

Securing Europe's Information Society

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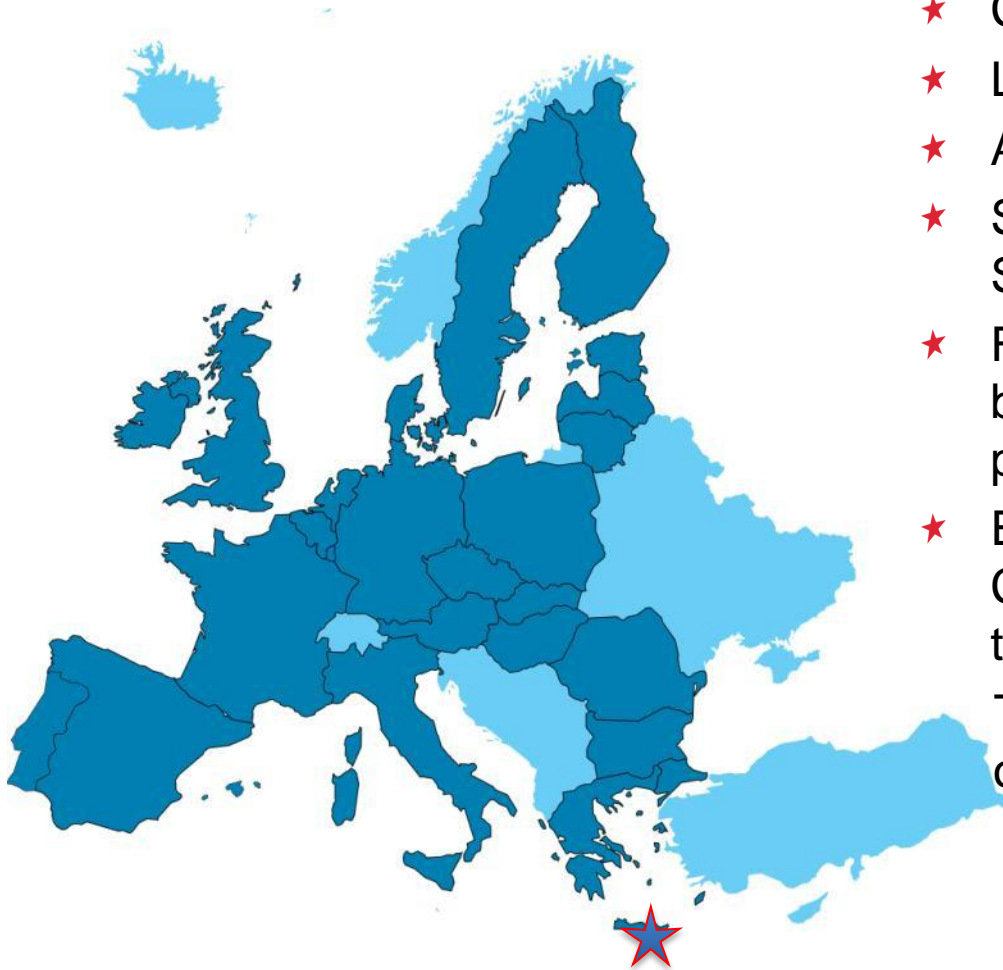
16 June 2010 – FIRST AGM Miami

Agenda

- ★ **ENISA overview**
- ★ Challenges
- ★ EU policy on NIS
- ★ Overview of current activities
- ★ Examples for current activities
- ★ Outlook
- ★ Conclusions



ENISA – overview



- ★ Created in 2004
- ★ Located in Heraklion / Greece
- ★ Around 30 Experts
- ★ Supports EU institutions and Member States
- ★ Facilitator of information exchange between EU institutions, public sector & private sector
- ★ ENISA assists Member States and the Commission in global issues that affect the European Community as a whole
This is an advisory role and the focus is on prevention and preparedness

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NIS Challenges

- ★ Complexity of global networks is increasing
- ★ Number of security breaches is growing, leading to financial damage and undermining user confidence
- ★ The economy of Europe is at stake if we do not manage security properly
- ★ ICT systems are essential for economic and societal development
- ★ We need to achieve a collaborative approach on increasing NIS to enable and enhance economic and societal development in priority areas, such as:
 - ★ Improving Europe's critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP)
 - ★ Enhancing Europe's early warning and incident response capabilities
 - ★ Increasing user trust and confidence

NIS Challenges – cont.

- ★ We need to achieve a collaborative approach on increasing NIS to enable and enhance economic and societal development in priority areas, such as:
 - ★ Improving Europe’s critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP)
 - ★ Enhancing Europe’s early warning and incident response capabilities
 - ★ Increasing user trust and confidence

because

“Europeans will not embrace technology they do not trust - the digital age is neither “big brother” nor “cyber wild west”

(Digital Agenda for Europe, COM(2010) 245, 19.05.2010)

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Network and Information Security (NIS)

The EU Policy Framework

- 2004:** Establishment of the European Network and Information Security Agency - ENISA
- 2006:** European Commission Strategy for a Secure Information Society - COM(2006)251
- 2007:** Council Resolution on a Strategy for a Secure Information Society in Europe [2007/C 68/01]
- 2008:** Extension of ENISA's mandate and launch of a debate on increased NIS
- 03/2009:** European Commission's proposal for an Action Plan on Critical Information Infrastructure Protection - CIIP -
- 11/2009:** Adoption of the revised telecoms regulatory package integrating provisions on security
- 12/2009:** Council resolution on a collaborative European approach to NIS [2009/C 321/01]
- 05/2010:** Commission's proposal for a modernized NIS Policy in the EU
The Digital Agenda

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/digital-agenda/index_en.htm

DIGITAL AGENDA

- ★ NIS “masterplan” for the next 10 years
- ★ Proposes action areas for a European information society (like interoperability, standards, research, access and ...)

... Trust and security! High level goals:

- Modernise and enhance ENISA
- Enhance cooperation of CERTs on national and European level
- Provide CERT services for European institutions
- Support EU-wide cyber security preparedness exercises
- Enhance prevention and combating cybercrime

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ENISA's Role in Europe



- ★ Centre of Expertise
- ★ Supports EU institutions and Member States
- ★ Facilitator of information exchange between EU institutions, public sector & private sector
- ★ Activities:
 - ★ Advising and assisting
 - ★ Collecting and analysing
 - ★ Promoting methods
 - ★ Raising awareness

ENISA's Mission

Securing Europe's Information Society by acting as a pacemaker for NIS



ENISA's Current Activities

- ★ ENISA's work plan is based around a number of Multi-Annual Thematic Programs (MTPs)
- ★ The current set of MTPs was launched in 2008. They cover the following areas:
 - ★ Improving resilience in European networks
 - ★ Developing and maintaining cooperation
 - ★ Identifying emerging risks
- ★ These MTPs are scheduled to finish in 2010



Improving resilience in European networks

- ★ Goal : To improve Resilience in European eCommunications Networks & Services

- ★ This work consists of three phases:
 - ★ Stock-taking of regulatory/policy environments and provider measures
 - ★ Identification of good practices and gap analysis
 - ★ Support for deployment

- ★ The scope of the work covers:
 - ★ Policy issues
 - ★ Deployment issues
 - ★ Technical issues (e.g. DNSSEC)



Cross-border cooperation

- ★ Goal : To increase cooperation between Member States to reduce differences in capability between Member States in the area of NIS

- ★ ENISA develops and supports cooperation models in pre-defined areas

- ★ Currently, these areas are:
 - ★ Awareness Raising
 - ★ Reinforcing national / gov. CERTs
 - ★ European NIS good practice brokerage



Emerging Risks

- ★ Goal: To enable stakeholders to better identify and understand Emerging and Future Risks in the area of NIS
- ★ Scenarios submitted by public sector and private sector stakeholders
- ★ Expert groups are used to validate and analyse submitted scenarios from a risk standpoint
- ★ Will be supplemented by the creation of a Knowledge Base

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Activity example: Reinforcing national/governmental CERTs

The objectives are:

- ★ Definition and further development of a set of baseline capabilities for national / governmental CERTs in the Member States
- ★ Establish national / governmental CERTs in every Member State
- ★ Offer or support activities to help teams to reach (and go beyond) the baseline
- ★ Enhance cooperation on national and European level



Activity example: Reinforcing national/governmental CERTs

Means

- ★ *Support setting up*
- ★ *Training*
- ★ *Exercises*



Support in

- ★ *Reaching out to (new) constituencies (EISAS)*
- ★ *Enhancing existing services*
- ★ *Extension of services*
- ★ *Information sharing and cooperation*
- ★ *Etc.*

Activity example: Reinforcing national/governmental CERTs



Activity example: National and pan-European exercises

The objectives are:

- ★ First pan-European exercise in 2010
- ★ Collaborate with EuroCybex towards preparing an advanced exercise in 2011
- ★ Support the implementation of the Good Practice Guide on National Preparedness Exercises by Member States
- ★ Develop a robust framework for running Pan European (and multinational in general) exercises with long term strategic objectives



Activity example: Awareness Raising

- ★ Enhance information exchange on awareness raising among national / governmental level organisations
- ★ Establish a task force for information security awareness within the EU institutions and bodies.
- ★ Continue to address the challenges of young generation and family online safety.
- ★ Continue to build the AR Community
- ★ Support the Commission and Member States in establishing a European Security week.



Activity example: Cloud Computing for governments

- ★ In 2009, ENISA published the cloud computing risk assessment and cloud assurance framework
- ★ In 2010, ENISA is performing an analysis of Government Cloud initiatives from the security and resilience perspective
- ★ In 2011 this will be followed up with an initiative which pilots the use of these criteria within European Government procurement criteria
- ★ Conference on cloud assurance in Q2 2011
- ★ Pilot study with member states, by Q4 2011



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Outlook 2011: Situation awareness for CERTs



The objectives are:

- ★ Stock taking of available situation awareness mechanisms to define the “state of the art” of “early warning” for NIS.
- ★ Analysis of results - the benefits and shortcomings will be assessed and potential further developments identified.

Outlook 2011: Cross-border CERT cooperation

The objectives are:

- ★ Examine barriers and incentives for cross-border collaboration and information sharing (i.e. legal issues, data protection, etc.)
- ★ Examine “operational gaps on European level”
- ★ Examine “operational redundancies and synergies”



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Our Vision

- ★ **Everybody is involved.**
 - ★ All actors understand the role they are expected to play and are sufficiently knowledgeable to perform this role.
- ★ **Actions performed by the different actors are mutually reinforcing.**
 - ★ This is the principle of defence in depth.
- ★ **The approach is sufficiently scalable and flexible to cope with rapidly evolving constraints.**
 - ★ Approaches that are too rigid and that cannot adapt to changes in the socio-economic environment will not survive.



Conclusions

- ★ We need to move towards a situation in which all actors recognise and proactively manage risks.
- ★ Methods and tools should be flexible and scalable. They should be capable of delivering tangible results with reasonable investment.
- ★ Infrastructure should offer true end-to-end security.
- ★ By closely following emerging risks, aligning research with these risks, and deploying research results faster, we will be able to securely leverage new technologies earlier.
- ★ New concepts need to be quickly understood and leveraged to improve current security models.
- ★ Achieving coherence and consistency over time will be a major challenge.

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