

Austria	The Austrian Cyber Security Strategy /ACSS (Österreichische Strategie für Cyber Sicherheit / ÖSCS) enhances the security and resilience of Austrian infrastructures and services in cyber space.	<a href="#">/austria-au</a>
Belgium	National Cyber Security Strategy Year of adoption - 2012 Updates and revisions - Since 2014 Belgium also have a national Cyber Security Strategy for Defence.	<a href="#">/belgium-be</a>
Bulgaria	CERT Bulgaria Year of adoption: 2016 The national strategy aims at overcoming main vulnerabilities in critical for state and society communication and information systems, reaching mature state of cyber sustainability. The strategy also sets up the establishment of Council on cyber sustainability as permanent consultative body under the authority of the Council of Ministers.	<a href="#">/bulgaria-bg</a>
Croatia	Year of adoption: 2015 National Cyber Security Strategy of the Republic of Croatia Implementation and monitoring: the Government of the Republic of Croatia will establish the National Cyber Security Council for the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan	<a href="#">/croatia-hr</a>
Cyprus	Year of adoption: 2013 Implementation and monitoring: The Cybersecurity Strategy of Cyprus was adopted in February 2013. As of August 2014, however, the contents of the strategy have not been made available to the public.	<a href="#">/cyprus</a>
Czech Republic	Year of adoption: 2011 Cyber Security Strategy of the Czech Republic Implementation and monitoring: The NSA (National Security Authority) and the NCSC (National Cyber Security Center) shall continuously monitor, discuss, and evaluate, in cooperation with other stakeholders, the levels of achievement of individual goals.	<a href="#">/czech-republic-cz</a>
Denmark	The Danish Cyber and Information Security Strategy Year of Adoption: 2015 Updates and revisions: 27 government initiatives are established for the period 2015-2016. Publications on threat landscape and annual reports are available for 2014 and 2015.	<a href="#">/denmark-dk</a>
Estonia	National Cyber Security Strategy Year of Adoption - 2008 One of the first countries to develop a national cybersecurity strategy in 2008, followed by the publication of an updated strategy in 2014.	<a href="#">/estonia-ee</a>
Finland	National Cyber Security Strategy Year of adoption - 2013 Updates and revisions - No updates or revision since now.	<a href="#">/finland-fi</a>

France	<p>French National Cyber Security Strategy Year of Adoption: 2015 Updates and revisions: An initial cyber security strategy was first launched in 2011, focusing on internal cooperation and on active contribution to the development of cyber security policies in within international orgnizations such as European commission, NATO, UN, OCSE.</p>	<a href="#">/france-fr</a>
Germany	<p>The German National Cyber Security Strategy was officially adopted in February 2011, focusing on 10 key objectives and driven by the National Cyber Response Centre and the National Cyber Security Council.</p>	<a href="#">/germany-de</a>
Greece	<p>Greece have not yet implemented a national cybersecurity strategy, however according to the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security, Greece is in the process of preparing a cybersecurity strategy.</p>	<a href="#">/greece-gr</a>
Hungary	<p>Year of adoption: 2013 Hungary is among the first countries in Central Europe to formulate its cyber security strategy, which focuses on a unique model of cooperation and a comprehensive approach: it declares cooperation between state and non-state actors; military and law enforcement; and economic and political stakeholders.</p>	<a href="#">/hungary-hu</a>
Iceland	<p>National Cyber Security Strategy Year of adoption: 2015 Updates and revisions: a three year action plan for 2015-2018 has been scheduled.The strategy will be reviewed as necessary, at minimum every four years, and measures based will be designed to cover shorter periods.</p>	<a href="#">/iceland</a>
Ireland	<p>National Cyber Security Strategy Year of Adoption: December 2014 for the period 2015-2017 Updates and revisions: National Risk Assessment for Ireland is an important related document published in 2015</p>	<a href="#">/ireland-ie</a>
Italy	<p>National Cyber Security Strategy Year of adoption - 2013 Updates and revisions - On 27.01.2014 the Italian Government issued a “National Strategic Framework for Cyberspace Security” and a “National Plan for Cyber-Protection and Internet Security” to identify the priorities, specific goals and courses of action to make the Strategic Framework effective.</p>	<a href="#">/italy-it</a>
Latvia	<p>At the moment, cyber security governance is organised in a partially centralised model, where the leading institutions (according to the respective authority) perform the function of handling the strategy, methodology and coordination of cyber security, whereas supervisors of speciic ICT solutions and services constantly ensure practical implementation and execution of the established requirements.</p>	<a href="#">/latvia-lv</a>
Lithuania	<p>The Programme for the Development of Electronic Information Security (Cyber-Security) for the period 2011-2019 Year of Adoption - 2011 Updates and revisions: The first Law on Cyber Security was approved in December 2014.</p>	<a href="#">/lithuania-lt</a>

	National Cyber Security Strategy Year of adoption - 2012	
Luxembourg	Updates and revisions A second version of the NCSS was approved and made enforceable by the Government Council on 27.03.2015. The current NCSS 2.0 extends to 2017.	<a href="#">/luxembourg-lu</a>
Malta	Year of adoption: 2014 Implementation in July 2016 - Still under preparation.	<a href="#">/malta-mt</a>
Netherlands	Year of Adoption: 2011 A revised and strengthened strategy, National Cyber Security Strategy 2 - From Awareness to Capability, extends alliances with public and private parties, at both national and international level.	<a href="#">/netherlands-nl</a>
Norway	Year of Adoption: 2012 The national strategy has been developed in 2012 by different Ministers. The strategy sets the direction and priorities on which public authorities should base their information security efforts. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security is primarily responsible for following up the strategy.	<a href="#">/norway-no</a>
Poland	Year of adoption: 2013 The Polish cybersecurity doctrine emphasizes the need for "pursuing active cyberdefence, including offensive actions in cyberspace, and maintaining readiness for cyberwar," protection and defence of Polish teleinformation systems and accumulated data, and supporting key private firms in their cybersecurity efforts.	<a href="#">/poland-pl</a>
Portugal	Year of adoption: 2014 Implementation and monitoring: Portugal has not developed a comprehensive legal and policy framework for cybersecurity, and its cybersecurity strategy has not been elaborated.	<a href="#">/portugal-pt</a>
Romania	Year of adoption: 2013 The National Action Plan on implementation of the Romania's Cybersecurity Strategy provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Romania.	<a href="#">/romania-ro</a>
Slovakia	The National Strategy for Information Safety of Slovakia was approved by the Slovak Government in August 2008 and deployed from April 2009	<a href="#">/slovakia-sk</a>
Slovenia	The Slovenian National Cyber Security Strategy was adopted in February 2016.	<a href="#">/slovenia-si</a>
Spain	The national Cyber Security Strategy was adopted in 2013. In October 2014, the National Cyber Security Council also adopted the National Cyber Security Plan.	<a href="#">/spain-es</a>
Sweden	The Swedish high-level National Cyber Security Strategy pending adoption focuses on improving the quality of central government functions and ensuring the necessary legislation is implemented by the Government and Parliament while protecting the fundamental values of Swedish society.	<a href="#">/sweden-se</a>
Switzerland	The Federal Council adopted the national strategy for the protection of Switzerland against cyber risks (NCS) on 27 June 2012 and its implementation plan (IP NCS) on 15 May 2013.	<a href="#">/switzerland-ch</a>

UK

The National Cyber Security Strategy 2016-2021 was published in November 2016 setting out plans to make the UK confident, capable and resilient in a fast-moving digital world, with an investment of £1.9 billion over this five-year period. [/united-kingdom-uk](#)