



Bundesamt  
für Sicherheit in der  
Informationstechnik

# National Cyber Security Strategy 2016

26th of April 2017, Athens

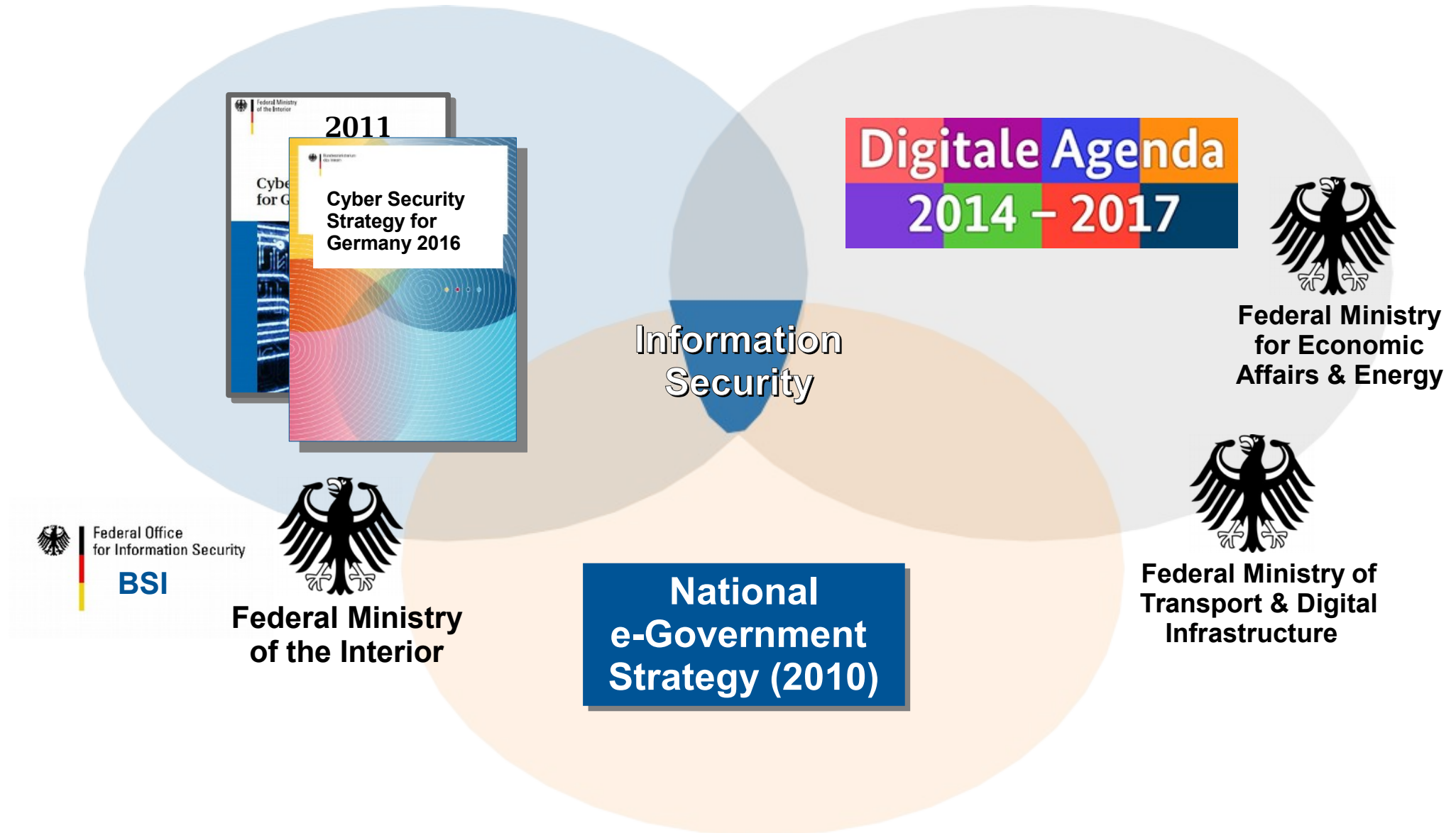
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# Mission Statement of the German Federal Office for Information Security (BSI)



**The BSI as the national cyber security authority  
shapes information security in digitisation  
*through*  
prevention, detection and reaction  
*for*  
government, business and society !**

# Policy Framework



# German CSS 2016 – Guiding principles (1/2)

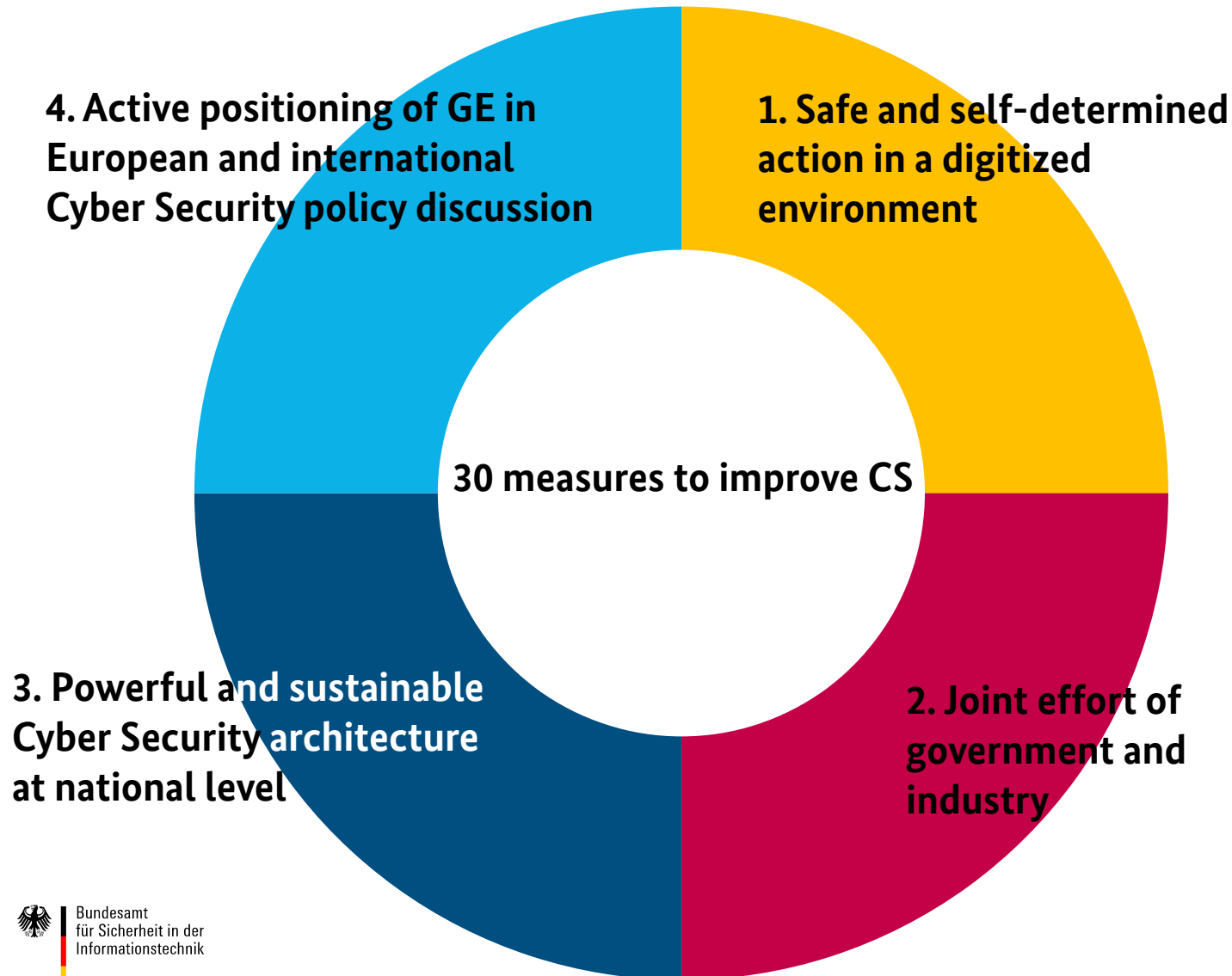
- **The ability to act and sovereignty of Germany needs to be maintained in the age of digitisation.**
- **Future-oriented cyber security policy enables**
  - **to use the potentials and chances of digitisation being in the public interest,**
  - **to control the interrelated risks.**



# German CSS 2016 – Guiding principles (2/2)

- **Strategic framework for all activities of the Federal Government w.r.t. cyber security**
- **Collaboration between state, economy, science and society**
- **Collaboration between Bund-Länder**
- **Close European and international coordination of policies/measures due to cross-border effects and interdependencies**

# German CSS 2016 - Fields of Actions



# Action field 1: Safe and self-determined action in a digitized environment



- a) Promoting digital literacy among all users, awareness raising
- b) Creating conditions for secure electronic communication and web services
- c) Secure e-Identities
- d) Strengthening certification and approval – introduction of an IT security „quality label“
- e) Make the digitization process secure
- f) Promoting IT security research



# Action field 2: Joint effort of government and economy



- a) **Securing Critical Infrastructures (IT security law, est. 2015)**
- b) **Protecting businesses in Germany**
- c) **Strengthening the domestic IT security industry**
- d) **Cooperating with providers**
- e) **Involving IT security service providers**
- f) **Creating a platform for trustful information exchange**





# Action field 3: Powerful and sustainable CS architecture at national level



- a) Further development of the National Cyber Response Centre
- b) Strengthening of on-site analysis and response capacities
- c) Increasing law enforcement in cyber space
- d) Effectively fighting cyber espionage and cyber sabotage
- e) Early warning system against cyber attacks from abroad
- f) Foundation of the central office for IT (ZITiS)
- g) Strengthening the defence dimension of cyber security
- h) Strengthening the CERT structures in Germany
- i) Protecting the Federal Administration
- j) Close cooperation between federal and state level  
(Bund-Länder)
- k) Making use of resources, HR: recruitment & development



# In progress (1/2): Foundation of a central office for IT (ZITiS)

- **Encryption is a central issue of our time („The Crypto Debate“) → relevant in terrorist cases, criminal offences and prosecution**
- **New government organisation**
- **During 2017 it will be est. around Munich → up to 400 staff**
- **Central service provider to security agencies, without operational mandate**
- **Tasks**
  - **Digital forensics**
  - **Telecommunication surveillance**
  - **Crypto analysis**
  - **Big data analysis and fight against crimes, counter espionage**
  - **R&D of methods, products, tools and strategies for security agencies**



# In progress (2/2): Creation of MIRTs at BSI

- **Inspired by hack on the German Bundestag → to create capacities to quickly respond to ongoing threats with clear provisions/responsibilities → on demand/mandatory**
- **MIRT – Mobile incident response teams**
- **Capacities for reaction and analysis on request (federal institutions but also critical infrastructures, if pub. interest)**
- **Up to 67 staff**
- **Coordinated by National Cyber Response Center**
- **„Cyber-Feuerwehr“ → involve industry actors as pendants**
- **QRF + MCT at Federal Criminal Police and domestic intelligence service**

# Action field 4: Active positioning of Germany in European and international CS policy discussion



- a) Actively shaping an effective European CS policy
- b) Enhancing the NATO Cyber Defence Policy
- c) Playing an active part in shaping CS internationally
- d) Bilateral and regional support & cooperation for cyber capacity building
- e) Strengthening international law enforcement



# Highlights & impacts on BSI

- **National Cyber Response Center** will be further developed to play a role in cyber crises situations
- **More active role for the national Cyber Security Council**
- **Implementation of MIRTs – Mobile Incident Response Teams (MIRTs)**
  - To be more supportive to government, but also operators of essential services
  - More „powers“ and competences to BSI
- **Creation of an IT Security Label – make IT security more transparent to the user**
- **Use of cryptotechniques should be supported**
- **Detection: sensor systems for detecting anomalies in provider networks**
- **Defense: Cooperation platform for state and economy**

# Thank you !

## Questions ?

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