

Drafting a Cyber Security Act in Estonia

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Draft Cyber Security Act

- Legal analysis November 2016
- Inter-ministerial working group December 2016
- Legislative intent March 2017
- Draft Act proposed for public consultation September 2017
- Submission to Parliament January 2018

Objectives

- 1) List of the vital/essential services;
- 2) Setout of the General Principles for the stakeholders in ensuring cybersecurity;
- 3) Competence and powers of EISA;
- 4) Preventive and active measures for handling cyberincidents

Requirements to OES

- risk assessment;
- security measures for network and information systems and related information assets;
- monitoring and sharing;
- restrict usage/access in case of an incident;
- incident reporting

Incident handling instruments

- the ISPs are required to
 - pass on to EISA the data of Internet session to determine the cause/impact of incident;
- EISA may restrict the usage/access of the network and information systems if
 - ultima ratio
 - the possessor is unable to counter the threat or is unable to do so in a timely manner
 - the threat is significant

Challenges?



Incident Reporting

Cyberincident must have **significant disruptive effect**

- dependencies of other sectors/entities are often not recognized
- the significant disruptive effect/impact can not be assessed timely nor foreseen
- assessing the cross-border impact can be difficult



Thank you!

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