




Yuval Ne'eman Workshop
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Cyber News May 2024

On behalf of the Yuval Ne'eman Workshop for Science, Technology and Security, we are happy to share some of the most interesting events and developments that took place in May 2024

May 7 – Germany Unveiled Draft Law Integrating NIS2 Directive into National Legislation - The German Ministry of the Interior and Community [announced](#) the publication of the draft NIS2UmsCG law, intended to integrate the guidelines of the NIS2 directive into national legislation. Under this bill, all organizations subject to the NIS2 guidelines will be mandated to report cyber incidents in three stages: an initial notification within 24 hours, a detailed update within 72 hours, and a comprehensive final report within one month. The law will also expand the authority of the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI), including enhancing its ability to impose fines on companies that fail to comply with the law's provisions. Furthermore, the legislation will establish a new Chief Information Security Officer responsible for enforcing the cybersecurity requirements of the directive within federal organizations. During the legislative process, the government will [solicit](#) feedback from the States of Germany.

May 9 – Sri Lanka to Draft New Cyber Security Act and Approve National Digital Strategy - Sri Lanka's Minister of State for Technology, Kanaka Herath, [announced](#) that the government will introduce a new National Cyber Security Act in response to the growing number of social network users in the country. Furthermore, he indicated his intention to present the proposed amendments to the Telecommunications Regulatory Act for Parliament's consideration. Additionally, the Cabinet [approved](#) the National Digital Strategy 2030, which emphasizes cyber security, information privacy, and the enhancement of government digital services. The strategy also aims to promote digitization among small and medium-sized enterprises, improve digital literacy, and cultivate relevant skills across the population.

May 14 – Italy Updates Cybersecurity Law: Includes Rapid Reporting, Encryption, and Inclusion of Israeli Technologies - The lower house of the Italian Parliament [approved](#) a bill to amend the existing cybersecurity law. Under this bill, public government bodies and public and private organizations that operate essential services will be required to provide the National Agency for Cyber Security (ACN) with an initial report on any cyber incidents within 24 hours of their discovery. Additionally, a comprehensive report containing all relevant information about the incident must be submitted within 72 hours. Concurrently, the legislation advocates for the use of encryption to bolster cybersecurity by establishing a National Cryptography Center within the ACN.

[Notably](#), a week before the bill's approval by the lower house plenary, the Constitutional Affairs and Justice Committees voted on an amendment mandating the use of cybersecurity technologies originating from Italy, European Union member states, or NATO member countries, ruling out the possibility to procure cybersecurity technologies from Israel, despite its global leadership in this field. This stipulation sparked significant public debate, prompting legislators to approve an amendment that would extend reward criteria to countries that sign technological research and development agreements with the European or NATO without being full members, among them being Israel.

May 15 – US Senators Introduced Three Bills Addressing AI Risks in 2024 Elections - Several US senators have introduced [a trio of bills](#) to address the potential risks posed by artificial intelligence (AI) to the upcoming general elections in November 2024. The first bill, the Protect Elections from Deceptive AI Act, seeks to prohibit AI tools, such as deepfake technology, from generating misleading images and voice clips of election candidates. The second bill, the AI Transparency Elections Act of 2024, mandates that all political advertisements created using AI tools must include disclosures to inform voters of their AI-generated nature. Lastly, the bipartisan Preparing Election Administrators for AI Act requires the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to collaborate with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in crafting guidelines to mitigate potential risks associated with AI's impact on the election process. These guidelines will specifically target election administrators at the local and state levels. Additionally, these governmental bodies are obligated to provide Congress with reports detailing the various applications of AI in elections.

May 23 – Japan to Establish an Information-Sharing Body for Enhancing Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures - The Japanese government is poised [to institute](#) an information-sharing entity between governmental bodies and critical infrastructure operators, modeled after the Joint Organization for Cyber Defense Cooperation (JCDC) established by the US Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the US Department of Homeland Security in August 2021. This initiative entails restructuring The National Center for Preparedness for Cyber Incidents and Strategy (NISC) alongside establishing a centralized command post dedicated to collecting information and cyber intelligence, analyzing said data, and disseminating tailored recommendations across various industry sectors. Moreover, the government is deliberating the imposition of requirements mandating participating organizations to deploy network sensors for real-time monitoring, facilitating seamless information sharing.

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