



# CYBER SECURITY – STRATEGY AND STRENGTHS

CYBER SECURITY IS A KEY FOR ECONOMY AS WELL AS NATIONAL SECURITY

**Annual losses from cybercrime over \$400 billion**

(McAfee)

**CYBER ESPIONAGE ON THE RISE** (MCAFEE, VERIZON)

**Governments as the most important target**

(Symantec)



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# SRI LANKA'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS

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Colombo and Hambantota Ports and Bandaranayake Airport are prominent in SL connection internationally and logistics purposes. The Port is a major transshipment hub that handles more than **4000 vessels each year**. The Airport sees more than **65,000 flights, 5 million travelers**.



Sri Lanka's expanding economy is supporting massive amounts of transactions every second. For example, our **local inter-bank payment systems handle millions** of transactions totaling billions of rupees annually. Many of our **public services – government transactions, banking transactions, e-commerce systems**– are increasingly reliant on complex underlying computer systems to serve millions of users each year.

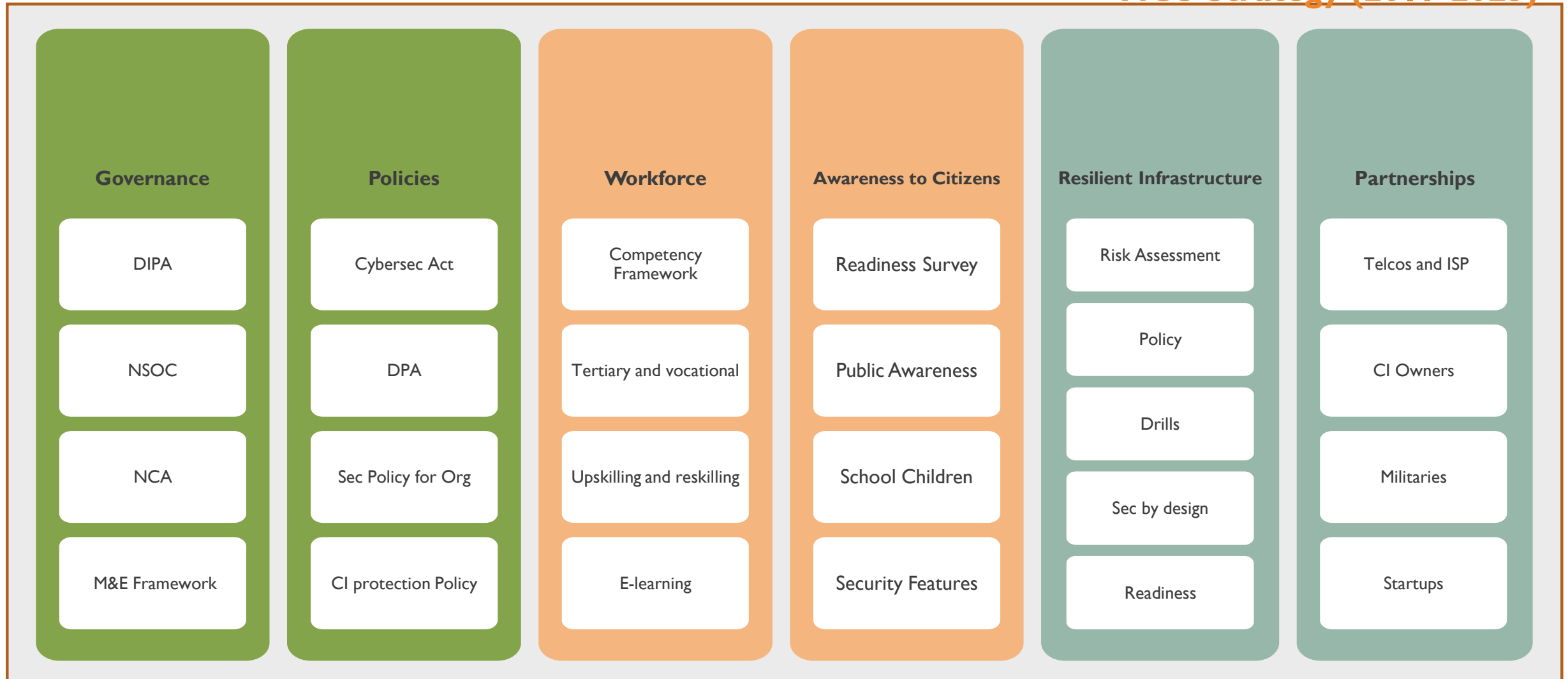


**Power, water and telecommunications** are the lifeline of modern cities. In particular, the failure of power and telecommunications services can bring other services to a grinding halt.



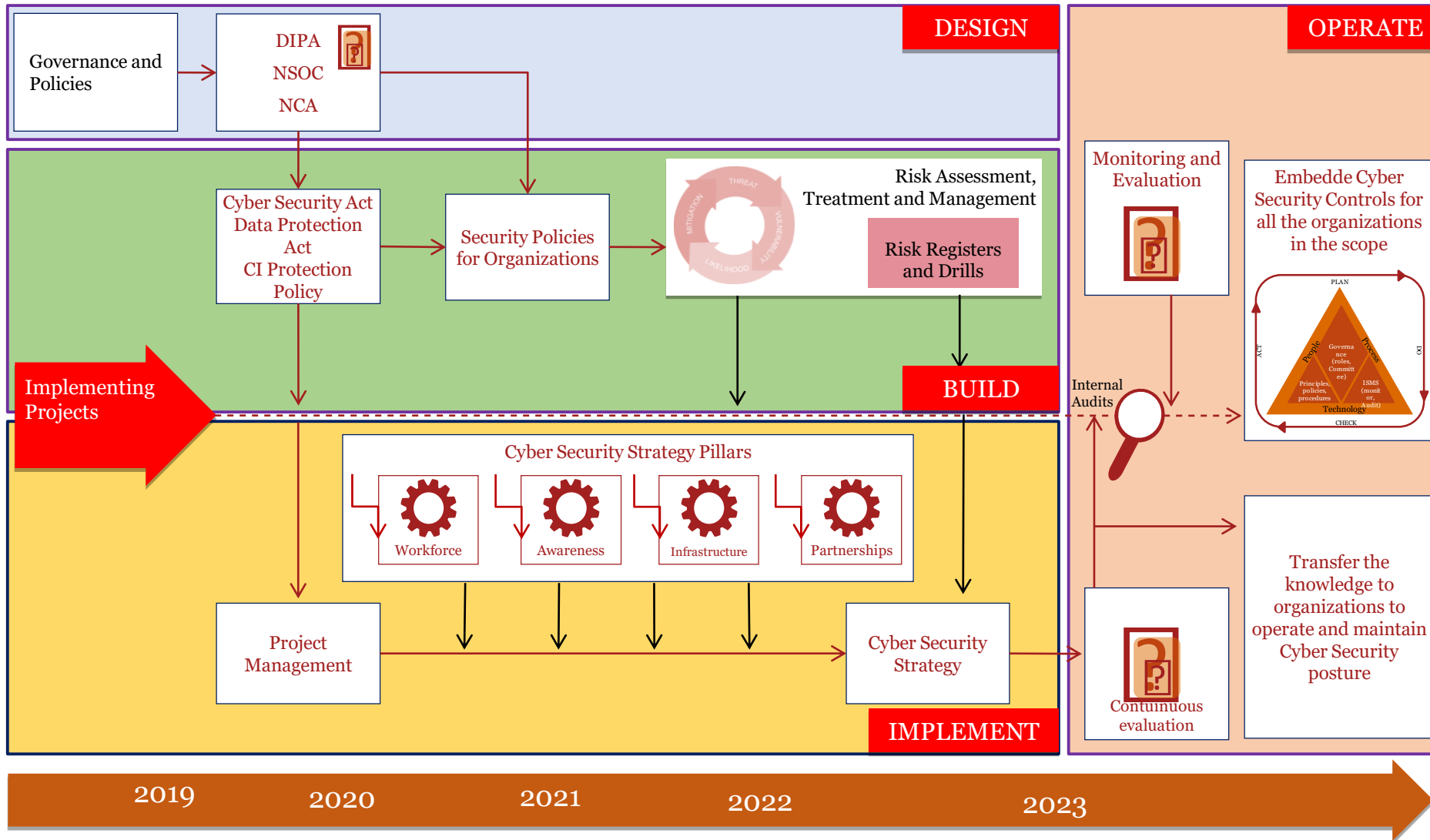
# National Cyber security Strategy

## NCS Strategy (2019-2023)



# Overview of the Framework in building Cyber Secure Nation

How all the pillars in the Cyber Security Strategy connects with each other :



Understanding of the overall Cyber Security Strategy and governance are the key knowledge domains for leading a successful cyber security strategy