NEW GENERATION CERT: FROM RESPONSE TO READINESS – STRATEGY AND GUIDELINES

The goal of this Advanced Research Workshop was to develop guidelines for Computer Emergency Readiness Teams (CERTs) on how to improve their efficiency and efficacy. More importantly, this enhancement should be focused on the shifting from response to readiness. The ARW discussed and defined a new strategic approach for CERTs aiming at enhancing its capability in preventing and responding to cyber threats and incidents. The workshop was attended by thirty top worldwide experts on CERTs, Security Operations Centres (SOCs), and Incident Response experts. Additionally, this workshop aimed to gather the good practices developed over the years by leading CERTs from NATO and partner countries. In addition, the roundtable format of the ARW allowed experts to analyse the future of CERTs, identifying and assessing meaningful trends. The good practices and guidelines identified during the ARW addressed the needs of governments and security institutions responsible for critical infrastructures. The workshop resulted in a new strategic approach that can be embraced by all CERTs, regardless of the type (e.g. private, public), and an overall improvement of the preparedness against cyber threats and incidents [ref. G5285]. This activity held in Italy in March 2017 was led by experts from Switzerland and Italy.

Cooperative Activities

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ARAB GEOPOLITICS IN TURMOIL: PERCEPTIONS, UNKNOWNS AND POLICIES

Arab revolutions have changed in a significant way the landscape of regional security even in countries where no political upheaval was experienced. It is thus important to analyse with far-sightedness the perceptions and the consequences of change in order to overcome short-term political and diplomatic disarray with meaningful policies capable of guaranteeing the security and sovereignty of NATO partner countries in the region. This Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) provided a platform to deepen the defence and security cooperation towards a more effective cooperative security. Moreover, the ARW provided a unique venue for the discussion of hard and soft security factors in a time sensitive context and offered practical insights from different countries for policy shaping activities [ref. G5071].

Experts from Italy, Jordan and Switzerland led this activity that took place in February 2016.

SHARING GOOD PRACTICE ON THE HANDLING OF GENDER-RELATED COMPLAINTS IN THE ARMED FORCES

An important barrier to women’s retention and equal participation in armed forces is gender-based discrimination, harassment and abuse.

This Advanced Research Workshop aimed at sharing good practices for handling gender-related complaints in the armed forces. The event brought together experts from 30 NATO member and partner countries. One of the outputs of the workshop will be a handbook focusing specifically on preventing, responding to and monitoring complaints, which will serve as a resource for national armed forces and defence ministries [ref. 984959]. This activity was organised by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) in Switzerland and the Parliamentary Ombudsman for the Norwegian Armed Forces.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR DETERMINING IDENTITY IN THE CONTEXT OF SECURITY

The overall aim of this Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) was to broaden scientific knowledge and to deepen understanding of identity in the context of security at the policy-level, by enhancing awareness of emerging security technology developments across all key players from research institutes, academic institutions and law enforcement agencies. The workshop addressed security in terms of terrorism and counter terrorism, but included also the facilitation of persons across national borders.

This workshop strengthened the network of key players from academia, policy, law enforcement, border authorities and research institutes. It helped to draw out innovative methodologies through an extensive discussion on identity assurance, advanced technologies, interoperability, data sharing, harmonization and standardization, as well as on ethical and social implications stemming from the use of surveillance and biometric technology [ref. G5356]. This activity was held in July 2018 and was led by experts from Switzerland and the United Kingdom.