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# Some aspects of the NISHA Policy

Questions and proposals on membership, funding, management, and network maintenance

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# Disclaimer



The proposals provide different options for maintaining the network

All policy aspects are interrelated: there are gaps between viable and ideal solution

Not the scope of NISHA to create a legally correct policy framework, the proposals are examples of directions for long term vision

NISHA aims to demonstrate a working pilot network based on the results



# Main stakeholders



- security teams as nodes
- multinational vendors as information producers
- media as information brokers
- representation of interest groups
- European Commission on European level
- policy makers on national level

All stakeholders have different interests, the common point is reaching the target groups

# Components of NISHA



## IT system, as tool of the concept

- portal at local level, operated by nodes
- network at European level, operated by supernodes

## Policy framework

- steering committee
- membership process
- proposals for funding and maintaining the network
- guide to set up a NISHA node & deployment plan
- communication & outreach plan

# Steering committee



- Reputable personalities from stakeholders
  - Voluntary involvement
  - Appointment for supervision
  - Task is to oversee the functioning of the network
  - Provide guidance to nodes, decides disputes
  - Update & upgrade policy
  - Lobby for maintaining the network
  - Appointed by who? What term?
- A secretariat should support the steering committee → role of ENISA?

# Evolution of the network



Phase 1: proof of concept of prototype

Phase 2: pilot network: test framework

Phase 3: informal network: cooperation with information brokers should be in place, outreach program in progress

Phase 4: formal network → legal entity, defined legal conditions



# Membership process

## Informal network:

- paperless process, no binding agreements: voluntary obligation
- acceptance of terms of reference/code of conduct
- complying with minimal requirements: technical, staff, information quality/quantity, copyright issues
- application for node or supernode

# Membership process

## Formalized network:

- association of nodes: legal entity able to enter into contract, bid for funding or collect membership fee to maintain the network
- questions: is association membership obligatory for nodes joining later? What if node wants to leave the network? Can node be part of network without being member of association? Liability, legal issues?



# Funding



## Prototype + pilot: EC funding

### Informal network: ENISA funding

- fund new nodes: equipment, staff: start-up or for definite term or continuous?
- fund maintainers of network: supernodes → public procurements for operating the network: consortium of supernodes apply for a term
- funding based on quality/quantity: metrics needed

### Formal network:

- legal entity can apply for funding to different sources: can enter into contract, e.g. EC, vendors, other
- collect membership fee to cover expenses
- involves administration

# Funding



Funding the network: aim is to stay multinational  
Funding the local nodes (portal): local stakeholders or government should have a role

Questions?