

How PPPs contribute to strengthening Cybersecurity in Europe

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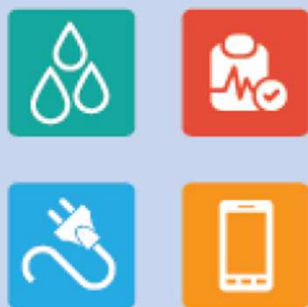
Women Cyber Forum 2017



Cybersecurity incidents are increasing at an alarming pace with potentially profound effect on daily functioning of society & economy, both online and offline

Cybersecurity incidents may

disrupt the supply of essential services such as



water, healthcare, electricity or mobile services

Undermine trust in digital services & products

only 22% of Europeans



have **full trust** in companies such as **search engines, social networking sites & e-mail services**

Only 38% of Europeans feel



confident about **online purchasing** from **another EU Member State**

...as well as financial theft, loss of intellectual property, data breaches, etc.



European
Commission

EU Cybersecurity Strategy: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace

Digital Agenda for Europe

1. Cyber resilience
 - NIS Directive (capabilities, cooperation, risk management, incident reporting)
 - Raising awareness

Justice and Home Affairs

2. Reduce cybercrime

EU Foreign and Security Policy

3. Cyber defence policy and capabilities
5. International cyberspace policy

4. Industrial and technological resources

- Fundamental rights apply both in physical and digital world
- Cybersecurity depends on and contributes to protecting fundamental rights
- Access for all
- Democratic and efficient multi-stakeholder governance
- Cybersecurity is a shared responsibility

ECSO – The „European Cyber PPP“



218 members from 28 countries

- Associations : 21
- Large companies and users: 70
- Public Administrations: 15
AT, BE, CY, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, IT, SK, FI,
NL, NO, PL, UK + observers at NAPAC (BG,
DK, HU, IE, LT, LU, LV, PT, RO, SE, SI, MT, ...)
- Regional clusters: 3
- RTO/Universities: 55
- SMEs: 54

AUSTRIA	6	LATVIA	1
BELGIUM	11	LITHUANIA	1
BE - EU ASSOCIATIONS	10	LUXEMBOURG	4
CYPRUS	4	NORWAY	4
CZECH REP.	2	POLAND	7
DENMARK	3	PORTUGAL	5
ESTONIA	7	ROMANIA	1
FINLAND	8	SLOVAKIA	3
FRANCE	23	SPAIN	28
GERMANY	19	SWEDEN	1
GREECE	4	SWITZERLAND	4
HUNGARY	2	THE NETHERLANDS	14
IRELAND	3	TURKEY	2
ISRAEL	2	UNITED KINGDOM	9
ITALY	30		

Main achievements / deliverables in the first 15 months of ECSO

WG1 (128 members with 264 experts):

- Initial positions for an EU certification framework: SOTA, COTI, Meta-Scheme. Initial cooperation (MoU) with CEN/CENELEC – ETSI for standards

WG2 (72 members with 137 experts):

- Market analysis: Support Cybersecurity Industry Market Analysis (CIMA project led by EC-PWC-LSEC). Investments: initial discussions with banks & insurances; support to national bodies to understand and develop investments for start-ups. International cooperation: dialogue with US; involvement via members in EC CSA projects (Japan and US); request of dialogue from other countries in stand-by.

WG3 (115 members with 227 experts):

- SOTA under finalisation; involvement of DG ENER in the cPPP; initial dialogue with ISACs (finance, energy); more concrete activities under definition.

WG4 (69 members with 121 experts):

- SME – Position paper (role of SMEs in the cybersecurity ecosystem); Regions – partner as advisor in proposal for INTERREG (with 7 regions: ECSO members and not). Support to proposal for thematic partnership in Interregional cooperation in cybersec domain (5 regions)

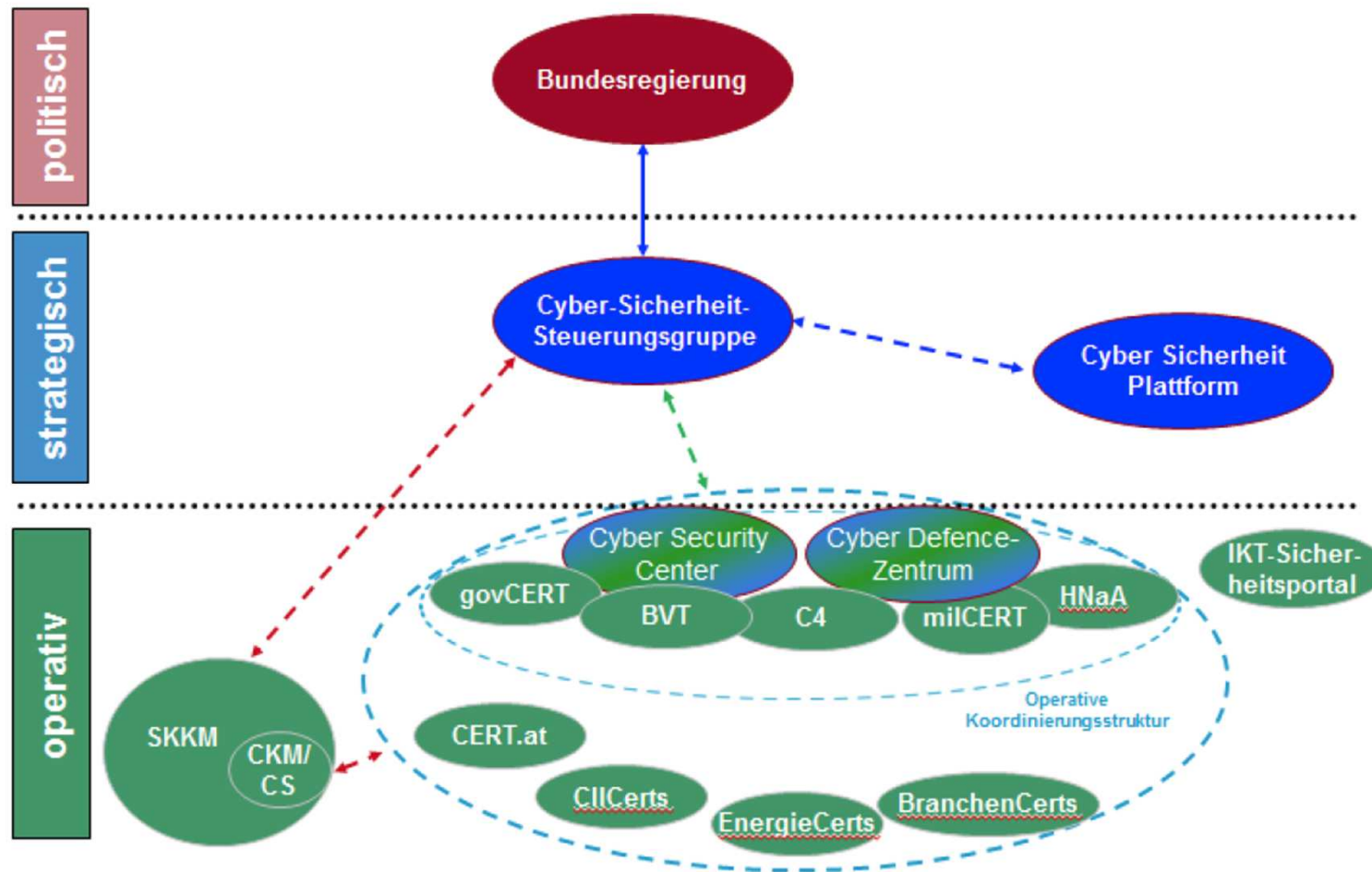
WG5 (90 members with 181 experts):

- Initiation of a EHR-4CYBER Network; mapping of educational and professional training courses; started tackling gender issues on education & training

WG6 (147 members with 320 experts):

- Defining research priorities: SRIA. One year after: analysis review of technology and needs evolution. Link with other PPPs (BDVA, EFFRA, 5G).
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Cybersecurity Platform: National Level PPP to support Austrian Cyber Strategy



Some tangible Achievements of the first two years of CSP

Creation of a „trust ecosystem“ between key cyber stakeholders of critical infrastructure providers, national authorities and academics

Active Dialogue „at arms length“ between companies and authorities about implementation of NIS directive in Austrian Law

Development of Cyber Crisis Management Interfaces between authorities and critical infrastructure providers

Development of paper on „Essential minimum requirements for secure ICT“ together with ENISA and 8 member states

Development of strategic position paper „Cybersecurity Agenda 2020“ delivering key input to renewal of Austrian Cybersecurity Strategy 2018

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