ASSISES NATIONALES DU TRANSPORT AÉRIEN

OBJECTIF PERFORMANCE !

#AssisesAerien

Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTÈRE
DE LA TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE
ET SOLIDAIRE

MINISTÈRE
CHARGÉ DES
TRANSPORTS

Term of references

- Define a common vocabulary

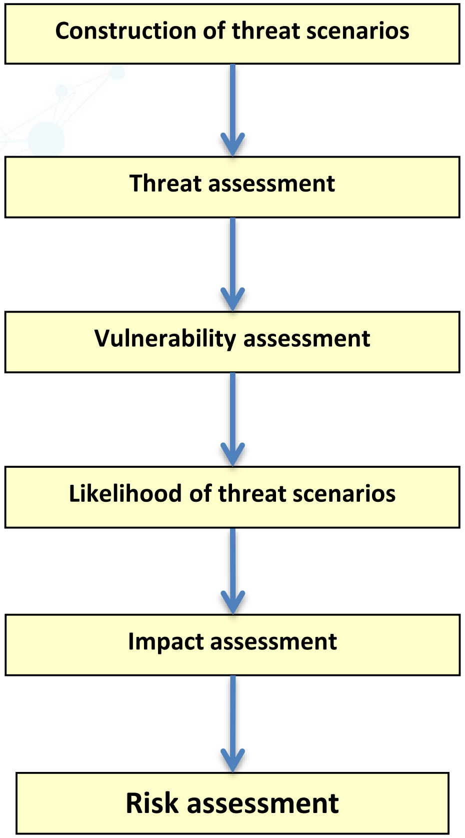
- Define a methodology :
  - to identify and list threat scenarios
  - to assess risk

- Provide a risk assessment for these scenarios

- Provide proposals risk management strategies and security objectives to mitigate the risk

Methodology

The risk assessment process comprises differents steps:



Construction of threat scenarios

Threat assessment

Vulnerability assessment

Likelihood of threat scenarios

Impact assessment

Risk assessment

1) The construction of plausible **threat scenarios**

2) The assessment of the current **threat** picture for information systems of civil aviation taking into account the risk source level (capability and intent of cyber attackers) and the minimal capability (specific to the target system)

3) The assessment of the main **vulnerabilities** of those systems that could be exploited by cyber attackers

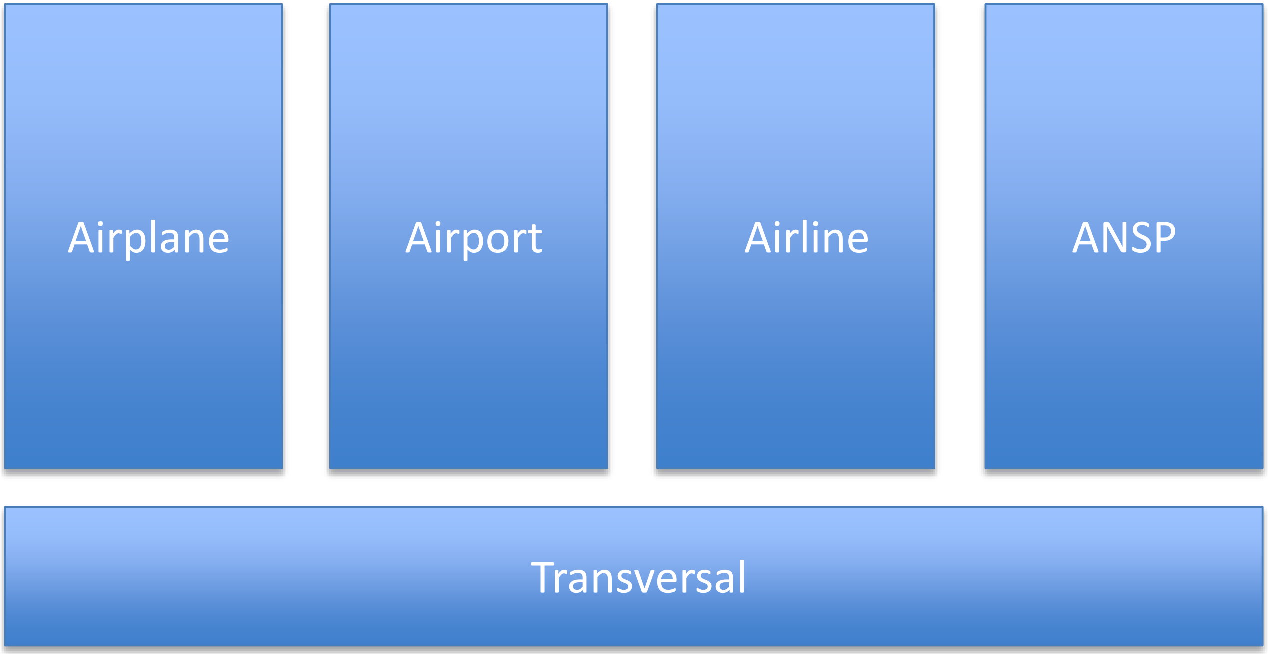
4) The **likelihood** of the threat scenarios

5) The attack’s **impact** on systems and organisations

6) The assessment of **risk**

Implementation

Dedicated sub groups to assess specifics scenarios



Shared scenarios are assessed with all actors

Need to adopt a transversal approach taking into account the interactions and interfaces between actors

Questions

Q : Could you please describe how the CCTA is going to contribute to the risk management approach in France and if STORM is going to be of any help in that context?

A: Slides 2 to 4. STORM is going to help CCTA to share and exchange at the european level the risk assessment methodology and outcomes.

Q : From a national authority perspective, what would you expect additionally from the working group?

A : Mutual sharing to feed both works.

Q : Do you foresee an overlap between the implementation of the future basic regulation and its AMC which will favour a risk based approach and the current implementation of NIS regulation in France. If yes, what would you recommend?

A : Overlap in regulations could be very constraining and a risk based approach is enable to identify potential overlap to improve efficiency but, above all, detect security “holes”.