Cybersecurity
Horizon 2020 pilot projects

to prepare a European Cybersecurity Competence Network
& contribute to the European cybersecurity industrial strategy
More than €63.5 million invested in 4 projects

**CONCORDIA**
- Partners: 46
- EU Member States involved: 14
- Key words:
  - SME & startup ecosystem
  - Ecosystem for education
  - Socio-economic aspects of security
  - Virtual labs and services
  - Threat Intelligence for Europe
  - DDoS Clearing House for Europe
  - AI for cybersecurity
  - Post Quantum cryptography

**Cyber Security for Europe**
- Partners: 43
- EU Member States involved: 20
- Key words:
  - Cybersecurity for citizens
  - Application cases
  - Research Governance
  - Cyber Range
  - Cybersecurity certification
  - Training in security

**ECHO**
- Partners: 30
- EU Member States involved: 15
- Key words:
  - Network of Cybersecurity centres
  - Cyber Range
  - Cybersecurity demonstration cases
  - Cyber-skills Framework
  - Cybersecurity certification
  - Cybersecurity early warning

**SPARTA**
- Partners: 44
- EU Member States involved: 14
- Key words:
  - Research Governance
  - Cybersecurity skills
  - Cybersecurity certification
  - Community engagement
  - International cooperation
  - Strategic Autonomy
CyberSec4Europe will develop a governance model for the future European Cybersecurity Competence Network and will trial this model in several technology and innovation activities relevant for progressing Europe’s cybersecurity capabilities, adopting a robust, evolutionary path based on five foundational pillars:

- Governance
- Cooperation
- Building future-oriented European capabilities
- EU leadership in cybersecurity innovation
- Supporting the complete industrial value chain
WP2: Governance Design and Pilot Tasks

- Assessing best governance practices
- Governance structure design
- Operation and testing of the governance structure
- Preparation for the future Cybersecurity Competence Network

- Task 2.4 Operation and Testing of the Governance Structure [M1-M36]

Governance model V1.0 as described in D2.1 will be validated by applying the model to the regional cybersecurity expertise hub that is being established by our partners in Toulouse. The Toulouse hub will be responsible for implementing the decision processes and policies proposed by the governance model. … will be partially validated on a selection of cases from the Toulouse hub, as well as from others that may have been established by other partners in the meantime.
POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE FUTURE CYBERSECURITY COMPETENCE CENTER

Identifying business innovation sources
- Backlog of user needs
- R&D breakthrough innovations

Demonstrating ROI on current and concrete use cases
- POC / Business Demonstrators
- Build & Test environments

Testing, Building and Validating appetite of target users
- Showrooms and specific events
- Publications/ white papers
- Field Trials

Deploying widely
Generating large adoption

Designing the sharing value model

Designing the future product/service

Industrialization of participation to Europe’s Cybersecurity call of proposals
- Distribution/Deployment networks
- Competence development / industrialization
- Business Model
- Contracting policies and intellectual property
- UX Design
- Product conception
Demonstration cases

• Finance and E-Commerce
• Supply Chain Security Assurance
• Privacy-preserving Identity Management
• Incident Reporting
• Maritime Transport
• e-Health and Medical Data Exchange
• Smart Cities
The main problems and challenges identified by the stakeholders are:

- Lack of harmonised procedures
- Prove the efficiency of AI in cybersecurity events detection and incident responses
- Access to the information
- Facilitating the collection of incident and/or data leak
- Train people to manage security incidents
- Improve the economic model of CERT
Incident reporting

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- Lack of harmonised procedures
- Prove the efficiency of AI in cybersecurity events detection and incident responses
- Access to the information
- Facilitating the collection of incident and/or data leak

- Train people to manage security incidents
  - Understand what constitutes a security incident, and what is not considered a security incident (e.g. spam, etc.).
  - Identify and correctly react to security incidents.

- Improve the economic model of CERT
  - Today, the economic model for sharing incident reports is based on a pricing system that is proportional to the wealth of information provided. This restricts the use of a full service to those who can pay for it.
  - SMEs should be supported, financially and from an organizational point of view (like a EU grant).
Thank you

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