Workshop "Cyberwar & Cyberpeace“
Berlin, 23 Oct 15
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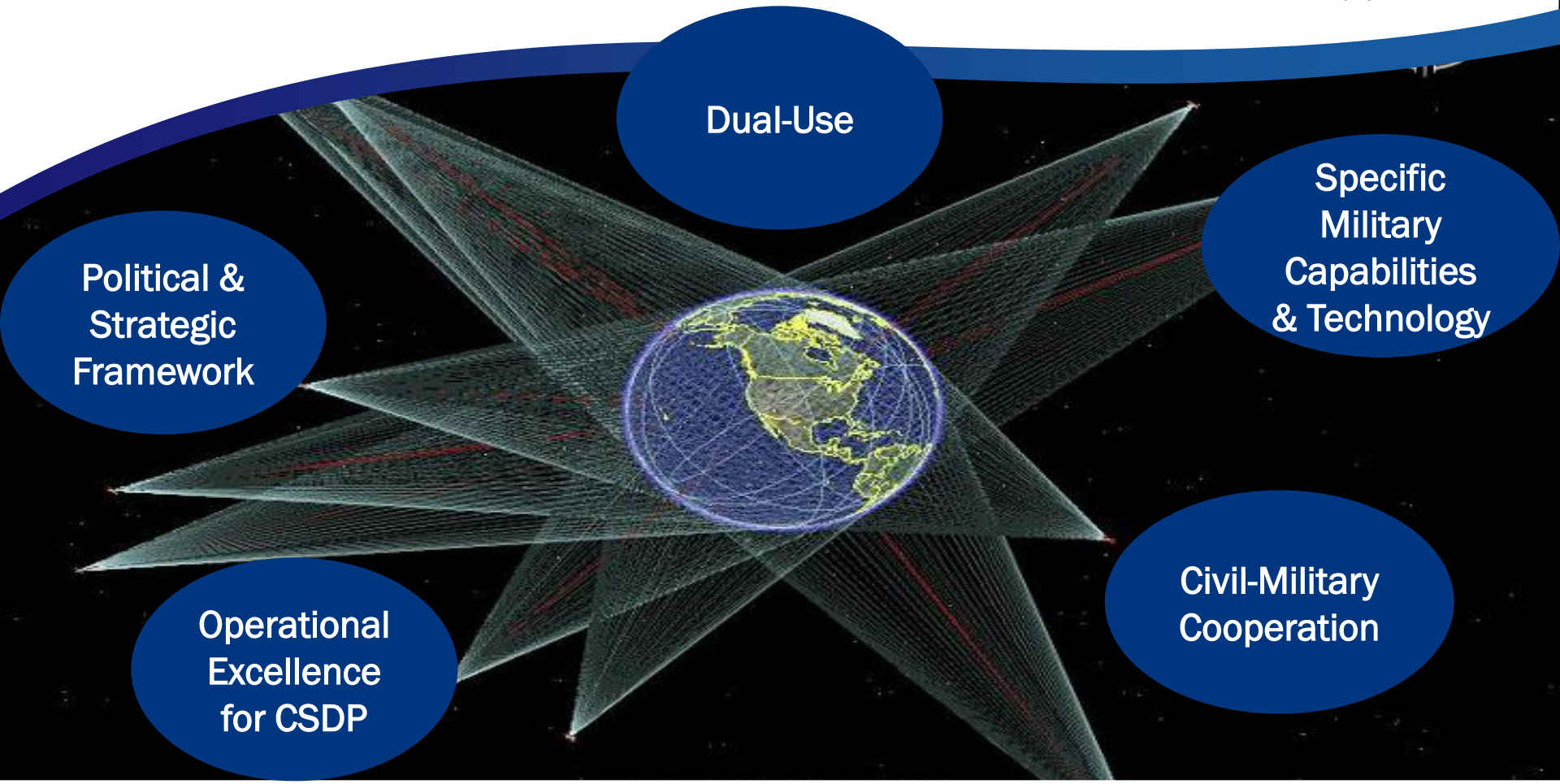

The EU’s approach to Cyber Security and Defence

EDA Mission

European Defence Agency's mission "… to support the Council and the Member States in their effort to improve the European Union's defence capabilities for the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)."*

*Treaty of Lisbon, signed in 2007, entered into force in 2009

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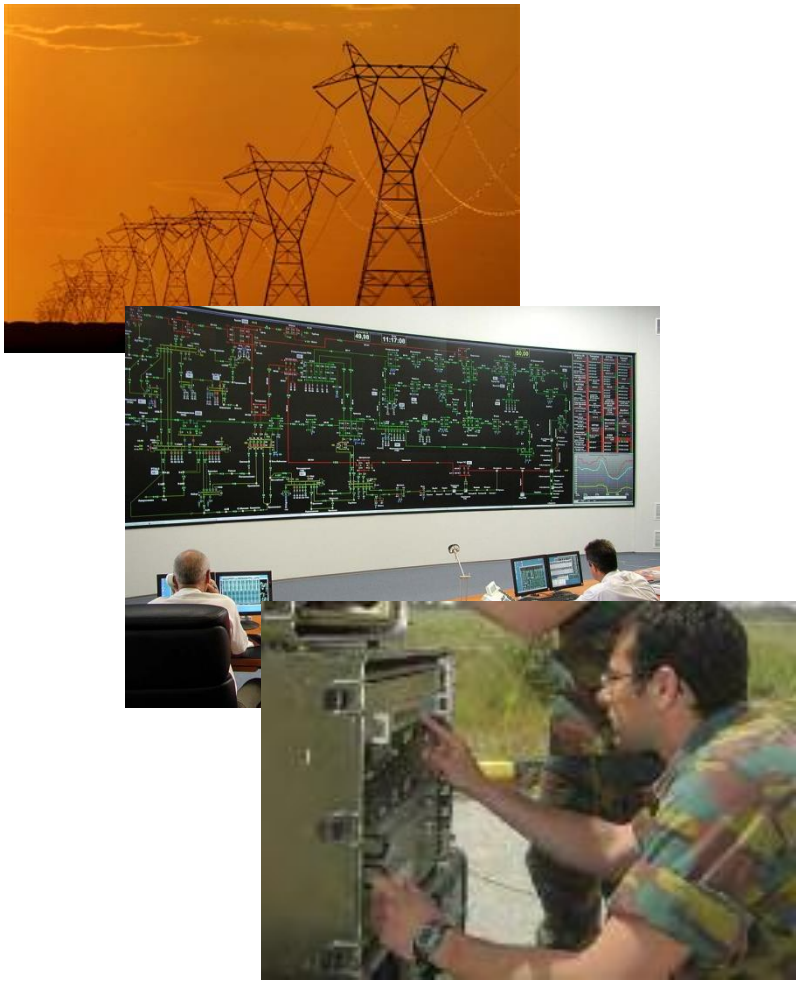
... so we do on Cyber Defence!

www.eda.europa.eu

Situation of the military

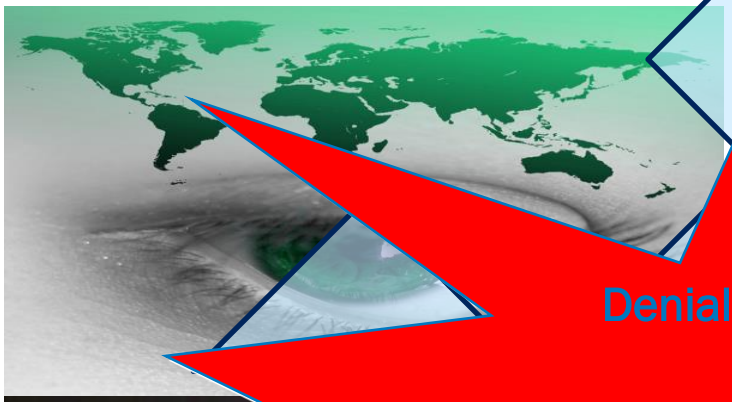
- Critical military functions increasingly dependent on ensured access to the cyber domain
- Military increasingly dependent on civilian (critical) infrastructures and services
- Constant growth - increasingly complex and interconnected networks (NEC)
- Rapid development – new threats and vulnerabilities every day



Who are “They” and what have we seen/expect to see

Individuals or Groups

Nation States



“Patriot” Hackers

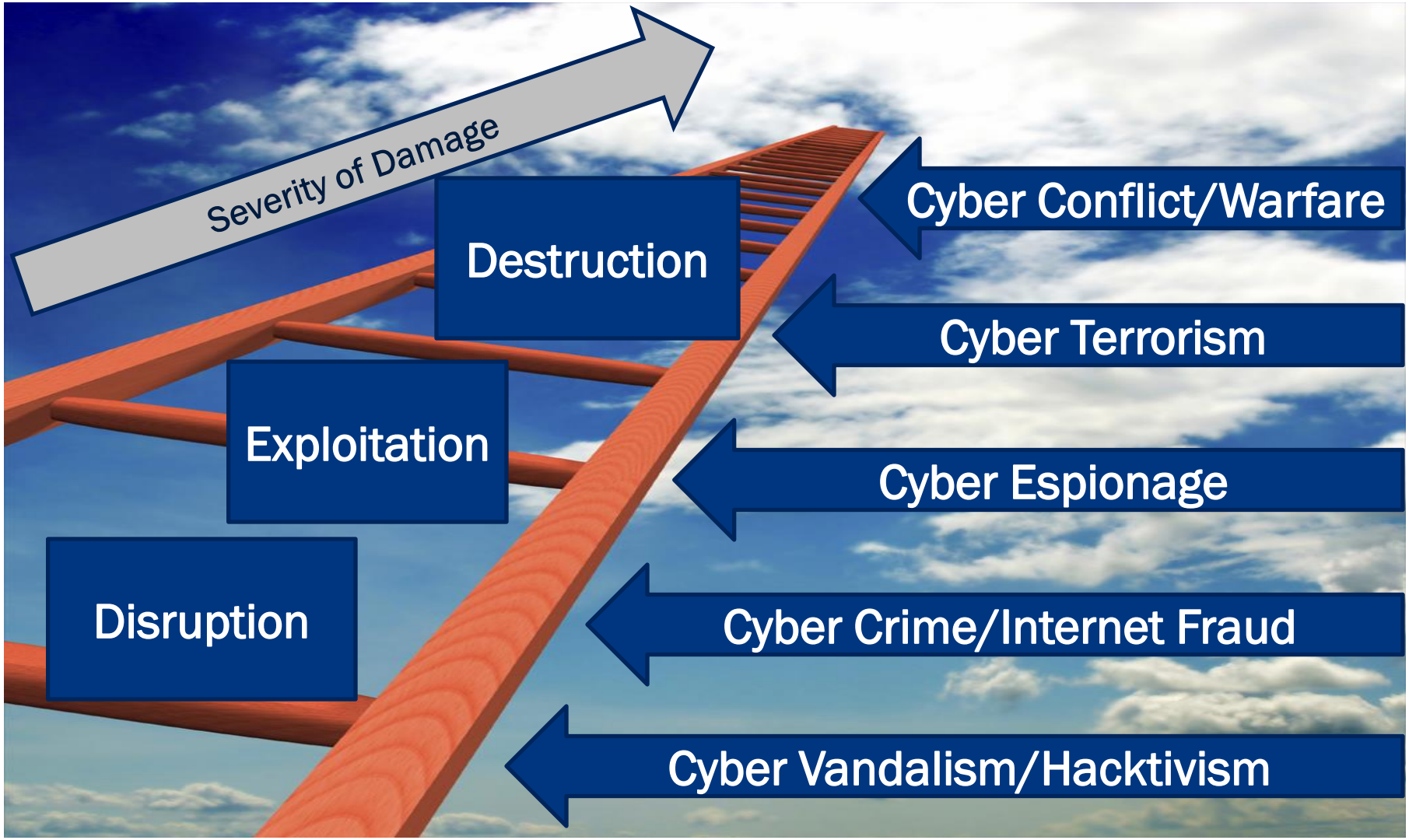
Denial of Service (DoS, DDoS),
Web Defacement,
Malware (Viruses, Worms, Trojans, …)
Bot-Nets, Social Engineering,
Spear Phishing, Waterholing, APTs,
…

…iferation/
…ney Laundry

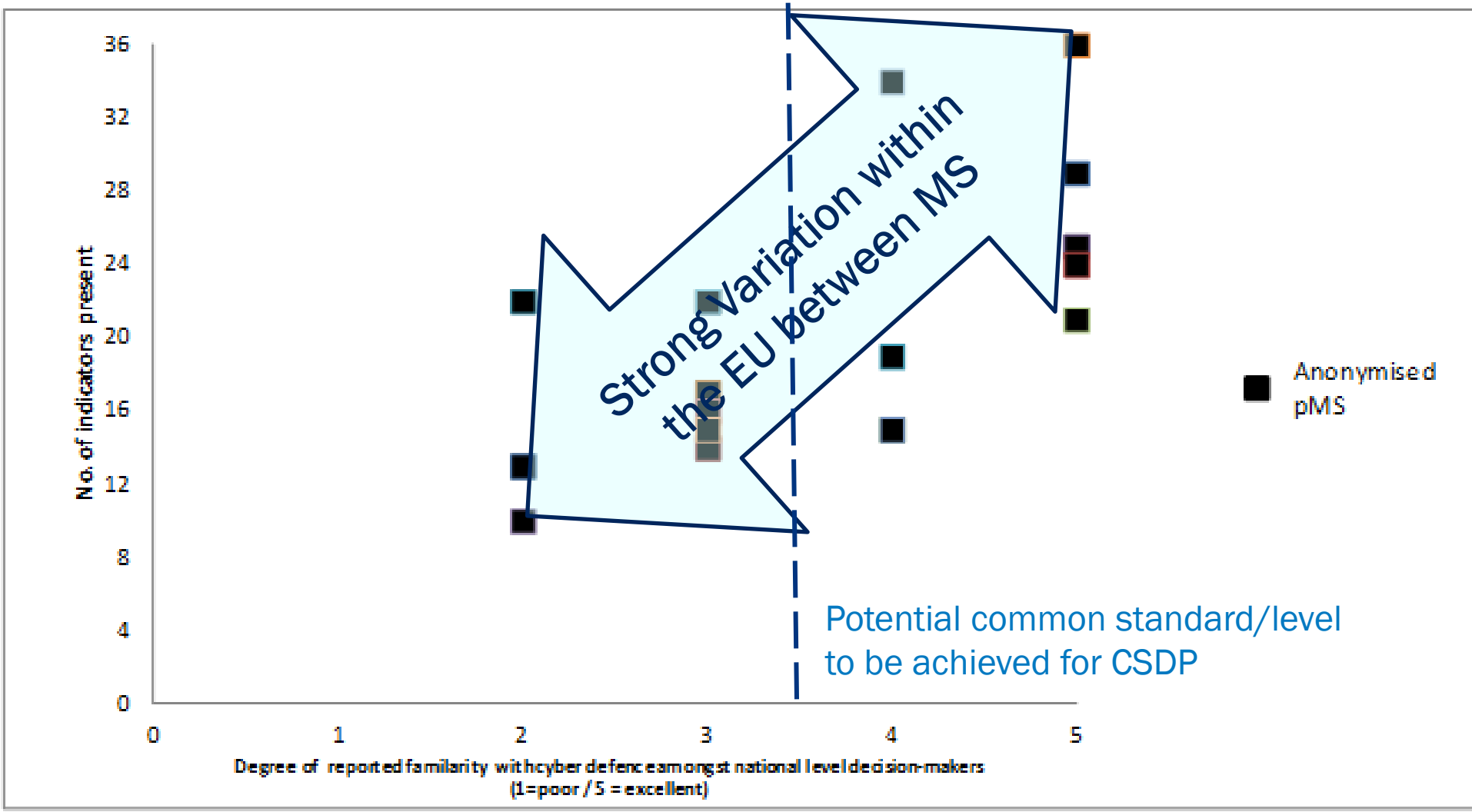
(Trans)national Terrorism

Criminal Organizations

What do “They” want?



2012 - All MS reported some degree of familiarity with CD issues



New CDP tasking (CDP 2014 Revision)

People

TS

fence workforce:

ng and exercises at EU level,

g and exercises, and training

reactive state-of-the-art Cyber

on making,

response,

hnology.

Cyber Defence Technology

Political-Strategic Framework for Cyber Defence in CSDP

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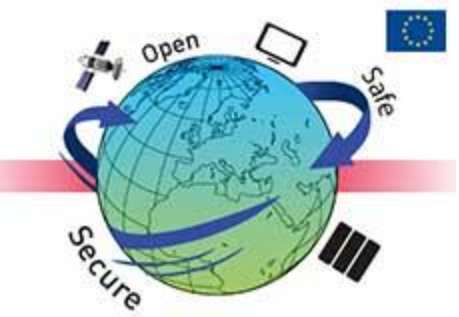
+++ 7 February 2013 – Vice Presidents Ashton, Kroes, Malmström launch European Cyber Security Strategy +++ „Cyber Defence in CSDP is one of EU's five strategic priorities" +++

+++ 24 July 2013 – European Commission Communication on „Towards a More Competitive and Efficient Security and Defence Sector" +++

+++ 19 December 2013 – EU Heads of State adopt conclusions on CSDP at the European Council +++ „Cyber Defence is a priority area for capability development" +++ next in June 2015 +++

+++ 18 November 2014 – Foreign Affairs Council adopt EU Cyber Defence Policy Framework +++

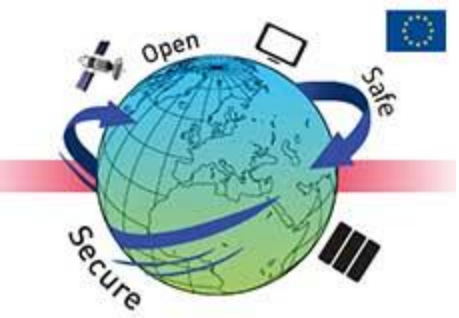
European Framework Cooperation



Cyber Security Strategy for the European Union: -An open, safe and secure Cyberspace-

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

1. Achieving cyber resilience
2. Drastically reducing cybercrime
3. **Developing Cyber Defence capabilities in the framework of Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)**
4. Developing the industrial and technological resources for cybersecurity
5. Establishing a coherent international cyberspace policy for the European Union and promote EU fundamental rights and core values



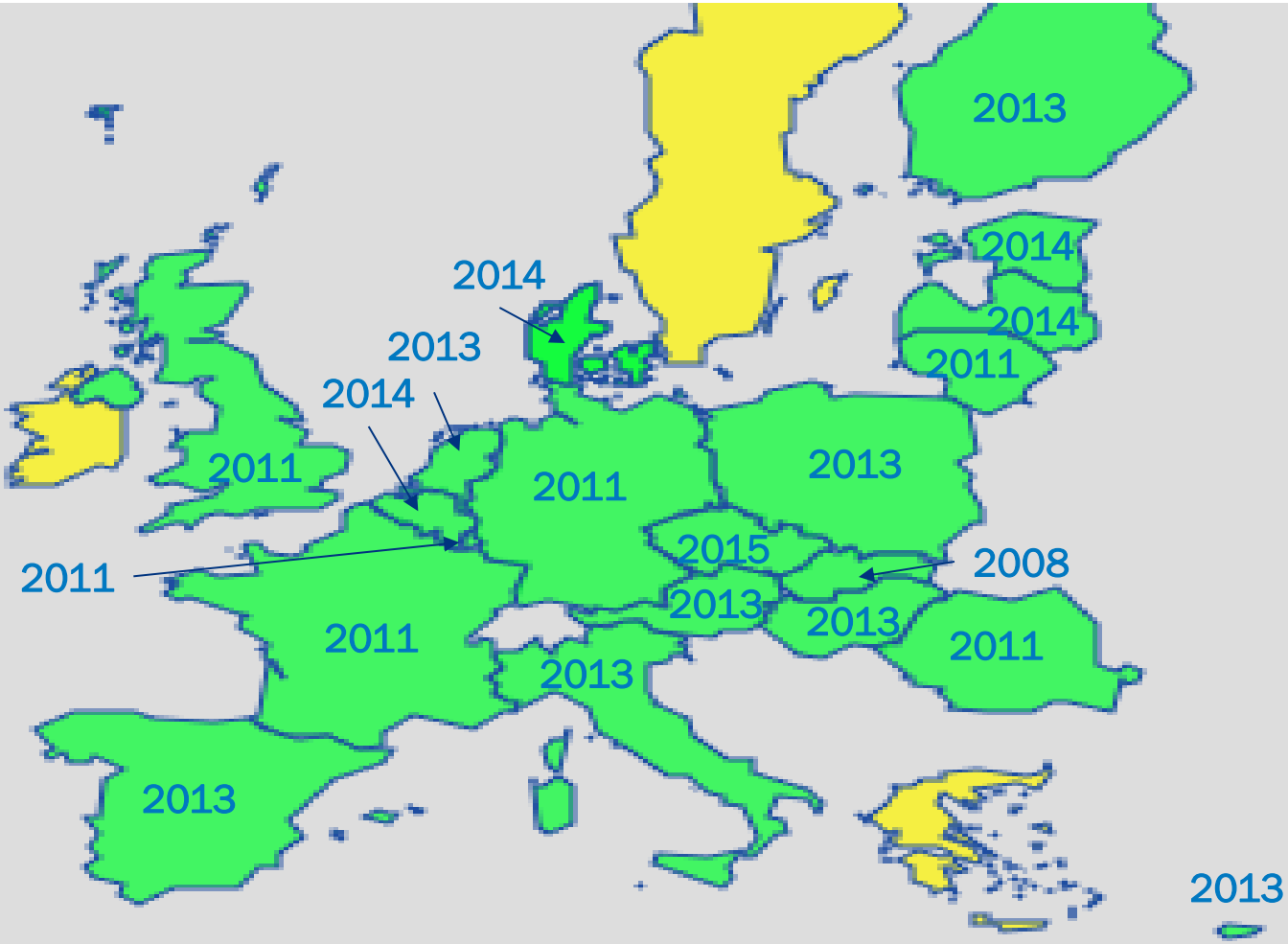
Cyber Security Strategy for the European Union: -An open, safe and secure Cyberspace-

THE KEY MILITARY ASPECTS

"Cyber security efforts in the EU also involve the cyber defence dimension."

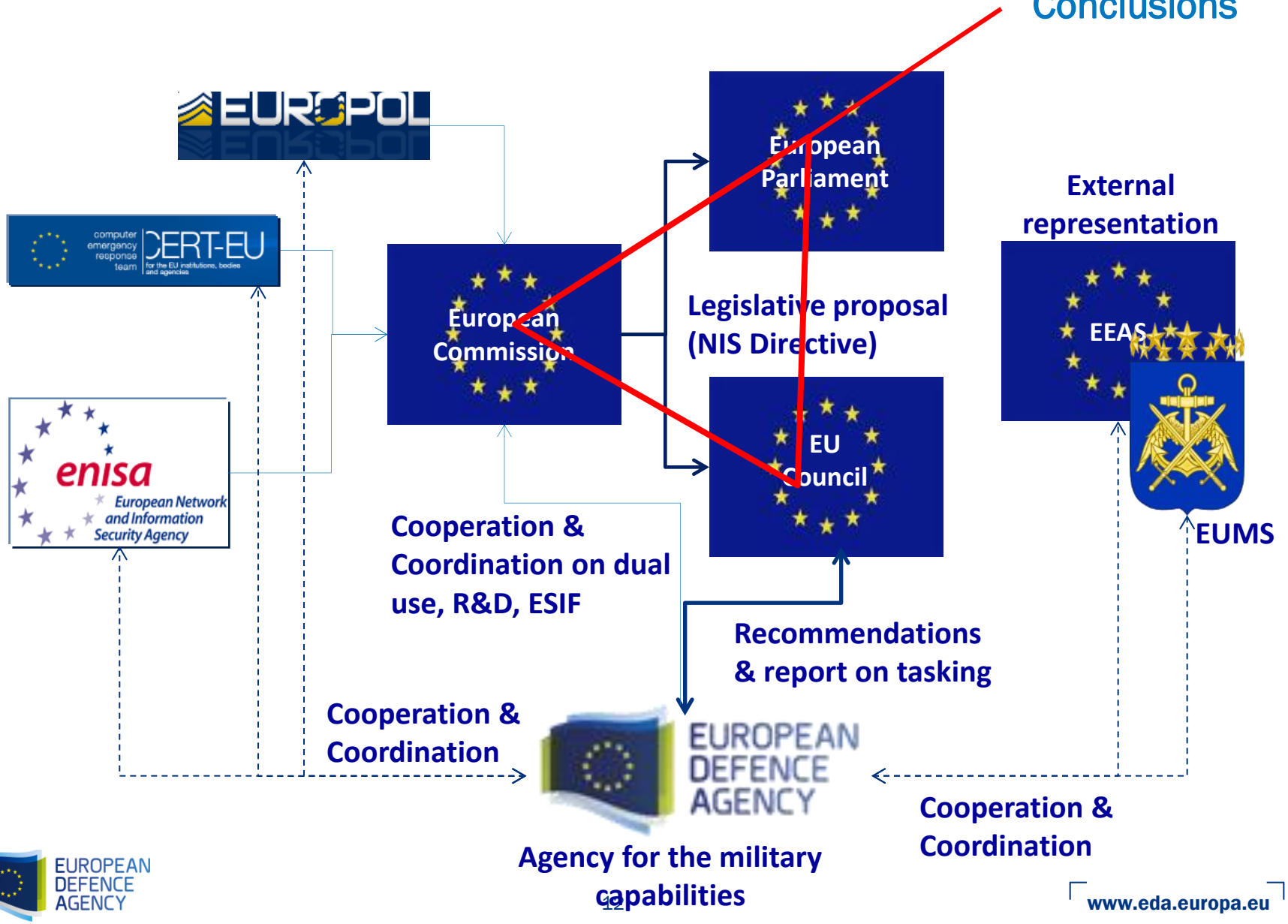
- Assess operational **EU cyber defence requirements** and promote the development of **EU cyber defence capabilities and technologies** to address all aspects of capability development;
- Develop the **EU cyber defence policy framework** to protect networks within CSDP missions and operations;
- Promote **civil-military dialogue in the EU** and contribute to the coordination between all actors at EU level;
- Ensure **dialogue with international partners**, including NATO, other international organisations and multinational Centres of Excellence.

Cyber Security Strategies of EU Member States



http://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/Resilience-and-CIIP/national-cyber-security-strategies-ncsss/national-cyber-security-strategies-in-the-world

EU Cyber community landscape



EU Cyber Defence Policy Framework - Strategic Priority Areas

- Supporting the **development of Member States cyber defence capabilities** related to CSDP;
  - ➢ 7 concrete actions (MS, EDA, EEAS).
- **Enhancing the protection** of CSDP communication networks used by EU entities;
  - ➢ 6 concrete actions (EEAS).
- Promotion of **civil-military cooperation and synergies with wider EU cyber policies,** relevant EU institutions and agencies as well as with the private sector;
  - ➢ 4 concrete actions on civ-mil cooperation (EDA, ENISA, EC3, MS and other);
  - ➢ 6 concrete actions on research and technology in cooperation with the private sector and academia (EDA, Commission, MS and other).
- Raising awareness through **improved training, education and exercise** opportunities for the Member States;
  - ➢ 8 concrete actions on education & training (EEAS, EDA, ESDC and MS);
  - ➢ 4 concrete actions on exercises (EEAS and MS).
- **Cooperate with relevant international partners**, notably with NATO, as appropriate."
  - ➢ 8 concrete actions (EEAS, EDA and MS).

+++ 43 Actions with several sub-actions +++
+++ To be frequently updated +++
+++ 6-monthly progress report +++

Conclusions (1) – The need for cooperation

Quote from the last EDA Steering Board at Ministers Level 18 May 15:

…the sensitive nature of cyber should not be an obstacle to substantive work at the European level: if not properly addressed, there is the risk of widening the gap between Member States…

Conclusion (2) – The EU and the way ahead

- A lot has moved since 2011 (PT establishment) and 2013 (EU Cyber Security Strategy);
- Most of EU Member States have Cyber Security Strategies in place;
- In the CSDP context focus on the implementation of the EU Cyber Defence Policy Framework
- Plenty of Cyber Defence Projects are ongoing;
- However, still some fragmentation;
- Human Aspects have been recognized; however, need more work;
- Improve cooperation with the commission on dual use, R&D and industrial policy;
- Room for more trust and cooperation;
- Information Sharing in support of CSDP operations and missions has to be improved;

Evolution of warfare or...

Thank You for your Attention and be aware!