

# Information Security, Hybrid Warfare, Cyberspace

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Presented at

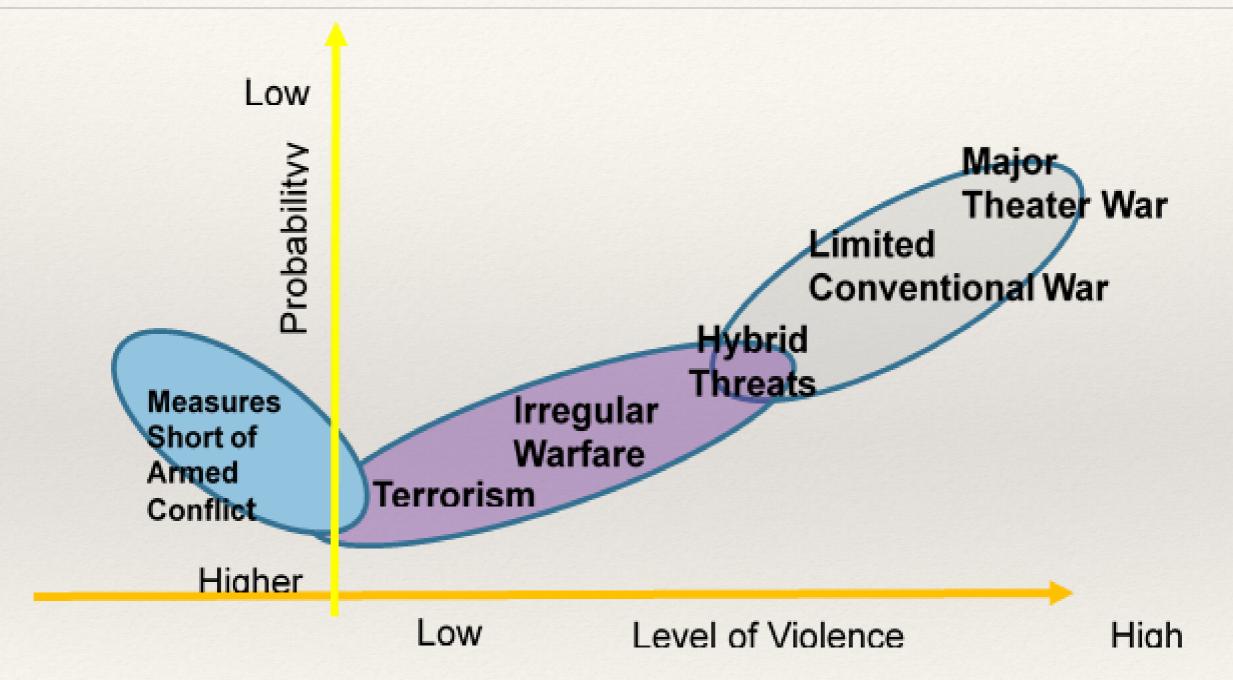
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## Developments in Japan's Security

- National Defense Program Guidelines, FY 2019
  - Traditional domains: Land, Sea, Air
  - New: Space, Cyberspace, Electromagnetic Spectrum
    - "It has become essential that Japan achieve superiority in new domains"
- Forms of inter-state competition
  - Gray Zone
    - Also called "Measures Short of Armed Conflict"
  - Hybrid Warfare
    - Blur boundaries between military and non-military means
      PACI

### Continuum of Conflict



From Frank Hoffman, 2016



## Cross-Domain Operations

- Operations conducted across <u>all</u> domains
  - Land, sea, and air PLUS, space, cyberspace, electromagnetic spectrum
- Defense must protect civilians also
  - Space, cyber and spectrum widely used by civilians
- Cyber attacks can disrupt critical infrastructures
  - \* "SDF will fundamentally strengthen its cyber defense capability, including capability to disrupt, during attack against Japan, opponent's use cyberspace for attack.

## Control of EMS means Control of All Domains and Platforms



### Congested & Contested EM Spectrum



#### ADVERSARY FACTORS

- DE (EMP, HPM, laser)
- DRFM · Advanced C2 nets
- AESA
   Weaponized COTS
  - Proliferation



SEA

SPACE

CYBER-SPACE

#### MANEUVER

**EMS** 

SPACE



#### CIVIL / COMMERCIAL

- IEEE Standards
- Speed

· MMW

- Wireless
- Spread-spectrum
- Low Cost

Investment

\$Billions on Capabilities

that use the information:

LAND EW

AIRCRAFT

C4 NETS

SHIPS

GEN-5

PGM

AESA

PNT

MCO

Contested EMS

Songested EMS

J2**J3** J

We <u>assume</u> full EMS access

## Cybersecurity vs Cyber Resilience

- Security not just locking down to keep bad things from happening—prevent cyber penetrations
- Can't prevent all attacks. Need to keep fighting even though damaged and adapt to become stronger—"be prepared to bounce <u>forward</u> better"

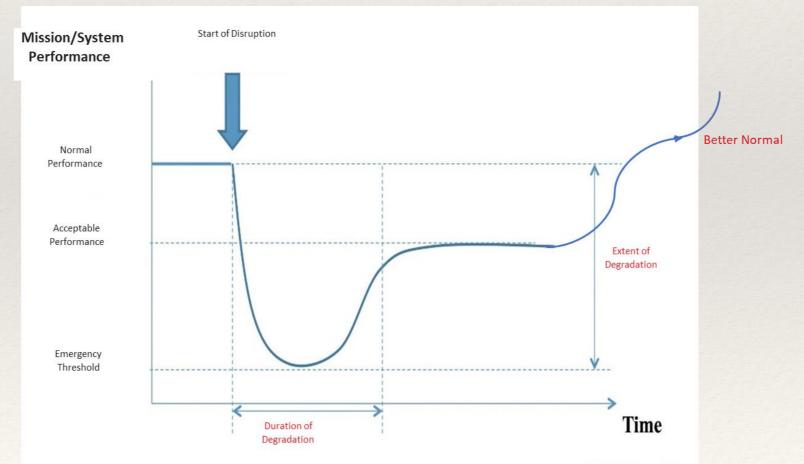
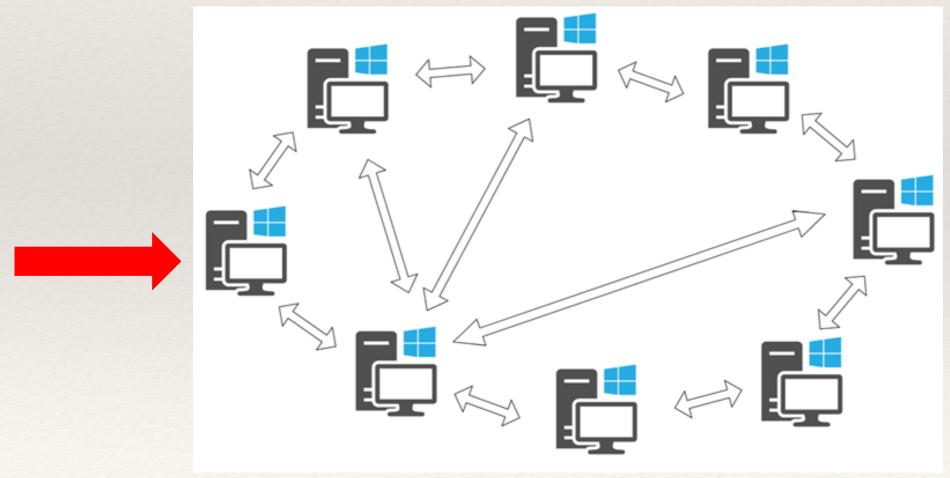


Figure 1. Conceptual diagram for measuring vulnerability and resilience (expanded from KANG Shian Chin, et. al. (2014); based on Richards, Ross, Shah, & Hastings, 2009



## Inter-Operability & Info Sharing

- Inter-operability is key to Mutual Security Treaty
- But, in a networked environment, a risk accepted by one is a risk imposed on all.





## Strong Info Security in Japan is CRITICAL

- Not just cybersecurity
  - Japan needs to have a strong Information Security Program overall:
    - Designated Security Authority
    - Professional Cadre
    - Industrial Security
    - Personnel Security Program
    - Classified Courts
- Understand these may take work to set up in Japan
  - But without them U.S. may have to limit what info
    - it can share