

## Cybersecurity and privacy dialogue between Europe and Japan

D3.1: Preliminary version of the Cybersecurity Research Analysis Report for the two regions

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## **EUNITY**

Cybersecurity and privacy dialogue between Europe and Japan

Start: 01.06.2017

Duration: 24 months

Coordinator: Institut Mines – Telecom (FR)

UE contribution: 499.812,50€

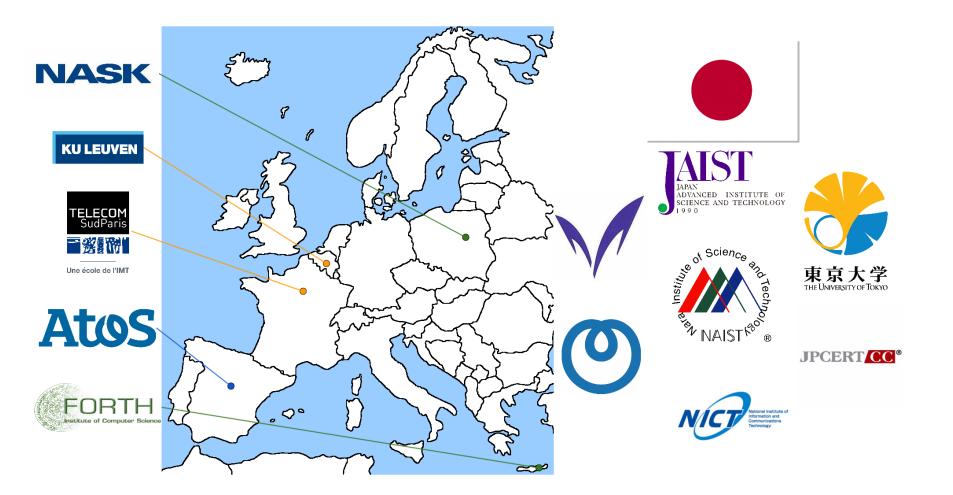
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European

Commission



## **EUNITY** partners





## **EUNITY** partners

Europe	Japan
<ul> <li>Institut Mines - Telecom</li> <li>Atos Spain S.A</li> <li>Foundation for Research and Technology - Hellas</li> <li>Research and Academic Computer Network</li> <li>KU Leuven</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Nara Institute of Science and Technology</li> <li>University of Tokyo</li> <li>Meiji University</li> <li>Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology</li> <li>JPCERT/CC</li> <li>National Institute of Information and Communications Technology</li> </ul>

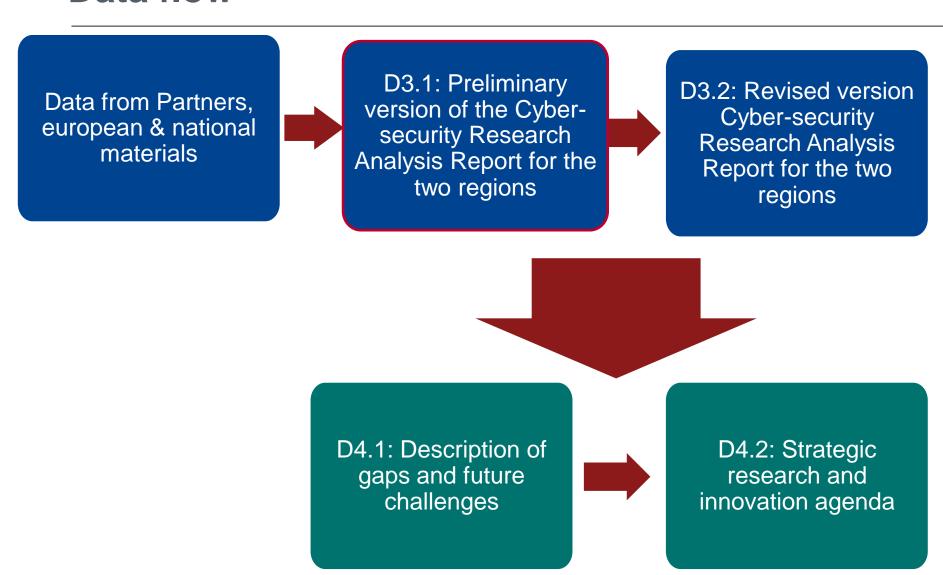


## **EUNITY** objectives

- Encourage, facilitate and support the ICT dialogue between relevant EU and Japanese stakeholders on matters relating to cybersecurity and privacy research and innovation issues
- Identify potential opportunities for future cooperation between European and Japanese research and innovation ecosystems
- Foster and promote European cybersecurity innovation activities and increase the international visibility of EUactivities in cybersecurity



#### **Data flow**





## **Cybersecurity Research Analysis Report**

1. Introduction

2. Legal and Policy Aspects

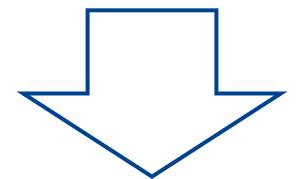
3. Research and Innovation Aspects

4. Industry and Standardization Aspects



## **EUNITY D3.1 Objectives**

- Establishing a clear picture on the cybersecurity and privacy domain in both regions by analysing existing regulations, standards, projects, programs, roadmaps, etc.
- Analysing the cybersecurity priorities in both EU and Japan



in order to produce a **background document** on the status and **priorities** of cybersecurity and privacy **research and innovation** activities in Europe and Japan



## The scope

- Identification and description of the mechanisms used to finance research and innovation
- An overview of the main research directions in the field, identification of the strong and weak points in the both regions to indicate:
  - topics of common interest, where cooperation opportunity is clear
  - topics where some aspects are covered asymmetrically, allowing greater synergy
- Analysis of the current role and activity of different units (SMEs, research institutions, CSIRTs, etc.) in research and innovation in Europe and Japan to find:
  - possible asymmetries increasing the value of possible cooperation
- Analysis of long-term research programs at the national and international level
  - to find thematic parallels between the EU and Japan which may create opportunities for either co-financing of joint EU-Japan projects or at least synchronization of efforts enabling cooperation



## **Legal and Privacy - conclusions**

#### Fundamental regulation acts in the area

	EU	Japan
Privacy	GDPR	Japanese Privacy Law
Cybersecurity	NIS	Japanese Basic Act on Cybersecurity

#### Similiarities and differences

- Privacy: the two frameworks are not perfectly matching
  - the concepts of sensitive personal data and some practical implications might become a critical point for both Japanese and European businesses and organizations wanting to enter each other's digital markets
- Cybersecurity:
  - differences might be spotted in the laws of the two
  - similarities: there is room left by both policy and legal frameworks allowing EU,
     Member States and Japanese Government to engage in international cooperation



## Research - the strong and weak points

Strengths	Weaknesses
Establishment of the cybersecurity strategy  Review of the strategies  Declared focus on cybersecurity and privacy  Review of the strategies Questionnaires Own observations	Opposition between industry and research



### **Research - common interests**

#### Main strategic directions in institutions

Questionnaires

R&I cybersecurity priorities and current directions

- Review of strategies
- Own observations

Identification of threats

- Questionnaires
- Own observations

Examples of current collaborations

- Questionnaires
- Review of projects and programs Own observations

ICT areas which need collaboration between EU and Japan

- Questionnaires
- Review of strategies;
- Review of projects and programsReview of financing mechanisms;
- Own observations

Areas which need the most collaboration

- Questionnaires
- Own observations



#### Areas which need the most collaboration

#### education and awareness

- education on various levels
- enhancing security awareness
- development of human resources
- promoting the exchange of personnel

#### standards and regulations

- harmonization on standards and regulations among government and industrial associations
- guidelines by industry sector
- sharing best practices regarding cybersecurity

#### information sharing

- sharing environments to monitor attacks
- sharing security intelligence among security vendors/organizations
- continuous information feeds on web sites, e.g., blogs or whitepapers
- continuous exposure in conferences/exhibitions
- continuous workforce activities



## **Common industry aspects**

- Two key areas of industry-led research around cybersecurity in EU & Japan
  - Big Data
  - 5G
- Common industrial research interests:
  - privacy of big data
  - availability and reliability of open data
  - security of 5G communication networks and protocols



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## Thank you for your attention

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