Huawei: Security Assurance

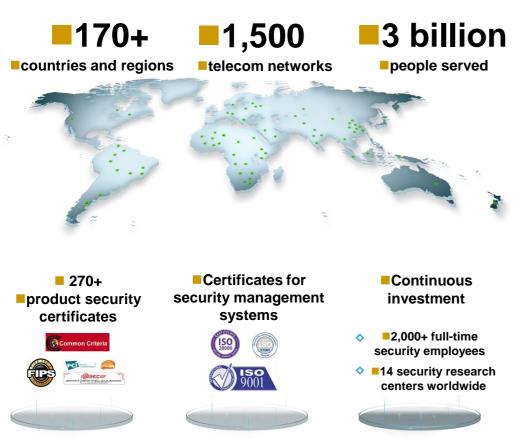
and Transparency

-- Vision and Strategy

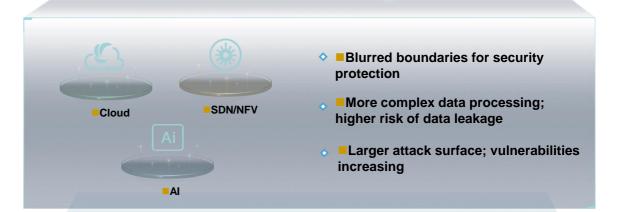


Developing Future-Proof Capabilities In Security And Trustworthiness

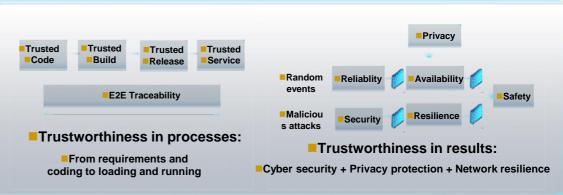
Solid track record in cyber security and stable equipment operations over the past three decades



■New technologies bring new challenges



Trustworthiness = Trustworthiness in processes + Trustworthiness in results



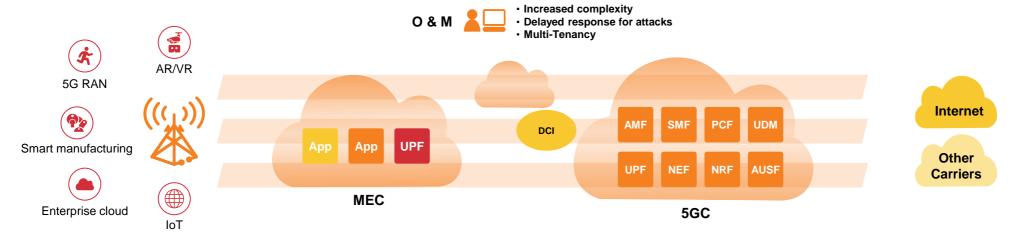


Customer Requirements - Cyber Resilience

New Services (Vertical Industries)

Network Architecture Changes

Enhanced Attack Capabilities



The Threat Landscape hasn't Changed

RAN Threats

Internet Threats Roaming Threats

O&M Threats Internal Risks in IP Bearer Network

Cloud-Based Threats Threats from Mobile Edge Computing

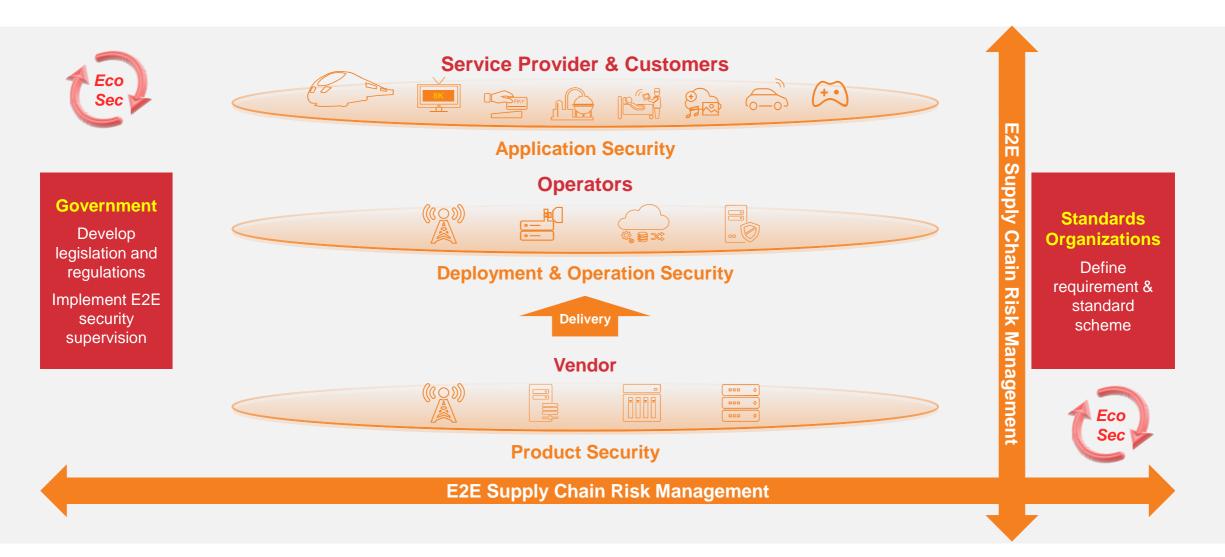
Network Slice Threats Inter-VNF Security Threats

... but the Attack Landscape has gotten larger!

SBA: Service Based Architecture

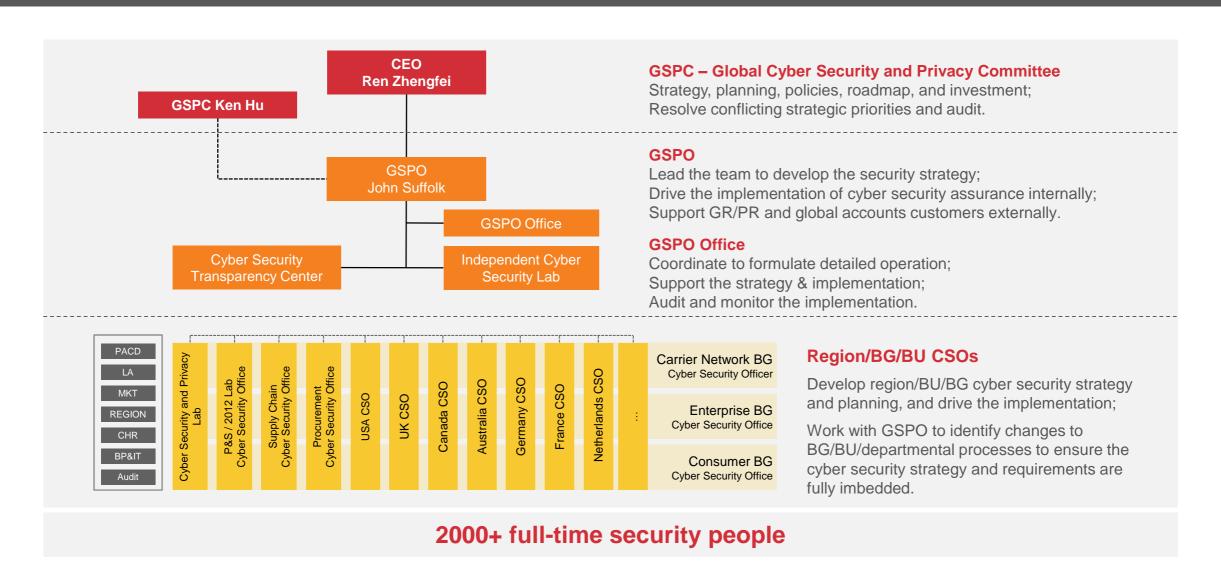


Security is a Shared Responsibility





Cyber Security and Privacy Governance





Huawei Cyber Security Journey

From product security to solution security

- First technical security specifications focused on product security
- R&D established the Network Security Solution Department

Establish security management in R&D

Network Security
 Engineering Technology committee to construct security management system with R&D as the core.

Build and implement an E-2-E cyber security assurance system

- Global Cyber Security Committee (GCSC)
- Global Cyber Security & Privacy Officer (GCSO)
- Established Internal Cyber Security Lab (ICSL)
- Released CERT process
- Launched an E-2-E cyber security assurance system, including strategies, policies, processes, and baselines

Help customers build cyber resilience with trustworthy product & solutions

- Elevated cyber security to toppriority status
- Open letter Comprehensively Enhancing Software Engineering Capabilities and Practices to Build Trustworthy, Quality Products to all employees
- Opened Transparency Center
- Software Engineering Transformation

1999-2005

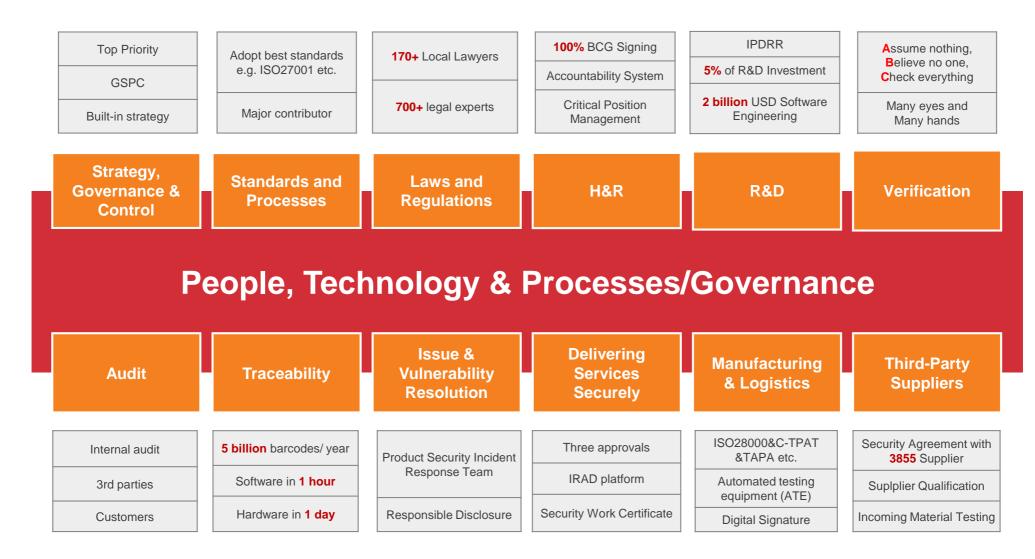
2006-2009

2010-2017

2018-

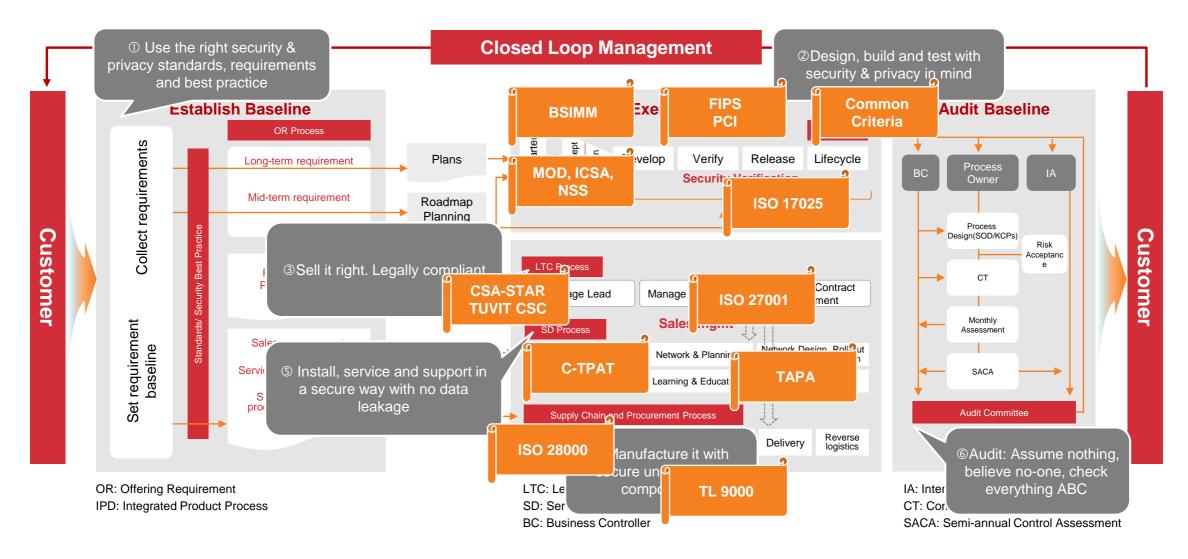


End-to-end Cyber Security Assurance System Focused on 12 Areas



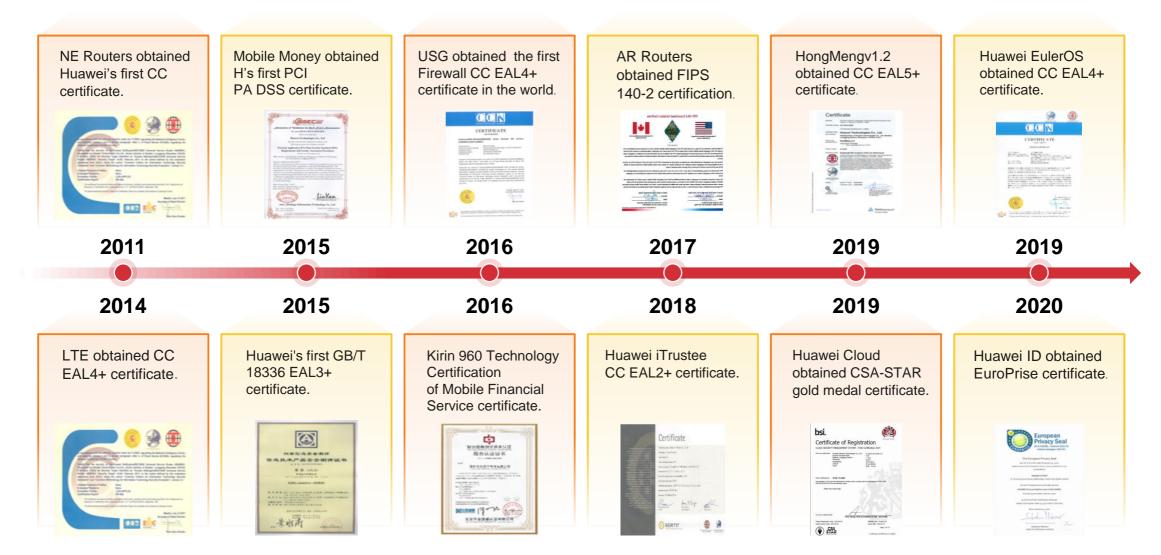


Strategy, Plans, Governance, Processes, Accountability and Supporting Technology Are Integrated, Seamless, Repeatable and Auditable



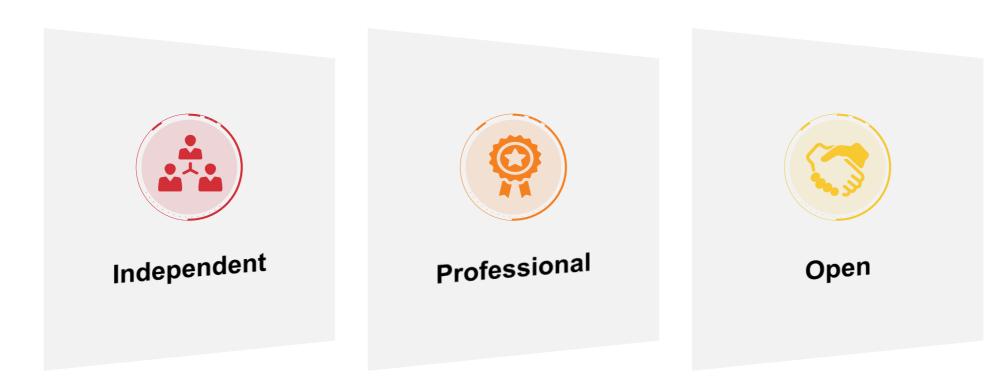


Huawei Cyber Security Certification Milestones





Independent Cyber Security Lab (ICSL) Huawei checks itself and allows others to do the same



Deep-dive security testing and code review

This security verification platform is open to customers



Communications Security and Resilience - Call to action

Telecom equipment suppliers should be called upon to develop and implement minimum industry standards and best practices for assurance and transparency. Global community needs to:



Identify standards, best practices, and other objective criteria, and implement independent conformance and testing protocols for telecom and mobile operators, and telecom equipment (and other third-party) suppliers



Organize and incentivize experts to strengthen assurance AND transparency processes and technologies



Strengthen international norms of conduct for cyberspace and work collaboratively to reduce the frequency, impact and risk of malicious activity.



Best Practice: EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- GDPR is the EU's biggest reform of data protection laws over the past two decades. It aims to establish a unified data protection law covering all EU residents. This regulation took effect on May 25, 2018 in all EU member states.
- GDPR has become a benchmark for other countries in personal data transfer legislation.
- GDPR aims to strengthen the protection of personal data of all EU residents, regardless of where the data is collected or stored. All companies that access EU resident data must comply with this regulation.
- GDPR is a great improvement to the cross-border data flow policy. It includes provisions on cross-border data flow, with human rights protection as the top priority. It offers more legitimate ways for cross-border data transfer and allows for a higher level of flexibility.

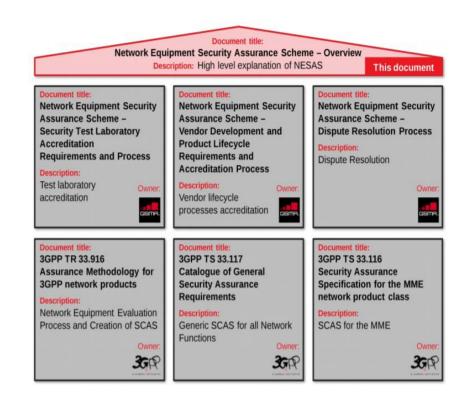


GDPR took effect on May 25, 2018 in all EU member states.



Best Practice: Network Equipment Security Assurance Scheme (NESAS)

- The NESAS is a voluntary program defined by 3GPP and GSMA for the mobile industry.
- The NESAS provides an easy-to-implement security assurance framework for carriers and vendors. It provides a security baseline to evidence that network equipment satisfies a list of security requirements and has been developed in accordance with security standards. To achieve this goal, NESAS provides two approaches:
 - 1. Security assessment of the vendor development and product lifecycle processes
 - 2. Security evaluation of network equipment by recognized and competent test laboratories through a well-defined and standardized security testing
- These two approaches help carriers determine the security level of network products and determine which vendor to work with.



NESAS is a voluntary program for carriers and equipment vendors in the mobile industry.

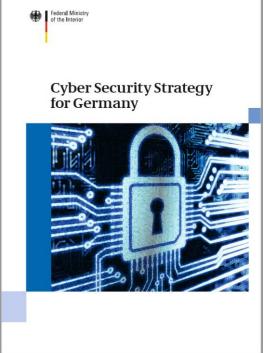


Case Germany, from vision to strategy

Description:

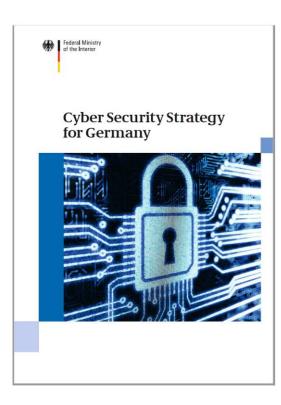
- Kick Off for European Cybersecurity works was started 2001 in Stockholm
- 2013 EU Commission was publishing EU's Cybersecurity strategy, which was actually a policy paper, stating that all EU countries need to have Cyber strategy
- ENISA (European Cyber Agency) was mandated to make the work and build NCSS (National Cybersecurity Strategies)
- Today ENISA has been keeping 7 Strategy workshps in different countries
- Germany was first European country to make own Cyber Strategy calles "National Plan for Infrastructure Protection" 2005







German Cyber Security strategy 7th November 2016



9 Objectives

- Address cyber crime
- Citizen's awareness
- Critical Information Infrastructure Protection
- Develop national cyber contingency plans
- Engage in international cooperation
- Establish an incident response capability
- Establish an institutionalized form of cooperation between public agencies
- Establish baseline security requirements
- Foster R&D



Germany: from strategy to legistlation

- On 15th Oct, 2019, BNetzA of Germany unveiled Catalog of Security Requirements for Operating Telecommunication System and Data Processing System as well as for Processing Personal Data According to Section 109 of Telecommunication Act, Version 2.0. Germany has set technology-neutral cyber security standards that apply to all vendors.
- Ten criteria for the trustworthiness of manufacturers and suppliers

- 1. Cooperation with users
- 2. Protecting users from contractual data leakages
- Preventing confidential data to be transferred foreign country
- 4. Assurance not to disclose data to third parties
- 5. Notification obligations in case of non compliance
- Obligation to provide information from safety related issues
- 7. Obligation to use trustworthy employees
- 8. Declaration of willingness to support security reviews
- 9. No backdoors- assurance
- 10. Notification obligation from vulnerabilities



Summary











Huawei security assurance journey began more than 20 years ago

Cybersecurity and user privacy protection are of utmost importance

Huge investment in people and resources to manage risk effectively, steeped in standards and best practices, separation of duties, and independent verification For the past 30 years,
Huawei has served more
than 3 billion people,
supported more than 1,500
carrier networks, and earned
the trust of thousands of
customers in over 170
countries

The reputations of our Customers and Huawei are priceless.



Thank you.

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把数字世界带入每个人、每个家庭、每个组织,构建万物互联的智能世界。

Bring digital to every person, home, and organization for a fully connected, intelligent world.

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