Estonia

Your local contact

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Status	Transposed into national law that came into force on 1 January 2026
Name of National Law	Cybersecurity Act (Küberturvalisuse seadus)
Entered into force	01.01.2026
Link to current draft or equivalent	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/130122025015
Scope (deviating from NIS-2-Directive)	Deviations from NIS-2 only in details.
Registration	A service provider and an entity providing domain name registration services provide the following information to the Estonian Information System Authority (RIA): name and registration code, address and up-to-date contact details (including email addresses, IP address ranges, phone numbers), where appropriate, the relevant sector and subsector referred to in Annex I or II of NIS-2, and a list of countries in which the entity provides services within the scope of NIS-2. Any changes to this information must be communicated to RIA within two weeks of the date of the change.
Information Security Standards referenced	The Act continues to rely on the existing Estonian Information Security Standard (E-ITS). E-ITS is aligned with international standards like ISO/IEC 27001 and Germany's IT-Grundschutz. Compliance with the E-ITS (or its equivalent ISO/IEC 27001) is considered a means to fulfil NIS-2 security obligations.
Incident reporting	Deviations from NIS-2 only in details. Essential and important entities must report significant incidents to the competent authority, Information System Authority (RIA), immediately but no later than 24h after becoming aware of the incident.
Authority / CSIRT	The Estonian Information System Authority (Riigi Infosüsteemi Amet)
Fines (deviating from NIS-2-Directive)	The maximum fines are aligned with the NIS-2-Directive. In the case of essential entities, fines may reach EUR 10.000.000 or 2% of the entity's total annual worldwide turnover in the previous financial year. For important entities, fines may reach EUR 7.000.000 or 1.4% of the entity's total annual worldwide turnover in the previous financial year.
Worth mentioning	As a result of the amendment, the number of Estonian companies and institutions subject to mandatory cybersecurity requirements increased by approximately 3.000, bringing the total to around 6.500. Entities are provided with a three-year transition period, during which they must align their activities with the new requirements and begin to implement them. In addition, subjects must report the Information System Authority (RIA) of their activity data within three months from the entry into force of the law.