

The background features a dynamic, abstract composition of liquid splashes. A vibrant blue liquid dominates the center and right, with several droplets falling. To the left, there are translucent, golden-orange mesh-like structures that appear to be part of the liquid's flow or a separate layer. The overall effect is one of movement and energy.

elisa

Cyber & Security, New Challenges in a Global Context

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Cyber vs. Information Security

Information security act as safeguard for the individual organization and knowledge, while cyber is associated with securing the functions of society as part of a broader cyber defence field.

Cyber security is therefore a question of preparedness , risk management and in particular co- operation with the company 's external stakeholders, such as public authorities or service providers

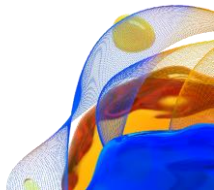
In Cyber defence is essential to have threat detection capabilities, pro-active measures and right processes in place, in order to know how to act correctly in cyber attack.

30%

Technology

70%

Processes



New Security Challenges

1. Threat diversity will increase

“Due to the variety of objects adversaries can target, many of which are in insecure locations, attackers are able to devise new methods the cybersecurity industry has yet to face and blend sophisticated techniques to accomplish their mission“

New Security Challenges

2. Remediation will become more urgent and more complex

“When an attack does happen organizations can’t necessarily isolate a system because the cost and implications of shutting it down may be greater than the cost of an infection, presenting serious tradeoffs between protection and continuity of operations”

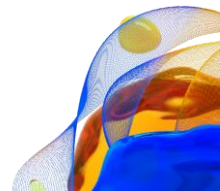
New Security Challenges

3. The attack surface will expand

“Case IoT, with billions of new devices connected to the IoT (including smart meters, heating and air conditioning systems, health monitoring devices, remote sensors for gas and oil lines, etc.) and more devices connecting all the time, the ability to gain visibility into these attack vectors, let alone close them to malicious actors, is increasingly difficult”

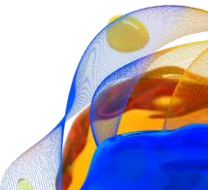
Democracy and protection of privacy

- Can we promote both democracy and protect privacy in same context?
 - Creation of new services
 - Laws and regulations
- Do have to make “deal” between these two powerful words?
 - Give some - loose some
- Who makes the decision of the balance between these words?
 - Users/inviduals
 - Service providers
 - Laws and regulations
 - Who ?
- Is it any way possible to create policies for protecting democracy and privacy in the decentralised and open conditions of today´s public networks?



For discussion, Cyber warfare

- Professor Thomas Rid of King's College:
 - Rid does not recognize cyber warfare now or in the future.
 - He bases his argument on the three criteria for warfare defined by history's most famous military philosopher, Carl von Clausewitz.
 - First, war must by nature be violent.
 - Second, the nature of war is instrumental, i.e. the goal is to make the enemy defenceless.
 - Third, as Clausewitz's best-known thesis states, warfare is always political in nature and the purpose of war must be understood in a political framework.
 - Rid's views are worthy of note when considering war in the cyber world.





Thank You