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Evaluate Monitor Investigate Deter Recover

How do we bridge the growing cyber "Trust Deficit" between China and West?

Evaluate

Monitor

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Deter

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Does China Trust the West?

A Nation That Forgets Its Past Has No Future

Winston Churchill

Does China Trust the West?

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"Century of Humiliation"

▪Occupation by European Powers starting with the Opium Wars in 1839: Industrial scale drug addiction and multiply foreign enclaves

▪Occupation by Japan ending in 1945: Mass war/humanity crimes with ambiguous apologies

Recent Events

▪Support and arming of Taiwan which historically belongs to China

▪NATO bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade (1999)

▪Beijing Olympic torch relay protests in Europe (2008)

▪Constant pressure in regards to domestic affairs (human rights) and neighbor relations (South China Sea)

▪Huawei - US virtual kidnapping of Chinese citizen to force economic policy change

Does The West Trust China?

Does The West Trust China?

- Cyber-theft of trade secrets/industrial espionage/espionage

- Chinese investment into critical European infrastructure and tech companies

- Chinese financing of governments that run contrary to Western policies

- Domestic human rights issues

What Does China Want?

Social Stability

Social Stability

Social Stability is a Requirement

▪56 ethnic groups: 92% Han Chinese, 55 groups make up the remaining 8.5%.

▪With a population of 1.4 bn China's "fringe" groups are large in absolute terms: 10% = Russia, 5% = France, 1% = Greece & Ireland

▪China's Muslim population is 25 mn about the same size of Europe's

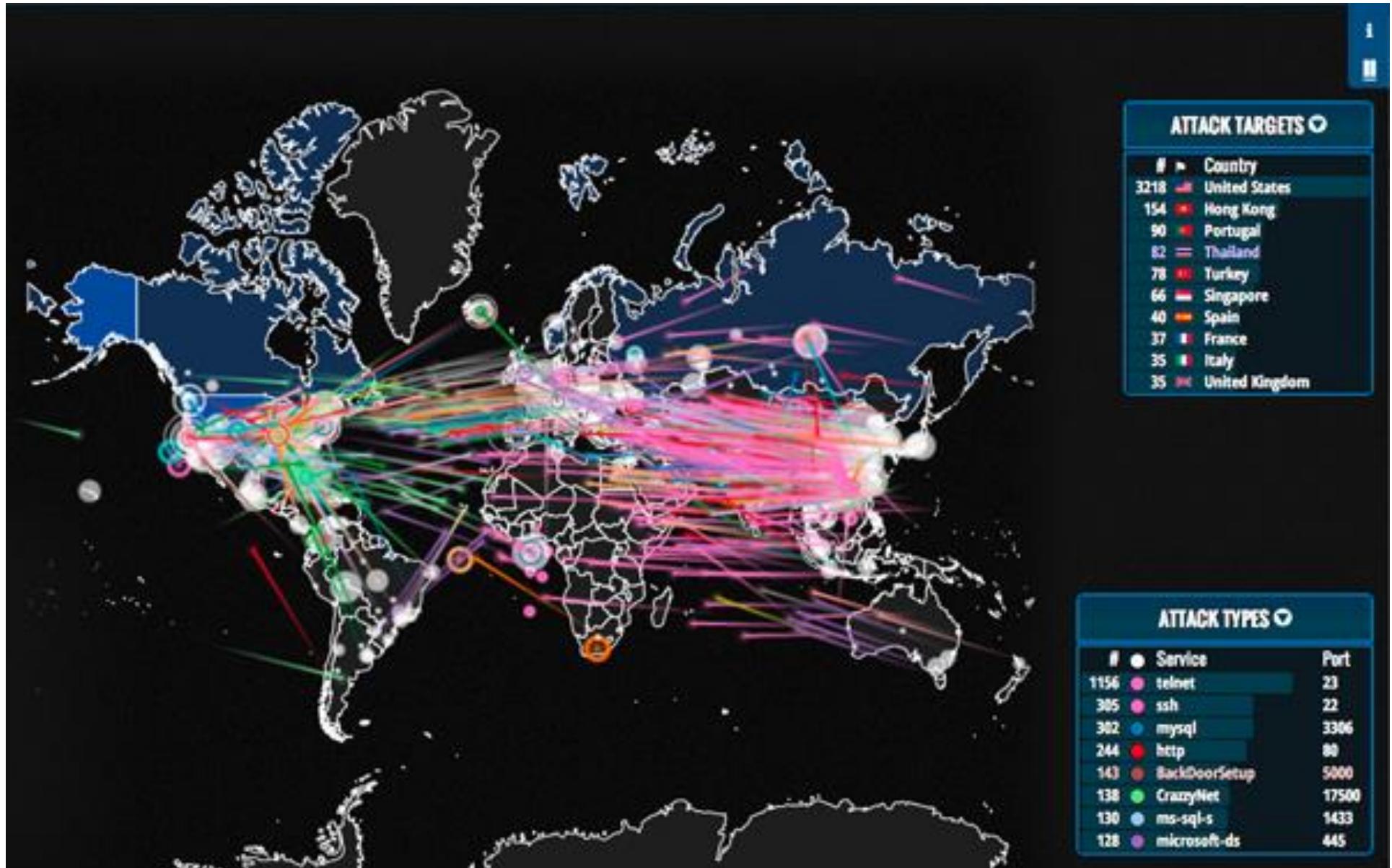▪7 seven major Languages groups with hundreds of dialects

Economic Growth Provides Social Stability

▪China's one party system increased GDP/capita to USD8,826 (2017) from USD89 (1960) reducing the poverty rate to 1.4% (2014)

▪In comparison India's democracy has increased GDP/Capita to USD1,938 (2017) from USD81 (1960) reducing the poverty rate to only 21.2% (2011)

▪One Belt and One Road Initiative: Infrastructure to link China with 65% of world's population and 40% of global GDP providing long term economic growth

Limited Foreign Involvement

▪China has been involved in ONE direct armed conflict in the past 50 years: Sino Vietnamese War (1979)

▪Defending border: Taiwan, South China Sea, East China Sea, Gulf of Tonkin etc

Cyper Warfare - *Everyone is doing it*

ATTACK TARGETS

#	▶	Country
3218		United States
154		Hong Kong
90		Portugal
82		Thailand
78		Turkey
66		Singapore
40		Spain
37		France
35		Italy
35		United Kingdom

ATTACK TYPES

#	●	Service	Port
1156	●	telnet	23
305	●	ssh	22
302	●	mysql	3306
244	●	http	80
143	●	BackDoorSetup	5000
138	●	CrazyNet	17500
130	●	ms-sql-s	1433
128	●	microsoft-ds	445

Computer Network Exploitation (CNE)

▪Cyber espionage allows hostile actors to steal information remotely, cheaply and on an industrial scale.

▪Extension of traditional espionage – par for the course

Computer Network Attack (CNA)

▪Command and control manipulation of critical infrastructure; computer networks that run utilities, financial systems, communication systems.

▪New type of warfare executed remotely, cheaply with potentially massive consequence

Social Network Exploitation (SNE)

▪Accumulate data from social network / messaging / portals - Facebook

▪Use social network data to define target group - Cambridge Analytics

▪Spread of fake news or policy to defined targeted group - Facebook/Twitter/Media

How Do We Bridge the Cyber Trust Deficit

Global Cyber Referee

The Need for a Global Referee

Without a global referee a cyber trust deficit will only grow
▪Who is hacking who?
▪Who is spreading "alternative facts"?
▪Whose commercial technology is dangerous and whose is safe?

▪The enemy is not People, Countries, or Companies…the Digital World has become all omnipotent and managed by no one.

What Would Global Referee Do

Without a global referee a cyber trust deficit will only grow

Global Referee – Why the UK Should Take the Lead

The UK's Security Chiefs' declaration that the risk of Huawei's 5G technology can be mitigated is important.

- Separates the UK from the US – independence
- Highlights the UK's cyber security prowess
- Highlight

UK
Has a rich history in cyber technology advancements
1. Typex - 1937
2. Colossus – Lorenz SZ 40/42 - 1943
3. Public key cryptography - 1970
4. WWW – 1990

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