



RESOLUTION:

**On Cyber Security**

*Adopted at the YEPP Congress in Dubrovnik on 29th April 2017*

**Recognizing that:**

- According to the list of The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2017 "massive incident of data fraud or theft" is one of the five major global risks in terms of likelihood.
- Globally, the cost to society of cyber-attacks and cyber hacking in 2015 was estimated by Grant Thornton to be around \$315 billion.
- EU Committee on Foreign Affairs report On the European Defence Union (2016/2052(INI)) of 31 October 2016 stresses that cybersecurity is by its very nature a policy area in which cooperation and integration are crucial, not only between EU Member States, key partners and NATO, but also between different actors within society.
- On May 2015, the cyberattack on the lower house of the German Bundestag, caused severe damage, forcing authorities to shut down the computer system for days.
- On December 23, 2015, Ukrainian power companies (Oblenergos) experienced unprecedented cyber-attack causing power outages, which impacted over 225,000 customers in Ukraine.
- In 2016, according to the France's Defense Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian, the French security services had fended off 24,000 external cyberattacks.
- In March 2017, due to a high security concerns regarding foreign interference into the Dutch general election results, all the ballots were counted by hand only; Ahead of 2017 elections in Germany and France, the reports of cyberattacks on political parties and candidates, including the EPP-member Christian Democratic Union, have increased.

### **Acknowledging that:**

- Conflicts and crises in Europe and around are happening in both physical and cyber space, and underlines that cyber security and cyber defence must fully mainstreamed throughout all the EU's internal and external policies.
- Cooperation and information-sharing between the EU member states, institutions, the private sector, civil society and other actors can foster a common cyber security culture, and raise preparedness for possible cyber disruptions and attacks.
- The EU's cybersecurity strategy dates back to 2013.

### **YEPP calls on:**

- The European Commission setting up an appropriate legal framework at the EU level.
- The European Commission, to bring cyber security capabilities at the same level of development in all the EU member states and ensure that exchanges of information and cooperation are efficient, including at cross-border level.
- The European Commission, to elaborate the updated comprehensive EU's cybersecurity strategy taking into account the previous attacks.
- The European Institutions and the EU national governments, to reinforce international cooperation to counteract cyber threats.