

Dunn Cavelty's framework adapted to South Africa

	Technical	Cybercrime -cyberespionage	Military/civil defence
Main actors	CSIR SITA Anti-virus industries	SAPS SSA Hawks	ARMSCOR SANDF Department of Communication and Digital Technology Department of Defence
Main referent objects	Computers/computer networks All electronic devices connected to the internet Social networks	Business networks Classified information/government networks	Military networks, networked forces Critical infrastructure
Protection concept	Information assurance		
National level	Cybersecurity Hub (South Africa's National CSIRT) Specific for different government domain, milCert, govCert, etc	Computer law	Critical information infrastructure protection Resilience Cyberoffence, cyberdefence, cyberdeterrence

Avvakoumides (2022)

Hare's framework applied to South Africa

		South Africa's social-political cohesion on cybersecurity threats	
		Weak	Strong
South Africa's Cyberpower	Weak	Destabilising political actions in cyberspace, attacks on internet, infrastructure, criminal activities	DDoS and other major attacks on critical infrastructure
	Strong	Destabilising political actions in cyberspace	Criminal activities in cyberspace

Avvakoumides (2022)

Amended proposed analytical framework

			South Africa's social-political cohesion on cybersecurity threats			
			Technical	Cybercrime	Cyberespionage	Military-Civil
			Weak		Strong	
South Africa's Cyberpower	Securitise Security issues	Weak	Destabilising political actions in cyberspace, attacks on internet, infrastructure, criminal activities		DDoS and other major attacks on critical infrastructure	
		Strong	Destabilising political actions in cyberspace		Criminal activities in cyberspace	

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