

HUNGARIAN EXPERIENCE IN INFORMATION SECURITY

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National Cyber Security
Center

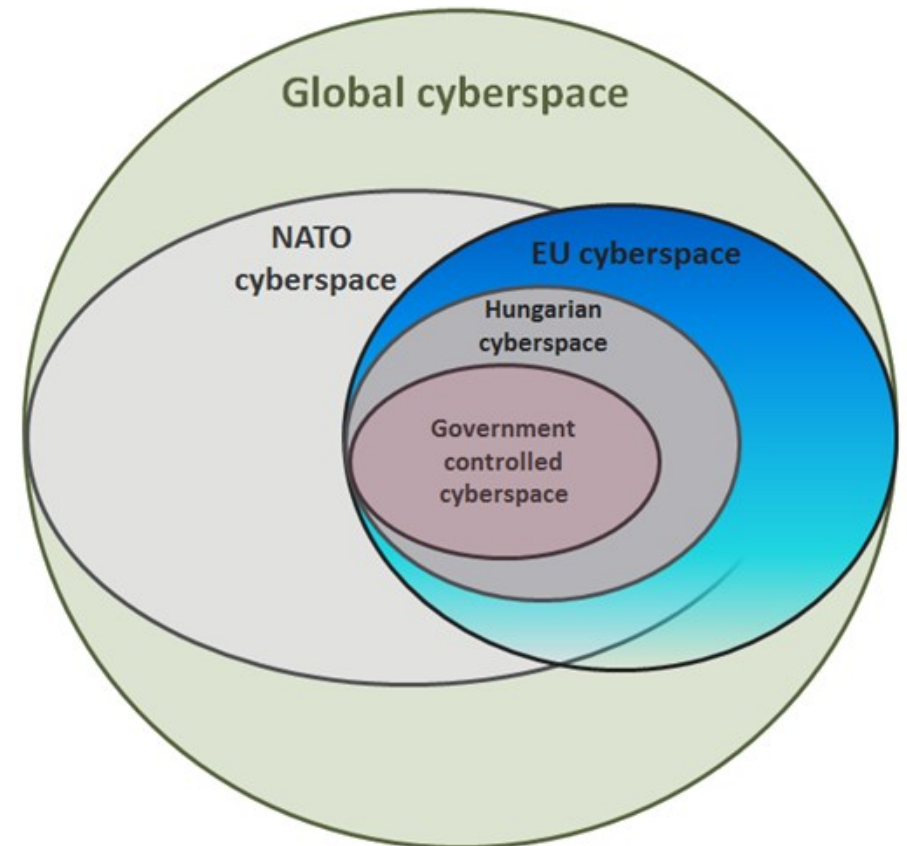
NATIONAL STRATEGY '13

- Broad objectives
 - efficient capabilities to prevent, detect, react, respond to and recover
 - to ensure that the quality of IT and communication products and services necessary for the operation of the Hungarian cyberspace meet the requirements of international best practices
 - to ensure quality of education, training as well as research and development
- Generic tasks
 - PPP, education, R&D
 - regulation, international coordination, awareness
 - child protection

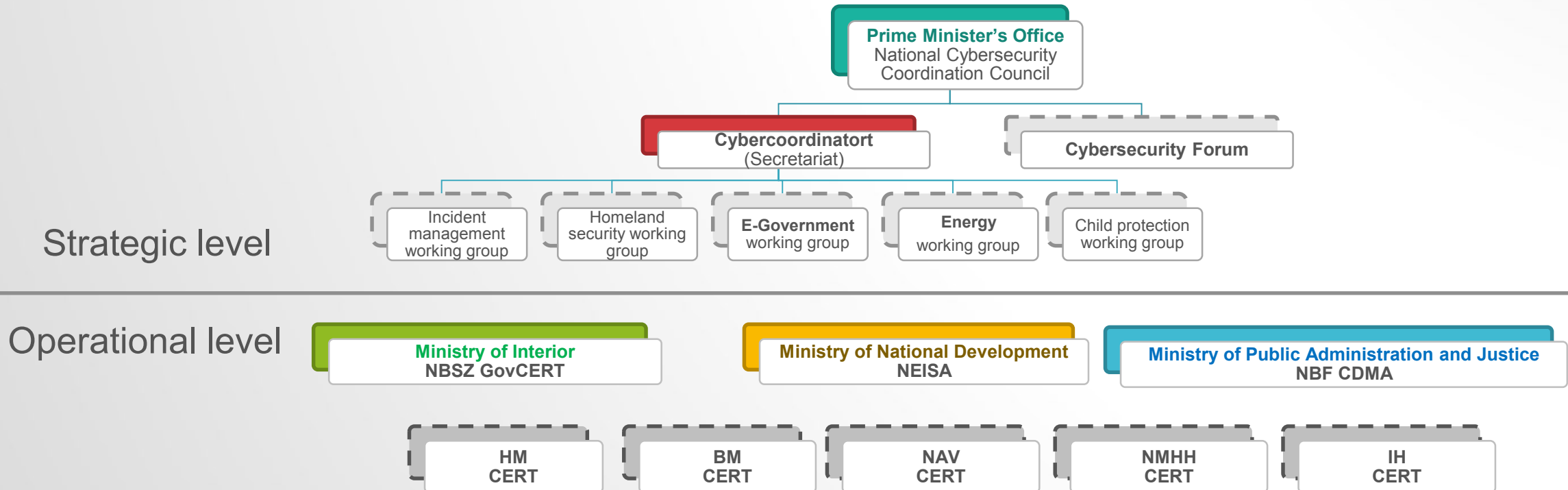
- Challenges:
 - No timeline or deadlines
 - No funding
 - Too sophisticated supporting legal framework, and organisations

IT SEC LAW - ACT 50/2013

- ... on the electronic information security of **government agencies**
 - scope extends a somewhat further: supply chain, critical infrastructure
 - scope **does not include** industry, or the general public
- Established framework for cooperation and information exchange
 - structured tasks and responsibilities
 - designated GovCERT as international single point of contact



OLD STRUCTURE



HUNGARIAN CYBER POLICY IS CHANGING IN 2015

- Cyber security constantly revised
- GovCERT: growing spectrum of tasks
- Competent authority (NEISA): relocated near GovCERT

- Formation of a „National Cyber-security Center” in 1st October 2015:
- Includes GovCERT, NEISA and IT-sec consultancy
- Support the entire infosec life-cycle (technical and compliance)

CYBERCOORDINATOR

Professor Zoltán Rajnai (PHD):

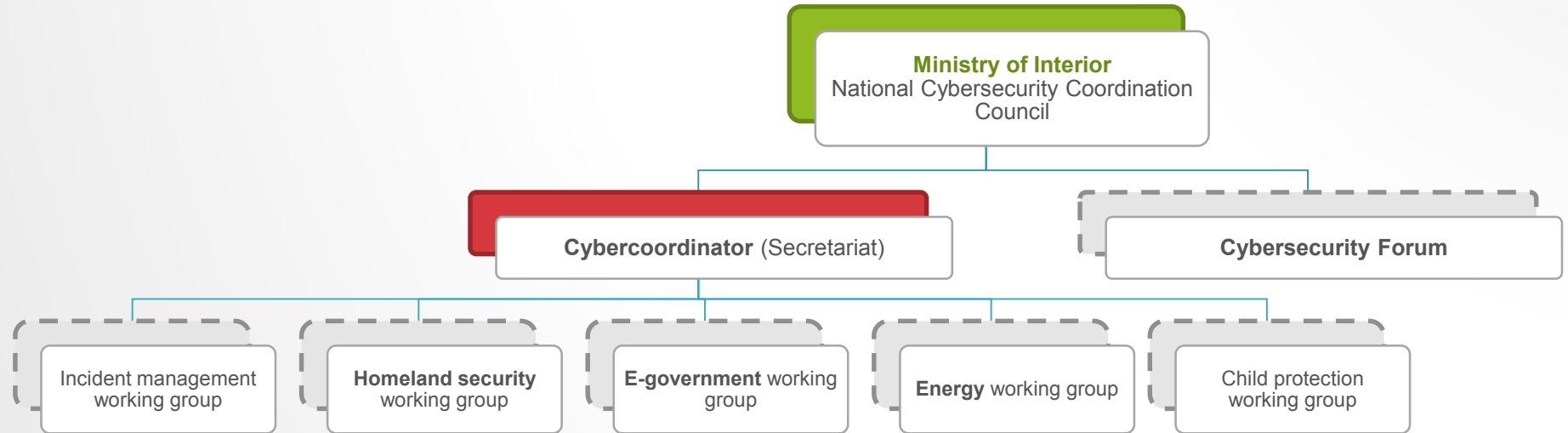
Dean of Óbuda University

Head of Security Science Doctoral School

- From February 2016
- Minister of Interior nominated
- Tasks: keep in touch with private sector companies, cooperate between public and private sector (working groups)
- ENISA Management Board Member
- Organised a conference in October: CYBERSEC2016.HU

NEW STRUCTURE

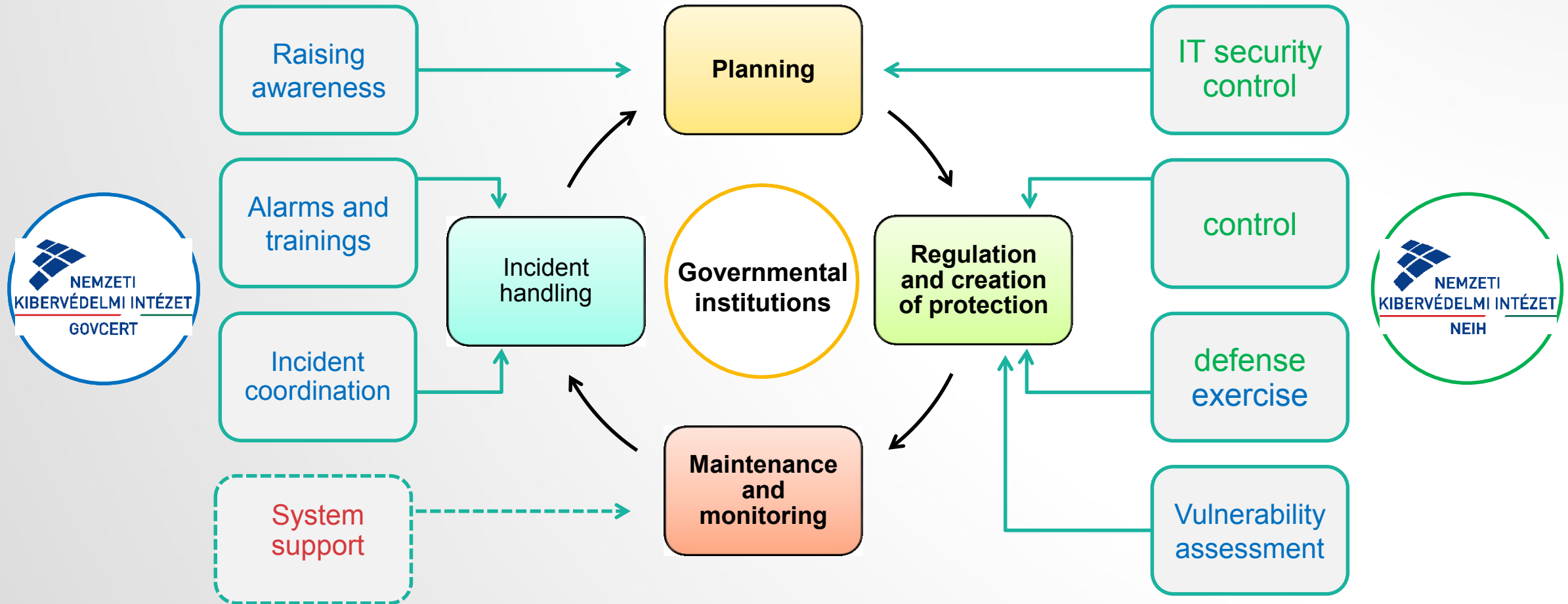
Strategic level



Operational level



IT SEC LIFECYCLE



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

National Cyber Security Center

authority (NEISA)

- Registration of customers and systems
- Authorize the security classification of IT systems
- control whether agencies are compliant
- enact vulnerability assessment
- make suggestion to designate sg. as a CI

incident handling (GovCERT)

- Security incident handling
- Threat management
- 7/24 availability
- Analysis/ evaluation
- Cybersecurity exercise
- Training and raising awareness
- Supporting role in designation of CISOs

infosec mgmt and vulnerability assessment

- Vulnerability assessment services
- Infosec services for key systems (legal basis)
- Infosec supervision of key gov't IT projects

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Regional
 - Central European Cybersecurity Platform (CECSP)
- EU
 - NIS Directive
 - Commission expert groups: EFMS, EP3R, SMART project
 - ENISA, CERT-EU
- Global
 - Common Criteria
 - FIRST, TI, IWWN

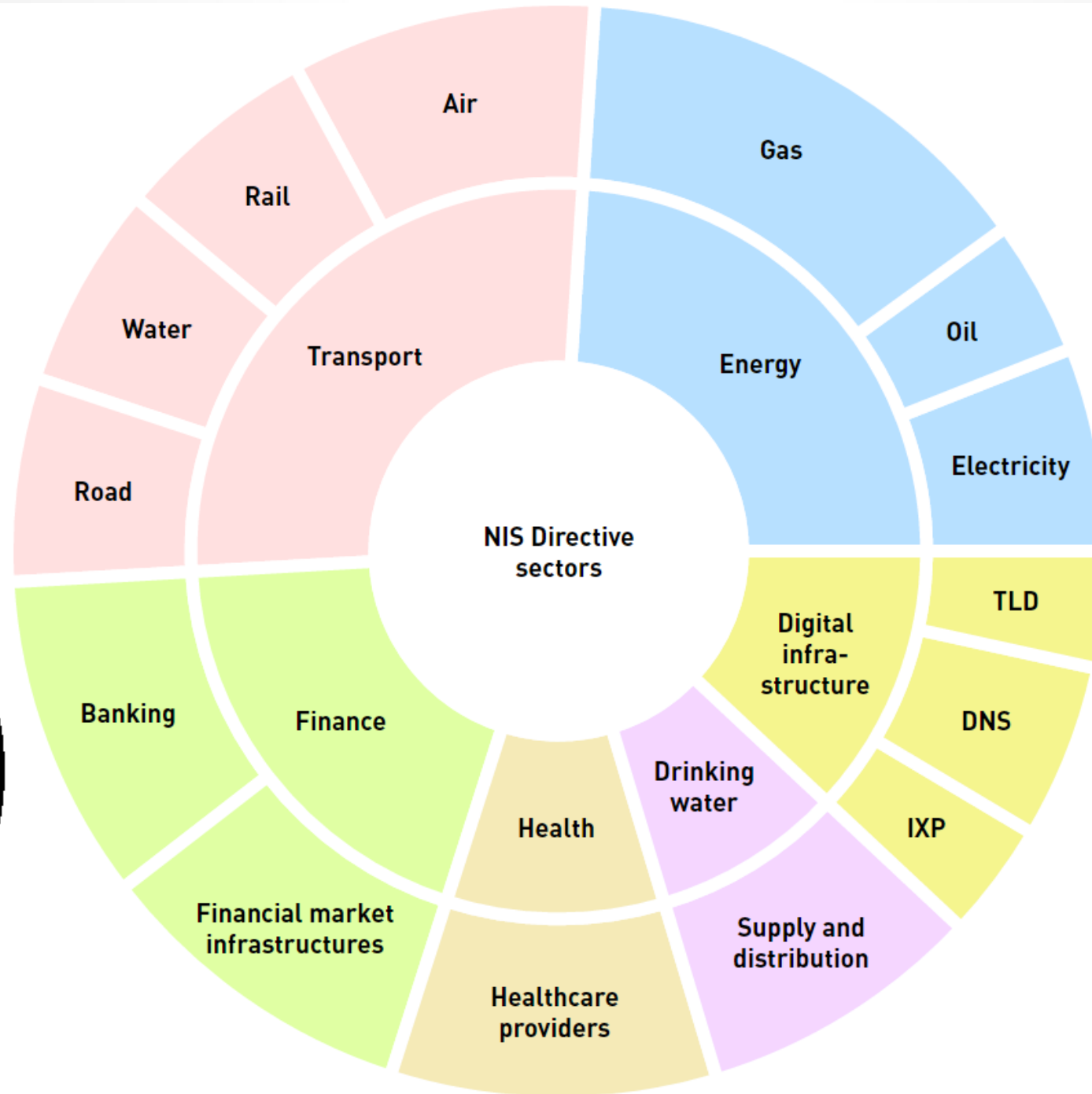
MAIN CHALLENGE IN 2016

Implementation of NIS directive:

- Implementation plan
- Start **consultation** with public and private partners
- **Designate**: SPoC, CSIRT Network member, Cooperation Group member
- **Revise** the national cyber security strategy
- **revise** IT security Law
- **Revise** law covering the individual sectors
 - Designation criteria
 - IT security requirements

Act L.

Governmental agencies



SECTORS

**Digital
service
providers**

Question?

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