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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DEFENCE STUDIES

NATO's role in Transatlantic Cyber Security

Piret Pernik
Research Fellow, ICDS

Rennes
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Topics

1. Strategic cyber security (CS) priorities of NATO & the EU
2. Institutional set-up of CS in NATO & the EU
3. NATO's approach vis-à-vis the EU's approach
4. Discussion issues within NATO
5. NATO's way forward: a view from Estonia
6. Concluding remarks

1. CS - a strategic security issue: NATO

Strategic priorities: collective defence and deterrence, crisis management, cooperative security

Cyber defence is part of NATO's core task of collective defence

Cyber attacks can reach a level that threatens the prosperity, security and stability of our countries, and the Euro-Atlantic area. They could harm our modern societies as much as a conventional attack.

SG Anders Fogh Rasmussen, 5 Sept 2014, Wales.

1. CS - a strategic security issue: EU

Strategic priorities regarding to CS - internal & external security, international cooperation

Cyber threats are key challenge with economic, political, military dimension (2008)

Cyber Security Strategy (2013): PPP, national and international co-operation, European ICT industry and R&D, cyber defence capabilities

European Council's Conclusion (December 2013): cyber defence capabilities (policy framework and roadmap)

2. Institutional set-up: NATO

- North Atlantic Council
- Cyber Defence Committee
- NATO Cyber Defence Management Board (CDMB)
- NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA) & NATO Military Authorities (NMA)
- NATO's cyber emergency response team (NCIRC)
- NATO Consultation, Control and Command (NC3)
- Allied Command Transformation

2. Institutional set-up: EU

- European Commission, Directorate-General Home Affairs (DG Home), DG Connect, EU's Council's Friends of the Presidency Group on Cyber Issues
- European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)
- European Police Office (Europol) & European Cyber Crime Centre (E/C3)
- European Defence Agency (EDA) & EU Military Staff (EUMS)
- Judicial Cooperation Unit (Eurojust), CERT-EU, European External Action Service (EEAS)

3. NATO's approach vis-à-vis the EU

- CS is a national responsibility (including national networks) for both
- Comprehensive policies to ensure institutions, infrastructure, operations and missions (but NATO more advanced - defence planning, assistance to Allies, extensive training and exercises)
- NATO - RRTs; EU - a forum for exchange
- NATO "owns" its computer networks; EU depends on the member states networks for CSDP missions

4. Discussion issues within NATO

- Own networks vs assistance to Allies
- Division of labour with the EU
- Burden sharing
- Article 4 and Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty

5. NATO's way forward: a view from Estonia

- Article 5 commitment in practice
 - NATO senior advisory body
 - Comprehensive attribution approach
- Integrate cyber into military defence (NDPP) and civil emergency planning processes
- Improve the interoperability of cyber capabilities
- Develop cyber warfare doctrine

5. NATO's way forward: a view from Estonia

- Establish a joint cyber command under the Supreme Allied Commander Europe
- Encourage pooling and sharing
- Improve education, training, exercises
 - NATO cyber range
- Partnerships with the EU and industry

6. Concluding remarks

- NATO and the EU's networks, organisations and missions will remain the top priority
- Members states cyber security viewed as a national responsibility
- NATO can launch a military response to a cyber threat but must agree on procedures and mechanisms
- Complementary approaches but enhanced cooperation needed



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Thank you!

piret.pernik@icds.ee

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