## Snapshot

### Cyber Security EU Policy

The pillars of the overall EU cybersecurity and cybercrime strategic framework are:

- The Cybersecurity Strategy for the European Union (2013) including the Network and Information Security Directive (NIS) agreed in 2015.
- The European Agenda on Security (2015)

Trust and security are also key pillars of the Digital Single Market Strategy.

The European Commission just closed a consultation on a contractual public private partnership (cPPP) on cybersecurity – the indicative roadmap can be accessed here.

Briefing prepared by:

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## Brussels Office

### CYBER SECURITY MEETINGS
### BRUSSELS - 28TH JUNE 2016

### AGENDA FOR 28th JUNE

| Time | Contact | Location |
|------|---------|----------|
| 10.58 | Eurostar departure | Saint Pancras – London |
| 14.05 | Eurostar arrival | Gare du Midi – Brussels |
| 15.30 16.30 | Thomas Kallstenius – Vice President for Research and Technology at iMinds | University of Warwick Brussels Office – Avenue d'Auderghem 22-28 |
| 17.00 18.00 | Dr Rolf Riemenschneider - Head of Sector IoT – DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology – Unit E1 – Network Technologies - European Commission | European Commission – DG Connect - Avenue de Beaulieu 31 |
| 20.00 | Dinner at the Parkside Restaurant (reservation under the name of Harriette Main) | 24 Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée |

### AGENDA FOR 29th JUNE

| Time | Contact | Location |
|------|---------|----------|
| 9.00 10.00 | Dr Iphigenia Pottaki – Policy Officer and Frederic Bastide – Policy Officer – DG Research and Innovation - Scientific Advice Mechanism Unit | DG Research - Square Frere Orban 8 (ensure you arrive at least 20' in advance for security clearance) |
| 10.30 11.30 | Richard Hudson – CEO and Editor and Ross Meltzer and Maryline Fiaschi – Directors - Science Business Europe | Science Business Office - Avenue des Nerviens, 79 |
| 12.52 | Eurostar departure (ensure group arrives at least 40 minutes prior) | Gare du Midi |

## BIOGRAPHIES

### 15.30 – 16.30 (28th June)
### Dr Thomas Kallstenius, Vice-President Research and Technology at iMinds (Flanders' digital research and entrepreneurship hub)



From January 2016, Thomas Kallstenius is Vice President of Research and Technology and part of the executive management team of iMinds. Previously he was Director Research and Innovation at iMinds.

iMinds is Flanders' hub for digital research and entrepreneurship. Flanders' is one of the three Belgian regions (Wallonia and Brussels Capital being the other two) and is the most prosperous and research orientated one. KU Leuven was recently announced by Reuters as Europe's most innovative university. It will be interesting to understand from Thomas their involvement in European research projects, their influence and current work with EU institutions and networks, and how Warwick can

Thomas Kallstenius holds a Master degree in Engineering Physics (Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm), a PhD in fiber optics materials (Uppsala University) and an MBA from Vlerick Management School in Belgium. He is a former board member of the FTTH Council Europe.

Prior to joining iMinds in 2012, Thomas was director at Bell Labs with specific focus on video communication, and prior to this, he was marketing director in charge of Alcatel-Lucent's fixed access portfolio. He has also worked as business case expert and manager of broadband access related projects within Ericsson and he has headed research projects within the European Commission's framework programs and has dealt with a variety of different research topics, such as FTTH, WDM, free-space optics, network convergence, synchronisation and component reliability.

iMinds is the Flanders digital research and entrepreneurship hub. The hub drives digital innovation for the Flemish society and economy, through strategic and applied research on key digital technologies. They currently have 900+ academic researchers at 5 Flemish universities (KU Leuven, University of Gent, University of Hasselt, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB – Free University of Brussel), University of Antwerpen) join forces with industry

## Handling the meetings

When arranging to speak to a European Commission, European Parliament, or any other Brussels official it is worth having the following in mind:

- Clear definition of the issue that needs addressing: clear objectives, messages and outcomes.
- If possible represent more than one organisation or interests – collective mass can be a win-win, gain of money, respect of time.
- How would you like them to help you?
- Most importantly: how can you help them? How can they benefit from the meeting?
- Is there an added European value to your proposal? Can anybody else benefit from your approach?
- Is there an existing EU legislative context surrounding your topic? Where do you fit in?
- Any previous contact with EU officials on the issue? Interdepartmental existing relationships you can build upon?
- How do you intend to keep in touch with them? Future involvement and follow ups?

and SMEs in cooperative research projects to turn digital know-how into future-proof products and services. iMinds also encourages tech entrepreneurs to bring their smart innovations to life. iMinds have put to life more than 75 start-up projects originating from the iMinds business incubation programme, 380 plus local and European research projects and have more than 1100 research partners (commercial and governmental).

It is worth noting that in February 2016, iMinds announced that they will merge with Imec, the nano-electronics research centre. The merger aims at a creation of a world-class, high-tech research centre for the digital economy. The new research centre will fuse the technology and systems expertise of more than 2,500 imec researchers worldwide with the competencies of the iMinds researchers from over 50 nationalities. Both organisations are currently completing a diligence process, with a view of finalising the merger agreement by June 2016. Imec is headquartered in Leuven, Belgium, and has offices in Belgium, the Netherlands, Taiwan, USA, China, India and Japan. Its staff of about 2,200 people includes almost 700 industrial residents and guest researchers. In 2014, imec's revenue (P&L) totalled at 363 million euro.

## 17.00 -18.00 (28th June)
## Dr Rolf Riemenschneider  - Head of Sector Internet of Things – DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology – Unit E1 – Network Technologies - European Commission

Dr Riemenschneider works for the European Commission's Directorate General (DG) Connect, which is responsible for the digital agenda.

The European Commission, is one of the three European co-legislators, the other two being the European Parliament and the Council of the EU (the EU members). The Commission has the power to propose initiatives, which are then being reviewed by the Parliament and the Council before becoming legislation. Once the Commission is preparing an initiative, they also need to consult with interested parties (local authorities, industry, civil society etc) and form groups of experts that give advice on technical issues. Their role is not only to propose legislation but also to ensure it is being adopted correctly.

The European Commission is divided in Directorate Generals (DGs) i.e. Departments. Each DG has its own Commissioner, i.e. Minister, who is a politician leading his/her relevant portfolio for the span of a 5-year term. The Commissioner responsible for DG Connect is the German politician Gunther Oettinger, who is part the Digital Single Market Project Team, led by the one of the Commission's Vice-Presidents, Andreus Ansip.

Dr Rolf Riemenschneider is Head of Sector Internet of Things at the European Commission, Directorate Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG Connect).

He received the Dipl.-Ing. degree from the Technical University of Darmstadt, Germany, in 1990 focusing on microwave technologies and optical communications. Before joining the Commission in 2002 he worked as an engineer for consulting and project management on behalf of the German government (Federal Ministry of Education and Science - BMBF) in the Microsystems programme.

In the European Commission, he is involved in the research and innovation programme Horizon 2020 where he manages research and innovation projects and policies in the following areas: Advanced Computing, Cyber Physical Systems, Factories of the Future and Internet of Things.

From 2009-2015, he managed the ICT activities of the Public-Private Partnership Factories of the Future (PPP FOF). Since 2015, he coordinate the Focus Area of Internet of Things as part of the cross-cutting activities in Horizon 2020 inside CONNECT and with DG MOVE, DG AGRI, DG RTD, and contributes to the future strategy of the Alliance for Internet of Things Innovation (AIOTI).

**DG Connect's** main objective is to develop a Digital Single Market (DSM) in order to generate smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe. They work with colleagues from across the Digital Single Market Project Team, in particular with the DG for CONSUMER affairs, DG GROW, DG TAXUD and DG JUSTICE. They also work to achieve one of the seven pillars of the Europe 2020 Strategy, which sets objectives for the growth of the European Union (EU) by 2020. Besides delivering the DSM legislation, they are also responsible for setting the priorities of all the Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme digital objectives.

## 09.00 – 10.00 (29th June)
## Dr Iphigenia Pottaki – Policy Officer, and Mr Frederic Bastide – Policy Officer (Coordinator for Member States Relations) -  Scientific Advice Mechanism – DG Research and Innovation

**The Scientific Advice Mechanism (SAM)** supports the European Commission with high quality, timely and independent scientific advice for its policy-making activities. This contributes to the quality of EU legislation, in line with the Better Regulation agenda.

The SAM draws on the wide range of scientific expertise in Europe through a close relationship with national academies and other bodies, as well as the expertise of a High-Level Group of independent scientific advisors.

The group is composed of seven highly qualified, specialised, independent experts, appointed in their personal capacity and who act independently and in the public interest. The seven members were appointed by Carlos Moedas, the Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science, on 10 November 2015.

A report by Professor Shaun Breslin about the SAM is attached at the Appendix.

**Important reading background prior to the meeting** is the scoping paper on cybersecurity that SAM has produced and is available here.

At the request of Vice President Ansip and Commissioner Oettinger, the SAM High Level Group decided at its first meeting on 29 January 2016 to provide scientific advice in the area of cybersecurity.

The corresponding scoping paper outlines the issues at stake, the EU policy landscape and the potential areas and topics for scientific advice to inform policy-making.

Acknowledging the broader scope of the cybersecurity topic, the SAM High Level Group agreed at its second meeting on 17 March 2016 to focus its work on the question of Digital Identities for a Digital Single Market.

**The High Level Group also decided to organise a Workshop with invited experts (location and dates to be confirmed). The cybersecurity opinion is foreseen in early 2017.**

**An important element of the discussion will be how Warwick academics can be included in the expert group described above.**

### Richard L.Hudson – CEO and Editor – Science Business

Richard has been a leading science and technology journalist in Europe for more than 30 years. As managing editor of The Wall Street Journal Europe from 1997 to 2003, he helped lead a redesign of the title in 2000. He co-founded Science|Business in 2004. He is also co-author of book with Yale/IBM "fractal" mathematician Benoit Mandelbrot: "The (mis)Behavior of Markets: A fractal view of risk, ruin & reward": Basic Books 2004. He is a graduate of Harvard, and a former Knight Fellow at MIT.



### Ross Meltzer – Director – Science Business

Before joining Science|Business, Ross worked in Brussels at EU affairs media EurActiv for 6 years and The Wall Street Journal Europe for 7 years. He's also had senior management roles at the Financial Times in London and Paris and Time Magazine in Germany. He has more than 25 years' experience in the world of international media.

### Maryline Fiaschi – Director – Science Business

Maryline is responsible for managing the Science|Business Network of universities, the ACES - Academic Enterprise Award and EU-funded projects. She entered the media business in 2007 in Shanghai, where she worked as Business Development & Commercial Director at Shanghai Daily, the leading English-language newspaper in China. From 2009 to 2011, she worked as Public Affairs Manager at EurActiv.com in Brussels. From 2001 to 2006, Maryline worked for DG Education & Culture (Executive Agency), European Commission, managing various actions under the Socrates/Lifelong learning programmes including Erasmus networks and Languages. She holds degrees from Université La Sorbonne, Università di Bologna and Université catholique de Louvain.



**Science Business** is a network lobby organisation based in Brussels that bring together **academia** (besides the University of Warwick members include the Pierre and Marie Curie University, University of Luxembourg, Politecnico di Milano, NTNU, ETH Zurich, University of Pisa, Trinity College Dublin, University College London, KU Leuven ,ESADE, Chalmers University of Technology, University of Cambridge, INSEAD, KTH Royal Institute of Technology , Aalto University, University of Bologna, Medical University of Warsaw, Karolinska Institutet, King's College London, TU Berlin, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology), **industry** (Huawei, Sanofi, Biogen, Microsoft, Nickel Institute, GE, Pfizer, Dow, Toyota, Foley & Lardner LLP) and **other** members (COST Association, CERN, ATTRACT, Tataj Innovation, Innovate UK, Tekes – the Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation, British Council, European Space Agency, EUREKA Secretariat, ACM Europe). The network offers to its members networking opportunities, European research programmes intelligence, knowledge and best practices exchange, strategic partnerships and contribution to policy recommendations.

Warwick is particularly keen to use S|B as a networking opportunity and as a forum through which to exert influence on the European Commission and Parliament. S|B allows us to meet with universities and research centres, corporate executives, international investors, top European policy makers as well as regional and national organisations dedicated to stimulating innovation. S|B hosts a series of roundtable discussions, networking events and policy forums – in Brussels, London, Paris, Stockholm and wherever key technology professionals congregate. Membership entitles Warwick to two free places at each S|B event.

In addition, S|B is available to join Horizon 2020 consortia involving Warwick as a communication and impact partner. S|B is registered as an SME in the UK and in Belgium.

## APPENDIX A

Report on Meeting on the establishment of the Science Advice Mechanism
Brussels, 3rd May 2016
Organized by Science Business

The context to the organization and work method of the SAM lies in the perceived politicization of the previous advisory mechanism. As Chief Scientific Adviser, Anne Glover was widely seen as being overly involved in shaping policy and imposing her opinions on the advice that was being presented to the President and the commission. In particular, she was accused by the ENGO community of privileging industry advice and research when it came to decisions on GM foods.

What this means is that this new organization is trying to be (or at least trying to promote themselves as being) as apolitical as possible and as transparent as possible. Time and again the message was that they will advise and absolutely won't advocate. Their job is to provide evidential facts with no advocacy at all. It is only for politics to decide how to use the evidence that they are given, and there should be no role for scientists to try and influence these decisions. It is permissible for them to outline a range of options, but they should always distinguish between the role of advisor that they should perform, and the role of advocate that they shouldn't.

My initial thoughts on this are twofold. First, there is a really interesting research project to do on the nature of "facts" and how they can neutrally be presented by advisors without any influence (conscious or not) occurring at all! And second, that they are going far to not look like they are lobbying decision makers that they are going to create a range of other issues for themselves in the future.

As one example of potential future problems, in the discussion, a number of people raised the question of what to do with industry funded research - is it not usable simply because it is industry funded? Given, for example, that one of the current projects is on CO2 emissions from vehicles, will they simply not trust research from the car manufacturers themselves as this might be seen to lack independence and be a neutral "fact"?

In terms of transparency, everything they do is to be published. This includes minutes of all of their meetings and the reports that they provide to the commission. It also includes the information/ sources they have consulted in putting together their reports – which strikes me as one way that we might be able to prove an actual link between our research and policy. The information that (they) will use has to be "publicly available". Although there is no mandate at all to explain science to the general public, there was a suggestion that it might help if it was understandable to non-specialists. But they also said that there would be a preference for peer reviewed research. What this suggests, I think, is that we might want to think of ways in which we can provide digests of peer reviewed research in such a way that can feed into the process – I've long thought, for example, that we should have policy paper series that summarizes our research and presents it in digestible formats.

7 scientists have been selected for the group. Please see the attachment for details [*Not attached for reasons of brevity but we already have a contact with one of them. AKR*]. I'm sure they will be in great demand but it might be worth seeing if we can some of them over to some event or other. There is also the honorary degree route if that was deemed appropriate.

Crucially, they continuously stressed the importance of working through the academies, and want them to play a greater role. They should become what they referred to as greater "contact points". By academies, they are referring to five big European academies that are effectively European associations of national academies and bodies. They didn't give a full list of which five they are referring to, but one example they did give was Eurocase (http://www.euro-case.org/index.php)
They are currently in the process of finalizing formal agreements (presumably legal contracts) with these five.

These academies, as I see it, provide a buffer between the high level group and the producers of the evidence that they are going to present to commission; a form of legitimation as well as a way of distancing the group members from the accusation of bias in choosing which evidence to present and whose evidence is emphasized. Obviously, this means that we need to find out as soon as we can which the five are and to try and establish a relationship with them (if we don't already have one). I've asked Science Business for clarification but it hasn't arrived yet.

The first project is Co2 emissions from vehicles and a report is due by October. The second is cybersecurity – defined quite narrowly as looking at opportunities and barriers to developing secure digital identities and a single European market. This report is due "before the end of the year" – so sometime between October and December.

Within the Science Business group, there is a BIG interest in not just letting things happen, but to do something to try and influence the cyber debate – not just the debate about the single market but a wider debate over what cyber security is (or should be). The drivers are Massimo Busuoli at NTNU and Fabrizio Gagliardi who is Chair of the ACM Europe Policy Committee – scans of their business cards are attached. The latter said to email him with our interest. I know that we have a cyber event already planned in June, but it might be a good idea to at least touch base with them.

It's really not clear how a workshop organized by Science Business or us or anybody else will feed into the decision making system given their emphasis on the five academies, on not advocating, and on the information used being publically available. I think one message is that any event needs to be supported by (or built on) information that is available in written format for them to use. And that getting the academies participating and aware of this scholarship might be as important as getting policy makers themselves involved; to feed to them for them to feed into the SAM.

I think the attempt to be apolitical is going to be more political than the high level group seem to think. It closes one can of worms and opens others. They are holding the 2nd International Conference on Science Advice to Government on 29-30 September in Brussels and I think it would be a very good idea to have somebody there. See https://ec.europa.eu/research/sam/index.cfm?pg=events&eventcode=0642768F-9B1D-C7AF-07831BFF3F8377E5 for the agenda.

On a final note, I'm impressed by Science Business. They clearly have VERY good access into the policy process in Brussels across a range of areas. I think we should maintain our links with them, and if anything see how we can deepen them and become more involved. They would also make an ideal non-academic partner for EU funding bids.

Shaun Breslin
5th May 2016