

# **The Digital Front Line**

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Threats to Canadian  
Cybersecurity

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# Introduction

- Digital technology is everywhere around us.
- From our cell phones, computers, to smart TVs, we are surrounded by powerful tools that can help and hinder us
- These tools are also essential to core parts of our society, from the functioning of government, business payment processing, the operation of critical infrastructure, and national defense activities



# Issue Statement

**How can government protect citizens, businesses, and itself from new and emerging cyber threats?**

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# Background

## *Evolving Nature of Digital Tech*

- Canadian reliance on digital technologies continues to grow
- These technologies can be exploited by bad actors impacting the personal security of citizens and national interests

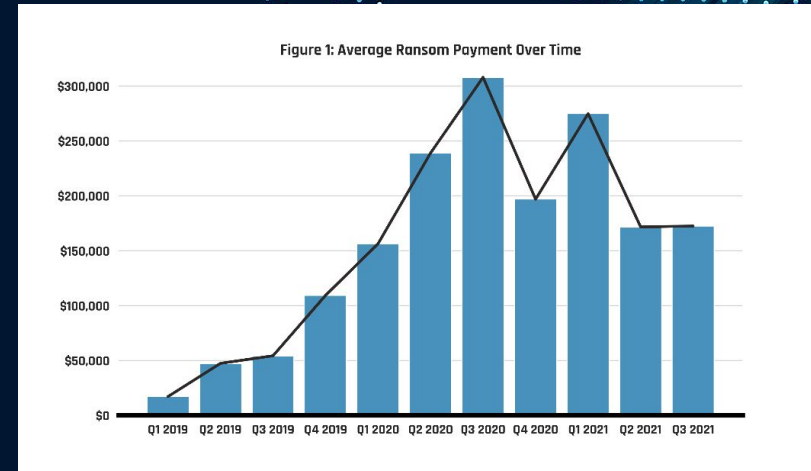


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## Background

### *Economic Cost to Cybercrime*

- Businesses that experience cyberattacks face immediate costs to recover and secure their data
  - Chapters/Indigo Ransomware Attack
- The estimated average cost of a data breach, a compromise that includes but is not limited to ransomware, is \$6.35 million per Statistics Canada



Source: Statistics Canada

# Background

## *Economic Cost to Cybercrime*

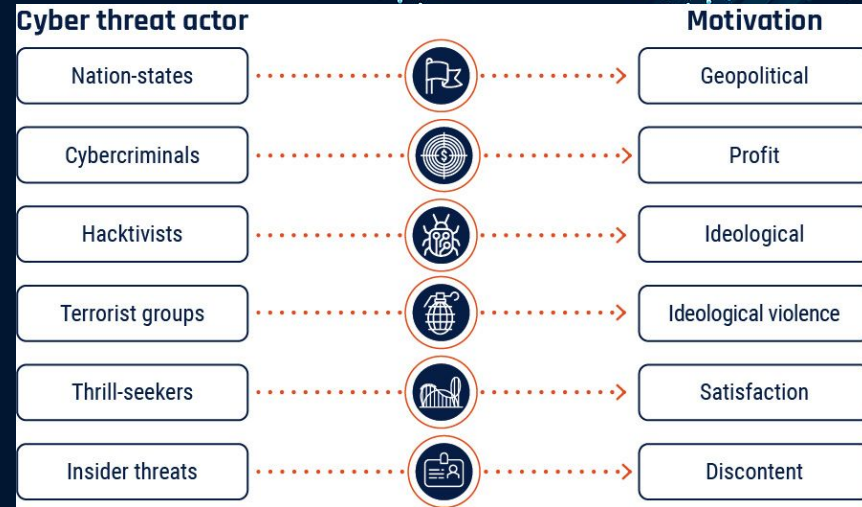
- Critical infrastructure like healthcare devices, automotive technologies, and nuclear can all be interrupted by complex digital security breaches (i.e. Ransomware, Denial of Service attacks)



# Background

## *Threat to National Security*

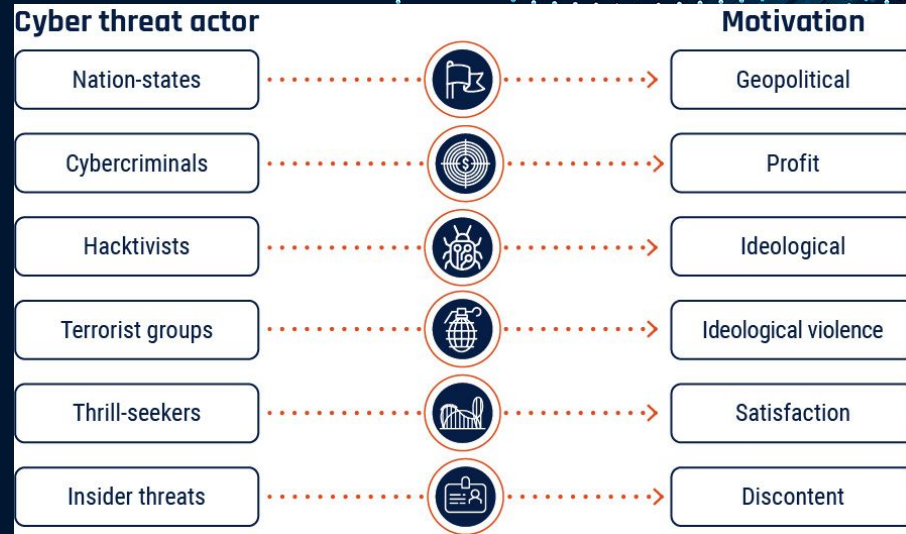
- Nation-states, terrorist groups, and hacktivists harness these new technologies for geopolitical and terrorist activities
- Borders are no longer the final frontier.
- Partners: CSE, Public Safety



# Background

## Threat to National Security

- The Communication Security Establishment defines cyber-threat actors in six categories
  - Nationstates
  - Cybercriminals
  - Hacktivists
  - Terrorists
  - Thrill-seekers
  - Insiders





# Key Considerations : Social

- Attack on Critical Infrastructure could lead to loss of vital services harm to public or even loss of life
- Have significant financial resources to pay ransom -> target of attack to collect information

The [National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure](#) identifies the following ten CI sectors:



Energy and  
utilities



Finance



Food



Government



Health



Information  
and  
communication  
technology



Manufacturing



Safety



Transportation

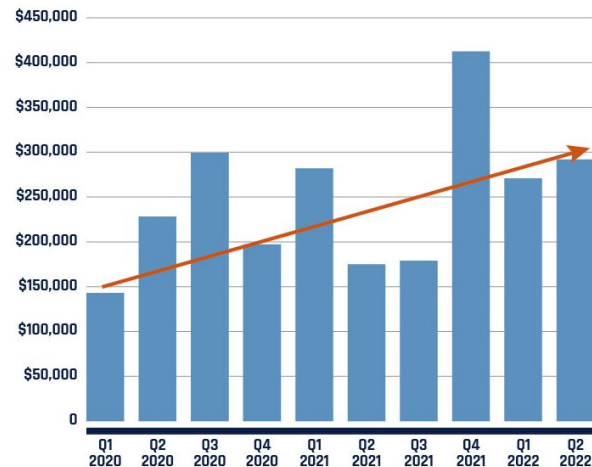


Water

## Key Considerations : Economic

- Ransom payments have increased since 2020
- Only 42% of organizations who paid ransom had data restored
- Opportunity costs in addition to ransom value (unrecoverable data, cost of repairing systems, public distrust)

Figure 2: Average ransomware payments since 2020 (Data from Coveware converted from USD to CAD) <sup>21</sup>



► Long description - Figure 2

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# Key Considerations : Public Reception

- Neglecting Cybersecurity or not addressing framework can result in loss of revenue, service interruptions for customers and staff, loss in customer trust
- Attacks on corporations and government will incite public fear and distrust to use novel systems



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# Jurisdictional Scan

## *Estonia*

- Estonian strategy includes:
  - **Investing 50% of technology budget** on cybersecurity to enhance information security
  - **Exchanging intelligence with security agencies** (NATO, U.S CISA) to head off attacks before they start
  - **Inviting private tech firms to invest** in research to develop solutions for public and private firms



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# Jurisdictional Scan

## *United States*

- National Cybersecurity Strategy released in 2023:
  - Shifting the burden for cybersecurity away from individuals, small businesses, and local governments
  - Favours long-term investments in digital infrastructure to protect citizens/businesses/governments

The image shows the cover of the 'National Cybersecurity Strategy' report. The cover is dark blue with a decorative border of light blue stars on the right side. The title 'NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY' is written in white, all-caps, serif font. Below the title, the date 'MARCH 2023' is printed in a smaller white font. At the bottom right, there is a small white icon of the White House building, with the text 'THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON' underneath it.

## NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY

MARCH 2023

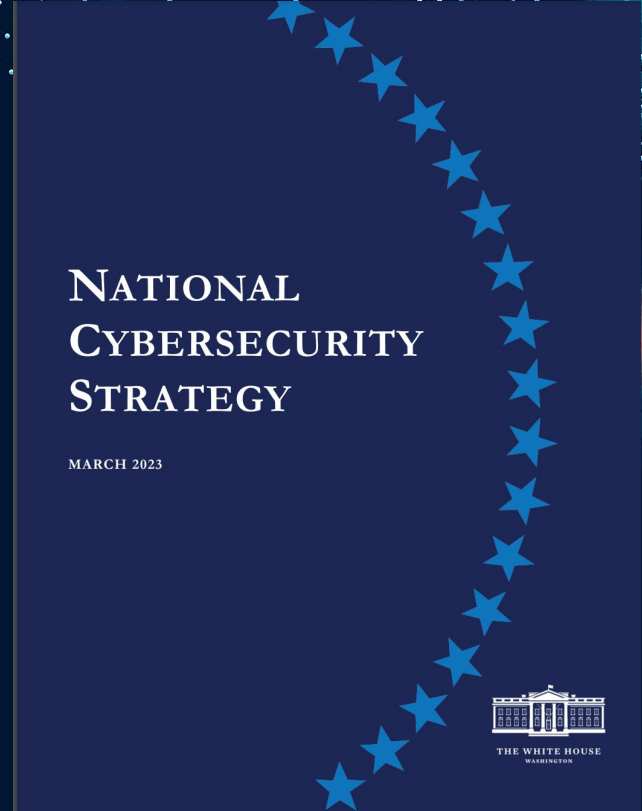


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# Jurisdictional Scan

## United States

- **Defend Critical Infrastructure**
  - Expanding the use of minimum cybersecurity requirements in critical sectors and modernizing federal tech
- **Disrupt and Dismantle Threat Actors**
  - Create new private sector hubs that work with gov't to share intelligence and stop threats before they start
- **Engage the Market to Drive Security**
  - Legislation to limit use of personal data by private actors, shift liability for insecure software to corporations



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# Jurisdictional Scan

## *United States*

- **Invest in a Resilient Future**
  - Updating internet protocol security, end the use unencrypted domains, implement full adoption of IPv6
  - Develop Digital ID to protect people, business and government against physical ID identity fraud
- **International Partnerships**
  - Building up cyber protections for NATO and other international alliances



### NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY

MARCH 2023



# Options

**01**

## Education

**Educate** people, business, and broader public sector on how to be cybersafe through a public awareness campaign.

**02**

## Regulation

**Regulate** minimum cybersecurity protections businesses and government need to achieve.

**03**

## Innovation

**Educate** the public on cybersafe skills while also providing **fiscal incentives/programs** to encourage businesses to be cybersafe.



# Options Table

## Recommendation: Innovation

- ✓ Takes an balanced approach to businesses rather than a forceful one
- ✓ Encourages innovation, builds labour force capacity, and expands cyber education
- ✓ **Benefit:** Cost burden is on businesses to implement/train, government only pays for tax credit/subsidy. Regulations can be balanced with business risk/size.
- ✓ **Risk:** Costs associated with R&D and private sector partners currently unknown.

## Education

- ✓ Expands cyber education to Canadians through established agencies (CSE/PSC)
- ✓ **Benefit:** hands off approach for Canadians/businesses, internal improvements for the public service
- ✓ **Risk:** limited regulation increases risk for more sophisticated attacks

## Regulation

- ✓ Direct regulation which would set clear rules for people and businesses to follow
- ✓ **Benefit:** demands companies and government to future proof gaps in cybersecurity
- ✓ **Risk:** overregulation puts burden on businesses, increasing costs for companies

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## Option 3 - Recommendation/Implementation

### *Incentivize and Innovate*

- Expand the mandate of **Communication Security Establishment (CSE)**:
  - **Consult Canadians/businesses** on cybersecurity limitations and areas where government can support education and skills-development
  - **Communication plan** to introduce CSE's cybersafe campaign to Canadians, offer cybersecurity mini-courses to high schools, post-secondary institutions and small/medium sized businesses



Public Safety  
Canada

Sécurité publique  
Canada

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## Option 3 - Recommendation/Implementation

### *Incentivize and Innovate*

- Introduce **tax credit or subsidy** to incentivize businesses to invest in advanced cybersecurity protections and research/development in new Canadian cybersecurity hubs



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## Option 3 - Recommendation/Implementation

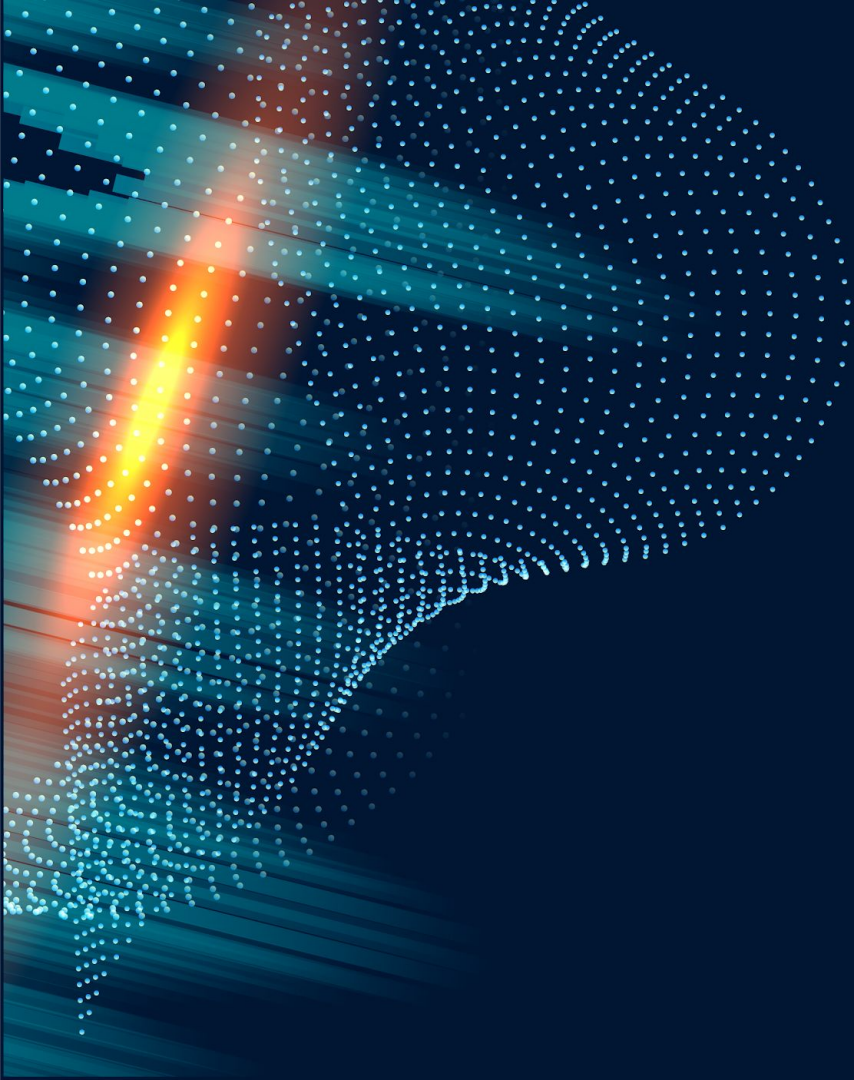
### *Incentivize and Innovate*

- Enhance the Cyber Security Cooperation Program (CSCP) to help small businesses cover cost of cyber-insurance (2021-24 Budget \$4.2 million)
- Implement **regulations** which ensure largest companies with greatest risk have minimum cyber protections as outlined by CSE



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Canada



**Thank you!**