

European Security and Defence College Doc: ESDC/2024/62 Date: 21 February 2024 Origin: ESDC Secretariat

Curriculum

To be reviewed byActivity numberFeb. 2025211	Applied Cryptography	ects 1
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Target audience	Aim
The participants should be mid- ranking to senior military or civilian officials dealing with information security and cybersecurity from EU Institutions, Bodies and Agencies as well as EU Member States.	The aim of the course is to provide the main notions of applied cryptography, help the participants to familiarise with the use of hash functions, encryption algorithms and the available encryption tools. Furthermore, this course will allow the participants to exchange views, share best practices on applied cryptography topics by improving
Open to:	their knowledge, skills and competencies in this domain.
 EU Member States / EU Institutions Bodies and Agencies Candidate Countries 	By the end of this course, the participants will be familiar with the terminology, concepts and tools used in applied cryptography and share views on how to protect data in personal and business environment.

CORRELATION WITH CTG / MTG TRAs	EQUIVALENCES
CTG / MTG TRA on Cyber and the EU Policy on Cyber Defence	 Specialised course, at tactical/operational level. Linked with the strategic objectives of Pillar 2 of the EU's Cybersecurity Strategy for the Digital Decade [16.12.2020 JOIN (2020)]

Learning Outcomes		
	LO1. Define the basic notions, terminology and concepts of applied cryptography	
	LO2. Define the basics of Randomness, Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), Hash functions,	
	symmetric cryptography, asymmetric cryptography, public key infrastructure , public	
Knowledge	key certificates, digital signatures, transport layer security, cryptographic currency	
	transactions	
	LO3. Define how Blockchain and Cryptocurrency use cryptographic algorithms	
	LO4. Produce encrypted from plaintext and the opposite	
	LO5. Produce ASN.1 description language code	
Skills	LO6. Compute bitwise operations	
	LO7. Apply Hash functions, Encryption algorithms, Certificates, TLS	

	LO8. Apply Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) to encrypt and decrypt data and emails
Responsibility and Autonomy	LO9. Create symmetric cryptosystem LO10. Generate Certificates, Public Private Key
and nationomy	LO11. Create asymmetric encryption and signing utility

Evaluation and verification of learning outcomes

The course is evaluated according to the Kirkpatrick model: it makes use of *level 1 evaluation* (*based on participants' satisfaction with the course*) and *level 3 evaluation* (*assessment of participants' long-term change in behaviour after the end of the course*). *Evaluation feed-back* is given in the level 1 evaluation on the residential modules.

In order to complete the course, the participants have to accomplish all learning objectives, which are evaluated based on their active contribution to the residential modules, including their syndicate sessions and practical activities as well as on their completion of the eLearning phases: course participants must finalise the autonomous knowledge units (AKUs) and pass the tests (*mandatory*), scoring at least 80% in the incorporated out-test/quiz. **However, no formal verification of the learning outcomes is foreseen; proposed ECTS is based on participants' workload only**.

The Executive Academic Board takes these factors into account when considering the award of *Certificates* to participants. Module leaders provide an evaluation report for each residential module. The Course Director is responsible for overall coordination, with the support of the ESDC Secretariat, and drafts the *final evaluation report*, *which* is presented to the Executive Academic Board.

Course	structure
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The residential module is held over 3 days.			
Main Topic	Suggested Working Hours (required for individual learning)	Suggested Contents	
1. One Time Pad (OTP)	6(3)	 Pseudo-Random Number Generator (PRNG) Bitwise operations One-Time Pad (OTP) 	
2. Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)	10(4)	 Types Encoding rules Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER) 	
3. Hash functions	4(2)	 Data identification and integrity verification Hash-based PRNG Hash chain Hash tree Hash-based Message Authentication Code 	
4. Symmetric cryptography	5(2)	 AES Block cipher Password based 	
5. Asymmetric cryptography	5(2)	 RSA encryption Hybrid encryption RSA Public and Private key 	
6. Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and certificates	10(4)	 Certificates ElGamal encryption system Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI-DSS) Encryption in compliance with industry standards and GDPR 	
7. Transport Layer Security (TLS)	5(2)	• Transport Layer Security overview and characteristics	

8. Email security	3	• Encryp	ting emails
9. Crypto Currencies	5	 Cryptocurrencies transactions (case study) Blockchain and the transaction log Anonymity 	
TOTAL	48(19)		
<u>Material</u> Required: • AKU 104: Module 2 – Learn about Information Security		<u>Methodology</u> The course is based on the following methodology: Presentations, Panels talks, Q&A and/or workshops	
 ENISA, Algorithms, Key Sizes and Parameters Report, 2013 recommendations from October 2013, https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms- key-sizes-and-parameters-report?v2=1 ENISA, Post-quantum cryptography, Current state and quantum mitigation from May 2021, https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/post- quantum-cryptography-current-state-and-quantum- mitigation Recommended: Directive (EU) 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 concerning measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union (NIS 2) EU Policy on Cyber Defence, JOIN(22) 49 final, 10.11.2022 The EU's Cybersecurity Strategy for the Digital Decade (December 2020) The EU Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox (June 2017) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) Council conclusions on Strengthening Europe's Cyber Resilience System and Fostering a Competitive and Innovative Cybersecurity Industry (November 2016) 		Additional information Pre-course questionnaire on learning expectations and possible briefing topic from the specific area of expertise may be used. All course participants have to prepare for the residential module by going through the relevant eLearning preparatory phase, which is mandatory. The materials proposed for supplemental (eLearning) study will reflect current developments in the field of cyber security/cyber defence in general and EU policies in particular. The Chatham House Rule is applied during all residential phase of the course: "participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed".	