

CYBERSECURITY IN GREECE: Facts, Current Needs & Future Perspectives

George Drivas
Director
National Cyber Security Authority
Ministry of Digital Governance

About National Cyber Security Authority (NCSA)

Plan PDCA PDCA Check

NCSA:

- is the highest-level national coordinating and policy making unit, related to Cybersecurity
- issues the National Cybersecurity Strategy (NCSS)
- Implements Cybersecurity related legal acts and is the National Single Point Of Contact for Cybersecurity Issues
- identified the Greek OES, initiated a National Common Security Policy and Baseline Security Requirements
- represents Greece on EU and International Groups related to Cybersecurity
- participates in the largest EU research program for Cybersecurity (H2020 CONCORDIA)
- member of the largest EU PPP (European Cyber Security Organisation ECSO)
- + Greece is hosting ENISA, the European Agency for Cybersecurity
- + Greek National Cybersecurity Strategy is considered as one of the most comprehensive across EU

Regulated Sectors...

Implementing the NIS Directive in Greece, but more sectors to come...

Operators of Essential Services:

Energy

Transport

Water

Banking

Financial market infrastructures

Healthcare

Digital infrastructure

Digital Service Providers:

Search engines

Cloud computing services

Online marketplaces



Obligations: Businesses that are identified as Operators of Essential Services / Digital Service Providers, will have to take appropriate security measures and to notify serious incidents to the relevant national authority.

Obligatory Security Requirements:

- 1. Business Environment Analysis
 2. Asset Management
- 3. Risk Assessment
- . Risk Management Strategy
- 5. Supply Chain Risk Management
- . Self-Assessment Improvement
- 7. Policies, Processes and Procedures8. Identity Management and Access Control
- 9. Physical and Environmental security
- 10. Systems and Applications security
- 11. Data Security
- 12. Backups
- 13. Security Technologies
- 14. Systems Testing
- 15. Change Management
- 16. Awareness and Training



Selection criteria for security controls:

- Effective: increasing the preparedness against current and future security threats.
- **Efficient:** achieving the greatest impact on security, in relation to acquisition and retention requirements.
- Appropriate: facilitating and compatible with the provision of essential services
- Proportional: selected according to the respective level of risk.
- **Specific:** to ensure that they implemented in practice and actively enhancing the level of security.
- Reliable: providing indicators and evidence for their effectiveness and efficacy
- **Comprehensive:** covering as many security requirements as possible.

Implementing a National Cybersecurity Toolbox

Transforming the traditional hard-hierarchical model to an agile-collaborative model....

Legal Framework:

(National Cyber Security Strategy, Law 4577/2018 and Decree 1027/2019) introducing the scope, the obligations, a "Common Security Policy" and "Baseline Security Requirements" for national CII....

CISO Network:

A Network that establishes PoC for CII and will be used as a hub for knowledge transfer, information exchange, incident management...



Financial Tools

- Recovery and Resilience Facility (20% for the digital transition, ~6 of 32bln)
- CEF Cybersecurity (~10mil/year for CII)
- Digital Europe CyberSec (~1,8bln for all)
- H2020 Research & Innovation (~5bln)
- Centralized solutions for public sector

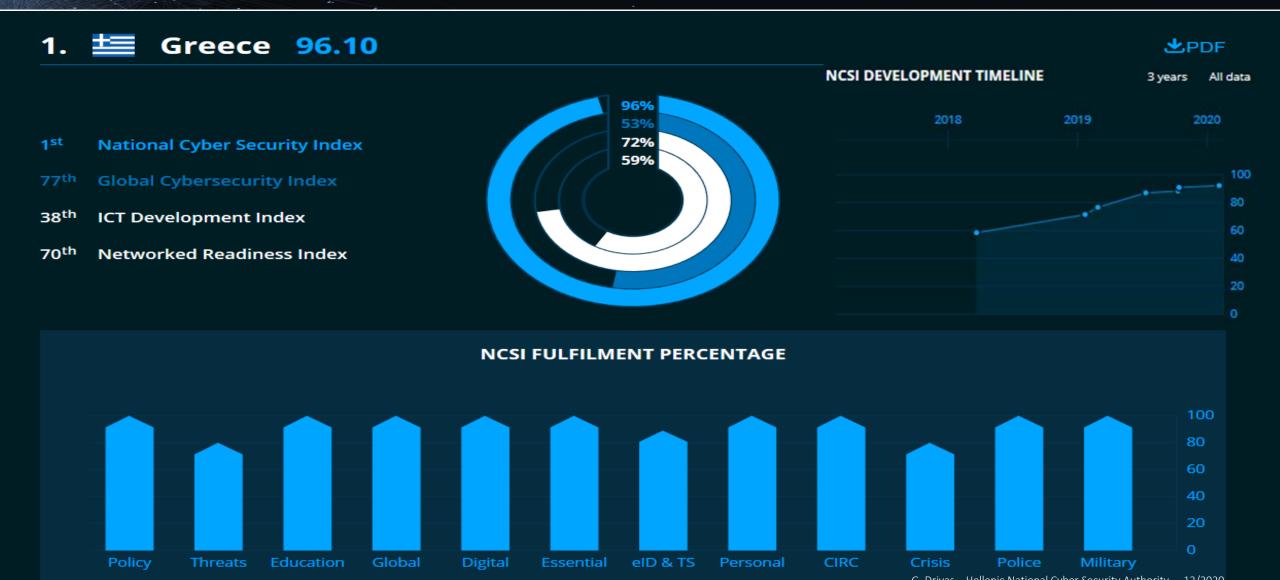
Cybersecurity Maturity Assessment

Framework: A framework to be used as a self-assessment tool and as a guide for designing future improvement plans...

International Cybersecurity Indices:

- eGA-NCSI (ranking 1st)
- ITU-GCI (ranking 77th ...but outdated)

NCSI index - Greece ranks 1st among 160 countries (since 10/2019)



Cybersecurity at the Covid-19 era...

While shortening the time-to-market for Digital Transformation solutions, old challenges have rearisen...

Trust: How to build security by default and by design to new IT solutions in order to provide trust, being the main prerequisite, for faster adaption?

Security VS privacy: Should individual privacy be jeopardized in the sake of public safety? How IT monitoring solutions could foster health safety while preserving individual privacy?

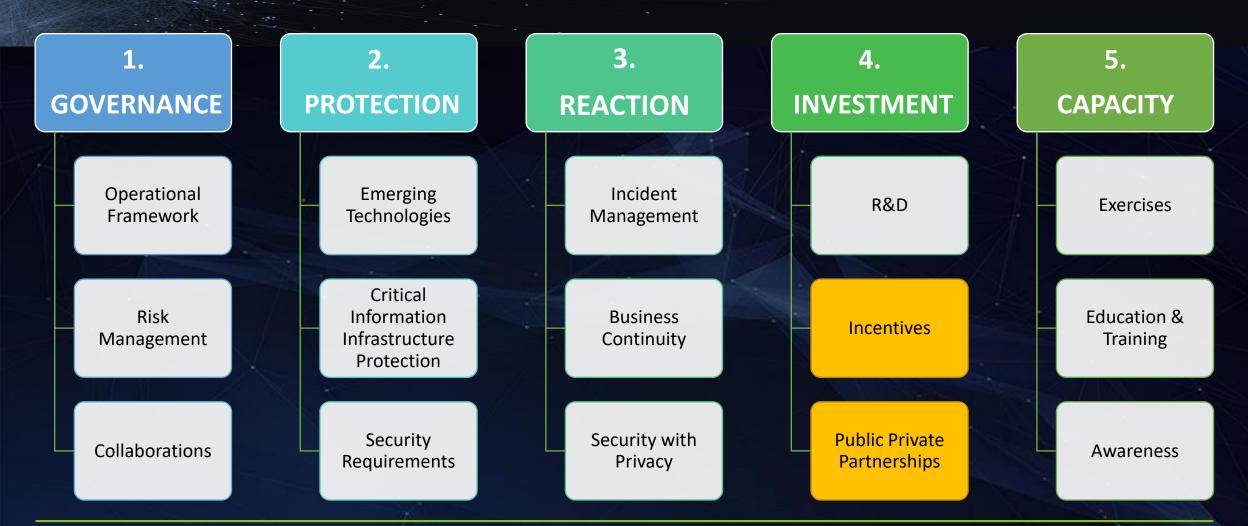
Threat landscape: Moving daily operations from office to home extends the current threat landscape even more and produces new opportunities for adversaries. Respectively, cybersecurity requirements are moving from office to home. How centralized and decentralized security controls could be implemented in a user-friendly and efficient manner?

Digital skills: How the need for quick implementation of digital transformation will affect the traditional workforce and how the community can provide the means to quickly adjust to a more cyber hygiene way of doing things, especially for the elders?

Dealing with international crises (pandemic, cyber, etc.) in an efficient manner includes three major prerequisites: TRUST, COOPERATION and SOLIDARITY

An updated National Cyber Security Strategy...

Based on 5 general axes, 15 specific targets and more than 50 actions...



Including a concrete Action Plan, Timeframe and KPIs...

Concluding...

Digital Transformation and the current Threat Landscape creates

- new needs
- new security requirements

Cybersecurity demands

- Fast adaption and speed
- Flexibility
- Collaborations



Digital technologies and services could provide solutions but...

Always with respect for Fundamental Rights (privacy, freedoms, etc)



Thank you!

NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY AUTHORITY

ncsa@mindigital.g