

Global Cybersecurity Index – Good Practices

TURKEY

ORGANIZATIONAL

- The **National Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2014**
- The Action plan consists of **29 main actions** and **95 sub actions** and assigns responsibilities about legislation, capacity building, development of technical infrastructure, etc.
- The **Cyber Security Board** was established in order to determine the measures regarding cyber security, to approve the prepared plans, programs, reports, procedures, principles and standards and ensure their application and coordination.
- In last three years **three cyber security exercises** were organized in **national level** with participants from both public and private sector. The exercises played a big role in **raising awareness** of cybersecurity and also were a great tool for **measuring the development** of cybersecurity.



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UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

CAPACITY BUILDING

- The **CESG** is the **Information Security arm of GCHQ**, and the National Technical Authority for Information Assurance within the UK
- CESG is an Authorising Member of the **Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement**
- Alongside the CESG, the UK Research Councils have a programme called '**Global Uncertainties**' and Cybersecurity is a key theme in this.
- The UK has established a set of **Academic Centres of Excellence in Cybersecurity Research** and complementary Research Institutes, one of which is the Oxford Internet Institute that includes a capacity building centre
- There is a **government-run IA certification scheme for IA professionals**, known as CCP
- The UK Government strongly supports the IISP certification and encourages membership of IISP and CCP



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ESTONIA

TECHNICAL

- **ISKE** is an **information security standard** that is developed for the Estonian public sector which is **compulsory for state and local government** organisations who handle databases/registers.
- A **three-level baseline system** means three different sets of security measures for three different security requirements have been developed .
- The Estonian **e-Government and IT infrastructure** system uses **2048-bit encryption** to power Estonia's Electronic-ID, digital signatures and X-road-enabled systems.
- Estonia has **implemented a national PKI**. The most substantial fields related to the field of PKI are organised by the state:
 - The **collection of applications** necessary for using the PKI (the base software of ID card), which is handled by the Information System Authority (RIA).
 - **Legislation** that determines the **quality and trust requirements** of the PKI services. This field is handled by the Department of State Information Systems of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications.
 - Issuing means for **secure electronic authentication and signing** (ID card, etc.). This field is handled by the Police and Border Guard Board.

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THE NETHERLANDS

COOPERATION

- **Intra-Agency Cooperation** is done through the High-Tech Crime Unit of the Dutch Police Services Agency (KLPD) and through the **National Cyber Security Centre** (NCSC). The NCSC collects information on ICT security and advises organisations on security.
- The services offered by the NCSC derive most of their added value from the **cooperation between public and private parties**.
- NCSC concentrates mainly on those parties which are crucial for society, the so-called **vital sectors**: energy companies, the telecommunications and the financial sector.
- **Participants from the government** in the NCSC PPPs include the Ministries of Security and Justice, Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Foreign Affairs and Defence, Public Prosecution Service, the General Intelligence and Security Service and the National Police Services Agency.

