



Agenda for cybersecurity cooperation EU-Japan EUNITY Recommendations




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The information in this presentation is heavily summarized from EUNITY deliverables 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2. The interested reader is referred to the eunity-project.eu website for the complete version of the deliverables (to be published July 2019). The EUNITY consortium can be contacted by email for further information.

Challenges – Legal and Policy

Area	 Legal and policy
EUROPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Cyberdefence</u>: lack of cooperation with policy and third parties;• Criminal law: different law provisions and treaties;• AI and IoT software: lack of security and need for certification
JAPAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of cybersecurity accelerators and academic cybersecurity centres;• Lack of contractual public-private partnership;• Cross fertilization: need to interoperate additional features of IT systems;

Challenges – Research and Innovation

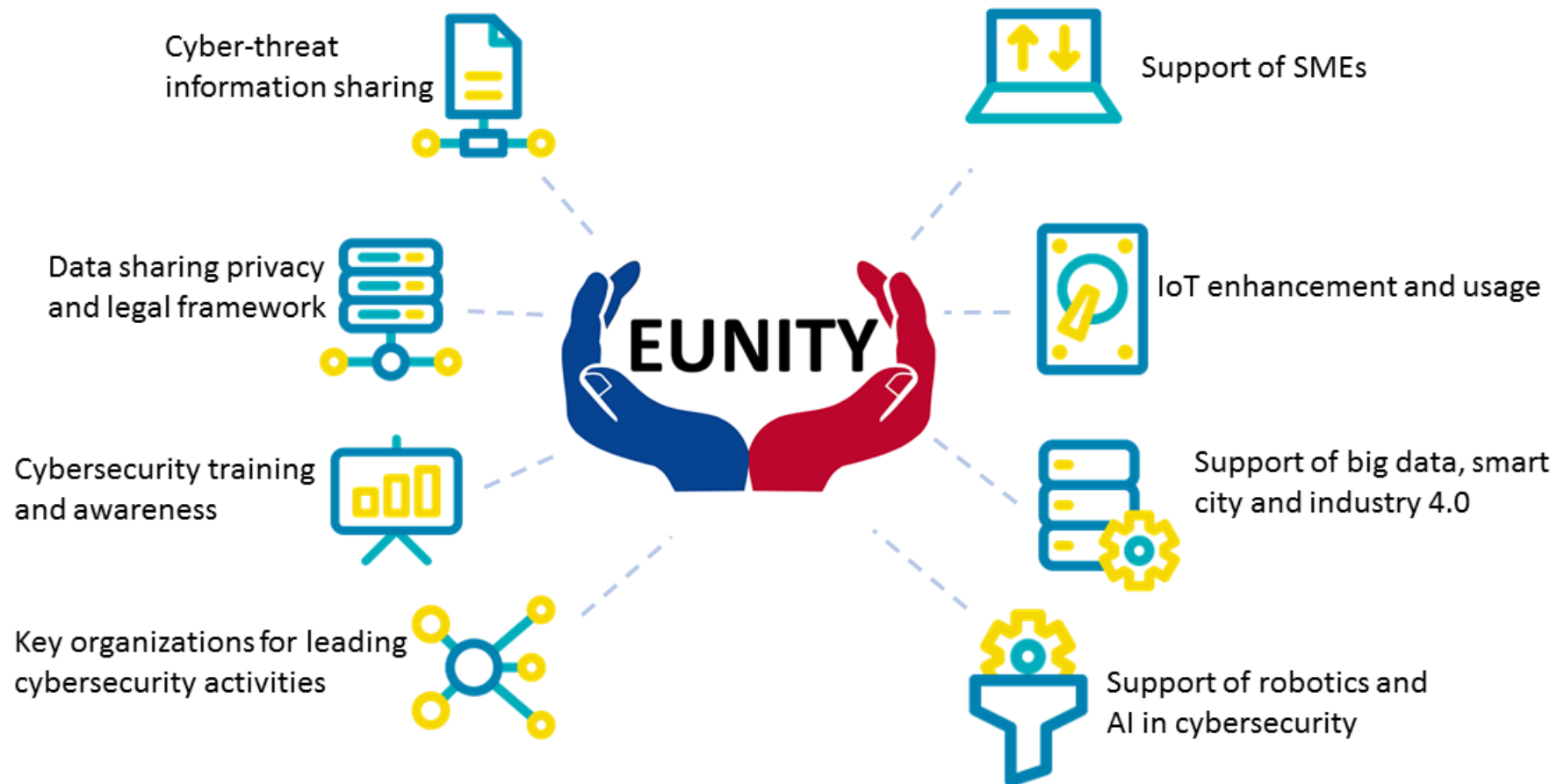
Area	 Research and innovation
EUROPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growth of spam, web-based attacks, ransomware and botnets;• New frontiers of R&I: cryptocurrencies, blockchain, IoT and AI;• Threats to trust management in the digital society;
JAPAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cybersecurity integration with different areas of expertise (e.g. human, design, etc.)• Holistic security expertise;• Cybersecurity education;

Challenges – Industry and Standardization

Area	 Industry and standardization
EUROPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cybersecurity market controlled by global suppliers with headquarters outside of Europe;• European industrial policies not yet addressing specific cybersecurity issues;• Established standards and processes for deploying business models or new technologies;
JAPAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low mobility of experts across technology suppliers and adopters;• Making latest technology offers available to all type of companies;• Difficulties for organization to adopt cybersecurity naturally in their business;

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Summary of EUNITY areas of interest



Cyber-threat information sharing

- Context
 - Promoting threat and vulnerability information exchange (MISP platform)
 - Building situational awareness
 - Legal support
- Scope
 - Design and development of common tools, methodologies and data formats involving all type of actors (private and public organizations and sizes)
 - Assurance of data exchange by both areas
 - Harmonization of legal frameworks in both regions
 - Alignment with civil liberties and rule of law
 - Support of privacy-preserving exchange mechanisms
 - Access control to information (granularity and abstraction)
 - Machine-to-machine interfaces for data processing
- Expected Impact
 - Increase greatly the cooperation between organizations in Europe and Japan in the cybersecurity area
 - Creation of the common model of data and methodology

Data sharing privacy and legal framework

- Context
 - Sharing and aggregation of data
 - Support robust collaboration between EU and JP
- Scope
 - Creation of tools and processes offered in a common platform for European and Japanese organizations that homogenize their work in a transparent way
 - Definition of privacy-preserving and data-centred security methodologies for data sharing
 - Allow owners of data the ability to control it
 - Creation of motivating schemes for industry for sharing data
 - Define specific format and methodology for data sharing involving all types of industry and size
 - Alignment of the sharing rules with cross-regional policies and rules for Europe and Japan
- Expected Impact
 - Legal certainty on data exchange
 - Policies for data exchange
 - Increase in business development

Cybersecurity training and awareness

- Context
 - Overall lack of cybersecurity training
 - particularly law and policy makers, law enforcement bodies and judicial entities (prosecutors, judges and magistrates), as well as private solicitors and attorneys
 - Need for cross-fertilization between regions for capacity building
- Scope
 - Creation of coordinated training programs for legal, research, education and industry between the two regions (vertically, horizontally and beyond)
 - Courses for development of strong trained experts (design of knowledge, updating, etc.)
 - Development of cybersecurity training and awareness for all the layers of an organization, from technical to management
 - Design and development of lightweight and open solutions for training and cyber-exercises
 - Creation of a cyber-range for common exercises and compete
 - Design of attack scenario with the participation of actors from public and private organizations
- Expected Impact
 - Improve general cybersecurity level in users
 - Increase collaboration
 - Deliver more trained personnel

Establish key organizations for leading cybersecurity activities in both areas

- Context
 - Requirement for international cooperation
 - Stimulate mutual recognition to assess and certify products and services
- Scope
 - Definition and selection of two permanent authorities that lead legal, technical, research and innovation discussions between Europe and Japan
 - Creation and maintenance of joint activities, certification schemes, design of policies and networks of competences
 - Establishment of a joint portal for sharing information about research, integration and development projects
 - Monitoring of international cyber-threats
 - Design of protocols for communication
 - Definition of a short-, medium-, and long-term strategy for collaboration in both areas
 - Training and support of points of contact in Europe and Japan to help organizations in networking and access new markets or opportunities
- Expected Impact
 - Cyber-crisis readiness and response
 - Mutual recognition of certification schemes

Support of SMEs

- Context
 - SMEs are prevalent in EU and JP
 - SMEs have difficulties finding the right tools and people
- Scope
 - Creation of a platform for SMEs that can be used for accessing cybersecurity solutions
 - Easy access to funding opportunities in both areas and as joint participation
 - Design and support of specific training material (assets, tools, knowledge)
 - Common cybersecurity framework for cyber-hygiene and support for legal compliance
 - Creation of incentives for SMEs to participate in research and innovation programs
- Expected Impact
 - Better operation of the digital society
 - New business opportunities

IoT enhancement and usage

- Context
 - IoT market is increasing
 - They are pervasive in many application areas and critical infrastructures
- Scope
 - Development of IoT cybersecurity information database and information sharing
 - Creation of common protocols and policies for trusted usage of IoT devices
 - Design of a common classification of IoT devices
 - Definition of machine-to-machine catalogue of IoT functions
 - Creation of common privacy-preserving solutions for IoT devices
 - Definition of common methodology and tools for assessment of IoT systems and their security
- Expected Impact
 - Joint standardization and certification frameworks
 - New uses and services
 - Economic development

Support of big data, smart city, and industry 4.0

- Context
 - Development of digital activities in many sectors
 - Heterogeneity and complexity of the ecosystem
- Scope
 - Creation of processes and tools for integrating cybersecurity naturally in these technologies
 - Research and integration of human-oriented approaches in these areas of application
 - Design of joint regulatory exercises and guidelines for creating privacy-enabled common data systems
 - Common solutions for access control and authentication
 - Creation of secure data management and computation schemes of data
 - Creating privacy-oriented mechanisms according to data protection laws
- Expected Impact
 - New business and collaboration opportunities
 - Common legal and certification framework

Support of robotics and AI in cybersecurity

- Context
 - Robotics and AI increasingly present (particularly in Japan)
 - Very fast growth and deployment
- Scope
 - Creation of privacy preserving solutions focused in obtaining and using data according to the needs of Europe and Japan in these technologies
 - Definition of common cybersecurity principles and rules for enabling a safe usage of AI in different technologies
 - Development of guidelines for attacks and countermeasures in robotics
 - Establishment of safety measures for preventing exploitation of flawed AI-based decisions
 - Research and development of resilient and innovative intrusion detection techniques
 - Conception of solutions for mitigation of exploits and attacks in robotics
- Expected Impact
 - Legal framework harmonization
 - AI regulation
 - Efficient handling of threats and vulnerabilities

General framework for EU-Japan collaboration

- Cooperation Framework for promoting two-way investment
- EU-Japan Business Round Table,
 - which allows for a dialogue and exchange of views between EU and Japanese businesses
- Executive Training Programme and EU Gateway
 - Programme that encourages European enterprises to penetrate the Japanese market and gives them assistance
- EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation,
 - which promotes all forms of industrial trade and investment cooperation between the two areas and business exchange experience
- Remarks
 - Not cybersecurity-specific
 - SMEs in scope
 - Strong US presence in Japan

Engagement with Japanese cybersecurity communities

- Policy-oriented organization: National center of Incident readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity (NISC)
- Research-oriented organization: Japan Society for the promotion of Science (JSPS)
- Japanese industrial training: ICS-CoE
- Key recommendation
 - Understand the society 5.0 vision of Japan
 - Technical and human
 - Ubiquitous

Questions ?

Deliverables will be available shortly through the EUNITY website