



FACTS



INCIBE-CERT managed a total of 133,155 cybersecurity incidents in Spain in 2020, an increase of **30.2%** compared to 2019 (Ministerio del Interior, 2021).



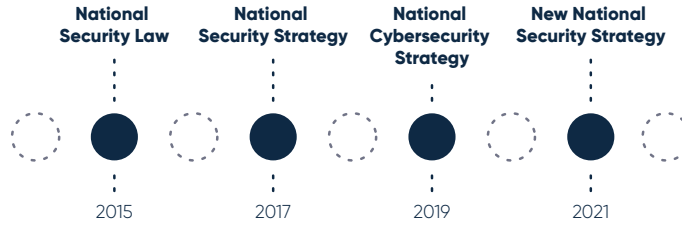
According to a Google study, **99.8%** of Spanish small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) do not consider themselves an attractive target for a cyber-attack (Google, 2021).

Almost 3 million companies in Spain have little or no protection against hackers (Google, 2021).



Only **36%** of the SMEs have security protocols in place, such as two-step verification for company email, and 30% of websites do not have the HTTPS protocol (Google, 2021).

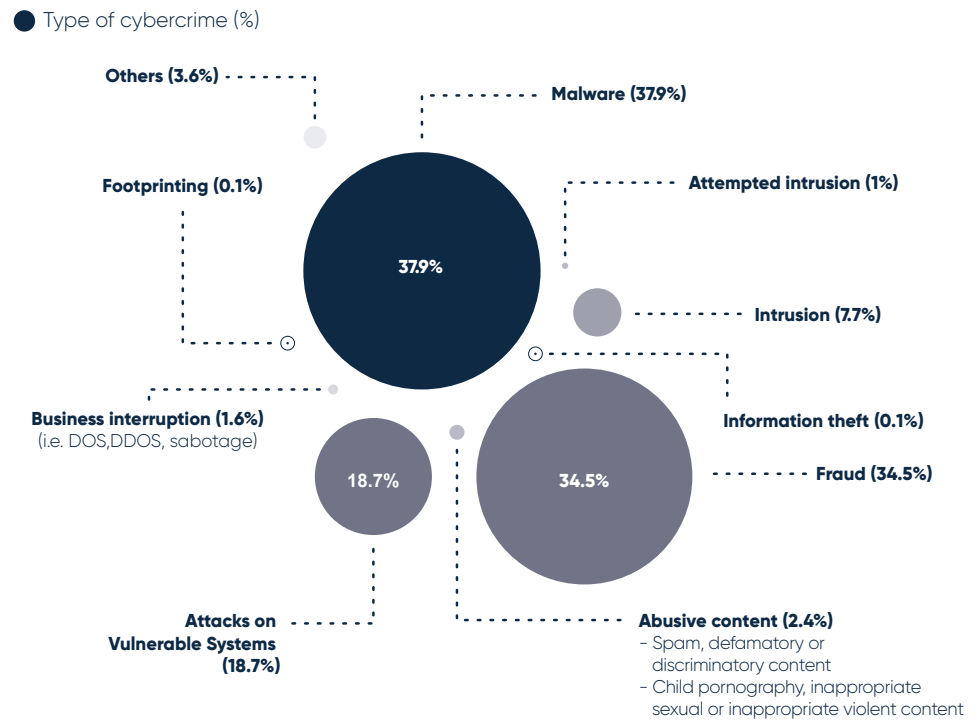
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK



REASONS FOR UNDERREPORTING



CYBER INCIDENTS



Ministerio del Interior, 2021

CYBER REPORTING MECHANISM AND PROCESS Responsibilities on a national level



The National Cybersecurity Council under the Cabinet Office is in charge of reinforcing the coordination, collaboration and cooperation between the different Public Administrations with competences in cybersecurity, as well as between the public and private sectors.



The Cybersecurity Coordination Office (Ministry of Interior) coordinates the two national CERTs, **CCN-CERT** (public sector and critical infrastructure) and **INCIBE-CERT** (private sector). The CERTs have the role to notify incidents by the obligated parties and their communication to the Competent Authorities.



The National Police and the Civil Guard (Ministry of Interior) have specialised Cybercrime units that carry out cybercrime investigations. In the National police, there is a central technological investigation unit in Madrid and in each province. In each police station, there is a technological investigation unit distributed throughout Spain. In the Guardia Civil, the telematic crime group and the cyberterrorism group are central groups in Madrid.

