

CYBER/ICT SECURITY

GLOBAL TRENDS

A SPIKE IN MAJOR CYBER-ATTACKS

WannaCry, Election Hacks, NotPetya...

Different attacks, but with one common theme - all of them are **suspected to have had state backing**.



More countries suspected of carrying out cyber-attacks.*



Suspected attackers are after big targets, **such as critical infrastructure**.*



Sanctions used more and more against alleged attackers.*

* Source: Council on Foreign Relations

"Relations among key stakeholders are being shaken up... Trust has broken down. Tensions are rising."

OSCE Secretary General, Thomas Greminger, opening remarks at the OSCE Annual Security Review Conference, 26 June 2018

THE ROLE OF REGIONAL ORGS.

Regional organizations - like **the OSCE, the OAS** and **the ASEAN Regional Forum** - are increasingly employing practical **Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)** to reduce tensions stemming from the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).



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WHAT THE OSCE IS DOING



In 2017, foreign ministers of the OSCE's 57 participating States committed to re-doubling their efforts to implement the CBMs



The OSCE's in-house **communications network** is being adapted to address cyber incidents between participating States



The OSCE is **building effective institutional partnerships** to promote an open, secure and stable cyberspace



The OSCE maintains an **inter-regional network of experts** to harmonize piecemeal efforts into a global response to cyber/ICT challenges



The OSCE is **equipping policy makers** with practical knowledge on how to deploy CBMs in a crisis

OSCE CYBER EFFORTS IN NUMBERS

16

Confidence-Building Measures adopted since 2013

80+

national policy-makers trained in cyber diplomacy

3

Sub-regional trainings for policy-makers in South-East Europe and Central Asia

110

national Cyber Points of Contact nominated by participating States

4

meetings between capital-level cyber experts held every year