

Cyber Crisis & Trust in the EU

Berlin, 13-15 August 2025

Cosimo Melella & Rosaria Talarico

EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025

Cyber Crisis Management:
Navigating Disinformation and
Cyber Attacks in the Al Era





Federal Foreign Office



Funded by the European Union

Outlook



Trust as a Strategic Target

The Lifecycle of a Cyber Crisis

Attribution Obfuscation and Fingerprinting

Disinformation and Social Engineering

Malinformation: Truth as a Weapon

Disinformation in Crisis Scenarios

Strategic Communication & Resilience

Artificial Intelligence: A Double-Edged Sword

Conclusion: Cybersecurity = Trust Security

EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025

Cyber Crisis & Trust in the EU







Training Objectives



- Understand the definitions, lifecycle, and impact of cyber crises in the EU context
- Identify the key EU legislation: NIS2 Directive, Cyber Resilience Act (CRA), and Cyber Solidarity Act (CSOA)
- Explore the hybrid threat landscape, including disinformation, phishing, false flag operations, and trust erosion
- Analyze advanced tactics such as obfuscation techniques, malinformation, and Al-based disinformation strategies









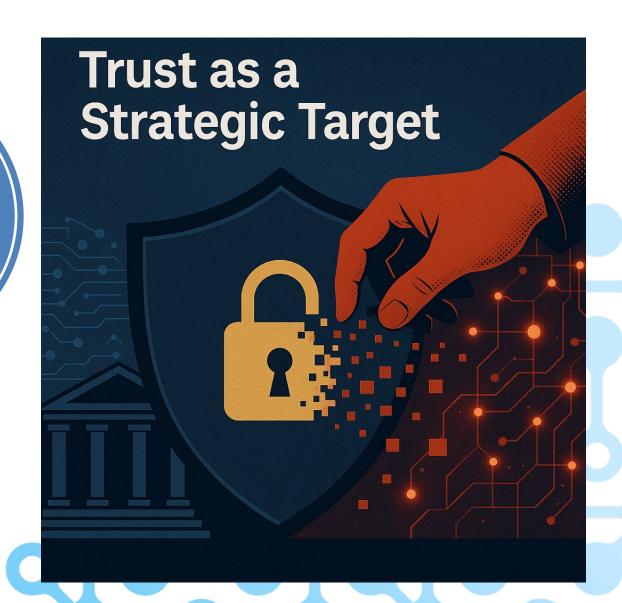
Trust as a Strategic Target



In cyber crisis scenarios, trust is the real strategic objective Undermining
public trust in
institutions,
media, and digital
systems is a
powerful
destabilization tool

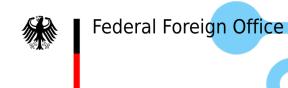
Crises that shake confidence also impair democratic resilience and effective governance

Once trust is lost, recovery becomes exponentially more difficult



EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025







The Lifecycle of a Cyber Crisis



- Prevent: Apply cybersecurity best practices, raise awareness, share threat intelligence
- Prepare: Conduct joint exercises, define SOPs, align stakeholders
- Respond: Coordinate across technical (CSIRTs), operational (CyCLONe/ENISA), and political (IPCR) levels
- Recover: Rebuild systems and public trust, ensuring transparency and accountability throughout









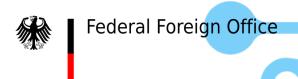
The Lifecycle of a Cyber Crisis













Attribution Obfuscation and Fingerprinting



False flag operations mask who's behind the attack Obfuscation tools
like VPN chains,
compromised thirdparty servers, or
stolen identities
create confusion

Fingerprinting
(e.g., via
WeRedirect)
ensures
researchers and
investigators see
different content
than real users

Result: **Delayed** or **misdirected response**, undermining collective EU action

EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025







Disinformation and Social Engineering





Phishing and fake news exploit the same human weakness: trust



These tactics are designed to evoke emotion, bypass reasoning, and provoke impulsive decisions



Algorithms create personalized information bubbles that reinforce existing beliefs and block opposing views



The battlefield is not the device, it's the mind

EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025





Malinformation: Truth as a Weapon



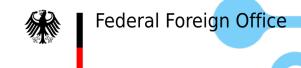
- Malinformation = true information shared with malicious intent
- Examples: data leaks, stolen emails, context-manipulated truths
- Purpose:

- Blackmail or public humiliation
- Delegitimize institutions or individuals
- Incite public distrust and emotional backlash
- Malinformation shows that even truth can be weaponized











Disinformation in Crisis Scenarios



Disinformation is not a side effect, it's often strategically paired with cyberattacks

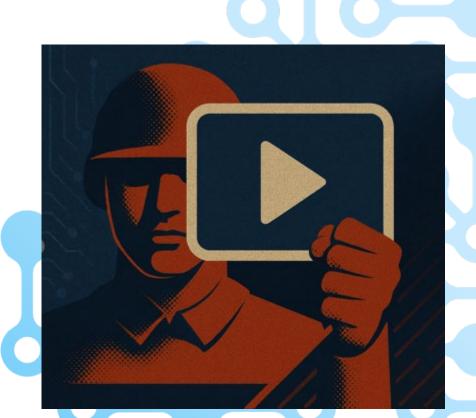
Tactics include:

High-quality videos and memes

Emotional storytelling ("helmeted narratives")

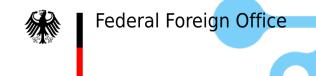
Strategic timing to shape public perception post-incident

Target is not infrastructure, it's the cognitive and emotional response of citizens



EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025







Strategic Communication & Resilience



- A cyber crisis is always also a communication crisis
- Disinformation thrives in information vacuums: silence is vulnerability
- Effective crisis communication should be:
 - Rapid and transparent
 - Credible and fact-based
 - Coordinated across institutions
- Empowering citizens with media literacy is essential to long-term resilience

EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025







Strategic Communication & Resilience





EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025







Artificial Intelligence: A Double-Edged Sword



- Al creates sophisticated fake content (deepfakes, fake articles, Algenerated profiles)
- Algorithms amplify and target disinformation campaigns to specific audiences
- But AI also supports:
 - Detection and tracking of disinformation
 - Pattern recognition
 - Counter-propaganda efforts
- The critical question: Who controls the narrative, the algorithm or democratic oversight?

EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025







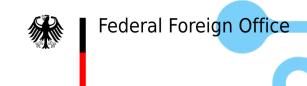
Artificial Intelligence: A Double-Edged Sword













Conclusion: Cybersecurity = Trust Security



The line between cyber and cognitive warfare is blurring

Trust is as critical as physical infrastructure, and even harder to restore

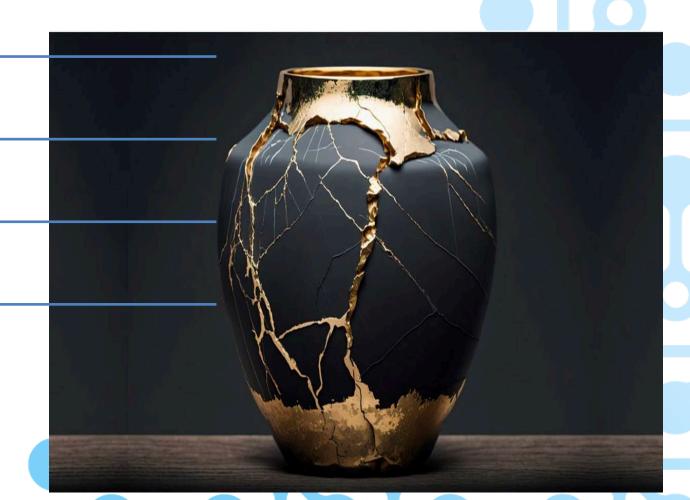
Safeguarding trust requires:

Coordinated EU-level responses

Strong public communication

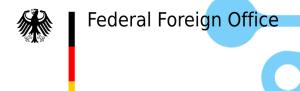
Resilient, educated civil societies

Whoever shapes the narrative shapes the outcome



EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025









Thank You!

Questions?

EU CYBERNET SUMMER SCHOOL 2025

Cyber Crisis Management:
Navigating Disinformation and
Cyber Attacks in the Al Era





