IT and the state

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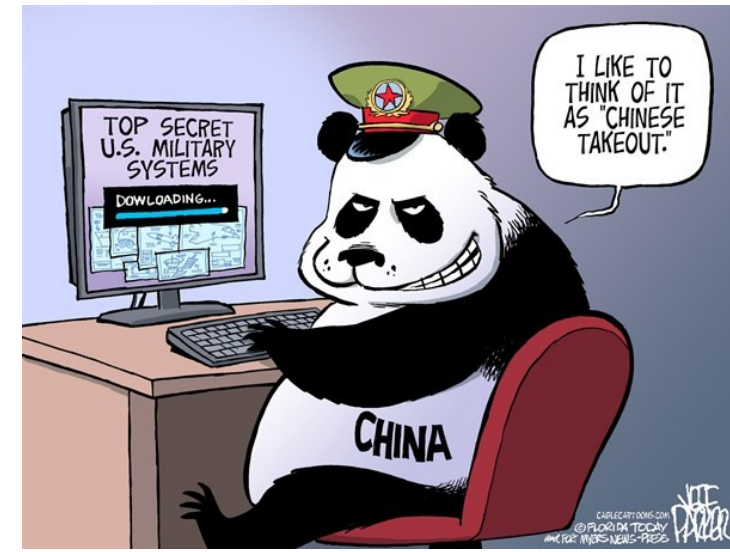Modern technology

In general
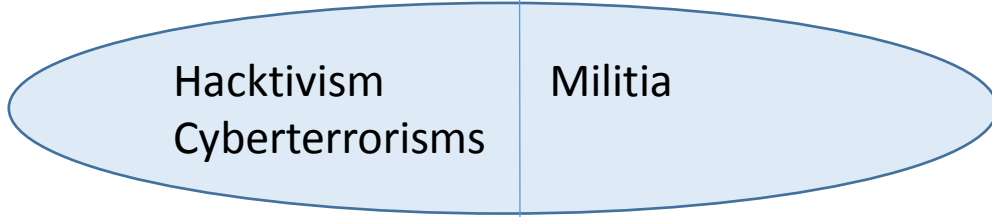
Specific
- Behaviour
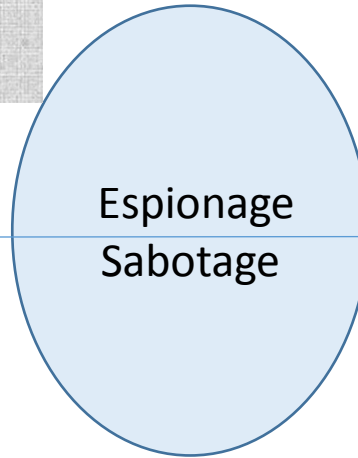- Activities
- Pupose

Ideology

Hacktivism
Cyberterrorisms

Militia

Individuals

State

Espionage
Sabotage

Financial crime
Stolen identity

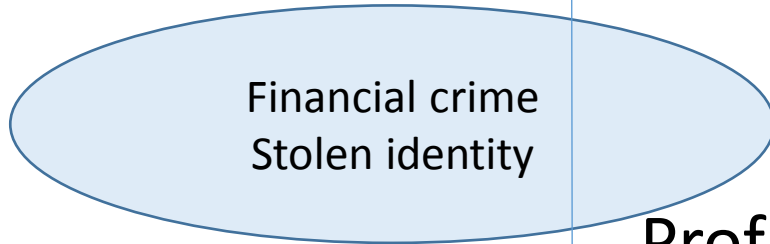Profit

Triad of cyber security

CIA

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

Main state activities in cyberspace

- Espionage

- Sabotage

- Censure

- Information war/propaganda

- Demonstration of power

- Support of conventional attack

Cyber espionage vs. Sabotage

Espionage

- Obtaining strategically sensitive or strategically important information from individuals or organizations by using or targeting IT means. It is used most often in the context of obtaining a political, economic or military supremacy.

Sabotage

- Deliberate action aimed at weakening a polity or corporation through subversion, obstruction, disruption or destruction. In a workplace setting, sabotage is the conscious withdrawal of efficiency generally directed at causing some change in workplace conditions.

Cases

Censure

- Commonly link with non-democratic regime
- Halal internet vs. forbidden applications
- Using different ways from residents

Demonstration of power

Estonia (2007) and Latvia (2008)

- Similar modus operandi (DDoS, defacement and malware)

- Russian Federation – absence of direct evidence

Estonia - due to the removal of the bronze statue of an unknown Soviet soldier

- for RF symbol of freedom vs. symbol of occupation

Latvia – main reasons: law about non-acceptance Nazi and Soviet symbols, planning of American antimissile defense

Russia

Support conventional attack

Georgia (2008)

- In the background of a five-day war

- Target: destroying of active communication and information

- Methods: defacement, DoS, DDoS, malware

- Patriotic hacking (nationalistic mode in society)

- Russian Business Network

- Attacks also on RF

Information war/ propaganda

Demystification ???

1982: trans-siberian sabotage

Thank you for your attention!!!