

Cybersecurity academic activities in France and Europe A few items

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It will be about:

- Towards Cyber Peace
- German strong push on cybersecurity @ Saarbrücken
- Cartography of the French academic research on cybersecurity



« Construire la paix
et la sécurité
internationales de la
société numérique »

Acteurs publics, acteurs privés : rôles
et responsabilités

6-7 avril 2017

<https://jesuisinternet.today>

“ Building international
peace and Security in
the digital society ”

Public actors, private actors : duties
and responsibilities

April 6th-7th 2017



UNITED NATIONS
Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization





Saarland wird erste Adresse für IT-Sicherheit

Janeke Böffel / Onlinefassung: Thomas Braun

14.03.2017 | 16:53 Uhr

 Vorlesen

Das CISPA an der Saar-Uni gilt als eine der Top-Forschungseinrichtungen im Land. Jetzt steigt es in die erste Kategorie der Institute auf und wird Helmholtz-Forschungszentrum. Das schafft massenhaft neue, hochqualifizierte Arbeitsplätze.

Gerade einmal 18 Helmholtz-Forschungszentren gibt es in Deutschland, darunter das Deutsche Zentrum für Krebsforschung und das Deutsche Zentrum für Raum- und Luftfahrttechnik. Ab kommendem Jahr kommt das CISPA-Helmholtz-Forschungszentrum IT Sicherheit, wie es wohl heißen wird, in Saarbrücken dazu.

**500 ARBEITSPLÄTZE, 50 MILLIONEN EURO
JAHRESETAT**

**CISPA-Helmholtz
research centre on cybersecurity
in Saarbrücken, Germany**

**500 people
50 Meuros annual budget**

Cartography of the French academic research on cybersecurity

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energie atomique • énergies alternatives



ALLISTENE

**l'alliance des sciences
et technologies du numérique**



Goals of this cartography

We use *a two levels taxonomy*, 11 main categories and some 60 sub-categories for:

- **Goal 1:** *quantitative evaluation* of the academic research forces in France (via the 11 main categories)
- **Goal 2:** *qualitative evaluation* of the implication on sub-domains (via les 60 sub-categories)

Taxonomy: the 11 main categories

1- Cryptology design, techniques and protocols

2- Formal methods, and theory of security and privacy

3- Security services

4- Intrusion/anomaly detection and malware mitigation

5- Security in hardware

6- Systems security

7- Network security

8- Database and storage security and privacy

9- Software and application security

10- Human, societal and ethical aspects of security and privacy

11- Forensics

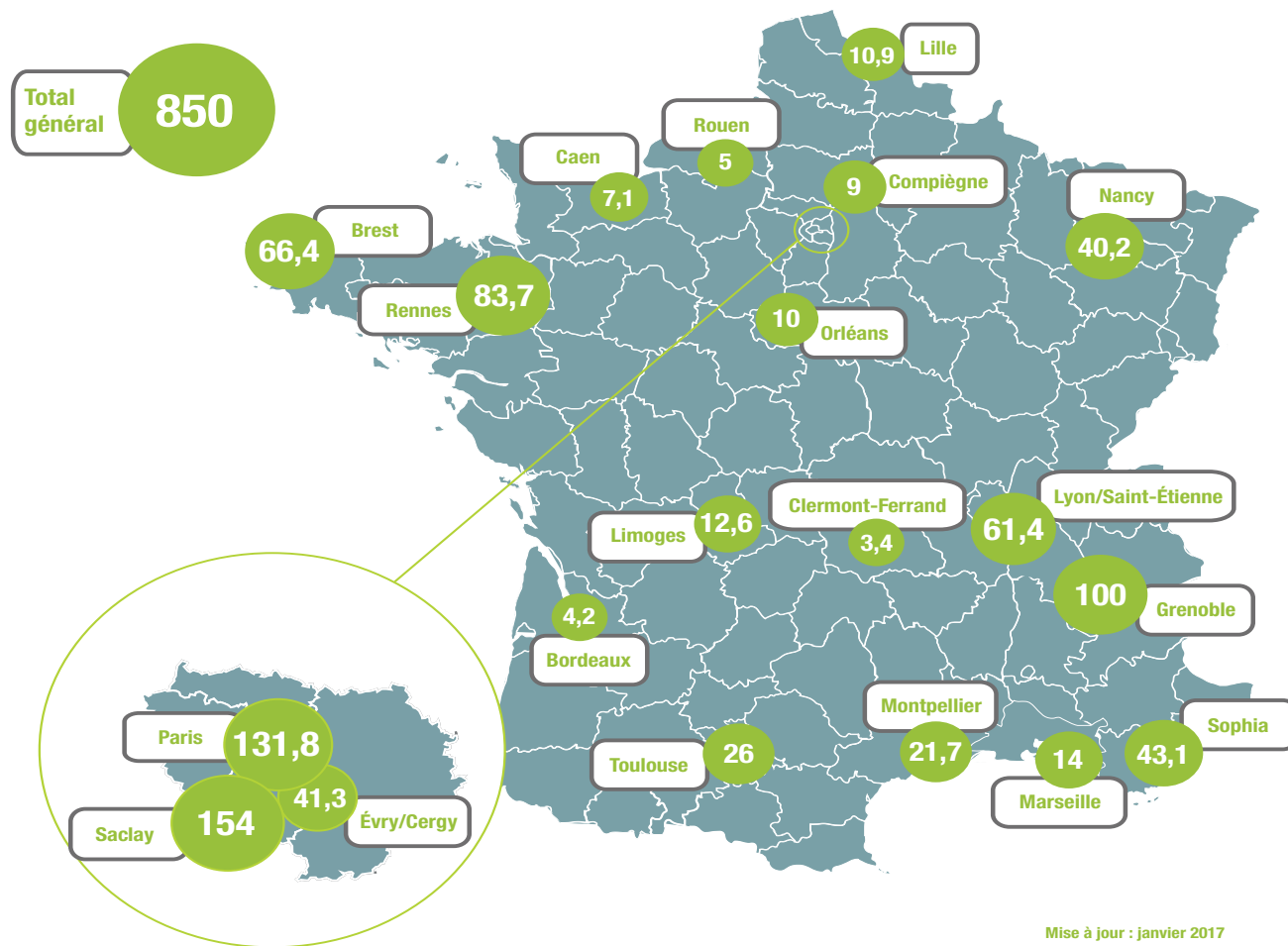
Quantitative evaluation

- **No distinction between the academic employers (CEA, CNRS, Engineering schools , Inria, Universities)**
- **Three types of results:**
 - Total number of active persons
 - Full time equivalence (ETP) for research
 - Repartition of ETP amongst the 11 main domains
- **Example of research ETP computation:**
 - Full time researcher involved at 80% of his research time on cybersecurity = 0,8 ETP
 - Professor or associate prof. at 80% of his research time on cybersecurity = 0,4 ETP

Research Human Power

ETP for research only	825
Total number of persons	914
Researchers	136
Faculty	215
Engineers	126
Post-doc	80
Phds	357

Répartition géographique des ETP en cybersécurité



Mise à jour : janvier 2017

Main domains ETPs

Activity in cybersecurity	100%
1 Cryptology design, techniques and protocols	20%
2 Formal methods and theory of security and privacy	14%
3 Security services	8%
4 Intrusion/anomaly detection and malware mitigation	9%
5 Security in hardware	18%
6 Systems security	10%
7 Network security	8%
8 Database and storage security and privacy	3%
9 Software and application security	6%
10 Human, societal and ethical aspects of security and privacy	2%
11 Forensics	3%

Qualitative evaluation

No distinction between the academic employers (CEA, CNRS, Engineering schools , Inria, Universities)

Every team answer with a boolean 0/1 describing its implication in the 60 sub-domains

Example: « Post-quantum cryptography - 22 » means that 22 teams work on this sub-domain

Cryptology design, techniques and protocols

1 Cryptology design, techniques and protocols	
1 1 Key management	18
1 2 Public key (asymmetric) techniques	24
1 2 1 Digital signatures	16
1 2 2 Public key encryption	25
1 3 Symmetric cryptography and hash functions	13
1 3 1 Block and stream ciphers	11
1 3 2 Hash functions and message authentication codes	10
1 4 Cryptanalysis and other attacks	28
1 5 Information-theoretic techniques	15
1 6 Mathematical foundations of cryptography	22
1 7 Cryptography for identity management	13
1 8 Secure multiparty computation	17
1 9 Post quantum cryptography	21
1 10 Quantum cryptology	5
1 11 Steganography	7

Open questions

- **Does it exist similar cartographies for:**
 - Some European countries?
 - Globally for EU?
- **How does France compare into EU and internationally?**
- **How can we extend this work to research on cybersecurity in industry as well as in agencies like ANSSI, DGA, ...**

Conclusion

- The taxonomy may evolve to include interdisciplinary topics like
 - Machine learning
 - Big data
- The taxonomie is open access and open to joint development, in all domains like ``Human, societal and ethical aspects of security and privacy”:

10. Human, societal and ethical aspects of security and privacy

- 10.1. Economics of security and privacy
- 10.2. Social and organizational aspects of security and privacy
- 10.3. Legal protections
- 10.4. Usability in security and privacy
- 10.5. Ethics of research and usages
- 10.6. Crisis analysis and resilience
- 10.7. Risk analysis and trust evaluation

