

Shaping the future of cybersecurity

Priorities, challenges and funding opportunities for a more resilient Europe

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Main takeaways #1

- ◆ Digital sovereignty and autonomy needs to be achieved in Europe
- ◆ HE and DE build on past activities- Look into results, reuse and build
- ◆ Active landscape – JCU, Competence Centre, Cybersecurity Act
- ◆ Use the Live **EU Project radar** to see how you can maximise and build on results:
 - ◆ Funding on HE topics + related statistics
 - ◆ MTRL scores to understand the state of the art
 - ◆ Identify results and cite them
- ◆ Clustering and joint dissemination activities boost sharing of information, education and broader outreach for projects - Use EC services such as **Horizon Results Booster** to support this
- ◆ To increase impact of clustering - **concrete deliverables** or real tasks to generate real outputs are key so all members feel that have a hand in their production
- ◆ Exploration of **dynamic clustering**, pilot synergies including testing and trials, data set sharing, and sharing of threat intelligence

Main takeaways #2

- ◆ Aligned approach for a common set of research priorities leading to a common roadmap – Technologies, capacity building for a cyber skills framework, building networks
- ◆ Continuous public-private dialogue is key for future activities
- ◆ Cyber competence network should foster projects and SMEs for a cybersecurity services marketplace
- ◆ International standards should be (re-)used as much as possible for cybersecurity certification: EU intervention here is key
- ◆ Mapping of standards (and de-facto standards) by ECSO, Concordia - The standards are in specific areas and don't cover the complex landscape. New standards and systematic effort is needed and a common taxonomy for SMEs
- ◆ Use EC services and resources such as StandICT.eu to contribute to standardization process and contribute to the EC's Open Consultation on Cybersecurity standards.
- ◆ New solutions and new funding through HE to further address emerging technologies and CS and privacy challenges - Security and privacy by design are essential concepts
- ◆ Clear guidelines or practical tools on data protection for design for emerging technologies like blockchain are required. Cooperation and coordinated approach are needed appropriate methodologies for privacy by design to be implemented

Main takeaways #3

- ◆ SMEs can be the back bone of EU's digital sovereignty and autonomy.
- ◆ High exposure to threats and are often not equipped the right technical and organisational security to meet legal obligations
- ◆ SMEs shouldn't be discouraged by the massive and complex amounts of information and procedures.
- ◆ Lightweight self-assessment such as Cybersecurity Label should whet the appetite for SMEs advance to certification – Aim high!
- ◆ Certification should drive the growth of the market for SMEs and start ups, it is is a market differentiator for SMEs:
 - ◆ trusted, reliable & cost-effective
 - ◆ Affordable (accessible), adapted, aware (adopted) to SMEs
- ◆ Establish trust through standardisation and certification and provide guidance and raise awareness of different assurance levels
- ◆ Tools and solutions need to evolve with the landscape and cannot stay static



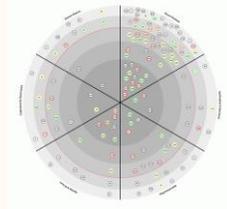
**CYBERSECURITY COMPETENCE
CENTRE PILOT PROJECTS**
SME Impact and Opportunities

Workshop
14 July 2021
09.00-11.00 CEST



Sustainable Cyberwatching.eu assets

Use data for proposal writing
Update your data regularly



Showcase results through our marketplace
and upcoming ECSO SME Registry



Continue to work with us for joint
dissemination and info sharing



Promote self-assessment services for SMEs



Use EC services for clustering



Thank you

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