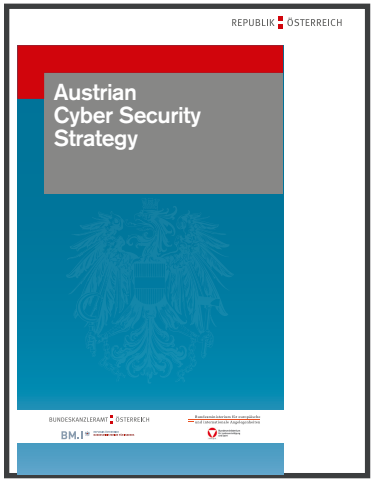
Cyber Security Strategy of the Czech Republic Decision 781 (2011)

Switzerland



National Strategy for Switzerland's Protection Against Cyber Risks (2012)

Austria



National Cyber Security Strategy (2013); and Austria: ICT Security Strategy (2011)

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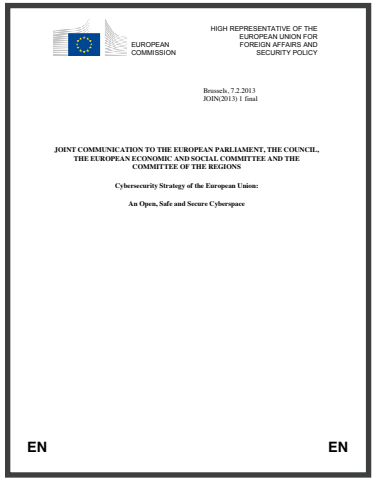
European Union


EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HIGH REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY POLICY

Brussels, 7.2.2013
JOIN(2013) 1 final

JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union:

An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace

EN EN

Cybesecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe, and Secure Cyberspace (2013)

Israel

Not Available on line

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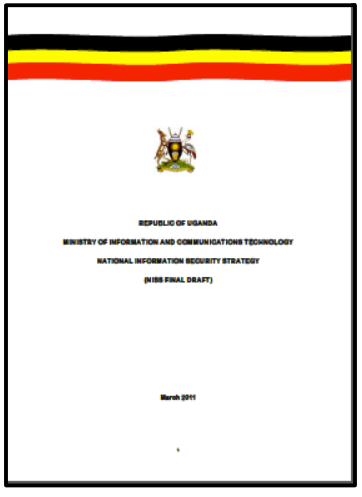
Uganda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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

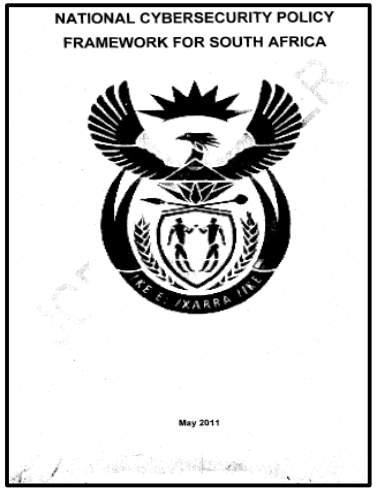
NATIONAL INFORMATION SECURITY STRATEGY

(NISS FINAL DRAFT)

March 2011

National Information Security Strategy (2011)

South Africa


NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR SOUTH AFRICA

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UAE

مركز أبوظبي للأنظمة الإلكترونية والمعلومات

Abu Dhabi Systems & Information Centre

Information Security Programme Road Map (2012)

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Accordingly, Countries are Preparing National Cyber Security Strategies …

China

China and Cyber Security: Political, Economic, and Strategic Dimensions (2012)

Japan

Information Security Strategy for Protecting the Nation (2010)

New Strategy June 2013 Not Available on line

Singapore

Strategy in Securing Cyberspace Singapore (2005)

New Strategy Coming in Fall 2013

India

National Cyber Security Policy 2013

(Signed 2 July 2013)

South Korea

Not Available on line

Cyber Security Strategy (August 2011)

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Accordingly, Countries are Preparing National Cyber Security Strategies …

Hungary

Government Decision No. 1139/2013 (21 March) on the National Cyber Security Strategy of Hungary

1. The Government hereby approves the National Cyber Security Strategy of Hungary laid down in Annex No. 1.

2. The Government instructs the state secretary heading the Prime Minister's Office to take the necessary action to establish the National Cyber Security Coordination Council.

Person in charge: State secretary heading the Prime Minister's Office, supported by the ministers with the relevant responsibilities and powers
Deadline: 30 June 2013

3. The Government instructs the state secretary heading the Prime Minister's Office to prepare a work and action plan for implementing the tasks defined in the National Cyber Security Strategy of Hungary.

Person in charge: State secretary heading the Prime Minister's Office, supported by the ministers with the relevant responsibilities and powers
Deadline: 30 June 2013

4. This decision shall come into force on the day after its publication.

Viktor Orbán
Prime Minister
(signed)

Government Decision No. 1139/2013,National Cyber Security Strategy

March 2013

Turkey

ULUSAL SİBER GÜVENLİK STRATEJİSİ VE

2013-2014 EYLEM PLANI

1. GİRİŞ

Ülkemizde bilgi ve iletişim sistemlerinin kullanımı hızla yaygınlaşmakta, bilgi ve iletişim sistemleri hayatımızın her alanında önemli roller oynamaktadır. Kamu kurumları yanında enerji, su kaynakları, sağlık, ulaşım, haberleşme ve finansal hizmetler gibi kritik altyapı sektörlerinde faaliyet gösteren kurum ve kuruluşlar da bilgi ve iletişim sistemlerini yoğun olarak kullanmaktadır. Sözü edilen sistemler, verilen hizmetin kalitesini ve hızını artırmakta, dolayısıyla hem ilgili kurumun daha verimli çalışmasını sağlamakta hem de vatandaşlarımızın yaşam standardının yükseltilmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Kurumlarımızın hizmet sunumlarında bilgi ve iletişim sistemlerini her geçen gün daha fazla kullanmaları ile birlikte, söz konusu bilgi ve iletişim sistemlerinin güvenliğinin sağlanması hem ulusal güvenliğimizin, hem de rekabet gücümüzün önemli bir boyutu haline gelmiştir. Bilgi ve iletişim sistemlerinde bulunan güvenlik zafiyetleri, bu sistemlerin hizmet dışı kalmasına veya kötüye kullanılmasına, can kaybına, büyük ölçekli ekonomik zarara, kamu düzeninin bozulmasına ve/veya ulusal güvenliğin ihlaline neden olabilecektir.

Siber ortamın bilişim sistemlerine ve veriye yapılan saldırılar için anonimlik ve inkâr edilebilirlik fırsatları sunduğu bir gerçektir. Saldırı için gerekli araç ve bilgi çoğu zaman ucuz ve kolay elde edilebilir iken dünyanın herhangi bir yerindeki kişi veya sistemlerin kasıtlı ya da kasıtsız olarak siber saldırılara iştirak ettikleri görülmektedir. Kritik altyapıların ait bilişim sistem ve verilerini hedef alan ısrarcı ve gelişmiş siber saldırıların kimler tarafından finanse ve organize edildiğinin tespiti ise neredeyse imkânsız görülmektedir. Bu durum ve özellikler siber ortamdaki risk ve tehditlerin asimetrik karakterini ortaya koymakta, mücadeleyi güçleştirmektedir.

Tüm bu bilgiler ışığında, Bakanlar Kurulunca alınan 11/6/2012 tarihli ve 2012/3842 sayılı Ulusal Siber Güvenlik Çalışmalarının Yürütülmesi, Yönetilmesi ve Koordinasyonuna İlişkin Karar, 20/10/2012 tarihli ve 28447 sayılı Resmî Gazetede yayımlanarak yürürlüğe girmiştir. Söz konusu Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı uyarınca;

"Siber güvenlikle ilgili olarak alınacak önlemleri belirlemek, hazırlanan plan, program, rapor, usul, esas ve standartları onaylamak ve bunların

National Cybersecurity Strategy

June 2013

No English Translation Available

Sweden

Not Available on line

National Cybersecurity Strategy

Forthcoming November 2013

Poland

RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA
MINISTERSTWO SPRAW WEWNĘTRZNYCH I ADMINISTRACJI

RZĄDOWY PROGRAM OCHRONY CYBERPRZESTRZENI RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ NA LATA 2011-2016

Wersja 1.1

WARSZAWA
CZERWIEC 2010

Governmental Program for Protection of Cyberspace for the Years 2011-2016

June 2010

No English Translation Available

New Country

Not Available on line

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