

Cybersecurity Policies addressing new cybersecurity challenges

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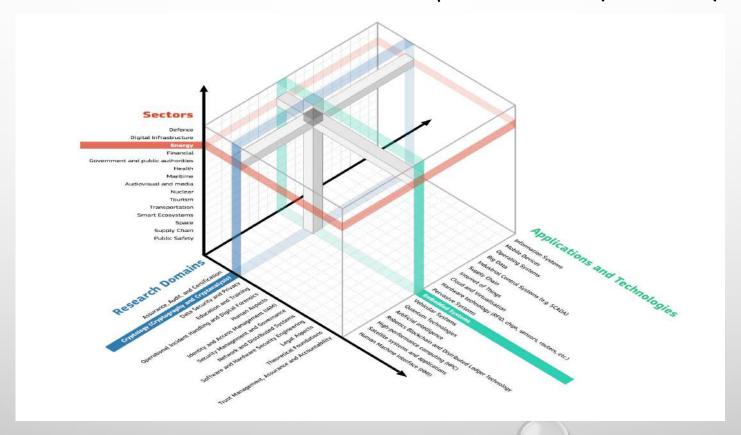
COVID: THE BIGGEST CYBERSECURITY THREAT IN HISTORY - REVEALED OUR VULNERABILITIES

- INCREASE OF E-TRANSACTIONS (PAYMENT CERTIFICATION, SECURE RECONCILIATION, ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING, FRAUD PROTECTION, PII PROTECTION)
- CONTINUOUS TELECONFERENCING (PII PROTECTION, CONFIDENTIALITY, SECURE AUTOMATED MINUTES EXTRACTION AND STORAGE, RELIABLE VIDEO STREAMING, VIDEO/AUDIO QUALITY BOOST)
- USAGE OF COLLABORATION PLATFORMS (LUCK OF TRACKING TOOLS)
- E- ENTERTAINMENT (VIDEO/MUSIC STREAMING, ONLINE GAMING)

238% rise in attacks on banks 630% rise in cloud services, Phishing attempts rose 600% (Fintech news)

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH

- i. UDENTIFY GOALS & OBJECTIVES (RESEARCH, POLICY, TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIETAL,...)
- I. ADOPT A <u>TAXONOMY</u> FOR CYBERSECURITY DIMENSIONS (E.G. DOMAINS, SECTORS, TECHNOLOGIES)



I. IDENTIFY CYBERSECURITY CHALLENGES THAT ARE STUMBLING BLOCKS FOR REACHING THE GOALS

CHALLENGE I: SECURE CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURES (CII)













GREATER CAPABILITIES

Member States have to improve their cybersecurity capabilities. NATIONAL COMPUTER SECURITY INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM (CSIS-RT)

NATIONAL NIS STRATEGY

NATIONAL NIS AUTHORITY



COOPERATION

Increased EU-level cooperation

EU MEMBER STATES COOPERATION GROUP (STRATEGIC)







EU MEMBER STATES, EUROPEAN COMMISSION, EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR NETWORK AND INFORMATION SECURITY EMERGENCY TEAMS (CSIRTS) NETWORK (OPERATIONAL)







EU MEMBER STATES, CERT-EU, EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR NETWORK AND INFORMATION SECURITY



RISK MANAGEMENT

Operators of essential services and Digital Service Providers have to adopt risk management practices and notify significant incidents to their national authorities.

SECURITY MEASURES

NOTIFICATION OF MAJOR INCIDENTS

SECTORAL CYBERSECURITY POLICIES

Space Strategy for Europe 2016/2325(INI

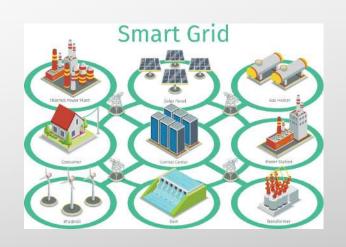
EU Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS)



Common Security and Defence Policy - CSDP-, Decision No 541/2014/EU)EC

EC recommendation of cybersecurity of 5G networks

EC recommendation on cybersecurity in the energy sector COM(2019)





GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) states that data is also vulnerable to accidental or unlawful destruction, loss or disclosure





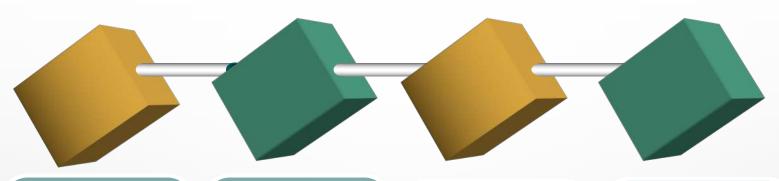
Liability for defective products Directive 85/374- Report on the safety and liability implications of Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things and robotics

On_EU Security Union Strategy 2020

NIS II (under way)



CHALLENGE III: TRUSTWORTHY EU CYBERSECURITY TECHNOLOGIES



- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Security
- ✓ Accountability

by design

- ✓ Robust
- ✓ Dynamic
- ✓ Resilient
- ✓ Autonomous

(independent of non EU components)

- ✓ Ethical,
- ✓ non bias
- ✓ human centric
- ✓ democratic

Self-

- ✓ healing
- ✓ management
 - ✓ recovery













Spam

TOP 15 CYBER THREATS



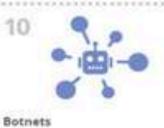








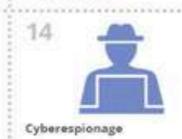




Physical manipulation, damage, theft and loss









Sources:

ENISA Sectroral thematic threat analysis, 2020



Brussels, 13.9.2017 COM(2017) 477 final

2017/0225 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on ENISA, the "EU Cybersecurity Agency", and repealing Regulation (EU) 526/2013, and on Information and Communication Technology cybersecurity certification ("Cybersecurity Act")

(Text with EEA relevance)

{SWD(2017) 500 final} {SWD(2017) 501 final} {SWD(2017) 502 final}

- ENISA Reform
- An EU Agency for Cybersecurity
- Stronger Mandate
- Permanent Status
- Adequate Resources

EU Cybersecurity Certification Framework

- One framework, many schemes
- Certificates valid across all MS
- Roles for MS and ENISA
- Voluntary and risk-based approach; any need for mandatory schemes to be identified

TECHNOLOGY RELATED SECURITY POLICIES

EU COORDINATED PLAN IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

EU REPORT ON THE SAFETY AND LIABILITY IMPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, THE INTERNET OF THINGS AND ROBOTICS, COM(2020)

ENISA GOOD PRACTICES FOR IOT AND SMART INFRASTRUCTURES TOOL

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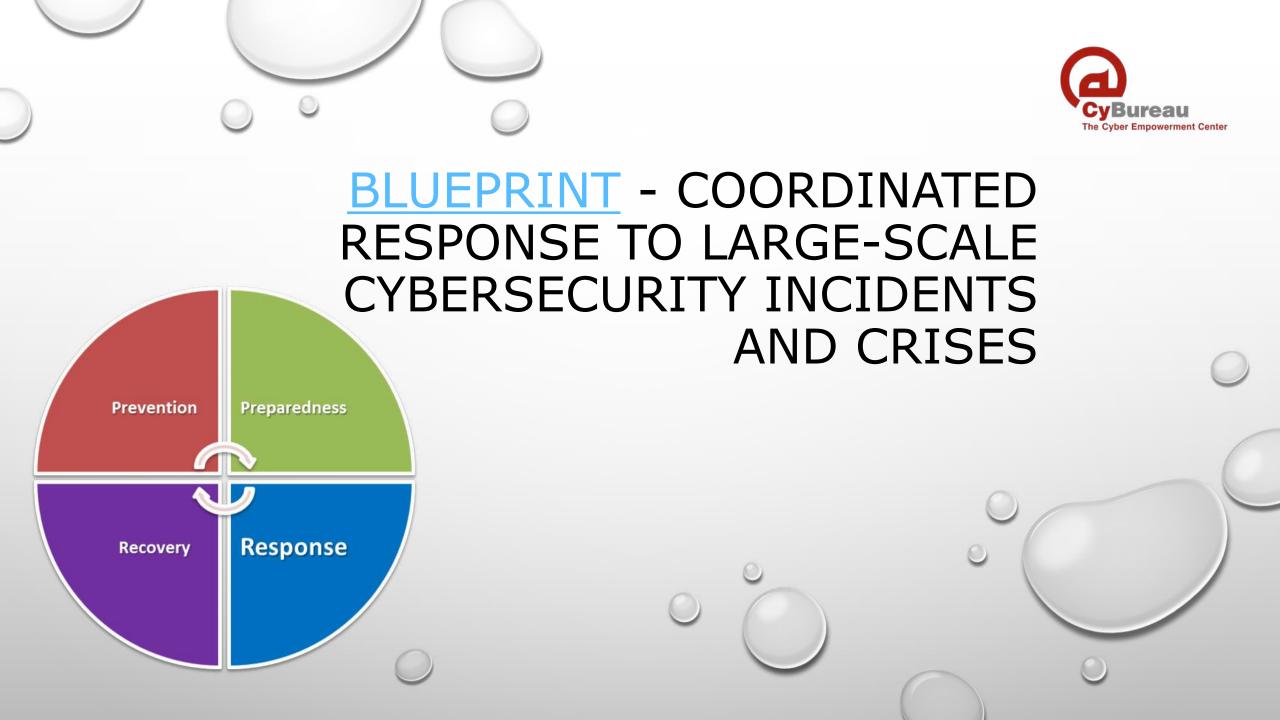




Challenge IV: Enhancement of skills- Faster deployment



- Close the gap between cybersecurity education and EU industrial, business, operational needs; create a cybersecurity business culture;
- Upgrade cybersecurity training with new means (e.g. cyber ranges, Al simulation platforms, HPCs, Cloud resources, Big Data centers, innovation hubs);
- Align academic & certification programmes;
- Adopt a multidisciplinary approach to cyber security training;
- Utilise all expertise (military, industrial, law enforcement, financial, governmental);
- ✓ Match cybersecurity skills and workforce-Prepare people!



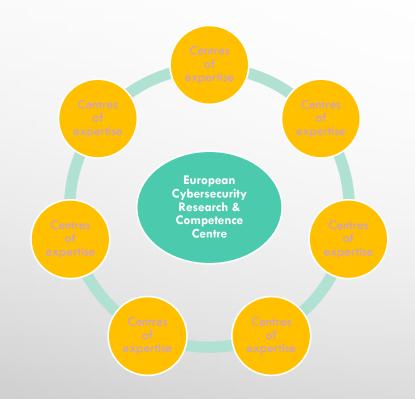


THE CYBERSECURITY COMPETENCE CENTRE AND NETWORK (CCCN)

BRUSSELS, 12.9.2018 COM(2018) 630 FINAL

2018/0328 (COD) REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHING THE EUROPEAN CYBERSECURITY INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH COMPETENCE CENTRE AND THE NETWORK OF NATIONAL COORDINATION CENTRES

EUROPEAN CYBERSECURITY INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH COMPETENCE CENTRE





Horizon 2020 cybersecurity pilot projects



Partners: 46

EU Member States involved: 14



Partners: 43

EU Member States involved: 20



Partners: 30

EU Member States involved: 15



Partners: 44

EU Member States involved: 14



CHALLENGE V: INFORMATION SHARING

- INFORMATION SHARING AND ANALYSIS CENTERS (ISAC)
- CSIRT NETWORK
- EUROPOL-EDA-EC-CERT-EU
- **EU-NATO AGREEMENT**







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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